

ARIZONA BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES

ANNUAL REPORT
July 1, 1989 - June 30, 1990

HONORABLE ROSE MOFFORD
Governor

ARTER L. JOHNSON
Chair

MEMBERS
ROBERT L. ARAZA
RAY R. FLORES
ANNA MAY RIDDELL
FRANK R. STARTZELL
ROBERT L. TUCKER
STAN F. TURLEY
LUIS M. VEGA

ROSE MOFFORD
GOVERNOR



ARTER L. JOHNSON
CHAIRMAN

MICHAEL D. GARVEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ARIZONA
BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES

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THE HONORABLE ROSE MOFFORD
Governor of the State of Arizona

AND

MEMBERS OF THE THIRTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE

I am pleased to submit the Fiscal Year 1989-90 Annual Report of the Arizona Board of Pardons and Paroles.

This report provides an organization overview of the Board and describes the major accomplishments of the last fiscal year. Additionally, statistics showing the number and types of hearings conducted by the Board are included in the report.

As we prepare to move into the 90's, the need for continuous review of our mission is most critical. As you review our Annual Report, I believe you will find that the men and women of the Arizona Board of Pardons and Paroles are prepared to move forward into the 90's and provide the type of quality service expected of this organization. We are keenly aware that our success is tied directly to your support and it is that support which has allowed this organization to carry out its responsibilities.

On behalf of the Arizona Board of Pardons and Paroles, I have the honor of submitting this annual report for Fiscal Year 1989-90.

Respectfully Submitted,

Arter L. Johnson
Chairman

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HISTORY OF THE ARIZONA BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES

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 being appointed by the Governor, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Attorney General serving as the other two members.

The Board was expanded in 1966 to include five part-time members. Each member was appointed by the Governor and served a five-year term. This was amended in 1968 by the creation of a three-member, full-time Board, with members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate. Each of the 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 members, each appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate, to serve full-time staggered five-year terms.

The operating authority and duties of the Board are contained in Arizona Revised Statute §31-401 and subsequent sections.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Arizona Board of Pardons and Paroles is to assure public safety by releasing only those eligible inmates who appear not to pose a threat to society and send to the Governor only those Executive Clemency recommendations which are in the best interest of the citizens of Arizona.

BOARD MEMBERS AND RESUMES

ARTER L. JOHNSON, the present Chairman of the Board Pardons and Paroles, was appointed to the Board in 1978, was selected Chairman in July of 1981 to a term ending in January 1983 and again selected as Chairman in January of 1989 to serve term ending in January of 1991. Mr. Johnson was the Operations 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 the 7th Step, O.K. Community, B.L.K. (pilot project for older ex-offenders), and Women in Transition.

ROBERT L. ARAZA, was appointed to the Board in January, 1977 and re-appointed in January, 1978 and January, 1981. Mr. Araza left the Board in 1986 to accept a position with the Department of Corrections and was subsequently re-appointed to the Board in 1989. He was elected Chairman of the Board for fiscal year 1975-76, Vice-Chairman for 1977-78, and Chairman from 1978-88. Mr. Araza has a total of twenty-eight 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 1976-82. 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 Citizenship 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 with parallel counterparts. Mr. Araza holds a B.A. degree in Public Management.

RAY R. FLORES, was appointed to the Board by Governor Babbitt on May 8, 1986. He had served the State of Arizona for eight years on Control Boards which set compliance standards and which dealt with the many complex issues involving the State's health, welfare and enforcement in the areas of Pesticide and Liquor Control. He has also 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.

