

1980

Leo Duran v. Lawrence Morris, Warden, Utah State Prison : Brief of Appellant

Utah Supreme Court

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ROBERT B. HANSEN; Attorney for Respondents DOUGLAS E. WAHLQUIST; Attorney for Appellant

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF UTAH

LEO DURAN,	:	
Plaintiff-Appellant,	:	
-v-	:	
LAWRENCE MORRIS, Warden,	:	Case No. 16871
Utah State Prison,	:	
Defendant-Respondent.	:	

BRIEF OF APPELLANT

Appellant, LEO DURAN, appeals from a dismissal with prejudice of a petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, in the Third Judicial District Court, Salt Lake County, State of Utah.

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FILED

AUG 29 1980

Clerk, Supreme Court, Utah

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Plaintiff-Appellant,	:	
-v-	:	
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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF UTAH

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Utah State Prison,	:	
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BRIEF OF APPELLANT

STATEMENT OF THE NATURE OF THE CASE

Appellant, LEO DURAN, appeals from a dismissal with prejudice of a petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, in the Third Judicial District Court, Salt Lake County, State of Utah.

DISPOSITION IN THE LOWER COURT

The Third Judicial District, on December 5, 1979, the Honorable David K. Winder, Judge presiding, ordered that the Appellant's petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus be denied. The Court found as follows: no violation of petitioner's constitutional rights in the manner in which he was placed and has been held in maximum security at the Utah State Prison; and, no violation of petitioner's constitutional rights in the manner in which the Board of Pardons set petitioner's new parole date.

RELIEF SOUGHT ON APPEAL

Appellant seeks a reversal of the Court's order dismissing the petition for his Writ of Habeas Corpus.

STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

Appellant, LEO DURAN, was on and before June 27, 1979, housed in the medium security section of the Utah State Prison. On June 27, 1979, Appellant was transferred to the maximum security section pending an investigation of an alleged stabbing at the correctional facility. On August 31, 1979, the Appellant filed a petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. On September 17, 1979, the Appellant received a copy of an Inmate Violation Report and Notice of Hearing, a copy of said notice is attached hereto, marked as Exhibit A, and by this reference made a part hereof. On September 19, 1979, a hearing was held and an order entered which in part reduced the Appellant's classification to maximum security. A copy of the disposition hearing form is attached hereto, marked as Exhibit B, and by this reference made a part hereof.

The Appellant has been housed in the maximum security section of the Utah State Prison from June 27, 1979 to a date subsequent to the hearing of this petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus before the District Court in December of 1979. On or about thirty (30) days after the Appellant's transfer and detention

in maximum security, the Appellant was re-classified to the status of maximum security. The records and reports pertaining to such re-classification were not made available to counsel.

On August 17, 1979, the Appellant requested to be classified for transfer back to medium security and his request was denied on the grounds that an investigation of the alleged stabbing had not been completed. A copy of the classification review report of August 17, 1979, is attached hereto, marked Exhibit C and by this reference made a part hereof.

ARGUMENT

POINT I

PETITIONER'S RIGHTS UNDER THE FOURTEENTH
AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION
AND THE POLICY AND PROCEDURE OF THE UTAH
STATE PRISON WERE VIOLATED BY THE
DETENTION OF THE PETITIONER IN MAXIMUM
SECURITY.

In Tasker v. Griffith, 238 S.E.2d 229 (West Virginia 1977), The Supreme Court of West Virginia faced a situation substantially similar to the situation presented in the Appellant's case. In that case, the petitioner was administratively segregated for an alleged involvement in certain acts of violence at the prison. When placed in segregation, Mr. Tasker was notified that he was under investigation. The Court first found the prison's disciplinary proceedings were properly designed to afford the prisoners their due process rights set in the leading

case of Wolff v. McDonnell, 418 U.S. 539 (1974), the Court next examined the procedures which prison officials observe in confining an inmate to administrative segregation before the time that disciplinary proceedings were formally initiated.

