

Board of Pardons and Paroles

ANNUAL REPORT

January 1, 1985 - December 31, 1985

BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES

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Honorable
BRUCE BABBITT
Governor

RICHARD M. ORTIZ
Chairman

ROBERT L. ARAZA
Member

ARTER L. JOHNSON
Member

JOHN L. SLOSS
Member

RON JOHNSON
Member

ROBERT W. KENNERLY
Member

PATRICIA V. GILBERT
Member

JACKIE CRAWFORD
Executive Director

by
DARRYL R. FISCHER, PH.D.
Planner III

BRUCE BABBITT
GOVERNOR



ARIZONA
BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES
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RICHARD M. ORTIZ
CHAIRMAN

MEMBERS
ROBERT L. ARAZA
PATRICIA V. GILBERT
ARTER L. JOHNSON
RON JOHNSON
ROBERT W. KENNERLY
JOHN J. SLOSS

JACKIE CRAWFORD
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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

and

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

* * *

Legislation enacted during the past sessions coupled with the ever expanding prison population has tremendously impacted the Arizona Board of Pardons and Paroles during this past year by not only significantly increasing the workload but also the responsibility as a result of these additions.

The Board has experienced tremendous growth and expansion in the agency and looks forward to even greater areas of responsibility during the coming years.

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, 1985 through December 31, 1985.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Richard M. Ortiz", written over a horizontal line.

Richard M. Ortiz
Chairman

AGENCY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Richard M. Ortiz was elected to the position of Chairman during January, 1985 by the membership of the Board. Since his installation and in cooperation with the Governor, the Chief of Staff, the Legislature, and the Membership of the Board, several significant changes were made in the agency.

The following accomplishments were realized during the fiscal year 1985-1986:

- The agency was relocated to the present quarters at 1645 W. Jefferson.
- The staff was increased to include support members who were highly qualified to meet the increase in workload and responsibility imposed by the Legislature.
- Funding was obtained for the updating and automation of equipment needed for data collection and technical reporting as required in the release process.
- Revised Administrative Rules were drafted, approved by the Board, and entered into the lengthy adoption process in order to reflect the latest revisions in the Arizona Revised Statutes.
- A revised Hearing Examiner program was implemented, which resulted in significant gains in efficiency of operation, material usage, and quality of the product.
- A risk assessment unit was organized to provide a resource for the Board in their most difficult decision making process and to best ensure the safety of the public.
- A regular system of training was implemented for the staff of the agency.
- A Business and Fiscal Management section was developed to provide for greater fiscal accountability.
- An automated records control system was implemented which provided current records and the degree of security necessary for the protection of such documents.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Pursuant to A.R.S. 31-401, the Arizona Board of Pardons and Paroles shall consist of seven (7) members to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate for staggered five (5) year terms. The members of the Board shall serve on a full-time basis, with compensation determined pursuant to A.R.S. 38-611. Each member shall be appointed on the basis of broad professional or educational qualifications and experience and shall have demonstrated an interest in the state's correctional system. No more than two (2) members from the same professional discipline shall be members of the Board at the same time. A.R.S. 31-401 further stipulates that the Board shall meet at least once a month at the state prison and at other times or places as the Board deems necessary.

Pursuant to A.R.S. 31-402, 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.

As authorized under A.R.S. 31-411(A), any prisoner who has been certified as eligible for parole or absolute discharge (from parole) by the Director of the Department of Corrections shall be given an opportunity to apply for release upon parole or for an absolute discharge. No other form of application or petition for release upon parole or absolute discharge may be considered by the Board. However, pursuant to A.R.S. 31-233(I), at any given time that there is a shortage of beds available within the Department of Corrections, the parole eligibility as set forth in A.R.S. 31-411 and 41-1604 may be suspended for any inmate not previously convicted of a felony who has been sentenced for a class 4, 5 or 6 felony not involving the use or exhibition of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument or the infliction of serious physical injury pursuant to A.R.S. 13-604, and such inmate shall be continuously eligible for parole.

A prisoner eligible for parole or absolute discharge shall be given an opportunity to appear either before a hearing officer designated by the Board or the Board itself, at the discretion of the Board. If the hearing is heard by a hearing officer, the hearing officer shall make a recommendation on application for parole or absolute discharge to the Board within thirty days after the hearing date. Within thirty days after the date of the hearing officer's recommendations, the Board shall review these recommendations and either approve, with or without conditions, or reject the prisoner's application for parole or absolute discharge. A prisoner eligible for parole or absolute discharge shall not be denied parole or absolute discharge without an opportunity to appear before the Board.

The Board may impose any conditions of parole it deems appropriate in order to ensure that the best interests of the prisoner and the citizens of Arizona are served. These conditions may include:

1. Participation in a rehabilitative program or counseling.
2. Performance of community service work.
3. Voluntary commitment to the state hospital for a part or all of the parole period.
4. Reimbursement to the state for the costs of parole supervision based on the prisoner's ability to pay if the payment does not create an unreasonable burden for the prisoner.

When a prisoner appears before the Board and his parole is denied, the Board shall within ten days prepare and deliver to the prisoner and Director of the Department of Corrections a written statement specifying the specific individualized reasons for the denial of parole or absolute discharge.

The statutory criteria for granting parole in the State of Arizona are specified in A.R.S. 31-412 as follows:

- A. If a prisoner is certified as eligible for parole, THE BOARD of Pardons and Paroles SHALL AUTHORIZE the release of the applicant upon PAROLE if the applicant has reached his/her earliest parole eligibility date, UNLESS it appears to the Board, in their sole discretion, that THERE IS A SUBSTANTIAL PROBABILITY THAT THE APPLICANT WILL NOT REMAIN AT LIBERTY WITHOUT VIOLATING THE LAW. The applicant shall thereupon be allowed to go upon parole in the legal custody and under control of the Department of Corrections, until expiration of the term specified in his/her sentence or until his/her absolute discharge.
- B. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A above, any prisoner, regardless of the classification of such prisoner, may be certified by the Director of the Department of Corrections as eligible for parole for the sole purpose of parole to the custody of any other jurisdiction to serve a term of imprisonment imposed by such jurisdiction or parole to the custody of the Department of Corrections to serve any consecutive term imposed on such prisoner. Upon review of an application for parole pursuant to the provisions of this subsection THE BOARD MAY AUTHORIZE such PAROLE IF, in its discretion, SUCH PAROLE APPEARS TO BE IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE STATE.

A.R.S. 31-412(A) authorizes what is referred to in this report as a GENERAL PAROLE or STREET PAROLE. Such parole may be:

1. An IN-STATE parole to the streets of Arizona.
2. An OUT-OF-STATE parole to the streets of another state.
3. A parole to a detainer placed on the prisoner by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (USINS Detainer).

A.R.S. 31-412(B) authorizes what is referred to here as an INSTITUTION PAROLE. Such paroles may be:

1. To a CONSECUTIVE SENTENCE imposed upon the prisoner in the State of Arizona.
2. To ANOTHER JURISDICTION to serve a term of imprisonment imposed by such jurisdiction.

Pursuant to A.R.S. 31-412(C), in addition to other authorized conditions of parole, the Board shall, as a condition of parole, order a prisoner to make any court-ordered restitution. The restitution shall be ordered to be made to the victim or to the immediate family of the victim if the victim has died.

The statutory criteria for granting absolute discharge from parole in the State of Arizona are specified in A.R.S. 31-414 as follows:

If, upon certification by the Director of the Department of Corrections of eligibility for parole, it appears to the Board of Pardons and Paroles that there is reasonable probability that a prisoner on parole will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and that his/her absolute discharge from imprisonment is not incompatible with the welfare of society, then the Director of the Department of Corrections shall issue to the prisoner an absolute discharge from imprisonment which shall be effective to discharge the prisoner from the sentence imposed.

In addition to parole, absolute discharge, reprieve, commutation, and pardon, the Board of Pardons and Paroles is authorized by A.R.S. 31-233(C) to grant work furlough as follows:

The Board of Pardons and Paroles, under specific regulations established for the selection of inmates, may authorize the release of an inmate on work furlough if the inmate has served not less than six months of the sentence imposed by the court and is within fourteen months of his parole eligibility date. The Director of the Department of Corrections shall provide information as the Board requests concerning any inmate eligible for release on work furlough. The inmate shall not be released on work furlough unless the release is approved by the Board.

As stipulated in A.R.S. 31-233(D), the Board shall require that every inmate released on work furlough comply with such terms and conditions of release as the Board may impose, including that the inmate be gainfully employed while on work furlough and that he/she make restitution to the victim of the offense for which he/she is incarcerated.

Pursuant to A.R.S. 31-233(F), if the Board denies the release of an inmate on work furlough, it may prescribe that the inmate not be recommended again for release on work furlough for a period of up to one year.

As a means of enforcing the conditions of parole and/or work furlough, a parole or work furlough may be revoked upon the finding by the Board that the conditions of release have been violated. This process is initiated by the filing of a parole or work furlough violation warrant as authorized by A.R.S. 31-415 (parole) or A.R.S. 31-233(E) as follows:

31-415: If the parole clerk of the Department of Corrections or the Director of the Department of Corrections, or the Board of Pardons and Paroles or any member thereof, has reasonable cause to believe that a paroled prisoner has violated his parole and has lapsed or is about to lapse into criminal ways or company, then any of such persons may issue his warrant for retaking the prisoner at any time prior to the expiration of the maximum sentence, which time shall be specified in the warrant.

31-233(E): If the Board finds that an inmate has failed to comply with the terms and conditions of release or that the best interests of this state would be served by revocation of an inmate's work furlough, the Board may issue a warrant for retaking the inmate before the expiration of his/her maximum sentence. After return of the inmate, the Board may revoke the inmate's work furlough after he/she has been given an opportunity to be heard.

In the case of parole, A.R.S. 31-416 and 31-417 provide for the further processing of alleged parole violators as follows:

31-416: Any officer of the Department of Corrections or any officer authorized to serve criminal process within this state, to whom the warrant is delivered, shall execute the warrant by taking the paroled prisoner and returning him/her to the prison within the time specified in the warrant.

31-417: At the meeting held at the state prison of the Board of Pardons and Paroles next following the retaking of a paroled prisoner, the Board shall be notified that the prisoner has been retaken. If the paroled prisoner has been returned to the prison, he/she shall be given an opportunity to appear before the Board, and the Board may after opportunity has been given, or in case the prisoner has not yet been returned, declare the parolee delinquent. He/she may be thereafter imprisoned in the prison for a period equal to his/her unexpired maximum term of sentence at the time the parole was granted, unless sooner released or discharged.

During each month of the year, members of the Board travel to various state adult correctional institutions to conduct hearings as follows:

- * Arizona State Prison Complex, Florence
 - o Central Unit
 - o South Unit
 - o East Unit
 - o North Unit, Outside Trustee
 - o Picacho Community Work Center
 - o Special Programs Unit
 - o Administrative Segregation Unit
- * Arizona State Prison Complex, Perryville
 - o Santa Cruz
 - o Santa Maria
 - o San Pedro
 - o San Juan
- * Arizona State Prison Complex, Tucson
 - o Santa Rita
 - o Rincon
 - o Tent City
 - o Southern Arizona Correctional Release Center
 - o Work Furlough, South
- * Arizona State Prison Complex, Douglas
 - o Cochise Correctional Training Facility
 - o DWI Center

- * Arizona State Prison Complex, Phoenix
 - o Alhambra Reception and Treatment Center
 - o Aspen (DWI)
 - o Flamenco Hall
 - o Arizona Center for Women
 - o Work Furlough, North
 - o Community Correctional Center, North

* Arizona State Prison, Fort Grant

* Arizona State Prison, Safford

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. In 1984, the Board was increased to its present size of seven (7) members, each appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate, to serve full-time staggered five-year terms.

BOARD MEMBERS AND RESUMES

RICHARD M. ORTIZ, the present Chairman of the Board of Pardons and Paroles, was appointed by Governor Babbitt in October of 1981 and re-appointed in January of 1984. Prior to assuming this position, he was serving as Justice of the Peace for the Flagstaff Precinct in Coconino County. Mr. Ortiz has 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.

ROBERT L. ARAZA, was appointed in January of 1975, was re-appointed in January of 1978, and was again re-appointed in January of 1981. He was elected Chairman of the Board for the fiscal year 1975-1976, Vice-Chairman for 1977-1978, and Chairman from 1978 through 1981. Mr. Araza has a total of twenty-three 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 to 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. Mr. Araza holds a B.A. Degree in Public Management.

PATRICIA VELIZ GILBERT, appointed by Governor Babbitt in April of 1983, received a B.A. Degree in Secondary Education from the University of Arizona and is continuing post-graduate studies on a Masters in Criminal Justice from Arizona State University. Ms. Gilbert has been a member of the Arizona Commission on Crime and has graduated from the Parole Decision-Making Seminar sponsored by the National Institute of Corrections. In 1979, she served as the Coordinator of the Policies and Procedures Rule Book for the Arizona Board of Pardons and Paroles.

Ms. Gilbert has served as Chairman of the State Public Affairs Committee of the Junior Leagues of Arizona, representing them at the Association of Junior League Public Affairs Conference in Washington, D.C. She has been Chairman of the Criminal Justice Task Force Public Affairs Committee, and serves as a Community Vice-President for the Junior League of Phoenix. Ms. Gilbert is a member of Valley Leadership, Arizona Academy, and Phoenix Town Hall.

ARTER L. JOHNSON, appointed to the Board in 1978, was selected Chairman in July of 1981 to a term ending in January of 1983. Mr. Johnson was the Operational Manager of a statewide offender rehabilitation program under the auspices of the Department of Economic Security. During his ten 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.

RON JOHNSON, was appointed to the Board in July of 1984. Prior to this appointment, he served on the Governor's staff. He has also served as Justice of the Peace of Maricopa County, Director of Community Relations for Phoenix O.I.C., and has experience as a television news reporter/sportscaster. He has been involved in numerous community activities and is presently a member of the Arizona Administrators' Association and the Arizona Affirmative Action Association. In 1976, Mr. Johnson was named one of three Outstanding Young Men by the Phoenix Jaycees.

ROBERT W. KENNERLY, was appointed by Governor Babbitt in July of 1984. He has achieved a wide range of experience in business management, from small business owner to executive level management. Mr. Kennerly presently serves on the Board of Directors of the Southern Arizona Bank of Yuma and is founder of Yuma Title & Trust. He was the Executive Director for Arizona Rural Effort, Inc. and District #4 Council of Governments. Mr. Kennerly is a strong community leader and is familiar with local and state government. He served as a City Councilman for the City of Yuma, as Director of the Yuma County Chamber of Commerce, and more recently as President and founder of the Boys Club of Yuma. Mr. Kennerly has served on the Governor's Committee on Tax Reform and School Finance, on the Governor's Commission on the Appointments to the Appellate and Supreme Court, and prior to the appointment to the Board of Pardons and Paroles, served two terms as an elected County Supervisor in Yuma County.

JOHN J. SLOSS, appointed in October of 1978, and re-appointed in January of 1982, 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 of Corrections. In November of 1980, he received an award from the University of Arizona Corrections Society for his contributions to Corrections. He served as Vice-Chairman of the Board from January of 1981 to January of 1983, and has served as Chairman from January of 1983 to January of 1985.

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HEARING EXAMINER PROGRAM

A.R.S. 31-402(D) allows the Board of Pardons and Paroles 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. Hearing examiners are also responsible for conducting preliminary hearings to determine if there is probable cause to believe that a violation of parole has occurred. It should be noted that by statute, the Hearing Examiners shall not conduct hearings for commutations of sentence, pardons, reprieves, or parole revocations.

It is the responsibility of the Hearing Examiners to conduct interviews on behalf of the Board with those inmates certified for parole consideration. Interviews are conducted monthly on a one-to-one basis at the various Arizona Department of Corrections' adult institutions and facilities throughout the State of Arizona. The Hearing Examiners then make recommendations and present their assigned cases to the Board for review.

Traditionally, the Board has employed Case Analysts to aid in making investigations, securing and researching information, and in performing necessary administrative functions. In June of 1985, Case Analyst and Hearing Examiner functions were modified from the then existing Case Analyst/Hearing Examiner concept to a more modern and progressive Hearing Examiner approach. Up to June, 1985, a Case Analyst would review an inmate's file and prepare a report which a Hearing Examiner would then use in combination with an interview in making a recommendation for review by the Board. While this approach may have been appropriate for a relatively small caseload, a burgeoning prison population has necessitated a more efficient and unified approach.

A pilot program was initiated in June of 1985 which incorporated and consolidated all Case Analyst and Hearing Examiner responsibilities into an intensive Hearing Examiner position. The duration of this program was six months, culminating in an evaluation in December of 1985. The evaluation revealed the following:

- 1) The structure and organization of the investigative report has improved in inclusiveness and comprehensibility.
- 2) Substance, depth, and quality has improved significantly.
- 3) Monthly caseload management has been facilitated.
- 4) Professionalism, morale, and creativity among professional staff has improved.
- 5) The program has allowed for the training and smooth assimilation of new Hearing Examiners.

A concomitant result has been the need for additional structured training for Examiners. The need for training has been prompted by professional staff expanding the scope of their duties and the increasing complexity of the responsibilities of the Arizona Board of Pardons and Paroles.

