

# Massachusetts Department of Correction Annual Report 2018



Charles D. Baker, Governor  
Karyn E. Polito, Lieutenant Governor  
Thomas A. Turco III, Secretary, EOPSS  
Carol A. Mici, Commissioner, DOC

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Goal 1: Maintain and enhance prison safety and security for the public, staff and inmates.

- Old Colony Correctional Center (OCCC) Minimum ordered 55 footlockers through MassCor to replace broken wooden storage units to make search procedure easier.
- OCCC upgraded their video surveillance systems for more staff access.
- Additional phone lines were added to the Restrictive Housing Unit (RHU) commons at Massachusetts Treatment Center (MTC).
- MTC added a high density poly ethylene panel to RHU shower doors that will act as a "PREA curtain" without having to introduce weapon making material into the RHU. This increases visibility while an inmate/sexually dangerous person (SDP)/ temporary civil commitment (TCC) is showering and offers a level of privacy within agency standards.
- MTC ordered Restart Chairs to offer out of cell programming to RHU inmates/SDP/TCCs.
- Tele-Psych began at Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center (MASAC) at Plymouth.
- A new pedestrian trap procedure began at MASAC at Plymouth.
- Special Operations conducted a major search of the Department Disciplinary Unit (DDU) and RHU at Cedar Junction (CJ).
- As a result of a DDU radio assessment by Special Operations, the antennas on all radios and the base station were replaced.
- Repairs and reinforcements were made to shore up the fencing in the three DDU yards to lessen the inmates' ability to cut through the fence and engage in assaultive behavior.
- Inmate workers now wear jumpsuits when working in the DDU to enhance security by decreasing the ability to bring contraband into the unit.
- MCI Norfolk implemented video monitoring of Administrative/Supervisory Rounds, searches, security rounds, and inspections to be conducted weekly by the RHU Captain. This weekly monitoring will be done in addition to the monthly audits conducted to ensure compliance with MCI Norfolk's RHU after action response.
- Pondville developed and implemented a plan to replace glass windows on office doors with Plexiglas.
- A new security tracking sheet was placed on line to ensure accountability in all security areas at Lemuel Shattuck Hospital (LSH).
- A total of 142 spot checks were performed by Boston Pre-Release Center (BPRC) during the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2018 with no inmates found out of place.
- Souza Baranowski Correctional Center (SBCC), MCI Concord and MCI Framingham had new LED lights installed.
- MCI Shirley, SBCC, North Central Correctional Institution (NCCI), and MCI Framingham had their camera systems updated.
- Jersey Barriers/gates were installed to help control the introduction of contraband at the Shirley Minimum Facility.
- During the 4th quarter of 2018, NCCI's mail room underwent renovations that included new copy machines intended to copy incoming inmate mail in an effort to reduce the amount of contraband, specifically drugs, coming into the facility.
- Metal plates were installed on MCI Concord's RHU and Health Services Unit (HSU) doors to prevent inmates from fishing/passing items to one another.

- All searches conducted within Northeastern Correctional Center (NECC) are logged in IMS. These searches have resulted in 30% findings.
- A platform was built for the MCI Framingham's visitors' lockers to eliminate the large gap between them, preventing hiding spaces.
- MCI Framingham's phone system was upgraded to include enhanced call-monitoring capabilities.

[Goal 2: Effectively prepare inmates for transition into communities to reduce crime and victimization, reduce recidivism and promote rehabilitation and reentry.](#)

- Law clerk training classes at OCCC medium were completed.
- An inmate reentry presentation was held at OCCC (minimum and medium).
- The Deputy Commissioner and Chief of Staff toured Industries at MTC. Industries were expanded to increase production and increase workforce.
- Several institutions audited and adjusted inmate payroll, implemented new work assignment procedures, added jobs, and increased pay rates.
- Pathfinders began at MASAC @Plymouth in October 2018.
- New programs were introduced in the DDU. Houses of Healing and Positive Psychology were added to the program schedule.
- MCI Norfolk held seven juvenile lifer boards to review inmates for potential movement to minimum security. This ensures proper review of inmates who would benefit from possible minimum security placement and programming as well as enhances public safety in preparing inmates who may receive parole for movement back into the community.
- MCI Norfolk held a reentry employment fair with 70 inmates and four guests in attendance.
- Telemedicine/teleconferencing was used for some county inmates to secure their release with coordination of County Reentry Planners.
- A Reentry Mentor Speaker Program was held at Pondville.
- Pondville obtained 122 ID's and 12 Driver licenses in 2018, noted by the Reentry Division as being the highest amount throughout the DOC.
- BPRC established eight new inmate employers and 30 inmate jobs were obtained during the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2018. Out of the 62 inmates eligible for community release, 80% were employed.
- In December 2018, the School of Reentry at BPRC held a graduation for those who continue to work and to succeed within the program. Family members were invited to attend.
- SBCC continues to train inmate workers in the recycling of all materials, including food waste.
- SBCC provided education and instruction for diabetes management, blood sugar checking, and insulin administration to inmates within 30 days of release.
- NCCI and MCI Framingham coordinated annual holiday family re-unification activities which allowed those incarcerated to have time with their children.
- In 2018, 18 inmates at MCI Concord were offered the MATRI program. Eight accepted, six declined and two were ineligible. Four inmates released received a Vivitrol injection prior to release. 70 inmates were enrolled in the Correctional Recovery Academy (CRA).
- 14 inmates from MCI Concord were enrolled in the Graduate Maintenance Program, with six inmates completing the program.
- NECC's Family Day was held on October 28, 2018, with 12 inmates and 25 children in attendance.

- During MCI Framingham's 4<sup>th</sup> quarter in 2018, six inmates passed their HiSET, one inmate took two tests and passed both, three inmates earned ServSafe and Culinary Arts Foundations I certificates, and four inmates completed cosmetology programming and earned their licenses.
- In 2018, seven inmates from MCI Framingham passed their Pathways Panels; 27 inmates were active tutors/mentors/peer facilitators in Pathways; 64 inmates/awaiting trial detainees completed the First Step Program; 52 inmates completed the Motivational Enhancement Program; six inmates completed Parenting Inside Out; 32 inmates completed General Population Services (GPS); and six completed the General Population Services Close Custody Unit (CCU) Stepdown program.
- South Middlesex Correctional Center (SMCC) added a 12 step program.

### Goal 3: Collaborate with external stakeholders to achieve mutual goals and objectives.

- A tour was conducted at BSH by the Wellpath Mental Health Director for Norfolk County Mental Health Services staff.
- The Learning Center collaborated with Petey Greene Tutoring to aid in inmate education at MTC.
- MTC staff and Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP) staff attended a Restorative Justice Program presentation.
- There was a meeting with Correct Care Solutions, LLC (CCS) and Pathfinder staff to review discharge planning issues for commitments participating in MAT/Vivitrol programming at MASAC at Plymouth.
- A legislative tour of MASAC at Plymouth with the Commissioner and other executive leadership staff was held.
- MASAC at Plymouth held a meeting with Medford community members to increase services and referrals in that area.
- The Director of Classification at MCI Cedar Junction worked alongside the Probation Department to assist in clearing up probation notifications.
- MCI Norfolk ran a Project Youth program for high school and college students throughout Massachusetts.
- The Deputy Superintendent at Pondville sits on the Committee for Prison Pup Benevolent Association, raising money for NEADS and America Vet Dogs. Checks were presented in November 2018.
- Lemuel Shattuck Hospital Correctional Unit (LSHCU) administration along with Department of Public Health (DPH) and LSH met regularly regarding the Boston Medical Center (BMC)/LSH merger.
- LSHCU is working closely with LSH on relocation to the Newton Pavilion.
- BPRC administration met with members of the Gavin Foundation to collaborate and implement a program to meet the needs of the external support mechanism for releasing inmates.
- Rising Star Enterprises and SBCC's Electronics Department have installed a perimeter system update that allows new Programmable Logic Controller units to replace originals that are no longer available from the manufacturer.
- SBCC's Tele-med is currently used for Ortho, Rheumatology, Hem/Onc, GI, Endo, Neuro, Nephrology, Dermatology, and Urology. They will implement Psychiatric appointments via Tele-med beginning in January 2019 and will maintain communication with Tele-med services through LSH and security staff to improve clinic accessibility.
- MCI Shirley hosted a presentation in October 2018 for the inmate population about veteran services available post - release. The presentation was coordinated by DOC Reentry Services and included several external stakeholders.
- The Director of Treatment (DOT) at MCI Shirley met with the Volunteer Services Coordinator from Concord Prison Outreach to discuss the restart of several programs there.

