
August 19, 2013

Ann M. Rice, Deputy Attorney General
Audrey Blodgett, Paralegal
New Hampshire Department of Justice
33 Capitol Street
Concord NH 03301

Re: Pardon Request of Thomas Schoolcraft

Dear Ms. Rice and Ms. Blodgett,

As discussed previously I am submitting Thomas Schoolcraft's witness list and related materials via email.

We anticipate and would like to present statements from the following individuals:

- Thomas Schoolcraft (petitioner), Corrections Officer, Cheshire County Department of Corrections
- Richard Guerriero, Attorney for Thomas Schoolcraft
- Doug Iosue, Case Manager, Cheshire County Department of Corrections
- Linda Baker, Professor of Psychology, Keene State College
- Jenny Vanderbilt, Master LDAC, Cheshire County House of Corrections
- Roger Zerba, Cheshire County Commissioner
- Stillman Rogers, Cheshire County Commissioner
- John Pratt, Cheshire County Commissioner
- John Clemmons (tentative), Probation Officer, New Hampshire Department of Corrections, Exeter Field Office

We understand that each person making a statement should limit themselves to five minutes. Mr. Schoolcraft would appreciate the chance to speak again briefly, after the other speakers.

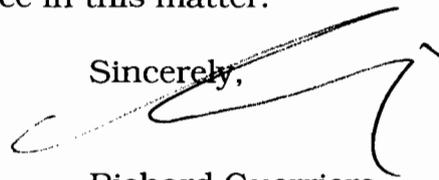
In addition to the materials already submitted, we are submitting the following additional items, which are attached:

- Keene State College Diploma
- Keene State College Transcript
- Keene State College "Leadership Development Program Outstanding President Award"
- Boston University Transcript
- Boston University Course of Studies in Criminal Justice
- Cheshire County House of Correction Intern Identification
- New Hampshire Association of Counties County Corrections Certificate
- Employment Letter from Robert L. Hummel of Cheshire County House of Corrections
- Letter to New Hampshire Association of Counties Correctional Superintendents from Richard Van Wickler, August 2012
- Union Leader News Article
- Excerpt from American Correctional Association Manual
- Letter to Thomas Schoolcraft from Julie Pease, Executive Clemency Coordinator for Duval Patrick, December 14, 2012
- Letter to Thomas Schoolcraft from Julie Pease, Executive Clemency Coordinator for Duval Patrick, May 3, 2013
- State of Massachusetts Executive Clemency Guidelines

Please contact me at your convenience with any questions or concerns. In addition to my contact information above, feel free to contact me on my cell phone, 603-381-1410.

Thanks again for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Richard Guerriero', with a large, sweeping flourish extending to the left and a smaller flourish to the right.

Richard Guerriero
Attorney for Thomas Schoolcraft

KEENE STATE COLLEGE

of the University System of New Hampshire

This Certifies That

Thomas Kevin Schoolcraft

has fulfilled the requirements prescribed by the Board of Trustees of the University System and by virtue of satisfactory scholarship accordingly has been granted

the degree of

Bachelor of Arts

Psychology

Cum Laude

Given this seventh day of May, two thousand and eleven,
at Keene, New Hampshire.


Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs




President

Keene State College
229 Main Street, Box 2607
Keene, NH 03435-2607

Page: 1 of 3

Thomas Kevin Schoolcraft
6 Spring St
Keene NH 03431

ID number: ***-**-7497

Report date: 06-Jul-2011	Description	Hours Grade Points	Course	Description	Hours Grade Points
FALL 2003 (08/25/2003 to 12/12/2003)					
Transfer Credit:					
Northern Essex Commu	3674	4.00	SOC363	FALL 2007 (08/27/2007 to 12/14/2007)	4.00 AB 14.00
Term GPA	0.000	Credit	INBI0105	CORRECTIONS	4.00 AB 14.00
Cum GPA	0.000	Credit	FILM271	EVOLUTION & GENETICS OF SEX	4.00 A 16.00
Term Grd. Pts.	0.00	Cum Grd. Pts.		INTRO FILM HISTORY	4.00 A 16.00
				Term GPA 3.833	Credit 12.00
				Cum GPA 3.833	Credit 37.00
				Term Grd. Pts. 46.00	Cum Grd. Pts. 46.00
SPRING 2004 (01/20/2004 to 05/07/2004)					
Transfer Credit:					
Northern Essex Commu	3674	6.00	PSYC242	SPRING 2008 (01/22/2008 to 05/09/2008)	4.00 A 16.00
Term GPA	0.000	Credit	INGEOL110	PERSONALITY	4.00 AB 14.00
Cum GPA	0.000	Credit	ISPOSC101	EARTH SYSTEMS SCIENCE	4.00 A 16.00
Term Grd. Pts.	0.00	Cum Grd. Pts.		WHAT IS POLITICS?	4.00 A 16.00
				Term GPA 3.833	Credit 12.00
				Cum GPA 3.833	Credit 49.00
				Term Grd. Pts. 46.00	Cum Grd. Pts. 92.00
FALL 2004 (08/30/2004 to 12/17/2004)					
Transfer Credit:					
Northern Essex Commu	3674	3.00	PSYC251	SUMMER 2008 - SESSION 1 (05/19/2008 to 06/27/2008)	0.00 W 0.00
Term GPA	0.000	Credit	PSYC290	PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS	0.00 W 0.00
Cum GPA	0.000	Credit		INTRODUCTORY FORENSIC PSYCHOLO	4.00 B 12.00
Term Grd. Pts.	0.00	Cum Grd. Pts.		Term GPA 3.000	Credit 4.00
				Cum GPA 3.714	Credit 53.00
				Term Grd. Pts. 12.00	Cum Grd. Pts. 104.00
SPRING 2005 (01/18/2005 to 05/06/2005)					
Transfer Credit:					
Northern Essex Commu	3674	12.00	PSYC221	FALL 2008 (08/25/2008 to 12/12/2008)	4.00 AB 14.00
Term GPA	0.000	Credit	PSYC253	SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	4.00 B 12.00
Cum GPA	0.000	Credit	I1EDUC399	BRAIN & BEHAVIOR	4.00 B 12.00
Term Grd. Pts.	0.00	Cum Grd. Pts.		OPEN TO OTHER WAYS OF KNOWING	4.00 B 12.00
				Term GPA 3.167	Credit 12.00
				Cum GPA 3.550	Credit 65.00
				Term Grd. Pts. 38.00	Cum Grd. Pts. 142.00

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Thomas M. Rihany
Registrar

The transcript is released with the stipulation that it will not be shown to any other party except under conditions defined by the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974

ISSUED TO STUDENT

Keene State College
229 Main Street, Box 2607
Keene, NH 03435-2607

Page: 2 of 3

ID number: ****-***-7497

Thomas Kevin Schoolcraft
6 Spring St
Keene NH 03431

Course	Description	Hours Grade Points	Course	Description	Hours Grade Points
Report date: 06-Jul-2011					

PSYC321	CULTURE & PSYCHOLOGY	4.00 A 16.00	BIO111	EVOLUTION	0.00 W
PSYC382	HISTORY PSYCHOLOGY	4.00 A 16.00	PSYC252	RESEARCH METH PSYC	0.00 W
IAENG204	CREATIVE WRITING	4.00 AB 14.00	PSYC495	SEM: APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY	4.00 AB 14.00
HIST360	AMERICAN COLONIES TO 1763	4.00 B 12.00	PSYC470	PRACTICUM: CORRECTIONS	4.00 A 16.00
	Term GPA 3.625	Credit 16.00		Term GPA 3.750	Credit 8.00
	Cum GPA 3.571	Credit 81.00		Cum GPA 3.643	Credit 109.00
	Term Grd. Pts. 58.00	Cum Grd. Pts. 200.00		Term Grd. Pts. 30.00	Cum Grd. Pts. 306.00

PSYC251	SUMMER 2009 - SESSION 1 (05/18/2009 to 06/26/2009)			FALL 2010 (08/30/2010 to 12/17/2010)	
PSYC447	PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS	4.00 AB 14.00	CJS201	CORRECTIONS	4.00 AB 14.00
	CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY	4.00 A 16.00	IHHIST161	AMERICAN PERSPECTIVES TO 1877	4.00 B 12.00
	Term GPA 3.750	Credit 8.00	ISANTH111	ARCHAEOLOGY & PHYSICAL ANTH	4.00 A 16.00
	Cum GPA 3.594	Credit 89.00	ANTH330	CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS	0.00 W
	Term Grd. Pts. 30.00	Cum Grd. Pts. 230.00		Term GPA 3.500	Credit 12.00
				Cum GPA 3.625	Credit 121.00
				Term Grd. Pts. 42.00	Cum Grd. Pts. 348.00

HIST290	SUMMER 2009 - SESSION 2 (06/29/2009 to 08/07/2009)			SPRING 2011 (01/18/2011 to 05/06/2011)	
ISSOC225	ZEN BUDDHISM: AN INTRODUCTION	4.00 AB 14.00	BIO111	EVOLUTION	4.00 C 8.00
	SOCIAL PROBLEMS	4.00 A 16.00	PSYC252	RESEARCH METH PSYC	4.00 BC 10.00
	Term GPA 3.750	Credit 8.00	HLSC445	HUMAN SEXUALITY	4.00 A 16.00
	Cum GPA 3.611	Credit 97.00		Term GPA 2.833	Credit 12.00
	Term Grd. Pts. 30.00	Cum Grd. Pts. 260.00		Cum GPA 3.537	Credit 133.00
				Term Grd. Pts. 34.00	Cum Grd. Pts. 382.00

