

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

Quarterly Report on Admissions and Releases in the Massachusetts Department of Correction

Second Quarter 2014





Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	p. 2
Section 1. Current Population and Overall Trends		
1.1	Average Quarterly Custody and Jurisdiction Population	p. 3
1.2	Average Quarterly Jurisdiction Population by Commitment Type	p. 3
1.3	Overall Admission and Releases.....	p. 4
1.4	Total Admissions by Sex	p. 4
1.5	Total Releases by Sex.....	p. 5
Section 2. Criminally Sentenced Admissions and Releases		
2.1	Overall Criminal Admissions and Releases.....	p. 6
2.2	Criminal Admissions and Releases by Sex	p. 6
2.3	Female Criminal Admissions by Admission Type.....	p. 7
2.4	Male Criminal Admissions by Admission Type	p. 7
2.5	Female Criminal Releases by Release Type.....	p. 8
2.6	Male Criminal Releases by Release Type.....	p. 9
2.7	Criminally Sentenced New Court Commitments by Court Jurisdiction	p. 9
Section 3. Civilly Committed Admissions and Releases		
3.1	Overall Civil Admissions and Releases by Quarter	p. 10
3.2	Civil Admissions and Releases by Sex.....	p. 10
Section 4. Pre-Trial Admissions and Releases		
4.1	Overall Pre-Trial Admissions and Releases by Quarter	p. 11
4.2	Pre-Trial Admissions and Releases by Sex.....	p. 11
4.3	Female Pre-Trial Admissions by Court Jurisdiction	p. 12
4.4	Male Pre-Trial Admissions by Court Jurisdiction	p. 12
Appendix	p. 13

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Trends Observed from the First Quarter of 2012 to the Second Quarter of 2014

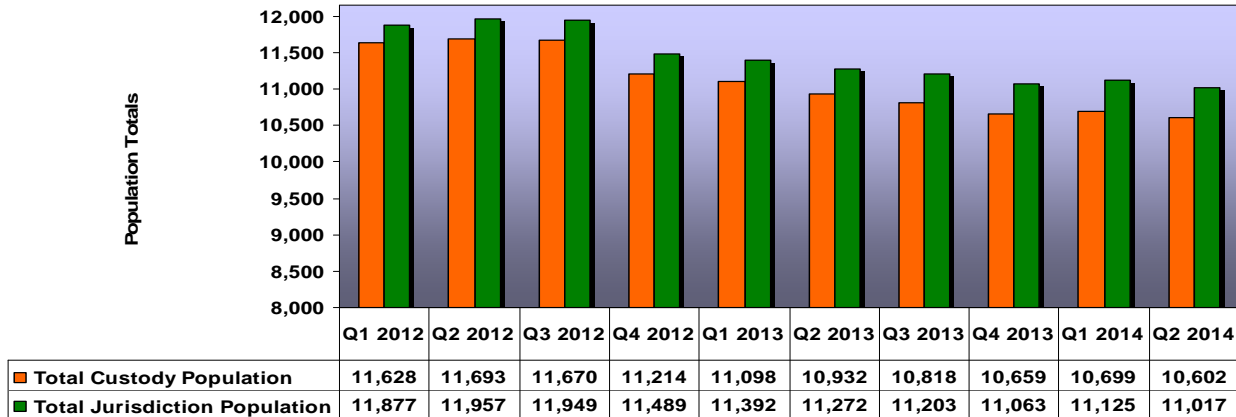
- ❖ From the peak of inmate population during the second quarter of 2012, the MA DOC had a **decrease of 1,091 inmates** in the custody population and a **decrease of 940 inmates** in the jurisdiction population.
- ❖ Over the total trend period, from the first quarter of 2012 through the second quarter of 2014, there was a cumulative **increase in pre-trial detainees by 3.0%**, a cumulative **decrease in civil commitments by 18.2%**, and a cumulative **decrease in criminally sentenced inmates of 7.2%**.
- ❖ There was a **quarterly average of 2,633 admissions** and **2,702 releases** over the ten (10) quarter trend period. The difference between admissions and releases resulted in a **quarterly average decrease of 69 inmates**; the associated cumulative difference between admissions and releases for this period resulted in a **decrease of 686 inmates**.
- ❖ **Female** inmates had a **quarterly average of 1,095 admissions** and **1,090 releases** over the trend period. Male inmates had a **quarterly average of 1,538 admissions** and a **quarterly average of 1,611 releases**.
- ❖ The **cumulative difference** between **female** admissions and releases for this period resulted in an **increase of 43 inmates**, while **male** inmates had a difference **decrease of 729 inmates**.
- ❖ **Criminally sentenced females** had **quarterly averages of 206 admissions** and **211 releases**; similarly, **criminally sentenced males** had **quarterly averages of 596 admissions** and **659 releases**.
- ❖ The **difference** between female criminally sentenced admissions and releases for this period resulted in a cumulative **decrease of 45 inmates**, while **male criminally sentenced** inmates saw a cumulative **decrease of 629 inmates**.
- ❖ For the ten (10) quarter trend period, **civily committed females** had a **quarterly average of 81 admissions** and **81 female releases**. **Males** who were **civily committed** had a **quarterly average of 545 admissions** and **552 releases**.
- ❖ Cumulatively, the **difference** between **female** civil admissions and releases for this period resulted in a **decrease of six inmates**, while **male** civil admissions and releases had a cumulative **difference decrease of 73 inmates**.
- ❖ Over the entire trend period, **pre-trial female detainees** had a **quarterly average of 808 admissions** and **799 releases**. **Pre-trial males** had a **quarterly average of 397 admissions** and **400 releases**.
- ❖ The **cumulative difference** between **pre-trial** admissions and releases for this period resulted in an **increase of 94 female pre-trial inmates**, while **pre-trial males** saw a **decrease of 27 inmates**.

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CURRENT POPULATION AND OVERALL TRENDS

From the first quarter of 2012 to the second quarter of 2014, several trends were observed in both the jurisdiction population and the custody population (see the Appendix for definitions of these terms); these may be seen in Graph 1.1, below. Beginning in the third quarter of 2012, there was a steady decline through the fourth quarter of 2013 in both MA DOC custody and jurisdiction populations; the first quarter of 2014 saw the first increase, in both populations, in seven quarters. In the fourth quarter of 2012, there was a significant decrease in both populations resulting in a 3.9% drop in the custody population and a -3.8% decrease in the jurisdiction population. During the second quarter of 2014, both the custody population and the jurisdiction population showed a decrease in population, by 0.9% and 1.0%, respectively.

