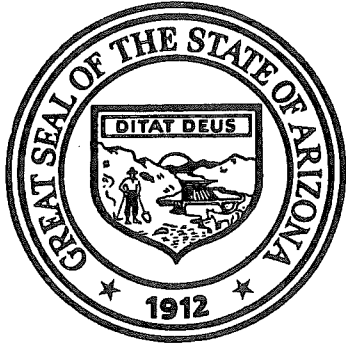


Peggy Maloy



**BOARD
of
PARDONS
and
PAROLES**

ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 1978 - June 30, 1979



BRUCE BABBITT
GOVERNOR

ARIZONA
BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES
1812 W. MONROE
SUITE 202
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007
(602) 255-5656

ROBERT L. ARAZA
CHAIRMAN
CAROL M. PAVILACK
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN
JOHN J. SLOSS
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN
JERRY L. THOMPSON
MEMBER
ARTER L. JOHNSON
MEMBER

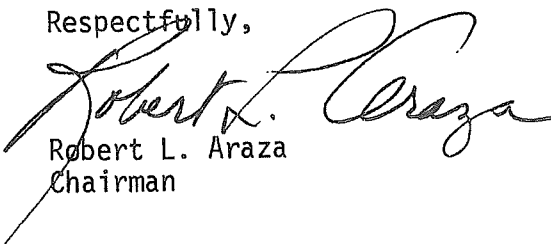
TO: THE HONORABLE BRUCE BABBITT, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
and
MEMBERS OF THE 34TH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA

The Arizona Board of Pardons and Paroles has undergone dramatic changes since the implementation of the New Criminal Code. The Board was expanded to five members, additional parole discretion was afforded, and written justification on parole denials was mandated.

These and many other changes have greatly enhanced the Board's professional capabilities. In my opinion, the Board has met and complied with all the mandates of the Legislature. The following is a report of our accomplishments.

On behalf of the Board of Pardons and Paroles, I have the honor of herewith submitting the Annual Report of the Arizona State Board of Pardons and Paroles for the period of July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979.

Respectfully,


Robert L. Araza
Chairman



BRUCE BABBITT
GOVERNOR

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ARTER L. JOHNSON
MEMBER

A N N U A L R E P O R T

July 1, 1978 - June 30, 1979

TO

The Honorable Bruce Babbitt
Governor of the State of Arizona

and

The Thirty-Fourth Legislature of the State of Arizona

SUBMITTED BY

Robert L. Araza, Chairman
Carol M. Pavilack, First Vice Chairman
John J. Sloss, Second Vice-Chairman
Arter L. Johnson, Member
Jerry L. Thompson, Member

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PREFACE

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Statutorily, the Arizona Board of Pardons and Paroles has been enlarged to five (5) members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate for staggered five (5) year terms. According to A.R.S. 31-402, Board members shall be appointed on the basis of broad professional or educational qualifications and experience and shall have demonstrated interest in the State's correctional program. No more than two members shall be from the same professional discipline. A.R.S. 31-402 states:

"The Board of Pardons and Paroles shall have exclusive power to pass upon and recommend reprieves, commutations, paroles and pardons. No reprieve, commutation or pardon may be granted by the Governor unless it has first been recommended by the Board."

Statute 31-411 requires the Board to meet at State correctional institutions and allow inmates who have been certified as eligible for parole or absolute discharge to have the opportunity to appear and be considered for release. The statute also requires the Board to prepare and deliver to the inmate and the Director of the Department of Corrections a written statement specifying individualized reasons for denial of parole or absolute discharge. When a commutation or parole is being considered, the Board must notify thirty (30) days prior to the hearing the presiding Judge of the Superior Court and the County Attorney of the county in which the inmate was sentenced.

The Board may make rules and regulations not inconsistent with law, as it deems proper for the conduct of its business as provided for in Administrative Procedures Act. Board rules filed with the Secretary of State clarify the procedure for applying for commutations, pardons and reprieves. The rules also outline the process for parole violations.