- MCI Shirley relocated two dogs to American Vet Dog headquarters in Long Island, NY to complete their final training. Additionally, the DOT attended the celebration ceremony in Long Island, NY where one of the dogs was matched with a veteran.
- NCCI began tele-psychiatry on October 26, 2018. This process of having the psychiatrist off-site and the inmate have their session via computer monitor is managed by security staff in the Health Services Unit.
- In October 2018, MCI Concord started a new kitchen scrap program with Toriano Trucking. Toriano Trucking picks up their kitchen refuse and delivers it to their processing building where it is turned into pet food- saving the facility \$10,000 per year.
- In collaboration with over 35 local employers in eight surrounding communities, NECC had 58 inmates employed 2018, who learned new skills, saved money for their release and also helped fill staffing needs at local businesses.
- NECC continued their relationship with the Social Security Administration (SSA) in an effort to ensure inmates receive benefits they are eligible for upon release.
- MCI Framingham's maintenance staff completed work on the dirt parking lot per the City of Framingham's environmental requirements and worked with outside vendors on roof repairs. In addition, the Framingham Department of Public Works assisted MCI Framingham with removal of downed trees from a severe wind storm.
- Back to Basics, a volunteer-led program that is an introduction to the 12 steps of Alcoholics Anonymous program, began in 2018 at MCI Framingham.
- Framingham Career Center provided work related classes at SMCC as well as job fair information.
- SMCC's Director of Treatment is working with *Returning Citizens in Boston* to provide resources to their population prior to release.
- Boston University and Framingham State University offered college classes for SMCC inmates.

#### Goal 4: Maximize efficiency through process improvements.

- Inmate Management System (IMS) search information has been improved. Staff has been provided with "job aid" to improve the capturing of contraband items identified in IMS.
- OCCC eliminated shredders and utilized outside company gray bins for recycling.
- MTC is utilizing its scanning capabilities for all Correction Program Officer's (CPO) to reduce paper, increase efficiency and reduce mailbox clutter for all.
- A new laundry procedure started at MASAC at Plymouth.
- Director of Classification at MCI Cedar Junction (CJ) attended the quarterly bed management meeting. Discussion of the Return to Higher Custody process led to process changes that assisted CJ in processing the inmates quicker and to be classified at alternate return sites.
- Camera audit process at CJ was streamlined. Conducting more targeted audits allows for a larger number of audits to be conducted with accuracy.
- The DDU property office was relocated and consolidated to streamline the property delivery process.
- MCI Norfolk's Directors of Classification and Treatment developed a sign-off coverage plan to limit late sign-off on classification boards when a signatory is out of the office for extended time frames.
- MCI Norfolk changed the time of the evening standing count in an attempt to reduce overtime.
- In October 2018, Pondville began to transport 24 inmates via Central Transportation Unit (CTU) bus for the Milford/Central Division Work Crews and Automotive program/Work Crews. This collaboration between CTU and Pondville more effectively utilizes resources to transport a large number of inmates to one location.

- SBCC cross trained staff so that they are efficient in each specialized type of assignment.
- SBCC used new and more active methods to recruit and fill nursing positions, clerical, and mental health professional vacancies.
- Central Classification visited MCI Shirley to meet with staff and inmates regarding Objective Point Base System (OPBS) tool and likes/dislikes.
- Correction Program Officers at NCCI supervised video conference appearances for court and parole. Medical video conferencing was relocated to the Health Services Unit (HSU). Security staff supervised Sex Offender Registry Board (SORB) video conferencing due to Attorneys and/or outside witnesses entering the hearing.
- PB Allen, a contractor for the sprinkler systems at NCCI, labeled all the sprinkler system devices to efficiently locate the source of any problem that may occur.
- Due to new Criminal Justice Reform Bill, a housing unit in MCI Concord was turned into a Secure Adjustment Unit (SAU) to act as a step-down program from a Restrictive Housing Unit (RHU).
- MCI Concord's use of Massachusetts Immunization Information System (MIIS) will improve immunization records.
- MCI Framingham's primary handlers for the NEADS and America's Vet Dog programs were issued yellow soft lockers to standardize the storage of dog items and assist officers during cell searches.
- MCI Framingham's Inner Perimeter Security (IPS) staff was trained on the full potential of the new phone system in order to best monitor the inmate phones.
- To assist with reducing overtime, MCI Framingham's Old Administration Building has been closed on Saturday afternoons and evenings.
- SMCC is communicating with Emerson College to support their greenhouse.
- The Countdown to Freedom volunteer led program was expanded at SMCC.
- SMCC was approved to use a new electronic library coding system.

#### Goal 5: Achieve work force excellence and implement succession planning strategies.

- MTC reviewed and trained CPO staff for backup duties (HSS, RHU, etc.) when necessary.
- The Director of Security at MCI Cedar Junction now prepares a camera round audit for review at each morning meeting. Staff is being held accountable for poor job performance through fact-finding hearings and the disciplinary process when necessary.
- MCI Norfolk completed a successful ACA audit, meeting 100% of the mandatory standards and 99.3% of the non-mandatory standards. The three non-mandatory standards not met were disclosed prior to the audit as they were unattainable for reasons outside of the facilities control.
- Overtime tracking binders were created to track overtime usage and closely monitored to ensure accuracy at LSHCU.
- MCI Shirley's Director of Classification was assigned to a committee for Objective Point Base Score (OPBS) Re-validation.
- Two CPO D's transferred into NCCI during the 4th quarter of 2018. One is being utilized with the classification team and the other has assumed the ACA Policy and Grievance duties.
- NECC holds a monthly Operations meeting on the 3rd Thursday of the month. Security tracking sheets are distributed to track all daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly reports. These meetings track progress to ensure policy compliance and ACA audit standards are being met.
- MCI Framingham's Deputy attended several meetings for the Leadership Development Program to design a program to enhance staffs leadership skills and to provide them with exposure to a variety of disciplines.

- Staff at SMCC are able to support their colleagues as a result of the cross training that is being offered.
- SMCC's Records Division has had multiple training sessions from MCI Framingham.

[Goal 6: Build an agency that promotes an awareness of services to encourage an environment of healthy living for all](#)

- The Secure Housing Unit (SHU) began a health awareness program at OCCC.
- The Civil Garden Program at MTC donated 64.3 lbs. of produce to the Westbay Marketplace in the Fall of 2018.
- MTC staff donated 170 pairs of pajamas to the Izzy Room at the Hasbro Children's Hospital.
- Family reunification Christmas party held at MASAC @ Plymouth.
- MCI Norfolk held a fall coat drive sponsored by the Wellness Committee.
- A Video Relay System (VRS) telephone was installed at Pondville by Securus Technologies for inmates who are deaf, and who use American Sign Language. The new system will allow deaf inmates to communicate in a meaningful way with approved contacts from outside agencies going forward.
- The School of Reentry Students at BPRC were invited to attend the "Thanks for Giving" dinner at Goodwill.
- SBCC's Support Health Awareness classes ran in conjunction with the Re-Entry Initiative (REI).
- MCI Shirley's Wellness Committee was re-established and is prospering.
- A silent meditation retreat was held at MCI Shirley in October 2018 for the inmate population. The retreat was coordinated by a MCI Shirley volunteer and included a series of meditative exercises followed by a group discussion.
- NCCI expanded their handicap parking area providing two more handicap parking spots for staff/visitors to utilize.
- Flu shots were administered to staff/inmates who wished to participate at MCI Concord.
- Mental health awareness training is offered to all staff throughout the Department.
- Planned Parenthood League of Massachusetts held two Reproductive Health Workshops for inmates and detainees enrolled in the First Step Program.
- The Director of Classification at MCI Framingham attended suicide prevention training and the Transgender Care in Corrections Webinar.
- Nutritional classes were offered through Medical at SMCC.

