

MASSACHUSETTS PAROLE BOARD

2007

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT



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PAROLE IN MASSACHUSETTS

The Massachusetts Parole Board has authority over all parole related matters.

The Massachusetts Parole Board is the sole decisional authority in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for matters of parole granting and parole revocation. The Board has jurisdiction over all individuals committed to state or county penal institutions for terms of sixty days or more in accordance with Mass. Gen. L. ch. 127, s. 128 (as amended by 1980 Mass. Gen L. ch 155, s. 1).

Parole is a process.

In Massachusetts, parole is the procedure whereby certain inmates are released prior to the expiration of their sentence permitting the remainder of their sentence to be served in the community under supervision and subject to specific rules and conditions of behavior.

The Parole Board has statutory responsibility for administering the parole process.

The main statutory responsibilities of the Massachusetts Parole Board are to determine whether and under what conditions an eligible individual, sentenced to a correctional institution, should be issued a parole permit; to supervise all individuals released under parole conditions; to determine whether or not alleged parole violations warrant revocation of parole permits; and to decide when to terminate sentences for individuals under parole supervision.

Parole Board Members

The Massachusetts Parole Board is the official title of both the agency and the seven-member decision-making Parole Board. Each member of the Parole Board is appointed by the Governor to serve staggered five year terms. One of the seven is designated as Chair and serves as the administrative and executive head of the agency.

The Board Members are responsible for all parole release, rescission and revocation decisions. Additionally, the Board functions as the Advisory Board of Pardons, making recommendations to the Governor on petitions for pardons and commutations. Members are also available to the general public to answer questions and concerns and to gain their input regarding the parole process.

PAROLE'S HISTORY AND MISSION

HISTORY

The first legislation in the United States authorizing parole was enacted in Massachusetts in 1837. The duties of the first Massachusetts parole officers included assisting released prisoners in finding jobs and providing them with tools, clothing and transportation at state expense. Although in the past 175 years there have been numerous legislative changes affecting parole in Massachusetts, our core mission and objective remain essentially unchanged.

Today, the Massachusetts Parole Board is an agency within the Executive Office of Public Safety. Our primary responsibility is to identify parole-eligible offenders for whom there is sufficient indication that confinement has served its purpose, setting appropriate conditions for parole and enhancing public safety through the responsible reintegration of these individuals to the community. The Intensive Parole for Sex Offenders Program supervises and manages sex offenders on parole through the use of a strict set of conditions, including curfews and polygraph examinations. Eight Regional Reentry Centers were opened in 2004 to aid in the reintegration process for parolees and offenders who wrap-up their prison sentences and are released to the streets.

MISSION

The mission of the Parole Board is to make decisions about whether to release an inmate on parole, taking into account input from victims, members of the law enforcement community, District Attorneys, correctional staff, treatment providers and the public. If a decision is made to release an inmate, Parole Board members set conditions of parole intended to safely and effectively guide the offender from the prison environment to the community in such a way that he or she can become a productive, law-abiding citizen. The Board may modify the conditions of parole at any time based on the changing needs of the offender.

The mission of the Parole Board is achieved by:

- ✚ Identifying those parole-eligible offenders for whom there is sufficient indication that confinement has served its purpose and setting conditions of parole
- ✚ Providing transitional planning, supervision and assistance to the offender, as well as direction to services that promote responsible conduct
- ✚ Enforcing compliance with parole conditions through the timely application of a graduated scale of sanctions including a return to confinement
- ✚ Developing partnerships with federal, state, county and nonprofit organizations in an effort to provide a continuum of risk reduction programming to offenders that reduces recidivism, maximizes resources, eliminates duplication and demonstrates fiscal responsibility
- ✚ Striving to understand the concerns of victims and the general public, and giving full consideration to these concerns when setting policy and making parole decisions

THE MANY FACES OF PAROLE

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY UNIT

Executive Clemency assists the Board in the investigation, assembly of records and management of the hearing process for pardons and commutations.

FIELD SERVICES

Field Services is responsible for community supervision of parolees beginning with the pre-parole investigations of release plans, assisting parolees throughout their transition in the community, the investigation of parole violations, arrests and the transport of parole violators.

LEGAL UNIT

Legal conducts all parole related litigation in the state trial courts, represents the agency in employment matters, develops agency regulations and policies and monitors and drafts parole related legislation.

TRANSITIONAL SERVICES

Transitional Services provides the Board with information about parole eligible prisoners, prepares cases for parole hearings and implements those decisions of the Parole Board which apply to individuals in custody. Central Office Institutional Services provides management and administrative support to Board personnel, coordinates Board decision making activities, oversees information collection and maintenance, storage and dissemination.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Systems selects, builds, tests and makes operable automation equipment, programs agency applications and supports users on all automated equipment and applications. Research monitors and evaluates agency grant programs, works with outside researchers and collects, analyzes and publishes agency research.

INTERSTATE COMPACT

Interstate Compact coordinates the interstate transfer of parolees entering or leaving the state and oversees an active caseload of Massachusetts parolees residing out of state under the Interstate Compact. The Interstate Compact also supervises all Massachusetts inmates paroled to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) deportation warrants.

WARRANT AND APPREHENSION UNIT

The Warrant Unit investigates, apprehends and rendites all parolees that abscond from supervision, and enters Parole Board warrants into the Commonwealth's Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS).

VICTIM SERVICE UNIT

The Victim Service Unit provides parole-related information, support, referral and outreach services to all crime victims, witnesses and other individuals who are CORI-certified by the Criminal History Systems Board.

PROGRAM UNIT

The Program Unit coordinates post-incarceration programmatic services for active parolees and for offenders wrapping their sentences. Programs and services include the Transitional Housing Program (THP) and the Substance Abuse Coordinator Initiative. The Program Unit and the Regional Reentry Center (RRC) officers focus on creating and maintaining links to community based services aimed at reducing recidivism.

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INSTITUTIONAL HEARINGS



RELEASE, RESCISSION AND REVOCATION HEARINGS

LIFER HEARINGS

OTHER HEARINGS (FULL BOARD AND BOARD)

BREAKDOWN OF STATE AND COUNTY HEARINGS BY INSTITUTION

STATE AND COUNTY WAIVERS

STATE AND COUNTY POSTPONEMENTS

Hearings Overview

RELEASE HEARINGS

In 2007, the Massachusetts Parole Board conducted [8,992](#) institutional release hearings for state and county inmates. As a result of these hearings, [6,290](#) inmates were either paroled and placed under the supervision of field parole officers in the eight parole regions across the Commonwealth or paroled to custody, that is, paroled administratively to serve another state or federal sentence or to some other type of outstanding process. This produced a paroling rate¹ of [70%](#) during the year. The [8,992](#) release hearings held in 2007 represent a decrease of [3%](#) below the [9,254](#) release hearings held in 2006.

RESCISSION HEARINGS

Rescission hearings are held when an inmate's behavior during the period from release hearing to release date warrants Parole Board review. At these hearings the inmate's parole release date is either withdrawn, postponed or reactivated depending on the Board's review of that behavior.

During 2007 the Parole Board held [254](#) or an average of [21](#) rescission hearings each month for state and county inmates. The [254](#) rescission hearings held in 2007 represent an increase of [8%](#) above the [236](#) rescission hearings held in 2006.

REVOCAATION HEARINGS

Revocation is the process by which a parolee's permit to be at liberty may be permanently or temporarily taken away as a result of violating one or more of the conditions of parole.

In 2007, the Parole Board held [607](#) or an average of [51](#) revocation hearings each month for state and county inmates. As a result of these hearings [255](#) violators were granted a new release date producing an annual reparing rate of [42%](#). The [607](#) revocation hearings held in 2007 represent an increase of [12%](#) above the [541](#) revocation hearings held in 2006.

The next section presented provides the results of all release, rescission and revocation hearings held in 2007.

The tables that follow the release, rescission and revocation hearings section will outline the Lifer, Full Board and Board hearings that took place at parole's Central office in 2007. An overall hearings total for 2007 will also be presented.

The next piece of data presented in this section will breakdown release, rescission and revocation hearings by state and county correctional locations.

Finally, parole waivers and postponements will be analyzed and compared to overall hearings.

¹ The paroling rate is the percentage of hearings which result in a vote to parole, reserve or parole to custody.

Release, Rescission and Revocation Hearings

RELEASE HEARINGS	<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole</u>	<u>Paroling Rate</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Other Decisions</u>
		<u>Date</u>			
		<u>(N)</u>	<u>(%)</u>		
State	1647	1004	61%	635	8
County	7345	5286	72%	2044	15
Total Release Hearings	8992	6290	70%	2679	23
RESCISSION HEARINGS					
State	54	30	56%	24	0
County	200	110	55%	89	1
Total Rescission Hearings	254	140	55%	113	1
REVOCAION HEARINGS					
State	211	95	45%	113	3
County	396	160	40%	230	6
Total Revocation Hearings	607	255	42%	343	9
Total Release, Rescission and Revocation Hearings	9853	6685	68%	3135	33

Lifer Hearings

LIFER HEARINGS	<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole</u>	<u>Paroling Rate</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Other Decisions</u>
		<u>Date</u>			
		<u>(N)</u>	<u>(%)</u>		
Initial	38	11	29%	27	0
Review	71	18	25%	51	2
Total Lifer Hearings	109	29	27%	78	2

Other Hearings (Full Board and Board)

FULL BOARD HEARINGS	<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole Date (N)</u>	<u>Paroling Rate (%)</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Other Decisions</u>
Regular Order Hearing	1	0	0%	1	0
Annual Review Hearing	3	2	67%	1	0
Appeal Hearing	1	1	100%	0	0
Total Full Board Hearings	5	3	60%	2	0

BOARD HEARINGS	<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole Date (N)</u>	<u>Paroling Rate (%)</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Other Decisions</u>
Regular Order Hearing	59	19	32%	39	1
Annual Review Hearing	26	7	27%	18	1
Postponement Hearing	1	0	0%	1	0
Hearing to Resolve Split Decision	1	0	0%	1	0
Total Board Hearings	87	26	30%	59	2

OVERALL HEARINGS	<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole Date (N)</u>	<u>Paroling Rate (%)</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Other Decisions</u>
	10,054	6,743	67%	3,274	37

State Release Hearings: By Institution

Institution	Hearings Held	Granted Parole Date	Denied	Other Decisions	Paroling Rate (%)
Bay State Correctional Center	27	9	18	0	33%
Bridgewater State Hospital	18	2	16	0	11%
Bridgewater Treatment Center	91	5	86	0	5%
Concord	109	56	51	2	51%
Framingham	377	306	68	3	81%
Lemuel Shattuck Hospital	1	1	0	0	100%
Gardner (NCCI)	164	73	91	0	45%
Northeastern CC (NECC)	74	65	9	0	88%
Norfolk	93	47	46	0	51%
Old Colony CC (Medium)	68	31	37	0	46%
Old Colony CC (Minimum)	27	24	3	0	89%
Boston Pre-Release	83	69	14	0	83%
Plymouth (MCI)	19	17	2	0	89%
Pondville (Minimum)	54	45	7	2	83%
South Middlesex Pre-Release	109	87	22	0	80%
Shirley (Medium)	190	124	65	1	65%
Shirley Souza Baranowski CC (Maximum)	91	29	62	0	32%
Cedar Junction	47	11	36	0	23%
Walpole Out Of State Cases	4	2	2	0	50%
Westborough State Hospital	1	1	0	0	100%
Total	1647	1004	635	8	61%

State Rescission Hearings: By Institution

Institution	Hearings Held	Granted New Release Date (N)	Granted New Release Date (%)	Denied New Release Date	Other Decisions
Bay State Correctional Center	1	1	100%	0	0
Concord	9	8	89%	1	0
Framingham	12	5	42%	7	0
Gardner (NCCI)	3	2	67%	1	0
Northeastern CC (NECC)	1	1	100%	0	0
Norfolk	7	4	57%	3	0
Old Colony CC (Medium)	8	3	38%	5	0
South Middlesex Pre-Release	2	2	100%	0	0
Shirley (Medium)	8	4	50%	4	0
Shirley Souza Baranowski CC (Maximum)	3	0	0%	3	0
Total	54	30	56%	24	0

State *Revocation* Hearings: By Institution

Institution	Hearings Held	Granted Reparole Date (N)	Granted Reparole Date (%)	Denied (Reincarcerated)	Other Decisions
Bay State Correctional Center	1	1	100%	0	0
Concord	162	68	42%	92	2
Framingham	41	22	54%	18	1
Norfolk	1	0	0%	1	0
South Middlesex Pre-Release	3	3	100%	0	0
Shirley (Medium)	3	1	33%	2	0
Total	211	95	45%	113	3

County Release Hearings: By Institution

Institution	Hearings Held	Granted Parole Date	Denied	Other Decisions	Paroling Rate (%)
Barnstable HC	278	183	94	1	66%
Billerica HC	686	497	189	0	72%
Dartmouth HC	771	625	144	2	81%
Dedham HC	455	355	98	2	78%
Edgartown HC	11	8	3	0	73%
Greenfield HC	104	63	41	0	61%
Lawrence CAC	450	352	98	0	78%
Ludlow HC	559	346	210	3	62%
Middleton HC	428	253	175	0	59%
Northampton HC	135	79	56	0	59%
Ludlow Pre-Release	214	166	48	0	78%
Pittsfield HC	229	117	112	0	51%
Plymouth HC	522	376	143	3	72%
Western Mass CAC	447	389	58	0	87%
Suffolk County HC	1143	838	303	2	73%
Women In Transition HC	49	46	3	0	94%
Worcester HC	837	567	268	2	68%
Chicopee Correctional Center	27	26	1	0	96%
Total	7345	5286	2044	15	72%

County Rescission Hearings: By Institution

Institution	Hearings Held	Granted New Release Date (N)	Granted New Release Date (%)	Denied New Release Date	Other Decisions
Barnstable HC	17	7	41%	10	0
Billerica HC	23	20	87%	3	0
Dartmouth HC	19	10	53%	8	1
Dedham HC	10	5	50%	5	0
Greenfield HC	2	2	100%	0	0
Lawrence CAC	9	4	44%	5	0
Ludlow HC	35	19	54%	16	0
Middleton HC	22	11	50%	11	0
Northampton HC	2	2	100%	0	0
Ludlow Pre-Release	2	2	100%	0	0
Pittsfield HC	2	0	0%	2	0
Plymouth HC	12	6	50%	6	0
Western Mass CAC	4	3	75%	1	0
Suffolk County HC	27	11	41%	16	0
Worcester HC	12	7	58%	5	0
Chicopee Correctional Center	2	1	50%	1	0
Total	200	110	55%	89	1

County *Revocation* Hearings: By Institution

Institution	Hearings Held	Granted Reparole Date (N)	Granted Reparole Date (%)	Denied Reincarcerated	Other Decisions
Barnstable HC	14	4	29%	9	1
Billerica HC	32	14	44%	18	0
Dartmouth HC	69	25	36%	44	0
Dedham HC	40	21	53%	18	1
Greenfield HC	5	3	60%	2	0
Lawrence CAC	24	9	38%	15	0
Ludlow HC	57	25	44%	30	2
Middleton HC	10	6	60%	4	0
Northampton HC	5	2	40%	3	0
Ludlow Pre- Release	7	2	29%	5	0
Pittsfield HC	6	2	33%	3	1
Plymouth HC	45	12	27%	33	0
Western Mass CAC	3	1	33%	1	1
Suffolk County HC	54	21	39%	33	0
Women In Transition HC	1	0	0%	1	0
Worcester HC	23	13	57%	10	0
Chicopee Correctional Center	1	0	0%	1	0
Total	396	160	40%	230	6

State and County Waivers

<u>STATE</u>	<u>Waived (Own Request Prior to Hearing)</u>	<u>Waived (At Hearing)</u>	<u>Total Waivers</u>
Release Hearing	517	13	530
Rescission Hearing	33	0	33
Revocation Hearing	105	0	105
State Total	655	13	668
COUNTY			
Release Hearing	2027	147	2174
Rescission Hearing	84	0	84
Revocation Hearing	198	0	198
County Total	2309	147	2456
Total State and County Waivers	2964	160	3124

In 2007, 2,704 or 23% of eligible state and county inmates waived their right to a release hearing. When comparing this percentage of waivers to 2006, there is virtually no difference as 22% of eligible inmates waived their right to a release hearing in 2006.

County inmates accounted for 80% of the release hearings waived in 2007, while state inmates made up the remaining 20%.

State and County Postponements

<u>STATE</u>	<u>Postponed by Own Request</u>	<u>Postponed by Board</u>	<u>Total Postponements</u>
Release Hearing	508	49	557
Rescission Hearing	8	7	15
Revocation Hearing	72	3	75
State Total	588	59	647
COUNTY			
Release Hearing	3560	245	3805
Rescission Hearing	20	7	27
Revocation Hearing	121	10	131
County Total	3701	262	3963

Total State and County Postponements	4289	321	4610
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In 2007, 4,362 or 33% of eligible state and county inmates postponed their right to a release hearing. Overall postponements rose 3% in 2007 from 30% in 2006.

County inmates accounted for 87% of the release hearings postponed in 2007, while state inmates made up the remaining 13%.

93% of the release hearings postponed in 2007 were postponed by the inmate, the other 7% of release hearings postponed were postponed by the Board.

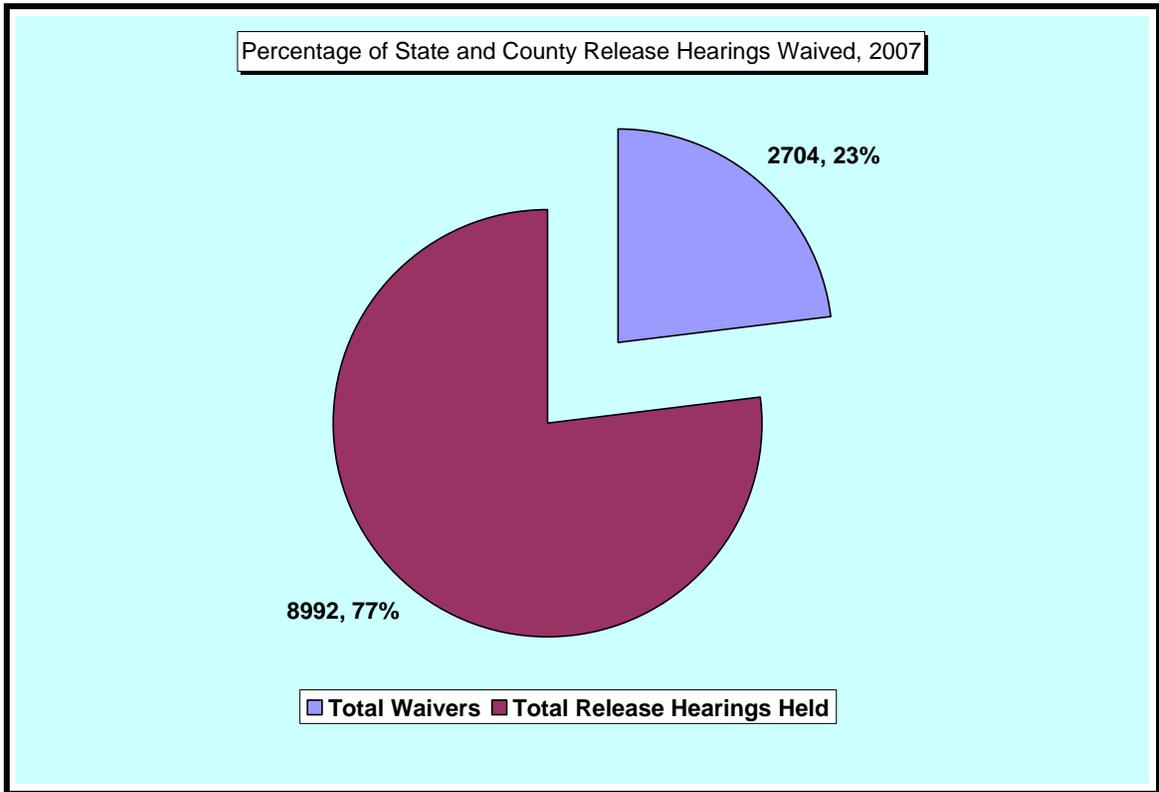


FIGURE 1

Breakdown of State and County Inmate Waivers, 2007

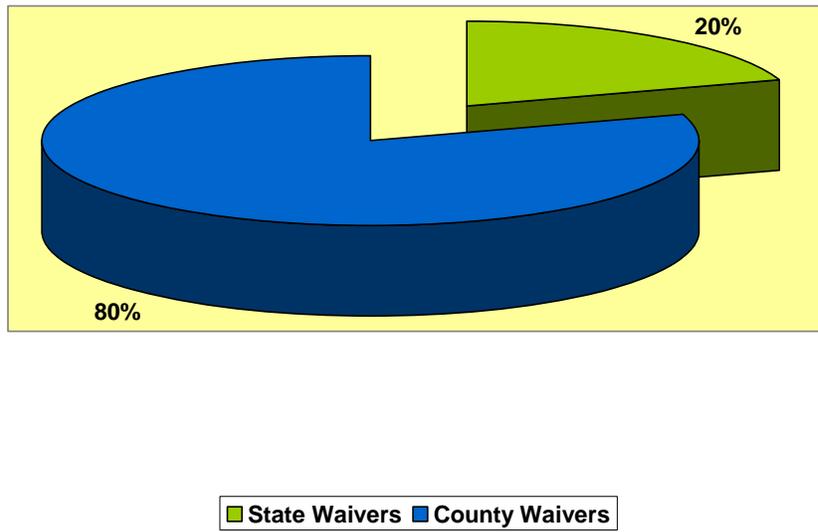


FIGURE 2

Percentage of State and County Release Hearings Postponed, 2007

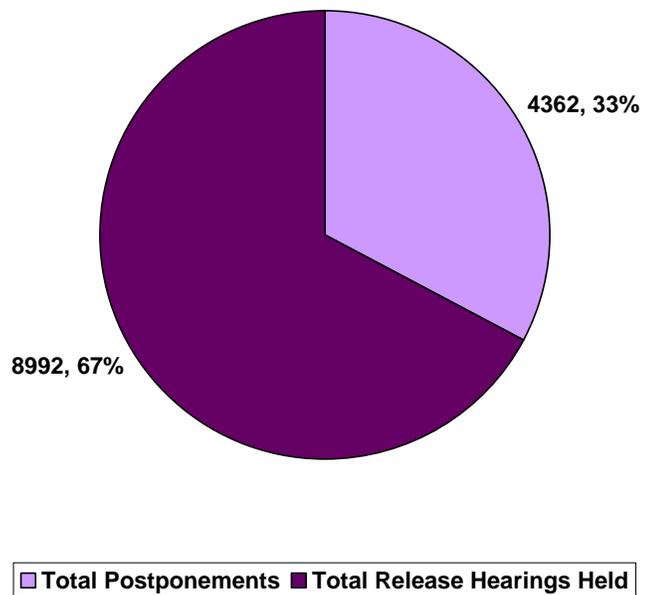


FIGURE 3

OFFICE VOTES



FIELD AND INSTITUTIONAL OFFICE VOTES

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY OFFICE VOTES

In addition to the institutional hearings the Parole Board conducts each year they also vote on thousands of other parole related matters at the Agency's Central Office. About half of these votes are to finalize recommendations made by Hearing Examiners regarding release hearings for inmates serving county sentences. The remaining office votes involve deciding matters such as those listed below.

