

# Massachusetts Department of Correction

## Annual Report

### Calendar Year 2021



February 2023

Maura T. Healey, Governor

Kimberley Driscoll, Lieutenant Governor

Terrence M. Reidy, Secretary of Public Safety and Security

Carol A. Mici, Department of Correction Commissioner

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# Who We Are

The Massachusetts Department of Correction is comprised of correctional professionals who are responsible for the care of incarcerated individuals in 16 state facilities. We provide care, custody, education, vocational training, comprehensive healthcare inclusive of behavioral healthcare and specialized treatment services with the goal of preparing each individual for a successful reintegration into our community.



## Vision

To effect positive behavioral change in order to eliminate violence, victimization, and recidivism.

## Core Values

- Responsible
- Respect
- Honest
- Caring

## Requirements

Information required in this report is governed by:

- M.G.L. Ch. 124, sec. 1
- M.G.L. Ch. 124, sec. 6
- M.G.L. Ch. 127, sec. 1b
- American Correctional Association

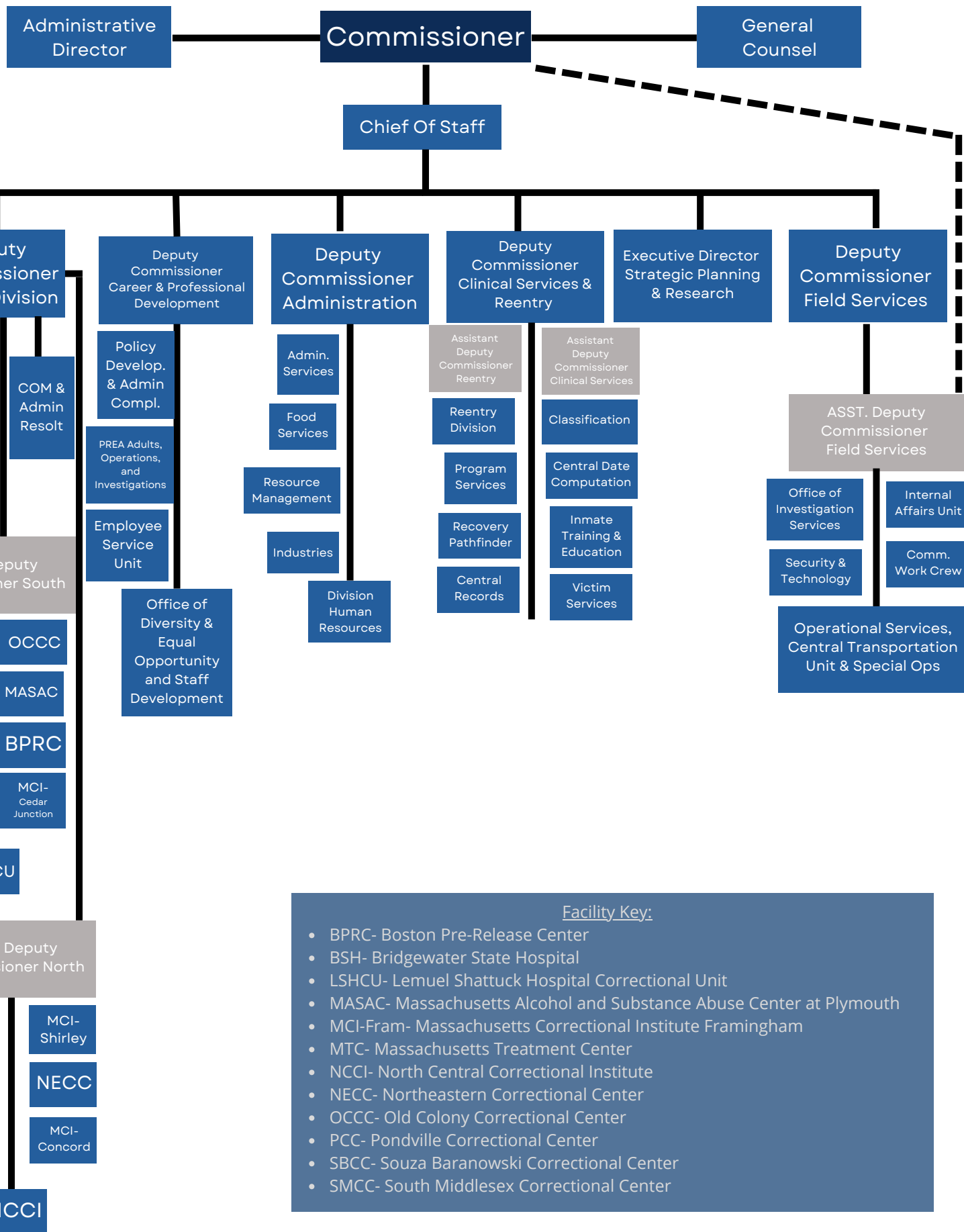


## Acknowledgements

The publication of this report would not be possible without the assistance of the following divisions within the Massachusetts Department of Correction:

- Research & Planning Division
- Policy Development & Compliance Unit
- MassCor
- Data Analytics Unit
- Office of Communications

# Organizational Chart



Map Key:

1. NCCI
2. MCI-Shirley & SBCC
3. MCI-Concord & NECC
4. BPRC & LSHCU
5. MCI-Framingham & SMCC
6. MCI-Norfolk
7. MCI-Cedar Junction & PCC
8. BSH, MTC, & OCCC
9. MASAC @ PLY

## LOCATIONS

The Massachusetts Department of Correction oversees approximately 7,000 incarcerated individuals in 16 facilities throughout eastern and central Massachusetts. Facilities fall under a maximum, medium, minimum, or pre-release security classification.

# Institution Overviews

*This information is compiled from the 2021 Massachusetts Department of Correction Prison Population Trends report.*

### **BOSTON PRE-RELEASE CENTER (BPRC)**

Roslindale, MA



- Security level: Minimum & Pre-Release
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2000
- Opened: 1972 - Renovated: 2003 (New building)
- Annual Cost (FY 2021):
  - \$125,174 - Per Incarcerated Individual
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 50
- Average Daily population (ADP) : 73
- Operational Capacity: 200
  - Minimum: 95 & Pre-Release: 105

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. Nearby public transportation increases opportunities for employment, access to support agencies and other approved programming. On January 1, 2022, the majority of incarcerated individuals were minimum security (n=36), with 14 in pre-release.

# Institution Overviews

## **Bridgewater State Hospital (BSH)**

Bridgewater, MA

- Security level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1998
- Opened: 1974
- Annual Cost (FY 2021):
  - \$338,867 - Per Individual
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 223
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 226
- Operational Capacity: 372



Wellpath assumed BSH patient medical and mental health 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 (FY 2021):
  - \$436,157 - Per Incarcerated Individual
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 13
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 17
- Operational Capacity: 29

The MA 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 incarcerated individuals from both state and county facilities. It is a transient facility with few long term patients. On January 1, 2022, the population consisted of four (4) criminally sentenced state individuals, one (1) criminally sentenced county individual, and six (6) pre-trial individuals and two (2) civilly committed individuals. The average age of individuals housed on this date was 56 years old.

## **Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center at Plymouth (MASAC)**

Plymouth, MA

- Security Level: Minimum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1993
- Opened: 1992 - Mission Change: 2002
- Annual Cost (FY 2021):
  - \$318,509 - Per Individual
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 70
- Average Daily Population (ADP) : 88
- Operational Capacity: 251



Wellpath assumed MASAC patient medical and mental health care in 2020. MASAC 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 abuse treatment for up to 90 days. As of May 1, 2017, MASAC was relocated to the shuttered MCI-Plymouth Facility. As of March 2020, MASAC no longer houses criminally sentenced individuals.

# Institution Overviews

## Massachusetts Treatment Center (MTC)

Bridgewater, MA



- Security level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1997
- Opened: 1986- Expanded: 1997
- Annual Cost(FY 2021):
  - \$90,250- Per Incarcerated Individual
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 550
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 553
- Operational Capacity: 680  
Sentenced: 415 & Civil Commitments: 265

The MTC is a medium security facility separately housing criminally sentenced males 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 offenders treatment program intended to reduce the risks associated with reoffending. On January 1, 2022 there were 372 criminally sentenced individuals, 129 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(FY 2021):
  - \$151, 262- Per Incarcerated Individual
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 445
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 435  
Maximum: 389 & Medium: 47
- 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 males, with a focus on the completion of assessments to determine an incarcerated individuals 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, 2022, MCI-CJ housed 429 criminally sentenced individuals and 16 federal or out of state pre-trial detainees. There were 406 incarcerated individuals housed in maximum security (73 of those in DDU) and 39 in medium security.

## MCI-Concord (MCI-C)

Concord, MA



- Security level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2001
- Opened: 1878- Renovations: 1999, 2005 Special Management Unit
- Annual Cost(FY 2021) :
  - \$107,725- Per Incarcerated Individual
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 470
- Average Daily Population (ADP) : 502
- Operational Capacity: 618

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

# Institution Overviews

## MCI-Framingham (MCI-F)

Framingham, MA

- Security level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1995
- Opened: 1877 - Expanded 1965 4 Cottages & Health Services Unit Bldg., 1991 Betty Cole Smith Bldg.
- Annual Cost(FY 2021):
  - \$235,196- Per Incarcerated Individual
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 179
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 170
- Operational Capacity: 498



MCI-F is the Department's Reception and Diagnostic Center for females, 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, 2022, this medium security facility housed 134 criminally sentenced females, 39 pre-trial detainees, and six (6) civil commitments.