ANNA MAY RIDDELL, was appointed to the Board by Governor Mofford in March, 1990. She has been involved in the field of corrections for over twelve years, beginning her career as a volunteer probation officer for the Maricopa County Juvenile Detention Center. Prior to her appointment, Mrs. Riddell was employed by the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office as the Administrator of Inmate Services where her responsibilities were that of a Division Commander overseeing all inmate educational

and self-help programs, Chaplain and legal services as well as library and canteen services. She also developed and supervised the Volunteer Program which consisted of 200+ volunteers. Additionally, she worked for the Arizona Department of Corrections as a Sergeant and Correctional Services Officer and as an Adult Probation Officer with the Coconino County Adult Probation on a paid internship. She has been actively involved with local and national corrections associations during her career, holding numerous elected Board positions. Mrs. Riddell possesses a Masters Degree in Corrections and a Bachelor of Science degree in Sociology from Northern Arizona University and graduated Phi Kappa Phi. She also holds an Associates Degree in the Administration of Justice from Yavapai Community College. She has published several articles pertaining to correctional issues, as well as receiving five National Association of Counties, Program Development Awards in the last four years. Her most recent volunteer activities include serving on the Christian Education Board at her church as well as serving on the Board of the Valley of the Sun Literacy Coalition for Maricopa County. She is also the state chairperson for the Women's Task Force.

FRANK R. STARTZELL, was appointed to the Board by Governor Mechem in March, 1987. He had served the city of Phoenix for twenty-one years as an officer and police sergeant with the Phoenix Police Department. His most recent assignment involved the direction of the Reserve Bureau, a 100 member volunteer organization of reserve police officers and civilian support personnel. He has supervised such critical elements within the Department as Planning and Research, Regional Police Training Academy, Employment Services Bureau, Communications Bureau, Crime Resistance Unit and the Crime Prevention Unit. He prepared a feasibility study on the Predictability of Crime in Northeast Phoenix; A Plan for More Effective Deployment of the Phoenix Police Patrol Forces; and a management information report on the Phoenix Police Daily Dispatch Report. As an officer he served as Federal Aid Coordinator, Property and Narcotics Detective and Patrol. Mr. Startzell possesses a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Public Management. During his professional career he has been actively involved in such community interest projects as Foster Care Review and the Boys' and Girls' Clubs, with an interest in the Literacy Program.

ROBERT L. TUCKER, JR., the present Vice-Chairman of the Board of Pardons and Paroles, was appointed to the Board on April 24, 1989 by Governor Mofford. He has been active in the field of Corrections for over 20 years and has previously worked as a consultant for the Pima County Correctional Volunteer Center, as a Juvenile Probation Officer and Deputy Director for the Pima County Juvenile Court and as an Adult Probation Officer and Probation Officer Supervisor for the Pima County Adult Probation Department. He has been actively involved in local, State and National corrections during his entire criminal justice career. He has a B. S. degree in Correctional Administration With Distinction from the University of Arizona and is a graduate of the National College of Juvenile Justice Management Institute and the National Institute of Corrections National Corrections

Academy. His civic involvement has included service as a volunteer basketball coach and board member for the Boys Clubs of Tucson and as a board member for Amity, Inc., a Tucson based non-profit drug prevention and treatment program.

STAN F. TURLEY, was appointed to the Board by Governor Mofford in March, 1989. He had served the citizens of Arizona for 14 years as a member of the State Senate, four of those years as Senate President and also served eight years as a member of the House of Representatives, two of those years as Speaker of the House. Mr. Turley was employed by 1st Interstate Bank in the Livestock and Agriculture Department for 19 years. He also was a self-employed farmer and rancher for 20 years. Mr. Turley served two years in the U. S. Air Corps during World War II and also served a two year mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. He is a native of Arizona, born in Snowflake and raised on Sundown Ranch. He attended Aripine Elementary School, Snowflake High School and Brigham Young University. Mr. Turley has been married to Cleo Olson for forty-six years. They have seven children and twenty-six grandchildren.