CHAPTER 1

HISTORY AND COMPOSITION OF THE ARIZONA BOARD

GENERAL HISTORY

In recent years the Board has undergone significant change. With the passing of the New Criminal Code the legislature moved further toward increasing the professionalism of the Board.

Since the less politically sophisticated territorial days of Arizona, there has been a steady attempt to streamline the Board and keep it abreast with the growing needs of the State. In 1914 the Legislature established a three member Board with the chairman appointed by the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Attorney General serving as the other two members.

In 1966 the Board was expanded to include five (5) Governor-appointed members, each one serving part-time for five (5) years. This was amended in 1968 by the creation of a three person full time Board, with members appointed by the Governor. In 1978 the Legislature created two (2) additional full time positions.

"During the past decade, major changes have occurred in Corrections affecting the procedures policy, and even assumptions upon which that system rests." (Vince O'Leary and Kathlun J. Hamahan, Parole Systems in the United States, NCCD, 1976, p. I). Parole as the last step in the conviction process has received much attention because of legislative and judicial review. Because of the increased demands and complexity of that process, most authorities now believe Parole Board members should serve full time.

The same source on pages 11 and 12 states there were twenty-four (24) full-time Boards in 1966 and thirty (30) in 1976. Also, the trend indicates increasing Board size with the model Board composed of five (5) members.

SUMMARY OF 1978 -1979

The fiscal year July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979 began with Mrs. Barnetta S. Anderson, Chairman; Mr. Robert L. Araza, Vice-Chairman; and Mr. Daniel D. Simmons, Member. Following Mrs. Anderson's resignation at the end of August, Mr. Araza was elected Chairman and Mr. Simmons became Vice-Chairman. With the implementation of the New Criminal Code on October 1, 1978, Board composition increased to five (5) members. Mr. Simmons resigned; therefore, four (4) positions were available.

The A.R.S. Statute 31-401 states that there shall be a Board of Pardons and Paroles which consists of five (5) members serving on a full time basis. These members are to be appointed because of broad professional or educational qualifications and experience for five (5) year staggered terms.

A selection committee appointed by Governor Bruce Babbitt recommended candidates for the remaining four positions. In October 1978 the Governor appointed Carol M. Pavilack to a term ending January 1980; John J. Sloss to a term ending January, 1982; Arter L. Johnson to a term ending in 1983; and Jerry L. Thompson to a term ending in 1984. The members were confirmed by the Senate in January, 1979.

The Board members unanimously elected Mr. Robert L. Araza as Chairman. According to the statutes this term will end in January, 1981. Other Board members elected were as follows: Carol M. Pavilack, First Vice-Chairman, John J. Sloss, Second Vice-Chairman.

MEMBERS:

Robert L. Araza, Chairman, has served on the Board of Pardons and Paroles since 1975. He was elected Chairman for the fiscal year 1975-1976 and the period 1978 to 1981. Mr. Araza has seventeen (17) years experience in the Criminal Justice field which includes being Chief Juvenile Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court Service Center, Yuma County and Juvenile Court Referee. He is a member of the Arizona Justice Planning Agency Supervisory Board. He received a B.S. degree in Public Management.

Carol McGrew Pavilack, First Vice-Chairman, received a B.A. degree from Wellesley College and a M.S. from Arizona State University in Criminal Justice. Ms. Pavilack has been involved in various volunteer areas and capacities for many years, seven (7) in the Criminal Justice field. Most recently she was a volunteer institutional probation officer for the Maricopa County Juvenile Court Center.

John J. Sloss, Second Vice-Chairman, received a B.S. degree in Public Administration and an M.S. degree in Addiction Studies. He has eleven (11) years justice experience including seven (7) years with the Arizona Department of Corrections in both institutional and community programs and two and one-half (2½) years as the Community Coordinator for Pima County Juvenile Justice collaboration. He is also a graduate of a Special Institute for Criminal Justice Executives, sponsored by the National Institute for Corrections.

