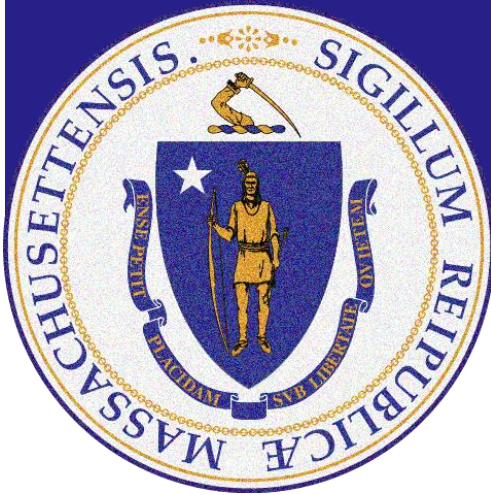


# Massachusetts Parole Board



## 2012 Annual Statistical Report

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Massachusetts Parole Board

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## Introduction

### Message from the Chairman

The Parole Board now has nearly three years of reform under new management and with six new Board Members. The agency is committed to evidence-based practices that have been studied, evaluated, and confirmed as effective in reducing recidivism. The Parole Board has revised every major policy to incorporate best practices for paroling agencies. Most importantly, the Parole Board now uses a risk/needs assessment tool. The risk/needs assessment is a social science tool that is used throughout the agency to (a) assess an inmate's risk as part of the parole hearing, (b) provide information on an offender's needs to assist the Board Member in setting conditions of parole, and (c) re-assess the parolee's risk and needs while he is on parole in order to adjust the supervision and services that he receives.

The agency's commitment to evidence-based practices has also included enhanced training for Board Members in conducting hearings and for parole officers in supervising parolees. Board Members now conduct parole hearings using proven techniques to identify areas of success for the inmate and motivate the inmate to succeed in the institution and the community by using encouragement and positive reinforcement. Parole officers have been trained on how to structure positive and motivational relationships with the parolees they supervise. These motivational techniques are based on research that indicates such strategies are effective in reducing recidivism.

The Parole Board's recent reforms are providing strong results. We have maintained a productive rate of parole: in 2012, 56% of inmates seeking parole received a positive vote and that number rose to 58% in 2013. The percentage of parolees who are re-incarcerated after a violation has been reduced from 20% in 2012 to 17% in 2013. The overall effectiveness of evidence-based practices is reflected in the recidivism rate for parolees. The percentage of parolees each year who are charged with a new crime while on parole has been reduced from 5% to 3%. This is a significant drop in recidivism, which results from well-informed parole decisions and effective supervision strategies that maintain accountability while delivering important services to parolees.

In addition to this Annual Report, the Parole Board publishes information throughout the year on the Mass.gov website. The website is regularly updated with statistical reports, life sentence decisions, and other developments. This increased level of transparency allows the public to evaluate the work that we are doing and assess the effectiveness of our parole system.

There are some areas of reform in which the Massachusetts Parole Board is setting a national standard. The Parole Board provides an extensive ongoing training program for Board Members. The training program has been identified by a national expert as the most

comprehensive in the country. The life sentence decisions have been described by a national expert as “judicial quality decisions that are not replicated in other jurisdictions.” By publishing multi-page written decisions in murder cases, the Parole Board gives more information and analysis to inmates, interested parties, and members of the public.

The Parole Board has been working in active coordination with partner agencies, including the Department of Correction, Sheriffs’ Departments, the judiciary’s Probation Department, the District Attorneys, and local police departments. We have also actively sought collaborative relationships with community service providers who deliver treatment, counseling, job training and placement, and housing assistance to parolees. Finally, the Parole Board has openly engaged with governmental and non-governmental research partners to evaluate and develop agency practices, while contributing to criminal justice research. Through evidence-based reforms, and partnerships with agencies and non-profits, the Massachusetts Parole Board is delivering on its mission to release inmates safely to the community and support their successful reentry with services and supervision.

Josh Wall

Chairman

March 2014

## Parole in Massachusetts

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

The Massachusetts Parole Board (“the 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 M.G.L. c. 127, § 128.

### **2. 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.

### **3. 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. Board Members are also available to the general public to answer questions and concerns and to gain their input regarding the parole process.

## Vision and Mission

### Vision

The Massachusetts Parole Board visualizes itself as an agency in which:

- 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 continual research, evaluation, and discussion;
- Public safety is enhanced through a comprehensive reentry 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 within 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 achieved by:

- 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 the offender and direction to relevant 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 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.



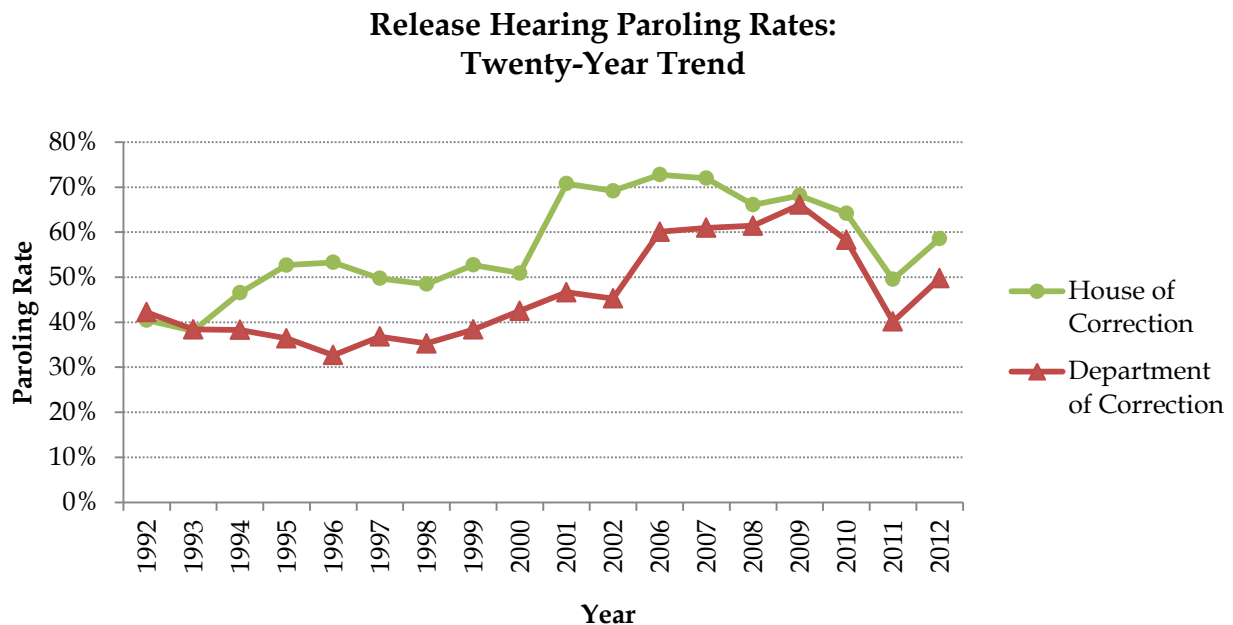
## History

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, the agency's core mission and objectives remain essentially unchanged.

The following is an excerpt from a Massachusetts Parole Board report, produced 30 years ago:

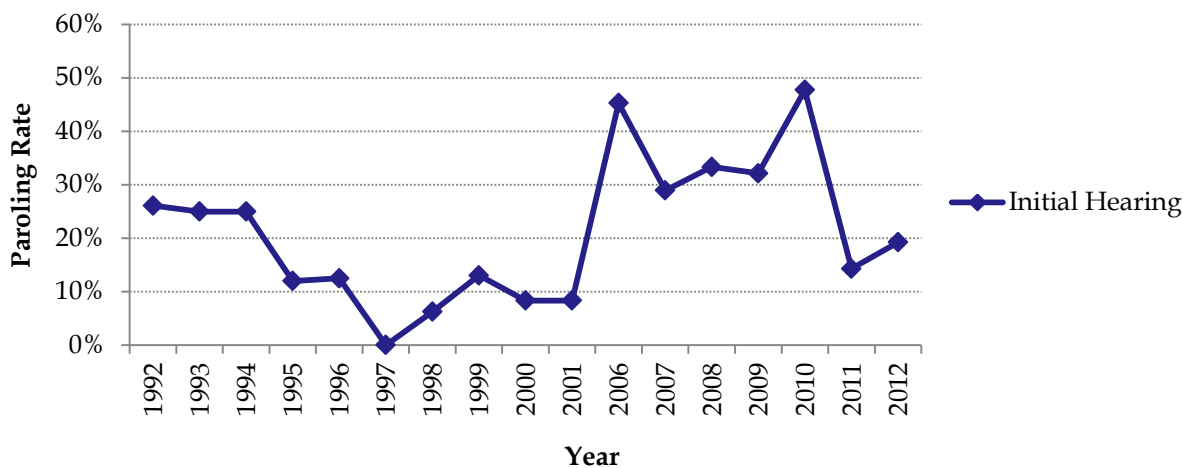
In 1982, the Massachusetts Parole Board conducted 1,904 Release Hearings at State Institutions. As a result of these hearings, 1,135 inmates were released from institutions and placed under the supervision of the field parole officers in seven regions across the Commonwealth. Of the 1,904 Release Hearings held, 1,301 were First Hearings, those in which the inmate was seen by the Parole Board for the first time. First Hearings consist of Regular Order Hearings, Special Consideration Hearings for inmates sentenced to M.C.I. Walpole, and Early Consideration Hearings.

Over time the Parole Board has seen fluctuations in paroling statistics. Changes in legislation, sentencing practices, parole eligibility, inmate populations, national and local trends in corrections, evidence-based practices, agency partnerships, staffing, and decision-making may all contribute to such change. The following figures provide twenty-year trends of paroling rates for release hearings and life sentence hearings. Note that data for years 2002/2003-2005 is not included.





**Life Sentence Hearing Paroling Rates:  
Twenty-Year Trend**



Today, the Massachusetts Parole Board is an agency within the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security. The primary responsibility of the agency is to identify parole eligible offenders, for whom there is sufficient indication that confinement has served its purpose, set appropriate conditions for parole, and enhance public safety through the responsible reintegration of these individuals into the community.

## Organization

The Parole Board has over 200 full time employees. These employees are assigned to every state and county correctional institution in the Commonwealth, eight regional field offices across the state, and at the Parole Board's central administrative office. Within the agency there is a seven-member board as well as a variety of units, divisions, and departments working collectively to achieve common goals of the Parole Board.

### Transitional Services Division

The Transitional Services Division is responsible for preparing all state and county release, revocation, and rescission cases to be heard by the Massachusetts Parole Board. The division compiles necessary case information for the Board Members to make an informed, balanced judgment. Duties include data entry for all inmates committed across the state, date calculations to determine parole eligibilities and parole discharge dates, as well as case preparation for parole hearings, which includes investigation, interviewing, analyzing information, and offender assessment. This division is responsible for the scheduling, coordination, and facilitation of all Parole Board hearing dockets as well as Parole Board office votes. The execution of all parole release permits and coordination of transition to the community is also

the responsibility of Transitional Services. Finally, this division tracks parole violation warrants and coordinates preliminary revocation hearings for offenders who are returned to custody.

### **Life Sentence Unit**

The Life Sentence Unit is responsible for preparing all eligible inmates sentenced to second degree life in prison for parole hearings. This includes gathering case materials, preparing case files for Board Members, and interviewing inmates in preparation for hearings. The unit is responsible for maintaining the inmate's comprehensive file with documents relative to criminal history, institutional history, trial testimony, and additional evaluative information. The unit coordinates with affiliate agencies such as the District Attorneys' Offices and the Department of Correction in order to obtain such materials. The unit organizes life sentence hearings, which involves tracking initial parole eligibility for life sentenced inmates, as well as following up with review and revocation hearings. The unit also provides all necessary notifications of scheduled hearings at the Parole Board's central office and supplies notifications of subsequent decisions.

### **Victim Services Unit**

The Victim Services Unit provides statewide assistance to victims of violent crimes whose offender becomes parole eligible, including victims of homicide, domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, motor vehicle homicide, and other violent crimes. Victim Services staff provides critical services to victims and family members, which includes serving as a source of information for parole eligibility, the parole decision-making process, parole supervision, and notification of parole events, providing assistance in preparing victim impact statements and/or testimony for parole hearings, accompanying victims and parent/guardians of minor aged victims and family members of homicide victims to parole hearings, crisis intervention, requesting parole conditions that increase the safety and well-being of victims, safety planning, offering information on victim compensation, assisting with Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI) certification, and referring to appropriate criminal justice agencies and community-based victim service providers.

### **Field Services Division**

The Field Services Division is comprised of the Central Office Management staff, eight Regional Parole Offices, the Interstate Compact Unit, and the Warrant and Apprehension Unit. The division primarily is responsible for supervising and monitoring of all offenders who have been released on parole by the Massachusetts Parole Board and parolees released through the Interstate Compact from other states. It is also 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. The Field Services Division is responsible for case management, which involves building partnerships with community providers to refer parolees

to treatment and programming and assisting with reintegration into the community. Supervision duties include conducting home and work investigations, making home and community visits of parolees, verifying parolee employment or programming, ensuring compliance with general and special parole conditions, responding to GPS and electronic monitoring violations, administering substance abuse testing, conducting investigations, and reporting on parole violations. Parole officers are special state police officers. They carry firearms, make arrests, and transport parole violators to custody. The field staff is also responsible for documenting parolee information in the agency database.

### **Interstate Compact Unit**

The Interstate Compact Unit, which lies within the Field Services Division, 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 Unit also supervises all Massachusetts inmates paroled to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainers and deportation warrants. The unit is responsible for processing and tracking Lifetime Sex Offenders released from the courts or probation.

### **Warrant and Apprehension Unit**

The Warrant and Apprehension Unit, which lies within the Field Services Division, assists staff in 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 and monitors the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) for criminal activity among parole violators. The unit is also responsible for entering, updating, and removing parole violation warrants from the agency's database.

### **Legal Department**

The Legal Department represents the agency in 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. The primary role of the Board's General Counsel, and by extension the Legal Department as a whole, is to support and represent the Chair and the Board in all legal and policy matters. To that end, the General Counsel has been appointed a special assistant attorney general for the purpose of representing the agency in state and federal court.

### **Executive Clemency Unit**

The Executive Clemency Unit, which lies within the Legal Department, reviews all pardon and commutation requests. 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.

### **Hearing Unit**

The Hearing Unit, which lies within the Legal Department, is comprised of hearing examiners who schedule and conduct preliminary revocation hearings and evaluations for provided counsel at all state and county correctional institutions, parole regional offices, and other designated locations. Evaluations for provided counsel are conducted prior to preliminary revocation hearings and final revocation hearings at a parolee's request to determine indigence and whether a parolee is capable of speaking effectively and has a timely and colorable claim.

### **Administrative Services Department**

The Administrative Services Department is comprised of staff performing the day to day operations of human resources and fiscal activities for agency employees. The department coordinates employment opportunities, personnel actions, diversity programs, benefits, workers' compensation, civil service, workforce policies, and employee and labor relations. Additionally, the department is responsible for documenting and reconciling supervision fees that are collected from parolees who are actively supervised by the Parole Board.

### **Research and Development Department**

The newly formed Research and Development Department performs statistical analysis, maintains internal statistical reports, and creates agency publications. The department performs duties involving policy development and implementation planning of agency initiatives. It manages collaborations with outside researchers, including inter-agency research, and provides data for external requests. The department works to evaluate internal data in comparison with evidence-based practices, in order improve the agency's operations.

## Transitional Services

### Parole Hearings Overview

#### Release Hearings

In 2012, the Massachusetts Parole Board conducted 6,694 institutional release hearings for inmates housed by the Massachusetts Department of Correction and Houses of Correction. This resulted in an average of 558 release hearings per month. As a result of these hearings, 3,770 inmates were either granted a positive vote to be paroled to the supervision of field parole officers in one of the eight parole regions across the Commonwealth; paroled to community supervision through the Interstate Compact; or paroled to custody, that is, paroled to serve another county, state, or federal sentence or to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) custody to make a determination of deportation. This produced a paroling rate<sup>1</sup> of 56%.

#### Rescission Hearings

Rescission hearings are held when an inmate's behavior during the period between the date of the release hearing, which resulted in a positive vote, and the date of release warrants Parole Board review. For example, the inmate may have received new disciplinary infractions for institutional misconduct. During rescission hearings the inmate's parole release date can be withdrawn, postponed, or reactivated depending on the Board's review of the inmate's behavior.

During 2012 the Parole Board held 192 rescission hearings for inmates housed by the Massachusetts Department of Correction and Houses of Correction. This resulted in an average of 16 rescission hearings per month. The paroling rate for rescission hearings was 57%.