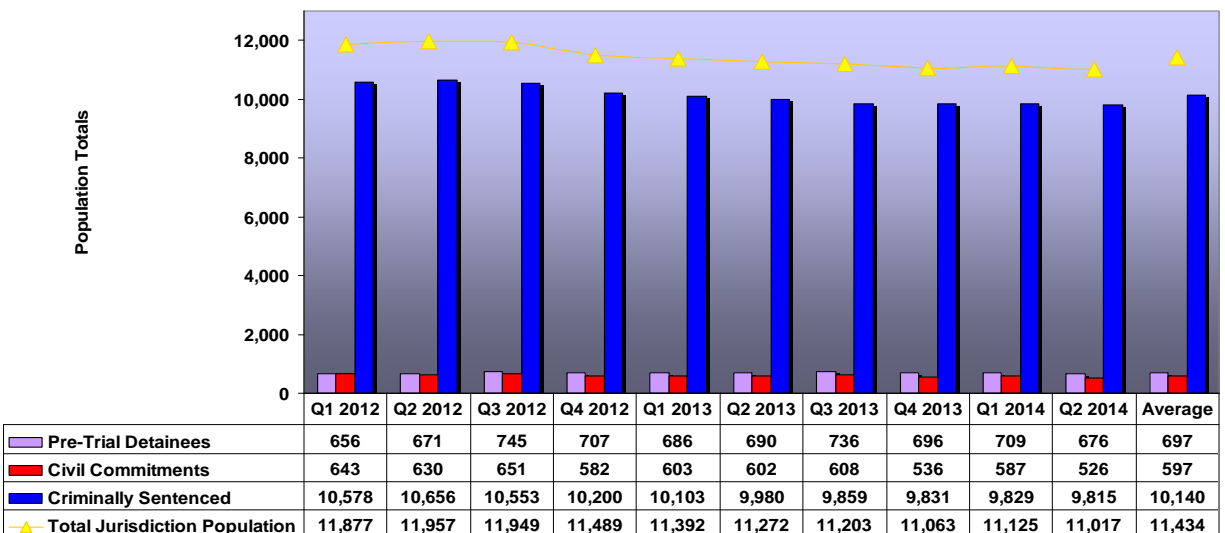
Graph 1.1 Average* Quarterly Custody and Jurisdiction Population



*Each quarter's population is the average of the three months within that quarter.

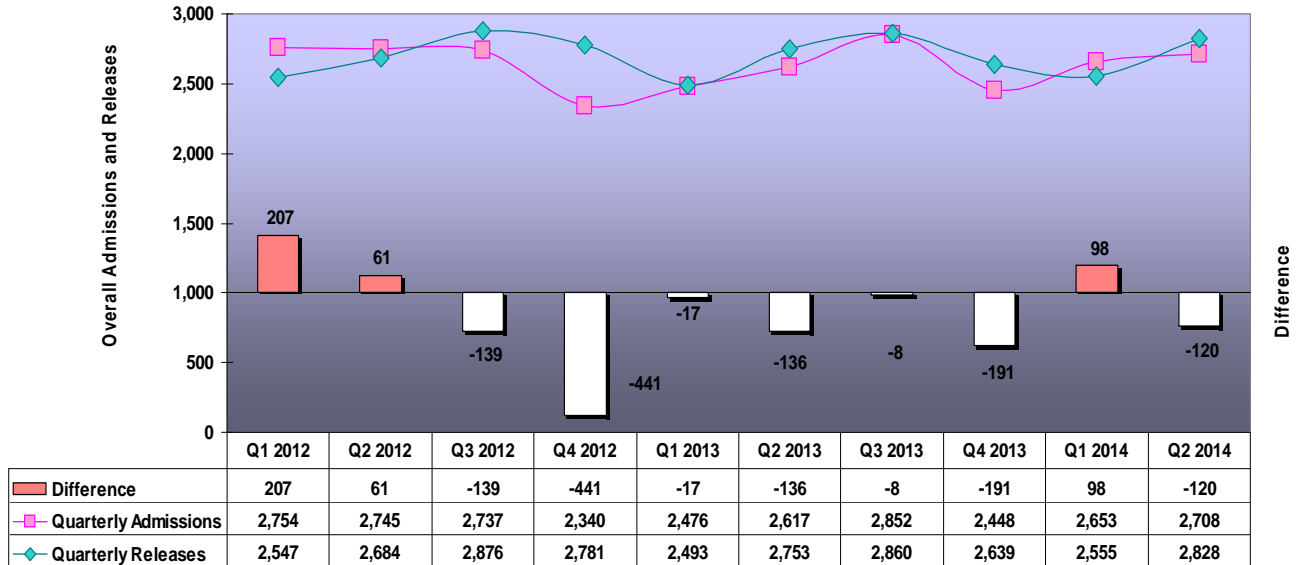
Graph 1.2, below, shows the jurisdiction population split by type of inmates: 1) pre-trial detainees, 2) civilly committed inmates, and 3) criminally sentenced inmates. From the fourth quarter of 2012 to the fourth quarter of 2013, there was a steady decline in the criminally sentenced, interrupted by a slight increase during the first quarter of 2014. Pre-trial detainees showed steady rates through the ten (10) quarter period, while civil commitments had an overall decline throughout the same trend period. For the second quarter of 2014, there was a rate decrease in the pre-trial detainees by 4.7% (or 33 inmates) compared to the first quarter of 2014, a rate decrease in civil commitments by 10.4% (61 inmates), and a decrease in criminally sentenced inmates of 0.1% (14 inmates).

Graph 1.2 Average Quarterly Jurisdiction Population by Commitment Type



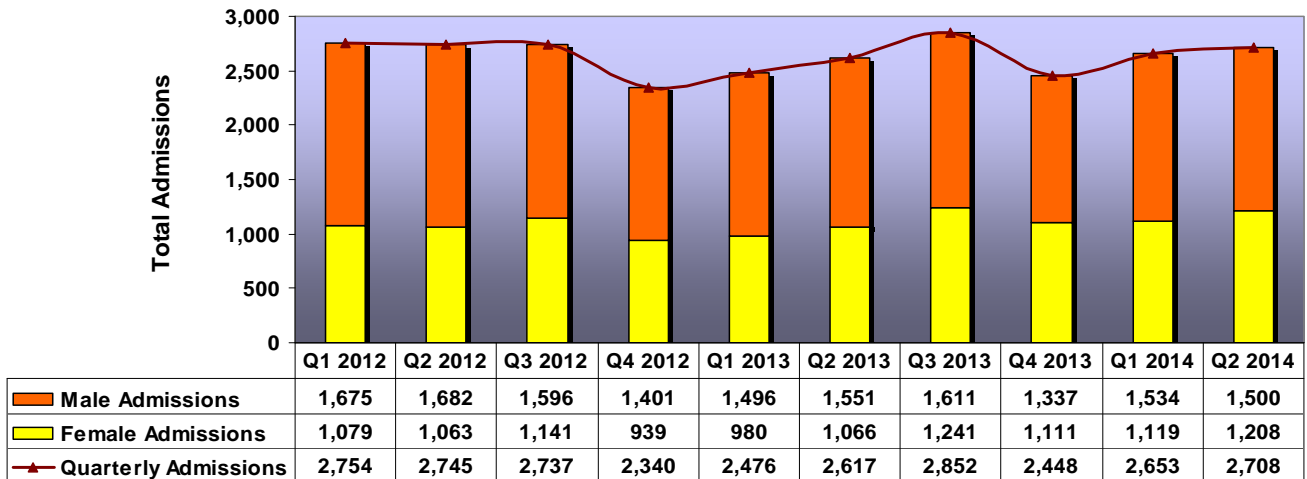
Graph 1.3, below, shows the quarterly trend for admissions, releases, and the overall difference between the two. Both admissions and releases followed seasonal trend patterns, with quarterly releases following admissions by a quarter. Overall admissions tended to rise throughout each year, and then fall during the fourth quarter; releases would also fall in the fourth quarter, but tended to see a continuation of this fall during each subsequent first quarter. The first quarter of 2012 (with a positive difference of 207 inmates) and the fourth quarter of 2012 (with a negative difference of 441 inmates) had the most extreme positive and negative differences of the trend period. For the second quarter of 2014, there was an increase in admissions of 55 and an increase in releases of 273 over the previous quarter; that the second quarter saw a decrease in difference between admissions and releases of 120 inmates.

