

MASSACHUSETTS PAROLE BOARD



2009 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 Chairman 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 and Security. 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.

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.

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.

THE MANY FACES OF PAROLE

TRANSITIONAL SERVICES

The Transitional Services Unit is responsible for preparing all state and county parole release, revocation and rescission cases to be heard by the Massachusetts Parole Board or one of the agency's hearing examiners. Transitional Services staff calculate parole eligibility dates and track all parole-eligible inmates.

Transitional parole officers and their support staff work at all of the major state and county correctional facilities in Massachusetts and compile the necessary data for Board Members or hearing examiners to make an informed, balanced judgment. Along with compiling this data, staff prepare inmates for release by organizing home and work plans, identifying special needs and referring individuals to specialized programs.

FIELD SERVICES

The Field Services Unit comprises eight regional parole offices and is responsible for monitoring and supervising all offenders who have been released on parole by the Massachusetts Parole Board.

Parole officers are responsible for assuring that parolees remain in compliance with the conditions of parole and with any special conditions imposed by the Parole Board. These conditions are designed to structure the parolee's return to the community and to assure the protection of the public. Conditions of parole include maintaining employment and avoiding contact with people known to have criminal records. Special conditions may include mandatory residential or outpatient drug, alcohol, and/or mental health treatment, or avoiding the victim's neighborhood.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The Massachusetts Parole Board Information Technology Services Unit comprises an Information Technology Division and a Research Division. Four staff members work for the Unit: a Director of Information Technology, two systems analysts and a research analyst. The Unit provides information technology services, technical support, and research to the seven Parole Board members and approximately 240 agency employees.

WARRANT AND APPREHENSION UNIT

The Warrant Unit assists the regional parole offices in locating and apprehending parolees who have violated their parole conditions and absconded from supervision. The Unit also arranges for the apprehension of parolees who have fled the Commonwealth, monitors the LEAPS/CJIS database for criminal activity among parole violators, and enters, modifies, and removes warrants for temporary custody from the system.

LEGAL UNIT

Legal conducts all parole related litigation in the state's 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's Placement Services Unit 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

The Massachusetts Parole Board formed a Victim Services Unit in 1987 to provide crime victims with information pertaining to an offender's post-conviction status. The Victim Services Unit assists victims in the process of obtaining CORI (Criminal Offender Record Information) certification and enabling the victim and/or family members to receive information regarding an offender's status.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY UNIT

The power to grant executive clemency, pardons and commutations, is held in Massachusetts by the governor, with the advice and consent of the Massachusetts Governor's Council. Acting as the Advisory Board of Pardons, the Massachusetts Parole Board reviews all petitions for executive clemency submitted to the Governor for consideration and submits a recommendation about each case.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

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 together the 2009 Annual Report and Annual Statistical Report of the Massachusetts Parole Board. This was a particularly challenging year as we faced one of the worst financial crises since the "Great Depression." However, in spite of these challenging times, the staff of the Massachusetts Parole Board was able to maintain an exceptional level of professionalism in striving to improve operations through innovative approaches and a continued commitment to excellence.

The Massachusetts Parole Board's mission statement encompasses some of the critical and complex issues that define our role within the criminal justice system. These include:



- Identifying those parole eligible offenders for whom there is sufficient indication that confinement has served its purposes and setting conditions of parole;
- Providing transitional planning, supervision and assistance to 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 applicable federal, state, county and non-profit 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, 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.

In 2009, the agency made *historic* efforts to take on new initiatives and improve existing programs. The philosophy and organizational priorities in this approach are based on a strategy we have designated as the *S.M.A.R.T. Government Initiatives* plan. This stands for:

- **Strategic Objectives**- making sure all agency initiatives are based on strategic objectives that are evidence-based and measurable;
- **Mission-driven focus**- ensuring that all operations are managed based on measurable outcomes focused on our core responsibility to improve public safety;
- **Accountability**- holding all staff, vendors, partners and clients accountable for their respective responsibilities;
- **Return on Investment**- evaluating the value of initiatives and operations using a business model that assesses cost, sustainability and validated outcomes; and

- **Transparency**- creating an organizational culture and environment within a state agency in which all activities are transparent.

This plan includes 23 separate initiatives which range from developing and enhancing agency performance and outcome measures, to developing and implementing a youth intervention program, to reorganizing and centralizing the agency's archive files. All initiatives were established based on the core principles noted above. Contained next within this report is an update on these initiatives.

While we still have a lot of work to do on nearly all of these objectives, I think it is evident that we made significant progress on the majority of these initiatives. This advancement is a direct result of the tireless efforts of parole staff, our government, private and non-profit partners, and the leadership and support from Secretary Heffernan, Undersecretary McCroom, Lieutenant Governor Murray and Governor Patrick.

It has been my honor to serve as the Chairman in 2009 and I look forward to the agency's continued progress in 2010. While the fiscal situation is still challenging, I am confident that the dedication and commitment of the staff of the Massachusetts Parole Board will guarantee our continued success!



Mark A. Conrad
Chairman
Massachusetts Parole Board

UPDATE ON PAROLE INITIATIVES: 2009

ENHANCED PERFORMANCE & OUTCOME MEASUREMENTS

The agency has made notable strides on this objective in 2009. In late 2008, the agency was awarded technical assistance from the National Institute of Corrections to collaborate with the Georgia Board of Pardons and Parole regarding their outcome measures project. After reviewing their accomplishments and strategy towards assessing performance, the agency took several steps to develop and/or enhance outcome measures.

The first action was to establish an agency working group charged with identifying and defining success and failure. The next step included partnering with Northeastern University (NU) and the University of Massachusetts (UMASS) to provide a validated and transparent model from which we would work. As a result, the agency was able to identify that (in 2008):

- **2,901 (or 78%)** individuals successfully discharged from parole supervision in the community;
- **618 (or 17%)** individuals were revoked and remained incarcerated; and
- **195 (or 5%)** individuals were returned to custody but completed their sentence prior to the completion of the parole violation process.

The agency is currently working with the two universities to better understand the factors that affected these results and subsequently, modify case management strategies to yield the best possible results. These efforts include a parolee survey being designed and conducted by UMASS, a causality study being conducted by UMASS and a female specific study being developed by NU.

In addition, the agency continues to modify and enhance data fields in our case management tracking systems (S.P.I.R.I.T.) to improve our data collection and ability to analyze information.

CASE MANAGEMENT SUPERVISION STRATEGIES

As noted above, information collected from the respective studies are being utilized to modify case management supervision strategies. In the meantime, the agency has drafted (or updated) 16 supervision policies that are being finalized for promulgation. In addition, the agency is coordinating additional case management policies to coincide with the outcome measures project, risk-assessment initiative and ACA accreditation. Lastly, the agency is designing an updated training curriculum for all field officers regarding case management issues. We expect this training to occur in the spring of 2010.

HALF-WAY BACK: SPECTRUM PROGRAM

Over the past year, 22 parolees were diverted to the halfway back program being managed by Spectrum Health Systems. This program has proven to be an effective approach to better address relapse issues parolees face in their reintegration process. The agency is continuing to seek opportunities to secure

additional funding and partners to increase this program and reduce the number of parolees returned to custody for drug or alcohol use (technical violations only). Although the program has limited capacity, these 22 parolees remained in the community while their substance abuse relapse issues were addressed in an evidence-based and cost-effective manner.

REEMPLOYMENT & PLACEMENT STRATEGY

Recognizing that employment is one of the critical components to successful community supervision, the agency continued to develop and implement strategies to assist parolees secure employment and training opportunities in 2009. This included:

NIC Training- the agency successfully secured additional funding in 2009 from the National Institute of Corrections for ex-offender workforce development training. This was the second year the agency secured this competitive grant and provided the training, which occurred on 10/21/09 - 10/23/09. This training provides parole staff and other stakeholders (such as the Department of Correction, Federal Probation and the Hampden County Sheriff's Department), with improved skills and understanding of how to better prepare and coordinate reemployment efforts for ex-offenders.

Step Forward Program- the agency partnered with Community Servings, a non-profit organization in Jamaica Plain which provides meals to terminally ill people in the Boston-metro area, to establish a volunteer and training program for parolees. One of the first programs of its type in the nation, *Step Forward* offers parolees the opportunity to gain valuable skills and experience while providing Community Servings with an additional source of volunteers to help prepare and package the 377,000 meals delivered to clients each year. Each week, up to 10 kitchen interns volunteer and are required to volunteer for a total of 30 hours. After successfully completing the 30 hours, they qualify for vouchers to take courses at Bunker Hill Community College. Some kitchen interns are admitted to Community Servings 12-week job training program, which will lead to full-time employment in the food industry. The first graduate of the program received his certificate on 12/15/09 and we look forward to many successes in the future.

Bunker Hill Community College- as noted above, the agency partnered with Bunker Hill Community College to compliment the efforts of the Step Forward Program. In addition, Bunker Hill will be hosting an Employers breakfast in January (2010) to educate and encourage employers to offer opportunities to parolees.

Reentry/Reemployment Advisory Committee- as a result of the first NIC training in 2008, this committee was created in early 2009 and includes representatives from government agencies, non-profits, private companies and community groups. The group has been working with the Bunker Hill Community College collaboration and will be participating in the January 29th event. Also, the Advisory Board has created a blog that post job opportunities for ex-offenders and networks among employers throughout the state to educate and improve the reemployment and placement efforts.

Placement Training- the agency hosted training for the Department of Labor and Workforce Development's Division of Career Services staff regarding the Criminal System History Board, Parole Board's Victim Services Unit and sex offender management issues. This training emphasized the importance of public safety in job placement.

BOSTON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COLLABORATIVE

This initiative is still active however funding issues have kept it from progressing. The agency will continue to work with the partners in the collaborative to move this effort forward.

HEALTHCARE ACCESS

The agency redesigned data fields to better capture health care information regarding the current parole population. We are developing strategies to work with healthcare organizations and groups to enhance healthcare coverage for parolees. The agency has also continued to work with the Department of Transitional Assistance in securing MassHealth for eligible parolees.

YOUTH INTERVENTION PROGRAM

In April 2009, the agency launched Phase I of the A.B.C. Program (Attitudes, Behaviors & Consequences). This program is designed to provide young people with an opportunity to better understand that the **attitudes** they have and the **behaviors** they witness and engage in can have life long **consequences**. The program consists of an organization (such as a school system or police department) bringing identified youth to a public parole hearing and a group of Parole staff meeting with the group afterwards for a roundtable discussion. In addition, the youth are required to complete an essay regarding the hearing they attended. Nearly 60 youth attended hearings between April and June. The program resumed in November and the agency is currently developing a strategy to add more comprehensive aspects to the program including a tracking system and a mentoring component. This strategy includes partnering with the Rogers Middle School in Hyde Park, the Boston Police Department and the National Youth Development Council.

ACA ACCREDITATION - ADMINISTRATION & FIELD SERVICES

The agency sent three staff members to the American Correctional Association's Accreditation training in 2009 to better assess what steps are required to prepare and apply for accreditation. The agency has designed a strategy which includes updating or creating, policies and procedures in compliance with the ACA standards and which compliments other current efforts in the S.M.A.R.T. Initiatives. It should be noted that ACA has been modifying the parole accreditation standards over the past year therefore the agency has been waiting to submit a formal application until that process is complete.

GRADUATED SANCTIONS REVIEW

A graduated sanctions review committee was created and met on several occasions in 2009. The group submitted a list of recommendations and then migrated into a SPIRIT (the agency's case management database) review committee. As a result, several recommendations have been adopted to improve data fields and case management tracking processes.

REGION 2 RELOCATION & SATELLITE OFFICES

While the Region 2 (formerly Mattapan) field staff continues to be primarily assigned at the Region 1 Quincy office, the agency is continuing to explore opportunities to relocate within the city of Boston. However the agency has been fortunate, and is grateful, to have partnered with Project Right to establish a satellite office in the city. Project Right is a non-profit organization which promotes involvement in neighborhood stabilization and economic development within the community of Greater Grove Hall (Roxbury and North Dorchester). Initially, Project Right signed a 1-year Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the agency in late 2008 to provide a satellite office at their location. This pilot site was well received by both agencies and as a result, a short time ago the MOU was resigned by both organizations for another year and the space availability was expanded.

PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE CALCULATION

In 2009, Parole and Department of Correction (DOC) officials met to discuss the possibility of a unified parole eligibility calculation process. Prior to meeting with the DOC, internal weekly meetings were held to examine the statutes and policies which govern our date calculation. During this process, it became clear that the issues surrounding date calculations involved additional cases other than those impacted by the *Crooker* decision. As a result, in house-training to review the calculation process was conducted for all Transitional Parole Officers and Institutional Parole Officers.

To date, representatives from both agencies have met numerous times to analyze each agencies method of calculation as well as an alternative method presented by Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS). A unified calculation process that will address the complexity of multiple sentences has not been reached as yet. Nonetheless, both agencies remain committed to utilizing a consistent calculation methodology.

RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT

As of this time, the agency is currently utilizing the COMPAS risk assessment tool at MCI Shirley, MCI Concord and Northeastern Correctional Center. Within the next few weeks, this will expand to MCI Gardner and Old Colony Correctional Center and we expect to have all state institutions using COMPAS in 2010.

Use of the Static-99 (sex offender specific tool) is being used at the Massachusetts Treatment Center and will be expanded to county sex offender hearings soon.

In addition, the agency is piloting the use of our risk-proxy tool¹ for utilization for all county release hearings.

¹ A validated tool created by the Crime & Justice Institute in 2006 for the agency's supervision level assessment.

TRAINING

In 2009, the agency established a Training Committee to better address agency training needs. This standing committee is comprised of 15 staff members whose accomplishments include:

- Administering an agency-wide survey to assess training needs;
- Developing and coordinating training sessions including gang awareness, domestic violence, sexual assault & stalking, ethics, workplace violence, information security & CORI, sexual harassment prevention;
- Developing and scheduling upcoming trainings which include CPR, legal updates, case management and an update diversity session; and
- Established a new electronic & paper training records tracking system.

The Committee has continued to work diligently and effectively on training issues throughout the agency which has resulted in a better trained and engaged staff.

VICTIM SERVICES OUTREACH & EDUCATION

To date, two-thirds of the District Attorney's Offices Victim Advocates have received training on the parole process, victim rights and the role of the Parole Board Victim Services Unit. We anticipate completing these trainings in early 2010.

Additionally, the Victim Services Unit has provided training for multiple community service providers, domestic violence task forces and other community-based initiatives. We are actively involved in domestic violence high risk teams across the state.

CORI CERTIFICATION & SPIRIT RECONCILIATION

Internal procedures have been developed and implemented. We are currently reconciling the records of the 'unattached certifications.' We anticipate completing this critical segment before the end of the year and implement ongoing our procedures to ensure that all CORI certifications are captured by SPIRIT.

INTERSTATE COMPACT VICTIM SERVICES COORDINATOR

The Interstate Compact Victim Services Coordinator has taken a lead role within the state on interstate compact victim issues. In fact, the establishment and success of this position has been recognized by the Interstate Compact Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS) national office as a model and best practice for all states. Victims from other states now receive updated and accurate information regarding the transfer, status and updates on parolees being supervised in Massachusetts and those transferring to other states.

On June 5, 2009, the agency hosted *Victim Rights: Beyond the Courthouse*, a victim rights training event in Boston which was partially funded by ICAOS. This event was particularly successful in that Pat Tuthill, the national victim representative from ICAOS, attended to speak and support our efforts. In addition, this event was attended by many partner agencies including: the Department of Correction, District Attorney's Office;

Sex Offender Registry Board; Department of Youth Services; Criminal History Systems Board; several sheriff's departments; and community based victim services groups.

Based on the success and feedback from attendees, the agency intends to make this an annual event and looks forward to hosting the training again in June 2010.

SPIRIT II

This initiative is being addressed through the EOPSS IT Consolidation process².

SUPERVISION FEE ACCOUNTABILITY

The agency developed and implemented several improvements to the supervision fee collection process in 2009. These efforts results in a more effective system that enhances compliance with comptroller standards and is more efficient and accurate for accounting purposes and officer use. The agency retains the first \$600,000 in supervision fees collected and the remainder goes to the general fund. In spite of the economic situation, in FY09, retained revenue collection totals (\$932,943) was the highest ever since these fees were enacted by the Legislature in 2003 (FY04). This is a direct result of outstanding efforts by our Field Parole Officers as well as IT and fiscal staff in improving the process and being diligent in their collection efforts. It should also be noted the funding that was in excess of the cap (\$332,943) was deposited into the Commonwealth's general fund at a time when revenues are essential.

ARCHIVED RECORDS CONSOLIDATION

By June 30, 2009, all agency archive records, which consists of nearly 8,000 legal boxes, were centralized and are now stored at the National Guard's Speen Street Natick warehouse³. This effort was a great example of agency collaboration between the National Guard and Parole Board which resulted in a significantly improved records storage and retrieval system for the agency. While the packing, transportation and organization of the records did have a cost, the storage site is being provided by the National Guard with no usage fee. The agency is now better prepared and able to respond to records requests and litigation in a timely, comprehensive and informative manner.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION & DIVERSITY PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

In 2009, the agency updated our Affirmative Action (AA) and Diversity plans to enhance our efforts to address

² The EOPSS Consolidated IT Division has been created to better address application enhancements such as this within a Secretariat wide enterprise model.

³ Less than a mile from the agency's central office.

hiring, retention and awareness issues. Also in 2009, the agency requested the PAR-10⁴ civil service list on two separate occasions which resulted in the hiring of three minority officers, one is a supervisory position. The agency hosted a diversity brunch in November which was very successful and has added a section in our quarterly newsletter known as the "Diversity Dialogue". This new section will provide an opportunity for staff to communicate their diverse backgrounds and experiences. We will continue to develop ways to educate and celebrate our diversity throughout the agency.

PERSONNEL PROCEDURES

The agency has updated, or created, 10 personnel and fiscal policies in 2009 which are expected to be promulgated within the next few weeks. This effort streamlines and standardizes several critical human resource and fiscal policies which improves administrative functions, accountability and expectations within the agency and also, is required for our American Correctional Association (ACA) accreditation application.

INTERSTATE TRAVEL PERMITS

The agency developed and submitted a proposed rule change for approval by the Interstate Commission unfortunately, the proposal was not approved. Regardless, the agency will continue to put forward ideas and rules changes to improve the process and safety of transferring community supervision throughout the nation.

The agency takes great pride in the progress we have made this past year and looks forward to continuing to advance these and other initiatives in the upcoming year. These accomplishments are even more impressive when taken in context that these efforts were above and beyond the functions staff are responsible for everyday.

