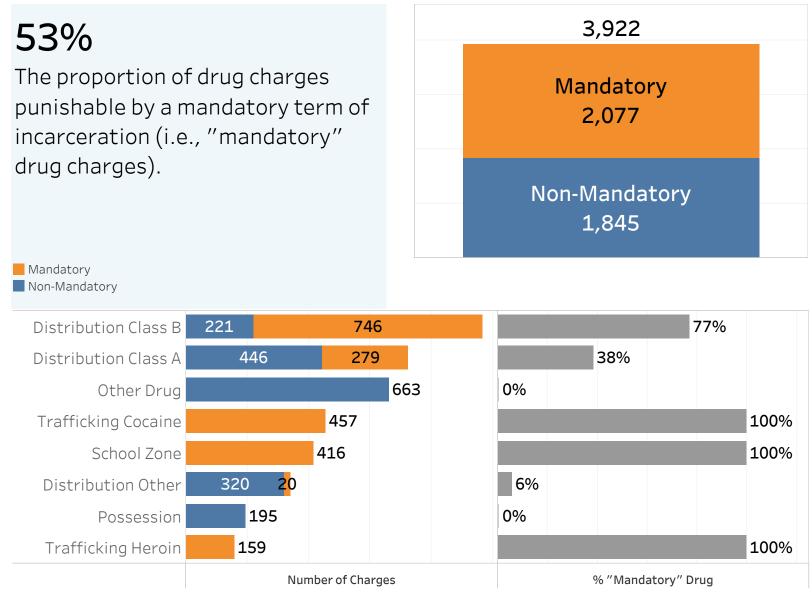
### Analyses of "Mandatory" Drug Charges Disposed in Superior Court in FY2015

Massachusetts Sentencing Commission July 2017 A "mandatory" drug charge is defined as a drug charge punishable, upon conviction, by a mandatory term of incarceration.

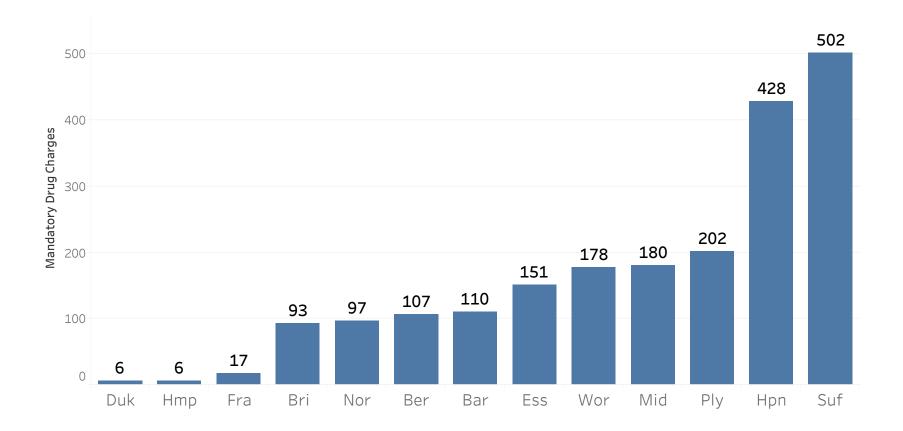
- In FY2015, 3,922 drug charges, representing 2,168 criminal cases, were disposed in the Superior Court.
- Fifty-three percent (53%) of disposed drug <u>charges</u> were "mandatory" drug charges (2,077 out of 3,922).
  - The proportion of disposed drug charges subject to mandatory incarceration upon conviction varied by county, and ranged from 24% (Hampshire County) to 71% (Suffolk County). The average was 48 percent. (According to the data, there were no drug charges disposed in Nantucket Superior Court in FY2015.)
- Of the 2,077 "mandatory" drug <u>charges</u> disposed in Superior Court in FY2015:
  - 539, or 26%, resulted in a conviction as charged;
  - o 634, or 31%, resulted in a conviction for a lesser included charge;
    - 7% for a lesser included "mandatory" drug charge; and
    - 24% for a lesser included non-mandatory drug charge.
  - 839, or 40%, were dismissed.
    - The proportion of "mandatory" drug charges disposed in Superior Court in FY2015 by dismissal ranged, by county, from 0% (Hampshire) to 83% (Duke). The average was 39 percent.
    - Overall, 79% of "school zone" charges disposed in Superior Court in FY2015 were disposed by dismissal. By county, the proportion disposed by dismissal ranged from 58% (Plymouth County) to 100% (Bristol, Barnstable, and Essex Counties). The average was 81 percent. Four counties had no "school zone" charges disposed in Superior Court in FY2015: Dukes, Franklin, Hampshire, and Nantucket.
- Fifty-five percent (55%) of <u>cases</u> with a disposed drug charge included a "mandatory" drug charge (1,199 out of 2,168).
- Of the 1,199 Superior Court <u>cases</u> with a disposed "mandatory" drug charge in FY2015, 38% or 455 resulted in a conviction for a "mandatory" drug offense.