LUIS M. VEGA, was appointed to the Board by Governor Mofford in May, 1989. Mr. Vega possesses a vast amount of work experience in administration, planning, correctional institutional work, parole, treatment services, contract administration, social work and judicial hearing procedures. He had previously worked as a Parole Officer with the Department of Corrections for four years; as a counselor at the Phoenix Residential Manpower Center; as Director of the Substance Program for Valle del Sol, Inc; as the Administrator with the Human Service Center for the City of Scottsdale; as a Resource Planner, Rehabilitative Program Development Specialist and Contract Administrator for the Department of Economic Security and most recently as a Hearing Officer for the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Mr. Vega possesses an Associate of Arts Degree in Liberal Arts, a Bachelor of Science Degree in Sociology and a Master of Social Work Degree.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARIZONA BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES

The seven Board Members are supported by a full-time staff of thirty-six. The staff includes an Executive Director, an Assistant Executive Director, a Planner III, a Program and Project Specialist II, a Fiscal Services Specialist II, four Hearing Officer II's, nine Case Analysts, a Clerical Supervisor and eighteen clerical positions.

The Executive Director is responsible for the administration and operation of the Board staff.

The Assistant Executive Director is the direct supervisor of all hearing officers, case analysts and support staff.

The Planner III is responsible for the risk assessment program for the Board.

The Program and Project Specialist II works directly for the Chairman of the Board and completes statistical reports, drafts policies and procedures, is the Board's legislative and Attorney General liaison, and provides research on law suits filed against the Board.

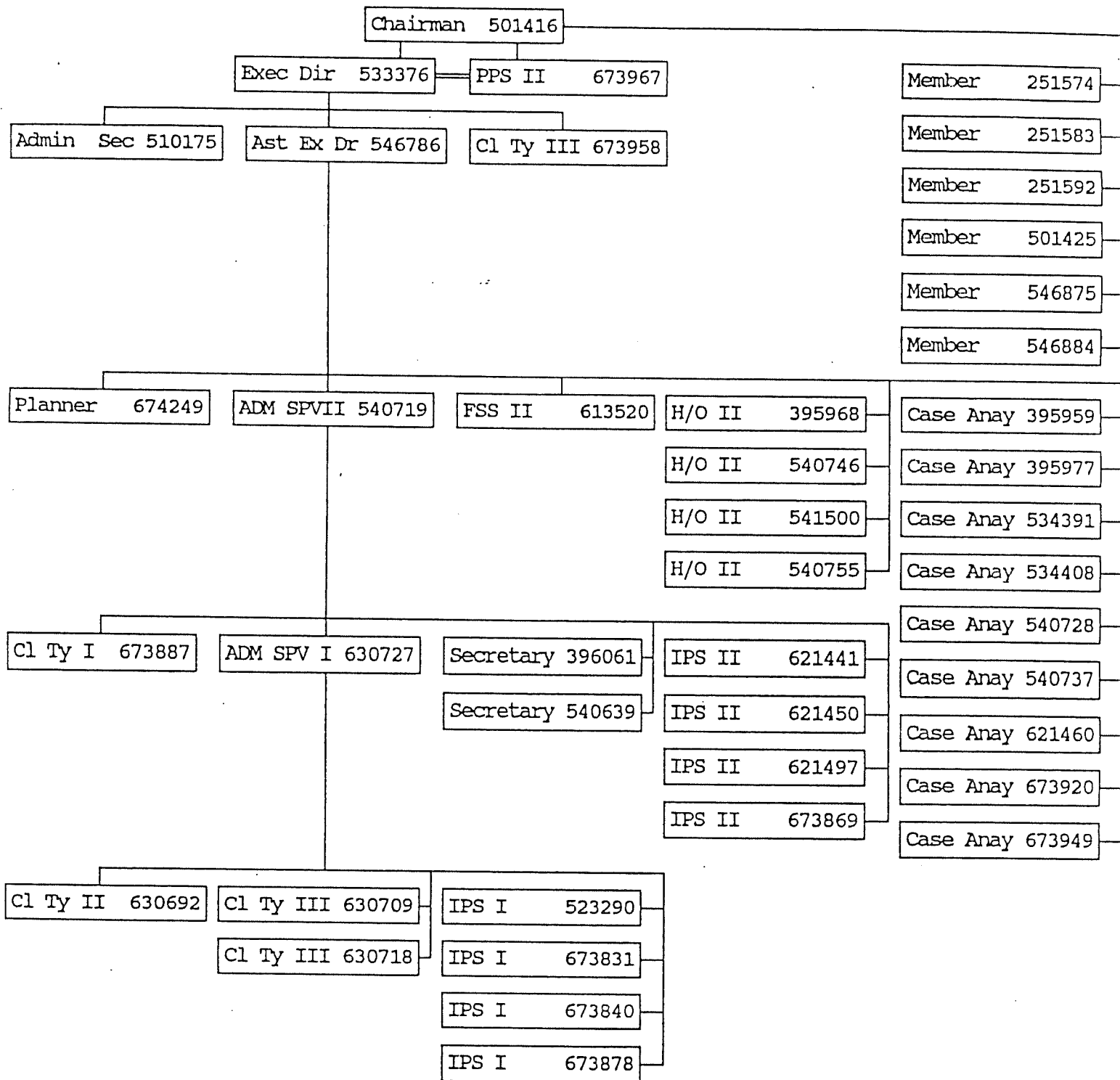
The Fiscal Services Specialist II is responsible for completing all personnel actions, writing and monitoring the Agencies budget, and control of expenditures of the Agency.