Arter L. Johnson, Member, was the first Operational Manager of a statewide offender rehabilitation program under the auspices of the Department of Economic Security. During his ten (10) years with the Model Ex-Offender Program he also served on the Board of Directors of 7th Step, O.K. Community, B.L.K. (pilot project for older ex-offenders) and Women in Transition. He holds a B.S. degree in Criminology.

Jerry L. Thompson, Member, has worked with the Department of Corrections for seventeen (17) years in the capacity of Assistant Director of Education, Institutional Superintendent, and parole officer. He holds a B.A. degree from Arizona State University and a Masters from Northern Arizona University.

CASE ANALYSTS:

In October 1977 the Board developed a case analyst project. During this fiscal year the role of the Case Analyst developed significantly. As of July 1, 1979 Case Analyst positions were established permanently by the legislature to work for and in conjunction with the Arizona Board of Pardons and Paroles.

CASE ANALYST -(CON'T)

Analysts initially assumed responsibility for the preparation of unofficial summary reports on cases scheduled only for parole consideration. From this beginning, analysts today are responsible for preparing official summaries from Court and corrections records for applicants scheduled for hearings in the areas of parole, commutation, pardons, reprieves and revocation. Summary preparation includes review of records, confirmation of information and final approval of report form and content.

This contact with others in the Criminal Justice field has developed through the last year to become an important and integral factor of the review and consideration process conducted by Board members.

CHAPTER II

BOARD RESPONSIBILITIES

TYPES OF HEARINGS

I. TYPES OF HEARINGS

A. Parole

Parole is the conditional release of an inmate from confinement after he has served a specific portion of his sentence. When released, he is supervised by the Arizona Department of Corrections under conditions imposed by that department. Sometimes the Parole Board imposes additional special conditions. Anyone violating any of these conditions may be returned to prison. A parolee may complete his sentence in either Arizona or in another jurisdiction. (A.R.S. 31-411 and 31-412)

B. Parole to Consecutive Sentence

As of October 1, 1978 the Arizona Board of Pardons and Paroles has Legislative authority, pursuant to the provisions of A.R.S. 31-412 to parole inmates to a consecutive sentence to be served in an institution. When an inmate is paroled to a consecutive sentence the time remaining on the sentence from which he was paroled is held in abeyance to be later served under community supervision.

C. Parole to Detainer

The Arizona Board may consider releasing an inmate to serve a sentence in the custody of another jurisdiction. (A.R.S. 31-412)

II. EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

The Governor has the power to grant clemency in all commutations, pardons, or reprieves upon the written recommendation and advice of the Arizona Board of Pardons and Paroles.

A. Commutation

Commutation is a change or modification of a sentence; historically it is a reduction of a sentence imposed by the Court. The Board assumes that sentences imposed by the Courts are fair and correct; however, sometimes circumstances occur during incarceration which indicate that justice would be better served if a commutation were recommended to the Governor. The Board recommendations are based upon facts directly related to the case.

During this fiscal year the Board granted personal hearings to all applicants for commutation. The present Board began the process of a rule change and during the next fiscal year will hold commutation hearings in absentia unless a majority of the quorum present requests a personal interview with the applicant. According to the Board rules an inmate is entitled to apply for a commutation after serving one (1) year from sentence begins date in an institution if he is not within six (6) months of his parole eligibility, and he may reapply every year thereafter. (A.R.S. 31-402)

B. Pardon

A pardon is an act of grace or a remission of guilt which absolves the convicted felon of the legal consequences of his crime and conviction. A full pardon restores those civil rights (except the right to bear arms) which may have been lost as a result of the conviction for which the pardon is granted. A pardon cannot be granted by the Governor unless it has first been recommended by the Board. (A.R.S. 31-402)