### FY2015, Disposed Drug Charges, Superior Court Department



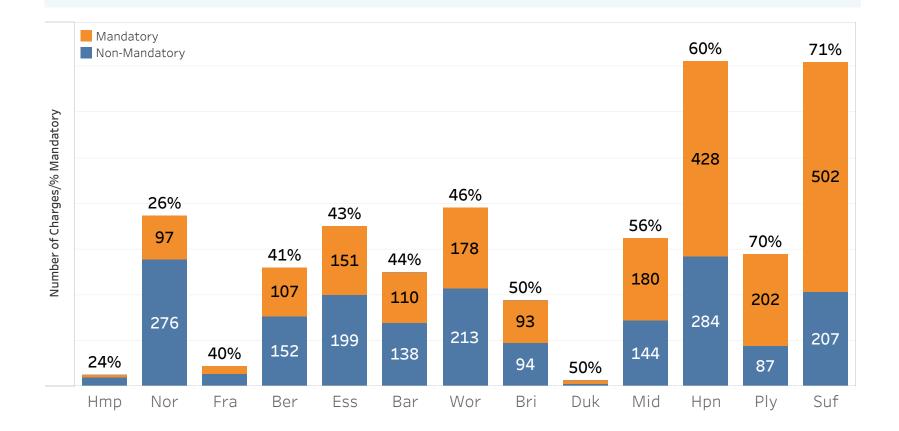
# 6 to 502

By county, the number of "mandatory" drug charges filed.



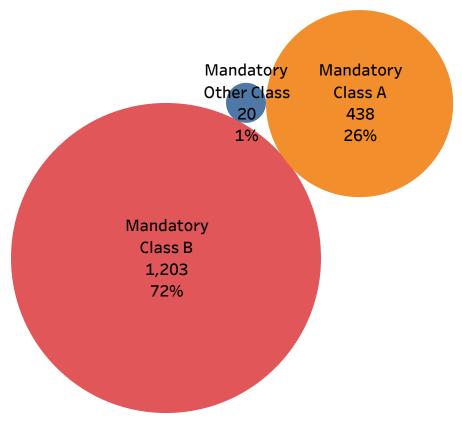
### 24% to 71%

By county, "mandatory" drug charges as a proportion of all drug charges.

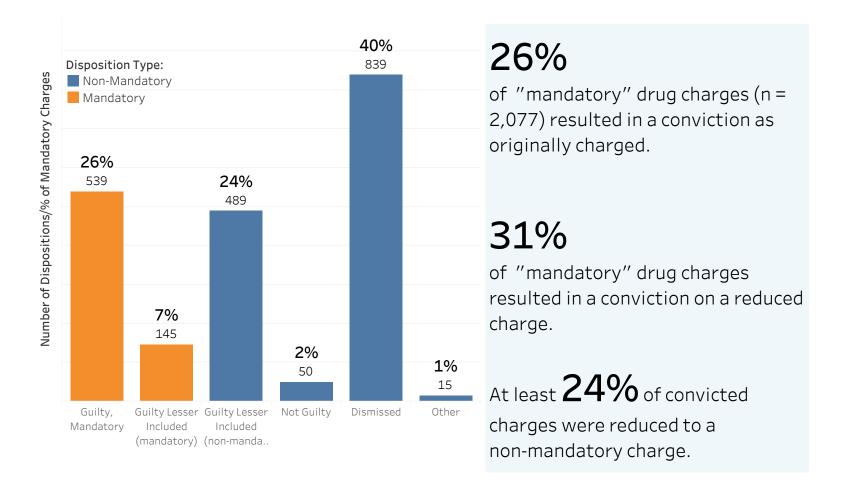


of "mandatory" drug distribution and trafficking charges involved a class B substance.