The Hearing Officer II positions conduct preliminary hearings for inmates certified eligible for work furlough, conduct probable cause hearings for rescission and revocation actions, conduct courtesy hearings for inmates sentenced from another jurisdiction who are serving time in an Arizona institution, and provide information to the Board for all Executive Clemency actions.

The Case Analyst positions gather information for the Board for all inmates certified eligible for parole and home arrest.

The Clerical Support staff provide clerical support to the Hearing Officer II positions, provide the packets the Board uses in making release decisions and complete the dispositions and proclamations for decisions made by the Board.

**ARIZONA BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART**



07/16/90

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1989 - 1990

Fiscal Year 1989 - 1990 has included many organizational changes and accomplishments for the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Some of these accomplishments were the result of changes in legislation passed in the 1989 legislative session and others were the result of need identified by Board and staff members. These changes and accomplishments include:

- 1) Realigned the organization to reflect changes from the passage of SB1444.
- 2) Parole dispositions are now being processed by Department of Corrections staff and Parole Board Members at the institution. This is with the exception of work furlough hearings.
- 3) Initiated policy and procedures manuals, one for staff and one for Board Members.
- 4) Department of Corrections institutions now provide Arizona Inmate Management System (AIMS) report for Board panels on the day of the hearings, thereby giving more updated inmate information.
- 5) Hearing Officers and Board Members are now using Department of Corrections time sheets from inmate files, reducing reproduction and clerical processing.
- 6) Seven AIMS terminals are now available for hearing officers. This is an increase of four and reduces lost time waiting for an open terminal. This change did not require new equipment as four Parole Eligibility Agenda Management System (PEAMS) terminals were converted to AIMS terminals.
- 7) One Hearing Officer has been assigned to the special hearings, such as pardons, reprieves, commutation of sentence, probable cause and in-absentia hearings. This will insure meeting time frames and ability to monitor and track these actions.
- 8) The Board now holds one work session meeting each month for training purposes in addition to the monthly Board Business Meeting. One Board Member has attended the National Institute of Corrections training seminar and others will be scheduled to go as sessions are made available.
- 9) The Board completed the Five-Year Review of the current Administrative Rules as required by Arizona Revised Statute §41-1054.
- 10) Inmates who are certified eligible for parole under Arizona Revised Statute §31-233.I now have their hearing

packet sent over from the Department of Corrections and the Board staff assembles the packet. This alleviates the need of a Hearing Officer to gather the information for the packet and conducting a personal interview for these inmates.