C. Reprieve

A reprieve is a delay or temporary suspension of the carrying out of a punishment. The Governor may grant a reprieve upon written recommendation of the Board of Pardons and Paroles. (A.R.S. 31-402)

III. PAROLE REVOCATIONS

A. Preliminary Hearing

If conditions established by the Department of Corrections or the Board are violated . . . the Board shall grant an inquiry in the nature of a preliminary hearing conducted by a hearing officer in accordance with the United States Supreme Court's Morrissey v. Brewer decision (71-5103:1972.) If probable cause is found that the detained parolee is believed to be in violation, he will be remanded for a Revocation hearing before the Board, where it shall be factually determined if a violation has occurred and if the parolee is to be revoked or reinstated on parole. Both hearings shall be conducted under auspices of Morrissey where due process requires written notice of the alleged violation of parolee, disclosure of evidence, an opportunity to appear and speak, and to present witnesses and documentary evidence, the right to confront and cross examine adverse witnesses (unless specifically disallowed by the hearing officer for good cause); and a written statement by the fact finder as to the evidence relied upon and the reasons on which probable cause was established. Every arrested parolee shall receive written notification of the hearing at least five (5) working days prior to scheduled date.

B. Parole Revocation Hearings

A parole revocation is a violation of one or several conditions of parole imposed by the Department of Corrections or the Board of Pardons and Paroles. A violation can constitute grounds for parole revocation and return to an institution.

Parole revocation hearings are scheduled to determine if a parolee has violated one or several conditions of his parole. If a violation has occurred, the Board determines how much of the time served, if any, in the community is to be taken away.

IV. ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE

There are two types of absolute discharge actions the Arizona Board may take. One is discharge from an institution pursuant to A.R.S. 31-411.

Also, the Board may discharge a person from parole supervision prior to the expiration date of the parole. Generally the Parole Division recommends the discharge to the Board because of exceptional performance while on supervision. (A.R.S. 31-414)

V. OTHER HEARINGS

If requested by the Director of the Department of Corrections the Board may consider forfeiture of time. Inmate (s) may petition the Board to restore time forfeited.

Upon request from another state, the Board conducts courtesy hearings for inmates from other states imprisoned in Arizona and submits impressions and reports but not recommendations to the requesting jurisdiction.

HEARING LOCATIONS

During each month members of the Board travel to all state adult correctional institutions and conduct hearings. The Board travels to the following: Arizona State Prison, Florence; Arizona Correctional Training Facility, Tucson; Safford Conservation Center, Safford; Fort Grant Training Center, Fort Grant; Alhambra Reception Diagnostic and Treatment Center, Phoenix; Arizona Women's Center, Phoenix. Hearings are also held in the Board office at 1812 West Monroe, Suite 202, Phoenix, Arizona. Preliminary hearings are conducted in the County jails where the prisoner is incarcerated.

BOARD PROCESSES

After the Director of the Department of Corrections has certified an inmate's eligibility, the Board conducts investigations and the detailed reports become part of an individual's file; most of this research is done by the Case Analyst who assist the Board in securing this information. Thirty (30) days prior to the hearing the Board notifies the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court and the County Attorney of the County in which the applicant was sentenced.

The Board impanels five (5) members, but three (3) members present constitutes a quorum. A majority vote determines the action, and all votes are recorded in the minutes. In an Executive Clemency recommendation, if the decision is not unanimous, both majority and minority opinions are presented to the Governor.

The Board affords the inmate a private interview unless he requests his attorney's presence during the private interview. After the interview by a Board member, assigned on a rotating basis, other members may solicit additional information. The friends, families, and program representatives are then invited to share information with the Board. Decisions are generally made on the same day and the institution is informed. However, occasionally the Board postpones a decision for additional information.