PSYC332	FALL 2009 (08/31/2009 to 12/18/2009)				
PSYC252	ETHOLOGY	0.00 W			
ISPSYC399	RESEARCH METH PSYC	0.00 W			
BIO345	WHEN HARM IS DONE	4.00 A 16.00			
	ANIMAL BEHAVIOR	0.00 W			
	Term GPA 4.000	Credit 4.00			
	Cum GPA 3.632	Credit 101.00			
	Term Grd. Pts. 16.00	Cum Grd. Pts. 276.00			

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Thomas M. Pichay
Registrar

ISSUED TO STUDENT

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Keene State College
229 Main Street, Box 2607
Keene, NH 03435-2607

Page: 3 of 3

Thomas Kevin Schoolcraft
6 Spring St
Keene NH 03431

ID number: ***-***-7497

Report date: 06-Jul-2011
Course Description Hours Grade Points Course Description Hours Grade Points

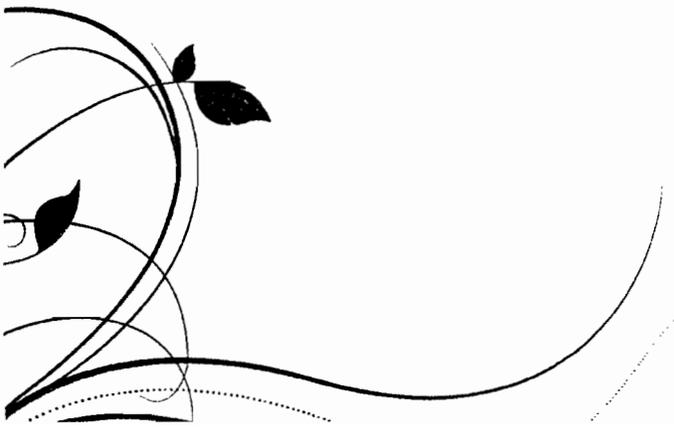
Degree Received: Bachelor of Arts on 05/01/2011
Date Conferred.: 05/07/2011
Majors.....: Psychology
Honors.....: Cum Laude

End of official record.

Thomas M. Riquoy
Registrar

ISSUED TO STUDENT

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*The L.D. Young Student Center
Leadership Development Program
Presents the 2009-2010*

Outstanding President Award to

Tom Schoolcraft

*In recognition of all your dedication and
hard work in leadership this year*



Transcript Preview

Student Name: Thomas K Schoolcraft

Student Id: U23-32-4286

- For confidentiality, your name will be displayed for only 20 seconds. If you wish to print this Transcript with the name and id, please do so. (Please note that the name and ID fields are read only for your protection. If the information in them is incorrect please click the 'contact' link for support.)

DEGREE AWARDED

none

BASIS OF ADMISSION

PROGRAM OF STUDY

BA, M.C.J., Criminal Justice Administration

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CREDIT	GRADE	HONOR POINTS	SEM-GPI CUM-GPA
RING 2012					
ADMITTED to Metropolitan College					
Bachelor of Criminal Justice					
BAET CJ602	CRIMINOLOGY	4.0	W	0.0	
LL 2012					
BAET CJ602	CRIMINOLOGY	4.0	A-	14.8	3.70
RING 2013					
BAET SOS10	REHAB&REINTGRTN	4.0	A-	14.8	3.70
LL 2013					
BAET CJ510	SPECIAL TOPICS	4.0		0.0	
BAET CJ831	CRIM JUST ADMIN	4.0		0.0	

Cumulative Credits Earned : 8.0
 Cumulative Grade Point Average : 3.70

End of Transcript

**Undergraduate Certificate
in Criminal Justice**

**Bachelor of Science
in Criminal Justice**

Master of Criminal Justice

**Master of Criminal Justice
(online)**

Greetings from the Department

Dear Prospective Student,

THANK YOU for your interest in Criminal Justice programs at Boston University's Metropolitan College. Since 1965, Metropolitan College has provided outstanding graduate, undergraduate, and non-degree programs specifically designed to meet the needs of working professionals who desire quality part-time learning opportunities.

There is an ever-increasing need for criminal justice professionals who have sophisticated insight into the sociological, legal, theoretical, and practical arenas of today's dynamic and complex criminal justice environment. Our certificate and degree programs provide such insight through in-depth exploration of broad areas of intellectual inquiry in the context of law and justice.

Whether you are an experienced practitioner or an undergraduate looking at career possibilities, the Criminal Justice program faculty are committed to helping you succeed. In the classroom, we draw from professional experience and scholarly achievement to give you the knowledge and skills that set you apart. Upon completion of your program, you will be prepared to assess criminal justice policy issues, implement change within the system, and advance your career to lead the criminal justice community.

I invite you to explore our offerings in the following pages. For further information, please visit bu.edu/met or call 617-353-3025. We look forward to hearing from you and wish you continued success in your professional and academic career.



Daniel P. LeClair, PhD
Professor and Chair
Department of Applied Social Sciences
Boston University's Metropolitan College

Criminal Justice Programs

Through the examination and analysis of complex—and often imperfect—social systems such as policing, courts, and prisons, the study of criminal justice draws upon a wide variety of disciplines, including criminology, sociology, psychology, public health, and law. Accordingly, the field offers many opportunities for exciting careers—often of a hands-on nature.

Boston University's Metropolitan College criminal justice programs include:

- Undergraduate Certificate in Criminal Justice
- Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice
- Master of Criminal Justice
- Master of Criminal Justice (online)

All of our programs are offered during convenient evening hours on Boston University's Charles River Campus, while the Master of Criminal Justice is also offered in a flexible, online format.



UNDERGRADUATE CERTIFICATE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Students in the certificate program explore the three major components of the criminal justice system—law enforcement, the judiciary, and corrections—and gain an overview of key principles and theories.

The Undergraduate Certificate in Criminal Justice is ideal for developing a foundation for deeper study in the field, and is especially useful to:

- Undergraduates who wish to integrate criminal justice scholarship with programs of study in criminology, sociology, psychology, public health, or law
- Students preparing for post-baccalaureate or graduate study in criminal justice
- Professionals who seek to improve employment prospects in criminal justice fields
- Those in criminal justice careers looking for professional development opportunities

Program Requirements

The Undergraduate Certificate in Criminal Justice consists of four courses, which may be applied to the Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice at Metropolitan College. Please note that course substitutions may be allowed with the advice and consent of the Criminal Justice advisor and Department of Applied Social Sciences chair or designee.

Required Courses

(Four courses/16 credits)

- Principles of Criminal Justice *MET CJ 101*
- Police and Society *MET CJ 251*
- Corrections: Concepts, Systems, and Issues *MET CJ 271*
- Courts, Society, and Criminal Procedure *MET CJ 352*

“You know why I like criminal justice? Because I love justice. I love the law. And I think it should work for all people, right?”



“In 1963, I heard Martin Luther King, Jr.’s ‘I Have a Dream’ speech. When I discovered that one of the institutions he attended was Boston University, I said to my mom, ‘One day I am going to that school.’ And she said, ‘You *are* dreaming!’

I moved from Memphis. I got a job with the Boston Police Department. I started taking classes at BU in 1991, and I kept coming back year after year. It never occurred to me that I would one day hold a degree from this prestigious university. In January 2008, I was promoted to Community Service Officer. I think my degree in Criminal Justice from BU was instrumental in me getting this position—it opened a window of opportunity for me.

My dream career is to work with at-risk youth. My dream was to get an education from Boston University. I am living my dream. This has been an amazing journey for me.”

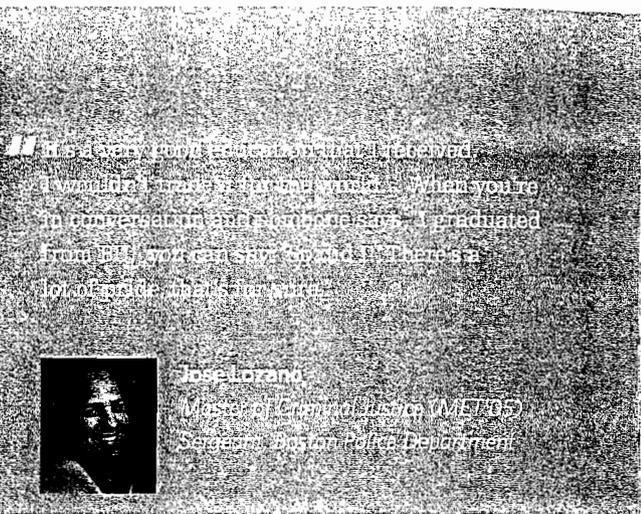
Annie Wilcox

BS in Criminal Justice (MET’06)

Master of Criminal Justice (MET’09)

Community Service Officer, Boston Police Department





Jose Lozano
Master of Criminal Justice (MTCJ05)
Sergeant, Boston Police Department

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Bachelor of Science (BS) in Criminal Justice provides general knowledge of the methods and theories of social science, along with a specialized understanding of criminal activity, policing, corrections, criminal court procedures, and social policy as it relates to crime control. The specialization core courses, electives, and related courses introduce students to critical thinking, computer applications, and quantitative analysis in relation to criminal study. The program is geared toward successful functioning in the field, and may be pursued on a full- or part-time basis.

Program Requirements

The BS in Criminal Justice requires 128 total credit hours, consisting of distribution requirements, specialization core courses, and related courses as outlined below.

