

MASSACHUSETTS PAROLE BOARD

2008

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, MISSION AND VISION

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, and;
- ✚ Giving valuable and timely recommendations to the Governor on matters of Executive Clemency.

VISION

The Massachusetts Parole Board visualizes itself as an agency whereby:

- ✚ Our commitment to the protection of the community and the concerns of victims leads to our being recognized as an integral component of the criminal justice system;
- ✚ Our decisions and the process by which we make them will be improved by continued research, evaluation and discussion;
- ✚ Public safety is enhanced through a comprehensive re-entry program which includes transitional planning, strong communications with all criminal justice agencies to enhance our decision making ability, partnerships targeted to provide state of the art, research proven, risk-reduction programming, graduated supervision levels to accommodate the accountability needs of all parolees under our supervision, and educational/informational briefings to keep the public informed of our initiatives;
- ✚ We are committed to enhancing the job performance and professional development of our staff by maximizing communication, access to education, training and technology, and information sharing;
- ✚ We respect, support and recognize each individual who works for this agency, and the jobs that they perform;
- ✚ As a staff, we strive toward unity of purpose understanding that alone we may have our share of successes, but together, we can accomplish great things, and;
- ✚ We shall always endeavor to treat parolees with professionalism, fairness, respect and consistency.

THE MANY FACES OF PAROLE

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.

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

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

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.

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).

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.

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.

PLACEMENT SERVICES

The Massachusetts Parole Board Placement Services works in collaboration with non-profits, institutes of higher education and local community partners in an effort to provide the ex-offender population with education, vocational training and volunteer opportunities. As a result of these services and opportunities, the target outcome is permanent employment.

VICTIM SERVICES UNIT

The Victim Services 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.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY UNIT

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

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES UNIT

The unit is comprised of staff performing the day to day operations of human resources and fiscal activities to agency employees. Additionally, the unit is responsible for documenting and reconciling supervision fees that are collected from Parolees who are actively supervised by the Parole Board.

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

I am pleased to present the Massachusetts Parole Board's 2008 Annual Statistical Report.

This report reflects the hard work and commitment of our agency in meeting the highest standards of success.

Several factors combined to create the successes of 2008. The primary factors were the resourcefulness, diligence and dedication of the Parole Board and the over 200 parole professionals who constitute the agency. Additionally, the agency has benefited from the leadership of the Governor Patrick, Lt. Governor Murray, Secretary Burke and Undersecretary Heffernan.



The Massachusetts Parole Board is proud of its accomplishments in 2008. In 2009, the agency pledges to bring the same standards of commitment, effort and skill to the difficult task of managing the transition of inmates back into the community.

If any person has questions regarding this report, please do not hesitate to contact our Central Office or visit our website at www.mass.gov/parole. The Parole Board and professional staff are proud to serve Massachusetts and beyond with the highest standards in the field.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Mark Conrad". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Mark A. Conrad
Chairman

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SECTION ONE: TRANSITIONAL SERVICES

I. Hearings Overview

RELEASE HEARINGS

In 2008, the Massachusetts Parole Board conducted [8,810](#) institutional release hearings for state and county inmates. As a result of these hearings, [5,741](#) 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 [65%](#) during the year.

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 2008 the Parole Board held [253](#) or an average of [21](#) rescission hearings each month for state and county inmates.

REVOCAION 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 2008, the Parole Board held [553](#) or an average of [46](#) revocation hearings each month for state and county inmates. As a result of these hearings [234](#) violators were granted a new release date producing an annual reparing rate of [42%](#). The [553](#) revocation hearings held in 2008 represent a [9%](#) decrease from the [607](#) revocation hearings held in 2007.

The next section presented provides the results of all release, rescission and revocation hearings held in 2008.

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 2008. An overall hearings total for 2008 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	1753	1077	61%	665	11
County	7057	4664	66%	2369	24
Total Release Hearings	8810	5741	65%	3034	35
RESCISSION HEARINGS					
State	65	40	62%	23	2
County	188	104	55%	84	0
Total Rescission Hearings	253	144	57%	107	2
REVOCAION HEARINGS					
State	225	114	51%	108	3
County	328	120	37%	206	2
Total Revocation Hearings	553	234	42%	314	5
Total Release, Rescission and Revocation Hearings	9616	6119	64%	3455	42

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	39	13	33%	26	0
Review	69	16	23%	51	2
Total Lifer Hearings	108	29	27%	77	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	2	1	50%	1	0
Annual Review Hearing	1	1	100%	0	0
Total Full Board Hearings	3	2	67%	1	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	78	12	15%	64	2
Annual Review Hearing	28	7	25%	21	0
Total Board Hearings	106	19	18%	85	2

OVERALL HEARINGS	<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole Date (N)</u>	<u>Paroling Rate (%)</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Other Decisions</u>
	9,833	6,169	63%	3,618	46

State Release Hearings: By Institution

Institution	Hearings Held	Granted Parole Date	Denied	Other Decisions	Paroling Rate (%)
Bay State Correctional Center	35	23	12	0	66%
Bridgewater State Hospital	18	3	15	0	16%
Bridgewater Treatment Center	95	6	89	0	6%
Concord	77	46	30	1	59%
Framingham	369	287	82	0	78%
Lemuel Shattuck Hospital	7	5	2	0	71%
Gardner (NCCI)	161	83	75	3	52%
Northeastern CC (NECC)	81	62	18	1	77%
Norfolk	116	47	68	1	41%
Old Colony CC (Medium)	73	37	34	2	51%
Old Colony CC (Minimum)	29	23	5	1	79%
Boston Pre-Release	84	75	9	0	89%
Plymouth (MCI)	38	34	4	0	89%
Pondville (Minimum)	63	48	15	0	76%
South Middlesex Pre-Release	114	97	17	0	85%
Shirley (Medium)	213	139	74	0	65%
Shirley Souza Baranowski CC (Maximum)	115	47	67	1	41%
Shirley (Minimum)	7	6	1	0	86%
Cedar Junction	55	6	48	1	11%
Walpole Out Of State Cases	3	3	0	0	100%
Total	1753	1077	665	11	61%

State Rescission Hearings: By Institution

Institution	Hearings Held	Granted New Release Date (N)	Granted New Release Date (%)	Denied New Release Date	Other Decisions
Bridgewater Treatment Center	1	0	0%	1	0
Concord	14	12	86%	2	0
Framingham	10	6	60%	4	0
Gardner (NCCI)	5	2	40%	2	1
Norfolk	7	4	57%	3	0
Old Colony CC (Medium)	7	3	43%	4	0
South Middlesex Pre-Release	4	2	50%	2	0
Shirley (Medium)	10	6	60%	4	0
Shirley Souza Baranowski CC (Maximum)	6	4	67%	1	1
Cedar Junction	1	1	100%	0	0
Total	65	40	62%	23	2

State *Revocation* Hearings: By Institution

Institution	Hearings Held	Granted Reparole Date (N)	Granted Reparole Date (%)	Denied (Reincarcerated)	Other Decisions
Bridgewater State Hospital	1	0	0%	0	1
Concord	183	94	51%	87	2
Framingham	32	16	50%	16	0
Norfolk	1	1	100%	0	0
Old Colony CC (Medium)	3	1	33%	2	0
South Middlesex Pre-Release	1	0	0%	1	0
Shirley (Medium)	3	1	33%	2	0
Shirley Souza Baranowski CC (Maximum)	1	1	100%	0	0
Total	225	114	51%	108	3

County Release Hearings: By Institution

Institution	Hearings Held	Granted Parole Date	Denied	Other Decisions	Paroling Rate (%)
Barnstable HC	286	190	90	6	66%
Billerica HC	713	469	242	2	66%
Dartmouth HC	825	625	199	1	76%
Dedham HC	493	403	89	1	82%
Edgartown HC	13	7	5	1	54%
Greenfield HC	105	55	49	1	52%
Lawrence CAC	465	321	143	1	69%
Ludlow HC	441	249	192	0	56%
Middleton HC	406	180	225	1	44%
Northampton HC	129	77	51	1	60%
Ludlow Pre-Release	176	126	50	0	72%
Pittsfield HC	233	119	109	5	51%
Plymouth HC	540	378	162	0	70%
Western Mass CAC	367	287	79	1	78%
Suffolk County HC	923	660	262	1	72%
Women In Transition HC	42	33	9	0	79%
Worcester HC	783	419	363	1	54%
Chicopee Correctional Center	117	66	50	1	56%
Total	7057	4664	2369	24	66%

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	12	6	50%	6	0
Billerica HC	17	13	76%	4	0
Dartmouth HC	7	4	57%	3	0
Dedham HC	10	4	40%	6	0
Greenfield HC	1	1	100%	0	0
Lawrence CAC	20	7	35%	13	0
Ludlow HC	24	11	46%	13	0
Middleton HC	24	14	58%	10	0
Northampton HC	1	0	0%	1	0
Pittsfield HC	1	1	100%	0	0
Plymouth HC	7	4	57%	3	0
Western Mass CAC	11	10	91%	1	0
Suffolk County HC	25	15	60%	10	0
Women in Transition	4	1	25%	3	0
Worcester HC	15	10	67%	5	0
Chicopee Correctional Center	9	3	33%	6	0
Total	188	104	55%	84	0

County *Revocation* Hearings: By Institution

Institution	Hearings Held	Granted Reparole Date (N)	Granted Reparole Date (%)	Denied Reincarcerated	Other Decisions
Barnstable HC	11	5	45%	6	0
Billerica HC	20	8	40%	12	0
Dartmouth HC	50	25	50%	24	1
Dedham HC	29	9	31%	20	0
Greenfield HC	6	3	50%	3	0
Lawrence CAC	17	3	18%	14	0
Ludlow HC	44	13	30%	30	1
Middleton HC	12	3	25%	9	0
Northampton HC	1	0	0%	1	0
Ludlow Pre- Release	4	1	25%	3	0
Pittsfield HC	4	1	25%	3	0
Plymouth HC	31	5	16%	26	0
Western Mass CAC	4	2	50%	2	0
Suffolk County HC	54	26	48%	28	0
Women In Transition HC	1	0	0%	1	0
Worcester HC	29	10	34%	19	0
Chicopee Correctional Center	11	6	55%	5	0
Total	328	120	36%	206	2

II. State and County Waivers

STATE	<u>Waived (Own Request Prior to Hearing)</u>	<u>Waived (At Hearing)</u>	<u>Total Waivers</u>
Release Hearing	570	11	581
Rescission Hearing	26	0	26
Revocation Hearing	90	0	90
State Total	686	11	697
COUNTY			
Release Hearing	2148	151	2299
Rescission Hearing	84	0	84
Revocation Hearing	257	0	257
County Total	2489	151	2640
Total State and County Waivers	3175	162	3337

In 2008, 2,880 or 18% of eligible state and county inmates waived their right to a release hearing.

County inmates accounted for 80% of the release hearings waived in 2008, while state inmates made up the remaining 20%.

III. State and County Postponements

STATE	<u>Postponed by Own Request</u>	<u>Postponed by Board</u>	<u>Total Postponements</u>
Release Hearing	364	32	396
Rescission Hearing	4	3	7
Revocation Hearing	65	7	72
State Total	433	42	475
COUNTY			
Release Hearing	3298	194	3492
Rescission Hearing	13	6	19
Revocation Hearing	113	4	117
County Total	3424	204	3628

Total State and County Postponements	3857	246	4103
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In 2008, 3,888 or 25% of eligible state and county inmates postponed their right to a release hearing.

County inmates accounted for 90% of the release hearings postponed in 2008, while state inmates made up the remaining 10%.

94% of the release hearings postponed in 2008 were postponed by the inmate, the other 6% of release hearings postponed were postponed by the Board.

The pie chart below highlights the overall percentages of release hearings held, waived and postponed in 2008.

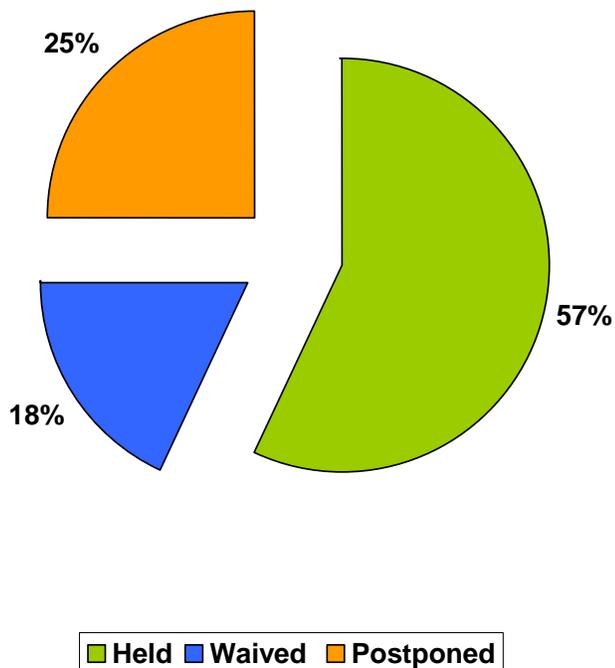


FIGURE 1



SECTION TWO: 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.

I. Field and Institutional Office Votes

Request to Review Conditional Reserve	<u>2</u>
Reserve	1
Conditional Reserve	1
Termination Request	<u>18</u>
Other	18
Reconsideration Request	<u>214</u>
Request Approved	18
Request Denied	196
Withdraw Warrant Request	<u>44</u>
Other	44
Request to Resolve Action Pending	<u>44</u>
Reserve	21
Conditional Reserve	2
Deny	18
Action Pending	1
Other	2
Change of Vote Request	<u>459</u>
Reserve	26
Conditional Reserve	8
Deny	9
Other	416
Special Consideration Request	<u>2</u>
Request Denied	2
Appeal Request	<u>349</u>
Request Approved	14
Request Denied	335
Request for Out of State/Country Travel	<u>141</u>
Request Approved	139
Request Denied	2
Request for Board to Note Info. Memo	<u>13</u>
Other	13
Request for Provisional Rescission	<u>470</u>
No Provisional Rescission	33
Provisional Rescission	437

Request for Provisional Revocation	<u>1578</u>
No Action	7
Await Action of Court	13
Final Warning	72
Continue Final Warning Status	3
Warning	17
Withdraw WTC, Resume Supervision	2
Provisional Revocation	1002
Authorize Second Detainer	3
Warning, Change Conditions	1
Issue Compact Warrant (60 Days)	56
Provisional Revocation, Waived at Hearing	129
Provisional Revocation, Waived Prior to Hearing	273
Request for Board to Extend Appeal	<u>4</u>
Request Denied	4
Request to Attend Hearing	<u>31</u>
Request Approved	19
Request Denied	12
Request to Postpone VAH	<u>6</u>
Request Approved	4
Request Denied	2
Request to Restore Dead Time	<u>5</u>
Request Denied	5
<u>TOTAL FIELD AND INSTITUTIONAL OFFICE VOTES</u>	<u>3380</u>

II. Executive Clemency Office Votes

Commutation Request	<u>56</u>
Request Denied	51
Closed Administratively	5
Pardon Request	<u>56</u>
Request Approved, Grant Hearing	2
Request Denied Without a Hearing	6
Request Denied	23
Closed Administratively	25
<u>TOTAL EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY OFFICE VOTES</u>	<u>112</u>
<u>TOTAL OFFICE VOTES</u>	<u>3492</u>

One piece of analysis to point out is that the total number of Executive Clemency Office Votes completed in 2008 [{112}](#), as contrasted to 2007 [{91}](#), increased in general by [23%](#).