The Court recognized the need to protect inmates, staff, and property from anti-ward conduct, and then stated:

Administrative segregation should not be used as a punishment, nor should it be used when the safety of the institution or integrity of the investigation is not at stake . . . We hold that before the placing of an inmate in administrative segregation, the prison authorities must advise him that he is under investigation for misconduct. The inmate should be advised of the specific offense under investigation, unless the prison authorities in their discretion determine that such disclosure would adversely affect the integrity of the investigation. When the investigation is concluded, the authorities must advise the inmate whether he was exonerated, or whether formal disciplinary proceedings will be instituted. . . . Finally, the prison officials must have specific reasons for determining that effective investigation of the charges requires the isolation of the inmate involved. If no specific reason can be articulated, administrative segregation is inappropriate and should not be imposed. . . . We are concerned here only with which looks and feels like punishment, but which is denominated in "administrative segregation".

The Court noted that safeguards were necessary under due process standards to protect inmates facing open-ended

administrative segregation on inmates under the guise of investigation prior to disciplinary proceedings. The Court then stated:

One further limitation must be imposed on prison authorities, however, to insure that easier-accomplished administrative segregation does not become a substitute for disciplinary isolation. That is, ordinarily no inmate can be confined in administrative segregation more than one time for an investigation into each charge of misconduct, and the confinement cannot exceed three days . . . We recognize that the three-day limit is an arbitrarily drawn line, but it seems to us that the petitioner's loss is not so grievous as to require full procedural safeguards when his confinement in administrative segregation extends more than three days.

In setting the three-day limit, the Court noted that the administrative segregation in the prison was usually in a confined cell block setting, or in a solitary confinement, and the prison rules provided that an inmate could be held for a maximum of three days without pending investigation.

In Tasker, the Court awarded petitioner relief even though he had been returned to general population from administrative segregation. The Court stated:

It is obvious that prison authorities could frustrate any means for habeas corpus challenge to their procedures by releasing prisoners from allegedly illegal restraints before the prisoner's case is mature for hearing on our dockets or Circuit Court dockets. To guard against such possibility, we must

be prepared in appropriate habeas corpus cases to grant what amounts to prospective declaratory relief.

The Appellant submits that he should be immediately released from maximum security and returned to his former custody. The records of the prison show that as late as August 17, 1979, he was being held in maximum security and the reason given for such custody was pending investigation or pending charges. At all times pertinent herein, Appellant was denied a prompt disciplinary hearing, or timely hearing on his confinement in administrative segregation.

POINT II

STATE ADOPTED REGULATIONS CREATE AN EXPECTATION PROTECTED BY THE DUE PROCESS CLAUSE COMPELLING MINIMAL PROCEDURAL PROTECTIONS AGAINST ARBITRARY AND PROTRACTED ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION.

In Wright v. Enomoto, 434 U.S. 1052 (1978), the United States Supreme Court reviewed the petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus wherein petitioner-inmate complained of denial of due process in the imposition of lengthy segregation pending disciplinary proceedings at San Quentin Prison. The petitioner, as well as other inmates similarly situated, were generally exposed to protracted periods of segregation before disciplinary hearings would be held. The Court found that such procedures were contrary to the correctional institution's adopted rules

and regulations, and resulted in a denial of due process.

The Wright decision, supra, extended Wolff v. McDonnell, supra, as follows:

. . .confinement of an inmate in maximum security constitutes a severe impairment of the residuum of liberty which he retains as a prisoner - and an impairment which triggers the requirement of due process safeguards.

In addition to the foregoing, the Court in Wright, supra, set forth the recognized minimum standard for imposition of administrative segregation as articulated in Wolff, supra, as follows:

. . .a hearing, advanced written notice, opportunity to present witnesses, documentary evidence, and written reasons for the decision. The Court went on to distinguish and require that the written decision must constitute more than a recital that there are pending charges or a pending investigation against the inmate.

Likewise, in the case at bar, the Appellant has an expectation of due process protections created by the rules and regulations of the Utah State Prison. Rule 17-10, Prehearing Detention, provides in pertinent part that:

It is the policy of the Utah State Prison that there be an imposition of pre-hearing detention of inmates who are charged with rule violations.