During 1985, Hearing Examiners conducted a total of 3913 hearings, for an average of 326.1 per month. This represented a 30.4% increase over the 3002 hearings conducted during 1984. The number of hearings conducted for each month of the year are as follows:

MONTH	HEARINGS CONDUCTED	MONTH	HEARINGS CONDUCTED
January	377	July	329
February	314	August	327
March	306	September	305
April	349	October	299
May	328	November	320
June	344	December	315

TOTAL FOR YEAR: 3913 PER MONTH AVGERAGE: 326.1

INCREASE OVER 1984: 30.4%

VICTIM NOTIFICATION

Pursuant to A.R.S. 31-411(F), the Board, when a commutation or parole is to be considered, shall, before holding a hearing on the commutation or parole, notify the victim of the offense for which the prisoner is incarcerated or the family of the victim of the offense if the victim died as a result of the prisoner's conduct. The notice to the victim or the victim's immediate family shall be mailed to the last known address. The notice shall state the name of the prisoner requesting the commutation or parole and shall set the date of hearing on the application. The notice to the victim or the victim's immediate family shall also inform them of their right to submit a written report to the Board expressing their opinion concerning the release of the prisoner. No hearing concerning commutations or parole shall be held until thirty days after the date of giving notice.

Board of Pardons and Paroles staff members research files in Maricopa County to obtain the names and addresses of all victims or families in order that the Board can meet this mandated notice. It requires approximately 40 hours per month of staff time to complete this research. The other Arizona counties research and provide this data to the Board office on appropriate forms provided for this purpose.

During 1985, there were 4420 letters sent to victims or the victims' immediate families pursuant to A.R.S. 31-411(F), for an average of 368.3 per month. This represents a 23.4% increase from the 3583 victim letters sent during 1984. The numbers of letters sent for each month of the year are as follows:

MONTH	LETTERS SENT	MONTH	LETTERS SENT
January	276	July	291
February	410	August	371
March	410	September	362
April	322	October	386
May	270	November	376
June	320	December	626

TOTAL FOR YEAR: 4420 PER MONTH AVERAGE: 368.3

INCREASE OVER 1984: 23.4%

During the year, there were 127 letters received by the Board in response to victim notifications. Of these, 120 or 94.5% were against the granting of parole, five (5) or 3.9% were for parole, and two (2) expressed no clear opinion either way.

Approximately 730 of the 4420 victim letters sent by the Board during 1985 were returned to the Board office undelivered.

PAROLE ELIGIBILITY AND DECISION CRITERIA

Each prisoner sentenced to the Department of Corrections who has not completed his/her sentence, who has been certified to the Board by the Director pursuant to A.R.S. 41-1604.06, A.R.S. 31-233(I), or A.R.S. 31-411 as eligible for parole either under the provisions of 31-412(A) or 31-412(B), and who is not on parole and has not been selected for parole, is eligible to be considered for parole by the Board. No prisoner who is otherwise eligible for parole will be considered by the Board unless that prisoner has been certified to the Board as eligible by the Director.

The Board will consider for parole each prisoner who meets the eligibility requirements set out as above. Parole under the provisions of A.R.S. 31-412(A) will be granted in every case unless the Board is satisfied that there is a substantial probability that the prisoner will not remain at liberty without committing a new offense. Parole under the provisions of A.R.S. 31-412(B) may be granted whenever the Board is satisfied that such parole is in the best interests of the State of Arizona. In reaching the decision whether to grant parole, the Board will be guided by its knowledge of human nature and of the ways of the world and will exercise its best judgment to determine the likelihood that the prisoner will remain at liberty without committing a new offense or to determine the best interests of the State of Arizona as appropriate. In reaching that decision, the Board will consider the following factors:

1. Prior History

- a) The nature of the offense for which the prisoner was committed.
- b) The prisoner's past history of convictions and arrests.
- c) Whether any previous supervised releases have been granted to the prisoner, and if so, the result of such supervision.
- d) The prisoner's history of violent acts, including those in which a weapon was used.
- e) Whether the prisoner has been diagnosed as having any mental or emotional disorder which indicates a higher than normal risk of violent or recidivistic conduct.
- f) Whether and the extent to which the prisoner has been involved in substance abuse.

2. Prison Record

- a) The prisoner's pattern of conduct while incarcerated, including any changes in that pattern.
- b) The prisoner's custody level at the time of consideration.

- c) Whether the prisoner has held a job or jobs while imprisoned, and if so, the degree of trust associated with those jobs together with the length of time that the job or jobs were held, and the prisoner's performance record.
- d) Whether the prisoner has participated in any educational or training programs while imprisoned, and if so, the prisoner's performance record in the program and whether it was successfully completed.
- e) The prisoner's record of discipline while imprisoned, including the extent to which earned time credits have been forfeited.
- f) The presentation, conduct, and demeanor of the prisoner during any appearance before the Board.
- g) Whether the prisoner has participated in any appropriate counseling programs while imprisoned, and if so, whether they were successfully completed.

3. Forward View

- a) The willingness of the prisoner to participate in rehabilitative programs if parole is granted.
- b) The prisoner's job opportunities if granted parole.
- c) Whether the prisoner has any medical problem which would benefit from long term treatment away from a correctional institution.

In each particular case, the Board may also consider any other factor which it believes reflects on the likelihood that the prisoner will remain at liberty without committing a new offense or on the best interests of the State of Arizona as appropriate. Parole will be granted by the Board only as a matter of grace and never as a matter of right. The Board retains complete discretion as to whether to grant parole in each individual case and as to the weight to be given each factor in reaching its decision.

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
NUMBERS AND TYPES OF HEARINGS HELD, 1985

During 1985, there were a total of 4560 hearings held by the Board of Pardons and Paroles at which final decisions concerning the status of individual inmates in the Arizona Prison System were made, yielding an average of 380.0 hearings per month. This includes final decisions as to the granting of parole, work furlough, absolute discharge, time restoration, and restitution center placement, final decisions as to the revocation or rescission of parole or work furlough, decisions to recommend for or against the granting of a reprieve, pardon, or commutation by the Governor (or to hold a personal hearing in commutation cases), decisions as to findings of probable cause in parole violation cases (preliminary hearings), decisions in so-called "courtesy" cases for inmates from other states, and "special" hearings dealing with conditions of parole or work furlough (amendment, exemption, and citation).

Excluded from the figures that follow are cases where a hearing is continued to a future date, where an inmate refuses to appear for a hearing or is otherwise not present as required, or where the case is reviewed on paper and the inmate is referred to a personal hearing before the Board (except in commutation cases). This means that so-called Board Review Hearings where parole candidates are reviewed on paper at the Parole Office in Phoenix are not counted as hearings unless the inmate is granted a parole at that time. Nonetheless, figures are given separately as to the results of Board Review Hearings.

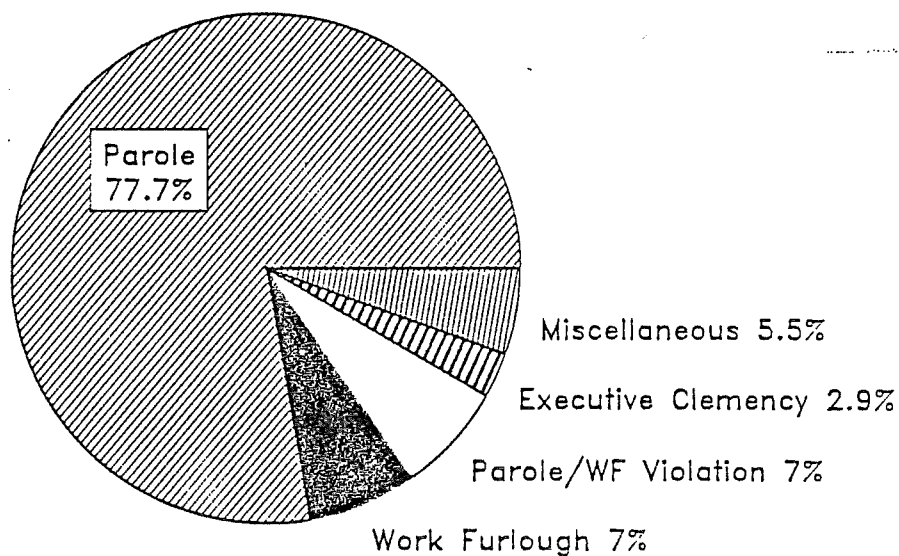
The table on page 14 indicates the numbers of each type of hearing held by the Board during 1985, the percentage of the total of 4560 falling in each category, and the average number of hearings of each type per month. Parole hearings, by the definition above, reflect only final parole decisions, including paroles either granted or denied. Paroles may be granted at Board Review, at Regular Board Hearings (Personal), at In-Absentia Hearings (inmate currently in other state), or at Reconsideration Hearings (Personal). Paroles may be denied at Regular Board, In-Absentia, or Reconsideration Hearings. Commutation hearings include "Phase I" hearings at which time an application for Commutation of Sentence is reviewed and a decision is made as to whether or not a "Phase II" or personal hearing will be held with the inmate present. All other hearings are of one single type, where a decision is made of the type indicated.

During 1985, 3544 parole hearings were conducted by the Board of Pardons and Paroles, which constituted 77.7% of the total of 4560 hearings conducted by the Board. The per month average of parole hearings worked out to 295.3. Work furlough hearings were the next most frequent type, numbering 317 or 7.0% of the total. The third most frequent type was parole violation hearings, which numbered 307 or 6.7% of the total. Commutation of sentence hearings were the only other type of hearing to number over 100, with 110 such hearings held. Of the latter, 104 were Phase I hearings and six (6) Phase II hearings. The total number of hearings held varied from a low of 345 during November to a high of 432 during January.

**BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
HEARINGS HELD, 1985**

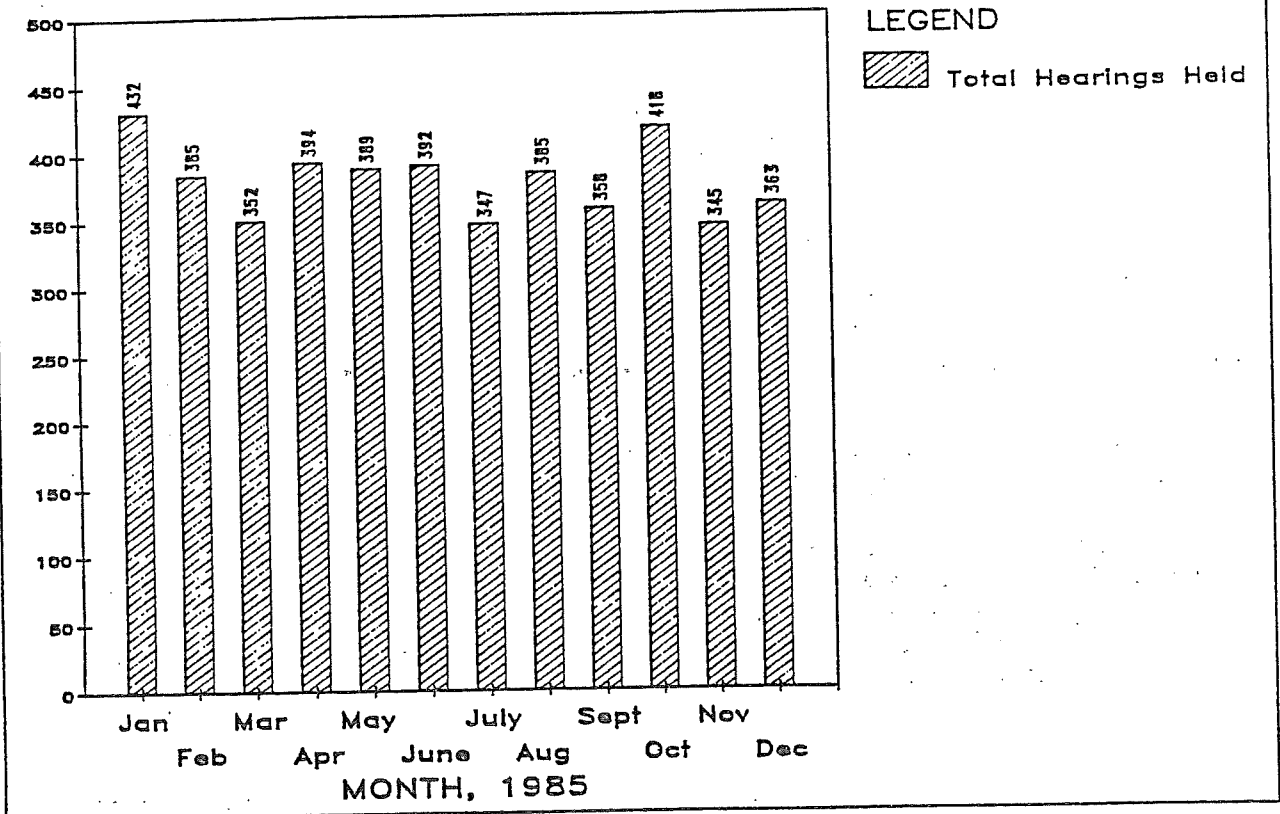
TYPE OF HEARING	TOTAL HEARINGS	% OF TOTAL	PER MONTH
PAROLE	3544	77.7%	295.3
WORK FURLOUGH	317	7.0%	26.4
ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE	29	0.6%	2.4
PAROLE VIOLATION	307	6.7%	25.6
WORK FURLOUGH VIOLATION	12	0.3%	1.0
PAROLE RESCISSION	64	1.4%	5.3
WORK FURLOUGH RESCISSION	1	0.0%	0.1
PARDON	7	0.2%	0.6
REPRIEVE	14	0.3%	1.2
COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE	110	2.4%	9.2
RESTITUTION CENTER PLACEMENT	42	0.9%	3.5
TIME RESTORATION	9	0.2%	0.8
PRELIMINARY (Probable Cause)	32	0.7%	2.7
CITATION	16	0.4%	1.3
AMENDMENT	28	0.6%	2.3
EXEMPTION	22	0.5%	1.8
COURTESY	5	0.1%	0.4
ALL HEARINGS	4560	100.0%	380.0

**BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
TYPES OF HEARINGS HELD, 1985**



Total Hearings by Type

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS TOTAL HEARINGS HELD BY MONTH, 1985



BOARD ACTION STATISTICS TREND IN HEARINGS HELD, 1980-1985

The 4560 hearings held by the Board of Pardons and Paroles during 1985 represent a 22.7% increase over the 3715 held during 1984. From 1984 to 1985, the average number of hearings held per month rose from 309.6 to 380.0. Over the period 1980-1985 hearings rose by 143.5%, from 1873 in 1980 to 4560 in 1985, or by 537.4 per year. Hearings held per month were up from 156.1 to 380.0.

Considering the types of hearings held, significant increases from 1984 to 1985 were observed only in the parole and work furlough categories. Parole hearings were up by 23.2%, from 2876 during 1984 to 3544 during 1985, or from an average of 239.7 to 295.3 per month. Over the period 1980-1985, parole hearings rose by 173.9%, from 1294 to 3544, or by 450.0 per year. Parole hearings per month were up from 107.8 to 295.3.

Work furlough hearings rose from 133 during 1984 to 317 during 1985, however this increase was an artificial one as the responsibility for conducting work furlough hearings did not move to the Board of Pardons and Paroles until the latter half of 1984, and even then significant numbers of such hearings were not held by the Board until October of that year.

In contrast to parole, absolute discharge hearings took a dip during 1985, falling from 53 during 1984 to 29, or by 45.4%. The longer term trend is also down, showing a decrease from 90 during 1980, or from 7.5 to 2.4 per month.

While parole hearings were up substantially from 1984 to 1985, the same was not true of parole violation hearings. Such rose by only 5.5%, from 291 to 307, or from 24.2 per month to 25.6. However, from 1980 to 1985, parole violation hearings nearly quadrupled, from 85 to 307. Only one (1) work furlough violation hearing was held during 1984 for obvious reasons, so the increase to 12 during 1985 is not at all noteworthy.

Executive clemency hearings (pardon, reprieve, and commutation of sentence) were up by 7.4%, from 122 during 1984 to 131 during 1985, or from 10.2 per month to 10.9. Associated with changes in procedures for scheduling commutation hearings in 1981, it's appropriate to examine the longer term trend only over the period 1981-1985, where the Board saw an increase from 95 to 131, or by 9.0 per year.

As with work furlough, hearings for considering placement in Restitution Centers only began in 1984. From that year to 1985, such hearings rose 35.5%, from 31 to 42, or from 2.6 to 3.5 per month.

The only other category worthy of note is that of preliminary hearings for the determination of probable cause in parole violation proceedings, where a decrease of 36.0%, from 50 during 1984 to 32 during 1985, was observed. This decrease was in line with a longer term drop of 8.4 per year from 1980 to 1985.

