

Board of Pardons and Paroles

ANNUAL REPORT

January 1, 1986 - December 31, 1986

BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES

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HONORABLE
EVAN MECHAM
GOVERNOR

RICHARD M. ORTIZ
Chairman

ARTER L. JOHNSON
Member

PATRICIA V. GILBERT
Member

JOHN L. SLOSS
Member

RON JOHNSON
Member

ROBERT L. KENNERLY
Member

RAY L. FLORES
Member

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
GOVERNOR

Evan Mecham



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BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES
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~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
CHAIRMAN
Patricia V. Gilbert

MEMBERS
RAY R. FLORES
PATRICIA V. GILBERT
ARTER L. JOHNSON
RON JOHNSON
ROBERT W. KENNERLY
JOHN J. SLOSS
Richard M. Ortiz
JACKIE CRAWFORD
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TO: THE HONORABLE EVAN MECHAM
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA

AND

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

The Arizona Board of Pardons and Paroles has experienced an active, progressive and challenging year. The expanding prison population coupled with the fiscal constraints of the current State deficit have added to the challenges we face; however, we have continued to strive for professional excellence and to meet all statutory requirements set forth for this Board.

Nineteen eighty six concluded my tenure as Chairman of the Board of Pardons and Paroles. It has been a distinguished pleasure to have had the privilege and opportunity to serve the State of Arizona in the capacity of Chairman.

On behalf of the Arizona Board of Pardons and Paroles, I have the honor of submitting this Annual Report for the period covering January 1, 1986 through December 31, 1986.

Respectfully,

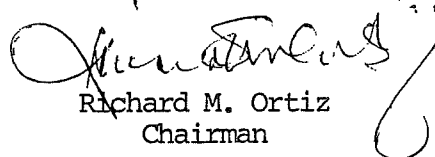

Richard M. Ortiz
Chairman

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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.

RAY R. FLORES, was appointed to the Board by Governor Babbitt on May 8, 1986. He has served the State of Arizona for the past eight (8) years on Control Boards which set compliance standards and which deal with the many complex issues involving the State's health, welfare and enforcement in the areas of Pesticide and Liquor Control. He has most recently served as an Affirmative Action Officer with the Department of Health Services. He possesses a degree in Business Administration from Arizona Western College and is a native of Arizona with strong business and family ties in Yuma. During his professional career he has been actively involved in community projects which primarily focus on programs for youth, the disadvantaged, and other social and human service programs.

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 in Criminal Justice at 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. In 1985, she served as first Vice-Chairman of 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 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 a 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 was elected as a City Councilman for the City of Yuma, as Director of the Yuma County Chamber of Commerce, and 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, he was elected to two terms as a 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 both a Special Institute for Criminal Justice Executives and a Parole Decision-Making Seminar, 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, 1981 to January, 1983, and has served as Chairman from January, 1983 to January, 1985.

MEMBER	MEMBER	CHAIRMAN	MEMBER	MEMBER	MEMBER
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VICTIM NOTIFICATION

Pursuant to A.R.S. 31-411(F), the Board, when an executive clemency, parole, or work furlough is to be considered, shall, before holding a hearing, 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 executive clemency, parole, or work furlough, 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 executive clemency, parole, or work furlough 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 1986, there were 4802 letters sent to victims or the victims' immediate families pursuant to A.R.S. 31-411(F), for an average of 400.2 per month. This represents a 13.1% increase from the 4244 victim letters sent during 1985. The numbers of letters sent for each month of the year are as follows:

MONTH	LETTERS SENT
January	278
February	294
March	416
April	351
May	409
June	359
July	398
August	493
September	535
October	403
November	491
December	375

TOTAL FOR YEAR: 4802 PER MONTH AVERAGE: 400.2

INCREASE OVER 1985: 13.1%

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 possibility of securing and maintaining employment and 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, 1986

During 1986, there were a total of 4501 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), and "special" hearings dealing with modifications of conditions of parole or work furlough.

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. This means that Board Review Hearings, where parole candidates are reviewed on paper at the Board 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 the next page indicates the numbers of each type of hearing held by the Board during 1986, the percentage of the total of 4501 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 1986, 3483 parole hearings were conducted by the Board of Pardons and Paroles, which constituted 77.4% of the total of 4501 hearings conducted by the Board. The per month average of parole hearings was 290.2. Parole violation hearings were the next most frequent type, numbering 389 or 8.6% of the total. The third most frequent type was work furlough hearings, which numbered 248 or 5.5% of the total. Commutation of sentence hearings were the only other type of hearing to number over 100, with 123 such hearings held. Of the latter, 104 were Phase I hearings and nineteen Phase II hearings.

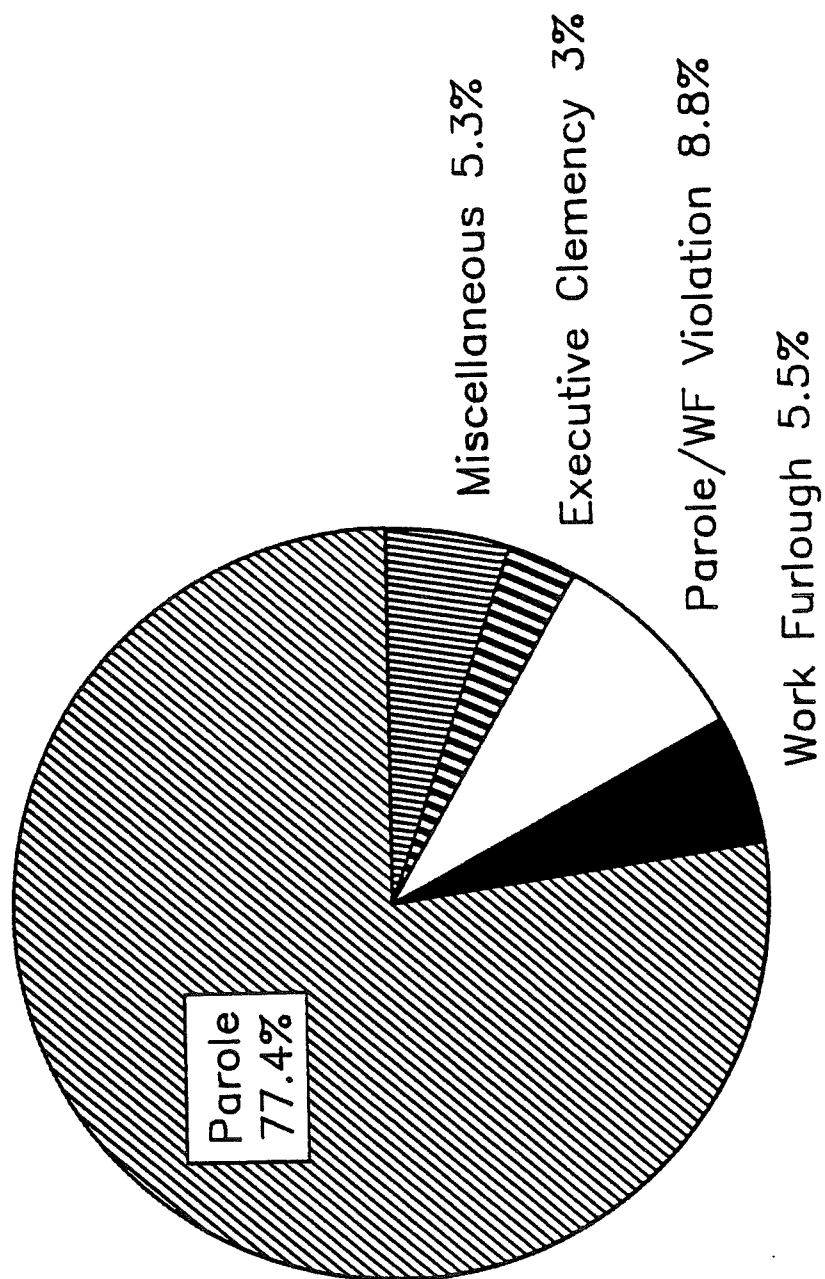
BOARD ACTION STATISTICS

HEARINGS HELD, 1986

TYPE OF HEARING	TOTAL HEARINGS	% OF TOTAL	PER MONTH
PAROLE	3483	77.4%	290.2
WORK FURLOUGH	248	5.5%	20.7
ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE	20	0.4%	1.7
PAROLE VIOLATION	389	8.6%	32.4
WORK FURLOUGH VIOLATION	6	0.1%	0.5
PAROLE RESCISSION	24	0.5%	2.0
WORK FURLOUGH RESCISSION	0	0.0%	0.0
PARDON	8	0.2%	0.7
REPRIEVE	4	0.1%	0.3
COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE	123	2.7%	10.2
RESTITUTION CENTER PLACEMENT	9	0.2%	0.8
TIME RESTORATION	2	0.0%	0.2
PRELIMINARY (Probable Cause)	70	1.6%	5.8
MODIFICATION	99	2.2%	8.2
COURTESY	16	0.4%	1.3
ALL HEARINGS	4501	100.0%	375.1

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS

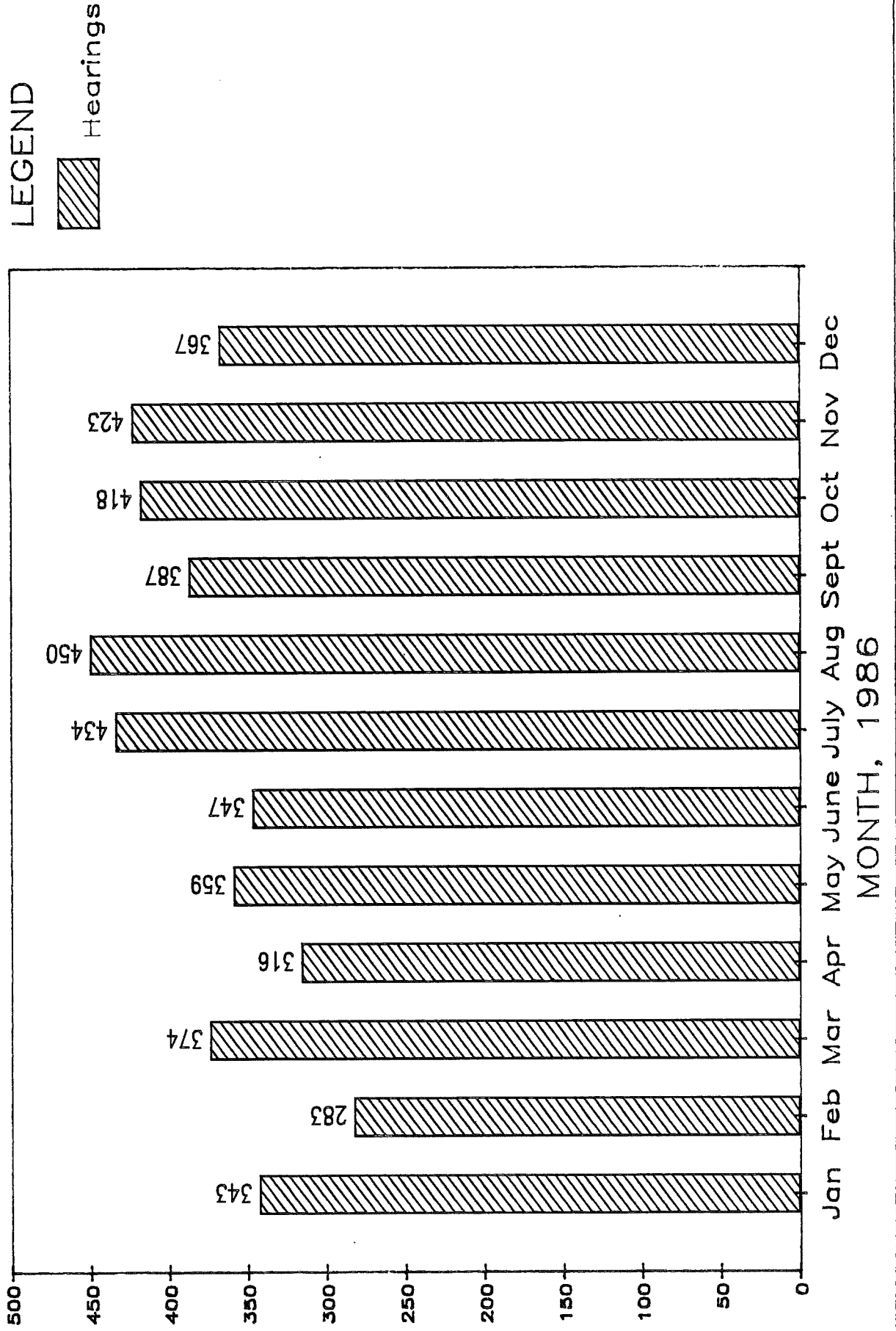
TYPES OF HEARINGS HELD, 1986



Total Hearings by Type

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS

TOTAL HEARINGS BY MONTH, 1986



BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
TREND IN HEARINGS HELD, 1980-1986

The 4501 hearings held by the Board of Pardons and Paroles during 1986 represent a 1.3% decrease from the 4560 held during 1985. From 1985 to 1986, the average number of hearings held per month fell from 380.0 to 375.1. Over the period 1980-1986 hearings rose by 140.3%, from 1873 in 1980 to 4501 in 1986, or by 438.0 per year. Hearings held per month were up from 156.1 to 375.1.

Parole hearings were down by 1.7%, from 3544 during 1985 to 3483 during 1986, or from an average of 295.3 to 290.2 per month. Over the period 1980-1986, parole hearings rose by 169.2%, from 1294 to 3483, or by 364.8 per year. Parole hearings per month were up from 107.8 to 290.2. Work furlough hearings fell from 317 during 1985 to 248 during 1986.

Absolute discharge hearings also took a dip during 1986, falling from 29 during 1985 to 20, or by 31.0%. The longer term trend is also down, showing a decrease from 90 during 1980, or from 7.5 to 1.7 per month.

While parole hearings were up only slightly from 1985 to 1986, the same was not true of parole violation hearings. Such rose by 26.7%, from 307 to 389, or from 25.6 per month to 32.4. From 1980 to 1986, parole violation hearings more than quadrupled, from 85 to 389. The drop in work furlough violation hearings from 12 during 1985 to six (6) during 1986 was not significant.

Executive clemency hearings (pardon, reprieve, and commutation of sentence) were up by 3.1%, from 131 during 1985 to 135 during 1986, or from 10.9 per month to 11.2. Associated with changes in procedures for scheduling commutation hearings in 1981, it's appropriate to examine the longer term trend only over the period 1981-1986, where the Board saw an increase from 95 to 135, or by 8.0 per year.

As with work furlough, hearings for considering placement in Restitution Centers only began in 1984. From 1985 to 1986, such hearings fell by 78.6%, from 42 to 9, or from 3.5 to 0.8 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 an increase of 118.8%, from 32 during 1985 to 70 during 1986, was observed. From 1980 to 1986, such hearings dropped from 74 to 70, or by 0.7 per year.

**BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
HEARINGS HELD, 1980-1986**

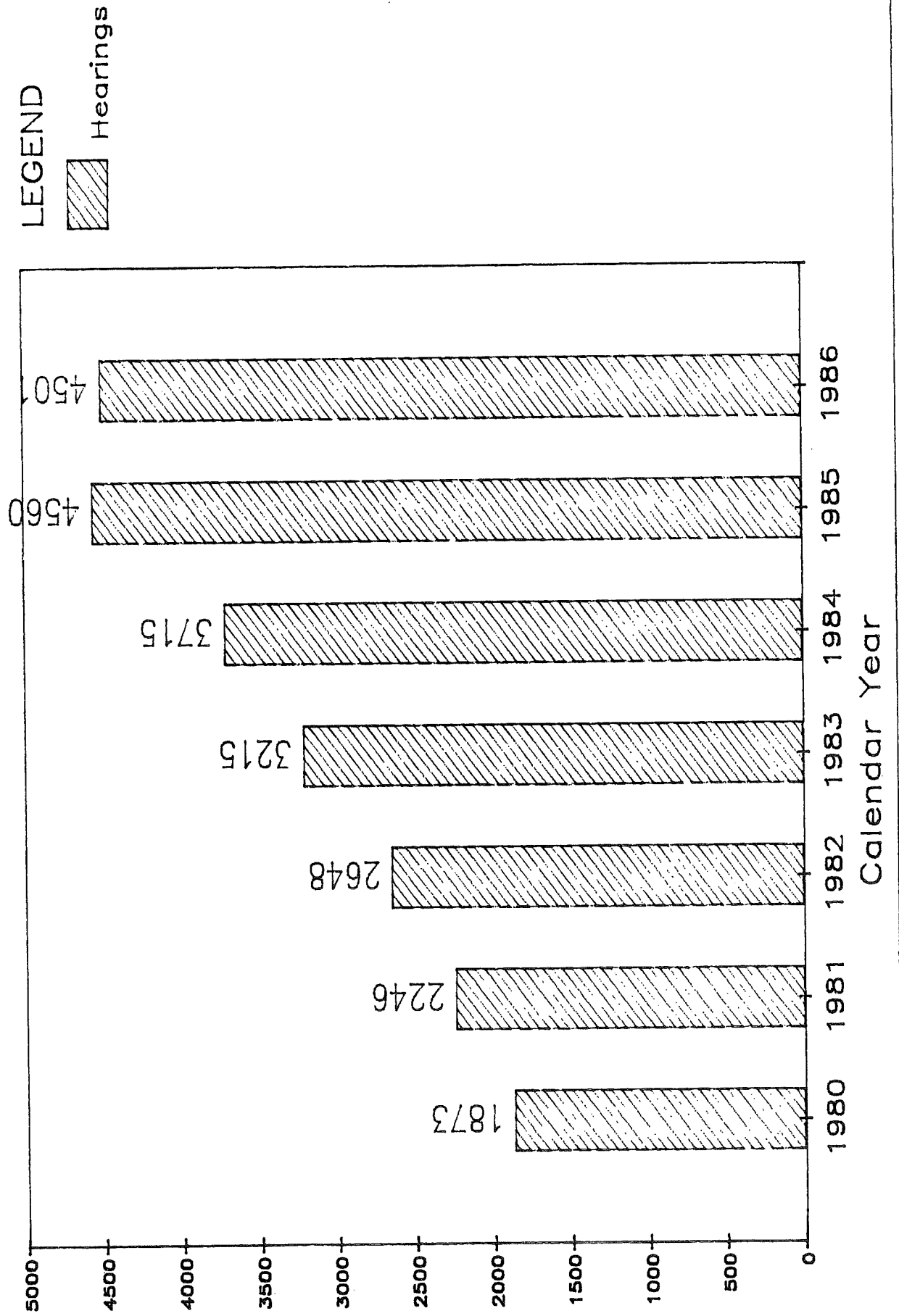
TYPE OF HEARING	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
PAROLE	1294	1759	2171	2554	2876	3544	3483
WORK FURLOUGH	0	0	0	0	133	317	248
ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE	90	99	48	50	53	29	20
PAROLE VIOLATION	85	171	177	254	291	307	389
WORK FURLOUGH VIOLATION	0	0	0	0	1	12	6
PARDON	8	5	12	3	13	7	8
REPRIEVE	1	2	0	13	10	14	4
COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE*	293	88	118	143	99	110	123
RESTITUTION CENTER PLACEMENT	0	0	0	0	31	42	9
TIME RESTORATION**	1	2	0	8	26	9	2
PRELIMINARY (Probable Cause)	74	78	42	54	50	32	70
COURTESY	7	8	10	13	6	5	16
OTHER (Rescission, Citation, Amendment, Exemption)	20	34	70	123	126	132	123
TOTAL HEARINGS HELD	1873	2246	2648	3215	3715	4560	4501
PER MONTH	156.1	187.2	220.7	267.9	309.6	380.0	375.1

