

June 1, 2006
The Honorable Thomas J. Vilsack
Governor of Iowa
State Capitol
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Dear Governor Vilsack:

On behalf of the members and staff of the Iowa Board of Parole, I am pleased to submit our Annual Report for State Fiscal Year 2005 (July 1, 2004 – June 30, 2005).

During FY 2005 the Board approved 1,197 work release applications and 3,827 paroles. These figures represent a 7.4 percent decrease in work releases and a 6.0 percent increase in paroles. FY2005 data show that the Board has continued to work diligently to protect the public: while there were 3,695 individuals on parole at the end of FY2005, there were 971 (26.3 percent) revocations during the year, of which 18 (1.9 percent) involved new in-state felonies against persons

During the past year the Board of Parole continued using technology to assist in protecting the public and responding to the needs of victims. With its innovative use of the Iowa Communications Network (ICN), in recent years the Board has dramatically increased efficiency while reducing travel in considering parole. The ICN has also been of great assistance in safely controlling the size of the prison population. It also allows us to conduct revocation hearings and offer statewide public education from our own conference room.

Respectfully submitted,

Elizabeth Robinson
Chairwoman

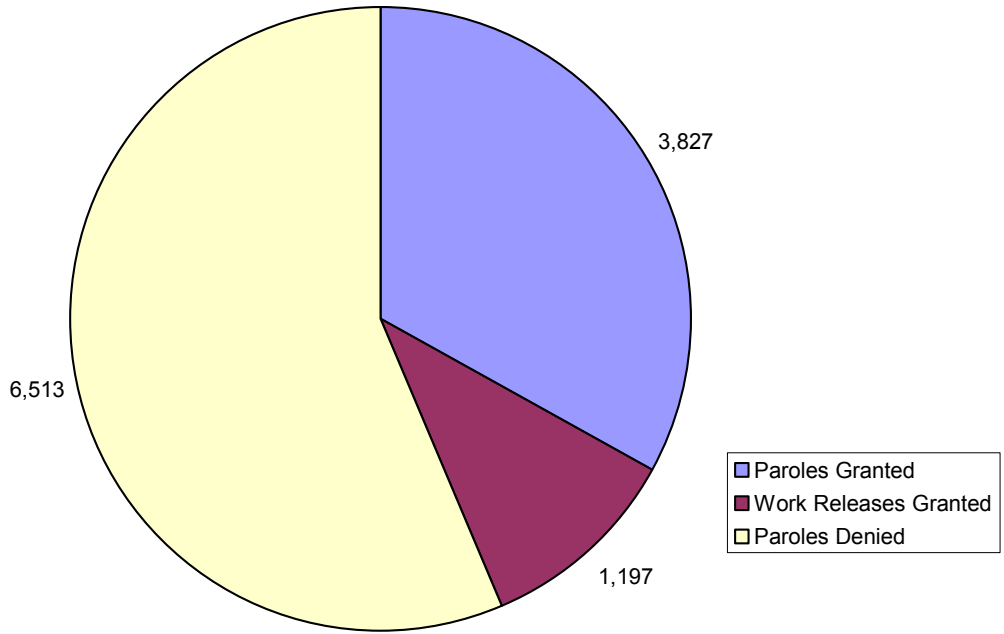
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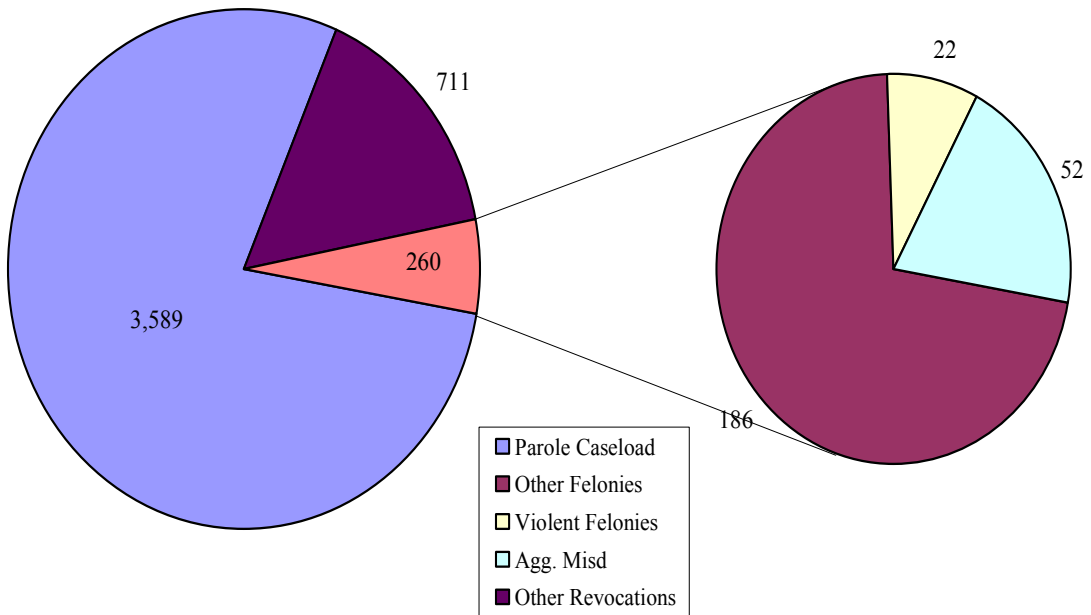
I. HIGHLIGHTS

- The Board in FY2005 approved 1,197 work release applications and 3,827 paroles. With 3,695 individuals on parole caseloads at the end of the year, 971 paroles were revoked during FY2005, with 18 of these revocations due to new in-state felonies against persons. Parole revocations as a function of the number of persons on parole dropped in FY05, with about 2.1% of active parolees revoked each month. This figure is down from both FY04 (2.4%) and FY03 (2.3%).
- In FY2005 the Board continued its innovative use of the Iowa Communications Network, which enables the board to maximize productive use of its time and permit interested parties the opportunity to view parole hearings without extensive travel. The Board continued extensive use of the ICN in conducting hearings in FY2005, and the families of victims and inmates also attended hearings via the ICN. The ICN was also used as an educational tool for high school students, permitting them to view Board hearings and question members and staff about their activities.
- The Board continued to expand its list of registered victims, ensuring that victims are notified of parole, work release, and revocation hearings, and providing them the opportunity for input in the deliberative process. The number of victim requests processed by the Board has more than doubled since FY1996. The Board has also established a toll-free victim number to facilitate communications: 866-448-4611.
- The Board continued its use of risk assessment in granting or denying work release or parole. This tool has enabled the Board to better protect the public while not delaying release for inmates who are good risks.
- The Board took action to participate in ICON, the state corrections data base, facilitating electronic communication and data sharing between the Board and the Department of Corrections.

Board of Parole Decisions, FY2005



Protecting the Public, FY2005



II. MISSION STATEMENT

Objectives:

- **Comprehensive and efficient consideration for parole and work release of offenders committed to the Department of Corrections.**
- **Expeditious revocation of paroles of persons who violate release conditions.**
- **Careful consideration of victim opinions concerning the release of offenders and prompt notification to victims of Board of Parole release decisions.**
- **Quality advice to the Governor in matters relating to executive clemency.**
- **Timely research and analysis of issues critical to the performance of the Board of Parole.**

III. AGENCY OVERVIEW

The Iowa Board of Parole consists of five members appointed by the Governor. The chairperson and vice-chair are full-time salaried members of the Board. Three members are on a per diem basis and all five members serve staggered, four-year terms.

Iowa law states that the membership of the Board must be of good character and judicious background, must include a member of a minority group, may include a person ordained or designated a regular leader of a religious community and who is knowledgeable in correctional procedures and issues, and must meet at least two of the following three requirements:

- 1) contain one member who is a disinterested layperson;
- 2) contain one member who is an attorney licensed to practice law in this state and who is knowledgeable in correctional procedures and issues;
- 3) contain one member who is a person holding at least a master's degree in social work or counseling and guidance and who is knowledgeable in correctional procedures and issues.

BOARD OF PAROLE MEMBERSHIP

ELIZABETH ROBINSON, Chairwoman, Davenport. Robinson was appointed to the Board in November 1994 by Governor Terry Branstad and appointed Chairperson in October 2001 by Governor Thomas J. Vilsack after having previously served as Vice-Chairperson. She also served on the Iowa Prisoner Minority Over-Representation Task Force. Robinson has worked for the City of Shreveport, Louisiana, as an Administrative Assistant and Records Specialist for the Police Department. She is a member of the Minority Chamber of Commerce, the Iowa Invests Mentor Program, the Juvenile Justice Committee, Big Sisters, and United Way. She has also been selected to serve on the Iowa Board for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Council, the Iowa Organization for Victim Assistance, and The American Correctional Association. She has a degree in Applied Sciences from Southern University at Shreveport and a degree in Business Administration/Accounting from Commercial Business College in Alexandria, Louisiana. She has continued her education in the criminal justice field, being certified in 2002 as a criminal justice specialist, with yearly recertification by the American College of Forensic Counselors. Chairperson Robinson retired as Administrative Assistant with the Scott County Decategorization Program in 1999.

KAREN KAPLAN MUELHAUPT, Vice Chairperson, West Des Moines. Governor Thomas Vilsack appointed Muelhaupt to the Board of Parole in 1999. She was appointed Vice Chairperson in December, 2004, assuming that role in January, 2005. She received her BA degree from Drake University in 1988. She worked for the Department of Corrections as a Pre-sentence investigator from 1975-1985., after which she worked as a rape counselor with Polk County Victim Services. She co-created one of the Nation's first Homicide Crisis Response teams, and in 1997 was the recipient of the Presidential Crime Victims award. She retired in 1998. Muelhaupt is a licensed Social Worker.

RICHARD S. BORDWELL, Washington, Iowa. Bordwell was appointed to the Board of Parole in October, 2001. He has been in the private practice of law since graduating from law school. He received his B.S. degree from Iowa State and his J.D. degree from the University of

Iowa. He has also served as a county attorney as a judicial magistrate. Bordwell retired as a Major from the U.S. Army Reserve.

CURTIS S. JENKINS, West Des Moines. Jenkins was appointed to the Board of Parole by Governor Terry Branstad in 1997. He was reappointed by Governor Thomas J. Vilsack in 2001. Jenkins has BS from Southern Illinois University. He is a member of the Corinthian Baptist Church, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Des Moines Alumni, and the KAPSI Foundation. Jenkins served in the United States Air Force. His volunteer work includes Internal Audit Committee and Tax Return Preparation for the Corinthian Baptist Church. He serves on the Board of Directors of OSACS Women Center and the Corinthian Gardens Apartments.

BARBARA BINNIE, Des Moines. Governor Thomas J. Vilsack appointed Binnie to the Board of Parole in 2002 to serve the remaining portion of the four-year term of a member who had resigned. Binnie had previously served on the Board from May 1985 until her retirement in December 1997. She is currently a member of the Association of Paroling Authorities International.

BOARD STAFF

Clarence Key, Jr., Executive Director. Key has served the Board since November of 1999. Key has a BA degree in Criminal Justice from Simpson College and has worked in state government for over twenty years. Mr. Key has served as a probation officer for the 5th Judicial District Department of Correctional Services, as an Assistant for Corrections (Prison Ombudsman) for the Citizen's Aide Ombudsman, and as a Justice System Analyst for the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning. Key is a former executive board member of the Des Moines Branch of the NAACP and has been president of the Iowa Corrections Association (1993-1994). He presently serves as Vice-Chair for the newly appointed City of Des Moines Music Commission.