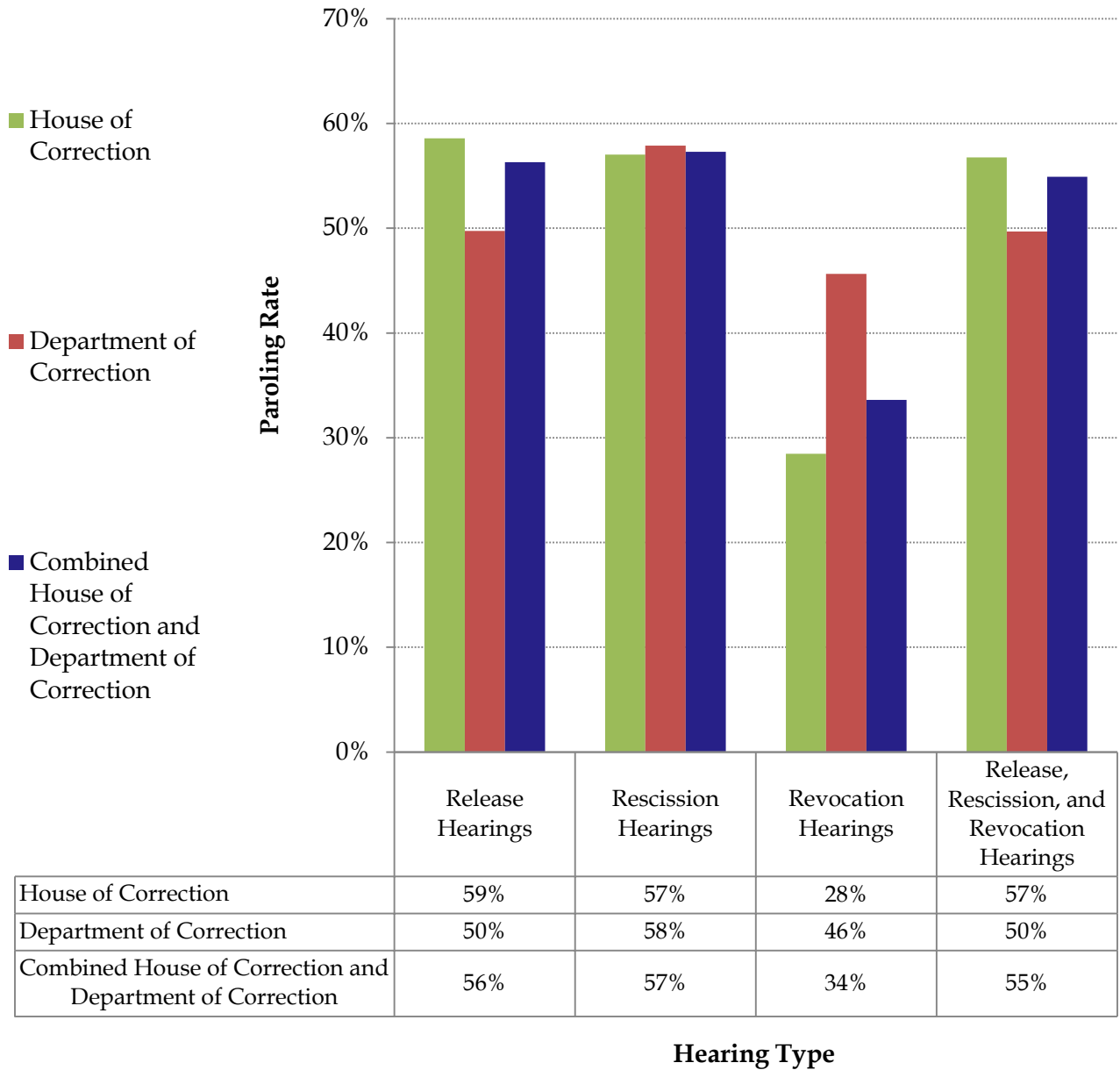
#### Revocation Hearings

Revocation is the process by which a parolee's permit to be at liberty may be permanently or temporarily revoked as a result of violating one or more conditions of parole. More information concerning parole violations, which may result in a revocation hearing, is available in the Field Services section of this report.

In 2012, the Parole Board held 461 revocation hearings for individuals who were under the supervision of parole. This resulted in an average of 38 revocation hearings per month. As a result of these hearings, 155 parole violators were granted a new release date or released after a revocation was not affirmed, producing a paroling rate for revocation hearings of 34%.

<sup>1</sup> The paroling rate is the percentage of hearings that result in a positive vote (i.e., a vote to grant parole) out of all hearings that resulted in a positive or denied vote.

### Paroling Rates by Hearing Type and Location



**Release, Rescission, and Revocation Hearings by Location**

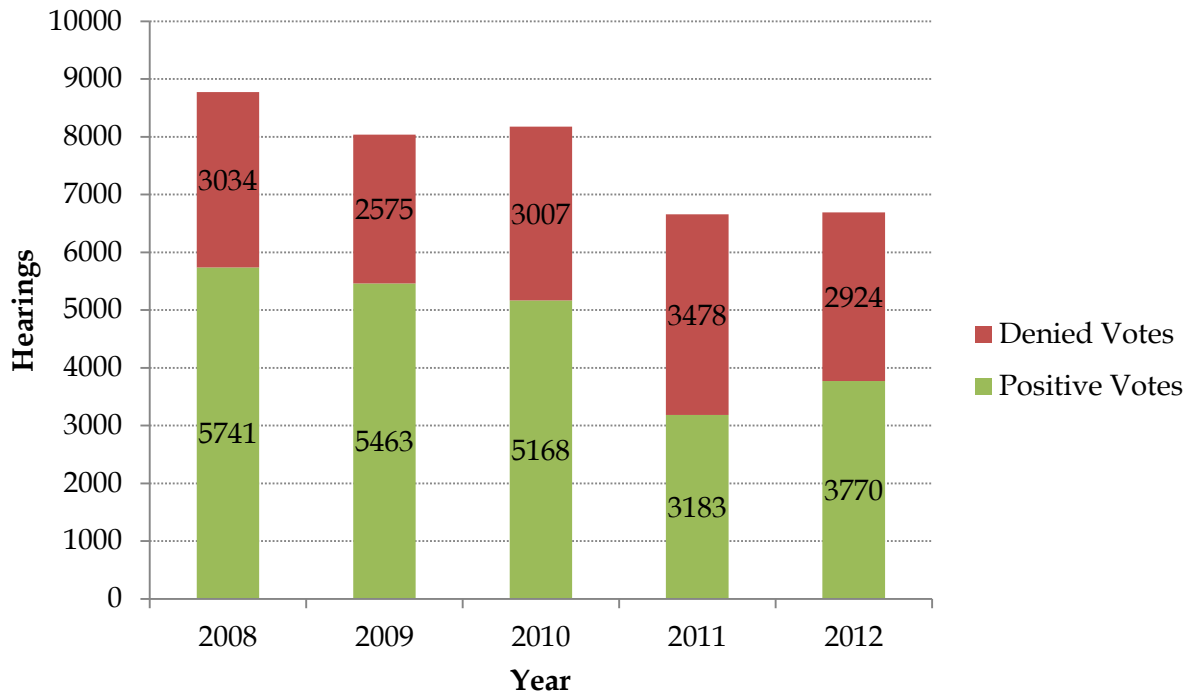
<b>Release Hearings</b>				
<b>Hearing Location</b>	<b>Positive Votes</b>	<b>Denied Votes</b>	<b>Positive + Denied Votes</b>	<b>Paroling Rate</b>
House of Correction	2918	2063	4981	59%
Department of Correction	852	861	1713	50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3770</b>	<b>2924</b>	<b>6694</b>	<b>56%</b>

<b>Rescission Hearings</b>				
<b>Hearing Location</b>	<b>Positive Votes</b>	<b>Denied Votes</b>	<b>Positive + Denied Votes</b>	<b>Paroling Rate</b>
House of Correction	77	58	135	57%
Department of Correction	33	24	57	58%
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>57%</b>

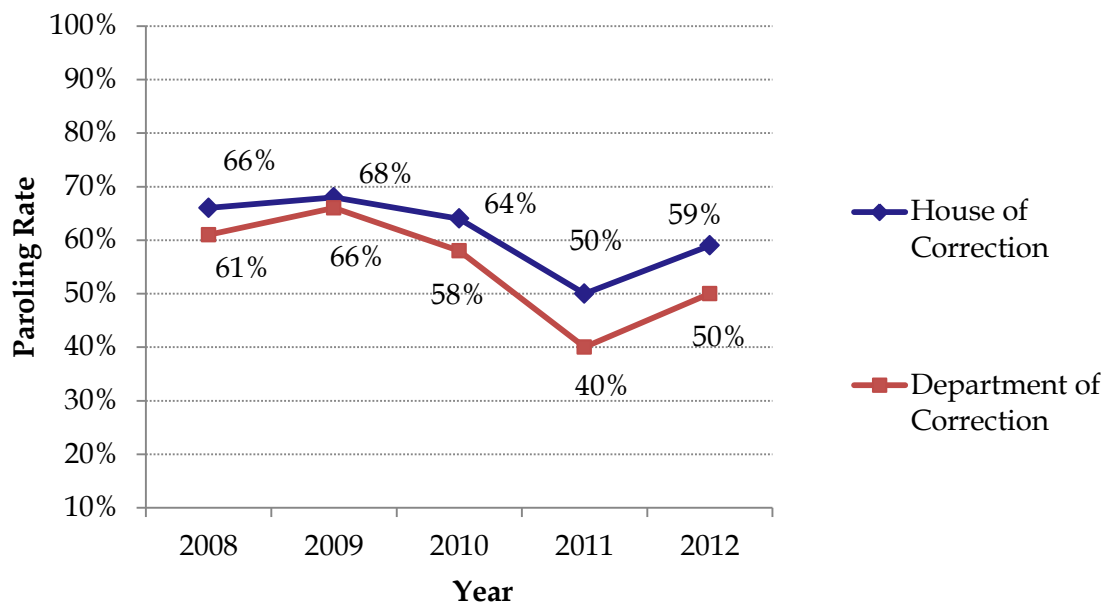
<b>Revocation Hearings</b>				
<b>Hearing Location</b>	<b>Positive Votes</b>	<b>Denied Votes</b>	<b>Positive + Denied Votes</b>	<b>Paroling Rate</b>
House of Correction	92	231	323	28%
Department of Correction	63	75	138	46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>34%</b>

<b>Release, Rescission, and Revocation Hearings</b>				
<b>Hearing Location</b>	<b>Positive Votes</b>	<b>Denied Votes</b>	<b>Positive + Denied Votes</b>	<b>Paroling Rate</b>
House of Correction	3087	2352	5439	57%
Department of Correction	948	960	1908	50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4035</b>	<b>3312</b>	<b>7347</b>	<b>55%</b>

### Release Hearing Dispositions: Five-Year Trend



### Paroling Rate by Location of Release Hearing: Five-Year Trend





## Department of Correction Parole Hearings

Release Hearings by Institution				
Hearing Location	Positive Votes	Denied Votes	Positive + Denied Votes	Paroling Rate
Bay State Correctional Center	15	17	32	47%
Boston Pre-Release Center	80	23	103	78%
Bridgewater State Hospital	3	13	16	19%
Lemuel Shattuck Hospital Correctional Unit	1	0	1	100%
MA Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center	7	11	18	39%
MA Treatment Center	1	80	81	1%
MCI - Cedar Junction	9	16	25	36%
MCI - Concord	85	74	159	53%
MCI - Framingham	168	54	222	76%
MCI - Norfolk	44	86	130	34%
MCI - Plymouth	27	11	38	71%
MCI - Shirley	112	131	243	46%
North Central Correctional Institute/Gardner	39	89	128	30%
Northeastern Correctional Center	64	13	77	83%
Old Colony Correctional Center	59	63	122	48%
Pondville Correctional Center	39	30	69	57%
South Middlesex Correctional Center	60	33	93	65%
Souza-Baranowski Correctional Center	39	103	142	27%
Walpole Out of State Cases	0	14	14	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>1713</b>	<b>50%</b>

As a result of release hearings held at the Massachusetts Department of Correction, approximately 5 out of 10 inmates received a positive parole vote.



Rescission Hearings by Institution				
Hearing Location	Positive Votes	Denied Votes	Positive + Denied Votes	Paroling Rate
Bay State Correctional Center	1	0	1	100%
Boston Pre-Release Center	6	1	7	86%
Bridgewater State Hospital	0	0	0	N/A
Lemuel Shattuck Hospital Correctional Unit	0	0	0	N/A
MA Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center	0	0	0	N/A
MA Treatment Center	0	0	0	N/A
MCI - Cedar Junction	0	1	1	0%
MCI - Concord	12	7	19	63%
MCI - Framingham	3	5	8	38%
MCI - Norfolk	0	2	2	0%
MCI - Plymouth	0	0	0	N/A
MCI - Shirley	3	1	4	75%
North Central Correctional Institute/Gardner	0	0	0	N/A
Northeastern Correctional Center	1	0	1	100%
Old Colony Correctional Center	2	4	6	33%
Pondville Correctional Center	2	0	2	100%
South Middlesex Correctional Center	2	3	5	40%
Souza-Baranowski Correctional Center	1	0	1	100%
Walpole Out of State Cases	0	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>58%</b>

As a result of rescission hearings held at the Massachusetts Department of Correction, approximately 6 out of 10 inmates received a positive parole vote.



Revocation Hearings by Institution				
Hearing Location	Positive Votes	Denied Votes	Positive + Denied Votes	Paroling Rate
Bay State Correctional Center	0	1	1	0%
Boston Pre-Release Center	0	0	0	N/A
Bridgewater State Hospital	0	0	0	N/A
Lemuel Shattuck Hospital Correctional Unit	0	0	0	N/A
MA Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center	0	0	0	N/A
MA Treatment Center	0	0	0	N/A
MCI - Cedar Junction	56	60	116	48%
MCI - Concord	0	3	3	0%
MCI - Framingham	6	6	12	50%
MCI - Norfolk	0	0	0	N/A
MCI - Plymouth	0	0	0	N/A
MCI - Shirley	0	3	3	0%
North Central Correctional Institute/Gardner	0	0	0	N/A
Northeastern Correctional Center	0	0	0	N/A
Old Colony Correctional Center	0	2	2	0%
Pondville Correctional Center	0	0	0	N/A
South Middlesex Correctional Center	1	0	1	100%
Souza-Baranowski Correctional Center	0	0	0	N/A
Walpole Out of State Cases	0	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>46%</b>

As a result of revocation hearings held at the Massachusetts Department of Correction, approximately 5 out of 10 inmates received a positive parole vote.



## House of Correction Parole Hearings

Release Hearings by Institution				
Hearing Location	Positive Votes	Denied Votes	Positive + Denied Votes	Paroling Rate
Barnstable House of Correction	109	97	206	53%
Billerica House of Correction	295	198	493	60%
Chicopee Correctional Center	61	45	106	58%
Dartmouth House of Correction	378	193	571	66%
Dedham House of Correction	235	140	375	63%
Edgartown House of Correction	7	7	14	50%
Greenfield House of Correction	31	27	58	53%
Lawrence Correctional Alternative Center	182	109	291	63%
Ludlow House of Correction	78	128	206	38%
Ludlow Pre-Release Center	117	65	182	64%
Middleton House of Correction	151	159	310	49%
Northampton House of Correction	57	43	100	57%
Pittsfield House of Correction	58	101	159	36%
Plymouth House of Correction	243	180	423	57%
Suffolk County House of Correction	376	243	619	61%
Western MA Correctional Alternative Center	168	63	231	73%
Women in Transition Center	35	16	51	69%
Worcester House of Correction	337	249	586	58%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2918</b>	<b>2063</b>	<b>4981</b>	<b>59%</b>

As a result of release hearings held at the Houses of Correction, approximately 6 out of 10 inmates received a positive parole vote.



Rescission Hearings by Institution				
Hearing Location	Positive Votes	Denied Votes	Positive + Denied Votes	Paroling Rate
Barnstable House of Correction	0	1	1	0%
Billerica House of Correction	11	4	15	73%
Chicopee Correctional Center	1	3	4	25%
Dartmouth House of Correction	4	2	6	67%
Dedham House of Correction	2	1	3	67%
Edgartown House of Correction	0	0	0	N/A
Greenfield House of Correction	2	0	2	100%
Lawrence Correctional Alternative Center	13	10	23	57%
Ludlow House of Correction	6	7	13	46%
Ludlow Pre-Release Center	3	2	5	60%
Middleton House of Correction	1	7	8	13%
Northampton House of Correction	0	1	1	0%
Pittsfield House of Correction	3	0	3	100%
Plymouth House of Correction	2	4	6	33%
Suffolk County House of Correction	9	9	18	50%
Western MA Correctional Alternative Center	7	2	9	78%
Women in Transition Center	7	3	10	70%
Worcester House of Correction	6	2	8	75%
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>57%</b>

As a result of rescission hearings held at the Houses of Correction, approximately 6 out of 10 inmates received a positive parole vote.



