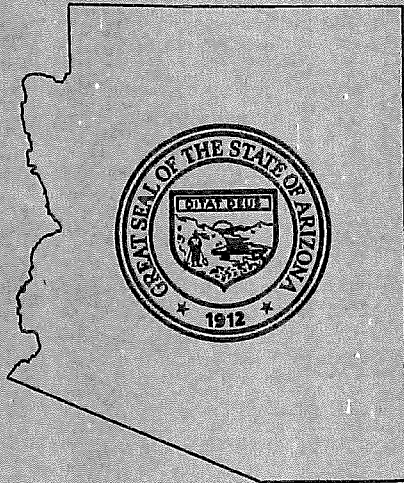


Board of Pardons and Paroles



ANNUAL REPORT

January 1, 1982 - December 31, 1982

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

January 1, 1982 - December 31, 1982

TO:

The Honorable Bruce Babbitt
Governor of the State of Arizona

and

The Thirty-Sixth Legislature of the State of Arizona

SUBMITTED BY:

Arter L. Johnson, Chairman

John J. Sloss, Vice-Chairman

Robert L. Araza, Member

Richard M. Ortiz, Member

Carol M. Pavilack, Member

BRUCE BABBITT
GOVERNOR



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BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES
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NANCY J. HARRIS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TO: THE HONORABLE BRUCE BABBITT, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA

and

MEMBERS OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA

The Arizona Board of Pardons and Paroles during the past fiscal year has experienced a tremendous impact due to the growing prison population, the New Criminal Code, and the passage of House Bill 2004 and Senate Bill 1252.

On behalf of the Board of Pardons and Paroles, I have the honor of herewith submitting the Annual Report of the Arizona Board of Pardons and Paroles for the period of January 1, 1982 through December 31, 1982.

Respectfully,

Arter L. Johnson
Arter L. Johnson

Chairman-July 1981 - January 1983

John J. Sloss
John J. Sloss

Chairman-January 1983 - Present

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OTHER BOARD ACTIVITIES

Other Board activities included the Board attending numerous Criminal Justice workshops which allowed Board members to interact with Department of Corrections officials, legislators, criminal justice faculty, attorneys, judges and others working within the system. When invited, members have also addressed civic and community groups.

The Board now schedules periodic meetings with Department of Corrections 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.

When requested, the five (5) Board members and three (3) Case Analysts presented workshops to community groups, school classes, Arizona Department of Corrections personnel, and criminal justice agencies. The agency members participated in some forty (40) of these programs ranging in duration from an hour to a half day.

During this year, the Board has been studying the feasibility of acquiring an automated word processing system. This is necessary because of the increasing numbers of inmates in the Arizona Department of Corrections system, the legislative mandate requiring the Board to notify victims, and the legislation which allows the Arizona Department of Corrections to suspend parole eligibility for Class 4, 5, and 6 Felons if there is a bed shortage. The Board has researched word processing equipment and computers. Also, the Board has attempted to coordinate with the Arizona Department of Corrections and does use the CPT 8100 which belongs to the Finance Department of the Arizona Department of Corrections. The Board is working with the State Automation Division of the Department of Administration to ascertain the equipment which will best fulfill the needs of the Arizona Board of Pardons and Paroles.

CHAPTER V

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS PURSUANT TO HOUSE BILL 2004

There were originally 329 Class 4, 5 and 6 felons certified eligible under 31-233G on November 5, 1982. A number of these individuals were later found to be ineligible due to prior felony convictions or were declared ineligible by the Department of Corrections due to behavior problems. Of the remaining eligible candidates for parole, the Board heard 175 in December, 1982, and the remainder were scheduled for hearings in 1983.

