

MASSACHUSETTS PAROLE BOARD



2010 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/county/lifer 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.

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 & RESEARCH

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.

Research monitors and evaluates agency grant programs, works with outside researchers and collects, analyzes & publishes agency research.



INTERSTATE COMPACT

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

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.



SECTION ONE: TRANSITIONAL SERVICES

I. HEARINGS OVERVIEW

RELEASE HEARINGS

In 2010, the Massachusetts Parole Board conducted 8,205 institutional release hearings for state and county inmates. As a result of these hearings, 5,168 inmates were either paroled and placed under the supervision of field parole officers in the eight parole regions across the Commonwealth or paroled to custody, that is, paroled administratively to serve another state or federal sentence or to some other type of outstanding process. This produced a paroling rate¹ of 63% during the year. Subsequently, this represents a 5% decrease from 2009's paroling rate of 68%.

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 2010 the Parole Board held 247 or an average of 21 rescission hearings each month for state and county inmates.

REVOCAION HEARINGS

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

In 2010, the Parole Board held 629 or an average of 52 revocation hearings each month for state and county inmates. As a result of these hearings 243 violators were granted a new release date producing an annual re-paroling rate of 39%, a 3% drop from 2009's re-parole rate of 42%.

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



RELEASE, RESCISSION AND REVOCATION HEARINGS

		<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>	1679	978	58%	691	10
	<i>County</i>	6526	4190	64%	2316	20
Total Release Hearings		8205	5168	63%	3007	30
Rescission Hearings	<i>State</i>	62	42	68%	20	0
	<i>County</i>	185	98	53%	86	1
Total Rescission Hearings		247	140	57%	106	1
Revocation Hearings	<i>State</i>	255	114	45%	140	1
	<i>County</i>	374	129	34%	243	2
Total Revocation Hearings		629	243	39%	383	3
Total Release, Rescission and Revocation Hearings		9081	5551	61%	3496	34

LIFER HEARINGS

In the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, adult inmates sentenced to second degree life in prison are eligible for parole after they have served 15 years of their sentence. Such inmates are granted an initial hearing in front of the full compliment of the Massachusetts Parole Board to determine whether or not their release would best serve the interests of public safety and be compatible with the welfare of society.

If the Parole Board denies parole after the initial hearing, the inmate will be provided with a subsequent review hearing of a maximum of five years or earlier, at the discretion of the Parole Board.

		<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>	44	21	48%	23	0
	<i>Review</i>	84	22	26%	62	0
Total Lifer Hearings		128	43	34%	85	0



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>	25	17	8	0	68%
<i>Bridgewater State Hospital</i>	18	1	16	1	10%
<i>Bridgewater Treatment Center</i>	89	1	88	0	1%
<i>Concord</i>	114	60	54	0	53%
<i>Framingham</i>	330	249	79	2	75%
<i>Gardner</i>	123	32	89	2	26%
<i>Northeastern Correctional Center</i>	65	54	11	0	83%
<i>Norfolk</i>	116	51	65	0	44%
<i>Old Colony (Medium)</i>	75	31	43	1	41%
<i>Old Colony (Minimum)</i>	24	19	5	0	79%
<i>Boston Pre-Release</i>	124	107	17	0	86%
<i>Plymouth</i>	41	34	6	1	83%
<i>Pondville</i>	52	41	11	0	79%
<i>South Middlesex Pre-Release</i>	95	79	15	1	83%
<i>Shirley</i>	191	124	67	0	65%
<i>Souza Baranowski</i>	139	54	84	1	39%
<i>Cedar Junction</i>	40	13	27	0	33%
<i>Walpole Out of State Cases</i>	4	0	4	0	0%
<i>MA Alcohol/Substance Abuse Center</i>	14	11	2	1	79%
Total	1679	978	691	10	58%



STATE *RESCISSI*ON 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>	11	8	3	0	73%
<i>Framingham</i>	17	12	5	0	71%
<i>Gardner</i>	5	4	1	0	80%
<i>Norfolk</i>	9	7	2	0	78%
<i>Old Colony (Medium)</i>	3	0	3	0	0%
<i>Boston Pre-Release</i>	2	1	1	0	50%
<i>South Middlesex Pre-Release</i>	7	6	1	0	86%
<i>Shirley</i>	3	2	1	0	67%
<i>Souza Baranowski</i>	5	2	3	0	40%
Total	62	42	20	0	68%

STATE *REVOCA*TION 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>	1	0	1	0	0%
<i>Bridgewater Treatment Center</i>	1	0	1	0	0%
<i>Concord</i>	12	4	8	0	33%
<i>Framingham</i>	31	10	21	0	32%
<i>Gardner</i>	3	2	1	0	67%
<i>Norfolk</i>	1	1	0	0	100%
<i>Old Colony (Medium)</i>	2	0	2	0	0%
<i>Shirley</i>	6	3	3	0	50%
<i>Souza Baranowski</i>	2	0	2	0	0%
<i>Cedar Junction</i>	196	94	101	1	48%
Total	255	114	140	1	45%



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>	261	166	95	0	64%
<i>Billerica</i>	662	421	240	1	64%
<i>Dartmouth</i>	660	453	202	5	69%
<i>Dedham</i>	425	327	96	2	77%
<i>Edgartown</i>	22	19	3	0	86%
<i>Greenfield</i>	77	43	32	2	56%
<i>Lawrence</i>	430	278	151	1	65%
<i>Ludlow</i>	373	184	188	1	49%
<i>Middleton</i>	403	201	200	2	50%
<i>Northampton</i>	126	76	49	1	60%
<i>Ludlow Pre-Release</i>	149	108	41	0	72%
<i>Pittsfield</i>	174	80	94	0	46%
<i>Plymouth</i>	610	402	208	0	66%
<i>Western MA Correctional Alcohol Center</i>	348	262	86	0	75%
<i>Suffolk</i>	966	705	257	4	73%
<i>Women in Transition</i>	56	45	11	0	80%
<i>Worcester</i>	689	351	337	1	51%
<i>Chicopee Correctional Center</i>	95	69	26	0	73%
Total	6526	4190	2316	20	64%



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>	2	1	1	0	50%
<i>Billerica</i>	28	17	11	0	61%
<i>Dartmouth</i>	16	5	10	1	31%
<i>Dedham</i>	10	8	2	0	80%
<i>Edgartown</i>	3	0	3	0	0%
<i>Lawrence</i>	16	12	4	0	75%
<i>Ludlow</i>	20	9	11	0	45%
<i>Middleton</i>	16	8	8	0	50%
<i>Northampton</i>	1	0	1	0	0%
<i>Ludlow Pre-Release</i>	4	3	1	0	75%
<i>Pittsfield</i>	5	3	2	0	60%
<i>Plymouth</i>	10	3	7	0	30%
<i>Western MA Correctional Alcohol Center</i>	5	4	1	0	80%
<i>Suffolk</i>	24	13	11	0	54%
<i>Women in Transition</i>	3	2	1	0	67%
<i>Worcester</i>	16	7	9	0	44%
<i>Chicopee Correctional Center</i>	6	3	3	0	50%
Total	185	98	86	1	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>	8	3	5	0	38%
<i>Billerica</i>	42	13	29	0	31%
<i>Dartmouth</i>	40	15	25	0	38%
<i>Dedham</i>	25	11	14	0	44%
<i>Edgartown</i>	1	0	1	0	0%
<i>Greenfield</i>	4	3	1	0	75%
<i>Lawrence</i>	21	7	14	0	33%
<i>Ludlow</i>	35	16	18	1	46%
<i>Middleton</i>	36	9	27	0	25%
<i>Northampton</i>	6	3	3	0	50%
<i>Ludlow Pre-Release</i>	2	2	0	0	100%
<i>Pittsfield</i>	12	4	8	0	33%
<i>Plymouth</i>	37	10	27	0	27%
<i>Western MA Correctional Alcohol Center</i>	4	2	2	0	50%
<i>Suffolk</i>	60	21	39	0	35%
<i>Women in Transition</i>	1	0	1	0	0%
<i>Worcester</i>	34	9	25	0	26%
<i>Chicopee Correctional Center</i>	6	1	4	1	17%
Total	374	129	243	2	35%



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>	433	14	447
	<i>Rescission Hearing</i>	22	0	22
	<i>Revocation Hearing</i>	113	0	113
	State Total	568	14	582
County	<i>Release Hearing</i>	1843	106	1949
	<i>Rescission Hearing</i>	74	0	74
	<i>Revocation Hearing</i>	271	0	271
	County Total	2188	106	2294
Total State and County Waivers		2756	120	2876

In 2010, 2,396 or 17% of eligible state and county inmates waived their right to a release hearing.

County inmates accounted for 81% of the release hearings waived in 2010, while state inmates made up the remaining 19%.

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>	337	61	398
	<i>Rescission Hearing</i>	2	5	7
	<i>Revocation Hearing</i>	77	3	80
	State Total	416	69	485
County	<i>Release Hearing</i>	3134	139	3273
	<i>Rescission Hearing</i>	18	5	23
	<i>Revocation Hearing</i>	88	12	100
	County Total	3240	156	3396
Total State and County Postponements		3656	225	3881

In 2010, 3,671 or 25% of eligible state and county inmates postponed their right to a release hearing.

County inmates accounted for 89% of the release hearings postponed in 2010, while state inmates made up the remaining 11%.



95% of the release hearings postponed in 2010 were postponed by the inmate; the other 5% 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 2010.

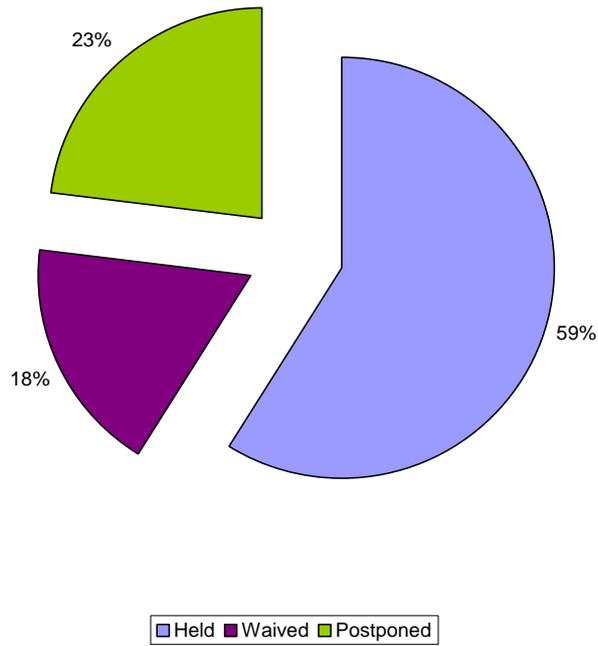


Figure 1



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

Request to Review Conditional Reserve		<u>1</u>
	<i>Reserve</i>	1
Termination Request		<u>13</u>
	<i>Other</i>	13
Reconsideration Request		<u>309</u>
	<i>Request Approved</i>	81
	<i>Request Denied</i>	228
Withdraw Warrant Request		<u>40</u>
	<i>Other</i>	40
Request to Resolve Action Pending		<u>30</u>
	<i>Reserve</i>	3
	<i>Deny</i>	15
	<i>Action Pending</i>	1
	<i>Other</i>	11
Change of Vote Request		<u>834</u>
	<i>Reserve</i>	24
	<i>Conditional Reserve</i>	1
	<i>Deny</i>	5
	<i>Other</i>	804
Special Consideration Request		<u>2</u>
	<i>Request Approved</i>	1
	<i>Request Denied</i>	1
Appeal Request		<u>252</u>
	<i>Request Approved</i>	13
	<i>Request Denied</i>	239
Request for Out of State/Country Travel		<u>179</u>
	<i>Request Approved</i>	167
	<i>Request Denied</i>	12
Request for Board to Note Info. Memo		<u>10</u>
	<i>Other</i>	10
Request for Provisional Rescission		<u>426</u>
	<i>No Provisional Rescission</i>	22
	<i>Provisional Rescission</i>	404
Request for Provisional Revocation		<u>1615</u>
	<i>No Action</i>	3
	<i>Await Action of Court</i>	5
	<i>Final Warning</i>	52



Request for Provisional Revocation (cont.)	<i>Warning</i>	16
	<i>Withdraw WTC, Resume Supervision</i>	3
	<i>Provisional Revocation</i>	1031
	<i>Authorize Second Detainer</i>	11
	<i>Warning, Change Conditions</i>	3
	<i>Issue Warrant for Detainer Purposes</i>	2
	<i>Issue Compact Warrant (60 Days)</i>	80
	<i>Provisional Revocation, Waived at Hearing</i>	118
	<i>Provisional Revocation, Waived Prior to Hearing</i>	291
Request for Board to Extend Appeal		<u>4</u>
	<i>Request Approved</i>	3
	<i>Request Denied</i>	1
Request to Attend Hearing		<u>23</u>
	<i>Request Approved</i>	13
	<i>Request Denied</i>	10
Request to Restore Dead Time		<u>4</u>
	<i>Request Approved</i>	1
	<i>Request Denied</i>	3
Request to Postpone VAH		<u>2</u>
	<i>Request Approved</i>	0
	<i>Request Denied</i>	2
Mandatory Minimum Hearing Eligibility Request		<u>350</u>
	<i>Request Approved</i>	301
	<i>Request Denied</i>	49
Total Field and Institutional Office Votes		<u>4094</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 Governor’s Council.