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

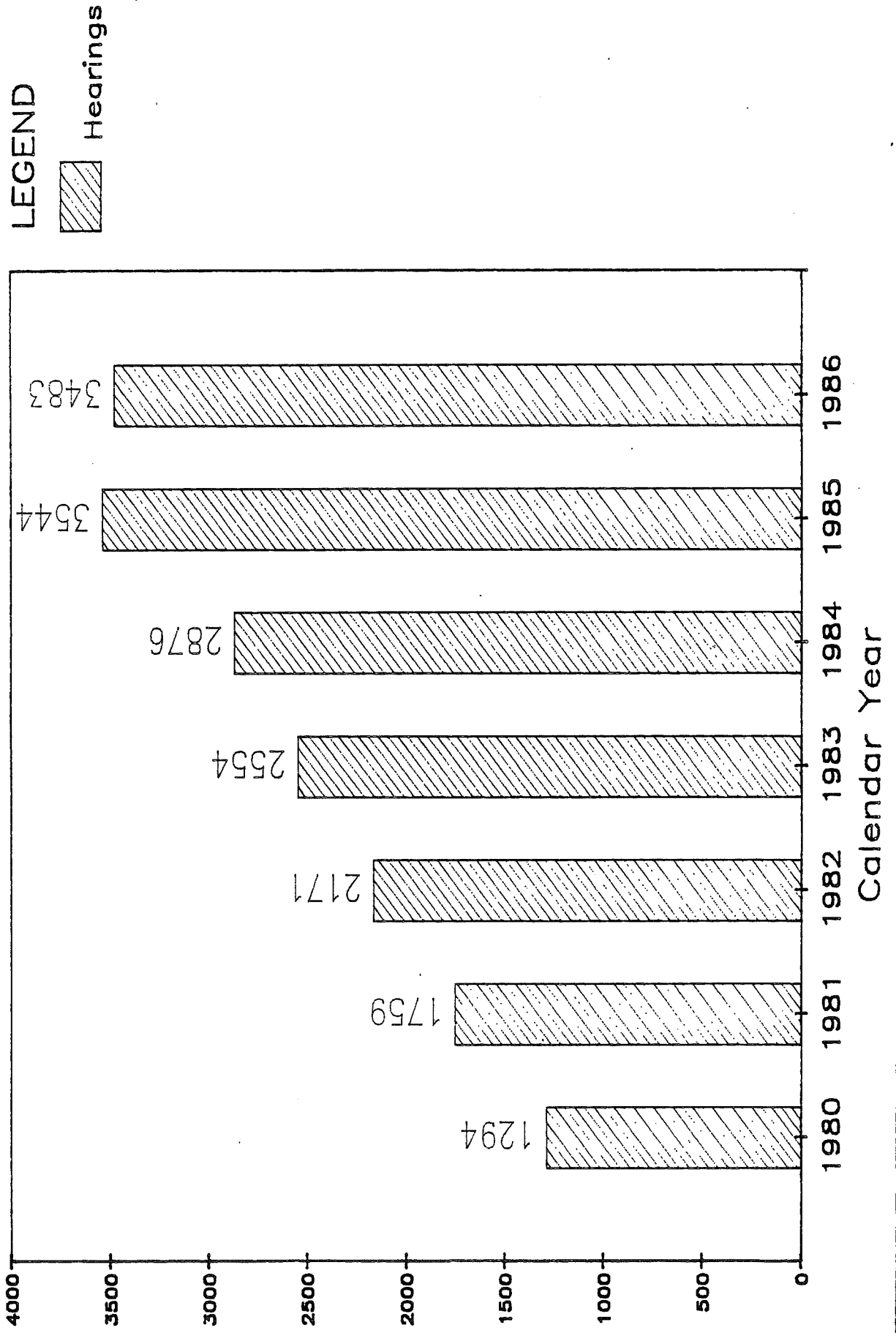
**Parole time credits.