- 11) The Board Members began more frequent utilization of Arizona Revised Statute §41-1604.06.G which allows the Board to prescribe that an inmate shall not be recertified for a period of up to one year after being denied parole. This eliminate the need to conduct a hearing every four months for an inmate who is not a good candidate for parole.
- 12) Received a Short-Term Technical Assistance Grant from the National Institute of Corrections which is being utilized to hire a computer consultant to analyze and redesign the current computer system to enhance its capabilities and increase the productivity and accuracy of the Board's statistics.
- 13) Received a Short-Term Technical Assistance Grant from the National Institute of Corrections which is being utilized to develop structured decision making guidelines.
- 14) The Board developed a legislative committee to review current statutes and provide proposals for amendment to the statutes.
- 15) The Board developed an administrative rules committee to draft a new rules package.
- 16) The Board began a message routing system with the Department of Corrections institutions which allows the Board to send agendas of hearings directly to the institutions instead of mailing the,. This eliminate two to three days of "lag time" in getting the agendas to the institutions.
- 17) The Board installed a FAX machine allowing quicker correspondence with all Department of Corrections institutions.
- 18) The Board began notifying the officials and victim thirty days prior to conducting a hearing for work furlough instead of after the hearing as was done in the past. This allows the officials and victim to provide written comments on the release of the inmate on work furlough.
- 19) The Board began rotating Hearing Officers in the special hearing unit thereby exposing them to the process of conducting special hearings and creating a stronger cross-training program.
- 20) Effective February 1, 1990, the Board revised the process by which inmates are considered for release on

work furlough. Hearing Officers now conduct an investigation and personal interview with the inmate and provide a recommendation to the Board. The Board then reviews these recommendations during Work Furlough Review and makes the final decision on the application. This process eliminates the personal hearing conducted by the Board, which was repetitious to the Hearing Officers interview.

- 21) In January, 1990, the Board requested Attorney General opinions to clarify "gray" areas in the operations of the Board. Once these opinions are received, and dependent upon their content, additional changes within the operations of the Board may occur.
- 22) The Board expanded Board Review from once per month to twice per month. This change more evenly distributes the clerical workload and allows for better management of the preparatory process.
- 23) The Board Secretaries began traveling with the Board panels to complete the necessary paperwork to process the dispositions of the Board hearings. The secretaries only travel with the Board to hearings where overnight travel is not required thereby saving travel expenses.
- 24) The Board began cross-training its clerical employees to provide better coverage of the workload in cases of sick and annual leave.
- 25) The Board hearing calendar is now completed forty-five days in advance of the first scheduled hearing on the calendar. This provides for better planning of employee workloads.
- 26) Planning has been completed to install phone lines from all Department of Corrections institutions to the Lanier System. This will allow the Board to dictate the hearing results directly to the Board Office.
- 27) Planning has been completed for use of the Department of Corrections database.
- 28) Planning has been completed to share victim information with the Department of Corrections.
- 29) A file system has been established to store and access purged files.

PAROLE ELIGIBILITY AND DECISION GUIDELINES

Each inmate 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 A.R.S. § 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 inmate who is otherwise eligible for parole will be considered by the Board unless that inmate has been certified to the Board as eligible by the Director.

The Board will consider for parole each inmate who meets the eligibility requirements as set out 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 inmate 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 inmate 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 inmate was committed;
- b) The inmate's past history of convictions and arrests;
- c) Whether any previous supervised releases have been granted to the inmate, and if so, the result of such supervision;
- d) The inmate'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; and
- f) Whether and the extent to which the inmate has been involved in substance abuse.

2. Prison Record

- a) The inmate's pattern of conduct while incarcerated, including any changes in that pattern;
- b) The inmate's custody level at the time of consideration;
- c) Whether the inmate 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 inmate's performance record;
- d) Whether the inmate 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 inmate'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 inmate during any appearance before the Board; and
- g) Whether the inmate 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 inmate to participate in rehabilitative programs if parole is granted;
- b) The inmate's possibility of securing and maintaining employment and job opportunities if granted parole; and
- c) Whether the inmate 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 inmate 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 when to grant parole in each individual case and as to the weight to be given each factor in reaching its decision.

TYPES OF HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY THE BOARD

GENERAL PAROLE (A.R.S. §31-412.A) A conditional release from incarceration which entitles the parolee to serve the remainder of his term outside the confines of a penal institution if he satisfactorily complies with all the terms and conditions provided in the parole order.