## MCI-Norfolk (MCI-N)

Norfolk, MA



- Security Level: Medium
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2003
- Opened: 1931
- Annual Cost(FY 2021):
  - \$67,302- Per Incarcerated Individual
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 1,130
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 1,149
- Operational Capacity: 1,367

MCI-N, a facility housing males, 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. 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

- Security Level: Medium & Minimum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1995
- Opened: Minimum in 1972, Medium in 1991
- Annual Cost (FY 2021):
  - Medium: \$63,109- Per Incarcerated Individuals
  - Minimum: \$70,749- Per Incarcerated Individuals
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 745
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 805
- Operational Capacity: 1,129

\*Based on one month in 2021



MCI-S encompasses two facilities housing both medium and minimum custody level incarcerated individuals that were combined to operate under one administration in July 2002. As of February 2021, incarcerated individuals are no longer housed at the minimum security facility. Along with a skilled nursing facility (SNF), MCI-S operates an Assisted Daily Living Unit for medium incarcerated individuals.

# Institution Overviews

## North Central Correctional Institution (NCCI)

Gardner, MA



- Security Level: Medium & Minimum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1989
- Opened: 1981, Renovations: 1982, 1993
- Annual Cost(FY 2021):
  - \$73,085- Per Incarcerated Individuals
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 688
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 742  
Medium: 688 & Minimum:0
- Operational Capacity: 1,003  
Medium: 973 & Minimum: 30

NCCI is a facility housing criminally sentenced males. 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.

\*The minimum security housing units stopped housing incarcerated individuals in February of 2019.

## Northeastern Correctional Center (NECC)

Concord, MA

- Security Level: Minimum & Pre-Release
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1982
- Opened: 1932
- Annual Cost(FY 2021):
  - \$71,242 Per Incarcerated Individuals
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 200
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 195
- Operational Capacity: 277  
Minimum: 208 & Pre-Release: 69



NECC is a facility operating under the Superintendent of MCI-Concord, housing criminally sentenced males. The majority of incarcerated individuals on January 1, 2022 were in minimum security housing units (n=184), with 16 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(FY 2021):
  - Medium: \$105,851- Per Incarcerated Individuals
  - Minimum: \$97,918 - Per Incarcerated Individuals
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 568
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 619  
Medium: 536 & Minimum: 83
- Operational Capacity: 818  
Medium: 658 & Minimum: 160

A mission change was facilitated at OCCC shifting their medium security operations 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 incarcerated individuals on January 1, 2022 were housed in a medium security unit (n=499), with 69 housed in minimum security.

# Institution Overviews

## Pondville Correctional Center (PCC)

Norfolk, MA

- Security Level: Minimum & Pre-Release
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1994
- Opened: 1990
- Annual Cost(FY 2021):
  - \$81,914- Per Incarcerated Individuals
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 123
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 127
- Operational Capacity: 204
- Minimum: 156 & Pre-Release: 48



PCC is a facility for criminally sentenced males housing 112 minimum and 11 pre-release on January 1, 2022. 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 males.

## South Middlesex Correctional Center (SMCC)

Framingham, MA



- Security Level: Minimum & Pre-Release
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 1983
- Opened: 1976
- Annual Cost (FY 2021):
  - \$154,610- Per Incarcerated Individuals
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: N/A
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 20\*
- \*Based on 2 Months in 2021

SMCC was a facility for criminally sentenced state and county females. The facility began as a male facility and became a female facility on July 1, 2002 following a mission change. As of February 2021, incarcerated individuals are no longer housed at SMCC.

## Souza Baranowski Correctional Center (SBCC)

Shirley, MA

- Security Level: Maximum
- Initial ACA Accreditation: 2001
- Opened: 1998
- Annual Cost(FY 2021):
  - \$137,963- Per Incarcerated Individuals
- January 1, 2022 Facility Population: 521
- Average Daily Population (ADP): 542
- Operational Capacity: 1,427



SBCC is the only 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.

# Population Charts & Statistics

*The following pages illustrate a small sampling of information from the **2021 Massachusetts Department of Correction Prison Population Trends** report, which covers many different aspects of the Department's prison population in detail.*

## Population types include:

### Jurisdiction Population

An individual is considered to be under MA DOC jurisdiction when the Commonwealth has legal authority over the individual, regardless of where the individual is being held including those incarcerated in MA DOC facilities as well as those housed in correctional facilities outside of the MA DOC (Massachusetts Houses of Correction, other states' correctional facilities, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons).

### Custody Population

An individual is considered to be in MA DOC custody when he/she is being held in a MA DOC facility.



## Commitment Types Include:

### Criminally Sentenced or "Sentenced"

Individuals who have been found guilty of a criminal offense by a judge or jury and have been committed to a period of incarceration, whether directly or after a violation of probation or parole.

### Civil Commitment or "Civil"

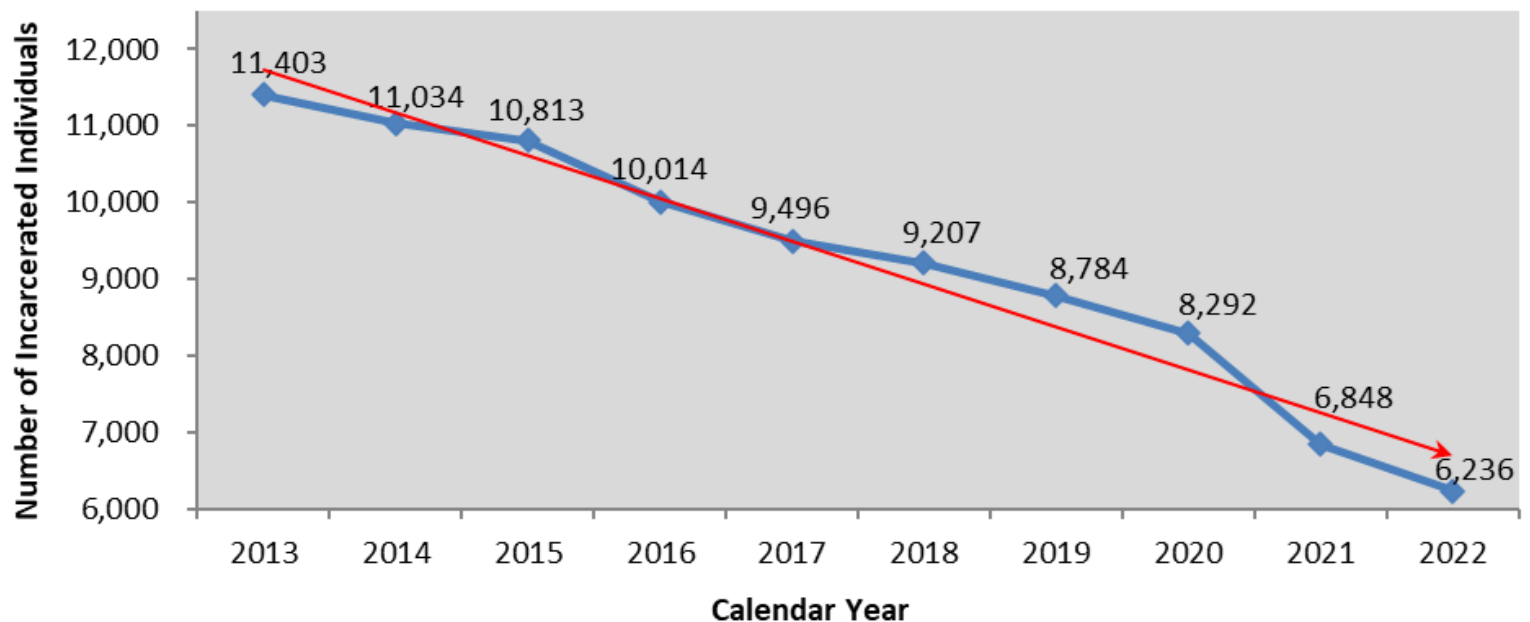
- A male who has been committed by a court to BSH pursuant to G.L. c. 123, section 7 and 8, 15, 16 or 18; or to the MASAC pursuant to G.L. c. 123, § 35; or to the MTC pursuant to G.L. c. 123A.
- A female who, prior to April 24, 2016, was committed to MCI-Framingham pursuant to G.L. c. 123, § 35; or a female who has been committed to MCI-Framingham, a branch of the MTC, pursuant to G.L. c. 123A.

### Pre-Trial or "Detainee"

Individuals who are held in custody in a correctional facility prior to trial.

# Population Charts & Statistics

MA DOC Jurisdiction Population: January 1, 2013 to January 1, 2022



## Massachusetts

- The Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction population continued a decade long decline with a decrease of 45% since the trend's peak on January 1, 2013 (n=11,403).
- Between January 1, 2021 and January 1, 2022, there was a 9% decrease of incarcerated individuals, from 6,848 to 6,236.

## National

- The estimated number of persons of all commitment types held in state and federal prisons nationally decreased 1,251,821 at year-end 2020\*, a 15% decrease (n=214,344) from year-end 2019 (n=1,430,165) and the largest one-year decline since the inception of the National Prisoner Statistics program.\*\*
- There was a 23% decrease in the sentenced state and federal jurisdiction population between year-end 2013 and year-end 2020, the largest decline in more than 39 years. There was a 13% decrease in the federal population (n=22,960) and a 15% decrease in the state population (n=191,384) between year-end 2019 and year-end 2020.\*\*\*
- The national imprisonment rate at year-end 2020 was 358 sentenced individuals per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages, a decrease of 15% from 419 in 2019 overtaking the lowest rate in 1993 (n=360.)\*\*\*\*
- Between 2019 and 2020, Alaska was the only state to see an increase in their total jurisdiction population while other states saw decreases of 7% to 31%.\*\*\*\*\*

\*Year-end 2020 statistics were the most recent national statistics available at the time.

\*\* Bureau of Justice Statistics (December 2021) Prisoners in 2020 – Statistical Tables (NCJ 302776). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.

\*\*\*BJS, 2021, pg. 7, table 1.