Graph 1.3 Overall Admissions and Releases



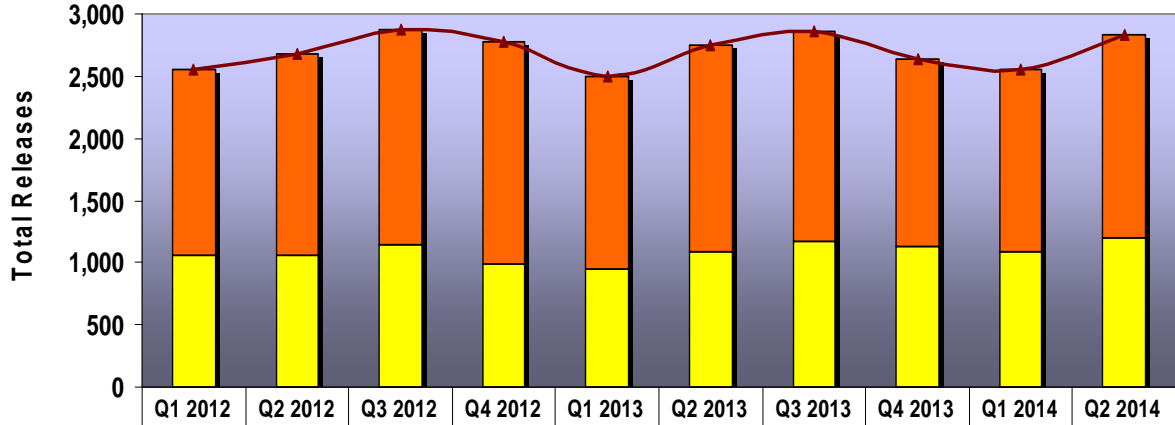
Graph 1.4, below, shows the total admissions by sex and a trend-line of the total quarterly admissions. Female quarterly admissions averaged 1,094 for the trend period while male admissions averaged 1,538 per quarter. Over the trend period, female admissions accounted for 44.6% of the total, and male admissions accounted for the remainder of admissions. Between the first and second quarters of 2014, there were 34 fewer admissions for males and 89 more admissions for females.

Graph 1.4: Total Admissions by Sex



Female releases had a quarterly average of 1,090 over the ten-month period. Male releases averaged 1,611 per quarter, with a high of 1,785 during the fourth quarter of 2012 and the low of 1,466 in the first quarter of 2014. Graph 1.5, below, shows the total releases by sex and a trend-line of the quarterly releases.

Graph 1.5: Total Releases by Sex

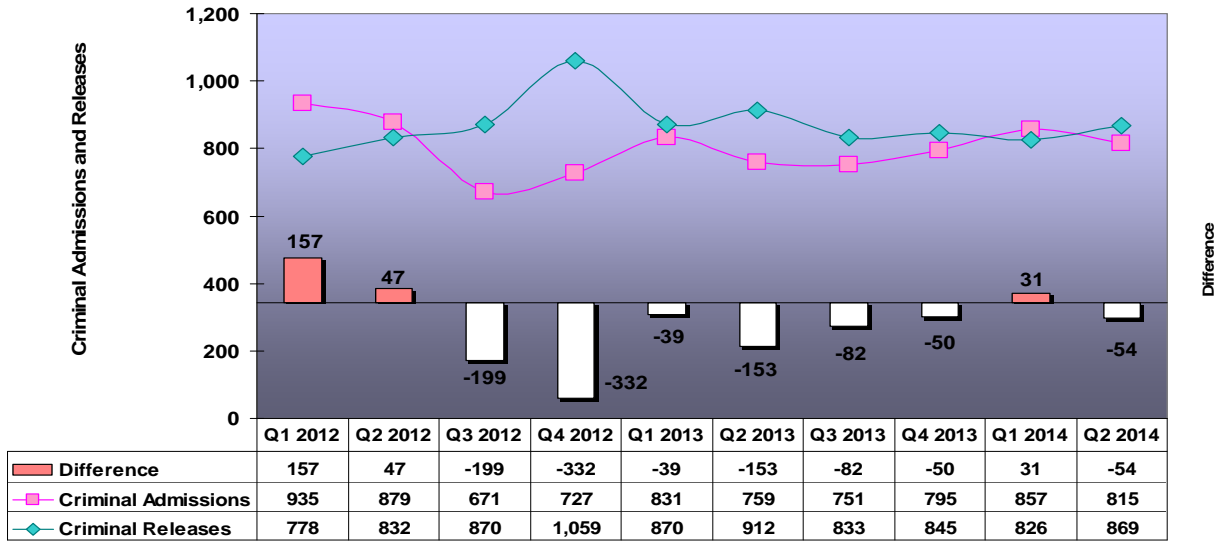


	Q1 2012	Q2 2012	Q3 2012	Q4 2012	Q1 2013	Q2 2013	Q3 2013	Q4 2013	Q1 2014	Q2 2014
Male Releases	1,492	1,623	1,728	1,785	1,545	1,666	1,681	1,502	1,466	1,624
Female Releases	1,055	1,061	1,148	996	948	1,087	1,179	1,137	1,089	1,204
Quarterly Releases	2,547	2,684	2,876	2,781	2,493	2,753	2,860	2,639	2,555	2,828