**Boston Pre-Release Center (BPRC) Roslindale, MA**

- Security Level: Minimum & Pre-Release
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2000
- Opened: 1972 - Renovated: 2003 (New Building)
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2018): \$72,940
- January 1, 2019 Facility Population: 102
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 102
- Operational Capacity: 175  
Minimum: 60 & Pre-Release: 115



BPRC is a facility housing criminally sentenced males. It was the first pre-release institution in Massachusetts and is now a structured program focused on reintegration. Close public transportation increases opportunities for employment, access to community support agencies and other approved programming. Transitional Treatment Program (TTP), a program which temporarily houses recently paroled inmates, was relocated to BPRC from

Pondville Correctional Center. On January 1, 2019, the majority of inmates were pre-release (n=67), with an additional 35 minimum security inmates, and 20 additional Transitional Treatment Program parolees not included in the active prison population.

**Bridgewater State Hospital (BSH) Bridgewater, MA**

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1998
- Opened: 1974
- Annual cost per patient served (FY 2018): \$278,791
- January 1, 2019 Facility Population: 223
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 219
- Operational Capacity: 319



Wellpath assumed BSH patient care in 2018. BSH is a facility housing male patients in several categories: civil commitments with underlying criminal sentences, civil commitments without criminal sentences, and pre-trial detainees sent for competency and criminal responsibility evaluations by the court. Each individual civilly admitted to this facility is subject to a court-ordered evaluation under an applicable section of

Massachusetts General Law (M.G.L.) Chapter 123. Patients may be committed to this facility following the observation period for an initial commitment period of six months, with subsequent commitments of one year, as ordered by the court, where the failure to hospitalize in strict security would create a likelihood of serious harm by reason of mental illness.

**Lemuel Shattuck Hospital Correctional Unit (LSH) Jamaica Plain, MA**

- Security Level: Medium
- Opened: 1974 - Expanded: 1982, 1987
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2018): \$320,037
- January 1, 2019 Facility Population: 29
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 28
- Operational Capacity: 29



The DOC, in partnership with the Department of Public Health, operates a correctional unit within the Lemuel Shattuck Hospital providing secure inpatient and outpatient medical care to male and female inmates from both the state and counties. It is a transient facility with few long term patients. On January 1, 2019, the population consisted of 18 criminally sentenced state inmates, 10 pre-trial detainees,

and one civil commitment. The average age of inmates housed on this date was 51 years old.

*\*Following information is from the 2018 Prison Population Trends Report*

**Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center at Plymouth (MASPLY) *Plymouth, MA***

- Security Level: Minimum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1993
- Opened: 1992 - Mission Change: 2002
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2018): \$76,819
- January 1, 2019 Facility Population: 113
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 170
- Operational Capacity: 275
- Sentenced: 24 & Civil Commitments: 251



MASPLY is a facility whose institutional focus is to provide services to males civilly committed by the court under M.G.L. Chapter 123, Section 35 for detoxification and substance use disorder treatment for up to 90 days. As of May 1, 2017 MASAC was relocated to the shuttered MCI Plymouth facility. MCI-Plymouth originated as a Prison Camp in the 1950s on the grounds of the Myles Standish State Forest. On January 1, 2019, there were 91 civil commitments and 22 criminally sentenced inmates.

**Massachusetts Treatment Center (MTC) *Bridgewater, MA***

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1997
- Opened: 1986 - Expanded: 1997
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2018): \$71,528
- January 1, 2019 Facility Population: 565
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 570
- Operational Capacity: 667
- Sentenced: 414 & Civil Commitments: 253



The MTC is a medium security facility separately housing criminally sentenced male inmates identified as sex offenders and those who have been civilly committed as sexually dangerous persons (SDPs) as defined by M.G.L. Chapter 123A for a day to life commitment. The facility offers a comprehensive sexual offender treatment program intended to reduce the risks associated with reoffending. On January 1, 2019, there were 403 criminally sentenced inmates, 141 SDPs, and 32 temporary civil commitments (provided by MTC).

**MCI-Cedar Junction (MCI-CJ) *South Walpole, MA***

- Security Level: Maximum Reception & Diagnostic Center w/ Medium Component
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2002
- Opened: 1956 - Expanded: 1991 Modular Unit, DDU
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2018): \$78,024
- January 1, 2019 Facility Population: 686
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 731 Maximum: 617 & Medium: 69
- Operational Capacity: 646 Maximum: 568 & Medium: 78



In 2009, the mission of MCI-CJ shifted from a maximum security institution to the Department's Reception and Diagnostic Center for male inmates with a focus on the completion of assessments to determine an inmate's initial classification designation and the development of individualized program plans. The Department Disciplinary Unit (DDU) for the Department's most serious discipline issues is also located here. On January 1, 2019, MCI-CJ housed 649 criminally sentenced inmates and 37 federal or out of state pre-trial detainees. There were 617 inmates housed in maximum security (125 of those in DDU) and 69 in medium security.

*\*Following information is from the 2018 Prison Population Trends Report*

**MCI-Concord (MCI-C)**

*Concord, MA*

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2001
- Opened: 1878 - Renovations: 1999, 2005 Special Management Unit
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2018): \$73,980
- January 1, 2019 Facility Population: 591
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 631
- Operational Capacity: 752



MCI-C, the former Reception and Diagnostic Center for the Department, shifted to a medium security facility for male inmates when MCI-CJ took over the reception role in 2009. In 2015, due to budgetary reasons, the operational capacity was reduced and inmates and pre-trial detainees were transferred to other facilities or returned to their county of origin.

**MCI-Framingham (MCI-F)**

*Framingham, MA*

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1995
- Opened: 1877 - Expanded: 1965 4 Cottages & Health Services Unit Bldg., 1983 Modular Unit, 1989 Modular Unit, 1991 Betty Cole Smith Bldg.
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2018): \$89,853
- January 1, 2019 Facility Population: 429
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 445
- Operational Capacity: 572



MCI-F is the Department’s Reception and Diagnostic Center for female inmates, providing a comprehensive network of gender responsive, trauma informed programming for women who are serving criminal sentences, awaiting trial or civilly committed. It is the oldest operating women’s prison in the country. On January 1, 2019, this medium security facility housed 243 criminally sentenced inmates, 182 pre-trial detainees, and 4 civil commitments.

**MCI-Norfolk (MCI-N)**

*Norfolk, MA*

- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2003
- Opened: 1931
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2018): \$51,811
- January 1, 2019 Facility Population: 1,309
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,326
- Operational Capacity: 1,473



MCI-N, a facility housing male inmates, holds the distinction of being the largest medium security institution in the Massachusetts DOC. It was the first community-based prison in the United States, created to be more spacious with a campus-like atmosphere and architecture. Inmate housing consists of eighteen dormitory-style living units and two modular units divided by a large central grass quadrangle.