Distribution Requirements

(Twelve courses/48 credits)

English: MET EN 104 and MET EN 201

Mathematics: MET MA 113 or MET MA 213

Computer Science: MET CS 101

Natural Science: Two natural science courses, selected from natural science offerings designated by the letter "N"

Literature: Any 100- or 200-level MET EN course or MET HU 221

Philosophy: MET PH 150 or a similar philosophy course dealing with ethics

History: Any MET HI course

Additional: One course chosen from humanities (H) and two courses chosen from natural sciences (N) or the humanities (H)

Specialization Core

Thirteen courses, to be completed with a grade of C or higher.

Professional Core Courses

(Six courses/24 credits)

- Principles of Criminal Justice MET CJ 101
- Police and Society MET CJ 251
- Corrections: Concepts, Systems, and Issues MET CJ 271
- Criminal Law MET CJ 351
- Courts, Society, and Criminal Procedure MET CJ 352
- Sociological Methods MET SO 201

Professional Elective Courses

(Seven courses/28 credits)

Choose from the following (at least four must be 300-level or higher):

- Business Intelligence and Industrial Security MET CJ 380
- Special Topics in Criminal Justice MET CJ 510
- Computer Applications in Criminal Justice MET CJ 540
- Developmental Psychology MET PS 241
- Psychology of Personality MET PS 251
- Social Psychology MET PS 261
- Contemporary Social Problems MET SO 204
- Sociology of Minority Groups MET SO 207
- Crime and Delinquency MET SO 209
- Violence in the Family MET SO 305
- Individual and Society MET SO 308
- Technology, Environment, and Society MET SO 335
- Drugs and Society MET SO 344
- Rehabilitation and Reintegration MET SO 510 ←
- Introduction to Urban Affairs MET UA 301

Related Courses

(Three courses/12 credits)

Choose three courses from any department, with at least one at or above the 300-level, with the advice and approval of the criminal justice advisor, in order to develop specialization in related areas such as computer science, foreign languages, psychology, and sociology.

Electives

(Four courses/16 credits)

Choose four courses with the advice of the criminal justice advisor.



MASTER OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Ever-evolving and often misunderstood, crime and justice are central to the moral fabric and social cohesion of society. The Master of Criminal Justice (MCJ) program provides a competitive edge for those who wish to enter or advance a criminal justice career, especially those considering doctoral studies, law school, or administration and research in the area of criminal justice. The MCJ also prepares students to enter areas of management, government, and specialized units in law enforcement. Degree candidates study research methods and complete a required core of courses on the history, philosophy, politics, and social consequences of the American criminal justice system. Along the way, students analyze criminal behavior, apply principles of leadership in organizational settings, learn theories of social control, and gain an informed perspective of law enforcement, the judicial system, and corrections. Students may pursue the degree on a full- or part-time basis.

Program Requirements

The program consists of ten courses (40 credits), and allows students to combine a liberal arts foundation with interdisciplinary concentrations in fields related to criminal justice.

Core Requirements

(Six courses/24 credits)

- Criminology *MET CJ 602* ✓
- Victimology *MET CJ 625*
- White Collar Crime *MET CJ 632*
- Crime and Punishment: A Conceptual and Ethical Inquiry *MET CJ 701*
- Analytical Methods *MET CJ 702*
- Research Methods *MET CJ 703*

Concentration Electives

(Four courses/16 credits)

Select five courses from the following list, with the advice of the department chair. Other graduate-level courses may be selected with department approval.

- History of Criminal Justice *MET CJ 601*
- Selected Topics in Criminal Justice *MET CJ 610* ?
- Youth Crime Problems *MET CJ 631* • ✓
- Terrorism *MET CJ 650*
- Forensic Criminal Investigation *MET CJ 656*
- Gender and Justice *MET CJ 660*
- Forensic Behavioral Analysis *MET CJ 725*
- Police in the Multicultural Society *MET CJ 750*
- Seminar in the Law and Criminal Procedure *MET CJ 775*
- Criminal Justice Administration *MET CJ 831* • ✓
- Law and Justice in the City *MET UA 507*
- Graduate Directed Study in Urban Affairs and Planning *MET UA 801*
- Supervised Fieldwork *MET UA 804* ?
- Rehab & Reintegration *Soc 500*

Comprehensive Exam

All degree candidates must successfully complete a comprehensive examination.

ONLINE MASTER OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Metropolitan College also offers the Master of Criminal Justice (MCJ) in a convenient online format. Online study allows students to earn a Boston University degree during the hours and in the location best suited to their needs. The online Master of Criminal Justice can be completed in less than two years of study, and consists of ten required courses.

Students may apply to begin at any time. For application materials or more information, please contact an admissions representative at 1-866-232-0232 x3268 or info@cjdegree.info.

Program details can also be found at cjdegree.info.

“My students in the Boston University criminal justice program are a joy to teach—they are eager to learn, have diverse education and work backgrounds, and cooperate with one another.”

Program Faculty

Robert Cadigan

Associate Professor of Applied Social Sciences
PhD, MA, Boston University.

BA, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Dr. Cadigan teaches courses in criminology; rehabilitation and reintegration; freedom; business and the social environment; and a seminar on freedom, technology, environment, and society. He is a published expert in technological and social issues regarding emergency medical care, as well as prison education programs. Cadigan has also conducted research and served as consultant for several public health and intervention organizations.

Francis J. Carney, Jr.

Lecturer, Applied Social Sciences

PhD, MA, Tufts University

BA, Boston College

Dr. Carney has been actively involved in the criminal justice system of Massachusetts for over thirty-five years. Currently the executive director of the Massachusetts Sentencing Commission, Carney's former positions include director of planning and research for the Massachusetts Department of Correction and executive director of the Massachusetts Criminal History Systems Board. Carney has more than thirty years of teaching experience, including posts at the Boston University School of Social Work and the University of Massachusetts, Boston. He teaches courses in subjects such as corrections and youth crime problems.

Shea W. Cronin

Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice

PhD, American University

BS, Northeastern University

Dr. Cronin recently received his PhD in Justice, Law, and Society from American University, School of Public Affairs. His dissertation research examines political

Frank Carney, PhD

Boston University Lecturer in Criminal Justice

Executive Director, Massachusetts Sentencing Commission

explanations of neighborhood-level arrest rates in an urban police agency. Cronin's research interests include the administration of criminal justice, organizational behavior, policing, and democratic accountability. His research has been published in *Crime and Delinquency*, *Justice Quarterly*, and other academic journals. He teaches courses in criminology, criminal justice, policing, and analytic methods. Before his appointment at Boston University, Cronin taught at the University of Massachusetts, Boston.

Daniel P. LeClair

Professor and Chair of Applied Social Sciences

PhD, Tulane University

MA, Clark University

BA, University of Rhode Island

Dr. LeClair oversees the Applied Social Sciences programs in urban affairs, city planning, criminal justice, applied sociology, and applied psychology, as well as the Prison Education Program. He also directs Boston University's online criminal justice master's degree program. Previously, LeClair served as director of research at the Massachusetts Department of Correction, and he is currently involved in two research projects addressing addiction recovery and prison reform. LeClair lectures internationally on many topics, including online education, criminal justice, recidivism, rehabilitation, and substance abuse. He currently teaches courses in victimology, white-collar crime, the sociology of prisons, and research methods in criminal justice settings.

Mary Ellen Mastrorilli

Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice

PhD, Northeastern University

MPA, Suffolk University

BA, University of Massachusetts, Boston

Dr. Mastrorilli's research interests focus on female offenders, community corrections, and law and society. She holds over twenty-four years of experience in positions ranging from correction officer to prison administrator. She is the recipient of the Professional Excellence Award from the Correctional Association of Massachusetts, as well as the Breaking the Glass Ceiling Award given by the National Center for Women and Policing. Mastrorilli teaches courses in criminal justice and sociology.

Mark G. Miliotis

Lecturer, Applied Social Sciences

JD, Boston University School of Law

BA, Amherst College

Mr. Miliotis has over thirty years of experience as a trial attorney and an educator. He is currently principal attorney in the Law Offices of Mark G. Miliotis, a private practice specializing in criminal and civil litigation. Miliotis is a member of the Massachusetts Academy of Trial Attorneys, the Massachusetts Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, and the Massachusetts Bar Association.



“BU offers an excellent criminal justice program, particularly for those who are in the field. I was very excited to have the opportunity to apply almost every course to my job. From *Research Methods* to *Forensic Behavioral Analysis*, I feel that my job performance has significantly improved due to this program. These courses have sparked new research topics and have given me a greater appreciation of the complex dynamics that surround the inmate population.”



Emily Parsons
Master of Criminal Justice (MET'09)
Research Analyst, Massachusetts
Department of Correction

Getting Started

HOW TO APPLY

Undergraduate Admission

Candidates for admission to undergraduate programs in criminal justice must complete a formal application through Undergraduate Student Services. Applications are welcome at any time during the year.

For admission criteria and policies, please call **617-353-2980** or visit bu.edu/met/admissions.

Graduate Admission

Criteria for admission at the graduate level are established by the Department of Applied Social Sciences. A formal application to the program is required. For application materials, please contact the department directly at **617-353-3025** or visit bu.edu/met/admissions.

International Students

International students are welcome to apply to criminal justice programs at both the graduate and undergraduate levels. Please refer to the contact information listed above to begin the application process.