SECTION THREE: EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

I. Executive Clemency

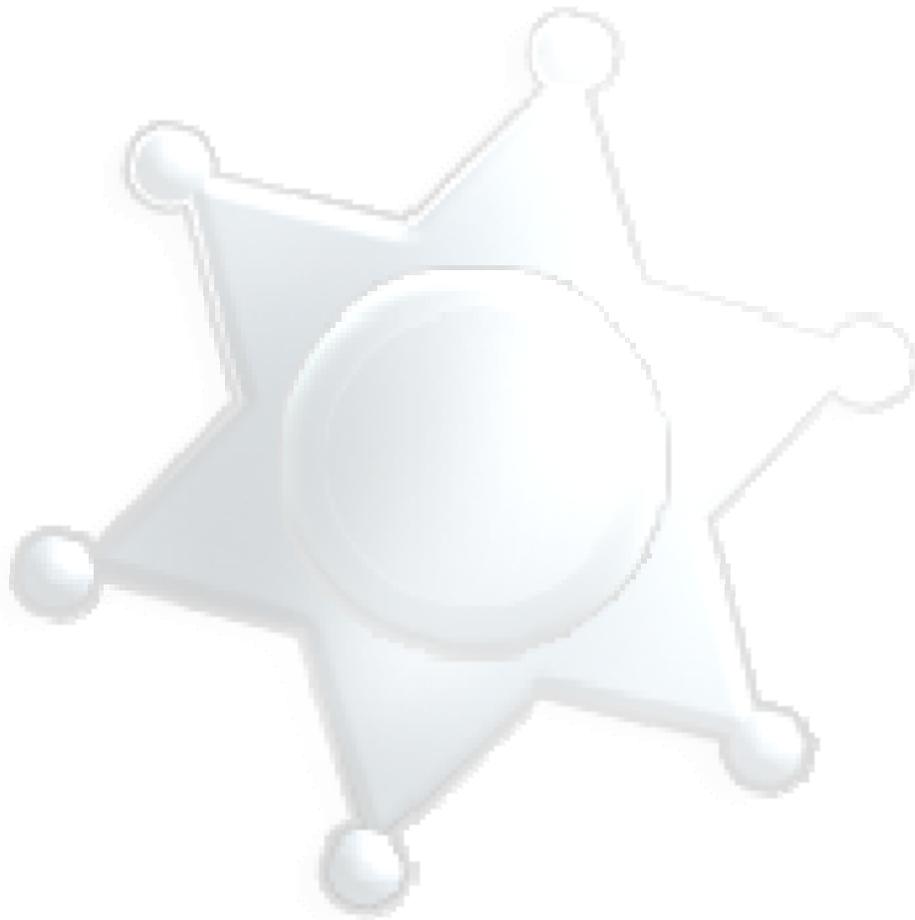
The Parole Board has the statutory capacity of serving as the Advisory Board of Pardons. In this role, the Board receives pardon and commutation petitions and makes non-binding recommendations to the Governor and Governor's Council regarding these petitions. The Governor holds the power to act on these 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 2008, the Board received 56 pardon petitions and held 1 pardon hearing. This pardon hearing resulted in 1 favorable recommendation 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 2008, the Advisory Board of Pardons received 53 commutation petitions and held 0 commutation hearings. Since no commutation hearings were held in 2008, 0 favorable recommendations were sent to the Governor.



SECTION FOUR: FIELD SERVICES

I. Releases to Supervision

Five Year Trend of Commitments Released to Parole	
Year	Paroled Number
2004	5581
2005	5077
2006	5017
2007	4952
2008	4684

Overall Commitments Released to Supervision

	Paroled Number	Paroled Percent	Reparole Number	Reparole Percent	Total Release	Release Percent
MA Commitments Released to MA Supervision	4048	95%	214	5%	4262	91%
Out of State Commitments Released to MA Supervision	130	98%	3	2%	133	3%
MA Commitments Released to Out of State Compact Supervision	60	97%	2	3%	62	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	101	98%	2	2%	103	2%
MA Commitments Released to ICE Custody	122	100%	0	0%	122	3%
MA Commitments Released to Deported Custody	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
MA Commitments Released to MA State Correctional Facility	2	100%	0	0%	2	0%
MA Commitments Released to MA County Correctional Facility	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS RELEASED	4463	95%	221	5%	4684	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	608	94%	37	6%	644	
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	15	100%	0	0%	15	
Total for Region 1 Quincy	623	94%	37	6%	659	14%
Region 2 Mattapan						
MA Commitments Released to MA	322	94%	19	6%	341	
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	8	100%	0	0%	8	
Total for Region 2 Mattapan	330	95%	19	5%	349	7%
Region 4 Worcester						
MA Commitments Released to MA	434	95%	23	5%	457	
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	15	100%	0	0%	15	
Total for Region 4 Worcester	449	95%	23	5%	472	10%
Region 5 Springfield						
MA Commitments Released to MA	726	93%	55	7%	780	
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	14	100%	0	0%	14	
Total for Region 5 Springfield	740	93%	55	7%	794	17%
Region 6 Lawrence						
MA Commitments Released to MA	582	96%	22	4%	603	
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	43	98%	1	2%	44	
Total for Region 6 Lawrence	625	96%	23	4%	647	14%

	Paroled Number	Paroled Percent	Reparole Number	Reparole Percent	Total Release	Release Percent
Region 7 Brockton						
MA Commitments Released to MA	553	96%	24	4%	576	
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	7	100%	0	0%	7	
Total for Region 7 Brockton	560	96%	24	4%	583	12%
Region 8 New Bedford						
MA Commitments Released to MA	525	96%	20	4%	545	
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	17	94%	1	6%	18	
Total for Region 8 New Bedford	542	96%	21	4%	563	12%
Region 9 Framingham						
MA Commitments Released to MA	298	96%	14	4%	312	
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	11	92%	1	8%	12	
Total for Region 9 Framingham	309	95%	15	5%	324	7%
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	60	97%	2	3%	62	
MA Commitments Released to a Federal or Another State's Warrant	100	98%	2	2%	102	

MA Commitments Released to ICE Custody	122	100%	0	0%	122	
MA Commitments Violated Released from Out of State	1	100%	0	0%	1	
MA Commitments Released to Deported Custody	0	0%	0	0%	0	
Total for Interstate Compact	283	99%	4	1%	287	6%
MA Correctional Facility						
MA Commitments Released to MA State Correctional Facility	2	100%	0	0%	2	
MA Commitments Released to MA County Correctional Facility	0	0%	0	0%	0	
Total for MA Correctional Facility	2	100%	0	0%	2	0%
TOTAL FOR ALL OFFICES	4463	95%	221	5%	4684	100%

Demographical Breakdown of Commitments Released to Supervision

Overall Commitments Released by Gender		
Gender	Release Number	Release Percent
Male	4059	87%
Female	625	13%
TOTAL	4684	100%

Overall Commitments Released by Race		
Race	Release Number	Release Percent
White	2771	59%
Hispanic	816	17%
Black	964	21%
Asian or Pacific Islander	46	1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	11	0%
Unknown	76	2%
TOTAL	4684	100%

Overall Commitments Released by Age Group		
Age at Release	Release Number	Release Percent
20 and Under	265	6%
21 to 25	1063	23%
26 to 30	986	21%
31 to 35	656	14%
36 to 40	645	14%
41 to 50	813	17%
51 and Older	256	5%
TOTAL	4684	100%

Overall Commitments Released by Commitment Type		
Commitment Type	Release Number	Release Percent
State	814	17%
Reformatory	3	0%
County	3696	79%
Out of State	132	3%
Lifetime Parole	19	0%
Other	20	1%
TOTAL	4684	100%

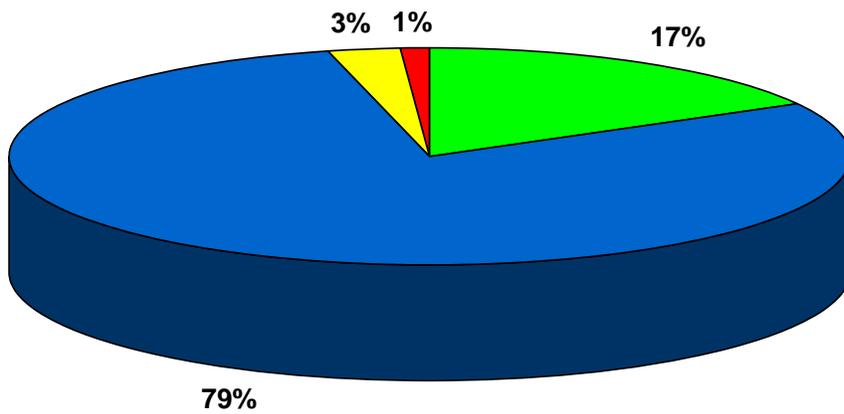


FIGURE 2

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 2008 (*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 2008 were:
 - ❖ Boston (n=762)
 - ❖ Springfield (n=358)
 - ❖ Worcester (n=234)
 - ❖ Brockton (n=176)
 - ❖ Fall River (n=155)

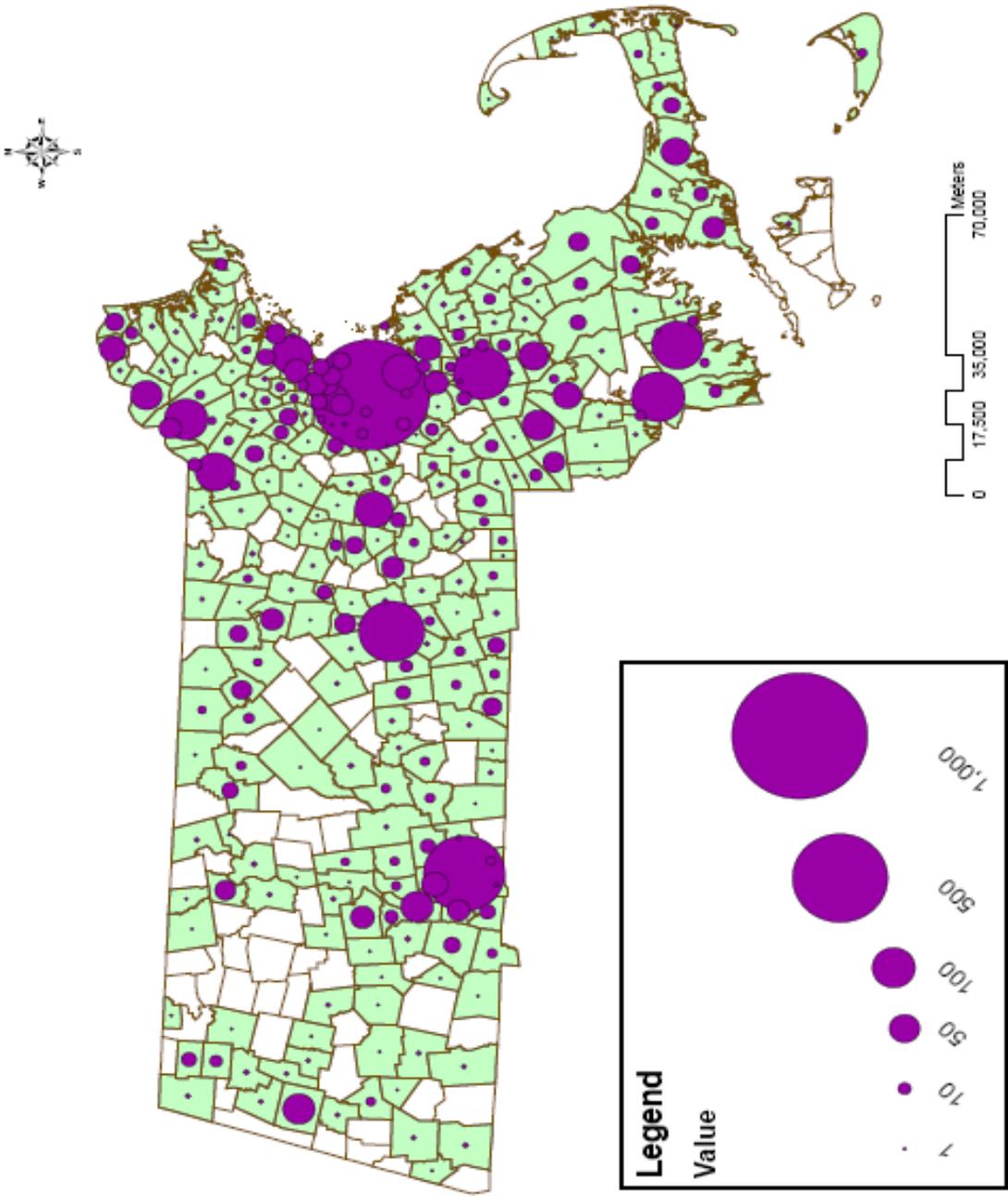


FIGURE 3

II. Discharges from Supervision

Five Year Trend of Commitments Discharged from Supervision	
Year	Discharge Number
2004	5399
2005	4836
2006	4364
2007	4247
2008	3720

Overall Commitments Discharged From Supervision

	Discharge Number	Discharge Percent
MA Commitments Discharged from MA Supervision	2932	79%
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA Supervision	129	4%
MA Commitments Discharged from Out of State Compact Supervision	62	2%
MA Commitments Violated Discharged from Out of State	1	0%
MA Commitments Discharged from a Federal or Another State's Warrant	42	1%
MA Commitments Discharged from ICE Custody	70	2%
MA Commitments Discharged from Deported Custody	53	1%
MA Commitments Discharged from MA State Correctional Facility	54	1%
MA Commitments Discharged from MA County Correctional Facility	377	10%
TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS DISCHARGED	3720	100%

Overall Commitments Discharged From Supervision by Location

	Discharge Number	(Regional) Discharge Percent
Region 1 Quincy		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA	405	
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA	23	
Total for Region 1 Quincy	428	11%
Region 2 Mattapan		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA	272	
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA	6	
Total for Region 2 Mattapan	278	7%
Region 4 Worcester		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA	350	
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA	11	
Total for Region 4 Worcester	361	10%
Region 5 Springfield		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA	505	
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA	20	
Total for Region 5 Springfield	525	14%
Region 6 Lawrence		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA	433	
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA	33	
Total for Region 6 Lawrence	466	13%

Region 7 Brockton		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA	384	
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA	10	
Total for Region 7 Brockton	394	11%
Region 8 New Bedford		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA	409	
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA	16	
Total for Region 8 New Bedford	425	11%
Region 9 Framingham		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA	174	
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA	10	
Total for Region 9 Framingham	184	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	62	
MA Commitments Discharged from a Federal or Another State's Warrant	42	
MA Commitments Discharged from ICE Custody	70	

MA Commitments Violated Discharged from Out of State	1	
MA Commitments Discharged from Deported Custody	53	
Total for Interstate Compact	228	6%
MA Correctional Facility		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA State Correctional Facility	54	
MA Commitments Discharged from MA County Correctional Facility	377	
Total for MA Correctional Facility	431	12%
TOTAL FOR ALL OFFICES	3720	100%

Demographical Breakdown of Commitments Discharged From Supervision

Overall Commitments Discharged by Gender		
Gender	Discharge Number	Discharge Percent
Male	3217	86%
Female	503	14%
TOTAL	3720	100%

Overall Commitments Discharged by Race		
Race	Discharge Number	Discharge Percent
White	2227	60%
Hispanic	595	16%
Black	776	21%
Asian or Pacific Islander	46	1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	4	0%
Unknown	72	2%
TOTAL	3720	100%

Overall Commitments Discharged by Age Group		
Age at Release	Discharge Number	Discharge Percent
20 and Under	181	5%
21 to 25	780	21%
26 to 30	768	21%
31 to 35	495	13%
36 to 40	525	14%
41 to 50	699	19%
51 and Older	272	7%
TOTAL	3720	100%

Overall Commitments Discharged by Commitment Type		
Commitment Type	Discharge Number	Discharge Percent
State	444	12%
Reformatory	21	1%
County	3115	84%
Out of State	132	3%
Lifetime Parole	4	0%
Other	4	0%
TOTAL	3720	100%

III. Revocations

In 2008 there were a total of 900 parole revocations. The number of overall revocations in 2008 decreased 3% from 2007. 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 2008 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 2008 were county offenders

<u>Revocations by Commitment Type</u>		
Commitment Type	Number	Percent
State	243	27%
Reformatory	6	1%
County	637	71%
Lifetime Parole	14	1%
Other	0	0%
TOTAL	900	100%

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

<u>Revocations by Gender</u>		
Gender	Number	Percent
Male	779	87%
Female	121	13%
TOTAL	900	100%

✦ [55%](#) of parolees who revoked were White, followed by [23%](#) Black and [20%](#) Hispanic

<u>Revocations by Race</u>		
Race	Number	Percent
White	496	55%
Hispanic	177	20%
Black	208	23%
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	3	0%
Unknown	12	1%
TOTAL	900	100%

✦ Parolees between the ages of [26 to 30](#) were more likely to revoke than any other age category

<u>Revocations by Age Group</u>		
Age at Revocation	Number	Percent
20 and Under	36	4%
21 to 25	198	22%
26 to 30	208	23%
31 to 35	145	16%
36 to 40	135	15%

41 to 50	138	15%
51 and Older	40	5%
TOTAL	900	100%

📌 [74%](#) of parolees revoked because of a technical violation of their parole supervision

<u>Revocations by Reason</u>		
Parole Violation Reason	Number	Percent
New Arrest	79	9%
Technical Violation	664	74%
Both (New Arrest and Technical Violation)	137	15%
Not Defined	17	2%
No Parole Violation Recorded	3	0%
TOTAL	900	100%

📌 Parolees were most likely to violate a special condition of their parole status ([39%](#)) and be violated for irresponsible conduct ([29%](#))

<u>Revocation Violation(s)</u>		
Violation ₂	Number	Percent
Rule 1: Irresponsible Conduct	799	29%
Rule 1: New Arrest	105	4%
Rule 1: Violation of Law	38	1%
Rule 2: Failure to Notify Parole Officer within 24 Hours of New Arrest	27	1%
Rule 2: Failure to Notify Parole Officer of Change of Home or Work	165	6%
Rule 2: Whereabouts Unknown	228	8%
Rule 3: Failure to Find and Maintain Legitimate Employment	85	3%

Rule 4: Association with Persons with Criminal Record/Known to be in Violation of the Law	116	4%
Rule 5: Leaving the State in Excess of 24 Hours without Parole Officer Permission	8	0%
Rule 6: Failure to Pay Supervision Fee	132	5%
Rule 7: Acting as an Informant or Special Agent without Permission	1	0%
Rule 8: Special Conditions	1085	39%
TOTAL	2789	100%

2 Rules 1 and 2 carry three violations each

IV. Supervision Caseload on 12/31/2008

At the end of 2008, there were 3,185 commitments under the supervision of the Massachusetts Parole Board. Of these cases:

- ✦ 2,464 (77%) were being supervised in either one of parole's eight regional offices or Warrant & Apprehension Unit
- ✦ 356 (11%) were under the supervision of the Interstate Compact
- ✦ 365 (12%) were incarcerated at either a state or county correctional facility (either awaiting the scheduling of, or result of, a final revocation hearing)
- ✦ 605 (19%) of these cases had warrants for permanent custody issued against them. Of these 605 warrants, 451 (75%) were in custody and 154 (25%) 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 Springfield regional office with [414](#) parolees and the Quincy office with [386](#) were supervising the largest caseloads on 12/31/2008. The number of parolees in each region/location at year end is depicted below.