**MCI-Shirley (MCI-S) Shirley, MA**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security Level: Medium &amp; Minimum</li> <li>• Initial ACA Accreditation: 1995</li> <li>• Opened: Minimum in 1972, Medium in 1991</li> <li>• Annual cost per inmate (FY 2018): \$49,118</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• January 1, 2019 Facility Population: 1,454</li> <li>• Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,422<br/>Medium: 1,159 &amp; Minimum: 295</li> <li>• Operational Capacity: 1,455<br/>Medium: 1,129 &amp; Minimum: 326</li> </ul> |
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MCI-S encompasses two facilities housing both medium and minimum custody level inmates. The majority of inmates on January 1, 2019 were in medium security housing units (n=1,159) with 295 housed in minimum security. The two security levels were considered separate institutions until July 2002, when they were combined to operate under one administration. Along with a skilled nursing facility (SNF), MCI-S operates an Assisted Daily Living Unit for medium inmates.

**North Central Correctional Institution (NCCI) Gardner, MA**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security Level: Medium &amp; Minimum</li> <li>• Initial ACA Accreditation: 1989</li> <li>• Opened: 1981 - Renovations: 1982, 1993</li> <li>• Annual cost per inmate (FY 2018): \$54,073</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• January 1, 2019 Facility Population: 968</li> <li>• Average Daily Population (ADP): 956<br/>Medium: 954 &amp; Minimum: 14</li> <li>• Operational Capacity: 1,012<br/>Medium: 982 &amp; Minimum: 30</li> </ul> |
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NCCI is a facility housing criminally sentenced males. The majority of inmates on January 1, 2019 were in medium security housing units (n=954) with 14 housed in minimum security. The institution is located on the land formerly occupied by the Gardner State Hospital which was open from 1902 until its doors were closed in 1976.

**Northeastern Correctional Center (NECC) Concord, MA**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security Level: Minimum &amp; Pre-Release</li> <li>• Initial ACA Accreditation: 1982</li> <li>• Opened: 1932</li> <li>• Annual cost per inmate (FY 2018): \$60,404</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• January 1, 2019 Facility Population: 190</li> <li>• Average Daily Population (ADP): 189</li> <li>• Operational Capacity: 277<br/>Minimum: 208 &amp; Pre-Release: 69</li> </ul> |
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NECC is a facility operating under the Superintendent of MCI-Concord, housing criminally sentenced males. The majority of inmates on January 1, 2019 were in minimum security housing units (n=125), with 65 housed in pre-release. The facility was originally the supporting farm for MCI-Concord. Currently, the programming is designed to enable a smooth transition from confinement to the community.

Community work crews provide cost effective labor to surrounding communities.

**Old Colony Correctional Center (OCCC) Bridgewater, MA**

- Security Level: Medium & Minimum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1989
- Opened: 1987 - Expanded: 1990 Modular Unit
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2018): \$86,906
- January 1, 2019 Facility Population: 708
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 722  
Medium: 612 & Minimum: 96
- Operational Capacity: 757  
Medium: 597 & Minimum: 160



A mission change was facilitated in 2010 at OCCC shifting their medium security operation to a mental health focused facility with the objective of providing needed mental health services more efficiently while at the same time promoting rehabilitation and re-entry. The majority of inmates on January 1, 2019 were housed in a medium security unit (n=612), with 96 housed in minimum security.

**Pondville Correctional Center (PCC) Norfolk, MA**

- Security Level: Minimum & Pre-Release
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1994
- Opened: 1990
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2018): \$51,851
- January 1, 2019 Facility Population: 162
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 160
- Operational Capacity: 204  
Minimum: 156 & Pre-Release: 48



PCC is a facility for criminally sentenced males housing 122 minimum and 40 pre-release inmates on January 1, 2019. The original name of the facility was Norfolk Pre-Release Center (NPRC). The facility was constructed in 1975. In 1990, following significant renovations, the facility then became known as Pondville Correctional Center housing both minimum and pre-release inmates.

**South Middlesex Correctional Center (SMCC) Framingham, MA**

- Security Level: Minimum & Pre-Release
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1983
- Opened: 1976
- Mission Change: 2002 all female
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2018): \$56,192
- January 1, 2019 Facility Population: 82
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 84
- Operational Capacity: 185  
Minimum: 140 & Pre-Release: 45



SMCC is a facility for criminally sentenced state and county females housing 60 minimum and 22 pre-release inmates on January 1, 2019. The facility began as a male facility and became a female facility on July 1, 2002 following a mission change. The community based environment encourages ongoing utilization of skills and resources necessary for successful re-entry into the community while ensuring public safety.

**Souza Baranowski Correctional Center (SBCC)**

*Shirley, MA*

- Security Level: Maximum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2001
- Opened: 1998
- Annual cost per inmate (FY 2018): \$71,885
- January 1, 2019 Facility Population: 843
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 956
- Operational Capacity: 1,410



SBCC is the one exclusively maximum security male facility in Massachusetts. SBCC is currently the newest state correctional facility in Massachusetts, having opened on September 30, 1998. At the time, it was built with the highest degree of technological integration of any prison in the country, including a keyless security system and one of the largest camera matrix systems nationwide.

Pursuant to M.G.L. 127, Sections 1A and 1B, the Commissioner of Correction is responsible for conducting bi-annual inspections of all county correctional facilities. The Sheriff of each county is responsible for implementing and monitoring the requirements set forth in 103 CMR 900.00 through 999.00. The purpose of the bi-annual inspections is to advise appropriate county officials of any deficiencies identified regarding the standards found in 103 CMR 900 – 999.00 and to make recommendations for improvement. The process serves as a management tool for county correctional administrators to operate within the boundaries of 103 CMR 900.00 and to ensure safe and secure facilities for both staff and inmates alike.

To accomplish this mission, the standards found in 103 CMR 900 are divided into four areas: Compliance, Non-compliance, Non applicable, and Not assessed, with one area, or cycle, audited per year. Each cycle consists of an initial and follow-up audit to assess facility operations and to gauge compliance with applicable standards. The follow-up audit is conducted six months after the initial audit to assess if corrective action was taken on noted deficiencies. As a response to the notice of non-compliance, each Sheriff/facility administrator is required to file with the Commissioner of Correction a written response to the audit report within a period of 60 days. The response is required to include a plan of action and target date for completion for each standard noted as being out of compliance. During 2018, there were no facilities audited under Final Cycle Three or any Cycle Four Standards.

**Initial Cycle One Standards**

Total	Compliance	Non-Compliance	Non Applicable	Not Assessed
48	46	1	1	0

**Final Cycle One Standards**

Total	Compliance	Non-Compliance	Non Applicable	Not Assessed
619	580	14	25	0

**Initial Cycle Two Standards**

Total	Compliance	Non-Compliance	Non Applicable	Not Assessed
626	517	88	21	0

**Final Cycle Two Standards**

Total	Compliance	Non-Compliance	Non Applicable	Not Assessed
289	269	13	7	0

**Initial Cycle Three Standards**

Total	Compliance	Non-Compliance	Non Applicable	Not Assessed
246	216	24	6	0

The mission of Massachusetts Correctional Industries is to instill a positive work ethic in offenders by providing training and skills for successful reentry into the community through work opportunities, while also ensuring the highest level of customer service by providing a quality product at a competitive price. Through work assignments, offenders develop occupational skills that enhance successful reintegration. Certification programs are continuously made available to all eligible incarcerated individuals. Correctional Industries employs approximately 500 offenders at eight institutions.

While our current workforce has remained constant, we are expecting to increase based on expansion and the introduction of modern, state-of-the-art equipment as well as the implementation and continuous development of our new Enterprise Report Planning (ERP) operating system. Our goal is to employ the maximum number of offenders consistent with optimal program resources and effective use of program capital.

We remain steadfast in contributing to the successful achievement of the Massachusetts Department of Corrections' strategic goals.