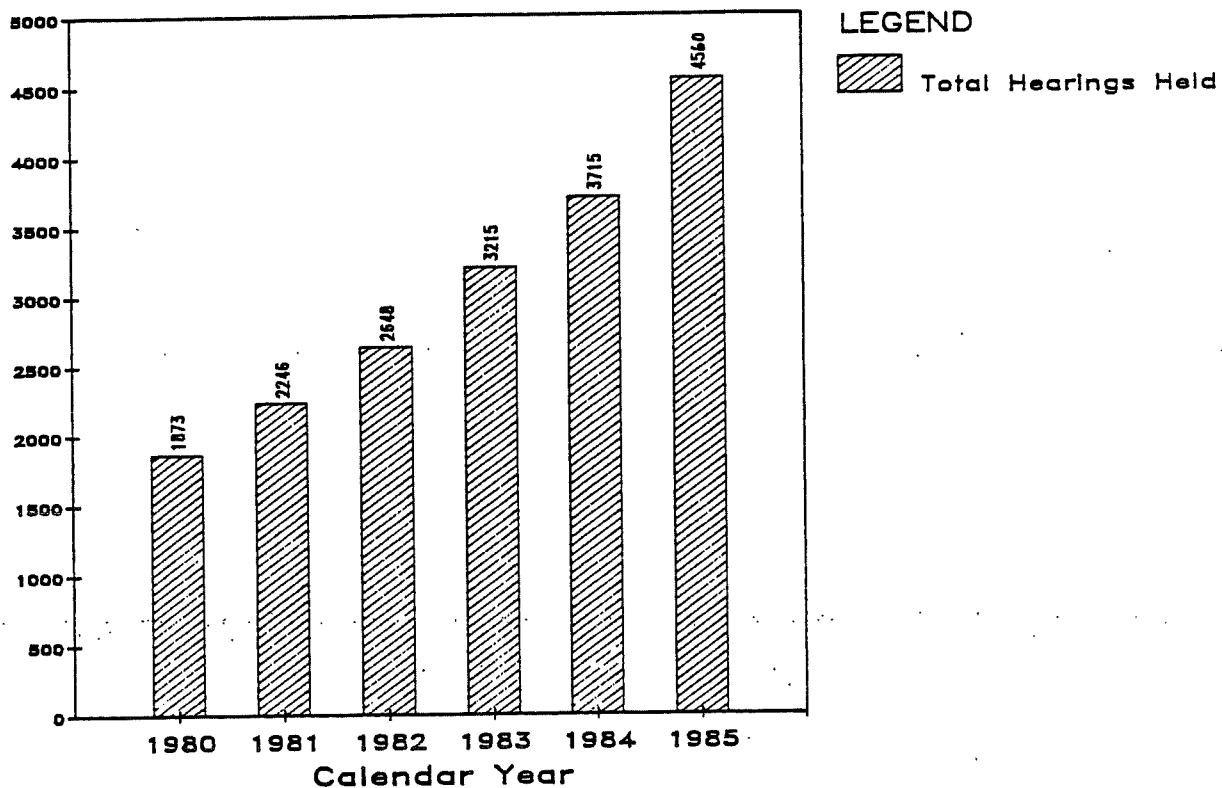
BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
HEARINGS HELD, 1980-1985

TYPE OF HEARING	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
PAROLE	1294	1759	2171	2554	2876	3544
WORK FURLOUGH	0	0	0	0	133	317
ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE	90	99	48	50	53	29
PAROLE VIOLATION	85	171	177	254	291	307
WORK FURLOUGH VIOLATION	0	0	0	0	1	12
PARDON	8	5	12	3	13	7
REPRIEVE	1	2	0	13	10	14
COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE*	293	88	118	143	99	110
RESTITUTION CENTER PLACEMENT	0	0	0	0	31	42
TIME RESTORATION**	1	2	0	8	26	9
PRELIMINARY (Probable Cause)	74	78	42	54	50	32
COURTESY	7	8	10	13	6	5
OTHER (Rescission, Citation, Amendment, Exemption)	20	34	70	123	126	132
TOTAL HEARINGS HELD	1873	2246	2648	3215	3715	4560
PER MONTH	156.1	187.2	220.7	267.9	309.6	380.0

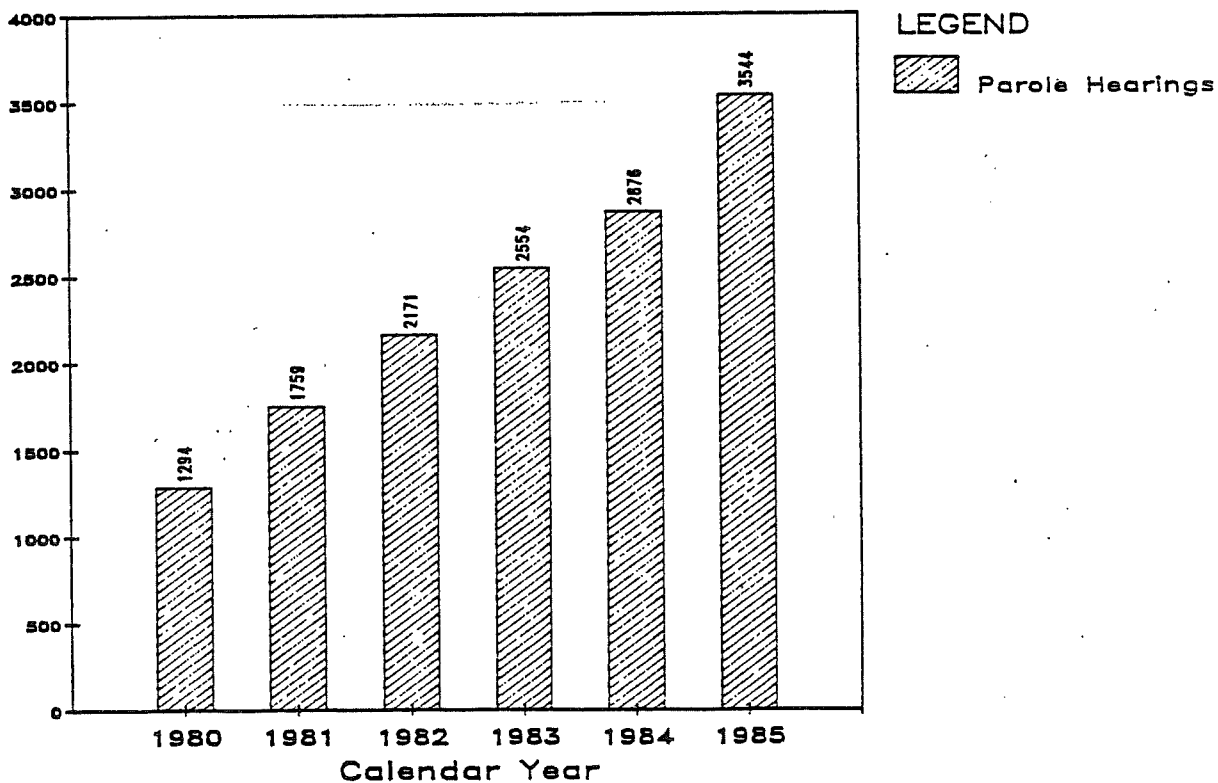
*Commutation hearings were being held yearly prior to 1981 and bi-yearly thereafter. In addition, two-phase hearings began in 1981.

**Parole time credits.

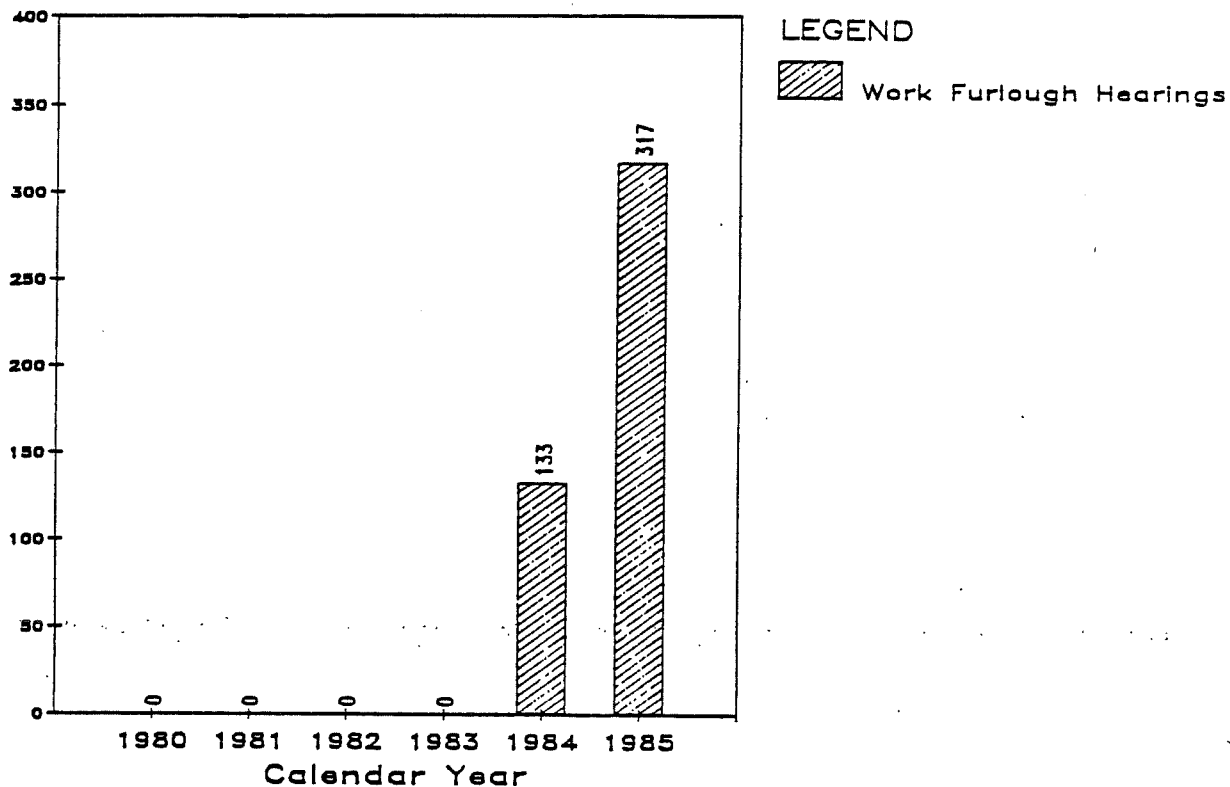
BOARD ACTION STATISTICS TOTAL HEARINGS HELD, 1980-1985



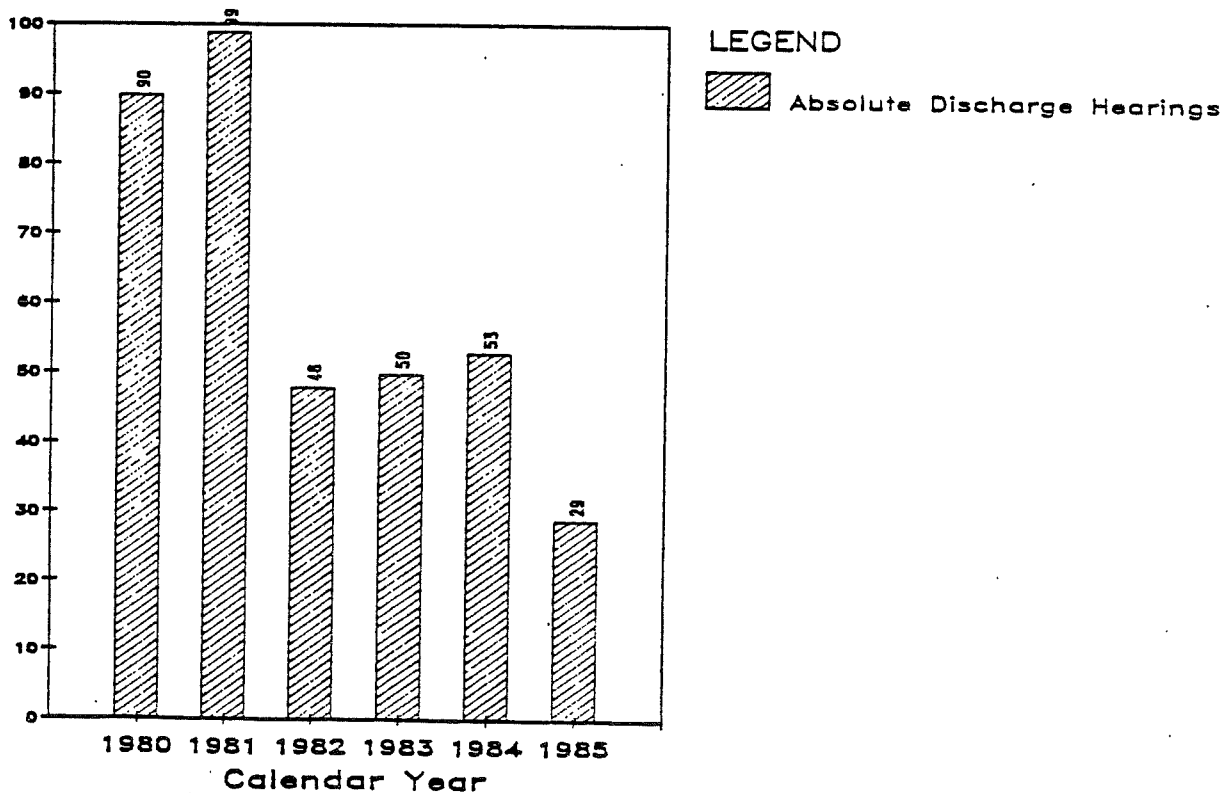
BOARD ACTION STATISTICS PAROLE HEARINGS, 1980-1985



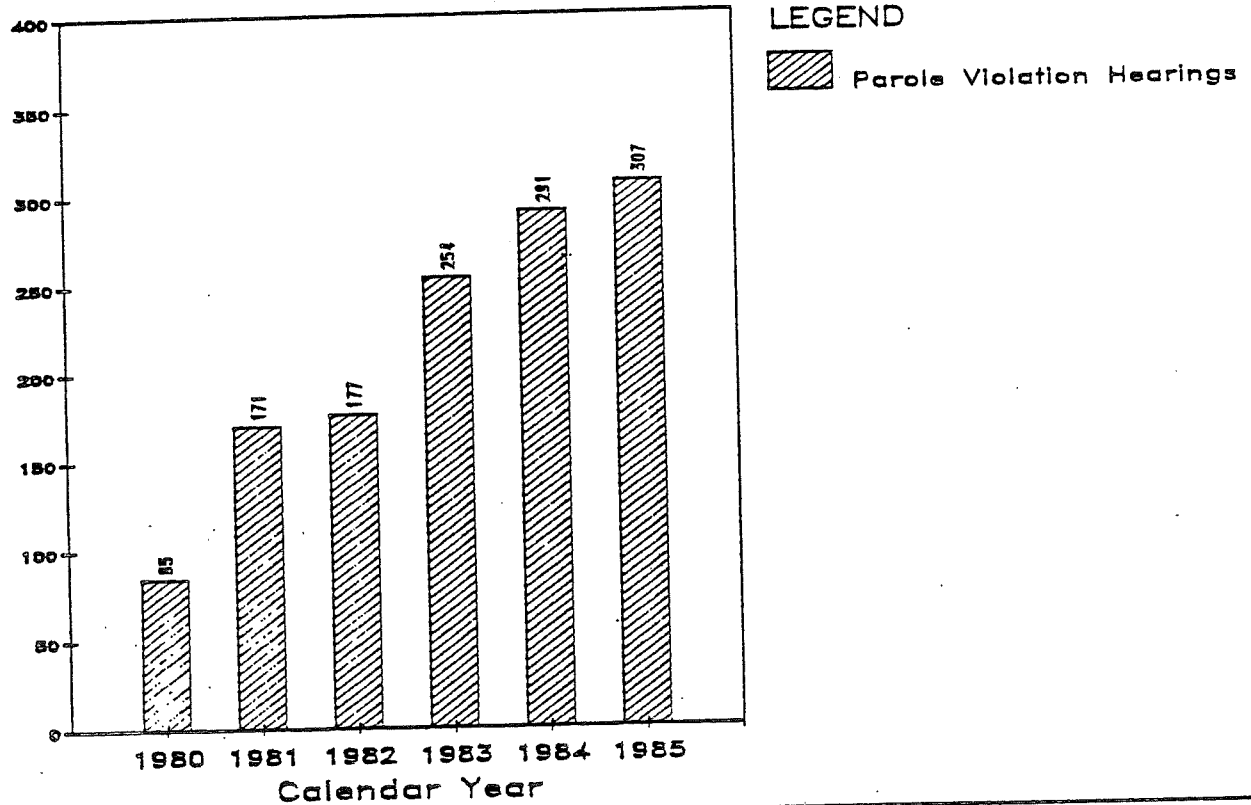
BOARD ACTION STATISTICS WORK FURLOUGH HEARINGS, 1980-1985



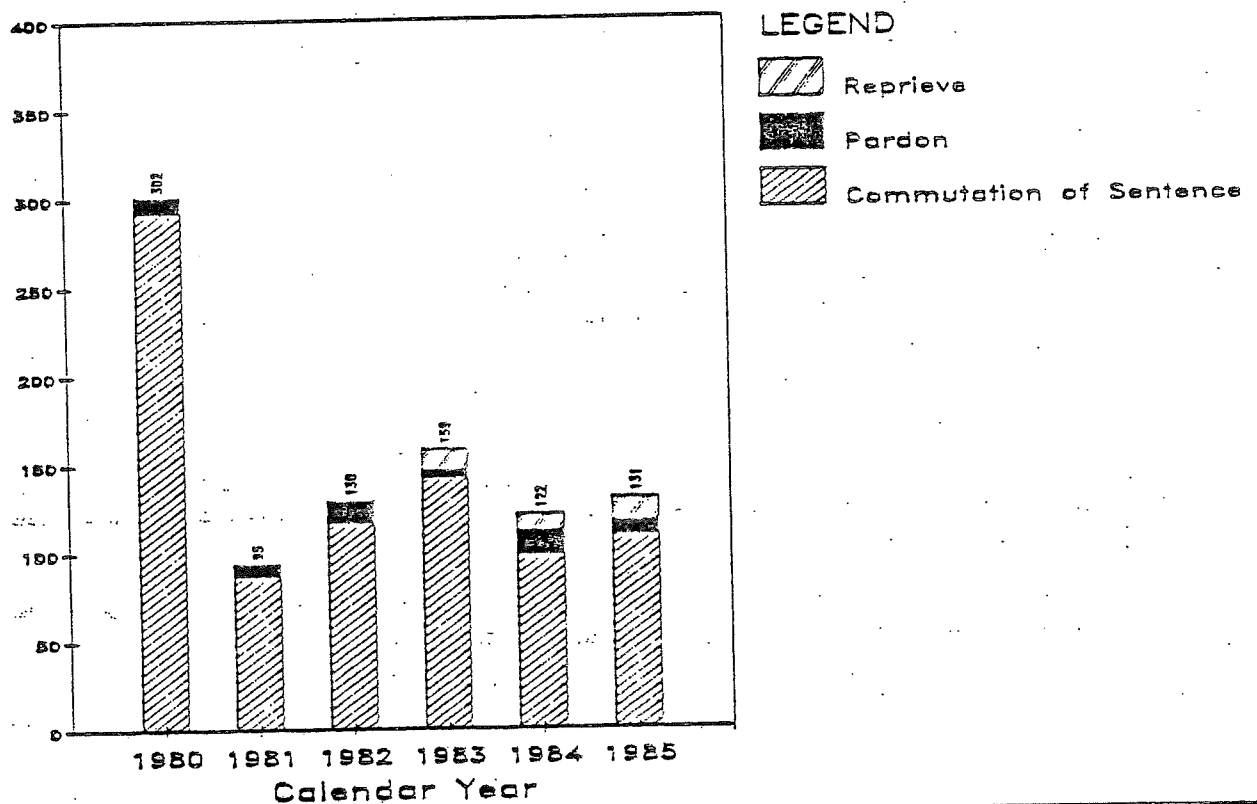
BOARD ACTION STATISTICS ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE HEARINGS, 1980-1985



BOARD ACTION STATISTICS PAROLE VIOLATION HEARINGS, 1980-1985



BOARD ACTION STATISTICS EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY HEARINGS, 1980-1985



BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
HEARING RESULTS AND ACTIONS APPROVED, 1985

Of the 4560 Board hearings held during 1985, 4489 involved the approval or disapproval of a direct action by the Board. The remaining 71 hearings, classified as citation, amendment, exemption, and courtesy hearings, are not addressed in this section on Hearing Results and Actions Approved.