James C. Twedt, Senior Administrative Parole Judge

Jerry Menadue, Liaison Officer

Lori Myers, Case Coordinator and Liaison Officer

Diane Jay, Statistical Analyst

Jo McGrane, Administrative Secretary

Tina Delong, Administrative Assistant

Felishe Reynolds, Administrative Assistant

Paul Stageberg, Ph.D., Report Consultant

IV. BOARD RESPONSIBILITIES

Inmate Reviews and Interviews. By law, the Board systematically reviews the status of each person committed to the custody of the Director of the Iowa Department of Corrections and considers the person's prospects for parole or work release. The Board reviews at least annually the status of persons other than Class A felons, Class B felons serving time under the 70% law, felons serving mandatory minimum sentences, and those serving determinate sentences. The Board also provides the person written notice of its parole or work release decision.

Not less than twenty days prior to conducting a hearing at which the Board interviews the person, the Board notifies the Department of Corrections regarding the interview schedule. The Department then makes the person available to the Board at his or her institutional residence.

Risk Assessment. The Board has used offender risk assessment since March, 1981. Its use has enabled the Board to increase paroles while maintaining a high degree of public safety. An offender is rated on a scale from one to nine. In order to be granted parole, those receiving a parole risk score of one through six require three affirmative votes from the Board; a risk score of seven or eight requires four votes; and a risk score of nine requires all five votes.

Victim Notification. The Board notifies registered victims of violent crimes of upcoming interviews with identified offenders and of decisions made at those interviews. The victim or appointed counsel has the right to attend the interviews and testify. In addition, all written communications from victims become a permanent part of offenders' files.

Parole. The Board is empowered to grant, rescind, and revoke parole, as well as discharge offenders from parole. The Board decides the conditions of parole, which may be supplemented by the supervising Judicial District

Work Release. The Board is empowered to grant or rescind work release. Work release periods are approximately six months, but may be adjusted through Board action.

Review of Parole and Work Release Programs. The Board is required to review parole and work release programs being instituted or considered nationwide and determine which programs may be useful for Iowa. Each year the Board also reviews current parole and work release programs and procedures used in the State of Iowa.

Release Studies. The Board is required to conduct studies of the parole and work release system as requested by the Governor and the General Assembly. The Board has fulfilled this responsibility in recent years by conducting recidivism studies of inmates released in FY1990, FY1996, FY1998, and FY2000. Returns to prison have been monitored yearly since FY1998.

Review of Computer System. The Board is required to increase utilization of data processing and computerization to assist in the orderly operation of the parole and work release system. The Board has joined the Department of Corrections in using the ICON system, which became operational in DOC institutions on 10/1/2004.

BOARD WORKLOAD

The information contained in this section provides a statistical summary of the Board's workload for FY2005. As the tables and charts on the following pages indicate, the Board conducted a total of 11,537 release deliberations, up from 11,272 in FY2004. These deliberations resulted in the Board's granting 3,827 paroles and 1,197 work releases. The majority of parole and work release grants were derived from case reviews rather than inmate interviews.

In FY2005 the Board continued taking particular care in paroling inmates convicted of crimes against persons. While 32.6 percent of the 10,327 deliberations involving felons resulted in paroles, only 13.3 percent of those involving felonies against persons resulted in paroles. Those convicted of crimes against persons were also less likely to be granted work release.

The Board attempted to maintain public safety by increasing average length of stay prior to a release decision for most offense classes. As a result, the total average time served in FY2005 rose by 1.0 months to 25.9 months from admission until approval for parole.

Parole revocation hearings totaled 1,009 in FY2005, compared to 953 in FY2004. Of the total hearings, 971 resulted in revocation of parole. Two hundred sixty-one of these were automatic revocations due to new convictions for felonies or aggravated misdemeanors, down from 295 in FY04. The percentage of revocations due to new convictions dropped to 25.2 percent, compared to 31.3 percent the preceding year. Three hundred eighty-four parolees were revoked to work release. An additional 29 inmates were sent to violator programs.

On occasion the Board may rescind a grant of parole due to inmate misbehavior, failure to follow through in development of a parole plan, or at an inmate's request. In FY2005 there were 191 parole rescissions, down from 238 in FY04.

Requests for restoration of citizenship rose to 611, compared with 485 in FY04. Of the 595 cases in which a decision was made, there were 340 recommendations to the Governor for approval (57 percent).

The Board also received 45 applications for pardon, of which 29 were recommended for approval.

The Board reviewed 30 appeals from inmates requesting reconsideration of prior decisions resulting from revocation hearings. Also, the number of offenders receiving simultaneous parole and discharge totaled 164. These offenders are typically within 30 days of the end of their sentences, have had no recent disciplinary reports, have low risk assessment scores, and are not serving sentences for felonies against persons. The Board has concluded that the short period remaining until expiration of sentence is insufficient for parole officers to verify parole plans or commence supervision.

The research division completed 3,666 offender risk assessments in FY2005, an 8.4 percent decrease from FY2004. The Board makes consistent use of these assessments in determining whether to approve or deny parole or place inmates on work release.

Also, the victim coordinator reviewed 372 victim requests and mailed 2,330 notices to registered victims. Both these figures were down from FY2004 (815 requests and 2,910

notices). Registration requests have more than doubled since FY96. The total number of registered victims at the end of FY2005 was 2,330 compared to 2,705 in FY2004 (victims drop off the list as offenders are discharged).

The table and graphs on the following pages show the workload of the Board and staff members for FY 2005.

Performance Summary FY2004 and FY2005			
	FY2004	FY2005	% change
RELEASE DELIBERATIONS:	11,272	11,537	2.4%
INMATE INTERVIEWS	2,428	2,665	9.8%
Paroles Granted	850	879	3.4%
Work Release Granted	349	297	-14.9%
CASE REVIEWS	8,844	10,853	22.7%
Paroles Granted	2,761	2,948	6.8%
Work Release Granted	943	900	-4.6%
REVOCATIONS/RESCISSIONS:			
PAROLE REVOCATION HEARINGS	953	937	-1.7%
Parole Revocations	950	971	2.2%
Automatic Revocations	295	261	-11.5%
PAROLE RESCISSION REVIEWS			
Paroles Rescinded	238	191	-19.7%
REVOCATION APPEALS	26	30	15.4%
Affirmed	26	30	15.4%
Amended	0	0	--
EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY APPLICATIONS:*			
LIFER REVIEWS/REPRIEVES	16	19	18.8%
Commutations/Reprieves Recommended	1	0	-100.0%
PARDON REVIEWS	29	45	55.2%
Pardons Recommended	17	29	70.6%
RESTORATION OF CITIZENSHIP REVIEWS	485	611	26.0%
Restorations Recommended	380	340	-10.5%
OTHER REVIEWS:			
Inmate Board Decision Appeals	137	163	19.0%
Parole to Discharge**	169	199	17.8%
OTHER BOARD WORK:			
Risk Assessments Completed	4,001	3,666	-8.4%
Registered Victims, Yearend	2,705	2,330	-13.9%
Victim Registration Requests	815	372	-54.4%
Victim Registrations Approved	610	255	-58.2%
Victim Notices Mailed	2,910	4,168	43.2%

* Due to Executive Order, the Board of Parole no longer has responsibility for restoration of citizenship.

** Actual releases, from ICON

Deliberations and Releases, FY95-FY05

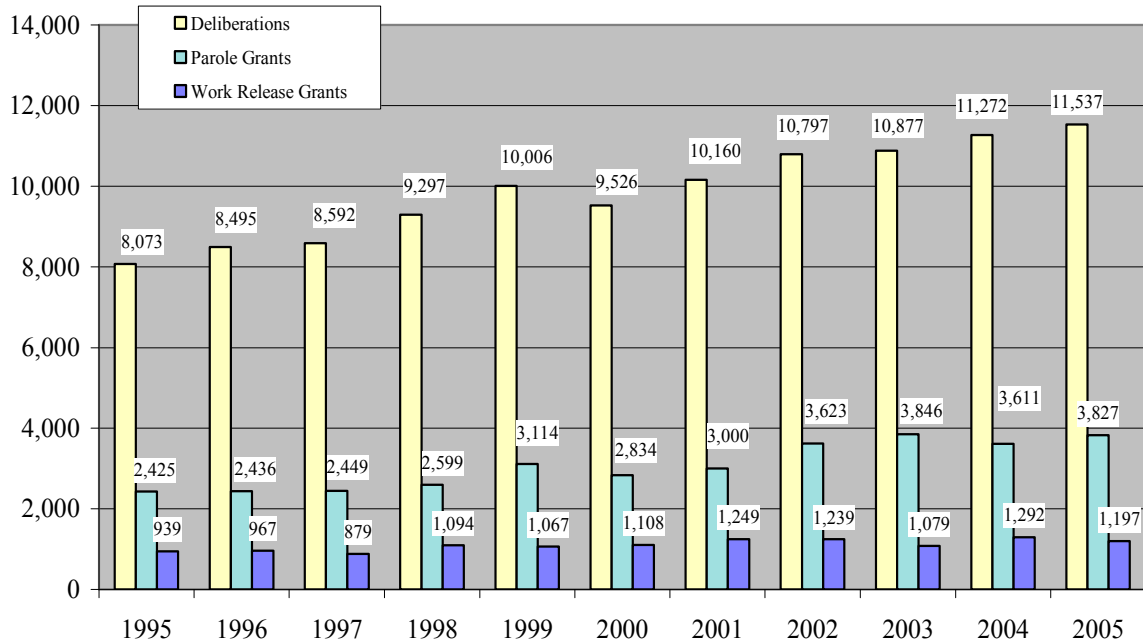


Table 2. Parole and Work Release Grants, FY1996-FY2005

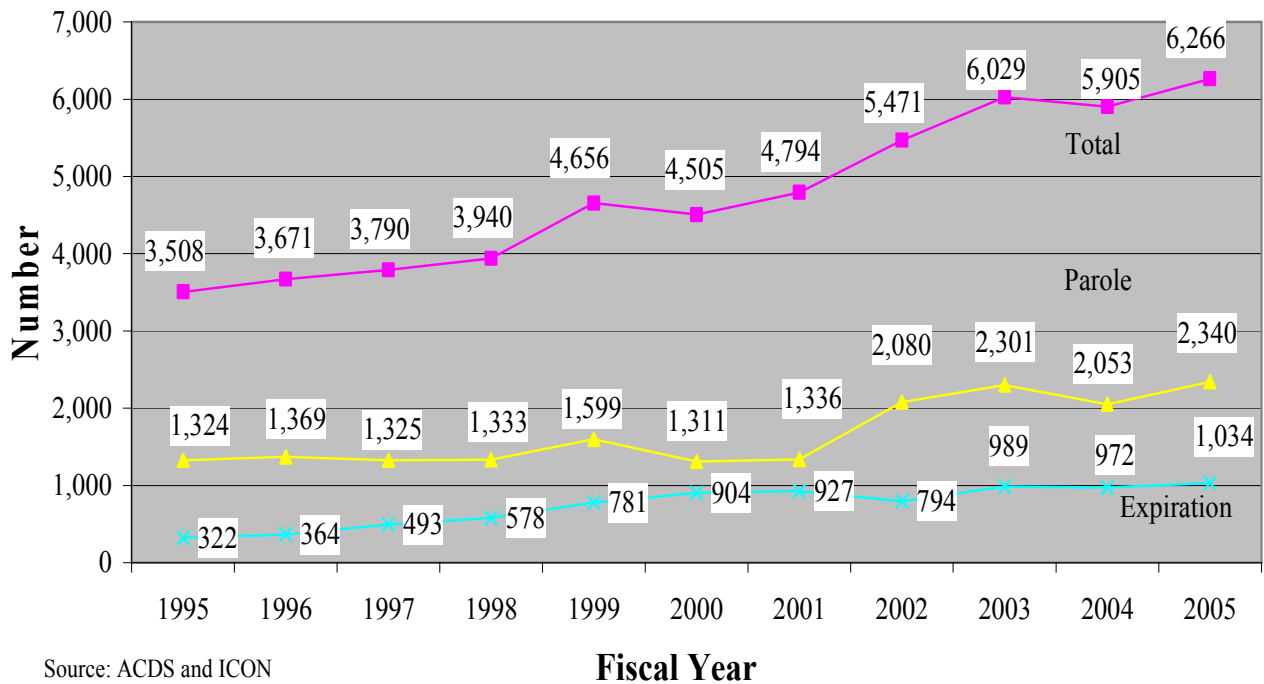
Fiscal Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	% Chng.
Deliberations	8,495	8,592	9,297	10,006	9,526	10,160	10,797	10,877	11,272	11,537	35.8%
Parole Grants	2,436	2,449	2,599	3,114	2,834	3,000	3,623	3,846	3,611	3,827	57.1%
Work Rel. Grants	967	879	1,094	1,067	1,108	1,249	1,239	1,037	1,292	1,197	23.8%