Each type of Office Vote is highlighted in blue. Each pertaining Office Vote disposition is highlighted in black.

Field and Institutional Office Votes

Request to Review Conditional Reserve	<u>2</u>
Reserve	2
Termination Request	<u>25</u>
Other	25
Reconsideration Request	<u>211</u>
Request Approved	17
Request Denied	193
Other	1
Withdraw Warrant Request	<u>52</u>
Other	52
Request to Resolve Action Pending	<u>29</u>
Reserve	13
Deny	13
Action Pending	2
Other	1
Change of Vote Request	<u>373</u>
Reserve	32
Conditional Reserve	2
Deny	5
Other	334
Special Consideration Request	<u>3</u>
Request Approved	1
Request Denied	2
Appeal Request	<u>361</u>
Request Approved	7
Request Denied	353
Other	1
Request for Out of State/Country Travel	<u>157</u>
Request Approved	145
Request Denied	12
Request for Board to Note Info. Memo	<u>17</u>
Other	17
Request for Provisional Rescission	<u>490</u>
No Provisional Rescission	35
Provisional Rescission	455

Request for Provisional Revocation	<u>1783</u>
No Action	12
Await Action of Court	8
Final Warning	102
Warning	18
Withdraw WPC, Resume Supervision	2
Withdraw WTC, Resume Supervision	11
Provisional Revocation	1115
Authorize Second Detainer	9
Issue Warrant for Detainer Purposes	8
Issue Compact Warrant (60 Days)	85
Provisional Revocation, Waived at Hearing	148
Provisional Revocation, Waived Prior to Hearing	265
Request for Board to Extend Appeal	<u>10</u>
Request Approved	7
Request Denied	3
Request to Attend Hearing	<u>16</u>
Request Approved	6
Request Denied	10
Request to Postpone VAH	<u>1</u>
Request Approved	1
<u>TOTAL FIELD AND INSTITUTIONAL OFFICE VOTES</u>	<u>3530</u>

Executive Clemency Office Votes

Commutation Request	<u>37</u>
Request Approved, Grant Hearing	1
Request Denied	33
Closed Administratively	3
Pardon Request	<u>54</u>
Request Approved, Grant Hearing	2
Request Denied Without a Hearing	3
Request Denied	21
Closed Administratively	28
<u>TOTAL EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY OFFICE VOTES</u>	<u>91</u>
<u>TOTAL OFFICE VOTES</u>	<u>3621</u>

When comparing the overall number of Office Votes completed in 2007 ([3,621](#)) to 2006 ([3,581](#)), there is in effect little statistical change. One piece of analysis to point out is the fact that the total number of Executive Clemency Office Votes done in 2007 ([91](#)) increased [36%](#) from the number done in 2006 ([58](#)).

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY



PARDONS

COMMUTATIONS

Executive Clemency

The Parole Board has the statutory capacity of serving as the Advisory Board of Pardons. In this role, the Board receives pardon and commutation petitions and makes non-binding recommendations to the Governor and Governor's Council regarding these petitions. The Governor holds the power to act on these two types of executive clemency with the advice and consent of the Executive Council.

Pardons

Pardons are an act of executive clemency for persons who exhibit a substantial period of good citizenship subsequent to completion of a sentence and who have a specific compelling need to clear their records. In 2007, the Board received 69 pardon petitions and held 2 pardon hearings. Of these hearings, 2 individuals received favorable recommendations to the Governor.

Commutations

Commutations, a shortening of the period of punishment, are an integral part of the correctional process. Commutations are intended to serve as motivation for individuals to become law-abiding citizens. It is an extraordinary remedy reserved for special and rare circumstances as illustrated by the small number of cases commuted on a yearly basis. In 2007, the Advisory Board of Pardons received 62 commutation petitions and held 1 commutation hearing. This commutation hearing resulted in 1 favorable recommendation to the Governor.

Overall, the number of pardons and commutations received in 2007 increased in large quantities compared to 2006. Pardons received increased 52%, and commutations received increased 73% percent.

FIELD SERVICES



RELEASES TO SUPERVISION

DISCHARGES FROM SUPERVISION

REVOCATIONS

SUPERVISION CASELOAD ON 12/31/2007

GRADUATED SANCTIONS

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TESTING BY REGION

GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS) AND ELECTRONIC MONITORING (ELMO)

Releases to Supervision

Five Year Trend of Commitments Released to Parole	
Year	Paroled Number
2003	5280
2004	5581
2005	5077
2006	5017
2007	4952

Overall Commitments Released to Supervision

	Paroled Number	Paroled Percent	Reparole Number	Reparole Percent	Total Release	Release Percent
MA Commitments Released to MA Supervision	4257	95%	232	5%	4489	91%
Out of State Commitments Released to MA Supervision	124	91%	12	9%	136	3%
MA Commitments Released to Out of State Compact Supervision	55	96%	2	4%	57	1%
MA Commitments Violated Released from Out of State	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
MA Commitments Released to a Federal or Another State's Warrant	91	99%	1	1%	92	2%
MA Commitments Released to ICE Custody	170	99%	1	1%	171	3%
MA Commitments Released to Deported Custody	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
MA Commitments Released to MA State Correctional Facility	3	100%	0	0%	3	0%
MA Commitments Released to MA County Correctional Facility	2	50%	2	50%	4	0%
TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS RELEASED	4702	95%	250	4%	4952	100%

Overall Commitments Released to Supervision by Location

	Paroled Number	Paroled Percent	Reparole Number	Reparole Percent	Total Release	Release Percent
Region 1 Quincy						
MA Commitments Released to MA	629	93%	50	7%	679	
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	13	93%	1	7%	14	
Total for Region 1 Quincy	642	93%	51	7%	693	14%
Region 2 Mattapan						
MA Commitments Released to MA	354	95%	17	5%	371	
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	9	100%	0	0%	9	
Total for Region 2 Mattapan	363	96%	17	4%	380	8%
Region 4 Worcester						
MA Commitments Released to MA	498	94%	29	6%	527	
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	12	86%	2	14%	14	
Total for Region 4 Worcester	510	94%	31	6%	541	11%
Region 5 Springfield						
MA Commitments Released to MA	743	94%	47	6%	790	
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	17	77%	5	23%	22	
Total for Region 5 Springfield	760	94%	52	6%	812	16%
Region 6 Lawrence						
MA Commitments Released to MA	618	96%	24	4%	642	
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	38	100%	0	0%	38	
Total for Region 6 Lawrence	656	96%	24	4%	680	14%

	Paroled Number	Paroled Percent	Reparole Number	Reparole Percent	Total Release	Release Percent
Region 7 Brockton						
MA Commitments Released to MA	528	96%	22	4%	550	
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	12	100%	0	0%	12	
Total for Region 7 Brockton	540	96%	22	4%	562	11%
Region 8 New Bedford						
MA Commitments Released to MA	603	96%	25	4%	628	
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	13	81%	3	19%	16	
Total for Region 8 New Bedford	616	96%	28	4%	644	13%
Region 9 Framingham						
MA Commitments Released to MA	284	94%	18	6%	302	
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	10	91%	1	9%	11	
Total for Region 9 Framingham	294	94%	19	6%	313	6%
Warrant & Apprehension Unit						
MA Commitments Released to MA	0	0%	0	0%	0	
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	0	0%	0	0%	0	
Total for Warrant & Apprehension Unit	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Interstate Compact						
MA Commitments Released to Out of State Compact Supervision	55	96%	2	4%	57	
MA Commitments Released to a Federal or Another State's Warrant	91	99%	1	1%	92	

MA Commitments Released to ICE Custody	170	99%	1	1%	171	
MA Commitments Violated Released from Out of State	0	0%	0	0%	0	
MA Commitments Released to Deported Custody	0	0%	0	0%	0	
Total for Interstate Compact	297	99%	4	1%	300	7%
MA Correctional Facility						
MA Commitments Released to MA State Correctional Facility	3	100%	0	0%	3	
MA Commitments Released to MA County Correctional Facility	2	50%	2	50%	4	
Total for MA Correctional Facility	5	71%	2	29%	7	0%
TOTAL FOR ALL OFFICES	4702	95%	250	5%	4952	100%

Demographical Breakdown of Commitments Released to Supervision

Overall Commitments Released by Gender		
Gender	Release Number	Release Percent
Male	4257	86%
Female	695	14%
TOTAL	4952	100%

Overall Commitments Released by Race		
Race	Release Number	Release Percent
White	2943	60%
Hispanic	807	16%
Black	1036	21%
Asian or Pacific Islander	45	1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	7	0%
Unknown	114	2%
TOTAL	4952	100%

Overall Commitments Released by Age Group		
Age at Release	Release Number	Release Percent
20 and Under	340	7%
21 to 25	1101	22%
26 to 30	1016	20%
31 to 35	682	14%
36 to 40	684	14%
41 to 50	889	18%
51 and Older	240	5%
TOTAL	4952	100%

Overall Commitments Released by Commitment Type		
Commitment Type	Release Number	Release Percent
State	679	14%
Reformatory	7	0%
County	4102	83%
Out of State	136	3%
Lifetime Parole	5	0%
Other	23	0%
TOTAL	4952	100%

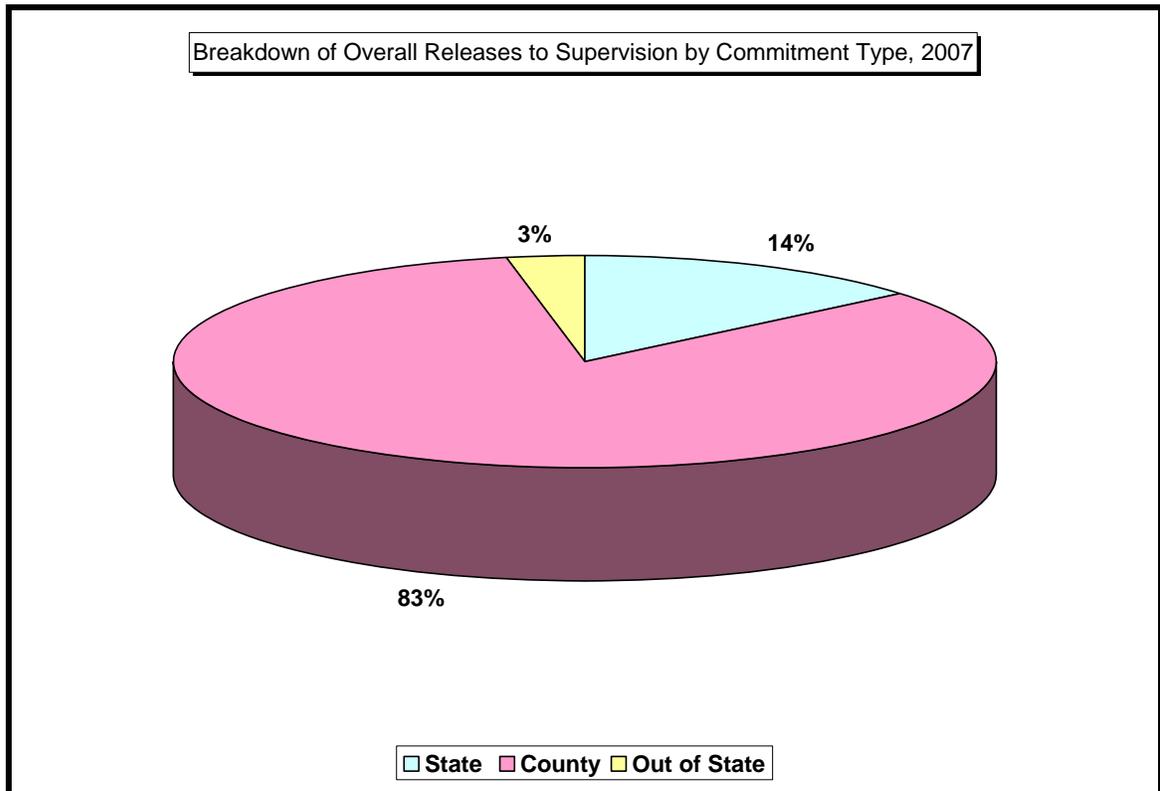


FIGURE 4

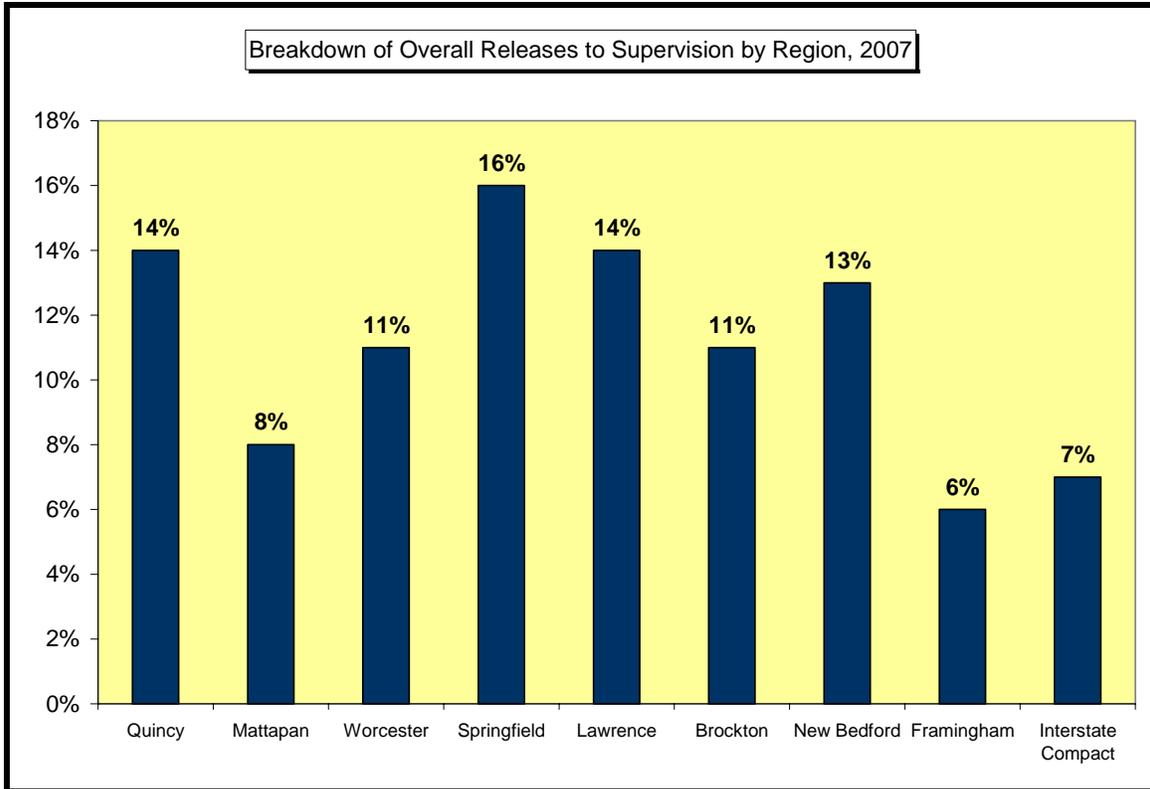


FIGURE 5

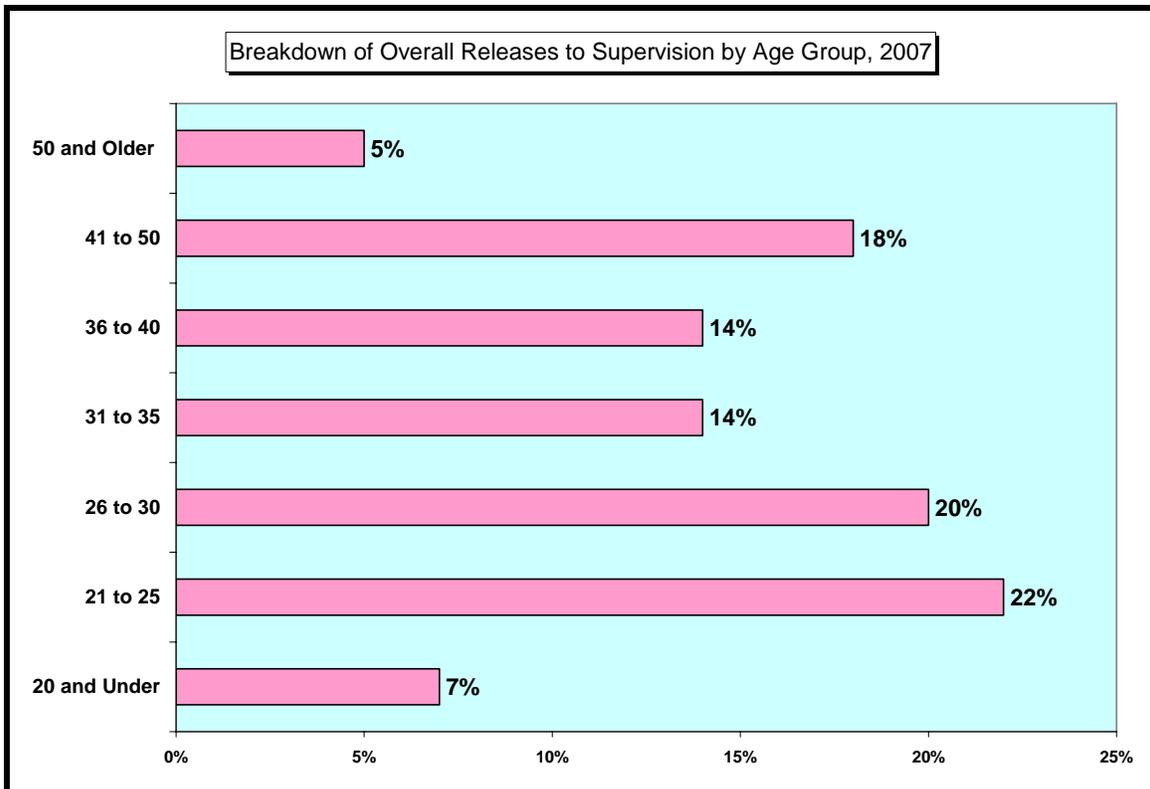


FIGURE 6

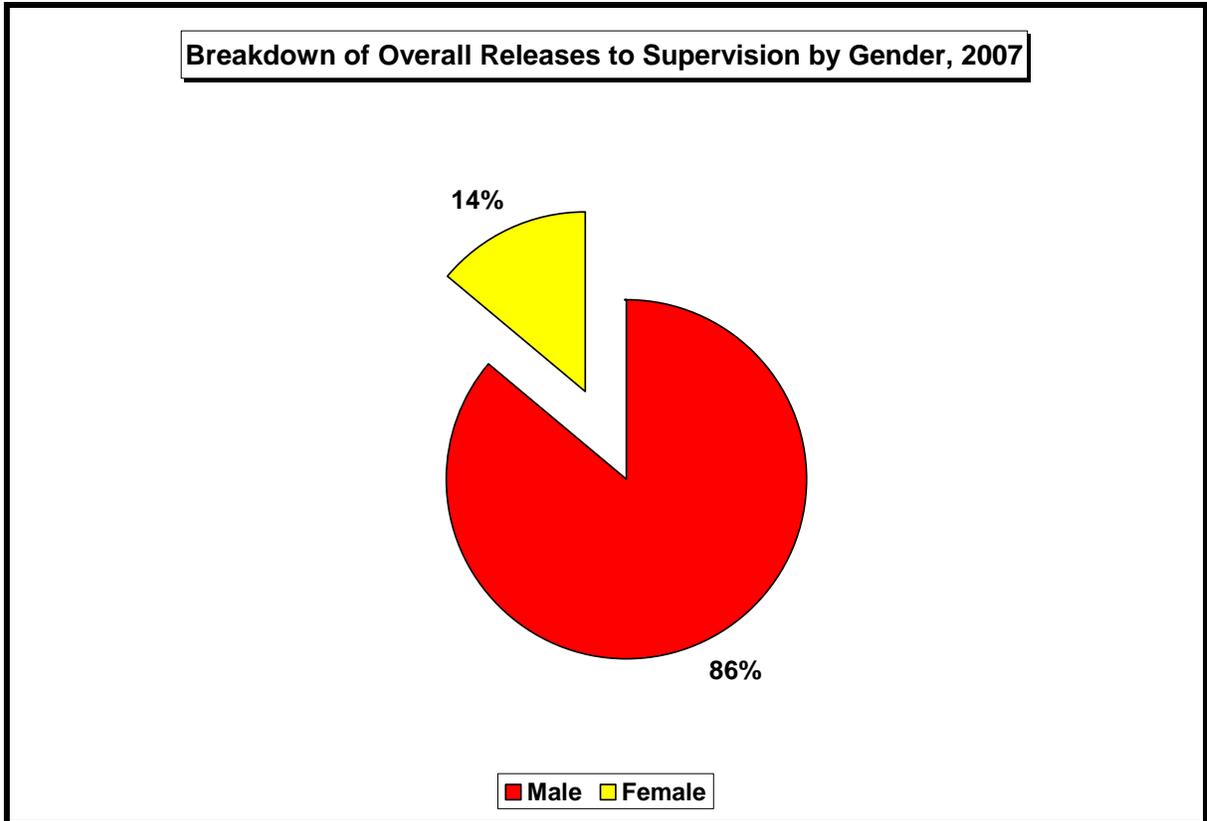


FIGURE 7

Mapping the Releases to Parole Across the State

- ✦ The map below depicts (by using graduated symbols) the cities and towns in Massachusetts where parolees were released to in 2007 (*this excludes parolees released to Out of State Compact Supervision, parolees released to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and parolees released to Massachusetts State or County Correctional Facilities*). This means the parolee released to supervision had an approved home plan to reside in the city or town.
- ✦ The five cities and towns with the highest number of parolees returning to in 2007 were:
 - ❖ Boston (n=607)
 - ❖ Springfield (n=329)
 - ❖ Worcester (n=234)
 - ❖ Brockton (n=173)
 - ❖ New Bedford (n=163)