2009 SUMMARY

Over the past year the agency's budget has decreased nearly 7%. In addition, staffing levels have dropped nearly 13% over the past few years. Yet staff have continued to persevere through these difficult times, develop innovative approaches to improve operations and remain committed to our objectives. The shared success over the past year fulfilled the goals and philosophy we set out to accomplish within the *S.M.A.R.T. Government Initiatives* plan. These objectives are all interwoven and have guided our efforts. Specifically:

- Objectives were designed and implemented based on performance and outcome measurements which allowed us to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of programs;
- Our core mission to improve public safety through the responsible reintegration of individuals from incarceration to the community was always factored into our efforts;
- Utilizing the enhanced outcome measures, staff, vendors and parolees were held accountable for their performance and strategies were designed based on these results;

⁴ A request for minority candidates.

- Operational decisions were also made after factoring in the fiscal impact and sustainability of existing or new programs; and
- We have strived to ensure that all activities are transparent and open to scrutiny and evaluation.

By staying committed to these principles, the agency succeeded in making significant progress and accomplishment in 2009 and we look forward to continued *S.M.A.R.T.* improvements in 2010!

SECTION ONE: TRANSITIONAL SERVICES

I. HEARINGS OVERVIEW

RELEASE HEARINGS

In 2009, the Massachusetts Parole Board conducted 8,069 institutional release hearings for state and county inmates. As a result of these hearings, 5,463 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 rate⁵ of 68% 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 2009 the Parole Board held 211 or an average of 18 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 2009, the Parole Board held 542 or an average of 45 revocation hearings each month for state and county inmates. As a result of these hearings 230 violators were granted a new release date producing an annual reparing rate of 42%.

⁵ 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

		<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole Date</u>	<u>Paroling Rate</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Other Decisions</u>
Release Hearings	<i>State</i>	1659	1096	66%	553	10
	<i>County</i>	6410	4367	68%	2022	21
Total Release Hearings		8069	5463	68%	2575	31
Rescission Hearings	<i>State</i>	55	38	69%	17	0
	<i>County</i>	156	83	53%	73	0
Total Rescission Hearings		211	121	57%	90	0
Revocation Hearings	<i>State</i>	243	120	49%	120	3
	<i>County</i>	299	110	37%	186	3
Total Revocation Hearings		542	230	42%	306	6
Total Release, Rescission and Revocation Hearings		8822	5814	66%	2971	37

LIFER HEARINGS

		<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole Date</u>	<u>Paroling Rate</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Other Decisions</u>
Lifer Hearings	<i>Initial</i>	28	9	32%	19	0
	<i>Review</i>	60	26	43%	34	0
Total Lifer Hearings		88	35	40%	53	0

OTHER HEARINGS (FULL BOARD AND BOARD)

	<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole Date</u>	<u>Paroling Rate</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Other Decisions</u>
Full Board Hearings					
<i>Regular Order</i>	1	1	100%	0	0
<i>Annual Review</i>	1	1	100%	0	0
<i>Final Revocation</i>	1	1	100%	0	0
Total Full Board Hearings	3	3	100%	0	0

	<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole Date</u>	<u>Paroling Rate</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Other Decisions</u>
Board Hearings					
<i>Regular Order</i>	73	23	32%	50	0
<i>Annual Review</i>	34	6	18%	28	0
<i>Postponement</i>	3	1	33%	2	0
Total Board Hearings	110	30	27%	80	0

	<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole Date</u>	<u>Paroling Rate</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Other Decisions</u>
Overall Hearings	9023	5882	65%	3104	37

STATE *RELEASE* HEARINGS: BY INSTITUTION

Institution	<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole Date</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Other Decisions</u>	<u>Paroling Rate</u>
<i>Bay State Correctional Center</i>	34	23	10	1	68%
<i>Bridgewater State Hospital</i>	20	9	11	0	45%
<i>Bridgewater Treatment Center</i>	103	14	89	0	14%
<i>Concord</i>	95	64	30	1	67%
<i>Framingham</i>	300	228	71	1	76%
<i>Lemuel Shattuck Hospital</i>	2	0	2	0	0%
<i>Gardner</i>	135	77	56	2	57%
<i>Northeastern Correctional Center</i>	75	65	9	1	87%
<i>Norfolk</i>	118	71	46	1	60%
<i>Old Colony (Medium)</i>	69	31	38	0	45%
<i>Old Colony (Minimum)</i>	25	21	3	1	84%
<i>Boston Pre-Release</i>	92	86	6	0	93%
<i>Plymouth</i>	31	24	6	1	77%
<i>Pondville</i>	52	41	11	0	79%
<i>South Middlesex Pre-Release</i>	107	100	7	0	93%
<i>Shirley</i>	228	169	59	0	74%
<i>Souza Baranowski</i>	132	56	75	1	42%
<i>Cedar Junction</i>	33	13	20	0	39%
<i>Walpole Out of State Cases</i>	2	1	1	0	50%
<i>MA Alcohol/Substance Abuse Center</i>	6	3	3	0	50%
Total	1659	1096	553	10	66%

STATE *RESCISSON* HEARINGS: BY INSTITUTION

Institution	<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole Date</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Other Decisions</u>	<u>Paroling Rate</u>
<i>Concord</i>	3	2	1	0	67%
<i>Framingham</i>	13	7	6	0	54%
<i>Gardner</i>	5	4	1	0	80%
<i>Northeastern Correctional Center</i>	1	1	0	0	100%
<i>Norfolk</i>	12	10	2	0	83%
<i>Old Colony (Medium)</i>	4	3	1	0	75%
<i>Old Colony (Minimum)</i>	1	0	1	0	0%
<i>Pondville</i>	1	1	0	0	100%
<i>South Middlesex Pre-Release</i>	3	2	1	0	67%
<i>Shirley</i>	11	8	3	0	73%
<i>Souza Baranowski</i>	1	0	1	0	0%
Total	55	38	17	0	69%

STATE *REVOCAION* HEARINGS: BY INSTITUTION

Institution	<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole Date</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Other Decisions</u>	<u>Paroling Rate</u>
<i>Bridgewater State Hospital</i>	2	0	2	0	0%
<i>Concord</i>	115	63	51	1	55%
<i>Framingham</i>	25	7	17	1	28%
<i>Gardner</i>	1	0	1	0	0%
<i>Norfolk</i>	2	2	0	0	100%
<i>Old Colony (Medium)</i>	1	1	0	0	100%
<i>Shirley</i>	4	2	2	0	50%
<i>Souza Baranowski</i>	1	0	1	0	0%
<i>Cedar Junction</i>	92	45	46	1	49%
Total	243	120	120	3	49%

COUNTY *RELEASE* HEARINGS: BY INSTITUTION

Institution	<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole Date</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Other Decisions</u>	<u>Paroling Rate</u>
<i>Barnstable</i>	226	164	61	1	73%
<i>Billerica</i>	663	420	237	6	63%
<i>Dartmouth</i>	729	528	199	2	72%
<i>Dedham</i>	408	359	48	1	88%
<i>Edgartown</i>	14	7	6	1	50%
<i>Greenfield</i>	98	52	46	0	53%
<i>Lawrence</i>	440	303	136	1	69%
<i>Ludlow</i>	417	221	194	2	53%
<i>Middleton</i>	385	187	195	3	49%
<i>Northampton</i>	98	60	38	0	61%
<i>Ludlow Pre-Release</i>	170	123	47	0	72%
<i>Pittsfield</i>	182	93	89	0	51%
<i>Plymouth</i>	454	312	142	0	69%
<i>Western MA Correctional Alcohol Center</i>	368	311	57	0	85%
<i>Suffolk</i>	932	731	200	1	78%
<i>Women in Transition</i>	58	45	13	0	78%
<i>Worcester</i>	664	376	285	3	57%
<i>Chicopee Correctional Center</i>	104	75	29	0	72%
Total	6410	4367	2022	21	68%

COUNTY *RESCISSIO*N HEARINGS: BY INSTITUTION

Institution	<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole Date</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Other Decisions</u>	<u>Paroling Rate</u>
<i>Barnstable</i>	5	2	3	0	40%
<i>Billerica</i>	14	12	2	0	86%
<i>Dartmouth</i>	6	4	2	0	67%
<i>Dedham</i>	14	6	8	0	43%
<i>Lawrence</i>	11	6	5	0	55%
<i>Ludlow</i>	21	10	11	0	48%
<i>Middleton</i>	21	14	7	0	67%
<i>Northampton</i>	1	1	0	0	100%
<i>Ludlow Pre-Release</i>	3	1	2	0	33%
<i>Pittsfield</i>	4	2	2	0	50%
<i>Plymouth</i>	6	1	5	0	17%
<i>Western MA Correctional Alcohol Center</i>	8	3	5	0	38%
<i>Suffolk</i>	18	8	10	0	44%
<i>Women in Transition</i>	6	5	1	0	83%
<i>Worcester</i>	14	7	7	0	50%
<i>Chicopee Correctional Center</i>	4	1	3	0	25%
Total	156	83	73	0	53%

COUNTY *REVOCATION* HEARINGS: BY INSTITUTION

Institution	<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole Date</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Other Decisions</u>	<u>Paroling Rate</u>
<i>Barnstable</i>	6	1	5	0	17%
<i>Billerica</i>	31	17	14	0	55%
<i>Dartmouth</i>	40	16	24	0	40%
<i>Dedham</i>	28	14	14	0	50%
<i>Greenfield</i>	2	0	2	0	0%
<i>Lawrence</i>	16	4	12	0	25%
<i>Ludlow</i>	29	7	21	1	24%
<i>Middleton</i>	23	6	17	0	26%
<i>Northampton</i>	5	3	2	0	60%
<i>Ludlow Pre-Release</i>	2	0	2	0	0%
<i>Pittsfield</i>	8	5	3	0	63%
<i>Plymouth</i>	36	10	25	1	28%
<i>Western MA Correctional Alcohol Center</i>	3	2	1	0	67%
<i>Suffolk</i>	48	19	28	1	40%
<i>Worcester</i>	21	6	15	0	29%
<i>Chicopee Correctional Center</i>	1	0	1	0	0%
Total	299	110	186	3	37%

II. STATE AND COUNTY WAIVERS

		<u>Waived (Own Request Prior to Hearing)</u>	<u>Waived (at Hearing)</u>	<u>Total Waivers</u>
State				
	<i>Release Hearing</i>	492	15	507
	<i>Rescission Hearing</i>	39	0	39
	<i>Revocation Hearing</i>	107	0	107
State Total		638	15	653
County				
	<i>Release Hearing</i>	2171	152	2323
	<i>Rescission Hearing</i>	86	0	86
	<i>Revocation Hearing</i>	232	0	232
County Total		2489	152	2641
Total State and County Waivers		3127	167	3294

In 2009, 2,830 or 19% of eligible state and county inmates waived their right to a release hearing.

County inmates accounted for 82% of the release hearings waived in 2009, while state inmates made up the remaining 18%.

III. STATE AND COUNTY POSTPONEMENTS

		<u>Postponed by Own Request</u>	<u>Postponed by Board</u>	<u>Total Postponements</u>
State				
	<i>Release Hearing</i>	315	32	347
	<i>Rescission Hearing</i>	7	2	9
	<i>Revocation Hearing</i>	82	9	91
State Total		404	43	447
County				
	<i>Release Hearing</i>	3051	167	3218
	<i>Rescission Hearing</i>	9	2	11
	<i>Revocation Hearing</i>	97	5	102
County Total		3157	174	3331
Total State and County Postponements		3561	217	3778

In 2009, 3,565 or 24% of eligible state and county inmates postponed their right to a release hearing.

County inmates accounted for 90% of the release hearings postponed in 2009, while state inmates made up the remaining 10%.

94% of the release hearings postponed in 2009 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 2009.

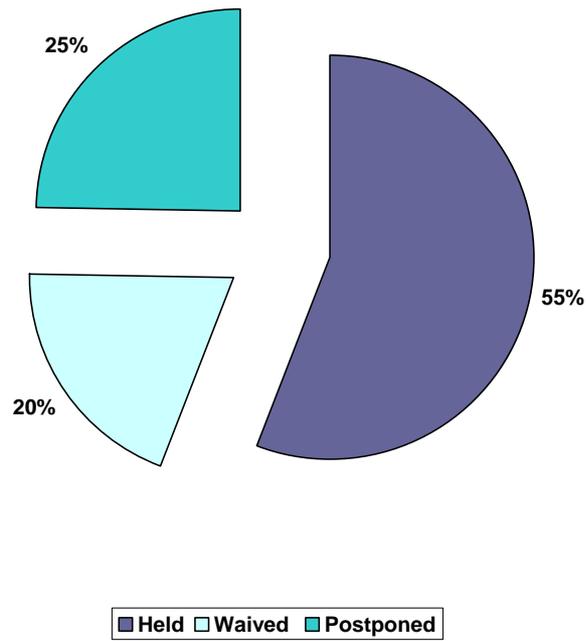


Figure 1

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

I. FIELD AND INSTITUTIONAL OFFICE VOTES

Termination Request		<u>20</u>
	<i>Other</i>	20
Reconsideration Request		<u>262</u>
	<i>Request Approved</i>	34
	<i>Request Denied</i>	228
Withdraw Warrant Request		<u>38</u>
	<i>Other</i>	38
Request to Resolve Action Pending		<u>31</u>
	<i>Reserve</i>	16
	<i>Conditional Reserve</i>	1
	<i>Deny</i>	10
	<i>Action Pending</i>	2
	<i>Other</i>	2
Change of Vote Request		<u>717</u>
	<i>Reserve</i>	26
	<i>Conditional Reserve</i>	5
	<i>Deny</i>	3
	<i>Other</i>	682
	<i>Postpone by Board</i>	1
Special Consideration Request		<u>1</u>
	<i>Request Denied</i>	1
Appeal Request		<u>211</u>
	<i>Request Approved</i>	9
	<i>Request Denied</i>	202
Request for Out of State/Country Travel		<u>152</u>
	<i>Request Approved</i>	146
	<i>Request Denied</i>	6
Request for Board to Note Info. Memo		<u>9</u>
	<i>Other</i>	9
Request for Provisional Rescission		<u>392</u>
	<i>No Provisional Rescission</i>	11
	<i>Provisional Rescission</i>	381
Request for Provisional Revocation		<u>1517</u>
	<i>No Action</i>	6
	<i>Await Action of Court</i>	4
	<i>Final Warning</i>	65

	<i>Continue Final Warning Status</i>	1
	<i>Warning</i>	9
	<i>Withdraw WTC, Resume Supervision</i>	1
	<i>Provisional Revocation</i>	971
	<i>Authorize Second Detainer</i>	4
	<i>Warning, Change Conditions</i>	1
	<i>Issue Warrant for Detainer Purposes</i>	1
	<i>Issue Compact Warrant (60 Days)</i>	87
	<i>Provisional Revocation, Waived at Hearing</i>	119
	<i>Provisional Revocation, Waived Prior to Hearing</i>	248
Request for Board to Extend Appeal		<u>1</u>
	<i>Request Approved</i>	1
Request to Attend Hearing		<u>32</u>
	<i>Request Approved</i>	12
	<i>Request Denied</i>	20
Request to Restore Dead Time		<u>2</u>
	<i>Request Approved</i>	1
	<i>Request Denied</i>	1
Request to Postpone VAH		<u>8</u>
	<i>Request Approved</i>	5
	<i>Request Denied</i>	3
Total Field and Institutional Office Votes		<u>3393</u>

II. EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY OFFICE VOTES

Commutation Request		<u>39</u>
	<i>Request Denied</i>	28
	<i>Closed Administratively</i>	11
Pardon Request		<u>49</u>
	<i>Request Approved, Grant Hearing</i>	1
	<i>Request Denied Without a Hearing</i>	4
	<i>Request Denied</i>	23
	<i>Closed Administratively</i>	21
Total Executive Clemency Office Votes		<u>88</u>
Total Office Votes		<u>3481</u>

SECTION THREE: 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.

I. 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 2009, the Board received 54 pardon petitions and held 1 pardon hearing. This pardon hearing resulted in 1 favorable recommendation to the Governor.

II. 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 2009, the Advisory Board of Pardons received 38 commutation petitions and held 0 commutation hearings. Since no commutation hearings were held in 2009, 0 favorable recommendations were sent to the Governor.

