



Office of
Mental Health

2025

Annual Report on the Implementation of Mental Hygiene Law Article 10

Sex Offender Management and Treatment Act of 2007



Introduction

This report is submitted to the Governor and Legislature by the Commissioner of the New York State Office of Mental Health (OMH) pursuant to Article 10 of the Mental Hygiene Law (MHL). Specifically, MHL 10.10(i) requires the Commissioner to submit to the Governor and Legislature "a report on the implementation of this article. Such report shall include, but not be limited to, the census of each existing treatment facility, the number of persons reviewed by the case review teams for proceedings under this article, the number of persons committed pursuant to this article, their crimes of conviction, and projected future capacity needs."

SOMTA was enacted as Chapter 7 of the Laws of 2007. It became effective April 13, 2007. The legislation amended sections of New York State's Correction, County, Criminal Procedure, Executive, Judiciary, Penal, and Mental Hygiene Laws and the Family Court Act, and created a process for the civil management of certain sex offenders. The purpose of civil management is to provide individuals who have committed sexual offenses with comprehensive treatment to address and reduce their risk of sexually reoffending.

SOMTA, through the creation of MHL Article 10, established a process to review certain sex offenders in the custody of "Agencies with Jurisdiction" for the purposes of civil management.¹ Article 10 requires the NYS Office of Mental Health (OMH) to conduct evaluations and make clinical determinations as to mental abnormality, whether civil management is warranted, and to provide treatment to individuals found by the court to be in need of civil management. More specifically, the statute provides for the Commissioner of the Office of Mental Health to designate several levels of clinical review such as multidisciplinary staff, case review teams, and psychiatric examiners to identify persons suffering from a condition or disease that predisposes them to sexual recidivism and that results in that person having serious difficulty controlling such conduct (referred to as a "mental abnormality") and who may require civil management.² It also requires OMH to develop treatment plans for persons released to the community under Strict and Intensive Supervision and Treatment (SIST) and to establish secure treatment facilities for persons deemed in need of treatment within a confined setting.

Assessment of Sex Offenders for Civil Management

OMH established a Risk Assessment and Record Review (RARR) unit to evaluate all individuals convicted of qualifying offenses who are referred for assessment under Article 10 (see Appendix 1-A).³ Each assessment involves the review of multiple records including, but not limited to, police reports, district attorney records, victim statements, court transcripts, pre-sentence investigation reports, parole board hearing minutes, and correctional and mental health records. The goal of the assessment process is to identify and refer individuals for civil management who suffer from a mental abnormality, as defined in the statute.

Two separate clinical teams are utilized in the civil management review process. The Multidisciplinary Review (MDR) team, comprised of three randomly selected clinicians with extensive training and expertise in sex offense assessment, diagnosis, treatment, and/or management, completes initial reviews of cases. Through this initial assessment, the MDR team determines whether the case should be referred to the Case Review Team (CRT) for a more comprehensive and in-depth evaluation. Like the MDR team, the CRT is also comprised of three staff (two of whom were not part of the MDR team) with expertise in the assessment, diagnosis, treatment, and/or management of individuals who have committed sexual offenses. The CRT undertakes an in-depth review of the causes and patterns of the individual's sexual offending, his or her criminal, mental health, and substance abuse history, history of participation in sex offense treatment, and related problem behaviors while incarcerated and during periods of supervision in the community. If

the initial CRT review indicates that civil management may be warranted, the CRT requests that a psychiatric examiner evaluate the respondent for the presence of a mental abnormality, as defined by statute.