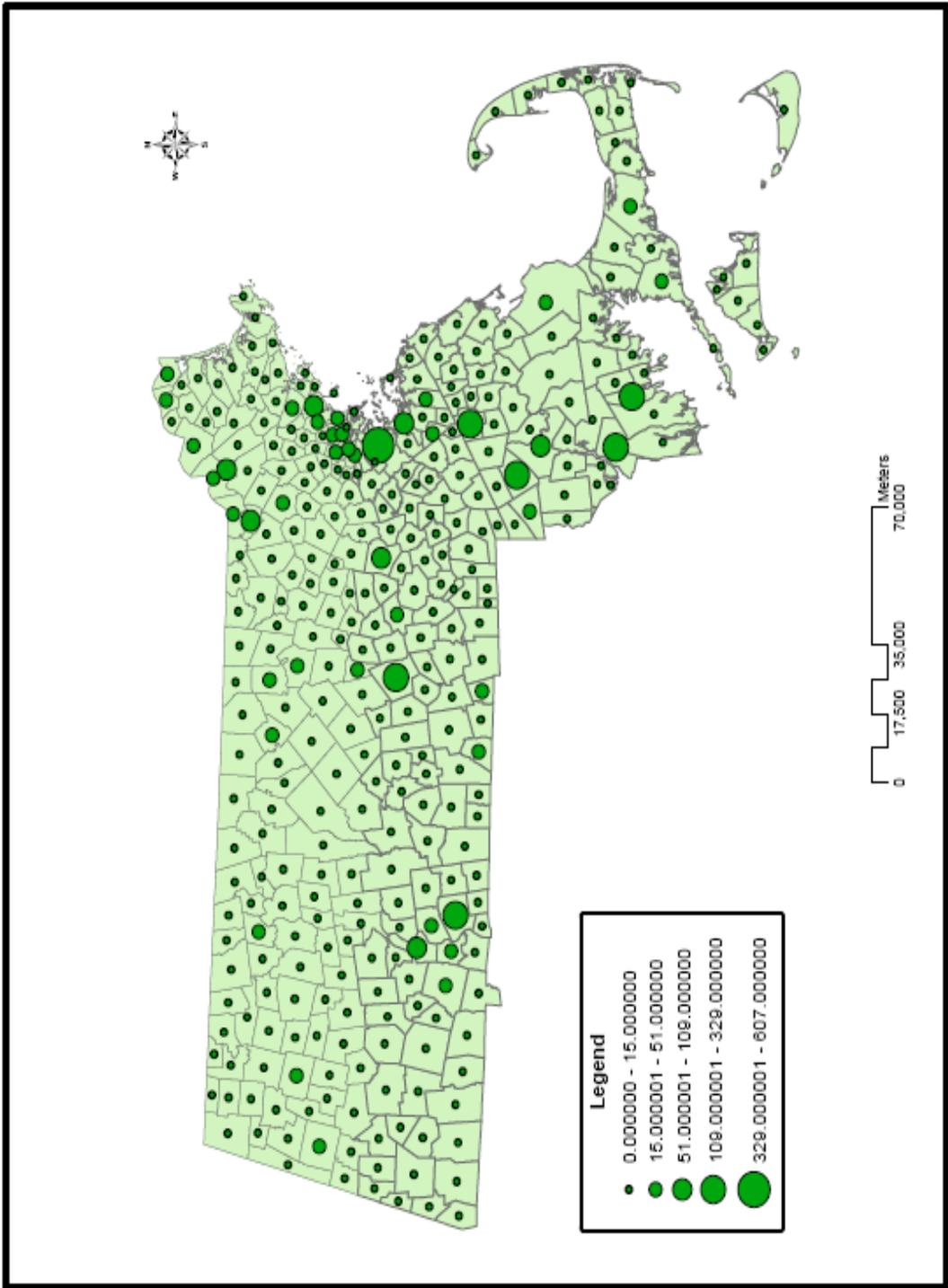


FIGURE 8

Discharges from Supervision

Five Year Trend of Commitments Discharged from Supervision	
Year	Discharge Number
2003	5389
2004	5399
2005	4836
2006	4364
2007	4247

Overall Commitments Discharged From Supervision

	Discharge Number	Discharge Percent
MA Commitments Discharged from MA Supervision	3142	74%
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA Supervision	122	3%
MA Commitments Discharged from Out of State Compact Supervision	68	2%
MA Commitments Violated Discharged from Out of State	4	0%
MA Commitments Discharged from a Federal or Another State's Warrant	62	1%
MA Commitments Discharged from ICE Custody	120	3%
MA Commitments Discharged from Deported Custody	40	1%
MA Commitments Discharged from MA State Correctional Facility	93	2%
MA Commitments Discharged from MA County Correctional Facility	596	14%
TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS DISCHARGED	4247	100%

Overall Commitments Discharged From Supervision by Location

	Discharge Number	(Regional) Discharge Percent
Region 1 Quincy		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA	436	
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA	10	
Total for Region 1 Quincy	446	10%
Region 2 Mattapan		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA	270	
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA	7	
Total for Region 2 Mattapan	277	7%
Region 4 Worcester		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA	388	
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA	17	
Total for Region 4 Worcester	405	9%
Region 5 Springfield		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA	546	
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA	19	
Total for Region 5 Springfield	565	13%
Region 6 Lawrence		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA	469	
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA	42	
Total for Region 6 Lawrence	511	12%

Region 7 Brockton		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA	352	
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA	10	
Total for Region 7 Brockton	362	9%
Region 8 New Bedford		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA	481	
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA	16	
Total for Region 8 New Bedford	497	12%
Region 9 Framingham		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA	200	
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA	1	
Total for Region 9 Framingham	201	5%
Warrant & Apprehension Unit		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA	0	
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA	0	
Total for Warrant & Apprehension Unit	0	0%
Interstate Compact		
MA Commitments Discharged from Out of State Compact Supervision	68	
MA Commitments Discharged from a Federal or Another State's Warrant	62	
MA Commitments Discharged from ICE Custody	120	

MA Commitments Violated Discharged from Out of State	4	
MA Commitments Discharged from Deported Custody	40	
Total for Interstate Compact	294	7%
MA Correctional Facility		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA State Correctional Facility	93	
MA Commitments Discharged from MA County Correctional Facility	596	
Total for MA Correctional Facility	689	16%
TOTAL FOR ALL OFFICES	4247	100%

Demographical Breakdown of Commitments Discharged From Supervision

Overall Commitments Discharged by Gender		
Gender	Discharge Number	Discharge Percent
Male	3659	86%
Female	588	14%
TOTAL	4247	100%

Overall Commitments Discharged by Race		
Race	Discharge Number	Discharge Percent
White	2622	62%
Hispanic	647	15%
Black	837	20%
Asian or Pacific Islander	31	1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	9	0%
Unknown	101	2%
TOTAL	4247	100%

Overall Commitments Discharged by Age Group		
Age at Release	Discharge Number	Discharge Percent
20 and Under	264	6%
21 to 25	922	22%
26 to 30	820	19%
31 to 35	568	13%
36 to 40	600	14%
41 to 50	841	20%
51 and Older	232	6%
TOTAL	4247	100%

Overall Commitments Discharged by Commitment Type		
Commitment Type	Discharge Number	Discharge Percent
State	424	10%
Reformatory	23	1%
County	3661	86%
Out of State	132	3%
Lifetime Parole	0	0%
Other	7	0%
TOTAL	4247	100%

Revocations

In 2007 there were a total of [931](#) parole revocations. A revocation happens when a parolee violates a condition of their parole and therefore is returned to higher custody. Presented below is a breakdown of all 2007 revocations by commitment type, gender, race, age group and also by revocation reason and revocation violation (*there can be an infinite number of violations per revocation*).

✚ [71%](#) of parolees who revoked in 2007 were county offenders

<u>Revocations by Commitment Type</u>		
Commitment Type	Number	Percent
State	239	26%
Reformatory	20	2%
County	666	71%
Lifetime Parole	6	1%
Other	0	0%
TOTAL	931	100%

✚ Males accounted for [87%](#) of overall revocations

<u>Revocations by Gender</u>		
Gender	Number	Percent
Male	806	87%
Female	125	13%
TOTAL	931	100%

✚ [57%](#) of parolees who revoked were white, followed by [24%](#) black and [18%](#) hispanic

<u>Revocations by Race</u>		
Race	Number	Percent
White	525	57%
Hispanic	169	18%
Black	222	24%
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0	0%
Unknown	12	1%
TOTAL	931	100%

✚ Parolees between the ages of [21 to 25](#) were more likely to revoke than any other age category

<u>Revocations by Age Group</u>		
Age at Revocation	Number	Percent
20 and Under	40	4%
21 to 25	200	21%
26 to 30	183	20%
31 to 35	140	15%
36 to 40	158	17%

41 to 50	164	18%
51 and Older	46	5%
TOTAL	931	100%

📌 [72%](#) of parolees revoked because of a technical violation of their parole supervision

<u>Revocations by Reason</u>		
Parole Violation Reason	Number	Percent
New Arrest	64	7%
Technical Violation	670	72%
Both (New Arrest and Technical Violation)	165	17%
Not Defined	26	3%
No Parole Violation Recorded	6	1%
TOTAL	931	100%

📌 Parolees were most likely to violate a special condition of their parole status ([38%](#)) and be violated for irresponsible conduct ([26%](#))

<u>Revocation Violation(s)</u>		
Violation ₂	Number	Percent
Rule 1: Irresponsible Conduct	717	26%
Rule 1: New Arrest	152	5%
Rule 1: Violation of Law	48	2%
Rule 2: Failure to Notify Parole Officer within 24 Hours of New Arrest	37	1%
Rule 2: Failure to Notify Parole Officer of Change of Home or Work	177	6%
Rule 2: Whereabouts Unknown	230	8%
Rule 3: Failure to Find and Maintain Legitimate Employment	98	4%

Rule 4: Association with Persons with Criminal Record/Known to be in Violation of the Law	144	5%
Rule 5: Leaving the State in Excess of 24 Hours without Parole Officer Permission	15	1%
Rule 6: Failure to Pay Supervision Fee	123	4%
Rule 7: Acting as an Informant or Special Agent without Permission	0	0%
Rule 8: Special Conditions	1077	38%
TOTAL	2818	100%

2 Rules 1 and 2 carry three violations each

Supervision Caseload on 12/31/2007

At the end of 2007, there were [3,209](#) commitments under the supervision of the Massachusetts Parole Board. Of these cases:

- ✦ [2,479 \(77%\)](#) were being supervised in either one of parole's eight regional offices or Warrant & Apprehension Unit
- ✦ [371 \(12%\)](#) were under the supervision of the Interstate Compact
- ✦ [359 \(11%\)](#) were incarcerated at either a state or county correctional facility (either awaiting the scheduling of, or result of, a final revocation hearing)
- ✦ [626 \(20%\)](#) of these cases had warrants for permanent custody issued against them. Of these 626 warrants, [454](#) were in custody and [172](#) were whereabouts unknown.

The following tables will examine in depth the characteristics that made up parole's year end supervision population to include breakdowns by: location, gender, race, age, commitment type, employment status and by warrants for permanent custody.

Also presented in this section will be the year end averages for parole officer caseload (by regional office), as well as presenting parole's overall annual caseload information.

LOCATION

The Quincy regional office with [397](#) parolees and the Springfield office with [394](#) were supervising the largest caseloads on 12/31/2007. The number of parolees in each region/location at year end is depicted below.

Year End Caseload by Location

<u>Region/Location</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Region 1 Quincy	397	12%
Region 2 Mattapan	295	9%
Region 4 Worcester	292	9%
Region 5 Springfield	394	12%
Region 6 Lawrence	375	12%
Region 7 Brockton	242	8%
Region 8 New Bedford	262	8%
Region 9 Framingham	157	5%
Warrant & Apprehension Unit	65	2%
Interstate Compact: Out of State	113	4%
Interstate Compact: Out of State Warrant Custody	30	1%
Interstate Compact: ICE Custody	72	2%
Interstate Compact: MA Violators	52	2%
Interstate Compact: Deported Custody	104	3%
State Correctional Facilities	202	6%
County Correctional Facilities	157	5%
TOTAL	3209	100%

GENDER AND RACE

The following table shows that, at the end of 2007, males accounted for 92% of the parolee population, while females made up the other 8%. In regards to race, 52% of parolees were White, 25% were Black and 19% were Hispanic.

Year End Caseload by Gender and Race

<u>Gender</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Male	2940	92%
Female	269	8%
TOTAL	3209	100%
 <u>Race</u>		
White	1659	52%
Hispanic	620	19%
Black	813	25%
Asian or Pacific Islander	48	2%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	3	0%
Unknown	66	2%
TOTAL	3209	100%

AGE

At the end of 2007, 22% of parolees were between the ages of 41 to 50, 18% between the ages of 26 to 30 and another 18% between the ages of 51 and older. The table below will examine all parolee age categories.

<u>Year End Caseload by Age</u>		
<u>Age Category</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
20 and Under	52	1%
21 to 25	443	14%
26 to 30	572	18%
31 to 35	427	13%
36 to 40	451	14%
41 to 50	697	22%
51 and Older	567	18%
TOTAL	3209	100%

COMMITMENT TYPE

The following table provides a breakdown of the commitment type parolees were serving on the last day of 2007.

<u>Year End Caseload by Commitment Type</u>		
<u>Commitment Type</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
State	1244	39%
Reformatory	125	4%
County	1585	49%
Out of State	254	8%
Lifetime Parole	1	0%
TOTAL	3209	100%

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The employment status of the parolee population at the end of 2007 appears below.

<u>Year End Caseload by Employment Status</u>		
<u>Employment Status</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Full Time	1122	35%
Part Time	128	4%
School/Training	20	0%
Not in Workforce	799	25%
Unemployed	569	18%
No Work Plan Entered by PO	571	18%
TOTAL	3209	100%

PAROLE OFFICER CASELOADS

The average parole officer caseload at the end of 2007 was 47. This figure is based on the total parolee caseload of 2,414 being supervised on last day of 2007 by fifty-one parole officers from the Parole Board's eight regional offices. Parolees being supervised in the Warrant & Apprehension Unit, Interstate Compact and State and County Correctional Facilities were not used to compute this average since these are special population programs designed to have reduced caseloads.

<u>Year End Parole Officer Caseload(s) by Regional Office</u>			
<u>Region</u>	<u>Total Office Caseload</u>	<u>Number PO's per Region</u>	<u>Average PO Caseload</u>
Region 1 Quincy	397	7	57
Region 2 Mattapan	295	6	49
Region 4 Worcester	292	6	49
Region 5 Springfield	394	8	49
Region 6 Lawrence	375	8	47
Region 7 Brockton	242	6	40
Region 8 New Bedford	262	6	44
Region 9 Framingham	157	4	39
TOTAL	2414	51	47

ANNUAL PAROLEE CASELOAD

The total annual parolee caseload is the number of parolees who were on community supervision for all or some part of the year. This figure is derived by taking the Parole Board's caseload on 12/31/2006 and adding it to the total number of parolees released in 2007. The Parole Board's total annual caseload for 2007 was 8,175.

Parole Board Caseload on 12/31/2006	3,223
Total Number of Parolees Released in 2007	4,952
Total Annual Parolee Caseload for 2007	8,175

Graduated Sanctions

GRADUATED SANCTIONS OVERVIEW

In 2004 the Massachusetts Parole Board applied for a Byrne Grant to fund an outside criminal justice consultant to address the critical issue of parole violations. The Crime and Justice Institute was awarded a contract in the fall of 2004 to assist the Parole Board in developing and implementing a Graduated Sanctions policy. After spending two years developing and piloting a draft policy, the agency effectuated a Graduated Sanctions policy on November 1, 2006.

The Graduated Sanctions policy matches the parolee's action with the appropriate treatment, intervention and/or sanction based upon the parolee's risk level assessed at the time of his or her release on parole. As an example, if a low to medium risk offender has failed to attend substance abuse classes, yet continues to be employed and maintain a healthy lifestyle, then perhaps this should result in a warning ticket, a meeting with a parole officer or an intervention by a substance abuse counselor at one of the Regional Reentry Centers. This is especially true given the fact that between 75% and 80% of offenders have an alcohol or drug dependency.

If an offender is willing to work with his or her parole officer, then the Parole Board will work toward his or her success. Success is not achieved by the knee-jerk reaction of returning an offender back to custody. However, different circumstances render different results. If an offender intentionally and willfully evades his or her parole officer, fails to participate in appropriate counseling and has been deemed high risk, then a positive screen for drugs may result in a return to custody. In this instance, concern for public welfare mandates that the community not be exposed to any unnecessary risks posed by an offender who is either unwilling or unable to live a crime free lifestyle.

The Parole Board developed Graduated Sanctions as a method of case management. The use of these guidelines is intended to provide consistency, transparency, fairness and efficiency throughout the parole violation process. The installation of graduated sanctions as a case management method denotes a controlled delegation of authority by the Parole Board to its Field Services officers.

GRADUATED SANCTIONS STATISTICS

- ✦ In 2007 there were a total of 3,605 Graduated Sanctions, of which there were 1,276 parolees with multiple Graduated Sanctions.
- ✦ The risk distribution of these Graduated Sanctions were:
 - Low: 702 (20%)
 - Medium: 1,992 (55%)
 - High: 911 (25%)

✦ Risk distribution by Field Office:

<u>Regional Office</u>	Low	Medium	High
Region 1 Quincy	83	185	83
Region 2 Mattapan	35	153	59
Region 4 Worcester	63	223	94
Region 5 Springfield	134	335	166
Region 6 Lawrence	103	278	103
Region 7 Brockton	50	246	209
Region 8 New Bedford	167	437	155
Region 9 Framingham	67	135	42
TOTAL	702	1992	911

✦ Of the total 3,605 Graduated Sanctions, 1,458 (40%) were drug related:

<u>Drug Test Type</u>	Count	Percent
Cocaine	577	40%
Opiates	278	19%
THC	241	17%
Test Cup	49	3%
Benzodiazepines	17	1%
Amphetamine	6	0%
OCC Test	12	1%
Alcohol	229	16%

<u>Drug Test Type</u>	Count	Percent
Other	49	3%
TOTAL	1458	100%

🚩 Graduated Sanctions by Field Office:

<u>Regional Office</u>	Sanctions	Percent	Drug Related
Region 1 Quincy	351	10%	39
Region 2 Mattapan	247	7%	82
Region 4 Worcester	380	10%	172
Region 5 Springfield	635	18%	272
Region 6 Lawrence	484	13%	228
Region 7 Brockton	505	14%	206
Region 8 New Bedford	759	21%	287
Region 9 Framingham	244	7%	72
TOTAL	3605	100%	1458

- ✦ There were a total of [5,637](#) violations reported in 2007 (*there can be as many violations as required per sanction*). The table below breaks down these violations by type:

<u>Violation</u>	Count	Percent
High- Defaulting court	6	0%
High- New arrests or convictions for some misdemeanor property crimes	51	1%
High- New arrests or convictions for misdemeanor person crimes	53	1%
High- New arrests or convictions for felony crimes	100	2%
High- Restraining order violation	6	0%
High- Absconding/escape from custody	62	1%
High- Resisting parole arrest	11	0%
High- Failure to comply with imposed sanction	104	2%
High- Failure to report to initial interview after release (without acceptable excuse)	14	0%
High- Failure to inform PO of arrest(s)	21	0%
High- Associating with persons engaged in criminal activity	88	2%
High- Leaving the state for more than 24 hours without permission while in a special supervision program	3	0%
High- Possession or use of a dangerous or deadly weapon	30	1%
High- Possessing drug paraphernalia suggestive of manufacturing drugs	12	0%
High- Failure to complete or participate in batterer's counseling or comply with treatment	19	0%
High- Prohibited contact with victim, victim's family or witness(es)	16	0%
High- Failure to report to Regional Office as instructed by PO/PS	102	2%
High- Multiple positive drug tests/drug/alcohol use- critical level	225	4%

<u>Violation</u>	Count	Percent
High- Acting as an informant or special agent without permission	1	0%
High- Irresponsible conduct	317	6%
Medium- New arrests or convictions for misdemeanor nonperson crimes	84	1%
Medium- Failure to report as instructed by Parole Supervisor or Parole Officer	90	2%
Medium- Failure to be available for supervision or consistently fails to follow the directive related to conditions	83	1%
Medium- Failure to inform PO of change of home or work within 24 hours, but not absconding	66	1%
Medium- Associating with persons with criminal records	168	3%
Medium- Leaving the state for more than 24 hours before 6 months of successful parole supervision	5	0%
Medium- Failure to have receiving state agency sign travel permit	1	0%
Medium- Leaving the state for more than 24 hours without permission and a travel permit	2	0%
Medium- Failure to participate in or complete any program that is a special condition	337	6%
Medium- Failure to be tested for drugs as instructed	142	3%
Medium- Failure to take prescribed drugs	12	0%
Medium- Multiple positive drug tests/drug/alcohol use	304	5%
Medium- Irresponsible conduct	322	6%
Low- Defaulting court	10	0%
Low- Failure to notify PO of stop/contact with law enforcement officer	87	2%
Low- Harassment or inappropriate language directed to parole staff	6	0%
Low- Lying to PO	93	2%
Low- Failure to pay supervision fee	654	12%

<u>Violation</u>	Count	Percent
Low- Failure to make support payments	35	1%
Low- Failure to inform PO of change of home or work within 24 hours, but not absconding	112	2%
Low- Failure to find and maintain legitimate employment	461	8%
Low- Possession of drug paraphernalia suggestive of personal use	25	0%
Low- Failure to comply with curfew	90	2%
Low- Failure to submit to breathalyzer	2	0%
Low- Positive drug test/drug/alcohol use	872	15%
Low- Irresponsible conduct	333	6%
TOTAL	5637	100%

- ✦ In total, there were 4,707 actions taken against parolees in 2007 (*there can be up to 3 actions taken per sanction*). These actions are taken by either the parole officer, parole supervisor or parole board member (by an escalated process). Outlined below you can see that in 2007 2,426 (52%) of these actions were taken by a parole supervisor, 2,124 (45%) were taken by a parole officer and 157 (3%) by a parole board member.