CRIMINALLY SENTENCED ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

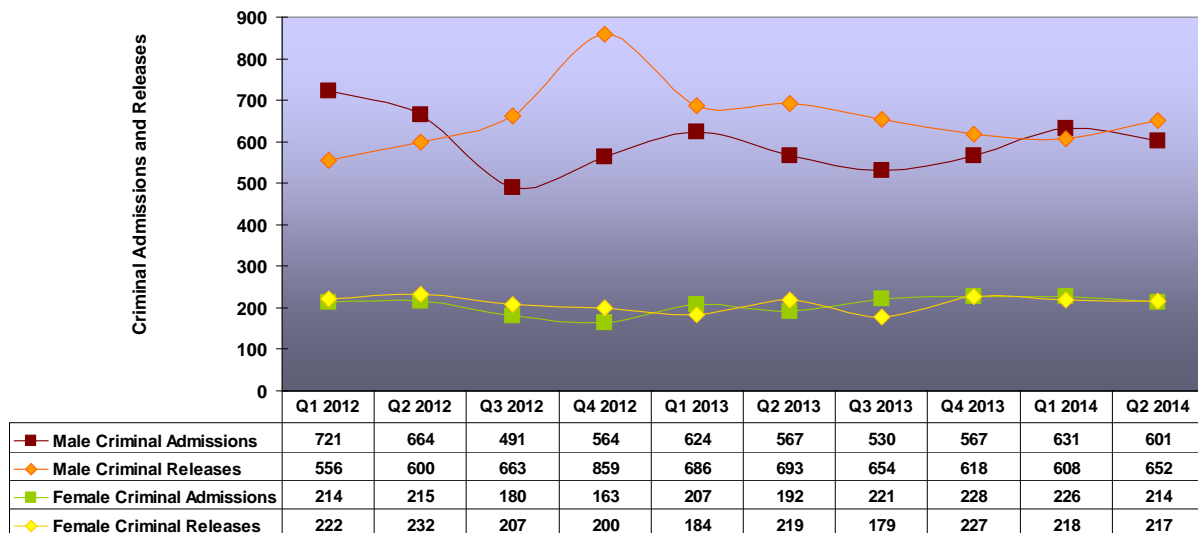
In Graph 2.1, below, displays the trends of criminally sentenced admissions and releases for the ten-month trend period, from first quarter 2012 through the second quarter of 2014. Over the trend period, criminally sentence admissions saw a slight negative trend; in contract releases for this period saw a slight positive trend. There was an overall negative trend in the difference between criminally sentenced admissions and releases for the trend period. The second quarter of 2014 showed a negative difference between criminal admissions and criminal releases, with a quarterly decrease of 54 inmates and a resulting cumulative decrease of 674 inmates over the ten (10) quarter trend period. The quarterly, average for criminal admissions during the trend period was 802 inmates, and the average quarterly releases were 869 inmates.

Graph 2.1 Overall Criminal Admissions and Releases



Graph 2.2, below, shows criminal sentenced jurisdiction admissions and releases. During the ten (10) quarter trend period, male criminally sentenced inmate admissions followed trends very similar to the overall criminally sentenced population. Criminally sentenced female admissions saw a graduate increase, while releases had a generally steady rate throughout the trend period.

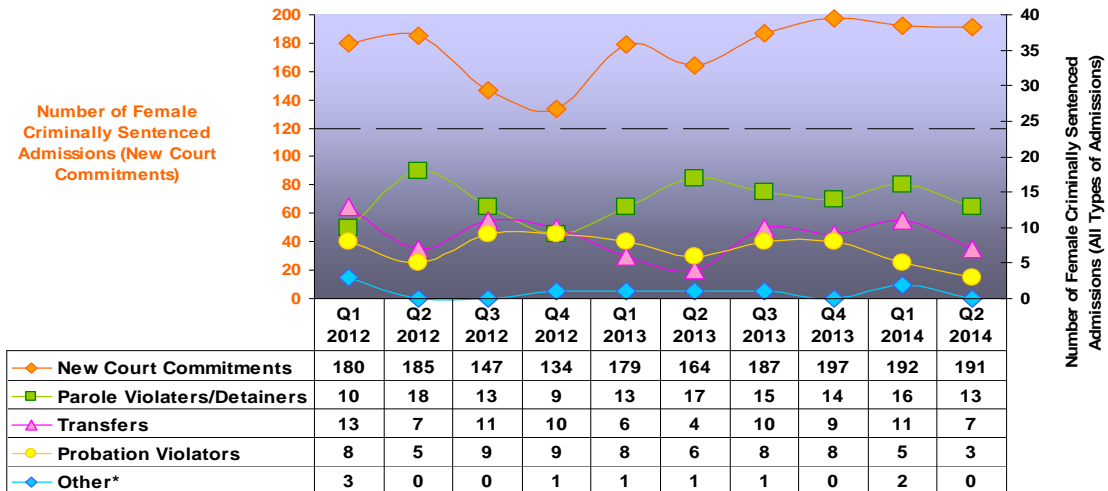
Graph 2.2 Criminal Admissions and Releases by Sex



Criminal admissions, in Graphs 2.3 and 2.4, were categorized into five different admission types: **1)** “New Court Commitments” from Massachusetts courts; **2)** “Parole Violators/In on Parole Detainer”; **3)** “Transfers” from outside jurisdictions and authorities; **4)** “Probation Violators”; and **5)** “Other” admissions, which is defined in the Appendix. Overall, the cumulative percent of admissions over the ten (10) quarter period saw 85.8% new court commitments, followed by “Parole Violators/Detainers” (8.2%), “Transfers” (3.8%), “Other” (1.3%), and “Probation Violators” (<1.0%).

In Graph 2.3, below, may be seen female criminal admission trends by type of admission. Over the trend period there was a small, but notable increase in female new court commitments and a slight decrease in probation violators; the other admission types only varied slightly over this time period. Overall, new court commitments made up 85.2% of female criminal admissions; this was followed by parole violators/detainers at 6.7%, transfers (4.3%), probation violators (3.4%), and then other admissions, at 0.4%.

