

**LA BOARD OF
PARDONS & PAROLE**

December 31

2014

This report has been prepared for the review of the overall performance of the Louisiana Board of Pardons and Parole during calendar year 2014.

Annual Report

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LOUISIANA BOARD OF PARDONS & PAROLE

Vision

The Board promotes public safety by supporting moral development of offenders to:

- break the cycle of crime;
- provide hope for a different life;
- reduce recidivism, thereby reducing state expenditures on corrections.

Mission

The mission of the Louisiana Board of Pardons is to perform the duties as imposed by Article I, Section 10 and 20, and Article IV, Section 5 of the Louisiana Constitution and recommend the resolution of clemency matters to the Governor.

Using evidence based research, parole decision makers support and promote successful offender reentry by:

- using available information to make reasonable, relevant and evidence based decisions;
- providing opportunities for victim involvement in the parole process;
- recognizing that education is key to rehabilitation and encouraging the development of job skills;
- imposing reasonable conditions of release tailored to the specific offender, acknowledging compliance and accomplishments, and appropriately addressing violation behavior.

Message from the Board Chair

On behalf of the Louisiana Board of Pardons and Parole, I am pleased to present our Annual Report for calendar year 2014. The year has been a very productive one for the Board with continued improvements in board functions. We continue to work closely with DOC management to improve the process of preparing eligible offenders for parole, and to improve the involvement of victims in the parole process.

The Committee on Parole has the challenging public safety responsibility of determining which offenders can be safely released to the community to parole supervision. The men and women of the Louisiana Board of Pardons and Parole are a diverse group of Louisiana citizens providing professional, comprehensive, and thoughtful decisions at parole hearings. We share the desire to enhance public safety in Louisiana's communities and, as a team, we are committed to providing the citizens of Louisiana with an independent, well-informed, just, and careful clemency and parole process.

Sheryl M. Ranatza
Chair, LA Board of Pardons & Parole
sranatza@doc.la.gov

Board and Committee Members



SHERYL M. RANATZA, Board Chair

Mrs. Ranatza retired from the Department of Corrections in 2011, after serving over 30 years in DOC. She served in a variety of management positions throughout the Department, with her last position being that of Deputy Secretary. Mrs. Ranatza was the first female in Louisiana to achieve the designation of Certified Corrections Executive by the American Correctional Association and is a member several corrections affiliated organizations. She was appointed as Chairman of the Louisiana Board of Parole in February 2012 and Chairman of the Pardon Board in August 2012.



JIM WISE, Board Vice-Chairman

After studying criminal justice at Northwestern State University in Natchitoches, Louisiana, and completing the Calcasieu Regional Law Enforcement Training Academy, Mr. Wise served as a Deputy in the Calcasieu Parish Sheriff's Office for 18 years as supervisor over all uniformed divisions. He served as an Investigator at Louisiana State Penitentiary after having completed the Corrections Training Academy. Mr. Wise was first appointed to the Louisiana Board of Parole in 2004 and was recently appointed to the Pardon Board in August 2012 and serves as Vice-Chairman.



MATTHEW "RICKEY" HARDY

After achieving his paralegal degree, Mr. Hardy served as a member of the Lafayette Parish School Board for 13 years. In 2007, he was elected to the Louisiana House of Representatives and served the citizens in that capacity for 4 years. As a legislator Mr. Hardy served on the Education, Judicial, and Appropriations Committees. He was appointed to the Pardon Board in January 2012 and now also serves as a member of the Parole Committee.



CORNEL H. HUBERT

After obtaining his master's degree from Xavier University in New Orleans, Mr. Hubert began a 37 year career with the Department of Corrections. He served in both the juvenile and adult corrections system, retiring from Elayn Hunt Correctional Center in 2011. Mr. Hubert has also served as a Corrections Consultant to the American Correctional Association, auditing prisons around the country that are seeking accreditation. Mr. Hubert was appointed to the Board of Pardons and Committee on Parole in March 2014.



GRETA W. JONES, At-Large Member, Committee on Parole

Mrs. Jones is a native of Union Parish and has devoted her life to community service activities on the national, state, and local level. Her continuing education includes courses in Psychodynamics and Mediation and she is a certified Parliamentarian. Mrs. Jones served as Vice-Chairman of the Tourism Development Commission as well as a member of Ouachita Expressway Authority. She and her family are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Monroe where she is an ordained Elder [inactive]. Mrs. Jones was appointed to the Louisiana Parole Board in 2008 by Governor Jindal and she now serves as an at-large member of the Committee on Parole.



JERRIE LeDOUX, At-Large Member, Committee on Parole

Ms. LeDoux received her B.A. in Communications Arts from Louisiana College in Pineville, Louisiana. She is currently pursuing a Masters Degree in Business/Organizational Communications. She has served on the Governor's Commission for Marriage and Family and as a volunteer lobbyist for Louisiana Family Forum. For the past 17 years Ms. LeDoux has served as an educator and the State Coordinator for the National TeenPact Leadership Schools. Governor Jindal appointed Ms. LeDoux to the Parole Board in 2010 and in 2012 serve as an at-large member of the Committee on Parole.



HENRY "TANK" POWELL

Mr. Powell received his degree in social work from Southeastern Louisiana University in Hammond, Louisiana. Mr. Powell has long been affiliated with Prudential Insurance, having been "Agent of the Year" and also "Man of the Year". He is a former member of the Southwood Academy School Board in Hammond, serves as member of both the Hammond and Ponchatoula Chambers of Commerce as well as the Economic Development Foundation of Tangipahoa Parish. Mr. Powell served the citizens of Louisiana for 12 years as a member of the Louisiana House of Representatives. He was appointed by Governor Jindal to the Louisiana Pardon Board in 2008 and now also serves as a member of the Parole Committee.