As an added benefit of the acquired on-the-job training and work ethic gained through Correctional Industries, released offenders have a greater chance of being gainfully employed and successful after their release.

Location	Avg. Inmate Workers
NCCI Gardner	80
MCI Shirley Medium	82
MCI Framingham	23
MCI Norfolk	208
MCI Cedar Junction	41
Old Colony Correctional Center	28
Mass. Treatment Center	25
Pondville Correctional Center	3
<b>Grand Totals</b>	<b>490</b>

Revenues for fiscal year 2018 totaled \$17,509,453 which provides MassCor the capital to allow for continued reinvestment in upgrading our manufacturing equipment and expansion of available offender worker opportunities. Our integrated computer system allows for advanced education in a fully-connected manufacturing environment.

During the last quarter of this year, the DOC Headquarters team developed a strategic plan to begin the relocation process from Norfolk to DOC Headquarters in Milford. During this process, we were able to identify and liquidate items no longer needed, as well as adjust inventory accordingly.

**MassCor Flag/Embroidery Shop at MCI Framingham:**

MCI Framingham is home to our large-scale Flag/Embroidery Shop which manufactures hand-sewn United States, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and POW/MIA flags, as well as custom flags. In addition, they offer flag accessories such as finials, tassels and cords. This shop also manufactures miscellaneous items such as laundry bags and belt pouches and offer engraving services of nameplates, door and wall signs. Products embroidered include, but are not limited to, caps, jackets, sweaters, tee shirts and other accessories. Offenders learn valuable skills not just in sewing but also in digitized design and manufacturing. These skills are useful for a variety of employment opportunities within the state.

**MassCor Auto Plate Shop and Validation Shop at MCI Cedar Junction:**

MCI Cedar Junction houses our license plate operations and is a staple of the Industries program. In this shop, offender staff fulfills all Registry of Motor Vehicle license plate needs including the actual manufacturing of these license plates. In an effort to streamline the RMV support process, during this year, the Validation Shop was

consolidated into Cedar Junction operations from the Treatment Center in Bridgewater, allowing all RMV orders to be fulfilled out of one Industries location.

**MassCor Industries at MCI Norfolk:**

As MassCor's largest operation, MCI Norfolk offers offenders the opportunity to work in a wide range of manufacturing settings within seven separate shops. This operation houses our Clothing Shop, where fabric is cut and sewn to create garments used in a number of areas throughout the Commonwealth as well as blankets utilized throughout the DOC. MCI Norfolk's combination Mattress/Upholstery Shop produces a variety of mattresses for use in a number of environments while the Upholstery Shop provides quality upholstering of sofas, chairs and other furniture. The Furniture Assembly Shop assembles a variety of items from a number of outstanding furniture providers. MCI Norfolk's other shops include a Janitorial Shop, offering a complete array of cleaning products including a full line of environmentally-friendly "green line" janitorial products. Our fully-equipped Metal Shop is able to supply custom fabricated metal products built upon provided specifications. The Binder Shop provides products integral to the MassCor product line and employee daily use such as vinyl binders in many sizes, colors and styles.

**MassCor Print Shop at Old Colony Correctional Center:**

Old Colony Correctional Center is the site of our full scale, state-of-the-art printing operation. Offender staff working in the Print Shop is able to use current technology to produce quality products and gain valuable skills, which are easily transferable to private industry. Products offered vary from letterhead and business cards to multi-part forms and business reports for many of our cities and towns.

**MassCor Sewing Shop and Furniture Shop at MCI Shirley:**

MCI Shirley houses our Sewing Shop that manufactures sheets, towels, and socks. Within our Furniture Shop at MCI Shirley, offenders work in a highly-productive wood manufacturing plant where they are trained on current, state-of-the-art equipment to produce an extensive array of custom built furniture. Offender staff transforms a wide variety of lumber types into desks, chairs, and other custom items, exposing workers to a trade that is in high demand and marketable within the Commonwealth.

**MassCor Optical Shop at NCCI Gardner:**

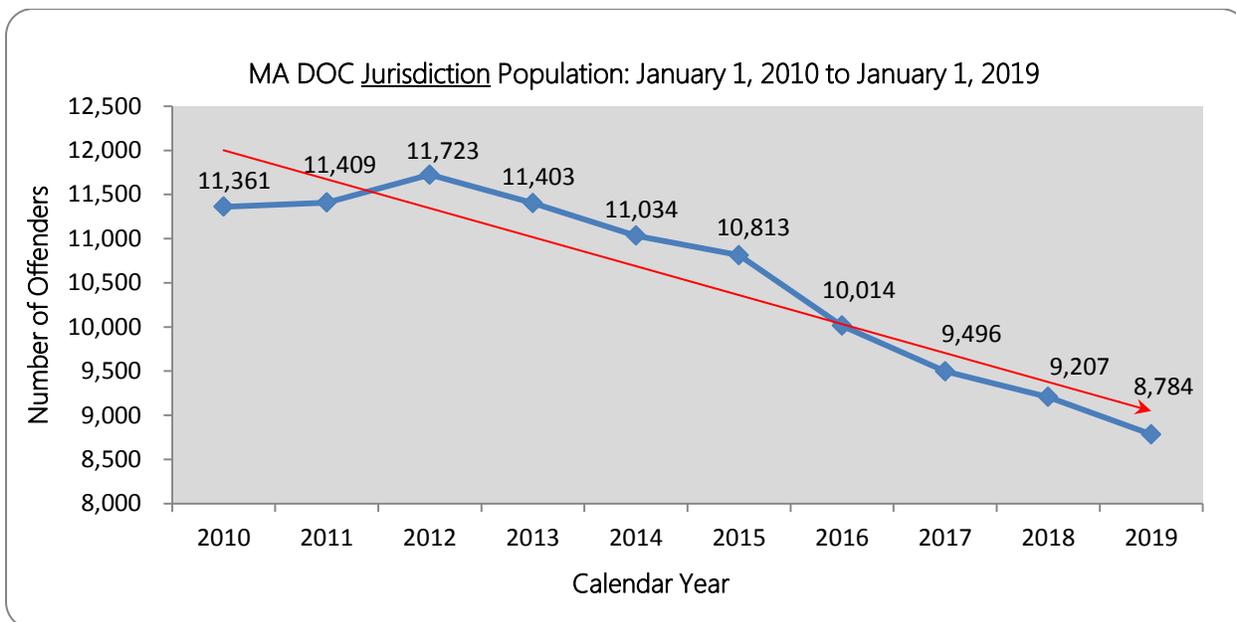
NCCI Gardner is home to our highly-profitable, full-scale optical laboratory that utilizes the most current technology and equipment to produce a wide variety of eyewear. This shop services many providers throughout Massachusetts. Offenders working at this site learn skills such as grinding, polishing, and assembling eyeglasses for a wide variety of consumers within the Commonwealth. The Industrial Instructors at NCCI Gardner Optical Shop facilitate the process to recertify offenders in the American Board of Optometry, a nationally recognized organization. This, in turn, allows offenders to show valuable qualifications and a strong work history to potential employers, thereby enhancing employability upon their release.

**MassCor Silkscreen and Sign Shop at Massachusetts Treatment Center:**

Offenders working in the Sign Shop at the Massachusetts Treatment Center manufacture a variety of standard street signs that are used on many street corners within the Commonwealth. MassCor's Silk Screen Shop produces high-quality custom decals and silk-screened clothing.

**MassCor Headquarters:**

MassCor's Central Office utilizes offenders from Pondville to perform varied tasks such as clerical, janitorial, and warehouse work, which involves loading and unloading trucks which transport MassCor goods. The Milford Showroom opened in December 2017 and carries a wide assortment of clothing, such as shirts, jackets and caps along with miscellaneous items from our shops including cutting boards and fire pits, to name a few.