GUIDELINES FOR BOARD DECISIONS

Certain factors have been designated by the Board as especially important when a person is considered for parole. The Board is not, however, limited to just these factors. The Board will not parole an inmate if there is substantial reason to believe he will engage in further criminal conduct or will not conform to specified conditions of parole. In its thorough and impartial investigations the Board will take into account any or all of the following factors:

I. Prior History

- A. The inmate's employment history, education, and occupational skills and training (including military training).
- B. The inmate's illegal use of controlled substances or past habitual and excessive use of alcohol or drugs.
- C. Any recommendations made by the sentencing Court.
- D. The inmate's behavior and attitude during any previous experience of probation or parole, and the recency of such experience.
- E. Circumstances of the offense for which the inmate is serving a sentence.
- F. Any protests or recommendations filed with the Board regarding the inmate's suitability for parole.
- G. Any record which the inmate may have of past offenses.

II. Prison Record

- A. The inmate's ability and readiness to assume obligations and undertake responsibilities.
- B. The inmate's vocational, educational, and other training since incarceration.
- C. The inmate's conduct during his term of imprisonment.
- D. Any noticeable attitudinal change since the offense for which the inmate was incarcerated.
- E. The physical and emotional status of the inmate.
- F. The inmate's positive efforts on behalf of himself or on behalf of others.

III. Forward View

- A. The inmate's family status, including whether his relatives display an interest in him or whether he has other close and constructive associations in the community.
- B. The inmate's immediate and long range residential plans.
- C. The adequacy of the inmate's plans or prospects upon release.
- D. The availability of community resources to assist the inmate.

NOTIFICATION OF PAROLE DECISIONS

Granted:

If the Board approves a parole, eight (8) standard conditions are imposed by the Department of Corrections. Some of these are: reporting to a parole officer within 24 hours of arrival time, submitting a blood or urine sample when requested, and securing a permit before traveling from Arizona. In addition, the parole officer may attach special conditions.

The Parole Board also may impose special conditions, and, in fact, did attach those conditions in 43% of the cases granted parole during this fiscal year. The Arizona Board of Pardons and Paroles might condition, for example, an appropriate mental health or substance abuse program, require no alcohol or drug use, or request a residential in-patient drug program.

Denied:

When an inmate appears before the Board and his parole is denied, the Board shall within ten (10) days prepare and deliver to the person and the Director of the Department of Corrections a written statement specifying individualized reasons for denial.

Under previous criminal codes those denied shall not be reheard until a period of six (6) months has elapsed. With the New Criminal Code, the Director of the Department of Corrections will certify those eligible to be heard.

CHAPTER III

BOARD ACTIONS

HEARINGS

During the fiscal year of July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979 the number of individuals certified as eligible to be heard in all categories by the Arizona Department of Corrections was 2069. Of this number 1431 hearings were held. An inmate has the option to refuse to appear for a hearing; he may refuse because he wishes to be released on a discretionary or a mandatory release. In addition, as per statute, he may choose to pass to a later date.

Sec. 30. Temporary release; parole

- A. In addition to the temporary release provisions in 31-411, Arizona Revised Statutes, every prisoner, upon conviction of a crime committed prior to October 1, 1978 and sentenced to the custody of the Department of Corrections may be temporarily released, in the discretion of the Director and according to the rules and regulations of the department, three hundred and sixty days prior to the expiration of his maximum sentence and shall remain under the control of the Department of Corrections until expiration of the maximum term specified in the sentence. If the release violates any condition of his release, he may be returned to custody without further process.

When considering Board actions statistically, policies on procedures or releases of the Department of Corrections may influence the numbers found on Charts 1 to 3.

During this fiscal year 751 parole hearings were held and the majority of the Board members voted to parole 46.47%. With the implementation of the New Criminal Code, the restructured Board heard 81 parole to consecutive sentences cases and granted 48% of those certified eligible.

For this fiscal year the Board considered 391 applications for commutation; five (5) of these were recommended to the Governor. The Governor granted three (3), denied one (1) and one (1) case is pending at the end of the fiscal year.