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS

TOTAL HEARINGS, 1980-1986

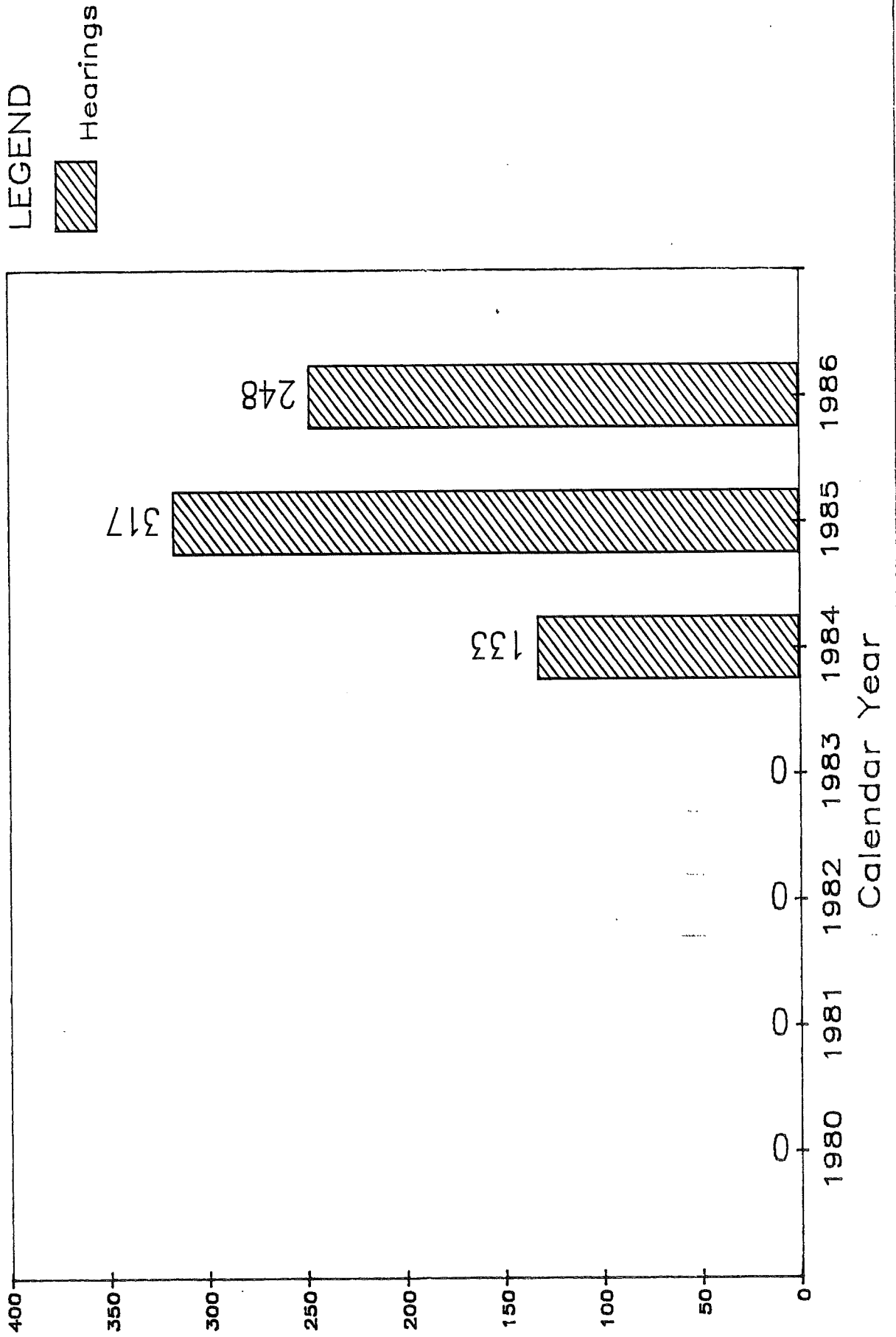


BOARD ACTION STATISTICS PAROLE HEARINGS, 1980-1986



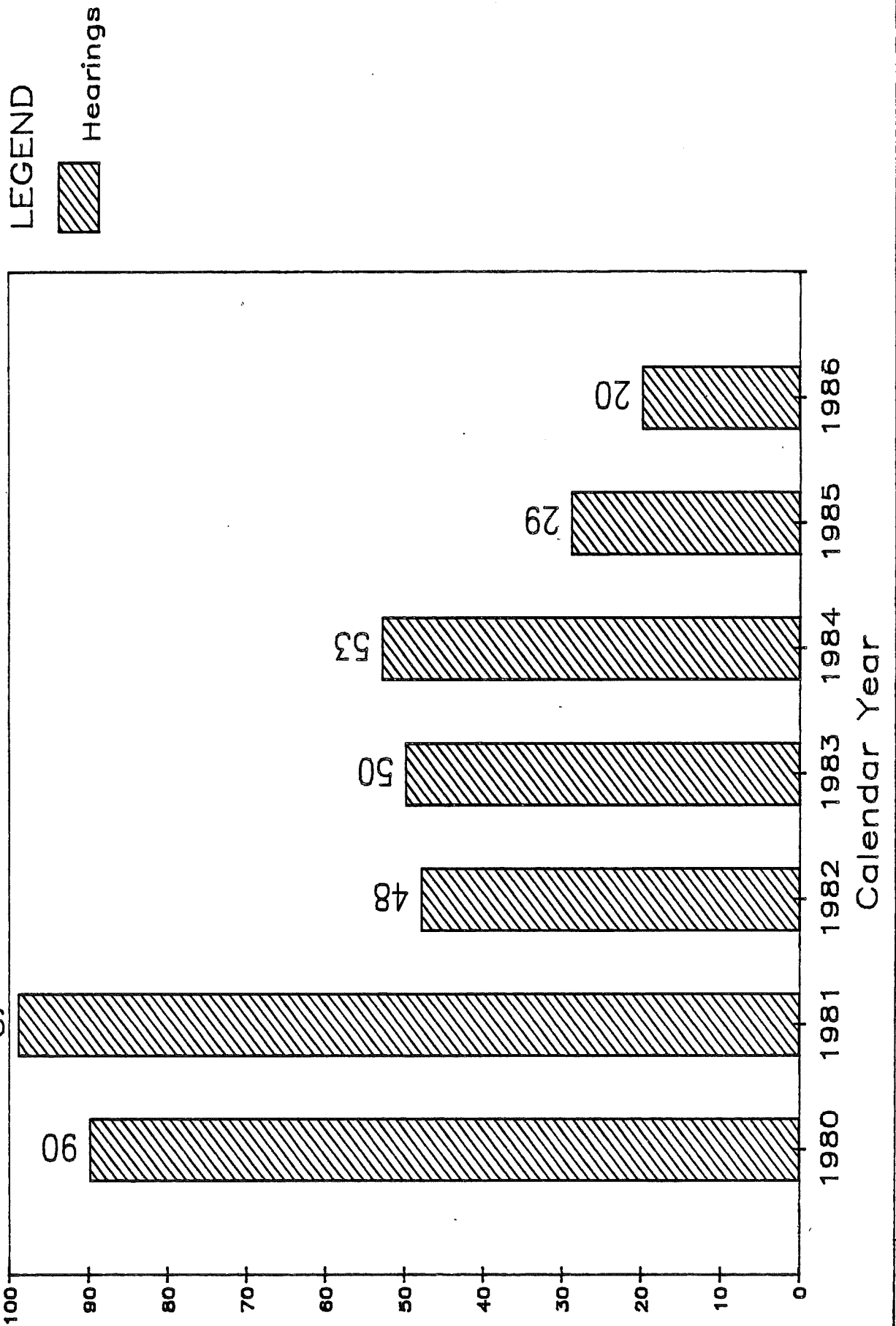
BOARD ACTION STATISTICS

WORK FURLOUGH HEARINGS, 1980-1986

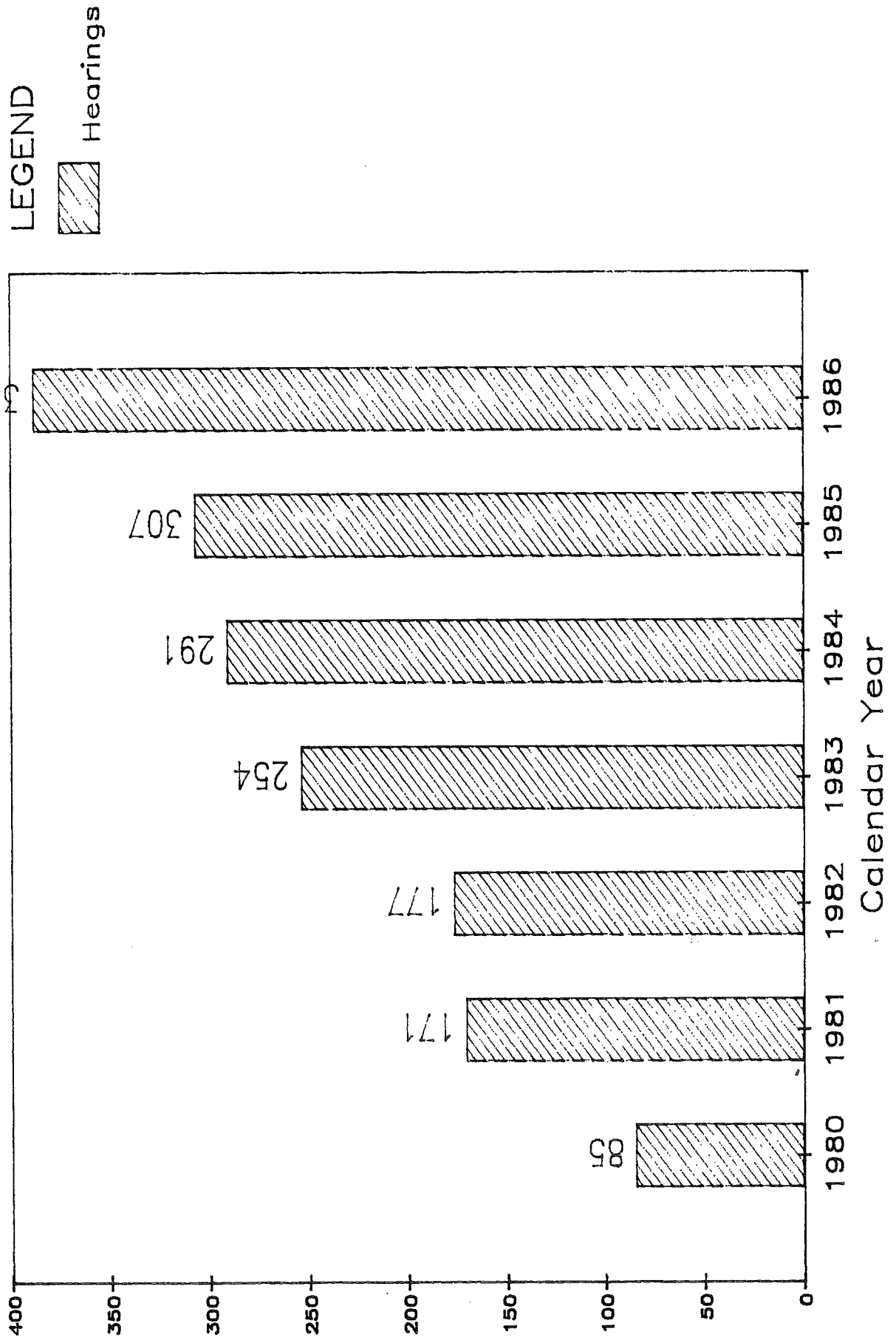


BOARD ACTION STATISTICS

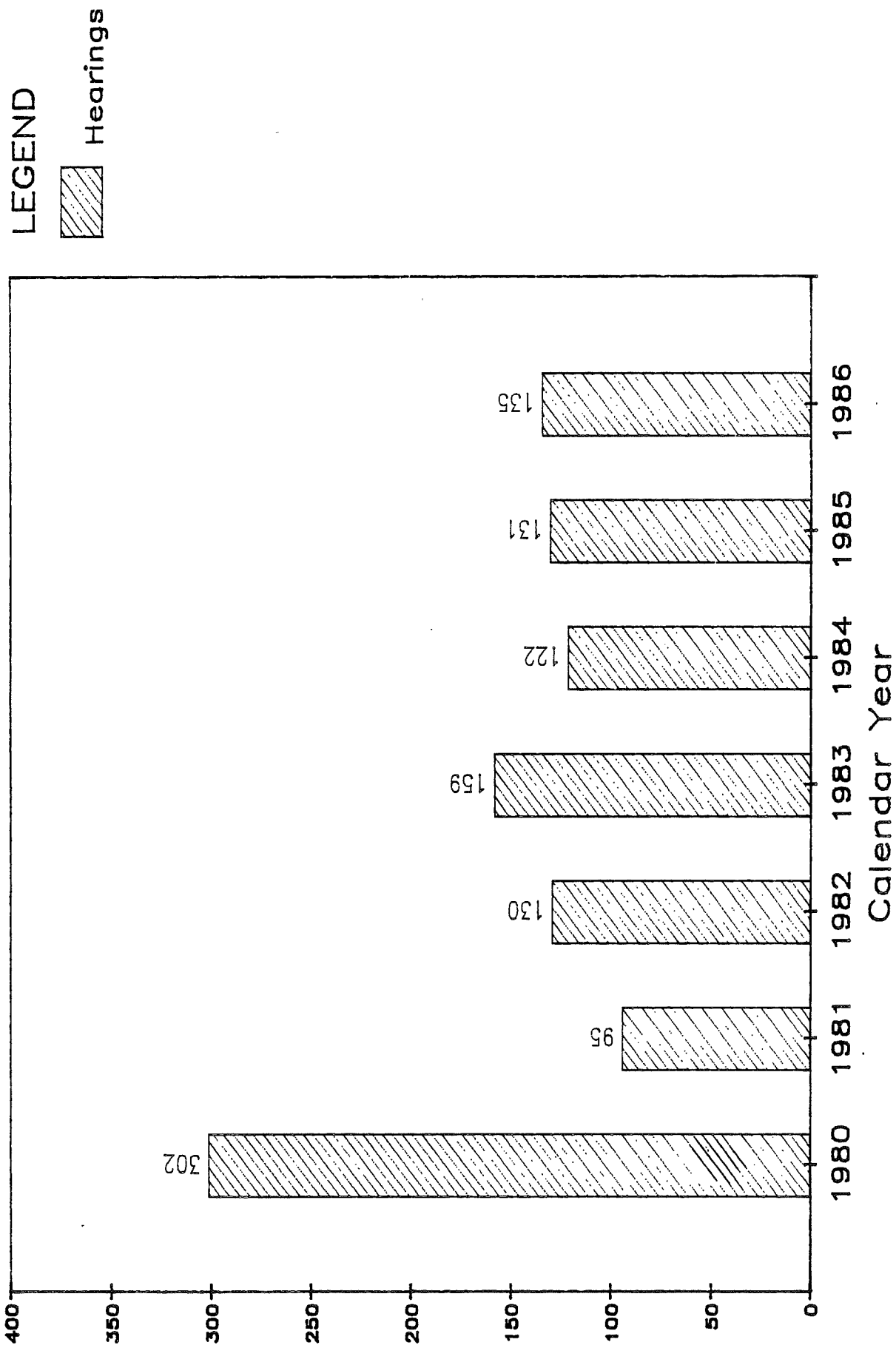
ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE HEARINGS, 1980-1986



BOARD ACTION STATISTICS PAROLE VIOLATION HEARINGS, 1980-1986



BOARD ACTION STATISTICS EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY HEARINGS



BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
HEARING RESULTS AND ACTIONS APPROVED, 1986

Of the 4501 Board hearings held during 1986, 4386 involved the approval or disapproval of a direct action by the Board. The remaining 115 hearings, classified as courtesy and modification hearings, are not addressed in this section on Hearing Results and Actions Approved.

Overall, during 1986, 2470 or 56.4% of the 4386 decisions by the Board involved the approval of a specific action subject to the Board's jurisdiction.

Of the 3483 parole decisions rendered by the Board, 1929 or 55.4% involved the granting of parole and 1554 or 44.6% the denial of parole.

While over half of parole candidates received parole, the same was not true for work furlough. Of the 248 inmates reviewed, 74 or 29.8% were approved for work furlough and the remaining 174 or 70.2% disapproved.

Absolute discharges from parole were even less likely to be granted by the Board, as only five (5) or 25.0% of the 20 parolees reviewed for absolute discharge were granted such.

Concerning the violation of parole, of the 389 parolees considered for revocation, 335 or 86.1% had their paroles revoked and were returned to prison, while 54 or 13.9% were continued on parole. In 62 or 88.6% of the 70 preliminary hearings held during 1986, probable cause was found to consider the revocation of parole. As to the violation of work furlough, all six (6) of the work furlough revocation decisions involved revocation of work furlough.

During 1986, 24 hearings were held to consider the rescission of parole following the granting of parole but prior to actual release on parole. In 19 or 79.2% of such cases, parole was rescinded. There were no cases of work furlough rescission hearings during 1986.

In the area of executive clemency, five (5) or 62.5% of the eight (8) pardon hearings held by the Board resulted in a favorable recommendation to the Governor for the granting of a pardon. However, none of the four (4) reprieve hearings resulted in a favorable recommendation. In all, 104 applications for commutation of sentence were reviewed by the Board, and 18 or 17.3% were thereafter granted a personal commutation hearing before the Board. There were nineteen such personal hearings held during 1986, and in eight or 42.1% of the nineteen cases, the Board recommended commutation to the Governor.

During 1986, nine (9) hearings were held to consider placement in Restitution Centers operated by the Department of Corrections. Among these applications, eight (8) or 88.9% were approved for placement.

Of two (2) applications for the restoration of parole time credits lost, one (1) resulted in such restoration.

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
HEARING RESULTS, 1986

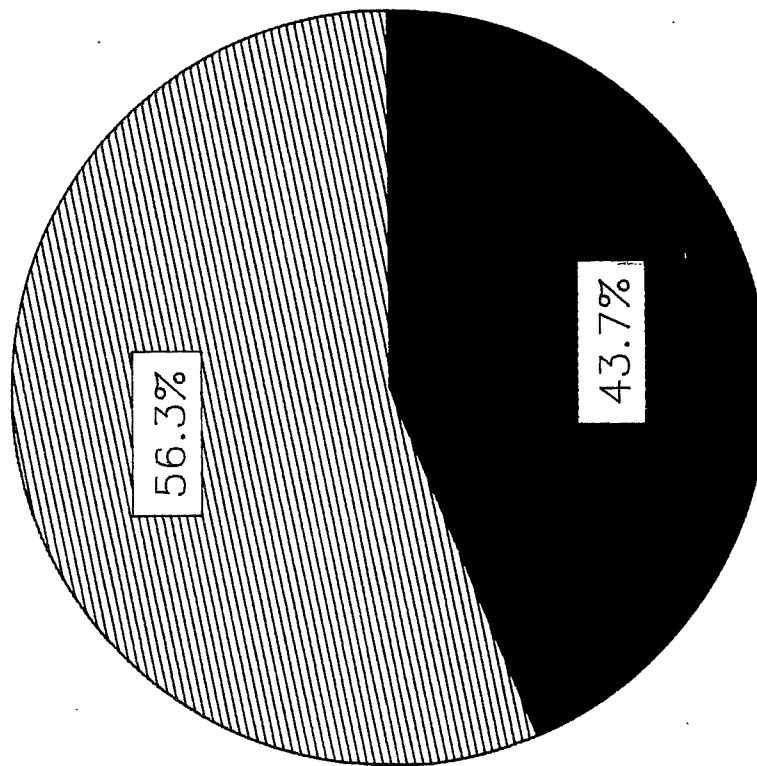
HEARING/ DECISION	TOTAL DECISIONS	APPROVED	% APPROVED	NOT APPROVED	% NOT APPROVED
PAROLE	3483	1929	55.4%	1554	44.6%
WORK FURLOUGH	248	74	29.8%	174	70.2%
ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE	20	5	25.0%	15	75.0%
PAROLE REVOCATION	389	335	86.1%	54	13.9%
WORK FURLOUGH REVOCATION	6	6	100.0%	0	0.0%
PAROLE RESCISSION	24	19	79.2%	5	20.8%
WORK FURLOUGH RESCISSION	0	0	—	0	—
PARDON (Recommendation to Governor)	8	5	62.5%	3	37.5%
REPRIEVE (Recommendation to Governor)	4	0	0.0%	4	100.0%
COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE (Schedule Personal Hearing)	104	18	17.3%	86	82.7%
COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE (Recommendation to Governor)	19	8	42.1%	11	57.9%
RESTITUTION CENTER PLACEMENT	9	8	88.9%	1	11.1%
TIME RESTORATION	2	1	50.0%	1	50.0%
PRELIMINARY (Probable Cause Finding)	70	62	88.6%	8	11.4%
ALL DECISIONS	4386	2470	56.4%	1916	43.6%

One hundred and fifteen (115) of the 4501 hearings held during 1986 did not involve approval/disapproval of an action and thus do not appear in this table (modification and courtesy hearings).

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS

BOARD DECISION-MAKING, 1986

Action Approved



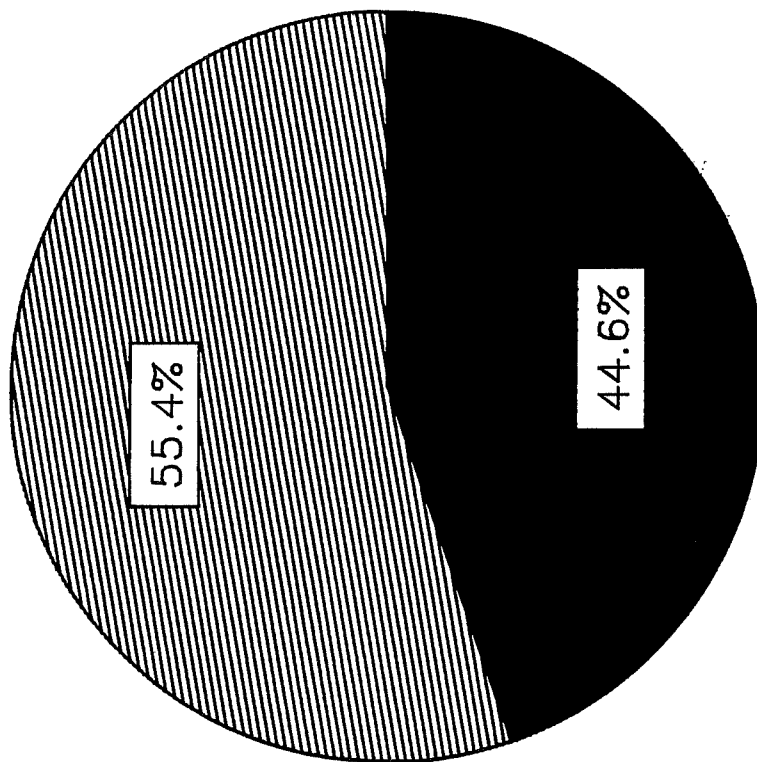
Action Not Approved

Board Decisions

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS

PAROLE DECISION—MAKING, 1986

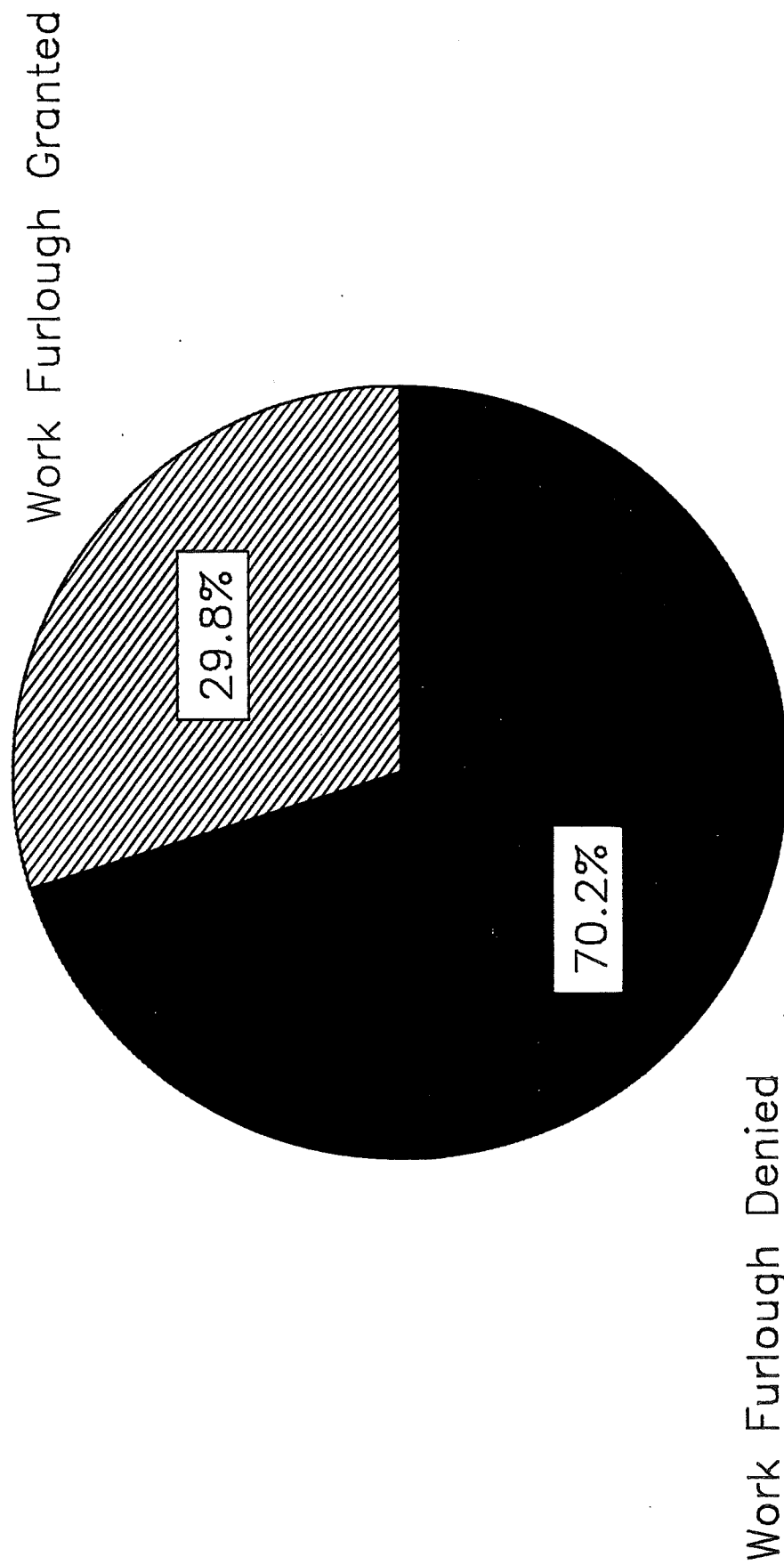
Parole Granted



Parole Denied

Parole Decisions

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
WORK FURLOUGH DECISION—MAKING, 1986



Work Furlough Decisions

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
TREND IN ACTIONS APPROVED, 1980-1986

From 1985 to 1986, total actions approved by the Board jumped by 5.2%, from 2347 to 2470, with total actions approved per month rising from 195.6 to 205.8. Over the longer term, actions approved increased from 1081 during 1980 or by 231.5 per year.

As for paroles approved, there was only a slight increase (3.3%) from 1985 to 1986, from 1868 to 1929, due to an increase in the parole approval rate from 52.7% to 55.4%. Over the longer term, paroles approved rose by 184.3 per year since 1980, despite a drop in the parole approval rate from 63.6% to 55.4%.

In the category of work furlough, the 74 such placements during 1986 represented no change from 1985. The work furlough approval rate (percentage of work furloughs approved) jumped from 23.3% during 1985 to 29.8% during 1986.

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 1986, 1198 inmates refused to appear for parole hearings, which represented a 3.6% decrease from the 1243 observed during 1985. On a percentage basis, the 1198 RTA's for 1986 reflect an RTA rate of 25.6%, which was down from 26.0% during 1985. Over the longer term, RTA's are up by 148.8 per year since 1980, while the RTA rate is up from 19.1% during 1980, with a low of 12.0% for 1983.

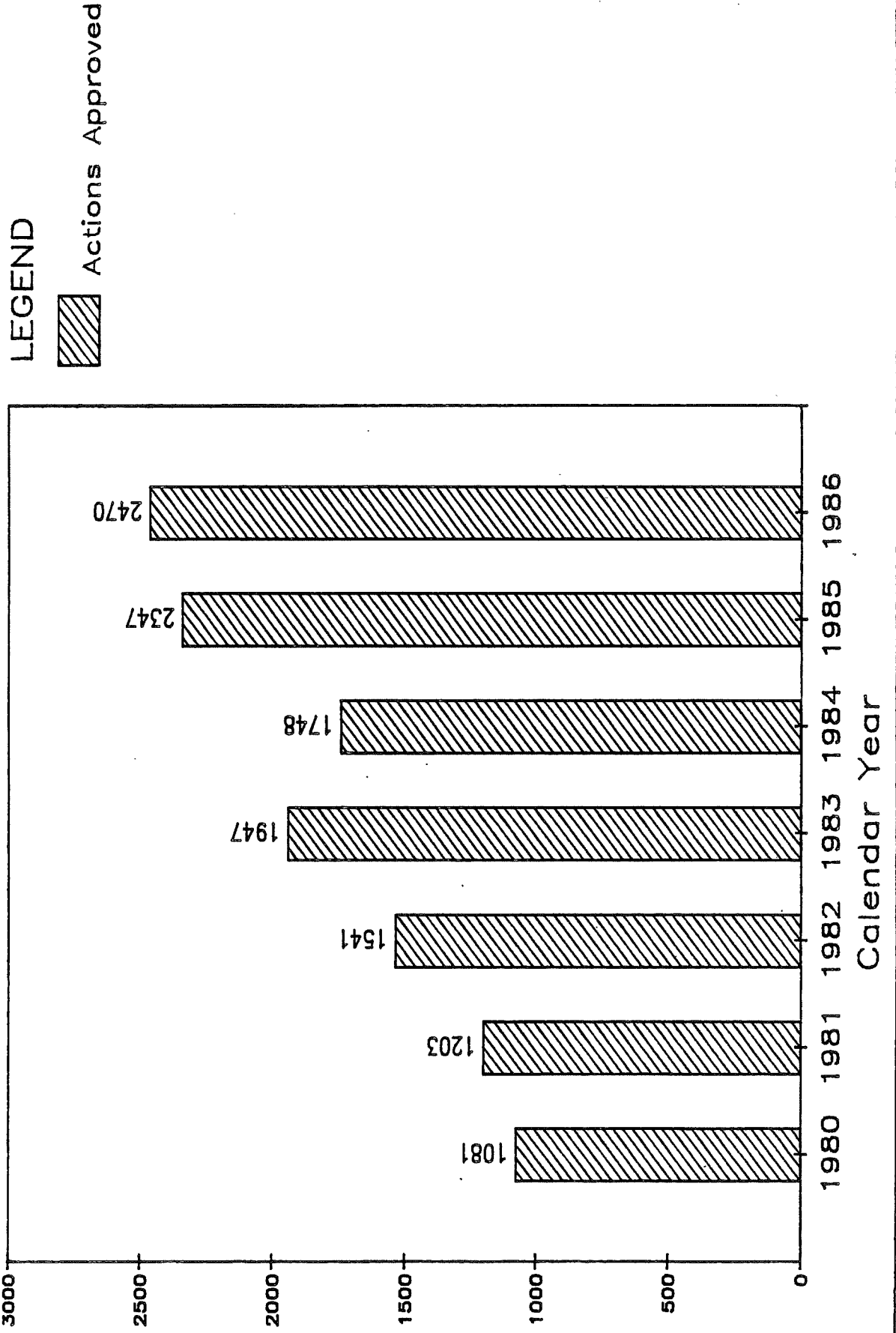
As for other categories of actions approved by the Board during 1986, parole revocations were up from 269 during 1985 to 335 during 1986. Parole rescissions were down, from 61 to 19, and restitution center placement approvals down from 20 to 8. Executive clemencies recommended to the Governor were up from two (2) to thirteen. In line with the increase in preliminary hearings from 32 during 1985 to 70 during 1986, the number of probable cause findings for 1986 were up from 28 to 62.