Massachusetts

- ◆ The Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction population continued to decline for the seventh (7<sup>th</sup>) consecutive year, a decrease of 25% since the trend’s peak on January 1, 2012 (n=11,723).
- ◆ Between January 1, 2018 and January 1, 2019, there was a 5% decrease in inmates, from 9,207 to 8,784.
- ◆ The overall trend in the MA DOC jurisdiction population shows a decrease of 23% between January 1, 2010 (n=11,361) and January 1, 2019.

National

- ◆ The estimated number of persons of all commitment types held in state and federal prisons nationally decreased to 1,505,397 at year-end 2016<sup>1</sup>, a 1% decrease (n=21,206), from year-end 2015 (n=1,562,603).<sup>2</sup>
- ◆ After a slight increase in the sentenced state and federal jurisdiction population in 2013, there was a decrease of 5% between year-end 2013 and year-end 2016, the largest decline in more than 35 years. There was a 4% decrease in the federal population (n=7,206) and a 1% decrease in the state population (n=11,468) between year-end 2015 and year-end 2016.<sup>3</sup>
- ◆ The national imprisonment rate at year-end 2016 was 450 sentenced inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages, a decrease of 2% from 459 in 2015 and the lowest rate since 1997 (n=444).<sup>4</sup>
- ◆ Between 2015 and 2016, thirty-one (31) states saw decreases in their state’s total jurisdiction population.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Year-end 2016 statistics were the most recent national statistics available at the time.

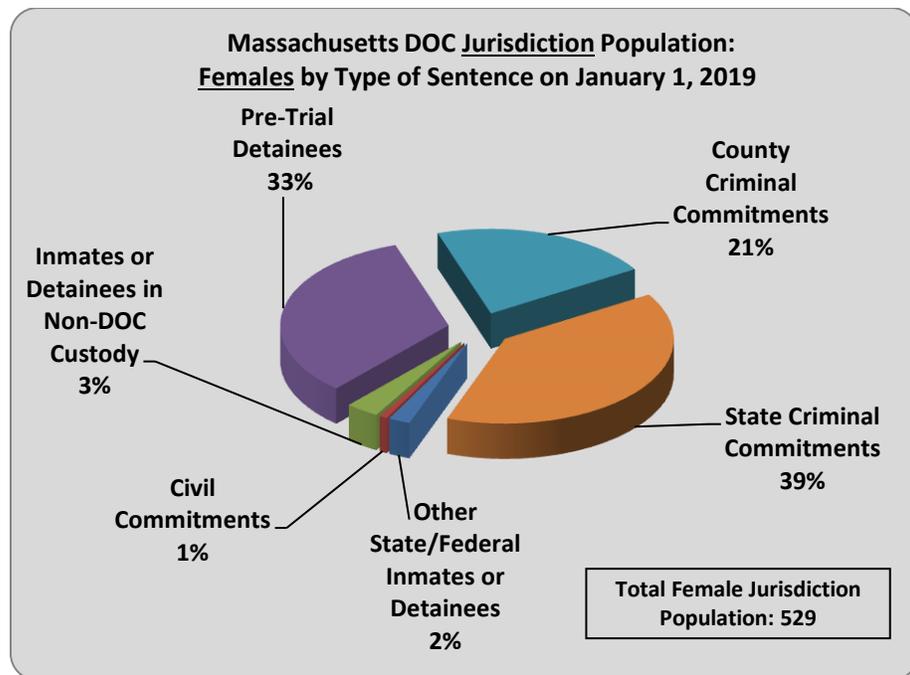
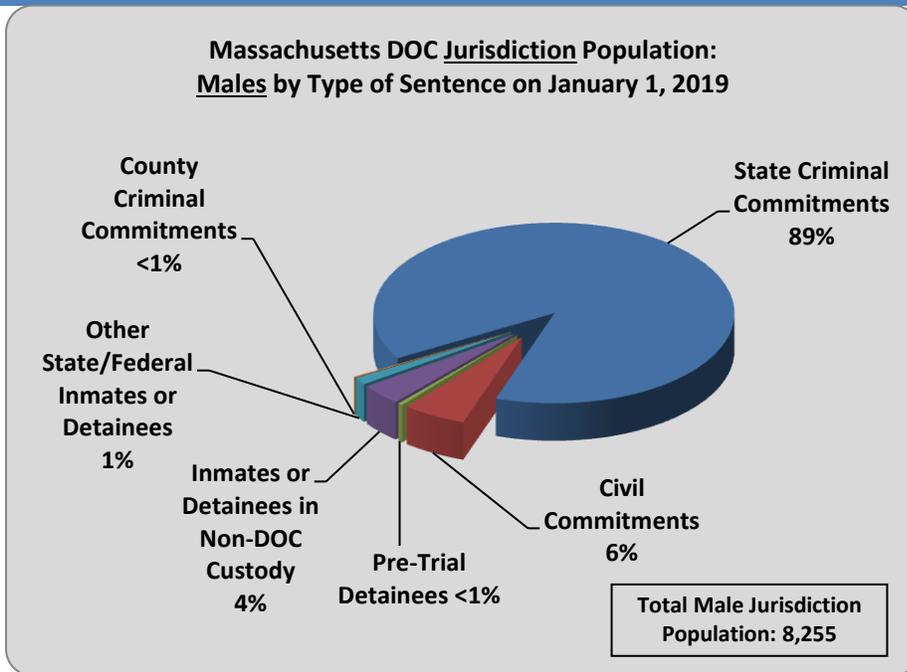
<sup>2</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics (January 2018). *Prisoners in 2016* (NCJ 251149). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.

<sup>3</sup> BJS, 2016, pg. 5, table 3.

<sup>4</sup> BJS, 2016, pg. 8, table 6.

<sup>5</sup> BJS, 2016, pg. 3

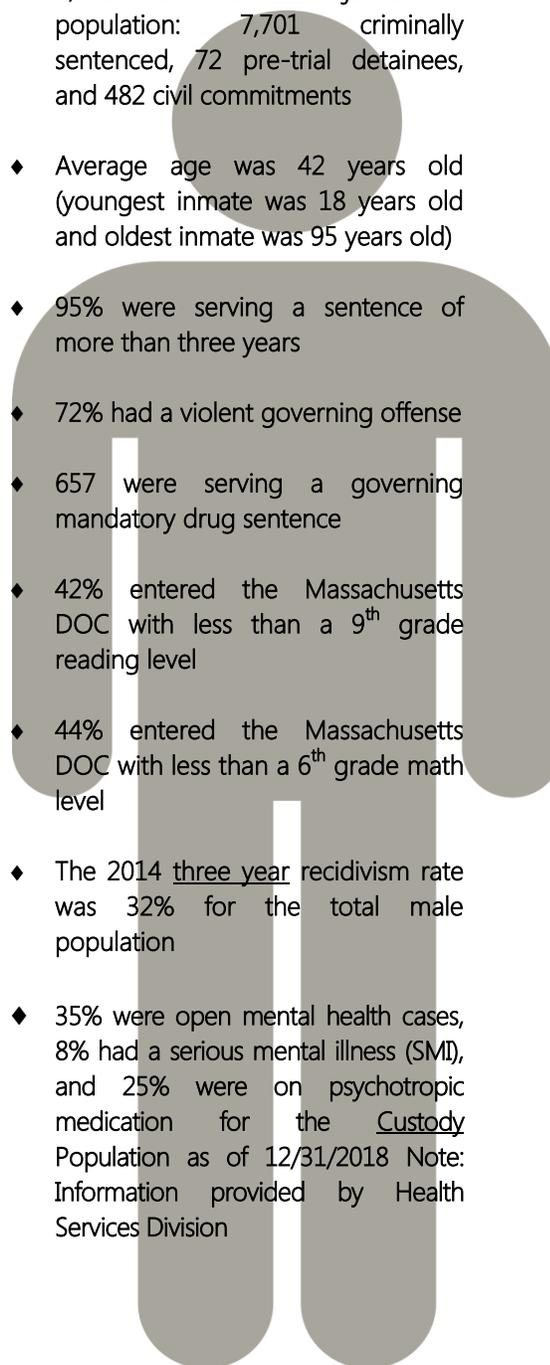
\*Following information is from the 2018 Prison Population Trends Report