ACADEMIC ADVISING

New and continuing undergraduates, as well as those considering enrollment in Metropolitan College undergraduate programs, receive guidance on enrollment procedures, course selection, and academic requirements through Undergraduate Student Services. For more information, please call their office at **617-353-2980**.

Graduate students work directly with the program director and criminal justice faculty to plan their coursework, and are encouraged to seek advice in such areas as field study and professional opportunities.

OPEN REGISTRATION

The College's open registration policy enables students to take up to two Metropolitan College courses without applying to a degree program or submitting transcripts. Standardized admissions tests are generally not required for open registration.

For further information on enrollment policies, please call **617-353-6000**, e-mail met@bu.edu, or visit bu.edu/met/admissions.

TUITION AND FEES

Tuition is set according to the number of credits being taken plus any additional fees or course costs. For specific tuition and fee information, please refer to the Metropolitan College course schedule for the academic year in which you would like to enroll, or visit bu.edu/met/admissions.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Metropolitan College offers a broad range of scholarship opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students, including the following:

- Scholarships for Community College Graduates
- Massachusetts Department of Correction Academic Scholarship
- Major Megan McClung Memorial Scholarship
- Bryan D. Willard Memorial Scholarship

For scholarship details, eligibility requirements, and applications, please visit bu.edu/met/scholarships.



“Metropolitan College’s Criminal Justice program gave me a strong foundation in the academic side of criminal justice, and exposed me to invaluable practical knowledge through the eyes of my classmates, who work in all areas of law enforcement. Boston University’s diversity, international reputation, and excellent faculty prepared me for my doctoral studies in criminology and my focus on cyber-crime.”

Kyung-shick Choi

Master of Criminal Justice (MET'02)

PhD, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Adjunct Faculty, Boston University

Assistant Professor, Bridgewater State College



Boston University Metropolitan College

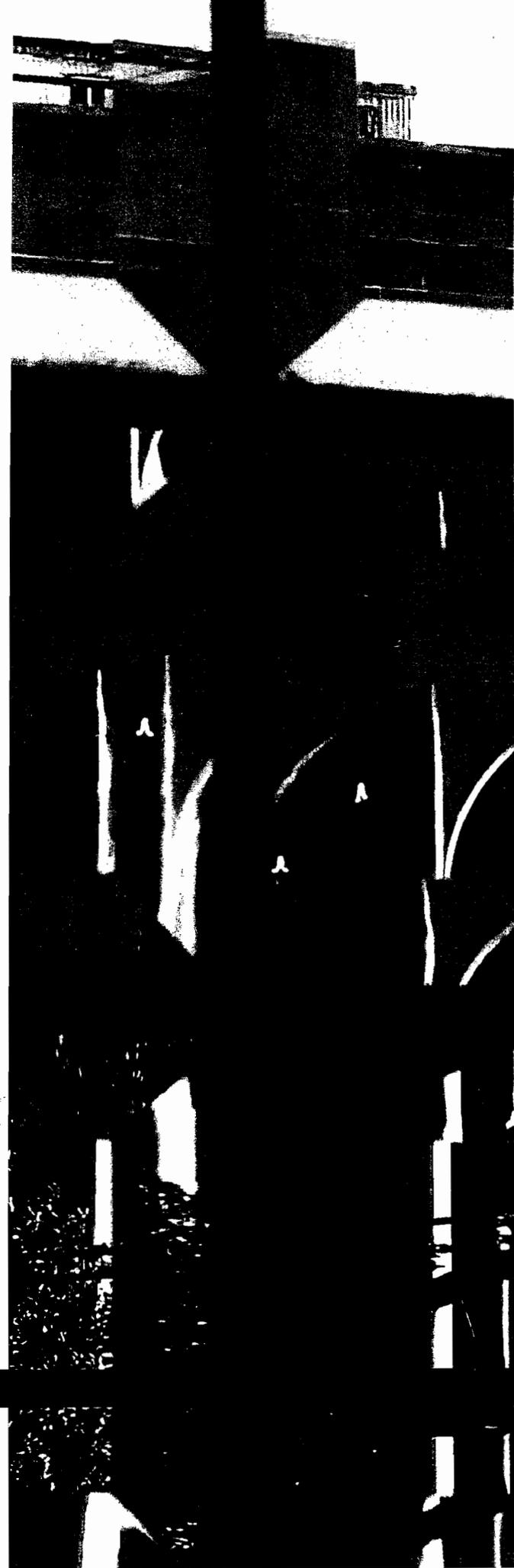
Department of Applied Social Sciences

808 Commonwealth Avenue

Boston, Massachusetts 02215

T 617-353-3025

bu.edu/met



Cheshire County
Department
of Corrections

160 River Road, Westmoreland, N.H. 03467
Telephone: (603) 399-7794

Intern

Thomas Schoolcraft

The individual pictured on the front of this card is a Volunteer at the Cheshire County House of Corrections.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the status of this Volunteer, please contact the Director of Inmate Programs @ 603-399-7794.

This card is the property of the Cheshire County Department of Corrections and must be surrendered upon termination of Volunteer status.



New Hampshire Association of Counties County Corrections

This Certificate Affirms

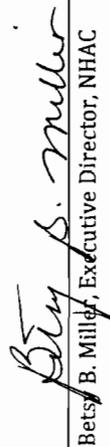
Thomas Schoolcraft

as a Certified County Correctional Officer
Cheshire County Department of Corrections

Certificate Number: 1931

Having successfully completed the requirements set forth by the
New Hampshire Association of Counties Corrections Academy,
pursuant to NH RSA 100-A:1.VII(c)(2).


Ross Cunningham, Chair, NHAC Certification Board


Betsy B. Miller, Executive Director, NHAC



June 8, 2012



**CHESHIRE COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

825 MARLBORO ROAD
KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03431
www.ccdoc.us

Richard N. Van Wickler, Superintendent
Gemma Lantry, Executive Assistant
Phone 603-903-1600
Fax 603-352-4044

MAJ. John A. Mousseau, Safety & Security
CPT. Hank Colby, Programs
CPT. Robert L. Hummel, Training
CPT. Kevin Clark, Classification

June 6, 2011

Thomas Schoolcraft

Dear Mr Schoolcraft:

Congratulations. Based on your application and as a result of the interview process, I am pleased to offer you a position as Correctional Officer I. You are scheduled to begin employment on First Shift, Monday, June 13, 2011. Please arrive at the jail in time to begin your orientation at 0800. Your starting base rate of pay will be \$12.67 per hour, subject to shift and weekend differentials as specified in the county benefit plan. CSM. Scott McLaughlin will contact you to set up a convenient time for a uniform fitting.

This offer of employment is conditional upon verification of your eligibility for employment. Eligibility may require satisfactory completion of background, credit, criminal history, employment verification, and reference checks. You are subject to a minimum six-month probationary training period. You are required to demonstrate or document compliance with Group II physical fitness requirements, satisfactorily complete a psychological screening, and successfully complete all required training prior to being removed from probationary status. By accepting this offer, you acknowledge these conditions as requisites of employment.

All officers must work shifts as assigned. During probation, your work assignments will be determined through an assessment of your training needs, the availability of training personnel, and the needs of the facility. You are expected to be available to work any shift as assigned. By accepting this offer, you acknowledge this condition as a requisite of employment.

When you arrive for your first day of work, please wear your uniform and accessories as instructed during your uniform fitting. Please do not wear jeans, T-shirts, or unsuitable footwear such as sneakers, sandals, or high heels. Do not bring any prohibited items such as weapons, cell phones, or tools into the facility.

When you arrive on Monday, report to MSG Tim Knowles who will coordinate your schedule with you. During the first day you will tour the Department of

Corrections and County complex. You will be reviewing several correctional issues, policies, paperwork, and other items to start your orientation.

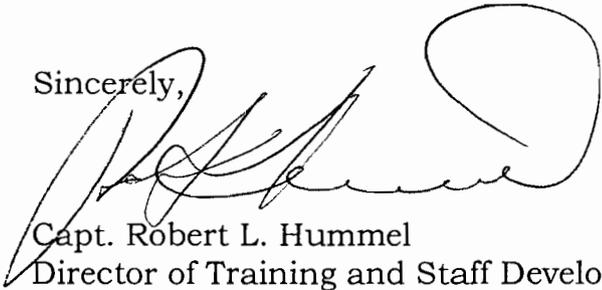
Please note that at no time during your training period should you move through the facility unescorted by your FTO.

You will receive a detailed benefit briefing during your orientation week. Please bring the following documents with you **on your first day**:

- **Valid drivers license**
- **Social Security card**
- **High school diploma, GED, or equivalent**
- **Other relevant educational documents**
- **Corrections-related certifications**
- **DD214 (military discharge,if applicable)**
- **Names, addresses, and social security numbers for your beneficiaries (health insurance, life insurance, etc)**

If you have questions regarding your orientation, please direct them to me at 603-903-1630. Again, congratulations!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert L. Hummel". The signature is stylized with a large, circular flourish at the end.

Capt. Robert L. Hummel
Director of Training and Staff Development



825 MARLBORO ROAD
KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03431
www.co.cheshire.nh.us/hoc

Richard N. Van Wickler, Superintendent
Gemma Lantry, Executive Assistant

Phone: (603) 903-1600
Fax: (603) 352-4044

Capt. Kevin Clark, Director of Classification
Major Hank Colby, Director of Programs
Major John Mousseau, Director of Safety & Security
CSM Scott McLaughlin, Federal Liaison & Transportation

Barnes Peterson, LCMHC, CCFC **Douglas Iosue, Case Management** **Laurie Mullen, Medical Services**

NHAC Correctional Superintendents

August 2012

RE: Certification of Officer Thomas Schoolcraft

SYNOPSIS

On July 21, 2012 an article appeared in the NH Sunday News about a Cheshire County Correctional Officer who was a former inmate of Rockingham County. The Article was titled "System Claims a Victory as former inmate becomes Officer".