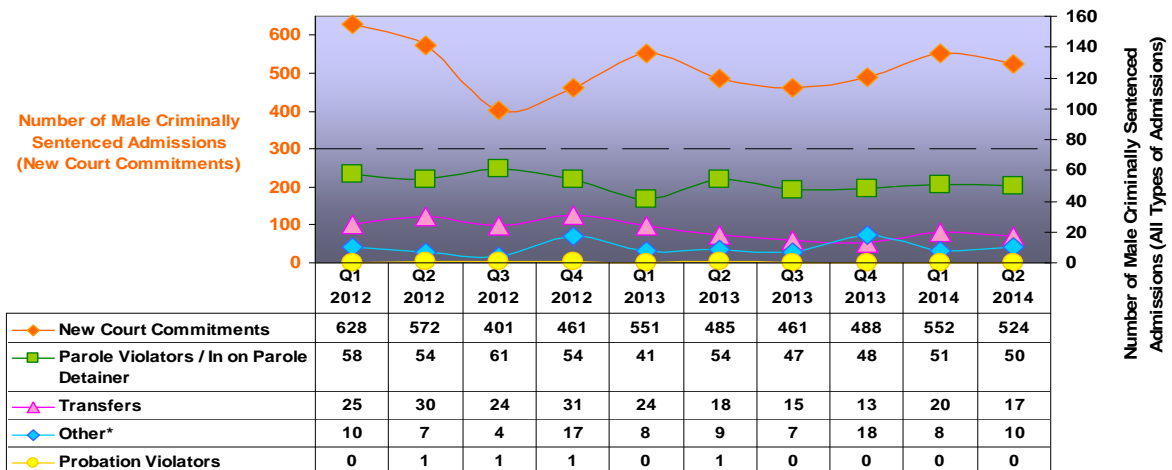
Graph 2.3: Female Criminal Admissions by Admission Type



*See Appendix for definition of Other

Shown in Graph 2.4, below, are male criminal admission trends by type of admission. During the trend period parole violators/detainers and probation violators both saw slight downward trends; more significantly than these, was a notable downward trend in transfer admission to the MA DOC. New court commitments and other types of male criminal admissions did not see such trends. Overall, new court commitments made up 86.0% of male criminal admissions; this was followed by parole violators/detainers with 8.7%, transfers (3.6%), “other” admissions (1.6%), and probation violators (0.1%).

Graph 2.4: Male Criminal Admissions by Admission Type

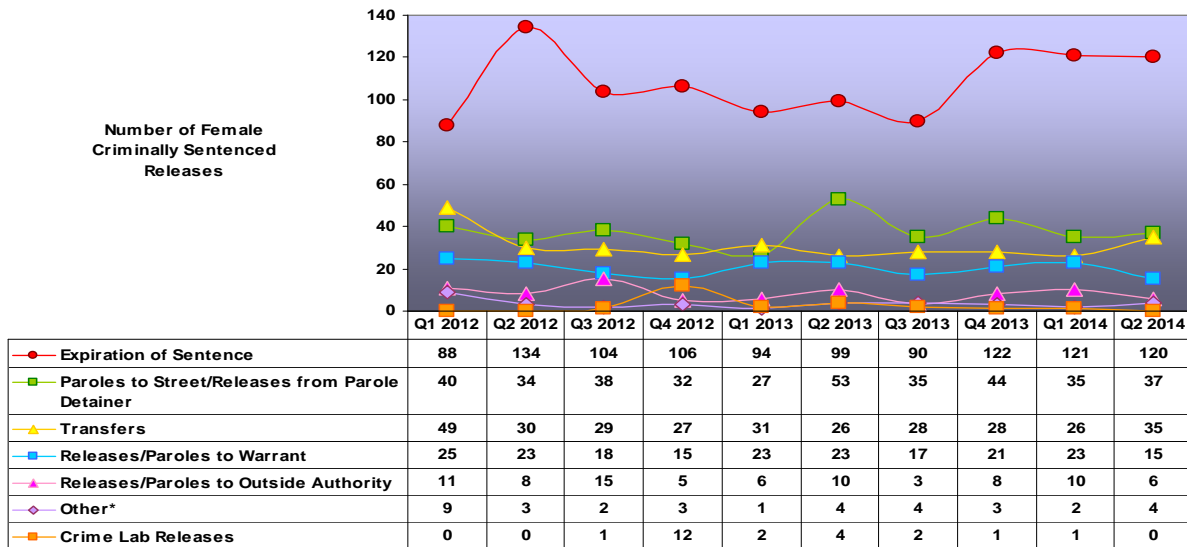


*See Appendix for definition of Other

Criminal releases, in Graphs 2.5 and 2.6, were categorized into seven different release types: **1)** “Expiration of Sentence; **2)** “Transfers” to other correctional facilities and authorities; **3)** “Releases/Paroles to Outside Authority”; **4)** “Releases/Paroles to Warrant”; **5)** “Paroles to Street/Releases from Parole Detainer”; **6)** “Crime Lab Releases”, defined in the Appendix; and **7)** “Other”, also defined in the Appendix. Over the ten (10) quarter period, the cumulative percent of releases were “Expirations of Sentences” (52.0%), followed by “Paroles to Street” (19.0%), “Releases/Paroles to Outside Authority (9.8%), transfers (6.9%), “Releases/Paroles to Warrant” (5.2%), “Crime Lab Releases” (4.4%) and “Other” (2.7%).

Over the ten quarter trend period for female criminal releases, Graph 2.5, inmates released due to expiration of sentence saw a slight increase, most notably since the fourth quarter of 2013. This was counterbalanced by slight negative trends in transfers, releases to warrants, and releases to outside authorities. Other release types did not see much change over the trend period. Overall, 51.2% of female criminally sentenced releases were expirations of sentence, 17.8% were paroles to the street/release from parole detainer, 14.7% were transfers, 9.6% were releases/paroles to warrants, 3.9% release/parole to outside authorities, 1.7% “other” releases types, and 1.1% were crime lab releases.

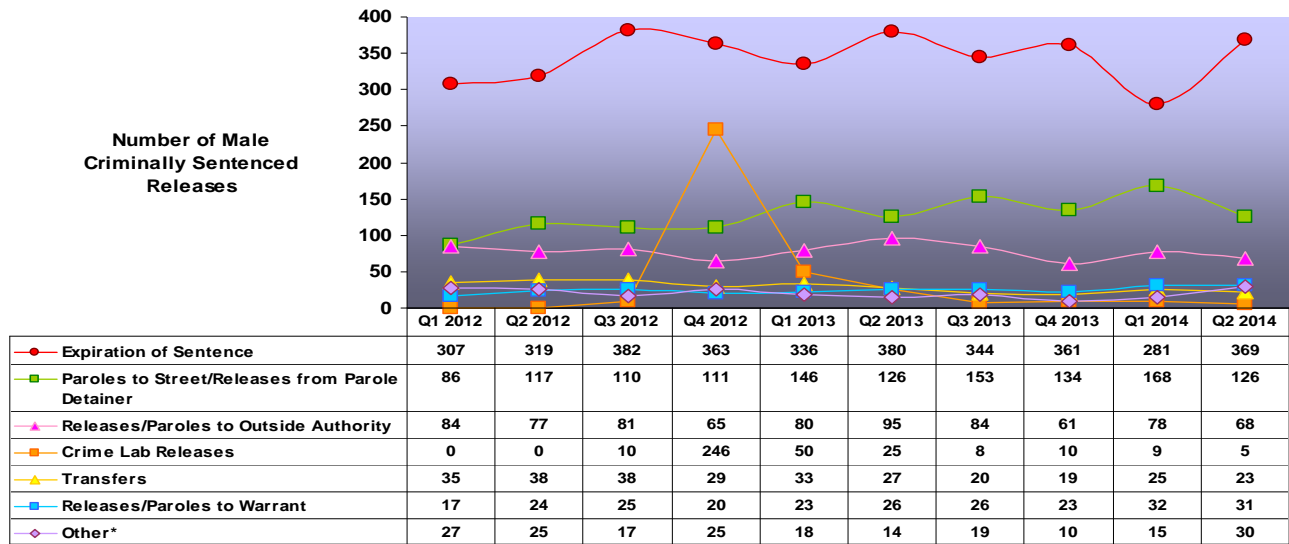
Graph 2.5: Female Criminal Releases by Release Type