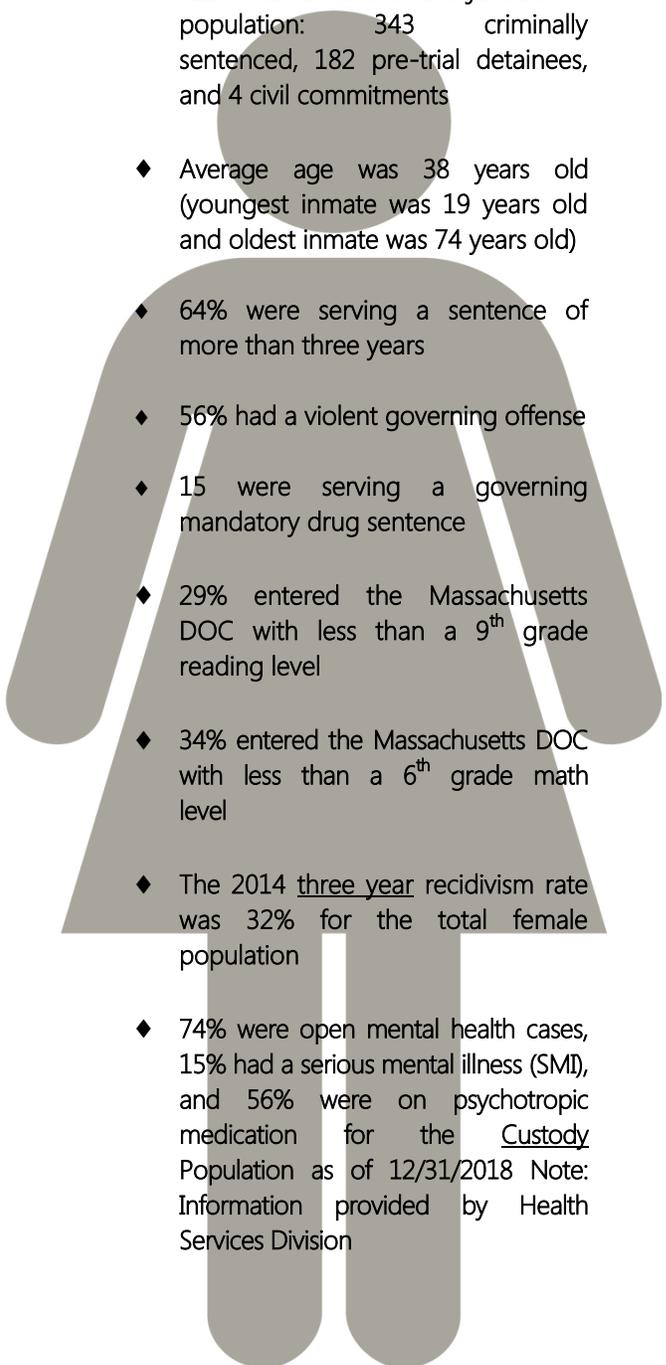
- ◆ The vast majority of males were **state criminal commitments** (89%) on January 1, 2019.
- ◆ Female state criminal commitments (39%) represent a smaller portion of their total commitments compared to males (89%) due to the MA DOC housing several county's female inmates for capacity issues/ lack of housing. Therefore, there was a more even distribution of female commitment types compared to their male counterparts.

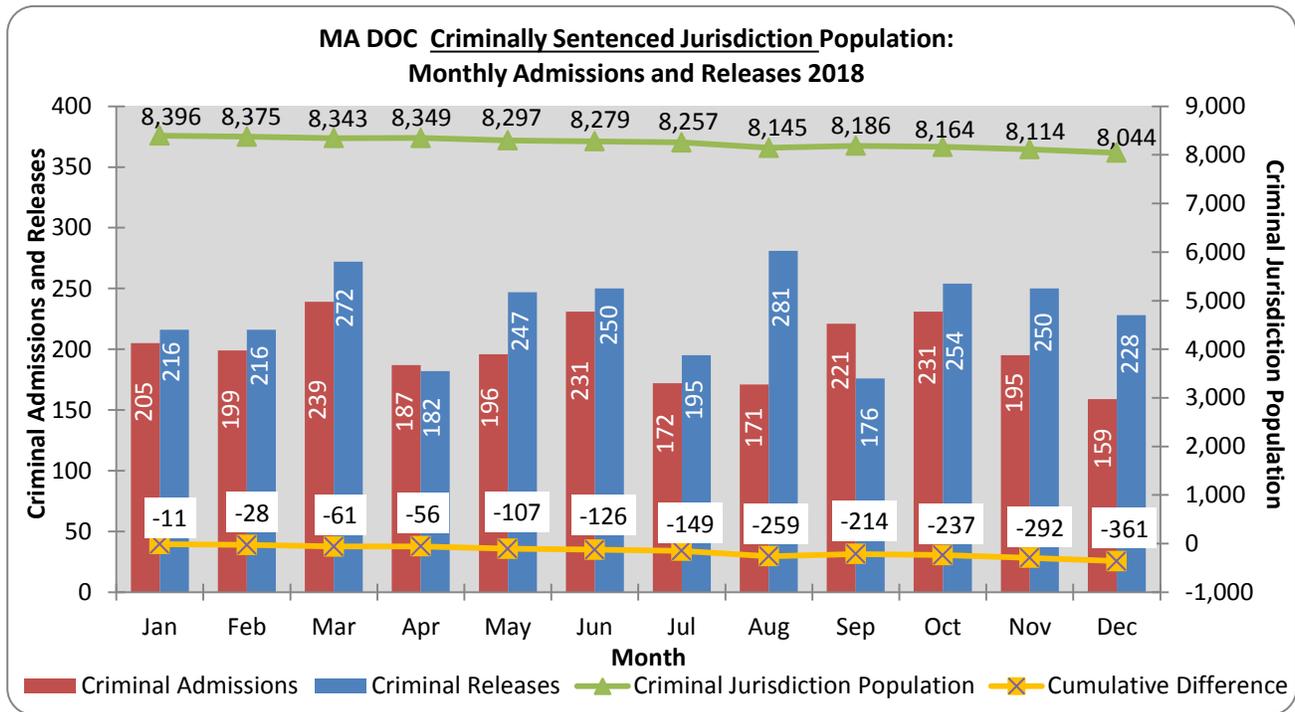
Note: Throughout this document percentages may not always add up to 100% due to rounding.