I. PARDONS

A pardon is the forgiveness of a crime and the cancellation of the relevant penalty. A pardon may be considered if no other adequate administrative or legal remedy is available to remove barriers that are often associated with criminal records or sentences. In 2010, the Advisory Board of Pardons received 41 pardon petitions and held 0 pardon hearings.

II. COMMUTATIONS

Commutation is the lessening of a penalty without forgiveness for the crime; the beneficiary of a pardon is still considered guilty of the offense. Commutation of a sentence may be considered to enable an inmate to appear before the Parole Board for release consideration at a time earlier than permitted by the court imposed sentence. In 2010, the Advisory Board of Pardons received 39 commutation petitions and held 2 commutation hearings. These commutation hearings resulted in 0 favorable recommendations to the Governor.

III. EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY OFFICE VOTES

Commutation Request		<u>33</u>
	<i>Request Approved, Grant Hearing</i>	1
	<i>Request Denied</i>	27
	<i>Closed Administratively</i>	5
Pardon Request		<u>42</u>
	<i>Request Denied Without a Hearing</i>	1
	<i>Request Denied</i>	18
	<i>Closed Administratively</i>	23
Total Executive Clemency Office Votes		<u>75</u>



SECTION FOUR: FIELD SERVICES

I. RELEASES TO SUPERVISION

FIVE-YEAR TREND OF COMMITMENTS RELEASED TO PAROLE

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Releases</u>
2006	5017
2007	4952
2008	4684
2009	4716
2010	4507

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	3742	93%	287	7%	4029	89%
Out of State Commitments Released to MA Supervision	136	94%	8	6%	144	3%
MA Commitments Released to Out of State Compact Supervision	65	93%	5	7%	70	2%
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	83	99%	1	1%	84	2%
MA Commitments Released to ICE Custody	164	99%	1	1%	165	4%
MA Commitments Released to Deported Custody	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
MA Commitments Released to MA State Correctional Facility	8	73%	3	27%	11	0%
MA Commitments Released to MA State Correctional Facility	1	25%	3	75%	4	0%
Total Number of Commitments Released	4199	93%	308	7%	4507	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>	561	92%	52	8%	613	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	9	100%	0	0%	9	
Total for Region 1 Quincy	570	92%	52	8%	622	14%
Region 2 Mattapan						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	332	91%	34	9%	366	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	14	93%	1	7%	15	
Total for Region 2 Mattapan	346	91%	35	9%	381	8%
Region 4 Worcester						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	382	93%	28	7%	410	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	16	100%	0	0%	16	
Total for Region 4 Worcester	398	93%	28	7%	426	9%
Region 5 Springfield						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	660	92%	61	8%	721	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	24	96%	1	4%	25	
Total for Region 5 Springfield	684	92%	62	8%	746	17%
Region 6 Lawrence						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	543	96%	25	4%	568	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	39	91%	4	9%	43	
Total for Region 6 Lawrence	582	95%	29	5%	611	14%
Region 7 Brockton						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	472	95%	24	5%	496	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	11	100%	0	0%	11	
Total for Region 7 Brockton	483	95%	24	5%	507	11%
Region 8 New Bedford						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	550	93%	41	7%	591	



	<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>	15	88%	2	12%	17	
Total for Region 8 New Bedford	565	93%	43	7%	608	14%
Region 9 Framingham						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	242	92%	22	8%	264	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	8	100%	0	0%	8	
Total for Region 9 Framingham	250	92%	22	8%	272	6%
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>	65	93%	5	7%	70	
<i>MA Commitments Released to a Federal or Another State's Warrant</i>	83	99%	1	1%	84	
<i>MA Commitments Released to ICE Custody</i>	164	99%	1	1%	165	
<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	312	98%	7	2%	319	7%
MA Correctional Facility						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA State Correctional Facility</i>	8	73%	3	27%	11	
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA County Correctional Facility</i>	1	25%	3	75%	4	
Total for MA Correctional Facility	9	60%	6	40%	15	0%
Total for all Offices	4199	93%	308	7%	4507	100%



COMMITMENTS RELEASED TO SUPERVISION BY *GENDER*

	<u>Release Number</u>	<u>Release Percent</u>
Male	3970	88%
Female	537	12%
Total	4507	100%

COMMITMENTS RELEASED TO SUPERVISION BY *RACE*

	<u>Release Number</u>	<u>Release Percent</u>
White	2611	58%
Hispanic	821	18%
Black	924	21%
Asian or Pacific Islander	47	1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	3	0%
Unknown	101	2%
Total	4507	100%

COMMITMENTS RELEASED TO SUPERVISION BY *AGE GROUP*

	<u>Release Number</u>	<u>Release Percent</u>
20 and Under	267	6%
21 to 25	949	21%
26 to 30	955	21%
31 to 35	712	16%
36 to 40	516	11%
41 to 50	803	18%
51 and Older	305	7%
Total	4507	100%



COMMITMENTS RELEASED TO SUPERVISION BY *COMMITMENT TYPE*

	<u>Release Number</u>	<u>Release Percent</u>
State	891	20%
Reformatory	4	0%
County	3417	76%
Out of State	144	3%
Lifetime Parole	35	1%
Other	16	0%
Total	4507	100%

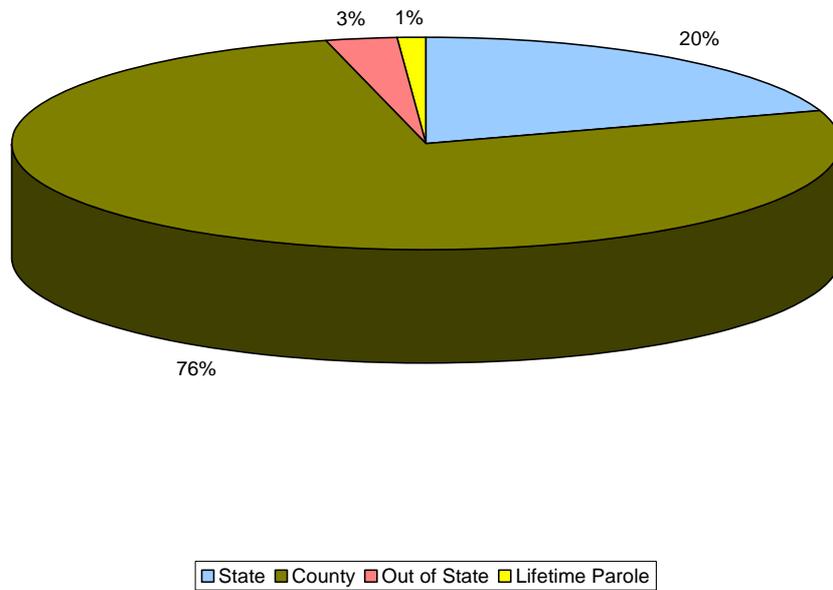


Figure 2



II. DISCHARGES FROM SUPERVISION

FIVE-YEAR TREND OF COMMITMENTS DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Discharges</u>
2006	4369
2007	4281
2008	3768
2009	3587
2010	3473

COMMITMENTS DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION

	<u>Discharge Number</u>	<u>Discharge Percent</u>
MA Commitments Closed from MA Supervision	2751	79%
Out of State Commitments Closed from MA Supervision	143	4%
MA Commitments Closed from Out of State	74	2%
MA Commitments Violated Closed from Out of State	0	0%
MA Commitments Closed from Out of State Warrant Custody	27	1%
MA Commitments Closed from ICE Custody	61	2%
MA Commitments Closed from Deported Custody	61	2%
MA Commitments Closed from MA State Correctional Facility	41	1%
MA Commitments Closed from MA County Correctional Facility	315	9%
Total Number of Commitments Discharged	3473	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>	364	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	13	
Total for Region 1 Quincy	377	11%
Region 2 Mattapan		
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	269	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	8	
Total for Region 2 Mattapan	277	8%
Region 4 Worcester		
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	323	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	14	
Total for Region 4 Worcester	337	10%
Region 5 Springfield		
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	472	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	25	
Total for Region 5 Springfield	497	14%
Region 6 Lawrence		
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	438	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	37	
Total for Region 6 Lawrence	475	14%
Region 7 Brockton		
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	292	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	11	
Total for Region 7 Brockton	303	9%
Region 8 New Bedford		
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	407	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	22	
Total for Region 8 New Bedford	429	12%
Region 9 New Framingham		
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	183	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	13	



	<u>Discharge Number</u>	<u>Discharge Percent</u>
Total for Region 9 Framingham	196	6%
Warrant & Apprehension Unit		
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	3	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	0	
Total for Warrant and Apprehension Unit	3	0%
Interstate Compact		
<i>MA Commitments Released to Out of State Compact Supervision</i>	74	
<i>MA Commitments Released to a Federal or Another State's Warrant</i>	27	
<i>MA Commitments Released to ICE Custody</i>	61	
<i>MA Commitments Violated Released from Out of State</i>	0	
<i>MA Commitments Released to Deported Custody</i>	61	
Total for Interstate Compact	223	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>	315	
Total for MA Correctional Facility	356	10%
Total for all Offices	3473	100%



COMMITMENTS DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION BY *GENDER*

	<u>Discharge Number</u>	<u>Discharge Percent</u>
Male	3036	87%
Female	437	13%
Total	3473	100%

COMMITMENTS DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION BY *RACE*

	<u>Discharge Number</u>	<u>Discharge Percent</u>
White	2059	59%
Hispanic	588	17%
Black	690	20%
Asian or Pacific Islander	40	1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	5	0%
Unknown	91	3%
Total	3473	100%

COMMITMENTS DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION BY *AGE GROUP*

	<u>Discharge Number</u>	<u>Discharge Percent</u>
20 and Under	162	5%
21 to 25	713	20%
26 to 30	786	23%
31 to 35	542	16%
36 to 40	396	11%
41 to 50	612	18%
51 and Older	262	7%
Total	3473	100%



COMMITMENTS DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION BY *COMMITMENT TYPE*

	<i>Discharge Number</i>	<i>Discharge Percent</i>
State	520	15%
Reformatory	18	1%
County	2778	80%
Out of State	144	4%
Lifetime Parole	10	0%
Other	3	0%
Total	3473	100%

III. REVOCATIONS

In 2010, there were a total of 1,027 parole revocations. The number of revocations in 2010 went up 17% from 2009. A revocation happens when a parolee violates a condition of their parole and therefore is returned to custody. Presented below is a breakdown of all 2010 revocations by commitment type, gender, race, age group and also by revocation reason and revocation violation (*there can be multiple violations per revocation*).

✚ 64% of parolees who revoked in 2010 were county offenders

REVOCATIONS BY COMMITMENT TYPE

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
State	341	33%
Reformatory	4	0%
County	656	64%
Lifetime Parole	26	3%
Other	0	0%
Total	1027	100%



✚ Males accounted for 90% of overall revocations

REVOCATIONS BY GENDER

	<i><u>Number</u></i>	<i><u>Percent</u></i>
Male	925	90%
Female	102	10%
Total	1027	100%

✚ 56% of parolees who revoked were White, followed by 23% Black and 20% Hispanic

REVOCATIONS BY RACE

	<i><u>Number</u></i>	<i><u>Percent</u></i>
White	577	56%
Hispanic	201	20%
Black	232	23%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1	0%
Unknown	14	1%
Total	1027	100%

✚ Parolees between the ages of 26 to 30 were more likely to revoke than any other age category

REVOCATIONS BY AGE GROUP

	<i><u>Discharge Number</u></i>	<i><u>Discharge Percent</u></i>
20 and Under	38	4%
21 to 25	186	18%
26 to 30	224	22%
31 to 35	179	17%
36 to 40	125	12%
41 to 50	200	20%
51 and Older	75	7%



	<u>Discharge Percent</u>	<u>Discharge Number</u>
Total	1027	100%

✚ 75% of parolees revoked because of a technical violation of their parole supervision

REVOCATIONS BY *PAROLE VIOLATION REASON*

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
New Arrest	56	5%
Technical Violation	768	75%
Both (New Arrest and Technical Violation)	200	20%
Not Defined	3	0%
Total	1027	100%

✚ Parolees were most likely to violate a special condition of their parole status (37%) and be violated for irresponsible conduct (31%)

REVOCATION VIOLATION(S)

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Rule 1: Irresponsible conduct	956	31%
Rule 1: New arrest	98	3%
Rule 1: Violation of law	44	2%
Rule 2: Failure to notify parole officer within 24 hours of new arrest	27	1%
Rule 2: Failure to notify parole officer of change of home or work	150	5%
Rule 2: Whereabouts unknown	223	7%
Rule 3: Failure to find and maintain legitimate employment	78	3%
Rule 4: Association with persons with criminal record/known to be in violation of the law	169	6%
Rule 5: Leaving the state in excess of 24 hours without parole officer permission	6	0%
Rule 6: Failure to pay supervision fee	161	5%



	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Rule 7: Acting as an informant or special agent without permission	3	0%
Rule 8: Special conditions	1145	37%
Total <small>(Rules 1 and 2 carry three violations each)</small>	3060	100%

IV. SUPERVISION CASELOAD ON 12/31/2010

At the end of 2010, there were 3,260 commitments under the supervision of the Massachusetts Parole Board. Of these cases:

- + 2,588 were being supervised in either one of parole's eight regional offices or Warrant & Apprehension Unit
- + 319 were Interstate Compact cases
- + 353 were incarcerated at either a state or county correctional facility (either awaiting the scheduling of, or result of, a final revocation hearing)
- + 579 (18%) of these cases had warrants for permanent custody issued against them. Of these 579 warrants, 434 (75%) were *in custody* and 145 (25%) were *whereabouts unknown*.