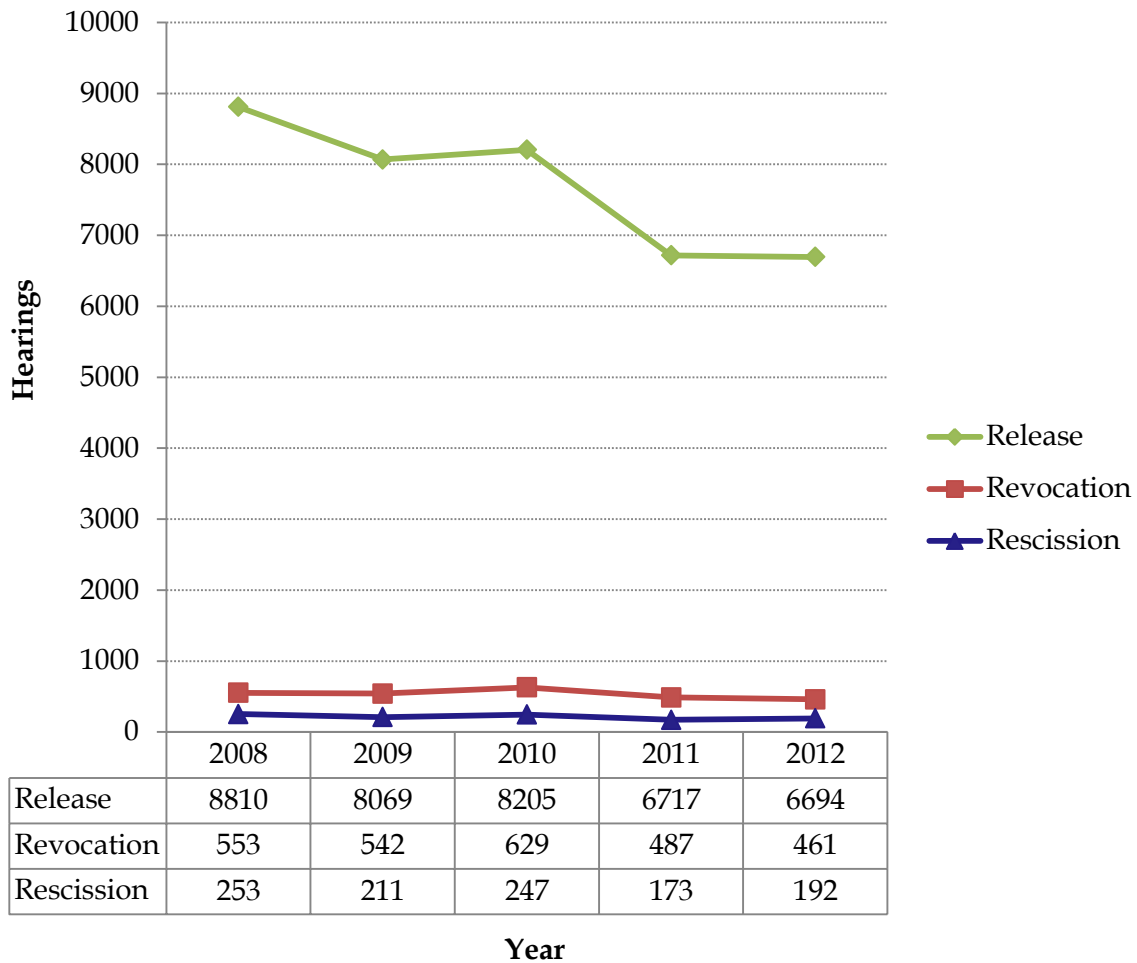
Revocation Hearings by Institution				
Hearing Location	Positive Votes	Denied Votes	Positive + Denied Votes	Paroling Rate
Barnstable House of Correction	3	4	7	43%
Billerica House of Correction	6	13	19	32%
Chicopee Correctional Center	0	2	2	0%
Dartmouth House of Correction	14	24	38	37%
Dedham House of Correction	8	16	24	33%
Edgartown House of Correction	0	0	0	N/A
Greenfield House of Correction	0	1	1	0%
Lawrence Correctional Alternative Center	2	9	11	18%
Ludlow House of Correction	1	8	9	11%
Ludlow Pre-Release Center	2	0	2	100%
Middleton House of Correction	7	34	41	17%
Northampton House of Correction	0	3	3	0%
Pittsfield House of Correction	3	3	6	50%
Plymouth House of Correction	8	32	40	20%
Suffolk County House of Correction	20	53	73	27%
Western MA Correctional Alternative Center	1	2	3	33%
Women in Transition Center	0	0	0	N/A
Worcester House of Correction	17	27	44	39%
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>28%</b>

As a result of revocation hearings held at the Houses of Correction, approximately 3 out of 10 inmates received a positive parole vote.



The number of release hearings held per year is largely a result of the number of inmates who become eligible for a parole in a given year. Inmate populations, legislative changes, and sentencing practices tend to guide subsequent parole hearing rates. However, the number of revocation and rescission hearings fluctuates based on the number of parolees being supervised in the community and the number of positive votes granted to parolees, respectively. Other factors, such as waivers, impact hearing trends as well. The following figure represents fluctuations in the number of parole hearings over the past five years.

**Total Release, Rescission, and Revocation Hearings:  
Five-Year Trend**



## Legislative Impact: 2012 Crime Bill

On August 2, 2012, Governor Deval L. Patrick signed into law an *Act Relative to Sentencing and Improving Law Enforcement Tools*, which was made effective as Chapter 192 of the Acts of 2012 (C.192) and is commonly referred to as the 2012 Crime Bill. The statutory changes resulting from the 2012 Crime Bill changed parole eligibility for many current inmates who were serving state prison sentences for drug dealing offenses. Because the 2012 Crime Bill made immediate changes in parole eligibility dates, the Parole Board responded with an expedited scheduling of hearings for inmates with shortened parole eligibility dates.

As of December 31, 2012, results from the 2012 Crime Bill parole hearings were as follows:

Crime Bill Hearing Results	
Dispositions	Totals
Positive Votes	113
Denied Votes	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>
<b>Paroling Rate</b>	<b>73%</b>

Of those inmates who received new and earlier parole eligibility dates due to the 2012 Crime Bill, approximately 7 out of 10 received a positive parole vote.



The 2012 Crime Bill also requires the use of a risk and needs assessment in making parole release decisions. At Governor Patrick's direction, the Parole Board began working in 2011 to adopt a risk/needs assessment tool. By the time the 2012 Crime Bill became law in August, the agency had completed the process of evaluating tools and selecting the tool best suited for Massachusetts parole purposes. As part of the Parole Board's commitment to public safety, the assessment tool allows for more accurate identification of an individual's risk to recidivate, as well as ensures appropriate services for parolees released to supervision. The risk/needs assessment selected for implementation is the Level of Service Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI™). Agency-wide implementation planning and training began in 2012. The Parole Board implemented the LS/CMI in early 2013 for use in release decisions for inmates and supervision strategies for parolees.



## Parole Hearing Waivers

Inmates and parolees may waive their right to a parole hearing, either prior to or during the hearing process. For example, an inmate may not be interested in adhering to expected parole conditions, or an inmate who has a relatively short period of time left to serve on his sentence (i.e., short period of time between parole eligibility date and release date) may choose to forgo the parole process in favor of discharging from custody without community supervision.

Release Hearings			
Scheduled Hearing Location	Waived Prior to Hearing	Waived at Hearing	Total Waivers
House of Correction	2128	74	2202
Department of Correction	563	14	577
<b>Total</b>	<b>2691</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>2779</b>

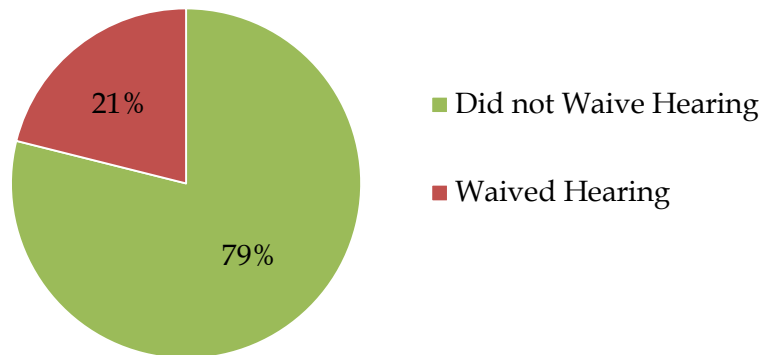
Rescission Hearings			
Scheduled Hearing Location	Waived Prior to Hearing	Waived at Hearing	Total Waivers
House of Correction	81	0	81
Department of Correction	25	0	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>106</b>

Revocation Hearings			
Scheduled Hearing Location	Waived Prior to Hearing	Waived at Hearing	Total Waivers
House of Correction	208	0	208
Department of Correction	89	0	89
<b>Total</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>297</b>

Release, Rescission, and Revocation Hearings			
Scheduled Hearing Location	Waived Prior to Hearing	Waived at Hearing	Total Waivers
House of Correction	2417	74	2491
Department of Correction	677	14	691
<b>Total</b>	<b>3094</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>3182</b>

In 2012, 2,779 or 21% of eligible state and county inmates waived their right to a release hearing. Inmates housed at the Houses of Correction accounted for 79% of the release hearings waived in 2012, while inmates housed at the Department of Correction made up the remaining 21%.

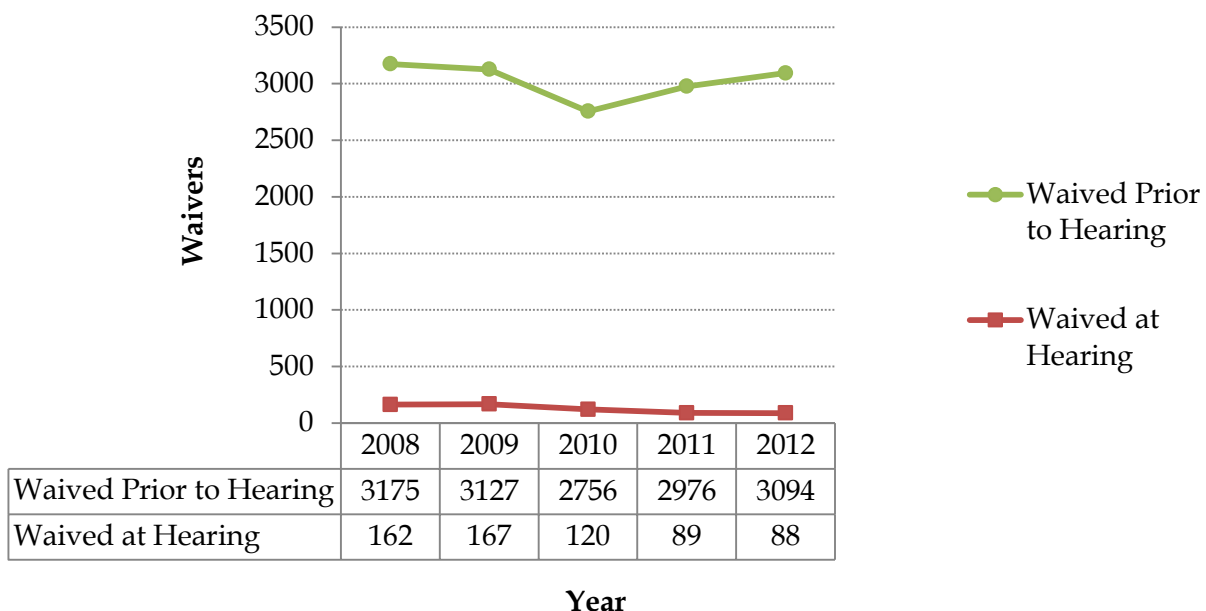
### Inmates Eligible for Release Hearings: Percent Waived



A total of 106 or 32% of eligible inmates waived their right to a rescission hearing. In addition, 297 or 32% of eligible inmates waived their right to a revocation hearing.

The figure below represents a five-year trend for the total number of waivers, based on release, rescission, and revocation hearings held or scheduled to be held at the Department of Correction and Houses of Correction.

### Number of Waivers for Release, Rescission, and Revocation Hearings: Five-Year Trend



## Parole Hearing Postponements

Inmates and parolees may postpone a scheduled parole hearing, at which time a postponement hearing date is scheduled. For example, an inmate may want to receive additional time to establish a plan for his or her parole. In addition, Parole Board Members might postpone a hearing because they are waiting to receive pertinent legal documents or a resolution to court matters that are essential to consider during the hearing process.

Release Hearings			
Scheduled Hearing Location	Postponed by Inmate	Postponed by Board	Total Postponements
House of Correction	2451	407	2858
Department of Correction	377	176	553
<b>Total</b>	<b>2828</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>3411</b>

Rescission Hearings			
Scheduled Hearing Location	Postponed by Inmate	Postponed by Board	Total Postponements
House of Correction	18	5	23
Department of Correction	2	6	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>31</b>

Revocation Hearings			
Scheduled Hearing Location	Postponed by Inmate	Postponed by Board	Total Postponements
House of Correction	50	13	63
Department of Correction	44	9	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>116</b>

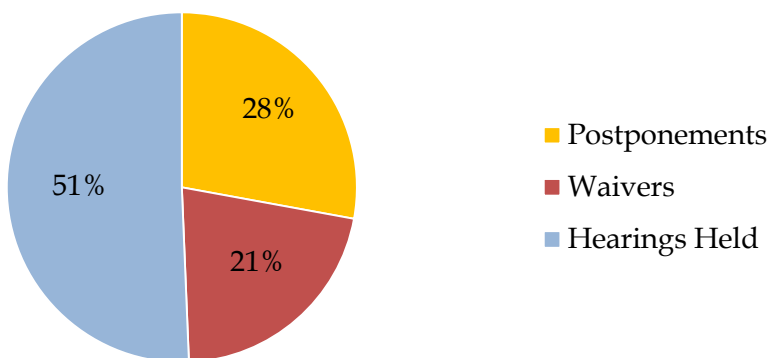
Release, Rescission, and Revocation Hearings			
Scheduled Hearing Location	Postponed by Inmate	Postponed by Board	Total Postponements
House of Correction	2519	425	2944
Department of Correction	423	191	614
<b>Total</b>	<b>2942</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>3558</b>

In 2012, 3,411 or 26% of parole release hearings for eligible state and county inmates were postponed. Inmates housed at the Houses of Correction accounted for 2,858 or 84% of the release hearings postponed in 2012, while Department of Correction inmates made up the remaining 553 or 16% of postponements. Inmate postponements accounted for 83% of all release hearings postponed while Board postponements accounted for the remaining 17%.

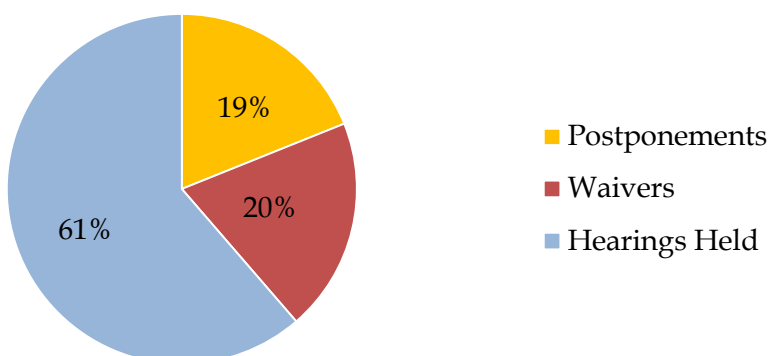
## Release Hearings Postponed, Waived, and Held

The charts below display overall percentages of hearings postponed, waived, and held for release hearings scheduled at the Houses of Correction and at Department of Correction in 2012.

**House of Correction Release Hearings:  
Percent Postponed, Waived, and Held**



**Department of Correction Release Hearings:  
Percent Postponed, Waived, and Held**



## Other Hearing Locations and Other Hearing Dispositions

### Other Hearing Locations

In addition to hearings held at the Department of Correction and Houses of Correction, a small number of hearings are held at the Parole Board's central administrative office. These include life sentence hearings and some Victim Access Hearings. More information about these hearing types is available in the section on Victim Services and the section on Life Sentence Cases in this report. The following statistics are provided based on release hearings (excluding life sentence hearings) held at the Parole Board's central administrative office.

Release Hearings by Location				
Hearing Location	Positive Votes	Denied Votes	Positive + Denied Votes	Paroling Rate
Parole Board Central Office	27	95	122	22%

### Other Hearing Dispositions

In addition to positive votes, denied votes, waivers, and postponements, hearings may result in an action pending vote or other types of votes. These miscellaneous votes serve as an administrative disposition. For example, if a Board Member needs additional information to make an informed decision he or she may vote action pending for receipt of the desired document, and then make a final decision. A hearing that results in a vote type of "other" may be because the inmate was sick and could not be seen (i.e., not seen), the Board Members voted in opposition (i.e., split decision), or the case needs to be put on the next available hearing list (i.e., PONAL). In these cases, the final disposition is captured by a subsequent hearing and subsequent disposition. The following table indicates action pending and other votes that resulted from scheduled hearings in 2012.

Other Disposition Results		
Hearing Type	Action Pending	Other
Release Hearings	142	152
Rescission Hearings	4	3
Revocation Hearings	13	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>203</b>

## Office Votes

In addition to institutional hearings, Board Members vote on parole related matters that do not require an in-person hearing, by using documentation of the case, to provide resolutions via office votes. Approximately one half of office votes are to finalize recommendations made by hearing examiners concerning preliminary revocation hearing dispositions. Office votes require a combination of efforts by Transitional Services, Field Services, Board Members, and hearing examiners. Each office vote type is listed below with corresponding disposition counts.

Office Vote Type and Disposition	Count
<b>Termination Request</b>	
Other	5
<b>Reconsideration Request</b>	
Request Approved	61
Request Denied	159
<b>Withdraw Warrant Request</b>	
Other	23
<b>Request to Resolve Action Pending</b>	
Positive Vote	16
Denied Vote	44
Other	41
Postpone By Board	2
<b>Change of Vote Request</b>	
Positive Vote	19
Denied Vote	8
Other	599
Postpone By Board	2
<b>Special Consideration Request</b>	
Request Denied	2
<b>Appeal Request</b>	
Request Approved	10
Request Denied	185
<b>Request for Out of State Travel</b>	
Request Approved	143
Request Denied	2
<b>Request for Provisional Rescission</b>	
No Provisional Rescission	64
Provisional Rescission	364
<b>Request for Board to Extend Appeal</b>	
Request Approved	1

Office Vote Type and Disposition	Count
<b>Request for Provisional Revocation</b>	
No Action	1
Await Action of Court	3
Final Warning	66
Continue Final Warning Status	2
Warning	7
Withdraw Warrant, Resume Parole	3
Provisional Revocation	760
Authorize Second Detainer	19
Warning, Change Conditions	3
Issue Warrant for Detainer	4
Issue Compact Warrant (60 Days)	118
Provisional Revocation, WAH	39
Provisional Revocation, WPH	198
<b>Request to Attend Hearing</b>	
Request Approved	12
Request Denied	9
<b>Request to Restore Dead Time</b>	
Request Denied	1
<b>Request to Postpone VAH</b>	
Request Approved	8
Request Denied	2
<b>Mandatory Min. Hearing Eligibility Request</b>	
Request Approved	96
Request Denied	12
<b>All Office Vote Types</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3113</b>

WPH: Waived Prior to Hearing, WAH: Waived at Hearing, VAH: Victim Access Hearing

Each office vote type is defined as follows:

**Appeal Request:** An offender may petition for appeal of a parole decision. 120 CMR 304.02

**Change of Vote Request:** A change of vote is submitted upon request to change conditions of Parole Reserve.

**Mandatory Minimum Hearing Eligibility Request:** A request to review eligibility as determined by Section 32 of Chapter 94C. The Board determines eligibility of parole after serving one-half of the maximum House of Correction sentence absent aggravating circumstances.