\*Excludes school zone charges.



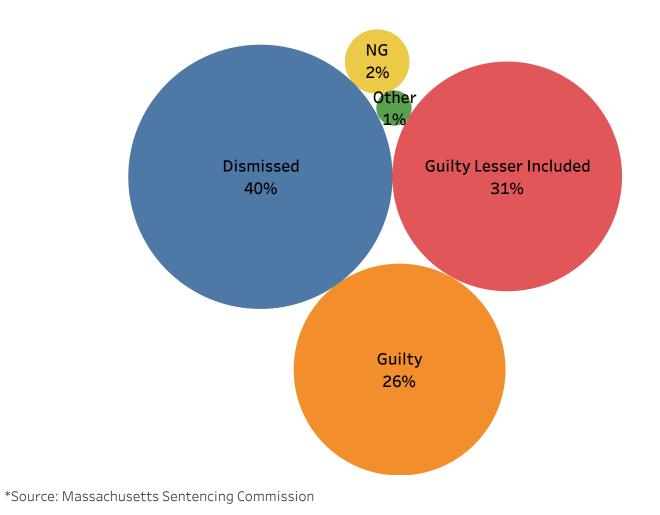
#### FY2015, Disposed Charges, Superior Court Department



#### \*Source: Massachusetts Sentencing Commission

\*In some cases charge data for charges resulting in a conviction of a lesser "mandatory" offense was not available. In these cases the charge was reduced to the highest, lesser included offense. This assumption is likely to have overestimated the number of defendants convicted of a "mandatory" drug offense. For example, a number of defendants were originally charged with "Trafficking Cocaine, 18-36" but convicted of a lesser included offense was unclear or unknown, the offense of conviction was reduced to Distribution Cocaine, also a mandatory drug offense. The methodology used, therefore, would not catch instances where the offense was reduced to a non-mandatory offense such as Distribution Class B.

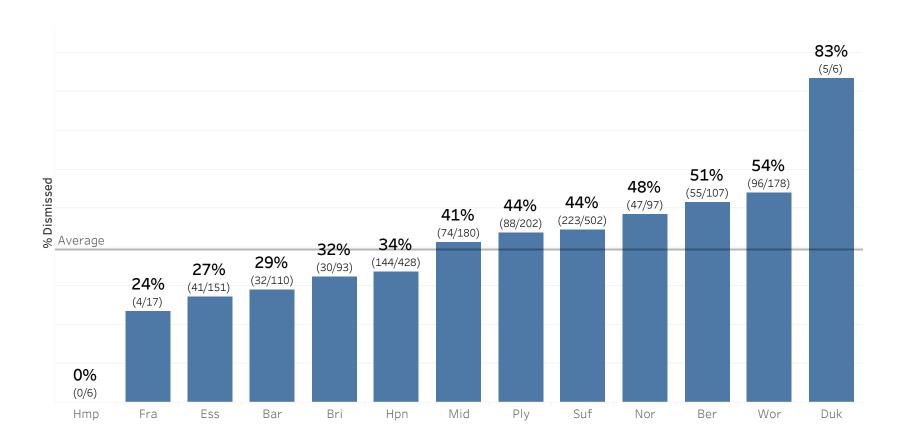
of "mandatory" drug charges (839 out of 2,077) were dismissed.



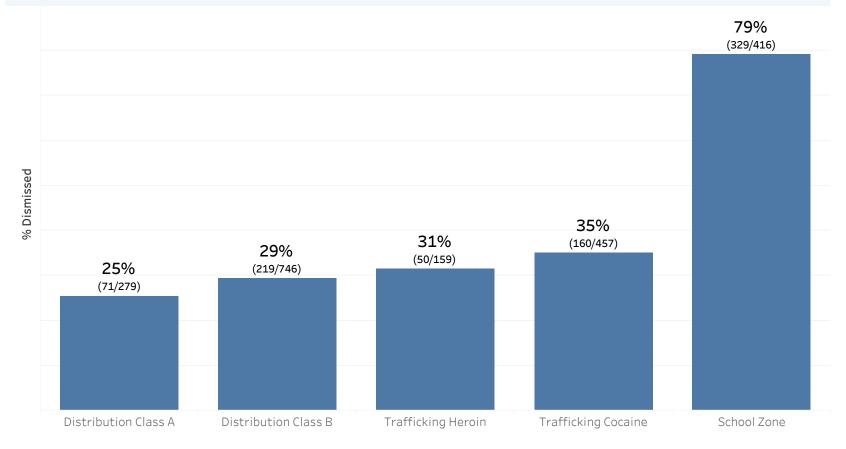
FY2015, Disposed Charges, Superior Court Department

### 0% to 83%

By county, the range in the proportion of "mandatory" drug charges dismissed.