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

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

LOCATION

The Springfield regional office with 454 parolees and the Lawrence office with 435 were supervising the largest caseloads on 12/31/2010. The number of parolees in each region/location at year end is depicted below.

	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Region 1 Quincy	361	11%
Region 2 Mattapan	275	8%
Region 4 Worcester	301	9%
Region 5 Springfield	454	14%



	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Region 6 Lawrence	435	13%
Region 7 Brockton	256	8%
Region 8 New Bedford	246	8%
Region 9 Framingham	161	5%
Warrant & Apprehension Unit	99	3%
Interstate Compact: Out of State	134	4%
Interstate Compact: Out of State Warrant Custody	25	1%
Interstate Compact: ICE Custody	60	2%
Interstate Compact: MA Violators	0	0%
Interstate Compact: Deported Custody	100	3%
State Correctional Facilities	212	7%
County Correctional Facilities	141	4%
Total	3260	100%

GENDER AND RACE

The following table shows that at the end of 2010, males accounted for 93% of the parolee population, while females made up the other 7%. In regards to race, 51% of parolees were White, 24% were Black and 22% were Hispanic.

	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Gender</u>		
Male	3019	93%
Female	241	7%
Total	3260	100%
<u>Race</u>		
White	1652	51%
Hispanic	709	22%
Black	796	24%
Asian or Pacific Islander	45	1%



	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
American Indian or Alaskan Native	5	0%
Unknown	53	2%
Total	3260	100%

AGE

At the end of 2010, 21% of parolees were between the ages of 41 to 50 and 20% between the ages of 51 and older. The table below will examine all parolee age categories.

	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
20 and Under	40	1%
21 to 25	419	13%
26 to 30	507	16%
31 to 35	513	16%
36 to 40	440	13%
41 to 50	693	21%
51 and Older	648	20%
Total	3260	100%

COMMITMENT TYPE

The following table provides a breakdown of the commitment type parolees were serving on the last day of 2010.

	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
State	1459	45%
Reformatory	63	2%
County	1420	43%
Out of State	286	9%
Lifetime Parole	32	1%
Total	3260	100%



EMPLOYMENT TYPE

The employment status of the parolee population at the end of 2010 appears below.

	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Full Time	918	28%
Part time	224	7%
School/Training	75	2%
Not in Workforce	810	25%
Unemployed	602	19%
No Work Plan Entered	631	19%
Total	3260	100%

PAROLE OFFICER CASELOADS

The average parole officer caseload at the end of 2010 was 52. This figure was based on the total parolee caseload of 2,489 being supervised on the last day of 2010 by forty-eight 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	361	6	60
Region 2 Mattapan	275	6	46
Region 4 Worcester	301	6	50
Region 5 Springfield	454	6	76
Region 6 Lawrence	435	8	54
Region 7 Brockton	256	6	43
Region 8 New Bedford	246	6	41
Region 9 Framingham	161	4	40
Total	2489	48	52



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 12/31/2009 and adding it to the total number of parolees released in 2010. The agency's total annual caseload for 2010 was 7,872.

Parole Board Caseload on 12/31/2009	3,365
Total Number of Parolees Released in 2010	4,507
Total Annual Parolee Caseload for 2010	7,872

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 2010, there were a total of **3,149** Graduated Sanctions, of which there were **1,153** parolees with multiple Graduated Sanctions.

✚ The risk distribution of these Graduated Sanctions were:

- Low: **529 (17%)**
- Medium: **1,671 (53%)**
- High: **949 (30%)**

✚ Risk distribution by Field Office:

	<i><u>Low</u></i>	<i><u>Medium</u></i>	<i><u>High</u></i>
Region 1 Quincy	55	220	147
Region 2 Mattapan	19	79	39
Region 4 Worcester	37	158	84
Region 5 Springfield	124	357	153
Region 6 Lawrence	52	118	41
Region 7 Brockton	25	149	142
Region 8 New Bedford	137	423	229
Region 9 Framingham	78	162	110
Total	527	1666	945

✚ Of the total 3,149 Graduated Sanctions, **914 (29%)** were drug related:

	<i><u>Count</u></i>	<i><u>Percent</u></i>
Cocaine	259	28%
Opiates	219	24%
THC	164	18%
Test Cup	3	0%



	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Benzodiazepines	6	1%
Amphetamine	2	0%
OCC Test	9	1%
Alcohol	165	18%
Other	87	10%
Total	914	100%

🚩 Graduated Sanctions by Field Office:

	<u>Sanctions</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Drug Related</u>
Region 1 Quincy	422	14%	98
Region 2 Mattapan	137	4%	45
Region 4 Worcester	279	9%	110
Region 5 Springfield	634	20%	223
Region 6 Lawrence	211	7%	105
Region 7 Brockton	316	10%	119
Region 8 New Bedford	789	25%	178
Region 9 Framingham	350	11%	36
Total	3138	100%	914

🚩 There were a total of 4,744 violations reported in 2010 (*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	1	0%
High- New arrests or convictions for some misdemeanor property crimes	31	1%
High- New arrests or convictions for misdemeanor person crimes	27	1%
High- New arrests or convictions for felony crimes	66	1%
High- Restraining order issued/violation	23	1%
High- Absconding/escape from custody	17	0%
High- Resisting parole arrest	2	0%
High- Failure to comply with imposed sanction	70	1%



	<i><u>Count</u></i>	<i><u>Percent</u></i>
High- Failure to report to initial interview after release (without acceptable excuse)	6	0%
High- Failure to inform PO of arrest(s)	7	0%
High- Associating with persons engaged in criminal activity	55	1%
High- Leaving the state for more than 24 hours without permission while in a special supervision program	1	0%
High- Possession or use of a dangerous or deadly weapon	6	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	15	0%
High- Prohibited contact with victim, victim's family or witness(es)	15	0%
High- Failure to report to Regional Office as instructed by PO/PS	48	1%
High- Multiple positive drug tests/drug/alcohol use- critical level	180	4%
High- Acting as an informant or special agent without permission	2	0%
High- Irresponsible conduct	354	7%
Medium- Defaulting court	1	0%
Medium- New arrests or convictions for misdemeanor nonperson crimes	44	1%
Medium- Failure to report as instructed by Parole Supervisor or Parole Officer	71	2%
Medium- Failure to be available for supervision or consistently fails to follow the directive related to conditions	74	2%
Medium- Failure to inform PO of change of home or work within 24 hours, but not absconding	49	1%
Medium- Associating with persons with criminal records	143	3%
Medium- Leaving the state for more than 24 hours before six months of successful parole supervision	1	0%
Medium- Failure to have receiving state agency sign travel permit	1	0%
Medium- Leaving the state for more than 24 hours without permission and a travel permit	6	0%
Medium- Failure to participate in or complete any program that is a special condition	340	7%
Medium- Failure to be tested for drugs/alcohol as instructed	49	1%
Medium- Failure to take prescribed drugs	8	0%
Medium- Multiple positive drug tests/drug/alcohol use	185	4%
Medium- Irresponsible conduct	267	6%
Low- Defaulting court	2	0%
Low- Failure to notify PO of stop/contact with law enforcement officer	41	1%
Low- Harassment or inappropriate language directed to parole staff	2	0%
Low- Lying to PO	95	2%
Low- Failure to pay supervision fee	1105	23%



	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Low- Failure to make support payments	33	1%
Low- Failure to inform PO of change of home or work within 24 hours, but not absconding	54	1%
Low- Failure to find and maintain legitimate employment	411	10%
Low- Possession of drug paraphernalia suggestive of personal use	12	0%
Low- Failure to comply with curfew	62	1%
Low- Positive drug test/drug/alcohol use	593	13%
Low- Irresponsible conduct	161	3%
Total	4744	100%

✚ In total, there were 4,228 actions taken against parolees in 2010 (*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 2010, 1,940 (46%) of these actions were taken by a parole officer, 2,100 (50%) by a parole supervisor and 188 (4%) by a parole board member.

<u>ACTIONS TAKEN BY PAROLE OFFICER</u>		
	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Attend employment counselor/employment services	78	4%
Attend other evaluation or counseling	38	2%
Attend OCC level II	2	0%
Attend OCC level III (without ELMO)	70	4%
Warning ticket	1396	72%
Increase urine testing	90	5%
Increase visits/contacts for up to 30 days	89	4%
Curfew up to 14 days	65	3%
Assessment by substance abuse coordinator	34	2%
Attend AA/NA	35	2%
Attend outpatient drug treatment	43	2%
Total	1940	100%



ACTIONS TAKEN BY PAROLE SUPERVISOR

	<i><u>Count</u></i>	<i><u>Percent</u></i>
Attend employment counselor/employment services	56	3%
Attend other evaluation or counseling	27	1%
Attend OCC level II	1	0%
Attend OCC level III (without ELMO)	40	2%
Supervisor's conference (formal case conference with PO, PS & parolee)	549	26%
Increase level of supervision (formal change in level)	1	0%
Electronic monitoring up to 30 days	21	1%
Community service (through OCC)	56	3%
Detain for hearing in custody with treatment recommendation	14	1%
Warning ticket	374	18%
Attend residential treatment	69	3%
Halfway back up to 90 days	2	0%
Hearing on the street	17	1%
Detain for hearing in custody	656	31%
Hampden County HOPE Program	6	0%
Curfew up to 30 days	36	2%
Increase urine testing	60	3%
Increase visits/contacts for up to 30 days	20	1%
Curfew up to 14 days	5	0%
Assessment by substance abuse coordinator	28	1%
Attend AA/NA	8	0%
Attend outpatient drug treatment	54	3%
Total	2100	100%



ACTIONS TAKEN BY PAROLE BOARD MEMBER

	<i><u>Count</u></i>	<i><u>Percent</u></i>
Attend OCC level III (without ELMO)	1	1%
Warning ticket	1	1%
Curfew up to 30 days	5	2%
Electronic monitoring more than 30 days	20	10%
Final warning from the board (90 day duration)	76	40%
Final warning from the board (180 day duration)	43	23%
OCC level IV	1	1%
Halfway back more than 90 days	3	1%
Other sanction(s) or intervention(s) by Board	36	19%
Increase visits/contacts for up to 30 days	1	1%
Attend outpatient drug treatment	1	1%
Total	188	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 2010, parole officers conducted [110,623](#) drug tests (per specimen). These tests consisted of the following drug test types: cocaine, orallab test cup, teststik, oxycodone, 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><u>Number of Tests</u></i>	<i><u>Percent</u></i>
Region 1 Quincy	18,081	16%
Region 2 Mattapan	5,718	5%
Region 4 Worcester	7,862	7%
Region 5 Springfield	19,383	18%
Region 6 Lawrence	7,484	7%
Region 7 Brockton	16,778	15%



	<i><u>Number of Tests</u></i>	<i><u>Percent</u></i>
Region 8 New Bedford	26,895	24%
Region 9 Framingham	8,422	8%
Total	110,623	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 2010, [133](#) 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 2010</u></i>
Region 1 Quincy	6
Region 2 Mattapan	6
Region 4 Worcester	31
Region 5 Springfield	33
Region 6 Lawrence	15
Region 7 Brockton	5



	<i><u>Parolees Activated to GPS in 2010</u></i>
Region 8 New Bedford	23
Region 9 Framingham	14
Total	133

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 2010, **130** 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 2010 with **50**. The following table will outline the number of parolees activated to ELMO for each regional office.

	<i><u>Parolees Activated on ELMO in 2010</u></i>
Region 1 Quincy	9
Region 2 Mattapan	2
Region 4 Worcester	11
Region 5 Springfield	14
Region 6 Lawrence	18
Region 7 Brockton	18
Region 8 New Bedford	50
Region 9 Framingham	8
Total	130



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 2010, there were 319 commitments under the Interstate Compact Unit. In addition, there were 319 commitments **released** through the Interstate Compact and another 223 offenders **discharged** from parole via Interstate Compact during 2010.

II. INTERSTATE COMPACT CLOSURES AND RELEASES

CLOSURES

During 2010, 223 Massachusetts commitments that were supervised in other states had their cases successfully closed. In addition, 143 commitments from other states that were supervised in Massachusetts had their cases successfully closed.

RELEASES

In 2010, there were 319 commitments from Massachusetts released to the Interstate Compact to be supervised by other states or transferred to other types of custody. Of these cases:

- + 70 were released to be supervised by another state's parole agency
- + 84 were released to a federal or another state's warrant
- + 165 were released to ICE

Also during 2010, there were 144 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	9
Region 2 Mattapan	15
Region 4 Worcester	16



	<u><i>Out of State Cases Released to MA</i></u>
Region 5 Springfield	25
Region 6 Lawrence	43
Region 7 Brockton	11
Region 8 New Bedford	17
Region 9 Framingham	8
Total	144

III. INTERSTATE COMPACT SUPERVISION INVESTIGATIONS

In 2010, Massachusetts **received** 223 requests from other states to assume parole supervision of their offender. The table below indicates which states (and number) these requests came from.