*See Appendix for definition of Other

Graph 2.6, next page, shows male criminally sentenced releases for the trend period. Over the trend period paroles to the street or from a parole detainer saw a significant increase, releases and parole to a warrant also saw a notable upward trend; release transfers, however, saw a significant decline over the ten quarter trend period. Other release types did not see any notable trends over the period. Over the trend period, 52.2% of male criminally sentenced releases were expirations of sentence, 19.4% were paroles to the street/release from parole detainer, 11.7% released/paroled to outside authorities, 5.5% were crime lab releases, 4.4% were transfers, 3.8% released or paroled to warrant, and 3.0% had “other” release types.

Graph 2.6: Male Criminal Releases by Release Type



*See Appendix for definition of Other

Table 2.7, below, displays the sentencing court jurisdiction by county for the ten (10) quarter trend period for state criminally sentenced new court commitments in the custody of the MA DOC (excluding County, Federal, and Interstate inmates). Throughout the trend period, Suffolk County had the highest percentage of new court commitments with 19.9% of total new court commitments. After Suffolk County, the next five counties with the most new court commitments during the second quarter of 2014 were: Essex (13.0%), Bristol (12.5%), Middlesex (12.4%), Worcester (11.9%), and Hampden (11.7%). The remaining 18.5% came from other Massachusetts counties.

Table 2.7: State* Criminally Sentenced New Court Commitments by Court Jurisdiction

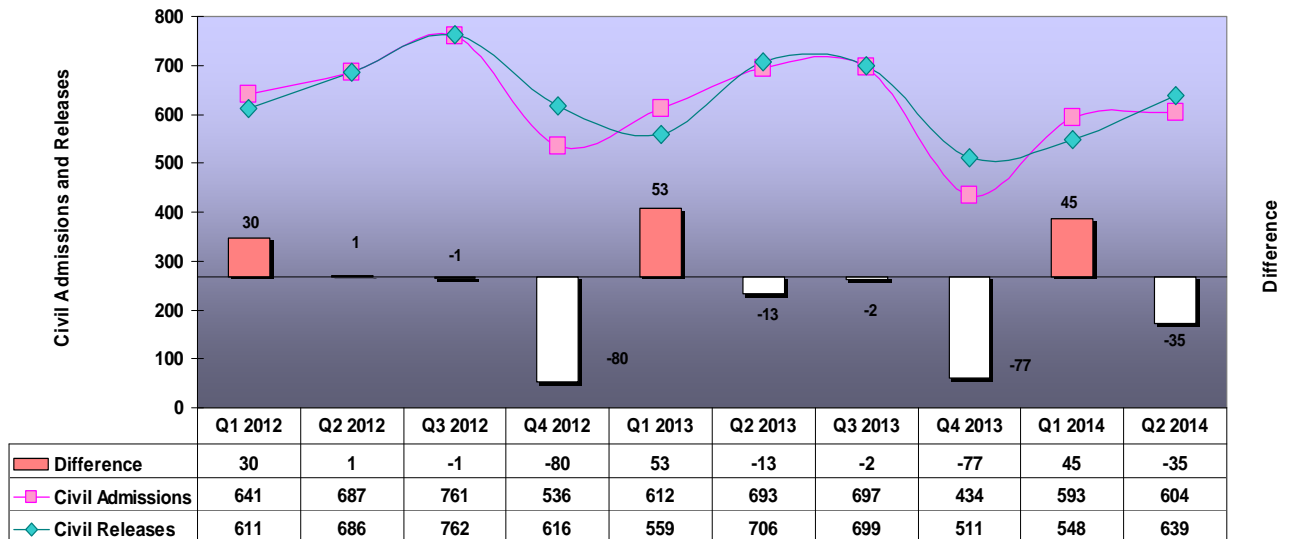
Court Jurisdiction	Q1 2012	Q2 2012	Q3 2012	Q4 2012	Q1 2013	Q2 2013	Q3 2013	Q4 2013	Q1 2014	Q2 2014	Total
Suffolk	108	119	76	83	95	119	85	111	114	119	1,029
Essex	67	92	52	52	75	60	56	87	60	74	675
Bristol	61	89	56	73	66	57	66	49	61	71	649
Middlesex	96	59	53	53	62	57	61	68	63	70	642
Worcester	62	66	39	78	65	71	59	63	56	56	615
Hampden	92	61	55	67	63	49	47	63	63	47	607
Plymouth	58	21	15	19	60	18	18	20	66	41	336
Norfolk	35	24	11	15	30	23	28	20	25	12	223
Barnstable	14	5	17	9	17	13	21	11	10	13	130
Berkshire	20	7	9	9	17	9	15	6	14	3	109
Franklin	10	16	6	2	11	6	8	3	13	8	83
Hampshire	8	5	7	9	5	5	6	1	8	5	59
Dukes	0	2	0	4	1	1	1	0	1	1	11
Nantucket	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	5
Total	631	566	396	473	567	489	473	502	554	522	5,173

*Note: Excludes County, Federal, and Interstate (Out-of-State) inmates.

SECTION 3: CIVILLY COMMITTED ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