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
ACTIONS APPROVED, 1980--1986

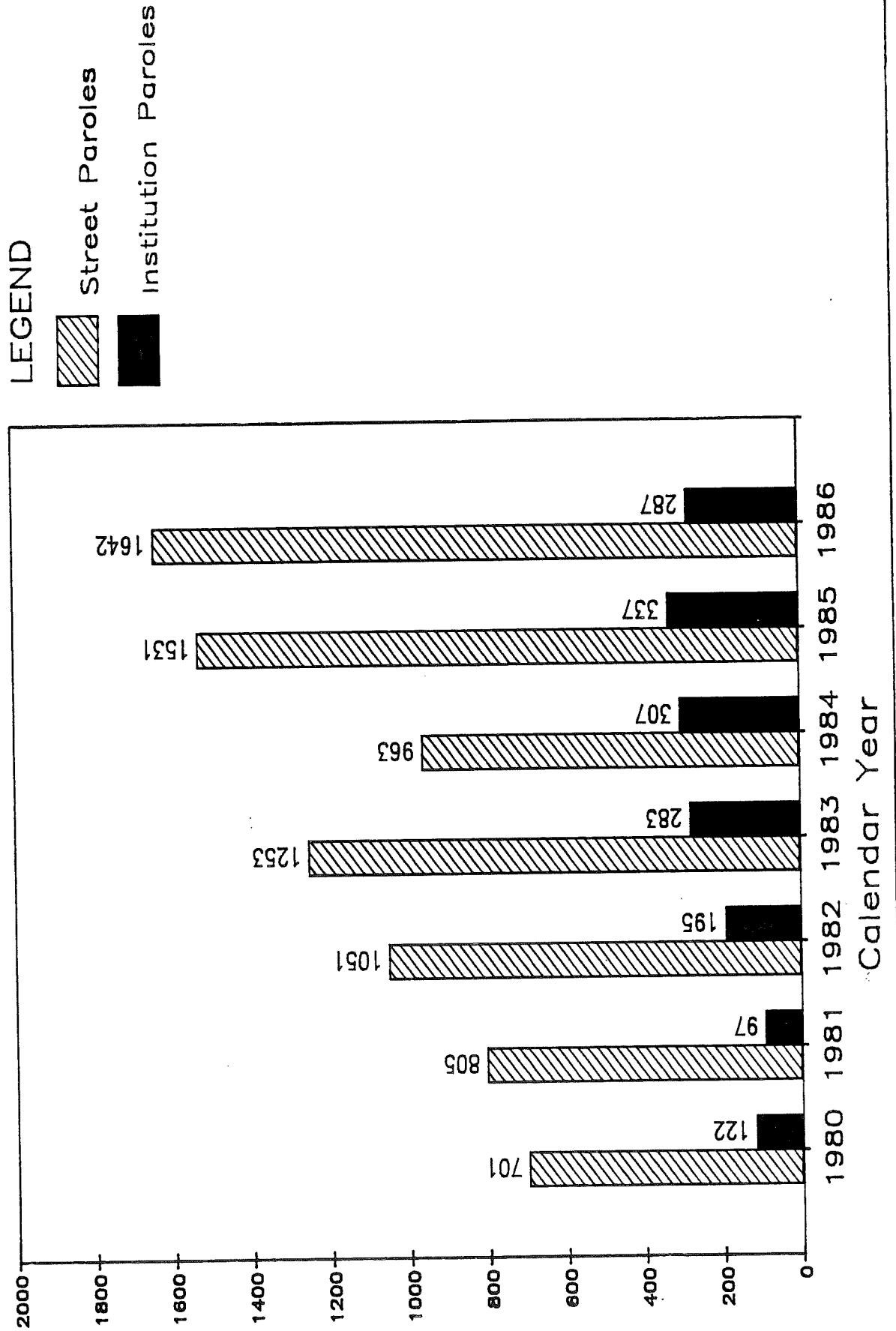
ACTION APPROVED	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
PAROLE	823	902	1246	1536	1270	1868	1929
WORK FURLOUGH	0	0	0	0	36	74	74
ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE	42	23	12	16	9	4	5
PAROLE REVOCATION	83	167	176	252	287	269	335
WORK FURLOUGH REVOCATION	0	0	0	0	1	6	6
PAROLE RESCISSION	12	23	32	57	58	61	19
WORK FURLOUGH RESCISSION	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
PARDON	6	2	4	3	2	4	5
(Recommendation to Governor)							
REPRIEVE	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
(Recommendation to Governor)							
COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE (Schedule Personal Hearing)	31	8	24	24	10	11	18
COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE (Recommendation to Governor)	11	4	5	3	4	0	8
RESTITUTION CENTER PLACEMENT	0	0	0	0	21	20	8
PRELIMINARY (Probable Cause Finding)	73	74	42	54	50	28	62
TOTAL ACTIONS APPROVED PER MONTH	1081 90.1	1203 100.2	1541 128.4	1947 162.2	1748 145.7	2347 195.6	2470 205.8