Table 3. Decisions, by Offense Class, FY2005

Offense Class	Decision						Total	
	Parole		Denied		Work Release		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
A felony total	0	0.0%	17	100.0%	0	0.0%	17	0.1%
B felony 50-yr	16	10.2%	126	80.3%	15	9.6%	157	1.4%
B felony	264	24.0%	740	67.2%	98	8.9%	1,102	9.6%
Other felony	84	23.0%	230	62.8%	52	14.2%	366	3.2%
C felony 70%	25	25.0%	53	53.0%	22	22.0%	100	0.9%
C felony	1,065	29.0%	2,245	61.1%	365	9.9%	3,675	31.9%
Compact	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
D felony	1,824	39.2%	2,303	49.5%	523	11.2%	4,650	40.3%
Enhanced Felony	83	34.4%	110	45.6%	48	19.9%	241	2.1%
Old code	1	5.9%	16	94.1%	0	0.0%	17	0.1%
Total felonies	3,362	32.6%	5,842	56.6%	1,123	10.9%	10,327	89.5%
Agg. misdemeanor	460	39.3%	637	54.5%	72	6.2%	1,169	10.1%
Serious misdemeanor	5	12.2%	34	82.9%	2	4.9%	41	0.4%
Total misdemeanor	465	38.4%	671	55.5%	74	6.1%	1,210	10.5%
All crimes	3,827	33.2%	6,513	56.5%	1,197	10.4%	11,537	100.0%

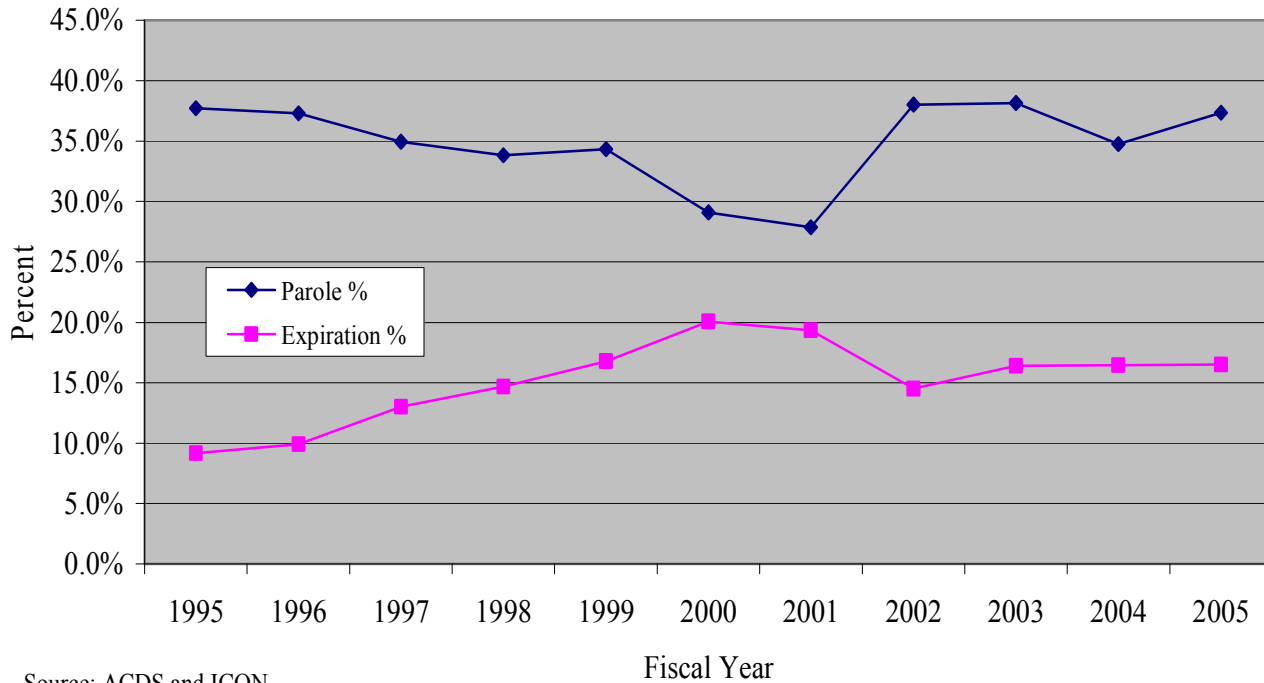
Total column percentages add up vertically.

Releases, Paroles, and Expirations, FY95-FY2005



Source: ACDS and ICON

Paroles as a Percentage of All Releases



Source: ACDS and ICON

As is suggested in the chart above, until recently expiration of sentence has played an increasing role as a means of exit from Iowa's prison population¹. This is due primarily to the Board's belief that there are certain types of offenders from whom the public must be protected as long as possible. While the Board supports the concept of supervision after release from prison, it is thought that maintaining some offenders as long as possible in a secure environment will contribute to public safety. To illustrate the variation among offender types in release practices, Table 4 is presented below:

¹ It should be noted that in the charts above figures come from ACIS, so the number of *releases* via parole does not coincide with the number of paroles *granted* by the Board.

Table 4. Paroles and Expirations, by Offense Class and type, FY2005

Offense Class and Type	Total N	Expiration		Parole		Par-Work Rel.	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
B Felony 50 year term	16	1	6.3%	6	37.5%	9	56.3%
B Felony drug	218	3	1.4%	167	76.6%	48	22.0%
B Felony not persons	6	0	0.0%	3	50.0%	3	50.0%
B Felony vs. persons	89	32	36.0%	19	21.3%	38	42.7%
Habitual-property	95	4	4.2%	49	51.6%	42	44.2%
Habitual-persons	4	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%
Other Felony-Drug	68	1	1.5%	42	61.8%	25	36.8%
Other Felony-Sex	29	15	51.7%	4	13.8%	10	34.5%
C Felony 70%	18	1	5.6%	10	55.6%	7	38.9%
C Felony not persons	1,010	109	10.8%	634	62.8%	267	26.4%
C Felony vs. persons	206	100	48.5%	63	30.6%	43	20.9%
D Felony OWI	220	64	29.1%	107	48.6%	49	22.3%
D Felony not persons	1,411	333	23.6%	833	59.0%	245	17.4%
D Felony vs. persons	222	106	47.7%	81	36.5%	35	15.8%
Felonies vs. persons	537	241	44.9%	169	31.5%	127	23.6%
Felonies not persons	2,983	528	17.7%	1,794	60.1%	661	22.2%
Total Felonies	3,612	771	21.3%	2,018	55.9%	823	22.8%
Aggravated Misd. OWI	36	22	61.1%	13	36.1%	1	2.8%
Agg. Misd. not persons	450	151	33.6%	270	60.0%	29	6.4%
Agg. Misd. vs. persons	199	161	80.9%	33	16.6%	5	2.5%
Serious Misd. OWI	2	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
Serious Misd. not persons	19	15	78.9%	4	21.1%	0	0.0%
Serious Misd. vs. persons	17	16	94.1%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%
Misd. vs. persons	216	177	81.9%	34	15.7%	5	2.3%
Misd. not persons	507	189	37.3%	288	56.8%	30	5.9%
Total Misdemeanors	723	366	50.6%	322	44.5%	35	4.8%
Total	4,335	1,137	26.2%	2,340	54.0%	858	19.8%
Source: ICON							

Due to the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 914, a person convicted of a criminal offense has the right to make application for executive clemency to the Governor of Iowa. The Governor requests that the Board of Parole make a recommendation regarding these applications. Requests for restoration of citizenship may also be submitted directly to the Board of Parole within sixty days of discharge from supervision. All applications for commutation, pardons, special restoration of citizenship (firearms), restoration of citizenship (after the Board's sixty day time frame) must be submitted to the Governor's office, which then forwards the applications on to the Board for review. Table 5 shows activity in this area for FY2005. Note

that a number of applications may be pending at any given time, so the total number of applications shown in the table may not equal the number of approvals plus denials.

Table 5. Executive Clemency, FY2005

Application Type	Received	Board Recommendation	
		Grant	Deny
Pardon	27	29	16
Special Citizenship (firearms)	29	30	21
Restoration of Citizenship	551	320	244
Total	607	379	281

Note: Grants and denials may not equal the number received due to carryover.

V. IOWA COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

On July 14, 1994, the Board began to make use of the new Iowa Communications Network (ICN) to manage the State's prison population more effectively and efficiently.

The ICN is a statewide two-way full motion fiber optic communication network that uses modern technology to connect points throughout all of Iowa's ninety-nine counties. This network facilitates a variety of Board functions including parole interviews, registered victim input, and parole revocation hearings. Further, the ICN has allowed criminal justice students and the public to observe actual interviews of inmates being considered for parole or work release.

Iowa is the first state in the Nation to use its fiber optics system for monthly parole interviews. Since its initial use of the system in July of 1994, the Board experienced few difficulties with the ICN; the benefits (i.e., cost effectiveness, reduced travel time, and ease of use) have generated positive reactions from the Board, the media, the public, and other states. Inmates and family members have also expressed support for participation in the interview process via the ICN.

With the completion of its own classroom in October, 1995, the Board greatly increased its use of the ICN in the parole process. The Board no longer needs to prepare volumes of inmate files for transport to an ICN classroom; files are reviewed from the Board's conference room. Thus, transportation and security concerns regarding inmate files have been greatly reduced.

Prior to ICN, victims desiring input were required to travel to distant institutions, were subjected to a rigorous security check, and were possibly seated in the same room as the inmate's family and friends. With the creation of the Board's TeleVictim Program, a registered victim is notified of the intended release hearing and is directed to an ICN site near the victim's home. The victim travels to the local site, provides input, and returns home. The process often requires a few minutes instead of many hours under the old process. Further, the ICN separates victims from inmates, families, and friends and helps defuse potentially tense situations. The incorporation of the registered victim input process via the ICN continues to be a model for parole board interaction with registered victims.