On July 24, 2012 I received an e-mail from Betsy Miller (NHAC Executive Director) requesting that I give her a call regarding the article. I did so the following day and Betsy indicated that some of the Superintendent's were extremely upset over the article and that they wanted to pursue some action. I requested that before any action is taken that I have an opportunity to speak to the matter.

On August 3, 2012 the Officers of the Executive Committee met and based on the strict language of the current Rules, the unanimous determination by the Officers is that they cannot support any action by the Certification Board relative to this Cheshire County officer. They believe there is no legal basis to defend any action.

HISTORY

I have been in Corrections for 25 years and the Superintendent of Cheshire County for 20 years. I have been a Certification Board Member for 20 years.

In my 20 years as a Certification Board Member, the interest of the Correctional Superintendents Affiliate is, by all means, to preserve the integrity of autonomy that is unique to New Hampshire and its historic appreciation for local control. The Affiliate has fought very hard over the years to prevent a "unification" of State control over County affairs or even an attempt of the Association to apply any standard that all ten counties did not agree on.

The unique nature of each County and its ability to function in accordance with its local political ideology is the common theme that has always been embraced, and advocated for, by all ten County Superintendents. There were numerous times when colleague superintendent's of mine made decisions that I did not agree with in scope or practice, however, it was always our nature to respect each other's unique position. While I may not have agreed with their decision or practice, I have always respected and supported their judgment and understood the individual need to preserve their autonomy. Every veteran superintendent has experienced this. Perhaps not all will take the position of "respect and support" for their colleagues individual views, but certainly the majority has.

NEW ERA

I believe that the affiliate, and the association, has entered a new era. The new paradigm is the belief that there must be a strong unification over the ten Counties and a greater need to have more control as an affiliate over the individual practices of each county and to be more involved with local decision making, like the State does. The emphasis is more about what the affiliate / association wants and believes and less consideration is given to the statutory provisions of the County Commissioners to operate in the way that they believe or want to operate. There is interconnectedness between the association / affiliate and each county in that decisions that they make directly impact (often fiscally) each County without the input or vote of its County Commissioners. The professional backgrounds of the affiliate leadership, and that of some newer superintendents, are from, or in favor of, greater unification and less local control. If permitted to occur, this cannot be reversed. The affiliate history is that it has always operated more efficiently, more professionally and more responsibly than larger unified systems of control. In short, the new regime requires that what each county does must be approved or acceptable by the larger body. No longer do we operate under the principle of only those few regulations that all ten counties agree on. The days of "I don't agree with his decision, but trust his judgment and respect his individual County's ideology", which was commonplace for so many years, is ending. Our autonomy is dying.

OFFICER THOMAS SCHOOLCRAFT

Approximately three years ago I came to know Tom Schoolcraft as a student of mine at Keene State College. Tom presented as an extremely bright and articulate individual. He was forthcoming with his history of incarceration and experience with the criminal justice system years ago growing up on the seacoast. He graduated Keene State with a Bachelors Degree in Psychology.

Among Tom's internship work was working with Dr. Linda Baker of Keene State College on a restorative justice program. Tom also interned with our agency working with our mental health clinician and case manager. In every one of these programs Mr. Schoolcraft received outstanding reviews from his supervisors who are all extremely well credentialed in forensic science, mental health, rehabilitation and case management.

After graduation from Keene State College, Tom was accepted as a Master's level candidate in the Criminal Justice program of Boston University where he continues his work to this day.

A little over one year ago, Tom came to me and asked about the prospect of possibly working for Cheshire County as a Correctional Officer. I explained to Tom that I would have to think about it and get back to him. Never before was I confronted with my personal "truth" about my belief in rehabilitation and programing as this situation presented. If ever someone deserved a chance, Tom did. Further, I felt that all these years of study at the NIC, ACA etc. and all the funding and letters of support that we write for rehabilitation programs were not candid if we did not truly believe that rehabilitation in any form was possible. It would mean that we do not truly fund programs for rehabilitation; it would mean that we fund programs simply for job creation and economic stimulus. That is wrong in my view. We all know that successful rehabilitation stories are far too few.

I explained to Tom that I would give him a chance. I said that my entire career's reputation is riding on his success as well as his entire future. I said that if he failed, in my view, rehabilitation for anyone was not possible. He clearly understood.

Tom Schoolcraft's performance as a correctional officer since being hired is exemplary. He is fully accepted and supported by his peers and his supervisors.

Mr. Schoolcraft is seeking a pardon from Governor Lynch. Our Chairman of the Cheshire County Board of Commissioners has written a letter in support of this pardon as have I.

SCHOOLCRAFT CERTIFICATION

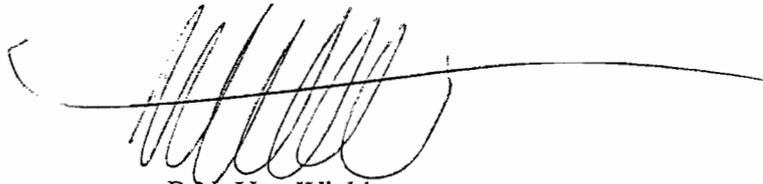
It is the certification board's responsibility to enforce certification standards of correctional officers.

- Officer Schoolcraft meets the minimum certification standards as outlined in Chapter 300 –A in its entirety.
- Some have presented the point of view that a "Felony conviction is grounds for termination of certification, therefore, Schoolcraft cannot be certified". In fact, Section 400-D (b) "Termination of Certification" states, "the officer has been convicted of a crime which constitutes a felony;" Tom was not an officer when he was convicted, therefore, this rule does not apply. Further, there is no provision in the rules, which prevent an individual with a former conviction from being considered for certification.

In conclusion,

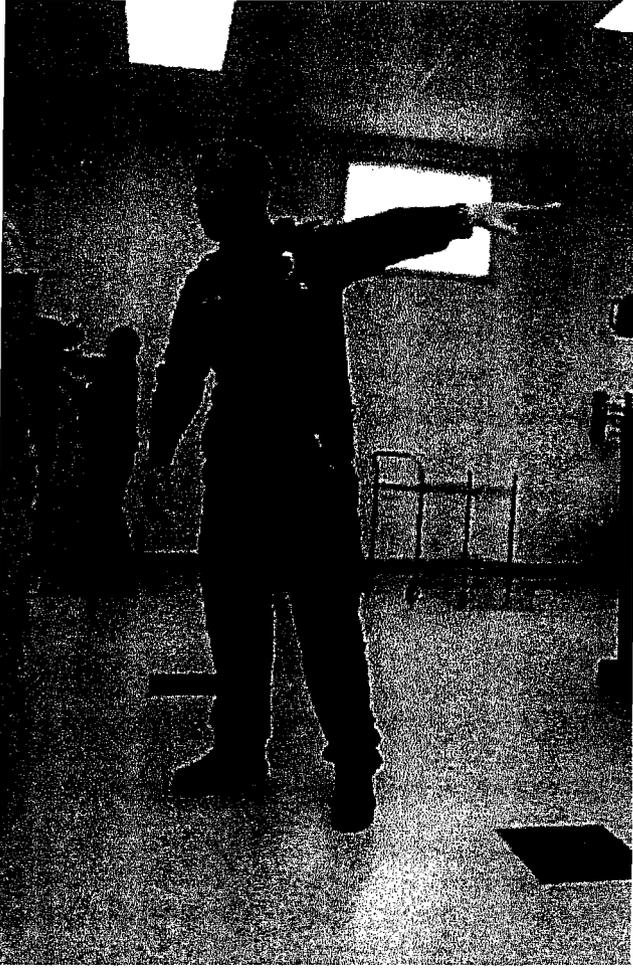
My sense, from only three of ten superintendents, is that they fundamentally reject the claim that our "System Claims a Victory" as former inmate becomes an Officer. We have tremendous public, and I am certain, political support for this event.

While it is easy to run with the pack, I prefer to apply personal values and integrity, which is forged with experience and education to do the right thing in all issues which should involve critical thinking and require bold action which often results in being a pioneer for positive change.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

R.N. Van Wickler
Superintendent

In his own words, man tells how he went from inmate to corrections officer



Thomas Schoolcraft is shown in his job as a corrections officer. MEGHAN PIERCE/Union Leader Correspondent

Was it the money society spent to rehabilitate former prison inmate Thomas Schoolcraft that helped him turn his life around? Were there prison programs that worked for him that might have failed other convicts? Schoolcraft said no to both.

KEENE — Was it the money society spent to rehabilitate former prison inmate Thomas Schoolcraft that helped him turn his life around? Were there prison programs that worked for him that might have failed other convicts?

Schoolcraft said no to both.

It was an inside job for him, with the support of his family, and a leap of faith by a corrections superintendent, Richard Van Wickler, who gave him a chance.

“I’d say the biggest part was taking responsibility,” Schoolcraft said. “This makes it possible to accept your mistakes and move on. I don’t believe you can move on if you can’t see that you made a mistake.”

While former inmates also need good role models when they are released, their basic needs also must be met if they are to succeed on the outside, he said.