ACTIONS TAKEN BY PAROLE OFFICER		
<u>Action</u>	Count	Percent
Attend employment counselor/employment services	80	4%
Attend other evaluation or counseling	56	3%
Attend OCC level II	20	1%
Attend OCC level III (without ELMO)	56	3%

<u>Action</u>	Count	Percent
Warning ticket	1332	63%
Increase urine testing	141	6%
Increase visits/contacts for up to 30 days	138	6%
Curfew up to 14 days	64	3%
Assessment by substance abuse coordinator	87	4%
Attend AA/NA	86	4%
Attend outpatient drug treatment	64	3%
TOTAL	2124	100%

ACTIONS TAKEN BY PAROLE SUPERVISOR		
<u>Action</u>	Count	Percent
Attend employment counselor/employment services	43	2%
Attend other evaluation or counseling	20	1%
Attend OCC level II	7	0%
Attend OCC level III (without ELMO)	16	1%
Supervisor's conference (formal case conference with PO, PS & parolee)	668	28%
Increase level of supervision (formal change in level)	7	0%
Electronic monitoring up to 30 days	50	2%
Community service (through OCC)	73	3%
Detain for hearing in custody with treatment recommendation	46	2%
Warning ticket	215	9%
Attend residential treatment	108	5%
Halfway back up to 90 days	3	0%

<u>Action</u>	Count	Percent
Hearing on the street	28	1%
Detain for hearing in custody	811	33%
Curfew up to 30 days	77	3%
Increase urine testing	82	3%
Increase visits/contacts for up to 30 days	54	2%
Curfew up to 14 days	16	1%
Assessment by Substance Abuse Coordinator	51	2%
Attend AA/NA	22	1%
Attend outpatient drug treatment	29	1%
TOTAL	2426	100%

ACTIONS TAKEN BY PAROLE BOARD MEMBER		
<u>Action</u>	Count	Percent
Attend OCC level II	1	1%
Increase level of supervision (formal change in level)	1	1%
Electronic monitoring up to 30 days	1	1%
Curfew up to 30 days	4	3%
Electronic monitoring more than 30 days	25	16%
Formal warning from the board (90 day duration)	54	34%
Final warning from the board (180 day duration)	43	27%
OCC Level IV	2	1%
Halfway back more than 90 days	2	1%
Other sanction(s) or intervention(s) by Board	16	10%

<u>Action</u>	Count	Percent
Increase urine testing	5	3%
Increase visits/contacts for up to 30 days	2	1%
Attend outpatient drug treatment	1	1%
TOTAL	157	100%

Substance Abuse Testing by Region

An important part of the Parole Board's community supervision strategy is the ability to conduct substance abuse testing. Parole officers use portable substance abuse testing kits which allow them immediate access to test results. This type of testing not only provides parole officers with an effective supervisory tool, but also has a deterrent effect on parolees who know if they violate the conditions of their parole by using alcohol and/or illicit drugs it will quickly be detected.

During 2007, parole officers collected 13,912 urine, breath and saliva samples on which a total of 59,962 tests were conducted (*some samples carry more than one test*). A regional breakdown of the substance abuse testing appears in the following table.

Please note that another 8,300 samples (not included in the above data) were collected for the Parole Board by the Office of Community Corrections (5,308 samples) and certain residential treatment programs (2,992 samples).

<u>Region</u>	<u>Number Samples</u>	<u>Number Tests</u>
Region 1 Quincy	1540	6080
Region 2 Mattapan	842	4066
Region 4 Worcester	1614	7542
Region 5 Springfield	3437	14323
Region 6 Lawrence	393	1827
Region 7 Brockton	1252	5054
Region 8 New Bedford	3817	17607
Region 9 Framingham	1017	3463
TOTAL	13912	59962

Global Positioning System (GPS) and Electronic Monitoring (ELMO)

Another key supervision strategy the Parole Board has is the ability to monitor parolees through the use of such tools as [GPS](#) or an [ELMO bracelet](#).

[GPS](#) allows the Parole Board to actively track the whereabouts of any given parolee at any point in time during the supervision period. GPS also allows the Parole Board to set up "exclusion zones" for the parolee. An exclusion zone is the area in or around a particular address that, if entered by the parolee, will immediately alert parole as to the violation. This area will typically be an area around the victim's residence, workplace and school. If applicable, it will also be an area set to minimize a parolee's contact with children, including but not limited to playgrounds, parks and schools.

There are three ways onto which a parolee can be mandated to GPS for their parole supervision period:

- ✚ a Parole Board vote
- ✚ on parole for a sex offense
- ✚ on parole for a non-sex offense, but is required to register with Sex Offender Registry Board (SORB) for a prior sex offense and is classified by SORB as a Level 3 or unclassified sex offender. If parolee is classified by SORB as a Level 1 or 2 sex offender then GPS would require a Parole Board vote.

In 2007 [57](#) parolees were activated to GPS as a condition of their parole supervision. The table below examines the number of parolees activated to GPS regionally.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Parolees Activated on GPS in 2007</u>
Region 1 Quincy	7
Region 2 Mattapan	4
Region 4 Worcester	18
Region 5 Springfield	8
Region 6 Lawrence	5
Region 7 Brockton	2
Region 8 New Bedford	7
Region 9 Framingham	5
Interstate Compact	1
TOTAL	57

An [ELMO bracelet](#) is a monitoring device that can be attached to a parolee's ankle. There is a separate unit set up in the parolee's home that will work with the bracelet to detect when the parolee is in the home. This type of supervision is more passive compared to the GPS and is mostly use by the Parole Board to keep an eye on curfew conditions.

There are two ways onto which a parolee can be mandated to an ELMO bracelet for their parole supervision period:

- ✚ a Parole Board vote
- ✚ by a Parole Supervisor for Graduated Sanctions (up to 2 months)

In 2007 [216](#) parolees were activated to ELMO as a condition of their parole supervision. The New Bedford office activated the highest amount of parolees to ELMO in 2007 with [66](#). The following table will outline the number of parolees activated to ELMO for each regional office.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Parolees Activated on ELMO in 2007</u>
Region 1 Quincy	8
Region 2 Mattapan	2
Region 4 Worcester	19
Region 5 Springfield	64
Region 6 Lawrence	19
Region 7 Brockton	18
Region 8 New Bedford	66
Region 9 Framingham	20
TOTAL	216

INTERSTATE COMPACT



INTERSTATE COMPACT SUPERVISION

INTERSTATE COMPACT CLOSES AND RELEASES

INTERSTATE COMPACT SUPERVISION INVESTIGATIONS

Interstate Compact Supervision Overview

The Interstate Compact coordinates the interstate transfer of parolees entering or leaving the state and oversees an active caseload of Massachusetts parolees residing out of state under the Interstate Compact. This division of parole also supervises all Massachusetts inmates paroled to Immigration and Customs Enforcement deportation warrants.

At the end of 2007 there were [371](#) commitments under the supervision of the Interstate Compact. In addition, there were [320](#) commitments released to Interstate Compact supervision and another [294](#) discharged from parole via Interstate Compact during 2007. The following tables and charts will provide a breakdown of the Interstate Compact caseload activity during 2007.

Interstate Compact Closes and Releases

CLOSES

During 2007, [294](#) Massachusetts commitments that were supervised in other states had their cases successfully closed. In addition, [122](#) commitments from other states that were supervised in Massachusetts had their cases successfully closed.

RELEASES

In 2007, there were [320](#) commitments from Massachusetts released to the Interstate Compact Unit to be supervised by other states or transferred to other types of custody. Of these cases:

- ✦ [57](#) were released to be supervised by another state's parole agency
- ✦ [92](#) were released to a federal or another state's warrant
- ✦ [171](#) were released to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

In comparison to 2006 data, Massachusetts commitments released to the Interstate Compact to be supervised by another state or transferred to other types of custody increased [7%](#) overall in 2007. Another point of analysis is the fact that the number of Massachusetts commitments released to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) increased [15%](#) from 2006 to 2007.

Also during 2006 there were [136](#) commitments from other states released to Massachusetts for parole supervision. The following table will provide a breakdown of these out of state cases released to Massachusetts by regional office.

<u>Region</u>	<u>Number</u>
Region 1 Quincy	14
Region 2 Mattapan	9
Region 4 Worcester	14
Region 5 Springfield	22
Region 6 Lawrence	38
Region 7 Brockton	12
Region 8 New Bedford	16
Region 9 Framingham	11
TOTAL	136

Interstate Compact Supervision Investigations

In 2007 Massachusetts received [231](#) requests from other states to assume parole supervision of their offender. The table below indicates which states (and number) these requests came from.

Arizona	2	New Hampshire	66
California	8	New Jersey	4
Colorado	4	New York	31
Connecticut	8	North Carolina	1
Florida	6	Ohio	2
Georgia	3	Oregon	1
Hawaii	2	Pennsylvania	3
Idaho	1	Puerto Rico	5
Illinois	2	Rhode Island	14
Indiana	1	Tennessee	3
Kansas	2	Texas	9
Louisiana	4	Vermont	10
Maryland	4	Virginia	5
Minnesota	1	West Virginia	1
Mississippi	1	Wisconsin	18
Missouri	8	Wyoming	1

Of the above [231](#) requests:

- ✚ [141 \(61%\)](#) were approved by the Massachusetts Parole Board
- ✚ [90 \(39%\)](#) were denied by the Massachusetts Parole Board

In 2007 Massachusetts sent out [93](#) transfer requests to other states. In this instance the Massachusetts Parole Board is requesting that another state assume or initiate the parole supervision of a Massachusetts offender. The table below indicates which states (and number) these requests were sent to.

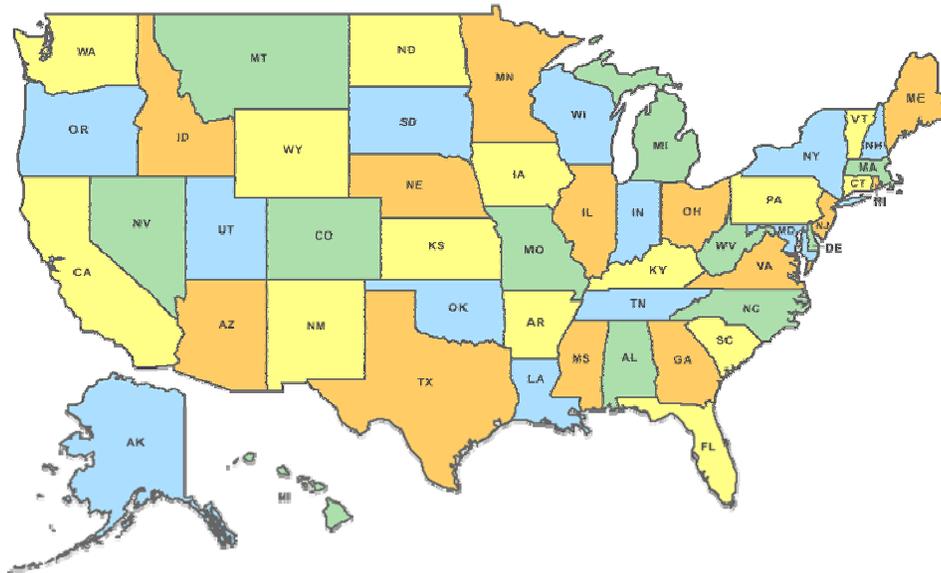
Alabama	3	Nevada	1
Arizona	2	New Hampshire	15
California	1	New Jersey	1
Connecticut	14	New York	10
Delaware	1	North Carolina	1
Florida	12	Rhode Island	12
Georgia	2	South Carolina	2
Illinois	1	Tennessee	3
Maine	2	Vermont	6

Michigan	1	Virginia	2
Mississippi	1		

Of the above 93 transfer requests sent out by the Massachusetts Parole Board:

- ✦ 68 (73%) were approved by other states
- ✦ 25 (27%) were denied by other states

WARRANTS



BREAKDOWN OF WARRANTS ISSUED IN 2007

WARRANTS ISSUED BY REGIONAL OFFICE LOCATION

Breakdown of Warrants Issued in 2007

In 2007, a total of [3,473](#) warrants were issued by the Parole Board. The table below breaks down these warrants by *type*.

Comparing the following data to 2006, there is virtually no change in the number of *overall* warrants issued. However, there is statistical significance in the number of *compact warrants* issued from 2006 to 2007. The Compact Warrant for Detainer Purposes (60 Day) increased [63%](#) from 2006 to 2007. Reversely, the Compact Warrant for Permanent Custody decreased [55%](#) from 2006 to 2007.

<u>Warrant Type</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Percent</u>
(WTC) Warrant for Detainer Purposes (15 Day)	1794	52%
(WTC) Warrant for Detainer Purposes (60 Day) - <i>Compact Warrant</i>	88	2%
(WPC) Warrant for Permanent Custody	1562	45%
(WPC) Warrant for Permanent Custody - <i>Compact Warrant</i>	29	1%
TOTAL	3473	100%

The first two types of warrants listed in the table above, Warrant for Detainer Purposes (15 Day) and Warrant for Detainer Purposes (60 Day), are considered by the Parole Board as "Warrants for Temporary Custody" or "WTC's". WTC's are issued when a parole officer has reasonable belief that a parolee has lapsed or is about to lapse into criminal ways; or has associated or is about to associate with criminal company; or that the parolee has violated the conditions of his or her parole. The parole officer may then, with the consent of a parole supervisor or other superior officer, issue a warrant for the temporary custody of the parolee. A WTC authorizes the detention of the parolee for a maximum time period of 15 days (60 days for the Compact Warrant). The issuance of a WTC does not interrupt the parolee's sentence.

The last two types of warrants listed in the above table are "Warrants for Permanent Custody" or "WPC's". A WPC ordering imprisonment of the parolee may issue upon a finding that there exists probable cause to believe that the parolee has violated one or more conditions of parole. The parolee's supervision status ceases upon issuance of a WPC and the underlying sentence resumes again upon service of the warrant. A WPC can only be issued by a member of the Parole Board, or in emergency situations, by the Chair's designee.

With a Warrant for Detainer Purposes (60 Day) and Warrant for Permanent Custody - Compact Warrant, the Parole Board is authorized to issue and serve a warrant to detain parolees whom the Parole Board is supervising under the *Interstate Compact*.

Warrants Issued by Regional Office Location

The chart below will outline the overall total warrants issued in 2007 by *location*. 17% of the total warrants were issued by the Quincy Regional Office, followed by 16% being issued by the Lawrence Regional Office.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Region 1 Quincy	578	17%
Region 2 Mattapan	286	8%
Region 4 Worcester	313	9%
Region 5 Springfield	534	15%
Region 6 Lawrence	543	16%
Region 7 Brockton	449	13%
Region 8 New Bedford	452	13%
Region 9 Framingham	272	8%
Interstate Compact	41	1%
Warrant & Apprehension Unit	0	0%
Other Locations	5	0%
TOTAL	3473	100%

WARRANT AND APPREHENSION UNIT



WARRANT AND APPREHENSION UNIT OVERVIEW

WARRANT AND APPREHENSION UNIT ARRESTS

WARRANT AND APPREHENSION UNIT EXTRADITIONS

Warrant and Apprehension Unit (WAU) Overview

The primary function of the WAU is assisting parole regional offices in locating and arresting parole violators and returning them to higher custody. In addition to conducting these fugitive operations, the WAU performs numerous other duties including:

- ✦ Entering, modifying and removing all Warrants for Temporary Custody (WTC) and Warrants for Permanent Custody (WPC) issued by the Parole Board into LEAPS (Law Enforcement Agencies Processing System)³
- ✦ Monitoring the LEAPS system and making immediate responses to all inquiring law enforcement agencies
- ✦ Arranging for the extradition of all Massachusetts parole violators arrested out of state

WAU Arrests

In 2007, the WAU participated in the arrests of [149](#) parole violators and [31](#) non-parolees. WAU transported [131](#) parolees to higher custody.

The WAU works closely with local, state and federal law enforcement agencies throughout Massachusetts. As part of this cooperation the WAU was also involved in another [135](#) operational arrests and [37](#) guns seized.

WAU Extraditions

The WAU handles the extradition(s) of all Massachusetts parole violators arrested out of state. In 2006, the WAU arranged the extradition of [48](#) parole violators. This involves dealing with the arresting states and ensuring that all legal extradition procedures are being followed.

The Warrant and Apprehension Unit increased their numbers from 2006 in both arrests of parole violators, and transports of parolees to higher custody. WAU arrests of parole violators increased [12%](#) from 2006 to 2007. Additionally, WAU transports to higher custody also increased [12%](#) from 2006 to 2007.

The number of 2007 WAU extraditions remained similar to that of 2006, where 49 parole violators were extradited.

³ LEAPS is a statewide computerized information system established as a service to all criminal justice agencies- local, state and federal. The goal of LEAPS is to help the criminal justice community perform its duties by providing and maintaining a computerized filing system of accurate and timely documented criminal justice information readily available to as many law enforcement agencies as possible.

VICTIM SERVICE UNIT (VSU)



VSU OVERVIEW

VSU CLIENT SERVICE CONTACTS

NEW CASES OPENED BY REGIONAL OFFICE LOCATION

NUMBER OF VICTIMS PROVIDED SERVICES EACH MONTH

PAROLE OFFICER REFERRALS TO THE VSU

VICTIM NOTIFICATIONS

HEARINGS ATTENDED BY VSU

VSU Overview

The Massachusetts Parole Board's VSU Unit was specifically created to address the needs of victims of crime. The goal of the VSU is to increase the Board's level of responsiveness to victims, witnesses and victims' families who have been certified to receive information regarding offenders by the Criminal History Systems Board. The unit provides a wide array of support services to these CORI-certified individuals (*CORI stands for Criminal Offender Record Information*). The unit's staff act as the Board's ombudsmen in addressing and advancing victim/witness issues by: collecting victim/witness input for Board consideration; providing timely notifications of parole hearing dates and hearing results; providing information about parole and CORI; assisting citizens in completing impact statements; directing referrals to other criminal justice or social service agencies for collateral assistance; and heightening the community's level of awareness regarding victim/witness issues through both the media and direct contact.

VSU Client Service Contacts

Services are available to any individual who contacts the VSU. Although the vast majority of services are provided via telephone contact, services are also provided during in-person meetings with clients. After intake, information regarding new clients is distributed to parole staff at state and county correctional facilities. VSU staff are responsible for follow-up client notification including notice of: parole hearing dates, parole hearing results, parole release and other parole related information. The VSU is also responsible for client notifications related to public hearings conducted for second degree lifers and sentence commutations.

The topics presented below include: new cases opened regionally, overall victims provided services each month, parole officer referrals to the VSU, victim notifications sent out and the total of Victim Access Hearings conducted.

New Cases Opened by Regional Office Location

In 2007 the Victim Service Coordinators opened up [289](#) new cases for processing (*this data is only valid for 8 months, May-December 2007*). Below is a breakdown of these new cases opened by Regional Office. The New Bedford Regional Office opened up the most new cases with [91](#), followed by Worcester opening up [38](#) new cases for the year.

Location**New Cases Opened****Percent**

Central Office 1	19	7%
Central Office 2 (<i>Compact</i>)	23	8%
Region 1 Quincy	21	7%
Region 2 Mattapan	22	7%
Region 4 Worcester	38	13%
Region 5 Springfield	11	4%
Region 6 Lawrence	19	7%
Region 7 Brockton	17	6%
Region 8 New Bedford	91	31%
Region 9 Framingham	28	10%
TOTAL	289	100%

Number of Victims Provided Services Each Month

A total of [6,451](#) victims (including witnesses and victims' families) were provided services by the VSU in 2007. The chart below breaks down these clients served by month. The number of victims served by the VSU in 2007 increased [38%](#) from the 3,998 victims served in 2006.

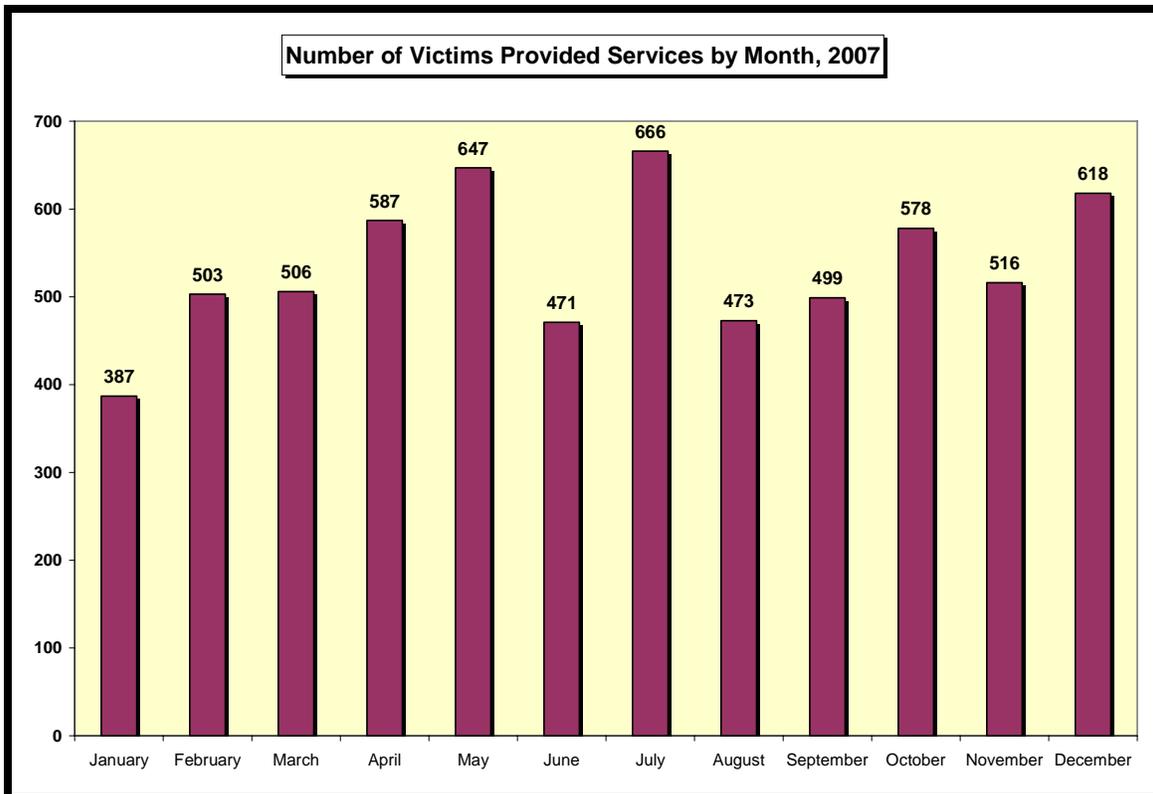


FIGURE 9

Parole Officer Referrals to the VSU

Parole officers play a vital role to the VSU as well. Parole officers can refer cases to the Victim Service Coordinator they feel have a victim attached to the crime, are CORI related and also in situations where restraining orders are involved. In 2007, parole officers made a total of [312](#) referrals to Victim Service Coordinators regionally (*this data is only valid for 8 months, May-December 2007*). Below is a breakdown of these referrals by regional office.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Number of PO Referrals</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Central Office 1	3	1%
Central Office 2 (<i>Compact</i>)	44	14%
Region 1 Quincy	30	10%
Region 2 Mattapan	30	10%
Region 4 Worcester	36	11%
Region 5 Springfield	33	11%
Region 6 Lawrence	51	16%
Region 7 Brockton	20	6%
Region 8 New Bedford	22	7%
Region 9 Framingham	43	14%
TOTAL	312	100%

Victim Notifications

VSU staff are responsible for follow-up client notification including notice of: parole hearing dates, parole hearing results, parole release and other parole related information. The VSU is also responsible for client notifications related to public hearings conducted for second degree lifers and sentence commutations. In 2007, a total of [17,521](#) victim notifications were sent out by VSU staff. This 2007 figure is a [20%](#) increase from the number of notifications sent by the VSU in 2006. The table below will highlight the number of notifications sent out each month in 2007.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Number of Notifications Sent</u>
January	1379
February	1239
March	1407
April	1421
May	1626
June	1522
July	1283
August	1456

September	1619
October	1539
November	1467
December	1563
TOTAL	17521

Hearings Attended by VSU

The VSU also assists victims (and families of victims) of crime during different types of Parole Board hearings. These hearings are also referred to as "Victim Access Hearings".