SECTION FOUR: FIELD SERVICES

I. RELEASES TO SUPERVISION

FIVE-YEAR TREND OF COMMITMENTS RELEASED TO PAROLE

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Releases</u>
2005	5077
2006	5017
2007	4952
2008	4684
2009	4716

COMMITMENTS RELEASED TO SUPERVISION

	<u>Paroled Number</u>	<u>Paroled Percent</u>	<u>Reparole Number</u>	<u>Reparole Percent</u>	<u>Total Release</u>	<u>Release Percent</u>
MA Commitments Released to MA Supervision	3965	94%	257	6%	4222	90%
Out of State Commitments Released to MA Supervision	158	98%	3	2%	161	3%
MA Commitments Released to Out of State Compact Supervision	63	97%	2	3%	65	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	88	98%	2	2%	90	2%
MA Commitments Released to ICE Custody	165	98%	3	2%	168	4%
MA Commitments Released to Deported Custody	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
MA Commitments Released to MA State Correctional Facility	6	100%	0	0%	6	0%
MA Commitments Released to MA State Correctional Facility	2	50%	2	50%	4	0%
Total Number of Commitments Released	4447	94%	269	6%	4716	100%

COMMITMENTS RELEASED TO SUPERVISION BY LOCATION

	<u>Paroled Number</u>	<u>Paroled Percent</u>	<u>Reparole Number</u>	<u>Reparole Percent</u>	<u>Total Release</u>	<u>Release Percent</u>
Region 1 Quincy						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	547	92%	46	8%	593	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	17	100%	0	0%	17	
Total for Region 1 Quincy	564	92%	46	8%	610	13%
Region 2 Mattapan						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	354	94%	22	6%	376	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	5	100%	0	0%	5	
Total for Region 2 Mattapan	359	94%	22	6%	381	8%
Region 4 Worcester						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	437	94%	28	6%	465	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	10	100%	0	0%	10	
Total for Region 4 Worcester	447	94%	28	6%	475	10%
Region 5 Springfield						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	714	92%	64	8%	778	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	28	97%	1	3%	29	
Total for Region 5 Springfield	742	92%	65	8%	807	17%
Region 6 Lawrence						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	607	95%	29	5%	636	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	49	98%	1	2%	50	
Total for Region 6 Lawrence	656	96%	30	4%	686	15%
Region 7 Brockton						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	468	96%	19	4%	487	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	16	94%	1	6%	17	
Total for Region 7 Brockton	484	96%	20	4%	504	11%
Region 8 New Bedford						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	535	96%	20	4%	555	

	<u>Paroled Number</u>	<u>Paroled Percent</u>	<u>Reparole Number</u>	<u>Reparole Percent</u>	<u>Total Release</u>	<u>Release Percent</u>
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	21	100%	0	0%	21	
Total for Region 8 New Bedford	556	97%	20	3%	576	12%
Region 9 Framingham						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	298	91%	29	9%	327	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	12	100%	0	0%	12	
Total for Region 9 Framingham	310	91%	29	9%	339	7%
Warrant & Apprehension Unit						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	0	0%	0	0%	0	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	0	0%	0	0%	0	
Total for Warrant and Apprehension Unit	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Interstate Compact						
<i>MA Commitments Released to Out of State Compact Supervision</i>	63	97%	2	3%	65	
<i>MA Commitments Released to a Federal or Another State's Warrant</i>	88	98%	2	2%	90	
<i>MA Commitments Released to ICE Custody</i>	165	98%	3	2%	168	
<i>MA Commitments Violated Released from Out of State</i>	0	0%	0	0%	0	
<i>MA Commitments Released to Deported Custody</i>	0	0%	0	0%	0	
Total for Interstate Compact	316	98%	7	2%	323	7%
MA Correctional Facility						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA State Correctional Facility</i>	6	100%	0	0%	6	
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA County Correctional Facility</i>	2	50%	2	50%	4	
Total for MA Correctional Facility	8	80%	2	20%	10	0%
Total for all Offices	4442	94%	269	6%	4711	100%

COMMITMENTS RELEASED TO SUPERVISION BY *GENDER*

	<u><i>Release Number</i></u>	<u><i>Release Percent</i></u>
Male	4172	88%
Female	544	12%
Total	4716	100%

COMMITMENTS RELEASED TO SUPERVISION BY *RACE*

	<u><i>Release Number</i></u>	<u><i>Release Percent</i></u>
White	2653	56%
Hispanic	894	19%
Black	992	21%
Asian or Pacific Islander	40	1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	10	0%
Unknown	127	3%
Total	4716	100%

COMMITMENTS RELEASED TO SUPERVISION BY *AGE GROUP*

	<u><i>Release Number</i></u>	<u><i>Release Percent</i></u>
20 and Under	248	5%
21 to 25	952	20%
26 to 30	1037	22%
31 to 35	715	15%
36 to 40	609	13%
41 to 50	861	19%
51 and Older	294	6%
Total	4716	100%

COMMITMENTS RELEASED TO SUPERVISION BY *COMMITMENT TYPE*

	<u>Release Number</u>	<u>Release Percent</u>
State	934	20%
Reformatory	5	0%
County	3558	75%
Out of State	161	3%
Lifetime Parole	37	1%
Other	21	1%
Total	4716	100%

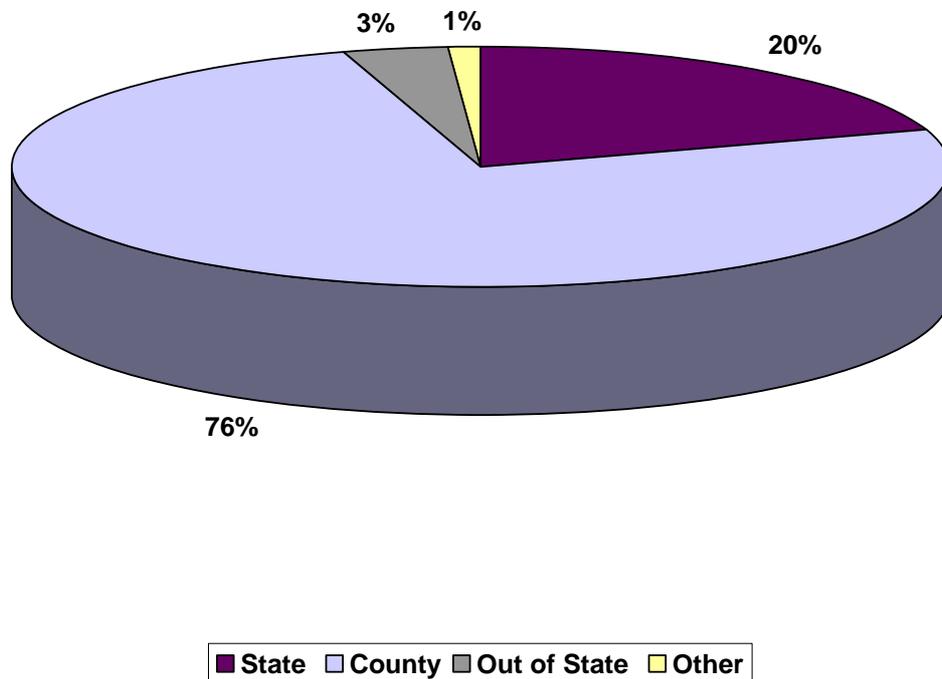


Figure 2

II. DISCHARGES FROM SUPERVISION

FIVE-YEAR TREND OF COMMITMENTS DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Discharges</u>
2005	4838
2006	4369
2007	4281
2008	3768
2009	3587

COMMITMENTS DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION

	<u>Discharge Number</u>	<u>Discharge Percent</u>
MA Commitments Closed from MA Supervision	2848	79%
Out of State Commitments Closed from MA Supervision	139	4%
MA Commitments Closed from Out of State	79	2%
MA Commitments Violated Closed from Out of State	0	0%
MA Commitments Closed from Out of State Warrant Custody	25	1%
MA Commitments Closed from ICE Custody	62	2%
MA Commitments Closed from Deported Custody	65	2%
MA Commitments Closed from MA State Correctional Facility	41	1%
MA Commitments Closed from MA County Correctional Facility	328	9%
Total Number of Commitments Discharged	3587	100%

COMMITMENTS DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION BY LOCATION

	<u>Discharge Number</u>	<u>Discharge Percent</u>
Region 1 Quincy		
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	352	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	16	
Total for Region 1 Quincy	368	10%
Region 2 Mattapan		
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	259	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	11	
Total for Region 2 Mattapan	270	8%
Region 4 Worcester		
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	344	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	18	
Total for Region 4 Worcester	362	10%
Region 5 Springfield		
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	505	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	14	
Total for Region 5 Springfield	519	15%
Region 6 Lawrence		
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	467	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	43	
Total for Region 6 Lawrence	510	14%
Region 7 Brockton		
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	333	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	9	
Total for Region 7 Brockton	342	10%
Region 8 New Bedford		
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	393	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	15	
Total for Region 8 New Bedford	408	11%
Region 9 Framingham		
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	195	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	13	

	<u>Discharge Number</u>	<u>Discharge Percent</u>
Total for Region 9 Framingham	208	6%
Warrant & Apprehension Unit		
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	0	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	0	
Total for Warrant and Apprehension Unit	0	0%
Interstate Compact		
<i>MA Commitments Released to Out of State Compact Supervision</i>	79	
<i>MA Commitments Released to a Federal or Another State's Warrant</i>	25	
<i>MA Commitments Released to ICE Custody</i>	62	
<i>MA Commitments Violated Released from Out of State</i>	0	
<i>MA Commitments Released to Deported Custody</i>	65	
Total for Interstate Compact	231	6%
MA Correctional Facility		
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA State Correctional Facility</i>	41	
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA County Correctional Facility</i>	328	
Total for MA Correctional Facility	369	10%
Total for all Offices	3587	100%

COMMITMENTS DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION BY *GENDER*

	<u><i>Discharge Number</i></u>	<u><i>Discharge Percent</i></u>
Male	3140	88%
Female	447	12%
Total	3587	100%

COMMITMENTS DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION BY *RACE*

	<u><i>Discharge Number</i></u>	<u><i>Discharge Percent</i></u>
White	2087	58%
Hispanic	655	18%
Black	710	20%
Asian or Pacific Islander	32	1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	9	0%
Unknown	94	3%
Total	3587	100%

COMMITMENTS DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION BY *AGE GROUP*

	<u><i>Discharge Number</i></u>	<u><i>Discharge Percent</i></u>
20 and Under	159	5%
21 to 25	755	21%
26 to 30	765	21%
31 to 35	550	15%
36 to 40	445	12%
41 to 50	675	19%
51 and Older	238	7%
Total	3587	100%

COMMITMENTS DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION BY *COMMITMENT TYPE*

	<i><u>Discharge Number</u></i>	<i><u>Discharge Percent</u></i>
State	495	14%
Reformatory	16	0%
County	2921	82%
Out of State	144	4%
Lifetime Parole	8	0%
Other	3	0%
Total	3587	100%

III. REVOCATIONS

In 2009 there were a total of **877** parole revocations. The number of overall revocations in 2009 decreased **3%** from 2008. 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 2009 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*).

- ✚ **63%** of parolees who revoked in 2009 were county offenders

REVOCATIONS BY COMMITMENT TYPE

	<i><u>Number</u></i>	<i><u>Percent</u></i>
State	302	34%
Reformatory	6	1%
County	550	63%
Lifetime Parole	19	2%
Other	0	0%
Total	877	100%

- ✚ Males accounted for [90%](#) of overall revocations

REVOCATIONS BY GENDER

	<i><u>Number</u></i>	<i><u>Percent</u></i>
Male	786	90%
Female	91	10%
Total	877	100%

- ✚ [52%](#) of parolees who revoked were White, followed by [24%](#) Black and [21%](#) Hispanic

REVOCATIONS BY RACE

	<i><u>Number</u></i>	<i><u>Percent</u></i>
White	458	52%
Hispanic	180	21%
Black	215	24%
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2	0%
Unknown	16	2%
Total	877	100%

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

COMMITMENTS DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION BY AGE GROUP

	<i><u>Discharge Number</u></i>	<i><u>Discharge Percent</u></i>
20 and Under	159	5%
21 to 25	755	21%
26 to 30	765	21%
31 to 35	550	15%
36 to 40	445	12%
41 to 50	675	19%
51 and Older	238	7%

	<i>Discharge Percent</i>	<i>Discharge Number</i>
Total	3587	100%

- ✚ **73%** of parolees revoked because of a technical violation of their parole supervision

REVOCATIONS BY *PAROLE VIOLATION REASON*

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
New Arrest	62	7%
Technical Violation	642	73%
Both (New Arrest and Technical Violation)	169	19%
Not Defined	4	1%
Total	877	100%

- ✚ Parolees were most likely to violate a special condition of their parole status (**37%**) and be violated for irresponsible conduct (**29%**)

REVOCATION VIOLATION(S)

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Rule 1: Irresponsible conduct	790	29%
Rule 1: New arrest	96	4%
Rule 1: Violation of law	40	1%
Rule 2: Failure to notify parole officer within 24 hours of new arrest	24	1%
Rule 2: Failure to notify parole officer of change of home or work	175	6%
Rule 2: Whereabouts unknown	205	8%
Rule 3: Failure to find and maintain legitimate employment	81	3%
Rule 4: Association with persons with criminal record/known to be in violation of the law	151	6%
Rule 5: Leaving the state in excess of 24 hours without parole officer permission	7	0%
Rule 6: Failure to pay supervision fee	150	5%

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Rule 7: Acting as an informant or special agent without permission	0	0%
Rule 8: Special conditions	1004	37%
Total	2723	100%
<small>(Rules 1 and 2 carry three violations each)</small>		

IV. SUPERVISION CASELOAD ON 12/31/2009

At the end of 2009, there were 3,365 commitments under the supervision of the Massachusetts Parole Board. Of these cases:

- + 2,679 were being supervised in either one of parole's eight regional offices or Warrant & Apprehension Unit
- + 319 were Interstate Compact cases
- + 367 were incarcerated at either a state or county correctional facility (either awaiting the scheduling of, or result of, a final revocation hearing)
- + 596 (18%) of these cases had warrants for permanent custody issued against them. Of these 596 warrants, 444 (74%) were *in custody* and 152 (26%) 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 443 parolees and the Lawrence office with 417 were supervising the largest caseloads on 12/31/2009. The number of parolees in each region/location at year end is depicted below.

	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Region 1 Quincy	380	11%
Region 2 Mattapan	292	9%
Region 4 Worcester	324	10%

	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Region 5 Springfield	443	13%
Region 6 Lawrence	417	12%
Region 7 Brockton	241	7%
Region 8 New Bedford	278	8%
Region 9 Framingham	198	6%
Warrant & Apprehension Unit	106	3%
Interstate Compact: Out of State	123	4%
Interstate Compact: Out of State Warrant Custody	34	1%
Interstate Compact: ICE Custody	54	2%
Interstate Compact: MA Violators	0	0%
Interstate Compact: Deported Custody	108	3%
State Correctional Facilities	225	7%
County Correctional Facilities	142	4%
Total	3365	100%

GENDER AND RACE

The following table shows that at the end of 2009, males accounted for 92% of the parolee population, while females made up the other 8%. In regards to race, 52% of parolees were White, 24% were Black and 21% were Hispanic.

	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	3105	92%
Female	260	8%
Total	3365	100%
<i>Race</i>		
White	1736	52%
Hispanic	700	21%

	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Black	811	24%
Asian or Pacific Islander	43	1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	8	0%
Unknown	67	2%
Total	3365	100%

AGE

At the end of 2009, 21% of parolees were between the ages of 41 to 50, 19% between the ages of 51 and older and another 18% between the ages of 26 to 30. The table below will examine all parolee age categories.

	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>
20 and Under	40	1%
21 to 25	416	12%
26 to 30	610	18%
31 to 35	533	16%
36 to 40	438	13%
41 to 50	704	21%
51 and Older	624	19%
Total	3365	100%

COMMITMENT TYPE

The following table provides a breakdown of the commitment type parolees were serving on the last day of 2009.

	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>
State	1469	44%
Reformatory	81	2%
County	1502	45%
Out of State	284	8%
Lifetime Parole	29	1%

	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total	3365	100%

EMPLOYMENT TYPE

The employment status of the parolee population at the end of 2009 appears below.

	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Full Time	929	28%
Part time	208	6%
School/Training	66	2%
Not in Workforce	855	25%
Unemployed	700	21%
No Work Plan Entered	607	18%
Total	3365	100%

PAROLE OFFICER CASELOADS

The average parole officer caseload at the end of 2009 was 44. This figure was based on the total parolee caseload of 2,241 being supervised on the last day of 2009 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>Total Office Caseload</u>	<u>No. PO's per Region</u>	<u>Avg. PO Caseload</u>
Region 1 Quincy	335	7	48
Region 2 Mattapan	229	5	46
Region 4 Worcester	281	7	40
Region 5 Springfield	392	8	49
Region 6 Lawrence	345	8	43
Region 7 Brockton	229	6	38
Region 8 New Bedford	258	6	43
Region 9 Framingham	172	4	43
Total	2241	51	44

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 12/31/2008 and adding it to the total number of parolees released in 2009. The Agency's total annual caseload for 2009 was 7,901.

Parole Board Caseload on 12/31/2008	3,185
Total Number of Parolees Released in 2009	4,716
Total Annual Parolee Caseload for 2009	7,901

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 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 willing 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 2009 there were a total of 3,246 Graduated Sanctions, of which there were 1,234 parolees with multiple Graduated Sanctions.

✚ The risk distribution of these Graduated Sanctions were:

- Low: 580 (18%)
- Medium: 1,675 (52%)
- High: 991 (30%)

✚ Risk distribution by Field Office:

	<i><u>Low</u></i>	<i><u>Medium</u></i>	<i><u>High</u></i>
Region 1 Quincy	65	194	142
Region 2 Mattapan	27	112	53
Region 4 Worcester	65	184	121
Region 5 Springfield	133	365	159
Region 6 Lawrence	61	92	57
Region 7 Brockton	24	151	160
Region 8 New Bedford	95	410	205
Region 9 Framingham	110	167	94
Total	580	1675	991

✚ Of the total 3,246 Graduated Sanctions, 923 (28%) were drug related:

	<i><u>Count</u></i>	<i><u>Percent</u></i>
Cocaine	243	26%
Opiates	245	27%
THC	217	23%
Test Cup	5	1%

	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Benzodiazepines	10	1%
Amphetamine	1	0%
OCC Test	8	1%
Alcohol	180	19%
Other	14	2%
Total	923	100%

🚩 Graduated Sanctions by Field Office:

	<u>Sanctions</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Drug Related</u>
Region 1 Quincy	401	12%	98
Region 2 Mattapan	192	6%	69
Region 4 Worcester	370	11%	138
Region 5 Springfield	657	20%	196
Region 6 Lawrence	210	7%	109
Region 7 Brockton	335	10%	111
Region 8 New Bedford	710	22%	159
Region 9 Framingham	371	12%	43
Total	3246	100%	923

🚩 There were a total of 4,827 violations reported in 2009 (*there can be as many violations as required per sanction*). The table below breaks down these violations by *type*:

	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
High- Defaulting court	3	0%
High- New arrests or convictions for some misdemeanor property crimes	35	1%
High- New arrests or convictions for misdemeanor person crimes	40	1%
High- New arrests or convictions for felony crimes	65	1%
High- Restraining order violation	24	1%
High- Absconding/escape from custody	37	1%
High- Resisting parole arrest	4	0%
High- Failure to comply with imposed sanction	59	1%

	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
High- Failure to report to initial interview after release (without acceptable excuse)	4	0%
High- Failure to inform PO of arrest(s)	8	0%
High- Associating with persons engaged in criminal activity	42	1%
High- Possession or use of a dangerous or deadly weapon	4	0%
High- Possessing drug paraphernalia suggestive of manufacturing drugs	8	0%
High- Failure to complete or participate in batterer's counseling or comply with treatment	21	1%
High- Prohibited contact with victim, victim's family or witness(es)	6	0%
High- Failure to report to Regional Office as instructed by PO/PS	50	1%
High- Multiple positive drug tests/drug/alcohol use- critical level	156	3%
High- Acting as an informant or special agent without permission	1	0%
High- Irresponsible conduct	295	6%
Medium- Defaulting court	1	0%
Medium- New arrests or convictions for misdemeanor nonperson crimes	39	1%
Medium- Failure to report as instructed by Parole Supervisor or Parole Officer	84	2%
Medium- Failure to be available for supervision or consistently fails to follow the directive related to conditions	95	2%
Medium- Failure to inform PO of change of home or work within 24 hours, but not absconding	50	1%
Medium- Associating with persons with criminal records	146	3%
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	5	0%
Medium- Failure to participate in or complete any program that is a special condition	382	8%
Medium- Failure to be tested for drugs/alcohol as instructed	44	1%
Medium- Failure to take prescribed drugs	9	0%
Medium- Multiple positive drug tests/drug/alcohol use	184	4%
Medium- Irresponsible conduct	243	5%
Low- Defaulting court	3	0%
Low- Failure to notify PO of stop/contact with law enforcement officer	54	1%
Low- Harassment or inappropriate language directed to parole staff	4	0%
Low- Lying to PO	87	2%
Low- Failure to pay supervision fee	1141	24%
Low- Failure to make support payments	9	0%
Low- Failure to inform PO of change of home or work within 24 hours, but not absconding	52	1%

	<i><u>Count</u></i>	<i><u>Percent</u></i>
Low- Failure to find and maintain legitimate employment	484	10%
Low- Possession of drug paraphernalia suggestive of personal use	15	0%
Low- Failure to comply with curfew	58	1%
Low- Positive drug test/drug/alcohol use	593	12%
Low- Irresponsible conduct	182	4%
Total	4827	100%

- ✦ In total, there were 4,323 actions taken against parolees in 2009 (*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 2009 2,009 (47%) of these actions were taken by a parole officer, 2,132 (49%) by a parole supervisor and 182 (4%) by a parole board member.