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS

TOTAL ACTIONS APPROVED, 1980-1986

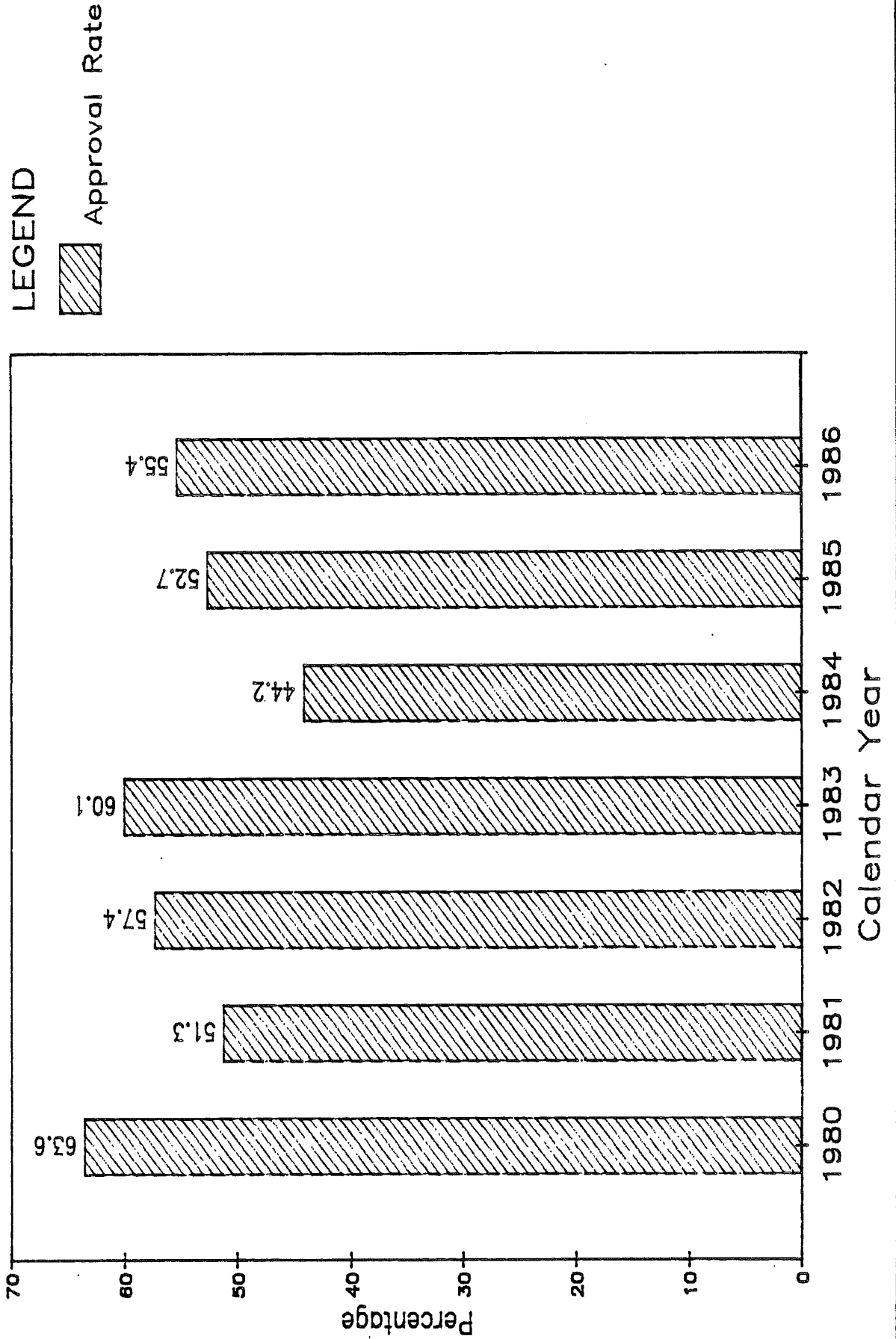


BOARD ACTION STATISTICS PAROLES GRANTED, 1980-1986

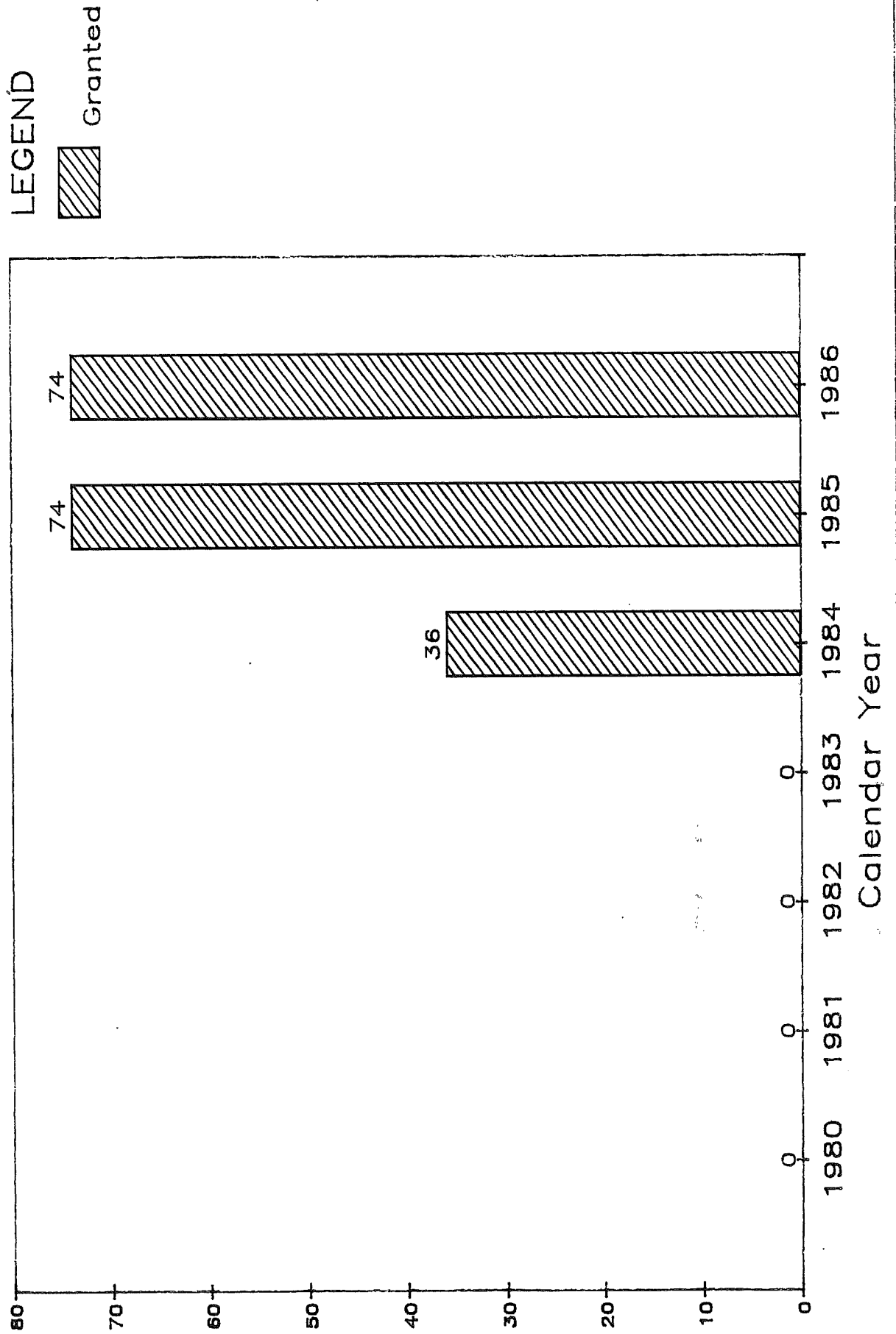


BOARD ACTION STATISTICS

PAROLE APPROVAL RATE, 1980-1986

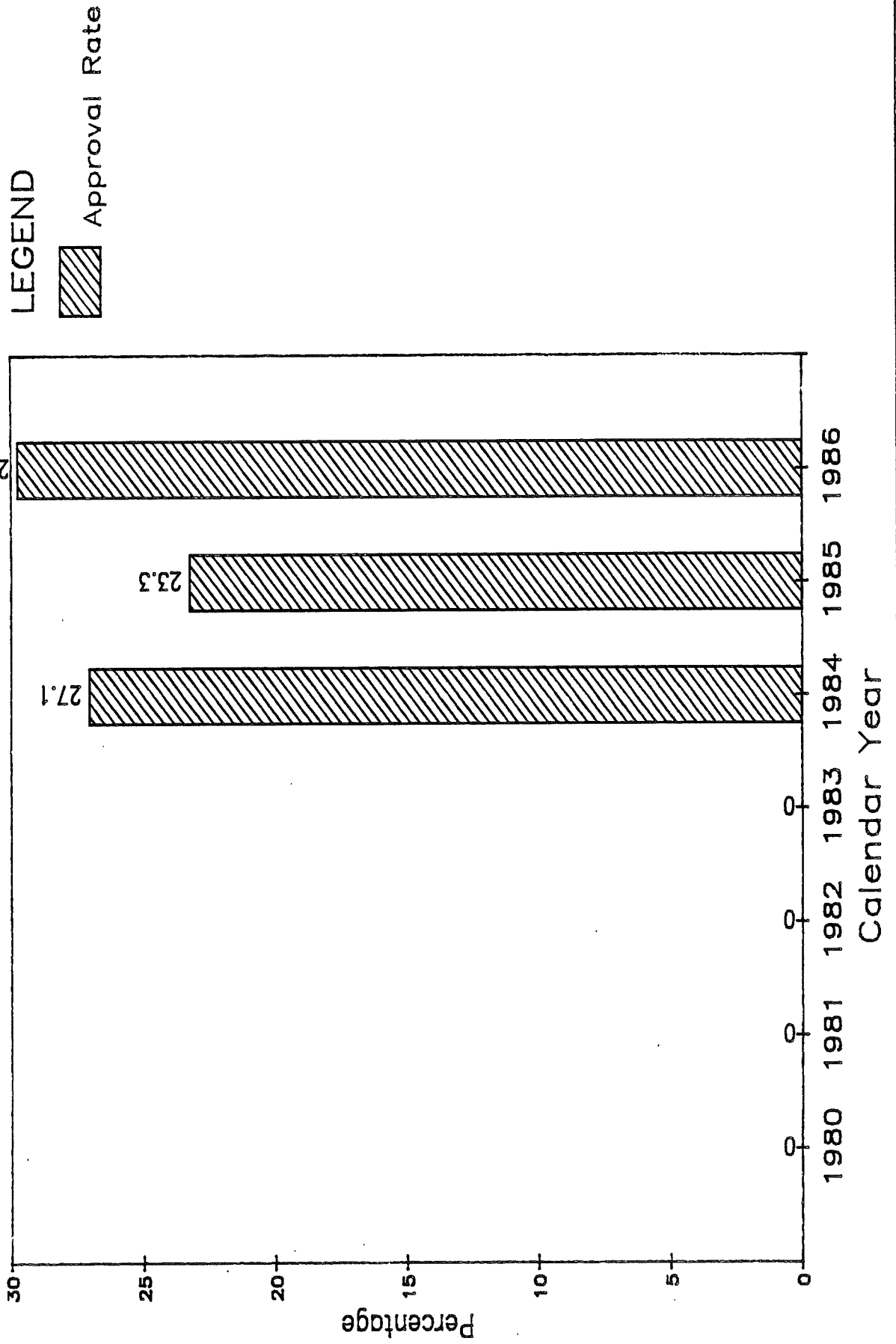


BOARD ACTION STATISTICS WORK FURLONGHS GRANTED, 1980-1986



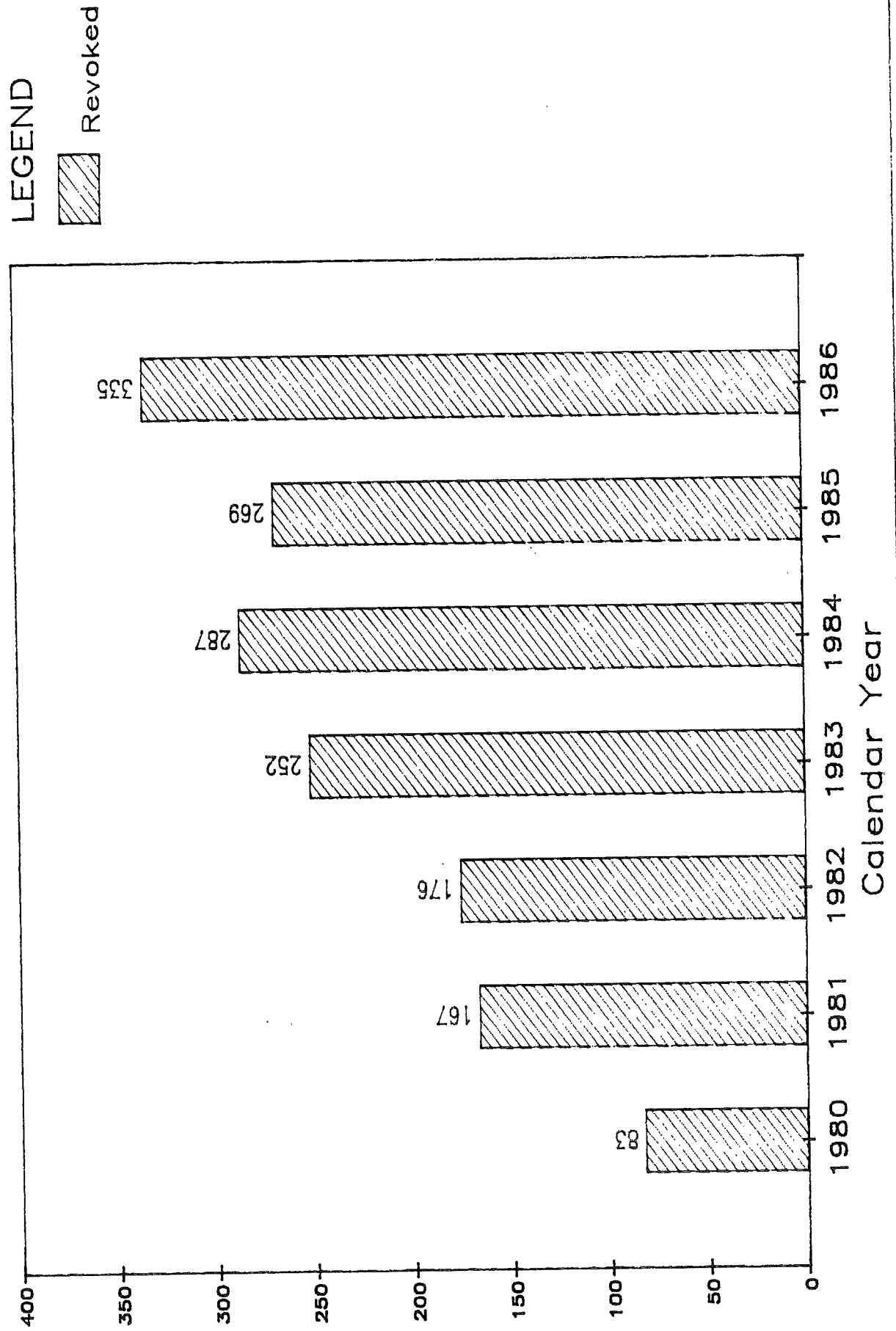
BOARD ACTION STATISTICS

WORK FURLOUGH APPROVAL RATE, 1980-1986

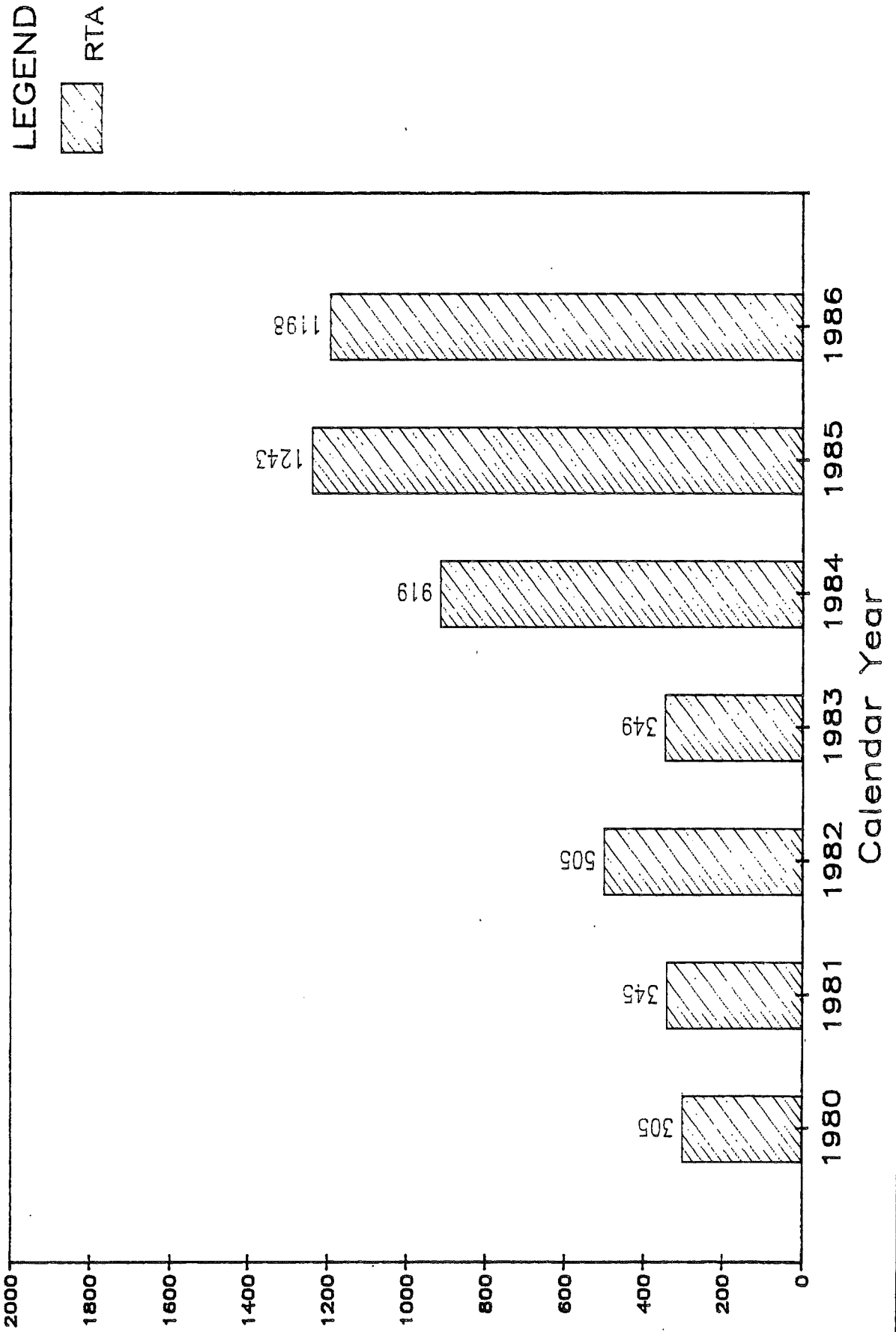


BOARD ACTION STATISTICS

PAROLES REVOKED, 1980-1986

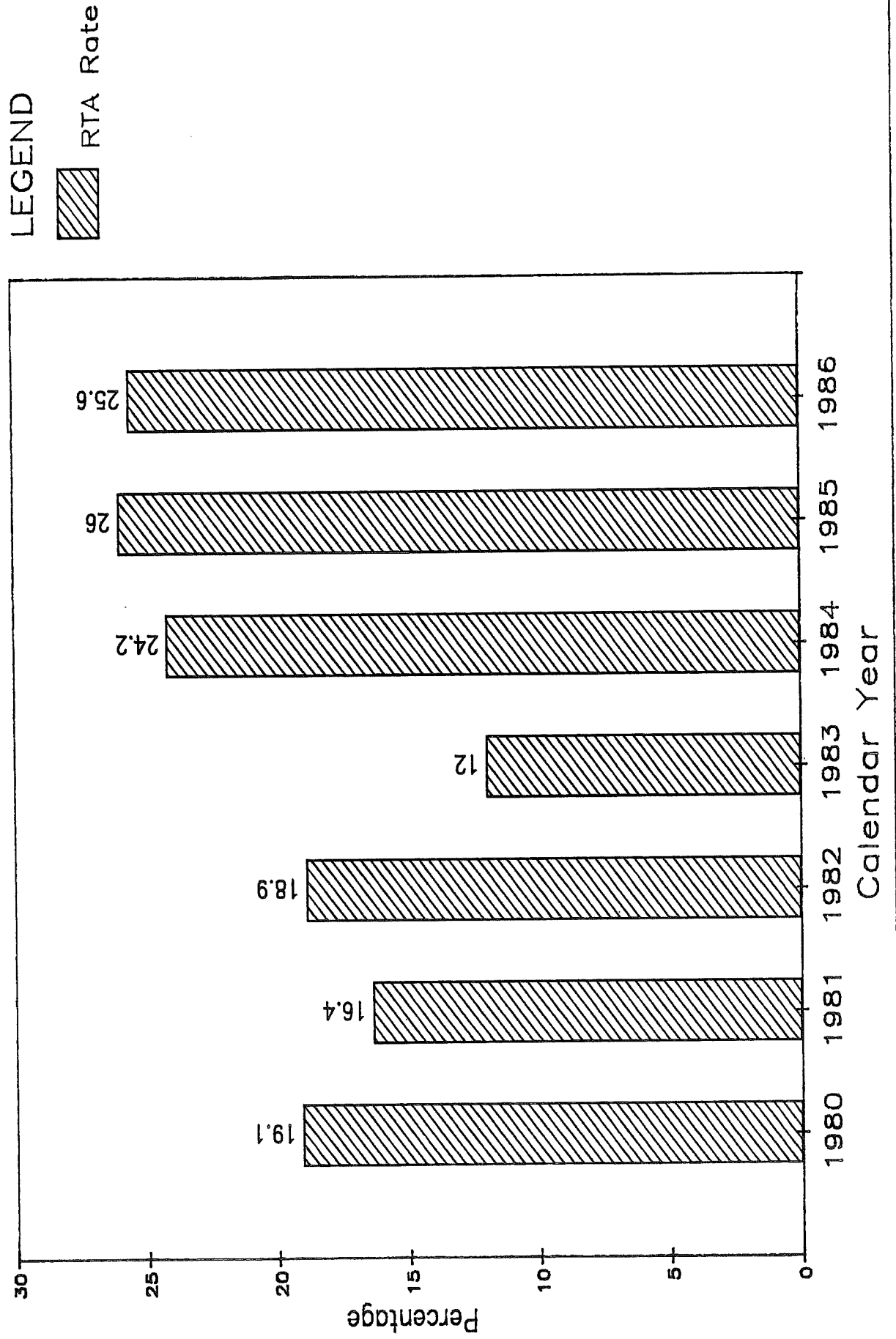


BOARD ACTION STATISTICS REFUSED TO APPEAR, 1980-1986



BOARD ACTION STATISTICS

RTA RATE, 1980-1986



BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
PAROLE DECISION-MAKING, 1986

As indicated above, during 1986 there were 3483 parole hearings conducted by the Board, from which 1929 paroles were granted for a parole approval rate of 55.4%. The number of parole hearings/decisions varied from a low of 210 in February to a high of 337 in July. Paroles granted varied from a low of 113 in January to a high of 207 in July. The parole approval rate correspondingly varied from a low of 40.9% in January to a high of 61.4% in July.

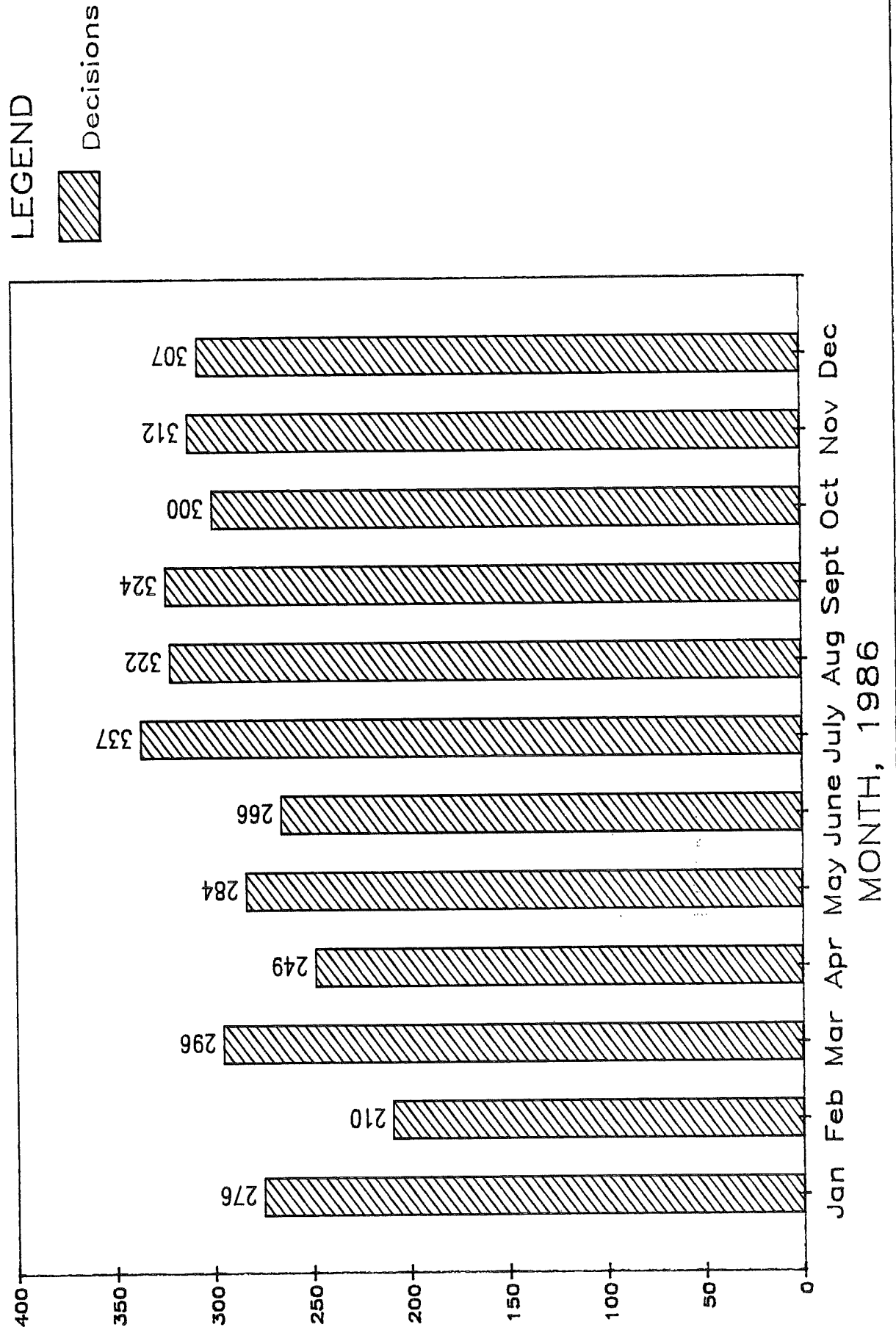
In terms of the types of paroles granted, there were 1642 paroles which could be classified as "street paroles" and 287 which might best be classified as "institution paroles," the former authorizing release to the street and the latter authorizing release from the sentence presently being served to another sentence of imprisonment. Street paroles constituted 85.1% of all paroles granted and institution paroles 14.9% of the total. During the year, there were an average of 136.8 street paroles granted per month and an average of 23.9 institution paroles. Street paroles varied from a low of 92 in January to a high of 175 in July. Institution paroles varied from a low of 12 in October to a high of 32 in July.

Of the 1642 street paroles, 1442 were to the streets of Arizona, 168 to the streets in another state, and 32 to a United States Immigration and Naturalization Service detainer for deportation to Mexico. On the average, there were 120.2 in-state paroles, 14.0 out-of-state paroles, and 2.7 paroles to USINS detainer, per month. Of the 287 institution paroles, 258 were to an Arizona sentence to be served consecutive to the sentence currently being served, while 29 were to another jurisdiction (state or federal prison system) to serve a term of imprisonment. On the average, there were 21.5 paroles to consecutive sentence, and 2.4 paroles to another jurisdiction, per month.