Arizona	3	Montana	1
Arkansas	4	Nevada	2
California	5	New Hampshire	78
Colorado	4	New Jersey	4
Connecticut	11	New York	33
Delaware	1	North Carolina	2
Florida	1	Ohio	4
Georgia	6	Oregon	3
Hawaii	1	Pennsylvania	4
Idaho	2	Puerto Rico	3
Illinois	3	Rhode Island	14
Kansas	1	Texas	9
Louisiana	2	Vermont	4
Michigan	2	Virginia	1
Minnesota	1	Washington	3
Mississippi	1	Wisconsin	3
Missouri	6	Wyoming	1

Of the above 223 requests:

✚ 139 (62%) were approved by the Massachusetts Parole Board

✚ 84 (38%) were denied by the Massachusetts Parole Board

In 2010, Massachusetts **sent out** 112 transfer requests to other states. In this instance the Massachusetts Parole Board is requesting that another state assume or initiate the parole supervision of



a Massachusetts offender. The table below indicates which states (and number) these requests were sent to.

California	3	New Jersey	6
Connecticut	10	New York	19
Florida	8	North Carolina	5
Georgia	5	Oregon	1
Illinois	1	Pennsylvania	1
Maine	3	Puerto Rico	6
Maryland	1	Rhode Island	19
Mississippi	1	South Carolina	1
New Hampshire	19	Vermont	3

Of the above 112 transfer requests sent out by the Massachusetts Parole Board:

✚ 87 (78%) were approved by other states

✚ 25 (22%) were denied by other states



SECTION SIX: WARRANTS

I. BREAKDOWN OF WARRANTS ISSUED IN 2010

In 2010, a total of 3,194 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)	1648	52%
(WTC) Warrant for Detainer Purposes (60 Day)- <i>Compact Warrant</i>	82	2%
(WPC) Warrant for Permanent Custody	1456	46%
(WPC) Warrant for Permanent Custody- <i>Compact Warrant</i>	8	0%
Total	3194	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 2010 by *location*. 18% of the total warrants issued were by the Springfield Regional Office, followed by 15% being issued by the Quincy Regional Office.

	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Region 1 Quincy	470	15%
Region 2 Mattapan	221	7%
Region 4 Worcester	260	8%
Region 5 Springfield	569	18%
Region 6 Lawrence	335	10%
Region 7 Brockton	416	13%
Region 8 New Bedford	443	14%
Region 9 Framingham	231	7%
Interstate Compact	249	8%
Total	3194	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)²
- ✦ Monitoring the LEAPS system and making immediate responses to all inquiring law enforcement agencies
- ✦ Arranging for the extradition of all Massachusetts parole violators arrested out of state

II. ARRESTS

In 2010, the WAU participated in the arrests of 159 parole violators, while transporting 110 parole violators to higher custody. In addition, the WAU participated in the arrests of 76 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. In 2010, the WAU supervised the extradition of 26 parole violators from around the United States and Puerto Rico. This involves dealing with the arresting states and ensuring that all legal extradition procedures are being followed.

IV. GUN SEIZURES

In 2010, the WAU participated in the seizure of 17 illegal guns across the Commonwealth. These seizures came as a result of the WAU participating in different task forces and operations throughout the year. Large quantities of drugs, cash and property were also seized by the WAU during these operations.

² LEAPS is a statewide computerized information system established as a service to all criminal justice agencies- local, state and federal. The goal of LEAPS is to help the criminal justice community perform its duties by providing and maintaining a computerized filing system of accurate and timely documented criminal justice information readily available to as many law enforcement agencies as possible.



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 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 2010, Victim Service Coordinators opened up 260 new cases for processing, an increase of 9% from 2009. Below is an examination of these new cases opened by month. March had the most new cases opened with 34, followed by December with 30.



	<i><u>New Cases Opened</u></i>	<i><u>Percent</u></i>
January	26	10%
February	22	8%
March	34	13%
April	24	9%
May	22	8%
June	16	6%
July	16	6%
August	13	5%
September	25	10%
October	15	6%
November	17	7%
December	30	12%
Total	260	100%

IV. NUMBER OF VICTIMS SERVED EACH MONTH

A total of 5,581 victims (including witnesses and victims' families) were provided services by the VSU in 2010. The chart below breaks down these clients served by month.

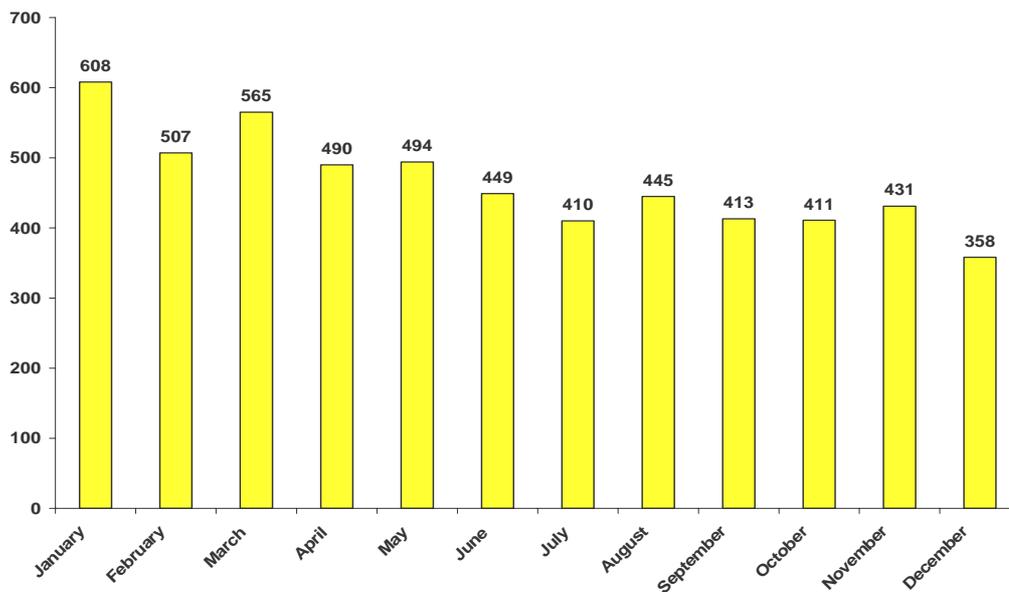


Figure 3



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 2010, parole officers made a total of 340 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	15	5%
Region 2 Mattapan	15	5%
Region 4 Worcester	24	7%
Region 5 Springfield	69	20%
Region 6 Lawrence	59	17%
Region 7 Brockton	44	13%
Region 8 New Bedford	75	22%
Region 9 Framingham	7	2%
Interstate Compact	32	9%
Total	340	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 2010, a total of 17,197 victim notifications were sent out by VSU staff.

	<i>No. of Notifications Sent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
January	1341	8%
February	1377	8%
March	1730	10%
April	1535	9%
May	1637	9%
June	1523	9%



	<i>No. of Notifications Sent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
July	1426	8%
August	1350	8%
September	1350	8%
October	1353	8%
November	1199	7%
December	1376	8%
Total	17197	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 four 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
- ✚ Lifer: 2nd degree lifers are eligible for parole 15 years from the sentence effective date

In 2010, the VSU provided services to victims (or families) in:

- ✚ 47 Type A Victim Access Hearings
- ✚ 96 Type B Victim Access Hearings
- ✚ 74 County Hearings
- ✚ 71 Lifer Hearings

In total, the VSU participated in 288³ Victim Access Hearings with a total of 596 victim-related individuals attending these hearings.

³ These 288 Victim Access Hearings are counted as part of the overall hearings total referred to in the Transitional Services section of this report.



SECTION NINE: PROGRAMS

I. 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 2010, 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.

II. SAC SERVICE AND DISCHARGE NUMBERS

2,149 clients were seen by an SAC in 2010. Below is a breakdown of demographic and socioeconomic factors captured at *intake*.

Gender:

- + Male: 1923 (89%)
- + Female: 226 (11%)

Age:

- + 18 to 20: 168 (8%)
- + 21 to 29: 902 (42%)
- + 30 to 39: 566 (26%)
- + 40 to 49: 361 (17%)
- + 50 to 59: 123 (6%)
- + Greater than 59: 17 (1%)
- + Unknown: 12 (0%)

Race:

- + White: 1296 (60%)
- + Black: 349 (16%)
- + Hispanic: 418 (19%)
- + Asian: 14 (1%)
- + American Indian: 0 (0%)
- + Native Hawaiian: 0 (0%)
- + Multi-Racial: 54 (3%)
- + Other (unknown): 18 (1%)



Marital Status:

- + Never Married: 1511 (70%)
- + Married: 164 (8%)
- + Divorced: 160 (8%)
- + Separated: 72 (3%)
- + Widowed: 12 (1%)
- + Significant Partnership Relationship: 135 (6%)
- + Unknown: 95 (4%)

Education Level:

- + Some Schooling: 109 (5%)
- + Some High School: 622 (29%)
- + High School Diploma/GED: 1060 (49%)
- + Some College: 206 (10%)
- + Associate's Degree: 41 (2%)
- + College Degree or Higher: 36 (2%)
- + Unknown: 75 (3%)

Employment Status at Admission:

- + Working Full-Time: 142 (7%)
- + Working Part-Time: 48 (2%)
- + Unemployed (Looking): 1533 (71%)
- + Unemployed (Not Looking): 64 (3%)
- + Not in Labor Force (Student): 6 (0%)
- + Not in Labor Force (Retired): 4 (0%)
- + Not in Labor Force (Disabled): 187 (9%)
- + Not in Labor Force (Other): 34 (2%)
- + Not in Labor Force (Incarcerated): 1 (0%)
- + Other: 9 (0%)
- + Unknown: 121 (6%)

Health Insurance Status:

- + Has Insurance: 1348 (63%)
- + No Insurance: 778 (36%)
- + Unknown: 23 (1%)

Primary Substance:

- + Alcohol: 597 (28%)
- + Cocaine: 180 (8%)
- + Crack: 84 (4%)
- + Marijuana: 498 (23%)



Primary Substance (cont.):

- + Heroin: **546 (25%)**
- + Other Opiates/Synthetics: **85 (4%)**
- + Methamphetamines: **7 (0%)**
- + Benzodiazepines: **16 (1%)**
- + Club Drugs: **11 (1%)**
- + Oxycodone: **91 (4%)**
- + Unknown: **34 (2%)**

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

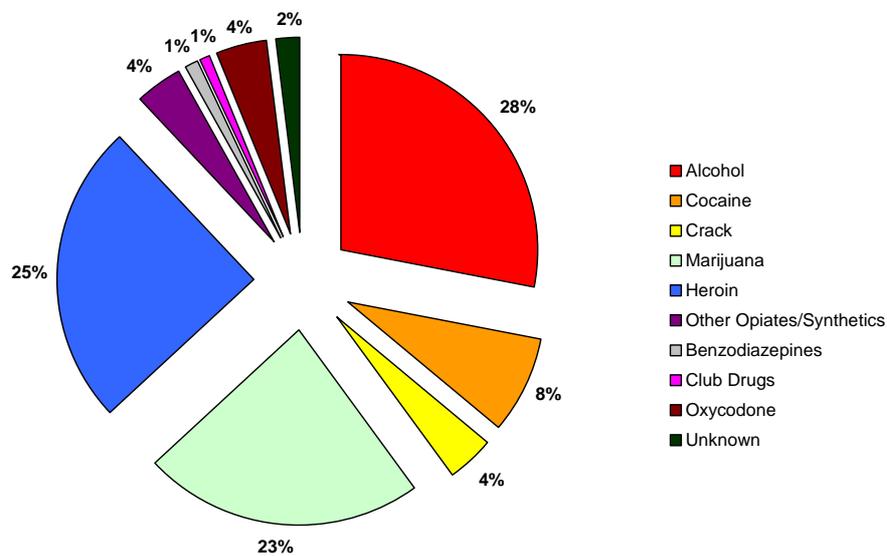


Figure 4

1,260 clients were discharged by an SAC in 2010. Below is a breakdown of demographic and socioeconomic factors captured at *discharge*.