The Board heard three (3) persons requesting pardons and recommended one (1) to the Governor, which he granted. The Board held no reprieve hearings but developed the procedure for the reprieve process in the event a hearing is scheduled in the future.

In the matter of parole revocations, Board members conducted eighty-three (83) preliminary hearings and the Board considered one hundred and thirty (130) parole revocation cases.

Other hearings and Board actions are statistically illustrated on the following pages.

CHART I
BOARD ACTION STATISTICS

1978 - 1979

	Yearly Total 1977-78	July 1-Sept. 30 Board	Oct. 1-June 30 Board	Yearly Total 1978-79
<u>Paroles:</u>				
No. Certified Eligible	1481	330	899	1229
No. Refused to Appear Requesting Pass or Requesting no Parole	499	134	422	556
No. of cases considered	982	196	463	659
Approved	453	88	212	300
Denied	529	108	251	359
% Approved	46%	45%	46%	46%
Parole to Consecutive Sentence*				
No. Certified Eligible	0	0	97	97
No. Refused to Appear Requesting Pass or Requesting No Parole	0	0	16	16
No. of Hearings	0	0	81	81
Approved	0	0	39	39
Denied	0	0	42	42
% Approved	0	0	48	48
Parole to Detainers**				
No. of Hearings	29	0	18	18
Approved	27	0	10	10
Denied	2	0	8	8
% Approved	93%	0%	80%	80%
Paroles Rescinded	5	3	3	6
Paroles Amended	4	0	5	5
<u>Commutations:</u>				
No. of Hearings	430	69	322	391
No. Recommended to the Governor	3	2	3	5
No. Granted by the Governor	2	0	2	2
No. Denied by the Governor	0	0	1	1
No. Pending Action	2	0	1	1
<u>Pardons:</u>				
No. of Hearings	10	0	3	3
No. Recommended to the Governor	9	0	1	1
No. not Recommended to the Governor	1	0	2	2
No. Granted by the Governor	9	0	0	0
No. Denied by the Governor	0	0	0	0
No. Pending Action	0	0	1	1

* Prior to implementation of the New Criminal Code, there was no Legislative provision to parole to Consecutive Sentence.

** Until an opinion from the Attorney General (RE 179-239) on September 28, 1979, the Board was not authorized to parole to a USINS detainer; therefore, the numbers are lower than they will be in subsequent years.

	1978 - 1979			
	Yearly Total 1977-78	July 1-Sept. 30 Board	Oct. 1-June 30 Board	Yearly Total 1978-79
<u>Preliminary Hearings:</u>				
No. of Hearings	72	33	50	83
Probable Cause Found	58	26	48	74
Probable Cause not Found	14	7	2	9
% of Charges Dismissed	81%	79%	98%	89%
% of Probable Cause not Found	19%	21%	4%	11%
<u>Parole Revocation Hearings:</u>				
No. of Hearings	138	36	94	130
Parole Revoked	120	35	94	129
Parole not Revoked	18	1	0	1
% of Paroles not Revoked	12%	3%	0%	1%
Parole Revoked & Re-instatement Date for Parole established at Hearing	6	1	7	8
<u>Time Forfeiture:</u>				
No. of Hearings	7	0	2	2
No. Where Time Forfeited	1	0	0	0
<u>Time Restorations:</u>				
No. of Hearings	7	0	2	2
No. Where Time Restored	1	0	0	0
<u>Absolute Discharge from Parole:</u>				
No. of Hearings	91	19	63	82
Discharge Granted	57	8	36	44
Discharge not Granted	34	11	27	38
% Granted	63%	50%	57%	54%
<u>Courtesy Hearings for Other Jurisdictions:</u>				
	13	2	11	13
Discharge to Other Sentence	36	0	0	0

CHART 2

	1 9 7 8				1 9 7 9							
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
% Approved of: Paroles	46%	44%	45%	40%	37%	35%	29%	36%	57%	60%	52%	65%
Paroles to Consecutive Sentence	-	-	-	-	17%	87%	50%	50%	-	80%	88%	48%