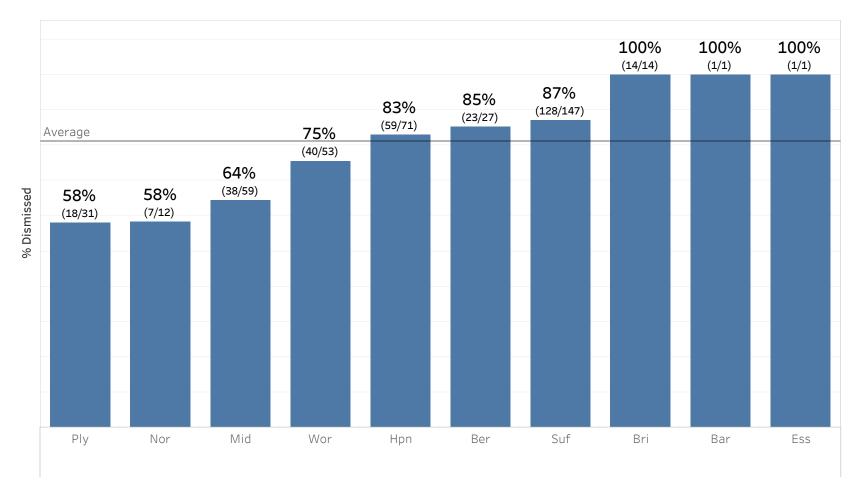


of "mandatory" school zone charges were dismissed.

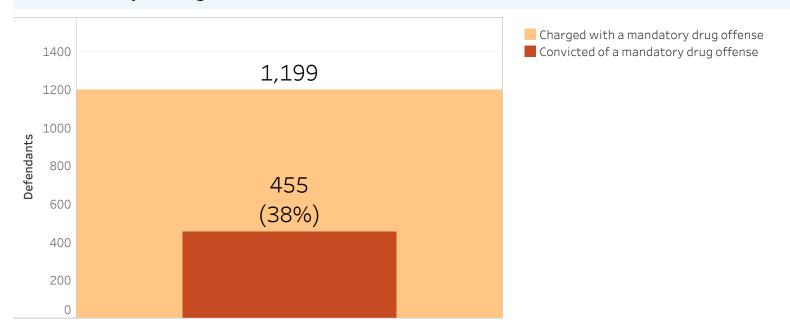


## 58% to 100%

By county, the proportion of "mandatory" school zone charges dismissed.



of defendants charged with a "mandatory" drug offense were convicted of a "mandatory" drug offense.



#### \*Source: Massachusetts Sentencing Commission

\*In some cases charge data for charges resulting in a conviction of a lesser "mandatory" offense was not available. In these cases the charge was reduced to the highest, lesser included offense. This assumption is likely to have overestimated the number of defendants convicted of a "mandatory" drug offense. For example, a number of defendants were originally charged with "Trafficking Cocaine, 18-36" but convicted of a lesser included offense. Where the lesser included offense was unclear or unknown, the offense of conviction was reduced to Distribution Cocaine, also a mandatory drug offense. The methodology used, therefore, would not catch instances where the offense was reduced to a non-mandatory offense such as Distribution Class B.

### Drug Hierarchy, Selected Offenses

#### **Class** A

#### Class B

#### <u>Mandatory</u>

Trafficking Heroin 200+ Trafficking Heroin 100-200 Trafficking Heroin 36-100 Trafficking Heroin 18 - 36 Distribution A, Subsequent

Non-Mandatory Distribution A Possession Heroin Possession Class A Mandatory Trafficking Cocaine 200+ Trafficking Cocaine 100-200 Trafficking Cocaine 36-100 Trafficking Cocaine 18 - 36 Distribution Cocaine, Subsequent Distribution B, Subsequent

<u>Non-Mandatory</u> Distribution B Possession Class B

**Distribution** Cocaine