DECEMBER 1982

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of hearings conducted by Hearing Examiners | 175 |
| Number of Paroles granted by the Board (paper review) | 123 |
| Number rescheduled for personal appearance before the Board in January, 1983 | 52 |
| % of Paroles granted | 70% |
| % scheduled for personal hearings before the Board | 30% |

CHAPTER IV
BOARD ACTION STATISTICS

Calendar Year

| | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 |
|---|---------|----------|---------|
| PAROLES: | | | |
| Refused to appear | 305 | 345 | 505 |
| Number of hearings | 1,151 | 1,605 | 1,913 |
| Number of paroles approved | 701 | 805 | 1,051 |
| Number of paroles denied | 450 | 800 | 862 |
| % approved | 61% | 50% | 55% |
| PAROLES TO CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES: | | | |
| Number of hearings | 76 | 103 | 157 |
| Number of paroles approved | 55 | 49 | 97 |
| Number of paroles denied | 21 | 54 | 60 |
| % approved | 72% | 48% | 62% |
| PAROLES TO DETAINERS: | | | |
| Number of hearings | 67 | 51 | 101 |
| Number of paroles approved | 67 | 48 | 98 |
| Number of paroles denied | -0- | 3 | 3 |
| % approved | 100% | 94% | 97% |
| PRELIMINARY HEARINGS: | | | |
| Number of hearings | 74 | 78 | 42 |
| Probable cause found | 73 | 74 | 42 |
| Probable cause not found | 1 | 4 | -0- |
| % of probable cause found | 99% | 95% | 100% |
| PAROLE REVOCATION HEARINGS: | | | |
| Number of hearings | 85 | 171 | 177 |
| Number of paroles revoked | 83 | 167 | 176 |
| Number of paroles not revoked | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| % of hearings resulting in paroles revoked | 98% | 98% | 99% |
| No. & (%) of revocation for technical violation | 36(43%) | 59(35%) | 91(52%) |
| No. & (%) of revocation for new offense | 49(59%) | 112(67%) | 86(49%) |
| COURTESY HEARINGS | 7 | 8 | 10 |

| | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE FROM PAROLE: | | | |
| Number of hearings | 90 | 99 | 48 |
| Number of discharges granted | 42 | 23 | 12 |
| Number of discharges not granted | 48 | 76 | 36 |
| % granted | 47% | 23% | 25% |
| TIME FORFEITURES: | | | |
| Number of hearings | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| Number with time forfeited | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| TIME RESTORATIONS: | | | |
| Number of hearings | 1 | 2 | -0- |
| Number with time restored | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| COMMUTATIONS OF SENTENCES: | | | |
| Number of applications/hearings | 262 | 80 | 94 |
| Number recommended to Governor | 11 | 4 | 5 |
| Number not recommended to Governor | 251 | 76 | 89 |
| % recommended to Governor | 4% | 5% | 5% |
| Number granted by Governor | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Number denied by Governor | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| PARDONS: | | | |
| Number of hearings | 8 | 5 | 12 |
| Number recommended to Governor | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Number not recommended to Governor | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| % recommended to Governor | 75% | 4% | 33% |
| Number granted by Governor | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| Number denied by Governor | -0- | 1 | -0- |
| REPRIEVES: | | | |
| Number of hearings | 1 | 2 | -0- |
| Number recommended to Governor | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| Number not recommended to Governor | 1 | 2 | -0- |
| % recommended to Governor | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Number granted by Governor | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| Number denied by Governor | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| TOTAL NUMBER OF HEARINGS | 1,822 | 2,204 | 2,554 |
| AVERAGE NO. OF HEARINGS PER MONTH | 151 | 183 | 213 |

- 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.

3) 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.

IX. NOTIFICATION OF PAROLE DECISIONS

Granted:

If the Board approves a parole, ten (10) standard conditions are imposed by the Department of Corrections. Some of these are: reporting to a parole officer within twenty-four (24) hours of arrival time, submitting to a blood or urine sample when requested, and securing a permit before travelling 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 excess of 75% of the paroles granted 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.

VI. HEARING LOCATIONS

During each month of the year, members of the Board travel to all state adult correctional institutions to conduct hearings. The Board traveled to the following institutions: Arizona State Prison, Florence; Arizona Correctional Training Center, Tucson; Safford Conservation Center, Safford; Fort Grant Training Center, Fort Grant; Alhambra Reception and Treatment Center, Phoenix; Arizona Center for Women, Phoenix; Arizona Correctional Training Center, Perryville. Hearings were also held at the Board office in Phoenix. Preliminary hearings were conducted in the county jurisdiction where the alleged violation occurred.

VII. BOARD PROCESSES

After the Director of the Department of Corrections has certified an inmate's eligibility, the Board conducts investigations. Most of this research is done by the Case Analyst who assists 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 as well as the victim(s) as mandated by Senate Bill 1252.