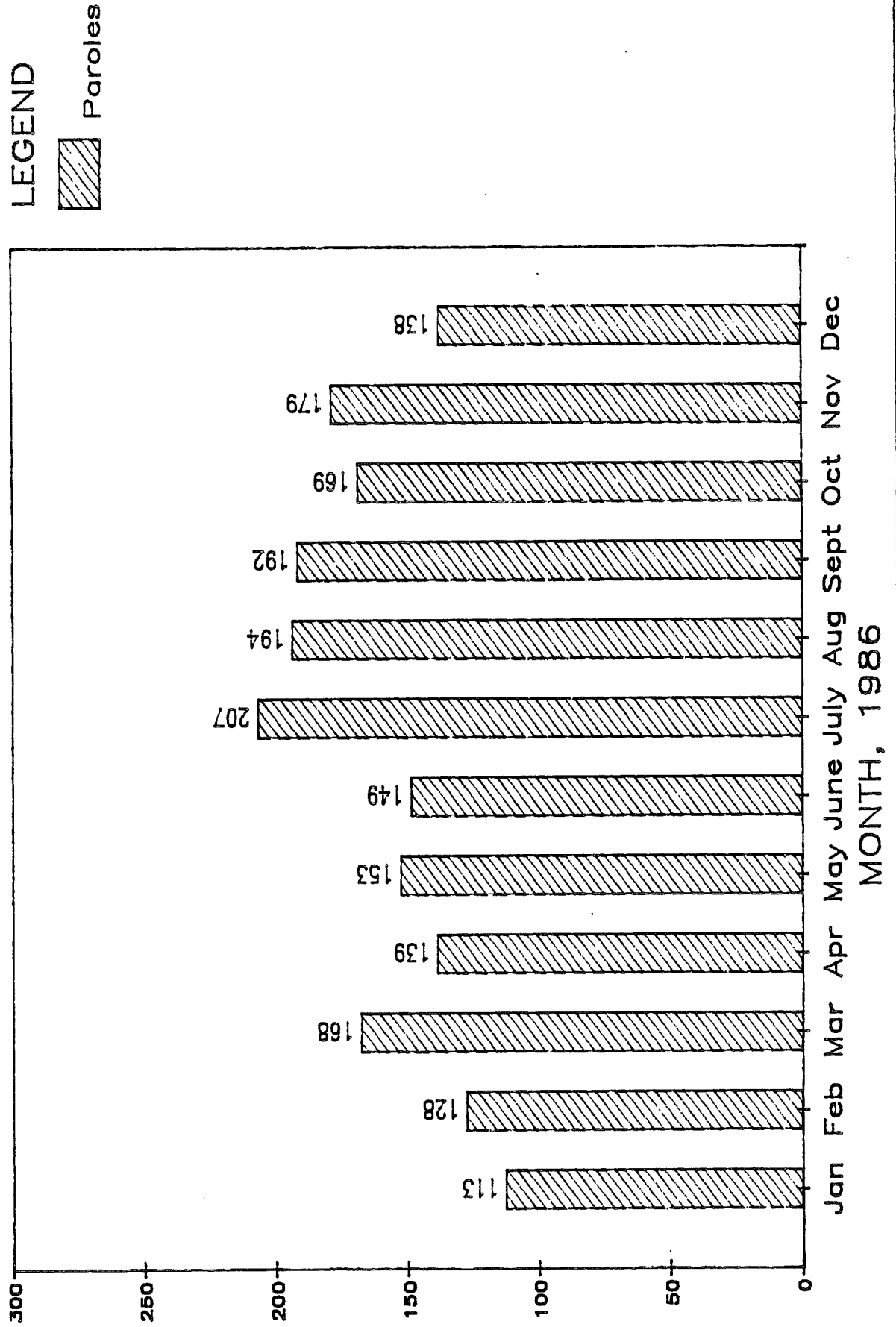
As stated previously, during 1986 paroles were granted at four different types of hearings, including 1) Board Review Hearings, where cases are reviewed on paper and candidates are either granted parole or are referred for a personal hearing, 2) Regular Board Hearings, where candidates are given a personal 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 3493 cases reviewed at Board Review during 1986, 952 or 27.3% were granted parole and the remaining 2541 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 2410 cases heard at Regular Board Hearings, 964 or 40.0% were granted parole, and the remaining 1446 were denied parole. Of the 117 paroles considered at In-Absentia Hearings, 12 or 10.3% resulted in the granting of parole and the remaining 105 in the denial of parole. Finally, of the four (4) inmates given Parole Reconsideration Hearings, one (1) or 25.0% was granted parole.

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS PAROLE DECISIONS BY MONTH, 1986




BOARD ACTION STATISTICS PAROLES GRANTED BY MONTH, 1986

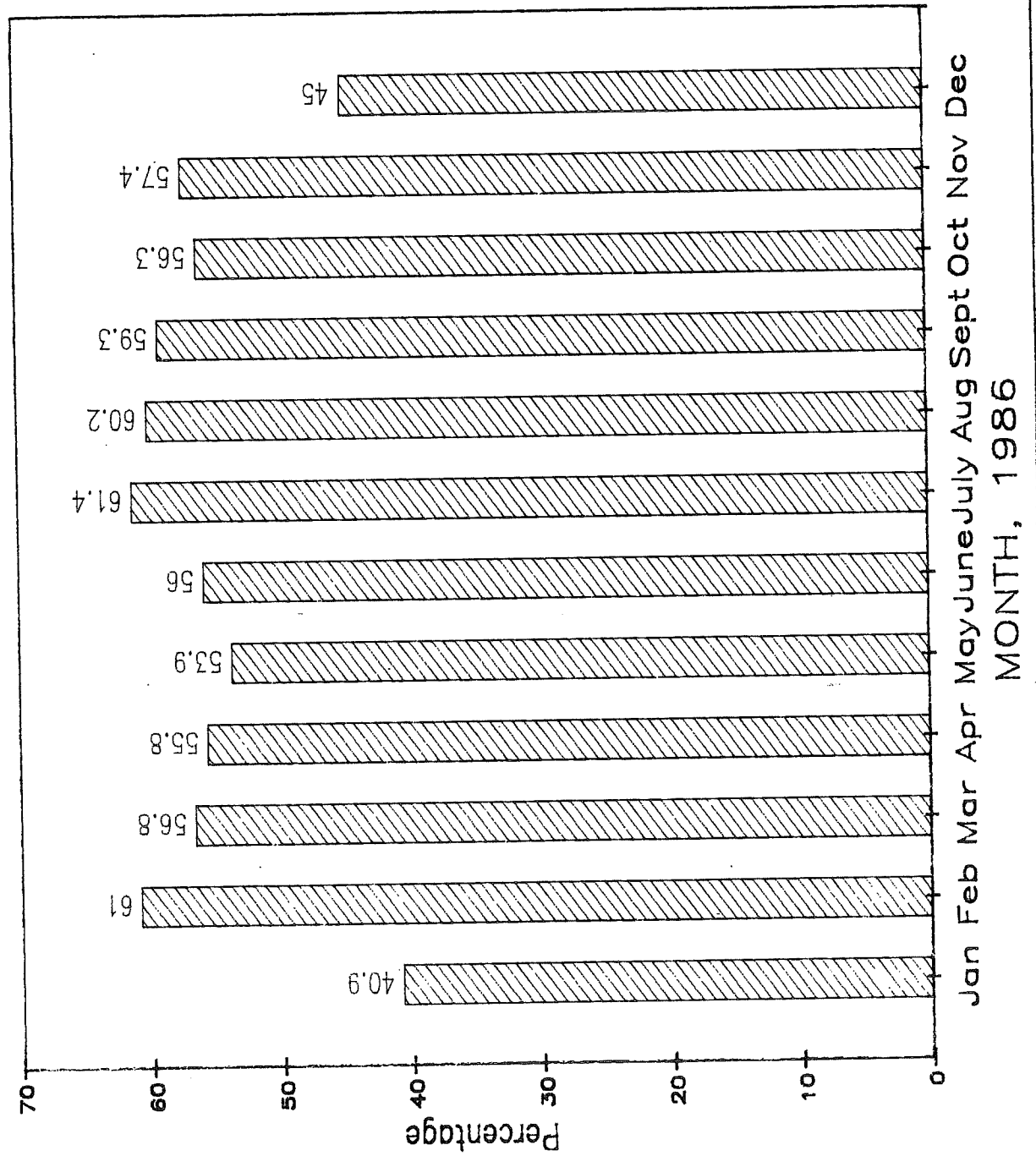


BOARD ACTION STATISTICS

PAROLE APPROVAL RATE BY MONTH, 1986

LEGEND

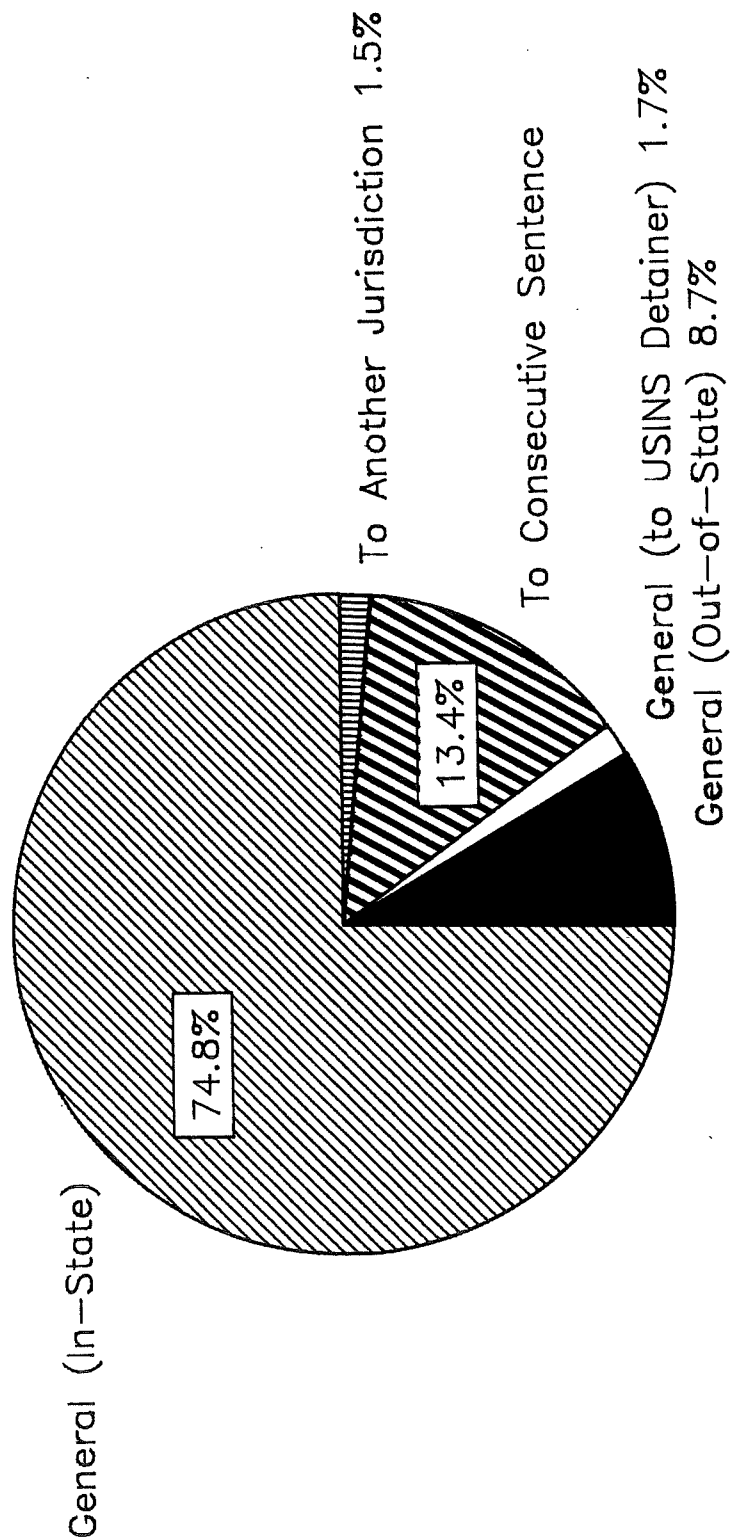
 Approval Rate



BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
TYPES OF PAROLES GRANTED, 1986

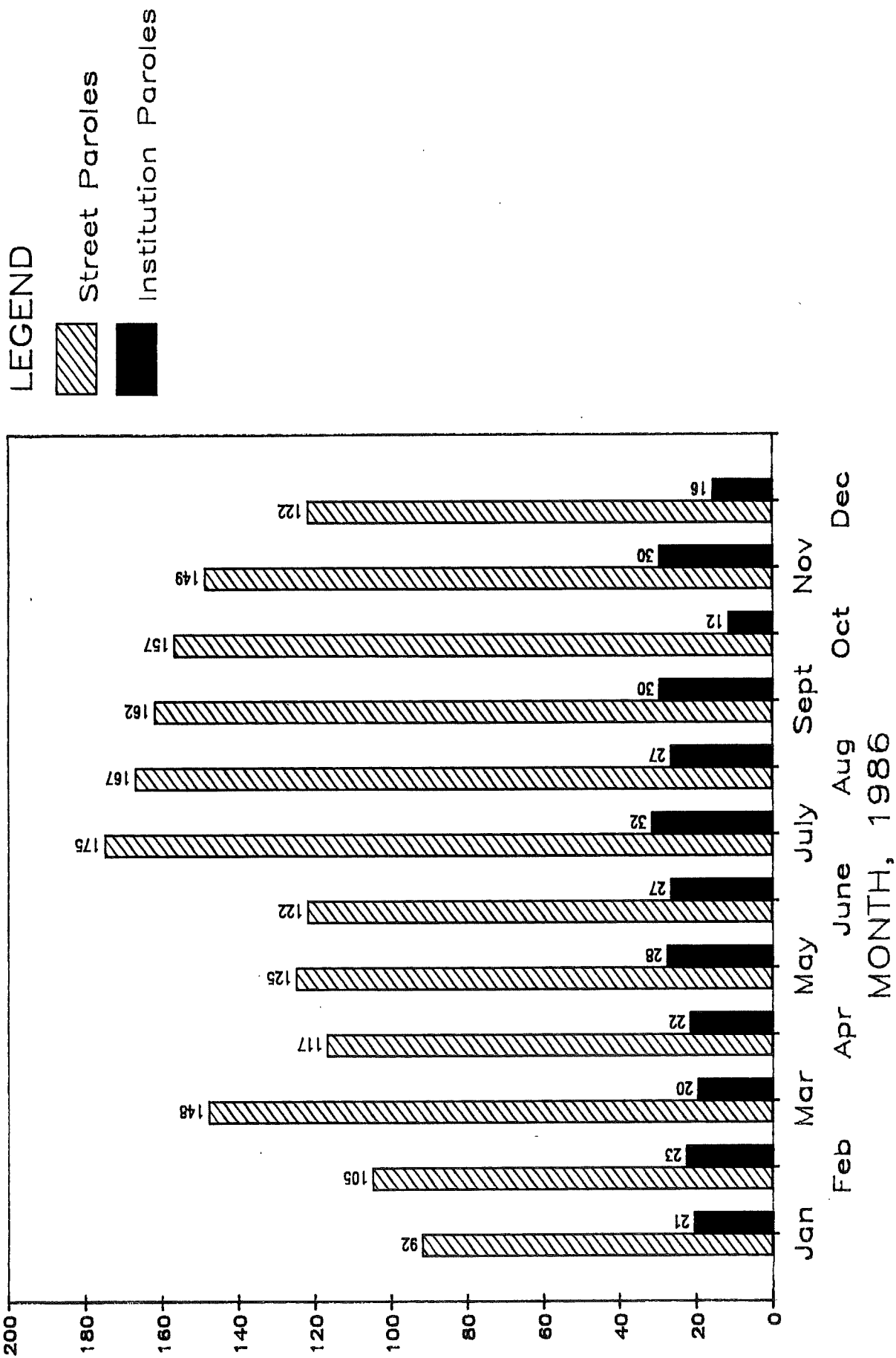
TYPE OF PAROLE GRANTED	Paroles Granted		
	N	% Total	Per Month
General Parole (In-State)	1442	74.8%	120.2
General Parole (Out-of-State)	168	18.7%	14.0
General Parole (to USINS Detainer)	32	1.7%	2.7
Parole to Consecutive Sentence	258	13.4%	21.5
Parole to Another Jurisdiction	29	1.5%	2.4
TOTAL PAROLES GRANTED	1929	100.0%	160.8

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS TYPES OF PAROLES GRANTED, 1986



Types of Paroles Granted

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS PAROLES GRANTED BY MONTH, 1986



BOARD ACTION STATISTICS

PAROLE DECISION--MAKING, 1986

BY LOCUS OF PAROLE DECISION

LOCUS OF PAROLE DECISION	REVIEWS/ HEARINGS	APPROVED	NOT*	% APPROVED
BOARD REVIEW	3493	952	2541	27.3%
REGULAR BOARD	2410	964	1446	40.0%
IN--ABSENTIA	117	12	105	10.3%
RECONSIDERATION	4	1	3	25.0%
ALL PAROLE DECISIONS	3483	1929	1554	55.4%

*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, 1986

LOCUS OF PAROLE GRANT	#	% OF TOTAL	PER MONTH
BOARD REVIEW Street Paroles Institution Paroles	<u>952</u> 788 164	<u>49.4%</u> 40.9% 57.1%	<u>79.3</u> 65.7 13.7
REGULAR BOARD HEARINGS (Personal) Street Paroles Institution Paroles	<u>964</u> 848 116	<u>50.0%</u> 51.6% 40.4%	<u>80.3</u> 70.7 9.7
IN-ABSENTIA HEARINGS Street Paroles Institution Paroles	<u>12</u> 5 7	<u>0.6%</u> 0.3% 2.4%	<u>1.0</u> 0.4 0.6
RECONSIDERATION HEARINGS (Personal) Street Paroles Institution Paroles	<u>1</u> 1 0	<u>0.1%</u> 0.1% 0.0%	<u>0.1</u> 0.1 0.0
ALL LOCI Street Paroles Institution Paroles	<u>1929</u> 1642 287	<u>100.0%</u> 100.0% 100.0%	<u>160.8</u> 136.8 23.9

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
PAROLE DECISION-MAKING BY INSTITUTION AND PRISON UNIT, 1986

To provide useful information for the Department of Corrections, as well as the Board itself, statistics on parole decision-making for 1986 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 eight institutional complexes within the Arizona Department of Corrections, the most parole decisions, 877 or 25.2% of the total of 3483, were rendered at the Arizona State Prison Complex, Florence. The second highest total, 620 or 17.8%, were recorded at the Arizona State Prison Complex, Tucson.