Nearly 3,500 parole and probation revocation hearings have been conducted via the ICN since July of 1994. Prior to the creation of the ICN, parole revocation hearings required travel to counties where the alleged parole violation occurred, which could involve as many as four hours of travel one-way. With the advent of ICN, the parole judge travels to a nearby ICN classroom, conducts the hearings, determines violations and appropriate sanctions, and proceeds to the next case. All the 595 ICN hearings conducted in FY2005 were parole revocation hearings, as the courts assumed responsibility for probation revocation hearings in FY2003.

The Board has also utilized the ICN for a number of special projects, including statewide meetings of registered victims and training of parole and probation officers and local public defenders.

The Board's Video Project has utilized the location of current video technology in selected Iowa courthouses (Linn County, Polk County,) along with the Polk County Jail, Interim Jail, and The Newton Correctional Facility.

At the present time, the TeleJustice Courtroom is used primarily for Parole Revocation Hearings, eliminating considerable travel throughout the State. In FY05, 2,927 individuals attended ICN hearings, saving travel for many while also facilitating participation. Savings resulting from ICN usage in FY05 amounted to \$69,251.

The Board plans continued use of such technological advances as the ICN as it strives to protect the public from serious crime and manage the state's increasing prison population. The Board is currently reviewing the new video over IP (video over internet) to determine its feasibility for use by the Board.

VI. TIME SERVED PRIOR TO PAROLE DECISION

A number of factors influence the amount of time individuals spend incarcerated prior to release on parole. The most obvious of these is the inmate's maximum term of incarceration, which in Iowa is set by statute. There appears to be some public misunderstanding of prison terms in Iowa, in part because of the indeterminate nature of the State's sentencing structure.

Three groups set terms of incarceration in Iowa:

- the Legislature, which establishes maximum terms of incarceration and may choose to require either mandatory incarceration or a mandatory minimum term of incarceration, or both;
- judges, who in sentencing determine who is incarcerated and who is not (and after imprisonment may choose to release an offender on "shock probation"); and
- the Board of Parole, which determines when offenders may be released on work release and/or parole.

Indeterminate sentencing is also misunderstood because when a judge sentences an offender to a specific term -- say, ten years of incarceration -- the sentence, absent a mandatory minimum, is actually zero-to-ten years, and the offender may be legally paroled at any time after reception by the prison system. Additionally, under Iowa's "good time" statute, most offenders' sentences are also reduced by about half by good behavior in the prison system, so most ten-year sentences will expire in about five years.

Legislation was passed in 2005 pertaining to a number of criminal offenses, with several of these expected to have a significant impact on the prison population. The most significant of these will eventually affect the number of incarcerated sex offenders in Iowa, as it reclassified some Lascivious Acts offenses (Iowa Code 709.8) from Class D to Class C felonies. Another provision in the same legislation created a new Class A felony for repeat sex offenders. While these changes are not likely to affect the prison population for several years, it is estimated that their impact will eventually be substantial.

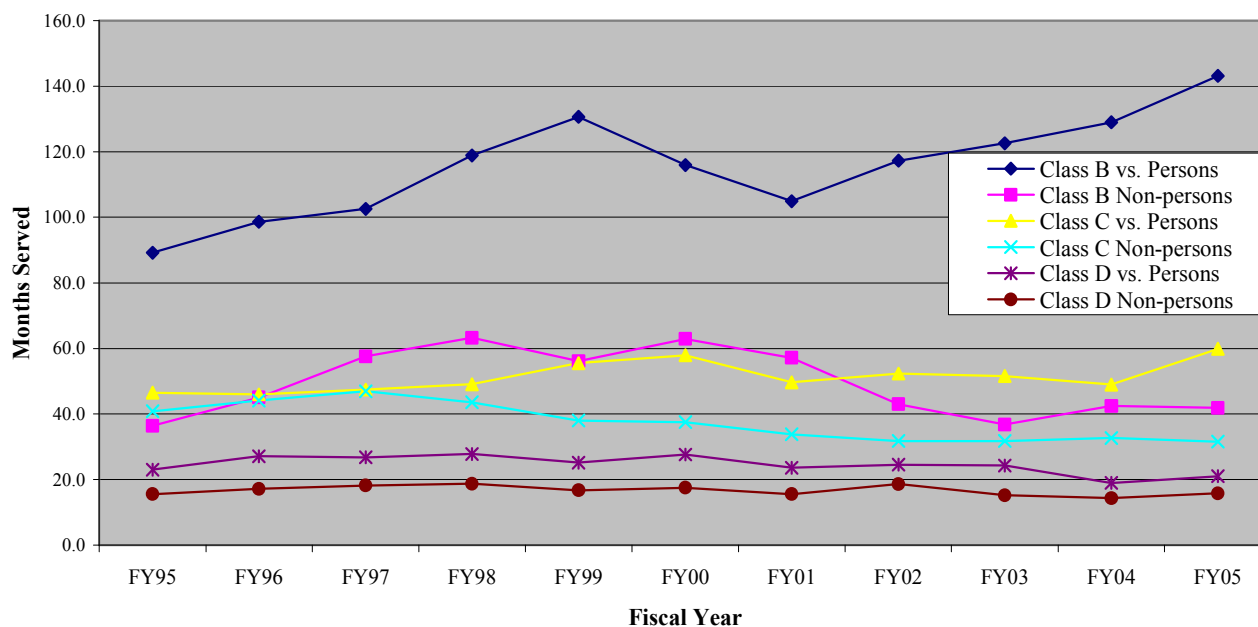
Another factor influencing the size of the prison population has been the Board's increasing caution in releasing inmates who may pose a threat to society. The use of risk assessment in release deliberations has had two distinct effects: to hasten release of good risks who do not need to be incarcerated for reasons of public safety; and to delay release of bad risks who present a threat to society

Table 6 presents an overview of paroling activity during FY2005, showing the amount of time served prior to parole for all offenses accounting for ten or more paroles. Readers interested in offenses not on the table are urged to consult Table 7, which presents all offenses for which there were paroles in FY2005.

Table 6. Months Served to Parole Approval, Most Common Offenses, FY2005

				Months Served		
Class	Drug Offenses	Code	N	Mean	Min.	Max.
Enh.	Cont Subst-2nd or Subseq-3X Penalty Enhanced	124.411	37	54.4	3.0	132.9
Enh.	Proh Acts-Firearm Poss/Control-2X Penalty Enh.	124.401(1E)	17	49.0	10.8	76.4
Bfel	Prohibited Acts/Controlled or Simulated Subs.	124.401(1B)	180	40.4	8.3	128.7
Cfel	Possession of Controlled Substance	124.401(1C)	640	29.3	2.3	132.8
Dfel	Prohibited Acts/Marijuana, (<50 kilo)	124.401(1D)B	85	17.1	2.9	124.4
Dfel	Possession of a Controlled Substance - 2nd Off.	124.401(5),C	78	16.4	2.0	68.7
Dfel	Prohibited Acts-Possess Precursors	124.401(4)	129	16.3	0.9	71.4
Dfel	Failure to Affix Tax Stamp	453B.12	37	15.5	2.1	64.0
Cfel	Mfg, Del, Conspire, or Possess w/Int-Meth <5 gm	124.401(1)(c)(6)	22	13.3	2.2	47.6
Dfel	Proh Acts-Possess w/o Prescription - 3rd and subs.	124.401(5)(c)	19	8.2	2.4	31.2
Agg.	Proh Acts-Possess w/o Prescription - 2nd Offense	124.401(5),B	25	5.5	2.0	15.1
Dfel	Mfg, Del, Conspire or Possess-Marij LT 50 kg	124.401(1)(d)(2)	15	4.5	1.9	6.9
Class	Other Offenses	Code	N	Mean	Min.	Max.
Dfel	Receiving or Transporting Firearm – Felon	724.26	47	24.4	7.8	96.4
Dfel	Eluding	321.279(3)	11	20.4	5.6	58.1
Dfel	OWI - Third or subsequent	321J.2(C)	501	11.5	1.7	77.9
Agg.	OWI - Second Offense	321J.2(B)	94	5.9	2.3	20.4
Agg.	Driving While Barred	321.561	96	4.9	1.9	21.6
Agg.	Prostitution	725.1	30	3.7	1.4	11.4
Class	Crimes Against Property	Code	N	Mean	Min.	Max.
Ofel	Habitual Offender - property	902.8,B	78	50.8	9.2	211.1
Cfel	Burglary 2nd Degree	713.5	92	45.7	2.3	211.1
Cfel	Theft 1st Degree	714.2(1)	163	36.1	2.3	180.0
Cfel	Arson 2nd Degree	712.3	17	34.7	9.7	89.3
Dfel	Burglary 3rd Degree	713.6A	236	19.5	1.8	77.2
Dfel	Forgery	715A.2(A)	250	18.7	1.2	96.7
Dfel	Theft 2nd Degree	714.2(2)	156	18.0	1.6	94.5
Dfel	Criminal Mischief 2nd Degree	716.4	25	16.1	5.7	39.9
Dfel	Conspiracy to Commit Felony - Property	706.3,C	12	11.4	3.0	24.7
Agg.	Burglary 3rd Degree	713.6A(2)	12	10.0	1.8	28.9
Agg.	Attempted Burglary - 3rd Degree	713.6B	12	7.4	2.0	19.3
Agg.	Theft 3rd Degree	714.2(3)	53	6.7	0.9	68.1
Agg.	Operate Motor Vehicle w/o Consent	714.7	21	5.3	2.5	11.0
Class	Crimes Against Persons	Code	N	Mean	Min.	Max.
Bfel	Sexual Abuse 2 nd Degree	709.3	13	143.5	96.1	241.5
Bfel	Robbery 1st Degree	711.2	29	142.8	89.0	290.4
Bfel	Burglary 1st Degree	713.3	13	96.2	53.7	142.8
Cfel	Robbery 2nd Degree, 70%	711.3	25	90.4	79.4	127.1
Cfel	Sexual Abuse 3rd Degree	709.4	14	53.6	23.6	114.4
Cfel	Sexual Abuse 3rd Degree - Not Forcible Felony	709.4(2C,4)	15	48.8	25.8	87.5
Enh.	Lascivious Acts w/Child - Supervision	709.8(4)	12	30.1	17.6	37.7
Dfel	Willful Injury - Causing Bodily Injury	708.4(2)	32	21.5	7.9	48.3
Dfel	Domestic Abuse Assault - 3rd or Subsequent	708.2A(4)	17	19.8	13.5	29.7
Agg.	Domestic Abuse Assault w/Intent	708.2A(2C)	12	10.7	5.6	18.3

Average Time Served Until Release Decision, FY95-FY05, by Class



The chart above presents some interesting findings, as it illustrates both the Board’s concern with public safety and its response to a rising prison population. Examination of the Class C felonies shows most clearly that, over the period, the Board has shown increasing caution in releasing violent offenders while making efforts to reduce time served for non-violent felons. Prior to FY98, for example, there was little difference in average time served for Class C felons against persons and not against persons. Since that time, however, there has been a divergence in time served, as the average for Class C felonies not against person has dropped while that for C felonies against persons has crept up. The disparity in time served for Class B felons also illustrates the same point.

Table 7, on the pages following, presents a complete itemization of paroles for FY2005, listing the felony class, the specific offense, whether or not consecutive sentences were involved, the number of paroles approved during the year, and the mean, minimum, and maximum periods from admission to parole approval. In an effort to avoid redundancy the table does not list a total separately when all of the paroles for a certain offense either did or did not involve consecutive sentences. For example, the single parole for Distributing Drugs near a School did not involve a consecutive sentence, so the column for consecutive sentences notes “N/total” to note that the numbers for the total and for the non-consecutive sentence category were the same.