The procedural guidelines of the foregoing rule provides

in pertinent part as follows:

If the senior officer of the facility in which the incident occurs determines that the incident either warrants an inmate violation report or a hearing by the treatment team, and that the inmate allegedly involved poses a threat to the safety, security, or control of the institution, the senior officer may administratively segregate such inmate (placing him on or pending custody status), pending disciplinary or treatment actions provided that said administrative segregation may not exceed twelve hours without final approval of the warden or the officer of the day. The warden or officer of the day may extend the pending custody status until the appropriate disciplinary committee, or the treatment team conducts a hearing on the matter. Such hearing must be conducted within thirty days of the date of the inmate's initial incarceration in the pending custody status (fifteen days of isolation is used). Prehearing detention shall not be used as a form of punishment, but only when necessary to insure the safety of the inmate or security of the institution. The reasons for pre-hearing detention shall be docketed and filed in the inmate's record. (Emphasis added)

Appellant was not afforded a hearing on his pre-hearing detention in the time frame as provided in Rule 17-10. Appellant was further denied a speedy hearing as required by Rule 17-19 which provides as follows:

It shall be the policy of the Utah State Prison that inmates charged with a major rule violation be granted a hearing as soon as practicable, but not

days, excluding weekends and holidays, after the alleged violation.

Appellant was not given a hearing on the alleged violation until nearly sixty (60) days following the incident, all of which time he was in administrative segregation.

The Utah State Prison Rules and Regulations Rule 17-23 provides for disciplinary detention as follows:

It shall be the policy of the Utah State Prison that the inmate be placed in disciplinary detention for a major rule violation only after a hearing by disciplinary committee; and that there be a sanctioned schedule which sets limits on the disciplinary detention. Procedure requires should an inmate be found guilty of a major rule violation which merits disciplinary detention, the detention will be proportionate to the offense committed, not to exceed fifteen days. An inmate shall be placed in this status only after a hearing by the disciplinary committee.

The Appellant served nearly sixty (60) days in segregation before given a hearing which is a penalty far in excess of the standard proscribed by the above rule.

In August of 1969, prison officials wrongfully reclassified Appellant without hearing, evidence, or findings justifying such reclassification, all in denial of Appellant's due process guarantees as provided in Rule 8 of the Utah State Prison Rules

and Regulations. Rule 8 provides in pertinent part as follows:

The decision of the disciplinary committee must be based upon evidence presented at the hearing, except as provided in 4.1(f). All information on which the committee bases their decision does not need to be presented in either form A, form C, or presented to the inmate during the hearing. However, withholding information on which the decision is reached from the inmate should only be considered in extreme and unusual circumstances. . .

8.2 Major Disposition, (9)

Reduction in classification to a level determined appropriate by disciplinary committee.

a) When this option is chosen the following conditions shall be observed:

1) The individual thus reduced in custody shall not remain in that custody more than sixty (60) days before being heard by the designated classification committee. This committee may choose to continue the classification signed by disciplinary committee or may change a classification to any level deemed appropriate and consistent with the classification procedure. Reductions to maximum security shall be reviewed within thirty (30) days. All of the reduction shall be reviewed within sixty (60) days. The inmate may be moved to a new housing area consistent with the major disciplinary committee decision.

2) The classification as signed as disposition of the disciplinary committee shall become effective at the time of the committee's decision. The final decision is subject to review

made within fifteen (15) days or at the next regularly scheduled meeting. This committee may exercise either of the two options: a) accept the disciplinary committee recommendation; b) reject the committee's decision, substitute another custody. Under no circumstances shall a substitute in custody be more restrictive than that imposed by the disciplinary committee.

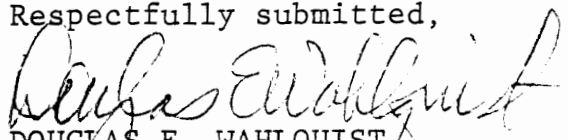
Appellant was held in maximum security until well after December of 1979.