**Reconsideration Request:** An offender may petition for reconsideration of a parole decision. 120 CMR 304.2. The Board may reconsider a decision on its own initiative. 120 CMR 304.01(4).

**Request for Out of State Travel:** A request for out of state travel is submitted to allow/deny parolee requested travel.

**Request for Provisional Rescission:** When the Parole Board Members set a parole release date, release on that date is contingent upon continued satisfactory conduct by the inmate and the absence of any new and significant adverse information not known to the parole hearing panel at the time the release decision was made. 120 CMR 302.01

**Request for Provisional Revocation:** When a parolee is alleged to have violated the conditions of parole, and satisfactory evidence thereof is presented in a parole violation report, the Parole Board Members or a parole supervisor or other superior officer may authorize a preliminary revocation hearing. A Hearing Examiner shall prepare a summary of what occurred at the preliminary revocation hearing and a request for provisional revocation is submitted. 120 CMR 303.

**Request to Attend Hearing:** In general, representatives for the offender are not permitted to attend closed hearings, except under special circumstances and at final rescission/revocation hearings. A request to attend hearing is submitted to have a witness attend. 120 CMR 300.8.

**Request to for Board to Extend Appeal:** An offender has 30 days to appeal a parole decision. The offender may submit a request to extend the appeal deadline to the original hearing panel.

**Request to Postpone Victim Access Hearing (VAH):** A request to postpone a Victim Access Hearing is requested by the offender. It must be approved by a majority vote of the Parole Board.

**Request to Resolve Action Pending:** A request to resolve an action pending is forwarded to the original hearing panel with information that was not available at the original hearing.

**Request to Restore Dead Time:** A request to restore offender received dead time while in violation of Parole. 120 CMR 303.16(2)(d).

**Special Consideration Request:** A request for early parole eligibility hearing based on a combined request from the incarcerating facility and offender.

**Termination Request:** Parolee wishes to terminate the balance of his/her parole/sentence.

**Withdraw Warrant Request:** An offender who is serving an intervening sentence with a parole violation warrant lodged may petition the Board to have the warrant removed if the warrant has not been served. 120 CMR 303.16.



## Life Sentence Cases

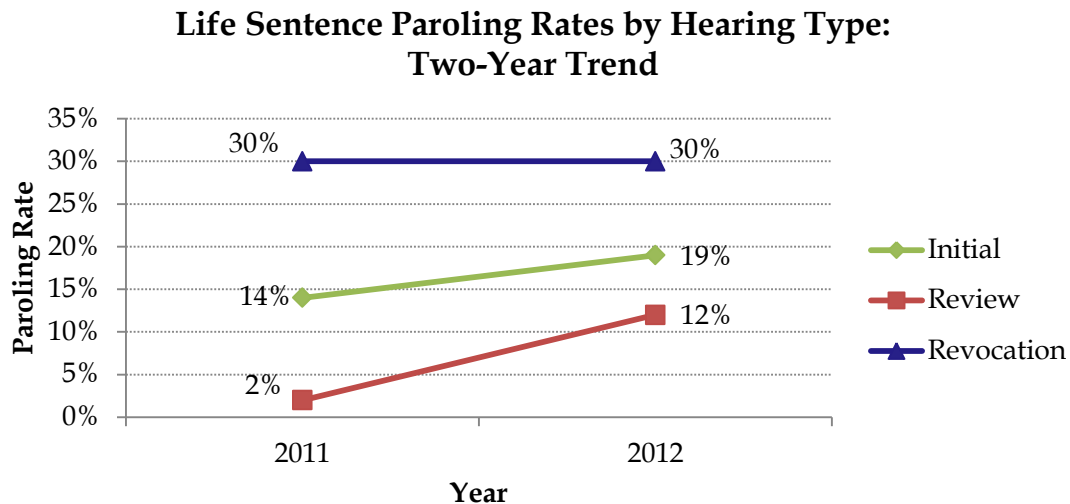
### Hearings for Life Sentence Cases

There are three types of parole hearings for life sentence inmates. Adult inmates sentenced to serve life in prison (with parole eligibility) become eligible for parole after serving 15 years of the life sentence, and the initial hearing takes place at that time. If the Parole Board denies parole after the initial hearing, the inmate will be provided with a subsequent review hearing at five years, or earlier at the discretion of the Parole Board.

The hearing takes place before all seven members of the Parole Board and is open to the public. When a parolee on a life sentence is revoked and returned to custody on a parole violation, the Parole Board conducts a hearing to determine whether the inmate merits re-parole. In 2011, parole on a life sentence required a simple majority vote for all three types of hearings (i.e., initial, review, after revocation). The 2012 Crime Bill changed the requirement for simple majority to two-thirds majority for parole on a life sentence. The new requirement applies to all life sentence hearings conducted on or after August 2, 2012. Beginning with 2011 hearings, decisions on life sentence cases are available online at the Parole Board's website. The following figures are for life sentence cases heard in 2012.

Hearings for Life Sentence Cases				
Hearing Type	Positive Votes	Denied Votes	Positive + Denied Votes	Paroling Rate
Initial	5	21	26	19%
Review	10	73	83	12%
Revocation	7	16	23	30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>17%</b>

Beginning in 2011, the Life Sentence Unit began disaggregating life sentence hearings by type (i.e., initial, review, after revocation) in order to provide more information to interested persons and the public. A two-year comparison of these types is provided.



## Guidelines for Life Sentence Decisions

In making decisions, the Parole Board is directed by the laws of Massachusetts as determined by the Legislature and interpreted by the Supreme Judicial Court. The following laws and court decisions direct and guide parole decision-making:

1. The Legislature has determined that an inmate can be paroled only if (a) it is reasonably probable that he will not re-offend, and (b) his release is compatible with the welfare of society.
2. The Legislature determined specifically that parole cannot be granted “merely as a reward for good conduct” in prison.
3. The Legislature requires that the Parole Board receive for each hearing a complete statement of the crime and the circumstances of the crime.
4. The Legislature has not created any presumption for or against parole at 15 years; it is a matter left to the Parole Board’s discretion.
5. The Supreme Judicial Court determined the four goals of sentencing as (a) punishment of the offender, (b) deterrence, (c) incapacitation to protect the public from further harm, and (d) rehabilitation of the offender. See Commonwealth v. Goodwin, 414 Mass. 88 (1993). Every Parole Board decision must support each of those four goals; no decision should undermine a goal of sentencing.
6. The Supreme Judicial Court (“SJC”) considered and rejected the argument that the Massachusetts Parole Board cannot consider the specific facts of the crime in making its parole decision. In Greenman v. Massachusetts Parole Board, 405 Mass. 384 (1989), the SJC determined that the Board can and should consider the specific facts of the crime and the length of incarceration in assessing punishment, deterrence, rehabilitation, and public safety.

The Parole Board does not impose sentence or “re-sentence.” The Board does not have the legal authority or means to do so. The Parole Board must, however, interpret the legislative requirement to consider the welfare of society. The United States Supreme Court stated that determining the welfare of a community “*requires* the [Parole] Board to assess whether, in light of the nature of the crime, the inmate’s release will minimize the gravity of the offense, weaken the deterrent impact on others, and undermine respect for the administration of justice” (emphasis added). Greenholtz v. Inmates of Nebraska, 442 U.S. 1, 8 (1979). The Supreme Court recognizes, therefore, the necessity of assessing the length of incarceration to assure that it is equal to the gravity of the offense and accomplishes the deterrence of others. In the Greenman decision in Massachusetts, the Supreme Judicial Court adopted the Greenholtz language in authorizing the Massachusetts Parole Board to consider the facts and circumstances of the crime in determining whether an inmate is likely to re-offend and whether parole is compatible with the welfare of society.

Considering the facts of the crime is not designed to increase punishment. Instead, it is designed to assess the length of incarceration fairly and consistently. An inmate whose conduct is less culpable and less heinous should stand in a different position than the inmate whose criminal conduct is more culpable and more heinous. As recognized by both the United States Supreme Court and the Supreme Judicial Court, the length of incarceration is related to all the goals of sentencing: rehabilitation, deterrence, punishment, and public protection. Assessing rehabilitation, deterrence, punishment, and public protection are serious responsibilities. The Legislature has placed these responsibilities with the Parole Board, and the Legislature and the Supreme Judicial Court have authorized the Parole Board to consider the facts of the crime and the length of incarceration.

Additional information about how the Parole Board makes life sentence decisions is available on the Parole Board’s website under Guidelines for Life Sentence Decisions. These guidelines are used in life sentence cases to assist Board Members in determining if it is reasonably probable that the inmate will not re-offend and his or her release is compatible with the welfare of society.

## Parole Hearing Regulations for Inmates Serving Life Sentences

According to 120 CMR 301.06: Procedure at Initial Parole Release Hearing and Review Hearings for Inmates Serving Life Sentences:

1. Parole Hearing Panel. For inmates serving life sentences, including those inmates serving a sentence with a minimum term of years and a maximum term of life, the following comprise the hearing panel:
  - a. The full Board membership conducts initial release hearings unless a Member is unavailable as provided in M.G.L. c. 127, § 133A. Provided however that nothing in 120 CMR shall prevent the inmate from waiving a full Board hearing and further that no hearing shall proceed unless a majority of the Board Members are present. Unless the Chair finds a Board Member unavailable under M.G.L. c. 127, § 133A, or otherwise disqualified from hearing the case under 120 CMR 300.02(4), any Board Member who was not present at the public hearing shall

- vote after reviewing the video or audio recordings or both and the written record.
  - b. Less than the full Board but not less than a majority of the full Board may conduct review hearings. Members absent from the review hearing, unless disqualified under 120 CMR 300.02(4), shall vote after reviewing the record.
- 2. Public Proceedings. The initial release hearing and any subsequent parole review hearings for inmates serving life sentences are public proceedings to the extent considerations of security and confidentiality allow.
  - a. The Massachusetts Parole Board reserves the right to limit attendance or assign seating or both in consideration of security and space availability.
  - b. All individuals in attendance who are not employees of the Massachusetts Parole Board must sign their name and provide their address on a list provided.
  - c. The Massachusetts Parole Board reserves the right to conduct reasonable searches of persons and effects of all individuals in attendance.
  - d. The hearing is conducted with appropriate decorum. Observers or participants who create any disturbance on or about the premises of the hearing may be removed and barred from the proceeding.
  - e. The Massachusetts Parole Board may regulate media coverage to ensure order, security, and confidentiality.
- 3. Statutorily Required Notice. Pursuant to M.G.L. c. 127, § 133A:
  - a. The Massachusetts Parole Board shall give notice of the initial release hearing and any subsequent parole review hearings for inmates serving life sentences to the following agents of the Commonwealth:
    - i. Attorney General;
    - ii. Office of the District Attorney in which district the sentence was imposed;
    - iii. Chief of Police of the municipality in which the crime was committed; and
    - iv. Executive Office of Public Safety and Security. M.G.L. c. 127, § 133A.
  - b. The Massachusetts Parole Board shall use reasonable efforts to notify the victim(s) or the victim's immediate family no later than 30 days prior to the parole hearing. M.G.L. c. 127, § 133A. See also, M.G.L. c. 258B.
- 4. Subject to 120 CMR 301.06(2), the following guidelines apply to the presentation of evidence at an initial or review parole hearing for inmates serving life sentences:
  - a. The Chair of the Parole Board or the designee of the Chair presides over the full Board parole hearing and will administer oaths before the receipt of testimony.
  - b. The inmate or representative may make a brief opening statement.
  - c. The Parole Board Members may inquire of the inmate concerning any relevant matter.
  - d. The Parole Board Members shall elicit information regarding the status of the inmate within the Department of Correction.
  - e. The Parole Board Members shall elicit available evidence and testimony from persons advocating parole for the inmate.
  - f. The Parole Board shall elicit available evidence and testimony regarding the impact of the crime on the victim(s) or victim's family, and any recommendation by the victim or a representative of the family regarding the issue of parole of the

- inmate. The Parole Board Members shall also elicit available evidence and testimony unfavorable to the inmate upon any relevant subject.
- g. Public officials of the Commonwealth may offer evidence and testimony in rebuttal or supplementation of any relevant issue raised during the consideration of parole.
- h. The Chair or his or her designee, after the close of evidence and testimony may permit a closing statement by the inmate or representative.
- 5. The Parole Board Members may allow the submission of supplemental memoranda or other documentation from any party after the close of the hearing. Requests for such subsequent submissions must be made at the close of the parole hearing.
- 6. The full Board shall vote on the final decision regarding parole release at a regularly scheduled executive session following the public hearing. Any decision shall be by majority of the full Board. The Massachusetts Parole Board shall notify the inmate of its decision in writing and the reasons therefore. The decision of the Parole Board Members is a public record, as provided by M.G.L. c. 127, § 130.

## Victim Services

### Victim Services Overview

The Victim Services Unit (“VSU”) provides services statewide to victims of crimes whose offender becomes parole eligible, including victims of homicide, domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, motor vehicle homicide, and other violent crimes. All victims are entitled to rights and services as outlined in the Victim Bill of Rights (M.G.L. c. 258B). Specifically, all crime victims whose offenders become eligible for parole are entitled to notification of parole events and advocacy services. Victim service coordinators provide critical services to victims and family members including but not limited to: information regarding parole eligibility, the parole decision-making process, parole supervision, notification of parole events, assistance in preparing victim impact statements and/or testimony for the parole hearing, accompanying victims and parent/guardians of minor aged victims and family members of homicide victims to parole hearings, crisis intervention, requesting parole conditions that increase the safety and well-being of victims, safety planning, providing information on victim compensation, assistance with Criminal Offender Record Information (“CORI”) certification (i.e., to receive notification and services for victims and family members), and referrals to appropriate criminal justice agencies and community-based victim service providers.

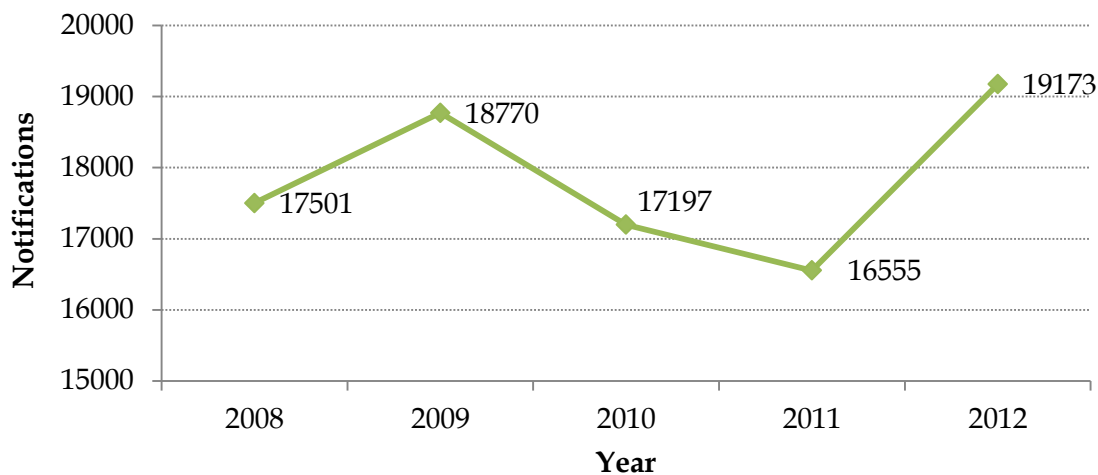
### Victim Services Statistics

#### Victim Notifications

The VSU is 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 life sentences and sentence commutations. In 2012, the VSU provided more than 19,000 notifications of parole events to eligible victims and surviving family members. Amounting to a 16% increase since 2011, the following table indicates the number of notifications provided in 2012:

Victim Notifications by Offender Sentence Type	
Sentence Type	Victim Notifications
State Sentence	8429
County Sentence	10744
<b>Total</b>	<b>19173</b>

### Victim Notifications Provided: Five-Year Trend



### Locating Victims for CORI Certification

Each month, approximately 500 victims and family members of homicide victims receive services. For each potential parole hearing, there can be multiple victims and family members that require notification, assistance, and services. In a significant number of life sentence cases, no victims' family members have been CORI certified and/or are known to the VSU. In calendar year 2012, 30 life sentence inmates had no victim family members CORI certified. Of these 30 cases, the VSU was able to identify, locate, and provide services to 23 surviving family members.

### 30 life sentence inmates missing CORI-certified family members of victims

### 23 family members of victims identified by VSU to receive victim services

Providing collaborative and coordinated services to crime victims is essential to upholding the Victim Bill of Rights. To ensure that all victims and their family members are informed of the parole process and receive notification and services, the VSU has continued to provide education and outreach to both District Attorney Victim Witness Programs and community-based victim service agencies. VSU's active participation on more than 25 community collaborations has increased awareness of victim rights in the parole process and created a seamless network of services for crime victims. A VSU goal, through education, outreach, and cross agency collaboration is to ensure that each agency working with crime victims recognizes and understands post-conviction victim rights and that every victim is advised of the importance of the CORI certification process to access post-conviction victim services, including timely notification, assistance, and referral to appropriate resources. The VSU will continue to increase efforts to identify victims of violent crimes and particularly those crimes resulting in death and provide not only access to the parole process but to critical victim services to assist

them in their healing. In 2012, through massive investigation efforts to identify victims and their family members with missing CORI certifications, the VSU established 300 new certifications.