Reason for Discharge:

- + Transferred to another Substance Abuse Program: **17 (1%)**
- + Relapse: **31 (2%)**
- + Incarcerated: **57 (5%)**
- + Completed: **955 (76%)**
- + Parole Technical Violation: **136 (11%)**
- + Other: **64 (5%)**



Client Referred to Self-Help:

- + Yes: 638 (51%)
- + No: 622 (49%)

Employment Status at Discharge:

- + Working Full-Time: 347 (28%)
- + Working Part-Time: 105 (8%)
- + Unemployed (Looking): 365 (29%)
- + Unemployed (Not Looking): 79 (6%)
- + Not in Labor Force (Student): 6 (0%)
- + Not in Labor Force (Retired): 8 (1%)
- + Not in Labor Force (Disabled): 120 (9%)
- + Not in Labor Force (Other): 20 (2%)
- + Not in Labor Force (Incarcerated): 40 (3%)
- + Other: 59 (5%)
- + Unknown: 111 (9%)

III. SAC PROGRAM CONCLUSION/TRENDS FOR 2010

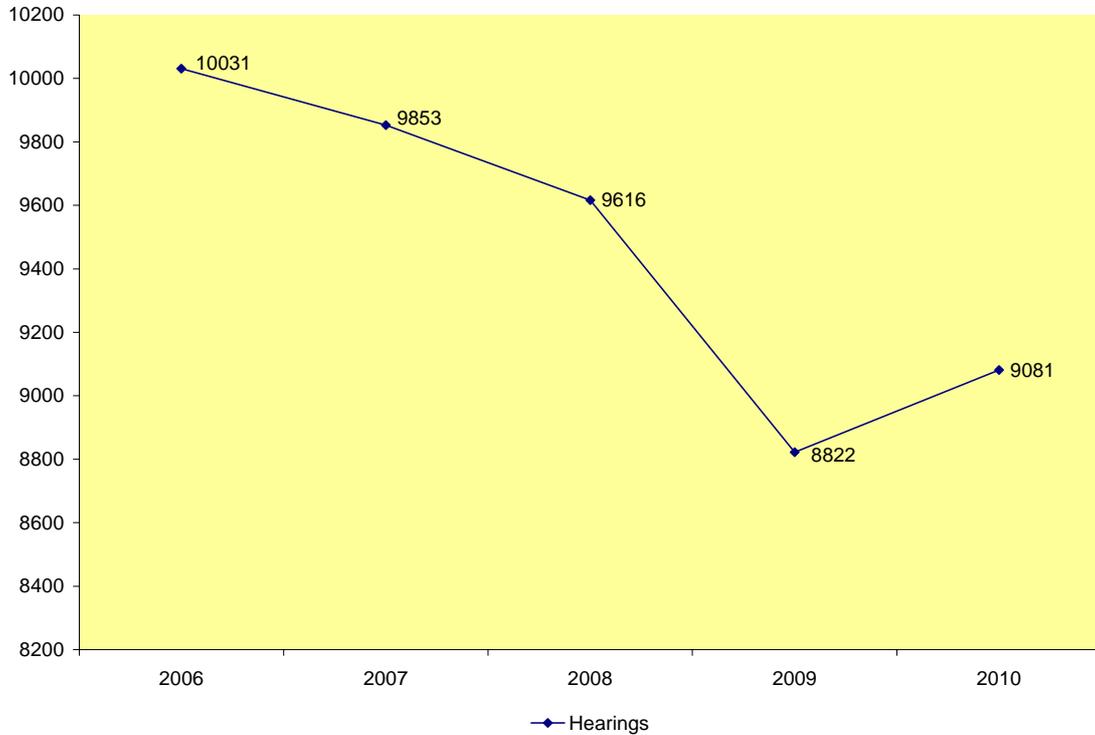
- + 76% of clients completed services with their Substance Abuse Coordinator in 2010. This represents an increase of 6% from 2009.
- + 5% re-incarceration rate- a decrease from 2009's rate of 6%
- + 51% of all clients were referred to self-help therapy
- + 36% of clients were working either full or part-time at discharge- a 27% increase from admission
- + High percentage of females accessing substance abuse services- 11% for 2010 SAC population
- + Alcohol (28%), followed by heroin (25%) and marijuana (23%) respectively, were the highest reported substances of abuse in 2010. Heroin usage increased 4% from 2009, making it the second most commonly abused substance.



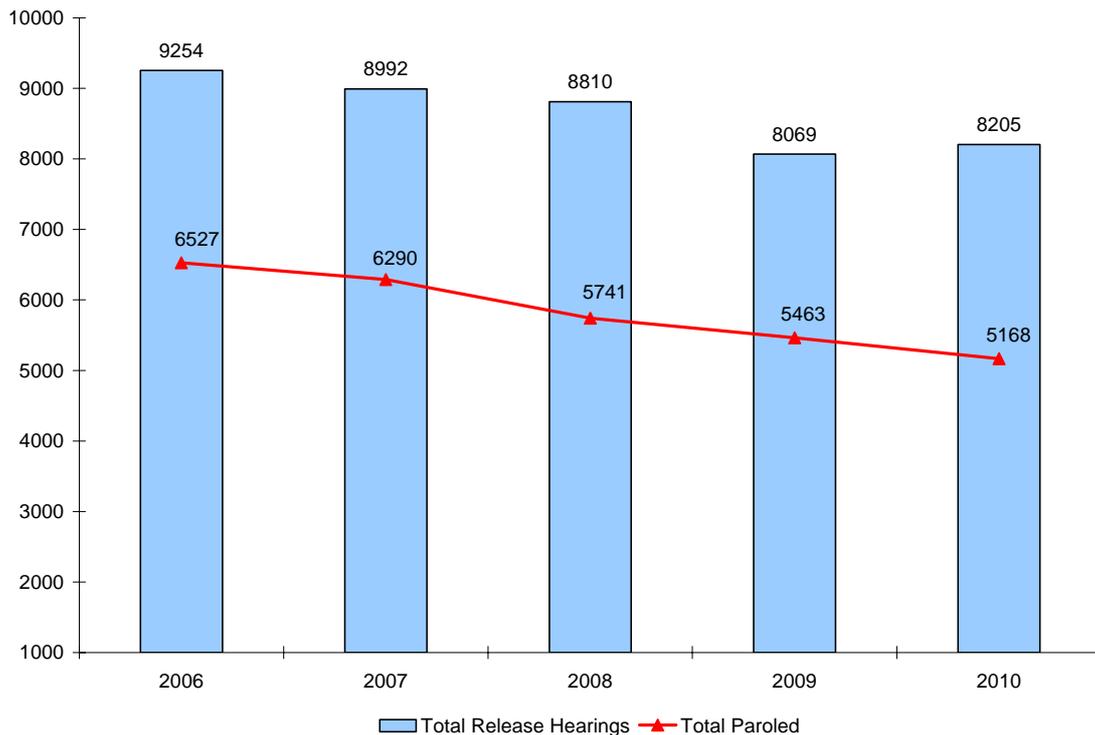
SECTION TEN: FIVE-YEAR TRENDS (2006-2010)

I. HEARING TRENDS

Total Release, Revocation and Rescission Hearings by Year (Figure 5)

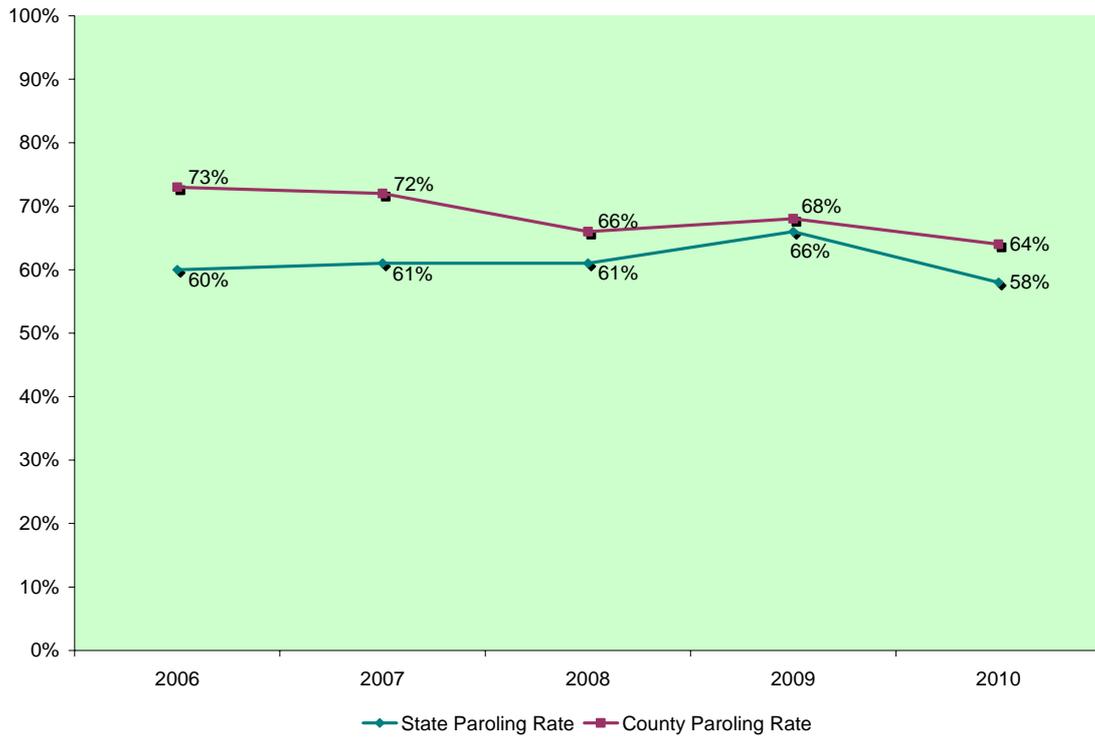


Total State and County Release Hearings Held and Paroles Granted to State and County Inmates (Figure 6)

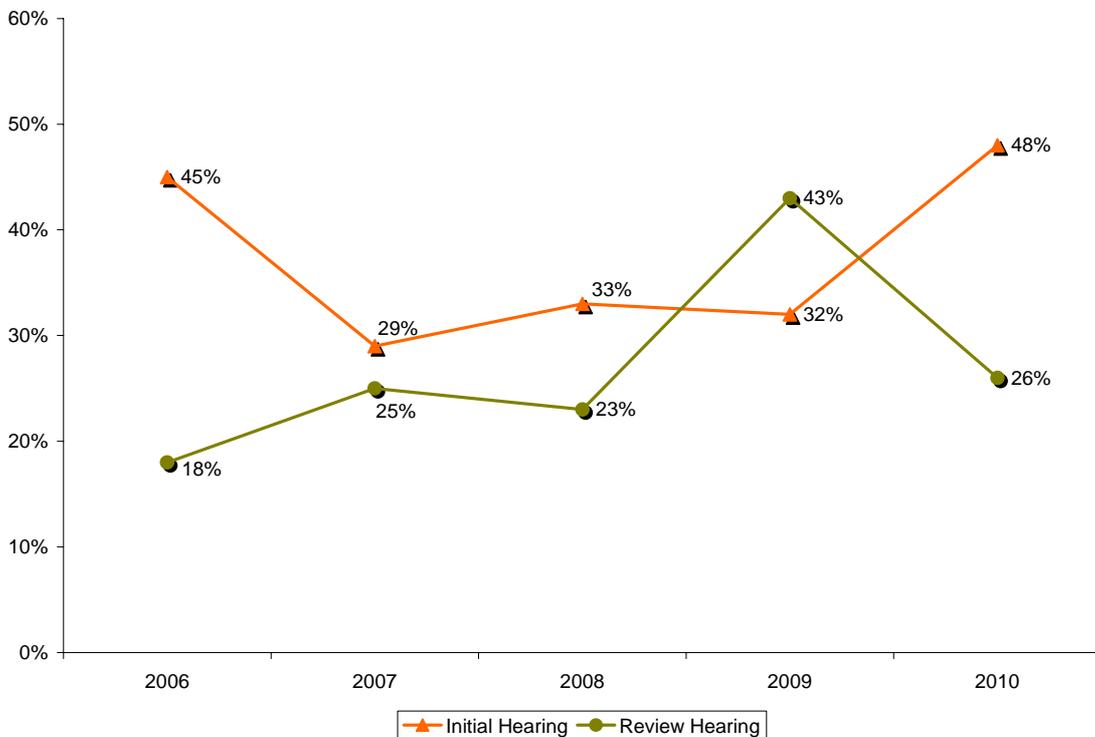




Comparison of State and County Paroling Rates for Release Hearings (Figure 7)