<u>ACTIONS TAKEN BY PAROLE OFFICER</u>		
	<i><u>Count</u></i>	<i><u>Percent</u></i>
Attend employment counselor/employment services	60	3%
Attend other evaluation or counseling	25	1%
Attend OCC level II	4	0%
Attend OCC level III (without ELMO)	87	4%
Warning ticket	1444	72%
Increase urine testing	93	5%
Increase visits/contacts for up to 30 days	102	5%
Curfew up to 14 days	67	4%
Assessment by substance abuse coordinator	45	2%
Attend AA/NA	41	2%
Attend outpatient drug treatment	41	2%
Total	2009	100%

ACTIONS TAKEN BY PAROLE SUPERVISOR

	<i><u>Count</u></i>	<i><u>Percent</u></i>
Attend employment counselor/employment services	83	4%
Attend other evaluation or counseling	15	1%
Attend OCC level II	3	0%
Attend OCC level III (without ELMO)	42	2%
Supervisor's conference (formal case conference with PO, PS & parolee)	553	26%
Increase level of supervision (formal change in level)	3	0%
Electronic monitoring up to 30 days	17	1%
Community service (through OCC)	81	4%
Detain for hearing in custody with treatment recommendation	17	1%
Warning ticket	426	20%
Attend residential treatment	59	3%
Halfway back up to 90 days	4	0%
Hearing on the street	19	1%
Detain for hearing in custody	598	28%
Curfew up to 30 days	26	1%
Increase urine testing	69	3%
Increase visits/contacts for up to 30 days	42	2%
Curfew up to 14 days	7	0%
Assessment by substance abuse coordinator	22	1%
Attend AA/NA	10	0%
Attend outpatient drug treatment	36	2%
Total	2132	100%

ACTIONS TAKEN BY PAROLE BOARD MEMBER

	<i><u>Count</u></i>	<i><u>Percent</u></i>
Attend employment counselor/employment services	2	1%
Attend OCC level II	1	1%
Attend OCC level III (without ELMO)	3	1%
Supervisor's conference (formal case conference with PO, PS & parolee)	4	2%
Increase level of supervision (formal change in level)	1	1%
Electronic monitoring up to 30 days	3	1%
Community service (through OCC)	1	1%
Warning ticket	1	1%
Attend residential treatment	3	1%
Curfew up to 30 days	3	1%
Electronic monitoring more than 30 days	21	11%
Final warning from the board (90 day duration)	74	41%
Final warning from the board (180 day duration)	49	27%
Halfway back more than 90 days	1	1%
Other sanction(s) or intervention(s) by Board	13	7%
Attend AA/NA	1	1%
Attend outpatient drug treatment	1	1%
Total	182	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 be quickly detected.

During 2009, parole officers conducted 83,961 drug tests (per specimen). These tests consisted of the following drug test types: cocaine, orallab test cup, teststik, opiates, THC, onsite test cup, benzodiazepines, amphetamines, OCC test, alcohol and residential program tests.

A regional breakdown of the substance abuse testing appears in the following table.

	<i>Number of Tests</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Region 1 Quincy	14,825	18%
Region 2 Mattapan	4,391	5%
Region 4 Worcester	5,341	6%
Region 5 Springfield	15,121	18%
Region 6 Lawrence	4,420	5%
Region 7 Brockton	16,561	20%
Region 8 New Bedford	14,674	18%
Region 9 Framingham	8,628	10%
Total	83,961	100%

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 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 Board vote,
- ✚ on parole for a sex offense, and/or
- ✚ on parole for a non-sex offense, but is required to register with the 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 Board vote.

In 2009, [72](#) parolees were activated to GPS as a condition of their parole supervision period. The table below examines the number of parolees activated to GPS regionally.

	<i><u>Parolees Activated to GPS in 2009</u></i>
Region 1 Quincy	5
Region 2 Mattapan	0
Region 4 Worcester	21
Region 5 Springfield	30
Region 6 Lawrence	1
Region 7 Brockton	2
Region 8 New Bedford	5
Region 9 Framingham	8
Total	72

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 used 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 Board vote, and/or
- ✚ by a Parole Supervisor for Graduated Sanctions (up to 2 months).

In 2009, **175** 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 2009 with **79**. The following table will outline the number of parolees activated to ELMO for each regional office.

	<i><u>Parolees Activated on ELMO in 2009</u></i>
Region 1 Quincy	15
Region 2 Mattapan	6
Region 4 Worcester	17
Region 5 Springfield	21
Region 6 Lawrence	9
Region 7 Brockton	19

	<i><u>Parolees Activated on ELMO in 2009</u></i>
Region 8 New Bedford	79
Region 9 Framingham	9
Total	175

SECTION FIVE: INTERSTATE COMPACT

I. INTERSTATE COMPACT 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 unit of parole also manages all Massachusetts inmates paroled to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) deportation warrants.

At the end of 2009, there were 319 commitments under the Interstate Compact Unit. In addition, there were 323 commitments **released** through the Interstate Compact and another 231 offenders **discharged** from parole via Interstate Compact during 2009.

II. INTERSTATE COMPACT CLOSURES AND RELEASES

CLOSURES

During 2009, 231 Massachusetts commitments that were supervised in other states had their cases successfully closed. In addition, 139 commitments from other states that were supervised in Massachusetts had their cases successfully closed.

RELEASES

In 2009, there were 323 commitments from Massachusetts released to the Interstate Compact to be supervised by other states or transferred to other types of custody. Of these cases:

- + 65 were released to be supervised by another state's parole agency
- + 90 were released to a federal or another state's warrant
- + 168 were released to ICE

Also during 2009, there were 161 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><i>Out of State Cases Released to MA</i></u>
Region 1 Quincy	17
Region 2 Mattapan	5
Region 4 Worcester	10

	<i><u>Out of State Cases Released to MA</u></i>
Region 5 Springfield	29
Region 6 Lawrence	50
Region 7 Brockton	17
Region 8 New Bedford	21
Region 9 Framingham	12
Total	161

III. INTERSTATE COMPACT SUPERVISION INVESTIGATIONS

In 2009, Massachusetts **received 294** requests from other states to assume parole supervision of their offender. These requests increased **10%** from 2008. The table below indicates which states (and number) these requests came from.

Alabama	2	New Hampshire	114
Arizona	6	New Jersey	6
Arkansas	2	New York	49
California	4	North Carolina	2
Colorado	4	Ohio	11
Connecticut	14	Oregon	2
Delaware	1	Pennsylvania	7
Florida	1	Puerto Rico	5
Georgia	3	Rhode Island	17
Illinois	2	South Carolina	1
Indiana	1	South Dakota	2
Kentucky	1	Tennessee	4
Louisiana	5	Texas	4
Maryland	1	Utah	1
Michigan	3	Vermont	11
Minnesota	1	Virginia	1
Montana	1	Washington	1
Nevada	2	West Virginia	2

Of the above 294 requests:

✚ **175 (60%)** were approved by the Massachusetts Parole Board

✚ 119 (40%) were denied by the Massachusetts Parole Board

In 2009 Massachusetts sent out **101** transfer requests to other states, representing a **17%** decrease over last year's 121 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.

Arizona	3	New Jersey	2
California	1	New York	15
Connecticut	14	North Carolina	1
Delaware	1	Ohio	3
Florida	12	Pennsylvania	2
Georgia	3	Puerto Rico	3
Illinois	1	Rhode Island	13
Maine	8	South Carolina	1
Maryland	1	Texas	1
Michigan	1	Vermont	2
Mississippi	1	Washington	1
New Hampshire	11		

Of the above 101 transfer requests sent out by the Massachusetts Parole Board:

✚ 82 (81%) were approved by other states

✚ 19 (19%) were denied by other states

SECTION SIX: WARRANTS

I. BREAKDOWN OF WARRANTS ISSUED IN 2009

In 2009, a total of 3,007 warrants were issued by the Parole Board. The table below breaks down these warrants by type.

	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Percent</u>
(WTC) Warrant for Detainer Purposes (15 Day)	1531	26%
(WTC) Warrant for Detainer Purposes (60 Day)- <i>Compact Warrant</i>	97	27%
(WPC) Warrant for Permanent Custody	1363	23%
(WPC) Warrant for Permanent Custody- <i>Compact Warrant</i>	16	1%
Total	3007	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 upon issuance of a WPC and the underlying sentence resumes again upon service of the warrant. A WPC can only be issued by a Parole Board member, 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 total number of warrants issued in 2009 by *location*. 18% of the total warrants were issued by the Springfield Regional Office, followed by 13% being issued by the Quincy and Lawrence Regional Offices respectively.

	<i><u>Issued</u></i>	<i><u>Percent</u></i>
Region 1 Quincy	400	13%
Region 2 Mattapan	225	7%
Region 4 Worcester	302	10%
Region 5 Springfield	531	18%
Region 6 Lawrence	400	13%
Region 7 Brockton	394	13%
Region 8 New Bedford	298	10%
Region 9 Framingham	230	8%
Interstate Compact	227	8%
Total	3007	100%

SECTION SEVEN: WARRANT & 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)⁶
- ✦ 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

II. ARRESTS

In 2009, the WAU participated in the arrests of 193 parole violators, while transporting 128 parole violators to higher custody. In addition, the WAU participated in the arrests of 120 non-parolees.

III. EXTRADITIONS

In addition to fugitive investigations, the WAU has numerous other duties which include handling the extradition of parole violators being returned from other states.

IV. GUN SEIZURES

In 2009, the WAU participated in the seizure of 21 illegal guns across the Commonwealth.

V. PARTNERSHIPS

The WAU has become an integral part of the Massachusetts law enforcement community. This is a direct result of the work done daily with local, state and federal law enforcement agencies throughout the

⁶ 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.

Commonwealth. The WAU has developed particularly strong ties with the Boston Police Fugitive Unit (BPDFU), Massachusetts State Police Violent Fugitive Apprehension Section (VFAS), Federal Bureau of Investigation Southeast Major Gang Task Force (SEMGTF), United States Marshals Service as well as local police departments across the state.

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. In 2005, the Victim Service Unit was expanded and Victim Service Coordinators were assigned to Regional Reentry Centers to better assist victims in a community setting.

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, total 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 2009, Victim Service Coordinators opened up 239 new cases for processing. Below is an examination of these new cases opened by month. September had the most new cases opened with 28, followed by March with 27.

	<i><u>New Cases Opened</u></i>	<i><u>Percent</u></i>
January	22	9%
February	23	10%
March	27	11%
April	17	7%
May	24	10%
June	15	6%
July	10	4%
August	18	8%
September	28	12%
October	21	9%
November	9	4%
December	25	10%
Total	239	100%

IV. NUMBER OF VICTIMS SERVED EACH MONTH

A total of 5,868 victims (including witnesses and victims' families) were provided services by the VSU in 2009. The chart below breaks down these clients served by month.

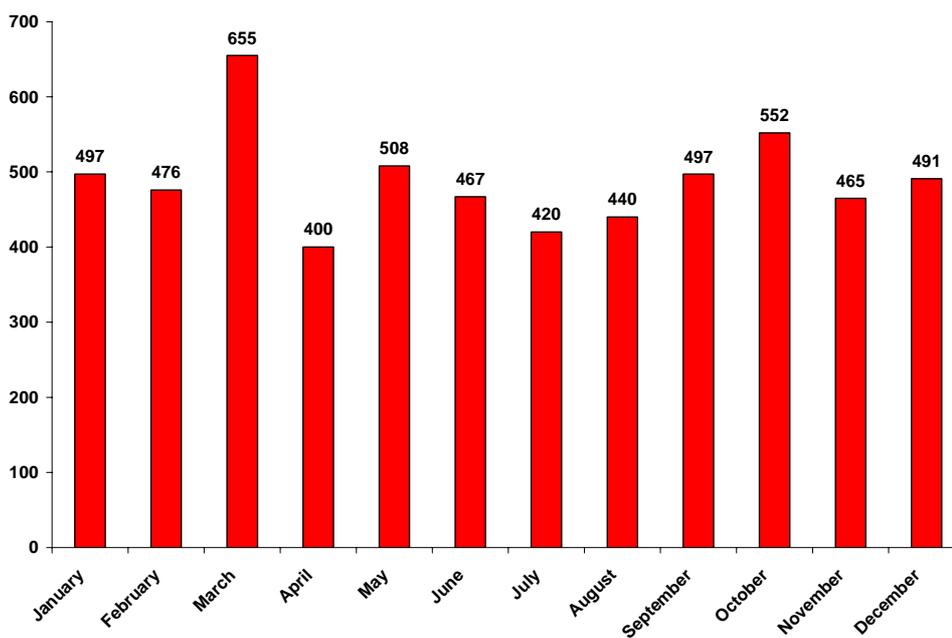


Figure 3

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 2009, parole officers made a total of **328** referrals to Victim Service Coordinators regionally. The next table highlights these referrals by regional office.

	<i>No. of PO Referrals</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Region 1 Quincy	31	9%
Region 2 Mattapan	16	5%
Region 4 Worcester	20	6%
Region 5 Springfield	27	8%
Region 6 Lawrence	66	20%
Region 7 Brockton	52	16%
Region 8 New Bedford	49	15%
Region 9 Framingham	18	6%
Interstate Compact	49	15%
Total	328	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 2009, a total of **18,770** victim notifications were sent out by VSU staff, an **8%** increase above the 17,501 notifications sent out in 2008.

	<i>No. of Notifications Sent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
January	1639	9%
February	1518	8%
March	1697	9%
April	1600	8%
May	1467	8%
June	1611	8%

	<i>No. of Notifications Sent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
July	1458	8%
August	1504	8%
September	1528	8%
October	1648	9%
November	1460	8%
December	1640	9%
Total	18770	100%

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 2009, the VSU provided services to victims (or families) in:

- ✚ **35** Type A Victim Access Hearings
 - **98** attendees
- ✚ **61** Type B Victim Access Hearings
 - **87** attendees
- ✚ **106** County Hearings
 - **118** attendees

In total, the VSU participated in **202**⁷ Victim Access Hearings with a total of **303** victim-related individuals attending these hearings.

⁷ These 202 Victim Access Hearings are counted as part of the overall hearings total referred to in the Transitional Services 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 and Security (EOPSS) 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 and county 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 service 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
- ✚ Veteran Benefit Clearinghouse
- ✚ Division of Apprenticeship Training
- ✚ Family Justice

II. RRC SERVICE NUMBERS

510 clients were served at the Parole Board's Regional Reentry Centers in 2009. 80% (408) of these clients were discharged state offenders, and the other 20% (102) were discharged county offenders. The graph below shows that the Springfield RRC served the most clients with 130, followed by Mattapan with 84. See below for a complete regional breakdown.

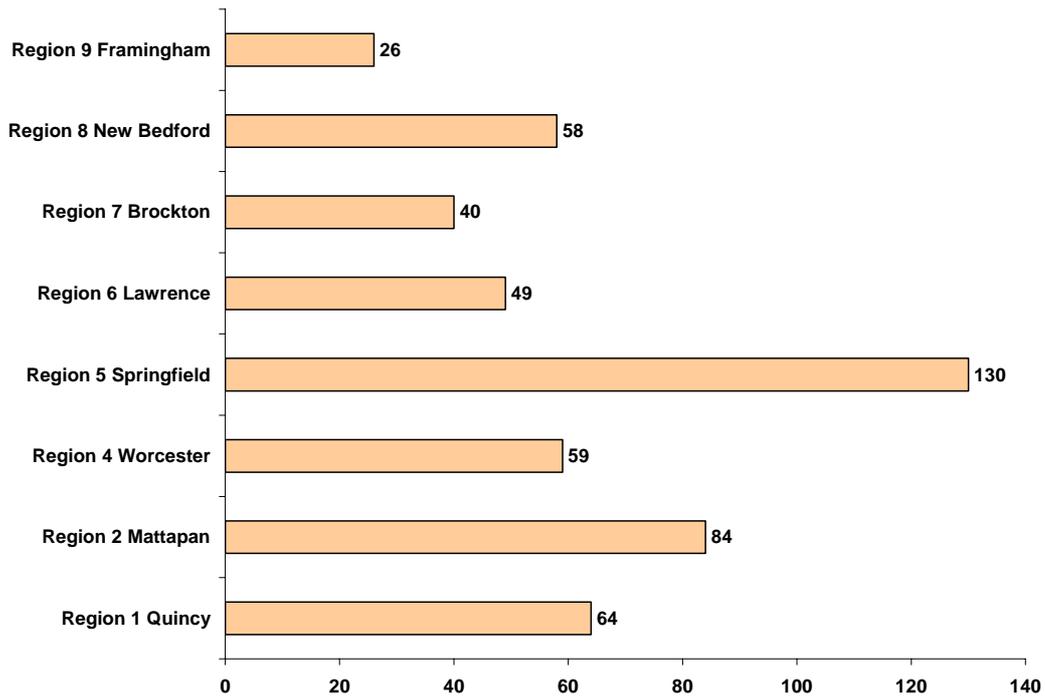


Figure 4

III. RRC DEMOGRAPHIC/SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS AT INTAKE

GENDER

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male	483	95%
Female	27	5%
Total	510	100%

RACE

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
White	203	40%
Hispanic	145	29%
Black	149	29%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1	0%

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Unknown	10	2%
Total	510	100%

RESIDENCE INFORMATION (AS REPORTED AT INTAKE)

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Apartment	210	41%
Halfway House or Recovery House	10	2%
Hotel or Motel	4	1%
House	128	25%
Homeless Shelter	47	9%
Medical Facility	1	0%
Rooming House/Dormitory	4	1%
Residential Treatment Center	7	1%
Sober House	14	3%
Trailer or Mobile Home	2	1%
Medical Facility	1	0%
Other	1	0%
Unknown	81	16%
Total	510	100%

IV. MORE RRC FACTS AND FIGURES

- ✚ **317** program referrals were made by RRC officers to assist this population. Categories of referral included: employment (including job training and placement), substance abuse treatment, medical and housing.
- ✚ **510** 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.
- ✦ 211 clients were provided with a Registry of Motor Vehicles Massachusetts identification card through the assistance of RRC staff.
- ✦ Only 7% of the total population that arrived at the RRC's refused to interview with RRC staff.
- ✦ 40% of clients returned to the RRC for additional services after intake.
- ✦ 101 (20%) clients were on medication at intake
- ✦ 7 (1%) clients had an active restraining order issued against them at intake.