\*\*\*\*BJS, 2021, pg. 13, table 5.

\*\*\*\*\*BJS, 2021, pg. 1.

# Population Charts & Statistics

## Male Jurisdiction Population on January 1, 2022

- ◆ 6,035 total males in the jurisdiction population: 5,475 criminally sentenced, 24 pre-trial detainees, and 536 civil commitments.
- ◆ Race/Ethnicity: White (2,488), Black or African American (1,774), Hispanic (1,569), Asian or Pacific Islander (100), Unknown (66), American Indian/ Native Alaskan (38).
- ◆ Average age was 44 years old (youngest incarcerated male was 18 years old and oldest incarcerated male was 87 years old).
  - ◆ 98% were serving a sentence of more than three years.
  - ◆ 79% had a violent governing offense.
  - ◆ 294 were serving a governing mandatory drug sentence.
- ◆ The 2017 release cohort three year recidivism rate was 28% for the total male population.
- ◆ 39% were open mental health cases, 33% had a serious mental illness (SMI), and 30% were on psychotropic medication for the Custody Population as of 12/31/2021.

*Note: Information provided by Data Analytics Unit and Health Services Division*

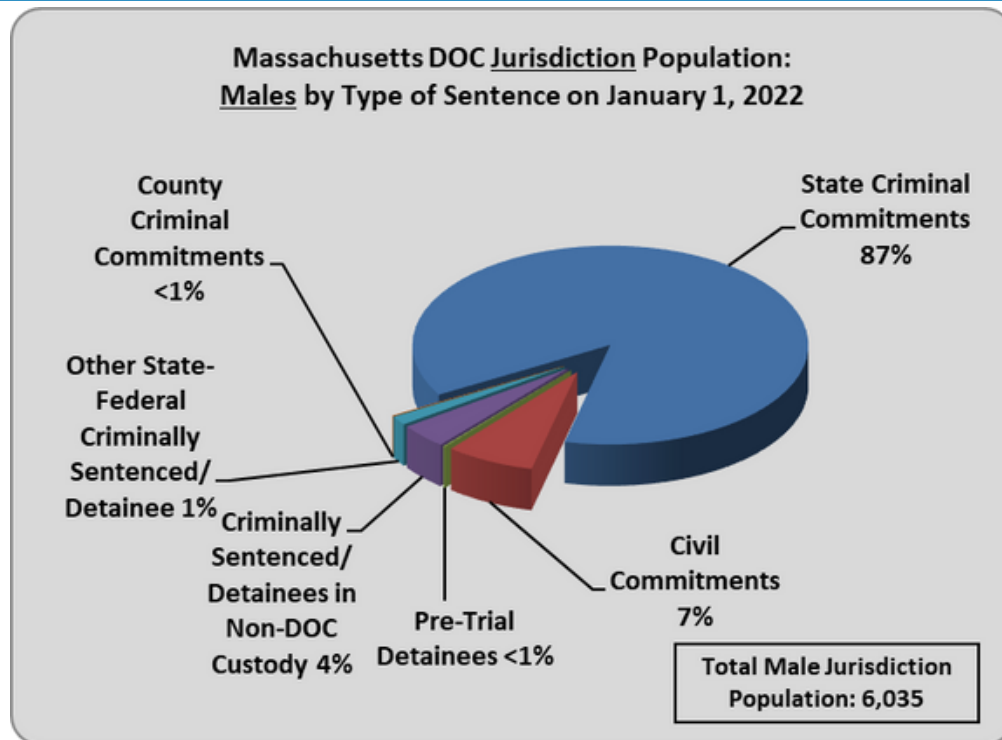
## Female Jurisdiction Population on January 1, 2022

- ◆ 201 total females in the jurisdiction population  
156 criminally sentenced, 39 pre-trial detainees, and 6 civil commitments.
- ◆ Race/Ethnicity: White (121), Black or African American (36), Unknown (26), Hispanic (15), Asian or Pacific Islander (3).
- ◆ Average age was 42 years old (youngest incarcerated female was 19 years old and oldest incarcerated female was 77 years old).
  - ◆ 94% were serving a sentence of more than three years.
  - ◆ 78% had a violent governing offense.
  - ◆ 7 were serving a governing mandatory drug sentence.
- ◆ The 2017 release cohort three year recidivism rate was 27% for the total female population.
  - ◆ 83% were open mental health cases, 76% had a serious mental illness (SMI), and 69% were on psychotropic medication for the Custody Population as of 12/31/2021.

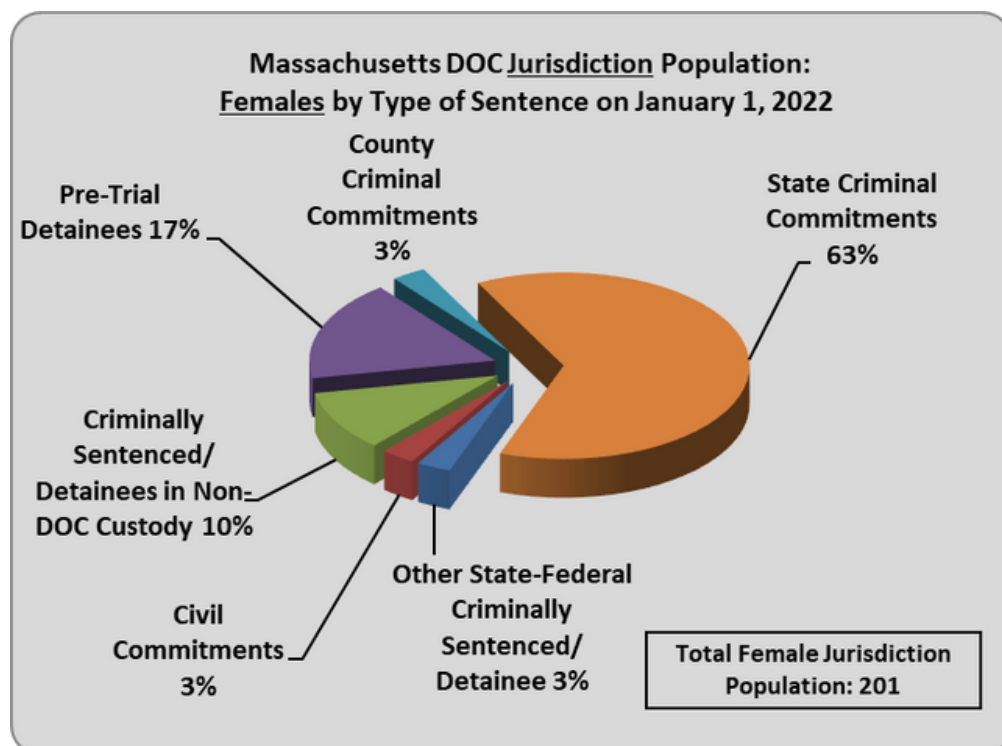
*Note: Information provided by Data Analytics Unit and Health Services Division*

# Population Charts & Statistics

## MA DOC Jurisdiction Population Males by Type of Sentence on January 1, 2022



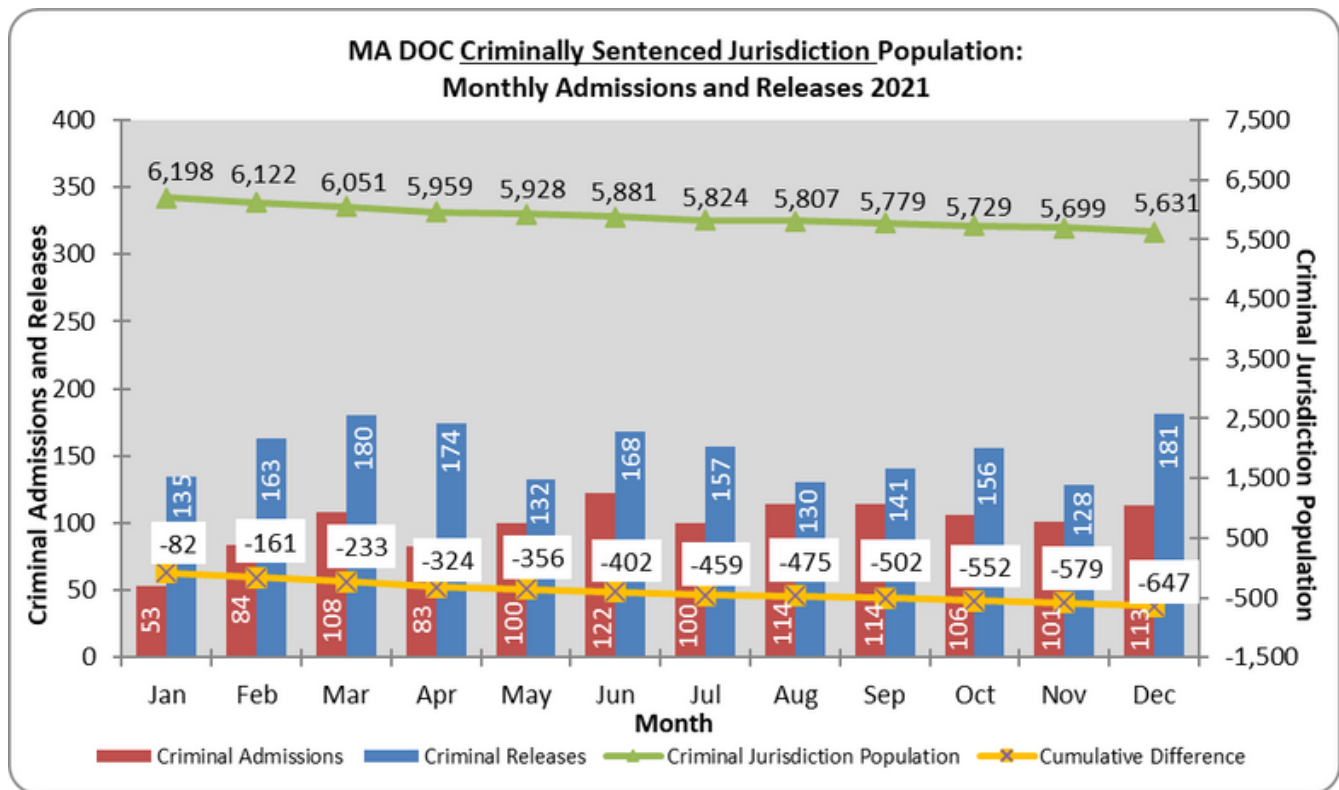
## MA DOC Jurisdiction Population Females by Type of Sentence on January 1, 2022



- The vast majority of males were state criminal commitments (87%) on January 1, 2022.
- In previous years female state criminal commitments represented a smaller portion of their total commitments (39% in 2019 versus 66% in 2020, 77% in 2021, and 63% in 2022) compared to males (88% in 2020/2021, and 87% in 2022) due to MA DOC housing numerous counties' female inmates due to capacity issues/lack of housing. This trend shifted in 2020 because several Massachusetts counties are now able to take criminally (county) sentenced and pre-trial detainees into their own custody.