<u>Year End Caseload by Location</u>		
<u>Region/Location</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Region 1 Quincy	386	12%
Region 2 Mattapan	261	8%
Region 4 Worcester	307	10%
Region 5 Springfield	414	13%
Region 6 Lawrence	374	12%
Region 7 Brockton	230	7%
Region 8 New Bedford	242	7%
Region 9 Framingham	185	6%
Warrant & Apprehension Unit	65	2%
Interstate Compact: Out of State	123	4%
Interstate Compact: Out of State Warrant Custody	36	1%
Interstate Compact: ICE Custody	59	2%
Interstate Compact: MA Violators	42	1%
Interstate Compact: Deported Custody	96	3%
State Correctional Facilities	216	7%
County Correctional Facilities	149	5%
TOTAL	3185	100%

GENDER AND RACE

The following table shows that, at the end of 2008, males accounted for [92%](#) of the parolee population, while females made up the other [8%](#). In regards to race, [53%](#) of parolees were White, [24%](#) were Black and [20%](#) were Hispanic.

<u>Year End Caseload by Gender and Race</u>		
<u>Gender</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Male	2928	92%
Female	257	8%
TOTAL	3185	100%
<u>Race</u>		
White	1670	53%
Hispanic	639	20%
Black	769	24%

Asian or Pacific Islander	43	1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	8	0%
Unknown	56	2%
TOTAL	3185	100%

AGE

At the end of 2008, 21% of parolees were between the ages of 41 to 50, 18% between the ages of 51 and older and another 17% between the ages of 26 to 30. 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	47	2%
21 to 25	458	14%
26 to 30	551	17%
31 to 35	483	15%
36 to 40	427	13%
41 to 50	662	21%
51 and Older	557	18%
TOTAL	3185	100%

COMMITMENT TYPE

The following table provides a breakdown of the commitment type parolees were serving on the last day of 2008.

<u>Year End Caseload by Commitment Type</u>		
<u>Commitment Type</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
State	1352	43%
Reformatory	98	3%
County	1464	46%
Out of State	260	8%
Lifetime Parole	11	0%
TOTAL	3185	100%

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The employment status of the parolee population at the end of 2008 appears below.

<u>Year End Caseload by Employment Status</u>		
<u>Employment Status</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Full Time	1001	31%
Part Time	183	6%
School/Training	19	1%
Not in Workforce	796	25%
Unemployed	579	18%
No Work Plan Entered by PO	607	19%
TOTAL	3185	100%

PAROLE OFFICER CASELOADS

The average parole officer caseload at the end of 2008 was 49. This figure is based on the total parolee caseload of 2,399 being supervised on last day of 2008 by forty-nine 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	386	8	48
Region 2 Mattapan	261	5	52
Region 4 Worcester	307	6	51
Region 5 Springfield	414	8	52
Region 6 Lawrence	374	6	62
Region 7 Brockton	230	6	38
Region 8 New Bedford	242	6	40
Region 9 Framingham	185	4	46
TOTAL	2399	49	49

V. 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 12/31/2007 and adding it to the total number of parolees released in 2008. The Parole Board's total annual caseload for 2008 was [7,893](#).

Parole Board Caseload on 12/31/2006	3,209
Total Number of Parolees Released in 2007	4,684
Total Annual Parolee Caseload for 2007	7,893

VI. 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 2008 there were a total of [3,165](#) Graduated Sanctions, of which there were [1,102](#) parolees with multiple Graduated Sanctions.
- ✦ The risk distribution of these Graduated Sanctions were:
 - Low: [545 \(17%\)](#)
 - Medium: [1,757 \(56%\)](#)
 - High: [863 \(27%\)](#)

✦ Risk distribution by Field Office:

<u>Regional Office</u>	Low	Medium	High
Region 1 Quincy	97	226	82
Region 2 Mattapan	31	100	68
Region 4 Worcester	60	152	74
Region 5 Springfield	70	299	183
Region 6 Lawrence	71	209	61
Region 7 Brockton	48	273	195
Region 8 New Bedford	121	374	174
Region 9 Framingham	47	124	26
TOTAL	545	1757	863

✦ Of the total 3,165 Graduated Sanctions, [1,038 \(33%\)](#) were drug related:

<u>Drug Test Type</u>	Count	Percent
Cocaine	301	29%
Opiates	279	27%
THC	184	18%
Test Cup	24	2%
Benzodiazepines	15	2%
Amphetamine	4	0%
OCC Test	14	1%
Alcohol	175	17%

<u>Drug Test Type</u>	Count	Percent
Other	42	4%
TOTAL	1038	100%

🚩 Graduated Sanctions by Field Office:

<u>Regional Office</u>	Sanctions	Percent	Drug Related
Region 1 Quincy	405	13%	109
Region 2 Mattapan	199	6%	42
Region 4 Worcester	286	9%	102
Region 5 Springfield	552	18%	201
Region 6 Lawrence	341	11%	173
Region 7 Brockton	516	16%	164
Region 8 New Bedford	669	21%	203
Region 9 Framingham	197	6%	44
TOTAL	3165	100%	1038

- ✦ There were a total of **4,768** violations reported in 2008 (*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	13	0%
High- New arrests or convictions for some misdemeanor property crimes	34	1%
High- New arrests or convictions for misdemeanor person crimes	22	0%
High- New arrests or convictions for felony crimes	69	2%
High- Restraining order violation	1	0%
High- Absconding/escape from custody	31	1%
High- Resisting parole arrest	5	0%
High- Failure to comply with imposed sanction	72	2%
High- Failure to report to initial interview after release (without acceptable excuse)	6	0%
High- Failure to inform PO of arrest(s)	13	0%
High- Associating with persons engaged in criminal activity	49	1%
High- Possession or use of a dangerous or deadly weapon	13	0%
High- Possessing drug paraphernalia suggestive of manufacturing drugs	17	0%
High- Failure to complete or participate in batterer's counseling or comply with treatment	20	0%
High- Prohibited contact with victim, victim's family or witness(es)	11	0%
High- Failure to report to Regional Office as instructed by PO/PS	53	1%
High- Multiple positive drug tests/drug/alcohol use- critical level	181	4%
High- Acting as an informant or special agent without permission	1	0%

<u>Violation</u>	Count	Percent
High- Irresponsible conduct	299	6%
Medium- Defaulting court	6	0%
Medium- New arrests or convictions for misdemeanor nonperson crimes	66	1%
Medium- Failure to report as instructed by Parole Supervisor or Parole Officer	55	1%
Medium- Failure to be available for supervision or consistently fails to follow the directive related to conditions	67	2%
Medium- Failure to inform PO of change of home or work within 24 hours, but not absconding	39	1%
Medium- Associating with persons with criminal records	133	3%
Medium- Leaving the state for more than 24 hours before 6 months of successful parole supervision	3	0%
Medium- Leaving the state for more than 24 hours without permission and a travel permit	7	0%
Medium- Failure to participate in or complete any program that is a special condition	321	7%
Medium- Failure to be tested for drugs as instructed	115	3%
Medium- Failure to take prescribed drugs	8	0%
Medium- Multiple positive drug tests/drug/alcohol use	183	4%
Medium- Irresponsible conduct	252	5%
Low- Defaulting court	4	0%
Low- Failure to notify PO of stop/contact with law enforcement officer	35	1%
Low- Harassment or inappropriate language directed to parole staff	2	0%
Low- Lying to PO	63	1%
Low- Failure to pay supervision fee	1020	21%
Low- Failure to make support payments	26	1%

<u>Violation</u>	Count	Percent
Low- Failure to inform PO of change of home or work within 24 hours, but not absconding	76	2%
Low- Failure to find and maintain legitimate employment	399	8%
Low- Possession of drug paraphernalia suggestive of personal use	20	0%
Low- Failure to comply with curfew	95	2%
Low- Failure to submit to breathalyzer	2	0%
Low- Positive drug test/drug/alcohol use	649	14%
Low- Irresponsible conduct	212	5%
TOTAL	4768	100%

- ✚ In total, there were 4,147 actions taken against parolees in 2008 (*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 2,002 (48%) of these actions were taken by a parole supervisor, 1,971 (48%) were taken by a parole officer and 174 (4%) by a parole board member.

ACTIONS TAKEN BY PAROLE OFFICER		
<u>Action</u>	Count	Percent
Attend employment counselor/employment services	46	2%
Attend other evaluation or counseling	47	2%
Attend OCC level II	7	1%
Attend OCC level III (without ELMO)	68	3%
Warning ticket	1364	68%
Increase urine testing	116	6%

<u>Action</u>	Count	Percent
Increase visits/contacts for up to 30 days	98	5%
Curfew up to 14 days	80	4%
Assessment by substance abuse coordinator	63	3%
Attend AA/NA	59	3%
Attend outpatient drug treatment	54	3%
TOTAL	2002	100%

ACTIONS TAKEN BY PAROLE SUPERVISOR		
<u>Action</u>	Count	Percent
Attend employment counselor/employment services	59	3%
Attend other evaluation or counseling	18	1%
Attend OCC level II	1	0%
Attend OCC level III (without ELMO)	15	1%
Supervisor's conference (formal case conference with PO, PS & parolee)	571	29%
Increase level of supervision (formal change in level)	4	0%
Electronic monitoring up to 30 days	39	2%
Community service (through OCC)	67	3%
Detain for hearing in custody with treatment recommendation	28	2%
Warning ticket	225	11%
Attend residential treatment	66	3%
Hearing on the street	31	2%
Detain for hearing in custody	633	32%
Curfew up to 30 days	42	2%

<u>Action</u>	Count	Percent
Increase urine testing	56	3%
Increase visits/contacts for up to 30 days	58	3%
Curfew up to 14 days	3	0%
Assessment by Substance Abuse Coordinator	25	1%
Attend AA/NA	9	1%
Attend outpatient drug treatment	21	1%
TOTAL	1971	100%

ACTIONS TAKEN BY PAROLE BOARD MEMBER		
<u>Action</u>	Count	Percent
Attend employment counselor/employment services	3	2%
Attend other evaluation or counseling	1	1%
Attend OCC level II	1	1%
Attend OCC level III (without ELMO)	1	1%
Supervisor's conference (formal case conference w/ PO, PS & parolee)	21	12%
Increase level of supervision (formal change in level)	2	1%
Electronic monitoring up to 30 days	1	1%
Community service (through OCC)	6	3%
Detain for hearing in custody with treatment recommendation	1	1%
Warning ticket	1	1%
Attend residential treatment	4	2%
Halfway back up to 90 days	2	1%

<u>Action</u>	Count	Percent
Curfew up to 30 days	4	2%
Electronic monitoring more than 30 days	13	7%
Formal warning from the board (90 day duration)	57	33%
Final warning from the board (180 day duration)	26	15%
OCC Level IV	5	3%
Other sanction(s) or intervention(s) by Board	6	3%
Increase urine testing	6	3%
Increase visits/contacts for up to 30 days	7	4%
Assessment by Substance Abuse Coordinator	2	1%
Attend outpatient drug treatment	4	2%
TOTAL	174	100%

VII. 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 2008, parole officers collected [6,188](#) urine, breath and saliva samples on which a total of [30,673](#) 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 13,604 samples (not included in the above data) were collected for the Parole Board by the Office of Community Corrections (7,032 samples) and certain residential treatment programs (6,572 samples).

<u>Region</u>	<u>Number Samples</u>	<u>Number Tests</u>
Region 1 Quincy	300	1386
Region 2 Mattapan	462	2310

Region 4 Worcester	868	4043
Region 5 Springfield	1892	9460
Region 6 Lawrence	425	2125
Region 7 Brockton	539	2691
Region 8 New Bedford	1066	5438
Region 9 Framingham	636	3220
TOTAL	6188	30673

VIII. 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 2008 [49](#) 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 2008</u>
Region 1 Quincy	2
Region 2 Mattapan	1
Region 4 Worcester	12
Region 5 Springfield	9
Region 6 Lawrence	15
Region 7 Brockton	2

Region 8 New Bedford	4
Region 9 Framingham	4
TOTAL	49

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:

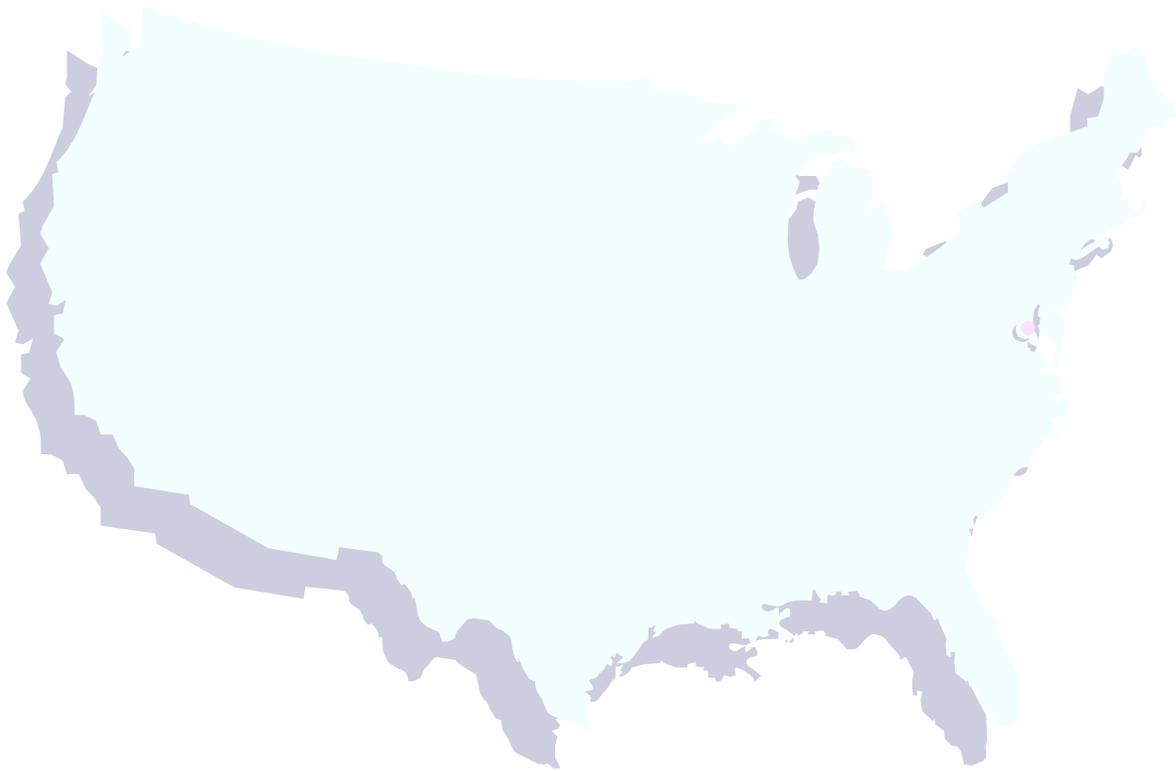
- ✚ a Parole Board vote
- ✚ by a Parole Supervisor for Graduated Sanctions (up to 2 months)

In 2008 [232](#) 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 2008 with [71](#). The following table will outline the number of parolees activated to ELMO for each regional office.

Location

Parolees Activated on ELMO in 2008

Region 1 Quincy	20
Region 2 Mattapan	8
Region 4 Worcester	26
Region 5 Springfield	44
Region 6 Lawrence	30
Region 7 Brockton	10
Region 8 New Bedford	71
Region 9 Framingham	23
TOTAL	232



SECTION FIVE: INTERSTATE COMPACT

I. 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 2008 there were [356](#) commitments under the supervision of the Interstate Compact. In addition, there were [287](#) commitments released to Interstate Compact supervision and another [228](#) discharged from parole via Interstate Compact during 2008. The following tables and charts will provide a breakdown of the Interstate Compact caseload activity during 2008.

II. Interstate Compact Closes and Releases

CLOSES

During 2008, [228](#) Massachusetts commitments that were supervised in other states had their cases successfully closed. In addition, [129](#) commitments from other states that were supervised in Massachusetts had their cases successfully closed.