Overall, during 1985, 2347 or 52.3% of the 4489 decisions by the Board involved the approval of a specific action subject to the Board's jurisdiction.

Of the 3544 parole decisions rendered by the Board, 1868 or 52.7% involved the granting of parole and 1676 or 47.3% the denial of parole.

While over half of parole candidates received parole, the same was not true for work furlough. Of the 317 inmates reviewed, 74 or 23.3% were approved for work furlough and the remaining 243 or 76.7% disapproved.

Absolute discharges from parole were even less likely to be granted by the Board, as only four (4) or 13.8% of the 29 parolees reviewed for absolute discharge were granted such.

Concerning the violation of parole, of the 307 parolees considered for revocation, 269 or 87.6% had their paroles revoked and were returned to prison, while 38 or 12.4% were continued on parole. In 28 or 87.5% of the 32 preliminary hearings held during 1985, probable cause was found to consider the revocation of parole. As to the violation of work furlough, six (6) or 50.0% of the 12 work furlough revocation decisions involved revocation and six continuation on work furlough.

During 1985, 64 hearings were held to consider the rescission of parole following the granting of parole but prior to actual release on parole. In 61 or 95.3% of such cases, parole was rescinded. In the single case of a work furlough rescission hearing, rescission was approved.

In the area of executive clemency, four (4) or 57.1% of the seven (7) pardon hearings held by the Board resulted in a favorable recommendation to the Governor for the granting of a pardon. However, none of the 14 reprieve hearings resulted in a favorable recommendation. In all, 104 applications for commutation of sentence were reviewed by the Board, and 11 or 10.6% were thereafter granted a personal commutation hearing before the Board. However, for various reasons, only six (6) such personal hearings were held during 1985, and in none of the six cases did the Board recommend commutation to the Governor.

During 1985, 42 hearings were held to consider placement in Restitution Centers operated by the Department of Corrections. Of these applications, 20 or 47.6% were approved for placement, and the remaining 22 or 52.4% disapproved.

Of nine (9) applications for the restoration of parole time credits lost, none resulted in such restoration.

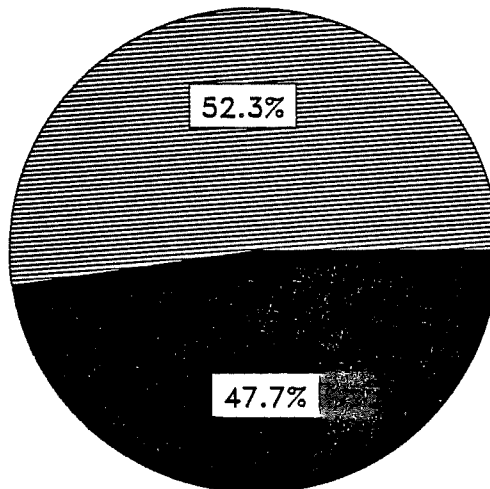
**BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
HEARING RESULTS, 1985**

HEARING/ DECISION	TOTAL DECISIONS	APPROVED	% APPROVED	NOT APPROVED	% NOT APPROVED
PAROLE	3544	1868	52.7%	1676	47.3%
WORK FURLOUGH	317	74	23.3%	243	76.7%
ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE	29	4	13.8%	25	86.2%
PAROLE REVOCATION	307	269	87.6%	38	12.4%
WORK FURLOUGH REVOCATION	12	6	50.0%	6	50.0%
PAROLE RESCISSION	64	61	95.3%	3	4.7%
WORK FURLOUGH RESCISSION	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
PARDON (Recommendation to Governor)	7	4	57.1%	3	42.9%
REPRIEVE (Recommendation to Governor)	14	0	0.0%	14	100.0%
COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE (Schedule Personal Hearing)	104	11	10.6%	93	89.4%
COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE (Recommendation to Governor)	6	0	0.0%	6	100.0%
RESTITUTION CENTER PLACEMENT	42	20	47.6%	22	52.4%
TIME RESTORATION	9	0	0.0%	9	100.0%
PRELIMINARY (Probable Cause Finding)	32	28	87.5%	4	12.5%
ALL DECISIONS*	4489	2347	52.3%	2142	47.7%

*Includes one case of time forfeiture approved. Seventy-one (71) of the 4560 hearings held during 1985 did not involve approval/disapproval of an action and thus do not appear in this table (citation, amendment, exemption, and courtesy hearings).

**BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
BOARD DECISION-MAKING, 1985**

Action Approved

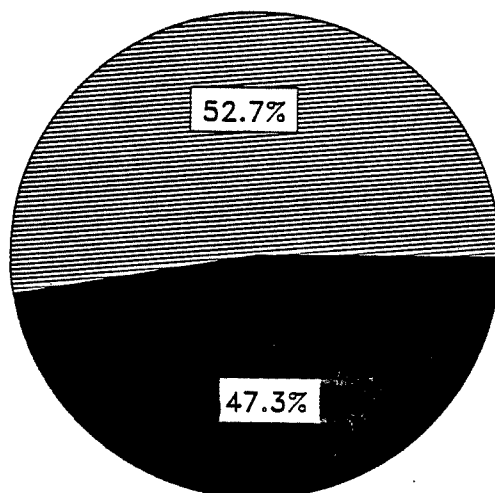


Action Not Approved

Board Decisions

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS PAROLE DECISION-MAKING, 1985

Parole Granted

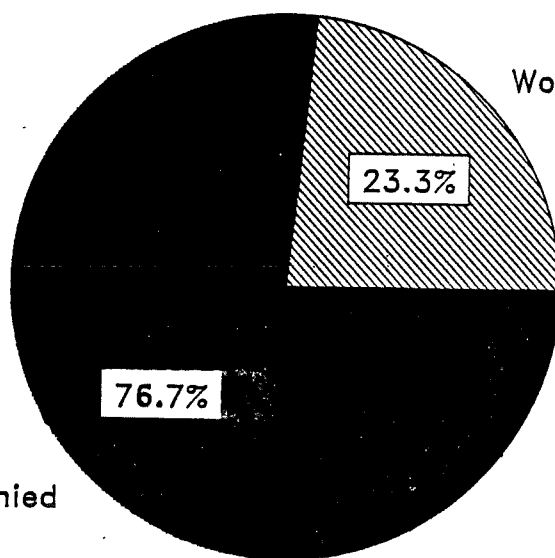


Parole Denied

Parole Decisions

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS WORK FURLOUGH DECISION-MAKING, 1985

Work Furlough Granted



Work Furlough Denied

Work Furlough Decisions

**BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
TREND IN ACTIONS APPROVED, 1980-1985**

From 1984 to 1985, total actions approved by the Board jumped by 34.3%, from 1748 to 2347, however this increase followed a drop of 10.2% from 1947 during 1983 so the increase from 1984 to 1985 is somewhat misleading. Nonetheless, total actions approved per month rose from 145.7 to 195.6. Over the longer term, actions approved increased from 1081 during 1980 or by 253.2 per year.

As with hearings held, the only significant increases from 1984 to 1985 occurred in the categories of parole and work furlough. Remarkably, while parole hearings were up 23.2% from 1984 to 1985, paroles approved jumped by 47.1%, from 1270 to 1868. Even more striking was the 59.0% increase in street paroles approved (institution paroles were up only 9.8%). All paroles considered, the parole approval rate (the % of parole hearings resulting in the granting of parole) jumped from 44.2% to 52.7%. Over the longer term, paroles approved rose by 209.0 per year since 1980, while the parole approval rate dropped from 63.6% to 52.7%.

In the category of work furlough, 36 such placements were approved during 1984 compared to 74 during 1985, but again this increase was an artificial one due to the advent of work furlough as a Board responsibility in the latter half of 1984. The work furlough approval rate (percentage of work furloughs approved) dropped from 27.1% during 1984 to 23.3% during 1985.

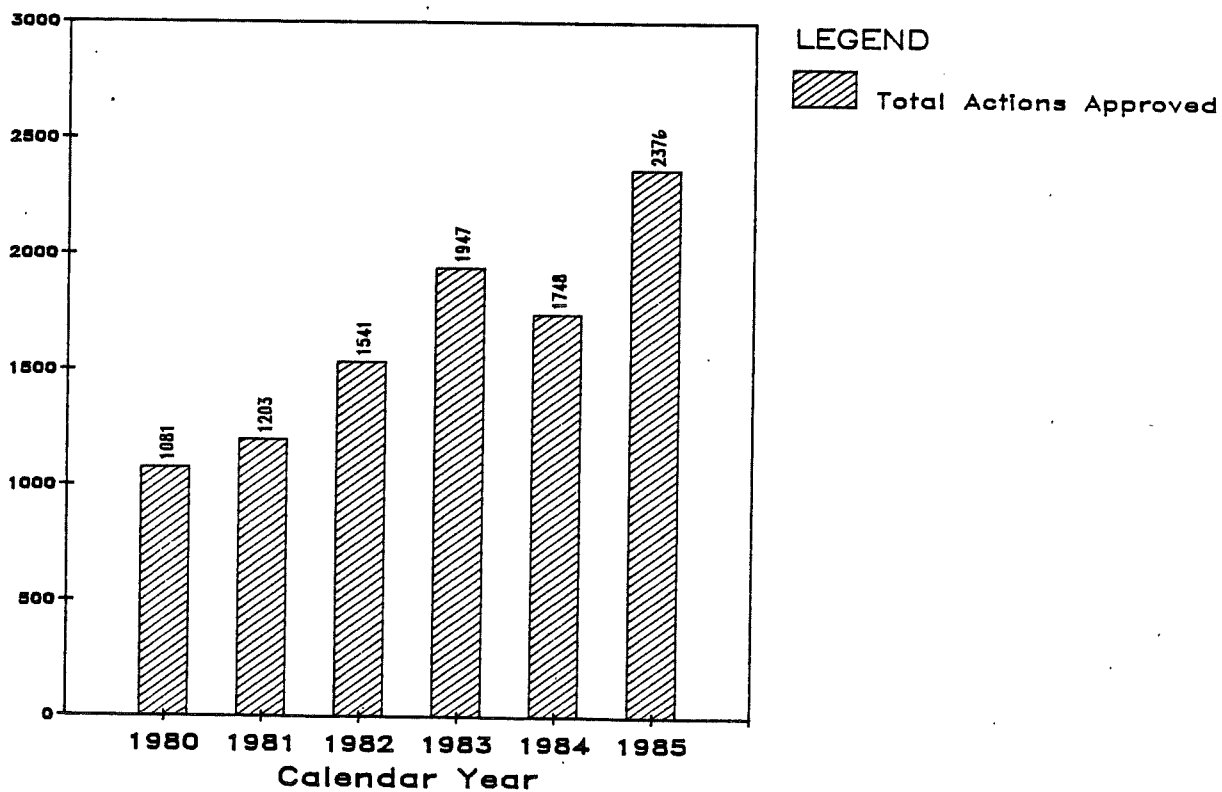
One of the categories of information that is routinely recorded concerning the activities of the Board of Pardons and Paroles is the number of inmates scheduled to be considered by the Board for parole or work furlough who refuse to appear before the Board. Such an occurrence is referred to as an RTA (refusal to appear). Obviously the number and frequency of RTA's reflects on the ultimate workload of the Board, but more importantly on the ability of the Board to perform its statutorially mandated function. During 1985, 1243 inmates refused to appear for parole or work furlough hearings, which represented a 35.3% increase over the 919 observed during 1984. On a percentage basis, the 1243 RTA's for 1985 reflect an RTA rate of 24.4%, which was up from 23.4% during 1984. Over the longer term, RTA's are up by 187.6 per year since 1980, while the RTA rate is up from 19.1% during 1980, with a low of 12.0% for 1983.

Most other categories of actions approved by the Board during 1985 were close to the level for 1984. For example, parole revocations were down slightly, from 287 in 1984 to 269 in 1985. Similarly, parole rescissions were up slightly, from 58 to 61, and restitution center placement approvals down from 21 to 20. Executive clemencies recommended to the Governor were down from six (6) to two (2). In line with the reduction in preliminary hearings from 50 during 1984 to 32 during 1985, the number of probable cause findings for 1985 were down from 50 to 28.

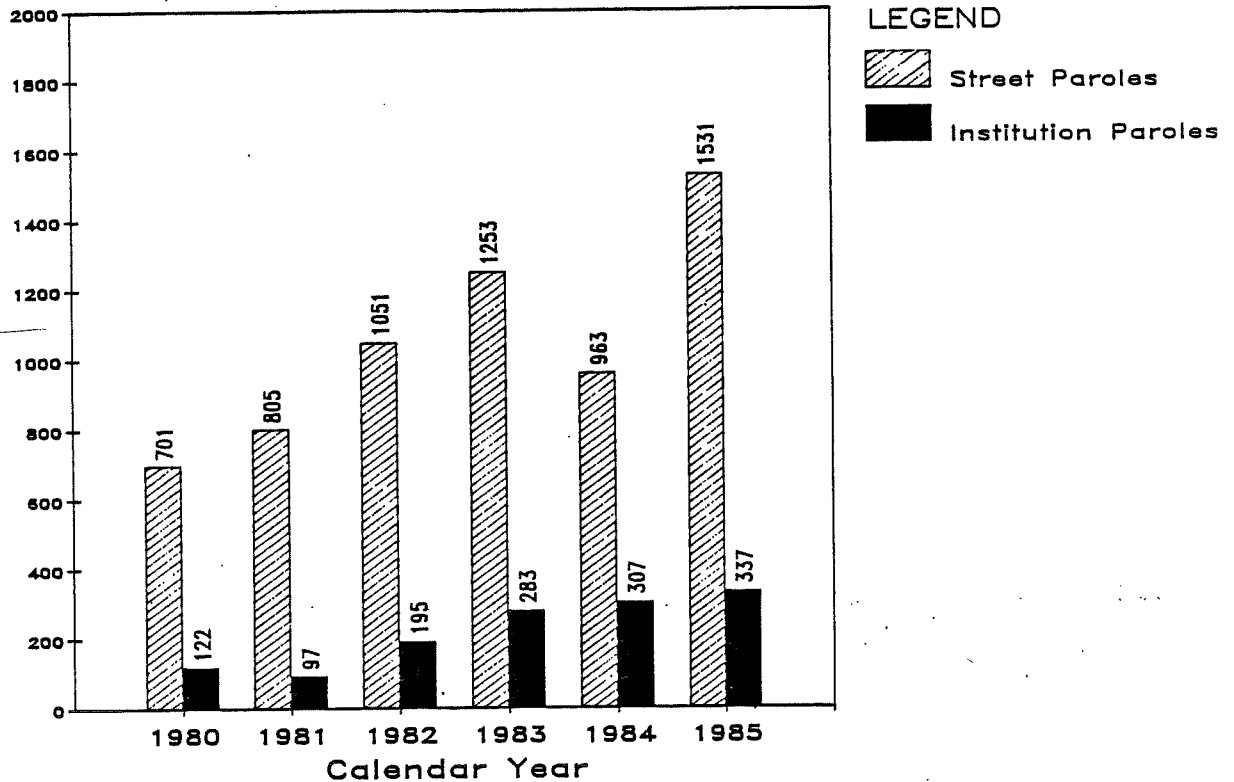
**BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
ACTIONS APPROVED, 1980-1985**

ACTION APPROVED	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
PAROLE	823	902	1246	1536	1270	1868
WORK FURLOUGH	0	0	0	0	36	74
ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE	42	23	12	16	9	4
PAROLE REVOCATION	83	167	176	252	287	269
WORK FURLOUGH REVOCATION	0	0	0	0	1	6
PAROLE RESCISSION	12	23	32	57	58	61
WORK FURLOUGH RESCISSION	0	0	0	0	0	1
PARDON (Recommendation to Governor)	6	2	4	3	2	4
REPRIEVE (Recommendation to Governor)	0	0	0	2	0	0
COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE (Schedule Personal Hearing)	31	8	24	24	10	11
COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE (Recommendation to Governor)	11	4	5	3	4	0
RESTITUTION CENTER PLACEMENT	0	0	0	0	21	20
PRELIMINARY (Probable Cause Finding)	73	74	42	54	50	28
TOTAL ACTIONS APPROVED PER MONTH	1081 90.1	1203 100.2	1541 128.4	1947 162.2	1748 145.7	2347 195.6