Strategic Highlights

- Training was once again a high priority during 2014, with an eye toward improving the quality of decision-making. All board members received over 40 hours of training during the 2014 calendar year.
 - All board and committee members participated in a training event provided by the Association of Paroling Authorities International, "Defining Success: Increasing Public Trust and Confidence in Parole".
 - Two members of the committee participated in a training event presented by the National Parole Resource Center involving 36 representatives of paroling authorities from across the United States. They gathered to learn more about offenders with mental health and substance abuse issues. The program provided an overview of research-based practices in this area.
 - Two members of the committee received a scholarship from the National Parole Resource Center to participate in "Responding to the Risk and Needs of Sex Offenders: A Training Event to Support Effective Parole Decision Making and Supervision".
 - The Board Chair participated in a 1 day training session exclusively for Paroling Authority Board Chairs, sponsored by the Association of Paroling Authorities International.
 - All board and committee members participated in a training event hosted by Rapides Parish Sheriff William Earl Hilton at the Rapides Detention Center. Members toured the sheriff's transitional work program, local detention facility, and discussed problems and issues with offenders and jail staff.
 - In addition, 4 committee members conducted a site visit at the Alexandria District Office of the Division of Probation & Parole and participated with parole officers in their field work.
 - In partnership with the DOC, an 8 hour training session was conducted in September for all board and committee members that included DOC Updates and Initiatives, a presentation on motivational interviewing, newly enacted legislation, and classification and reentry issues.
 - The Board's newest member participated in training sponsored by the National Institute of Corrections, "Orientation for New Parole Board Members", which included independent field assignments, face-to-face classroom instruction and online training. The curriculum emphasizes evidenced based principles and practices.

- All board members and staff continued its work in the pursuit of accreditation by the American Correctional Association. The initial accreditation audit to determine compliance with national standards developed for paroling authorities is scheduled for January 2014. The standards address services, programs and operations essential to effective management of the organization.

- The Committee on Parole continued its work toward minimizing conditions of parole on low risk offenders with a focus toward targeting special conditions to criminogenic needs of medium and high risk offenders.

Operating Highlights

BOARD MEMBERSHIP

Membership of the Board of Pardons and Parole changed in 2014, with the resignation of a board member in February. Governor Jindal appointed retired Corrections Warden, Cornel Hubert, to fill the vacancy in March. Mr. Hubert received 40 hours of orientation training prior to participating in parole hearings.

BUSINESS PROCESS REVIEW

The Board Chair and staff continued meetings and discussions with the DOC Information Technology group regarding the business processes for pardon and parole. Process maps were developed and considered during the construction of the DOC's new Offender Management System (OMS). The OMS will provide an interface between the Board's activities and DOC offender records. The OMS is currently in the testing phase and is expected to be operational during 2015.

STAFFING

The organizational structure for staff was revised during early 2014 to provide for a more even distribution of workload. To ensure open lines of communication at all levels, supervisors are now required to conduct and document monthly staff meetings. At least once each quarter, supervisors must conduct a joint staff meeting, where all staff are present and participate together.

IMPROVED EFFICIENCIES

With the preparation for accreditation, staff performed a continuous review of operations during 2014. Many opportunities for increased efficiency were identified and implemented:

- Increased use of scan/email feature has reduced the need to disseminate documents via facsimile.
- Pre-parole investigations are sent by the Principal Assistant to staff electronically, rather than printed copy.
- Parole packets provided to parole committee members were reduced to eliminate documents not relevant to the decision making process and ensuring that all information is available to each parole panel member.
- The need for DOC time calculation worksheets was eliminated from clemency packets provided to Board members, thereby increasing efficiency of information provided to Board members.
- The Board's telephone system was upgraded with new telephone equipment for key staff. Revisions to the voice messaging system were made to provide callers with easy access to information.
- In response to 2014 legislation and in collaboration with the Louisiana District Attorneys Association, the board developed a method to provide written notification to district attorneys of an upcoming parole hearing at least 30 days in advance of the hearing.

VICTIM SERVICES

The Board is committed to the privacy, safety and well-being of all victims of crime and encourages their participation in the parole process. During 2014, in partnership with the DOC's Crime Victims Services Bureau the Board developed and posted a "Parole Hearing Handbook" on its webpage and the DOC's Victims Services webpage. This handbook provides helpful information for victims and their families regarding the parole hearing process. The notification letter that is sent to victims notifying them of an upcoming parole hearing was revised to include a telephone contact number to call the board office with questions or concerns about the hearing and/or parole process.

COMMUNICATIONS

To facilitate communications with board staff, a "contact us" email address was added to the Board's webpage. These emails are reviewed by the Principal Assistant to the Board and routed and/or responded to as appropriate.

During routine staff absences, a plan was developed that ensures that phone calls to the board offices are answered by an individual staff member, as opposed to a voicemail message.

The Board Chair participated in Inmate Counsel Substitute training at Dixon Correctional Institute, providing information on the pardon and parole processes. Offenders from all state prison facilities participated in the event.

Students from Louisiana State University School of Law's Parole Clinic attended a training session by the Board Chair during which they were actively engaged in discussion of the parole process in Louisiana.

LEGISLATION

There were several measures passed during the 2014 regular legislative session that impact parole and/or clemency.