Table 7. Months Served Prior to Parole Approval, FY2005

Class	Offense Description	Code	Consec	N	Mean	Min.	Max.
Old Code	Murder 2nd Degree	690.3	N/total	1	330.5	330.5	330.5
BF50	Murder 2 nd Degree	707.3	N	14	174.5	132.5	212.6
			Y	2	219.5	202.3	236.7
			Total	16	180.1	132.5	236.7
BFEL	Arson 1 st Degree	712.2	N	2	95.4	71.7	119.0
			Y	1	179.6	179.6	179.6
			Total	3	123.5	71.7	179.6
	Attempt to Commit Murder	707.11	N	2	91.8	89.6	94.0
			Y	2	170.3	164.9	175.8
			Total	4	131.1	89.6	175.8
	Burglary 1 st Degree	713.3	N	9	93.4	53.7	134.0
			Y	4	102.4	59.3	142.8
			Total	13	96.2	53.7	142.8
	Dist/Poss w/Int to Dist Sched I, II to Pers.<18	124.406(1A)	N	2	52.3	25.5	79.1
			Y	2	73.1	54.3	91.9
			Total	4	62.7	25.5	91.9
	Dist.Narcotic/Cocaine to <18	124.406(2A)	N/total	1	39.8	39.8	39.8
	Dist Drug near a School	124.406(1A,2	N/total	1	53.7	53.7	53.7
	Kidnapping 2 nd Degree	710.3	N	1	128.4	128.4	128.4
			Y	1	117.0	117.0	117.0
			Total	2	122.7	117.0	128.4
	Mfg, Del, Consp or Poss w/Int Meth	124.401(1)(b)(7)	N/total	3	39.1	11.3	56.7
	Mfg, Del, Consp, or Poss w/Intent	124.401(1A)	Y/total	2	61.4	61.2	61.5
	Proh. Acts/Contr., CF Sim. Substance	204.401(1B)	N/total	2	126.0	115.7	136.4
	Proh. Acts/Contr., Sim Substance	124.401(1B)	N	150	37.6	8.3	128.7
Y			30	54.6	24.6	127.6	
Total			180	40.4	8.3	128.7	
Robbery 1 st Degree	711.2	N	15	123.0	89.0	168.4	
		Y	14	164.0	107.9	290.4	
		Total	29	142.8	89.0	290.4	
Robbery with Aggravation	711.2	Y/total	1	319.2	319.2	319.2	
Sexual Abuse 2 nd Degree	709.3	N	10	125.1	96.1	229.6	
		Y	3	205.2	172.0	241.5	
		Total	13	143.5	96.1	241.5	
Ongoing Criminal Conduct	706A.4	N	3	49.1	32.8	64.4	
		Y	3	22.9	21.4	24.0	
		Total	6	36.0	21.4	64.4	
Total B Felonies	Total	N	201	53.7	8.3	229.6	
		Y	63	99.2	21.4	319.2	
		Total	264	64.6	8.3	319.2	

Table 7. Months Served Prior to Parole Approval, FY2005

Class	Offense Description	Code	Consec	N	Mean	Min.	Max.
OFEL	Distrib C.S. to <age 18 - Park/School	124.406(1AM2	Y/total	1	78.4	78.4	78.4
	Habitual Offender (Person)	902.8,A	N	1	50.3	50.3	50.3
			Y	1	60.9	60.9	60.9
			Total	2	55.6	50.3	60.9
	Habitual (Property)	902.8,B	N	55	40.9	9.2	93.6
			Y	23	74.6	20.7	211.1
			Total	78	50.8	9.2	211.1
	Sex Predator – Community Superv.	901A.2(7)	N	2	22.6	21.5	23.8
			Y	1	17.8	17.8	17.8
			Total	3	21.0	17.8	23.8
Total Other Felonies	Total	N	58	40.4	9.2	93.6	
		Y	26	72.1	17.8	211.1	
		Total	84	50.2	9.2	211.1	
EFEL	Cont Subst-2nd or Subs-3X Penalty	124.411	N	26	47.8	3.0	132.9
			Y	11	69.9	30.1	112.7
			Total	37	54.4	3.0	132.9
	Controlled Subs. 2 nd or Subseq. Off.	204.411	Y/total	2	145.3	143.6	146.9
	Distr. Contr. Subst. Schl/Park	204.401A	N/total	1	18.7	18.7	18.7
	Distrib. Contr Sub On Certain Real Prop/Enhanced Penalty (Add 5 Yr)	124.401A	N/total	1	79.2	79.2	79.2
	Dist.Cont.Subs – School/Park (+5 yrs)	124.401A	N	4	31.8	11.9	53.9
			Y	1	47.3	47.3	47.3
			Total	5	34.9	11.9	53.9
	Lasc Acts w/Child-Supervision	709.8(4)	N/total	12	30.1	17.6	37.7
	Lifetime Commitment to DOC	903B.1(3)	N/total	1	54.0	54.0	54.0
	Manufact..Meth/Minors Present	124.401C	N/total	6	39.1	16.2	56.3
	Proh Acts-Firearm Poss-2X Penalty	124.401(1E)	N	14	45.1	10.8	75.1
			Y	3	67.1	60.9	76.4
			Total	17	49.0	10.8	76.4
Proh Acts-Offnsv Weap.-3X Penalty	124.401(1F)	N/total	1	54.6	54.6	54.6	
Total Enhanced Felonies	Total	N	66	42.5	3.0	132.9	
		Y	17	77.0	30.1	146.9	
		Total	83	49.5	3.0	146.9	
CF70	Robbery 2 nd Degree, 70%	711.3	N	21	91.2	79.4	127.1
			Y	4	86.5	83.5	90.6
			Total	25	90.4	79.4	127.1
CFEL	Arson 2 nd Degree	712.3	N	13	30.9	12.4	53.7
			Y	4	46.9	9.7	89.3
			Total	17	34.7	9.7	89.3
	Assault While Participating in Felony	708.3,A	N	1	25.1	25.1	25.1
			Y	3	90.8	74.9	102.0
			Total	4	74.4	25.1	102.0
	Assault. To Sex Abuse/Serious Injury	709.11,A	Y/total	1	88.8	88.8	88.8
	Attempted Burglary 1 st Degree	713.4	N	2	47.0	24.0	69.9
			Y	1	55.3	55.3	55.3
			Total	3	49.7	24.0	69.9

Table 7. Months Served Prior to Parole Approval, FY2005

Class	Offense Description	Code	Consec	N	Mean	Min.	Max.
CFEL	Burglary 2 nd Degree	713.3	N/total	3	17.6	13.6	21.5
		713.5	N	56	29.1	2.3	80.3
			Y	36	71.5	11.0	211.1
		Total	92	45.7	2.3	211.1	
	Child Endangerment/Serious Injury	726.6(2)	N	2	31.8	25.0	38.7
			Y	1	59.0	59.0	59.0
			Total	3	40.9	25.0	59.0
	Conspiracy to Commit Forc. Felony	706.3,A	N	6	20.9	12.4	33.9
			Y	1	47.9	47.9	47.9
			Total	7	24.8	12.4	47.9
	Criminal Mischief 1 st Degree	716.3	N	2	21.0	19.5	22.4
			Y	1	34.1	34.1	34.1
			Total	3	25.4	19.5	34.1
	Fraudulent Practice 1 st Degree	714.9	N/total	2	32.1	29.4	34.8
	Furnish. Precursor Substance.	124B.9(1)	N/total	1	4.3	4.3	4.3
	Intimidation with Dangerous Weapon	708.6(1)	N/total	1	7.8	7.8	7.8
	Kidnapping 3 rd Degree	710.4	N	4	26.2	23.5	30.8
			Y	5	69.4	55.0	79.9
			Total	9	50.2	23.5	79.9
	Neglect or Abandonment	726.3	N/total	5	33.6	23.3	44.0
	Poss. Weapon in Correctional Facility	719.7(4A)	N/total	1	33.3	33.3	33.3
	Possession of a Controlled Subs.	124.401(1C)	N	441	24.8	2.3	88.8
			Y	199	39.3	2.5	132.8
			Total	640	29.3	2.3	132.8
	Possession of Explosives	712.6	N/total	1	38.5	38.5	38.5
	Prescription Drug Viol – to Minor	155A.24,3	Y/total	1	12.5	12.5	12.5
	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Cocaine <500gm	124.401(1)(c)(2)(b)	N/total	2	12.2	10.1	14.4
	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Cocaine <5gm	124.401(1)(c)(3)	N/total	3	3.2	2.5	4.3
	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Meth <5 gm	124.401(1)(c)(6)	N	19	13.1	2.2	47.6
			Y	3	15.1	3.3	24.5
			Total	22	13.3	2.2	47.6
	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Amph. <5 gm	124.401(1)(c)(7)	N/total	2	44.9	44.4	45.4
	Proh. Acts – Mfg, Del, Cocaine <gm	124.401(1)(c)(3)	Y/total	1	9.4	9.4	9.4
	Reckless Use of Firearm/Ser. Injury	724.30(1)	Y/total	2	83.8	65.2	102.5
	Recv Precursor Substance/Mfg. C.S.	124B.9(2)	N	3	35.0	32.5	36.8
			Y	1	12.0	12.0	12.0
			Total	4	29.3	12.0	36.8
	Robbery 2 nd Degree	711.3	N	3	99.3	63.8	120.5
			Y	2	132.4	98.6	166.2
			Total	5	112.5	63.8	166.2
	Sexual Abuse 3 rd – Not Forcible	709.4(2C,4)	N	11	43.3	25.8	61.0
			Y	4	64.0	45.6	87.5
			Total	15	48.8	25.8	87.5
	Sexual Abuse 3 rd Degree	709.4	N	9	38.6	23.6	49.2
			Y	5	80.4	66.7	114.4
			Total	14	53.6	23.6	114.4

Table 7. Months Served Prior to Parole Approval, FY2005

Class	Offense Description	Code	Consec	N	Mean	Min.	Max.
CFEL	Terrorism—Intent to Injure or Provoke	708.6,A	N	6	34.0	23.2	50.3
			Y	3	66.2	36.2	100.0
			Total	9	44.7	23.2	100.0
	Theft 1 st Degree	714.2(1)	N	100	28.9	2.3	123.3
			Y	63	47.6	10.6	180.0
			Total	163	36.1	2.3	180.0
	Vehicular Homicide/Reckless	707.6A(1)	N	3	36.2	31.0	43.2
			Y	2	93.9	71.9	116.0
			Total	5	59.3	31.0	116.0
	Veh. Homicide/Drag Race or Eluding	707.6A(2)	N/total	3	38.6	35.0	41.2
Voluntary Manslaughter	707.4	N	2	28.2	16.1	40.3	
		Y	4	49.0	5.1	92.6	
		Total	6	42.1	5.1	92.6	
Willful Injury	708.4	N	2	48.4	33.1	63.7	
		Y	7	77.1	53.2	118.5	
		Total	9	70.7	33.1	118.5	
Willful Injury Causing Serious Injury	708.4(1)	N	5	33.0	23.0	55.1	
		Y	1	47.6	47.6	47.6	
		Total	6	35.4	23.0	55.1	
Total C Felonies	Total	N	714	26.7	2.2	123.3	
		Y	351	47.9	2.5	211.1	
		Total	1,065	33.7	2.2	211.1	
DFEL	Assault – Serious Injury	708.2(4)	N/total	7	11.3	7.0	19.3
	Assault with Weapon—Peace Officers	708.3A(2)	N	3	27.2	13.1	45.1
			Y	1	22.6	22.6	22.6
			Total	4	26.0	13.1	45.1
	Assault While Participating in Felony	708.3,B	N	3	27.8	14.9	47.8
			Y	7	30.2	18.3	52.6
			Total	10	29.5	14.9	52.6
	Attempted Burglary 2 nd Degree	713.6	N	1	18.7	18.7	18.7
			Y	1	15.9	15.9	15.9
			Total	2	17.3	15.9	18.7
Burglary 3 rd Degree	713.6A	N	152	14.5	1.8	60.8	
		Y	84	28.5	2.1	77.2	
		Total	236	19.5	1.8	77.2	
Child Endangerment/Bodily Injury	726.6(5)	N	7	16.6	3.8	24.4	
		Y	1	19.3	19.3	19.3	
		Total	8	16.9	3.8	24.4	
Conspiracy/Commit Felony (person)	706.3,B	N/total	2	12.2	8.6	15.7	
Conspiracy/Commit Felony (property)	706.3,C	N	9	9.7	3.0	23.8	
		Y	3	16.3	11.6	24.7	
		Total	12	11.4	3.0	24.7	
Criminal Gang Participation	723A.2	N	1	20.5	20.5	20.5	
		Y	2	23.5	16.3	30.6	
		Total	3	22.5	16.3	30.6	