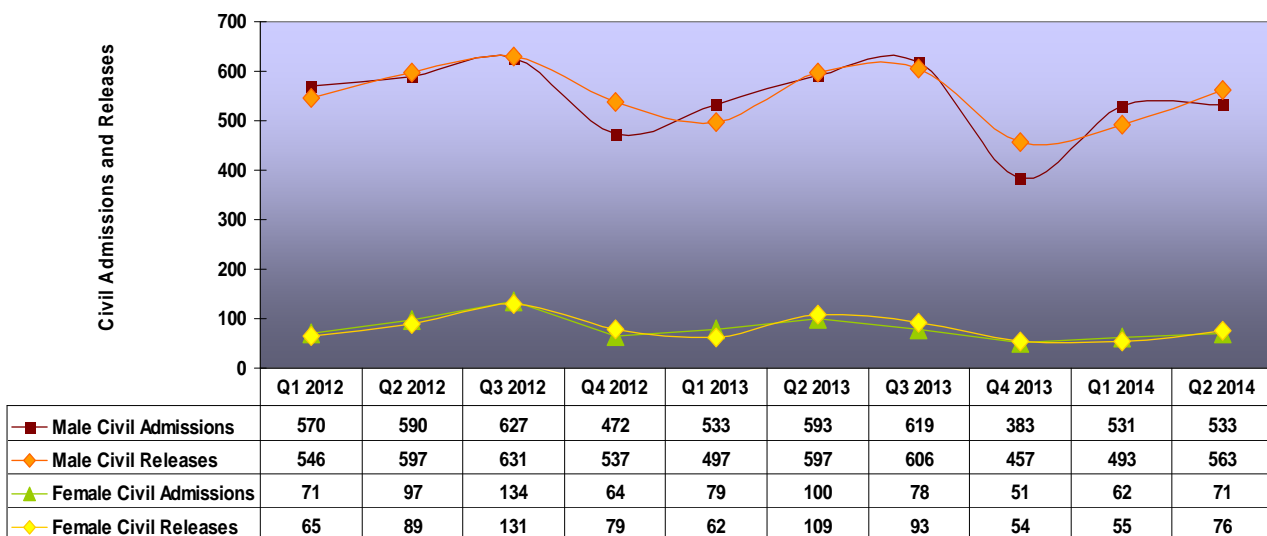
In Graph 3.1, may be seen the quarterly admission and release trends for civilly committed inmates. Both admissions and releases tend to have their low points during the fourth quarter of each year, with trends then rising to their high point during each third quarter. Likewise, the difference between civil admissions and releases sees its largest negative difference during each fourth quarter; however, the largest positive difference for each year was during each first quarter. The second quarter of 2014 saw the largest second quarter negative difference of the trend period.

Graph 3.1: Overall Civil Admissions and Releases by Quarter



Graph 3.2, below, displays civil admissions and releases by sex. Overall, male civil commitments accounted for 87.1% of total civil admissions and 87.2% of civil releases; female civil admissions and releases are the remaining percentages. Male civil commitments followed a trend very similar to that of all civil admissions and releases. Females saw similar trends, but saw much less variability within their quarterly changes compared to their male counterparts.

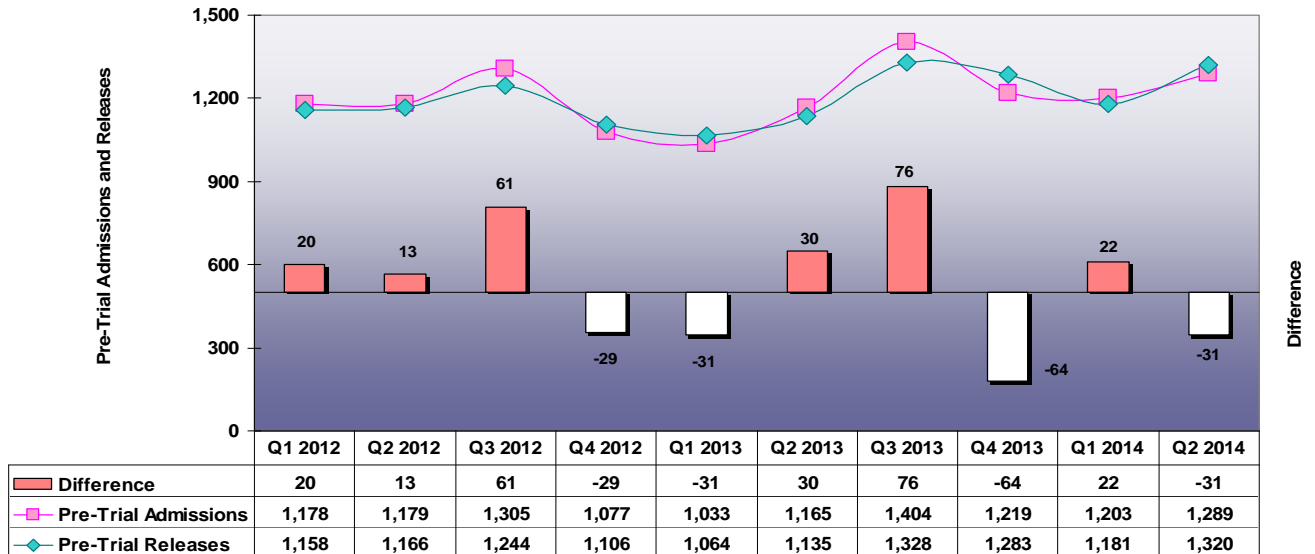
Graph 3.2: Civil Admissions and Releases by Sex



SECTION 4: PRE-TRIAL ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

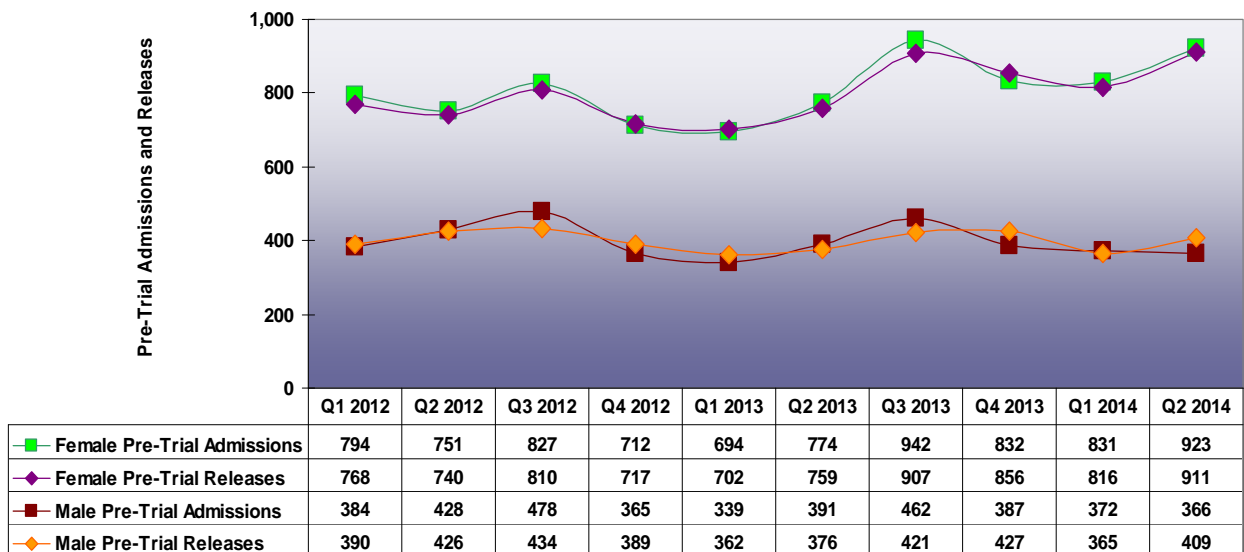
Pre-trial admissions and releases fluctuated seasonally throughout the trend period, with a large increase during the third quarter of each year and a notable decrease during each fourth quarter. The difference between pre-trial admissions and releases for the second quarter of 2014 resulted in a decrease of 31 inmates. Graph 4.1, below, shows the ten (10) quarter trend period.