When the CRT requests a psychiatric examination, a licensed psychologist conducts a detailed psychological examination to assess for mental abnormality using methods approved by clinical and professional practice groups.⁴ The findings from this evaluation are incorporated into a report that is presented to the CRT for final determination as to whether the individual needs civil management. Based upon information obtained from the psychiatric evaluation, as well as the comprehensive record review, the CRT decides whether to refer the individual to the New York State Office of the Attorney General (OAG) to seek civil management. The CRT does not make recommendations as to whether the individual is a dangerous sex offender in need of civil confinement or a sex offender in need of Strict and Intensive Supervision and Treatment (SIST). The dangerousness determination is made by the court, subsequent to the finding of mental abnormality. This determination is based upon a court ordered SIST investigation where OMH provides a clinical assessment as to whether a person is SIST appropriate and/or by testimony of one or more psychiatric examiners at a dispositional hearing. During the dispositional hearing, the psychiatric examiner speaks to risk and protective factors warranting confinement or a SIST determination.⁵

Results of Civil Management Screening by OMH

From September 1, 2024 to August 31, 2025, 898 referrals were reviewed by OMH for possible civil management, involving 891 unique individuals. Of the 891 unique individuals referred, 72 (8.1%) progressed to the secondary level of review by the CRT and were referred for a psychiatric exam, and 32 (3.6%) were referred to the Office of the Attorney General for civil management proceedings. The SOMTA-qualifying offense categories for individuals reviewed by OMH during the reporting period are presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Crimes of Conviction for SOMTA-Qualifying Offenders	
Rape	39.3%
Sexual Abuse	20.3%
Criminal Sexual Act (Sodomy)	19.9%
Course of Sexual Conduct Against a Child	11.1%
Incest	0.3%
Designated Felony ¹	9.0%
¹ See Appendix Table 1-A for a listing of qualifying sexual offenses and designated felonies.	

Treatment within Civil Management

Strict and Intensive Supervision and Treatment (SIST)

Article 10 provides for either confinement in secure treatment or management in the community under a SIST order, depending on the Court's dangerousness determination. The primary goal of SIST is to successfully manage, in the community, individuals who are determined to suffer from mental abnormalities that predispose them to commit sexual offenses, but whose level of dangerousness is deemed by the court to be such that they can be treated and supervised in the community.

Since the inception of SOMTA (April 13, 2007) through August 31, 2025, there have been 670 SIST orders, 27 of which were issued during the reporting period of September 1, 2024 to August 31, 2025.

When placed on SIST, the client agrees to abide by specific court-issued conditions, which are typically based upon the recommendations of DOCCS (Community Supervision) in consultation with OMH. These conditions are extensive and often involve global positioning satellite (GPS) tracking, polygraph monitoring, specification of residence, prohibited contact with identified past or potential victims, attendance and participation in treatment sessions, and other related treatment and supervision requirements. DOCCS (Community Supervision) is responsible for monitoring individuals on SIST, implementing the supervision plan, and assuring compliance with court-ordered conditions. OMH is responsible for the clinical monitoring of treatment regimens for individuals on SIST.

All sex offense specific treatment under SIST is based upon a cognitive-behavioral model and based on the principles of the Risk, Needs, and Responsivity (RNR) model.⁶ The treatment team seeks to assist the client in enhancing and maintaining control over deviant sexual arousal and behavior, antisocial thoughts and behavior, and other factors that may contribute to re-offending. Research in the field of sexual offending indicates that sexual offense specific treatment together with intensive community supervision is an effective method to manage high-risk individuals in the community.⁷

SIST Violation Process

If a SIST client seriously or repeatedly violates the conditions of the SIST order, the client is taken into custody, and a psychiatric evaluation is ordered. The purpose of the psychiatric evaluation is to determine whether modifications are needed to the SIST Order (e.g., supervision and/or treatment plan), or whether the individual is a dangerous sex offender in need of confinement. As stipulated in Article 10, once a SIST violation has occurred, the psychiatric evaluation must be conducted within 5 calendar days of the individual being taken into custody (usually in a county jail). If the SIST client is simultaneously serving a community supervision term and/or the violation results in new criminal charges, the psychiatric evaluation is conducted prior to their release from incarceration. Once the psychiatric evaluation is completed, it is forwarded to the OAG who files either a petition for confinement or a petition to maintain or modify the SIST conditions.

Termination of SIST Order

In accordance with MHL Article 10.11(4)(f), a SIST client may petition every two years for modifications or termination of the SIST order. As of the end date of this reporting period, 292 individuals have petitioned for discharge from SIST and 243 petitions have been granted since the inception of SOMTA in April 2007. On average, SIST clients spent 4.0 years on SIST prior to discharge.