For these reasons, Appellant was denied due process in the disciplinary proceeding process.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court should reverse the decision of the lower court and order the immediate transfer of the Appellant to the medium security section of the Utah State Prison, and order that no additional punitive action be taken against the Appellant as a result of Appellant's alleged involvement in the incident of June 27, 1979.

Respectfully submitted,


DOUGLAS E. WAHLQUIST
Attorney for Appellant

INMATE VIOLATION REPORT AND NOTICE OF HEARING (Form A)

File No. Nº 2702

Classification of Violation

Minor

FRED VANDER VEUR investigated

Major

at or about

(until) Sept 13 1979

on

Leo DuranUSP# 13822

at or about

(location)

(day/month/year)

(time)

engaged in

the following "specific violation" of prison rules and regulations

(C) by havinga knife (F) by engaging with Robert Romero 13687 & RudyDuran 14247 in the stabbing of Frank Vaughn 13692found in detainee with little or no emphasis on value judgment on supposition

through the following conduct:

On 9/27/79 approximately 1:45 pm(describe the facts in detail with little or no emphasisFrank Vaughn # 13692 was stabbed in the back onon value judgment or supposition)A Black. A continuing investigation conducted byMr. Van Der Veur has concluded from confidentialinformants that Leo Duran did assault inmateVaughn & that he did attempt to stab him. Also LeoDuran did witness & support Robert Romero in hisassault of inmate Vaughn.

Other witnesses to the above event are

(should include inmates and officers, but neednot include names of personnel where danger to security or safety would dictate use ofpseudonyms such as inmate #x, #z, etc.)

Documents or objects involved

Confidential in Arment criminal(list object(s) and describe chain of possession ifwill be made available to the Major Disc Committeeappropriate)(if additional space is needed, attach sheet)

TO BE COMPLETED BY HEARING EXAMINER:

I have been informed of my rights to: (a) waive 48 hour hearing restriction (b) enter a plea of guilty, not guilty or no plea, and (c) apply for limited use of staff representation, the calling of witnesses and the presentation of documentary evidence (Form B).

Y N

I waive the 48 hour hearing restriction.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I request Form B.

I would like to enter the plea of NO PLEAThe hearing date is 9-18-79 at 9 am/pm. I have reviewed a copy of this form.(Signature of Inmate)(Signature of Hearing Examiner)9-17-79
(Date)If no inmate signature, explain: Refusal to signA copy of this form was served upon Leo DuranUSP# 13822and this report was forwarded to the Major(Committee Chairman)on the 17 dayof September 1979.(Signature of Hearing Examiner)9-17-79
(date)

FILE NO. 2702

DISPOSITION OF HEARING (Form C)

DATE OF HEARING 9-18-79

NAME OF INMATE DURAN, Leo

USP# 13822

CLASSIFICATION OF VIOLATION

Major ☒Minor ☐

(Chairman's Signature)

(Member's Signature)

(Member's Signature)

Disregard if no guilty plea.

Was the inmate asked:

- (A) Is this guilty plea a result of any threat, coercion, fear, duress or other influence and not of your own free will?
- (B) Are you aware of the rights that you will waive as a result of a guilty plea?
- () (1) The right to debate or argue the alleged facts supporting the violation.
- () (2) The right to produce documentary evidence supporting your innocence.
- () (3) The right to call witnesses supporting your innocence.
- () (4) The right to staff representation.
- (C) Are you aware of the rights you do not waive by entering a guilty plea?
- () (1) The right to offer an explanation or justification for the violation charged.
- () (2) The right to be present at the hearing.
- () (3) The right to produce documentary evidence in support of his justification.
- () (4) The right to 48 hour prior notice of the hearing.
- (D) A not guilty plea waives the right to plead guilty in the future.

(E) Do you wish to change you plea? Enter new plea: _____

As a result of a change in plea the new hearing is scheduled on _____ day / month / year

(Signature of Inmate)

(Signature of Committee Chairman)

(Date)

FINDINGS: Guilty of possession of a knife and engaging with Robert Romero #13687 and Rudy Duran #14247 in the stabbing of Frank Vaughn #13692.