PAROLE TO CONSECUTIVE SENTENCE OR DETAINER (A.R.S. §31-412.B) A mechanism to parole an inmate to a consecutive sentence to be served in an institution. When an inmate is paroled to a consecutive sentence, the time remaining on the sentence from which he was paroled is held in abeyance to be later served under community supervision.

PAROLE DUE TO A LACK OF PRISON BED SPACE (A.R.S. §31-233.I) A conditional release from incarceration before the inmate has reached his general parole eligibility date. This type of parole is used when there is a lack of bed space within the Department of Corrections institutions.

HOME ARREST PROGRAM (A.R.S. §31-236) A program for those inmates who are eligible to complete their prison sentence in the community. The Home Arrest program is a restrictive program designed to confine an inmate to his residence using active electronic monitoring surveillance and the supervision of a Home Arrest officer. A person in the Home Arrest Program is under inmate status and subject to all of the rules and regulations of the Department of Corrections. Except for authorized movements out of the residence, such as employment and mandated treatment programming, the inmate is confined to his residence.

WORK FURLOUGH (A.R.S. §31-233.C) A release from prison which allows the inmate to maintain gainful employment and pay restitution to the victim of his offense.

ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE (A.R.S. §31-411, §31-414) There are two types of absolute discharge actions the Board may take. One is absolute discharge from an institution pursuant to A.R.S. §31-411. Also, the Board may discharge a person from parole supervision prior to the expiration date of the parole pursuant to A.R.S. §31-414. Generally, the Parole Division of the Department of Corrections recommends the discharge to the Board because of exceptional performance while on supervision.

PARDON (A.R.S. §31-441, §31-442, §31-443, §31-446) An act of grace or a remission of guilt, which absolves the convicted felon of the legal consequences of his crime and conviction. A full pardon restores those civil rights (except the right to bear arms) which may have been lost as a result of the conviction for which the pardon is granted. A pardon cannot be granted by the Governor unless it has first been recommended by the Board.

REPRIEVE (A.R.S. §31-443, §31-444, §31-445, §31-446) A delay or temporary suspension of the carrying out of a punishment. The Governor may only grant a reprieve upon written recommendation of the Board (A.R.S. §31-402).

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE (A.R.S. §31-411, §31-443, §31-446) A change or modification of a sentence imposed by the court. The Board assumes that sentences imposed by the court are fair and correct; however, sometimes circumstance occur during incarceration which indicate that justice would be better served if a commutation were recommended to the Governor.

COURTESY HEARINGS (A.R.S. §31-473) Upon request from another state, the Board conducts courtesy hearings for inmates from other states incarcerated in Arizona and submits reports and findings to the requesting jurisdiction.

RESCISSION A withdrawal of an action previously granted by the Board before the inmate actually enters the action status.

REVOCATION (A.R.S. §31-415, §31-416, §31-417) A withdrawal of an action previously granted by the Board after the inmate has entered the action status.

MODIFICATION A hearing held to determine if conditions of release should be modified or changed. A modification hearing is usually held at the request of a parole officer.

**RISK ASSESSMENT: THE ARIZONA MODEL
BETTER PUBLIC PROTECTION FOR LESS COST**

The Arizona Model of Inmate Risk Assessment was developed in 1986 to provide a tool to assist criminal justice decision makers in determining the degree of risk to the public posed by the potential release of a given criminal offender. The model was originally designed and implemented to assist the Board of Pardons and Paroles in making parole, work furlough and executive clemency decisions.

The Arizona Model provides a structure of measurement that most closely resembles the process of growth and abatement of criminal careers and that recognizes true and significant differences among offenders and offenses often neglected by other models. The resulting structure thus provides a more logical, intuitive and technically precise approach to classification, and one that exhibits a degree of validity that draws more from its link with reality than with the often artificial statistical correlations between classification criteria and outcome measures.