### 300 new CORI certifications established

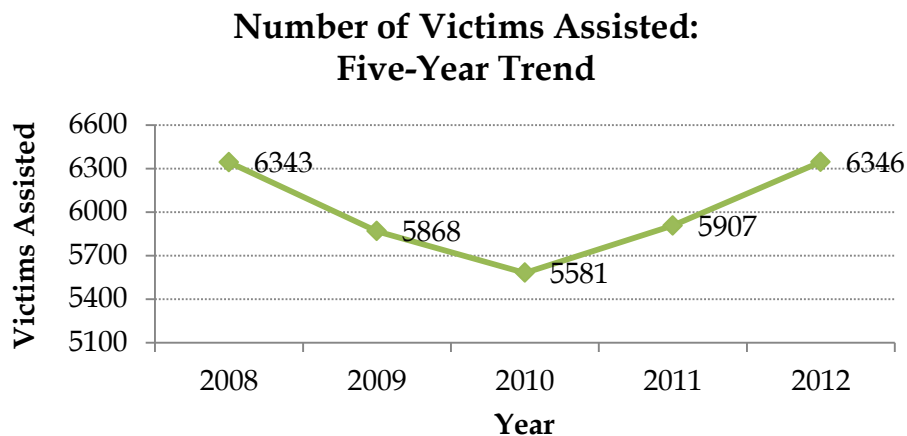
#### Victim Services Provided

Victim service coordinators provide services and referrals, including information on parole eligibility, the parole decision-making process, parole supervision information, notification of parole hearings (i.e., Victim Access Hearings and life sentence hearings), and parole release decisions. Victim service coordinators also assist in preparing Victim Impact Statements and/or testimony for the parole hearing; accompanying victims and parents/guardians of minor aged victims and family members of homicide victims to parole hearings; requesting parole conditions that increase the safety and well-being of victims; offering referrals to criminal justice agencies and community-based service providers; responding to crisis intervention; and facilitating 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 an overall effort to enhance operations, and subsequently improve public safety.

The following table indicates the number of victims served in 2012:

Victim Assistance by Offender Sentence Type	
Sentence Type	Victims Assisted
State Sentence	3686
County Sentence	2660
<b>Total</b>	<b>6346</b>





## Parole Officer Referrals

Parole officers play a vital role to the VSU as well. Parole officers can refer cases to the victim service coordinator when they have information about a potential victim attached to a crime, CORI certification issues, and situations where restraining orders are involved. In 2012, parole officers made a total of 267 referrals to victim service coordinators.

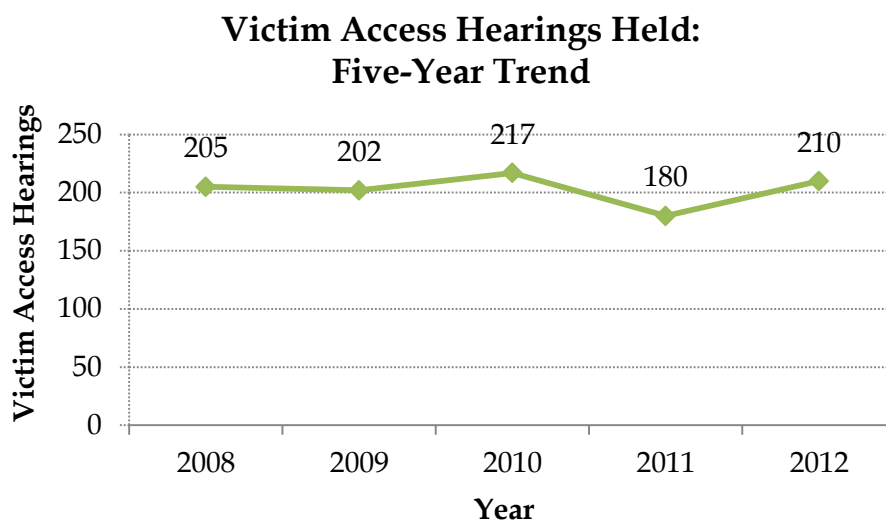
## Victim Services at Parole Hearings

The VSU assists victims and families of victims during different types of Parole Board hearings. These hearings are also referred to as Victim Access Hearings. Specifically, 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 (excluding Type A)

In 2012, the VSU provided services to victims or families in the following number of hearings:

Victim Access Hearings Held by Type		
Victim Access Hearing Type	Number of Hearings	Number of Attendees
Type A	48	143
Type B	59	71
County	103	101
<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>315</b>



In addition to Victim Access Hearings, victim services are provided for victims and/or their families in parole hearings for life sentence cases. The Victim Services Unit provided services for 136 hearings for life sentence cases, with 456 hearing attendees, in 2012. Corresponding dispositions for life sentence hearings are available in the Life Sentence Cases section of this report, excluding hearings that resulted in a subsequent hearing to resolve the vote (i.e., place on next available list, action pending).

In the case that victims and/or their family members are willing to provide input during the hearing process, the VSU provides services to inform such input. In 2012, the following victim input was received:

<b>Victim Input by Offender Sentence Type</b>	
<b>Sentence Type</b>	<b>Victim Input Received</b>
State Sentence	968
County Sentence	255
<b>Total</b>	<b>1223</b>

## Legal Services

### Executive Clemency Unit

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.

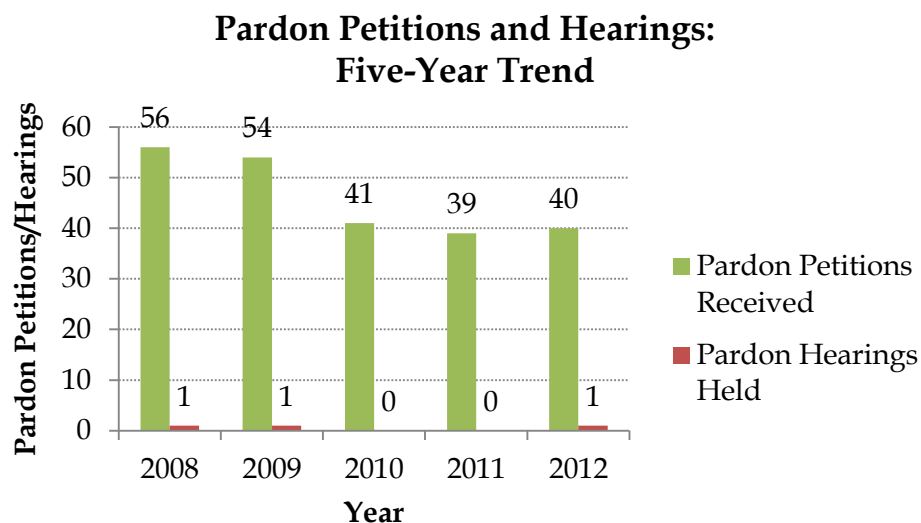
### Pardons

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.

According to 120 CMR 902.1:

1. The Advisory Board of Pardons considers a petitioner for a favorable recommendation to the Governor for a pardon where a petitioner establishes, by clear and convincing evidence:
  - a. a specific compelling need for such pardon relief,
  - b. a substantial period of good citizenship subsequent to the criminal offense for which such pardon relief is requested, and
  - c. that the ends of justice will be served by the granting of such pardon relief.
2. A pardon is not generally available to individuals who do not meet the applicable Governor's Pardon Guidelines.

In 2012, the Advisory Board of Pardons received 40 pardon petitions and held 1 pardon hearing.



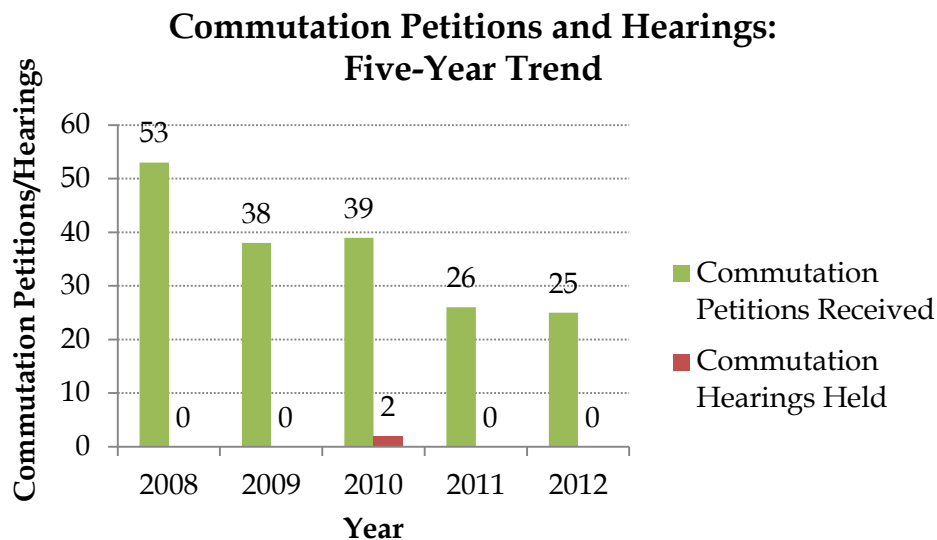
## Commutations

Commutation is the lessening of a penalty without forgiveness for the crime; the beneficiary of a commutation 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.

According to 120 CMR 901.1:

1. In order to merit consideration by the Advisory Board of Pardons, petitions for commutation should show by clear and convincing evidence that:
  - a. the petitioner made exceptional strides in self-development since the commission of the offense; or
  - b. the petitioner is suffering from a terminal illness or severe and chronic disability which would be mitigated by release from prison; or
  - c. the petitioner's further incarceration would constitute gross unfairness because of the basic equities involved; and
  - d. commutation of sentence is consistent with the ends of justice.
2. Commutation of sentence generally is not available to individuals who fail to exhaust all other administrative and judicial remedies or do not meet the applicable Governor's Commutation Guidelines.

In 2012, the Advisory Board of Pardons received 25 commutation petitions and held 0 commutation hearings.



## Executive Clemency Office Votes

After a pardon or commutation request is received and processed by the Executive Clemency Unit, the Advisory Board of Pardons votes via an office vote to determine whether to grant a hearing. The following office votes were given in 2012 response to pardon and commutation requests:

Executive Clemency Office Votes	
Commutation Request	
Request Denied	12
Closed Administratively	5
Pardon Request	
Request Approved, Grant Hearing	1
Request Denied	13
Closed Administratively	14
Executive Clemency Office Votes	
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>

## Hearing Unit

### Hearing Unit Overview

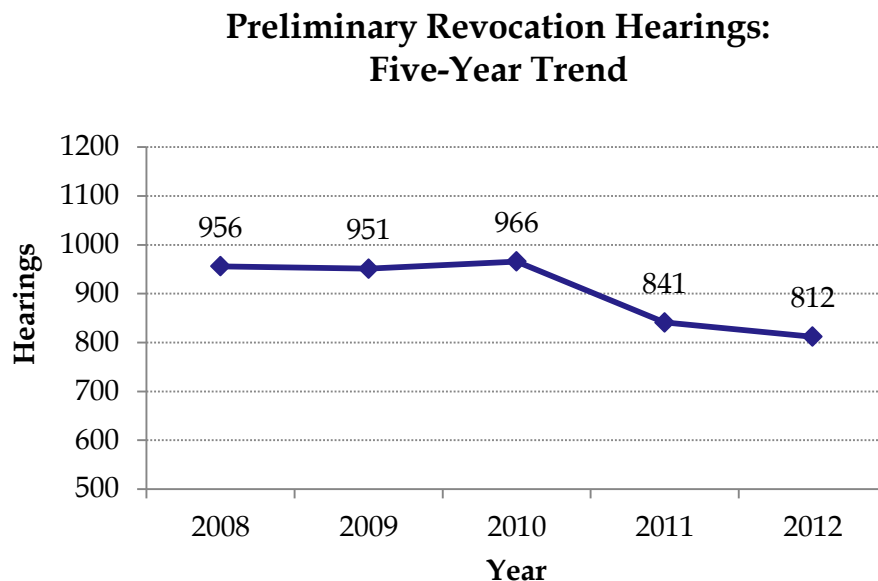
The Parole Board's hearing examiners schedule and conduct preliminary revocation hearings and evaluations for provided counsel at all state and county correctional institutions, parole regional offices, and other designated locations.

At preliminary revocation hearings, the hearing examiner determines whether there exists reasonable grounds to believe that a parolee has committed acts that constitute a violation of parole conditions, and if so, whether there is probable cause to hold a parolee in custody/return a parolee to custody for a final revocation hearing and decision of the Parole Board. The hearings are quasi-judicial in nature. Following a hearing, the hearing examiner prepares a summary and submits a recommended decision to the Parole Board.

Evaluations for provided counsel are conducted prior to preliminary revocation hearings and final revocation hearings at a parolee's request to determine indigence and whether a parolee is capable of speaking effectively and has a timely and colorable claim.

### Hearing Unit Statistics

In calendar year 2012, the Parole Board's hearing examiners conducted 812 preliminary revocation hearings. The following chart provides a five-year trend of preliminary revocation hearings held by the Parole Board's Hearing Unit.



## Field Services

### Field Services Overview

The Field Services Division is responsible for the supervision and case management of all parolees released from Massachusetts state and county correctional facilities and out-of-state jurisdictions via the Interstate Compact. There are eight regional parole offices throughout the state. Each office has a supervisor, assistant supervisor, parole officers, substance abuse coordinator, victim service coordinator, and word processor operator. The regions are broken down into geographical districts with a parole officer assigned to supervise the parolees within each district. The Field Services Division also has parole officers and polygraph examiners to supervise and monitor sex offenders. A Warrant and Apprehension Unit works with parole officers and other law enforcement officers to investigate and apprehend parole violators. The Interstate Compact Unit processes requests for out-of-state parolees wishing to transfer to Massachusetts and also requests transfers of Massachusetts parolees to other states via the Interstate Compact of Adult Offender Supervision.

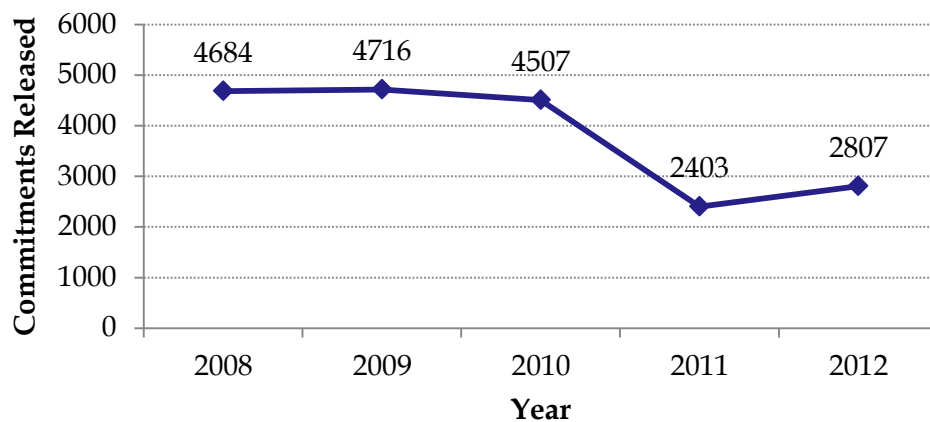
Parole officers are special state police officers. They carry firearms, pepper spray, and restraint equipment; they make arrests and transport prisoners. Parole officers enforce parole conditions as mandated by the parole board; monitor parolee behavior in the community; visit parolees at their homes and in the community; conduct drug and alcohol testing; monitor parolees on GPS; intervene in crisis situations; make referrals to social services including mental health, substance abuse, employment, education, and training. Parole officers carry computers to input data on the case management and supervision of all parolees. Parole officers also investigate and report on parole violations. Depending on the severity of the violations and risk of the parolee to reoffend, parole officers, supervisors, or the Parole Board will impose graduated sanctions including returning the parolee to custody.

### Releases to Supervision

Upon release to parole supervision, a parolee may serve the remainder of time for a current sentence (i.e., current commitment) in the community or under a variety of other parole types. For instance, when a parolee is released to Massachusetts supervision, he or she will report to one of parole's eight regional offices and be assigned to a parole officer. However, one's status on parole does not always indicate that the offender is physically in the community. For example, an inmate may be paroled from one sentence to begin another sentence, either in Massachusetts or in the custody of another state or federal agency. The following tables indicate the number of releases in 2012, as counted by commitments. Note that paroles are counted based on the initial parole of the current commitment and re-paroles are a subsequent parole on the current commitment (i.e., revoked and re-paroled). Releases from a detainer (i.e., warrant for temporary custody) are not included in the number of re-paroles.