EVIDENCE RELIED ON (WARNING: COMMITTEE'S DECISION MUST BE BASED ONLY ON INFORMATION DISCUSSED AT THE HEARING) Reporting investigator's report and five or six informants within the confidential report states they witnessed the movement of Rudy and Leo Duran, as well as

Robert Romero
REASON FOR DECISION This is a management and control problem.

FINAL DISPOSITION Reduction in classification to Maximum Security; refer to County Attorney for investigation and possible prosecution; refer to Unit Management Team with referral to Bd. of OTHER ACTION TAKEN (REASONS FOR REFUSAL OF CROSS EXAMINATION, OMISSIONS IN DOCUMENTATION (SEE PARAGRAPH 7.2), ETC.) Pardons.

RESTITUTION - DATE FORWARDED TO DIRECTOR OF BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING

APPROVED ☐ DENIED ☐APPROVED ☐ DENIED ☐

Director of Budget & Accounting's Signature

Warden's Signature

Disregard 1-3 if guilty plea.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN TO COMPLETE:

1. N/A Inmate has been notified of rescheduled hearing date (if applicable). Rescheduled date _____
2. Yes Arrangements have been made to insure the availability of representative, witnesses and evidence.
3. Yes During hearing, inmate has been given opportunity to call witnesses and present documentary evidence as per the guidelines on Form B.
4. Yes During hearing, inmate has been advised of charge against him and evidence which supports charge.
5. Yes During hearing, inmate has been given opportunity to respond to charge.
6. ✓ Verbal notification of decision has been given to inmate. Date given 9-18-79

SECRETARY TO COMPLETE:

7. Yes Committee's decision has been posted. Date posted 9-19-79
8. Yes Committee's decision has been placed in inmate's file (not applicable if charge was dismissed).
9. Yes Copy of Committee's final report has been forwarded to Board of Pardons. (Not applicable if charge was dismissed or if inmate does not have a parole release date).

COMMENTS ON ITEMS 1 THROUGH 9 (if applicable)

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Inmate's File

Pardons (if applicable)

Secretary's Signature

STAFF REPRESENTATIVE, WITNESS AND DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE REQUEST (FORM B) (MAJOR ONLY)

File No. 2702Name of Inmate DURAN, LEO U.S.P.# 13822 Date of Hearing 9-17-79

THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED AND FORWARDED TO THE HEARING EXAMINER NO LATER THAN 24 HOURS PRIOR TO THE HEARING. FAILURE TO COMPLY CONSTITUTES A WAIVER OF ALL RIGHTS BELOW. SEE PARAGRAPHS 6.2 AND 6.3 OF THE DISCIPLINARY REGULATIONS AS TO THE LIMITED RIGHT TO REPRESENTATION, WITNESSES AND DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

A. I REQUEST TO BE REPRESENTED BY A STAFF MEMBER. Yes ☒ No ☐If yes, explain the reasons for such request Speak in my behalfB. I REQUEST TO CALL WITNESSES. Yes ☒ No ☐If yes, explain the reasons for such request because he knows I didn't have nothing to do with itWITNESSES I DESIRE TO CALL Frank VaughanC. I REQUEST TO PRESENT DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCES Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, list the reasons for such request _____

Description of Documentary Evidence I desire to present _____

D. INMATE DOES NOT WISH TO ATTEND DISCIPLINARY HEARING ☐ Yes

If this applies, give a brief explanation _____

[Signature]
Inmate's SignatureFORWARDED TO HEARING EXAMINER 9-17-79 1527
Date TimeHEARING EXAMINER'S SIGNATURE [Signature]