The Board impanels five (5) members; however, three (3) members constitute a quorum. A majority vote determines the actions, and all votes are recorded in the minutes. In an Executive Clemency recommendation both majority and minority opinions are presented to the Governor.

The Board affords the inmate a private interview and also allows his attorney's presence. After the initial interview by a Board member, other members may solicit additional information. The friends, families and program representatives or anyone opposing the positive action are then invited to share information with the Board. Decisions are generally made on the same day, and the institution and the inmate are notified. The inmate and the Department of Corrections are officially notified in writing of the decision within ten (10) days of the hearing; however, occasionally the Board postpones a decision for additional information.

VIII. GUIDELINES FOR BOARD DECISIONS

Certain factors have been designated important when a person's case is being considered by the Board; however, the Board is

not limited to these factors if there is substantial reason to believe the person will engage in further criminal conduct or will not conform to specified conditions of parole. In its thorough and impartial investigations, the Board may consider any or all of the following factors:

1) Prior History

- a. The inmate's employment history, education, 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.

2) 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

The Board has modified their administrative rules regarding commutations. Now commutations are heard in two phases. At the first phase hearing, the Board reviews the applications, the Department of Correction's file, other available material, and hears testimony of all witnesses. The second phase (for those moved to this phase) is a personal interview with the inmate. According to the Board rules, an inmate is entitled to apply for a commutation of sentence after serving two (2) years from his sentence beginning date and may re-apply every two (2) years thereafter as long as he is not within one (1) year of his parole eligibility date or mandatory release date (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 legal 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 designated hearing officer in accordance with the United States Supreme Court's *Morrissey vs Brewer* decision. 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 re-instated on parole. Both hearings shall be conducted under auspices of *Morrissey vs Brewer* where due process requires written notice of the alleged violation of parole; 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 designated hearing officer for good cause); and a written statement by the factfinder as to the evidence relied upon and the reasons for 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 hearing is held when it is believed that a violation of one or more conditions of parole imposed by the Department of Corrections or the Board of Pardons and Paroles has occurred. 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 street time is 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 under 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 who are imprisoned in Arizona and submits impressions and reports, but not recommendations, to the requesting jurisdictions.

VICTIM NOTIFICATION

| NOTIFICATION | | | RESPONSES/WRITTEN AND TELEPHONE | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| MONTH | LETTERS SENT | LETTERS RETURNED UNDELIVERED | FOR PAROLE | AGAINST PAROLE | <u>NO OPINION</u> OTHER | TOTAL |
| August | 201 | 47 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 16 |
| September | 170 | 42 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 9 |
| October | 209 | 46 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 16 |
| November | 240 | 58 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 8 |
| December | 451 | 68 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 13 |
| TOTALS | 1,271 | 261 | 4 | 34 | 24 | 62 |

CHAPTER III

BOARD RESPONSIBILITIES

I. TYPES OF PAROLES

A. Parole

Parole is the conditional release of an inmate from confinement after he has served a specified 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 special conditions of parole. Any parolee violating the conditions of parole 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. TYPES OF EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

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

A. Commutation

Commutation is a change or modification of a sentence imposed by the Court. The Board assumes that sentences imposed by the Court 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.

CASE ANALYSTS

During fiscal year 1981-1982, the Board continued to upgrade and professionalize the Case Analysts' positions. They aid the Board in making investigations, securing information and in performing necessary administrative functions to assist the Board in passing upon applications for parole and executive clemency matters.

In addition to preparing comprehensive reports for all applications the Hearing Examiners will review and the Board will consider, the analysts are also responsible for conducting preliminary hearings to determine if there is probable cause to believe that a violation of parole has occurred.

During the year the analysts compiled 2,952 reports. Of those, the analysts averaged 240 monthly parole reports, and the remaining were executive clemency reports, preliminary hearings and special assignments.

The analysts have also assisted in the Board's slide show presentation as well as attending public speaking engagements and a training seminar and conference in Phoenix.

Implementation of victim notification as mandated by Senate Bill 1252 was coordinated by the analysts. Moreover, they conducted training sessions for counseling staff at all adult institutions regarding use of a uniform counselor's progress report involving inmates' institutional progress and adjustment to be utilized by the Board during hearings.

At the Arizona State Prison, workshops were conducted for trainees/employees by the analysts in reference to institutional records, investigative reports, parole and probation.