# Population Charts & Statistics

## MA DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction Population: Monthly Admissions and Releases 2021

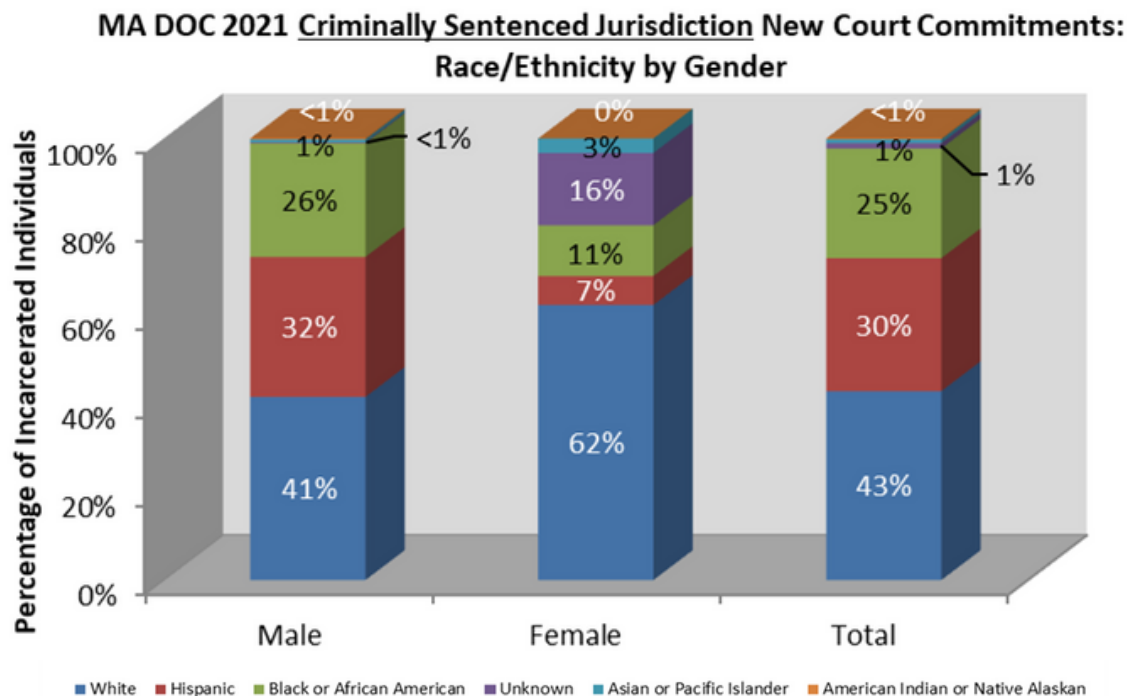


*Note: Monthly jurisdiction population is based on the end of the month count of the criminally sentenced jurisdiction population and will not reflect the cumulative difference in admissions and releases.*

- Overall, throughout 2021 the number of criminally sentenced admissions was less than the number of criminally sentenced releases, criminal admissions averaging 100 per month and criminal releases averaging 154.
- During the trend period, criminal admissions ranged between 53 in January and 122 in June. Criminal releases ranged between 128 in November and 181 in December.
- The cumulative difference between admissions and releases is resulted in a cumulative decrease of 647 in the criminally sentenced population by year's end.
- The criminally sentenced population at the end of 2021 was 5,631, a 10% decrease from the population at the end of 2020, at 6,282. This rate of decrease was less than the decrease seen when comparing years end 2020 and 2019 criminally sentenced populations.

# Population Charts & Statistics

## MA DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments: Race/Ethnicity by Gender



### MA DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction New Court Commitments: Race/Ethnicity\* by Gender

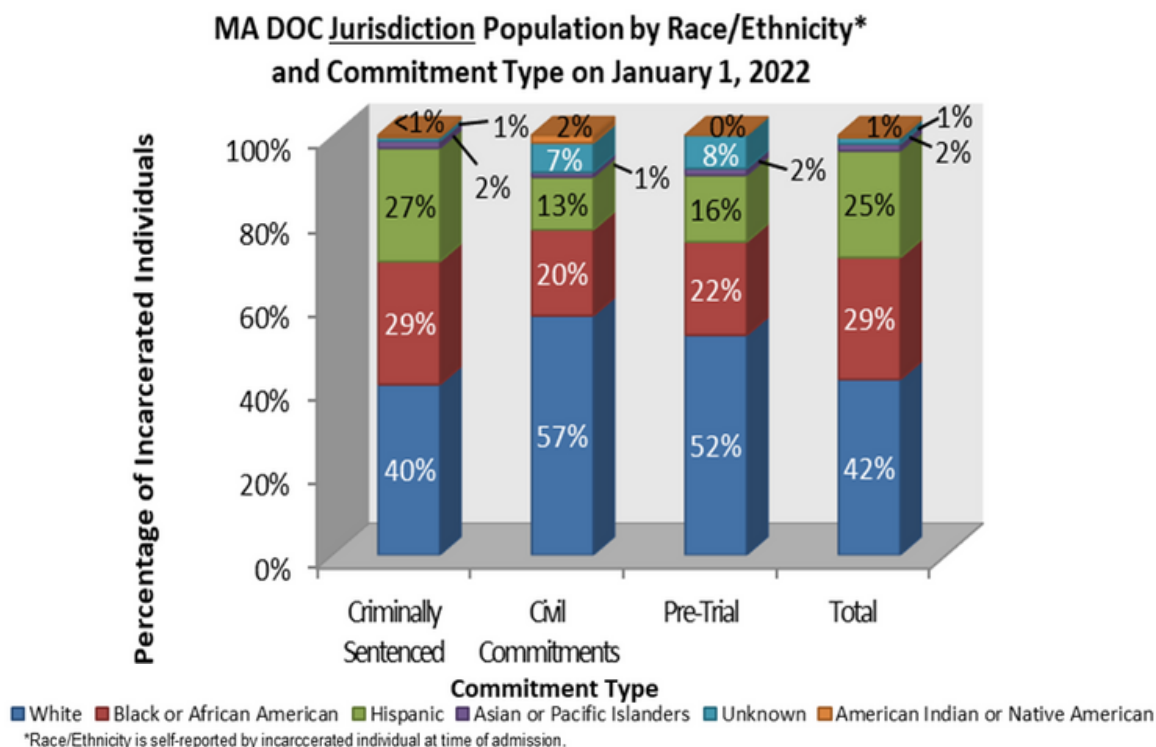
Race/Ethnicity*	Male	Female	Total
White	374	38	412
Hispanic	286	4	290
Black or African American	232	7	239
Unknown	2	10	12
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	2	8
American Indian or Native Alaskan	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>963</b>

\*Race/Ethnicity is self-reported by incarcerated individual at time of admission\*

For males, the most common races for criminally sentenced new court commitments were White (41%), followed by Hispanic (32%) and Black or African American (26%). For females, the majority of new court commitments were White (62%), followed by Unknown (16%), and Black or African American (11%). As males made up 94% of criminally sentenced new court commitments, the total distribution more closely followed the male distribution.

# Population Charts & Statistics

## MA DOC Criminally Sentenced Jurisdiction By Governing Offense and Gender on January 2, 2022



## MA DOC Jurisdiction Population by Race/Ethnicity\* and Commitment Type on January 1, 2022

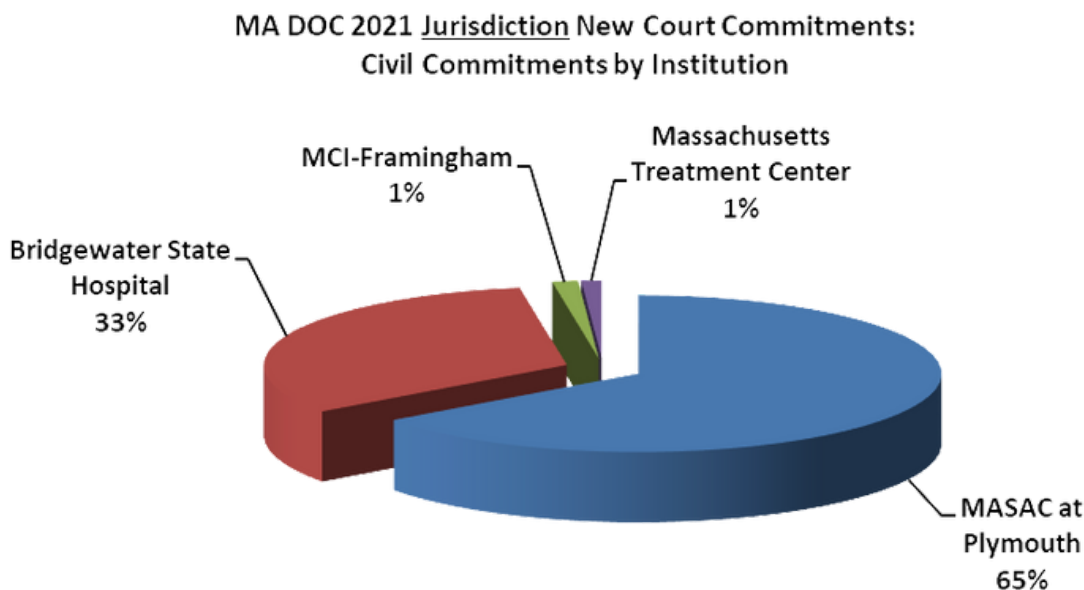
Race/Ethnicity*	Criminally Sentenced	Civil Commitments	Pre-Trial	Total
White	2,267	309	33	2,609
Black or African American	1,685	111	14	1,810
Hispanic	1,506	68	10	1,584
Asian or Pacific Islander	96	6	1	103
Unknown	49	38	5	92
American Indian or Native Alaskan	28	10	0	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,631</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>6,236</b>