The parole rate (percentage of total parole decisions resulting in parole) varied from a low of 41.6% at the Arizona State Prison Complex, Florence to a high of 81.8% at the Arizona State Prison Complex, Winslow. The largest number of paroles, 369 or 19.1% of the total, were granted at the Arizona State Prison, Fort Grant.

Of the paroles granted, a much higher percentage (21.9%) of those granted at the Arizona State Prison Complexes at Florence, Perryville, and Tucson were institution paroles than was the case (8.0%) at the other complexes.

Finally, the RTA Rate (rate of refusal to appear) varied from a low of 17.2% at the Arizona State Prison, Safford to a high of 32.5% at the Arizona State Prison Complex, Florence. The number of RTA's was highest, 422 or 35.2% of the total, at the Arizona State Prison Complex, Florence.

By individual institution and unit, the parole rate was particularly high at the Northern Arizona Correctional Release Center (100.0%), Work Furlough/South (100.0%), Work Furlough/North (94.1%), Community Correctional Center/North (90.0%), the Winslow Complex (81.8%), the Arizona Center for Women (78.4%), the Maricopa (76.5%), Hopi (72.5%), and Cochise (71.4%) Units at Douglas, the Arizona State Prison at Fort Grant (73.9%), and the Arizona State Prison at Safford (71.3%).

The RTA Rate was particularly high at the Papago (DWI) Unit (50.9%) at Douglas, the South Unit (38.7%), Special Programs Unit (37.8%), North Unit/Outside Trustee (34.6%), and East Unit (31.0%) at Florence, Tent City (36.5%) and Santa Rita (30.0%) at Tucson, and the Aspen (DWI) Unit at Phoenix (36.0%).

*The figure for the total number of parole decisions in the tables that follow (3366) disagrees with the number (3483) given previously. The difference is that the 117 In-Absentia Hearings are not included.

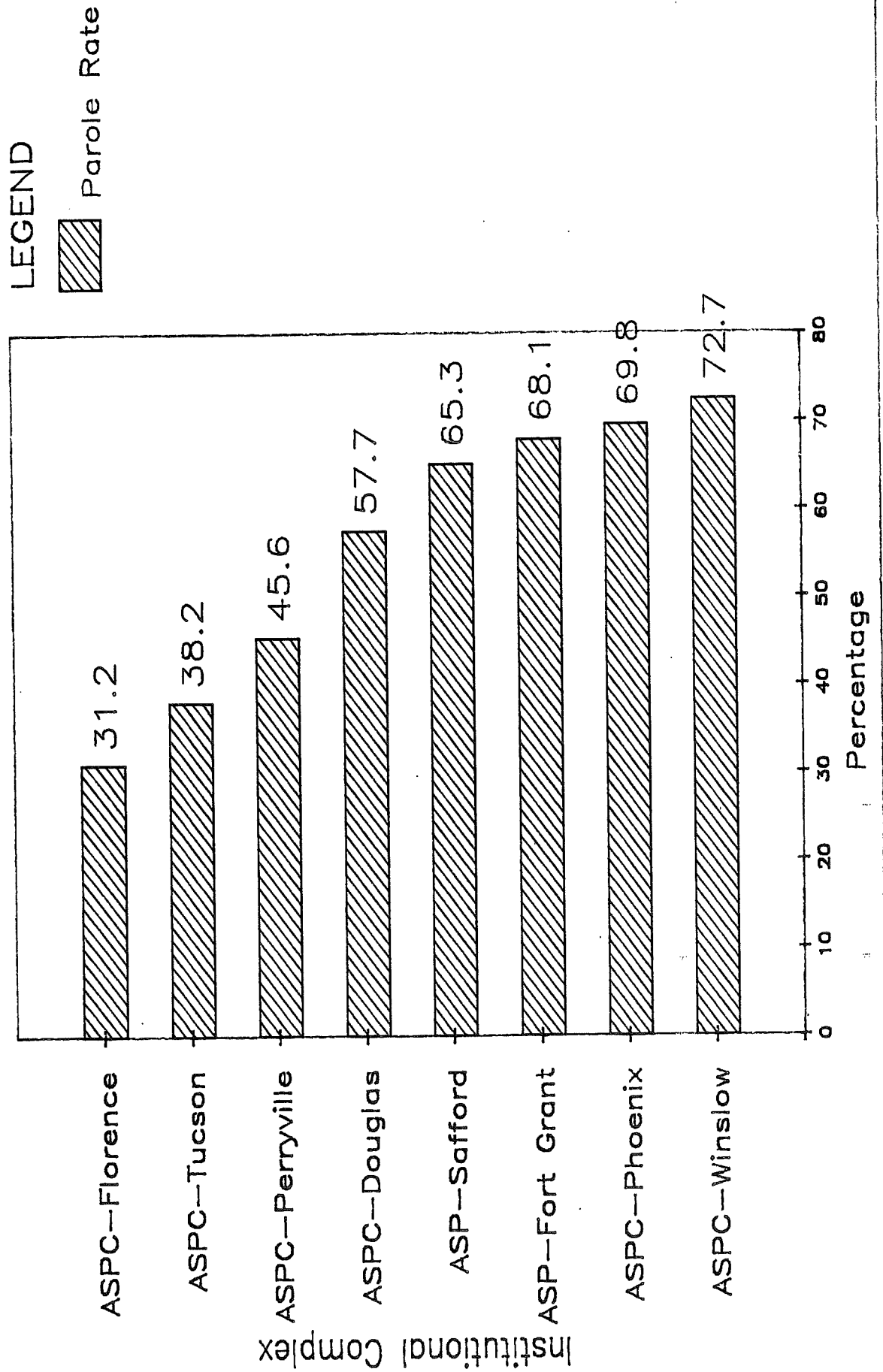
BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
PAROLE DECISION—MAKING, 1986
BY INSTITUTIONAL COMPLEX

INSTITUTIONAL COMPLEX	PAROLE DECISIONS	STREET PAROLES	INSTITUTION PAROLES	TOTAL PAROLES	PAROLE DENIED	REFUSE TO APPEAR
ARIZONA STATE PRISON COMPLEX, FLORENCE	877	274 31.2%	91 10.4%	365 41.6%	512 58.4%	422 32.5%
ARIZONA STATE PRISON COMPLEX, PERRYVILLE	515	235 45.6%	78 15.1%	313 60.8%	202 39.2%	137 21.0%
ARIZONA STATE PRISON COMPLEX, TUCSON	620	237 38.2%	40 6.5%	277 44.7%	343 55.3%	222 26.4%
ARIZONA STATE PRISON COMPLEX, DOUGLAS	298	172 57.7%	20 6.7%	192 64.4%	106 35.6%	90 23.2%
ARIZONA STATE PRISON COMPLEX, PHOENIX	344	240 69.8%	8 2.3%	248 72.1%	96 27.9%	87 20.2%
ARIZONA STATE PRISON, FORT GRANT	499	340 68.1%	29 5.8%	369 73.9%	130 26.1%	194 28.0%
ARIZONA STATE PRISON, SAFFORD	202	132 65.3%	12 5.9%	144 71.3%	58 28.7%	42 17.2%
ARIZONA STATE PRISON COMPLEX, WINSLOW	11	8 72.7%	1 9.1%	9 81.8%	2 18.2%	3 21.4%
ALL INSTITUTIONS	3366	1638 48.7%	279 8.3%	1917 57.0%	1449 43.0%	1198 26.2%

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS

PAROLE RATE BY INSTITUTIONAL COMPLEX, 1986

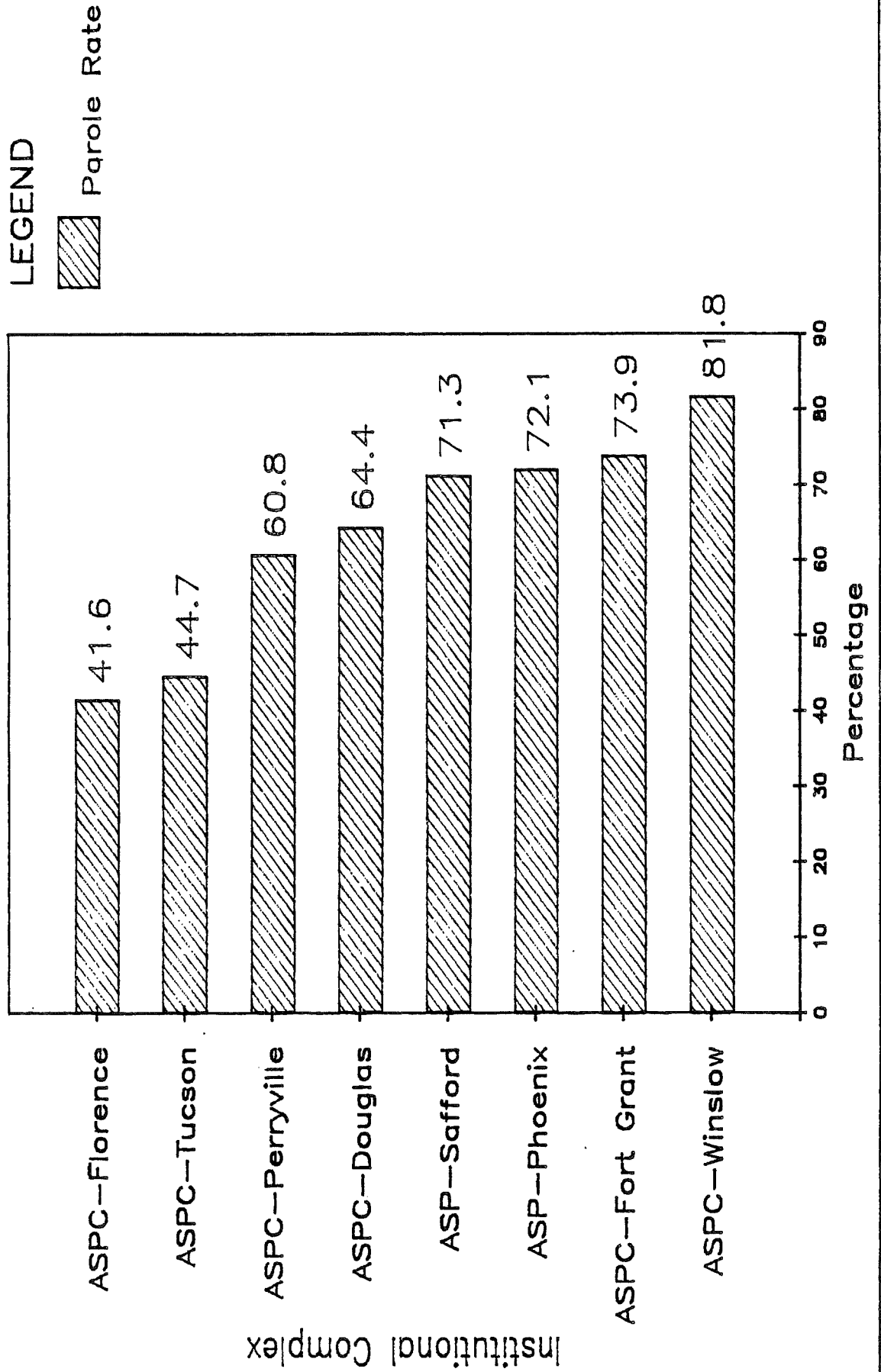
STREET PAROLES ONLY



BOARD ACTION STATISTICS

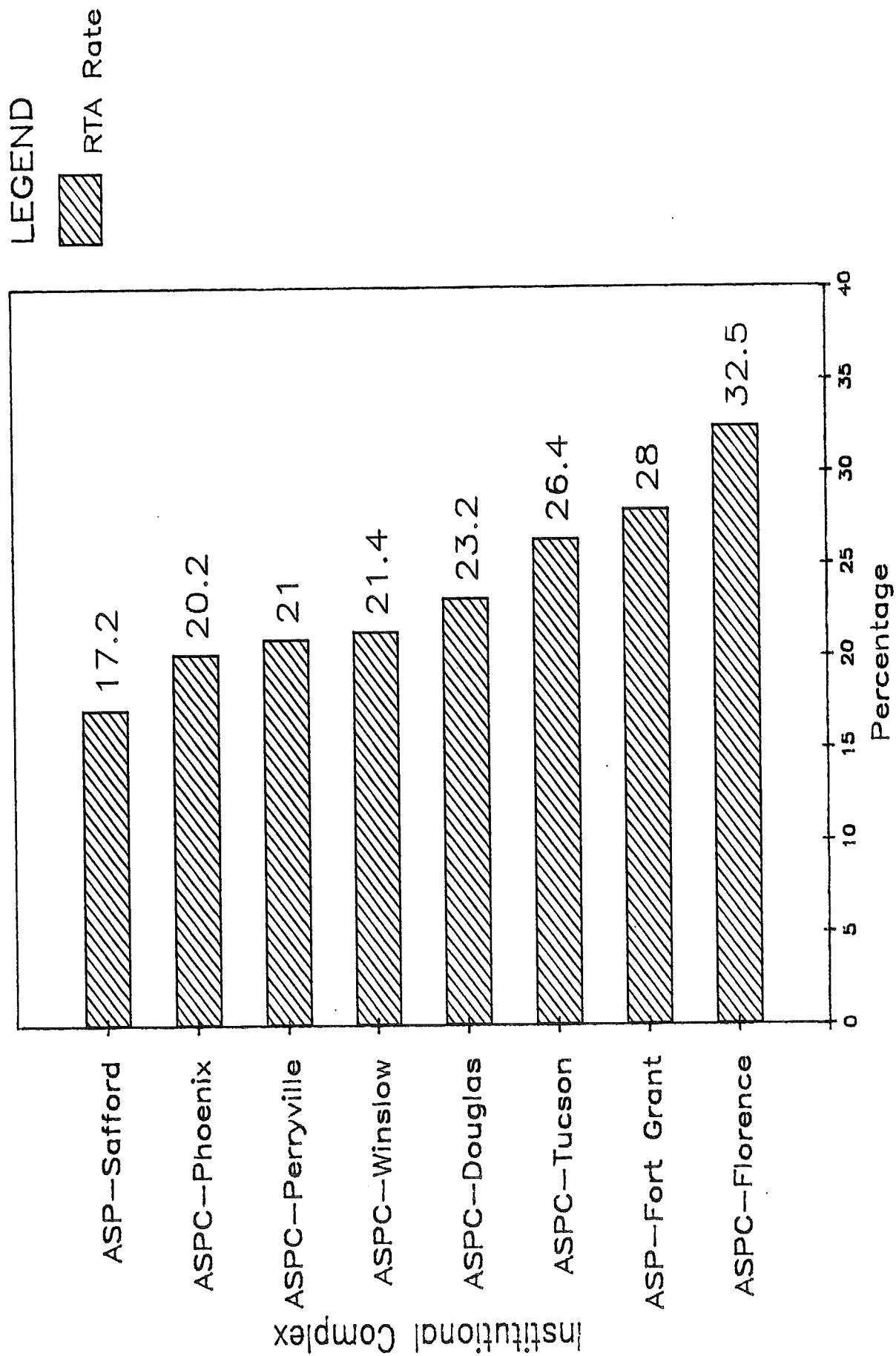
PAROLE RATE BY INSTITUTIONAL COMPLEX, 1986

ALL PAROLES



BOARD ACTION STATISTICS

RTA RATE BY INSTITUTIONAL COMPLEX, 1986



BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
PAROLE DECISION-MAKING BY PRISON UNIT, 1986
ARIZONA STATE PRISON COMPLEX, FLORENCE

PRISON UNIT	PAROLE DECISIONS	STREET PAROLES	INSTITUTION PAROLES	TOTAL PAROLES	PAROLE DENIED	REFUSE TO APPEAR
Central Unit	144	17 11.8%	33 22.9%	50 34.7%	94 65.3%	59 29.1%
South Unit	117	37 31.6%	17 14.5%	54 46.2%	63 53.8%	74 38.7%
East Unit	200	71 35.5%	27 13.5%	98 49.0%	102 51.0%	90 31.0%
North Unit, Outside Trustee	231	70 30.3%	9 3.9%	79 34.2%	152 65.8%	122 34.6%
Picacho Community Work Center	102	65 63.7%	0 0.0%	65 63.7%	37 36.3%	32 23.9%
Special Programs Unit	56	14 25.0%	2 3.6%	16 28.6%	40 71.4%	34 37.8%
Administrative Segregation Unit	27	0 0.0%	3 11.1%	3 11.1%	24 88.9%	11 28.9%
COMPLEX TOTAL	877	274 31.2%	91 10.4%	365 41.6%	512 58.4%	422 32.5%

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
PAROLE DECISION—MAKING BY PRISON UNIT, 1986
ARIZONA STATE PRISON COMPLEX, PERRYVILLE

PRISON UNIT	PAROLE DECISIONS	STREET PAROLES	INSTITUTION PAROLES	TOTAL PAROLES	PAROLE DENIED	REFUSE TO APPEAR
Santa Cruz	207	87 42.0%	42 20.3%	129 62.3%	78 37.7%	43 17.2%
Santa Maria (Women)	53	25 47.2%	10 18.9%	35 66.0%	18 34.0%	8 13.1%
San Pedro	99	66 66.7%	4 4.0%	70 70.7%	29 29.3%	22 18.2%
San Juan	156	57 36.5%	22 14.1%	79 50.6%	77 49.4%	64 29.1%
COMPLEX TOTAL	515	235 45.6%	78 15.1%	313 60.8%	202 39.2%	137 21.0%

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
PAROLE DECISION-MAKING BY PRISON UNIT, 1966
ARIZONA STATE PRISON COMPLEX, TUCSON