This is accomplished through a technique of "Reverse Chronological Scoring", whereby present and past offenses, including convictions, escape-like incidents, release revocations, and current major institutional violations, are scored in reverse time order and in a systematic fashion taking into account the number, severity, and age of individual events. Each such event is scored by subtracting the "Street Time Age" from the "Severity Score" for the event to arrive at a final score that is sensitive to the seriousness and age of the event and to the number of charges or counts associated with it.

The sum of all resulting scores across the complete reverse chronological history yields a composite "Criminal Career Score" which reflects both the accumulated culpability for present and past offenses, and the associated momentum of criminal activity dictating the likelihood of potential future crimes. The model thus serves the purpose of summarizing the past history, but with a very definite eye to the future. A companion "Career Violence Score" reflects the accumulated culpability for past violence and the potential for future violent activity.

The model demonstrates a decided affinity to the release decision-making process as the information on which the model is based includes those factors which experience has shown carry the most weight with decision-makers. Research has indicated that common classification factors not included in the model, such as substance abuse and employment history, age and other demographic variables, and mental health history, add but little to the overall predictive validity or utility of the model. However, to the extent that such factors may be useful in classifying offenders in certain contexts, decision-making guidelines incorporating these and other factors may be developed that maintain the basic integrity of the Arizona model. The Risk Assessment is but one component of information the Board has at its disposal for effective decision making.

SUMMARY RECAP REPORT

HEARING TYPE	#	GRANTED	%	#	DENIED	%	TOTAL
31-412.A	1,277	36.7%		2,205	63.3%		3,482
31-412.B	203	44.5%		253	55.5%		456
31-412.A/B	84	40.2%		125	59.8%		209
31-233.C *	204	36.6%		353	63.4%		557
31-233.I **	91	50.8%		88	49.2%		179
31-411, 414	23	79.3%		6	20.7%		29
MULT. CERTS.	604	52.3%		551	47.7%		1,155
SUBTOTAL	2,486	41.0%		3,581	59.0%		6,067
BD REVIEW***	635	N/A		N/A	N/A		635
W.F. REVIEW*	100	18.0%		456	82.0%		556
TOTAL	3,221	44.4%		4,037	55.6%		7,258
	ACTION TAKEN			ACTION NOT TAKEN			TOTAL
RESCISSION	56	83.6%		11	16.4%		67
REVOCATION	559	91.0%		55	9.0%		614
TOTAL	615	90.3%		66	9.7%		681
	CLEMENCY RECOMMENDED			CLEMENCY NOT RECOMMENDED			TOTAL
PARDON	2	22.2%		7	77.8%		9
REPRIEVE	0	0 %		0	0 %		0
COMMUTATION	7	10.8%		58	89.2%		65
TOTAL	9	12.2%		65	87.8%		74
	CONDITIONS MODIFIED			CONDITIONS NOT MODIFIED			TOTAL
MODIFICATION	59	96.7%		2	3.3%		61

* Effective 02/01/90, all work furlough applications are considered during work furlough review.

** The Year-To-Date figure reflects totals from 10/01/89. Previously, 31-233.I certifications were included in the multiple certification count.

*** This figure reflects Year-To-Date totals from 10/01/89. Previously, Board Review was not separated into approvals vs. number passed to personal hearing.

SUMMARY OF DECISIONS MADE BY THE BOARD BY INSTITUTIONAL COMPLEX

COMPLEX	FISCAL YEAR TO DATE					
	#	GRANTED	%	#	DENIED	%
31-411, 414	23	79.3%		6	20.7%	
IN-ABSENTIA	19	22.1%		67	77.9%	
DOUGLAS	392	39.6%		598	60.4%	
FLORENCE	478	31.1%		1,058	68.9%	
FORT GRANT	223	56.0%		175	44.0%	
PERRYVILLE	287	42.3%		391	57.7%	
PHOENIX	323	54.7%		268	45.3%	
SAFFORD	144	53.3%		126	46.7%	
TUCSON	353	38.3%		569	61.7%	
WINSLOW	139	36.3%		244	63.7%	
YUMA	84	51.5%		79	48.5%	
BD. OFFICES	21	100.0%		0	0 %	
TOTAL	2,486	41.0%		3,581	59.0%	

