

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT**

August Term, 2012

(Argued: June 18, 2013 Decided: October 3, 2013)

Docket No. 12-3514-cr

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Appellee,

– v. –

DAVID C. MCLAURIN,

Appellant.

Before: CALABRESI, CABRANES, and B.D. PARKER, *Circuit Judges.*

David McLaurin appeals from an order of the United States District Court for the District of Vermont imposing as a condition of supervised release a program of sex offender treatment that may include penile plethysmography testing. McLaurin claims that the condition is unreasonably intrusive and unrelated to the permissible goals of sentencing. We conclude that penile plethysmography testing is unduly intrusive and bears insufficient relation to correctional or medical treatment, the protection of the public, or deterrence of crime, and that the district court’s decision to impose this condition was an abuse of discretion. We therefore VACATE the challenged condition and REMAND to the district court for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

WILLIAM B. DARROW (Gregory L. Waples, *on the brief*), of
counsel for Tristram J. Coffin, United States Attorney for
the District of Vermont, *for Appellee.*

STEVEN L. BARTH (Michael L. Desautels, *on the brief*),
Federal Public Defenders, Burlington, VT, *for Appellant.*

1 CALABRESI and B.D. PARKER¹, *Circuit Judges*:

2 David McLaurin, a convicted sex offender, was required by federal law to register any
3 change in his address. He failed to do so and, following his guilty plea, was sentenced in the
4 United States District Court for the District of Vermont to fifteen months' imprisonment and five
5 years of supervised release. As a condition of his release, McLaurin was required to "participate
6 in an approved program of sex offender evaluation and treatment, which may include . . .
7 plethysmograph examinations, as directed by the probation officer." Judgment, *United States v.*
8 *McLaurin*, No. 11 Cr. 113 (WKS), Dkt. No. 28 (D. Vt. Aug. 22, 2012), J. App. 9.

9 This examination involves the use of a device know as a plethysmograph which is
10 attached to the subject's penis. In some situations, the subject apparently may be required, prior
11 to the start of the test, to masturbate so that the machine can be "properly" calibrated. The
12 subject is then required to view pornographic images or videos while the device monitors blood
13 flow to the penis and measures the extent of any erection that the subject has. The size of the
14 erection is, we are told, of interest to government officials because it ostensibly correlates with
15 the extent to which the subject continues to be aroused by the pornographic images.

16 McLaurin objected to this requirement as unnecessary, invasive, and unrelated to the
17 sentencing factors specified in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) and therefore impermissible as a
18 discretionary condition of supervised release. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3583(d)(1). The district court
19 nonetheless imposed the requirement without reference to the statutory goals of supervised
20 release or to any expected benefits to the public or to McLaurin. McLaurin now appeals.

¹ This opinion is co-authored by two members of the three-judge panel, and Judge Cabranes joins the opinion in full.

1 We hold that this extraordinarily invasive condition is unjustified, is not reasonably
2 related to the statutory goals of sentencing, and violates McLaurin’s right to substantive due
3 process. We therefore vacate the condition.

4 **BACKGROUND**

5 McLaurin, an Alabama resident, was accused in 2001 of taking photographs of his
6 thirteen-year-old daughter with her breasts exposed. His daughter reported to authorities that she
7 had requested the photo shoot to help in her modeling career. McLaurin pleaded guilty to one
8 count of producing child pornography in violation of Alabama law and was sentenced to ten
9 years’ imprisonment, most of it suspended. In 2008, he pleaded guilty to two counts of failing to
10 satisfy Alabama’s sex offender registration requirements, both apparently for the same conduct
11 of moving from one Alabama county to another and registering the move in neither.

12 The federal Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) required McLaurin
13 to “register, and keep the registration current, in each jurisdiction” where he lived. *See* 42 U.S.C.
14 § 16913. In 2011, McLaurin obtained employment at the Putney Inn in Vermont, and he notified
15 Alabama authorities that he was moving to Vermont and informed them of his new address in
16 Putney. Vermont authorities contacted McLaurin in Putney and instructed him to fill out
17 paperwork for the Vermont sex offender registry, but he failed to do so. Later in 2011, he lost his
18 job in Vermont and returned to Alabama. In September 2011, McLaurin was indicted in Vermont
19 for violating SORNA, and, in October 2011, was arrested in Alabama and returned to Vermont.