Releases to Supervision			
Release Type	Paroled	Re-paroled	Total Released
MA Commitments Released to MA Supervision	2269	227	2496
Out of State Commitments Released to MA Supervision	119	4	123
MA Commitments Released to Out of State Compact Supervision	47	3	50
MA Commitments Released to a Federal or Another State's Warrant	37	1	38
MA Commitments Released to ICE Custody	86	2	88
MA Commitments Released to MA Department of Correction Facility	4	3	7
MA Commitments Released to MA House of Correction Facility	3	2	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2565</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>2807</b>

**Releases to Supervision:  
Five-Year Trend**





Releases to Supervision by Location			
Release Type	Paroled	Re-paroled	Total Released
<b>Region 1 Quincy</b>			
MA Commitments Released to MA	358	61	419
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	14	0	14
Total for Region 1 Quincy	372	61	433
<b>Region 2 Mattapan</b>			
MA Commitments Released to MA	163	17	180
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	11	2	13
Total for Region 2 Mattapan	174	19	193
<b>Region 4 Worcester</b>			
MA Commitments Released to MA	252	37	289
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	12	0	12
Total for Region 4 Worcester	264	37	301
<b>Region 5 Springfield</b>			
MA Commitments Released to MA	372	28	400
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	21	0	21
Total for Region 5 Springfield	393	28	421
<b>Region 6 Lawrence</b>			
MA Commitments Released to MA	352	33	385
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	33	1	34
Total for Region 6 Lawrence	385	34	419
<b>Region 7 Brockton</b>			
MA Commitments Released to MA	282	19	301
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	13	1	14
Total for Region 7 Brockton	295	20	315
<b>Region 8 New Bedford</b>			
MA Commitments Released to MA	337	22	359
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	10	0	10
Total for Region 8 New Bedford	347	22	369
<b>Region 9 Framingham</b>			
MA Commitments Released to MA	153	10	163
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	5	0	5
Total for Region 9 Framingham	158	10	168

<b>Interstate Compact</b>			
MA Commitments Released to Out of State Compact Supervision	47	3	50
MA Commitments Released to a Federal or Another State's Warrant	37	1	38
MA Commitments Released to ICE Custody	86	2	88
<b>Total for Interstate Compact</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>176</b>
<b>MA Correctional Facility</b>			
MA Commitments Released to MA Department of Correction Facility	4	3	7
MA Commitments Released to MA House of Correction Facility	3	2	5
<b>Total for MA Correctional Facility</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Total for all Locations</b>	<b>2565</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>2807</b>

<b>Releases to Supervision by Gender</b>		
<b>Gender</b>	<b>Released</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	2458	88%
Female	349	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2807</b>	<b>100%</b>

<b>Releases to Supervision by Race/Ethnicity</b>		
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>Released</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
White	1700	61%
Hispanic	467	17%
Black	556	20%
Asian or Pacific Islander	31	1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	12	< 1%
Unknown	41	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2807</b>	<b>100%</b>

<b>Releases to Supervision by Age at Release</b>		
<b>Age</b>	<b>Released</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
20 and Under	85	3%
21 to 25	592	21%
26 to 30	593	21%
31 to 35	515	18%
36 to 40	312	11%
41 to 50	494	18%
51 and Over	216	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2807</b>	<b>100%</b>

<b>Releases to Supervision by Commitment Type</b>		
<b>Commitment Type</b>	<b>Released</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
State	527	19%
County	2090	74%
Out of State	123	4%
Lifetime Community Parole	50	2%
Other/Unspecified	17	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2807</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Active Supervision Caseload on 12/31/2012

At the end of 2012, there were 2,106 commitments under the supervision of the Massachusetts Parole Board. Of these cases:

- 1,606 were being supervised in either one of parole's eight regional offices or under the Warrant and Apprehension Unit,
- 210 were Interstate Compact cases, and
- 290 were incarcerated at either a state or county correctional facility (while either awaiting a final revocation hearing or serving a combination of sentences while on parole).

Of the active supervision caseload on 12/31/2012, 416 cases had warrants for permanent custody issued against them. Of these warrant cases, 315 were in custody and 101 were whereabouts unknown. The active supervision caseload at the end of 2012 was comprised of 1,890 Massachusetts commitments and 216 out of state commitments.

The following tables examine characteristics that made up parole's year end supervision population to include breakdowns by location, gender, race/ethnicity, age, commitment type, and employment status.

Year-End Active Supervision Caseload by Gender		
Gender	Count	Percentage
Male	1962	93%
Female	144	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2106</b>	<b>100%</b>

Year-End Active Supervision Caseload by Location		
Location	Count	Percentage
Region 1 Quincy	179	8%
Region 2 Mattapan	170	8%
Region 4 Worcester	187	9%
Region 5 Springfield	259	12%
Region 6 Lawrence	291	14%
Region 7 Brockton	145	7%
Region 8 New Bedford	178	8%
Region 9 Framingham	104	5%
Warrant and Apprehension Unit	93	4%
Interstate Compact: Out of State Compact Supervision	84	4%
Interstate Compact: Federal or Another State's Warrant	14	1%
Interstate Compact: ICE Custody	20	1%
Interstate Compact: Deported Custody	92	4%
Department of Correction Facilities	204	10%
House of Correctional Facilities	86	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2106</b>	<b>100%</b>

Year-End Active Supervision Caseload by Race/Ethnicity		
Race/Ethnicity	Count	Percentage
White	1123	53%
Hispanic	427	20%
Black	500	24%
Asian or Pacific Islander	27	1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	4	< 1%
Unknown	25	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2106</b>	<b>100%</b>

Year-End Active Supervision Caseload by Current Age		
Age	Count	Percentage
20 and Under	10	< 1%
21 to 25	194	9%
26 to 30	295	14%
31 to 35	349	17%
36 to 40	221	10%
41 to 50	466	22%
51 and Over	571	27%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2106</b>	<b>100%</b>

Year-End Active Supervision Caseload by Commitment Type		
Commitment Type	Count	Percentage
State	986	47%
Reformatory	38	2%
County	819	39%
Out of State	216	10%
Lifetime Community Parole	47	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2106</b>	<b>100%</b>

<b>Year-End Active Supervision Caseload by Employment Status</b>		
<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Full Time	665	32%
Part Time	142	7%
School/Training	40	2%
Not in Workforce	601	29%
Unemployed	261	12%
No Work Plan	397	19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2106</b>	<b>100%</b>

<b>Year-End Active Supervision Caseload by Offense Type</b>		
<b>Offense Type</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Motor Vehicle Offenses	59	3%
Sex Offender Registration Required	216	10%
Not Specified/Other	94	4%
Controlled Substances Violation	560	27%
Crimes against Property	334	16%
Crimes against the Person	770	37%
Crimes against Public Peace/Justice	73	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2106</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Caseload Information

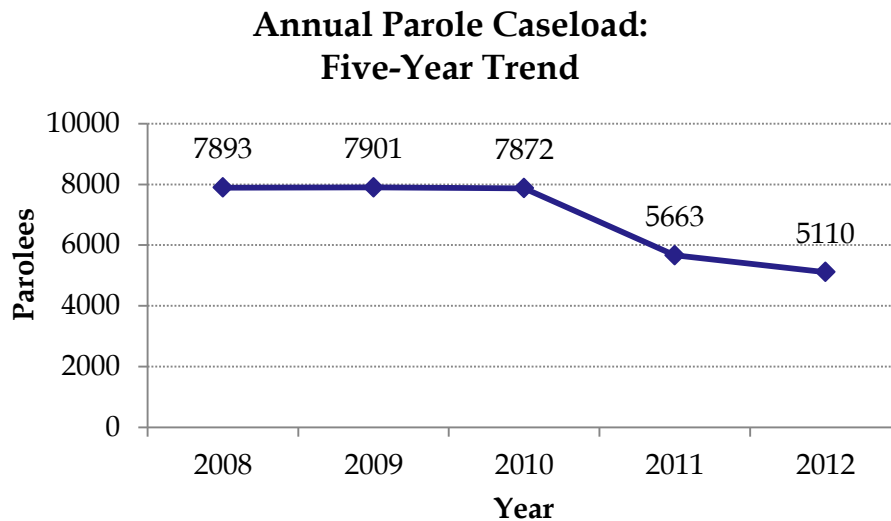
### Year-End Average Officer Caseload

The average parole officer caseload at the end of 2012 was 29. This figure was based on the total parolee population of 1,513 being supervised on the last day of 2012 by fifty-two parole officers from the Parole Board's eight regional offices. The number of parolees being supervised by the Warrant and Apprehension Unit, Interstate Compact Unit, and state and county correctional facilities was not used to compute this average, as these are special population programs designed to have reduced caseloads. However, the number of parolees being supervised by specialized officers for reduced and intensive sex offender caseloads is included in this figure.

## Annual Caseload

The total annual parole 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 12/31/2011 and adding it to the total number of parolees released in 2012. The agency's total annual caseload for 2012 was 5,110.

<b>Parole Board Caseload on 12/31/2011</b>	<b>2,303</b>
<b>Total Number of Parolees Released in 2012</b>	<b>2,807</b>
<b>Total Annual Parole Caseload for 2012</b>	<b>5,110</b>



## Substance Abuse Testing

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 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 2012, parole officers conducted 147,803 drug tests (one test per specimen). These tests consisted of the following drug test types: Cocaine Test, Orallab Test Cup, Teststik, Oxycodone Test, Opiates Test, THC Test, Onsite Test Cup, Benzodiazepines Test, Amphetamines Test, OCC Test, Alcohol Test, and Residential Program Tests.

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

<b>Drug Tests by Regional Office</b>	
<b>Regional Office</b>	<b>Count</b>
Region 1 Quincy	29902
Region 2 Mattapan	15182
Region 4 Worcester	14113
Region 5 Springfield	24967
Region 6 Lawrence	22540
Region 7 Brockton	13807
Region 8 New Bedford	19179
Region 9 Framingham	7748
Interstate Compact	365
<b>Total</b>	<b>147803</b>

## Programs

### Substance Abuse Coordinator Program

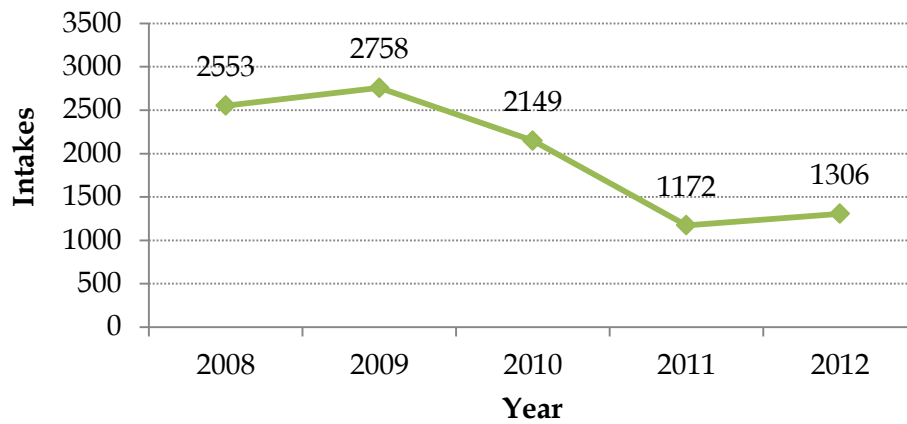
The Parole Board's Substance Abuse Coordinator program is a collaborative initiative between the Parole Board and the Department of Public Health's ("DPH") Bureau of Substance Abuse Services ("BSAS"). In 2012, there were eight full-time Substance Abuse Coordinators ("SAC"), from licensed DPH service vendors placed and working at each of Parole's regional field offices. Some of the basic duties of the SAC include parolee intake, triage and referral functions, providing outreach to service providers and DPH, and tracking and monitoring the progress of clients and treatment providers. The SAC's services assist parolees in making a successful reentry to communities across the state.

### Substance Abuse Coordinator Program Statistics

In 2012 a total of 1,306 parolees received services through the SAC Program. Below is a breakdown of demographic and socioeconomic factors captured by SACs at the time of intake (i.e., release to parole supervision), as well as a five-year trend of SAC Program intakes.



### Substance Abuse Coordinator Intakes: Five-Year Trend



### Gender of SAC Program Parolees

Gender	Count	Percentage
Male	1159	89%
Female	146	11%
Transgender	1	< 1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1306</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Age at SAC Program Intake

Age Group	Count	Percentage
18 to 20	71	5%
21 to 29	559	43%
30 to 39	372	28%
40 to 49	200	15%
50 to 59	74	6%
Over 59	21	2%
Unknown	9	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1306</b>	<b>100%</b>

Race/Ethnicity of SAC Program Parolees		
Race/Ethnicity	Count	Percentage
White, Non-Hispanic	798	61%
Black, Non-Hispanic	197	15%
Asian, Non-Hispanic	12	1%
Other/Multi, Non-Hispanic	20	2%
Hispanic	265	20%
Unknown	14	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1306</b>	<b>100%</b>

Marital Status at SAC Program Intake		
Marital Status	Count	Percentage
Never Married	920	70%
Married	126	10%
Separated	46	4%
Divorced	105	8%
Partnership	100	8%
Unknown	9	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1306</b>	<b>100%</b>

Education at SAC Program Intake		
Education	Count	Percentage
Some Schooling	41	3%
Some High School	313	24%
High School Diploma/GED	687	53%
Some College	187	14%
Associates Degree	20	2%
College Degree or Higher	38	3%
Other Credentials	9	1%
Unknown	11	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1306</b>	<b>100%</b>

Employment Status at SAC Program Intake		
Employment Status	Count	Percentage
Employed	157	12%
Not Employed	1147	88%
Unknown	2	< 1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1306</b>	<b>100%</b>

Health Insurance Status at SAC Program Intake		
Insurance Status	Count	Percentage
No Insurance	486	37%
Has Insurance	820	63%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1306</b>	<b>100%</b>

Primary Substance at SAC Program Intake		
Primary Substance	Count	Percentage
Alcohol	347	27%
Cocaine	85	7%
Crack	46	4%
Marijuana	316	24%
Heroin	353	27%
Other Opiates	26	2%
Club Drugs	8	1%
Oxycodone	56	4%
Prescription Opiates	5	< 1%
Non-prescription Opiates	55	4%
Other	9	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1306</b>	<b>100%</b>

In 2012, 1,123 parolees were discharged from the SAC Program. The following are the reasons for disenrollment and demographic/socioeconomic factors captured at the time of discharge.

<b>Self-Help Group Referral at SAC Program Disenrollment</b>		
<b>Self-Help Group Referral</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
No	403	36%
Yes	693	62%
Unknown	27	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1123</b>	<b>100%</b>

<b>Reason for Disenrollment from SAC Program</b>		
<b>Disenrollment Reason</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Relapse	19	2%
Incarcerated	7	1%
Dropped Out	6	1%
Completed	873	78%
Parole Violation	185	16%
Expired Enrollment (Missing)	25	2%
Other/Unknown	8	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1123</b>	<b>100%</b>

<b>Employment Status at SAC Program Disenrollment</b>		
<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Working Full Time	359	32%
Working Part Time	153	14%
Unemployed - Looking	304	27%
Unemployed - Not Looking	78	7%
Not In Labor Force - Student	8	1%
Not In Labor Force - Disabled	96	9%
Not In Labor Force - Incarcerated	58	5%
Other/Unknown	67	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1123</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Reentry Housing Program

The primary mission of the Massachusetts Parole Board's Reentry Housing Program ("RHP") is to enhance public safety by supporting the successful reentry of state and county offenders back into the community. The RHP strives to provide a structured setting to address chronic homelessness, substance abuse issues, and an opportunity to address other important barriers such as employment and education. When an offender is given a positive parole vote, but is not able to obtain suitable housing, he or she remains incarcerated. Treating the offender in the community is cost-effective and reduces recidivism. The Parole Board maintains housing contracts with vendors who provide appropriate services to transitioning parolees.

The RHP has the following goals and objectives:

- To reduce recidivism.
- To provide offenders with the opportunity to access beds strategically placed in the communities where the offenders are returning.
- To ensure that education, vocational training and substance abuse/mental health programs are an essential part of each housing vendor's reentry plan.
- To enhance self-sufficiency including the ability to obtain sustainable housing.
- To boost employment rates at the time of discharge from program.
- To improve access to health care insurance, medical services, and other public assistance programs.

In 2012, a total of 258 parolees were placed into the Parole Board's Reentry Housing Program. In long term residential programs ("LTRP"), parolees receive a minimum of mental health, medical, and substance abuse services, according to their needs. They typically attend Alcoholics Anonymous and/or Narcotics Anonymous meetings. Parolees may also receive additional services, such as anger management, life skills, basic education, job training, and job placement.

Out of 258 parolees placed in the Reentry Housing Program:

- 211 parolees entered long term residential programs
- 47 parolees entered sober housing

Of the placements into long term residential programs, 144 parolees (68%) discharged after successful completion of a 90-day term.

Of the placements into sober housing, 33 parolees (70%) obtained employment during their stay, and were successfully employed upon discharge.

## Parolee Monitoring

The Parole Board also monitors parolees through the use of such tools as Global Positioning System (“GPS”) or electronic monitoring (“ELMO”) bracelets.

Monitoring with GPS allows the Parole Board to actively track the whereabouts of parolees mandated to GPS 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 designated parole staff 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 four ways onto which a parolee can be mandated to GPS during his or her parole supervision period:

- 1) By Parole Board vote,
- 2) By Parole Board policy for a sex offense,
- 3) By Parole Board policy for a non-sex offense, but required to register with the Sex Offender Registry Board (“SORB”) for a prior sex offense and classified by SORB as a Level 3 or unclassified sex offender, and/or
- 4) By a parole supervisor in response to a graduated sanction.

In 2012, 563 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.

Global Positioning System by Regional Office	
Regional Office	Count
Region 1 Quincy	63
Region 2 Mattapan	63
Region 4 Worcester	41
Region 5 Springfield	161
Region 6 Lawrence	132
Region 7 Brockton	46
Region 8 New Bedford	41
Region 9 Framingham	16
Interstate Compact	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>563</b>

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 primarily used by the Parole Board to monitor curfew conditions.

There are two ways onto which a parolee can be mandated to an ELMO bracelet during his or her parole supervision period:

- 1) By Parole Board vote, and/or
- 2) By a parole supervisor in response to a graduated sanction.

In 2012, 26 parolees were activated to ELMO while on parole supervision. The following table outlines the number of parolees activated to ELMO by each regional office.

<b>Electronic Monitoring by Regional Office</b>	
<b>Regional Office</b>	<b>Count</b>
Region 1 Quincy	0
Region 2 Mattapan	1
Region 4 Worcester	5
Region 5 Springfield	3
Region 6 Lawrence	1
Region 7 Brockton	4
Region 8 New Bedford	11
Region 9 Framingham	1
Interstate Compact	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>

## Graduated Sanctions

### Graduated Sanctions Overview

The Parole Board developed a policy for graduated sanctions as a method of case management. The use of sanctions 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.

The guidelines for imposing graduated sanctions match the severity of the violation with the parolee's risk level to determine the appropriate treatment, intervention, and/or sanction. 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 field offices.