RELEASES

In 2008, there were [287](#) 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:

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

Also during 2008 there were [133](#) 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	15
Region 2 Mattapan	8
Region 4 Worcester	15
Region 5 Springfield	14
Region 6 Lawrence	44
Region 7 Brockton	7
Region 8 New Bedford	18
Region 9 Framingham	12
TOTAL	133

III. Interstate Compact Supervision Investigations

In 2008 Massachusetts received [267](#) requests from other states to assume parole supervision of their offender. These requests increased [16%](#) from 2007. The table below indicates which states (and number) these requests came from.

Alabama	2	Missouri	2
Arizona	7	Montana	1
Arkansas	2	Nevada	1
California	2	New Hampshire	98
Colorado	8	New Jersey	12
Connecticut	15	New Mexico	1
Florida	5	New York	36
Georgia	7	North Dakota	1
Hawaii	2	Ohio	6
Illinois	1	Pennsylvania	4
Indiana	1	Puerto Rico	5
Kansas	3	Rhode Island	18
Kentucky	2	Tennessee	1
Louisiana	1	Vermont	10
Maryland	1	West Virginia	2
Michigan	4	Wisconsin	5
Minnesota	1		

Of the above [267](#) requests:

- ✚ [151 \(57%\)](#) were approved by the Massachusetts Parole Board
- ✚ [116 \(43%\)](#) were denied by the Massachusetts Parole Board

In 2008 Massachusetts sent out [121](#) transfer requests to other states, representing a [30%](#) increase over last year's 93 transfer requests sent. 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	1	New Jersey	2
Arizona	1	New York	17
California	5	North Carolina	2
Connecticut	18	Ohio	1
Florida	8	Oregon	1
Georgia	2	Pennsylvania	2
Louisiana	1	Puerto Rico	5
Maine	2	Rhode Island	30

Maryland	1	South Carolina	2
Minnesota	1	Tennessee	1
Mississippi	1	Vermont	1
Nevada	2	Washington	1
New Hampshire	13		

Of the above [121](#) transfer requests sent out by the Massachusetts Parole Board:

- ✚ [76 \(63%\)](#) were approved by other states
- ✚ [45 \(37%\)](#) were denied by other states



SECTION SIX: WARRANTS

I. Breakdown of Warrants Issued in 2008

In 2008, a total of [3,119](#) warrants were issued by the Parole Board. The table below breaks down these warrants by *type*.

<u>Warrant Type</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Percent</u>
(WTC) Warrant for Detainer Purposes (15 Day)	1577	51%
(WTC) Warrant for Detainer Purposes (60 Day) - <i>Compact Warrant</i>	62	2%
(WPC) Warrant for Permanent Custody	1443	46%
(WPC) Warrant for Permanent Custody - <i>Compact Warrant</i>	37	1%
TOTAL	3119	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*.

II. Warrants Issued by Regional Office Location

The chart below will outline the overall total warrants issued in 2008 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	483	16%
Region 2 Mattapan	248	8%
Region 4 Worcester	239	8%
Region 5 Springfield	538	17%
Region 6 Lawrence	461	15%
Region 7 Brockton	416	13%
Region 8 New Bedford	344	11%
Region 9 Framingham	229	7%
Interstate Compact	161	5%
Warrant & Apprehension Unit	0	0%
TOTAL	3119	100%



SECTION SEVEN: WARRANT AND APPREHENSION UNIT

I. 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)²
- ✚ 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 2008, the WAU participated in the arrests of [168](#) parole violators and [62](#) non-parolees. WAU transported [111](#) 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 [363](#) operational arrests and [17](#) guns seized.

WAU Extraditions

The WAU handles the extradition(s) of all Massachusetts parole violators arrested out of state. In 2008, the WAU arranged the extradition of [30](#) parole violators. This involves dealing with the arresting states and ensuring that all legal extradition procedures are being followed.

² 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.



SECTION EIGHT: VICTIM SERVICES

I. Victim Services Overview

The Massachusetts Parole Board established the Victim Service Unit (VSU) to assist crime victims (or their surviving family members), enhance information provided to the Board and ensure victim rights throughout the parole process. Today, Victim Service Coordinators are located in Parole's Central Office and the eight Parole Regional Offices across the Commonwealth. Victim Service Coordinators provide services statewide to all CORI (Criminal Offender Record Information) certified victims, witnesses and family members of violent crimes whose offender becomes parole eligible, including but not limited to victims of homicide, domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, motor vehicle homicide and other violent crimes.

II. VSU Victim Contacts

Victim Service Coordinators provide services and referrals, including information on parole eligibility, the parole decision-making process, parole supervision information, notification of parole hearings (Victim Access Hearings and 2nd Degree Lifer Hearings) and parole release decisions. Victim Service Coordinators also: assist in preparing Victim Impact Statements and/or testimony for the parole hearing; accompany victims and parent/guardian of minor aged victims and family members of homicide victims to parole hearings; request parole conditions that increase the safety and well-being of victims; offer referrals to criminal justice agencies and community-based service providers; respond to crisis intervention; and facilitate information on safety planning, as well as victim compensation.

These services provide victims (or their surviving family members) with a more comprehensive understanding of the parole process and the benefits of community supervision. The agency is constantly striving to improve the services provided to victims (or their surviving family members) in our overall effort to enhance operations, and subsequently improve public safety.

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.

III. New Cases by Month

In 2008 the Victim Service Coordinators opened up [344](#) new cases for processing. Below is an examination of these new cases opened by month. February had the most new cases opened with [52](#), followed by January with [44](#).

<u>Month</u>	<u>New Cases Opened</u>	<u>Percent</u>
January	44	13%
February	52	15%
March	29	8%
April	23	7%
May	25	7%
June	24	7%
July	32	9%
August	33	10%
September	21	6%
October	13	4%
November	12	4%
December	36	10%
TOTAL	344	100%

IV. Number of Victims Served Each Month

A total of [6,343](#) victims (including witnesses and victims' families) were provided services by the VSU in 2008. The chart below breaks down these clients served by month.

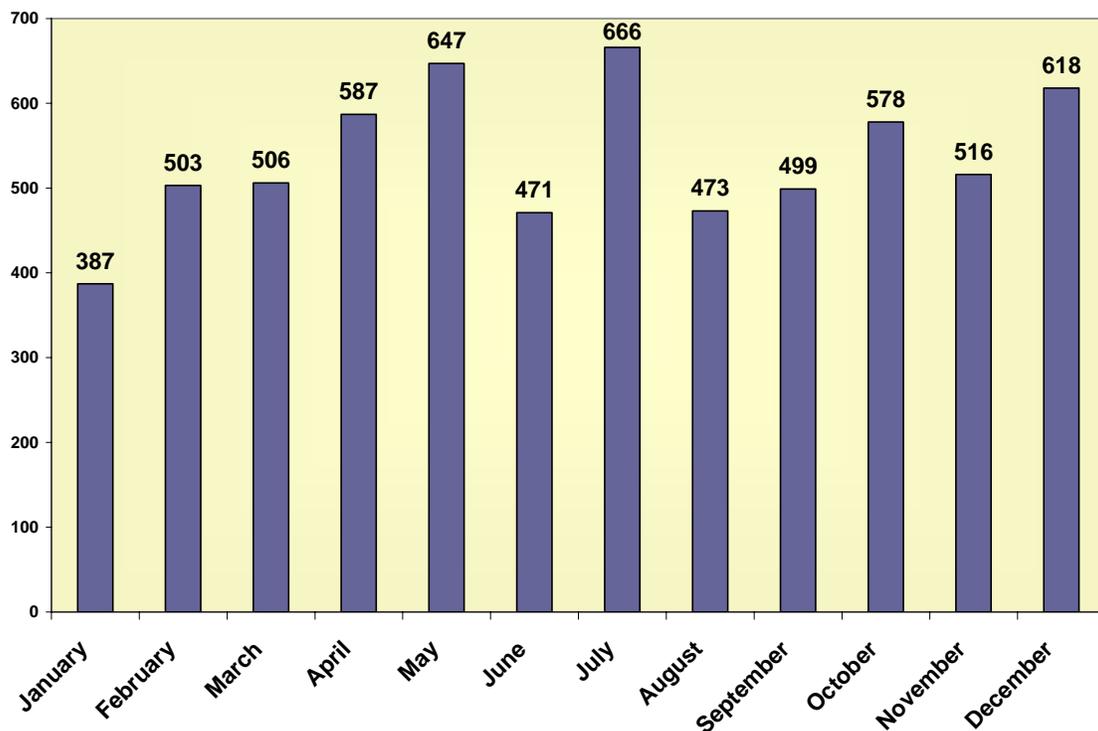


FIGURE 4

V. 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 2008, parole officers made a total of [376](#) referrals to Victim Service Coordinators regionally. The next table

<u>Location</u>	<u>Number of PO Referrals</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Central Office (<i>Compact</i>)	63	17%
Region 1 Quincy	39	10%
Region 2 Mattapan	25	7%
Region 4 Worcester	36	9%
Region 5 Springfield	63	17%
Region 6 Lawrence	52	14%
Region 7 Brockton	49	13%
Region 8 New Bedford	31	8%
Region 9 Framingham	18	5%
TOTAL	376	100%

VI. 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 2008, a total of [17,501](#) victim notifications were sent out by VSU staff.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Number of Notifications Sent</u>
January	1567
February	1516
March	1543
April	1517
May	1470
June	1498
July	1458
August	1255
September	1227
October	1471
November	1387

December	1592
TOTAL	17501

VII. Victim Services at Hearings

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" or "VAH".

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 2008, the VSU provided services to victims (or families) in:

- ✦ 41 Type A Victim Access Hearings
 - 125 attendees
- ✦ 59 Type B Victim Access Hearings
 - 109 attendees
- ✦ 105 County Hearings
 - 118 attendees

In total, the VSU participated in 205³ Victim Access Hearings with a total of 352 victim-related individuals attending these hearings.

Overall, Victim Access Hearings increased 8% in 2008 as compared to the VAH hearings administered in 2007. More specifically, Type "A" Victim Access Hearings increased 41% from 2007.

Also notable is the number of victim-related individuals attending VAH hearings amplified by 19% in 2008 in contrast to 2007.

3 These 205 Victim Access Hearings are counted as part of the overall hearings total referred to in the Institutional Hearings section of this report.



SECTION NINE: REGIONAL REENTRY CENTERS

I. 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

II. RRC Service Numbers

766 clients were served at the Parole Board's Regional Reentry Centers (RRC's) in 2008. These reentry individuals assisted in 2008 increased over 2007 by 16%. The graph below shows that the Quincy RRC served the most clients with 164, followed by Springfield with 145. See below for a complete regional breakdown.

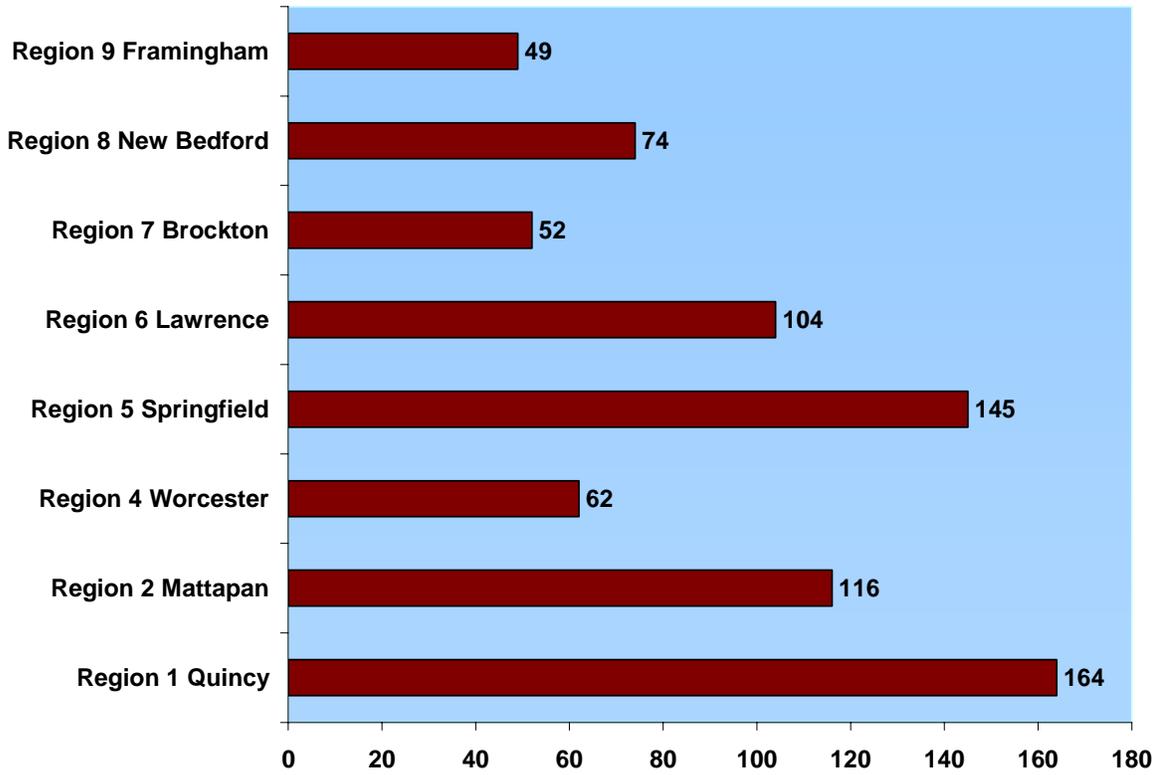
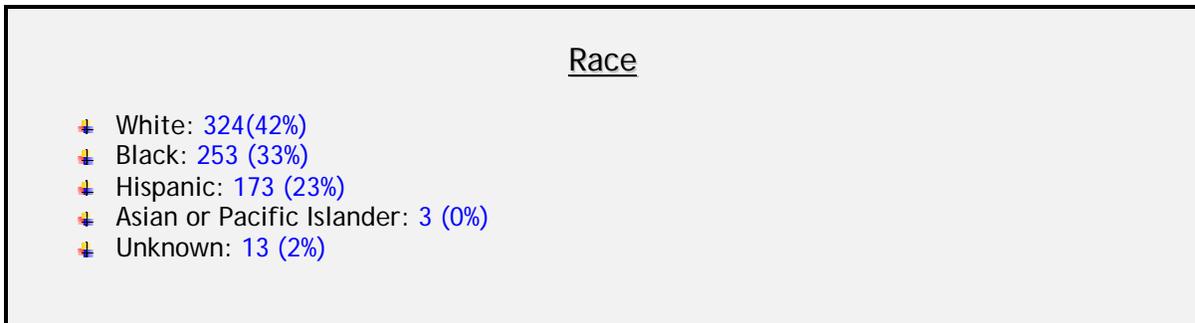
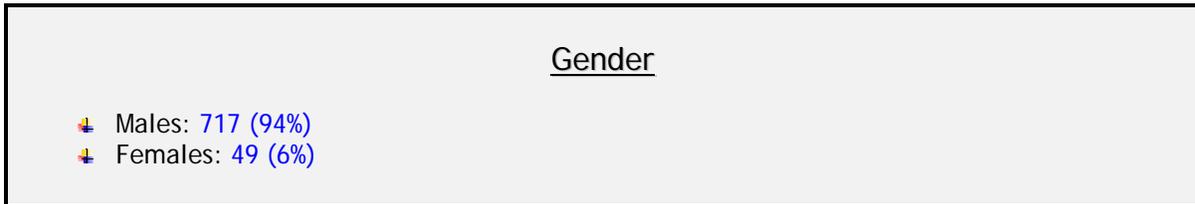


FIGURE 5

III. RRC Demographic/Socioeconomic Factors at Intake



Residence Information (Reported at Time of Intake)

- ✚ Apartment: 330 (43%)
- ✚ House: 232 (30%)
- ✚ Homeless Shelter: 72 (9%)
- ✚ Residential Treatment Center: 21 (3%)
- ✚ Sober House: 31 (4%)
- ✚ Halfway or Recovery House: 19 (3%)
- ✚ Hotel or Motel: 3 (1%)
- ✚ Rooming House/Dormitory: 12 (2%)
- ✚ Trailer or Mobile Home: 2 (0%)
- ✚ Medical Facility: 2 (0%)
- ✚ Holding Facility/Prison: 1 (0%)
- ✚ Other: 41 (5%)

Program Referrals

323 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

- ✚ 766 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
- ✚ 16 sex offenders were transported to their local police department to ensure registration compliance
- ✚ 424 clients were provided with a Registry of Motor Vehicles Massachusetts identification card through the assistance of RRC staff.
- ✚ Only 4% of the total population that arrived at the RRC's refused to interview with RRC staff
- ✚ 41% of clients returned to the RRC for additional services after intake
- ✚ 145 (19%) clients were on medication at intake
- ✚ 21 (3%) clients had an active restraining order against them at intake



SECTION TEN: PROGRAMS

I. 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

II. THP Service Numbers and Demographic/Socioeconomic Factors

In total, [348](#) individuals were placed into a THP bed in 2008. Please see below for a breakdown of these clients (at intake).