\*Race/Ethnicity is self-reported by incarcerated individual at time of admission

- The top three governing offenses for the total criminally sentenced population on January 1, 2022 were person (61%), sex (18%), and drug offenses (10%). For males, the top three governing offenses were also person (61%), sex (19%), and drug (9%).
- Differing slightly from their male counterparts, the top three offenses for females were person offenses (74%), drug offenses (17%), and property offenses (4%).
- For the seventh year, the majority of criminally sentenced females (78%) were incarcerated for a violent governing offense. Males incarcerated from the previous year (78%) with 79% incarcerated for a violent governing offense.

# Population Charts & Statistics

## MA DOC 2021 Jurisdiction New Court Commitments: Civil Commitments by Institution



MA DOC 2021 Jurisdiction New Court Commitments: Civil Commitments by Institution

Institution	Female	Male	Total
MASAC at Plymouth (MASAC)	0	1,541	1,541
Bridgewater State Hospital	0	774	774
MCI-Framingham	33	0	33
Massachusetts Treatment Center	0	26	26
Total	33	2,341	2,374

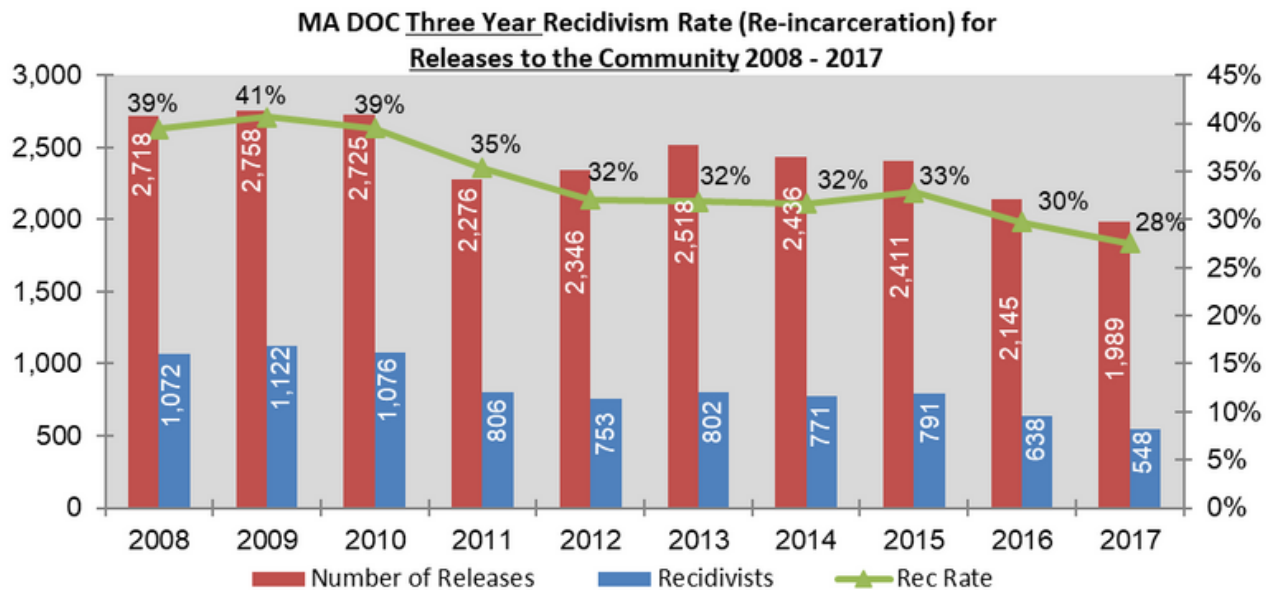
Civil commitments to the MA DOC are generally broken into three groups: "Mental Health Commitments", "Alcohol and Substance Abuse Commitments" (i.e., Section 35's), and "Sexually Dangerous Person Commitments." Female civil commitments are housed at MCI-Framingham. Male civil commitments are housed in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

- In 2021, there were 2,374 civil new court commitments, representing 60% of the overall 3,956 admissions
- The majority (65%) of civil commitments in 2021 were Section 35's admitted to MASAC. This was about the same as the 66% in 2020. The number of Section 35's increased from 1,230 during 2020 to 1,541 during 2021, a 25% increase. Commitments to MASAC are limited to 90 days in length.
- During 2021, there were 774 civil commitments to BSH. This was a 31% increase from 592 of the previous year. During 2021, 33% of the civil commitments went to BSH, about the same as in 2020, at 32%.
- Females represented a little over 1% of the civil commitments during 2021, higher than the female civil commitments during 2020.

# Population Charts & Statistics

## MA DOC Three Year Recidivism Rate (Re-Incarceration) for Releases to the Community 2008-2017

A recidivist is defined as any criminally sentenced individual released to the community via expiration of sentence/parole from the MA DOC jurisdiction during 2017 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 individual 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.



Over the ten-year trend period, the three-year recidivism rate has a strong negative trend, ending the trend with an overall recidivism rate decrease of 13 percentage points compared to the high experienced in 2009.

# MA DOC Strategic Plan

## Goals & Accomplishments

Each of the six major goals identified within the following pages are equally important and exist interdependently of one another. These goals represent ongoing and high-level focus areas for which the Department of Correction will continually develop, review, and assess accomplishments of strategies, activities, and performance measures. The following pages serve as a measure of the progress that's been accomplished as we continue our future course.

The background of the lower half of the page features a blue gradient with white line-art gears of various sizes. A hand holding a white marker is visible on the right side, appearing to have just finished writing the word 'PLAN'.

# STRATEGIC PLAN



## Goal 1

Maintain and enhance prison safety for the public, staff, and incarcerated individuals

- The Special Programs Division collaborated with the Falcon Group balancing the necessary changes to end the use of Restrictive Housing within the MA DOC, managing the overall safety and security of each facility.
- Health Services systematically implemented the "Wellpath Now" program. Reducing emergency wait times with a 24-hour on-call provider allowing facility healthcare staff to triage during incidents and obtain treatment recommendations to increase the safety of incarcerated individuals, staff, and the community.
- The Special Operation Division (SOD) installed additional Polycom equipment in all facilities to expand incarcerated individuals access to virtual remote court, Parole, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and Sex Offender Registry Board (SORB) hearings, reducing transport costs and safeguarding the public, staff, and incarcerated individuals by preventing opportunities for contraband introduction.
- The Policy Development and Compliance Unit (PDCU), the Division of Resource Management, and Department Health Services created a policy for the physical plant requirements and security operational practices for Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) programs.



## Goal 2

Effectively prepare incarcerated individuals for transition into communities to reduce crime and victimization, reduce recidivism and promote reentry

- Effective February 2021, the MA DOC established the Electronic Monitoring Program (ELMO) maintained by the Office of Investigative Services (OIS)
- The Re-entry Services Division (RSD), in concert with Concord Prison Outreach, continued providing backpacks upon release to those who have limited funds and are at risk of homelessness. RSD's collaboration with the Interagency Council for Housing and Homelessness (ICHH) has continuously lowered shelter placements and obtained supportive services to enhance reentry continuum post release.
- As part of Medication-Assisted Treatment Reentry Initiative (MATRI), recovery support and relapse reduction arrangements via vendors Spectrum, Wellpath, and Acadia at MASAC at Plymouth were made for MAT program individuals and civil commitments to receive Medications for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD) services and a Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) appointment scheduled upon release and in the months following release.
- MCI-Framingham implemented the Credible Messenger Program in November 2021 developed by the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security. The program connects returning citizens with mentors of shared lived experiences and similar backgrounds, known as "credible messengers," to assist with pre-release planning, establishing community supports, and working with families to prepare for a loved one's return. This voluntary opportunity will also be available at MCI-Concord, MCI-Shirley, and Souza-Baranowski Correctional Center.
- The implementation stage of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) FY19 Grant "Second Chance Act: Addressing the Needs of Incarcerated Parents and their Minor Children" moved forward. A housing unit was renovated to accommodate a research backed age-specific programming model. A unit handbook was developed, staff trainings were held, incarcerated mentors and participants were selected and the Building Responsible Adults through Validation and Education (BRAVE) Unit for young adult fathers opened at MCI-Concord in August 2021.
- A new position, Reentry Employment Manager, was created to assist MassCor Industries in making connections and securing gainful employment for Industries Program incarcerated participants upon their release.
- Inmate Training and Education division has been working with the staff at Boston Pre-Release Center to establish the New England Culinary Arts Training (NECAT) apprenticeship program for 20 eligible pre-release individuals per year to participate in a 12-week basic culinary program with job placement upon completions.