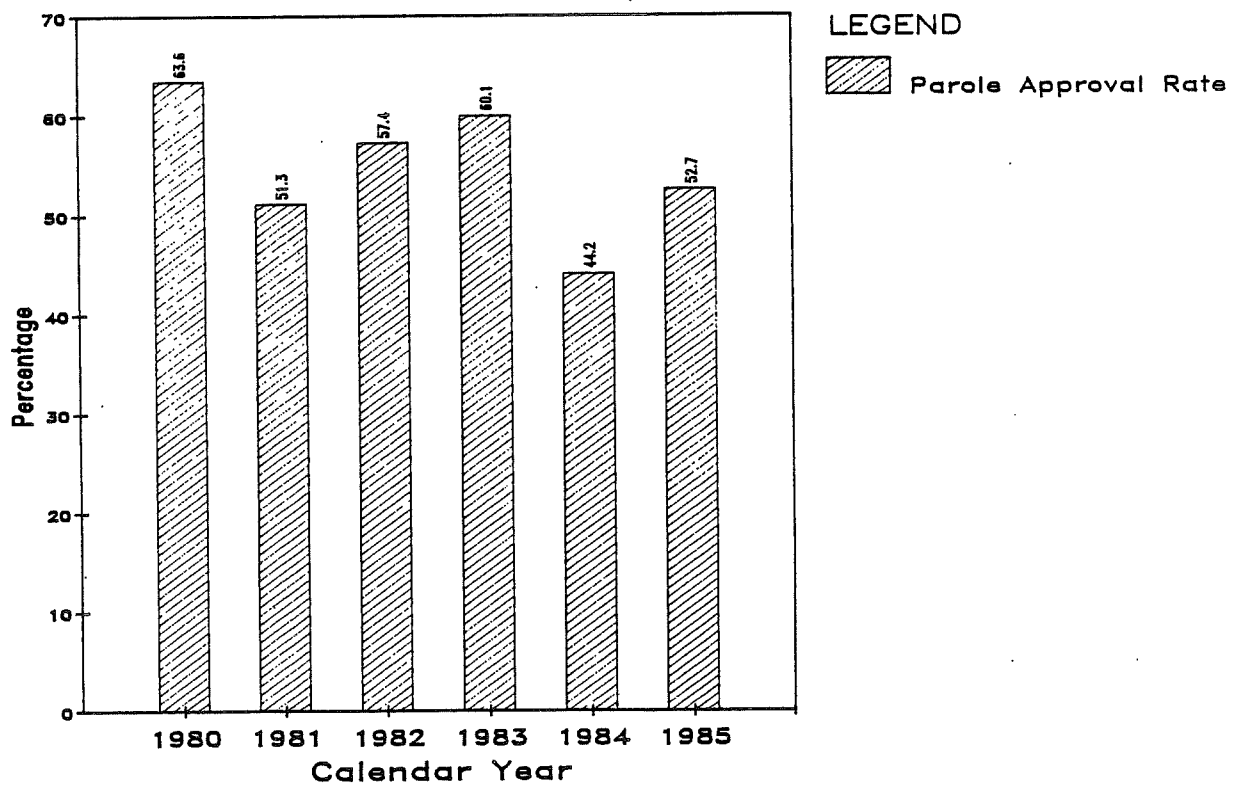
**BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
TOTAL ACTIONS APPROVED, 1980-1985**



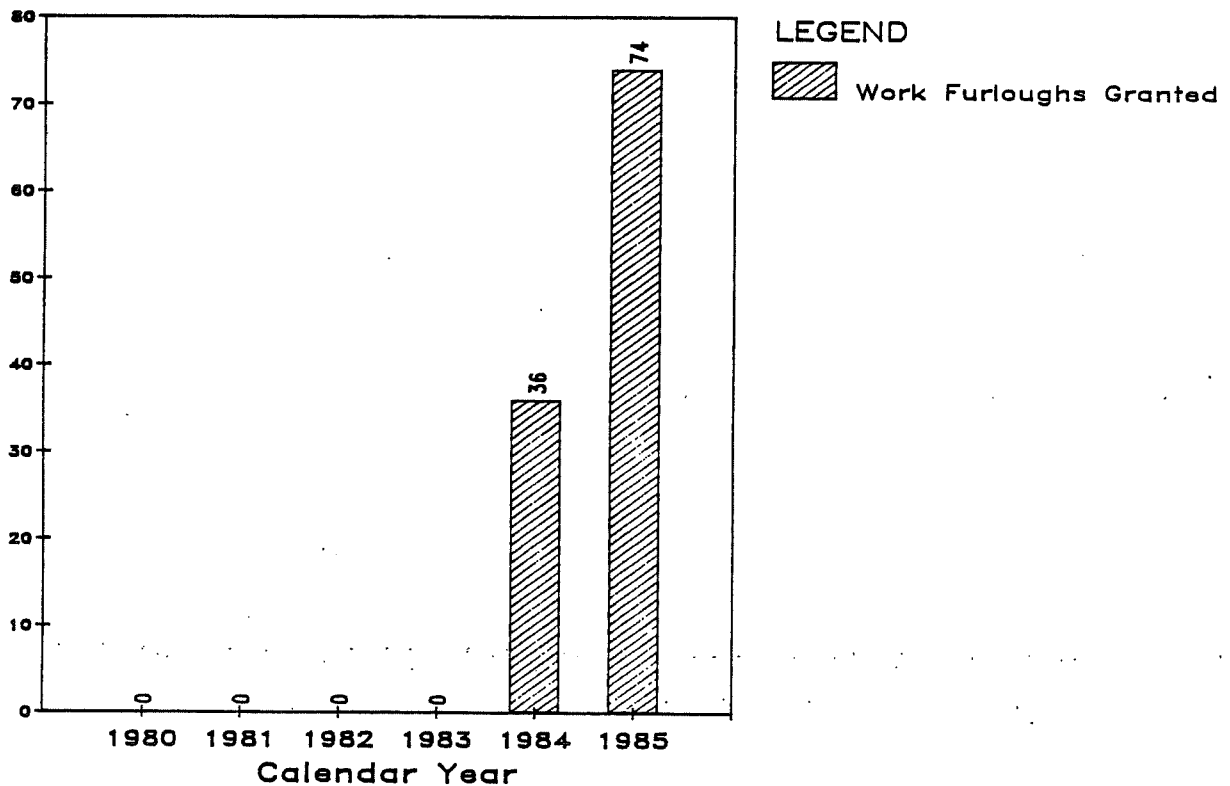
BOARD ACTION STATISTICS PAROLES GRANTED, 1980-1985



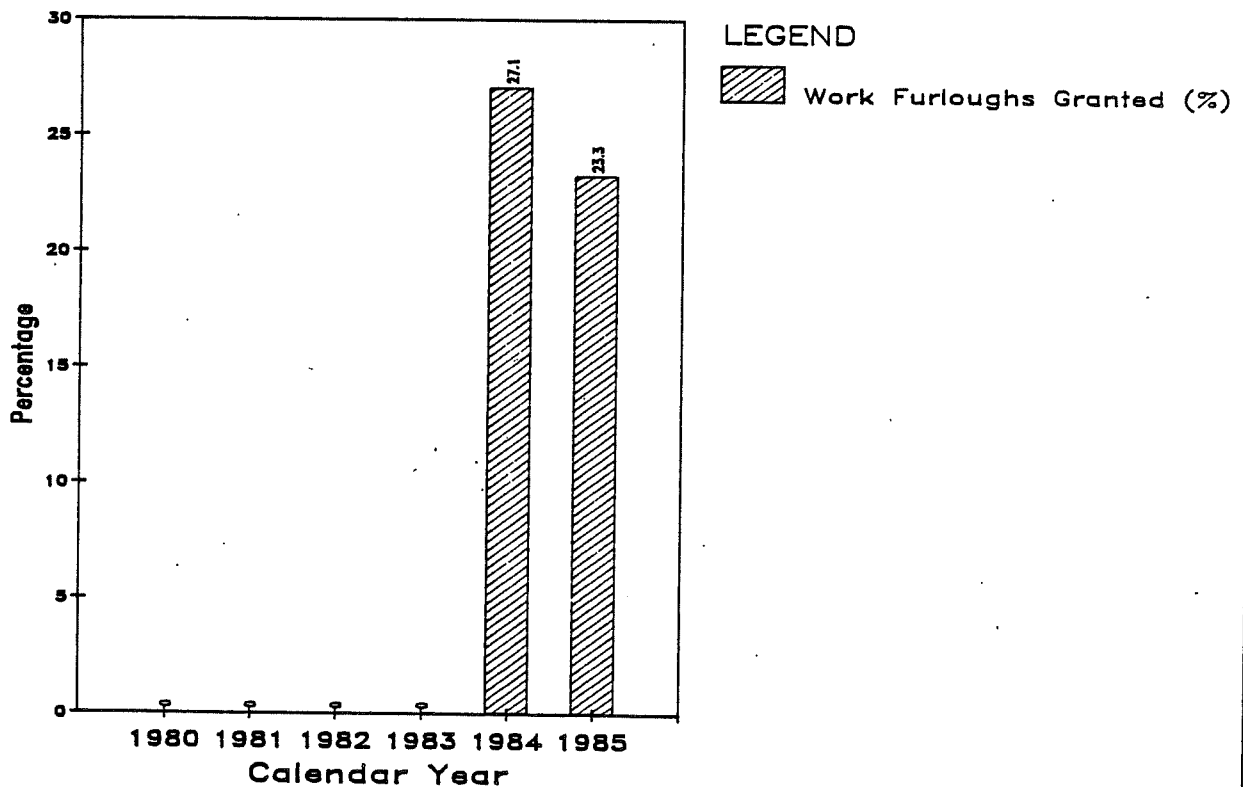
BOARD ACTION STATISTICS PAROLE APPROVAL RATE, 1980-1985



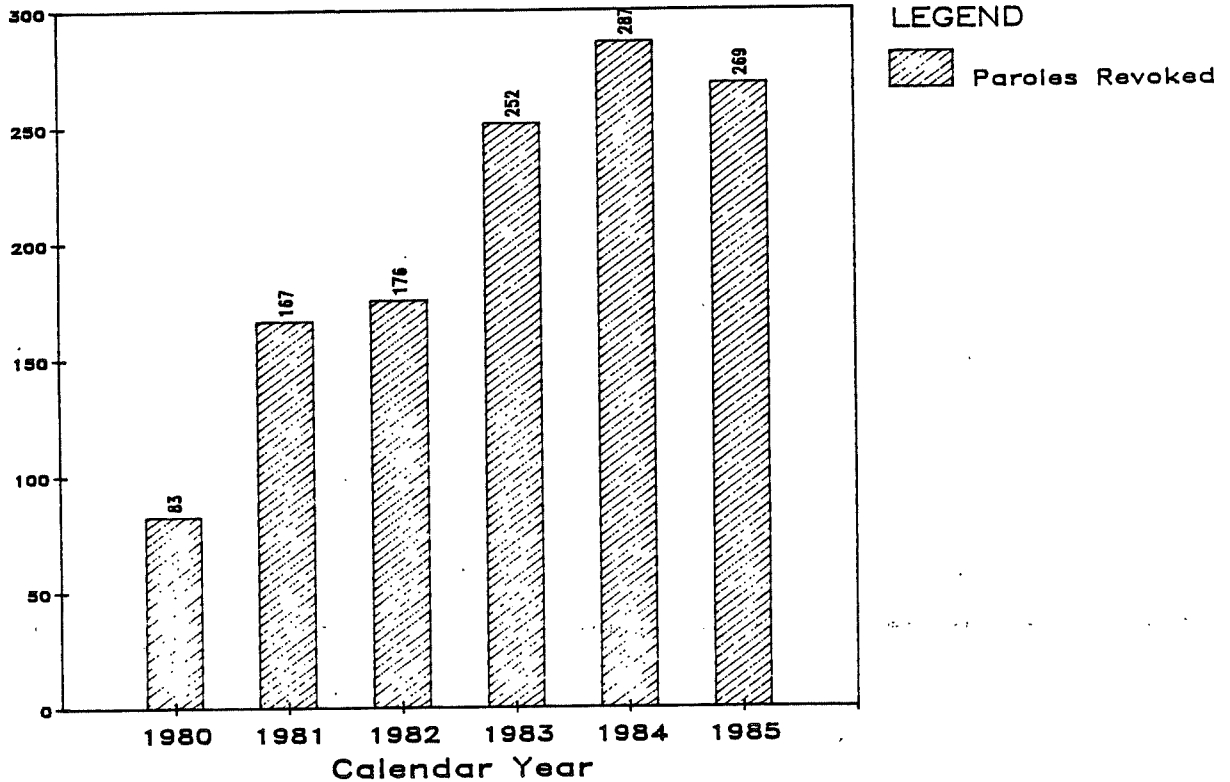
BOARD ACTION STATISTICS WORK FURLOUGHS GRANTED, 1980-1985



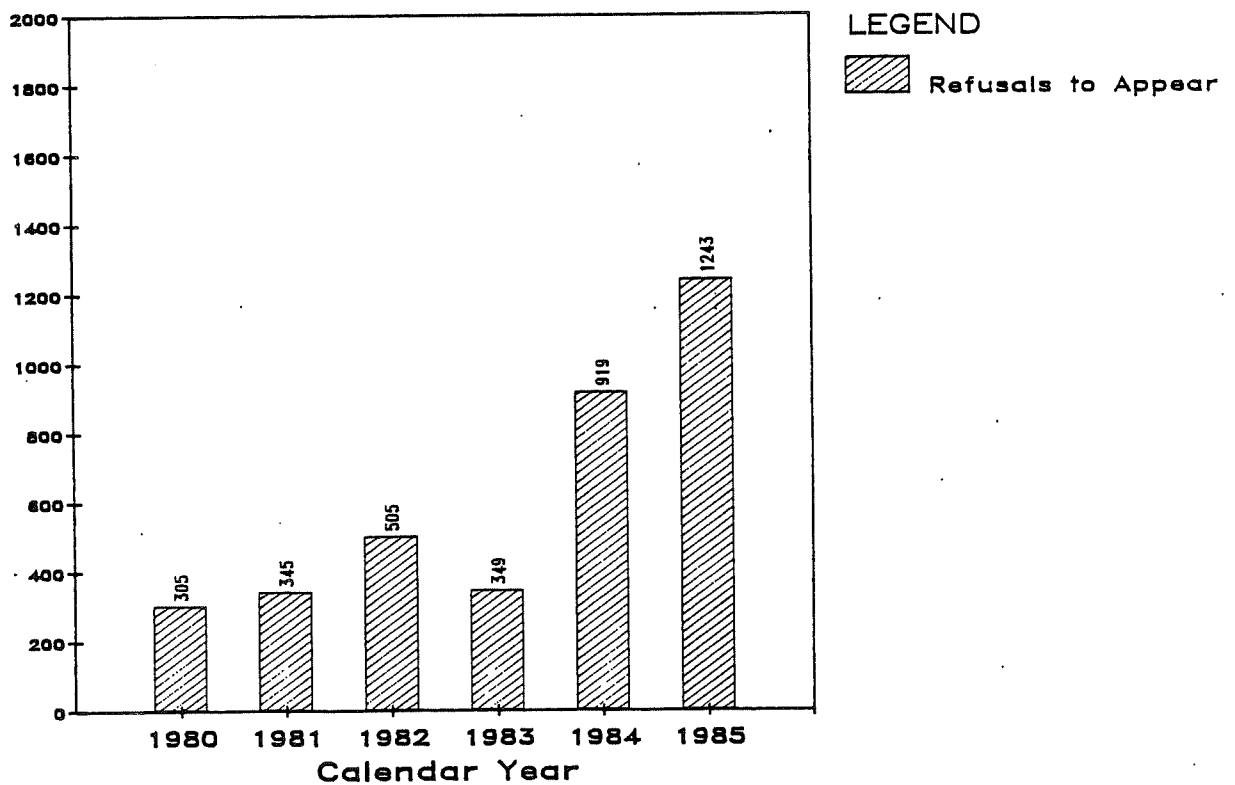
BOARD ACTION STATISTICS WORK FURLOUGHS GRANTED (%), 1980-1985



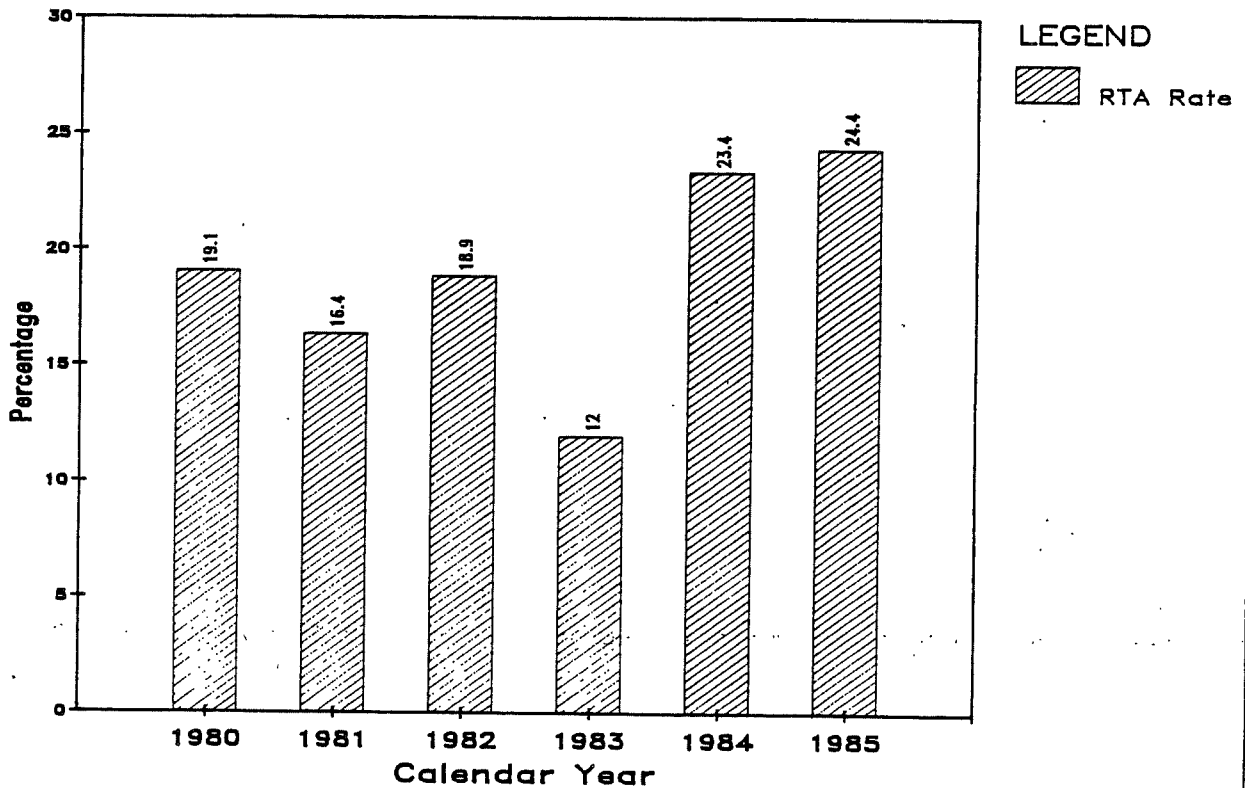
BOARD ACTION STATISTICS PAROLES REVOKED, 1980-1985



BOARD ACTION STATISTICS REFUSALS TO APPEAR, 1980-1985



BOARD ACTION STATISTICS RTA RATE, 1980-1985



BOARD ACTION STATISTICS PAROLE DECISION-MAKING, 1985

As indicated above, during 1985 there were 3544 parole hearings conducted by the Board, from which 1868 paroles were granted for a parole approval rate of 52.7%. The number of parole hearings/decisions varied from a low of 268 in November to a high of 319 in January. Paroles granted varied from a low of 141 in March to a high of 176 in May. The parole approval rate correspondingly varied from a low of 46.1% in March to a high of 60.5% in May.