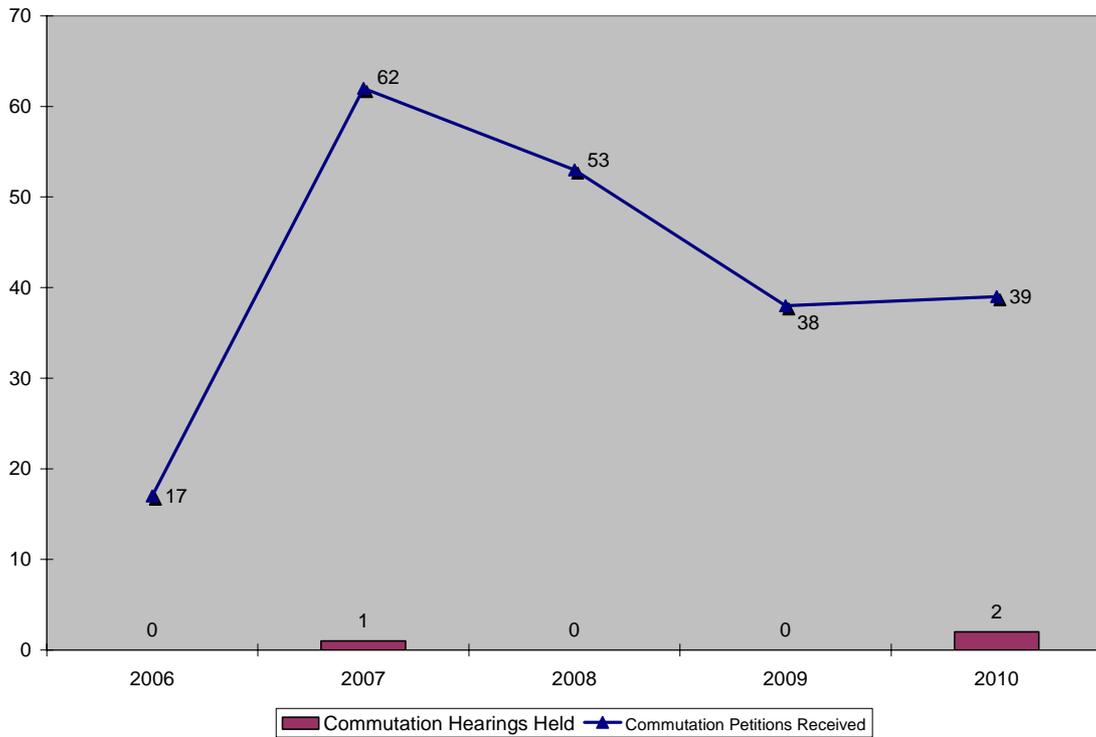
Comparison of Initial and Review Lifer Hearing Paroling Rates (Figure 8)



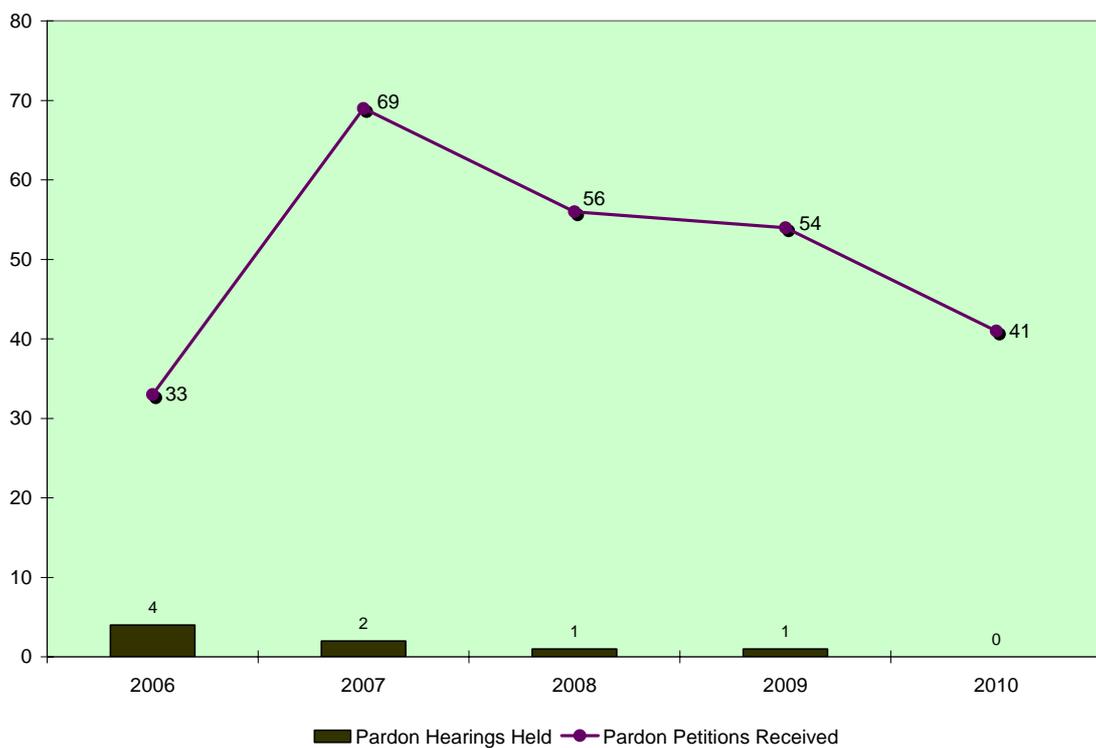


II. EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY TRENDS

Commutation Petitions Received and Commutation Hearings Held (Figure 9)



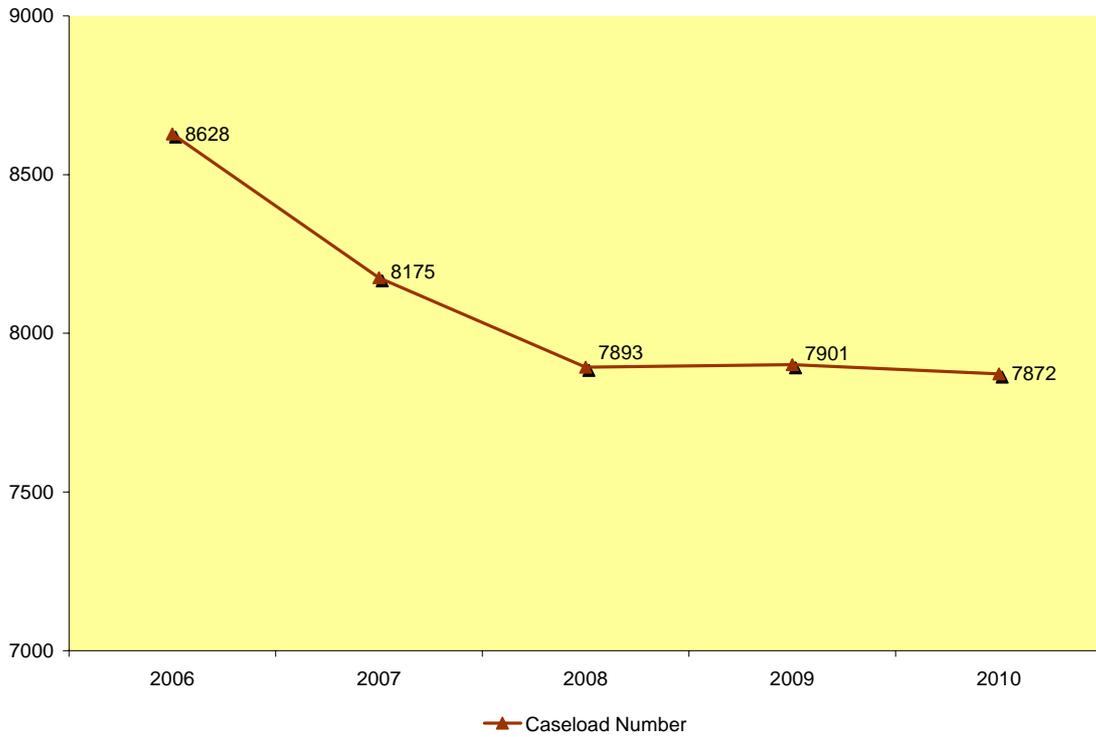
Pardon Petitions Received and Pardon Hearings Held (Figure 10)



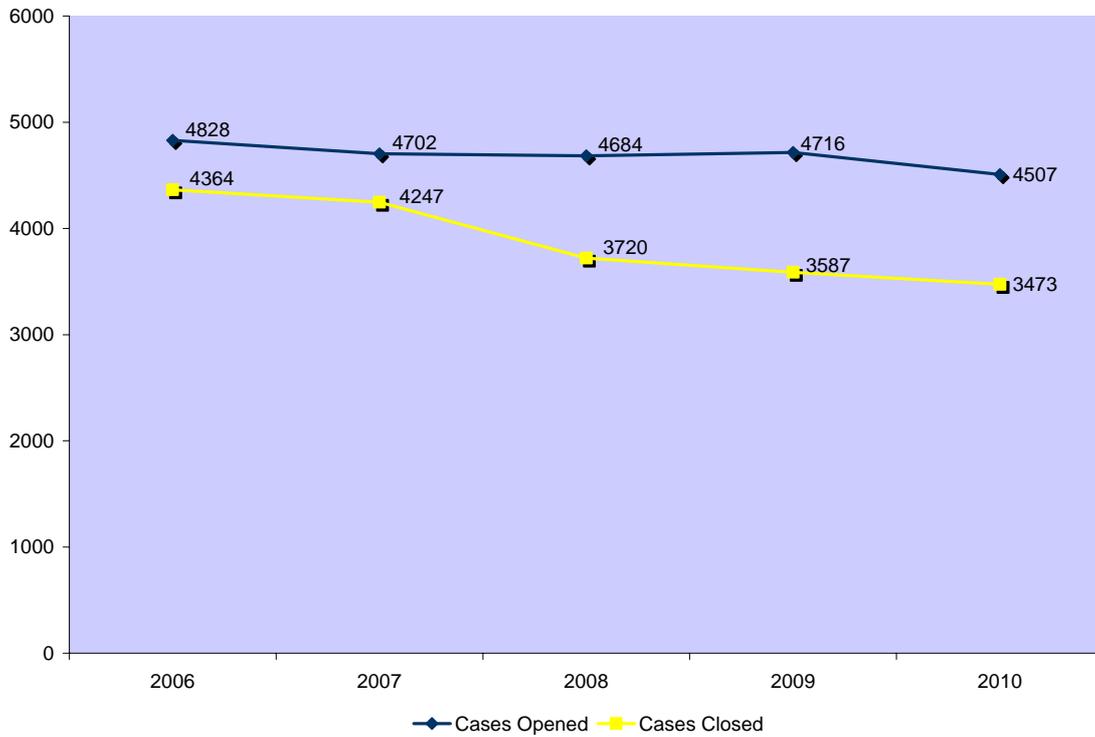


III. SUPERVISION TRENDS

Annual Parole Caseload (Figure 11)

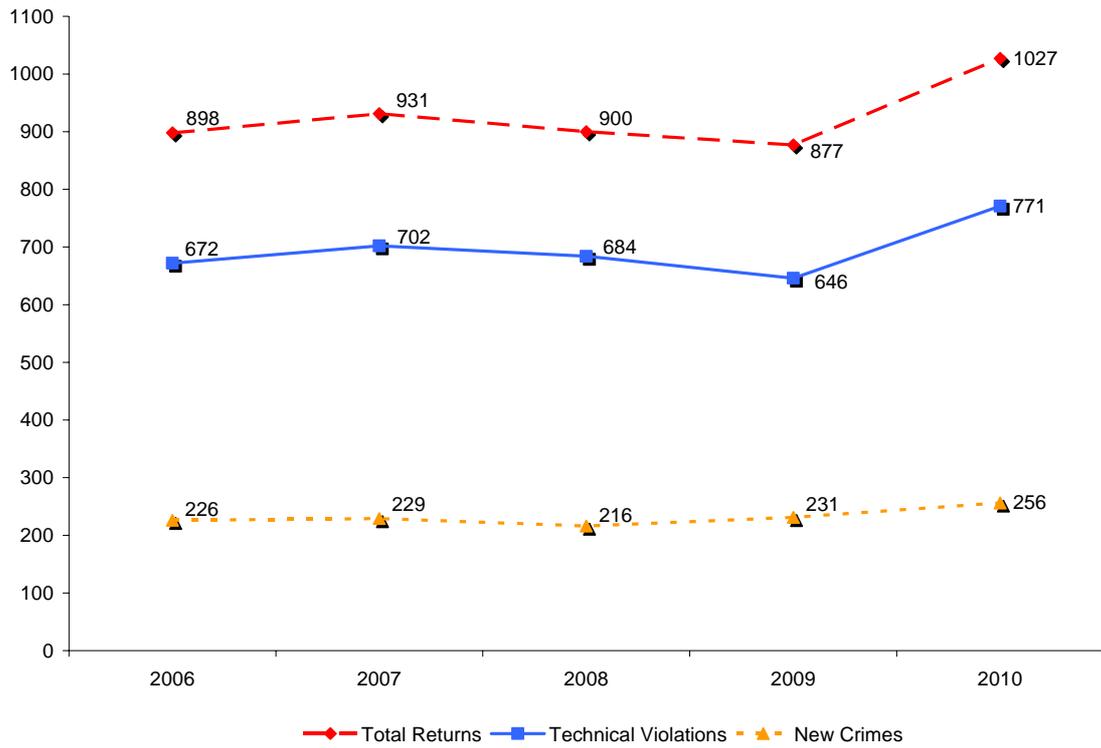


Community Supervision Caseload Activity: Cases Opened and Cases Closed (Figure 12)