# 2021 Goals and Accomplishments

## MA DOC Strategic Plan Goals & Accomplishments



### Goal 3

Collaborate with external stakeholders to achieve mutual goals and objectives

- RSD worked with MassHealth, University of Massachusetts (UMASS), and seven new vendors in preparation to extend statewide Behavioral Health Justice Involved services including in-reach and reentry support, scheduling and keeping medical, substance use, and behavioral health appointments, social services, benefits, developing a Safety Plan and providing on-call crisis support.
- Inmate Training and Education Division and partner American Prison Data System (APDS) commenced a virtual education pilot program at OCCC Minimum and PCC in March 2021, utilizing the APDS platform for Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) and High School Equivalency Testing (HiSET) preparation. Participating student inmates dedicated over 100 hours towards academic achievement, saw advancement in testing and completed high school equivalency testing.
- The Office of the Ombudsman tasked with external oversight of MA DOC COVID-19 management, toured multiple facilities in 2021 to conduct assessments of facilities' compliance with established standards with positive results. Documentation was provided by the Health Service Division and MA DOC institutions throughout the year.
- The Health Services division commenced development of the Family Advisory Council with the grassroots organization Friends and Family of the Mentally Ill, focused on the continuum of mental health care service in state hospitals, Houses of Correction, and prisons.
- RSD worked with Massachusetts Alliance for Sober Housing (MASH) and Massachusetts Probation to utilize MASH funding to assist otherwise financially ineligible released individuals with sober housing costs until employment is secured.
- The MA DOC and other state agencies provided inmate data to MA Department of Public Health (DPH) granting DPH the ability to identify population health trends and prioritize the analyses of fatal and nonfatal opiate overdoses (M.G.L c. 111 s. 237). The MA DOC has collaborated with the Executive Office of Technology Services and Security (EOTSS) to create a secure data dashboard for staff to track, analyze, and display key incarcerated individuals data, performance indicators and metrics.



### Goal 4

Maximize efficiency through process improvements

- Health Services Electronic Records Management Application (ERMA) database is now interfacing with the Massachusetts Immunization Information System (MIIS) eliminating separate data entry processes, saving time and establishing more consistent and accurate immunization records.
- In September 2021, the Massachusetts Treatment Center's Records Department began streamlining records for digital access by cataloguing all 6-Part folders (Sexually Dangerous Person (SDP), Civil Commitment DOC, Medical/Mental Health, and Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP)) for scanning into DOCWARE.
- Program Services Division (PSD) secured and provided all sites with the necessary equipment to facilitate virtual volunteer programs began facilitating a virtual Toastmasters program at multiple sites. Additional virtual volunteer programs are scheduled in CY22.
- Victim Services Unit (VSU) staff were trained on the Lionbridge Language Line to ensure all victim are given notifications in the language most comfortable and beneficial to them.
- VSU migrated Massachusetts Victim Information Notification Everyday (VINE) services to the new upgraded Equifax/Appriss E-VINE platform at no cost to the MA DOC.
- Health Services worked with EOTSS to develop enhancements to the Inmate Management System (IMS) for easier identification of Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accommodations and MAT services to facilitate continuity systematically as inmates transfer between facilities.
- To reduce outside medical trips and specialist wait times MCI-Concord medical staff implemented a new Telemedicine platform for onsite assessments and virtual visits utilizing electronic stethoscopes, internal scopes, and otoscopes.



## Goal 5

Achieve work force excellence and implement succession planning strategies

- Health Services coordinated a week-long mental health and wellbeing training for correctional security staff assigned to the behavioral health specialty units located throughout various facilities.
- Monthly Food Service Directors held training meetings to share pertinent information and best practices.
- The PDCU offers guest auditing opportunities to Department staff. Facility administrators identify staff with interest in different operational areas to attend appropriate operational or pre-ACA (American Correctional Association) process.
- OIS conducted Inner Perimeter Security (IPS) induction classes to communicate best practices, and improved the communications process to identify MA DOC staff for future vacancies within OIS and IPS.



## Goal 6

Build an agency that promotes an awareness of services to encourage an environment of healthy living for all

- The Freedom Reads Library program was established in several institutions, expanding on the idea of library carts by placing 500-book collections in housing units for expanded access.
- A MA DOC steering committee and several focus groups worked with the Ripples Group to develop a strategic plan for the female offender population utilizing information in their draft report for use to inform any new or newly designed facility for this population.
- Health Services collaborated with Biobot Analytics to test facilities' wastewater for evidence and levels of COVID-19 to inform facility management on COVID-19 levels and including, but not limited to, redirecting surveillance testing to a facility.
- North Central Correctional Institution (NCCI) holds bi-monthly meetings with Health Services Administration (HSA) to discuss and collaborate mental health and medical care best practices to provide age appropriate and compassionate care to their population. An onsite American Sign Language (ASL) translator is available for the Sex Offender treatment Program (SOTP).



The mission of Massachusetts Correctional Industries is to offer diverse, self-sustaining programs that are beneficial to offenders and economical for the Commonwealth.

Participants are provided vocational instruction on current equipment and technologies while producing a variety of high-quality products. These programs encourage the development of valuable skills along with a positive work ethic, better positioning offenders for success in the workforce and community upon reentry.

Certification programs are continuously made available to all eligible incarcerated individuals. Under normal circumstances (pre-COVID-19 pandemic), Correctional Industries can employ up to four hundred seventy-five (475) offenders among their nineteen (19) shops within eight institutions. However, population within our prisons is down 45% over the past 5 years. This has a direct impact on the size of the pool of qualified offender workers eligible to participate in the MassCor Industries program.

MassCor continues to be impacted by the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic as we face many of the same challenges as we did at the onset of the pandemic-both at the Milford Headquarters and within our institutions. Even though offender workers have received the vaccine and recover from COVID-19, we are still encountering shops operating at less than optimum capacity due to COVID testing and occasional outbreaks and in some instances, shops shutting down completely if there is not enough staff available to remain operational.

Another significant challenge we are encountering is with our supply chains. We continue to face difficulty in procuring raw materials and at times, the inability to obtain them at all. If we are able to obtain them, the price has increased significantly or continues to increase, sometimes tripling or quadrupling what we paid pre-pandemic. Additionally, there is often a huge lead time to receiving these materials, once ordered. It becomes quite challenging when dealing with these issues but by staying the course, looking at alternate approaches to manufacturing, and keeping a close watch on our spending, MassCor was able to maintain self-sustainability.

MassCor's workforce usually remains constant at around four hundred (400). The numbers in each shop tend to fluctuate due to the above-mentioned conditions. Over this past year, there were about three hundred ninety (390) offenders in the MassCor workforce.

Our goal remains to employ the maximum number of offenders consistent with optimal program resources and effective use of program capital.

MassCor continues to remain focused on contributing to the successful achievement of the of the Massachusetts Department of Correction's strategic goals:

- Maintain and enhance prison safety and security for the public, staff, and incarcerated individuals;
- Effectively prepare inmates for transition into communities to reduce crime and victimization, reduce recidivism, and promote reentry;
- Collaborate with external stakeholders to achieve mutual goals and objectives;
- Maximize efficiency through process improvements;
- Achieve workforce excellence and implement succession planning strategies; and
- Build an agency that promotes an awareness of services to encourage an environment of healthy living for all

An added benefit of the acquired on-the-job training and work ethic gained through Correctional Industries is that released offenders who have participated in Industries programs have a greater chance of obtaining meaningful employment and being successful after their release.

Revenues for Fiscal Year 2021 totaled \$17,488,883.68. MassCor's Optical Shop, one of our premier shops, saw its challenges however, it was able to maintain ample inventory based on supplier relationships.

Location	Avg. Offender Workers (Pre-Covid)	Avg. Offender Workers (Actual)
NCCI Gardner	58	63
MCI-Shirley Medium	68	62
MCI Concord	14	7
MCI Framingham	14	15
MCI Norfolk	182	182
MCI Cedar Junction	29	29
Old Colony Correction Center	25	20
Mass. Treatment Center	15	12
<b>Grand Totals</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>390</b>



The following is a description of each MassCor Industries' shop. For specific shops, an explanation of what MassCor has done to address needs caused by the pandemic is also included.

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

MassCor's Flag/Embroidery Shop, located at MCI-Framingham, manufactures hand-sewn United States, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and POW/MIA flags, as well as custom flags. The Flag Shop also offers flag accessories such as finials, tassels, and cords. These flags are manufactured by hand, ensuring each flag is of the highest quality. Offender workers in the Flag Shop take a great deal of pride in manufacturing these symbolic items. In addition, workers in this shop manufacture miscellaneous items such as laundry bags and belt pouches.

The Flag Shop fulfills orders for private customers as well as public entities including, Veteran Services, the State House, cemeteries, cities, and towns, housing authorities, police and fire departments and other state agencies.

The Embroidery Shop produces a variety of embroidered designs and custom logos and applies them to caps, jackets, sweaters, tee shirts and other articles of clothing and accessories. Offender workers in this shop learn digitized design and manufacturing in addition to basic and advanced sewing skills. These skills are useful for a variety of employment opportunities within the state.