DISPOSITION OF REQUEST

A. YOUR REQUEST FOR STAFF REPRESENTATION HAS BEEN APPROVED ☒ DENIED ☐YOUR STAFF REPRESENTATIVE IS Mark Belute

If denied, list the reasons for such decision _____

B. YOUR REQUEST TO CALL WITNESSES HAS BEEN APPROVED ☒ DENIED ☐

If denied, list the reasons for such decision _____

C. YOUR REQUEST TO PRESENT DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE HAS BEEN APPROVED ☐ DENIED ☐If denied, list the reasons for such decision N/A[Signature]
Committee Chairman's SignatureDATE RETURNED TO INMATE 9-17-79

Distribution:

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Pursuant to the inherent protections against being compelled to be a witness against yourself in any criminal prosecution as provided by the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, we advise you that any statements made by you during this disciplinary hearing, or any evidence derived directly or indirectly therefrom, may not be used affirmatively against you in any subsequent criminal prosecution which relates to the incident(s) for which you are being heard before this committee today.

You are further advised to retain a copy of this statement.

The above statement has been read to me, I understand and am fully aware of its meaning and purpose, and a copy of the statement has been given to me prior to my offering any statements at the disciplinary hearing.

SIMPLIFIED SUMMARY OF ABOVE STATEMENT

The constitution gives you two rights which apply to this hearing.

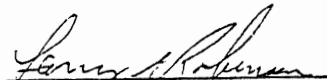
(1) Nothing you say at this hearing about the act with which you are charged can be used against you in any criminal prosecution for that act.

(2) No evidence discovered by or at this hearing about the act with which you are charged can be used against you in any criminal prosecution for that act.

We advise you to keep a copy of this statement.

The above statement has been read to me and I am aware of the rights which it affords me. A copy of this statement has been given to me prior to my making any statement at the disciplinary hearing.


(Inmate's Signature)


(Committee Chairman's
Signature)

9-18-79
(Date)

Distribution:
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EXHIBIT C

Exhibit C

Duran

CLASSIFICATION REVIEW

AUGUST 17, 1979

COMMITTEE: Leon Hatch, M. Eldon Barnes, Jr., and Harold Welling.

CHANDLER, Don	#14293	Medium A Classification approved.
DURAN, Rudy	#14247	Request for Medium Classification denied until investigation on stabbing is complete.
✓ DURAN, Leo	#13822	Request for Medium B (6PMH) Classification denied until investigation on stabbing is complete.
SOPER, Jonathon	#13574	Medium B Classification approved.
THOMPSON, Kenneth	#14147	Request for transfer denied. Refer to Board of Pardons for release date.
CARVER, William	#13865	Request for transfer to Long Termers denied at his own request.
GRIFFIN, Alfred	#14268	Transfer to Long Termers approved.
ROBINSON, Lamar	#13696	Medium B Classification approved.
ARCHULETA, David	#13984	Medium B Classification approved.
TAYLOR, LeRoy	#11406	Medium B Classification approved.
FOSTER, Anthony	#14609	Medium B Classification approved.
JACKSON, David	#14383	Medium C Classification approved.
GRIFFIN, Dennis	#13075A	Medium C Classification approved.
EASTHOPE, Ronald	#12951	Medium C Classification approved.
BRIDWELL, Craig	#12993A	Medium C Classification approved.
MOSLEY, John	#13769	Medium C Classification approved.
WING, Dennis	#14525	Medium B Classification approved.
HICBEE, Jack	#13279	Medium C Classification denied due to recent disciplinary.
BECK, Russell	#14257	Medium C Classification denied due to recent disciplinary.
DAVIE, Melvin	#13868	Medium B Classification approved.
CONLEY, Bruce	#14298	Medium B Classification approved.
MUTSAERTS, Nico	#13881	Medium B Classification approved.
VISARRAGA, Frank	#12292A	Medium C Classification approved.
CHRISTENSEN, George	#14337	Medium C Classification approved.
METIAS, John	#12303A	Medium A Classification approved.
ANDERSON, Thomas	#13742	Request for Minimum A Classification denied. Must be 60 days from write-up.

BRIDWELL, John #13789 Request for Minimum Classification denied.