VICTIM NOTIFICATION

Senate Bill 1252 enacted during the last Legislative session requires the Board to notify the victim(s) of the offense for which the prisoner is incarcerated or the family of the victim(s) if the victim died as a result of the prisoner's conduct. As mandated by statute, notice to the victim(s) or victim's family shall be mailed to the last known address, shall state the name of the prisoner requesting the commutation or parole, shall set the date of the hearing on the application, and shall inform victims or families of their right to submit written information to the Board expressing their opinion concerning the release of the prisoner. No hearing concerning commutations or parole shall be held until thirty (30) days after giving the notice. The above mentioned provisions do not apply under the following circumstances:

- 1) When there is imminent danger of the death of the person convicted or imprisoned, or
- 2) When the term of imprisonment of the applicant is within two hundred ten (210) days of expiration.

The Arizona Department of Corrections provides the certification list of those inmates to be scheduled for hearings before the Board. It is the responsibility of our agency support staff to obtain the names and addresses of all victims or families in cases prior to August, 1982, and to notify the victims and/or families of the scheduled hearings.

As of August, 1982, each county has agreed to submit to the Parole Board names and addresses of victims at the time of sentencing. The Board has supplied the counties with appropriate forms for this purpose. New commitment information does not contain an inmate's Arizona Department of Corrections Number (ADOC#) and as a result, this information must additionally be researched by the Board's support staff.

Here follow the statistics on Victim Notification for the months of August, September, October, November and December 1982:

Richard M. Ortiz was appointed by Governor Babbitt in October of 1981. Prior to assuming this position, he was serving as Justice of the Peace for the Flagstaff Precinct in Coconino County. Mr. Ortiz also served as Chief Juvenile Probation Officer of Coconino County, Chief Adult Probation Officer, and was also a police officer for the City of Flagstaff during his undergraduate studies at Northern Arizona University. Mr. Ortiz holds a B.S. degree in Police Science and Administration from Northern Arizona University.

Carol McGrew Pavilack received a B.A. degree from Wellesley College and an M.S. from Arizona State University in Criminal Justice. Ms. Pavilack has been involved in various volunteer endeavors; some are in the criminal justice area. Since her appointment in October 1978, and a re-appointment in January 1980, she coordinated the America Paroling Authority mid-winter conference in Phoenix, Arizona in 1980. She served as Vice-Chairman from October 1978 to March 1980. During this fiscal year she has served on the Alternatives to Incarceration Committee, an appointment by the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and on the Arizona Crime Commission, an appointment by the Governor. She has been appointed United States Parole Commissioner by President Reagan to the United States Parole Commission and is awaiting confirmation by the United States Senate Judiciary Committee.

John J. Sloss, appointed in October 1978, received his B.S. degree in Public Administration and an M.S. degree in Addiction Studies. He has been involved with the criminal justice system in Arizona since 1967. His experience includes working for the Arizona Department of Corrections in both institutional and community programs and serving 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. In November 1980, he received an award from the University of Arizona Corrections Society for his contributions to Corrections. Since January 1981, he has served as Vice-Chairman of the Board.

HEARING EXAMINERS

Senate Bill 1252 enacted during the last Legislative session allows the Board to employ Hearing Examiners as deemed necessary to conduct parole and absolute discharge hearings and to make recommendations to the Board; however, according to the statute no prisoner eligible for parole or absolute discharge will be denied parole without an opportunity to appear before the Board. In addition, the Board must review all recommendations of the Hearing Examiners within thirty (30) days after the hearing date. It should be noted that by statute the Hearing Examiners shall not conduct hearings for Commutation of Sentence, Pardons, Reprieves or Parole Revocation.

In November 1982, two (2) Hearing Examiners were employed by the Board. In December 1982, the Director of the Arizona Department of Corrections, as authorized by House Bill 2004, declared a shortage of beds and certified approximately 329 Class 4, 5, and 6 felons for special parole consideration. This certification was in addition to the approximate 247 cases scheduled to appear before the Board in December 1982. Moreover, it is anticipated that the Director of the Department of Corrections will suspend parole eligibility dates for an equal number of first time felons in January 1983.