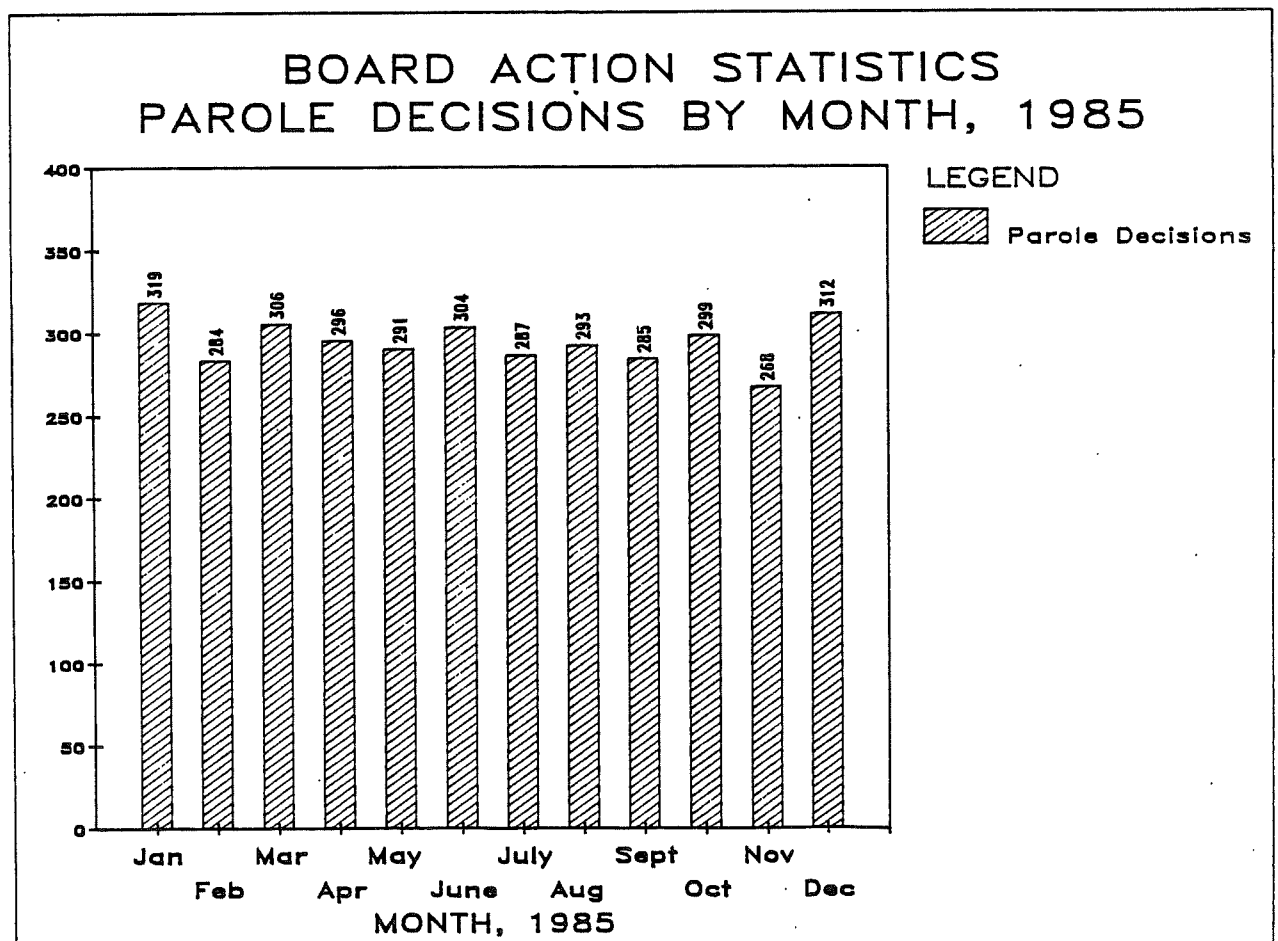
In terms of the types of paroles granted, there were 1531 paroles which could be classified as "street paroles" and 337 which might best be classified as "institution paroles," the former authorizing release to the street and the latter authorizing release from the sentence presently being served to another sentence of imprisonment. Street paroles constituted 82.0% of all paroles granted and institution paroles 18.0% of the total. During the year, there were an average of 127.6 street paroles granted per month and an average of 28.1 institution paroles. Street paroles varied from a low of 119 in both March and April to a high of 143 in May. Institution paroles varied from a low of 22 in March to a high of 39 in July.

Of the 1531 street paroles, 1272 were to the streets of Arizona, 201 to the streets in another state, and 58 to a United States Immigration and Naturalization Service detainer for deportation to Mexico. On the average, there were 106.0 in-state paroles, 16.8 out-of-state paroles, and 4.8 paroles to USINS detainer, per month. Of the 337 institution paroles, 237 were to an Arizona sentence to be served consecutive to

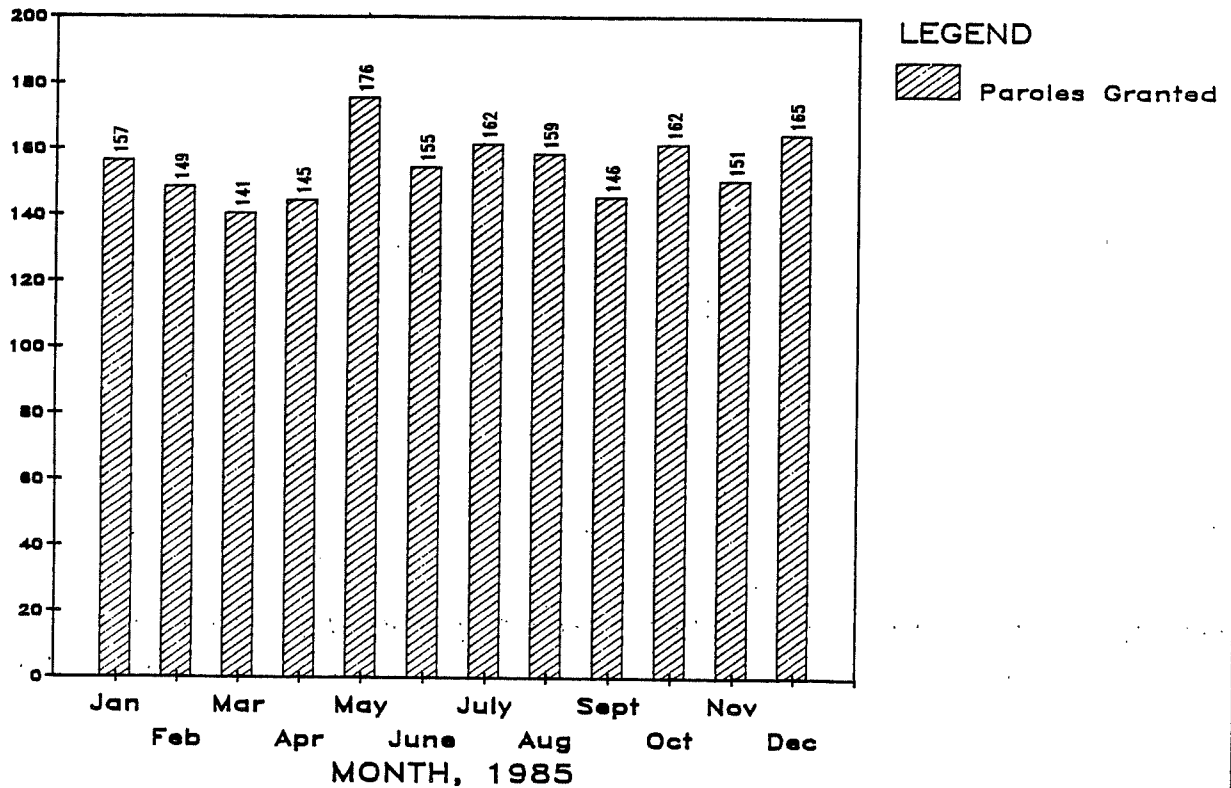
the sentence currently being served, while 100 were to another jurisdiction (state or federal prison system) to serve a term of imprisonment. On the average, there were 19.8 paroles to consecutive sentence, and 8.3 paroles to another jurisdiction, per month.

As stated previously, during 1985 paroles were granted at four different types of hearings, including 1) Board Review Hearings, where cases are reviewed on paper and candidates are either granted parole or are referred for a personal hearing, 2) Regular Board Hearings, where candidates are given a personal hearing before the Board, 3) In-Absentia Hearings, where Arizona offenders currently incarcerated in other states are considered for parole on paper, and 4) Reconsideration Hearings, where inmates are given a second opportunity to apply for parole at a personal hearing.

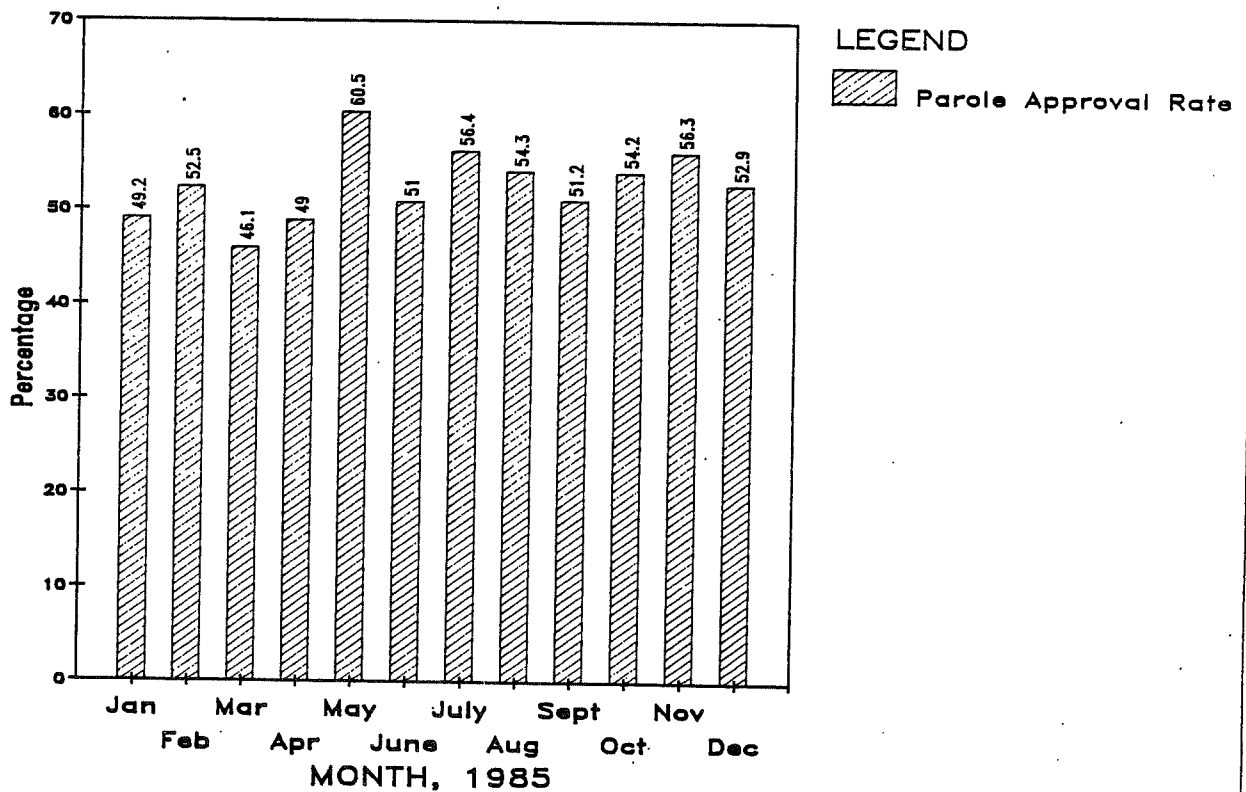
Of the 3568 cases reviewed at Board Review during 1985, 744 or 20.9% were granted parole and the remaining 2824 were referred to a personal hearing. In the latter case, the Board Review consideration of the case is not counted as a hearing in this report. Of the 2668 cases heard at Regular Board Hearings, 1090 or 40.9% were granted parole, and the remaining 1578 were denied parole. Of the 116 paroles considered at In-Absentia Hearings, 27 or 23.3% resulted in the granting of parole and the remaining 89 in the denial of parole. Finally, of the 16 inmates given Parole Reconsideration Hearings, seven (7) or 43.8% were granted parole and the remaining nine (9) denied parole.



BOARD ACTION STATISTICS PAROLES GRANTED BY MONTH, 1985



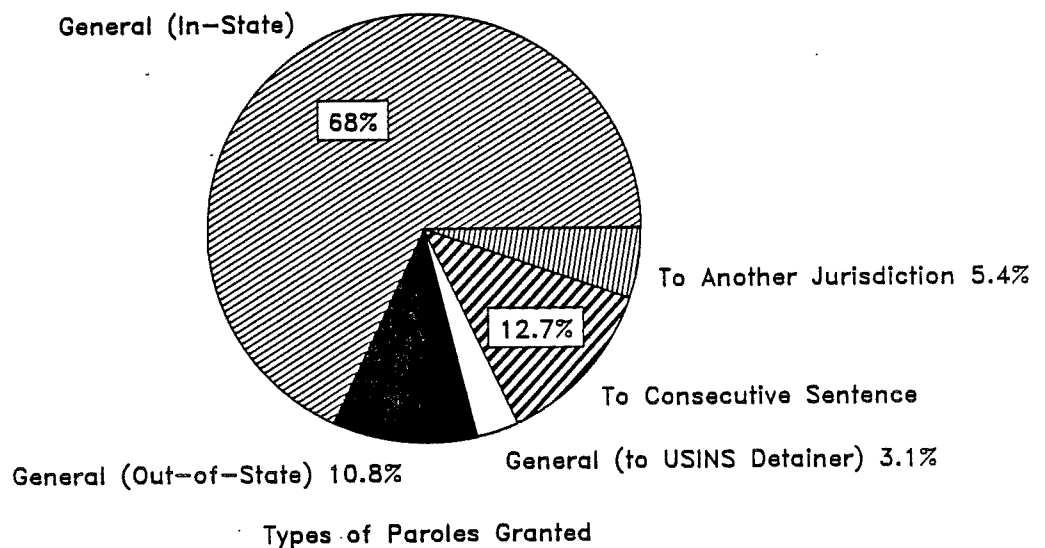
BOARD ACTION STATISTICS PAROLE APPROVAL RATE BY MONTH, 1985



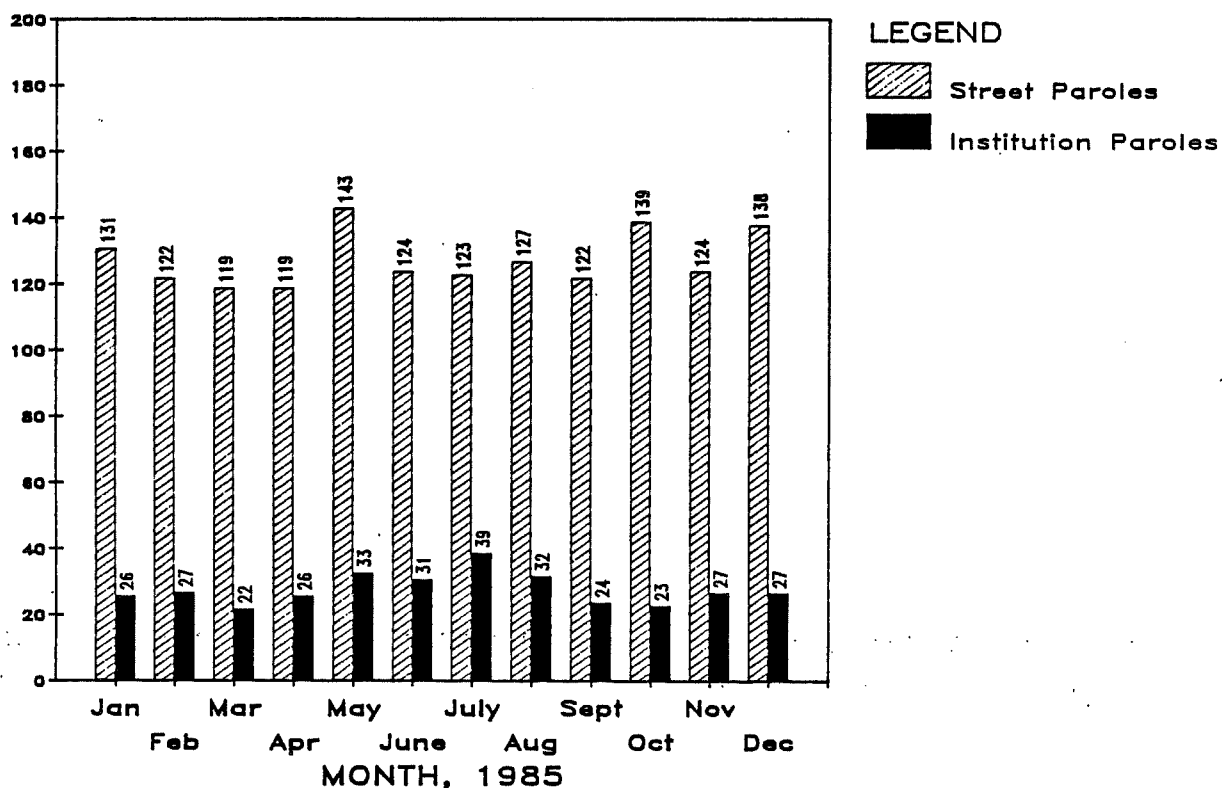
**BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
TYPES OF PAROLES GRANTED, 1985**