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KAGH, John

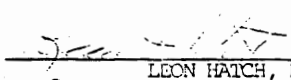
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EXHIBIT "C"

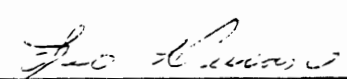
JOHNS, Denon	#14470	Minimum D (Halfway House) Classification approved.
CHAVEZ, David	#14505	Minimum A Classification approved.
ANDERSON, Tony	#14249	Request for Minimum A Classification denied. May be reviewed in 6 months.
BULLOCK, Gerald	#14125	Request for Minimum A Classification denied. Must go to Board of Pardons.
SOVELLO, Ismael	#14119	Remain Minimum A Classification approved.
REDFORD, Albert	#13909	Minimum A Classification approved.
WHITE, Dale	#13856	Minimum A Classification approved.
GUTCHALL, Donald	#13947	Minimum D (Halfway House) Classification approved.
SECURA, Richard	#13277	Halfway House Classification approved.
KENDER, Lamont	#14155	Minimum D (Halfway House) Classification approved.
LARSON, George	#14081	Minimum Classification approved.
HOULE, Randall	#14498	Request for Minimum Classification continued. Refer to Sex Offenders' Program.
WIMER, Wayne	#13934	Minimum A Classification approved.
FAIRD, Bruce	#14051	Minimum D (Halfway House) Classification approved.
MARTINEZ, Matthew	#14022	Minimum D (Halfway House) Classification approved.
MULIN, Alfred	#14027	Minimum D (Halfway House) Classification approved.
FARNSWORTH, David	#10959	Minimum D (Halfway House) Classification approved.
MARTINEZ, Mark	#14202	Minimum D (Halfway House) Classification approved.
BANKHEAD, Robert	#14334	Reduction to Minimum A (Disc.) approved.
SWANSON, Harold	#12698	Minimum D C/R M.S. Classification approved. Space available.
CALLISTER, David	#14411	Minimum D C/R M.S. Classification approved. Space available.
CASEY, Ken	#13741	ARC Classification (Price, Utah) approved.
EDOLEMAN, David	#13137	Reduction to Medium B Classification (Disc.) approved.
DUGGER, Steve	#12763	Reduction to Medium B Classification (Disc.) approved.
STEWART, James	#14495	Minimum D C/R M.S. Classification approved.
SATCHILL, Theresa	#13612	Minimum Classification approved for visiting privilege
ANDERSON, Ron	#12802	Transfer to CCC approved.
NORMAN, Lloyd	#14068	Transfer to CCC approved.
POHLMAN, Ed	#14480	Transfer to Ogden CCC approved.
HANSEN, Steve	#13530	Reduction to Medium B Classification approved.
QUEVEDO, Angelo	#13965	Minimum D C/R M.S. Classification approved. Space available.
COOPER, Ronald	#14146	Reduction to Medium B Classification approved.
GRACIANO, Paul	#12974	Reduction to Medium B Classification approved.

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SMITH, Vernon	#13634	Minimum D C/R M.S. Classification approved.
SMITH, Tom	#12645	Minimum D C/R M.S. Classification approved.
JIMENEZ, Ernest	#11541	Request for Marriage Approval approved.
BOWLER, David	#13888	Request for transfer to CCC continued for completion of referral forms.
PARK, Bryant	#14026	Transfer to CCC approved.
CROSBY, David	#13001	Reduction to Medium B Classification (Disc.) approved.
SIMPSON, Kenneth	#13468	Reduction to Minimum B (Disc.) Classification approved.
LOPEZ, Gilbert	#14221	Reduction to Minimum C (Disc.) Classification approved.
THOMAS, Walter	#14244	Reduction to Medium Protection II Classification (Disc.) approved.
JOHNSON, Joel	#13954	Minimum D C/R M.S. Classification approved. Space available.
COTTRELL, Richard	#13532	Request for reduction to Maximum Classification denied. Medium A 24 hour lock-up Classification approved.


LEON HATCH, Deputy Warden
Direct Services

The above results were reviewed in my presence and a copy retained by me for my files.


SIGNATURE


DATE