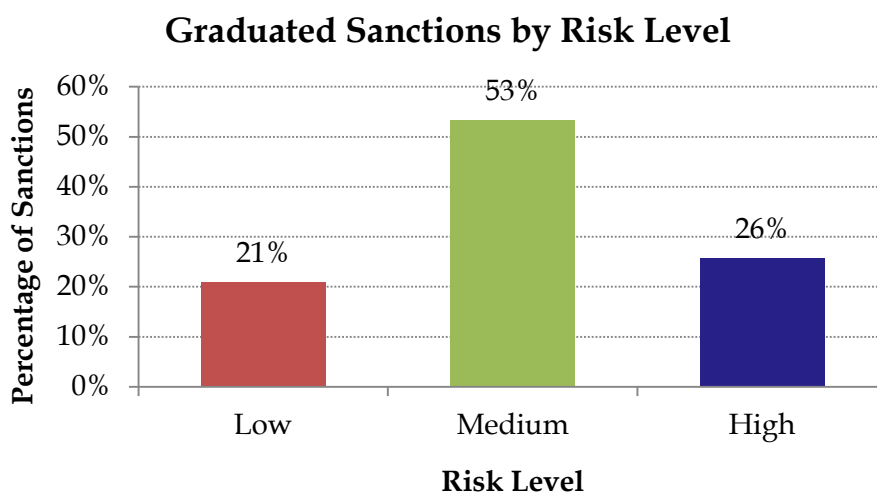
If a parolee is willing to work with his or her parole officer, then the Parole Board will work toward his or her success. Success is not achieved by the automatic reaction of returning an offender back to custody. However, different circumstances render different results. If an offender intentionally 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 not willing or unable to live a crime free lifestyle.

### Graduated Sanctions Statistics

In 2012, there were a total of 2,356 graduated sanctions issued. The risk distribution of these sanctions was as follows:

- Low: 495
- Medium: 1,256
- High: 605

The risk levels are based on a risk proxy assessment. A graduated sanctions grid accounts for the parolee's risk level (i.e., risk to reoffend) as determined by an assessment and the severity of the violation to make a decision as to the appropriate action in response to a violation.





Drug Related Graduated Sanctions by Test Type		
Drug Test Type	Count	Percentage
Alcohol	93	21%
Amphetamines	3	1%
Benzodiazepines	9	2%
Cocaine	67	15%
OCC Test	3	1%
Opiates	114	25%
Other	84	19%
Test Cup	1	< 1%
THC	78	17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>100%</b>

There were a total of 3,242 violations reported in 2012. This figure is greater than the number of graduated sanctions because there can be multiple violations for each graduated sanction. The table below provides these violations by type.

Graduated Sanctions by Violation Type	
Violation	Count
High - Defaulting court	2
High - New arrests or convictions for some misdemeanor property crimes	8
High - New arrests or convictions for misdemeanor person crimes	12
High - New arrests or convictions for felony crimes	35
High - Restraining order issued/violation	8
High - Absconding/escape from custody	13
High - Resisting parole arrest	5

High - Failure to comply with imposed sanction	29
High - Failure to report to initial interview after release (without acceptable excuse)	2
High - Failure to inform parole officer of arrest(s)	5
High - Associating with persons engaged in criminal activity	29
High - Possession or use of a dangerous or deadly weapon	6
High - Possessing drug paraphernalia suggestive of manufacturing drugs	6
High - Failure to complete or participate in batterer's counseling or comply with treatment	10
High - Prohibited contact with victim, victim's family, or witness(es)	3
High - Failure to report to Regional Office as instructed by parole officer or parole supervisor	23
High - Multiple positive drug tests/drug/alcohol use - critical level	58
High - Acting as an informant or special agent without permission	2
High - Irresponsible conduct	325
Medium - Defaulting court	1
Medium - New arrests or convictions for misdemeanor nonperson crimes	14
Medium - Failure to report as instructed by parole supervisor or parole officer	27
Medium - Failure to be available for supervision or consistently fails to follow the directive related to conditions	46
Medium - Failure to inform parole officer of change of home or work within 24 hours, but not absconding	20
Medium - Associating with persons with criminal records	99
Medium - Leaving the state for more than 24 hours before six months of successful parole supervision	1
Medium - Leaving the state for more than 24 hours without permission and a travel permit	3
Medium - Failure to participate in or complete any program that is a special condition	193

Medium - Failure to be tested for drugs/alcohol as instructed	50
Medium - Failure to take prescribed drugs	7
Medium - Multiple positive drug tests/drug/alcohol use	63
Medium - Irresponsible conduct	204
Low - Defaulting court	2
Low - Failure to notify parole officer of stop/contact with law enforcement officer	27
Low - Harassment or inappropriate language directed to Parole staff	3
Low - Lying to parole officer	69
Low - Failure to pay Supervision Fee	1021
Low - Failure to make support payments	5
Low - Failure to inform parole officer of change of home/work within 24 hours, not absconding	36
Low - Failure to find and maintain legitimate employment	227
Low - Possession of drug paraphernalia suggestive of personal use	9
Low - Failure to comply with curfew	57
Low - Positive drug test/drug/alcohol use	290
Low - Irresponsible conduct	187
<b>Total</b>	<b>3242</b>

In total, there were 2,655 resulting actions taken in response to graduated sanctions in 2012 (there can be up to 3 actions taken per sanction). These actions can be completed by the parole officer, parole supervisor, or Parole Board Member, by using an escalated process. The following figures indicate that, 1,489 (56%) of these actions were completed by a parole officer, 1,146 (43%) by a parole supervisor, and 20 (1%) by a Parole Board Member.

Resulting Actions Completed By Parole Supervisor	
Action	Count
Assessment by Substance Abuse Coordinator	6
Attend AA/NA	3
Attend employment counselor/employment services	3
Attend OCC Level II	2
Attend OCC Level III (without electronic monitoring)	14
Attend other evaluation or counseling	7
Attend outpatient drug treatment	7
Attend residential treatment	6
Community service through OCC	14
Curfew up to 14 days	3
Curfew up to 30 days	12
Detain for hearing in custody	512
Detain for hearing in custody with treatment recommendation	15
Electronic monitoring up to 30 days	51
Halfway Back up to 90 days	1
Hampden County HOPE Program	6
Hearing on the street	23
Increase level of supervision (formal change in level)	1
Increase urine testing	9
Increase visits/contacts for up to 30 days	12
Supervisor's conference (formal case conference with parole officer, parole supervisor, and parolee)	345
Warning ticket	94
<b>Total</b>	<b>1146</b>

Resulting Actions Completed By Parole Board Member	
Action	Count
Electronic monitoring more than 30 days	2
Electronic monitoring up to 30 days	1
Final warning from the Board (180 day duration)	1
Formal warning from the Board (90 day duration)	4
Other sanction(s) or interventions(s) by Board	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

Resulting Actions Completed By Parole Officer	
Action	Count
Assessment by Substance Abuse Coordinator	13
Attend AA/NA	11
Attend employment counselor/employment services	28
Attend OCC Level II	3
Attend OCC Level III (without electronic monitoring)	57
Attend other evaluation or counseling	9
Attend outpatient drug treatment	9
Curfew up to 14 days	16
Increase urine testing	33
Increase visits/contacts for up to 30 days	36
Warning ticket	1274
<b>Total</b>	<b>1489</b>

## Revocations

### Revocation Overview

According to the Parole Board's regulations, as set by 120 CMR 303.01:

1. The Parole Board Members may revoke a parole permit where the parolee is alleged to have violated one or more conditions of parole. The Parole Board Members may also revoke a parole permit if it determines that such permit was issued, in whole or in part, as the result of false or fraudulent information provided by or on behalf of an inmate or parolee to the Massachusetts Parole Board.
2. Revocation of parole status and further imprisonment occurs after consideration of less severe sanctions and alternatives to confinement.
3. Where revocation of parole status occurs and re-release to the community is denied, the Parole Board Members conduct review hearings thereafter in accordance with the provisions of 120 CMR 301.01.

According to 120 CMR 303.25, decision-making is as follows:

1. When the revocation hearing panel does not find, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the parolee violated any condition of parole the Parole Board Members shall restore the parolee to supervision within 24 hours. However, the Massachusetts Parole Board may delay release of the parolee if necessary to assure that the parolee has an approved home or to notify a crime victim or a CORI-certified individual. See 120 CMR 500.04. Where appropriate, the Board Members may modify the previous conditions of release.

2. When the revocation hearing panel finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the parolee violated a condition of parole, the Board Members shall affirm the revocation of parole and may take any of the following actions:
  - a. Set a re-parole date, in accordance with 120 CMR 401.05, which may be subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions, such as obtaining approved home, work or treatment; or
  - b. Deny re-parole.
3. Where there are criminal charges pending against the parolee, there is a strong presumption against re-parole.
4. Where criminal charges are resolved with a finding of not guilty, the Parole Board Members may revoke parole if upon reviewing the facts it determines that the preponderance of the evidence indicates that the parolee has violated a condition of parole.

### Revocations in 2012

In 2012, there were a total of 777 parole revocations. A revocation occurs when a parolee violates a condition of his or her parole, is returned to custody, and formally revoked after a Final Revocation Hearing. The figures below represent revocations in 2012 (excluding revocations for offenders sentenced out of state).

Revocations by Commitment Type		
Commitment Type	Count	Percentage
State	211	27%
County	521	67%
Reformatory	1	< 1%
Lifetime Community Parole	44	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>100%</b>

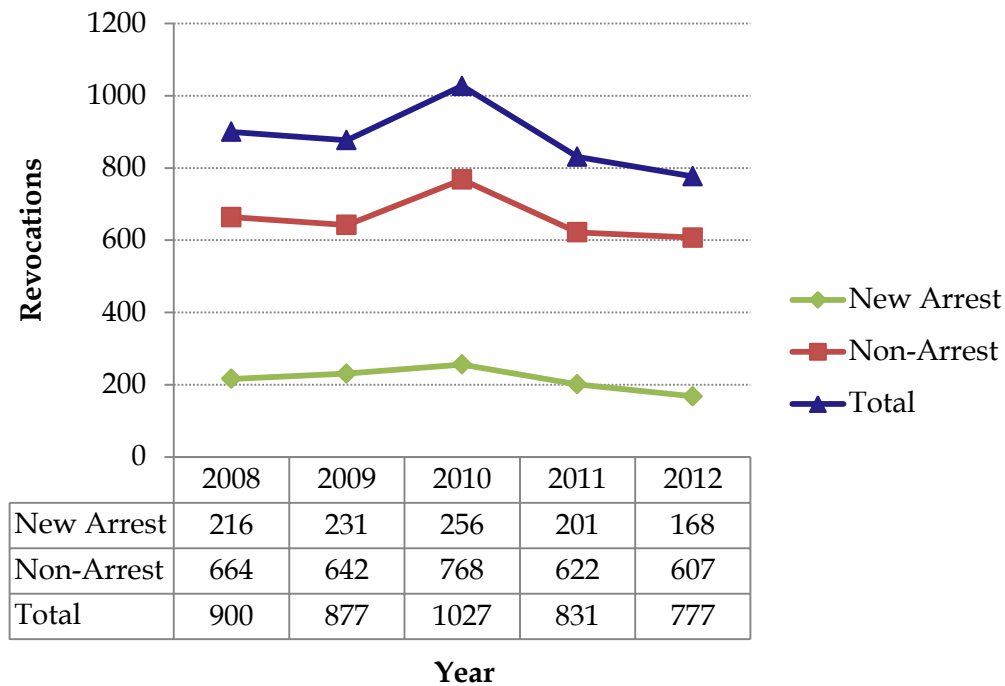
Revocations By Gender		
Gender	Count	Percentage
Male	697	90%
Female	80	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>100%</b>

Revocations By Race/Ethnicity		
Race/Ethnicity	Count	Percentage
White	444	57%
Hispanic	132	17%
Black	185	24%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	< 1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	4	1%
Unknown	10	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>100%</b>

Revocations by Age Group		
Age at Revocation	Count	Percentage
20 and Under	15	2%
21 to 25	151	19%
26 to 30	155	20%
31 to 35	131	17%
36 to 40	89	11%
41 to 50	143	18%
51 and Over	93	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>100%</b>

Revocations by Parole Violation Type		
Type	Count	Percentage
New Arrest	168	22%
Non-Arrest	607	78%
Not Defined	2	< 1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Revocations by Parole Violation Type: Five-Year Trend



The following figures are based on the primary offense type (i.e., offense type for which the parolee was serving the remainder or his or her sentence in the community) at the time of revocation.

Revocations By Primary Offense Type		
Offense Type	Count	Percentage
Motor Vehicle Offenses	21	3%
Sex Offender Registration Required	157	20%
Not Specified/Other	18	2%
Controlled Substances Violation	174	22%
Crimes against Property	199	26%
Crimes against the Person	188	24%
Crimes against Public Peace	20	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>100%</b>



Revocation by Violation		
Violation	Count	Percentage
Rule 1: Irresponsible Conduct	709	32%
Rule 1: New Arrest	168	8%
Rule 1: Violation of Law	4	< 1%
Rule 2: Failure to notify parole officer within 24 hours of new arrest	10	< 1%
Rule 2: Failure to notify parole officer of change of home or work	64	3%
Rule 2: Whereabouts unknown	35	2%
Rule 3: Failure to find and maintain legitimate employment	48	2%
Rule 4: Association with persons with criminal record/known to be in violation of the law	132	6%
Rule 5: Leaving the state in excess of 24 hours without parole officer permission	9	0%
Rule 6: Failure to pay supervision fee	90	4%
Rule 7: Acting as an informant or special agent without permission	0	0%
Rule 8: Special conditions	951	43%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2220</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: There can be multiple violations per revocation. A person revoked for failure to pay supervision fee, for example, will also have committed a more serious violation warranting revocation.

## Interstate Compact

### Interstate Compact Overview

The Interstate Compact Unit 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 also manages all Massachusetts inmates paroled to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”) deportation warrants.

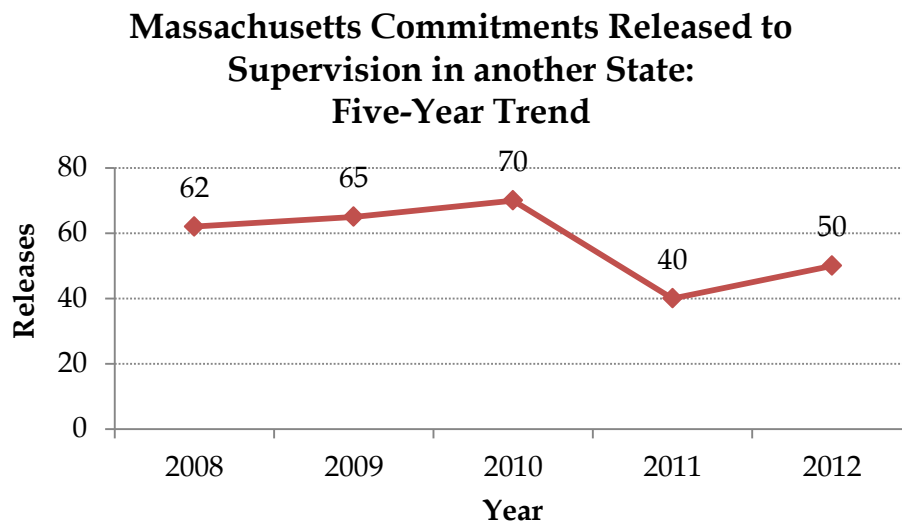
At the end of 2012, there were 210 commitments under supervision through the Interstate Compact Unit. During the course of the year, there were 176 commitments released to parole through the Interstate Compact and 154 offenders discharged from parole via the Interstate Compact.

### Interstate Compact Statistics

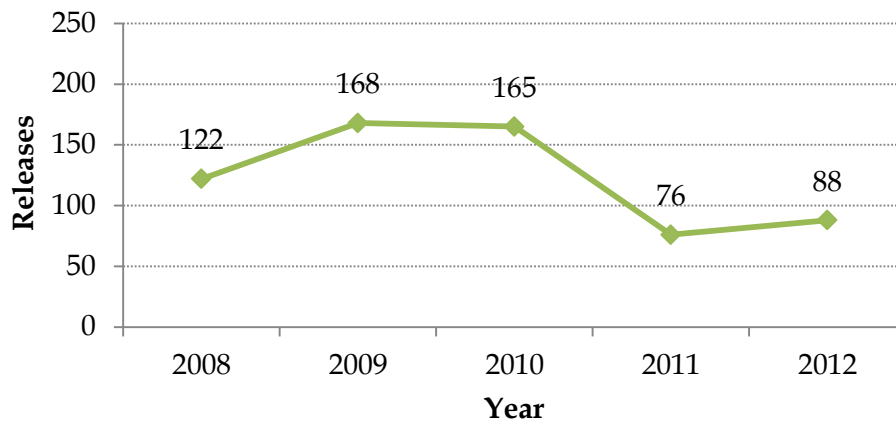
During 2012, 154 Massachusetts commitments that were supervised in other states had their cases successfully closed. In addition, 167 commitments from other states that were supervised in Massachusetts had their cases successfully closed.