“Rehabilitation can’t occur when you have no place to hang your hat,” Schoolcraft said.

When inmates first leave the prison or jail, they need to set reasonable and obtainable goals.

“People need to see progress, especially offenders who often are accustomed to instant gratification,” Schoolcraft said. “They need to see that there’s a way out, a path, which often is not well lit.”

Without those things, it is easier for offenders to return to the life they knew, he said.

“None of these things are costly,” Schoolcraft said. “No one made me do them. It was a choice. I hope to show people in my situation that those options are there.”

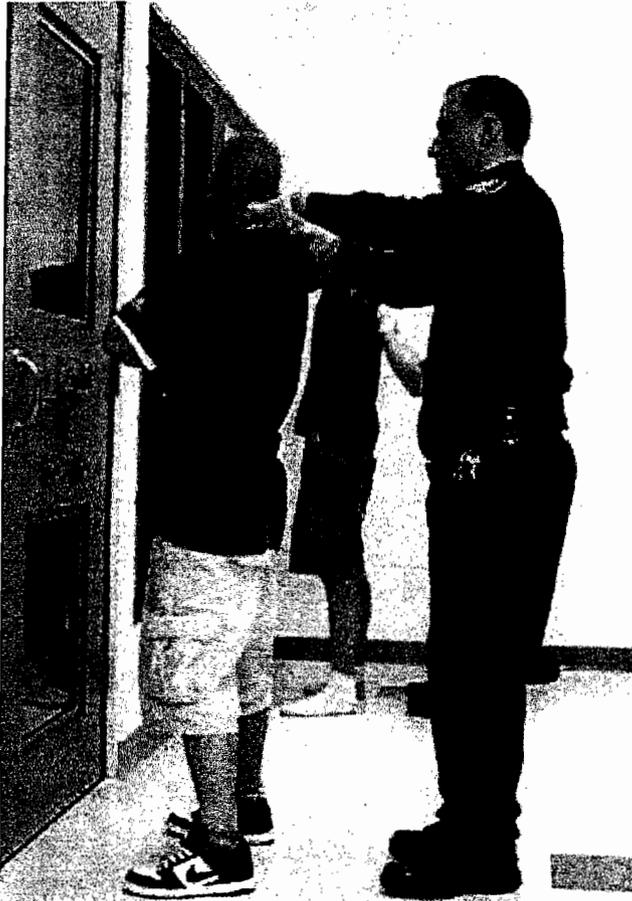
Offenders need to give up and submit to the fact that they’re done with crime. “You need to be willing to do whatever is asked of you by the criminal justice system and society. If you want to be a rebel, you will get caught.”

There’s also a role for everyday people who have never been locked up themselves and maybe never even thought about committing a crime.

“People need to give the offenders a chance to prove themselves,” Schoolcraft said. “Opportunity needs to be there.

“Without this, I would never have come this far.”

System claims a victory as former inmate becomes corrections officer



Cheshire County House of Corrections Officer Thomas Schoolcraft pats down a prisoner in the jail's booking room.
MEGHAN PIERCE/Union Leader Correspondent

Today, Thomas Schoolcraft is a changed man from the one who served eight months in Rockingham County House of Corrections in Brentwood in 2004.

By NANCY WEST

New Hampshire Sunday News

KEENE — Eight years ago, an angry Thomas Schoolcraft was a high school dropout who made his living burglarizing homes along the Seacoast in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Today, he is a changed man from the one who served eight months in Rockingham County House of Corrections in Brentwood in 2004.

Now 26, Schoolcraft has made an unusual turnaround. He now works as a corrections officer at Cheshire County Jail in Keene, recently marking his one-year certification.

“Every day is a surprise,” Schoolcraft said. “I am just shocked at every accomplishment. It's unreal.”

With the support of his boss, Richard Van Wickler, superintendent of the Cheshire County Department of Corrections, Schoolcraft is seeking a pardon from Gov. John Lynch and Gov. Deval Patrick of Massachusetts.

“Tom Schoolcraft is a better citizen than most people who don't have a record,” Van Wickler said. “If someone like him

doesn't deserve a pardon, I don't know who does.”

Envisioned bleak future

As a young man, Schoolcraft could see no way to climb the economic ladder. The American dream belonged to other people, he thought.

“When I got out of jail, I said I would give it a sincere try, to attempt to get my life together,” Schoolcraft said. “I didn't think it was possible with felonies on my record.”

But then an uncle put in a good word for him at a Seacoast dealership, and he found he was terrific at selling cars. That feeling of success grew on him. He wanted more, but figured it would take a better education to get ahead, especially as a felon.

Schoolcraft threw himself into studying. In 2011, he graduated with honors from Keene State College with a degree in psychology.

This fall, he begins work on his master's degree in criminal justice at Boston University.

“Things started to come together piece by piece. I started to see a way out,” Schoolcraft said. His family always stood by him, he said.

At work, Schoolcraft has been promoted to the booking room — dealing with convicts, many of them scared first-timers and others repeat offenders — helping them through their first day behind bars.

It was at Keene State that he met Van Wickler, who teaches two criminal justice courses a semester in addition to running a consulting firm that teaches alternatives to violence.

It was Van Wickler's philosophy of treating inmates and staff with respect that encouraged Schoolcraft to volunteer at the county jail.

“Everyone got to know me,” Schoolcraft said. Sometimes he would share his story with inmates, hoping something he said would inspire them to leave crime behind, too.

Then he broached the subject of a paid job with Van Wickler.

In theory, Van Wickler told him convicted felons could work in law enforcement.

In reality, Van Wickler had to give it some thought, but in the end believed Schoolcraft had been rehabilitated and deserved the chance.

“I want that pardon to be able to restore my rights. One is the right to carry a weapon,” Schoolcraft said, which would be necessary “if I get into probation, parole or re-entry and need to be able to carry firearms.”

County attorney's view

Rockingham County Attorney Jim Reams, whose office prosecuted Schoolcraft, said it appears he has been rehabilitated, but Reams wouldn't say whether he supports a pardon until after he talks with the victims of Schoolcraft's burglaries.

The Sunday News contacted two of his burglary victims, but they declined to comment.

“Tom Schoolcraft is one of those guys who gives us hope,” Reams said. “He is a success story from the criminal justice point of view.”

Van Wickler said there is a lot riding on Schoolcraft's success for both of them.

“If I didn't give him a chance, and said I believe in rehabilitation, that would be a falsehood,” Van Wickler said.

He hopes Schoolcraft will be pardoned.

“If it can't happen for him, it can't happen for anyone,” Van Wickler said.

Gov. Lynch has never granted a pardon, according to his spokesman, Colin Manning.

Manning said the governor hasn't seen Schoolcraft's pardon request.

“The governor believes pardons should be reserved for very extraordinary circumstances or clear cases of miscarriage of justice,” Manning said.

Letter to governor

In Schoolcraft's letter to Lynch, he took responsibility for his crimes.

“People's homes were broken into, personal belongings were stolen and people in the community would not feel safe because of my actions,” Schoolcraft wrote.

Schoolcraft said he doesn't have a drug problem and burglarized the homes for money.

“I am in no way trying to conceal my record or my actions,” Schoolcraft wrote, “but rather to show those who have made the wrong choices how they can make the right ones.”

Schoolcraft, who lives in Keene, detailed his future plans.

“My ultimate goal is to work towards lowering the recidivism rate by using my experiences to shape, encourage and inspire young people who are in the same situation I was in many years ago.”

Nancy West may be reached at nwest@unionleader.com.

Comment: Reasonable accommodation refers to modifications or adjustments which enable qualified applicants with disabilities to access the job application process or which enable qualified employees with disabilities to perform the essential functions of the job and to enjoy the same terms, conditions, and privileges of employment that are available to persons without disabilities. Terms, conditions, and privileges include, but are not limited to:

- recruitment, selection, and hiring
- salary and compensation
- benefits, holidays, leave, and work hours
- promotion and advancement
- staff development, including in-service training
- retirement, resignation, and termination

An undue hardship means significant difficulty or expense. Direct threat means a significant risk of substantial harm to the health or safety of any person, including the applicant or employee with a disability, that cannot be eliminated or reduced by reasonable accommodation. A qualified individual with a disability means an individual with a disability who satisfies the requisite skill, experience, education, and other job-related requirements for the employment position such individual holds or desires, and who, with or without reasonable accommodation, can perform the functions of such position.

4-4055
(Ref. 3-4054)

Written policy, procedure, and practice provide for the employment of qualified ex-offenders.

Comment: Ex-offenders can be a valuable personnel resource and should not be discriminated against when they seek employment. Qualified applicants should be assured equal employment opportunity.

4-4056
(Ref. 3-4054-1)

Written policy, procedure, and practice prohibit sexual harassment.

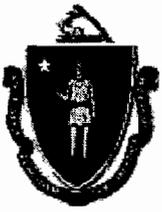
Comment: Facility administrators should have as their objective the creation of a workplace that is free from all forms of discrimination, including sexual harassment. Facility policy clearly indicates that sexual harassment, either explicit or implicit, is strictly prohibited. Employees and agents of the facility, including volunteers, contractors, and vendors, must be advised that they are subject to disciplinary action, including dismissal and termination of contracts and/or services, if found guilty of sexual harassment charges brought by employees or inmates.

Selection and Promotion

4-4057
(Ref. 3-4055)

Written policy, procedure, and practice provide that all personnel covered by merit systems, civil service regulations, or union contracts are selected, retained, and promoted on the basis of merit and specified qualifications. New employees receive credit for their prior training.