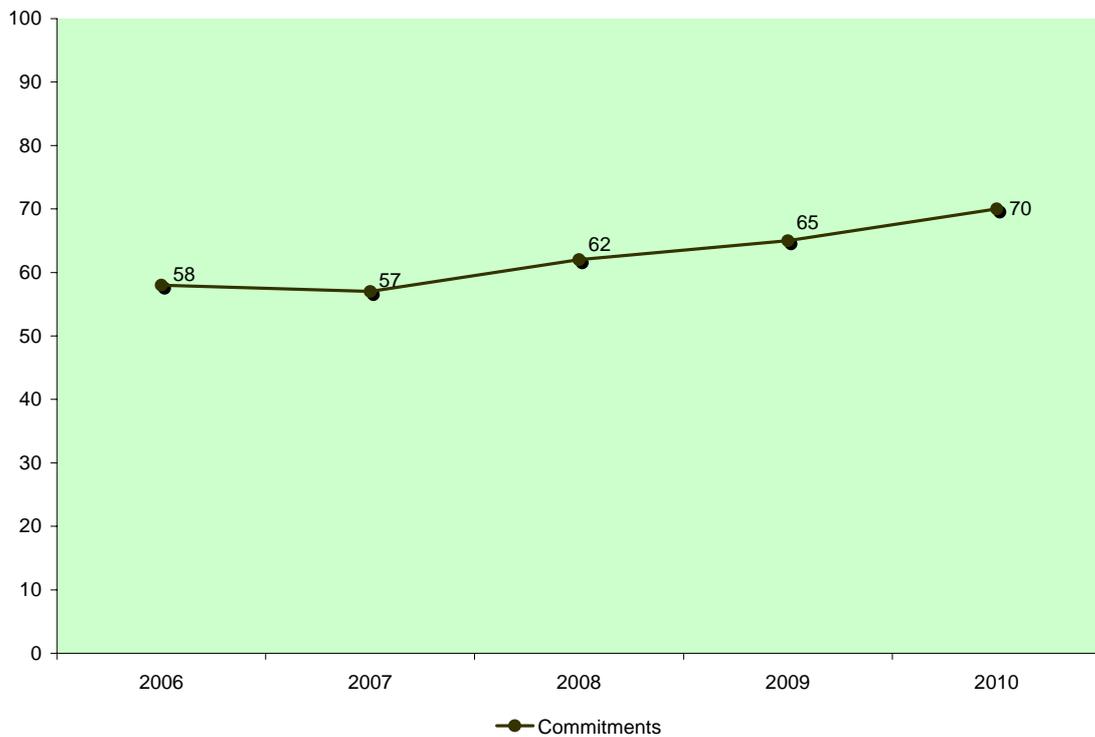


Community Supervision Caseload Activity: Revocations (Figure 13)



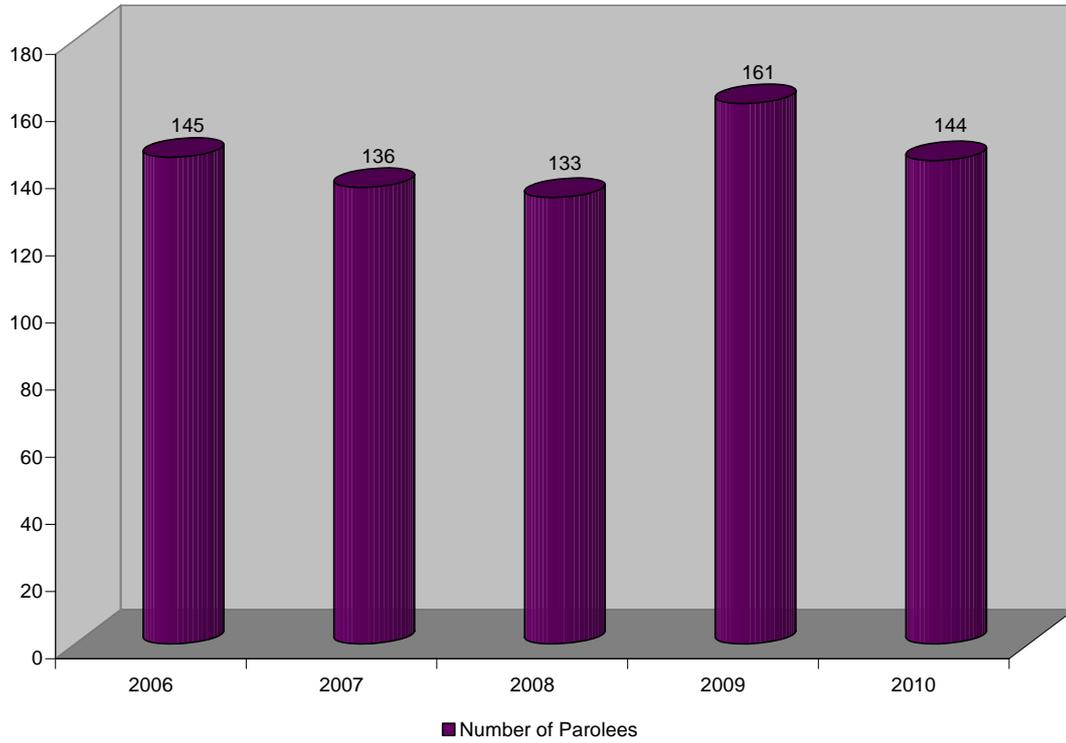
IV. INTERSTATE COMPACT TRENDS

Interstate Compact: Massachusetts Commitments Released to Supervision in Other States (Figure 14)

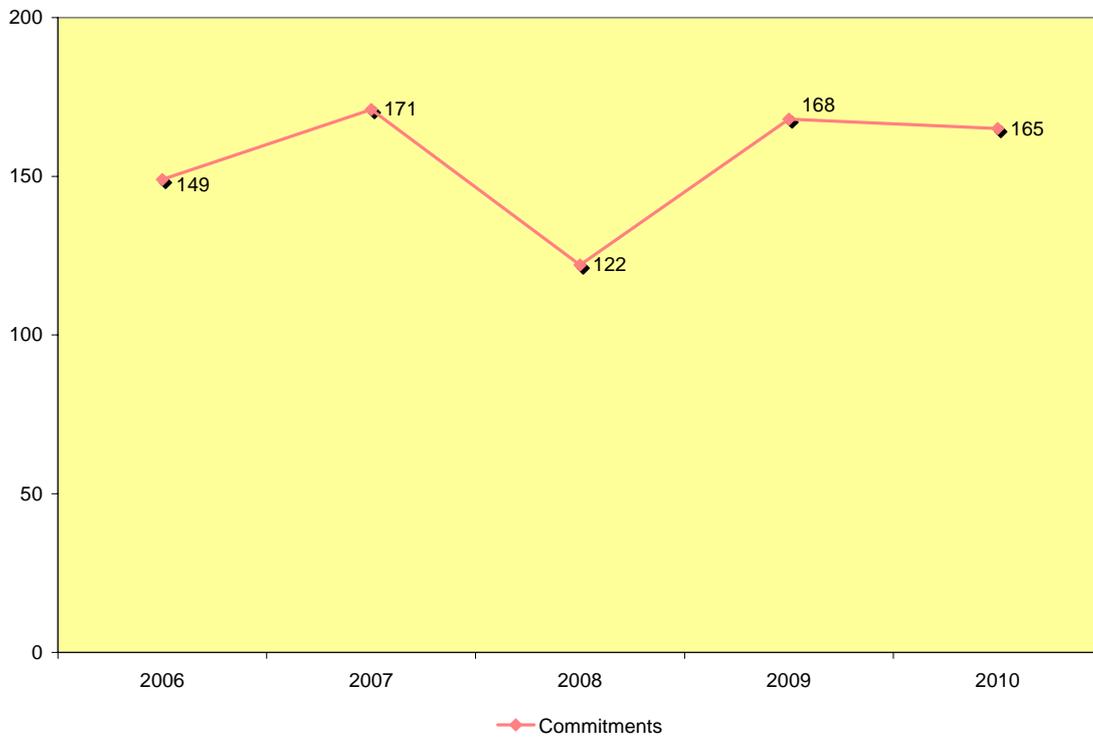




Interstate Compact: Out of State Parolees Released to Massachusetts Supervision (Figure 15)



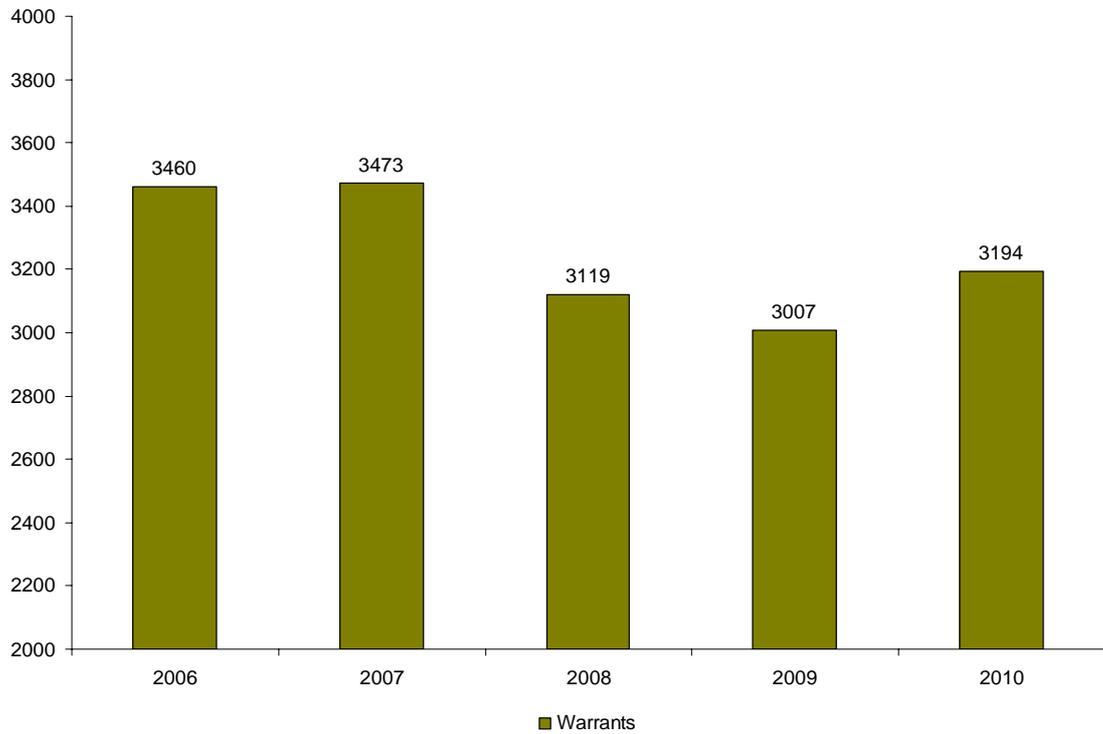
Interstate Compact: Massachusetts Commitments Released to ICE (Figure 16)





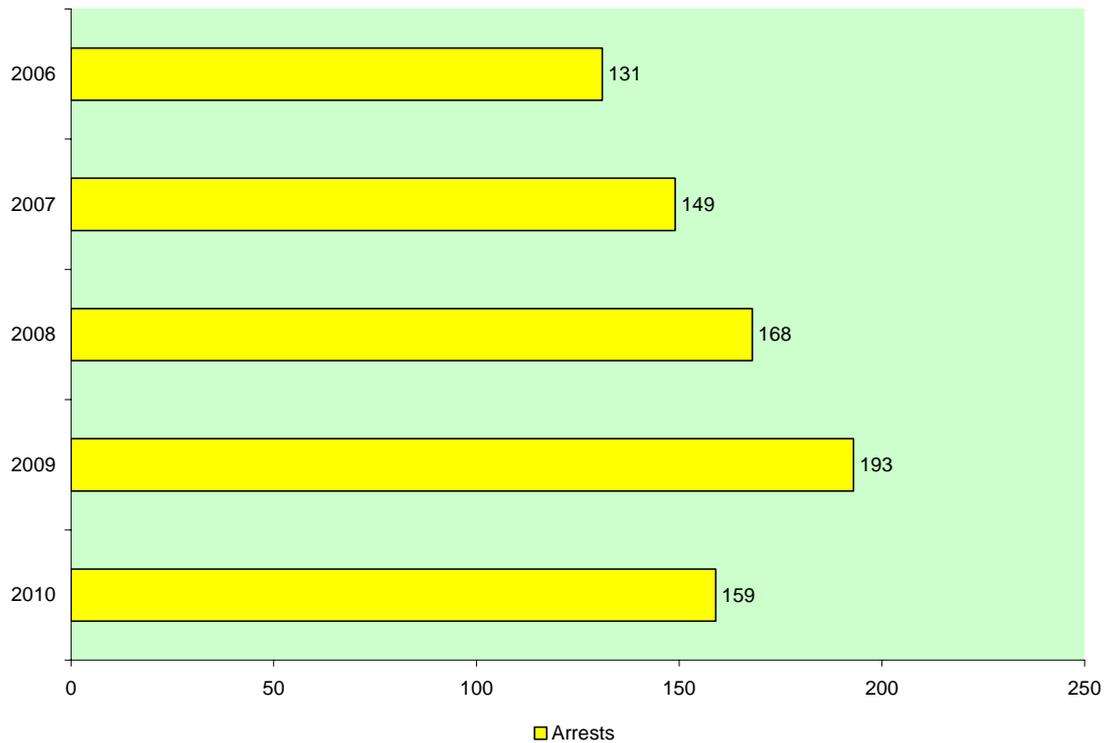
V. WARRANTS ISSUED TREND

Warrants Issued by the Parole Board (Figure 17)