Gender

- ✚ Males: [334 \(96%\)](#)
- ✚ Females: [14 \(4%\)](#)

Age Group

- ✚ 18-25: [74 \(21%\)](#)
- ✚ 26-35: [134 \(39%\)](#)
- ✚ 36-45: [98 \(28%\)](#)
- ✚ 46-55: [39 \(11%\)](#)
- ✚ 56 (and older): [3 \(1%\)](#)

Race

- ✚ White: 204 (59%)
- ✚ Black: 59 (17%)
- ✚ Hispanic: 73 (21%)
- ✚ Other: 12 (3%)

Marital Status

- ✚ Single: 272 (78%)
- ✚ Married: 14 (4%)
- ✚ Divorced: 39 (11%)
- ✚ Separated: 21 (6%)
- ✚ Widowed: 2 (1%)

Education Level

- ✚ No High School: 13 (4%)
- ✚ Some High School: 94 (27%)
- ✚ High School Diploma/GED: 191 (55%)
- ✚ Some College: 41 (12%)
- ✚ College Diploma: 9 (2%)

Parolee

- ✚ Yes: 326 (94%)
- ✚ No: 22 (6%)

Institution Type

- ✚ State: 133 (38%)
- ✚ County: 209 (60%)
- ✚ Interstate: 6 (2%)

Disability Reported

- ✚ Yes: 53 (15%)
- ✚ No: 295 (85%)

Substance Abuse Issues Reported

- ✚ Yes: 327 (94%)
- ✚ No: 21 (6%)

Mental Health Issues Reported

- ✚ Yes: 137 (39%)
- ✚ No: 211 (61%)

Medical Issues Reported

- ✚ Yes: 124 (36%)
- ✚ No: 224 (64%)

Client Engaged in Prison Programming

- ✚ Yes: 292 (84%)
- ✚ No: 56 (16%)

Category of Offense upon Entering THP

- ✚ Person: 87 (25%)
- ✚ Property: 112 (32%)
- ✚ Sex: 0 (0%)
- ✚ Drug: 108 (31%)
- ✚ Other: 41 (12%)

III. Measuring Program Goals in 2008: Employment, Housing and Recidivism

Employment: 17% of THP clients were employed at intake compared to 48% 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, 2006 and 2007 will be examined here. This is to ensure that all clients have been on the street for at least one year.* Out of the 919 clients who entered THP in 2005, 2006 and 2007 412 (45%) have been re-arrested for a new crime and 176 (19%) have been re-incarcerated for a new crime. These rates do not include the 103 parole clients who had their parole status revoked due to a technical violation of one or more parole conditions.

IV. 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 2008 there were eight full-time Substance Abuse Coordinators (SAC's), from licensed DPH service vendors (SPAN, Spectrum, Spectra/CSO, TEAM Coordinating Agency, 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.

V. SAC Service and Discharge Numbers

- 2,553 clients were seen by a SAC in 2008. Below is a breakdown of demographic and socioeconomic factors captured at *intake*.

Gender

- Male: 2,293 (90%)
- Female: 260 (10%)

Age

- Under 21: 191 (8%)
- 21 to 29: 1,177 (46%)
- 30 to 39: 643 (25%)
- 40 to 49: 409(16%)
- 50+: 133 (5%)

Race

- White: 1,522 (60%)
- Hispanic: 448 (17%)
- African American: 533 (21%)
- Asian: 16 (1%)
- Other/Unknown: 34 (1%)

Marital Status

- Never Married: 1,987(78%)
- Married: 222 (9%)
- Separated: 88 (3%)
- Divorced: 235 (9%)
- Widowed: 21(1%)

Education

- Less than High School: 841 (33%)
- Completed High School: 1,437 (56%)
- More than High School: 275 (11%)

Employment Status at Admission

- Not in Labor Force: 684 (27%)
- Looking for Work: 1,660 (65%)
- Working Part-Time: 46 (2%)
- Working Full-Time: 163 (6%)

Health Insurance

- None: 1,376 (54%)
- Private: 52 (2%)
- HMO: 33 (1%)
- Medicaid: 140 (5%)
- Medicare: 38 (2%)
- Other: 170 (7%)
- Mass Health: 744 (29%)

Primary Substance

Alcohol: 890 (35%)
Heroin: 490 (19%)
Marijuana: 563 (22%)
Cocaine: 213 (8%)
Crack: 114 (4%)
Other Opiates/Synthetics: 90 (4%)
Other Drug: 100 (4%)
None: 93 (4%)

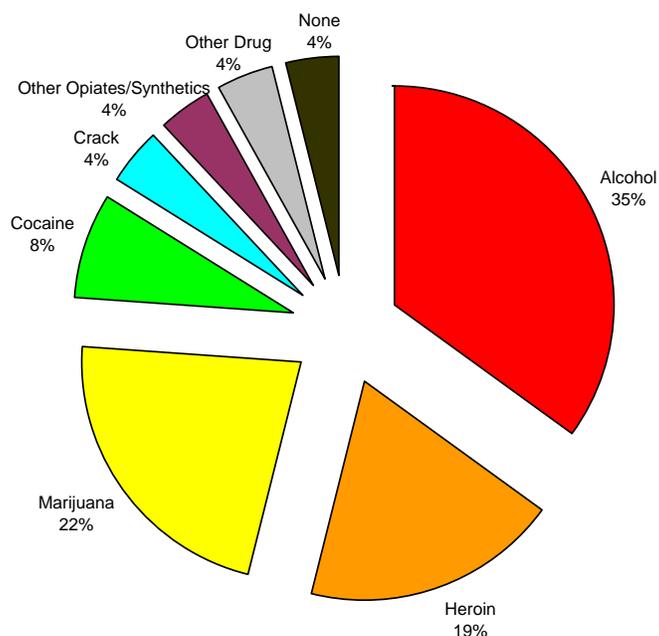


FIGURE 6

- 2,601⁴ clients were discharged by a SAC in 2008. Below is a breakdown of demographic and socioeconomic factors captured at *discharge*.

⁴ There were more SAC clients discharged than intaked in 2008 due to previous year(s) caseload carryover.

Reason for Discharge

✚	Dropout: 54 (2%)
✚	Completed: 2,219 (87%)
✚	Noncompliance/Administrative: 92 (3%)
✚	Relapse: 14 (0%)
✚	Assessment: 21 (1%)
✚	Incarcerated: 183 (7%)
✚	Died: 3 (0%)
✚	Hospitalized: 1 (0%)
✚	Moved: 14 (0%)

Client Had Discharge Plan

✚	Yes: 2,210 (85%)
✚	No: 391 (15%)

Client Referred to Self-Help

✚	Yes: 2,018 (78%)
✚	No: 583 (22%)

Employment Status at Discharge

✚	Not in Labor Force: 533 (20%)
✚	Looking for Work: 235 (9%)
✚	Working Part-Time: 183 (7%)
✚	Working Full-Time: 1,377 (53%)
✚	Unknown: 273 (11%)

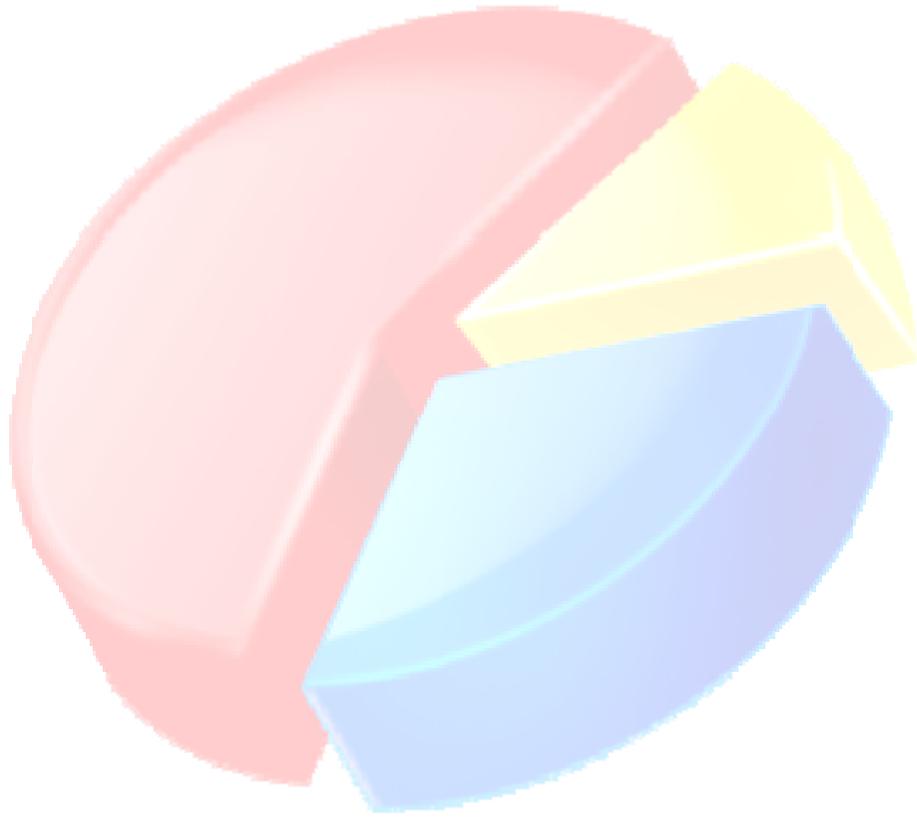
Client Met Overall Program Goals

✚	Not Applicable: 150 (6%)
✚	Achieved: 1,934 (74%)
✚	Partial Achievement: 343 (13%)
✚	Not Achieved: 174 (7%)

VI. SAC Program Conclusion/Trends for 2008

- ✚ **87%** of clients completed services with their Substance Abuse Coordinator- an increase over 2007's figure of 79%
- ✚ **7%** re-incarceration rate- a decrease from 2007's rate of 11%
- ✚ **74%** of clients met the overall program goals set for them by their Substance Abuse Coordinator
- **60%** of clients were working either full or part-time at discharge- a rise from 2007's employment rate of 51%

- High percentage of women accessing substance abuse services ([10%](#) for 2008 SAC population)
- [Alcohol](#) was the highest reported substance of abuse of clients treated by SAC
- The highest reported substance of abuse by Regional Office is listed below:
 - ✦ Region One- Quincy: [Heroin](#)
 - ✦ Region Two- Mattapan: [Marijuana](#)
 - ✦ Region Four- Worcester: [Alcohol](#)
 - ✦ Region Six- Lawrence: [Marijuana](#)
 - ✦ Region Seven- Brockton: [Alcohol](#)
 - ✦ Region Eight- New Bedford: [Alcohol](#)
 - ✦ Region Nine- Framingham: [Alcohol](#)