Census in OMH Secure Facilities

Section 10.10(a) of the MHL authorizes OMH to accept custody of and confine respondents in secure treatment facilities for the purposes of providing care, treatment, and control. Currently, OMH operates two locations of the Secure Treatment and Rehabilitation Center (STARC); Oakview, which is located in Marcy, NY, and Bridgeview, located in Ogdensburg, NY. During the reporting period, the STARC - Oakview program had a bed capacity of 294 residents, while STARC - Bridgeview accommodated up to 92 residents. As of August 31, 2025, of the individuals designated to STARC⁸, 348 were confined by court order as dangerous sex offenders requiring confinement. In addition, 36 designated respondents were confined awaiting adjudication under MHL Article 10, and two were ordered to SIST, awaiting release. Both campuses of STARC are at full capacity. Given the current census and increase in the number of confinement orders issued by the courts, future bed projections indicate the need for additional STARC capacity. As such, in the coming years, STARC will embark on a construction project that will add additional bed capacity to address this need.

As can be seen below in Table 2, slightly more respondents (192 of 348) who were confined to STARC as dangerous sex offenders were either confined by consent or confined after a violation of SIST. In total, 78 (22.4%) of the 348 civilly confined residents were afforded periods of time in the community under SIST prior to their current confinement in a STARC facility.

Table 2

STARC Bed Census (Designated) ⁸ as of 08.31.25			
	STAR C-OV	STAR C-BV	Total
Post-Probable Cause/Pre-Commitment	29	7	36
Post-Confinement			
By Trial	127	29	156
By Consent	82	32	114
After SIST Violation	54	24	78
Total Post-Confinement	263	86	348
Confined, Awaiting Release to SIST	2	0	2
Confined, Awaiting Outcome of SIST Violation	0	0	0
Total	294	92	386

Note: STARC – Oakview = OV; STARC – Bridgeview = BV; the BV total includes one individual who had a confinement order, was designated, but had not yet been admitted. The OV total includes three individuals who were designated to OV, but not yet admitted.

Program Mission

The primary mission of STARC is to promote community safety by providing secure custody, care, and treatment to persons confined by the courts under MHL Article 10. STARC provides quality sex offense treatment services in a secure setting and employs evidence-based methods that are consistent with best practices in the field of sex offense treatment. As new research emerges and best practices evolve, STARC continues to adapt its services accordingly. Treatment services are individualized and strength-based, with the intended outcome of reducing the residents' risks of sexually re-offending, while promoting growth in key areas such as treatment engagement, self-regulation, managing sexual deviance, and developing pro-social attitudes and behavior.

Reviews of Continued Need for Confinement

Each resident committed to STARC pursuant to MHL Article 10 receives an annual review by OMH to determine whether they remain “a dangerous sex offender requiring confinement.” This review includes a psychiatric evaluation by an OMH psychiatric examiner. The psychiatric examiner reviews all historical records and treatment progress notes and, with consent of the resident, completes an interview with the resident. The psychiatric examiner then submits his or her written report to the OMH Commissioner or designee for review and recommendation. The Commissioner or designee notifies the court, in writing, regarding his/her determination and the findings of the psychiatric examination. The court holds an evidentiary hearing that often includes testimony from the psychiatric examiner as well as any psychiatric examiner retained by Mental Hygiene Legal Service (MHLS), who represents most Article 10 respondents. Ultimately, the court determines whether the resident continues to be a dangerous sex offender requiring confinement or orders the resident to a regimen of SIST (unless it finds that the resident no longer suffers from a mental abnormality).

During the reporting period, OMH psychiatric examiners completed 256 annual review evaluations. From April 13, 2007 to August 31, 2025, psychiatric examiners completed 3,107 annual review evaluations on 668 unique people. In total, the courts have released 273 residents from confinement to SIST since April 2007 and an additional 56 were found by the court to no longer require civil management. The average length of stay in the STARC for those residents who were released to SIST was 69.6 months (5.8 years).