HB8, Act 6: Reduces length of time certain applicants are required to wait before filing a subsequent application with the Board of Pardons

HB 55, Act 145: Technical changes to law regarding expungement

HB 196, Act 37: Provides with respect to work release eligibility for habitual offenders; provides eligibility within one year of release date

HB 210, Act 153: Amends eligibility criteria for medical parole

HB 326, Act 52: Provides relative to District Attorney's participation in parole hearings

HB 413, Act 332: Provides with "geriatric parole" or "20/45 law" - crime of violence or sex offense no longer eligible

HB 562, Act 652: Requires DPS&C to reimburse sheriffs for housing parolees who are arrested pending parole revocation hearing

HB 670, Act 191: Provides for intensive parole supervision for certain offenders sentence as habitual offenders

HB 732, Act 634: Authorizes waiver of minimum mandatory sentences for certain crimes of violence

HB 734, Act 340: Provides relative to ameliorative penalty provisions

HB 751, Act 87: Provides relative to reinstate of good time credit in certain circumstances (must be Schedule A write up free for 6 months; must be Schedule B write up free for 2 yrs)

SB 55, Act 280: Adds vehicular homicide to list of crimes of violence (must have blood alcohol level of .2 or higher)

SB87, Act 368: Increases minimum mandatory sentence and maximum sentence for manufacture, distribution, or PWID heroin (1st offense 10 - 50 yrs; 2nd offense 10 - 99 yrs); increases mandatory minimum sentence for manufacture, distribution or PWID any Schedule I drug.

SB 383, Act 126: Provides with respect to parole eligibility; relative to offender class; provides for a cleansing period of 10 years from full term date if no new convictions

SB 388, Act 140: Provides relative to registration of arson offenders

SB399, Act 127: Provides with respect for parole eligibility; as applied in this statute offender must have no Schedule B offense within previous 12 months

SB 472, Act 305: Provides with respect to Board of Pardons - qualifications and education requirements

SB 473, Act 306: Provides with respect to Committee on Parole - qualifications and education requirements

SELF-ASSESSMENT

Each board member completed an assessment of board activities over the past year. The assessment included an evaluation of their own individual performance as a board member as well as an evaluation of board member competencies. The results of the assessment were openly discussed during a fall 2014 training session. There were 19 factors rated, only one of which was identified by a majority as needing improvement. That factor will be used as a training opportunity for 2015.

Each board member also assessed the board's progress toward achieving the 10 practice targets developed by the National Parole Resource Center. While some progress was made on all practice targets, a majority of board members determined that the most progress was made on targeting special conditions to criminogenic needs of medium and high risk offenders, and using the parole interview to motivate change.

PROGRESS TOWARD ACHIEVING GOALS SET FOR 2014

Goal 1. *Obtain further motivational interview training for all members:* All members participated in the motivational interviewing training session at the Association of Paroling Authorities International annual conference. In addition, all board members participated in a motivational interview overview provided by the DOC. **(ongoing).**

Goal 2. *Develop evidence-based, policy driven decision making tools/guidelines:* The Board Chair has been actively involved with the DOC, LSU, and other stakeholders in soliciting funding for development of a structured decision making tool **(ongoing).**

Goal 3. *Strengthen performance measure/skills capacities:* Board member ongoing training opportunities provide a basis for skills development **(ongoing).**

Goal 4. *Strengthen case-level decision making skills/capacities:* Board member ongoing training opportunities provide a basis for improved quality decisions **(ongoing).**

Goal 5. *Minimize conditions of parole on low risk offenders/target special conditions to criminogenic needs of medium and high risk offenders:* During 2013 and 2014, the board reduced the number of special condition options imposed during a parole hearing to seven options (there had previously been a total of 16 special condition options).

Looking Ahead

The Board has established the following goals and objectives for 2015.

1. CASE WORK DUE DILIGENCE

- 1.1 Review interview process for possible enhancement
- 1.2 Strengthen performance measurement skills/capacities
- 1.3 Explore possible new risk/need tool

2. SUPPORT SYSTEM CHANGE

- 2.1 Perform continuous review of policies, procedures, and practices
- 2.2 Pursue ACA accreditation
- 2.3 Ensure staggered terms for board members