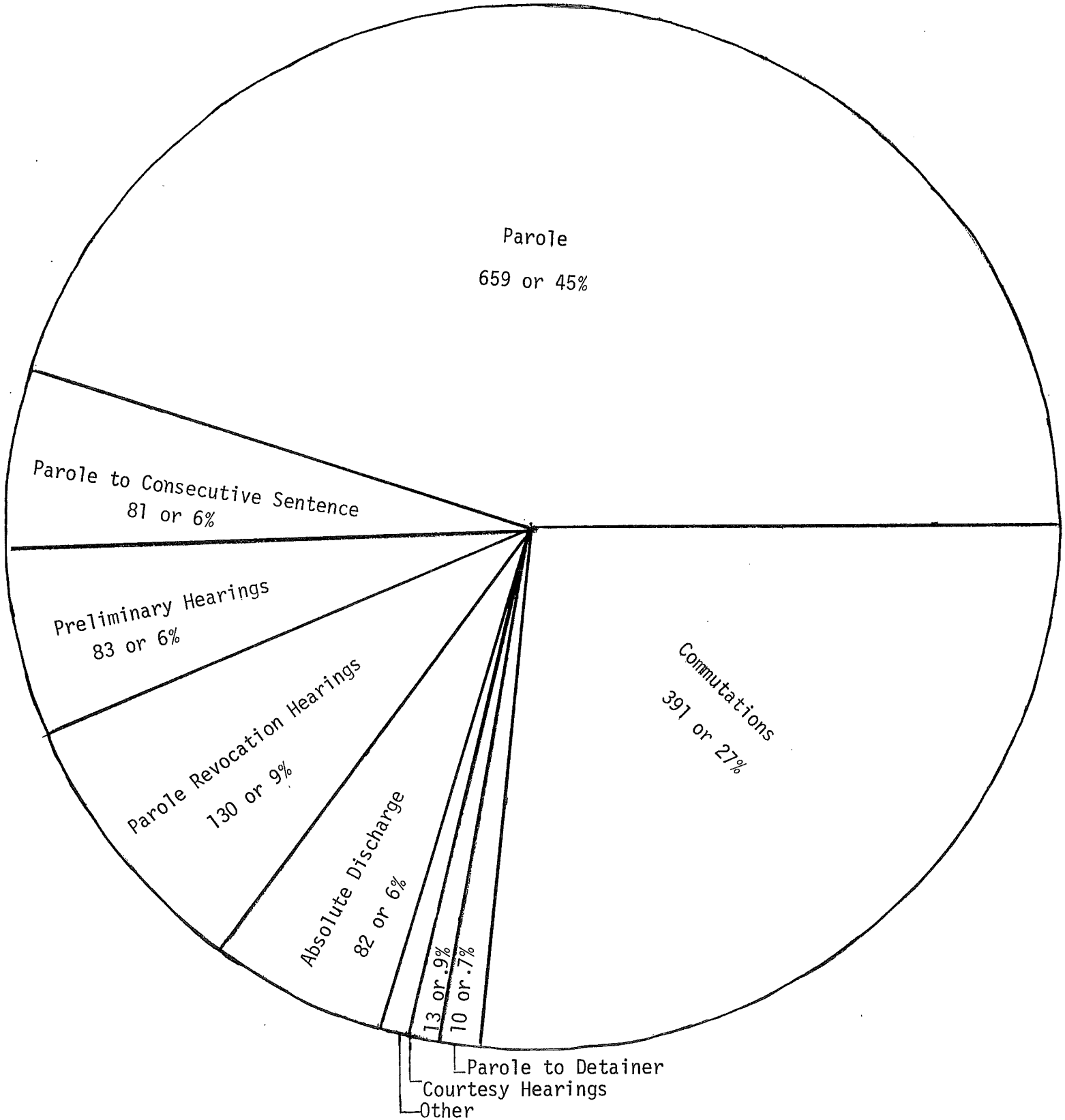
% Approved of:

Paroles

Paroles to
Consecutive
Sentence

CHART 3

Total Number of Hearings Held - 1465
From July, 1978 to June 30, 1979



OTHER BOARD ACTIVITIES

Other Board activities included the sponsoring of a Criminal Justice Workshop which allowed Board members, Department of Corrections officials, Legislators, Criminal Justice Faculty, Attorneys, Judges and others working in the system to share information and discuss areas of mutual concern.