TYPE OF PAROLE GRANTED	#	% OF TOTAL	PER MONTH
General Parole (In-State)	1272	68.1%	106.0
General Parole (Out-of-State)	201	10.8%	16.8
General Parole (to USINS Detainer)	58	3.1%	4.8
Parole to Consecutive Sentence	237	12.7%	19.8
Parole to Another Jurisdiction	100	5.4%	8.3
Total Street Paroles	1531	82.0%	127.6
Total Institution Paroles	337	18.0%	28.1
TOTAL PAROLES GRANTED	1868	100.0%	155.7

**BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
TYPES OF PAROLES GRANTED, 1985**



BOARD ACTION STATISTICS PAROLES GRANTED BY MONTH, 1985



BOARD ACTION STATISTICS PAROLE DECISION-MAKING, 1985 BY LOCUS OF PAROLE DECISION

LOCUS OF PAROLE DECISION	REVIEWS/HEARINGS	APPROVED	NOT* APPROVED	% APPROVED
BOARD REVIEW	3568	744	2824	20.9%
REGULAR BOARD	2668	1090	1578	40.9%
IN-ABSENTIA	116	27	89	23.3%
RECONSIDERATION	16	7	9	43.8%
ALL PAROLE DECISIONS	3544	1868	1676	52.7%

*In the case of Board Review, if parole is not approved, then the inmate is referred to a Regular Board Hearing and no final decision is rendered. Such cases are not counted as parole decisions until after the Regular Board Hearing is held and a final parole decision is reached.

**BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
LOCUS OF PAROLE GRANTS, 1985**

LOCUS OF PAROLE GRANT	#	% OF TOTAL	PER MONTH
BOARD REVIEW	<u>744</u>	<u>39.8%</u>	<u>62.0</u>
Street Paroles	598	39.1%	49.8
Institution Paroles	146	43.3%	12.2
REGULAR BOARD HEARINGS (Personal)	<u>1090</u>	<u>58.4%</u>	<u>90.8</u>
Street Paroles	921	60.2%	76.8
Institution Paroles	169	50.1%	14.1
IN-ABSENTIA HEARINGS	<u>27</u>	<u>1.4%</u>	<u>2.2</u>
Street Paroles	5	0.3%	0.4
Institution Paroles	22	6.5%	1.8
RECONSIDERATION HEARINGS (Personal)	<u>7</u>	<u>0.4%</u>	<u>0.6</u>
Street Paroles	7	0.5%	0.6
Institution Paroles	0	0.0%	0.0
ALL LOCI	<u>1868</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>155.7</u>
Street Paroles	1531	100.0%	127.6
Institution Paroles	337	100.0%	28.1

**BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
PAROLE DECISION-MAKING BY INSTITUTION AND PRISON UNIT, 1985**

To provide useful information for the Department of Corrections, as well as the Board itself, statistics on parole decision-making for 1985 by institutional complex and individual institution/unit were generated for inclusion in this report. For inmates residing in each complex, institution, and unit at the time of the hearing, information is given on the total number of parole decisions rendered, the number and percentage of cases in which parole was granted or denied, the number and percentage of cases in which either a street or institution parole was granted, and the number and percentage of cases in which the inmate refused to appear (RTA'd) for the hearing.* In the latter case, the percentage is based on the total number of parole decisions and RTA's.

Of the seven institutional complexes within the Arizona Department of Corrections, the most parole decisions, 901 or 26.5% of the total, were rendered at the Arizona State Prison Complex, Florence. The second highest total, 664 or 19.5%, were recorded at the Arizona State Prison, Fort Grant.

The parole rate (percentage of total parole decisions resulting in parole) varied from a low of 37.4% at the Arizona State Prison Complex, Florence to a high of 73.6% at the Arizona State Prison, Safford. The largest number of paroles, 429 or 23.5% of the total, were granted at the Arizona State Prison, Fort Grant.

*The figure for the total number of parole decisions in the tables that follow (3405) disagrees with the number (3544) given previously. The difference is that the 116 In-Absentia Parole Hearings and 16 Reconsideration Hearings included previously are not reflected below.

Of the paroles granted, a much higher percentage (26.3%) of those granted at the Arizona State Prison Complexes at Florence, Perryville, and Tucson were institution paroles than was the case (6.8%) at the other complexes.

Finally, the RTA Rate (rate of refusal to appear) varied from a low of 15.5% at the Arizona State Prison Complex, Phoenix to a high of 43.9% at the Arizona State Prison Complex, Douglas. The number of RTA's was highest, 443 or 35.8% of the total, at the Arizona State Prison Complex, Florence.

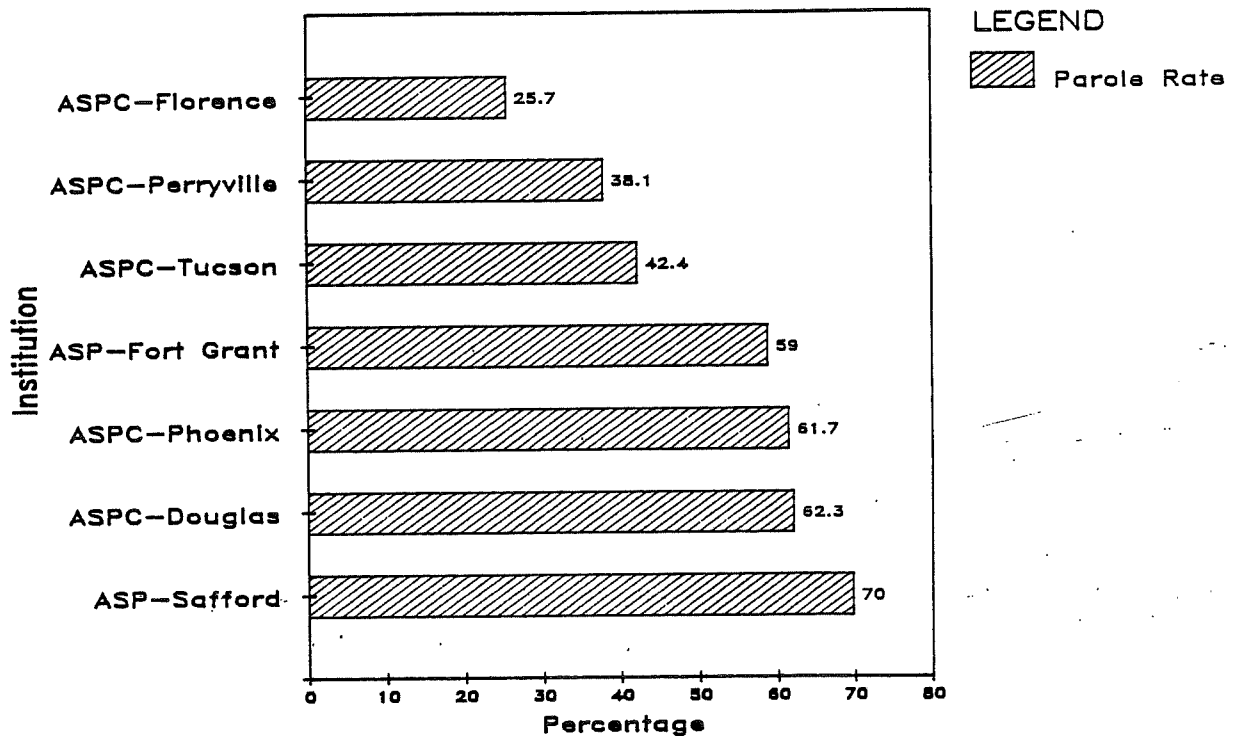
By individual institution and unit, the parole rate was particularly high at the Picacho Community Work Center (62.3%), Santa Maria at the Perryville Complex (61.4%), the Southern Arizona Correctional Release Center (73.9%), Work Furlough/South (85.7%), the Cochise Correctional Training Center (71.6%), the Arizona Center for Women (78.3%), Work Furlough/North (78.6%), and Community Correctional Center /North (93.8%).

The RTA Rate was particularly high at the Central Unit (38.3%), North Unit/Outside Trustee (34.2%), and Special Programs Unit (35.1%) at the Florence Complex, San Juan (33.1%) at the Perryville Complex, Tent City (32.6%) at the Tucson Complex, the Southern Arizona Correctional Release Center (31.0%), and the DWI Center in Douglas (72.5%).

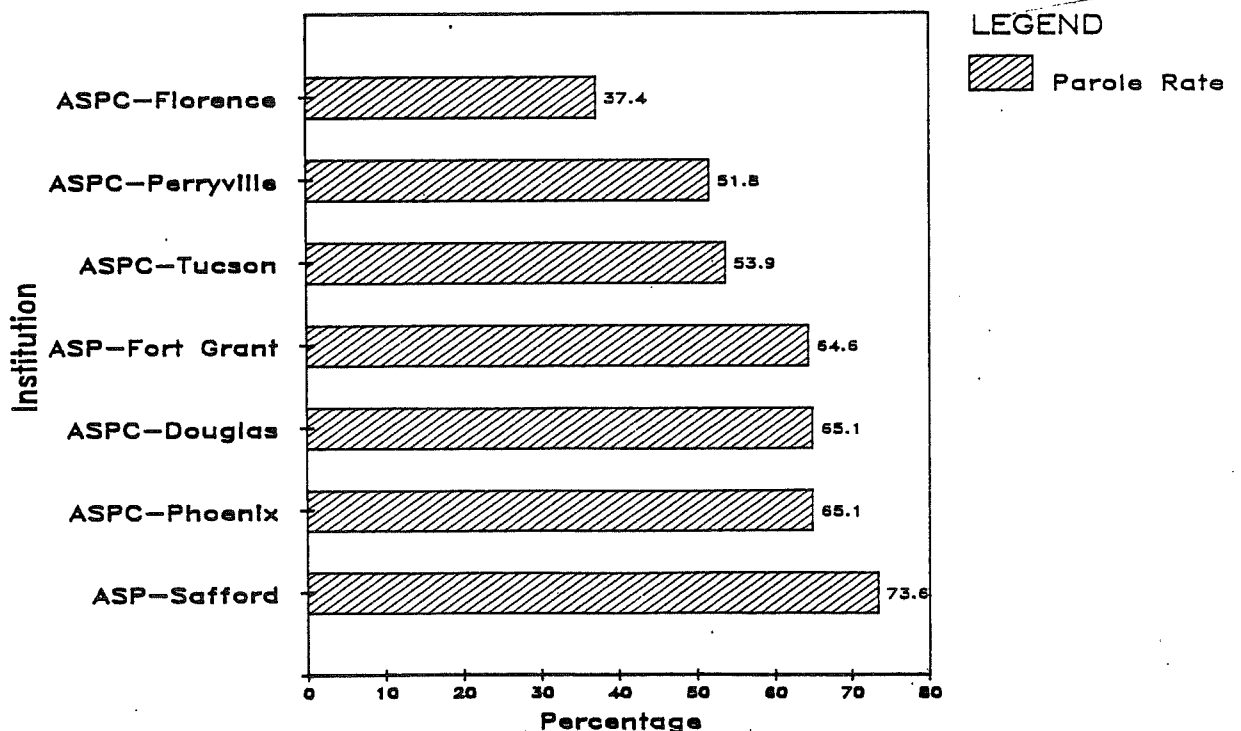
BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
PAROLE DECISION-MAKING BY INSTITUTION, 1985

INSTITUTION	PAROLE DECISIONS	PAROLE DENIED	STREET PAROLES	INSTITUTION PAROLES	TOTAL PAROLES	REFUSE TO APPEAR
Arizona State Prison Complex, Florence	901	564 62.6%	232 25.7%	105 11.7%	337 37.4%	443 33.0%
Arizona State Prison Complex, Perryville	616	297 48.2%	235 38.1%	84 13.6%	319 51.8%	163 20.9%
Arizona State Prison Complex, Tucson	597	275 46.1%	253 42.4%	69 11.6%	322 53.9%	189 24.0%
Arizona State Prison Complex, Douglas	106	37 34.9%	66 62.3%	3 2.8%	69 65.1%	83 43.9%
Arizona State Prison Complex, Phoenix	381	133 34.9%	235 61.7%	13 3.4%	248 65.1%	70 15.5%
Arizona State Prison, Fort Grant	664	235 35.4%	392 59.0%	37 5.6%	429 64.6%	243 26.8%
Arizona State Prison, Safford	140	37 26.4%	98 70.0%	5 3.6%	103 73.6%	45 24.3%
ALL INSTITUTIONS	3405	1578 46.3%	1511 44.4%	316 9.3%	1827 53.7%	1236 26.6%

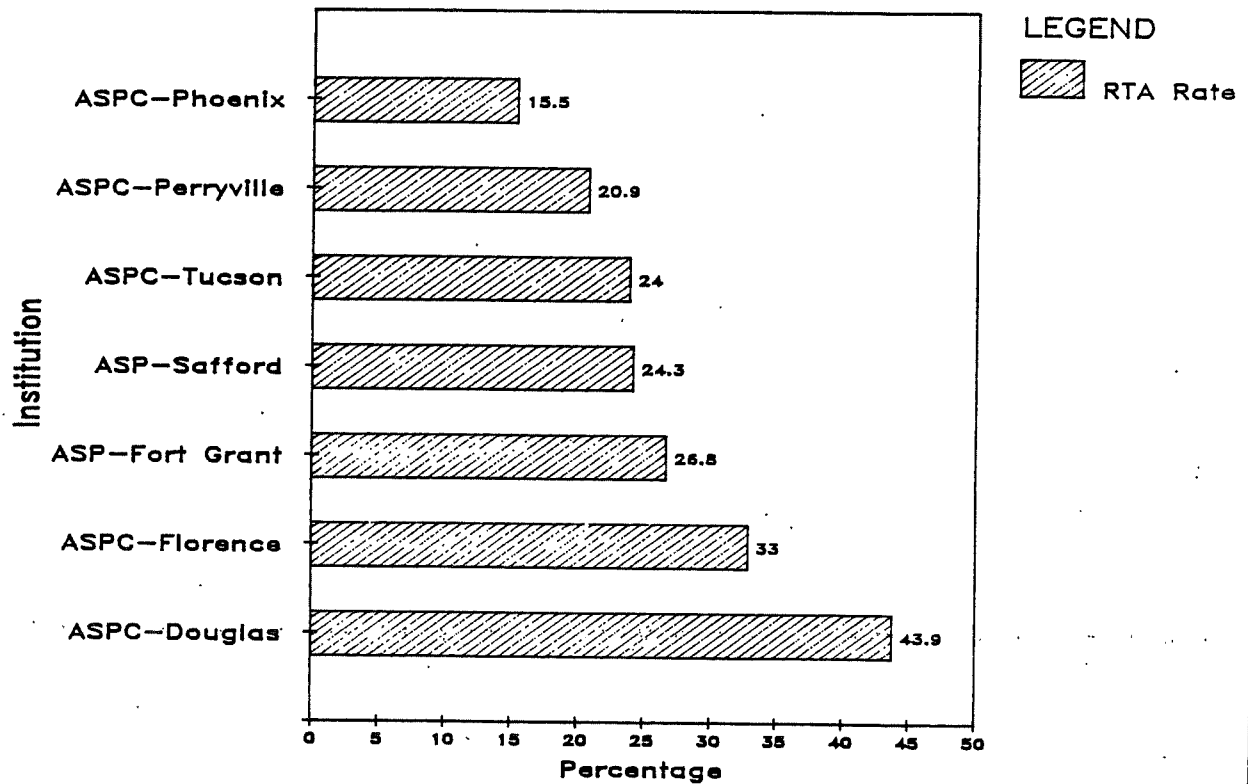
BOARD ACTION STATISTICS PAROLE RATE BY INSTITUTION, 1985 STREET PAROLES ONLY



BOARD ACTION STATISTICS PAROLE RATE BY INSTITUTION, 1985 ALL PAROLES



BOARD ACTION STATISTICS RTA RATE BY INSTITUTION, 1985



BOARD ACTION STATISTICS PAROLE DECISION-MAKING BY PRISON UNIT, 1985 ARIZONA STATE PRISON COMPLEX, FLORENCE

PRISON UNIT	PAROLE DECISIONS	PAROLE DENIED	STREET PAROLES	INSTITUTION PAROLES	TOTAL PAROLES	REFUSE TO APPEAR
Central Unit	174	110 63.2%	28 16.1%	36 20.7%	64 36.8%	108 38.3%
South Unit	130	88 67.7%	23 17.7%	19 14.6%	42 32.3%	54 29.3%
East Unit	203	113 55.7%	55 27.1%	35 17.2%	90 44.3%	88 30.2%
North Unit, Outside Trustee	244	163 66.8%	76 31.1%	5 2.0%	81 33.2%	127 34.2%
Picacho Community Work Center	61	23 37.7%	35 57.4%	3 4.9%	38 62.3%	21 25.6%
Special Programs Unit	72	51 70.8%	15 20.8%	6 8.3%	21 29.2%	39 35.1%
Administrative Segregation Unit	17	16 94.1%	0 0.0%	1 5.9%	1 5.9%	6 26.1%
COMPLEX TOTAL	901	564 62.6%	232 25.7%	105 11.7%	337 37.4%	443 33.0%