PRISON UNIT	PAROLE DECISIONS	STREET PAROLES	INSTITUTION PAROLES	TOTAL PAROLES	PAROLE DENIED	REFUSE TO APPEAR
Santa Rita	189	41 21.7%	12 6.3%	53 28.0%	136 72.0%	81 30.0%
Rincon	284	117 41.2%	17 6.0%	134 47.2%	150 52.8%	88 23.7%
Tent City	33	12 36.4%	6 18.2%	18 54.5%	15 45.5%	19 36.5%
Cimarron	23	7 30.4%	2 8.7%	9 39.1%	14 60.9%	4 14.8%
Echo	37	20 54.1%	3 8.1%	23 62.2%	14 37.8%	14 27.5%
Southern Arizona Corr. Release Ctr.	43	29 67.4%	0 0.0%	29 67.4%	14 32.6%	15 25.9%
Work Furlough, South	11	11 100.0%	0 0.0%	11 100.0%	0 0.0%	1 8.3%
COMPLEX TOTAL	620	237 38.2%	40 6.5%	277 44.7%	343 55.3%	222 26.4%

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
PAROLE DECISION-MAKING BY PRISON UNIT, 1986
ARIZONA STATE PRISON COMPLEX, DOUGLAS

PRISON UNIT	PAROLE DECISIONS	STREET PAROLES	INSTITUTION PAROLES	TOTAL PAROLES	PAROLE DENIED	REFUSE TO APPEAR
Cochise Correctional Training Facility	98	68 69.4%	2 2.0%	70 71.4%	28 28.6%	15 13.3%
Papago	52	26 50.0%	2 3.8%	28 53.8%	24 46.2%	54 50.9%
Hopi	51	32 62.7%	5 9.8%	37 72.5%	14 27.5%	8 13.6%
Pima	61	22 36.1%	9 14.8%	31 50.8%	30 49.2%	8 11.6%
Apache	19	11 57.9%	2 10.5%	13 68.4%	6 31.6%	2 9.5%
Maricopa	17	13 76.5%	0 0.0%	13 76.5%	4 23.5%	3 15.0%
COMPLEX TOTAL	298	172 57.7%	20 6.7%	192 64.4%	106 35.6%	90 23.2%

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
PAROLE DECISION-MAKING BY PRISON UNIT, 1986
ARIZONA STATE PRISON COMPLEX, PHOENIX

PRISON UNIT	PAROLE DECISIONS	STREET PAROLES	INSTITUTION PAROLES	TOTAL PAROLES	PAROLE DENIED	REFUSE TO APPEAR
Alhambra Reception and Treatment Center	24	10 41.7%	1 4.2%	11 45.8%	13 54.2%	10 29.4%
Aspen	55	30 54.5%	0 0.0%	30 54.5%	25 45.5%	31 36.0%
Flamenco Hall	50	28 56.0%	2 4.0%	30 60.0%	20 40.0%	13 20.6%
Arizona Center for Women	162	122 75.3%	5 3.1%	127 78.4%	35 21.6%	22 12.0%
Work Furlough, North	34	32 94.1%	0 0.0%	32 94.1%	2 5.9%	0 0.0%
Community Correctional Center, North	10	9 90.0%	0 0.0%	9 90.0%	1 10.0%	1 9.1%
Northern Arizona Corr. Release Ctr.	9	9 100.0%	0 0.0%	9 100.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
COMPLEX TOTAL	344	240 69.8%	8 2.3%	248 72.1%	96 27.9%	87 20.2%

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
PAROLE VIOLATION HEARING RESULTS, 1986

During 1986, there were 389 parole violation hearings conducted by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Of these, 335 or 86.1% resulted in the revocation of parole, and 54 or 13.9% in continuation on parole. In addition, there were six (6) work furlough violation hearings, all of which resulted in the revocation of work furlough. Together, 341 or 86.3% of the 395 parole/work furlough violation hearings ended in revocation and 54 or 13.7% in continuation on parole/work furlough.

As to the classification of the 341 parole and work furlough violators (with parole/work furlough revoked), 103 or 30.2% were as the direct result of new felony or misdemeanor charges (or convictions) acquired while under supervision, while 238 or 69.8% were as the result of purely technical violations of release conditions (including absconding from supervision). Of the 341, 25 or 7.3% had a new felony conviction leading to revocation, 71 or 20.8% a new felony charge (no felony conviction) leading to revocation, and seven (7) or 2.1% a new misdemeanor charge (no conviction) resulting in revocation.

Further, of the 341 paroles/work furloughs revoked, just 18 or 5.3% were as the result of new charges for violent felony offenses, six (6) or 1.8% as the result of new convictions for violent felonies, and another 12 or 3.5% as the result of new charges (no convictions) for violent felonies. Violent felonies include murder/manslaughter, sexual assault/sex offenses, kidnapping, robbery/theft from a person, aggravated assault, endangerment, arson, extortion, armed or violent burglary, violent weapons offenses, all attempts of the above, and all other crimes with persons as direct victims.

Among the 341 parole and work furlough revocations during 1986, there were a total of 24 new charges for violent felonies that resulted in revocation, eight of which resulted also in convictions, and 16 of which were dropped, dismissed, or not adjudicated by the date of revocation. There were no new homicide charges, and just three (3) new charges of kidnapping, none of which resulted in conviction. Also, there were just four (4) new charges for sexual assault and other sex offenses, only one (1) of which resulted in conviction. There were six (6) new charges for robbery, four of which resulted in conviction, and two (2) charges of armed or violent burglary, one (1) of which led to conviction. Finally, there were nine (9) new charges for felony assault (aggravated assault and similar offenses), just two (2) of which resulted in conviction.

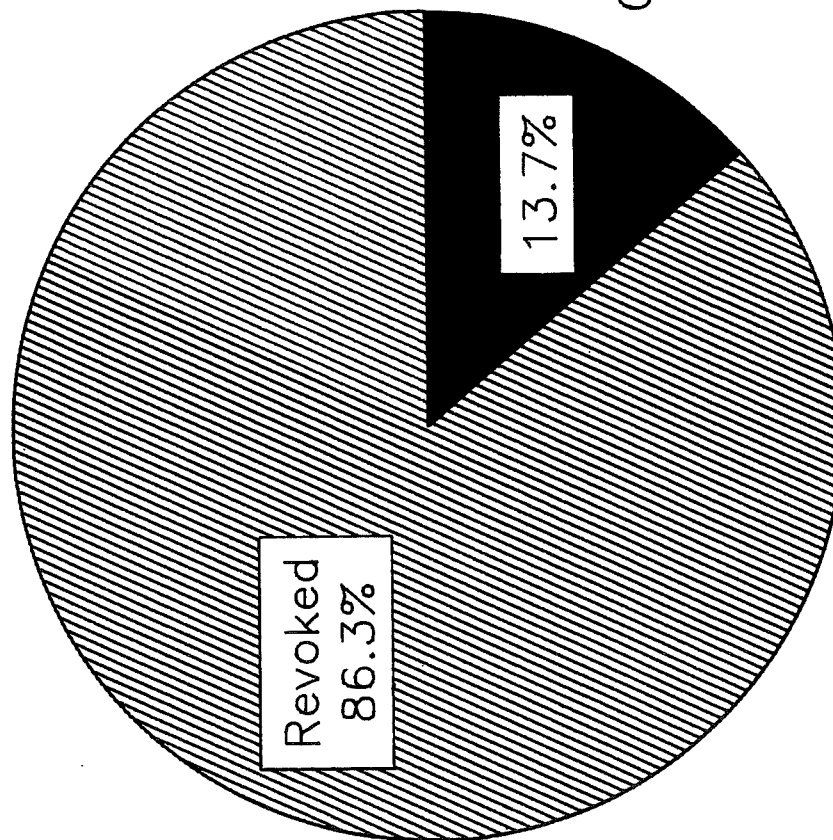
It is important to remember that the percentages of parole/work furlough violators classified in various ways is within the group of release violators only. With reference to all parolees released, such percentages would be much lower. Figures of this type are difficult to determine, however, as a longer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

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
PAROLE VIOLATION HEARING RESULTS, 1986*

HEARING RESULTS	#	% OF TOTAL
Revoked	341	86.3%
Continued on Parole	54	13.7%
TOTAL PAROLE VIOLATION HEARINGS	395	100.0%

*Includes six work furlough violation cases, all of which resulted in revocation.

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
PAROLE VIOLATION HEARING RESULTS, 1986



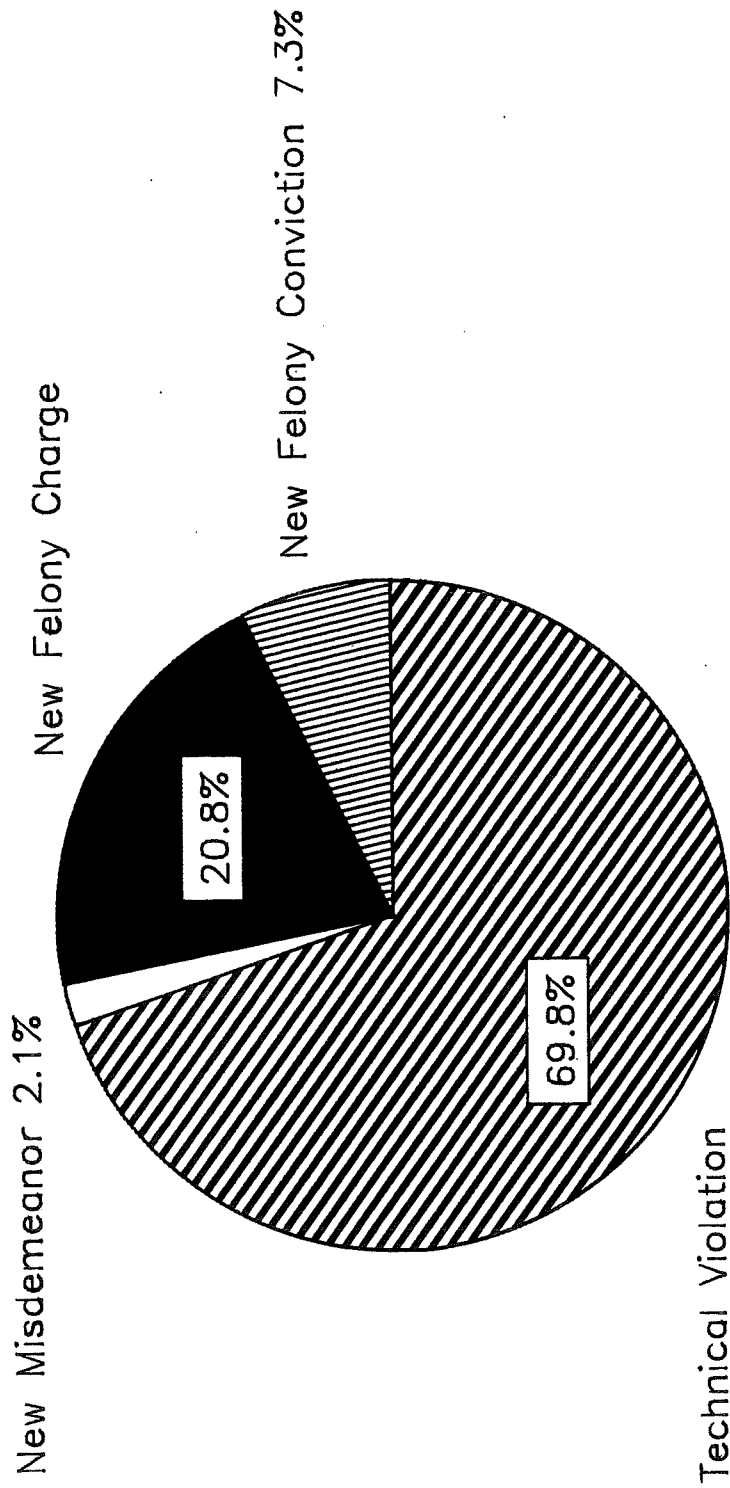
Parole Violation Hearing Results

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS

CLASSIFICATION OF PAROLE VIOLATORS, 1986

CLASSIFICATION	#	% OF TOTAL
New Felony Conviction	25	7.3%
New Felony Charge	71	20.8%
New Misdemeanor Conviction	0	0.0%
New Misdemeanor Charge	7	2.1%
Technical Violation	238	69.8%
New Violent Felony Conviction	6	1.8%
New Violent Felony Charge	12	3.5%
No New Violent Felony	323	94.7%
TOTAL VIOLATORS	341	100.0%

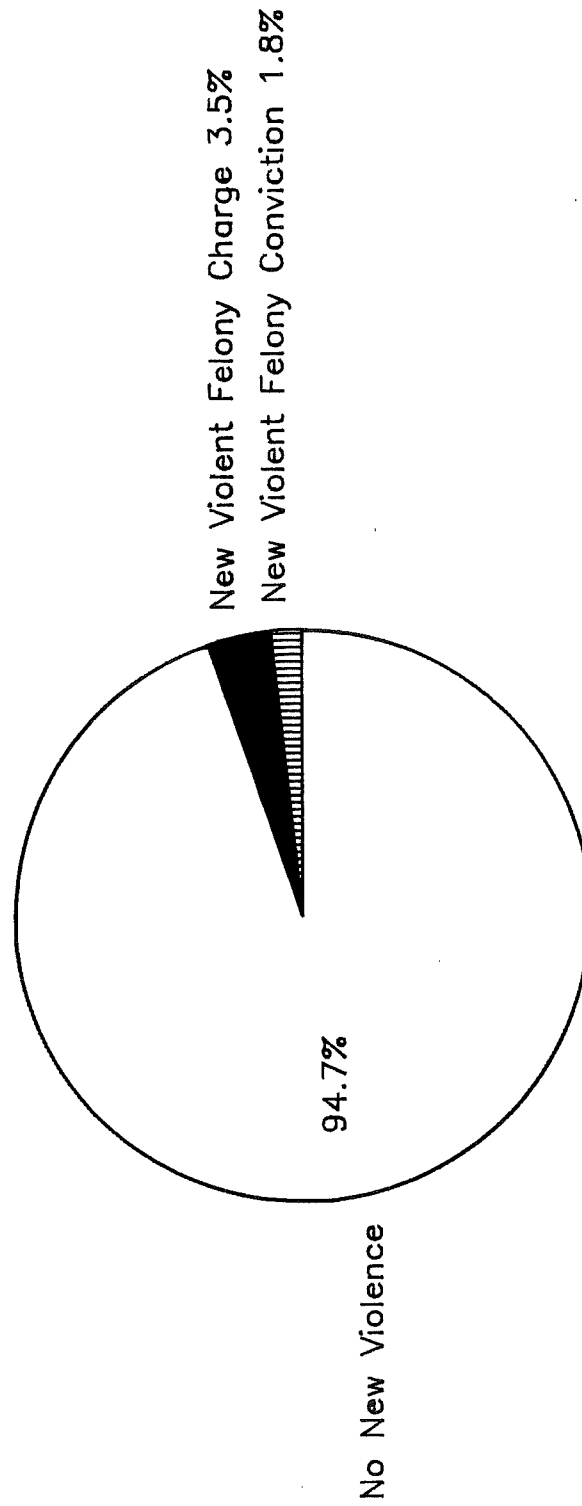
BOARD ACTION STATISTICS CLASSIFICATION OF PAROLE VIOLATORS, 1986



Classification of Parole Violators

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS

NEW VIOLENCE BY PAROLE VIOLATORS, 1986



New Violence by Parole Violators

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
NEW VIOLENCE BY PAROLE VIOLATORS, 1986
BY TYPE AND DISPOSITION OF NEW CHARGE

VIOLENT FELONY	TOTAL CHARGES	DROPPED/DISMISSED/ NOT ADJUDICATED	CONVICTIONS
Kidnapping	3	0	3
Sexual Assault	2	2	0
Molestation of a Minor Child	1	1	0
Sexual Abuse	1	0	1
Armed Robbery	4	2	2
Robbery	1	0	1
Attempted Armed Robbery	1	0	1
Armed Burglary	1	1	0
Burglary, 1st Degree (Violent)	1	0	1
Aggravated Assault	7	6	1
Endangerment	1	1	0
Armed Criminal Action	1	0	1
Total Homicide	0	0	0
Total Kidnapping	3	3	0
Total Sex Offenses	4	3	1
Total Robbery	6	2	4
Total Aggravated Burglary	2	1	1
Total Felony Assault	9	7	2
ALL VIOLENT FELONIES	24	16	8

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
PAROLE REVOCATION RATE, 1980-1986

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 1980-1986 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 7946 street paroles granted during the seven-year period in question, 250 of which were rescinded prior to release on parole, leaving 7696 parolees released to the street. During the same period, there were 1544 street paroles revoked, which in comparison to the 7696 street parolees, gives a six-year parole revocation rate of 20.1%.

Of the 1544 street paroles revoked, 498 or 32.3% were revoked for a new felony conviction, giving a six-year parole revocation rate for new offenses of 6.5%.

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.

Statistical data for this report compiled by:

Daryl R. Fischer, Ph.D.
Planning Director

BOARD ACTION STATISTICS
PAROLE REVOCATION RATE, 1980-1986

A.	TOTAL STREET PAROLES GRANTED	7946
B.	TOTAL STREET PAROLES RESCINDED	250
C.	TOTAL PAROLEES RELEASED TO STREET	7696
D.	TOTAL STREET PAROLES REVOKED	1544
E.	PAROLE REVOCATION RATE = D/C (%)	20.1%
F.	TOTAL STREET PAROLES REVOKED FOR NEW OFFENSE*	498
G.	PAROLE REVOCATION RATE (NEW OFFENSE) = F/C (%)	6.5%

*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>
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	1978-83
Robert L. Araza	1975	1978, 1981	1975-86

<u>PRESENT</u> <u>MEMBERS</u>	<u>APPOINTED</u>	<u>RE-APPOINTED</u>	<u>TERM</u>	<u>YEARS</u> <u>TO SERVE</u>
John J. Sloss	1978	1982	1978-86	1987
Arter L. Johnson	1978	1984	1978-86	1987-88
Richard M. Ortiz	1981	1985	1981-86	1987-89
Patricia V. Gilbert	1983	1985	1983-86	1987-90
Robert W. Kennerly	1984	--	1984-86	1987-88
Ron Johnson	1984	--	1984-86	1987
Ray R. Flores	1986	--	1986	1987-92