Specifically, the three types of Victim Access Hearings a Victim Service Coordinator would assist in are:

- ✚ Type A: Offense resulted in death
- ✚ Type B: Offense was either violent or sexual in nature
- ✚ County: County sentences; hearings held in Houses of Correction

In 2007, the VSU provided services to victims (or families) in:

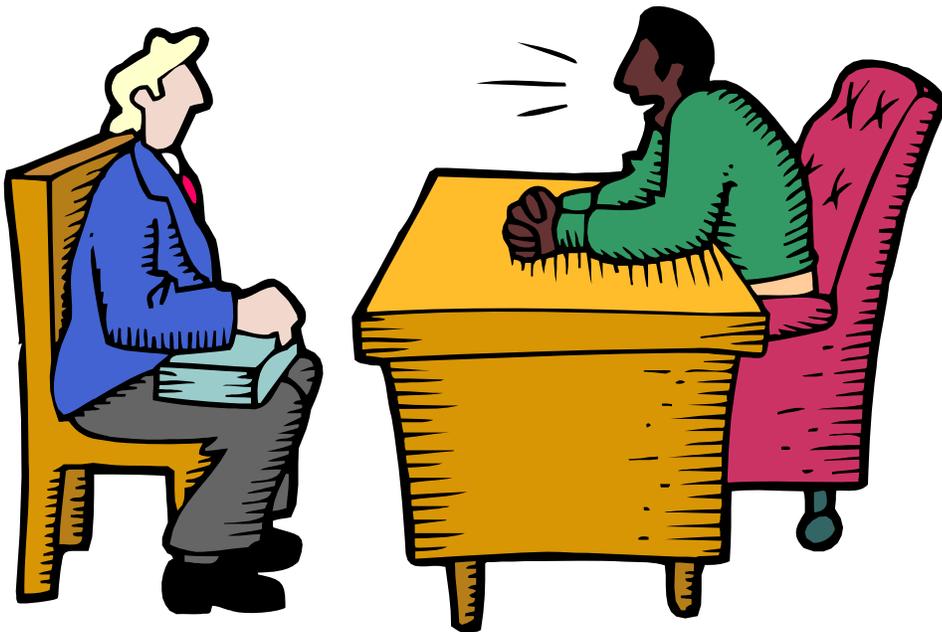
- ✚ 29 Type A Victim Access Hearings
 - 94 attendees
- ✚ 56 Type B Victim Access Hearings
 - 83 attendees
- ✚ 104 County Hearings
 - 119 attendees

In total, the VSU participated in 189⁴ Victim Access Hearings with a total of 296 victim-related individuals attending these hearings in 2007.

Analyzing the above 2007 Victim Access Hearing data to 2006, there is a 32% overall increase in these hearings held. Specifically, County Victim Access Hearings increased by 43% from 2006.

4 These 189 Victim Access Hearings are counted as part of the overall hearings total referred to in the Institutional Hearings section of this report.

REGIONAL REENTRY CENTERS



REGIONAL REENTRY CENTERS OVERVIEW

SERVICE NUMBERS AND DEMOGRAPHIC/SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS

Regional Reentry Centers (RRC) Overview

The Regional Reentry Centers concept was initiated by the Executive Office of Public Safety (EOPS) as an initiative between the Department of Correction (DOC) and the Massachusetts Parole Board after reviewing recommendations made by the Governor's Commission on Criminal Justice innovation and the Governor's Commission on Corrections Reform. Each report highlighted the need to reform strategies for transitioning offenders back into the community, starting with the moment they are incarcerated.

The focus of the RRC effort is to enhance public safety and restore confidence in the criminal justice system by reinventing the traditional model of parole, based on philosophies and practices of correctional reform that are emerging nationwide. Specifically, the RRC's serve as the nucleus of reentry services for all state offenders released from a correctional facility. These centers, which opened in October 2004, are operated in parole's existing community based field offices in Quincy, Mattapan, Worcester, Springfield, Lawrence, Brockton, New Bedford and Framingham.

As three main objectives, the RRC's improve information sharing between criminal justice, law enforcement and social services agencies, reduce duplicative efforts in order to maximize and leverage existing resources and strengthen the reentry component for ex-offenders who have been released without supervision.

This collaborative initiative involves public and private agencies and departments including:

- ✦ Department of Mental Health
- ✦ Department of Public Health
- ✦ Department of Transitional Assistance
- ✦ Division of Employment and Training
- ✦ Sex Offender Registry Board
- ✦ Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles
- ✦ Massachusetts Behavioral Health Partnership
- ✦ Massachusetts Housing and Shelter Alliance
- ✦ Neighborhood Health Centers
- ✦ Sheriff's and Houses of Correction
- ✦ Community Corrections
- ✦ Veterans Benefit Clearinghouse
- ✦ Division of Apprenticeship Training
- ✦ Family Justice

RRC Service Numbers

[662](#) clients were served at the Parole Board's Regional Reentry Centers (RRC's) in 2007. The graph below shows that the Quincy RRC served the most clients with [143](#), followed by Mattapan with [109](#). See below for a complete regional breakdown.

Statistically, the number of clients served at the RRC's in 2007 is similar to that of the 667 clients served in 2006.

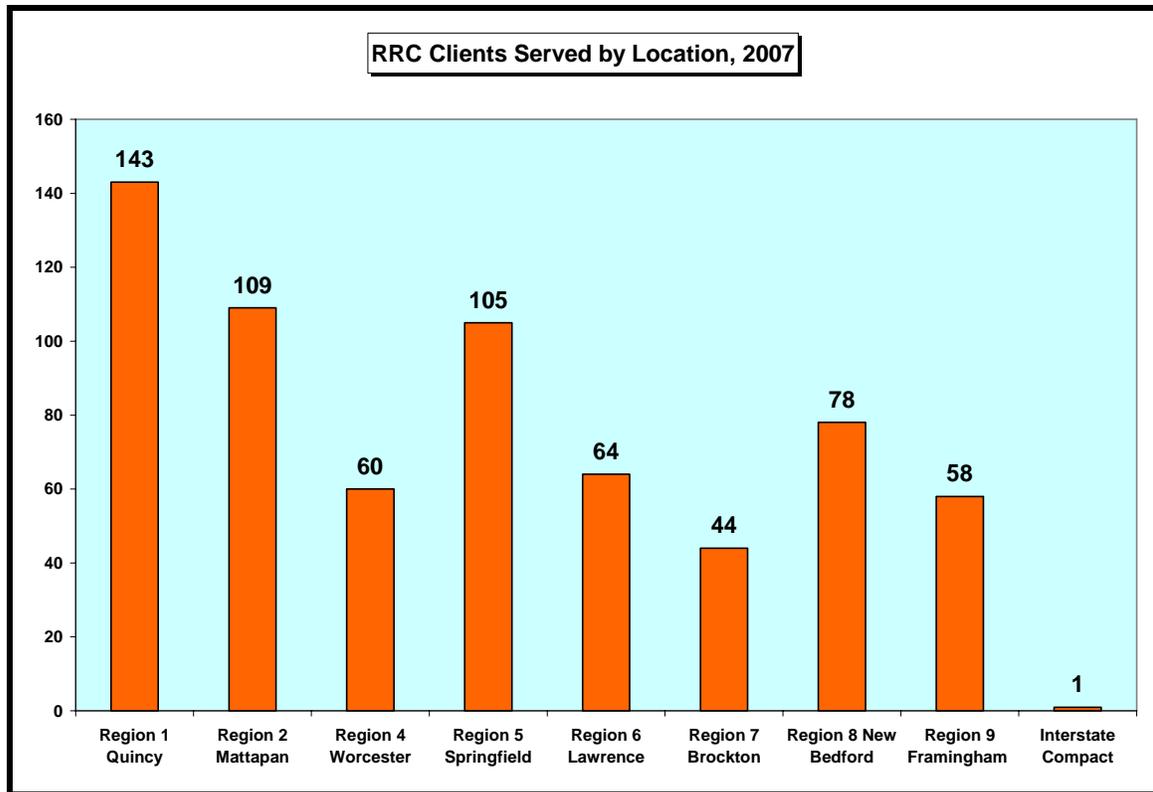


FIGURE 10

RRC Demographic/Socioeconomic Factors at Intake

Gender

- ♣ Males: 619 (94%)
- ♣ Females: 43 (6%)

Race

- ♣ White: 300 (45%)
- ♣ Black: 211 (32%)
- ♣ Hispanic: 135 (20%)
- ♣ Asian or Pacific Islander: 3 (1%)
- ♣ Unknown: 13 (2%)

Residence Information (Reported at Time of Intake)

- ✚ Apartment: 274 (41%)
- ✚ House: 182 (27%)
- ✚ Homeless Shelter: 67 (10%)
- ✚ Sober House: 44 (7%)
- ✚ Halfway or Recovery House: 19 (3%)
- ✚ Hotel or Motel: 6 (1%)
- ✚ Rooming House/Dormitory: 4 (1%)
- ✚ Trailer or Mobile Home: 2 (0%)
- ✚ Medical Facility: 1 (0%)
- ✚ Other: 63 (10%)

Program Referrals

383 program referrals were made by RRC officers to assist this population. Categories of referral include:

- ✚ Employment (including job training and placement)
- ✚ Substance abuse treatment
- ✚ Medical
- ✚ Housing

More RRC Facts and Figures

- ✚ 662 clients' social security numbers were entered into MOSES (Massachusetts One-Stop Employment System), a system run through the Massachusetts Division of Employment and Training which enables ex-offenders to research and apply for jobs online
- ✚ 18 sex offenders were transported to their local police department to ensure registration compliance
- ✚ 504 clients were provided with a Registry of Motor Vehicles Massachusetts identification card through the assistance of RRC staff.
- ✚ Only 3% of the total population that arrived at the RRC's refused to interview with RRC staff
- ✚ 34% of clients returned to the RRC for additional services after intake
- ✚ 121 (18%) clients were on medication at intake
- ✚ 29 (4%) clients had an active restraining order against them at intake

PAROLE BOARD PROGRAMS



TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM (THP)

SUBSTANCE ABUSE COORDINATOR (SAC) INITIATIVE

Transitional Housing Program (THP) Overview

In 2005, the Massachusetts Parole Board began placing parolees and ex-offenders in long-term residential treatment programs and sober houses under a federal VOI/TIS grant. VOI/TIS, which stands for Violent Offender Initiative/Truth in Sentencing, was funded to address the problem of high recidivism due to lack of access to treatment programs.

These long-term residential treatment and sober housing programs address the reentry needs of (both male and female) parolees and ex-offenders by providing up to four months of transitional housing and access to support services. These support services range from job training to counseling for both substance abuse and mental health issues.

In 2006 federal funding of VOI/TIS expired, however lawmakers at the Massachusetts Statehouse noted the success of the program and approved funding in the state budget. The housing program is now called the Transitional Housing Program (THP) and actually now has a larger budget than the federally funded VOI/TIS grant. With increased funding, THP currently collaborates with ten long-term residential treatment programs in the following cities/towns across the state: Boston, Worcester, Norton, New Bedford, Greenfield and Orange. The three sober housing vendors are located in Boston, Worcester and Springfield.

Goals of the Transitional Housing Program include the following:

- ✚ Provide transitional housing opportunities in the community
- ✚ Ensure that education, vocational training and substance abuse/mental health counseling are an essential component of each housing vendor's programming
- ✚ Reduce recidivism and increase public safety
- ✚ Enhance self-sufficiency, including the ability to obtain sustainable housing and employment
- ✚ Improve access to health insurance, medical services and other public assistance programs

THP Service Numbers and Demographic/Socioeconomic Factors

In total, [459](#) individuals were placed into a THP bed in 2007. This represents a [14%](#) increase in the number of clients served in 2007 compared to 2006. Please see below for a breakdown of these clients (at intake).

Gender

- ✚ Males: [425 \(93%\)](#)
- ✚ Females: [34 \(7%\)](#)

Age Group

- ✚ 18-25: [92 \(20%\)](#)
- ✚ 26-35: [189 \(41%\)](#)
- ✚ 36-45: [130 \(28%\)](#)
- ✚ 46-55: [39 \(9%\)](#)
- ✚ 56 (and older): [9 \(2%\)](#)

Race

- ✚ White: 273 (60%)
- ✚ Black: 80 (17%)
- ✚ Hispanic: 83 (18%)
- ✚ Other: 23 (5%)

Marital Status

- ✚ Single: 358 (78%)
- ✚ Married: 35 (8%)
- ✚ Divorced: 42 (9%)
- ✚ Separated: 19 (4%)
- ✚ Widowed: 5 (1%)

Education Level

- ✚ No High School: 22 (5%)
- ✚ Some High School: 136 (29%)
- ✚ High School Diploma/GED: 237 (52%)
- ✚ Some College: 55 (12%)
- ✚ College Diploma: 9 (2%)

Parolee

- ✚ Yes: 426 (93%)
- ✚ No: 33 (7%)

Institution Type

- ✚ State: 137 (30%)
- ✚ County: 319 (69%)
- ✚ Interstate: 3 (1%)

Disability Reported

- ✚ Yes: 54 (12%)
- ✚ No: 405 (88%)

Substance Abuse Issues Reported

- ✚ Yes: 430 (94%)
- ✚ No: 29 (6%)

Mental Health Issues Reported

- ✚ Yes: 146 (32%)
- ✚ No: 313 (68%)

Medical Issues Reported

- ✚ Yes: 155 (34%)
- ✚ No: 304 (66%)

Client Engaged in Prison Programming

- ✚ Yes: 355 (77%)
- ✚ No: 104 (23%)

Category of Offense upon Entering THP

- ✦ Person: 138 (30%)
- ✦ Property: 129 (28%)
- ✦ Sex: 0 (0%)
- ✦ Drug: 115 (25%)
- ✦ Other: 77 (17%)

Measuring Program Goals: Employment, Housing and Recidivism

Employment: 19% of THP clients were employed at intake compared to 50% being employed upon discharge from THP. This represents an employment increase of 31%.

Housing: Upon discharge from THP, 67% clients had obtained sustainable housing (this includes private home/apartment and any long-term residential treatment program or sober house).

Recidivism: *The recidivism rates of clients who entered THP in 2005 and 2006 will be examined here. This is to ensure that all clients have been on the street for at least one year.* Out of the 373 clients who entered THP in 2005 and 2006, 163 (44%) have been re-arrested for a new crime and 67 (18%) have been re-incarcerated for a new crime. These rates do not include the 40 clients who had their parole status revoked due to a technical violation of one or more parole conditions.

Comparing the above data to 2006, the percentage of clients employed at discharge from THP rose from 46% in 2006, to 50% in 2007. The percentage of clients with sustainable housing plans at discharge dropped very slightly going from 68% in 2006, to 67% in 2007. Remarkably, the recidivism rates of THP clients in 2007 remained exactly the same from 2006; with both years reporting a 44% re-arrest rate and an 18% re-incarceration rate.

Substance Abuse Coordinator (SAC) Initiative Overview

The Parole Board's Substance Abuse Coordinator program, a collaborative initiative between parole and the Department of Public Health's (DPH) Bureau of Substance Services (BSAS), started in April of 2005. In 2007 there were eight full-time Substance Abuse Coordinators (SAC's), from licensed DPH service vendors (SPAN, Spectrum, Spectra/CSO, TEAM Coordinating Agency, SMOC, High Point and Advocates, Inc.) placed and working at each of parole's Regional Reentry Centers. Some of the basic duties of the SAC are intake, triage and referral functions, providing outreach to service providers and DPH and to also track and monitor the progress of clients and treatment providers. The SAC's services target parolees as well as ex-offenders to assist in their reentry to communities across the state.

SAC Service and Discharge Numbers

- [2,966](#) clients were seen by a SAC in 2007. This represents a notable increase of 33% compared to the number of clients served in 2006. Below is a breakdown of demographic and socioeconomic factors captured at *intake*.

Gender

✚	Male: 2,608 (88%)
✚	Female: 358 (12%)

Age

✚	Under 21: 284 (10%)
✚	21 to 29: 1,232 (42%)
✚	30 to 39: 784 (26%)
✚	40 to 49: 518 (17%)
✚	50+: 148 (5%)

Race

✚	White: 1,759 (59%)
✚	Hispanic: 537 (18%)
✚	African American: 608 (21%)
✚	Asian: 19 (1%)
✚	Other/Unknown: 43 (1%)

Marital Status

✚	Never Married: 2,252 (76%)
✚	Married: 271 (9%)
✚	Separated: 105 (3%)
✚	Divorced: 313 (11%)
✚	Widowed: 25 (1%)

Education

- ✚ Less than High School: 1,037 (35%)
- ✚ Completed High School: 1,529 (52%)
- ✚ More than High School: 400 (13%)

Employment Status at Admission

- ✚ Not in Labor Force: 1,325 (45%)
- ✚ Looking for Work: 1,315 (44%)
- ✚ Working Part-Time: 74 (2%)
- ✚ Working Full-Time: 252 (9%)

Health Insurance

- ✚ None: 1,808 (61%)
- ✚ Private: 73 (2%)
- ✚ HMO: 55 (2%)
- ✚ Medicaid: 33 (2%)
- ✚ Medicare: 31 (1%)
- ✚ Other: 48 (1%)
- ✚ Mass Health: 918 (31%)

Primary Substance

- ✚ Alcohol: 882 (30%)
- ✚ Heroin: 566 (19%)
- ✚ Marijuana: 696 (23%)
- ✚ Cocaine: 293 (10%)
- ✚ Crack: 172 (6%)
- ✚ Other Drug: 106 (4%)
- ✚ None: 251 (8%)

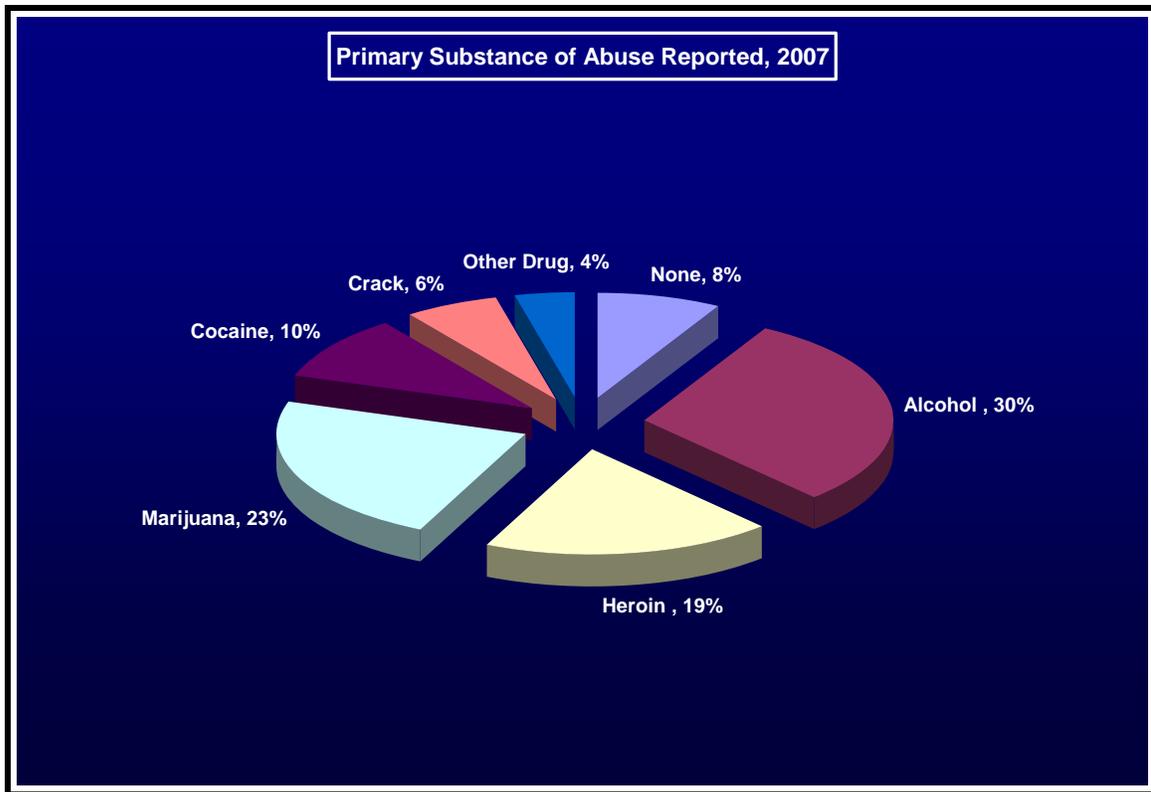


FIGURE 11

- 2,426 clients were discharged by a SAC in 2007. Below is a breakdown of demographic and socioeconomic factors captured at *discharge*.