Graph 4.1: Overall Pre-Trial Admissions and Releases by Quarter



Female pre-trial admissions showed a quarterly average of 808, ranging between 694 and 942, inmates throughout the trend period, and female releases saw a quarterly average of 799 per quarter, with a range between 702 and 911. For female pre-trial detainees, the second quarter of 2014 saw the second highest admissions of the trend period, with 923, and the highest releases, with 911. Male pre-trial admissions had a quarterly average of 397, ranging from 339 to 478 admissions. Male releases averaged 400, ranging from a low of 362 to a high of 434. The second quarter of 2014 saw the third lowest male pre-trial admissions, 366, the lowest male admissions during a second quarter; male releases, at 409, were close to the average noted for the trend period.

Graph 4.2: Pre-Trial Admissions and Releases by Sex



Over the ten (10) quarter period, in Table 4.3, below, 99.1% of female pre-trial admissions came from five counties: Essex (27.7% of admissions), Worcester (23.7%), Middlesex (21.1%), Norfolk (13.7%), and Plymouth (12.9%).

Table 4.3: Female Pre-Trial Admissions by Court Jurisdiction

Court Jurisdiction	Q1 2012	Q2 2012	Q3 2012	Q4 2012	Q1 2013	Q2 2013	Q3 2013	Q4 2013	Q1 2014	Q2 2014	Total
Essex	209	204	236	201	180	209	245	244	249	259	2,236
Worcester	213	169	193	161	155	189	216	196	201	221	1,914
Middlesex	155	167	152	143	161	173	219	184	151	201	1,706
Norfolk	116	109	123	110	90	99	124	97	127	114	1,109
Plymouth	93	98	118	94	104	97	127	105	93	117	1,046
Federal	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	17
Out-of-State	2	0	0	0	1	1	5	2	2	2	15
Suffolk	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	5	12
Bristol	2	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	11
Hampden	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	5
Barnstable	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Mass Parole	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Berkshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	794	751	827	712	694	774	942	832	832	923	8,080

In Table 4.4, below, the majority of male pre-trial admissions (cumulative quarterly percentages) come from Suffolk county (54.6%); with four jurisdictions making up the bulk of other pre-trial admissions: Middlesex (30.6%), Out-of-State (4.8%), Worcester (3.4%), and Federal (2.5%).

Table 4.4: Male Pre-Trial Admissions by Court Jurisdiction

Court Jurisdiction	Q1 2012	Q2 2012	Q3 2012	Q4 2012	Q1 2013	Q2 2013	Q3 2013	Q4 2013	Q1 2014	Q2 2014	Total
Suffolk	215	236	266	169	196	230	249	193	217	197	2,168
Middlesex	111	124	118	141	104	101	150	130	106	130	1,215
Out-of-State	19	22	20	25	16	19	20	18	18	14	191
Worcester	18	19	17	9	9	11	9	17	13	12	134
Federal	2	15	40	10	5	6	9	5	6	0	98
Plymouth	7	9	5	6	4	9	13	14	7	3	77
Bristol	4	1	5	1	2	8	4	2	1	2	30
Norfolk	3	1	3	0	0	3	3	5	1	4	23
Essex	3	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	21
Barnstable	2	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	3	10
Hampden	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
Mass Parole	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Berkshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	384	428	478	365	339	391	462	387	372	366	3,972

Appendix

Notes and Definitions

First Note: This report examines admission and release trends over the past ten (10) quarters for the Massachusetts Department of Correction (MA DOC). Unless otherwise stated, all trends in this report refer to the MA DOC jurisdiction population.

Second Note: Admission and Release data for this report was gathered in September of 2014. Numbers in this report may vary slightly from numbers in other reports due to the continuous updating of data and information in the Inmate Management System.

Admissions	Inmates or detainees committed to a MA DOC facility as a “new court commitment”, “parole violator”, “transfer”, “probation violator”, “pre-trial detainee”, a “civil commitment” or other admission through legal means. “Other” admissions include: “Re-admit from Court Release” and “Return from Escape”.
Pre-Trial Detainee	An individual who is detained prior to trial, but not yet convicted of a crime to include male and female county detainees, male county detainees transferred to state facilities under Massachusetts General Law Chapter 276, section 52A, and federal detainees (both male and female).
Civil Commitment or “Civil”	The involuntary commitment of an individual via legal means to incarcerate an individual against their will.
Crime Lab Releases	Issues regarding accuracy of testing at the Hinton Crime Lab resulted in several hundred releases “from court”, primarily during the months of September-November, 2012.
Criminally Sentenced	An individual who has been found guilty of a criminal offense through legal means, and is required to be incarcerated.
Custody Population	An individual is considered to be in Massachusetts DOC custody when they are being held in a Massachusetts DOC facility.
Expiration of Sentence (Release)	An inmate is discharged from his sentence at the expiration of his term, less any statutory or earned good time. Statutory good time was eliminated for all offenses committed after June 30, 1994, due to the enactment of the “Truth in Sentencing” law.
HOC	House of Correction, i.e. county jail.
Jurisdiction Population	An individual is considered to be under Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction when the Commonwealth has legal authority over the individual regardless of where the inmate is being held to include those incarcerated in Massachusetts DOC facilities as well as those housed in correctional facilities outside of the Massachusetts DOC (Massachusetts Houses of Correction, other state’s correctional facilities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons).
MA DOC	Massachusetts Department of Correction, i.e. state prison.

Parole (Releases)

Inmates released on parole are under the supervision of parole while in the community and may be re-incarcerated for violating the terms of their supervision. Unless otherwise specified, parole to other authority may include: "Parole to Out of State Sentence", "Parole to Federal Authority", "Parole to Immigration", "Parole to From & After HOC Sentence", "Parole to Warrant", "Parole to From & After DOC Sentence", or "Parole to Civil Commitment". "Other" releases include: "HABEAS to Court – Received Forthwith Sentence", "Escape", "Death", "Court Release – Sentence Revoked", "Release to From and After at DOC", and "Release from Weekend Sentence".

Probation

Probation is a court-ordered sanction placed on a person convicted of a crime. The offender is allowed to remain in the community under the strict supervision of a probation officer.

Release to Street

A release to street occurs when an inmate is released from the custody of the Massachusetts DOC by way of parole or discharge to the street. Conditions warranting a release to street include: Parole, Good Conduct Discharge (GCD), Expiration of Sentence, and court release.

Releases

A release occurs when an inmate is released from the custody of the Massachusetts DOC by way of expiration of sentence, parole, a non-DOC release to other jurisdiction, a court release or other legal release from the custody of MA DOC.