The impact of House Bill 2004 has created a critical situation for the Board. To provide relief to the prison system intended by the passage of the legislation, and to relieve the emergency overcrowding and possibly an explosive situation, it was necessary to request that the Hearing Examiners hold the special certification interviews.

Orientation and training sessions were conducted for the Hearing Examiners. The Department of Corrections and all institutional administrators were contacted regarding this procedural change and, in addition, the Executive Director personally contacted appropriate institutional staff to discuss these changes and answer questions. Three training sessions were conducted for personnel at The Arizona Correctional Training Center/Tucson, Arizona State Prison and Arizona Correctional Training Center/Perryville by the Executive Director and the Hearing Examiners. The program was implemented on December 10, 1982 and by December 23, 1982, the Hearing Examiners had completed hearing those inmates specially certified for their December agenda. Their recommendations were reviewed by the Board on December 27, 28, and 29, 1982. The statistics reflecting the Board's action can be found in Chapter V.

Chapter I

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

The Arizona Board of Pardons and Paroles consists of 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 (2) 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."

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 an executive clemency or parole is being considered, the Board must notify at least thirty (30) days prior to the hearing, the presiding Judge of the Superior Court, the County Attorney of the county in which the inmate was sentenced as well as the victim(s) of the committing offense.

The Board may make rules and regulations not inconsistent with law, as it deems proper for conducting of its business as provided for in the Administrative Procedures Act. Board rules filed with the Secretary of State clarify the procedures for all actions taken by the Board and its staff.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Since Arizona became a state, the Board of Pardons and Paroles has undergone a number of significant changes. 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 part-time members, each appointed by the Governor and serving five year terms. This was amended in 1968 by the creation of the three-person full time Board with members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate. Each of these members served a three year term. In 1978 the Legislature increased the size of the Board to five full-time members, each serving a five year staggered term, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate. This action by the Legislature was done in conjunction with the passage of the New Criminal Code and was following the trends across the country of increasing the size of the Boards to a minimum of five members.

MEMBERS - BOARD RESUMES

Arter L. Johnson, appointed in 1978, 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 was selected Chairman July, 1981 to a term ending January 1983.

Robert L. Araza was appointed January 1975, reappointed January 1978 and reappointed January 1981. He was elected Chairman of the Board for fiscal year 1975-76, Vice-Chairman for 1977-78, and Chairman from 1978-81. Mr. Araza has a total of twenty (20) years experience in the criminal justice field, which includes Chief Juvenile Probation Officer and Administrator of the Yuma County Juvenile Court Center. He was a member of the Arizona Justice Planning Supervisory Board from 1976-1982. Mr. Araza was National delegate to the United States Parole Symposium, Washington D. C. in 1980. He was also the selected delegate for the International Citizen Ambassador Program to the People's Republic of China in 1981. In addition, he was chosen as the delegate to Australia in 1983 for the exchange of criminal justice information and programs which parallel counterparts. Mr. Araza holds a B.A. degree in Public Management.

GOALS

The Arizona Board of Pardons and Paroles met the following goals adopted for 1982.

The Chairman will establish the following training:

- 1) 40-hour training for new employees by June 1982, including updated organizational chart.
- 2) In-service training of 40-hours yearly for clerical staff by June 1982.
- 3) Document workshops, seminars and conferences for analysts and Board members of 40-hours yearly by June 1982.

The Arizona Board will locate more appropriate office space by June 1982 (Chairman and Board).

The Workshop Committee will update presentation by June 1982.

The analysts will coordinate with the Arizona Department of Corrections institutional counselors to develop more comprehensive inmate reports by June 1982 (analysts).

Appropriate hearing rooms for the Parole Board will be established at all adult institutions by June 30, 1982 (Chairman).

The position of Executive Director for the Chairman will be created by June 1982 (Board).

The Statistical Committee in conjunction with the Arizona Department of Corrections will develop programs whereby data pertinent to the Parole Board can be retrieved from the Department's system by June 1982.

It should be noted that procedures for recording training have been established but not all training programs have been implemented.

GOALS FOR 1983

The Accreditation Committee will attempt to conform to as many standards as possible by June 1983 and will study the feasibility of whether or not to apply by December 1983. The Legislature, Arizona Department of Corrections and Governor's Office will be consulted before a decision is made.

The Rules Committee will revise and re-issue the rule book by December 1983.