The Board now schedules a monthly meeting with the Department of Correction personnel and also with representatives from the Attorney General's office who are assigned to represent the Board. These meetings are held to discuss Board matters and clarify law or procedure.

Board members attended several conferences such as the American Correctional Association Conference. Two (2) Board members were invited guests at Arizona Town Hall; several members have attended Department of Corrections conferences. When invited, members have also addressed several civic and community groups. A member was asked to conduct two out-of-state workshops on "Volunteers in Corrections."

Office procedures were restructured in order to produce more productivity. Office staff and Parole Case Analysts have attended several meetings and conferences. Expansion of the Parole Case Analyst program should also be noted as an activity. The Board office space was redesigned in order to most efficiently utilize the area. A necessary Board hearing room was part of the redesign.

The Board identified the need for a policy and procedure manual. Arizona does not have one and most states do publish this information. At the end of this fiscal year the Board was seeking volunteer services of the Junior League of Phoenix to assist the Board in compiling this information.

Also, the Board began the process of changing and adding several rules. One of these will change the commute process.

The system of recording, compiling, and reporting statistical data was improved. Finally, the Board is presenting an Annual Report of the years activities, the first since 1972-1973 to the Governor, Legislature, and other interested parties.

CHAPTER IV

PROJECTED PLANS

The Board has delineated five (5) major objectives for the fiscal year 1979-'80. First, the Board will research the feasibility of becoming accredited by the American Correctional Association.

The Board has obtained the volunteer services of some members of the Junior League of Phoenix. The Board will orient the volunteers as to Board procedures and will assist them in gathering the information necessary to write, publish, and distribute the appropriate manual.

Included in this book will be the newly reorganized, rewritten, and refiled Administrative Rules, pursuant to A.R.S. 31-401F, which will better satisfy the needs of the citizens of Arizona, the Criminal Justice System, and the Board.

Specifically, the Board will submit and attain a rule change regarding the commutation process, changing it to a two phase procedure. The Board plans to implement this change during the fiscal year 1979-1980.

The Board plans to refine the statistical collection, recording and reporting procedure. In order to avoid duplication of efforts the Board will explore the possibility of utilizing the Department of Corrections materials or computers to obtain the needed data. Another alternative is that the Board will be able to use available data to retrieve information on a purchased small computer terminal.

The Board will strive to continue to fulfill duties and responsibilities entrusted to the Board by the Legislature and the Governor in a positive constructive and productive manner.

PAROLE BOARD MEMBERSHIP

1966 to 1978

<u>Name</u>	<u>Term</u>
Barnetta Anderson	June 1975 - 1977 January 1977 - 1980
Robert L. Araza	January 1975 - 1978 January 1978 - 1981
Peter Byrne	April 1966 - 1969
Abraham Cruz	July 1969 - 1971 January 1971 - 1974
Keith Edwards	July 1969 - 1972 January 1972 - 1975
A. Alan Hanshaw	April 1966 - 1971
Walter Jacobs	July 1971 - 1974
Walter Michaels	July 1969 - 1970 January 1970 - 1973
Oliver E. O'Kier	August 1974 - 1975
William P. Reilly	April 1966 - 1970
Daniel Simmons	April 1973 - 1976 January 1976 - 1979
Art Van Haren	January 1967 - 1972
Donald Welker	April 1966 - 1968 January 1968 - 1973
W.W. Witt	April 1966 - 1967