Table 7. Months Served Prior to Parole Approval, FY2005

Class	Offense Description	Code	Consec	N	Mean	Min.	Max.
DFEL	Criminal Mischief 2 nd Degree	716.4	N	16	12.7	5.7	19.7
			Y	9	22.0	6.7	39.9
			Total	25	16.1	5.7	39.9
	Determinate Sentence	902.3A	N/total	2	16.3	15.2	17.5
	Disarming a Peace Officer	708.13(2),B	N/total	1	12.0	12.0	12.0
	Domestic Abuse Assault – 3 rd or Subs.	708.2A(4)	N	14	18.5	13.5	26.2
			Y	3	26.2	23.6	29.7
			Total	17	19.8	13.5	29.7
	Eluding	321.279(3)	N	6	10.2	5.6	19.1
			Y	5	32.6	12.9	58.1
			Total	11	20.4	5.6	58.1
	Escape of Felon	719.4(1)	Y/total	3	27.6	11.6	46.6
	Extortion	711.4	N	4	15.4	8.8	25.5
			Y	6	26.8	19.7	38.0
			Total	10	22.2	8.8	38.0
	Failure to Affix Tax Stamp	453B.12	N	27	11.6	2.1	58.1
			Y	10	25.9	3.5	64.0
			Total	37	15.5	2.1	64.0
	Failure to Appear Felony Charge	811.2(8),A	N	7	17.3	6.5	27.0
			Y	1	8.4	8.4	8.4
			Total	8	16.2	6.5	27.0
	Flee State to Avoid Prosecution	719.4(4)	Y/total	1	18.9	18.9	18.9
	Forgery	715A.2(2)a	N	3	6.1	2.1	10.1
			Y	1	1.4	1.4	1.4
			Total	4	4.9	1.4	10.1
Forgery	715A.2(A)	N	178	14.7	1.2	64.4	
		Y	72	28.4	1.6	96.7	
		Total	250	18.7	1.2	96.7	
Fraudulent Practice - 2nd Degree	714.10	N	3	13.7	3.3	29.5	
		Y	3	15.5	9.8	20.9	
		Total	6	14.6	3.3	29.5	
Furnish Controlled Subs. to Inmates	719.8	N	6	16.3	9.0	24.3	
		Y	1	34.4	34.4	34.4	
		Total	7	18.9	9.0	34.4	
Furnish Intoxicant to Inmates	719.7	Y/total	1	31.0	31.0	31.0	
Gather For Use of Drugs – Not Marij.	124.407,A	N/total	6	9.2	2.7	18.5	
Going Armed with Intent	708.8	N	2	18.1	17.2	19.0	
		Y	7	38.7	8.9	61.3	
		Total	9	34.1	8.9	61.3	
Identity Theft	715A.8,A	N/total	5	15.5	3.0	30.4	
Incest	726.2	N/total	2	15.0	14.0	15.9	
Interfere W/Official Acts, Serious Inj.	719.1(1),C	N	2	19.3	11.9	26.8	
		Y	1	28.4	28.4	28.4	
		Total	3	22.4	11.9	28.4	
Intimidation w/Dangerous Weapon	708.6(2)	N/total	2	9.0	8.8	9.1	
Invol Manslaughter/Public Offense	707.5(1)	Y/total	2	22.6	18.7	26.5	

Table 7. Months Served Prior to Parole Approval, FY2005

Class	Offense Description	Code	Consec	N	Mean	Min.	Max.
DFEL	Lascivious Acts With A Child	709.8	N	3	18.1	8.1	23.2
			Y	2	52.3	11.5	93.1
			Total	5	31.8	8.1	93.1
	Lasc. Acts 2 years PA/WR after TDD.	709.8	Y/total	1	11.4	11.4	11.4
	OWI Third And Subsequent Offense	321J.2(C)	N	445	9.8	1.7	40.2
			Y	56	24.3	3.8	77.9
			Total	501	11.5	1.7	77.9
	Perjury	720.2	Y/total	4	35.4	26.3	43.2
	Pimping	725.2	Y/total	1	7.6	7.6	7.6
	Poss. Contraband In Corr. Facility	719.7(4B)	Y/total	1	13.6	13.6	13.6
	Possession/Cont. Subst - 2nd Offense	124.401(5),C	N	55	15.1	2.0	49.5
			Y	23	19.4	3.0	68.7
			Total	78	16.4	2.0	68.7
	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Poss-MJ < 50 kg	124.401(1)(d)(2)	N/total	15	4.5	1.9	6.9
	Proh Acts-Poss Precursor-Ephedrine	124.401(4)(a)	N/total	2	5.1	2.7	7.4
	Proh Acts-Poss Precursor-Ethyl Ether	124.401(4)(c)	N/total	3	22.1	6.9	49.0
	Proh Acts-Poss Precursor-Pseudoeph.	124.401(4)(b)	N/total	8	3.6	0.7	6.2
	Proh Acts-Poss Precursor-Lithium	124.401(4)(f)	N/total	3	6.4	4.8	7.7
	Proh Acts-Poss Precursor	124.401(4)	N	103	14.1	2.6	48.3
			Y	26	24.8	0.9	71.4
			Total	129	16.3	0.9	71.4
	Poss w/o Prescription – 3rd and subs.	124.401(5)(c)	N/total	19	8.2	2.4	31.2
	Prohibited Acts/Marijuana <50 kg	124.401(1D)B	N	65	14.5	3.7	124.4
			Y	20	25.6	2.9	95.7
			Total	85	17.1	2.9	124.4
	Receive, Transport Firearm – Felon	724.26	N	33	18.5	7.8	53.1
			Y	14	38.3	12.0	96.4
			Total	47	24.4	7.8	96.4
	Reckless Use of Firearm w/Injury	724.30(2)	Y/total	1	16.3	16.3	16.3
	Serious Injury by Vehicle	707.6A(4)	N	2	18.5	18.3	18.7
Y			2	23.8	23.1	24.5	
Total			4	21.2	18.3	24.5	
Sex Offender Registry Violation	692A.7(1,B)	N	5	10.7	3.9	21.1	
		Y	1	11.9	11.9	11.9	
		Total	6	10.9	3.9	21.1	
Solicitation to Commit Felony	705.1,A 705.1,B	N/total	2	13.2	1.9	24.5	
		N	1	8.9	8.9	8.9	
		Y	1	45.0	45.0	45.0	
		Total	2	26.9	8.9	45.0	
Stalking – D Felony 2 nd and Subs.	708.11(3B)	N/total	2	16.2	14.4	18.0	
Terrorism – No Intent	708.6,B	N	2	23.7	19.4	27.9	
		Y	1	50.4	50.4	50.4	
		Total	3	32.6	19.4	50.4	
Theft 2 nd Degree	714.2(2)	N	112	13.9	1.6	85.3	
		Y	44	28.7	2.3	94.5	
		Total	156	18.0	1.6	94.5	

Table 7. Months Served Prior to Parole Approval, FY2005

Class	Offense Description	Code	Consec	N	Mean	Min.	Max.
DFEL	Threats	712.8	N	1	9.9	9.9	9.9
			Y	1	11.4	11.4	11.4
			Total	2	10.6	9.9	11.4
	Traffic in Stolen Weapons	724.16A,1	N/total	1	21.6	21.6	21.6
	Unauth. Use of Credit Card >\$1000	715A.6(2)(B)	N/total	1	5.3	5.3	5.3
	Unauthorized Use of Credit Cards	715A.6(A)	N	6	4.0	1.4	8.2
			Y	4	26.0	5.5	44.7
			Total	10	12.8	1.4	44.7
	Unauth. Poss. Of Offensive Weapon	724.3	N/total	3	12.3	10.7	15.5
	Willful Injury With Bodily Injury	708.4(2)	N	26	18.1	7.9	30.6
			Y	6	36.4	25.8	48.3
Total			32	21.5	7.9	48.3	
Total D Felonies	Total	N	1,390	12.8	0.7	124.4	
		Y	434	27.2	0.9	96.7	
		Total	1,824	16.2	0.7	124.4	
Agg	Accessory After Fact, Felony	703.3,A	N	1	6.7	6.7	6.7
			Y	1	22.7	22.7	22.7
			Total	2	14.7	6.7	22.7
	Alch. Chapter 123 Viol/Habitual	123.91(3B)	Y/total	2	10.2	6.5	13.9
	Alcohol Chapter 123, 3 rd /Subsequent	123.91(2)	N	7	4.7	3.7	6.9
			Y	2	10.7	6.8	14.6
			Total	9	6.0	3.7	14.6
	Assault Intent Of Injury	708.2(1)	Y/total	3	12.1	11.1	13.2
	Assault With A Weapon	708.2(3)	N	3	7.2	6.8	7.6
			Y	4	12.3	6.2	24.3
			Total	7	10.1	6.2	24.3
	Asslt. To Sex Abuse/No Inj.	709.11,C	N	1	4.8	4.8	4.8
			Y	1	21.2	21.2	21.2
			Total	2	13.0	4.8	21.2
	Attempted Burglary 3rd Degree	713.6B	N	6	3.9	2.0	5.9
			Y	6	10.9	3.0	19.3
			Total	12	7.4	2.0	19.3
	Burglary 3rd Degree	713.6A(2)	N	7	5.3	1.8	7.4
			Y	5	16.7	2.1	28.9
			Total	12	10.0	1.8	28.9
Carrying Weapons	724.4	N/total	1	4.5	4.5	4.5	
Child Endangerment/No Injury	726.6(3)	Y/total	6	14.3	7.8	21.2	
Child Endangerment/No Injury	726.6(6)	Y/total	1	7.2	7.2	7.2	
Consp. To Commit Misd (Prop)	706.3,D	Y/total	1	7.5	7.5	7.5	
Criminal Mischief 3rd Degree	716.5	N	6	4.3	2.6	6.6	
		Y	2	3.2	1.8	4.6	
		Total	8	4.0	1.8	6.6	
Domestic Abuse (Subseq. Offenses)	708.2A(3B)	N	2	5.3	3.0	7.5	
		Y	2	7.9	7.6	8.3	
		Total	4	6.6	3.0	8.3	
Dom. Abuse Assault - 2nd Offense	708.2A(3B)	Y/total	6	12.0	7.4	27.6	