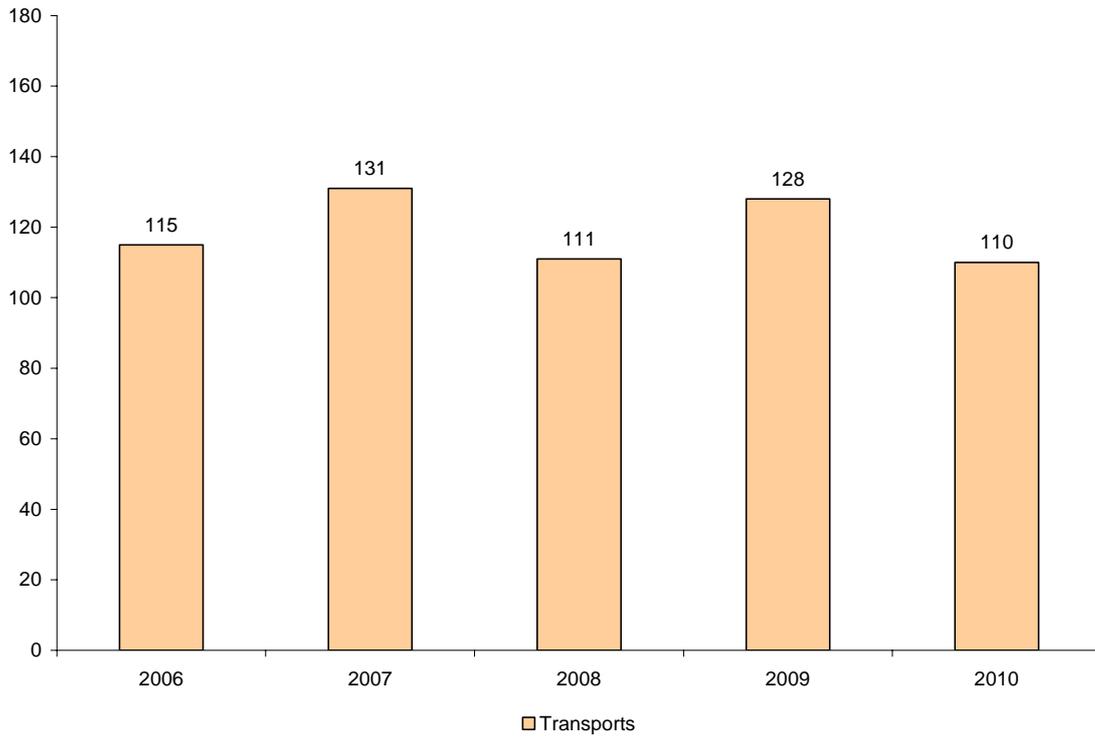
VI. WARRANT AND APPREHENSION UNIT (WAU) TRENDS

WAU Arrests of Parole Violators (Figure 18)



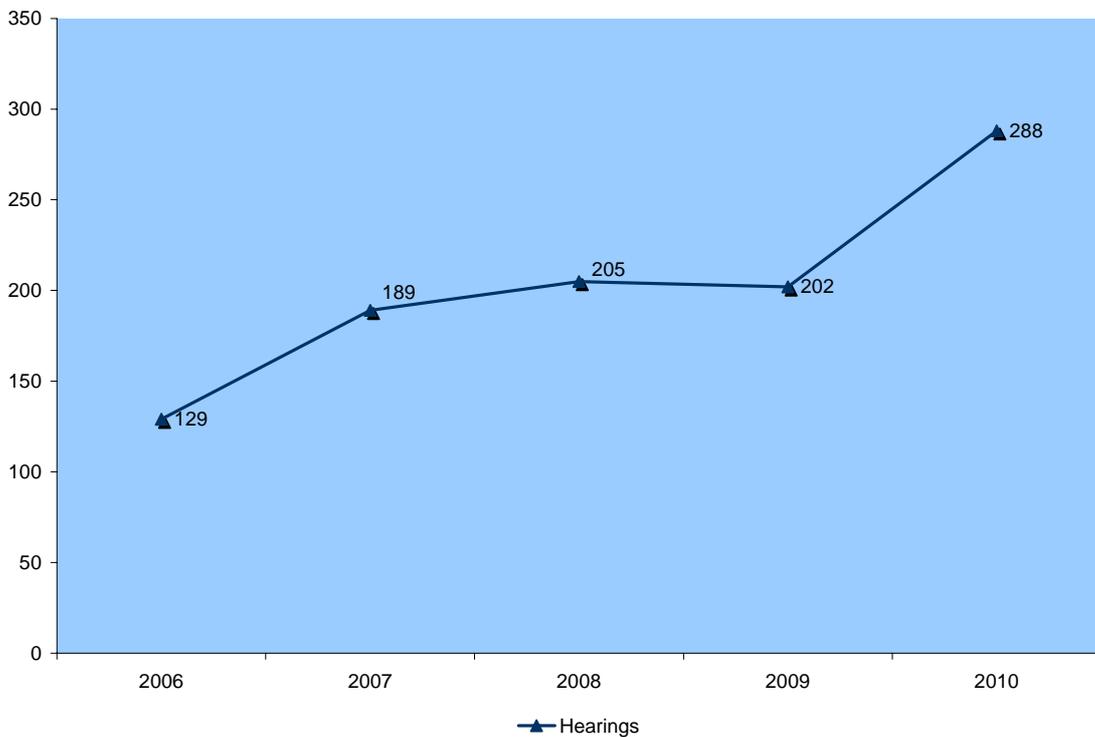


WAU Transports of Parole Violators to Higher Custody (Figure 19)



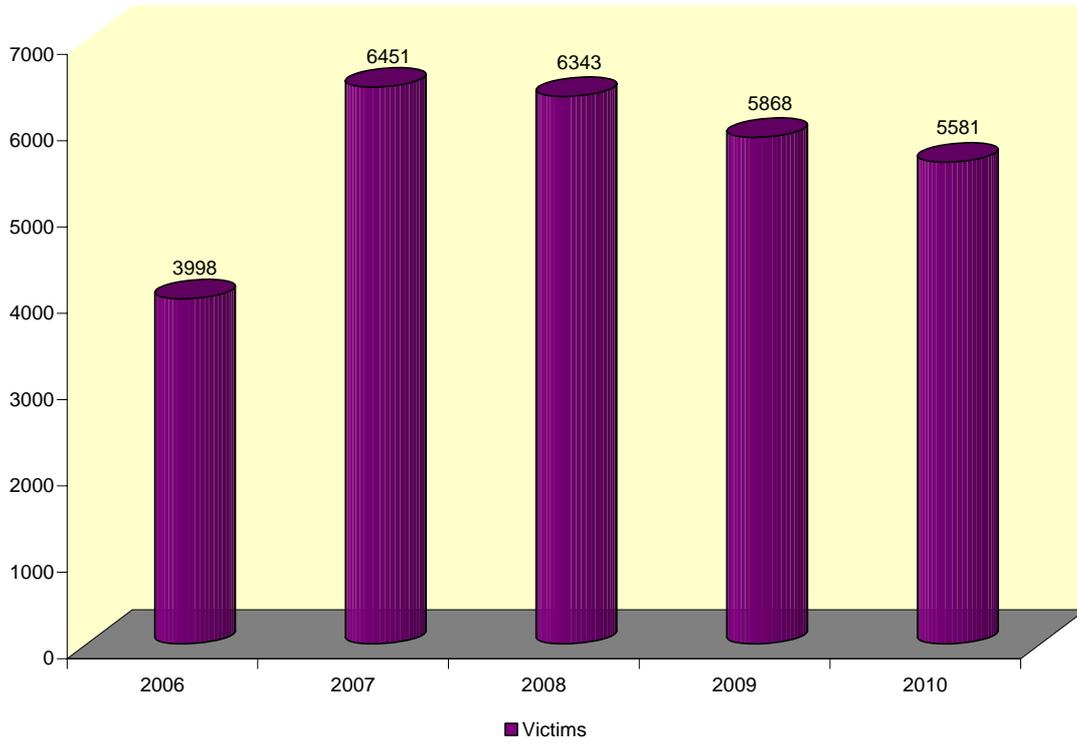
VII. VICTIM SERVICE UNIT (VSU) TRENDS

Victim Access Hearings Held (Figure 20)



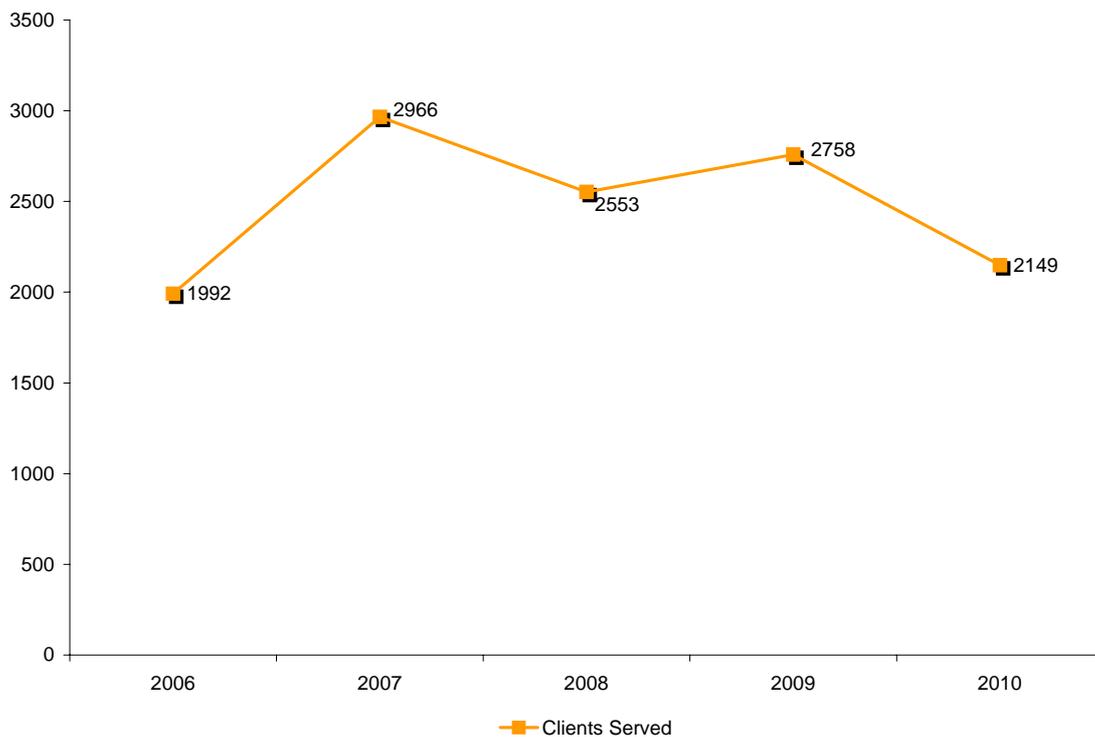


Number of Victims Provided Services by the VSU (Figure 21)



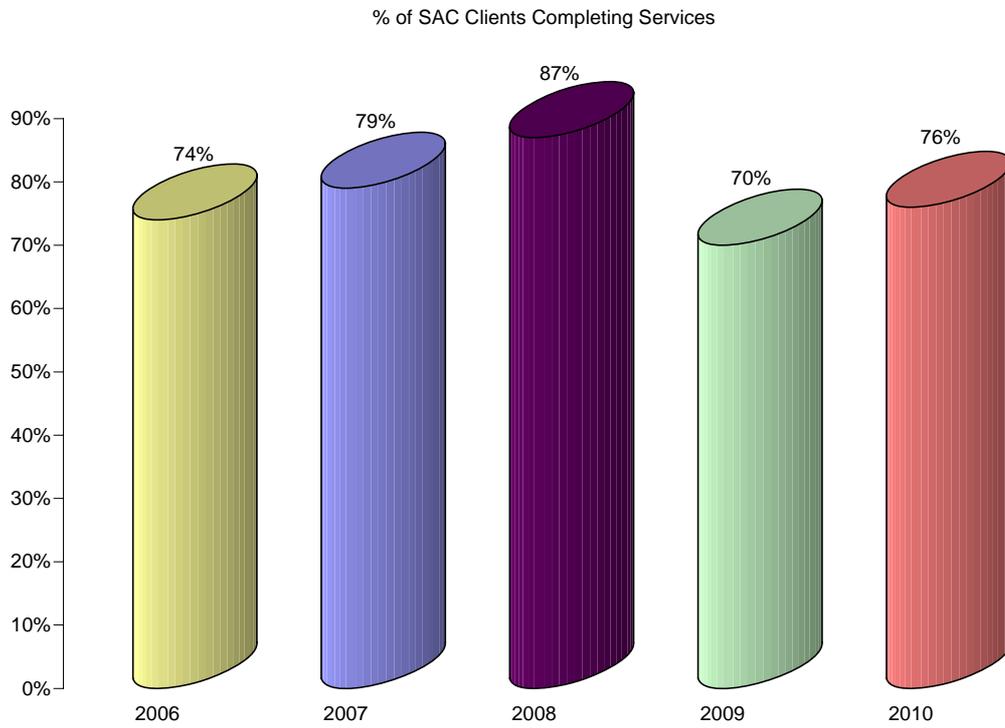
VIII. SUBSTANCE ABUSE COORDINATOR (SAC) PROGRAM TRENDS

Number of Clients Served by Substance Abuse Coordinators (Figure 22)





Percent of SAC Clients Completing Services (Figure 23)



COMMITTED TO PUBLIC SAFETY