3. TRAINING

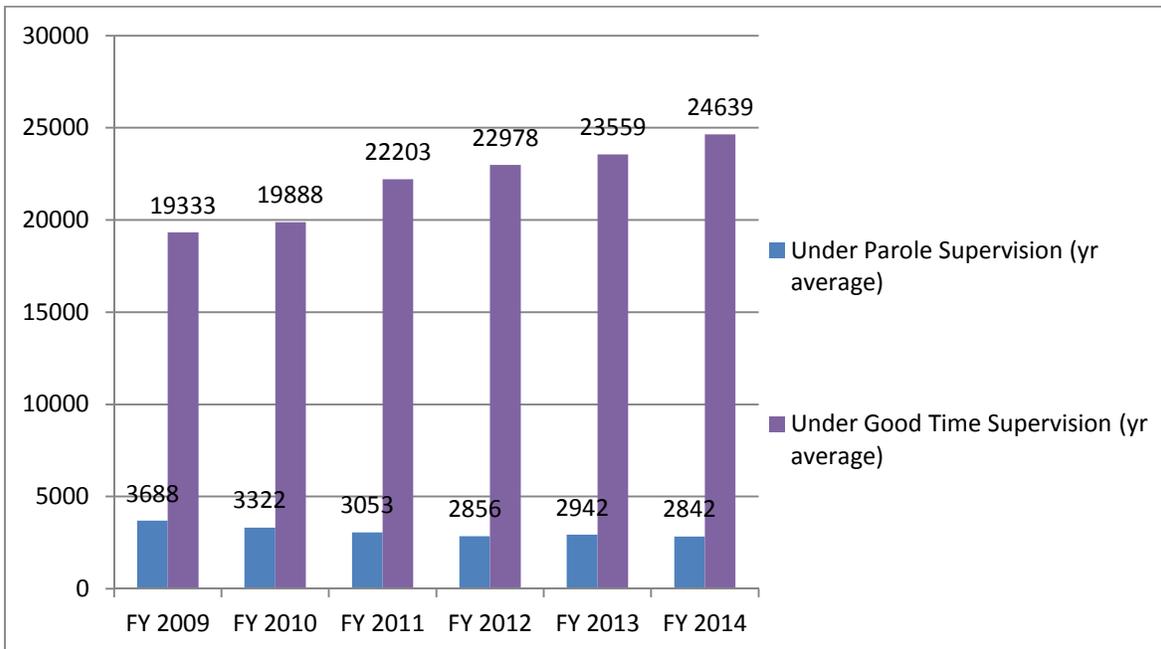
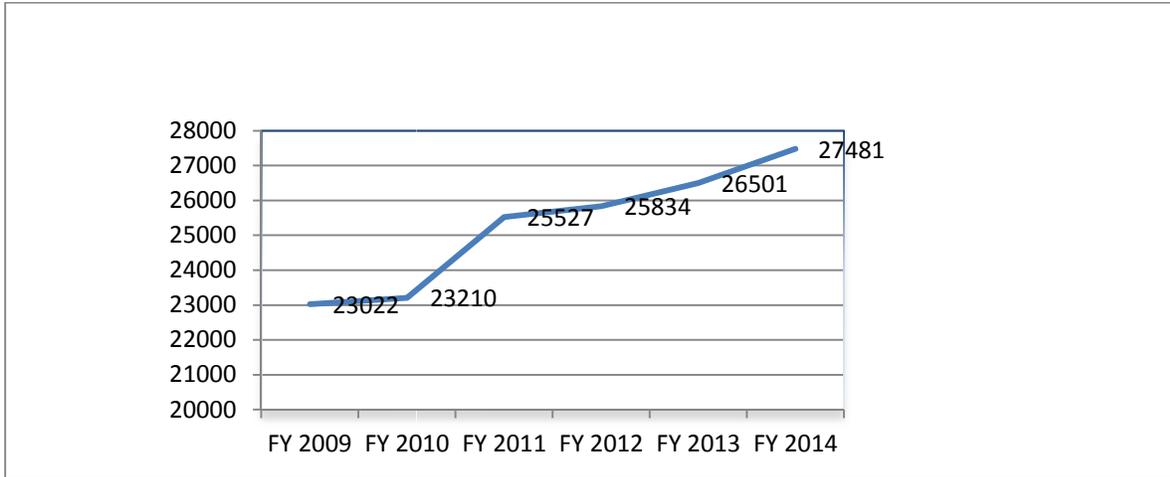
- 3.1 Strengthen case-level decision making skills/capacities
- 3.2 More in-depth training on structured decision making and how it can be factored into decision making
- 3.3 Motivational Interview Training

4. BUILD EFFECTIVE RELATIONSHIPS WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS

- 4.1 Continue to foster a good relationship with staff and board.
- 4.2 Continue to foster a good relationship with DOC leadership.
- 4.3 Build effective relationships with institution staff.
- 4.4 Educate key legislators
- 4.5 Build relationships with other criminal justice players

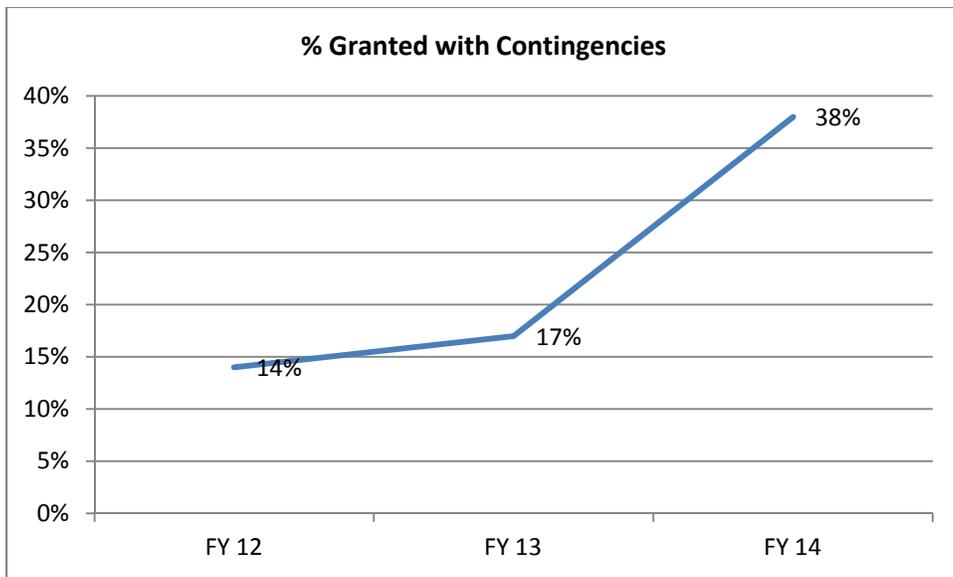
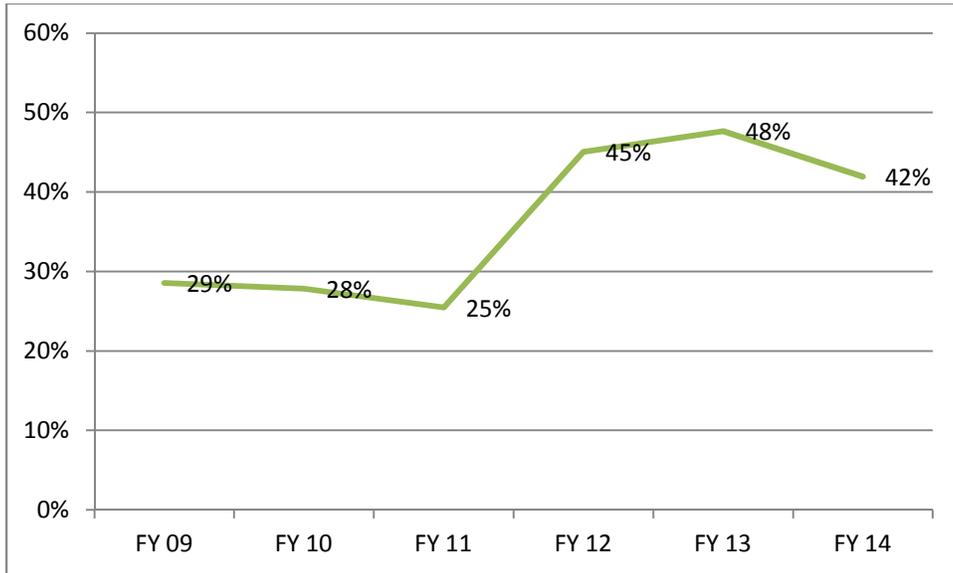
FACTS AND STATISTICS

OFFENDERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE BOARD



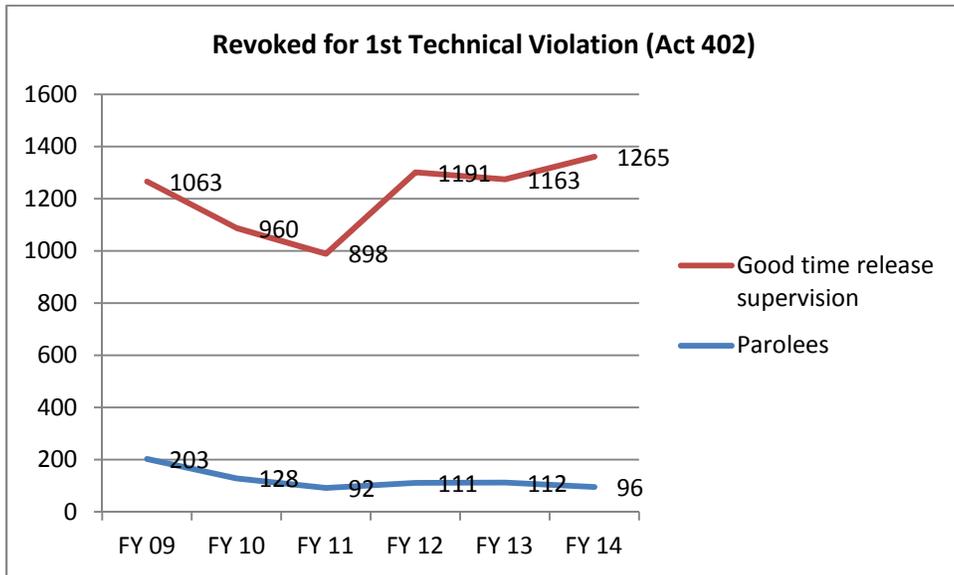
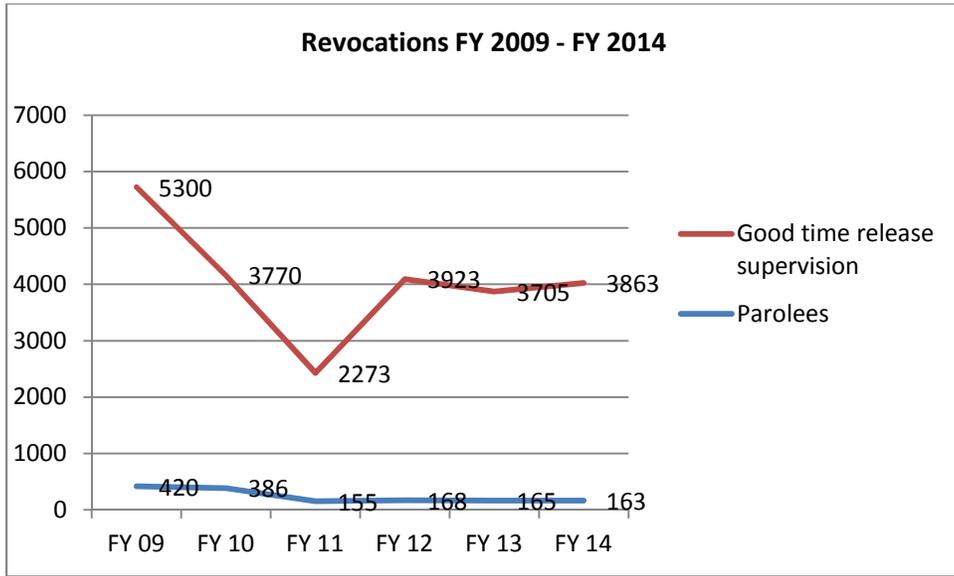
The charts above illustrate the average number of offenders under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Parole. Those under parole supervision were granted parole by the Committee on Parole (discretionary release, La. R.S. 15:574.4 and La. R.S. 15:574.5). Those under good time supervision were released by virtue of good time (mandatory release, La. R.S. 15:571.5).