20 In April 2012, McLaurin pleaded guilty to one count of violating SORNA. At his
21 sentencing, the district court noted that, in its experience, the case was unique among sex
22 offender registration cases because McLaurin had not attempted to hide his whereabouts but
23 merely failed to complete the required paperwork. Although the district court found that

1 McLaurin was “unlikely to reoffend again,” it nevertheless sentenced him to fifteen months in
2 prison and five years of supervised release. As one of the conditions of supervised release, the
3 probation office recommended that McLaurin participate in a program of sex offender treatment,
4 “which may include . . . plethysmograph examinations, as directed by the probation officer.”
5 Presentence Report Disclosure, J. App. 25. Characterizing the condition as “standard,” the
6 district court imposed it over McLaurin’s objection. Sentencing Tr. at 34, J. App. 22. The judge
7 observed in a generalized way that plethysmographic testing requirements are “important
8 conditions in regard to SORNA cases and sex offender registration” and “are relevant to
9 diagnosis and evaluation in the future,” but otherwise made no findings—and certainly no
10 specific findings—about the efficacy of this condition, or about why it was called for by the
11 statutory sentencing factors or by the Sentencing Guidelines.

12 Penile plethysmography is a procedure that lasts two to three hours and “involves placing
13 a pressure-sensitive device around a man’s penis, presenting him with an array of sexually
14 stimulating images, and determining his level of sexual attraction by measuring minute changes
15 in his erectile responses.” *United States v. Weber*, 451 F.3d 552, 554, 563 (9th Cir. 2006)
16 (internal quotation marks omitted). The Government disputes whether, as others have described,
17 the test requires a subject to masturbate to establish a baseline for measurement. *See id.* at 571
18 (Noonan, *J.*, concurring); Appellee Supp. Letter, Dkt. No. 64. The procedure was “developed by
19 Czech psychiatrist Kurt Freund as a means to study sexual deviance,” and it was “at one time
20 used by the Czechoslovakian government to identify and ‘cure’ homosexuals.” *Weber*, 451 F.3d

1 at 562 (citing David M. Friedman, *A Mind of Its Own: A Cultural History of the Penis* 232
2 (2001)).² Whether the device was “successful” in this regard is not reflected in the record.

3 **STANDARD OF REVIEW**

4 “Generally, we review conditions of supervised release for abuse of discretion,” *United*
5 *States v. Green*, 618 F.3d 120, 122 (2d Cir. 2010), as “[a] district court retains wide latitude in
6 imposing conditions of supervised release,” *United States v. Reeves*, 591 F.3d 77, 80 (2d Cir. 2010)
7 (internal quotation marks omitted). Nevertheless, “[w]hen a challenge to a condition of supervised
8 release presents an issue of law, we review the imposition of that condition *de novo*, bearing in mind
9 that any error of law necessarily constitutes an abuse of discretion.” *United States v. MacMillen*, 544
10 F.3d 71, 74-75 (2d Cir. 2008). Moreover, we will “carefully scrutinize unusual and severe
11 conditions.” *United States v. Sofsky*, 287 F.3d 122, 126 (2d Cir. 2002) (internal quotation marks
12 omitted).

13 **DISCUSSION**

14 A person, even if convicted of a crime, retains his humanity. He also retains his right to
15 substantive due process, even if it is sharply diminished in many respects. *See United States v.*
16 *Myers*, 426 F.3d 117, 125-26 & n.8 (2d Cir. 2005). Substantive due process prohibits the
17 government from invading personal immunities that are “implicit in the concept of ordered
18 liberty” and “so rooted in the traditions and conscience of our people as to be ranked as
19 fundamental.” *Rochin v. California*, 342 U.S. 165, 169, 172 (1952) (internal quotation marks
20 omitted); *see also Snyder v. Massachusetts*, 291 U.S. 97, 105 (1934); *Palko v. Connecticut*, 302
21 U.S. 319, 325 (1937).

² The Government informs us that other district court judges in the District of Vermont have imposed plethysmography conditions in the past. District court judges elsewhere in the Second Circuit have not recently imposed any such condition. *See* Appellee Supp. Letter, Dkt. No. 64. The probation office in Vermont has ceased recommending the procedure. *See id.*

1 As we have previously said of mental health “treatment” involving penile
2 plethysmography, “[w]e think there can be no serious doubt that the liberty interests implicated
3 here are of a high order.” *Bailey v. Pataki*, 708 F.3d 391, 402 (2d Cir. 2013); *see also Weber*, 451
4 F.3d at 563 (holding that plethysmography “implicates a particularly significant liberty
5 interest”); *Harrington v. Almy*, 977 F.2d 37, 44 (1st Cir. 1992) (“A reasonable finder of fact
6 could conclude that requiring the plethysmograph involves a substantive due process
7 violation.”). The importance of the liberty interests at stake is especially clear since, as the Ninth
8 Circuit has observed, “[p]lethysmograph testing not only encompasses a physical intrusion but a
9 mental one, involving not only a measure of the subject’s genitalia but a probing of his innermost
10 thoughts as well.” *Weber*, 451 F.3d at 562-63.