Table 7. Months Served Prior to Parole Approval, FY2005

Class	Offense Description	Code	Consec	N	Mean	Min.	Max.
Agg	Domestic Abuse Assault With Intent	708.2A(2C)	N	2	6.1	5.6	6.6
			Y	10	11.6	7.3	18.3
			Total	12	10.7	5.6	18.3
	Driving While Barred - Motor Vehicle	321.561	N	78	4.9	1.9	15.3
			Y	18	5.2	2.1	21.6
			Total	96	4.9	1.9	21.6
	Eluding	321.279(2)	N	1	4.1	4.1	4.1
			Y	1	10.0	10.0	10.0
			Total	2	7.0	4.1	10.0
	Forgery	715A.2(B)	N/total	7	4.0	1.9	5.3
	Fraudulent Practice 3rd Degree	714.11	N/total	3	3.9	3.3	4.7
	Harassment / 1st Deg.	708.7(2)	N	1	8.4	8.4	8.4
			Y	3	11.5	5.3	17.2
			Total	4	10.7	5.3	17.2
	Harboring A Runaway	710.8	Y/total	1	9.5	9.5	9.5
	Indecent Contact With A Child	709.12	Y/total	2	20.4	14.5	26.2
	Leave Scene Of Death Accident	321.261(3)	N/total	1	8.3	8.3	8.3
	OWI 2nd Offense-	321J.2(B)	N	84	5.1	2.3	11.5
			Y	10	13.0	8.1	20.4
			Total	94	5.9	2.3	20.4
	Operate Vehicle No Consent	714.7	N	15	4.8	2.7	8.4
			Y	6	6.4	2.5	11.0
			Total	21	5.3	2.5	11.0
	Possession Of Burglary Tools	713.7	N/total	3	9.1	4.0	16.5
	Poss. W/O Prescription - 2nd Offense	124.401(5),B	N	18	4.9	2.6	7.8
			Y	7	7.2	2.0	15.1
			Total	25	5.5	2.0	15.1
	Poss. Marijuana-3rd And Sub	124.401(5),F	N	5	6.8	4.1	10.1
			Y	4	7.3	6.2	8.7
			Total	9	7.0	4.1	10.1
	Proh. Acts – Cont. Sub On Premises	124.402(1),E	N/total	3	5.1	3.0	7.2
Prostitution	725.1	N	25	3.0	1.4	9.6	
		Y	5	7.0	2.1	11.4	
		Total	30	3.7	1.4	11.4	
Reckless Use Of Firearm	724.30	N/total	1	4.4	4.4	4.4	
Sex Offender Reg. - Fail To Comply	692A.7(1A)	N/total	1	3.2	3.2	3.2	
Sex Offender Registry - 1st Offense	692A.7(1,A)	N	8	4.2	2.8	5.4	
		Y	1	8.5	8.5	8.5	
		Total	9	4.6	2.8	8.5	
Stalking--- 1st Offense	708.11(3C)	Y/total	1	6.6	6.6	6.6	
Theft 3rd Degree	714.2(3)	N	35	4.0	0.9	10.4	
		Y	18	12.1	2.6	68.1	
		Total	53	6.7	0.9	68.1	
Unauth. Use Of Credit Cards	715A.6(B)	N	4	4.7	3.3	5.5	
		Y	2	8.8	4.0	13.6	
		Total	6	6.1	3.3	13.6	

Table 7. Months Served Prior to Parole Approval, FY2005

Class	Offense Description	Code	Consec	N	Mean	Min.	Max.
Agg.	Unauthorized Use Of Credit Cards	715A.6(2)	Y/total	1	14.5	14.5	14.5
	Total Aggravated Misdemeanors	Total	N	329	4.7	0.9	16.5
			Y	132	10.4	1.8	68.1
			Total	461	6.3	0.9	68.1
Serious	Criminal Mischief 4th Degree	716.6,A	Y/total	1	8.3	8.3	8.3
	Dom. Abuse – Bodily Injury - Mental	708.2A(2B)	Y/total	1	8.6	8.6	8.6
	Gathering For Use Of Drugs – Marij.	124.407,B	Y/total	1	4.4	4.4	4.4
	Leave Scene Of Injury Accident	321.261(2)	Y/total	1	9.2	9.2	9.2
	Proh Acts-Poss W/O Rx - 1st Offense	124.401(5)(a)	Y/total	1	2.3	2.3	2.3
	Total Serious Misdemeanors	Total	Y/total	5	6.6	2.3	9.2
Total Misdemeanors	Total	N	329	4.7	0.9	16.5	
		Y	137	10.2	1.8	68.1	
		Total	466	6.3	0.9	68.1	

Table 8. Months Served until Release Decision, by Offense Class

Offense Class	N	Months Served		
		Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Old Code	1	330.5	330.5	330.5
B felony 50 year sentences	16	180.1	132.5	236.7
B felony	264	64.6	8.3	319.2
Enhanced felony	83	49.5	3.0	146.9
Other felony	84	50.2	9.2	211.1
C felony 70%	25	90.4	79.4	127.1
C felony	1,065	33.7	2.2	211.1
D felony	1,823	16.2	.7	124.4
All felonies	3,361	28.6	0.7	330.5
Aggravated misdemeanors	461	6.347	.9	68.1
Serious misdemeanors	5	6.6	2.3	9.2
All misdemeanors	466	6.3	0.9	68.1
Total paroles granted	3,827	25.9	0.7	330.5
Crimes not against persons	3,414	22.1	0.7	211.1
Crimes against persons	413	57.6	1.9	330.5

Note: Number of months shown in the table represents the length of time from an inmate’s commitment to prison until approval of parole. Actual release usually occurs within the following month unless the parole grant is rescinded. Time does not include any credited jail time prior to commitment but will include time spent on appeal bond, work release, or other forms of release prior to the parole decision.

Y=Yes. N=No. “Y/tot” means that all paroles for that offense involved consecutive sentences, and including separate lines for the offense total and consecutive offense total would be redundant. “N/tot” means that all sentences in that category did not involve consecutive sentences, and including separate lines for the offense total and non-consecutive total would be redundant.

For parolees with multiple offenses at the time of parole, the primary offense reflects the crime with the longest sentence or the crime against a person, if the sentence lengths are equal. Also, the months served for a concurrent sentence may exceed the statutory maximum sentence in cases where a court has imposed a new sentence following an inmate’s commitment to the Department of Corrections.

VII. PAROLE REVOCATION

The parole revocation process begins with the receipt of a parole officer's violation report form. The alleged violator is subsequently notified to appear before an Administrative Parole Judge for a parole revocation hearing. During this hearing, the Parole Judge determines whether or not the parolee is in violation of terms of the parole agreement. If the Judge finds that a parole violation has occurred, one of the following sanctions may be imposed:

- re-instatement to parole with credit for jail time served;
- re-instatement to parole with additional conditions imposed (including transfer to Intensive Parole Supervision);
- diversion to an appropriate treatment program;
- placement in the Violator's Program;
- placement in the Phoenix Program;
- revocation of parole and transfer to a work release program;
- revocation of parole and return to prison.

The Parole Judges held 1,260 hearings this year, up from 953 in FY04. This represents the highest number of annual hearings since at least FY1985. The higher number of hearings appears to be due to increasing numbers of offenders on parole.

Pursuant to *Iowa Code* Section 908.10 and 908.10A, the Board's Parole Judges do not hear cases involving parolees' convictions and sentences for new felony and aggravated misdemeanor offenses. In the event a parolee is convicted and sentenced for a felony or aggravated misdemeanor offense while on parole, the parole is deemed revoked as of the date of the commission of the new offense. While no parole revocation hearing is conducted for an automatic revocation, an Administrative Parole Judge is required to process the judgment and sentence on the new conviction and notify the parolee of the revocation. During this fiscal year, there were 208 automatic revocations for new felony convictions (down from 218 in FY2004) and 53 revocations for new aggravated misdemeanor convictions (down from 77 in FY04). The decrease is larger when one considers that there were more offenders under parole supervision in FY05 than in FY04; the percentage of active parole cases revoked each month dropped from 2.4 percent in FY2004 to 2.1 percent in FY2005. Table 12 shows the distribution of these new convictions. Note that only 30 of the 261 convictions involved crimes against persons; only 17 of these were in-state felonies.

Table 9. Type and Class of Convictions Leading to Automatic Revocations, FY2005

Off.Type	Conviction Class							FY05	FY04	%
	A felony	B felony	Oth. felony	C felony	D felony	Agg.Misd	Out-of-State	Total	Total	Change
Drugs		16	17	37	19	6	8	103	133	-22.6%
Immigration							1	1	1	0.0%
Public Order					1	3		4	4	0.0%
OWI					26			26	27	-3.7%
Property		2	7	4	37	22	5	77	94	-18.1%
Vs. Person	1	3		3	8	5	8	28	18	55.6%
Sex				1	1	1		3	1	200.0%
Traffic					3	9	1	13	10	30.0%
Weapon					3	1	2	6	7	-14.3%
FY05 Total	1	21	24	45	98	47	25	261	295	-11.5%
FY04 Total	0	12	13	55	103	70	42	295		
% Change	--	75.0%	76.9%	-18.2%	-4.9%	-32.9%	-40.5%	-11.9%		

Other felonies include habitual criminal convictions and drug offenses with enhanced penalties not fitting into the normal offense classification

Table 10 provides an historical picture of revocations. New felony and aggravated misdemeanor convictions were down from FY2004.

Table 10. Parole Revocations, FY90-FY2005

Fiscal Year	Revocation Hearings	Paroles Revoked		Violators Program		All Felony/Agg. Misd. Convictions
		N	%	N	%	
1990	611	450	66.6%			43*
1991	526	335	41.8%			115*
1992	583	346	36.7%			132*
1993	617	348	36.0%	105	17.0%	126*
1994	606	360	43.9%	153	25.2%	94*
1995	649	392	42.2%	297	45.8%	118
1996	605	335	37.4%	216	35.7%	109
1997	551	326	43.7%	158	28.7%	85
1998	515	394	55.5%	109	21.2%	108
1999	543	373	53.2%	120	22.1%	84
2000	618	484	56.5%	132	21.4%	135
2001	610	548	58.4%	49	8.0%	191
2002	679	521	55.2%	82	12.1%	146
2003	917	835	65.1%	74	8.1%	238
2004	953	950	68.7%	78	8.2%	295
2005	1,260	971	56.3%	87	6.9%	261

*Felonies only. In a change from previous years, the method of calculating the percentage of hearings resulting in revocation has been changed to omit auto-revokes, as auto-revocations do not involve a hearing by the Administrative Law Judge. Thus the 1,260 hearings during FY2005 resulted in 710 revocations; therefore, 56.3 percent of the hearings resulted in revocation.

The pie chart below reflects hearing dispositions within the revocation division for FY2005. The table immediately following shows a comparison of Administrative Parole Judge activity in FY2004 and FY2005.