SECTION ELEVEN: TRENDS 2006 - 2008

I. Hearing Trends

✚ Total Release, Revocation and Rescission Hearings by Year

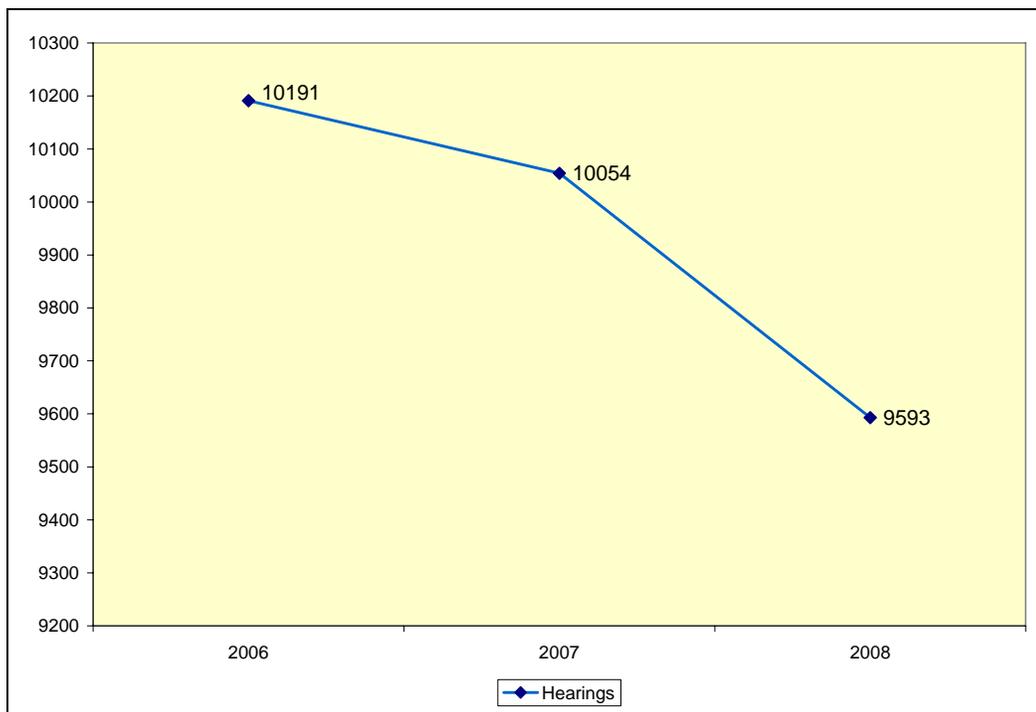


FIGURE 7

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

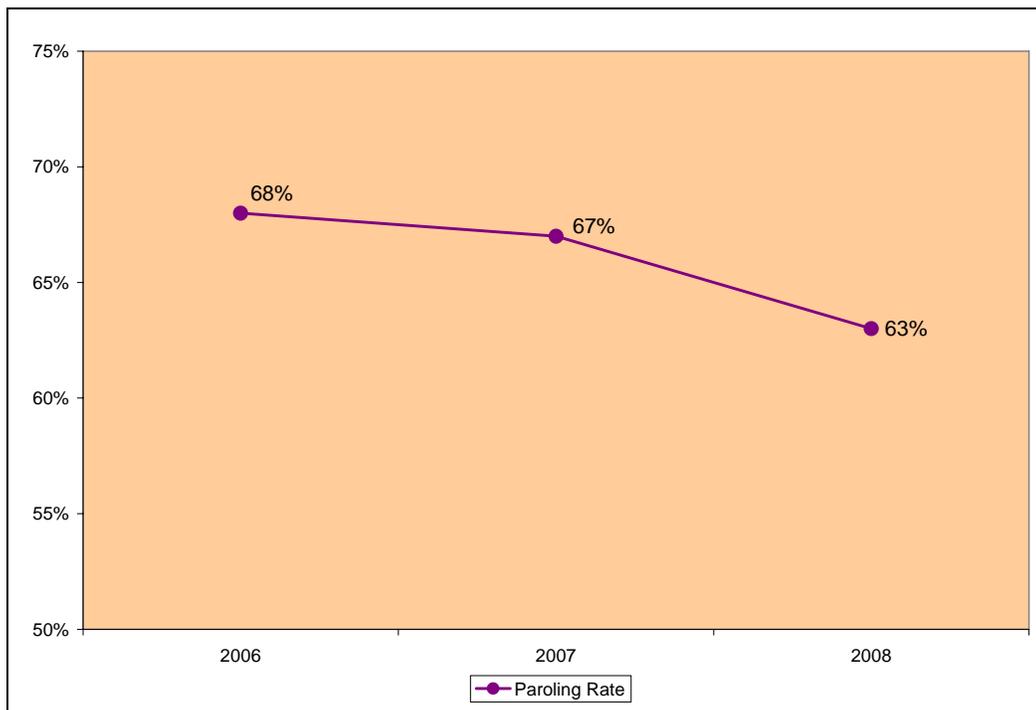


FIGURE 8

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

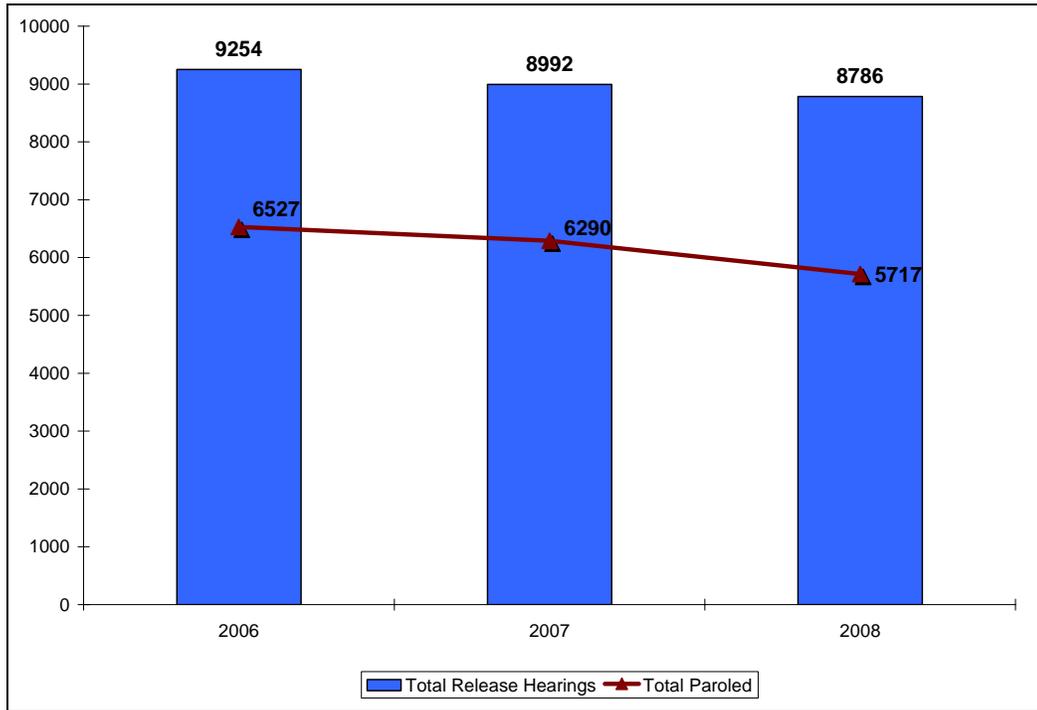


FIGURE 9

✚ Comparison of State and County Paroling Rates for Release Hearings

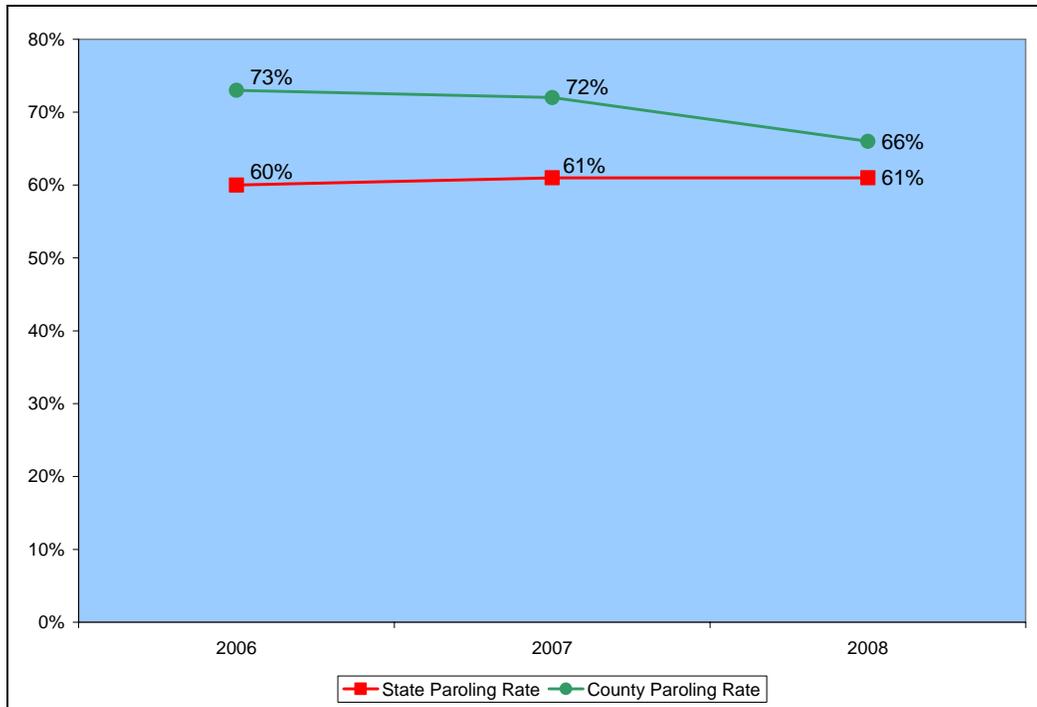


FIGURE 10

Comparison of Initial and Review Lifer Hearing Paroling Rates

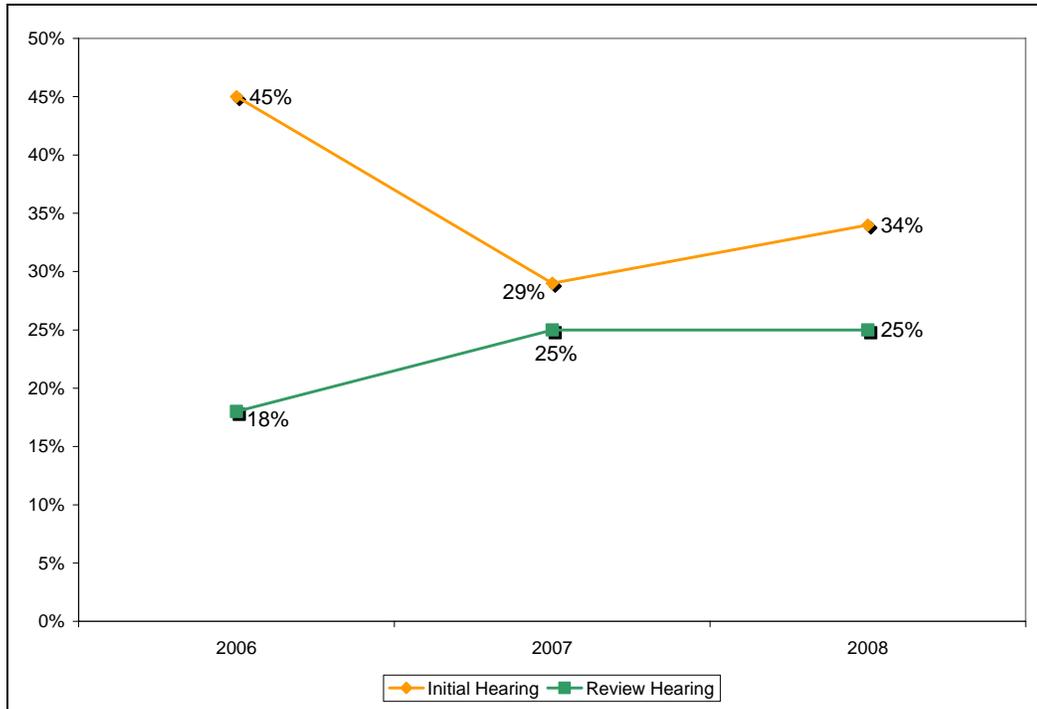


FIGURE 11

II. Office Vote Trend

Number of Parole Board Office Votes

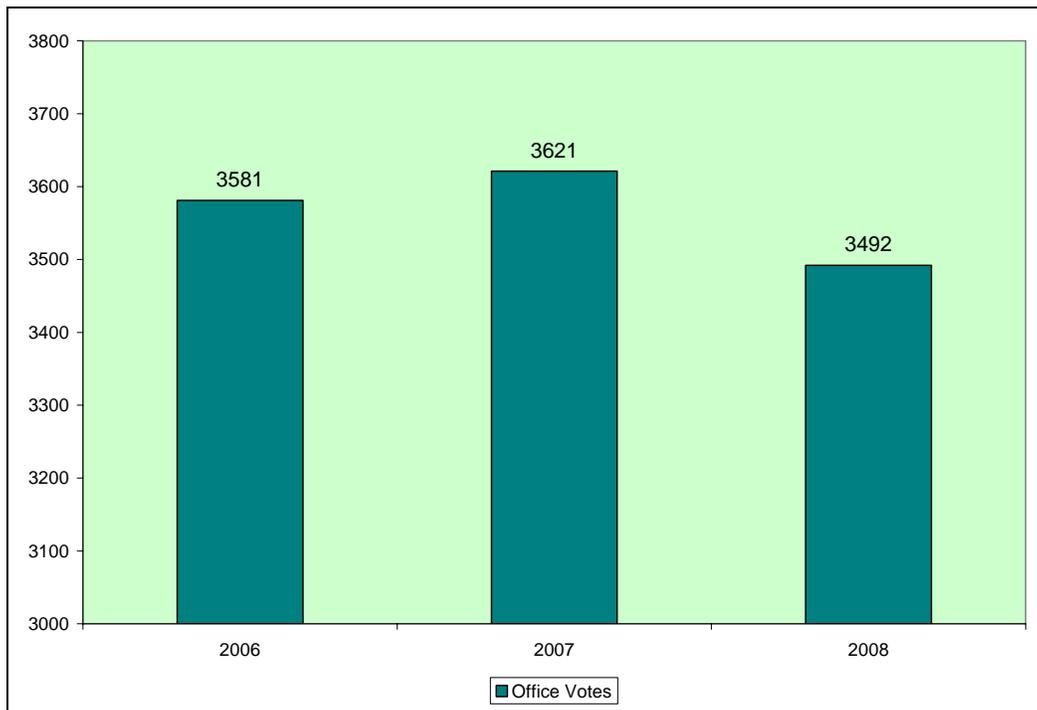


FIGURE 12

III. Executive Clemency Trends

Commutation Petitions Received and Commutation Hearings Held

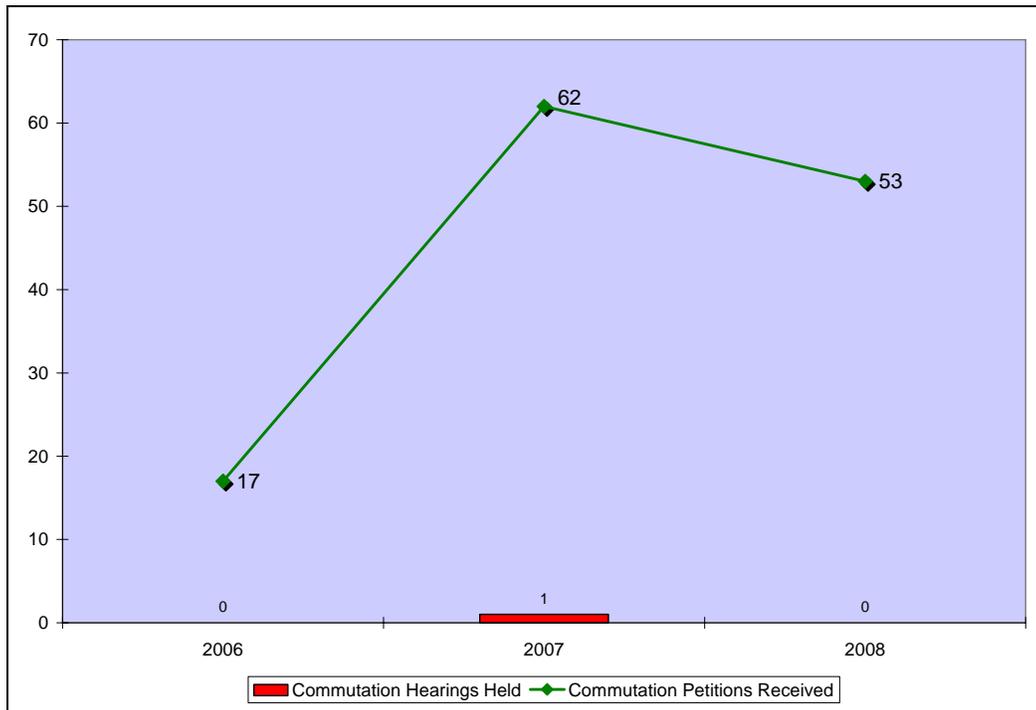


FIGURE 13

Pardon Petitions Received and Pardon Hearings Held

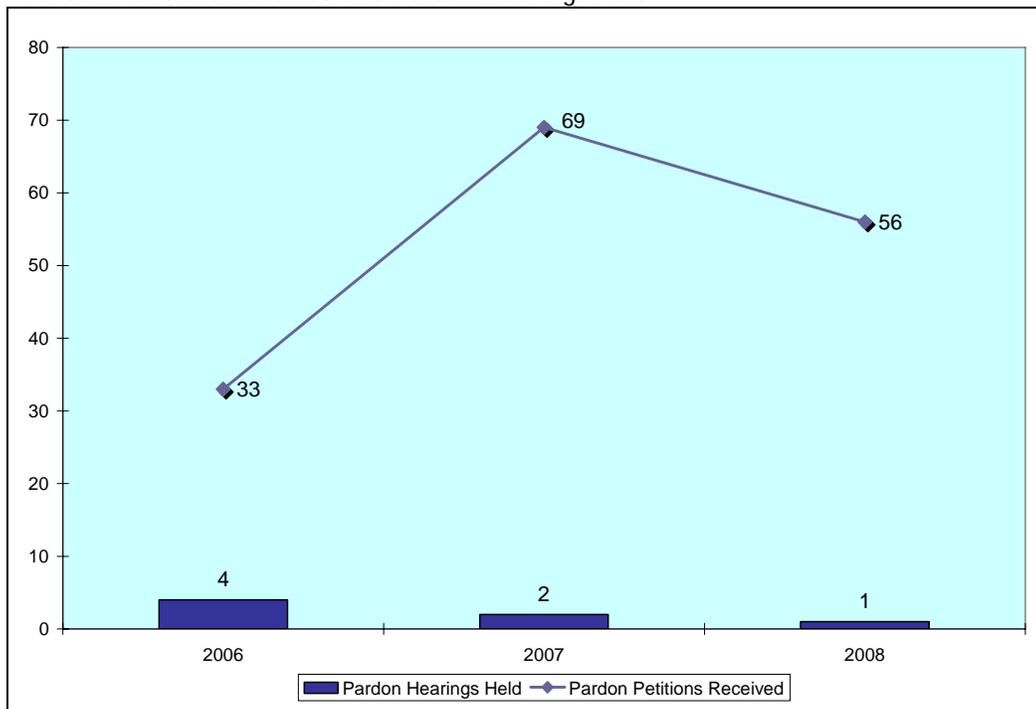


FIGURE 14

IV. Supervision Trends

🚩 Total Annual Parole Caseload

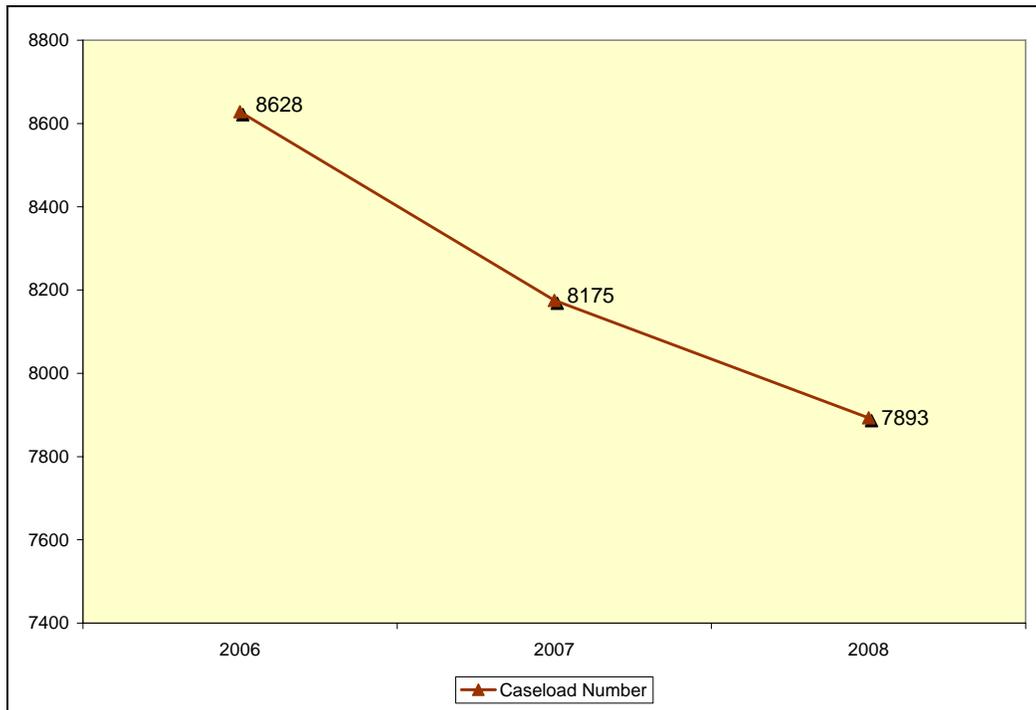


FIGURE 15

🚩 Community Supervision Caseload Activity: Cases Opened and Cases Closed

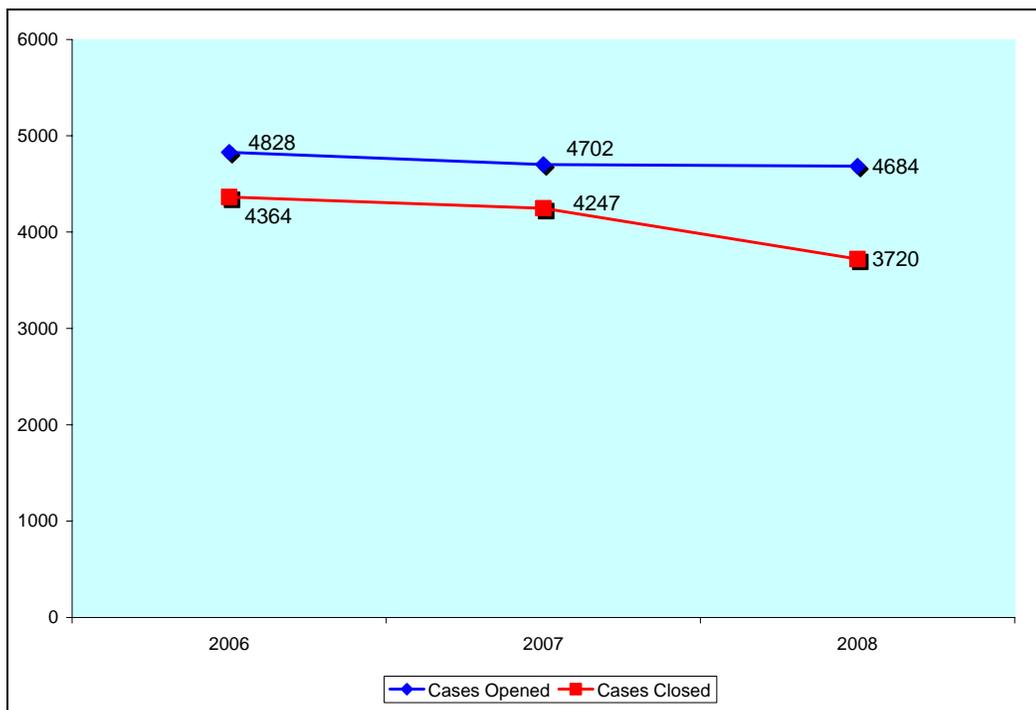


FIGURE 16

Community Supervision Caseload Activity: Revocations

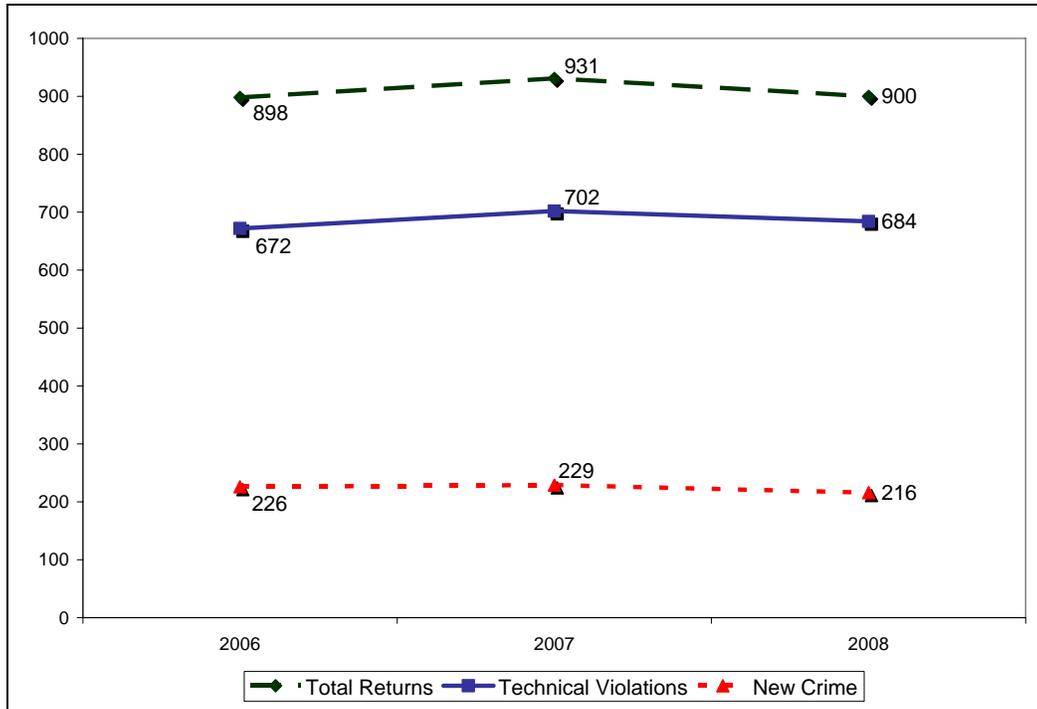


FIGURE 17

V. Interstate Compact Trends

Interstate Compact: Massachusetts Commitments Released to Supervision in Other States