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
PAROLE DECISION—MAKING BY PRISON UNIT, 1985
ARIZONA STATE PRISON COMPLEX, PERRYVILLE

PRISON UNIT	PAROLE DECISIONS	PAROLE DENIED	STREET PAROLES	INSTITUTION PAROLES	TOTAL PAROLES	REFUSE TO APPEAR
Santa Cruz	237	116 48.9%	83 35.0%	38 16.0%	121 51.1%	41 14.7%
Santa Maria	70	27 38.6%	30 42.9%	13 18.6%	43 61.4%	16 18.6%
San Pedro	149	77 51.7%	67 45.0%	5 3.4%	72 48.3%	27 15.3%
San Juan	160	77 48.1%	55 34.4%	28 17.5%	83 51.9%	79 33.1%
COMPLEX TOTAL	616	297 48.2%	235 38.1%	84 13.6%	319 51.8%	163 20.9%

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
PAROLE DECISION—MAKING BY PRISON UNIT, 1985
ARIZONA STATE PRISON COMPLEX, TUCSON

PRISON UNIT	PAROLE DECISIONS	PAROLE DENIED	STREET PAROLES	INSTITUTION PAROLES	TOTAL PAROLES	REFUSE TO APPEAR
Santa Rita	186	100 53.8%	64 34.4%	22 11.8%	86 46.2%	70 27.3%
Rincon	257	127 49.4%	93 36.2%	37 14.4%	130 50.6%	56 17.9%
Tent City	64	27 42.2%	27 42.2%	10 15.6%	37 57.8%	31 32.6%
Southern Arizona Corr. Release Ctr.	69	18 26.1%	51 73.9%	0 0.0%	51 73.9%	31 31.0%
Work Furlough, South	21	3 14.3%	18 85.7%	0 0.0%	18 85.7%	1 4.5%
COMPLEX TOTAL	597	275 46.1%	253 42.4%	69 11.6%	322 53.9%	189 24.0%

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
PAROLE DECISION-MAKING BY PRISON UNIT, 1985
ARIZONA STATE PRISON COMPLEX, DOUGLAS

PRISON UNIT	PAROLE DECISIONS	PAROLE DENIED	STREET PAROLES	INSTITUTION PAROLES	TOTAL PAROLES	REFUSE TO APPEAR
Cochise Correctional Training Facility	81	23 28.4%	56 69.1%	2 2.5%	58 71.6%	17 17.3%
DWI Center	25	14 56.0%	10 40.0%	1 4.0%	11 44.0%	66 72.5%
COMPLEX TOTAL	106	37 34.9%	66 62.3%	3 2.8%	69 65.1%	83 43.9%

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
PAROLE DECISION-MAKING BY PRISON UNIT, 1985
ARIZONA STATE PRISON COMPLEX, PHOENIX

PRISON UNIT	PAROLE DECISIONS	PAROLE DENIED	STREET PAROLES	INSTITUTION PAROLES	TOTAL PAROLES	REFUSE TO APPEAR
Alhambra Reception and Treatment Center	30	13 43.3%	15 50.0%	2 6.7%	17 56.7%	11 26.8%
Aspen (DWI)	86	52 60.5%	32 37.2%	2 2.3%	34 39.5%	18 17.3%
Flamenco Hall	55	25 45.4%	30 54.5%	0 0.0%	30 54.5%	12 17.9%
Arizona Center for Women	138	30 21.7%	99 71.7%	9 6.5%	108 78.3%	20 12.7%
Work Furlough, North	56	12 21.4%	44 78.6%	0 0.0%	44 78.6%	9 13.8%
Community Correctional Center, North	16	1 6.2%	15 93.8%	0 0.0%	15 93.8%	0 0.0%
COMPLEX TOTAL	381	133 34.9%	235 61.7%	13 3.4%	248 65.1%	70 15.5%

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
PAROLE VIOLATION HEARING RESULTS, 1985

During 1985, there were 307 parole violation hearings conducted by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Of these, 269 or 87.6% resulted in the revocation of parole, and 38 or 12.4% in continuation on parole. In addition, there were 12 work furlough violation hearings, six (6) or 50.0% of which resulted in the revocation of work furlough, and six (6) of which ended in continuation on work furlough. Together, 275 or 86.2% of the 319 parole/work furlough violation hearings ended in revocation and 44 or 13.8% in continuation on parole/work furlough.

As to the classification of the 275 parole and work furlough violators (with parole/work furlough revoked), 144 or 52.4% were charged with a new felony or misdemeanor while under supervision, while 131 or 47.6% recorded nothing more than a technical violation of release conditions (including absconding from supervision). Of the 275, 62 or 22.5% had a new felony conviction prior to revocation, 51 or 18.5% a new felony charge only (no felony conviction), four (4) or 1.4% a new misdemeanor conviction only, and 27 or 9.8% a new misdemeanor charge only (no conviction).

Further, of the 275 whose paroles/work furloughs were revoked, just 36 or 13.0% had a new charge for a violent felony offense, 18 or 6.5% with a new conviction for a violent felony, and another 18 or 6.5% with a new violent felony charge only (no conviction for such). Violent felonies include murder/manslaughter and attempts, rape/sex offenses and attempts, kidnapping and attempts, robbery/theft from a person and attempts, aggravated assault and attempts, endangerment, arson and attempts, extortion, aggravated burglary and attempts, violent weapons offenses, and all other crimes with persons as direct victims.

Among the 275 parole and work furlough revocations during 1985, there were a total of 62 new charges for violent felonies, 27 of which resulted in conviction, and 35 of which were dropped, dismissed, or not adjudicated by the date of revocation. There were just two cases of new homicide charges, resulting in convictions for Murder in the First Degree and Manslaughter. There were nine (9) charges of kidnapping and like offenses, two (2) of which resulted in conviction. Also, there were 10 charges for rape and other sex offenses, eight (8) of which resulted in conviction. The most frequent new violent felony was robbery, for which there were 20 new charges, nine (9) of which resulted in conviction. There were just three charges for aggravated burglary offenses (burglary with an element of violence), all three of which resulted in conviction. Finally, there were 18 new charges for felony assault (aggravated assault and similar offenses), just three of which resulted in conviction.

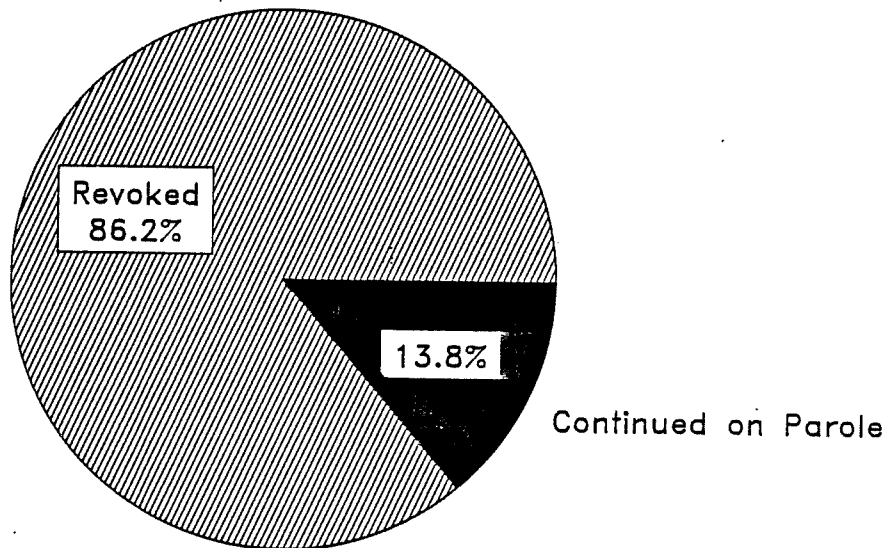
It is important to remember that the percentages of parole/work furlough violators classified in various ways is within the group of release violators only. With reference to all parolees released, such percentages would be much lower. Figures of this type are difficult to determine, however, as a longer term study is needed to follow individual parolees to the expiration of their paroles.

**BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
PAROLE VIOLATION HEARING RESULTS, 1985***

HEARING RESULTS	#	% OF TOTAL
Revoked	275	86.2%
Continued on Parole	44	13.8%
TOTAL PAROLE VIOLATION HEARINGS	319	100.0%

*Includes twelve work furlough violation cases, six of which resulted in revocation and six in continuation on work furlough.

**BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
PAROLE VIOLATION HEARING RESULTS, 1985**

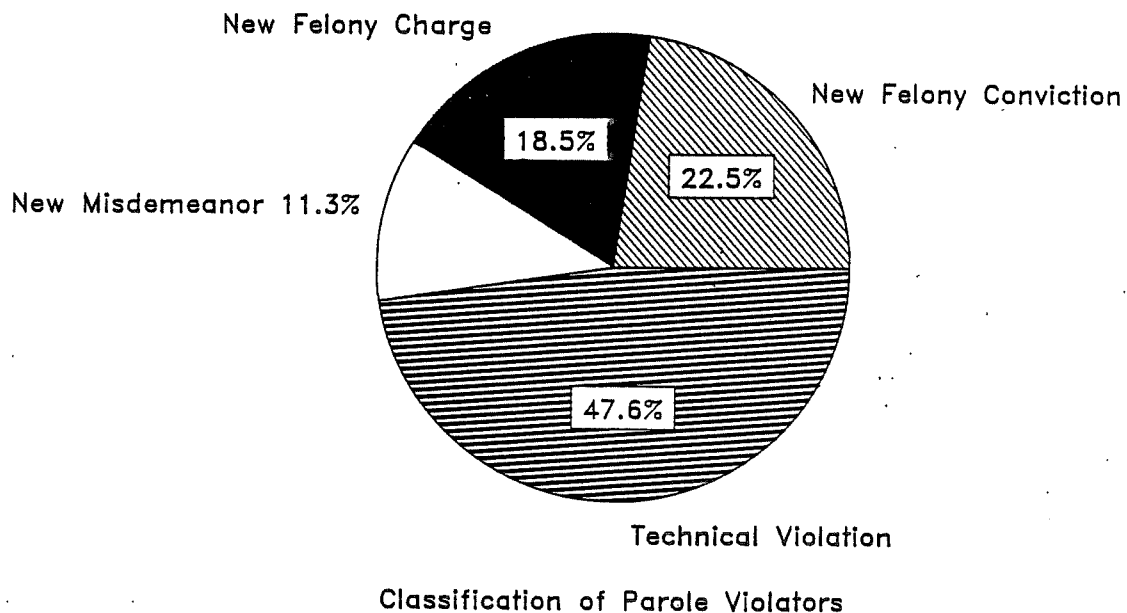


Parole Violation Hearing Results

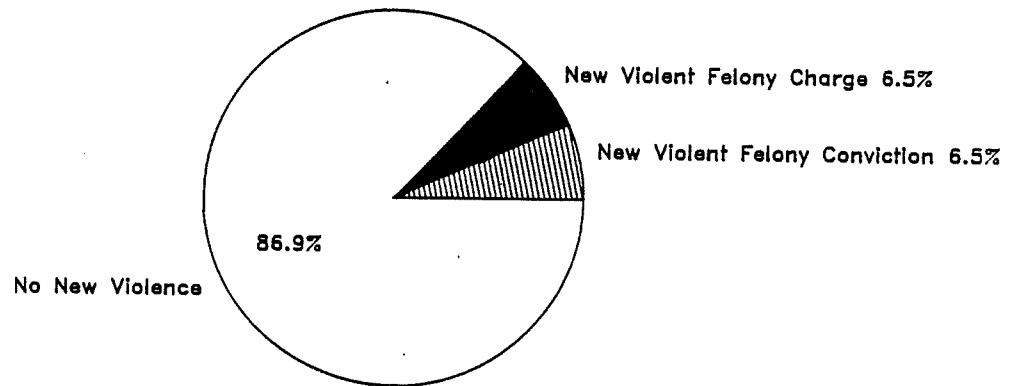
**BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
CLASSIFICATION OF PAROLE VIOLATORS, 1985**

CLASSIFICATION	#	% OF TOTAL
New Felony Conviction	62	22.5%
New Felony Charge	51	18.5%
New Misdemeanor Conviction	4	1.4%
New Misdemeanor Charge	27	9.8%
Technical Violation	131	47.6%
New Violent Felony Conviction	18	6.5%
New Violent Felony Charge	18	6.5%
No New Violent Felony	239	86.9%
TOTAL VIOLATORS	275	100.0%

**BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
CLASSIFICATION OF PAROLE VIOLATORS, 1985**



BOARD ACTION STATISTICS NEW VIOLENCE BY PAROLE VIOLATORS, 1985



New Violence by Parole Violators

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS NEW VIOLENCE BY PAROLE VIOLATORS, 1985 BY TYPE AND DISPOSITION OF NEW CHARGE

VIOLENT FELONY	TOTAL CHARGES	DROPPED/DISMISSED/ NOT ADJUDICATED	CONVICTIONS
Murder, 1st Degree	1	0	1
Manslaughter	1	0	1
Kidnapping	7	5	2
Unlawful Imprisonment	2	2	0
Sexual Assault on a Child	1	0	1
Sexual Conduct with a Minor	8	2	6
Attempted Sexual Conduct with a Minor	1	0	1
Armed Robbery	8	6	2
Robbery	10	5	5
Theft from a Person	2	0	2
Armed Burglary	1	0	1
Burglary, 1st Degree (Violent)	2	0	2
Aggravated Assault	14	14	0
Attempted Aggravated Assault	1	0	1
Assault with a Deadly Weapon	1	0	1
Endangerment	1	0	1
Use of Deadly Weapon in Commission of Crime	1	1	0
Total Homicide	2	0	2
Total Kidnapping	9	7	2
Total Sex Offenses	10	2	8
Total Robbery	20	11	9
Total Aggravated Burglary	3	0	3
Total Felony Assault	18	15	3
ALL VIOLENT FELONIES	62	35	27

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
PAROLE REVOCATION RATE, 1980-1985

In lieu of a long-term parole follow-up study to develop an accurate parole revocation rate, an attempt was made to approximate that rate by comparing paroles revoked over the period 1980-1985 with the number of parolees released. For this purpose, street paroles only were considered, and furthermore paroles granted but rescinded prior to actual release on parole were excluded from study. In all, there were 6304 street paroles granted during the six-year period in question, 231 of which were rescinded prior to release on parole, leaving 6073 parolees released to the street. During the same period, there were 1209 street paroles revoked, which in comparison to the 6073 street parolees, gives a six-year parole revocation rate of 19.9%.

Of the 1209 street paroles revoked, 473 or 39.1% were revoked for a new felony conviction, giving a six-year parole revocation rate for new offenses of 7.8%.

While the above does not constitute an accurate measure of the true parole revocation rate in Arizona, it comes as close as is possible without a long-term follow-up study.

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
PAROLE REVOCATION RATE, 1980-1985

A.	TOTAL STREET PAROLES GRANTED	6304
B.	TOTAL STREET PAROLES RESCINDED	231
C.	TOTAL PAROLEES RELEASED TO STREET	6073
D.	TOTAL STREET PAROLES REVOKED	1209
E.	PAROLE REVOCATION RATE = D/C (%)	19.9%
F.	TOTAL STREET PAROLES REVOKED FOR NEW OFFENSE*	473
G.	PAROLE REVOCATION RATE (NEW OFFENSE) = F/C (%)	7.8%

*Paroles revoked as the result of a new felony conviction.

BOARD APPOINTEES/PAST AND PRESENT

<u>PAST</u> <u>MEMBERS</u>	<u>APPOINTED</u>	<u>RE-APPOINTED</u>	<u>TERM</u>	<u>YEARS</u> <u>TO SERVE</u>
W.W. Witt	1966	--	1966-67	--
Donald Welker	1966	1968	1966-73	--
William P. Reilly	1966	--	1966-70	--
A. Alan Hanshaw	1966	--	1966-71	--
Peter Byrne	1966	--	1966-69	--
Art Van Haren	1967	--	1967-72	--
Walter Michaels	1969	1971	1969-73	--
Abraham Cruz	1969	1971	1969-74	--
Keith Edwards	1969	1972	1969-75	--
Walter Jacobs	1971	--	1971-75	--
Daniel Simmons	1973	1976	1973-78	--
Olive O'Kier	1974	--	1974-75	--
Barnetta Anderson	1975	--	1975-78	--
Jerry Thompson	1978	1979	1978-80	--
Carol Pavilack	1978	1980	1978-81	--

<u>PRESENT</u> <u>MEMBERS</u>	<u>APPOINTED</u>	<u>RE-APPOINTED</u>	<u>TERM</u>	<u>YEARS</u> <u>TO SERVE</u>
Robert L. Araza	1975	1978, 1981	1975-85	--
John J. Sloss	1978	1982	1978-85	1986-87
Arter L. Johnson	1978	1984	1978-85	1986-88
Richard M. Ortiz	1981	1985	1981-85	1986-89
Patricia V. Gilbert	1983	1985	1983-85	1986-90
Robert W. Kennerly	1984	--	1984-85	1986-88
Ron Johnson	1984	--	1984-85	1986-87