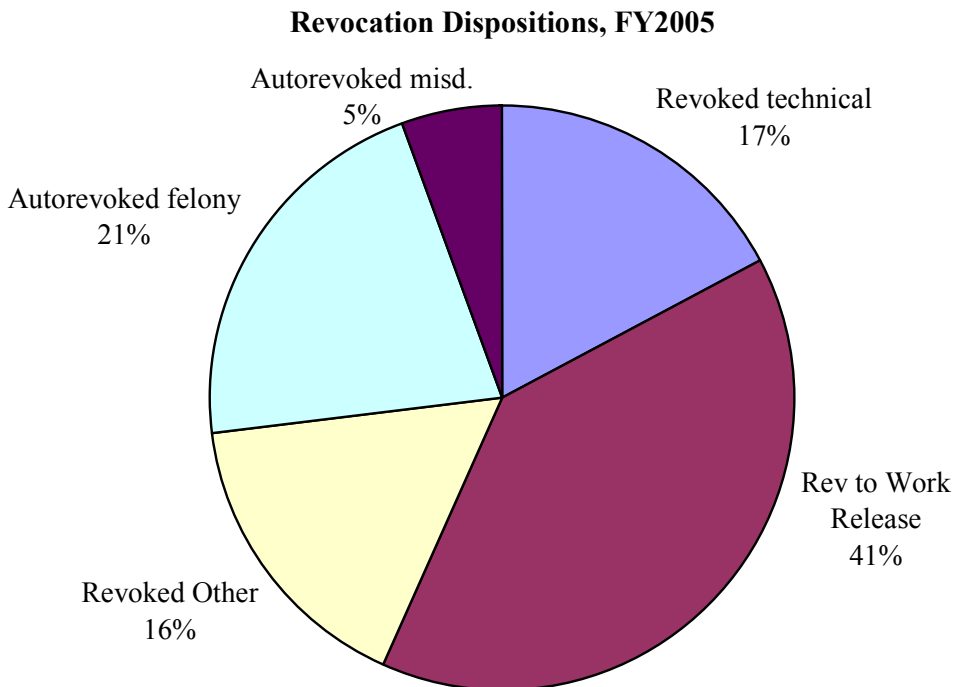


Table 11. Dispositions of Parole Revocation Hearings, FY04-05

Disposition	FY2005	FY2004	% Chng.
Auto Rev-ret w/new aggravated misdemeanor	53	77	-31.2%
Auto. Rev.-ret. w/new felony conviction	208	218	-4.6%
Cont. Disposition -Violator Program ordered	58	45	28.9%
Continued Disposition - Phoenix Project	16	0	--
Continued Disposition	161	166	-3.0%
Continued Hearing	18	12	50.0%
Continue on Parole - Drug Court	4	3	33.3%
Continue on Parole Granted	197	200	-1.5%
Discharge by ALJ	4	5	-20.0%
Insufficient Evidence	0	0	--
Rein. With New Conditions	10	9	11.1%
Reinstated w/o New Conditions	49	48	2.1%
Rev.-WR after comp. violator program	0	1	-100.0%
Rev. to WR/Ret. to Inst after add info received	0	1	-100.0%
Revoked-technicals only	166	142	16.9%
Revoked	160	179	-10.6%
Revoked/placed on WR	384	304	26.3%
Violator Program/Parole	29	32	-9.4%
Voluntary termination - parole	4	6	-33.3%
Total	1,521	1,448	5.0%

Table 12 presents information on parole releases and revocations during FY2005. The rates in the table are somewhat misleading, as true revocation rates should be based upon **all those on parole** rather than those paroled during a specific period. The make-up of the parole population will be somewhat “harder core” than those released during any period of time because the most serious offenders spend longer periods of time on parole and are therefore “at risk” for longer periods.

As has typically been true, revocation rates for those paroled for non-violent offenses in FY2005 were higher than those paroled for crimes against persons. With the exception of Class B parolees and aggravated misdemeanants, rates of new arrests within each felony class tend to be higher for those committed for non-persons offenses, although (as would be expected) the rate of new violent offenses is somewhat higher for those released on crimes against persons. The higher revocation rates for non-persons offenders tends to support the notion that those committed to prison for non-violent offenses tend to be committed to prison due to the weight of a lengthy or intense criminal history, while those committed for crimes against persons may be committed due to the commission of a single serious offense.

Table 12. Paroles Granted and Revoked FY2005

Parole Offense Class	Total Paroles	No New Conv.		Not vs. persons revocation		Vs. person revocation		Total Revoked	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
Class B vs. persons	81	26	32.1%	4	4.9%	3	3.7%	33	40.7%
Old Code Felony	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Enhanced Felony	13	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%
Habitual vs. persons	5	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%
Class C vs. persons	132	23	17.4%	6	4.5%	1	0.8%	30	22.7%
Class D vs. persons	131	18	13.7%	3	2.3%	0	0.0%	21	16.0%
Agg. Misd. vs. pers.	49	4	8.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	8.2%
Ser. Misd. vs persons	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Vs. persons subtotal	413	73	17.7%	13	3.1%	4	1.0%	90	21.8%
Class B not persons	199	25	12.6%	13	6.5%	2	1.0%	40	20.1%
Enhanced Felony	70	11	15.7%	9	12.9%	0	0.0%	20	28.6%
Habitual-not persons	79	21	26.6%	15	19.0%	1	1.3%	37	46.8%
Class C not persons	958	251	26.2%	82	8.6%	13	1.4%	346	36.1%
Class D not persons	1,692	308	18.2%	89	5.3%	8	0.5%	405	23.9%
Old Code Felony	0		--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Agg. Misd. not pers.	412	21	5.1%	10	2.4%	2	0.5%	33	8.0%
Ser. Misd. not pers.	4		0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Non-persons subtot.	3,414	637	18.7%	218	6.4%	26	0.8%	881	25.8%
Total	3,827	710	18.6%	231	6.0%	30	0.8%	971	25.4%

VIII. VICTIM SERVICES

The Parole Board recognizes the special place that victims occupy as unwilling participants in some of the most violent episodes of the criminal justice system. The Board believes that this special place entitles victims to certain rights and privileges and that victims have special insight into the crimes committed by individuals that the Board considers for parole and work release. The Board believes that this insight demands victims' active participation in the parole process, participation that should be as painless as possible.

To operationalize these beliefs about victims, the Parole Board first established an active program for victim participation in 1986. Pursuant to the program, the Board created the position of Victim Coordinator, whose primary responsibility is to assist victims who want to exercise the following rights established by the Victim and Witness Protection Act:

1. Registered victims of forcible felonies may be notified of upcoming parole interviews.
2. Registered victims of forcible felonies may submit their opinions concerning the release of the inmate either in writing or by appearing personally at parole interviews.
3. Registered victims of forcible felonies are entitled to be notified about decisions regarding the release of offenders.

Soon after implementation of this program the Board recognized that requiring victims to testify in the presence of offenders could be extremely stressful for victims. Finding an innovative solution, the Board adopted the Iowa Communications Network as a vehicle to allow victims to testify at a site near their homes while avoiding direct contact with offenders.

The Parole Board received 372 registration requests from victims during FY2005, down from 815 in FY04. Two hundred fifty-five of these victims met the statutory criteria as victims of violent crimes. At the end of the fiscal year, 2,330 victims were registered with the Board, a drop from FY04. The Board also mailed 4,168 victim notifications during the fiscal year. In reviewing the accompanying chart, note that there was a correction in the total number of current registered victims in FY2000; prior to that time, victims were added to the registry each year but none were removed as perpetrators left the prison system (eliminating the victim's need to be on the registry). This oversight has been corrected here.

Note that, since FY96, the number of reviews conducted and number of notices sent annually have more than doubled, all with no increase in staff.

The chart on the following page shows victim services performed during FY2005. It is followed by an itemization of the Board's expenditures for FY2005.

Victim Coordinator Activity

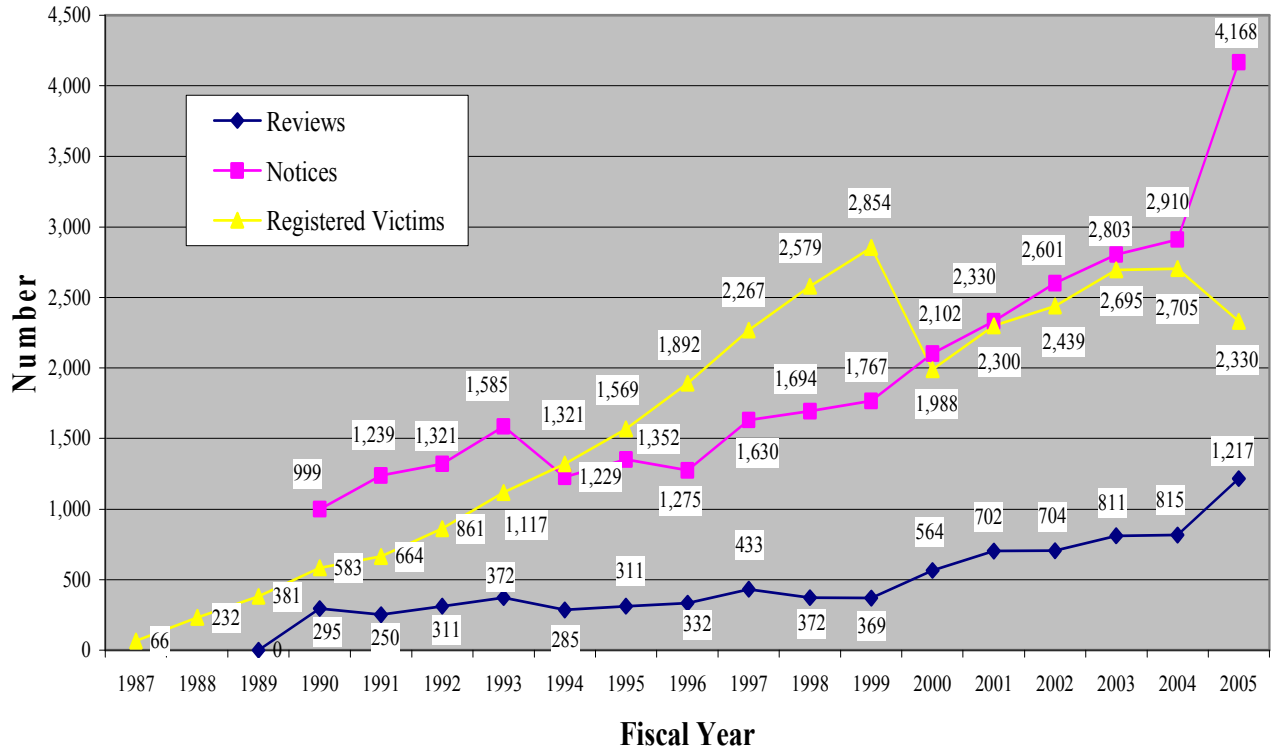


Table 13. Financial Status Report Fiscal Year 2005

FUNDS AVAILABLE	
Balance forward	\$0.00
Appropriation	\$1,067,910.00
De-appropriation	
Miscellaneous Receipts	
Reallocation	\$4,650.34
Reversion	
Total funds available	\$1,072,560.34
EXPENDITURES	
Personal services	\$910,390.70
Personal travel	\$6,629.73
State vehicle operations	\$1,726.71
Depreciation	\$1,610.00
Out-of-state travel	\$3,557.97
Office supplies	\$30,177.58
Equipment maintenance	\$1,731.00
Postage	\$1,766.93
Communications	\$49,614.02
Contractual services	\$29,910.40
Outside services	
Intra-state transfers	
Reimbursement other agencies	\$5,983.58
ITS Reimbursement	\$5,301.41
Workers Compensation	
Non-inventoried equipment	
Data Processing non-inventoried	\$8,801.10
Other	
Total expenditures	\$1,057,201.13
Ending balance	\$15,359.21