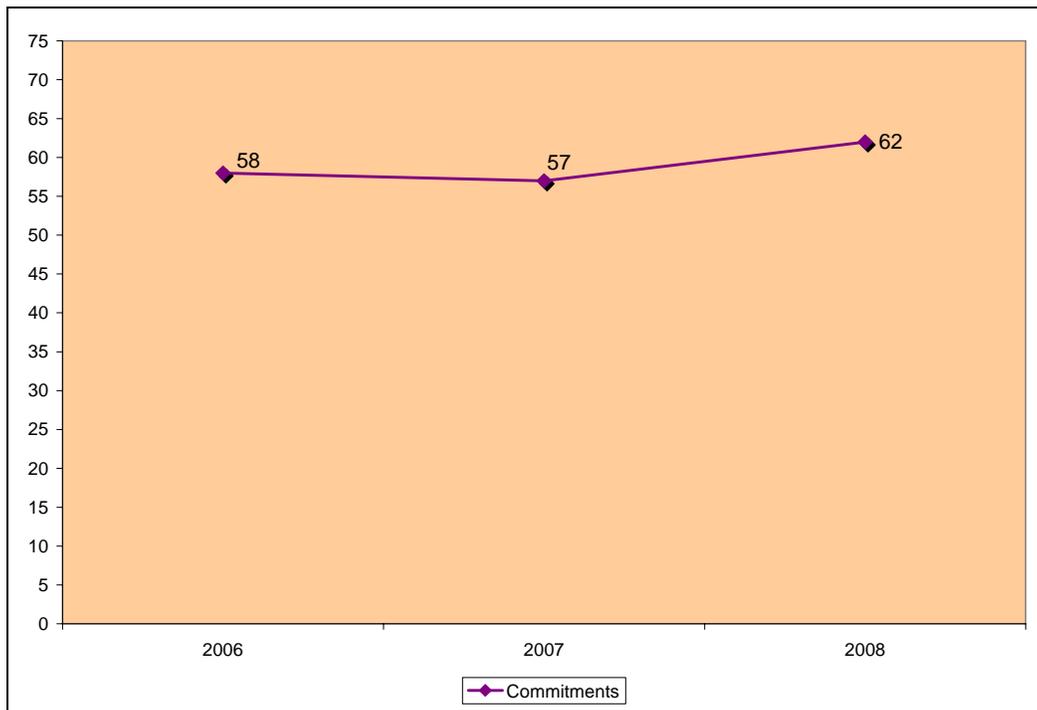


FIGURE 18

Interstate Compact: Out of State Parolees Released to Massachusetts Supervision

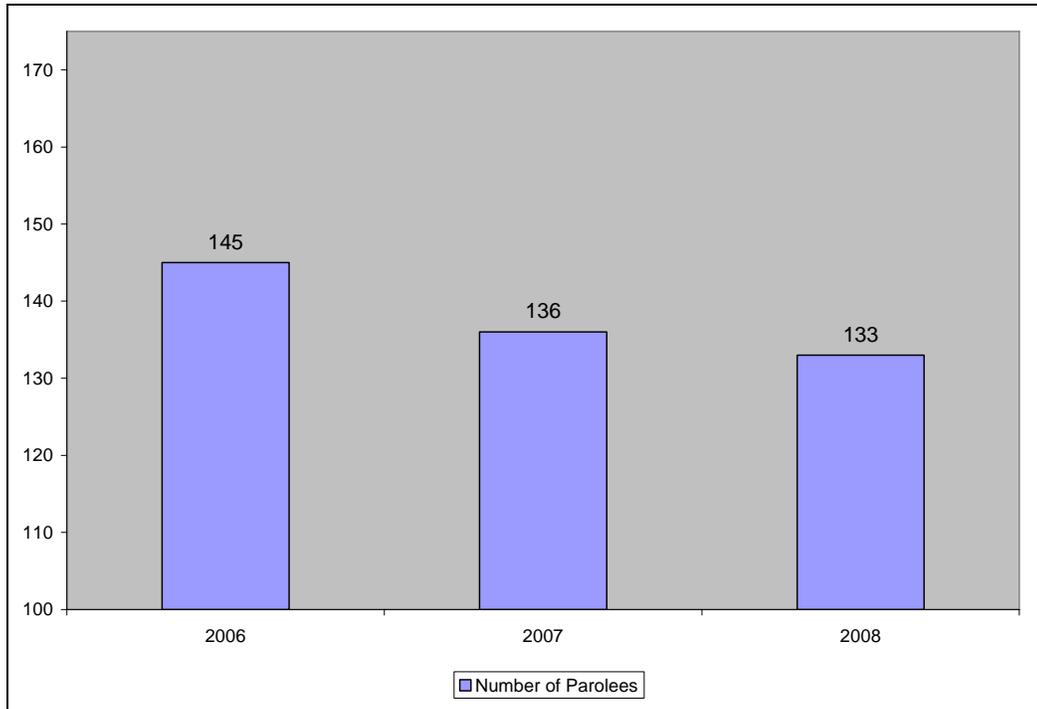


FIGURE 19

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

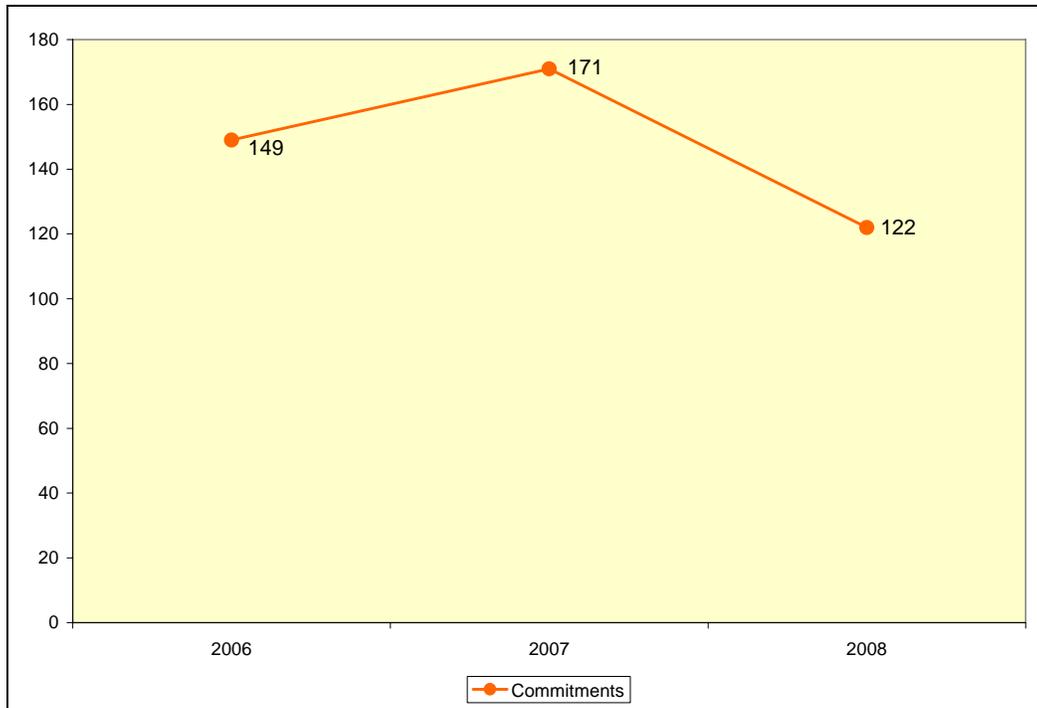


FIGURE 20

VI. Warrants Issued Trend

Overall Warrants Issued by the Parole Board

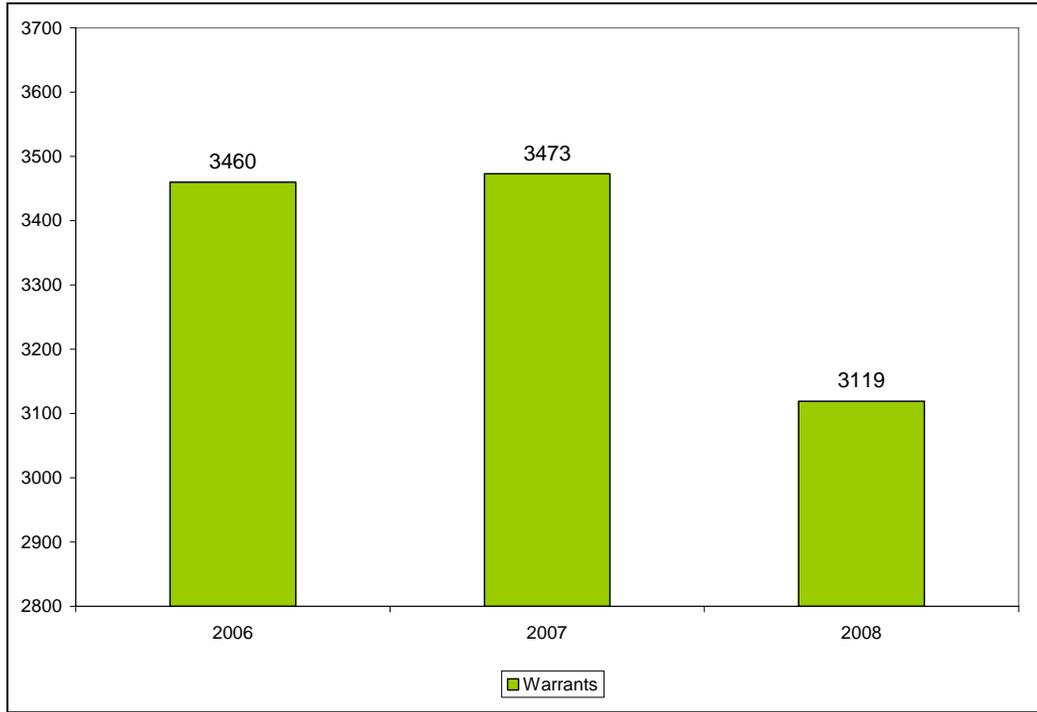


FIGURE 21

VII. Warrant and Apprehension Unit (WAU) Trends

WAU Arrests of Parole Violators

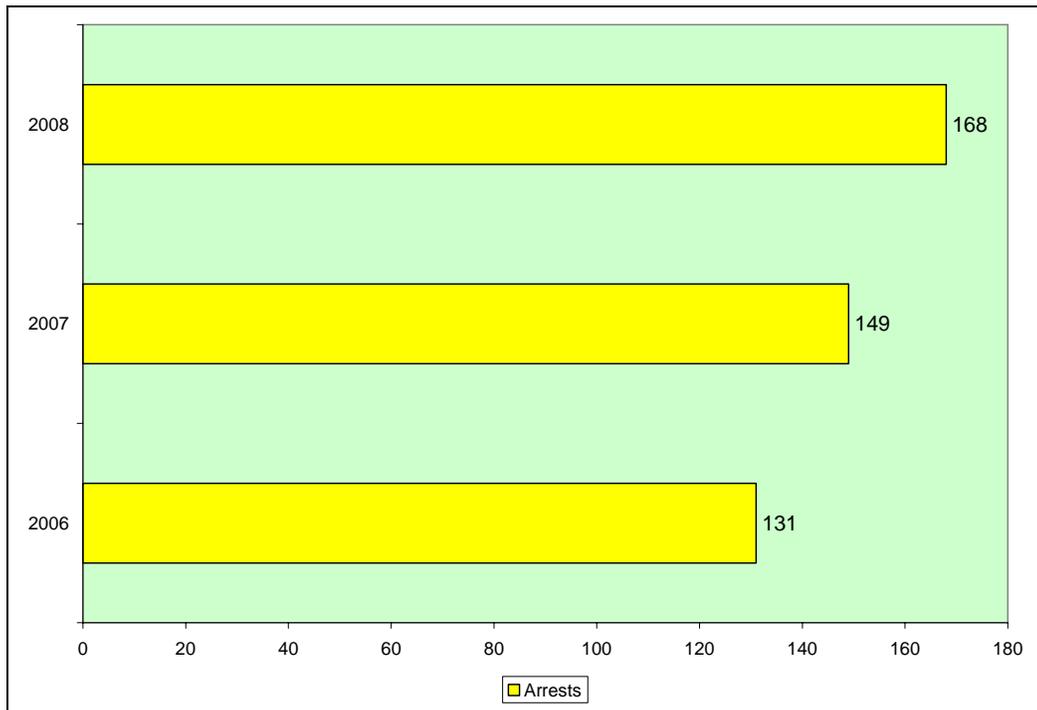


FIGURE 22

WAU Transports of Parole Violators to Higher Custody

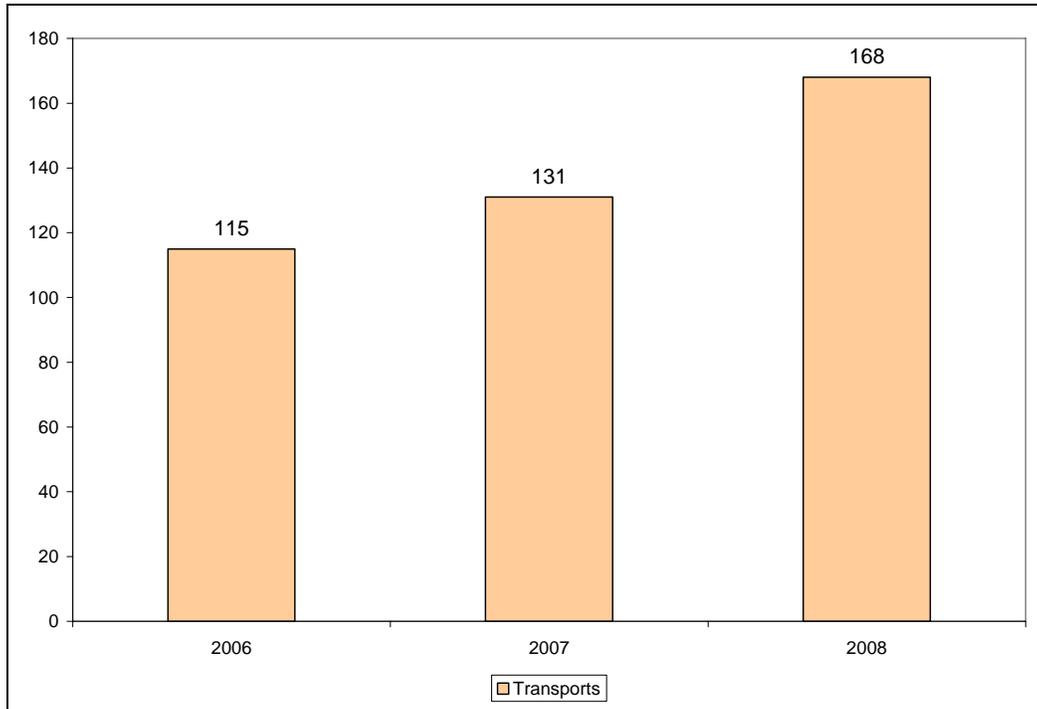


FIGURE 23

VIII. Victim Service Unit (VSU) Trends

Overall Victim Access Hearings Held