Male Jurisdiction Population on  
January 1, 2019

- 
- ◆ 8,255 total males in the jurisdiction population: 7,701 criminally sentenced, 72 pre-trial detainees, and 482 civil commitments
  - ◆ Average age was 42 years old (youngest inmate was 18 years old and oldest inmate was 95 years old)
  - ◆ 95% were serving a sentence of more than three years
  - ◆ 72% had a violent governing offense
  - ◆ 657 were serving a governing mandatory drug sentence
  - ◆ 42% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 9<sup>th</sup> grade reading level
  - ◆ 44% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 6<sup>th</sup> grade math level
  - ◆ The 2014 three year recidivism rate was 32% for the total male population
  - ◆ 35% were open mental health cases, 8% had a serious mental illness (SMI), and 25% were on psychotropic medication for the Custody Population as of 12/31/2018 Note: Information provided by Health Services Division

Female Jurisdiction Population on  
January 1, 2019

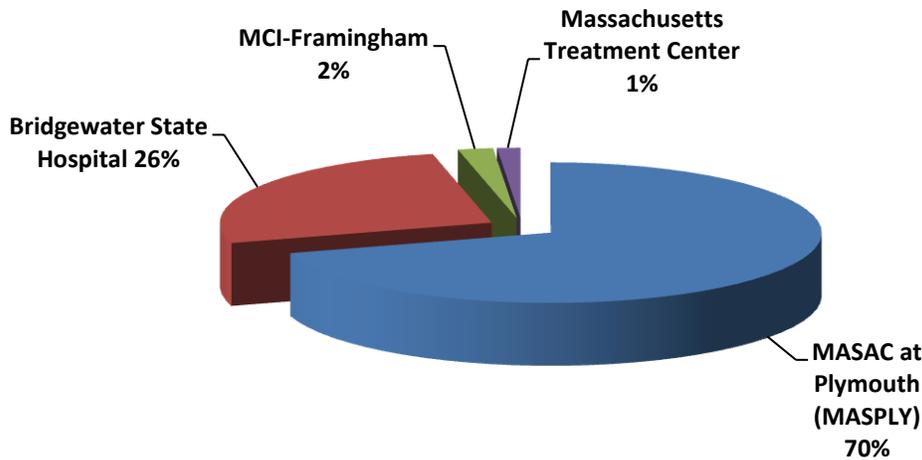
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- ◆ 529 total females in the jurisdiction population: 343 criminally sentenced, 182 pre-trial detainees, and 4 civil commitments
  - ◆ Average age was 38 years old (youngest inmate was 19 years old and oldest inmate was 74 years old)
  - ◆ 64% were serving a sentence of more than three years
  - ◆ 56% had a violent governing offense
  - ◆ 15 were serving a governing mandatory drug sentence
  - ◆ 29% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 9<sup>th</sup> grade reading level
  - ◆ 34% entered the Massachusetts DOC with less than a 6<sup>th</sup> grade math level
  - ◆ The 2014 three year recidivism rate was 32% for the total female population
  - ◆ 74% were open mental health cases, 15% had a serious mental illness (SMI), and 56% were on psychotropic medication for the Custody Population as of 12/31/2018 Note: Information provided by Health Services Division



**Note:** Monthly jurisdiction population is based on the end of the month count of the criminally sentenced jurisdiction population and will not reflect the cumulative difference in admissions and releases.

- ◆ Overall, throughout 2018 the number of criminally sentenced admissions was less than the number of criminally sentenced releases, criminal admissions averaging 201 per month and criminal releases averaging 231.
- ◆ During the trend period criminal admissions ranged between 159 in December, and 239 in March. Criminal releases ranged between 176 in September, and 281 in August.
- ◆ The cumulative difference between admissions and releases resulted in a cumulative decrease of 361 in the criminally sentenced population by year’s end.
- ◆ The criminally sentenced population at the end of 2018 was 8,044, a 4% decrease from the population at the end of 2017, at 8,407. This rate decrease was more than the decrease seen when comparing years end 2017 and 2016 criminally sentenced populations.

**MA DOC 2018 Jurisdiction New Court Commitments:  
Civil Commitments by Institution**



MA DOC 2018 Jurisdiction New Court Commitments: Civil Commitments by Institution

Institution	Female	Male	Total
MASAC at Plymouth (MASPLY)	0	1,814	1,814
Bridgewater State Hospital	0	676	676
MCI-Framingham	54	0	54
Massachusetts Treatment Center	0	36	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2,526</b>	<b>2,580</b>

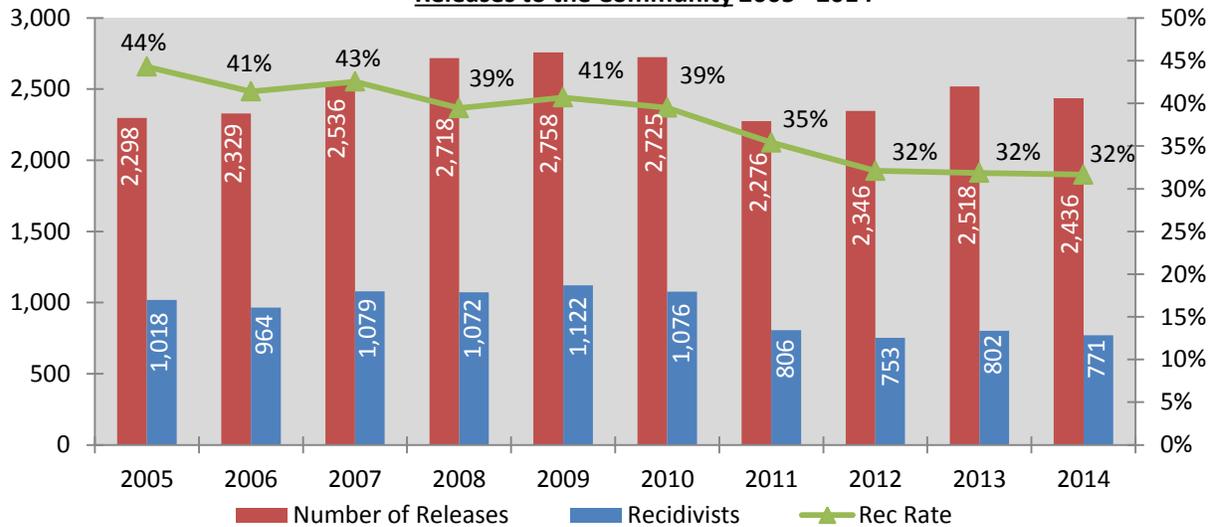
Civil commitments to the MA DOC are generally broken into three groups: “Mental Health Commitments”, “Alcohol and Substance Abuse Commitments” (i.e., Section 35’s), and “Sexually Dangerous Person Commitments.” Female civil commitments are housed at MCI-Framingham. Male civil commitments are housed in three facilities: “Mental Health Commitments” at Bridgewater State Hospital (BSH), Section 35’s at the Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center at Plymouth (MASPLY), and “Sexually Dangerous Persons” at the Massachusetts Treatment Center (MTC), all of which are located on the MA DOC Bridgewater Complex.

- ◆ In 2018, there were 2,580 civil new court commitments, representing 35% of the overall 7,400 admissions.
- ◆ The majority (70%) of civil commitments in 2018 were Section 35’s admitted to MASPLY. This was down from 77% in 2017. The number of Section 35’s decreased from 2,237 during 2017 to 1,814 during 2018, a 19% decrease. Commitments to MASPLY are limited to 90 days in length.
- ◆ During 2018, there were 676 civil commitments to BSH. This was a 17% increase compared to the previous year (n = 579). During 2018, twenty-six percent of the civil commitments went to BSH, up from 20% during 2017.
- ◆ Females represented 2% of the civil commitments during 2018, the same as seen during 2017 and 2016.

\*Following information is from the 2018 Prison Population Trends Report

A recidivist is defined as any criminally sentenced inmate released to the community from MA DOC jurisdiction during 2014 who is **re-incarcerated** for a new sentence or violation of parole or probation to a Massachusetts state or county facility or to a federal facility within three years of his/her release. Types of re-incarceration include technical violation of parole, parole violation with a new offense, return to county custody, return to state or federal custody, technical violation of probation, and probation violation with a new offense. An inmate who is re-incarcerated due to a technical violation of parole or probation is re-incarcerated for violating the terms of the conditions set forth regarding their release in the community, not for committing a new offense.

**MA DOC Three Year Recidivism Rate (Re-incarceration) for Releases to the Community 2005 - 2014**



Over the ten year trend period, the three year recidivism rate has seen a strong negative trend, ending the trend with an overall recidivism rate decrease of 12 percentage points compared to the high experienced in 2005.