PAROLE GRANT RATE



The chart above illustrates the percentage of paroles granted only after the offender completes specified rehabilitative programming prior to release from incarceration.

REVOCATIONS

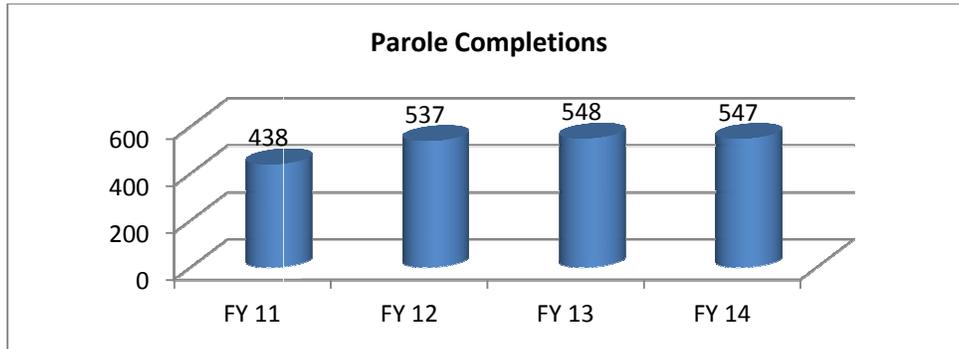


In 2007, the Louisiana legislature enacted legislation (Act 402) that set a 90-day limit on the incarceration in jail or prison of those whose parole has been revoked for the first time for violating the rules of their community supervision. According to an independent evaluation of Act 402 by The Pew Charitable Trusts, Pew concluded that Act 402 has¹:

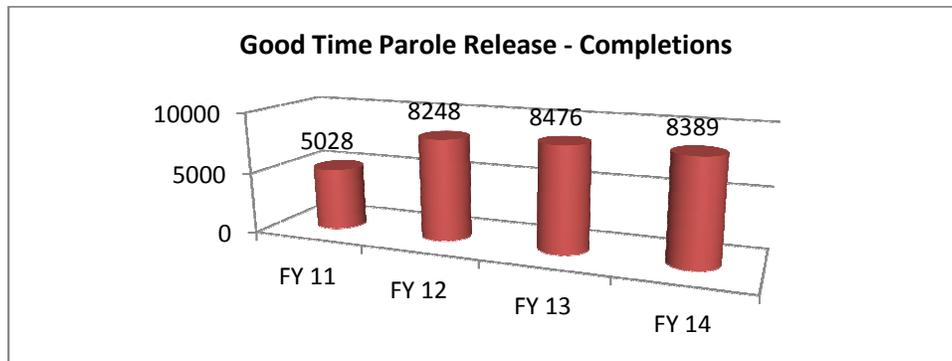
- reduced the average length of incarceration for first-time technical violators by 281 days (9.2 months)
- Maintained public safety, with returns to custody for new crimes declining by 22%
- Saved taxpayers an average of \$17.6 million in annual corrections costs.

¹ The PEW Charitable Trusts, *Reducing Incarceration for Technical Violations in Louisiana* (Oct 2014).

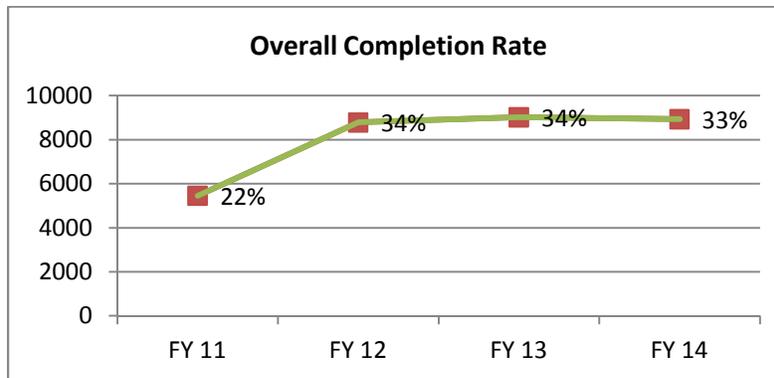
PAROLE COMPLETIONS



GOOD TIME PAROLE RELEASE - COMPLETIONS



OVERALL COMPLETION RATE



The overall completion rate has improved when comparing the past three fiscal years to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011.

RECIDIVISM

The Department of Corrections defines recidivism as "Return to custody following conviction for a new felony or technical violations of supervision after having been released from incarceration through completion of sentence, released on parole, conditional release, or split probation sentence. (Offenders released to a detainer, released in error, deceased, or transferred to another jurisdiction are not included).

For the purposes of measuring success of parole releases, we reviewed three year recidivism rates as reflected in the charts below. The recidivism rate for parole releases is significantly less than that of the total DOC population. During calendar year 2012, the Committee on Parole employed strategies for evidence based decision making.