Comment: All hiring policies and employment qualifications should be examined with the assistance of equal employment specialists from outside the agency to ensure that the personnel system is open and fair with no



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Executive Office of Public Safety & Security

ADVISORY BOARD OF PARDONS

12 Mercer Road
Natick, Massachusetts 01760

Telephone # (508) 650-4500

Facsimile # (508) 650-4599

Deval L. Patrick
Governor

Timothy P. Murray
Lieutenant Governor

Mary Elizabeth Heffernan
Secretary

December 14, 2012

Mr. Thomas Schoolcraft
317 Maple Avenue, #18
Keene, NH 03431

Dear Mr. Schoolcraft:

The Advisory Board of Pardons voted to submit an unfavorable recommendation for an unconditional pardon to His Excellency, Governor Deval L. Patrick, on your petition for executive clemency.

In making its decision, the Board noted that you do not meet the threshold requirement set forth in the 2007 Governor's Guidelines as your conviction for breaking and entering occurred in 2006. The Board also noted that your request to waive the timeframe requirement is denied.

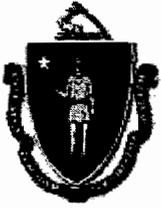
A copy of the Board's recommendation and the petition will be forwarded to the Governor's Legal Office for review.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at the above address.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Julie Pease', written in a cursive style.

Julie Pease
Executive Clemency Coordinator



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Executive Office of Public Safety & Security

ADVISORY BOARD OF PARDONS

12 Mercer Road
Natick, Massachusetts 01760

Deval L. Patrick
Governor

Timothy P. Murray
Lieutenant Governor

Andrea J. Cabral
Secretary

Telephone # (508) 650-4500

Facsimile # (508) 650-4599

May 3, 2013

Mr. Thomas Schoolcraft
317 Maple Avenue, #18
Keene, NH 03431

Dear Mr. Schoolcraft:

As you know, on **December 14, 2012**, the Advisory Board of Pardons recommended to Governor Deval Patrick that he deny your request for executive clemency. Pursuant to Section IV(2) of the Governor's Executive Clemency Guidelines, since the Governor has neither disapproved of nor taken any other action on that recommendation within 90 days, it is presumed that the Governor concurs in that adverse recommendation. Accordingly, your petition has been denied without prejudice.

Please be advised that you may not submit an application for a pardon until **May 3, 2014**, one year from the date the petition was denied.

A copy of this letter has been forwarded to the Office of the Governor's Chief Legal Counsel.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at the above address.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Julie Pease". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Julie Pease
Executive Clemency Coordinator



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

STATE HOUSE • BOSTON 02133

(617) 725-4000

DEVAL L. PATRICK
GOVERNOR

TIMOTHY P. MURRAY
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY GUIDELINES

Issued by Governor Deval L. Patrick

May 21, 2007

I. Introduction

To the Advisory Board of Pardons and Other Interested Parties:

The Governor's power to grant executive clemency, including pardons and commutations, derives from Article 73 of the Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth. Article 73 provides:

The power of pardoning [offenses], except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate by an impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of [the governor's] council, provided, that if the [offense] is a felony the general court shall have power to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which a pardon may be granted; but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with advice of the [the governor's] council before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the [offense] or [offenses] intended to be pardoned.

The grant of executive clemency is primarily intended to remove barriers that are often associated with a criminal record or sentence, thereby facilitating the reintegration of the petitioner into the community of the law abiding. Executive clemency should not be considered a routine, post-conviction remedy, but rather is warranted only in rare and exceptional circumstances. The grant of executive

clemency is best made by those public officials best equipped to make informed judgments on the persons seeking relief. These guidelines are established to guide the actions of the Advisory Board of Pardons ("Advisory Board") in the exercise of its responsibility under 120 CMR §§ 901 and 902 to advise the Governor.

II. Purpose and Applicability of the Guidelines

A. These guidelines reflect merely the threshold requirements for the consideration of executive clemency. The determination of whether such relief will be granted lies preliminarily with the Advisory Board, and ultimately with the Governor subject to the advice of the Governor's Council. This determination will be made after a thorough review of the merits of the petition and the recommendation of the Advisory Board.

B. These guidelines are applicable to all executive clemency determinations that are made during the Patrick administration. This includes determinations for any pending petitions filed during a prior administration.

C. The guidelines contained herein are advisory only. They create no enforceable rights in the petitioners, nor do they restrict the powers granted to the Governor pursuant to Article 73 of the Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

III. Minimum Eligibility Requirements

A. Pardons

Pardon relief will, in general, be granted to those petitioners who have demonstrated a substantial period of good citizenship subsequent to the criminal offense and have a compelling need for a pardon. The Governor will give serious consideration to pardon requests where:

1. The petitioner has neither been convicted nor confined under sentence during the past 15 years in the case of felonies, or 10 years in the case of misdemeanors. Particularly compelling

circumstances or needs may, in rare cases, justify relaxation of these time limitations.

2. The petitioner has demonstrated "good citizenship" during such periods, which shall mean both specific achievements and incident-free behavior. (Dispositions which are not exculpatory, such as continuances without a finding, filed charges, or non-contested pleas, may not be considered "incident-free" behavior. In cases that resulted in dismissed charges, petitioners must inform the Advisory Board as to the circumstances that led to the dismissal, and the Advisory Board may conduct any necessary investigation of such a matter.) An individual's demonstrated ability to lead a responsible and productive life for a significant period after conviction or release from confinement is strong evidence of rehabilitation and worthiness for pardon. Periods of successful parole or probation may be counted toward the good citizenship period, but the parole and probation term must be successfully completed prior to the filing of a pardon petition. (The petitioner shall include, along with the petition, a letter from the parole officer or the probation officer verifying successful completion of supervision.)

3. To inform the "good citizenship" determination, a petitioner shall disclose: any and all restraining orders taken out against the petitioner in the last five years, including the date the order issued, the name of the court that issued the order, the docket number, and the name of party who requested the order. The petitioner shall also disclose: any court orders issued against the petitioner for civil infractions (e.g. contempt orders) in the last five years, including the date the order issued, the name of the court that issued the order, the docket number, and the caption of the case. If any such order has entered against the petitioner in the five years previous to the date of the petition, the Advisory Board shall administratively close the petition without prejudice to reapplication.

4. In addition to meeting the above-referenced threshold requirements, the petitioner must demonstrate a verified, compelling, and specific need for a pardon. Where a petitioner has other adequate administrative or judicial remedies, the need for a pardon will not generally meet the "compelling" standard.

5. Where the petitioner states that the "compelling need" for a pardon is to obtain a firearm (as defined in G.L. c. 140, § 121) for employment, the Advisory Board shall obtain written confirmation from the petitioner's potential employer that the petitioner's employment is contingent upon the ability to carry a firearm. (The petitioner must submit any information requested by the Advisory Board to satisfy this requirement.) The petitioner must also submit written verification from the appropriate law enforcement official which indicates that if the petitioner were granted a pardon, he or she would approve a firearm license that does not restrict the pardoned individual from carrying, transporting, possessing, and/or receiving firearms. The Advisory Board must consult with the Firearms Licensing Review Board (FLRB) and confirm whether the Chief of Police would grant a firearm license in the absence of the conviction.

6. The fact that a petitioner is seeking a pardon in order to obtain or restore particular employment which necessitates the use of a firearm will not alone meet the "compelling need" requirement.

7. As a general policy, the Governor will seldom, if ever, grant a pardon for the purposes of obtaining a firearm permit to petitioners who evidence a history of emotional or mental health problems, or to petitioners who have been convicted of a crime which involved any of the following:

- a. the use of a firearm;
- b. violence; and a sentence of incarceration was imposed;
- c. more than one felony crime, arising out of separate transactions, whether or not the transactions were for crimes of violence;
- d. rape or kidnapping;
- e. the distribution of controlled substances;
- f. a serious breach of the public trust;

- g. organized crime or large scale criminal conspiracy;
- h. an act of terrorism;
- i. domestic violence;
- j. sexual abuse;
- k. assault and battery on a child; or
- l. stalking.

8. Where a petitioner states that the "compelling need" for a pardon is to obtain a particular license or employment, the petitioner is obligated to provide written verification of the petitioner's specific compelling need. This written verification shall be a letter of verification or rejection from an employer and/or a licensing authority, which indicates that he or she will not be hired and/or not approved for a license unless a pardon has been granted. The need for a pardon will generally not be found to be compelling where other provisions of the law furnish an appropriate remedy or relief for the petitioner.

9. The Advisory Board will encourage petitioners who qualify for sealing of their records under G.L. c. 276, § 100A *et seq.* to seek that relief from the Commissioner of Probation in lieu of a pardon.

10. The report and recommendation of the Advisory Board to the Governor shall include the following:

- a. a duplicate of the registration with the Secretary of State filed by the petitioner's counsel or other representative pursuant to G.L. c. 127, § 167;
- b. written communication from at least three persons, other than the petitioner or a member of the petitioner's family, verifying the period of good citizenship, and, where applicable, verification from at least one other source of the compelling and specific need for a pardon;

- c. a description of the circumstances underlying each offense and conviction for which a pardon is sought;
- d. the names of the panel members or hearing officer who conducted the Advisory Board's hearing;
- e. copies of any dissenting opinions filed in opposition to pardon relief by members of the panel;
- f. the names and addresses of those persons who have advanced an interest either in favor of, or in opposition to, pardon relief, along with the substance of their testimony, statements or evidence;
- g. a statement explaining why a pardon is being recommended, and where it is not, a description of those actions the petitioner should take to maximize the potential for favorable consideration in the future;
- h. a statement from the Advisory Board that the petitioner has not been convicted of any crime, or admitted to facts sufficient to warrant a finding of guilty, since the most recent conviction from which the pardon is sought; and
- i. a statement that the Advisory Board or its staff has informed the petitioner that federal and state law prohibit persons convicted of the offenses enumerated in G.L. c. 140, § 129B from obtaining a firearm permit where the Governor's pardon restricts the individual from carrying, transporting, possessing, and/or receiving firearms.