In 2012, there were 176 commitments from Massachusetts released to the Interstate Compact to be supervised by other states or transferred to other types of custody. Of these cases:

- 50 were released to be supervised by another state's parole agency
- 38 were released to a federal or another state's warrant
- 88 were released to ICE custody



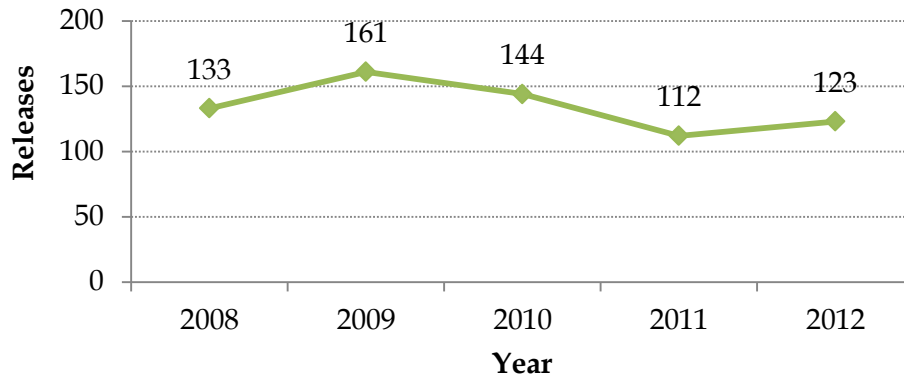
### Massachusetts Commitments Released to ICE: Five-Year Trend



Also during 2012, there were 123 commitments from other states released to Massachusetts for parole supervision. The following table provides a breakdown of out of state cases released to Massachusetts by regional office.

Out of State Releases to MA Supervision by Location			
Location	Paroled	Re-paroled	Total Released
Region 1 Quincy	14	0	14
Region 2 Mattapan	11	2	13
Region 4 Worcester	12	0	12
Region 5 Springfield	21	0	21
Region 6 Lawrence	33	1	34
Region 7 Brockton	13	1	14
Region 8 New Bedford	10	0	10
Region 9 Framingham	5	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>123</b>

### Out of State Commitments Released to Massachusetts Supervision: Five-Year Trend



### Interstate Compact Supervision Investigations

In 2012, Massachusetts sent 95 transfer requests to other states. In this instance the Massachusetts Parole Board requested that another state assume or initiate the parole supervision of a Massachusetts offender.

Of 95 transfer requests sent out by the Massachusetts Parole Board:

- 42 (44%) were approved by other states
- 22 (23%) were denied by other states
- 31 (33%) were closed by Massachusetts Parole Board or are pending investigation by the receiving state

The following table indicates the number of requests sent to each state.

Out of State Supervision Requests Sent	
State	Count
Alabama	3
Arizona	1
California	6
Connecticut	13
Florida	9
Georgia	2
Illinois	1
Iowa	1
Maine	6
New Hampshire	8
New Jersey	2
New York	14
North Carolina	1
Pennsylvania	2
Puerto Rico	2
Rhode Island	17
South Carolina	1
Tennessee	2
Texas	1
Vermont	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>

In 2012, Massachusetts received 233 requests from other states to assume parole supervision of their offenders. The table below indicates the number of requests received from each state.

Of 233 requests received for Massachusetts Parole Board supervision of out of state offenders:

- 126 (54%) were approved by the Massachusetts Parole Board
- 12 (1%) were closed by the requesting state
- 95 (41%) were denied by the Massachusetts Parole Board

Out of State Supervision Requests Received	
State	Count
Alabama	2
Arkansas	2
California	2
Colorado	4
Connecticut	22
Florida	1
Georgia	5
Illinois	3
Iowa	1
Kansas	3
Kentucky	5
Maryland	4
Michigan	5
Minnesota	3
Mississippi	1
Missouri	3
Nebraska	3
Nevada	2
New Hampshire	82
New Jersey	6
New York	29
North Carolina	2
Ohio	3
Oklahoma	1
Oregon	1
Pennsylvania	5
Puerto Rico	3
Rhode Island	7
South Carolina	2
Tennessee	1
Texas	1
Vermont	14
Virginia	2
Washington	1
Wisconsin	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>233</b>

## Warrants and Apprehensions

### Warrant Overview

Warrants for Detainer Purposes (15 Day) and Warrants for Detainer Purposes (60 Day) are referred to as “Warrants for Temporary Custody” or “WTCs”. WTCs are issued when a parole officer has reasonable belief that a parolee has lapsed into criminal ways, has associated with criminal company, or 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 or 60 days, for a Compact Warrant. The issuance of a WTC does not interrupt the parolee’s sentence.

Warrants for Permanent Custody or “WPCs” ordering imprisonment of the parolee may be issued 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.

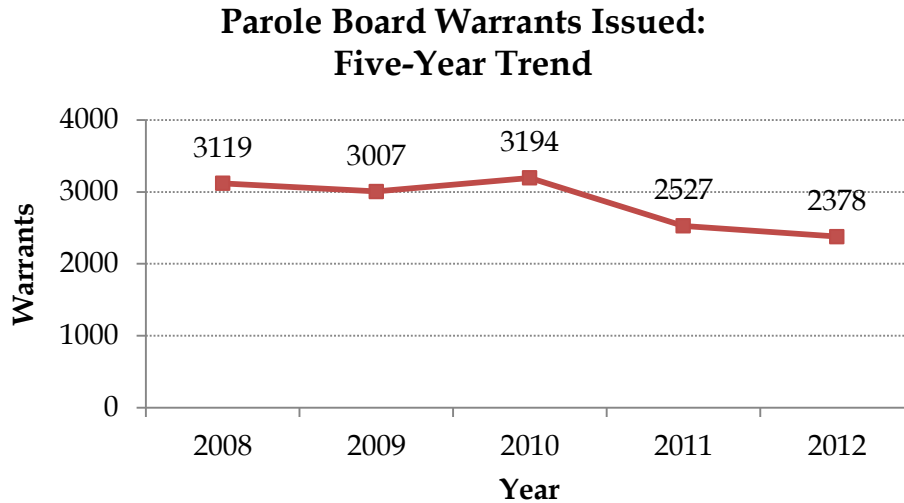
With a Warrant for Detainer Purposes (60 Day) and a Warrant for Permanent Custody - Compact Warrant, the Parole Board is authorized to issue and serve a warrant to detain parolees whom the Parole Board is supervising under the Interstate Compact.

### Warrant Statistics

In 2012, a total of 2,378 warrants were issued by the Parole Board. The table below breaks down these warrants by type.

Warrants Issued by Type	
Warrant Type	Count
Warrant for Detainer Purposes (15-Days)	1240
Warrant for Detainer Purposes (60-Days) - Compact Warrant	119
Warrant for Permanent Custody	1011
Warrant for Permanent Custody - Compact Warrant	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2378</b>

Note: More than one warrant type can be issued to each parolee.



The following chart outlines the total number of warrants issued in 2012 by location.

Warrants Issued by Location	
Location	Count
Region 1 Quincy	448
Region 2 Mattapan	149
Region 4 Worcester	253
Region 5 Springfield	306
Region 6 Lawrence	328
Region 7 Brockton	330
Region 8 New Bedford	183
Region 9 Framingham	141
Interstate Compact	240
<b>Total</b>	<b>2378</b>

Parole officers have the authority to make arrests and transport parolees to custody. The following tables indicate the number of arrests and trips (i.e., transportations to custody) made by parole officers in 2012.



Arrests by Month	
Month	Count
January	103
February	64
March	68
April	62
May	80
June	80
July	88
August	101
September	70
October	80
November	80
December	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>945</b>

Trips (Transports) by Month	
Month	Count
January	93
February	66
March	71
April	58
May	91
June	94
July	112
August	104
September	77
October	100
November	77
December	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>1014</b>

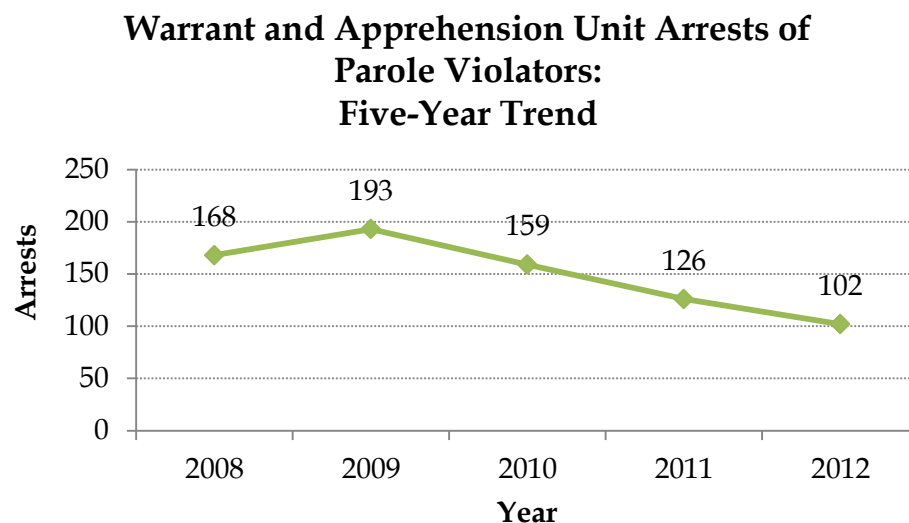
## Warrant and Apprehension Unit Overview

The primary function of the Warrant and Apprehension Unit (“WAU”) is in 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:

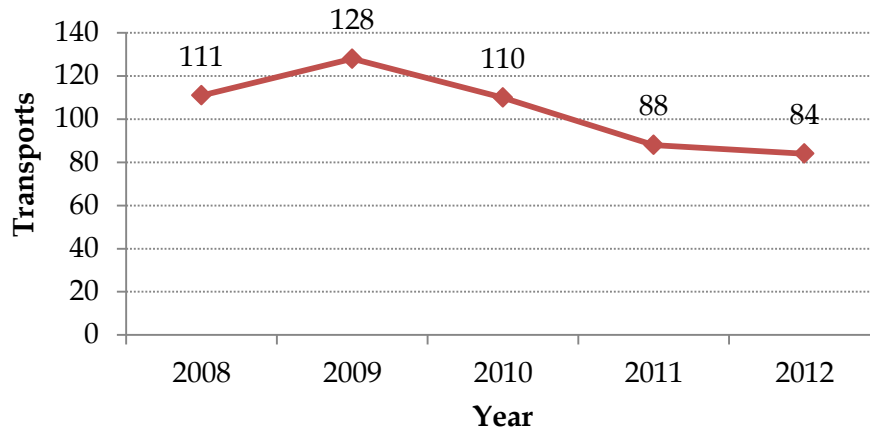
- Entering, modifying, and removing all Warrants for Temporary Custody and Warrants for Permanent Custody issued by the Parole Board into the Law Enforcement Agencies Processing System (“LEAPS”) ()/Criminal Justice Information System
- Monitoring the LEAPS and making immediate responses to all inquiring law enforcement agencies
- Arranging for the extradition of all Massachusetts parole violators arrested out of state
- Fugitive investigations
- Serving as the agency’s after-hour duty section
- Providing security for all life sentence and victim access hearings in Central Office, Natick
- Maintaining a caseload for the whereabouts unknown warrant cases
- Supervising both in custody and out of state warrant caseloads
- Maintaining the agency’s “12 Most Wanted” list
- Entering statewide gang intelligence into the Parole Board database

## Arrests

In 2012, the WAU participated in the arrests of 102 parole violators, while transporting 84 parole violators to higher custody. In addition, the WAU participated in the arrests of 78 non-parolees.



### Warrant and Apprehension Unit Transports to Higher Custody: Five-Year Trend



### 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. The WAU works closely with law enforcement and correctional facilities across the nation in order to fulfill extraditions. In 2012, the WAU supervised the extradition of 30 parole violators from around the United States. This involves collaborating with the arresting states and ensuring that all legal extradition procedures are being followed.

### Gun and Drug Seizures

In 2012, the WAU participated in the seizure of 4 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 stolen property were also seized by the WAU during these operations.

### Warrant and Apprehension Unit Partnerships

The WAU has become an integral part of the Massachusetts law enforcement community. This is a direct result of partnerships with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. The WAU has developed particularly strong ties with the Boston Police Fugitive Unit,

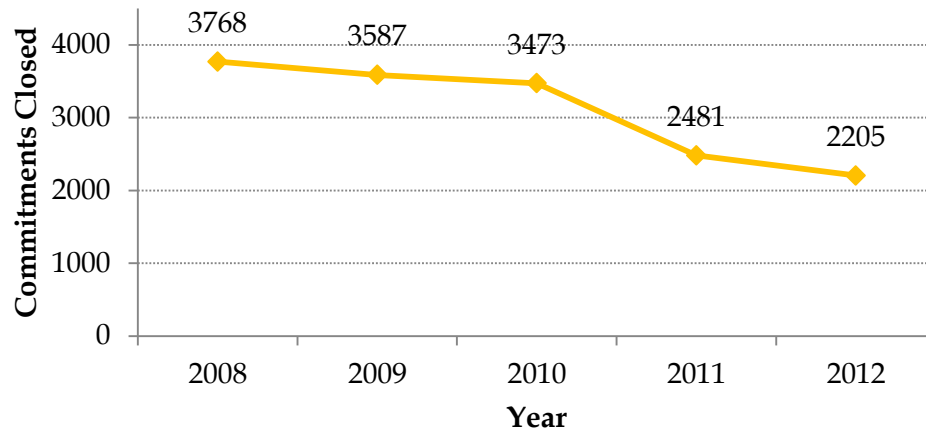
Massachusetts State Police Violent Fugitive Apprehension Section, Federal Bureau of Investigation Southeast Major Gang Task Force, United States Marshals Service, Massachusetts State Auditor's Office, Massachusetts Department of Correction, Massachusetts Probation, Massachusetts Department of Youth Services, as well as county-level correctional facilities and local police departments across the state.

## Discharges from Supervision

Discharges from supervision are also based on commitments. The following counts are drawn from the point in time when the commitment is closed. This can occur for a variety of reasons, the most common of which is at the parole discharge date. However, parolees may be discharged for other reasons (e.g., Interstate Compact closed interest, sentence completion from correctional facility, vacated/court released, death). In addition, parolees can discharge while under a variety of circumstances. For example the parolee may end a period of supervision while under the custody of ICE or another state's warrant. In the majority of cases, discharge occurs while the parolee is under parole supervision in Massachusetts.

Discharges from Supervision	
Close Type	Closed
MA Commitments Closed from MA Supervision	1624
Out of State Commitments Closed from MA Supervision	167
MA Commitments Closed from Out of State Compact Supervision	54
MA Commitments Closed from Federal or Another State's Warrant	25
MA Commitments Closed from ICE Custody	30
MA Commitments Closed from Deported Custody	45
MA Commitments Closed from MA Department of Correction Facility	27
MA Commitments Closed from MA House of Correction Facility	233
<b>Total</b>	<b>2205</b>

### Discharges from Supervision: Five-Year Trend



Discharges from Supervision by Commitment Type		
Commitment Type	Closed	Percentage
State	381	17%
Reformatory	9	< 1%
County	1630	74%
Out of State	167	8%
Lifetime Community Parole	14	1%
Other/Unspecified	4	< 1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2205</b>	<b>100%</b>

Discharges from Supervision by Gender		
Gender	Closed	Percentage
Male	1943	88%
Female	262	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2205</b>	<b>100%</b>

Discharges from Supervision by Location	
Close Type	Closed
<b>Region 1 Quincy</b>	
MA Commitments Closed from MA	176
Out of State Commitments Closed from MA	7
Total for Region 1 Quincy	183
<b>Region 2 Mattapan</b>	
MA Commitments Closed from MA	136
Out of State Commitments Closed from MA	16
Total for Region 2 Mattapan	152
<b>Region 4 Worcester</b>	
MA Commitments Closed from MA	188
Out of State Commitments Closed from MA	16
Total for Region 4 Worcester	204
<b>Region 5 Springfield</b>	
MA Commitments Closed from MA	259
Out of State Commitments Closed from MA	27
Total for Region 5 Springfield	286
<b>Region 6 Lawrence</b>	
MA Commitments Closed from MA	280
Out of State Commitments Closed from MA	60
Total for Region 6 Lawrence	340
<b>Region 7 Brockton</b>	
MA Commitments Closed from MA	194
Out of State Commitments Closed from MA	14
Total for Region 7 Brockton	208
<b>Region 8 New Bedford</b>	
MA Commitments Closed from MA	290
Out of State Commitments Closed from MA	12
Total for Region 8 New Bedford	302
<b>Region 9 Framingham</b>	
MA Commitments Closed from MA	99
Out of State Commitments Closed from MA	15
Total for Region 9 Framingham	114

<b>Warrant and Apprehension Unit</b>	
MA Commitments Closed from MA	2
Out of State Commitments Closed from MA	0
<b>Total for Warrant and Apprehension Unit</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Interstate Compact</b>	
MA Commitments Closed from Out of State Compact Supervision	54
MA Commitments Closed from Federal or Another State's Warrant	25
MA Commitments Closed from to ICE Custody	30
MA Commitments Closed from Deported Custody	45
<b>Total for Interstate Compact</b>	<b>154</b>
<b>MA Correctional Facility</b>	
MA Commitments Closed from MA Department of Correction Facility	27
MA Commitments Closed from MA House of Correction Facility	233
<b>Total for MA Correctional Facility</b>	<b>260</b>
<b>Total for All Locations</b>	<b>2205</b>

<b>Discharges from Supervision by Race/Ethnicity</b>		
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>Closed</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
White	1319	60%
Hispanic	391	18%
Black	422	19%
Asian or Pacific Islander	28	1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	8	< 1%
Unknown	37	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2205</b>	<b>100%</b>

Discharges from Supervision by Age at Close		
Age	Closed	Percentage
20 and Under	55	2%
21 to 25	468	21%
26 to 30	438	20%
31 to 35	401	18%
36 to 40	242	11%
41 to 50	405	18%
51 and Over	196	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2205</b>	<b>100%</b>



## Notes

Percentages in this report may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Minor variations in annual statistics are expected due to ongoing editing of inmate and parolee records in the Parole Board database for purposes of quality assurance.

Commitment types are based on the inmate's initial sentence and do not account for transitions from one sentence to another (e.g., State to County, County to Lifetime Community Parole).