11 The condition of supervised release at issue is a sufficiently serious invasion of liberty
12 such that it could be justified only if it is narrowly tailored to serve a compelling government
13 interest. Because the Government has proffered no such justification, we agree with Judge
14 Noonan of the Ninth Circuit that, even when dealing with convicted felons, “[t]here is a line at
15 which the government must stop. Penile plethysmography testing crosses it.” *Weber*, 451 F.3d at
16 571 (Noonan, *J.*, concurring).

17 The Sentencing Guidelines (U.S.S.G.) permit sentencing judges to impose conditions of
18 supervised release:

19 to the extent that such conditions (1) are reasonably related to (A) the nature and
20 circumstances of the offense and the history and characteristics of the defendant;
21 (B) the need for the sentence imposed to afford adequate deterrence to criminal
22 conduct; (C) the need to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant;
23 and (D) the need to provide the defendant with needed . . . medical care, or other
24 correctional treatment in the most effective manner; and (2) involve no greater
25 deprivation of liberty than is reasonably necessary for the purposes set forth above
26 and are consistent with any pertinent policy statements issued by the Sentencing
27 Commission.

1 U.S.S.G. 5D1.3(b); *accord* 18 U.S.C. § 3583(d)(2); *id.* § 3553(a). A sentencing court may
2 impose conditions of supervised release so long as they are “reasonably related to any one or
3 more of the specified factors.” *United States v. Abrar*, 58 F.3d 43, 46 (2d Cir. 1995).

4 We have explained that “when a fundamental liberty interest is implicated by a
5 sentencing condition, we must first consider the sentencing goal to which the condition relates,
6 and whether the record establishes its reasonableness. We must then consider whether it
7 represents a greater deprivation of liberty than is necessary to achieve that goal.” *Myers*, 426
8 F.3d at 126; *see also Harrington*, 977 F.2d at 44 (holding that “nonroutine manipulative
9 intrusions on bodily integrity will be subject to heightened scrutiny to determine, *inter alia*,
10 whether there are less intrusive alternatives available”). Although the overarching inquiry is as to
11 reasonableness, where, as here, “the liberty interest at stake is fundamental, a deprivation of that
12 liberty is ‘reasonably necessary’ only if the deprivation is narrowly tailored to serve a compelling
13 government interest.” *Myers*, 426 F.3d at 125-26; *accord United States v. Reeves*, 591 F.3d 77,
14 82-83 (2d Cir. 2010).

15 Accordingly, we must determine whether plethysmography is reasonably related to the
16 statutory purposes of sentencing as they relate to McLaurin, including “deterrence,” the
17 “protect[ion] [of] the public,” and the need “to provide the defendant with needed . . . medical
18 care[] or other correctional treatment in the most effective manner.” 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a); *accord*
19 *id.* § 3583(d)(2). If the condition is reasonably related to any of these goals, we must determine
20 whether plethysmography is a “greater deprivation of liberty than is reasonably necessary” to
21 achieve a sentencing goal. *Id.*

1 **A. The Need to Provide the Defendant with Correctional Treatment**

2 The Government first asserts that plethysmography is a useful form of correctional
3 treatment for sex offenders who have an unusually high recidivism rate. The record before us is,
4 however, devoid of support for this assertion. At sentencing, the district court concluded that
5 McLaurin was unlikely to reoffend. The Government is unable to say, except with vague
6 generalities, how the use of the device amounts to “treatment,” and is unable to point to any
7 expected, much less tangible, benefits to McLaurin from the testing. In other words, the
8 Government has made no showing that this exceedingly intrusive procedure has any therapeutic
9 benefit, and none is apparent to us. The Ninth Circuit has noted that “the accuracy and reliability
10 of penile plethysmograph testing have been severely questioned.” *Weber*, 451 F.3d at 564. In
11 particular, “[a] predominant concern with plethysmograph testing is its susceptibility to
12 manipulation via faking.” *Id.* at 564. The Ninth Circuit also noted criticism that penile
13 plethysmography lacks “uniform administration and scoring guidelines.” *Id.* at 565 (internal
14 quotation marks omitted).

15 But even assuming that the procedure is “reliable,” we fail to see how it would confer any
16 value as correctional treatment. To begin with, the procedure inflicts the obviously substantial
17 humiliation of having the size and rigidity of one’s penis measured and monitored by the
18 government under the threat of reincarceration for a failure to fully cooperate. And even if the
19 machine could accurately monitor and record the extent or intensity of a convict’s prurient
20 interests (a proposition about which we have serious doubts), the goal of correctional treatment
21 during supervised release is properly directed at conduct, not at daydreaming. *See Stanley v.*
22 *Georgia*, 394 U.S. 557, 565 (1969) (“Our whole constitutional heritage rebels at the thought of

1 giving government the power to control men’s minds.”); *cf. Kansas v. Crane*, 534 U.S. 407, 412
2 (2002).