Reason for Discharge

✚	Dropout: 93 (4%)
✚	Completed: 1,912 (79%)
✚	Noncompliance/Administrative: 69 (3%)
✚	Relapse: 25 (1%)
✚	Assessment: 24 (1%)
✚	Inappropriate: 5 (0%)
✚	Incarcerated: 269 (11%)
✚	Died: 1 (0%)
✚	Hospitalized: 3 (0%)
✚	Moved: 25 (1%)

Client Had Discharge Plan

✚	Yes: 1,906 (79%)
✚	No: 520 (21%)

Client Referred to Self-Help

✚	Yes: 1,864 (77%)
✚	No: 562 (23%)

Employment Status at Discharge

✚	Not in Labor Force: 679 (28%)
✚	Looking for Work: 322 (13%)
✚	Working Part-Time: 147 (6%)
✚	Working Full-Time: 1,078 (45%)
✚	Unknown: 200 (8%)

Client Met Overall Program Goals

✚	Not Applicable: 199 (8%)
✚	Achieved: 1,750 (72%)
✚	Partial Achievement: 217 (9%)
✚	Not Achieved: 260 (11%)

SAC Program Conclusion/Trends for 2007

- ✚ 79% of clients completed services with their Substance Abuse Coordinator
- ✚ 11% re-incarceration rate
- ✚ 1% relapse rate
- ✚ 72% of clients met the overall program goals set for them by their Substance Abuse Coordinator

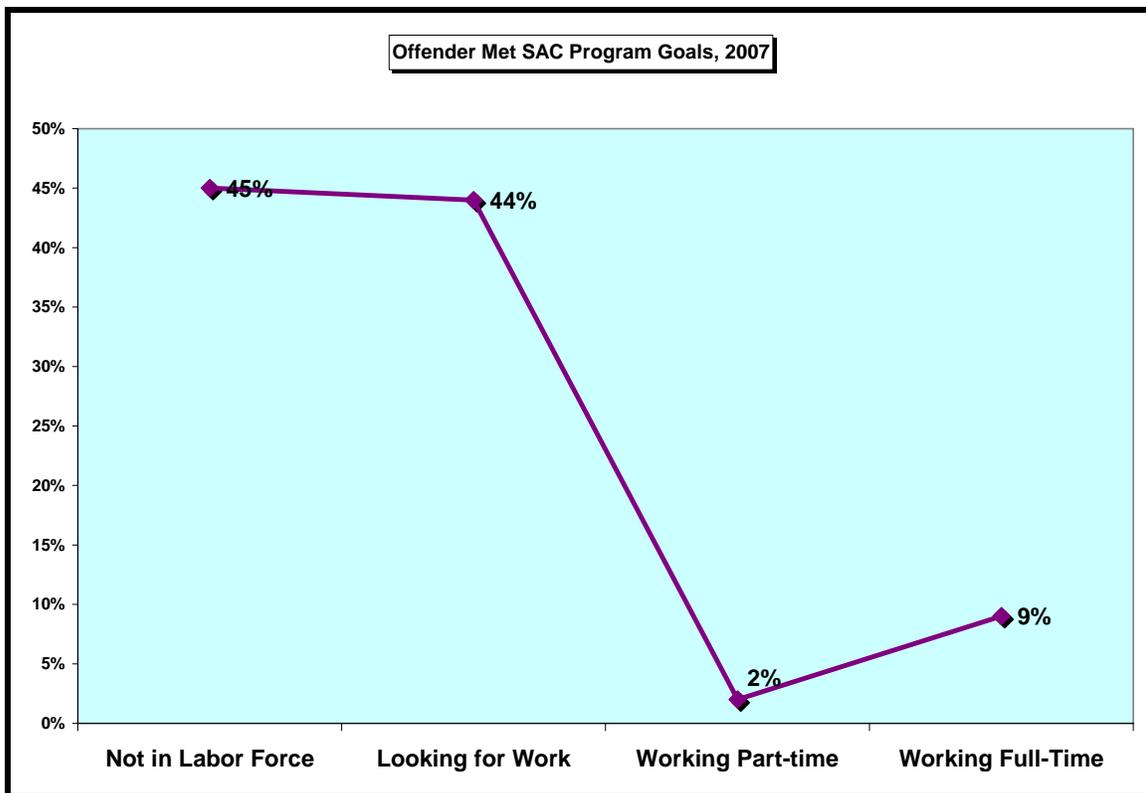


FIGURE 12

- [51%](#) of clients were working either full or part-time at discharge compared to only 11% at admission (40% increase in employment)

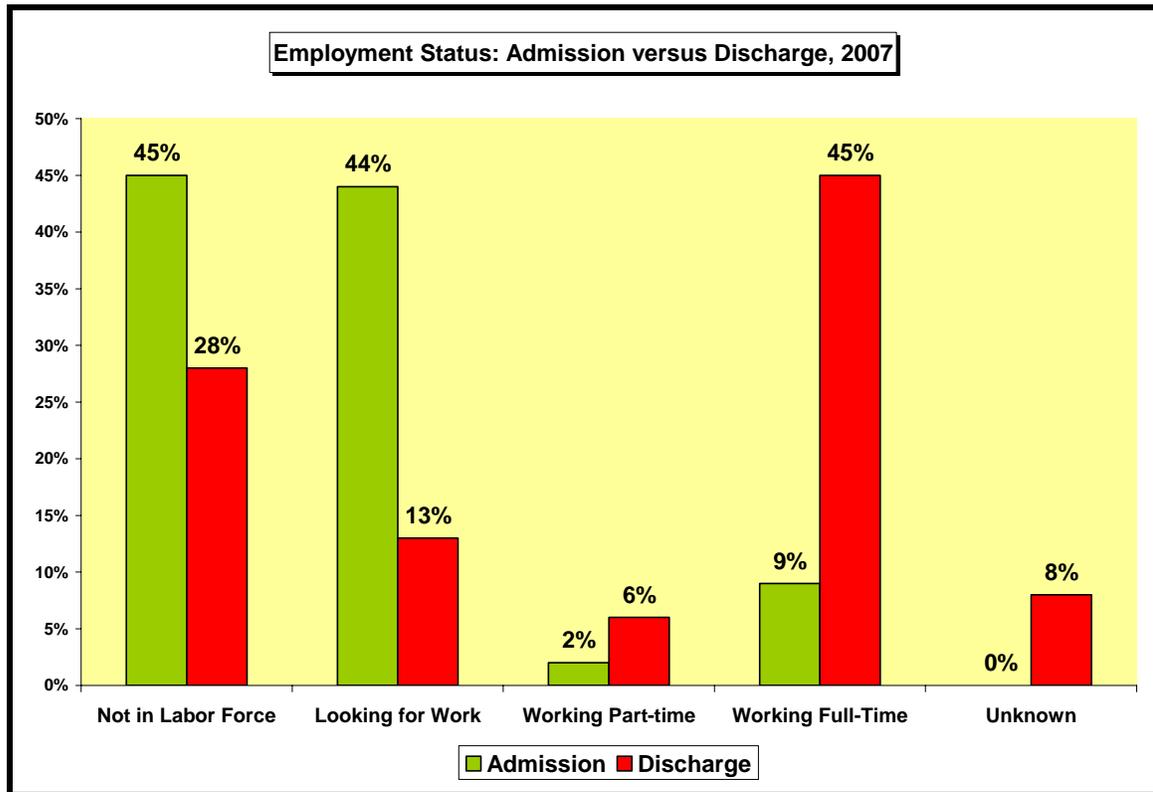


FIGURE 13

- High percentage of women accessing substance abuse services ([12%](#) for 2007 SAC population)
- [Alcohol](#) was the highest primary substance of abuse of clients across 4 of Parole's Regional Reentry Centers

- Below is a map depicting each of Parole's Regional Reentry Centers by highest primary substance of abuse. Region 1 (Quincy) shows **heroin (red)** as the primary substance; regions 2 (Mattapan), 4 (Worcester) and 5 (Springfield) all report **marijuana (green)**; and regions 6 (Lawrence), 7 (Brockton), 8 (New Bedford) and 9 (Framingham) all show **alcohol (yellow)** as the primary substance of abuse.

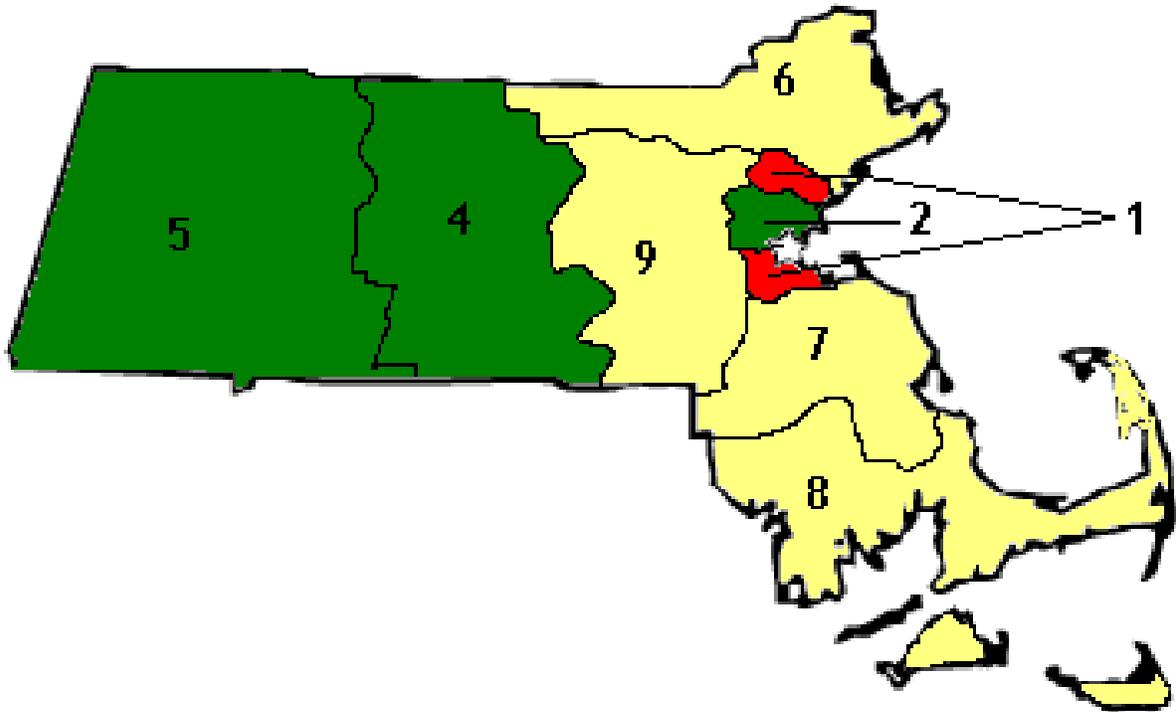


FIGURE 14

PAROLE BOARD TWO-YEAR TRENDS (2006-2007)



Hearing Trends

Total Release, Revocation and Rescission Hearings by Year

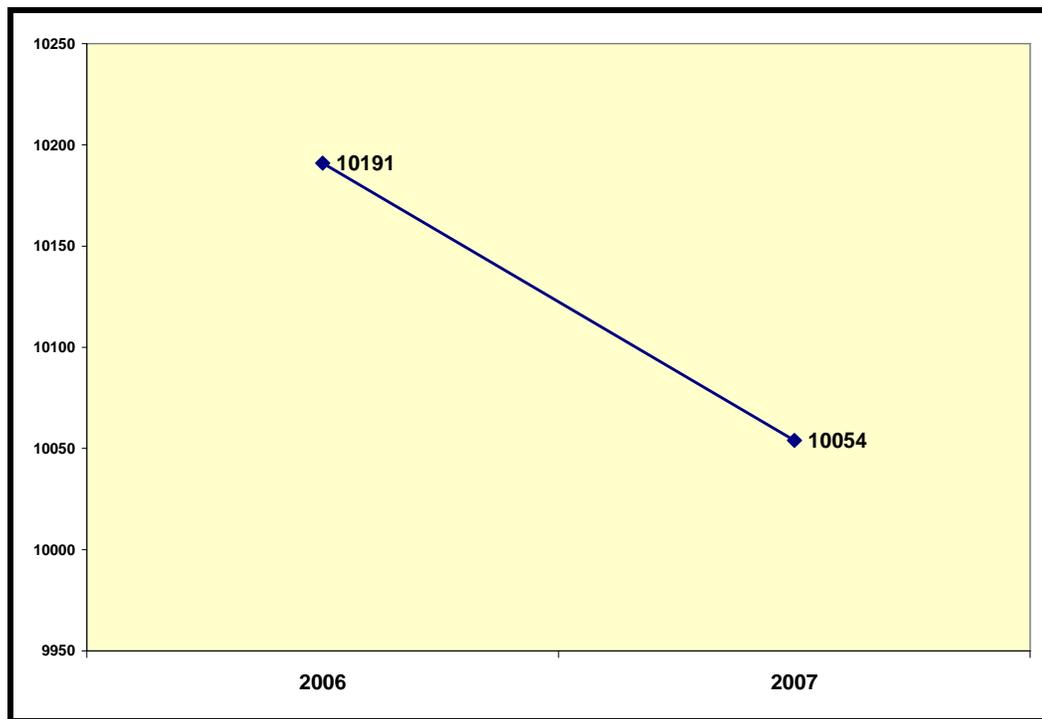


FIGURE 15

Combined Paroling Rate for State and County Inmates (to Include all Hearings)

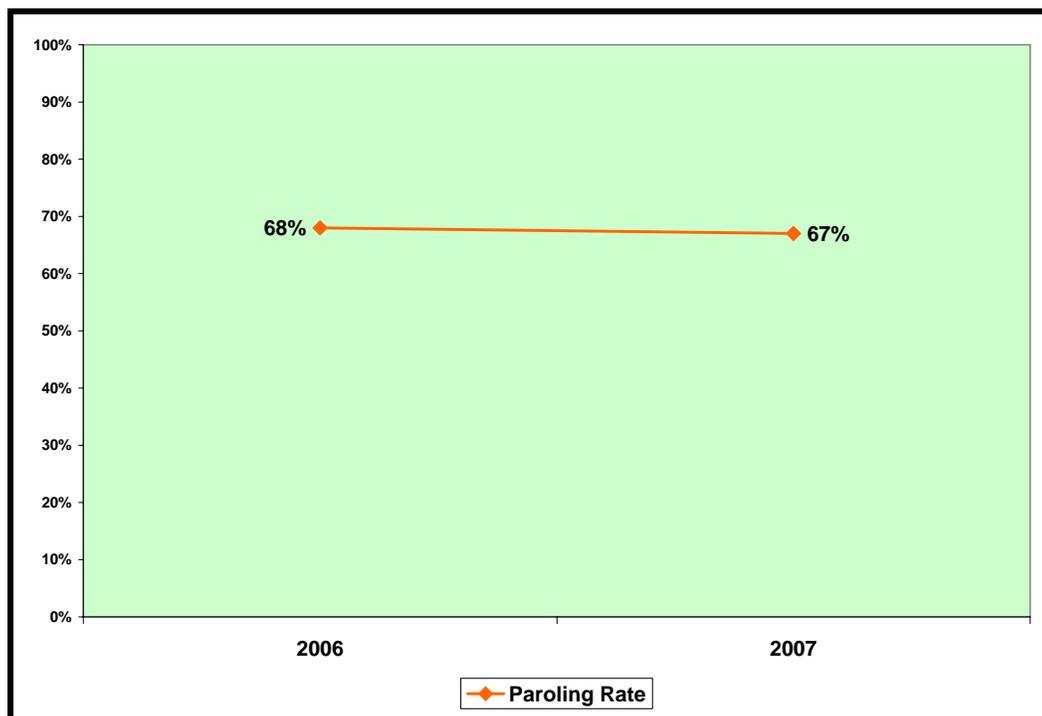


FIGURE 16

✚ Total State and County Release Hearings Held and Paroles Granted to State and County Inmates