SECTION TEN: PROGRAMS

I. TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM (THP) OVERVIEW

In order to help meet the Massachusetts Parole Board's commitment of reducing recidivism while promoting public safety, the Transitional Housing Program (THP) began providing residential programming to parolees and ex-offenders statewide in 2005.

THP allows clients up to six months of substance abuse treatment, job training, mental health counseling and other support services. THP currently collaborates with long-term residential programs and sober houses in each of its eight regions.

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, **217** individuals were placed into a THP bed in 2009. Please see below for a breakdown of these clients (at intake).

Gender:

- ✦ Male: **210 (97%)**
- ✦ Female: **7 (3%)**

Age Group:

- ✦ 18-25: **41 (19%)**
- ✦ 26-35: **91 (42%)**
- ✦ 36-45: **56 (26%)**
- ✦ 46-55: **24 (11%)**
- ✦ 56 (and older): **5 (2%)**

Race:

- ✦ White: **132 (61%)**
- ✦ Black: **25 (11%)**
- ✦ Hispanic: **50 (23%)**

✚ Other (not known): 10 (5%)

Marital Status:

✚ Single: 165 (76%)

✚ Married: 17 (8%)

✚ Divorced: 25 (12%)

✚ Separated: 9 (4%)

✚ Widowed: 1 (0%)

Education Level:

✚ No High School: 11 (5%)

✚ Some High School: 47 (22%)

✚ High School Diploma/GED: 129 (59%)

✚ Some College: 26 (12%)

✚ College Diploma: 4 (2%)

Parolee:

✚ Yes: 211 (97%)

✚ No: 6 (3%)

Institution Type:

✚ State: 75 (35%)

✚ County: 140 (64%)

✚ Interstate: 2 (1%)

Disability Reported:

✚ Yes: 37 (17%)

✚ No: 180 (83%)

Substance Abuse Issues Reported:

✚ Yes: 204 (94%)

✚ No: 13 (6%)

Mental Health Issues Reported:

✚ Yes: 93 (43%)

✚ No: 124 (57%)

Medical Issues Reported:

✚ Yes: 82 (38%)

✚ No: 135 (62%)

Client Engaged in Prison Programming:

- + Yes: 180 (83%)
- + No: 37 (17%)

Category of Offense upon Entering THP:

- + Person: 68 (31%)
- + Property: 69 (32%)
- + Sex: 0 (0%)
- + Drug: 60 (28%)
- + Other: 20 (9%)

III. MEASURING PROGRAM GOALS IN 2009: EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING AND RECIDIVISM

Employment: 11% of THP clients were employed at intake, compared to 40% being employed upon discharge from THP. This represents an overall employment increase of 29%.

Housing: Upon discharge from THP, 62% 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, 2007 and 2008 will be examined here. This is to ensure that all clients have been on the street for at least one year.* Out of the 1,190 clients who entered THP in the above date range, 575 (48%) have been re-arrested for a new crime and 275 (23%) have been re-incarcerated for a new crime. These rates do not include the 174 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 Abuse Services (BSAS), started in April of 2005. In 2009, 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

2,758 clients were seen by an SAC in 2009. Below is a breakdown of demographic and socioeconomic factors captured at *intake*.

Gender:

- + Male: **2457 (89%)**
- + Female: **301 (11%)**

Age:

- + Under 18: **5 (0%)**
- + 18 to 20: **204 (7%)**
- + 21 to 29: **1116 (40%)**
- + 30 to 39: **786 (29%)**
- + 40 to 49: **486 (18%)**
- + 50 to 59: **142 (5%)**
- + Greater than 50: **19 (1%)**

Race:

- + White: **1577 (57%)**
- + Black: **558 (20%)**
- + Hispanic: **584 (21%)**
- + Asian: **17 (1%)**
- + American Indian: **3 (0%)**
- + Native Hawaiian: **1 (0%)**
- + Other (not known): **18 (1%)**

Marital Status:

- + Never Married: **2023 (73%)**
- + Married: **205 (8%)**
- + Divorced: **256 (9%)**
- + Separated: **94 (3%)**
- + Widowed: **18 (1%)**
- + Significant Partnership Relationship: **104 (4%)**
- + Unknown: **58 (2%)**

Education Level:

- + No Formal Education: **2 (0%)**
- + Less than High School Education: **887 (32%)**
- + High School Education: **1395 (51%)**

- ✦ More than High School Education: 395 (14%)
- ✦ Not of School Age: 1 (0%)
- ✦ Unknown: 78 (3%)

Employment Status at Admission:

- ✦ Employed: 332 (12%)
- ✦ Not Employed: 2374 (86%)
- ✦ Other: 3 (0%)
- ✦ Unknown: 49 (2%)

Health Insurance Status:

- ✦ Has Insurance: 1452 (53%)
- ✦ No Insurance: 1280 (46%)
- ✦ Unknown: 26 (1%)

Primary Substance:

- ✦ Alcohol: 886 (33%)
- ✦ Cocaine: 237 (9%)
- ✦ Crack: 114 (4%)
- ✦ Marijuana: 688 (25%)
- ✦ Heroin: 583 (21%)
- ✦ Non-Prescription Methadone: 3 (0%)
- ✦ Other Opiates/Synthetics: 78 (3%)
- ✦ Phencyclidine (PCP): 4 (0%)
- ✦ Other Hallucinogens: 6 (0%)
- ✦ Methamphetamines: 7 (0%)
- ✦ Benzodiazepines: 6 (0%)
- ✦ Barbiturates: 1 (0%)
- ✦ Over the Counter (OTC): 1 (0%)
- ✦ Club Drugs: 7 (0%)
- ✦ Oxycodone: 110 (4%)
- ✦ Non-Prescription Suboxone: 1 (0%)
- ✦ Unknown: 26 (1%)

The chart below highlights the reported top 8 substances of abuse.

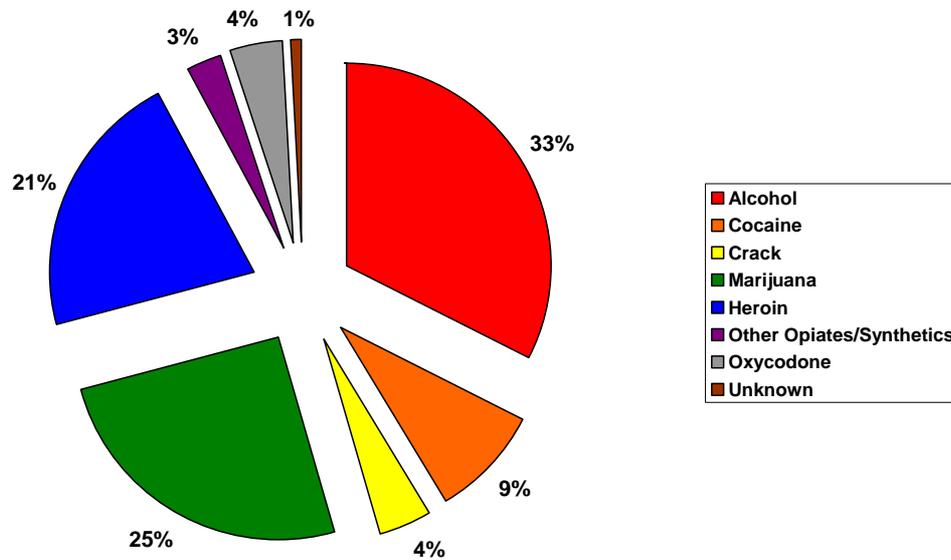


Figure 5

1,655 clients were discharged by an SAC in 2009. Below is a breakdown of demographic and socioeconomic factors captured at *discharge*.

Reason for Discharge:

- + Assessment Only: **25 (2%)**
- + Transferred to another Substance Abuse Program: **8 (1%)**
- + Relapse: **23 (1%)**
- + Administrative/Non-Compliance: **2 (0%)**
- + Incarcerated: **98 (6%)**
- + Hospitalized (Mental Health): **1 (0%)**
- + Inappropriate: **5 (0%)**
- + Dropout: **51 (3%)**
- + Completed: **1149 (70%)**
- + Moved: **6 (0%)**
- + Deceased: **2 (0%)**
- + Parole Technical Violation: **131 (8%)**
- + Other: **154 (9%)**

Client Referred to Self-Help:

- + Yes: **974 (59%)**
- + No: **661 (40%)**

✦ Unknown: 20 (1%)

Employment Status at Discharge:

- ✦ Working Full-Time: 454 (28%)
- ✦ Working Part-Time: 258 (16%)
- ✦ Unemployed (Looking): 582 (35%)
- ✦ Unemployed (Not Looking): 58 (4%)
- ✦ Not in Labor Force (Student): 3 (0%)
- ✦ Not in Labor Force (Retired): 3 (0%)
- ✦ Not in Labor Force (Disabled): 117 (7%)
- ✦ Not in Labor Force (Homemaker): 1 (0%)
- ✦ Not in Labor Force (Other): 62 (4%)
- ✦ Not in Labor Force (Incarcerated): 72 (4%)
- ✦ Volunteer: 1 (0%)
- ✦ Other: 22 (1%)
- ✦ Unknown: 22 (1%)

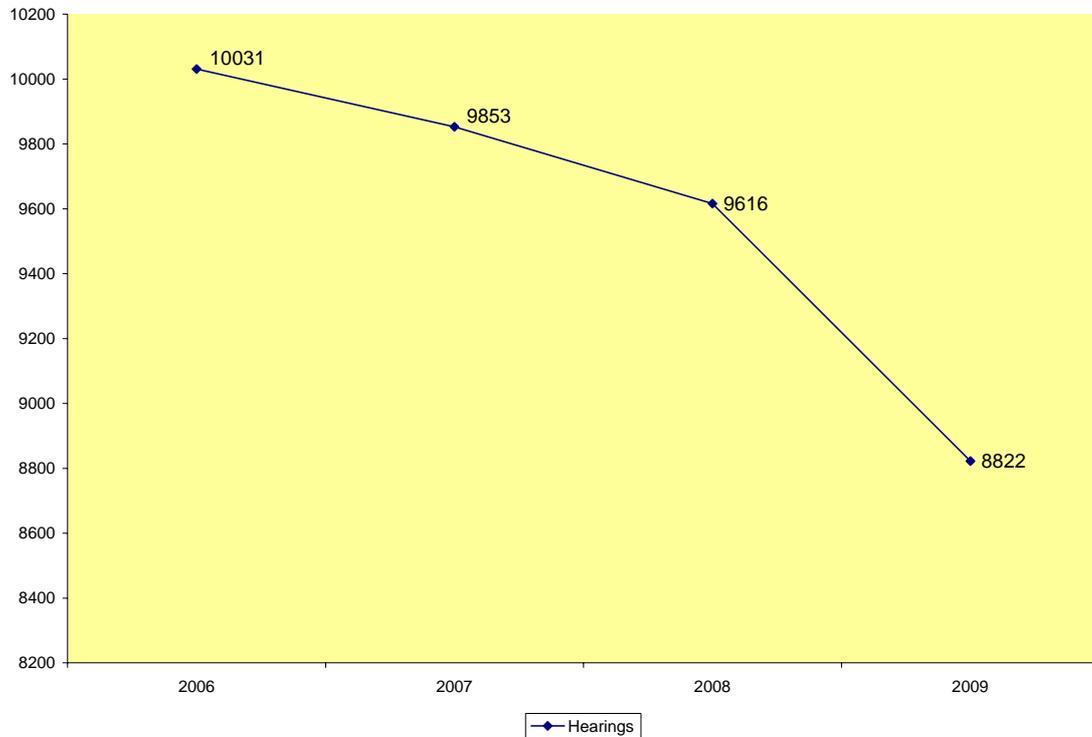
VI. SAC PROGRAM CONCLUSION/TRENDS FOR 2009

- ✦ 70% of clients completed services with their Substance Abuse Coordinator
- ✦ 6% re-incarceration rate- a decrease from 2008's rate of 7%
- ✦ 59% of all clients were referred to self-help therapy
- ✦ 44% of clients were working either full or part-time at discharge- a 32% increase from admission
- ✦ High percentage of females accessing substance abuse services- 11% for 2009 SAC population
- ✦ Alcohol, followed by marijuana and heroin respectively, were the highest reported substances of abuse

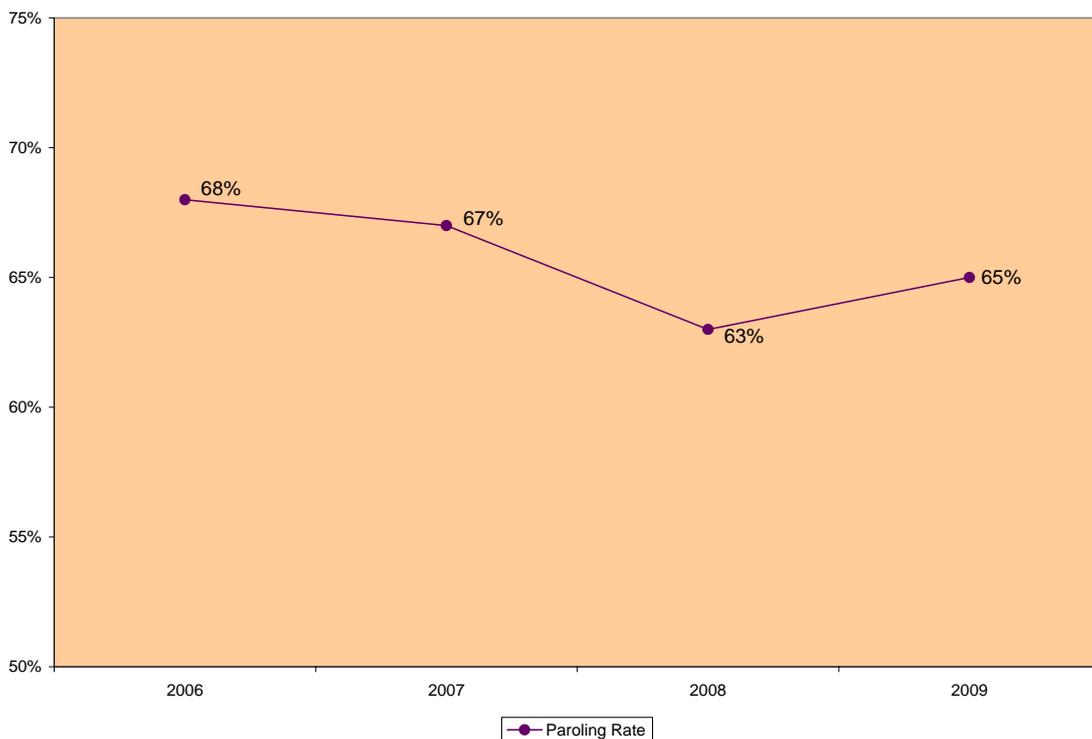
SECTION ELEVEN: TRENDS (2006-2009)

I. HEARING TRENDS

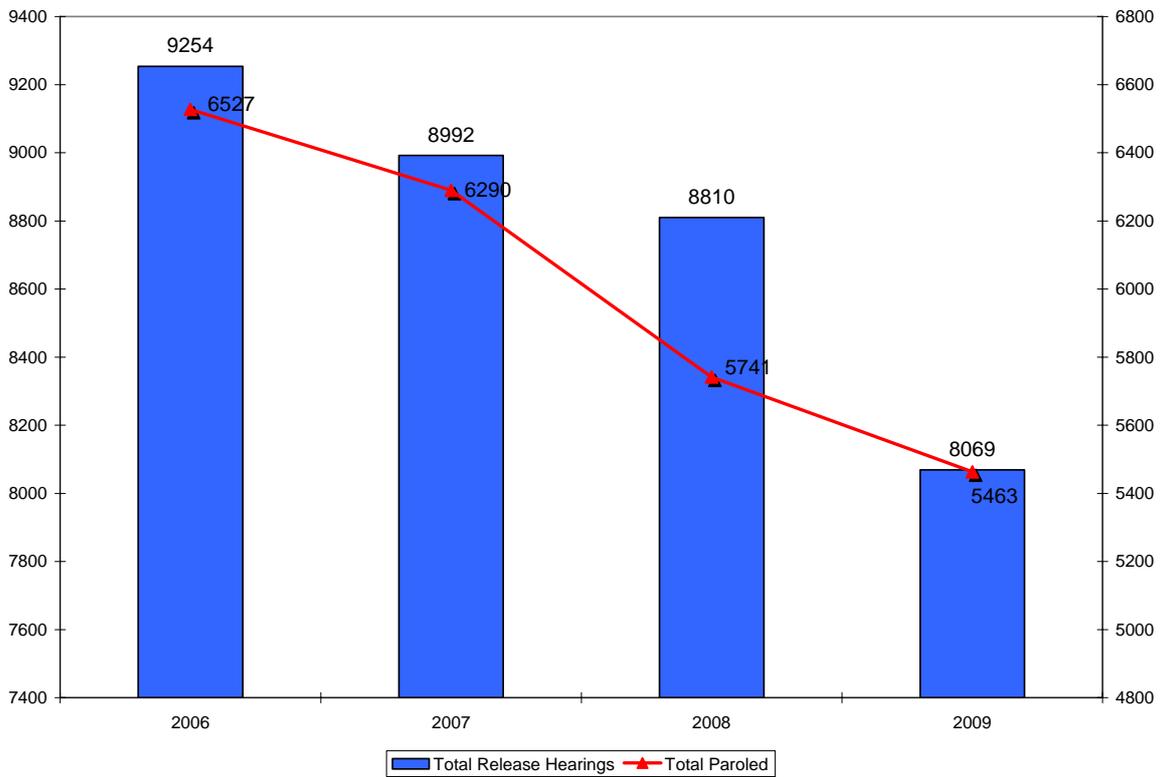
Total Release, Revocation and Rescission Hearings by Year (Figure 6)