3 Suffice it to say that in this case, the Government made no showing to the district court
4 that plethysmography is reliable or therapeutically beneficial, and the district court made no
5 findings on those points. Instead, the district court justified the imposition of the
6 plethysmography condition by characterizing it as “standard.” Sentencing Tr. at 34, J. App. 22.
7 Before imposing a “standard” condition as intrusive and demeaning as this one, a district court
8 must, at a minimum, make findings, sufficiently informative and defendant-specific for appellate
9 review, that the test is therapeutically beneficial, that its benefits substantially outweigh any costs
10 to the subject’s dignity, and that no less intrusive alternative exists. Moreover, in determining
11 whether penile plethysmography is narrowly tailored to serve a compelling government interest,
12 the district court must also make findings (also sufficiently informative and defendant-specific
13 for appellate review) that the technique can be, and has been, assessed for reliability and
14 efficacy, that it has been subject to peer review, and that it has been generally accepted in the
15 scientific community. *See Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharm., Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579 (1993).

16 **B. The Need to Protect the Public**

17 The Government next argues that the test helps to “protect the public,” citing literature
18 suggesting a relationship between failing penile plethysmography tests and recidivism. The
19 Government, however, cannot point to any consensus on the reliability of plethysmographic data.
20 And even if we were to consider the purported correlation between increasing penis size and
21 recidivism to be strong, the correlation would be irrelevant. The testing could not help to protect
22 the public unless the results were used to justify further detention or more restrictive conditions
23 of release. But that could not occur because McLaurin had already received a fixed term of

1 incarceration followed by a fixed term of supervised release, neither of which could be altered by
2 a poor test score.

3 Our criminal laws are intended to punish a mental state only when it accompanies an
4 unlawful act. *See Stanley*, 394 U.S. at 565. But unacted-upon prurient sexual thoughts, just like
5 “a defendant’s abstract beliefs, however obnoxious to most people, may not be taken into
6 consideration by a sentencing judge.” *Wisconsin v. Mitchell*, 508 U.S. 476, 485-86 (1993) (citing
7 *Dawson v. Delaware*, 503 U.S. 159 (1992)); *see also Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558, 562
8 (2003) (“Liberty presumes an autonomy of self that includes freedom of thought . . .”).

9 We see a clear distinction between penis measurement and other conditions of supervised
10 release which are reasonably calculated to protect the public. These would include restrictions on
11 where sex offenders may live, their interactions with children, and their access to pornographic
12 material. But we see no reasonable connection between fluctuating penis size and public
13 protection—certainly none strong enough to survive the careful scrutiny that we give to unusual
14 or severe conditions of supervised release.

15 **C. The Need to Deter Crime**

16 The Government further asserts that the condition is reasonably related to all of the
17 § 3553(a) factors, including deterrence. *See Appellee Br. 13*. The Government, however, makes
18 no distinct argument that McLaurin’s plethysmographic condition would be justified as a
19 deterrent measure. In any event, we also find it odd that, to deter a person from committing
20 sexual crimes, the Government would use a procedure designed to arouse and excite a person
21 with depictions of sexual conduct closely related to the sexual crime of conviction. In short, the
22 Government offers no compelling justification for plethysmography in the name of deterring
23 crime.

1 **D. The Nature and Circumstances of the Offense and the History and**
2 **Characteristics of the Defendant**

3 A condition of supervised release must also be “reasonably related to the nature and
4 circumstances of the offense and the history and characteristics of the defendant.” The charge to
5 which McLaurin pleaded guilty was failure to register as a sex offender in Vermont in 2011. As
6 the district court noted, McLaurin did not hide his whereabouts; he purposefully informed sex
7 offender registry officials of his address in Vermont. His crime was failing to complete
8 paperwork—albeit important paperwork. His criminal history includes one other instance when
9 he failed to register his move between two Alabama counties. McLaurin’s only conviction for an
10 actual sexual offense was for photographing his daughter topless in 2001. Ten years passed
11 between that offense and the instant failure to register, and McLaurin has not been convicted or
12 accused of any substantively sexual crime in that period. We fail to see any reasonable
13 connection between this defendant, his conviction more than a decade ago, his failure to fill out
14 paperwork, and the government-mandated measurement of his penis.

15 In the end, we hold that the plethysmographic condition does not bear adequate relation
16 to the statutory goals of sentencing to outweigh the harm it inflicts, that it involves a greater
17 deprivation of liberty than is reasonably necessary to serve any of those statutory goals, and that
18 it may not, consistent with substantive due process, be imposed on McLaurin.

19 **CONCLUSION**

20 We vacate the challenged condition of supervised release and remand to the district court
21 for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.