Total DOC Population							
Release Year	Total Releases	1st year returns	%	2nd year returns	%	3rd year returns	%
2004	13691	2736	20.0%	4374	31.9%	5295	38.7%
2005	13550	2485	18.3%	4188	30.9%	5124	37.8%
2006	13032	2301	17.7%	3827	29.4%	4736	36.3%
2007	12648	2235	17.7%	3732	26.5%	4646	36.7%
2008	12828	2141	16.7%	3676	28.7%	4643	36.2%
2009	12927	2026	15.7%	3579	27.7%	4543	35.1%
2010	14725	2195	14.9%	4055	27.5%	5135	34.9%
2011	14148	2165	15.3%	4002	28.3%		
2012	14426	2254	15.6%				

Parole Releases							
Release Year	Total Releases	1st year returns	%	2nd year returns	%	3rd year returns	%
2004	1048	158	15.1%	302	28.8%	383	36.5%
2005	1004	152	15.1%	305	30.4%	382	38.0%
2006	1015	113	11.1%	243	23.9%	309	30.4%
2007	1119	137	12.2%	272	24.3%	364	32.5%
2008	620	52	8.4%	147	23.7%	188	30.3%
2009	378	34	9.0%	76	20.1%	101	26.7%
2010	368	22	6.0%	67	18.2%	94	25.5%
2011	390	29	7.4%	75	19.2%		
2012	697	60	8.6%				

Data Source: DOC Recidivism Rates March 18, 2014

BREAKDOWN FOR ALL TYPES OF RETURNS OF RECIDIVISM

Return Type	1st year returns					
	2010		2011		2012	
New Conviction¹	143	65.00%	214	9.90%	212	9.40%
Probation Revocation²						
New Felony	4	0.20%	4	0.20%	7	0.30%
Technical	33	1.50%	26	1.20%	34	1.50%
Unknown	4	0.20%	6	0.30%	5	0.20%
GTPS Revocation³						
New Felony	180	8.20%	182	8.40%	187	8.30%
Technical	200	9.10%	175	8.10%	133	5.90%
Waiver Tech	160	9.73%	165	7.60%	203	9.00%
Waiver Pending	1231	56.10%	1163	53.70%	1188	52.70%
Unknown	136	6.20%	104	4.80%	140	6.20%
Parole Revocation⁴						
New Felony	7	0.30%	4	0.20%	7	0.30%
Technical	9	0.40%	4	0.20%	5	0.20%
Waiver Tech	2	0.10%	6	0.30%	14	0.60%
Waiver Pending	22	1.00%	28	1.30%	47	2.10%
Unknown	64	2.90%	82	3.80%	74	3.30%

¹ Used for illustrative purposes only; not under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Parole

² Used for illustrative purposes only; the Committee on Parole has no jurisdiction over probation cases; revocations are by the sentencing judge

³ Offenders under jurisdiction of the Committee on Parole who were released via good time (mandatory release)

⁴ Offenders under jurisdiction of the Committee on Parole who were granted parole (discretionary release)

Return Type	2nd year returns				3rd year returns	
	2010		2011		2010	
New Conviction¹	430	10.60%	516	12.90%	770	15.00%
Probation Revocation²						
New Felony	8	0.20%	8	0.20%	10	0.20%
Technical	61	1.50%	48	1.20%	87	1.70%
Unknown	4	0.10%	4	0.10%	5	0.10%
GTPS Revocation³						
New Felony	438	10.80%	432	10.80%	570	11.10%
Technical	422	10.40%	348	8.70%	544	10.60%
Waiver Tech	288	7.10%	320	8.00%	365	7.10%
Waiver Pending	2064	50.90%	1977	49.40%	2352	45.80%
Unknown	138	3.40%	104	2.60%	139	2.70%
Parole Revocation⁴						
New Felony	24	0.60%	8	0.20%	36	0.70%
Technical	20	0.50%	8	0.20%	26	0.50%
Waiver Tech	8	0.20%	12	0.30%	21	0.40%
Waiver Pending	65	1.60%	84	2.10%	92	1.80%
Unknown	85	2.10%	132	3.30%	118	2.30%

¹ Used for illustrative purposes only; not under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Parole

² Used for illustrative purposes only; the Committee on Parole has no jurisdiction over probation cases; revocations are by the sentencing judge

³ Offenders under jurisdiction of the Committee on Parole who were released via good time (mandatory release)

⁴ Offenders under jurisdiction of the Committee on Parole who were granted parole (discretionary release)

ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

Act 104 of the 2011 legislative session created a system of intermediate administrative sanctions for offenders on parole supervision. The new system expands the options available to parole officers when responding to an offender's violation of supervision conditions. The Committee on Parole holds the authority to determine which offenders are subject to the use of administrative sanctions.

In 2012 the Committee gave the authority to parole officers to impose administrative sanctions using the performance grid developed by the DOC. The performance grid and administrative sanctions ensure consistent and timely action is imposed in response to violations. This collaborative initiative works to achieve public safety by holding offenders accountable for their behavior and reinforcing positive behavior.

The chart below is indicative of the progress made by the DOC and the Division of Probation and Parole (P&P) in the implementation of this supervision strategy. All P&P Officers have been trained on how to use these sanctions effectively as a way to address offender behavior and are now using administrative sanctions with eligible offenders.