Appendix 1-A

Article 10 Qualifying Sexual Offenses

Article 10 Sexual Offenses (Includes Felony Attempt and Conspiracy to Commit)

PL Section	Crime	Class
130.25	RAPE 3RD DEGREE	E Felony
130.30	RATE-2ND	D Felony
130.35	RAPE-1ST	B Felony
130.40	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ACT-3RD (AKA Sodomy)	E Felony
130.45	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ACT-2ND (AKA Sodomy)	D Felony
130.50	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ACT-1ST (AKA Sodomy)	B Felony
130.53	PERSISTENT SEXUAL ABUSE	E Felony
130.65	SEXUAL ABUSE-1ST	D Felony
130.65-A	AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ABUSE 4TH	E Felony
130.66	AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ABUSE -3RD	D Felony
130.67	AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ABUSE 2ND	C Felony
130.70	AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ABUSE-1ST	B Felony
130.75	COURSE SEX CONDUCT-CHILD 1ST	B Felony
130.80	COURSE SEX CONDUCT-CHILD 2ND	D Felony
130.85	FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	E Felony
130.90	FACILIT SEX OFF/CONTROL SUBST	D Felony
130.95	PREDATORY SEXUAL ASSAULT	A-II Felony
130.96	PREDATORY SEXUAL ASSAULT AGAINST A CHILD	A-II Felony
230.06	PATRONIZE PROSTITUTE-1ST	D Felony
230.11	AGGRAVATED PATRONIZING A MINOR FOR PROSTITUTION-3RD	E Felony
230.12	AGGRAVATED PATRONIZING A MINOR FOR PROSTITUTION-2ND	D Felony
230.13	AGGRAVATED PATRONIZING A MINOR FOR PROSTITUTION-1ST	B Felony
255.26	INCEST 2ND	D Felony
255.27	INCEST 1ST	B Felony

Article 10
Designated Felonies if Sexually Motivated*
(Includes Felony Attempt and Conspiracy to Commit)

PL Section	Crime	Class
120.05	ASSAULT -2ND	D Felony
120.06	GANG ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	C Felony
120.07	GANG ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE	B Felony
120.10	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE	B Felony
120.60	STALKING 1ST DEGREE	D Felony
121.13	STRANGULATION 1ST DEGREE	C Felony
121.12	STRANGULATION 2ND DEGREE	D Felony
125.15	MANSLAUGHTER-2ND	C Felony
125.20	MANSLAUGHTER -1ST	B Felony
125.25	MURDER-2ND DEG	A-1 Felony
125.26	AGGRAVATED MURDER	A-1 Felony
125.27	MURDER-1ST DEGREE	A-1 Felony
135.20	KIDNAPPING 2ND	B Felony
135.25	KIDNAPPING-1ST	A-1 Felony
140.20	BURGLARY-3RD	D Felony
140.25	BURGLARY-2ND	C Felony
140.30	BURGLARY-1ST	B Felony
150.15	ARSON-2ND: INTENT PERSON PRESNT	B Felony
150.20	ARSON-1ST: CAUSE INJ/FOR PROFIT	A-1 Felony
160.05	ROBBERY-3RD	D Felony
160.10	ROBBERY-2ND	C Felony
160.15	ROBBERY-1ST	B Felony
230.30	PROMOTING PROSTITUTION-2ND	C Felony
230.32	PROMOTE PROSTITUTION-1ST	B Felony
230.33	COMPELLING PROSTITUTION	B Felony
230.34-A	SEX TRAFFICKING OF A CHILD	B Felony
235.22	DISSEM INDECENT MAT MINOR 1ST	D Felony
263.05	USE CHILD <17- SEX PERFORMANCE	C Felony
263.10	PROMOTING OBSCENE SEX PERF-CHILD<17	D Felony
263.15	PROMOTING SEX PERFORMANCE-CHILD <17	D Felony

*MHL § 10.03(6)(s) defines sexually motivated as: "... means that the act or acts constituting a designated felony were committed in whole or substantial part for the purpose of direct sexual gratification of the actor."