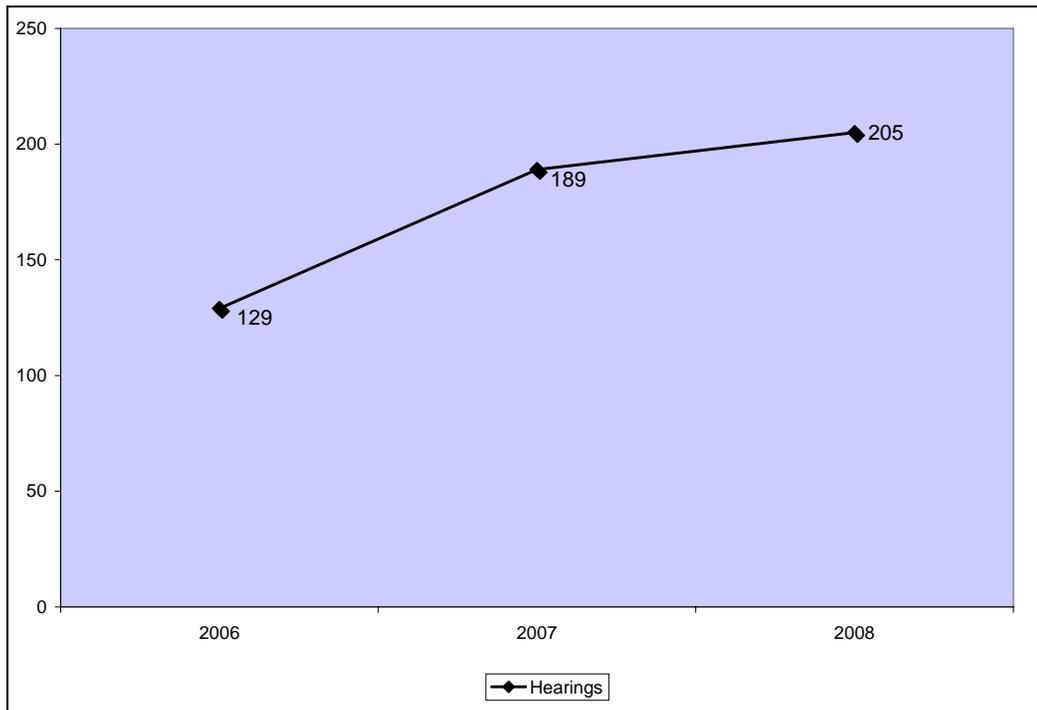


FIGURE 24

Number of Victims Provided Services by the VSU

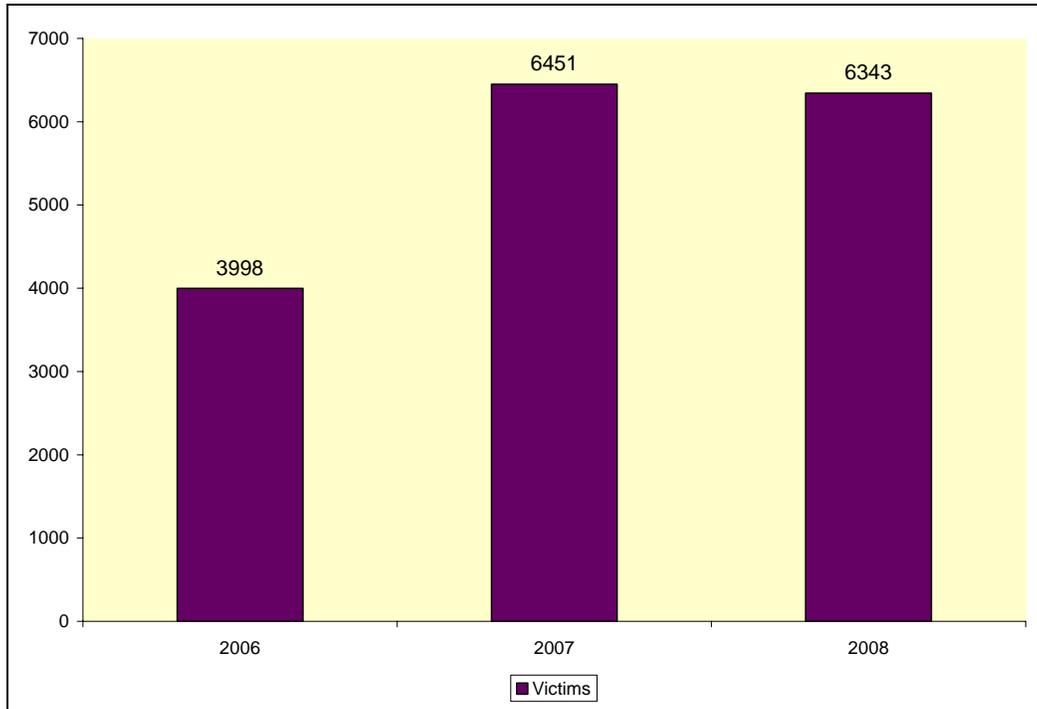


FIGURE 25

VIII. Regional Reentry Center (RRC) Trend

Number of RRC Clients Served

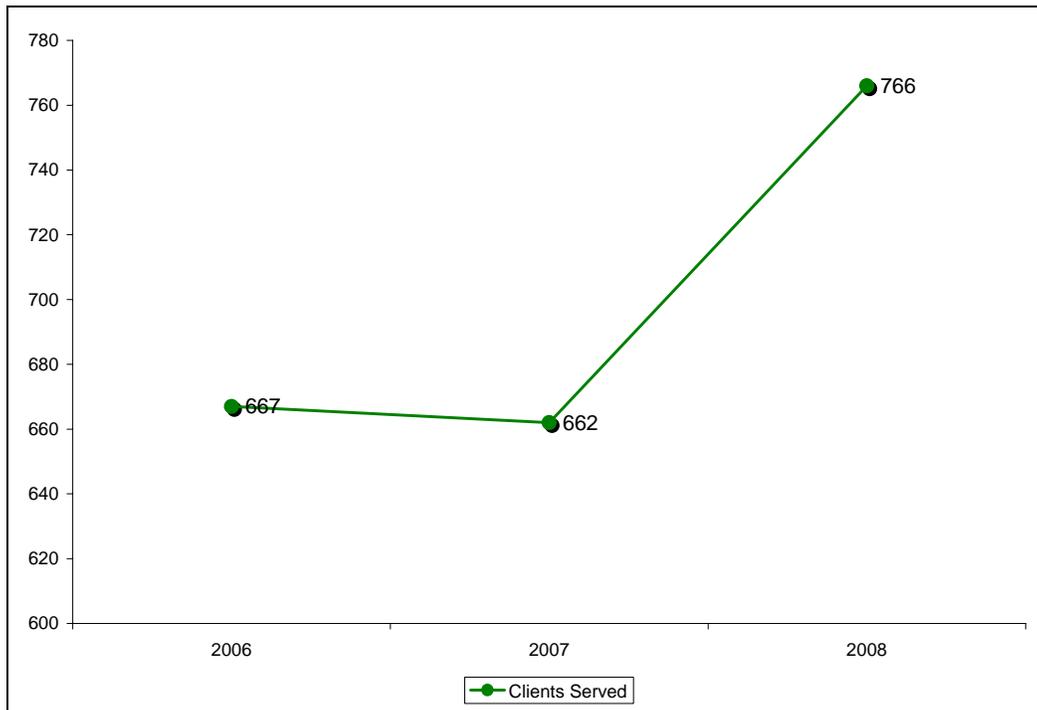


FIGURE 26

X. Transitional Housing Program (THP) Trends

Number of Offenders Admitted to THP Program

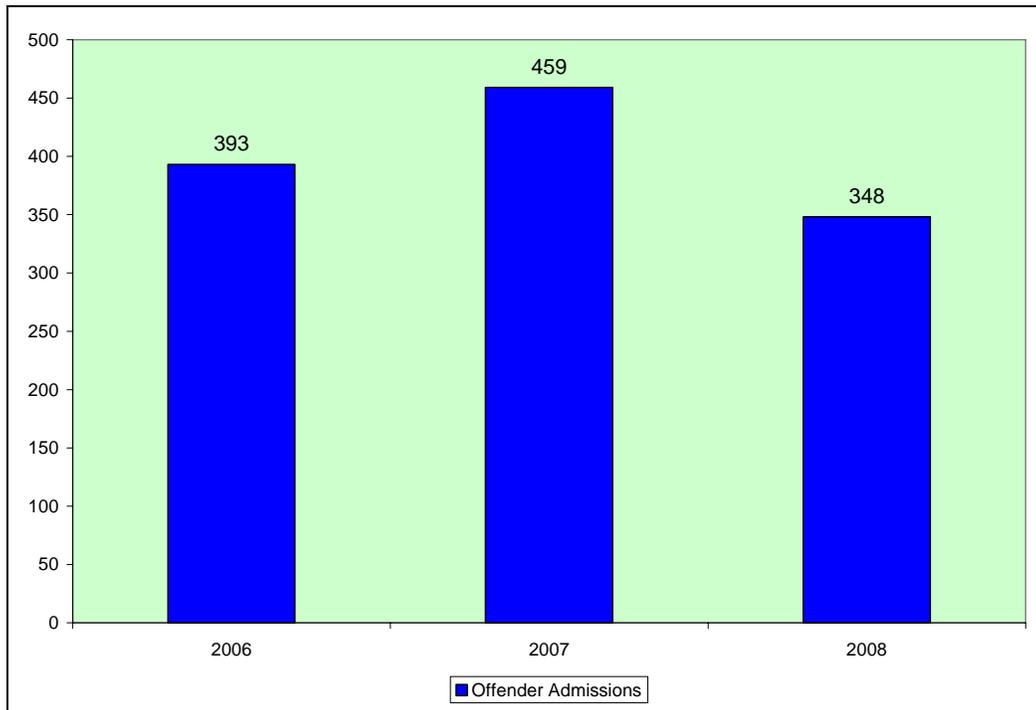


FIGURE 27

Overall Percentage of Offenders Employed at Discharge from Program

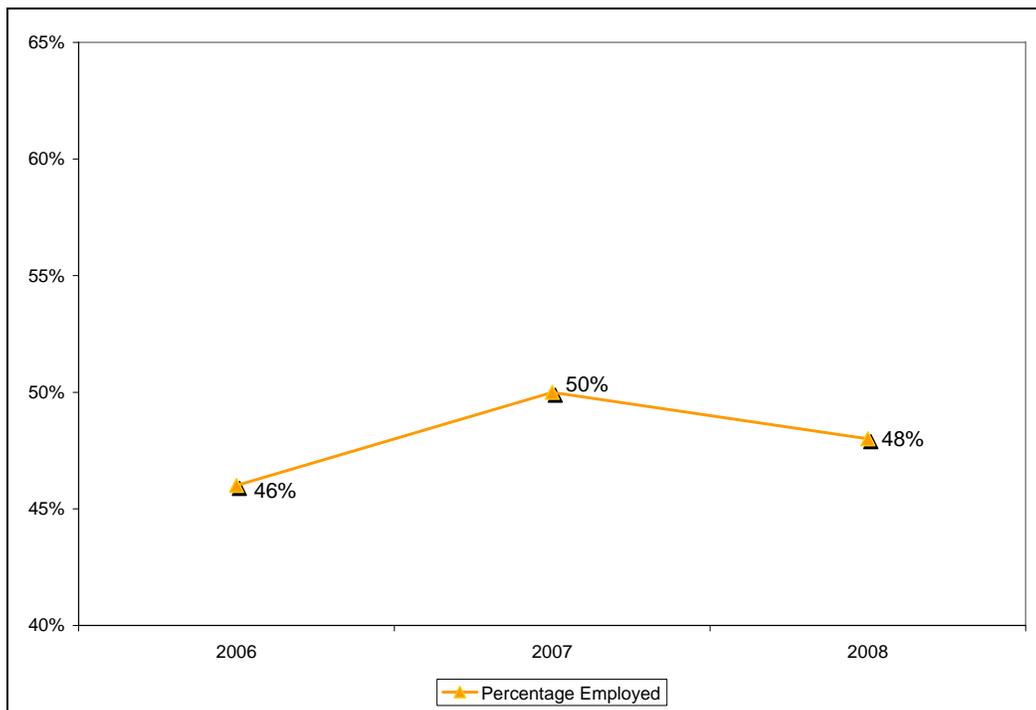


FIGURE 28

XI. Substance Abuse Coordinator (SAC) Program Trend

✚ Number of Clients Served by Substance Abuse Coordinators

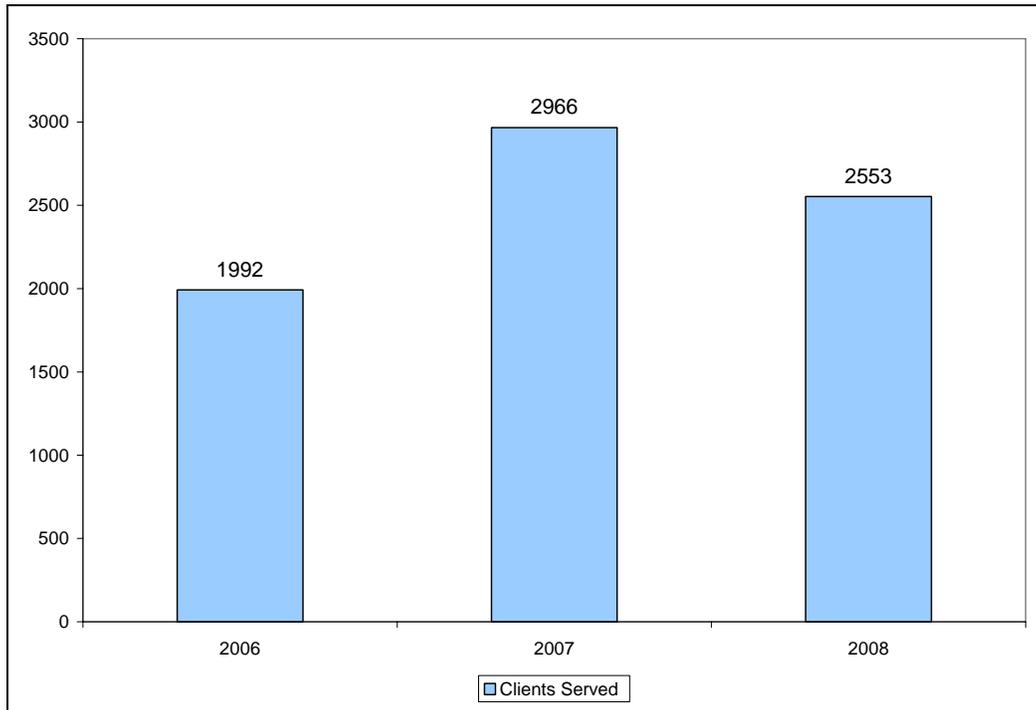


FIGURE 29