	FY 2013				FY 2014			
Count of Parolees authorized for Admin Sanctions (AS)	26341	26625	26554	27146	27213	27942	28078	27658
<i>Number of admin sanctions imposed for Parolees</i>	260	269	435	642	657	562	660	561
<i>Level 1 Action - Community Service Work</i>	8	14	14	19	22	15	31	13
<i>Level 1 Action - Jail Sanction (1-3 days)</i>	9	19	52	101	86	84	86	82
<i>Level 2 Action - Community Service Work</i>	11	17	26	21	20	14	26	21
<i>Level 2 Action - Curfew</i>	28	21	27	62	50	42	48	50
<i>Level 2 Action - Ordered Services</i>	21	21	27	34	39	35	46	37
<i>Level 2 Action - Ordered Treatment</i>	87	68	115	146	172	143	165	141
<i>Level 2 Action - Day Reporting Center</i>	18	40	30	36	21	35	36	21
<i>Level 2 Action - Jail Sanction (3-7 days)</i>	34	41	100	154	156	114	139	112
<i>Level 3 Action - Electronic Monitoring</i>	5	3	1	3	12	4	6	0
<i>Level 3 Action - Inpatient Treatment without Detention</i>	9	6	7	16	9	16	12	8
<i>Level 3 Action - Arrest/Detain with Inpatient Treatment</i>	7	5	10	15	17	12	13	25
<i>Level 3 Action - Jail Sanction (7-10 days)</i>	23	14	26	35	53	48	52	51

RISK ASSESSMENT

Since 2012 the Committee on Parole requires an actuarial risk assessment screening prior to the offender's consideration for parole. The DOC provides the Louisiana Risk Needs Assessment tool (LARNA) to the parole panel prior to a parole hearing. This risk assessment instrument attempts to measure the probability that a person will reoffend based on actuarial (statistical) information and provides a basis on how programming should be structured.

While not all DOC offenders are screened prior to release using the LARNA, all offenders housed in a state DOC facility and those who appear before the Committee on Parole (whether housed in a state facility or a local jail facility) are assessed using the LARNA. The chart below was provided by the DOC and reflects those offenders who were released from incarceration, who are considered a recidivist, and who did receive a risk screening prior to release. The information does not distinguish between type of release.

Recidivism by Risk	HIGH RISK		MODERATE RISK		LOW RISK	
1st year returns 2010	296	25%	430	15%	210	9%
1st year returns 2011	226	22%	447	17%	222	9%
1st year returns 2012	206	23%	490	17%	284	10%
2nd year returns 2010	502	43%	843	30%	453	19%
2nd year returns 2011	412	41%	886	33%	480	20%
3rd year returns 2010	624	53%	1098	39%	614	26%

The Committee currently does not have the capacity to analyze recidivism data using statistical technologies that account for the risk level. The Board will continue to work with the DOC as it develops its new offender information management system to analyze recidivism outcomes and evaluate the effectiveness of correctional interventions such as parole supervision, administrative sanctions, alternatives re-incarceration, and condition-setting.

IMPROVING PAROLE COMPLETION RATES = COSTS AVOIDED

The chart below includes only the improved parole completion rates for discretionary parole releases,(excludes mandatory [good time] parole releases).

YEAR	PAROLE COMPLETION RATE	COMPLETION RATE OVER BASELINE YEAR	ANNUAL COMPLETIONS IMPROVED OVER BASELINE YEAR	Annual COMPLETIONS IMPROVED AND COST AVOIDANCE OVER BASELINE YEAR		Cumulative COMPLETIONS IMPROVED AND COST AVOIDANCE OVER BASELINE YEAR	
				Baseline year	Baseline year	Baseline year	Baseline year
FY 2011	14%	Baseline year	438	Baseline year	Baseline year	Baseline year	Baseline year
FY 2012	19%	4%	537	99	\$262,191.60	99	\$262,191.60
FY 2013	19%	4%	548	110	\$291,324.00	209	\$553,515.60
FY 2014	19%	4%	547	109	\$288,675.60	318	\$842,191.20

Estimated cost avoidance is based in FY 13/14 costs.

For the purpose of estimating cost avoidance, it is assumed a parolee will, on average, be released 4 months prior to the offender's good time mandatory release date. As the majority of offenders who appear before the Committee on Parole are housed in a local jail facility, cost avoidance was calculated using the average cost per day for local jail facilities. The DOC's average cost per day for incarceration in a local jail facility is \$24.39. The average cost per day for parole supervision is \$2.32.

The cost avoidance is calculated as follows:

120 days x local jail facility cost - parole supervision cost.

(# of improved parole releases x 120 days early release x \$22.07)

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY HEARINGS AND SCREENINGS

The Louisiana Constitution gives the Governor the power to Grant Executive Clemency. This is the process through which the Governor considers requests for granting reprieves, commutations of sentence, pardons after conviction, requests to forgive fines and forfeitures. A reprieve is temporary relief from, or postponement, of execution or criminal punishment of a sentence. Commutation means a permanent reduction of sentence or punishment, such as changing a death sentence to a life sentence, or changing a life sentence to a fixed number of years. A pardon request asks that a criminal record be expunged, or removed, from the public record.

Incarcerated offenders may submit an application for clemency to the facility's classification office, where additional background information is gathered and subsequently submitted to the Board of Pardons and Parole. Persons who are not incarcerated submit an application directly to the Board.

During fiscal year 2014, the Board screened 931 applications. Of those screened, the Board determined that 205 applications (22% of those submitted) warranted a hearing before the board. The Board conducted a total of 133 pardon hearings during fiscal year 2014:

FY 2014 Clemency Data	
<i>Relief Requested</i>	
Commutation	41
Executive Pardon	92
<i>Action Taken by the Board</i>	
Favorable Decision	64
Unfavorable Decision	62
Taken Under Advisement	7
Cases Sent to the Governor	59
Cases Under Preparation to send to Governor	5

The recommendation by the Board to the Governor by the Board is nonbinding.



The 2014 Annual Report

was prepared by the Chair and staff of the Board of Pardons and Parole.

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