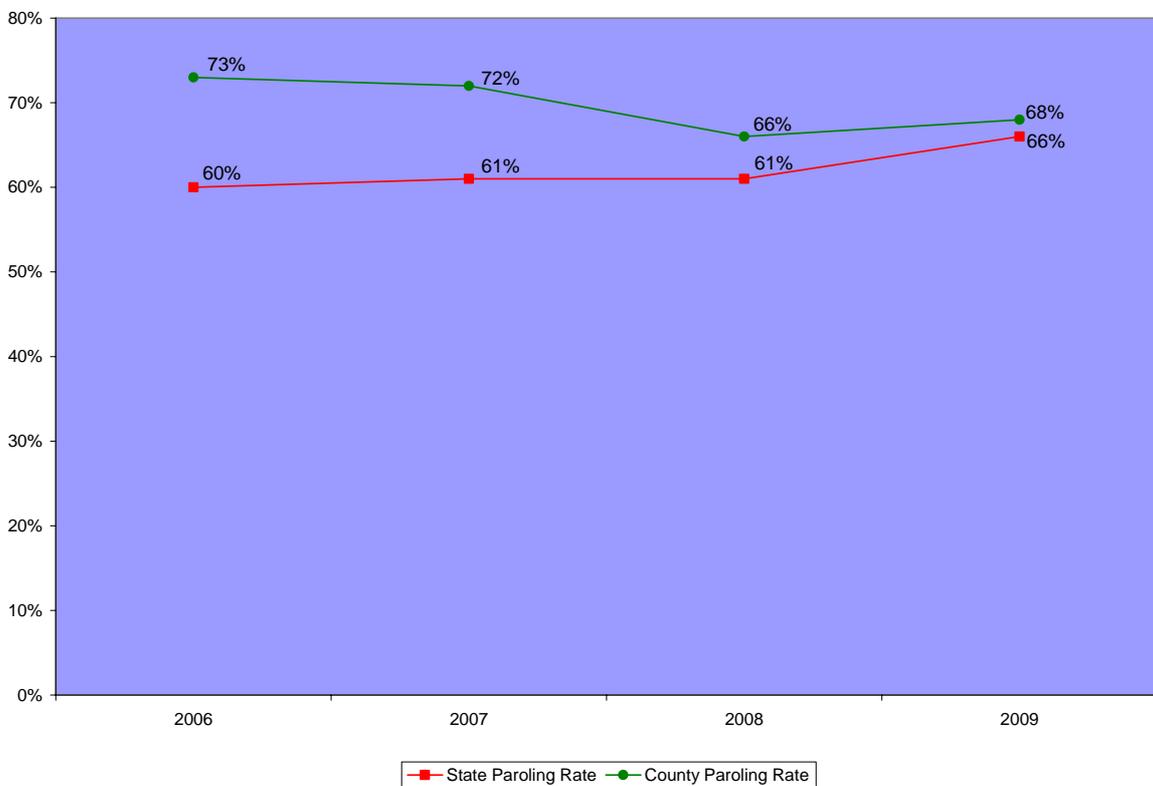
Combined Paroling Rate (to Include all Hearings) for State and County Inmates (Figure 7)



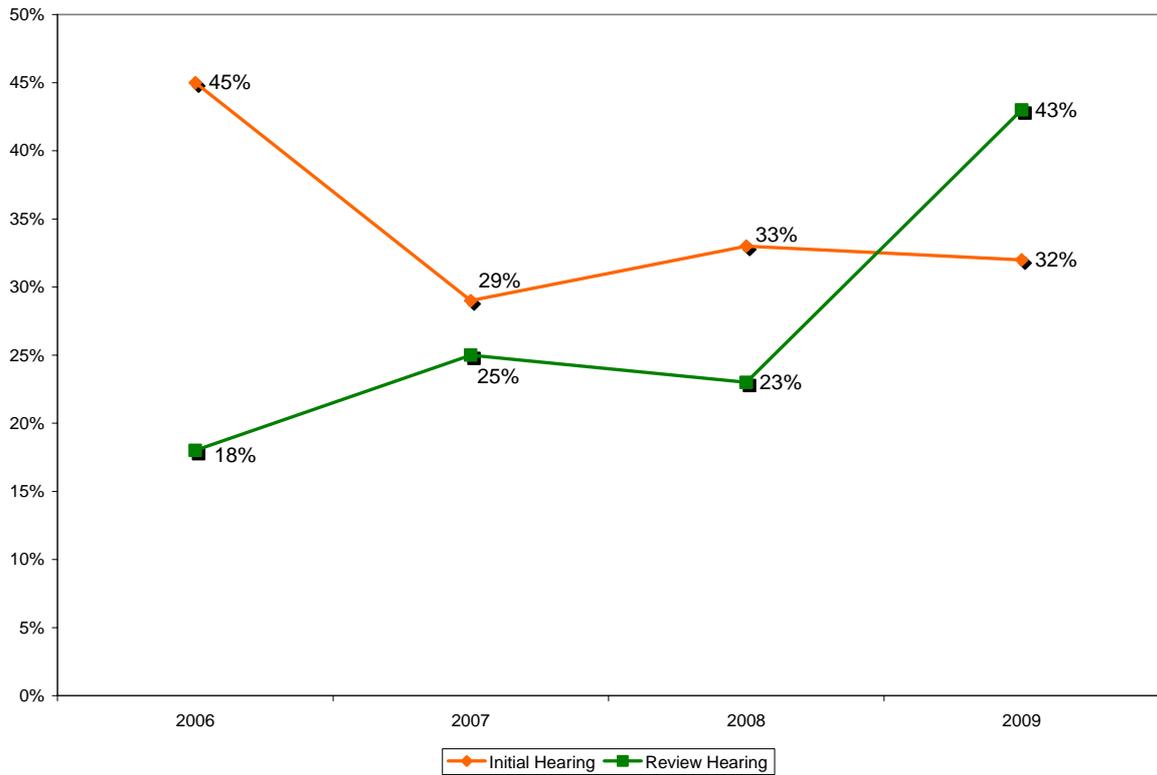
Total State and County Release Hearings Held and Paroles Granted to State and County Inmates (Figure 8)



Comparison of State and County Paroling Rates for Release Hearings (Figure 9)

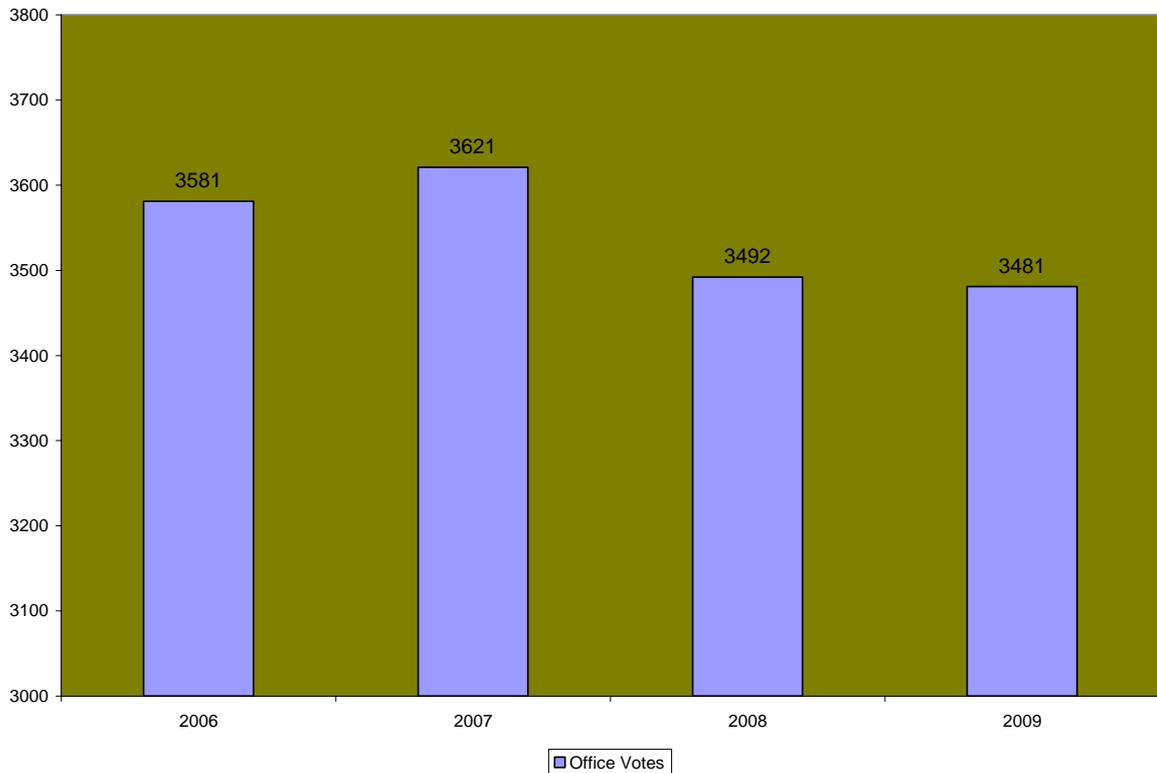


Comparison of Initial and Review Lifer Hearing Paroling Rates (Figure 10)



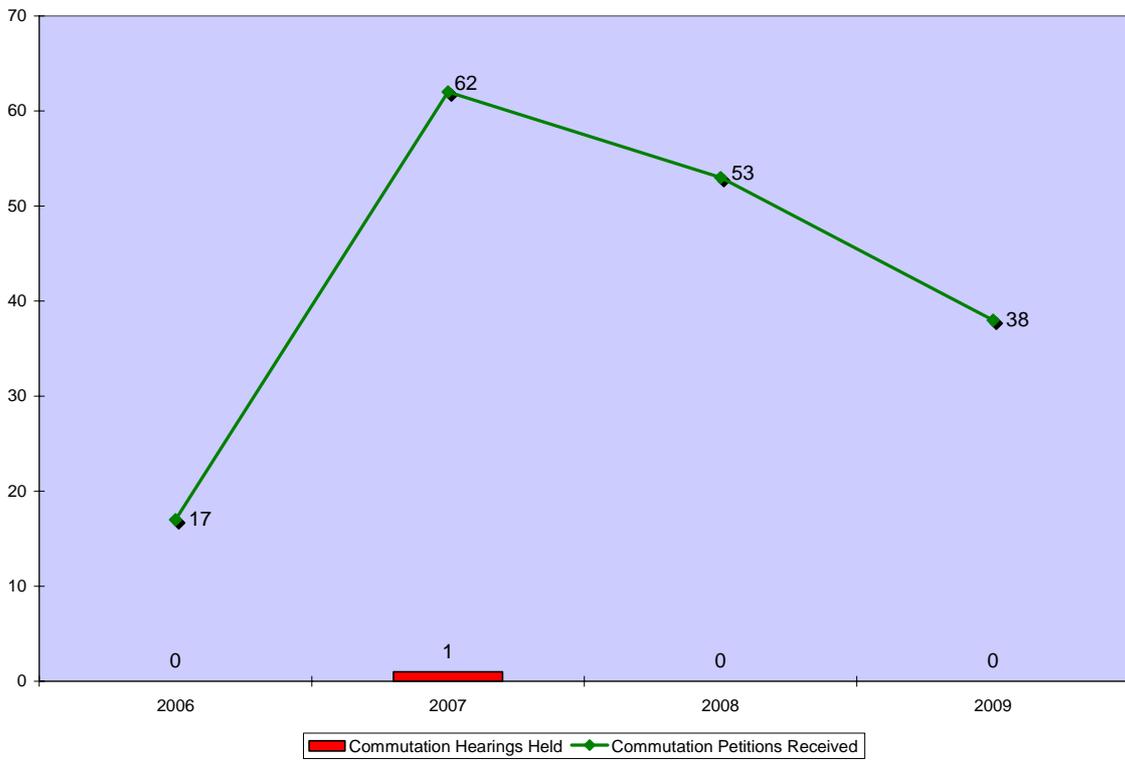
II. OFFICE VOTE TREND

Number of Parole Board Office Votes (Figure 11)

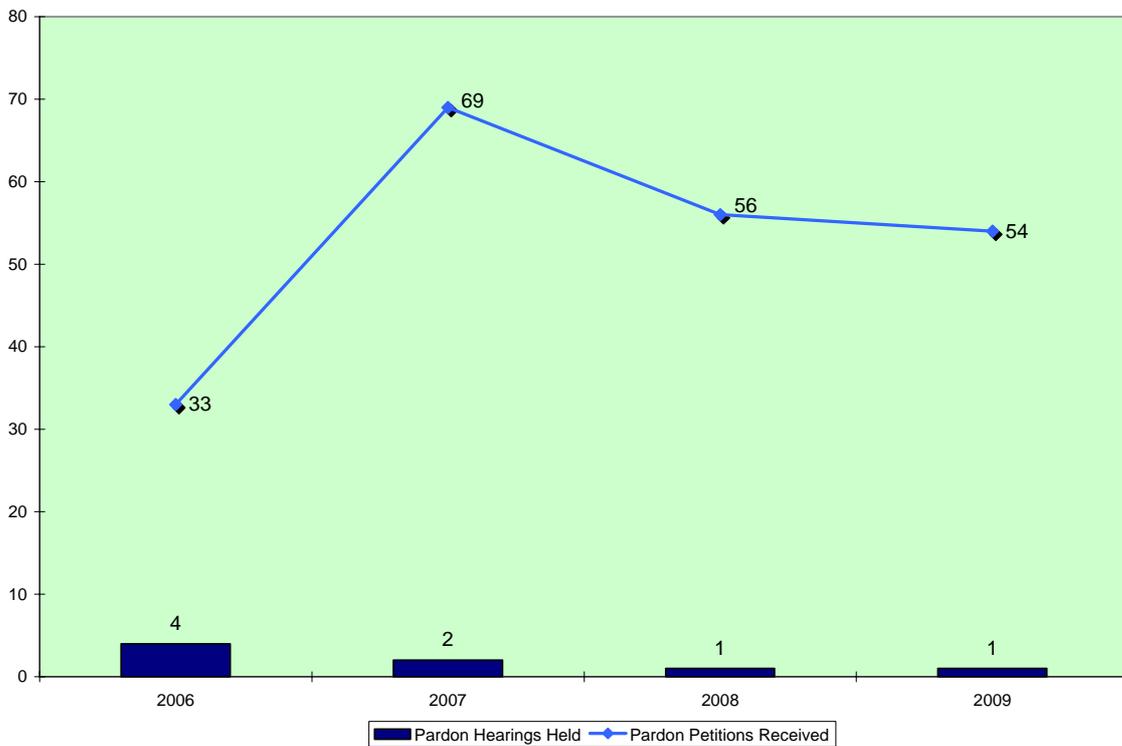


III. EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY TRENDS

Commutation Petitions Received and Commutation Hearings Held (Figure 12)

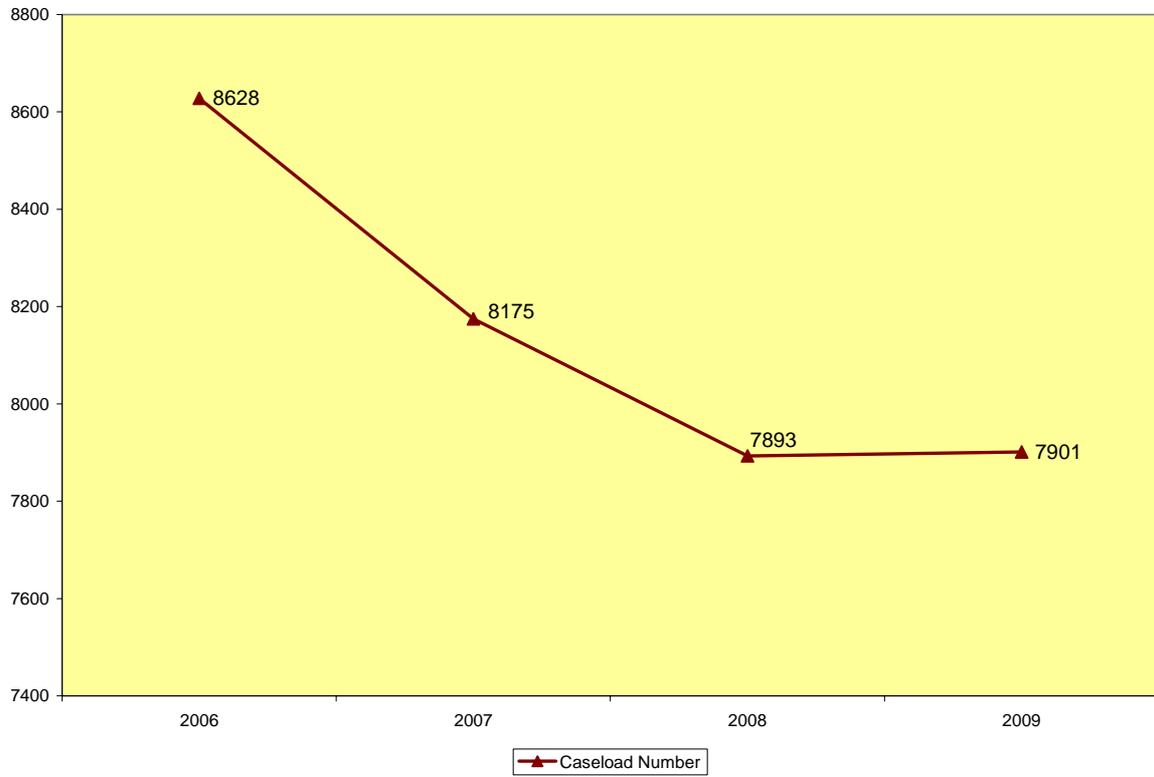


Pardon Petitions Received and Pardon Hearings Held (Figure 13)