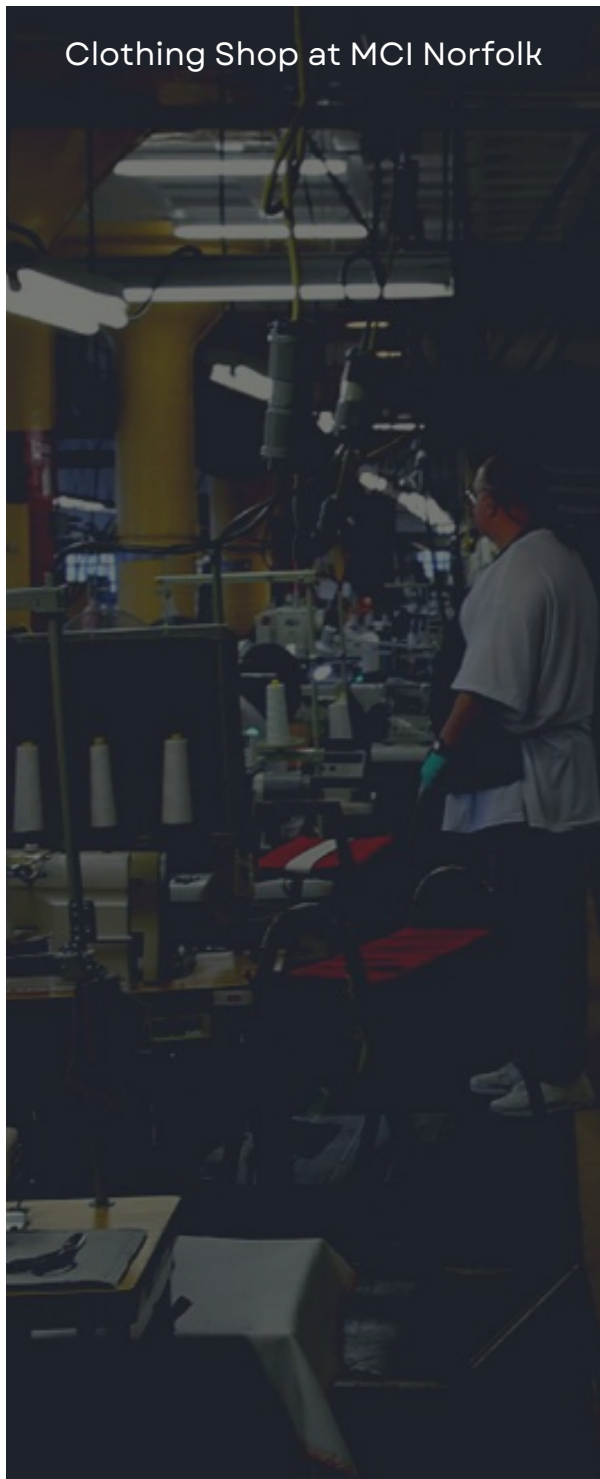
**MassCor Auto Plate Shop and Validation Shop at MCI Cedar Junction:**

MCI Cedar Junction houses our Auto Plate Shop's license plate manufacturing operations and our Validation shop. The Auto Plate Shop is a staple of the Industries program and fulfills all Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicle (RMV) requirements including the actual manufacturing of license plates. All RMV orders are fulfilled out of this industries location.

## MassCor Industries at MCI-Norfolk:

MCI-Norfolk, MassCor's largest operation, offers offenders the opportunity to work in a wide range of manufacturing settings within seven distinct shops. Offender workers in the Clothing Shop, cut and sew fabric to create garments used in numerous areas throughout the Commonwealth and MA DOC. Blankets used throughout the MA DOC are manufactured here as well. During the COVID pandemic, this shop manufactured emergency pillows, bedding and towels along with several types of PPE (gowns and mask).

### Clothing Shop at MCI Norfolk



The Mattress Shop produces a variety of mattresses used in shelters, colleges and universities, jails and prisons, local police and fire departments and nursing homes. Emergency mattresses were produced during the pandemic and distributed to various government agencies as requested.

The Upholstery Shop provides quality upholstering of sofas, chairs and other furniture pieces for both public entities and private customers. MassCor has successfully completed several high school auditorium reupholster projects and has several more lined up going into the future. This is an area we plan on continuing to pursue. In addition, projects were completed for hospitals, libraries, churches, and the Boston Red Sox.

MCI Norfolk's other shops include a Furniture Assembly Shop which assembles a variety of items, most commonly, office chairs, from a number of outstanding furniture providers, and a Janitorial Shop, which offers a complete selection of cleaning products including a highly effective disinfectant along with our full line of environmentally-friendly "Green Seal" janitorial products. The state has started evaluating the disinfecting product line which could potentially impact MassCor's Janitorial operations. During the pandemic, MassCor continued producing disinfectant and supplying it to the Massachusetts DOC and other state agencies.

Our fully equipped Metal Shop creates custom fabricated metal products built upon provided specifications. These products include benches, trash receptacles, and structures and modifications to structures required within our institutions. The Metal Shop's customer base includes cities, towns, state agencies, housing authorities, DPWs, libraries, and jails and prisons.

The Binder Shop provides products integral to the MassCor product line and employee office needs such as vinyl binders and padfolios in many different styles, sizes and colors.

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

Old Colony Correctional Center is home to 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 include letterhead, business cards, multi-part forms, pamphlets and business reports for many Massachusetts cities and towns.

**MassCor Wood, Metal Finishing and Upholstery Shops at MCI Concord Minimum:**

MassCor has three shops located at MCI Concord - Wood, Metal Finishing and Upholstery. The Wood and Upholstery shops, while smaller than their counterparts in Shirley and Norfolk respectively, relieve some of Shirley's and Norfolk's workload by taking on some of their overflow orders that otherwise would not be completed in a timely manner. The Concord Wood Shop officially opened after a significant electrical upgrade to support this operation. The Metal Finishing shop paints metal products created in the Norfolk Metal Shop.

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

MassCor's Wood Shop at MCI Shirley offers participating offenders the opportunity to work in a highly productive wood manufacturing plant where they are trained on current, state-of-the-art equipment including CNC (Computer Numerical Control) machines. This equipment provides the capability to manufacture a wide range of specialized, custom-built products. Workers transform a wide variety of wood types into desks, chairs, and other custom items, exposing them to a trade that is in high demand and marketable within the Commonwealth.

The Wood Shop fulfills the needs of fire and police departments, municipal town halls, state agencies, colleges, parks and recreation departments, schools, and housing authorities. This shop also continues to manufacture Plexiglass shields for a variety of customers including, schools, town buildings and restaurants as the need arises.

Our Sewing Shop, also located within MCI Shirley, continues to manufacture sheets, towels and socks.

**MassCor Laser Engraving Program at Shirley Minimum:**

The Laser Engraving site at MCI Shirley, which was repurposed for hand sanitizer bottling and packing operations at the onset of the COVID pandemic, has been relocated to the Concord Wood and Shirley Wood shops.

These shops engrave a wide variety of materials such as granite, marble, glass, metal, wood, brick and leather. This program focuses on engraving items such as tumblers, coasters and cutting boards. These items are popular for holidays, golf tournaments and other charity events. The laser engraving machines are also used to create retirement and memorial items which makes this product offering appealing to an entirely new market. Offender workers in this program develop software design skills and knowledge of how to use this state-of-the-art machinery.

### **MassCor Optical Shop at NCCI Gardner:**

The Optical Shop, located at NCCI Gardner, is a highly profitable, full-scale optical laboratory that utilizes the most current technology and equipment. This shop produces a wide variety of eyewear and services for many providers throughout Massachusetts. Staff working at this site learn skills such as lens grinding and polishing as well as assembling eyeglasses for a wide variety of consumers within the Commonwealth. The Industrial Instructors at the NCCI Gardner Optical Shop facilitate the process to recertify offenders in the American Board of Optometry, a nationally recognized organization. This enables offenders to show valuable qualifications and a strong work history to potential employers, thereby enhancing employability upon their release. New machinery is added to this shop on a regular basis in order to streamline the process and cut down on manufacturing time. Over the past year, new blocking machines and focal vision machines were added. These decrease the time required to block a lens and inspect a prescription on a pair of glasses, respectively.

### **MassCor Silkscreen and Sign Shops at Massachusetts Treatment Center:**

The Massachusetts Treatment Center houses the Silkscreen and Sign shops. Offenders working in the Sign Shop manufacture a variety of standard street signs that are used on many roadways within the Commonwealth. In addition, they manufacture wall mounted signs for indoor and outdoor use, including signs posted at parks, beaches and other recreational areas. Workers in the Silkscreen Shop produce high-quality custom decals for a variety of uses and silk-screened clothing. Creating decals for cornhole boards has become quite popular in the Silk Screen shop. Over the past year, a direct-to-garment printer and a small sublimation printer were added to this shop.

### **MassCor Showroom:**

The MassCor Showroom, located at Milford headquarters, carries a wide assortment of items manufactured in our Industries operations. Many of the apparel items carried here such as shirts, jackets, caps, and seasonal items are embroidered in our Embroidery Shop in Framingham. Miscellaneous items include flags from our Flag Shop, cutting boards and bird houses from our Wood Shop, and fire pits from our Metal Shop. Holiday-themed items are carried here as well. The Showroom is always updating and expanding its product lines to keep up with current trends.



# County Audit Report

Pursuant to M.G.L. 127, Sections 1A and 1B, the Commissioner of Correction is responsible for conducting bi-annual inspection 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 inspection 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.