11. The Governor may, at any time before making a final determination, return a petition to the Advisory Board for further action or to request further information.

12. There is no constitutional or statutory authority for the Governor to grant a posthumous pardon. A pardon is intended to remove barriers that are associated with a criminal record, and to thereby facilitate the reintegration of the petitioner into the community of the law abiding. Because these goals cannot be obtained in the case of a decedent petitioner, and name clearing alone does not meet the compelling need standard applied to living petitioners, such pardons will not be awarded. Instead, worthy applications for a proclamation or a resolve may be granted in the Governor's discretion to remove stigma and disgrace from the name of a decedent petitioner when the Advisory Board determines that the petitioner's factual innocence can be established by clear and convincing evidence. In all such cases, the Advisory Board shall recommend to the Governor an appropriate course of action.

B. Commutations

1. A commutation of sentence reduces the period of incarceration; it does not imply forgiveness of the underlying offense, but simply remits a portion of the punishment. It has no effect upon the underlying conviction and does not necessarily reflect upon the fairness of the sentence originally imposed. The petitioner bears the responsibility of demonstrating, by clear and convincing evidence, that:

- a. the petitioner has made exceptional strides in self-development and self-improvement and would be a law-abiding citizen;
- b. the petitioner is suffering from a terminal illness or severe and chronic disability, which has been verified by a licensed medical doctor, that would be substantially mitigated by release from prison;
- c. the petitioner's further incarceration would constitute gross unfairness in light of the basic equities involved, including: (i) the severity of the sentence received in relation to sentences received by other equally culpable and similarly situated defendants; (ii) the extent of petitioner's participation in the offense; or (iii)

a history of abuse suffered by the petitioner at the hands of the victim which significantly contributed to or brought about the offense; or

d. the petitioner has rendered meritorious service to the government, *e.g.*, cooperation with an investigation or prosecution that has not already been rewarded by other official action.

2. The Governor will very rarely, if ever, grant commutation relief where:

a. there is an adequate administrative or judicial remedy available;

b. the petitioner has been convicted, but not yet sentenced;

c. the relief sought is from a lengthy sentence which is not yet being served;

d. the petitioner has not yet progressed from a 24-hour maximum security confinement status (this does not apply to persons confined in protective custody);

e. the petitioner has been convicted of a sex crime and has not participated in sex offender treatment;

f. the petitioner has been convicted of a crime related to substance abuse and has not participated in an appropriate treatment program;

g. the petitioner is on probation or parole; or

h. the Advisory Board advises against the granting of such relief.

3. The Governor generally will not consider granting commutation relief in first-degree murder cases until the petitioner has served a minimum of 15 years. This recognizes that persons convicted of first-degree murder are not eligible for parole, and that persons convicted of second-degree murder only become eligible for parole after they have served 15 years of their sentence.

4. In homicide cases, before the Advisory Board recommends any action to the Governor, it shall publish notices of its public hearing on the petitioner's application for a commutation at least once a week for two consecutive weeks prior to the date of public hearing. The notice should appear in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the crime occurred. The Advisory Board shall retain a copy of the notice as proof of publication.

5. The report and recommendation of the Advisory Board to the Governor must include the following:

a. a duplicate of the registration with the Secretary of State filed by the petitioner's counsel or other representative pursuant to G.L. c. 127, § 167;

b. in homicide cases, a copy of the published notices of the Advisory Board's public hearing on the petitioner's application for commutation;

c. a summary of the evidence presented at a public hearing, including the support petitioner has received both in the institution and in the community, the nature and extent of any opposition to the petition, and the names and addresses of those persons who have advanced an interest either in favor of, or in opposition to, commutation relief;

d. an institutional progress report evidencing responsible use of available rehabilitative programs;

e. where applicable, a description of appropriate community correctional and parole programs available to continue petitioner's rehabilitation;

f. where applicable, a plan for reintegrating the petitioner into community life; and

g. the recommendation and vote of the Advisory Board. Favorable recommendations shall address, in detail, the considerations set forth in paragraphs (1) through (3) above. Unfavorable recommendations of the Advisory Board shall set forth, where appropriate, those actions petitioner should take to maximize the potential for favorable consideration in the future.

6. The Governor approves of the Advisory Board's practice of generally recommending commutation of a sentence to parole eligibility at a future date rather than a present date in order to make petitioners eligible for education, training, and employment programs, pursuant to G.L. c. 127, §§ 48-73, before the petitioner is eligible for parole release.

7. The Governor may, at any time before making a final determination, return a petition to the Advisory Board for further action or to request further information.

IV. Procedural Operations

1. The Governor will consider petitions for executive clemency that meet these guidelines and have been recommended by the Advisory Board. When the Governor disagrees with the recommendation of the Advisory Board to grant executive clemency, he may, in his discretion and where appropriate, set forth those actions that the petitioner should take to maximize the potential for favorable consideration in the future.

2. Whenever the Advisory Board recommends that the Governor deny a request for executive clemency and the Governor does not disapprove or does not take any other action with respect to the adverse recommendation within 90 days after the date of its submission to the Governor, it shall be presumed that the Governor concurs in that adverse recommendation. After the 90 day period, the Advisory Board shall advise the petitioner and close the case. Once the case is closed, the Advisory Board shall notify the Office of

the Governor's Legal Counsel. A petitioner may not submit another application for pardon relief for one calendar year from the date the case is closed.

3. Whenever the Advisory Board recommends that the Governor grant a request for executive clemency and the Governor does not take any action with respect to the recommendation within one year after the date of its submission to the Governor, it shall be presumed that the Governor disapproves of the recommendation, pursuant to 120 CMR 902.12(2). After the one year period, the Advisory Board shall advise the petitioner and close the case without prejudice to resubmission. Once the case is closed, the Advisory Board shall notify the Office of the Governor's Legal Counsel.

4. Whenever the Advisory Board recommends that the Governor grant a request for executive clemency, the Advisory Board is authorized to withdraw or amend that recommendation before the Governor acts if it receives information adverse to the petition that was not previously known to it.

5. When the Governor approves a petition for a pardon with the advice of the Governor's Council, all officers having possession and control of any record relating to the offenses for which the petitioner received the pardon shall seal all such records in accordance with G.L. c. 127, § 152. The Advisory Board's report and recommendation shall be retained as a public record open to inspection at any reasonable time for a period of 10 years from the date that the original petition was filed with the Advisory Board. G.L. c.127, § 154.

6. In addition to the notice requirements set forth in G.L. c. 127, § 154, prior to any public hearing by the Advisory Board on the petition:

a. the Advisory Board shall notify the Secretary of Public Safety, the appropriate District Attorney and the Attorney General of the pending petition and the scheduling of any clemency hearing; and

b. the Advisory Board shall make every reasonable attempt to notify the petitioner's victim (as defined in G.L. c. 258B, § 1), the victim's immediate family, and the victim's survivors of the pending petition. This notification will be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the last known address of the victim, the victim's immediate family, and the victim's survivors. If such notification fails to result in a response, then the Advisory Board will attempt to notify such persons by personal contact. The Advisory Board shall, in this notification, solicit comments on the petitioner's application for executive clemency and invite the victim, the victim's immediate family, and/or the victim's survivors to appear at the petitioner's hearing. By prior arrangement with the Advisory Board, the victim, the victim's immediate family, and/or the victim's survivors may participate by video or teleconference, or by other available means.

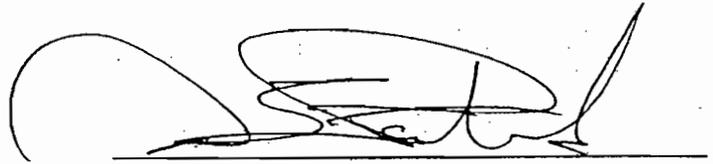
7. All petitioners must provide the Advisory Board and/or the Governor with any and all documents or other materials that the Advisory Board and/or the Governor may request to process the petition. A petitioner's failure to honor such a request may result in the denial of relief.

8. In cases where a petitioner has received a favorable recommendation for executive clemency from the Advisory Board, the Governor may, as part of the exercise of his constitutional discretion, request a petitioner to undergo medical, forensic, psychological or psychiatric examinations under circumstances and in a setting to be established by the Governor. A petitioner's failure to honor such a request may result in the denial of relief.

9. The Governor expressly reserves the right to waive any and all of these non-statutory provisions in any case deemed worthy of special consideration due to extraordinary circumstances.

10. All requests for a waiver of a guideline(s) shall be submitted in writing to the Advisory Board with the petition at the time it is filed. The Advisory Board shall consider all such requests in the first instance. When the Advisory Board recommends both the granting of executive clemency and the request for a waiver of a

guideline(s), those recommendations shall be forwarded for the Governor's consideration with a statement of reasons therefor.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Deval Patrick', written over a horizontal line.

DEVAL L. PATRICK
GOVERNOR