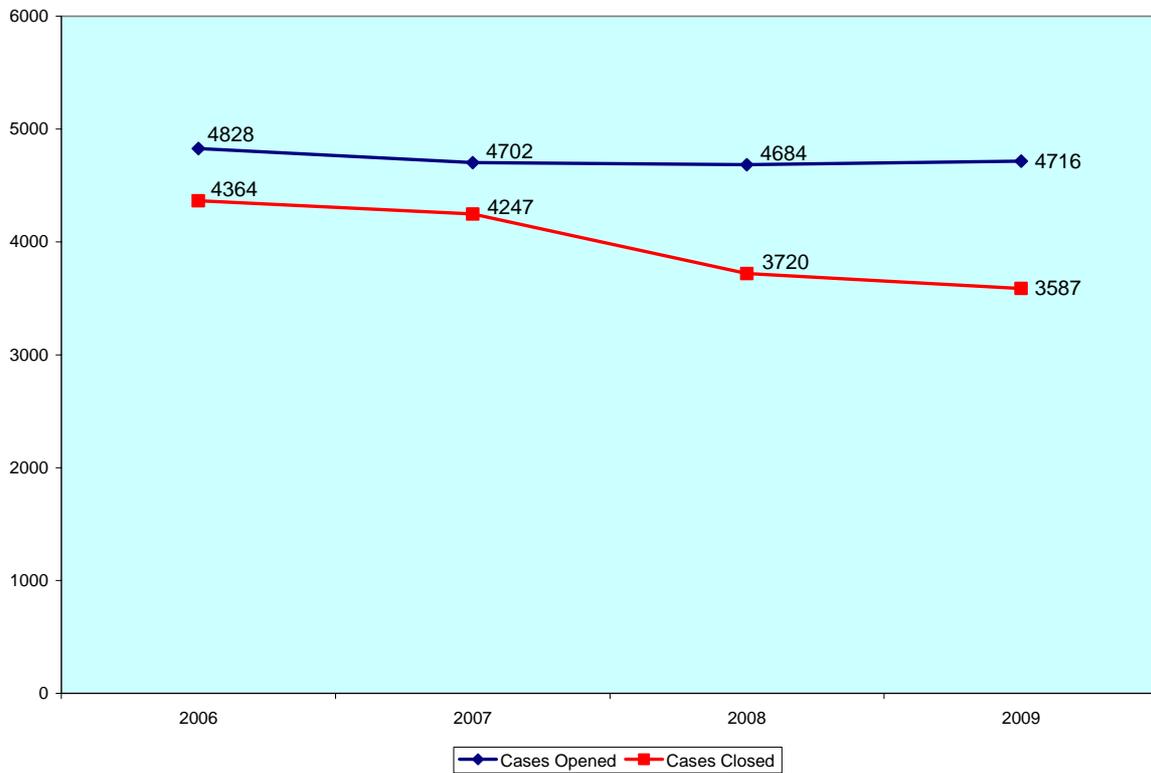


IV. SUPERVISION TRENDS

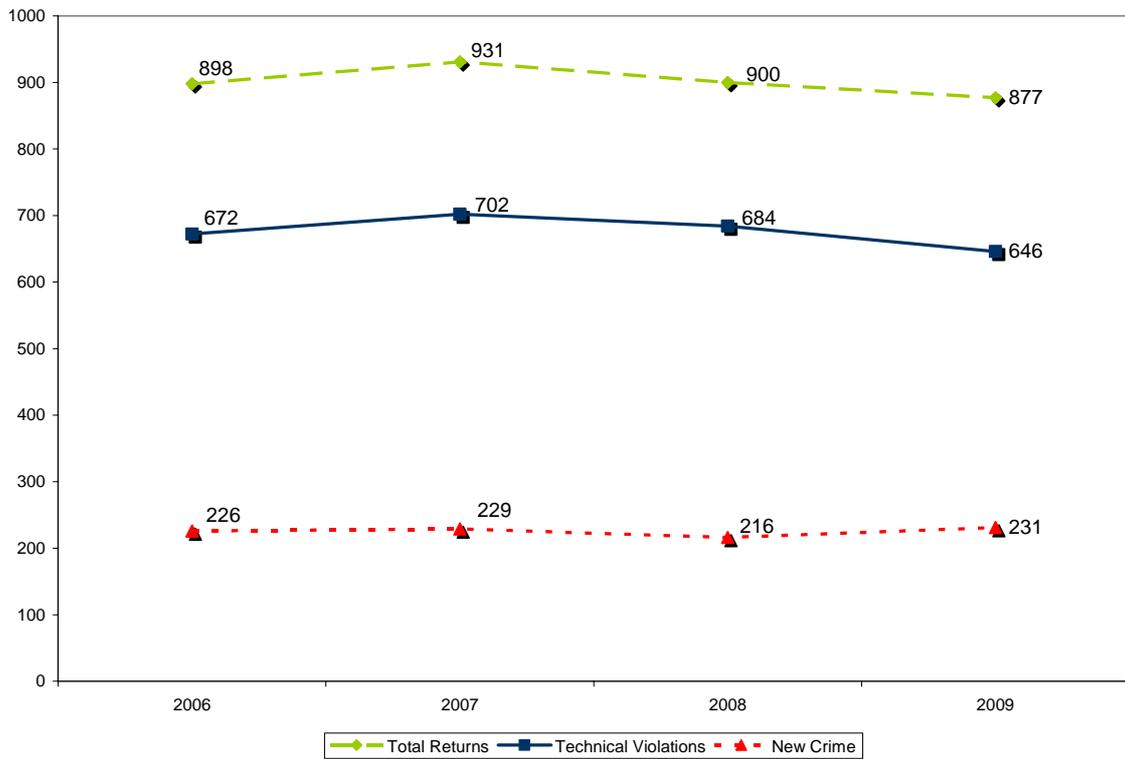
Total Annual Parole Caseload (Figure 14)



Community Supervision Caseload Activity: Cases Opened and Cases Closed (Figure 15)

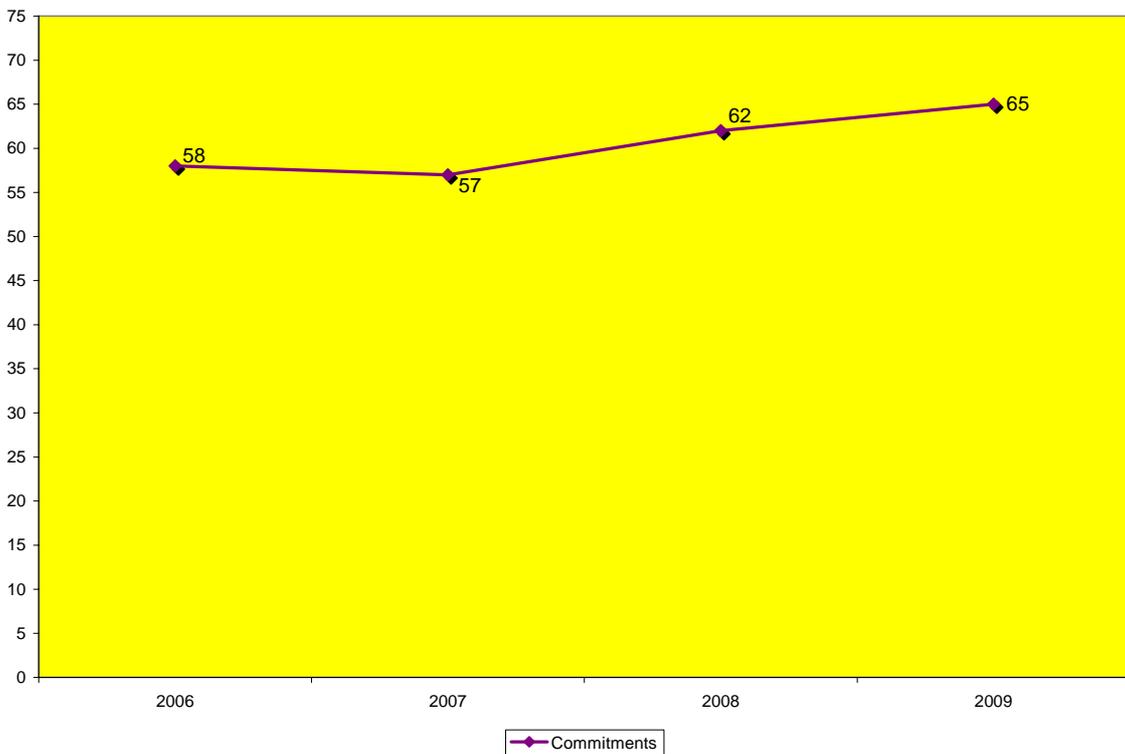


Community Supervision Caseload Activity: Revocations (Figure 16)

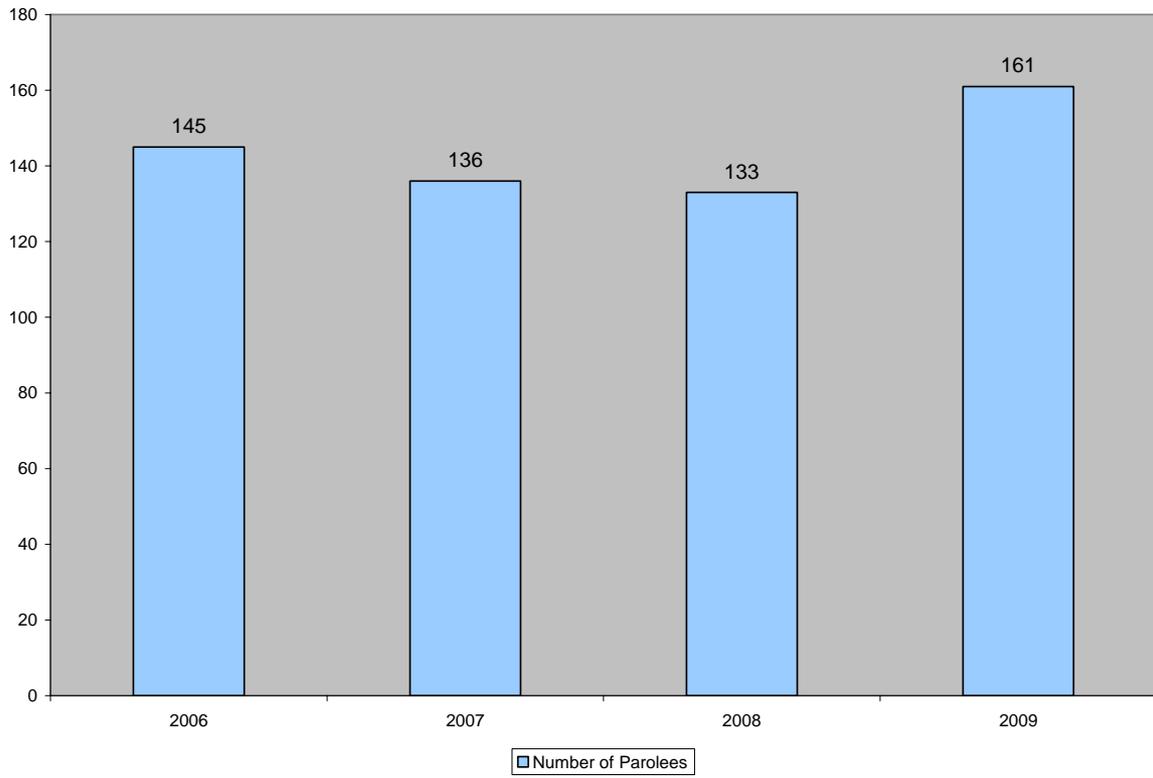


V. INTERSTATE COMPACT TRENDS

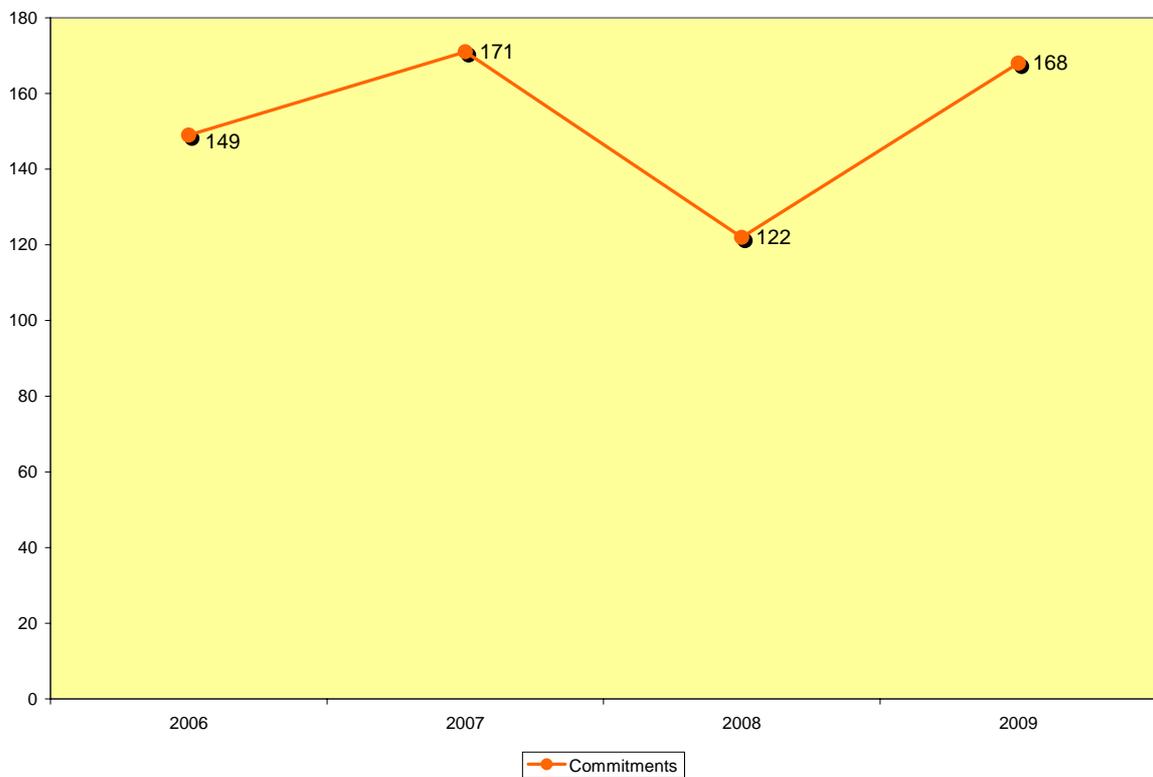
Interstate Compact: Massachusetts Commitments Released to Supervision in Other States (Figure 17)



Interstate Compact: Out of State Parolees Released to Massachusetts Supervision (Figure 18)

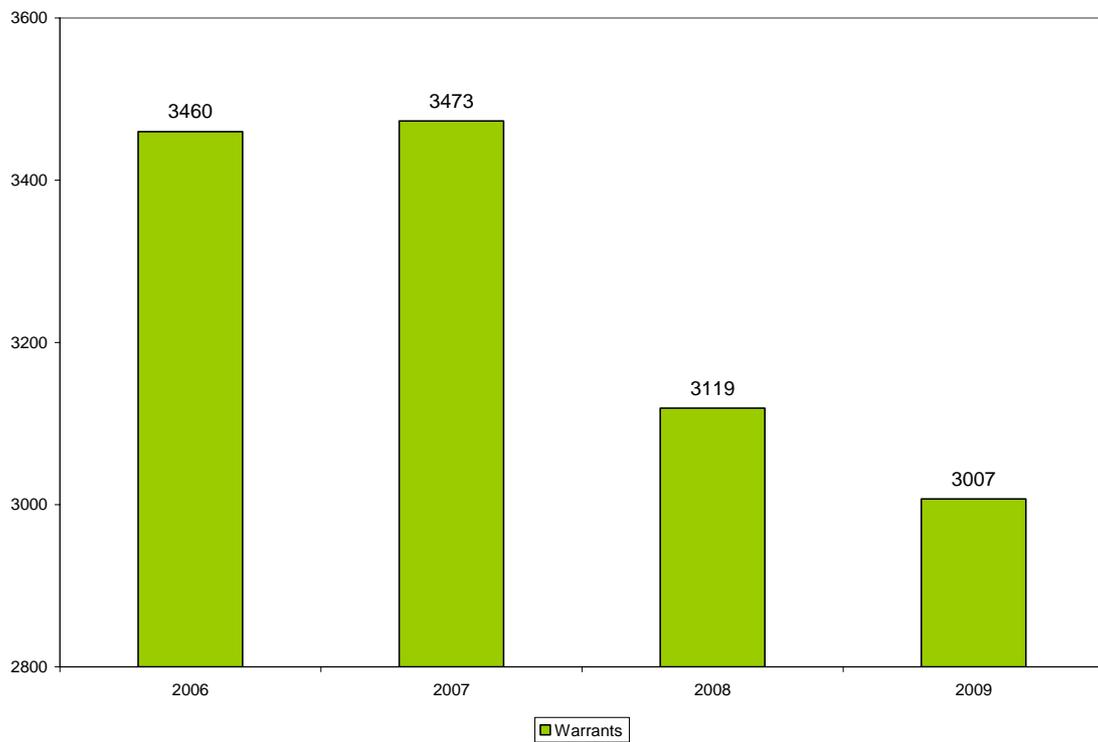


Interstate Compact: Massachusetts Commitments Released to ICE (Figure 19)



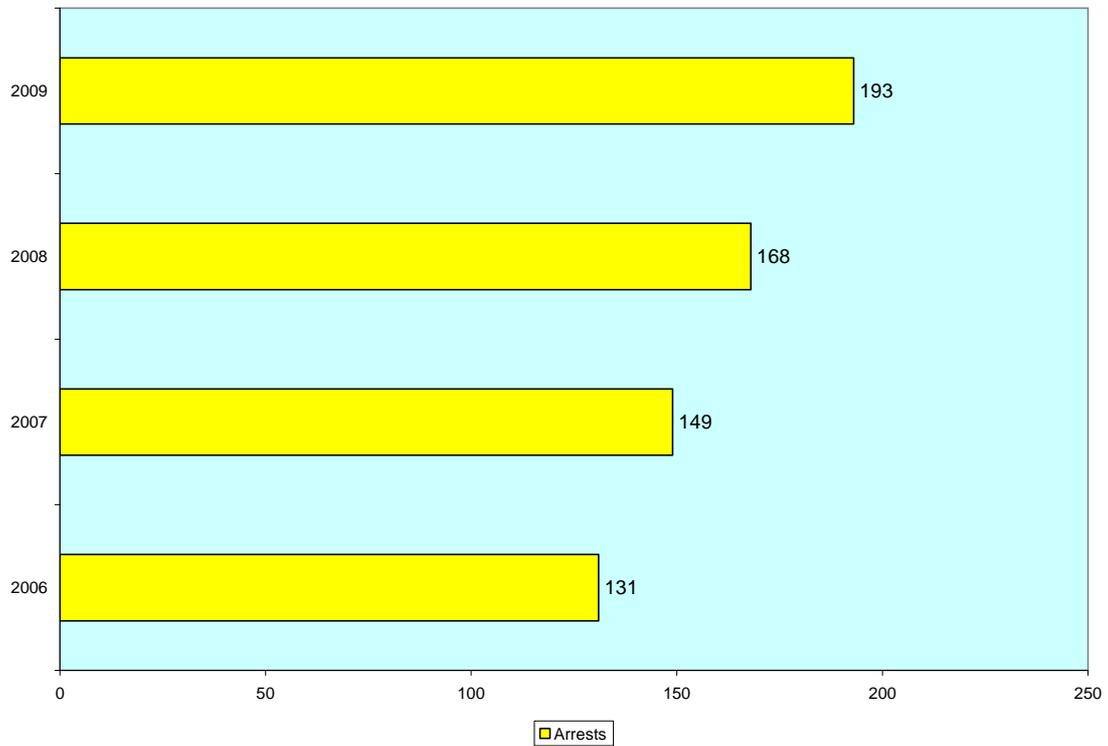
VI. WARRANTS ISSUED TREND

Overall Warrants Issued by the Parole Board (Figure 20)