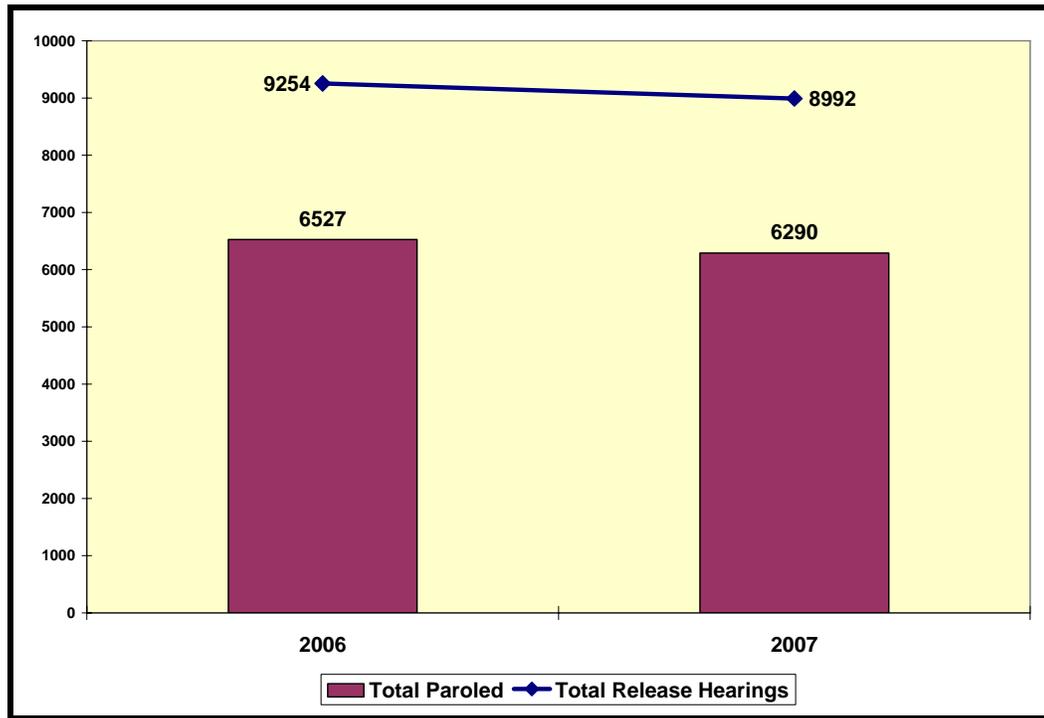


FIGURE 17

✚ Comparison of State and County Paroling Rates for Release Hearings

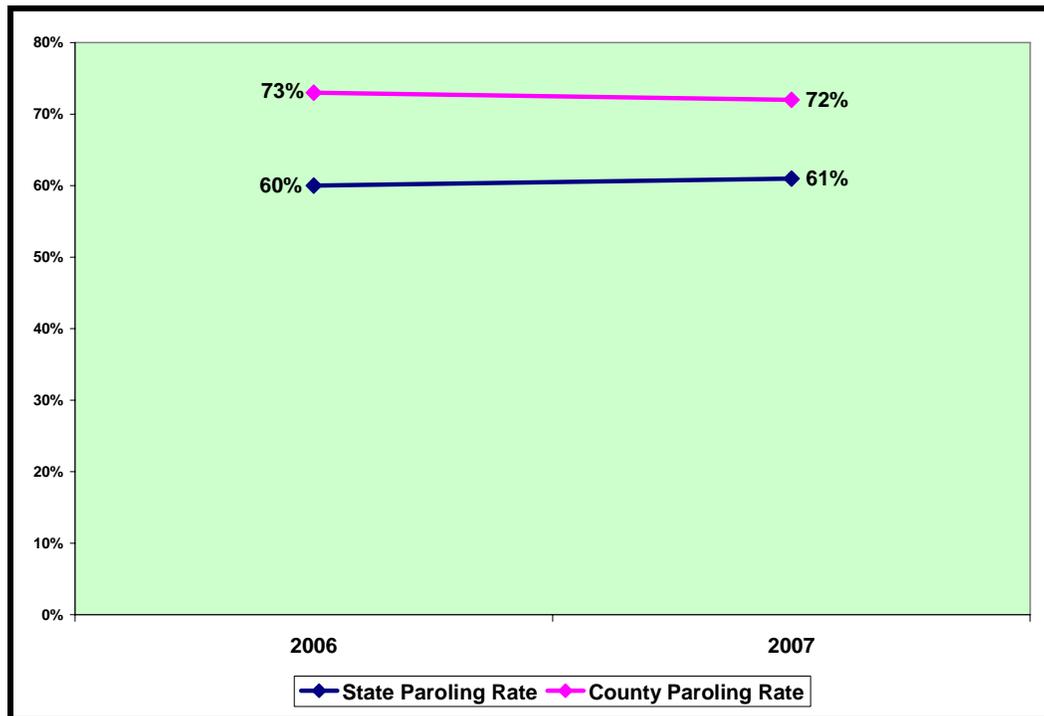


FIGURE 18

Comparison of Initial and Review Lifer Hearing Paroling Rates

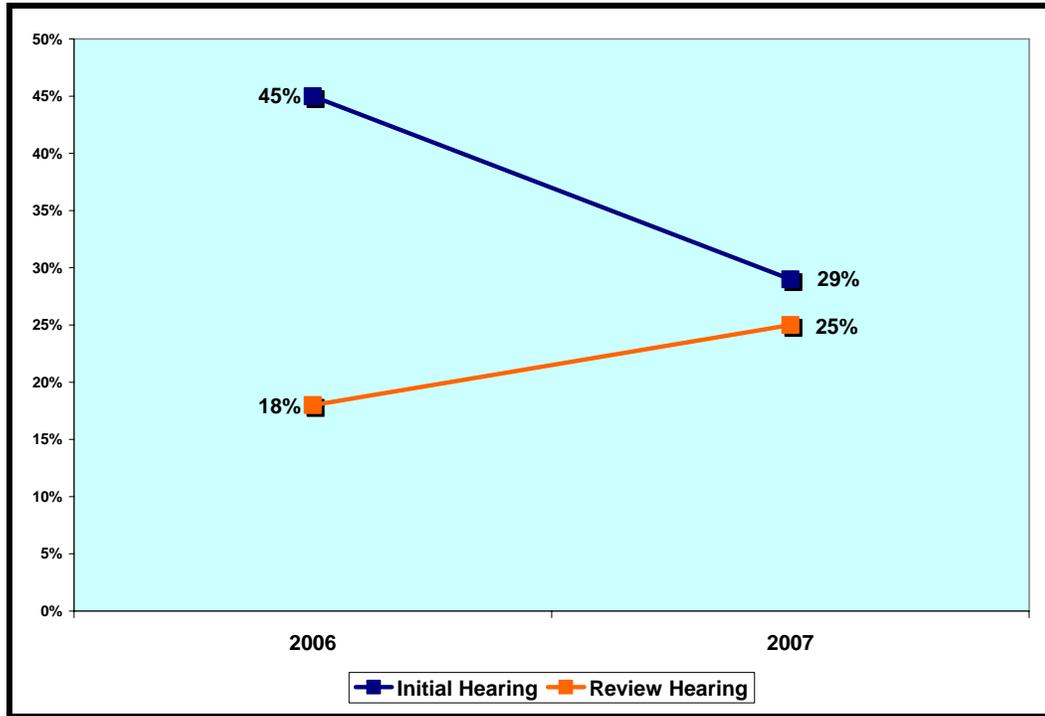


FIGURE 19

Office Vote Trend

Number of Parole Board Office Votes

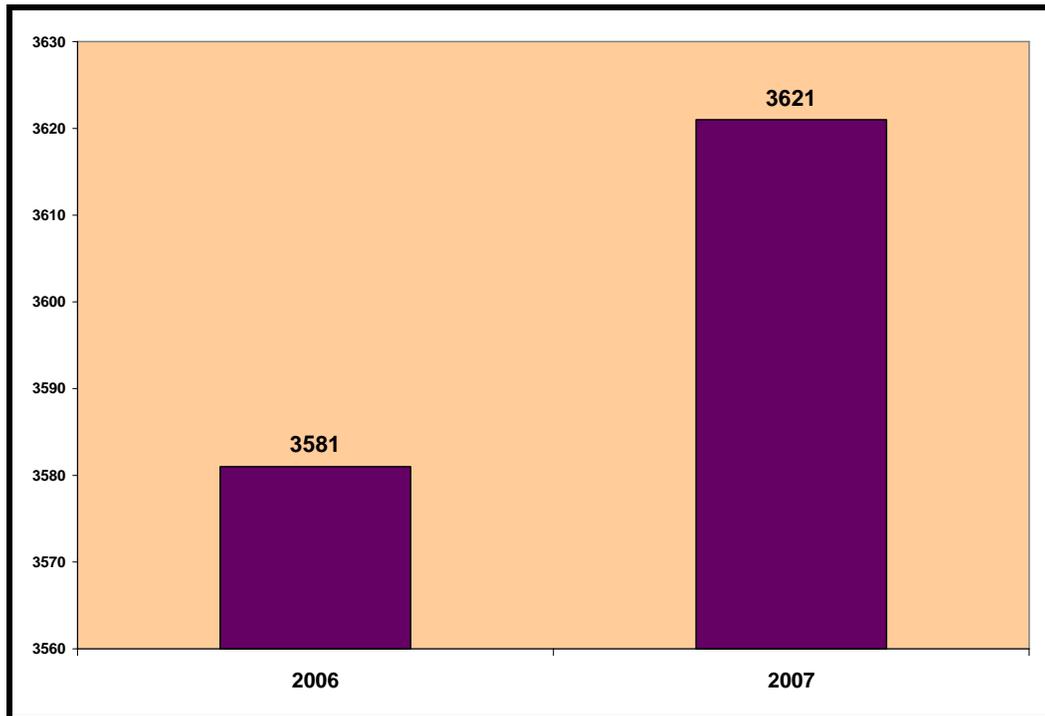


FIGURE 20

Executive Clemency Trends

Commutation Petitions Received and Commutation Hearings Held

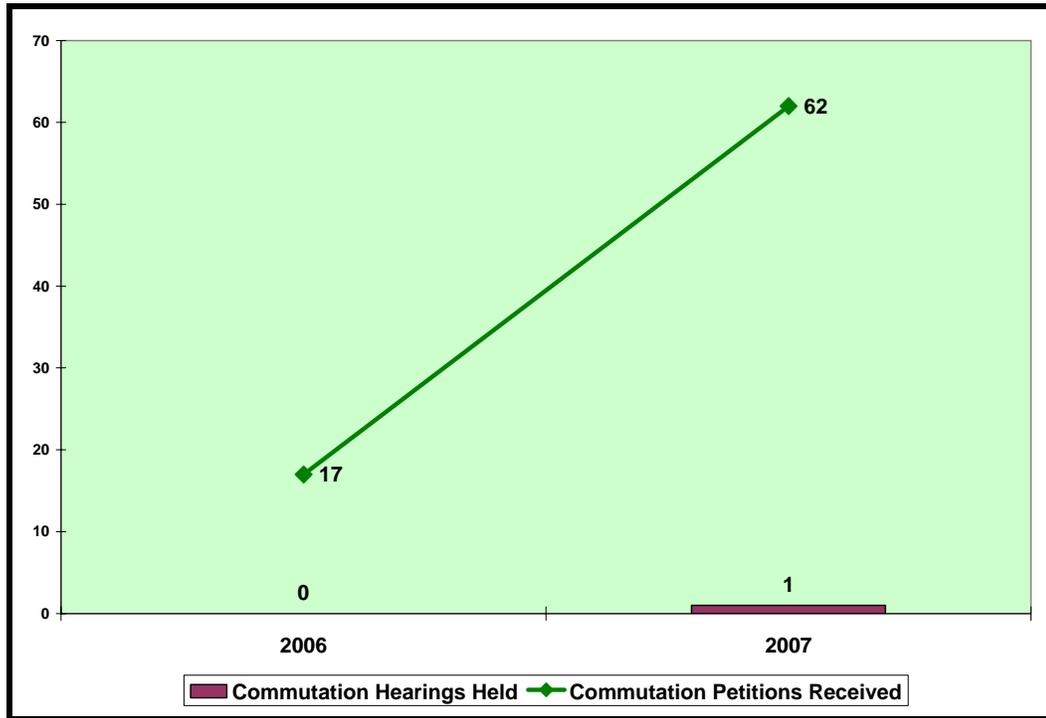


FIGURE 21

Pardon Petitions Received and Pardon Hearings Held

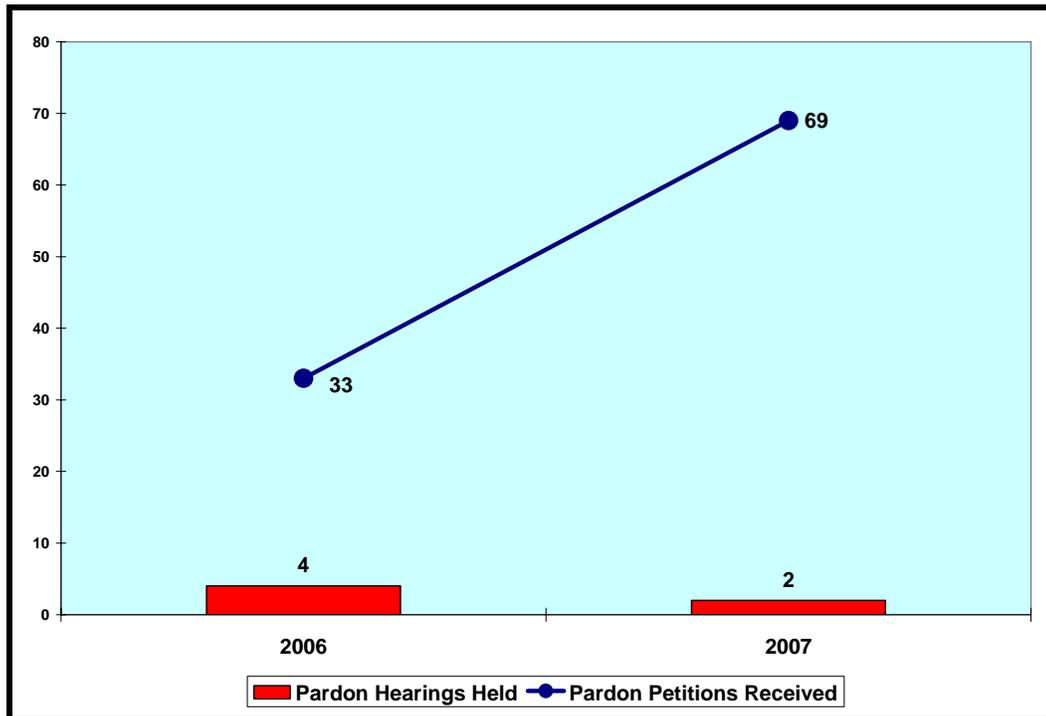


FIGURE 22

Supervision Trends

Total Annual Parole Caseload

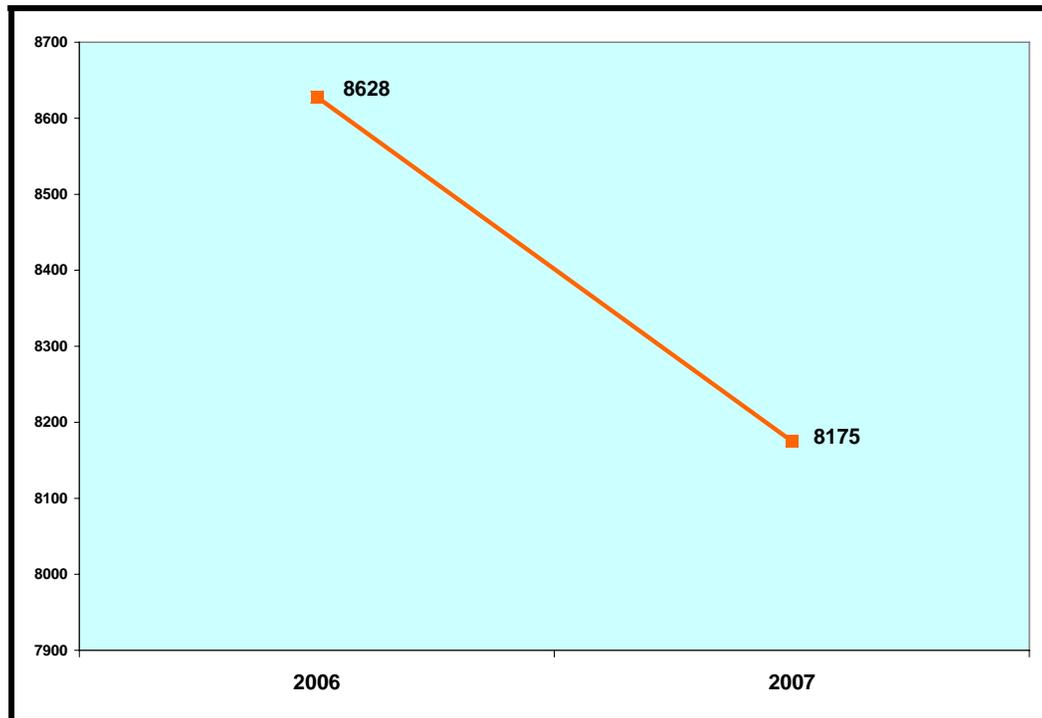


FIGURE 23

Revocations by Sentence Type

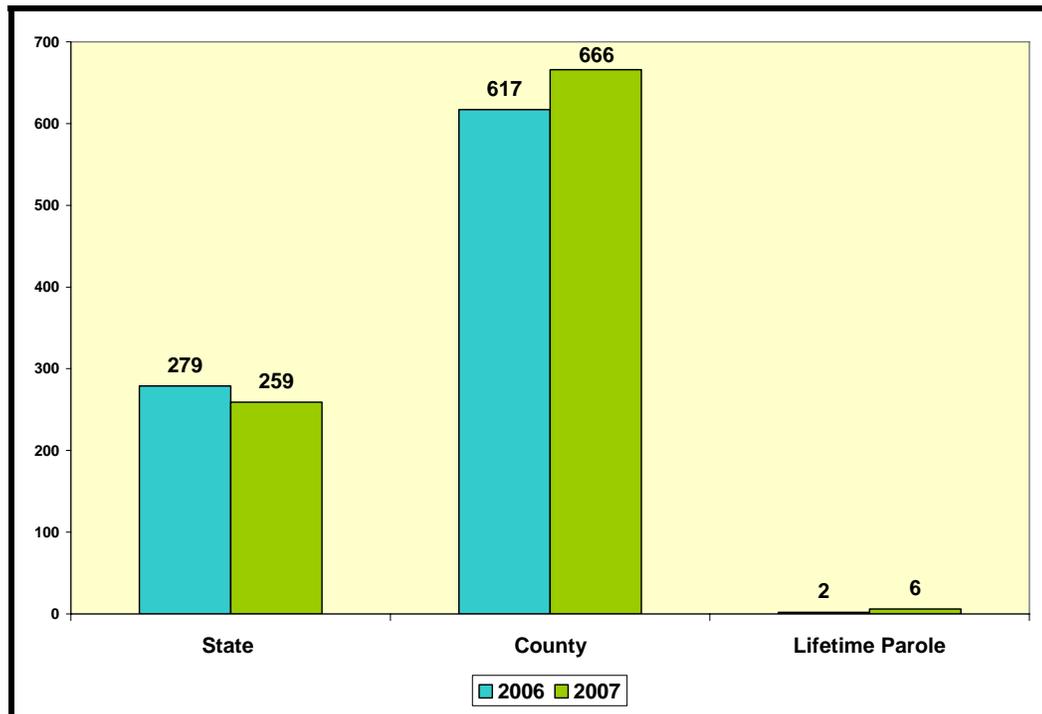


FIGURE 24

Community Supervision Caseload Activity: Cases Opened and Cases Closed

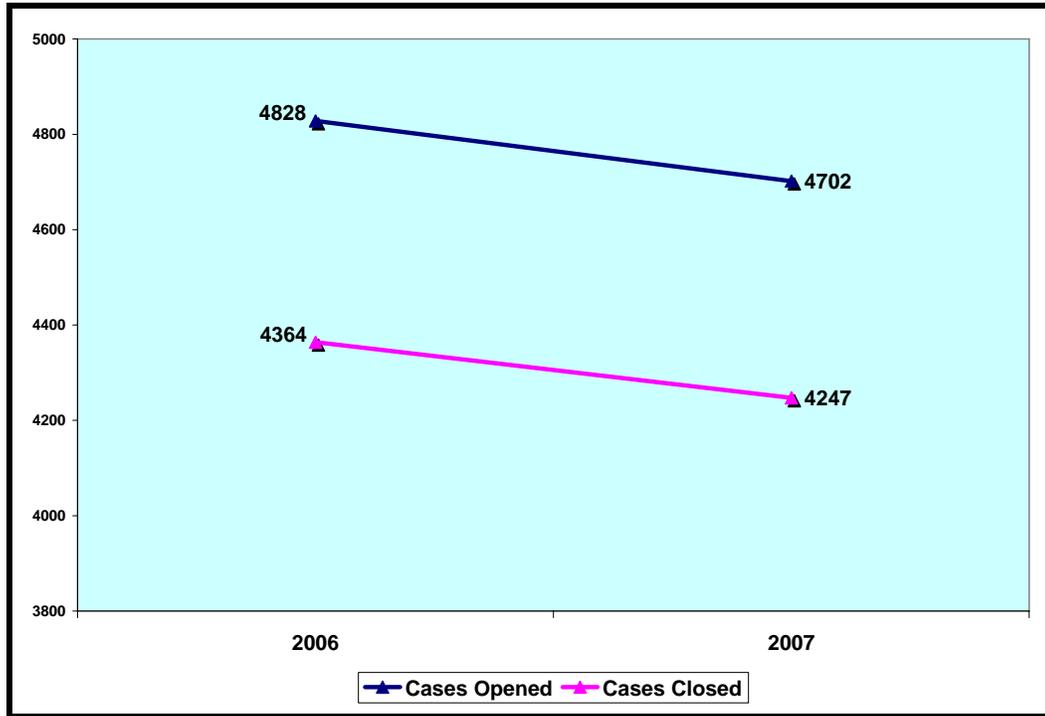


FIGURE 25

Community Supervision Caseload Activity: Revocations and Reparoles

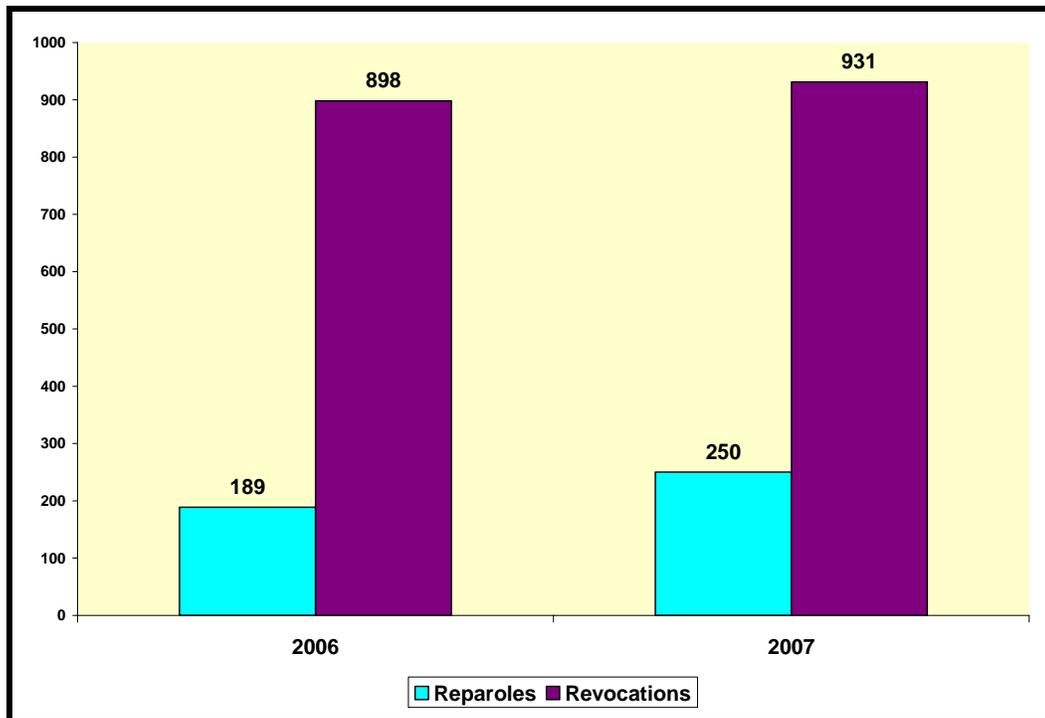


FIGURE 26

Interstate Compact Trends

Interstate Compact: Massachusetts Commitments Released to Supervision in Other States

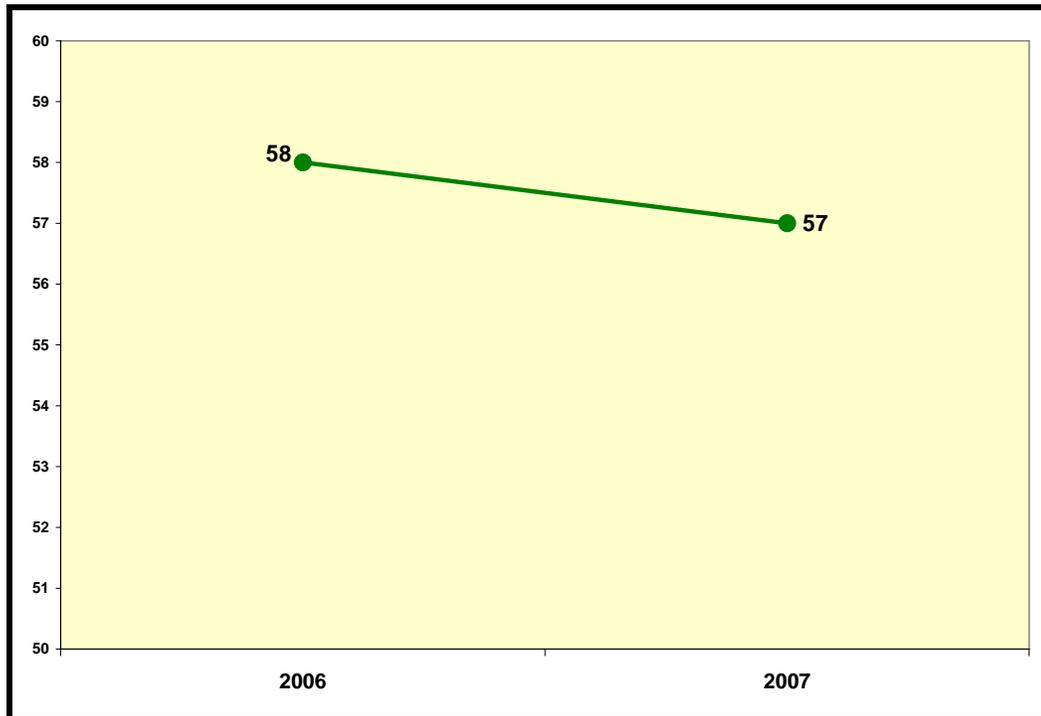


FIGURE 27

Interstate Compact: Out of State Parolees Released to Massachusetts Supervision

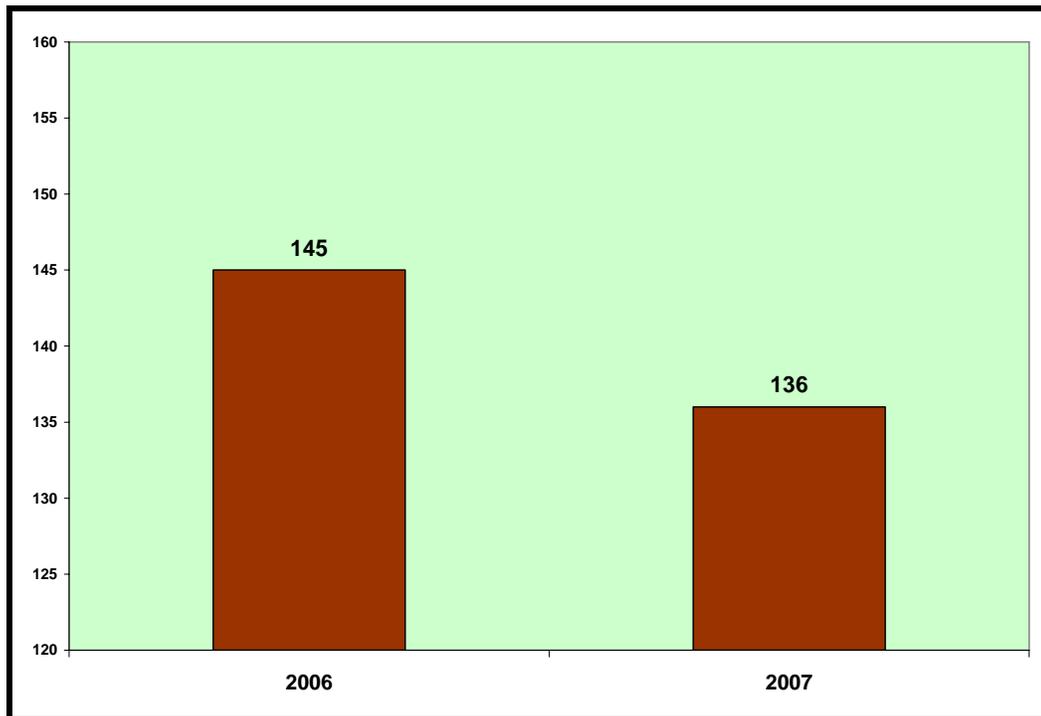


FIGURE 28

✚ Interstate Compact: Massachusetts Commitments Released to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