COUNTY	FINDING	Cycle 4 Initial	Cycle 4 Final	Cycle 1 Initial	Cycle 1 Finding	Cycle 2 Initial
Barnstable	N/A					910.05, 911.07
						924.01, 924.07, 924.08, 934.02, 948.09
	N/C					
	N/C w/Waiver				973.10	
Berkshire	N/A	920.01, 944.02				
	N/C	920.10, 944.04				
	N/C w/Waiver					
Bristol Jail	N/A		920.01, 944.02			
	N/C		926.02	932.06, 932.07, 932.10, 932.16, 932.17, 942.04		
	N/C w/Waiver		920.07, 920.09, 920.17			
Bristol HOC	N/A		920.01, 944.02			
				924.13, 932.06, 932.07, 932.10, 932.13, 932.16, 932.17, 942.04, 973.03, 973.05, 974.01		
	N/C		926.02, 926.04			
	N/C w/Waiver		920.07, 920.08, 920.11,			
Dukes	N/A		920.01, 944.02			
				920.02, 924.13, 944.03, 973.01, 973.02, 973.03, 973.05, 973.06, 973.07, 973.10, 974.04, 974.10		
	N/C		920.02, 973.01			
	N/C w/Waiver		920.05			
Essex CAC			920.01, 920.04, 920.05, 920.07, 920.09, 920.18, 926.01 - .04, 944.02			
	N/A					
				936.06, 932.07, 932.12, 932.15, 940.01, 942.02, 942.04, 973.02, 973.04, 973.09, 974.04		
	N/C		920.10			
	N/C w/Waiver		920.08	973.10		

N/A - Standard is Not Applicable

N/C - Facility is Non-Compliant with the Standard

N/C w/Waiver - Facility was Non-Compliant with an Approved Waiver

# County Audit Report

COUNTY	FINDING	Cycle 4 Initial	Cycle 4 Final	Cycle 1 Initial	Cycle 1 Finding	Cycle 2 Initial
Essex HOC	N/A					
				924.13, 932.07, 932.10, 932.12, 932.15, 932.16, 940.01, 942.02, 942.04, 942.06, 973.01, 973.04, 973.09, 973.10, 974.04, 974.08,	932.07, 932.12, 973.09, 973.10	
	N/C N/C w/Waiver					
Essex WIT			920.01, 920.04, 920.05, 920.07, 920.09, 920.17, 920.18, 926.01 - .04, 944.02			
	N/A			932.07, 932.15, 932.16, 940.01, 942.02, 973.02, 973.04, 973.10, 974.03, 974.04,		
	N/C N/C w/Waiver		936.02 920.08	942.04,		
Franklin	N/A					910.05
	N/C			932.02, 932.07, 942.04, 944.03, 973.04, 974.04	932.02, 932.07	
	N/C w/Waiver					
Hampden HOC	N/A		920.01, 920.17, 920.18			
	N/C		920.10	932.06, 942.04		
	N/C w/Waiver		920.07, 920.08	932.02, 973.04, 973.10, 974.04		
Hampden Mill			920.01, 920.04, 920.05, 920.07, 920.09, 926.01 - .04			
	N/A			973.07		
	N/C			973.03		
Hampden Pre	N/C w/Waiver		920.11	973.10		
	N/A					
	N/C					
Hampden Womens	N/A		920.01, 944.02			
	N/C		920.10	924.13, 932.15		
	N/C w/Waiver		920.11	973.10		
Hampshire	N/A					910.05, 911.07
	N/C				924.13	948.03
	N/C w/Waiver					
Middlesex	N/A					910.05, 911.07
						910.06, 914.03, 914.05, 924.01, 924.03, 924.04, 924.05, 924.06, 924.08,
	N/C N/C w/Waiver					
Norfolk	N/A					910.05, 911.07
						914.03, 924.01, 924.02, 924.05, 924.06, 924.07, 924.08, 942.03, 948.02, 948.03, 948.07, 948.08
	N/C N/C w/Waiver			942.03		

N/A - Standard is Not Applicable

N/C - Facility is Non-Compliant with the Standard

N/C w/Waiver - Facility was Non-Compliant with an Approved Waiver

# County Audit Report

COUNTY	FINDING	Cycle 4 Initial	Cycle 4 Final	Cycle 1 Initial	Cycle 1 Finding	Cycle 2 Initial
Plymouth	N/A					910.05, 910.07
	N/C					911.04
	N/C w/Waiver					
Suffolk HOC	N/A		920.01, 944.02			
	N/C		926.02, 936.02,	924.13, 932.15, 932.17, 942.02, 973.03, 973.10,		
	N/C w/Waiver		920.07, 920.08,	974.08		
Suffolk Jail	N/A		920.01, 944.02, 920.17, 920.18			
	N/C		920.10, 926.02,	932.15, 932.17, 942.02, 942.03, 973.03, 973.10, 974.05		
	N/C w/Waiver		920.07, 920.08,	974.08		
Worcester	N/A		920.01, 944.02			
	N/C			932.03, 932.10, 932.15, 942.04, 973.10, 974.03		
	N/C w/Waiver		920.07, 920.08			

N/A - Standard is Not Applicable

N/C - Facility is Non-Compliant with the Standard

N/C w/Waiver - Facility was Non-Compliant with an Approved Waiver

## Notes:

- Franklin County Cycle 1 Initial was rescheduled from December of 2020 due to COVID-19 precautions
- Hampden Pre County was closed during each of the 2021 audits
- Norfolk County Cycle 1 Initial was scheduled from 2020 due to COVID-19 precautions

# County Audit Report

## Massachusetts County Standards Cycle

<b>Cycle 1</b>
<b>Security and Control</b>
(Medical Equipment ONLY)
<b>Medical Services</b>
932.01 Health Policy and Authority
932.02 Space and Health Supplies
932.03 Health Care Personnel
932.04 Health Care Treatment (Required)
932.05 (Inspected in Cycle 3)
932.06 Admission Medical Screening (Required)
932.07 Health Appraisal/Physical Exam
932.08 Unimpeded Access to Health Care (Required)
932.09 Sick Call
932.10 General Health Care Services
932.11 Emergency Health Care (Required)
932.12 Dental Care Services
932.13 Mental Health Services
932.14 Inmate Transfers
932.15 Proper Management of Pharmaceuticals (Required)
932.16 Distributing Medications
932.17 Guidelines for Serious Illness, Injury or Death
932.18 Medical Records
932.19 Medical Experimentation and Research (Required)
<b>Admission and Orientation</b>
940.01 Admission and Orientation
<b>Classification</b>
942.01 Classification Plan
942.02 Criteria Used
942.03 Minimum Requirements in Classification (Required)
942.04 Procedure for Classification
942.05 Appeal of Classification Decision
942.06 Staff Responsibilities (sub-sections 1, 2 and 4 only)
<b>Compliance with Regulations</b>
944.03 Compliance with Regulations (Required)
<b>Fire Safety</b>
973.01 Compliance with Life Safety Codes (Required)
973.02 Emergency Evacuation Plans (Required)
973.03 Fire Prevention Regulations (Required)
973.04 Fire Safety Officer (Required)
973.05 Fire Safety Alarm System (Required)
973.06 Fire Retardant Furnishing and Materials (Required)
973.07 Prompt Release Procedure (Required)
973.08 (Inspected in Cycle 3)
973.09 Emergency Power
973.10 Control, Use and Storage of Dangerous Materials (Required)
<b>Sanitation</b>
974.01 General
974.02 Environmental Health Officer (Required)
974.03 Interior Cleanliness
974.04 Inspection Plans (Required)
974.05 Outside Grounds
974.06 Insect and Rodent Control (Required)
974.07 Liquid and Solid Waste Control (Required)
974.08 Personal Hygiene
974.09 Clothing
974.10 Linens and Bedding
974.11 Water Supply (Required)
974.12 Tobacco Use Prohibited

<b>Cycle 2</b>
<b>Administration and Management</b>
910.01 Mission Statement: Philosophy and Goals
910.02 Goals and Objectives
910.03 Organization Structures
910.04 Policy and Procedures Manual
910.05 Quarterly reports to Parent Agency
910.06 Requests for Information and Media Access
910.07 Internal Communication
910.08 Code of Ethics
<b>Fiscal</b>
911.01 Responsibilities of Administration
911.02 Accounting System
911.03 Fiscal Control
911.04 Inventory Control
911.05 Financial Audit
911.06 Inmate Purchases/Canteen
911.07 Industries Program
911.08 Inmate Funds
<b>Personnel</b>
914.01 Personnel Manual
914.02 Selection and Hiring
914.03 Personnel Actions
914.04 Compensation and Benefits
914.05 Minimum Staff Requirements
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916.03 List of Inmates
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917.02 Application of Conduct Research
917.03 Conduct of Research
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924.02 Security and Control Management
924.03 Post Orders
924.04 Disorder Management (Required)
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924.06 Searches
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924.08 Disorder Control and Communications Equipment
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934.02 Grievance Procedure (Required)
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948.02 Amount of Mail
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948.04 Postage Free Mail
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# County Audit Report

## Massachusetts County Standards Cycle

<b>Cycle 3</b>
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915.01 Training and Staff Developments Guidelines
915.02 Emergency Plans Training (Required)
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915.04 Training Records and Documentations
915.05 Staff Development
915.06 Appendix: Summary of Orientation and Minimum Training Hours
932.05 Health Care Training (Required)
942.06 Staff Responsibilities (subsection (3) only)
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924.11 Medical Attention (Required)
924.12 Use of Restraint Equipment
924.13 Control of Tools, Culinary (No Medical Equipment)
924.14 Control of Keys
924.15 Inmate Transportation
924.16 Reporting and Inspections
924.17 Transporting Pregnant inmates
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928.02 Food Service Administration
928.03 Health Protection for Inmates and Staff (Required)
928.04 Nutritional Requirements (Required)
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928.07 Menu Planning
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928.09 Serving of Food
928.10 Food Storage
928.11 Food Service Areas and Equipment
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943.03 Placement in Detention Awaiting Action Status
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<b>Release Preparation and Temporary Release</b>
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920.05 Intake/Booking and Release Area
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920.08 Multiple Occupancy Areas
920.09 Special Management/Isolation Cells
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920.11 Dayrooms, Activity and Exercises Areas
920.12 Education/Vocational and Library Areas
920.13 Visiting Area
920.14 Kitchen and Dining Area
920.15 Storage and Closet Areas
920.16 Administrative and Staff Space
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926.03 Placement and Review of Inmates in Segregation
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<b>Legal Rights</b>
934.01 Inmate Rights (Required)
934.03 Reasonable Accommodation of Special Needs
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