



Deval L. Patrick
Governor

Timothy P. Murray
Lieutenant Governor

Mary Elizabeth Heffernan
Secretary

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Executive Office of Public Safety

PAROLE BOARD

12 Mercer Road
Natick, Massachusetts 01760

Telephone # (508) 650-4500

Facsimile # (508) 650-4599



Josh Wall
Chairman

DECISION

IN THE MATTER OF

COREY GLOVER

W51891

TYPE OF HEARING: Review Hearing

DATE OF HEARING: June 28, 2011

DATE OF DECISION: August 17, 2012

PARTICIPATING BOARD MEMBERS: Cesar Archilla, John Bocon, Dr. Charlene Bonner, Roger Michel, Lucy Soto-Abbe, Josh Wall. Ina Howard-Hogan did not participate due to recusal.

DECISION OF THE BOARD: Parole is denied with a review in five years. The decision is unanimous.

I. STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Corey Glover killed Forrest Hall by stabbing him in the neck on the night of January 9, 1991 in Lynn. Mr. Glover had just been released from prison on parole on December 20, 1990. He was paroled on a 2.5 to 5 year sentence for armed assault with intent to murder. If paroled on this case, he would serve the remainder of that sentence prior to release.

The events leading to the murder occurred earlier on the same night. Corey Glover used a knife in robbing James Kallelis on Franklin Street in Lynn. Mr. Kallelis returned later in the evening with two friends searching for Mr. Glover. The victim, Forrest Hall, was part of that group. Mr. Kallelis and his group encountered Mr. Glover, who was accompanied by a friend. As the two groups argued, Mr. Glover approached the victim from behind and slashed him under the left ear. The single stab wound severed the jugular vein and cut the carotid artery. Forrest Hall was 26 years old. Mr. Glover fled to Philadelphia where he was arrested in March 1991.

At trial Mr. Glover testified and claimed that the victim was walking towards him and that he feared the victim might be armed. As described by the Appeals Court in its decision, the prosecution presented evidence that the victim was unarmed and was facing Mr. Glover's friend when Mr. Glover stabbed him from "the blind side." Mr. Glover also testified that he did not rob James Kallelis and that the earlier dispute arose from a drug deal. The jury acquitted Mr. Glover of armed robbery but rejected the self-defense argument and convicted him of second-degree murder on January 29, 1992.

The inmate's juvenile record includes delinquency findings for larcenies, assault and battery with a dangerous weapon, and assault and batteries. His offenses resulted in a 20-month commitment at the Department of Youth Services.

The Parole Board denied the inmate's request for parole after the initial parole hearing in 2006 and set a review in five years.

II. INSTITUTIONAL CONDUCT

Corey Glover has served 20 years of his life sentence. His institutional conduct is very poor. He has over 75 disciplinary reports. Eight of the reports are for fighting. Over twenty of the reports have occurred since his last parole hearing in 2006; none of those reports involve violence. He has been sentenced to the DDU once and has been placed in the special management unit three times. He also has disciplinary reports for throwing feces, spitting at an officer, flooding his cell, and possession of a weapon. He was affiliated with a gang (a group from his home neighborhood of Mission Hill) but went through the process of renouncing which he completed in 1997.

Mr. Glover has worked in the institution through most of his incarceration. He received a GED in 1999. He has increased his program involvement in the last decade. He has participated numerous times in Alternatives to Violence workshops. He has also completed Emotional Awareness and Jericho Circle.

III. PAROLE HEARING ON JUNE 28, 2011

Corey Glover apologized for the murder and stated he takes full responsibility for the offense. He admits that on that night, while on parole, he was carrying a knife "for protection" and was involved with drugs. He continues to say that there was no robbery the night of the murder. He repeated his assertion that the victim was facing him at the time of the stabbing and that the victim "zipped his coat down and started to advance upon me." He says he saw the victim "reach for something in his jacket." Mr. Glover said the stabbing "was not a deliberate act, it happened so fast, in a matter of thirty seconds." The assertion of self-defense is the testimony Mr. Glover presented at trial that was inconsistent with other evidence and that the jury rejected.

He described the programs he has taken and stated they have helped him change his attitude and his behavior. He said that the programs have helped him learn pro-social behavior.

Three family members spoke in support of Mr. Glover's parole. Forrest Hall's father and aunt spoke in opposition. Essex Assistant District Attorney David O'Sullivan spoke in opposition to parole and Lynn Police Chief Kevin Coppinger submitted a letter of opposition.

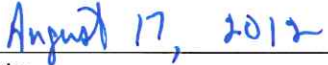
IV. DECISION

Corey Glover shot a man in 1989 for which he was convicted of armed assault with intent to murder. Upon receiving parole on that violent offense, he murdered Forrest Hall 19 days later. Once convicted for murder, Mr. Glover committed himself to acting angrily and violently for the first decade of incarceration. His prison conduct is less violent in the last decade but he still received over 20 disciplinary reports since his last parole hearing. This is a very poor record for an inmate seeking parole. He has demonstrated that he still poses an undue risk for violence and that he almost certainly could not abide by the rules and expectations for a parolee. Mr. Glover would likely re-offend if released and his release is not compatible with the welfare of society. Accordingly, parole is denied. Mr. Glover has made progress in recent years and the Parole Board encourages him to maintain his work with rehabilitative programs and significantly improve his behavior. He has a lot to make up for in order to show he can comply with expectations and avoid anger, violence, and defiant behavior. Because he needs time to reach these goals, there is no reason to shorten the statutory period of five years before the next hearing.

I certify that this is the decision and reasons of the Massachusetts Parole Board regarding the above referenced hearing.



Josh Wall, Chairman



Date