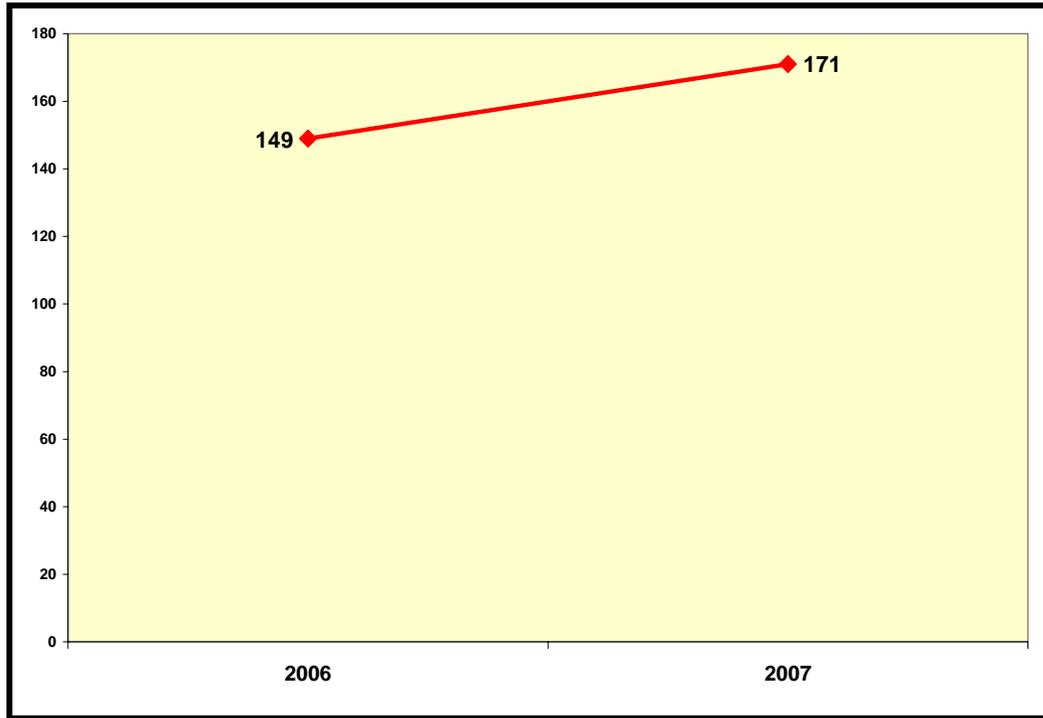


FIGURE 29

Warrants Issued Trend

✚ Overall Warrants Issued by the Parole Board

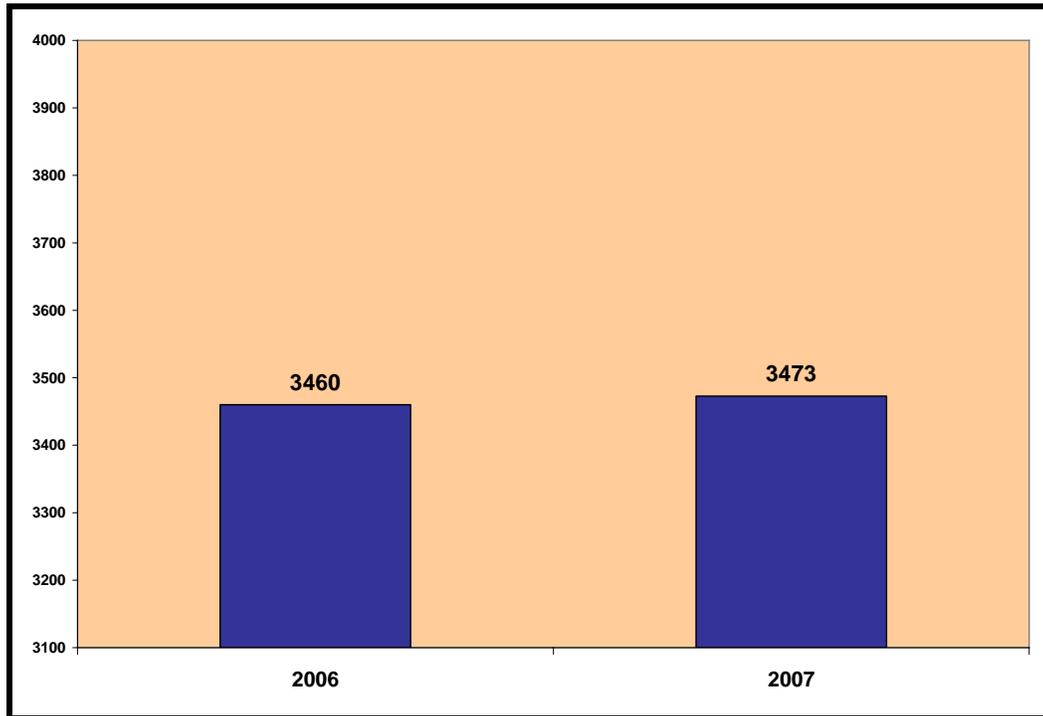


FIGURE 30

Warrant and Apprehension Unit (WAU) Trends

WAU Arrests of Parole Violators

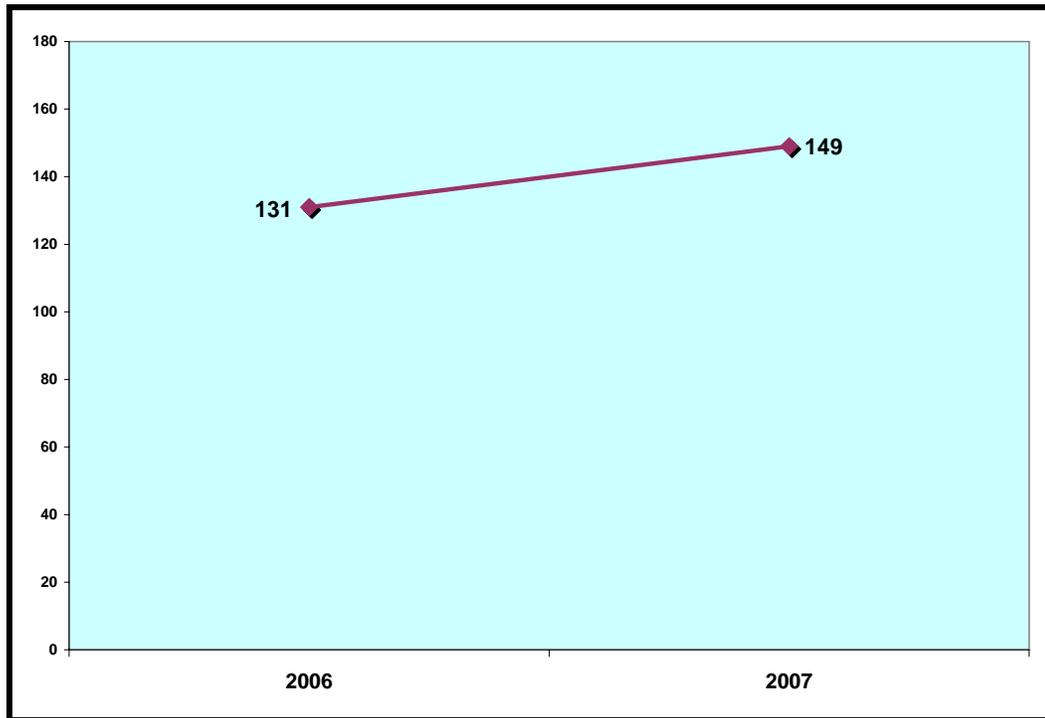


FIGURE 31

WAU Transports of Parole Violators to Higher Custody

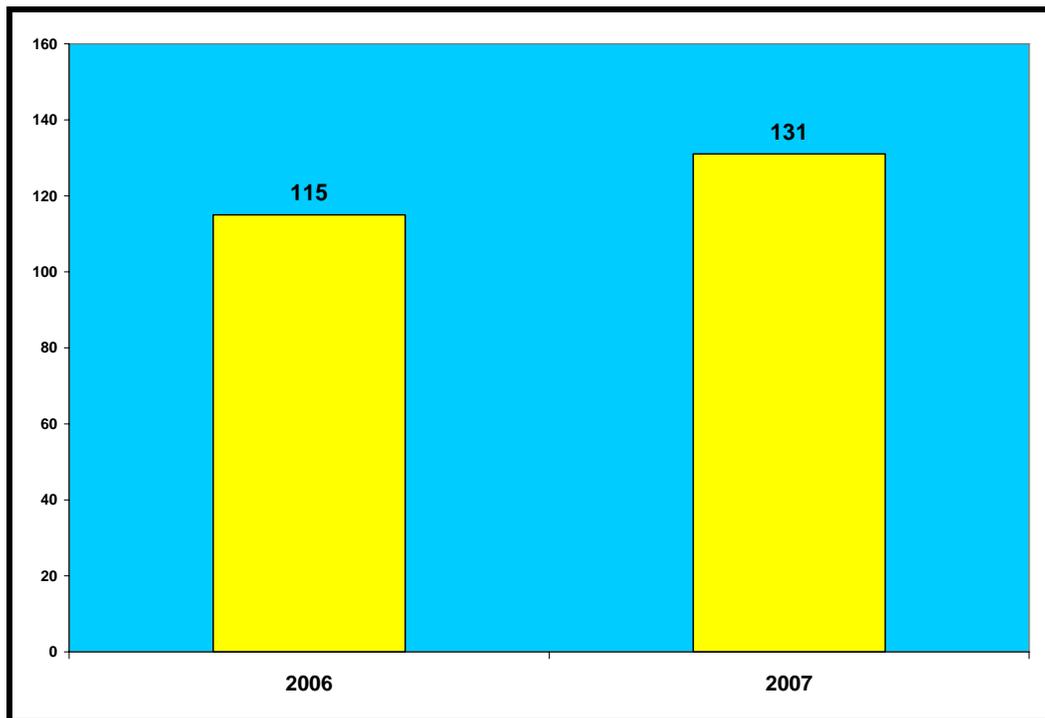


FIGURE 32

Victim Service Unit (VSU) Trends

Overall Victim Access Hearings Held

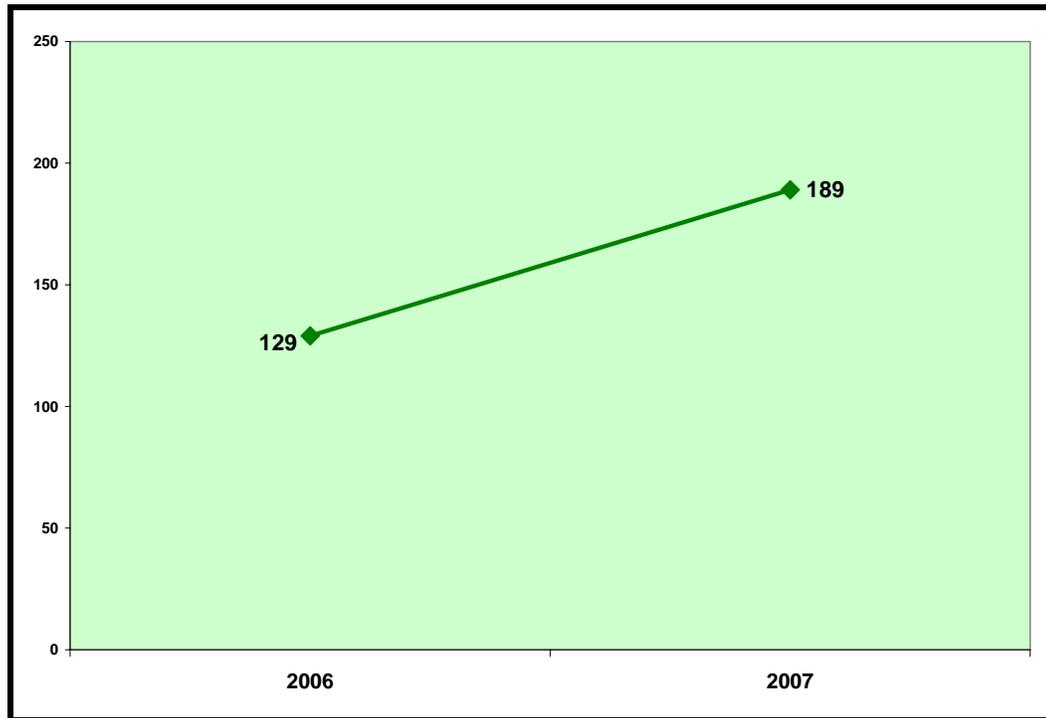


FIGURE 33

Number of Victims Provided Services by the VSU

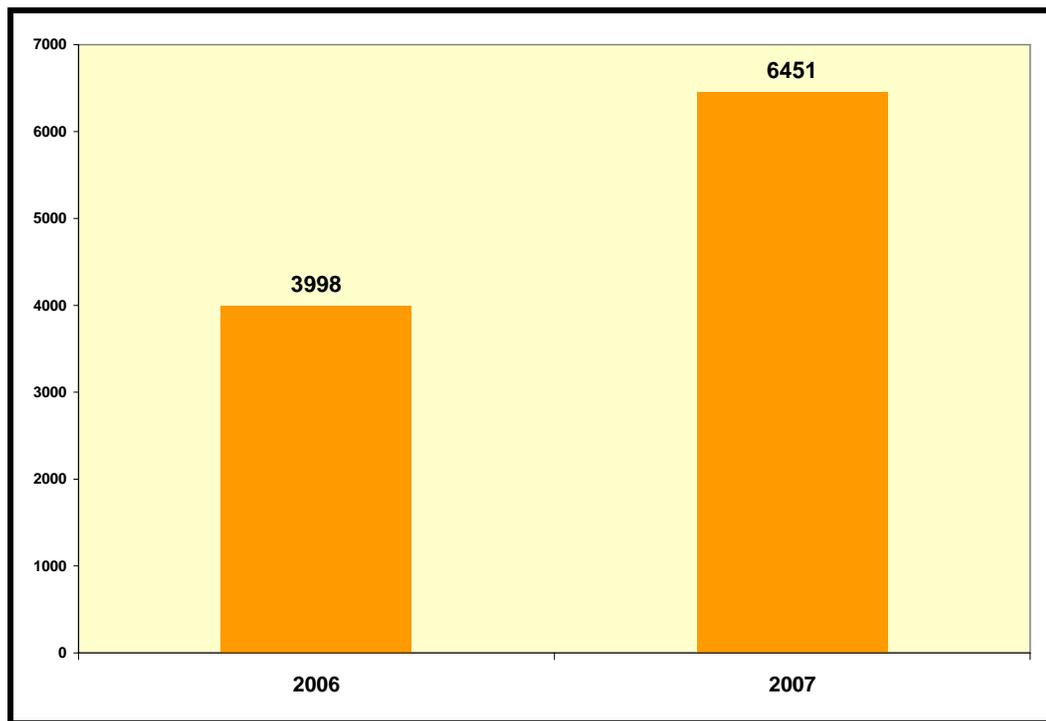


FIGURE 34

Regional Reentry Center (RRC) Trend

Number of RRC Clients Served

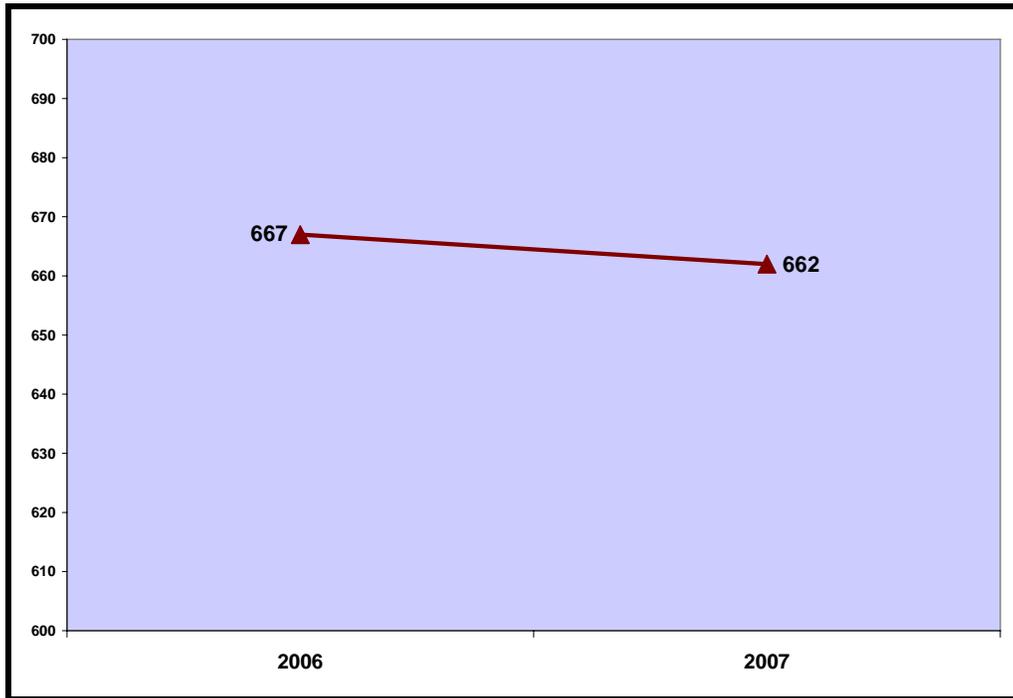


FIGURE 35

Transitional Housing Program (THP) Trends

Number of Offenders Admitted to THP Program

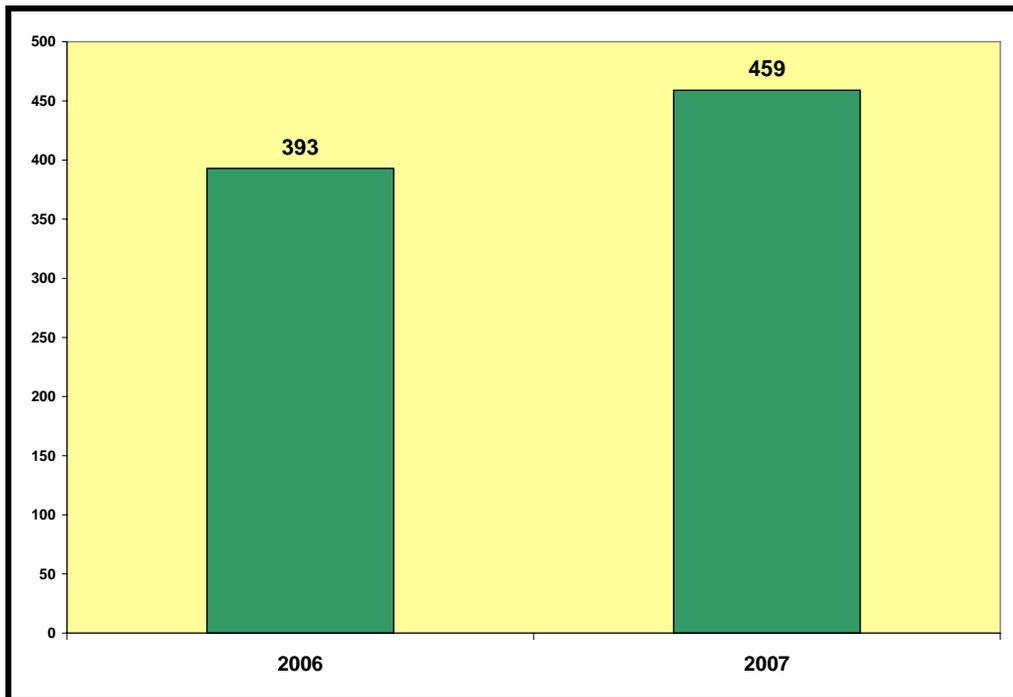


FIGURE 36

Overall Percentage of Offenders Employed at Discharge from Program

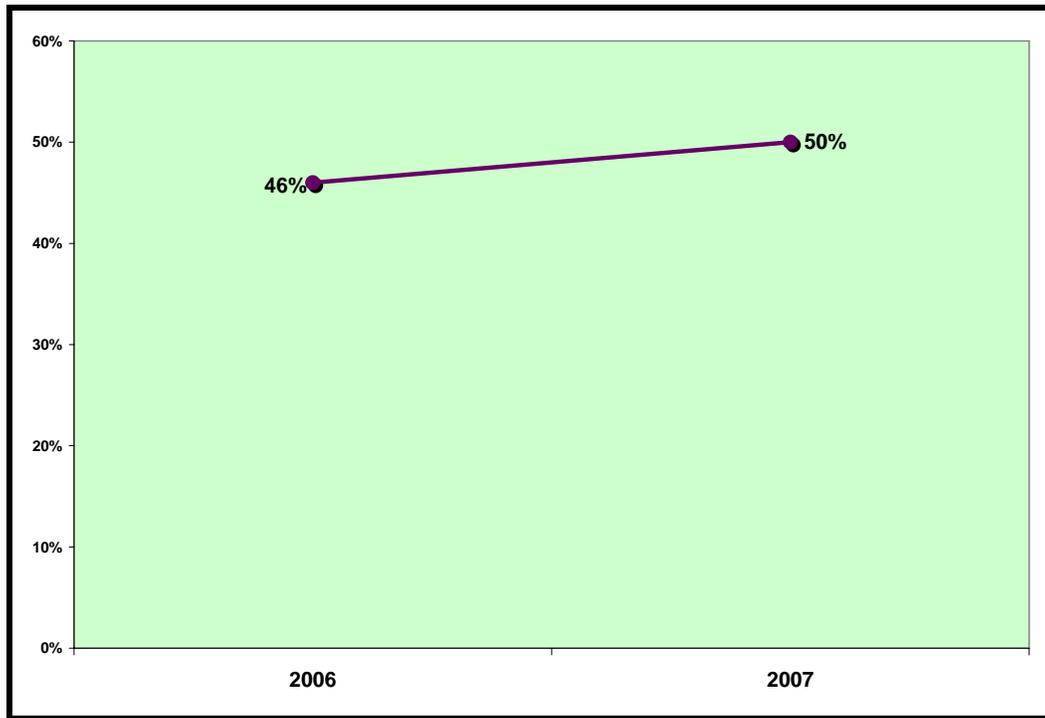


FIGURE 37

Substance Abuse Coordinator (SAC) Program Trends

Number of Clients Served by Substance Abuse Coordinators

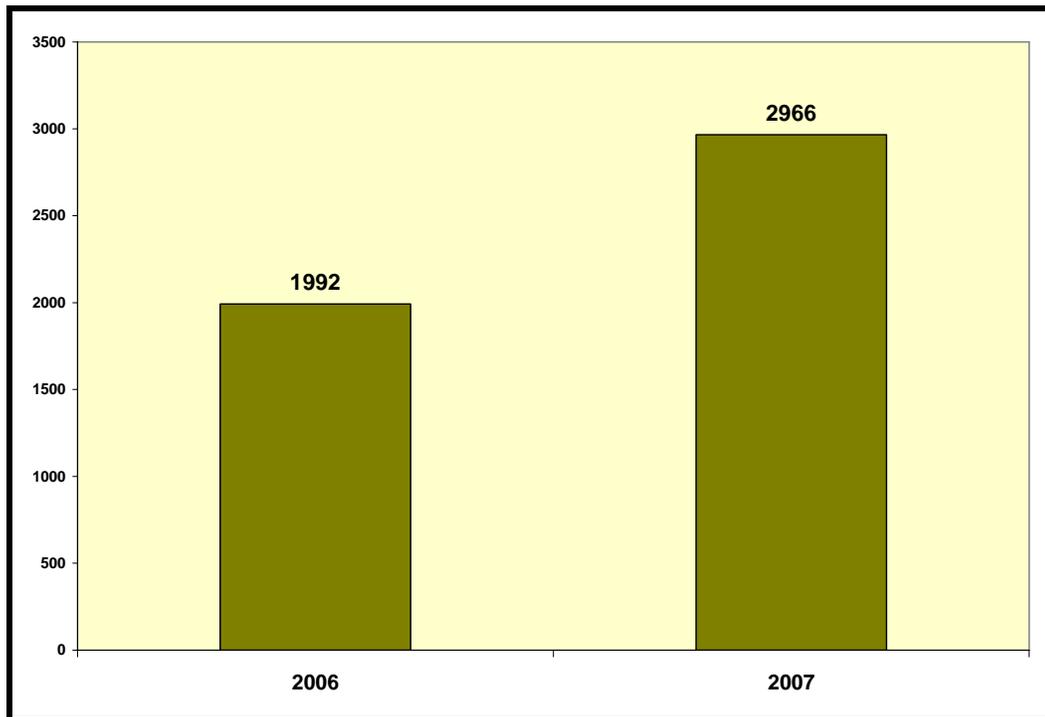


FIGURE 38