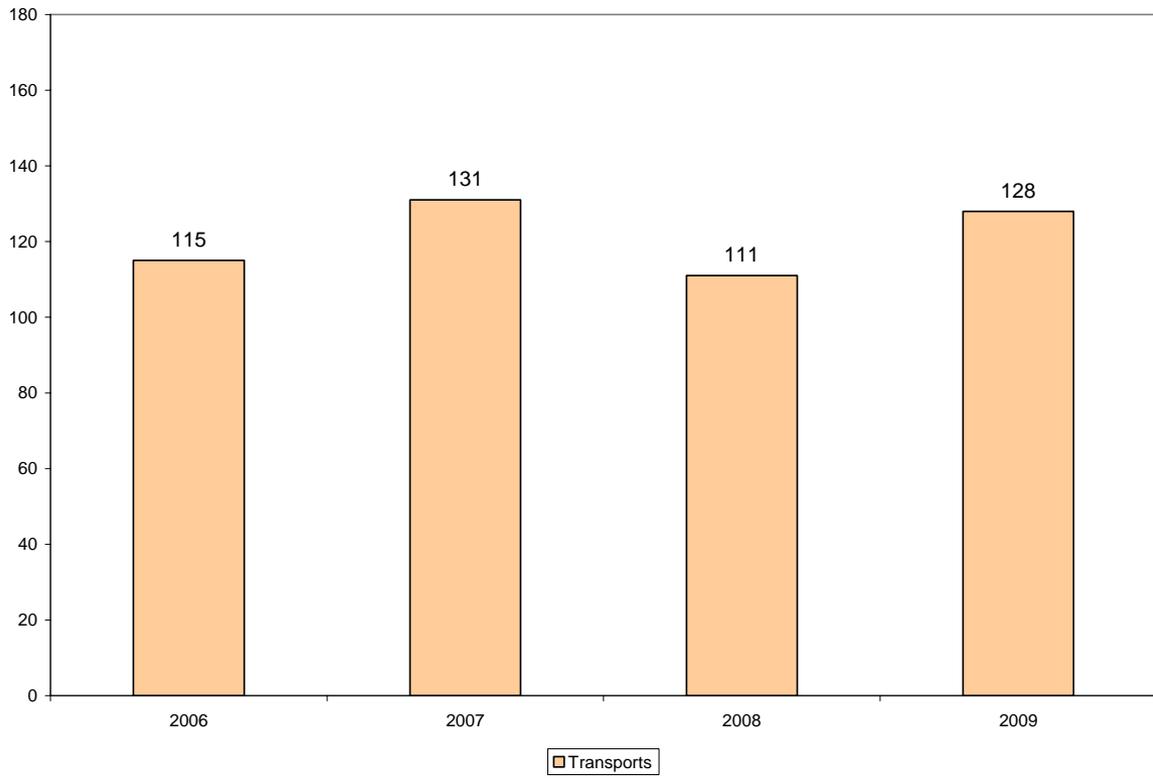


VII. WARRANT AND APPREHENSION UNIT (WAU) TRENDS

WAU Arrests of Parole Violators (Figure 21)

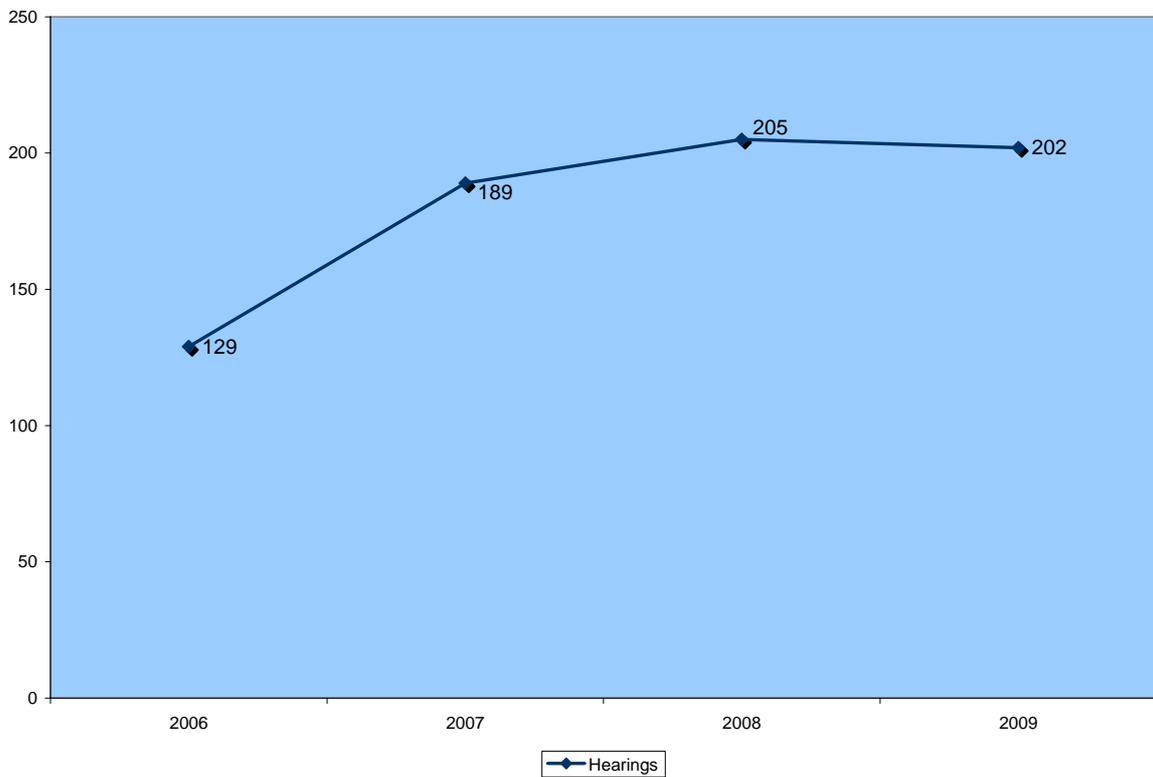


WAU Transports of Parole Violators to Higher Custody (Figure 22)

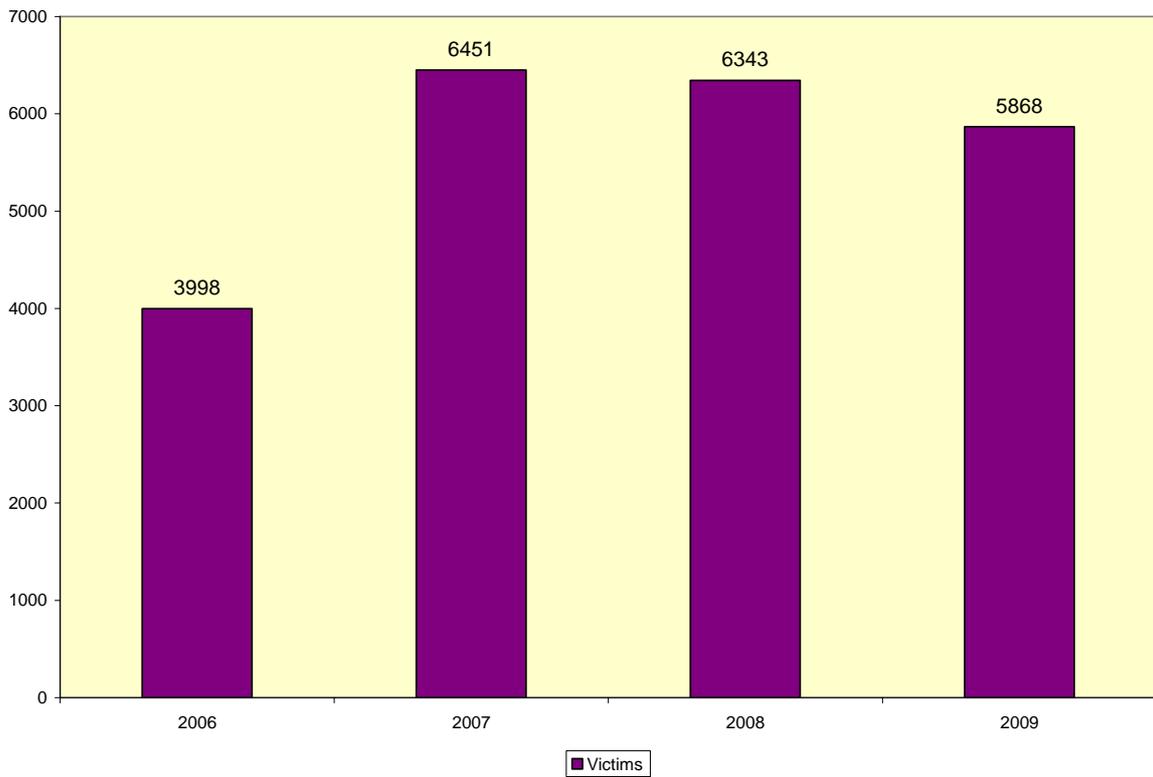


VIII. VICTIM SERVICE UNIT (VSU) TRENDS

Overall Victim Access Hearings Held (Figure 23)

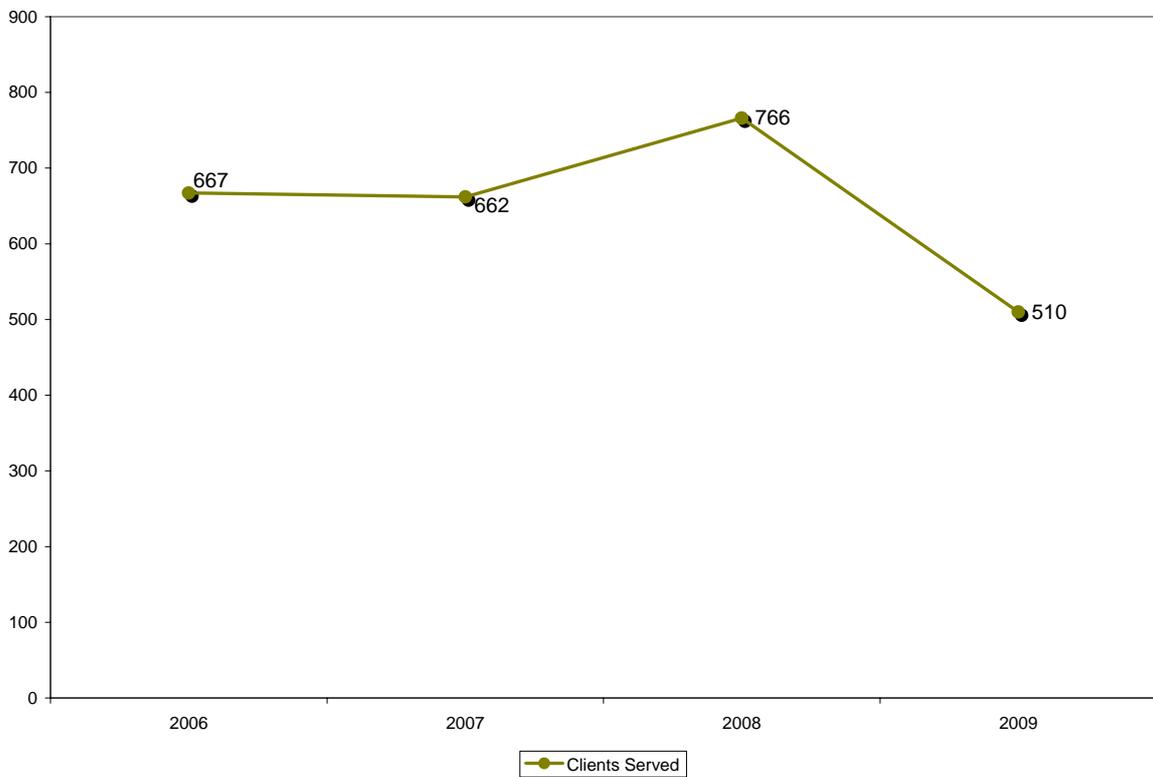


Number of Victims Provided Services by the VSU (Figure 24)



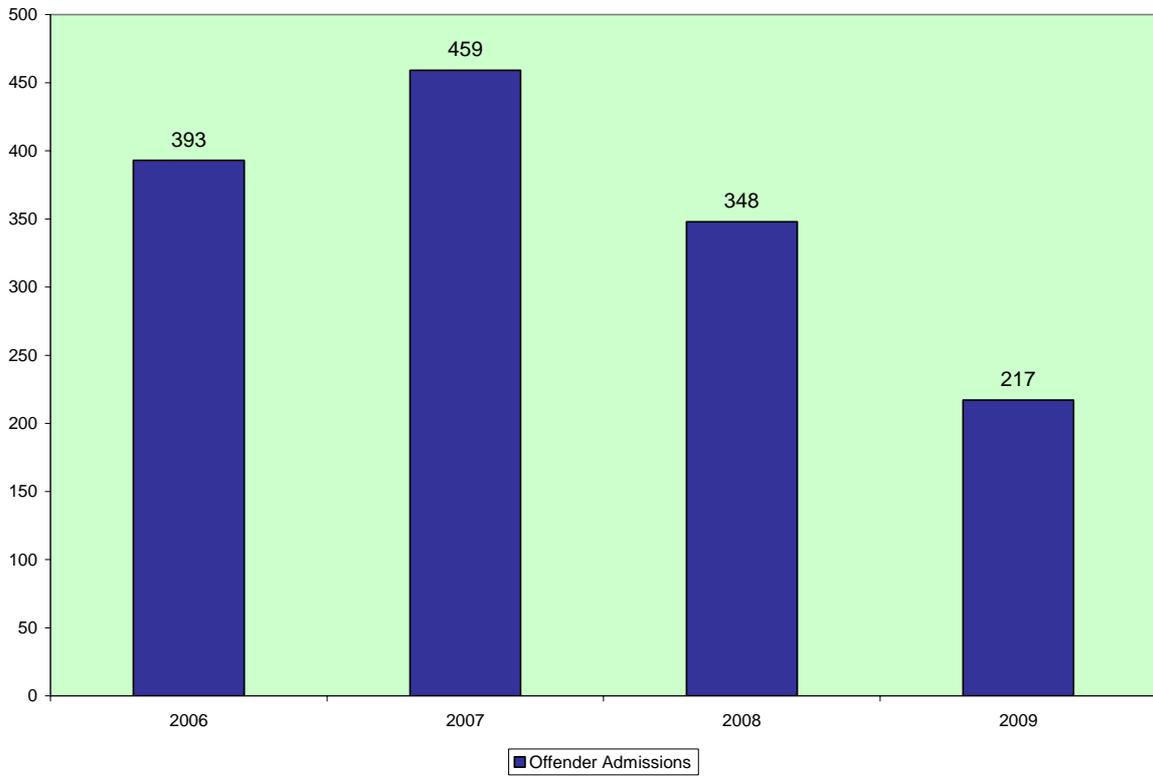
VIII. REGIONAL REENTRY CENTER (RRC) TREND

Number of RRC Clients Served (Figure 25)

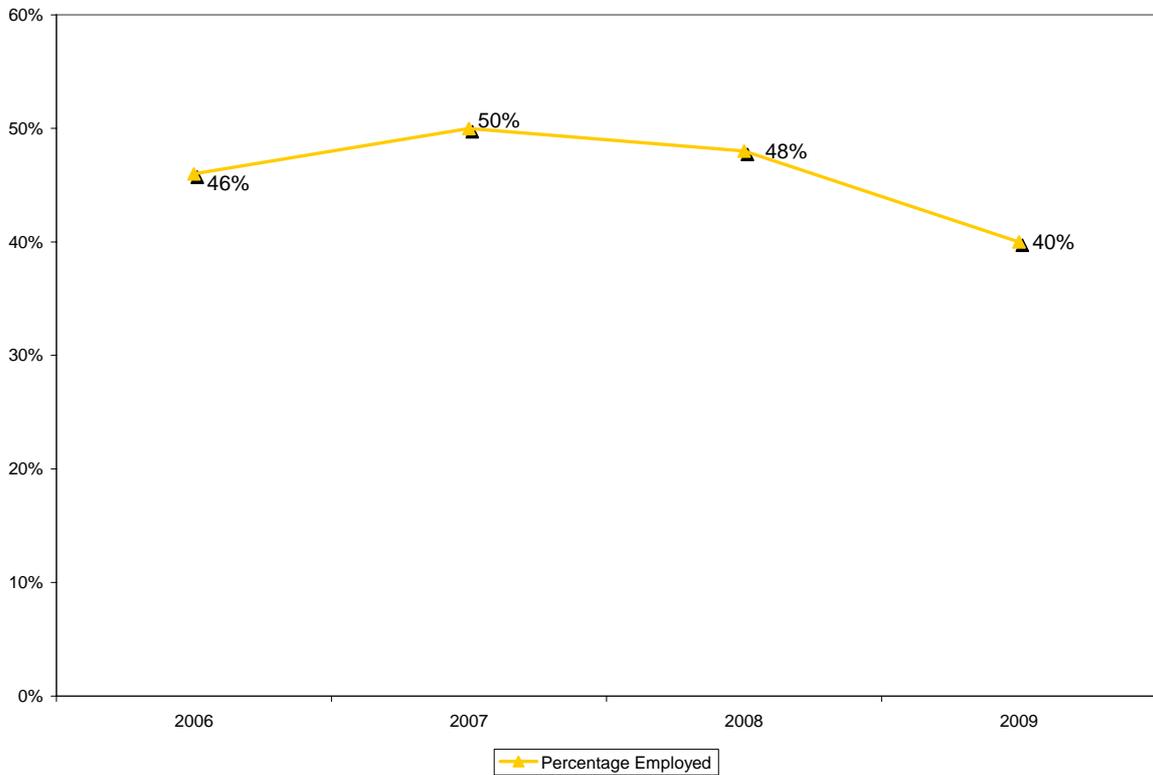


X. TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM (THP) TRENDS

Number of Offenders Admitted to THP Program (Figure 26)



Overall Percentage of Offenders Employed at Discharge from Program (Figure 27)



XI. SUBSTANCE ABUSE COORDINATOR (SAC) PROGRAM TREND

Number of Clients Served by Substance Abuse Coordinators (Figure 28)

