



Iowa Board of Parole Annual Report Fiscal Year 2016

John F. Hodges, J.D., Chair
Norman Granger, Vice Chair
Charles Larson, Sr., J.D., Board Member
Sheila Wilson, Board Member
Sue Lerdal, Board Member

Iowa Board of Parole
FY16 Annual Report

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Highlights

- The Board of Parole completed 11,468 deliberations in FY16. The deliberations resulted in 3,767 paroles, 1,611 work releases, and the imposition of 470 special sentences pursuant to Iowa Code Chapter 903B.
- FY16 was the first complete fiscal year wherein the Board of Parole Revocation Module was utilized. This module has streamlined revocation hearing scheduling, the hearing process, revocation order creation, etc., by eliminating redundancies that had existed within the antiquated paper-based system. In addition, implementation of this system will allow for better statistical analysis of parole revocations.
- The Board continued to utilize the Iowa Communications Network (ICN) during FY16, saving on travel costs and increasing work efficiency.
- The Board continued to prioritize its work with registered victims. The Board ensures registered victims have the opportunity to provide input into the deliberative process and are notified of decisions made by the Board. At the end of FY16 there were a total of 5,248 victims registered with the Board. There were a total of 2,810 victim notices sent in FY16. In addition, the Board continues to have a toll-free victim telephone number to facilitate communication: 1-866-448-4611.
- The recidivism rate for the FY16 reporting year was 34.2%.

Agency Overview

The Board of Parole was established in 1907 by the 37th General Assembly. The Board is composed of one full-time chairperson, one full-time vice-chairperson, and three per diem members who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate for staggered four-year terms. Board membership must include one layperson, one attorney licensed to practice law in Iowa with knowledge in correctional procedures and issues, and an individual who holds a master's degree in social work or counseling and guidance and who is knowledgeable about correctional procedures and issues. In addition, the Board must be as gender and political party balanced as possible. The Board reports directly to the Governor, and the Chairperson serves at the pleasure of the Governor. The Board has its own support staff¹, but also receives administrative support from the Iowa Department of Corrections (IDOC).

The mission of the Board is to enhance overall public safety by making evidence-based and informed parole decisions for the successful re-entry of offenders back into the community to become productive and responsible citizens. To achieve this mission, the Board:

- Screens and interviews offenders for parole and work release consideration in accordance with applicable administrative rules and via a deliberative system that respects the interest of the public, victims, and offenders, while being mindful of the finite resources available.
- Gathers and reviews information regarding new parole and work release programs being instituted or considered nationwide to determine which programs may be appropriate for use in Iowa.
- Utilizes evidenced-based practices to perform risk assessments and promote supervised release at the appropriate time and level.
- Works to enhance a collaborative working relationship with all stakeholders in the criminal justice system by providing technical assistance, information and counseling on matters related to the Board of Parole's purpose.
- Reviews and makes recommendations to the Governor regarding applications for reprieves, pardons, commutation of sentences, and special restoration of citizenship rights pursuant to Iowa Code Chapter 914.

¹ See Appendix A for Table of Organization

Board of Parole Members – Biographies

John F. Hodges, J.D., Chair. Appointed to the Board of Parole in 2014. Born in Hudson, New York. Graduated from Hudson High School, Hudson, New York (1998). Attended Central College, Pella, Iowa, earned a B.A., with a double major in Political Science and Sociology (2002). John earned his J.D. with honors and certification in Litigation and Dispute Resolution from Drake University Law School (2004). John is licensed to practice law in Iowa (2005), Illinois (2006); Wisconsin (2007), Federal District Court Southern District of Iowa (2007), Federal District Court Northern District of Iowa (2008), and Federal District Court Western District of Wisconsin (2009). John is also a Certified Mediator, having earned his certification from the International Academy of Dispute Resolution (2013). John has worked as an Associate Attorney with Fuerste, Carew, Coyle, Juergens & Sudmeier, P.C., Dubuque, Iowa (2005-2007), and with Bradshaw, Fowler, Proctor & Fairgrave, P.C. (2007-2010). John also served as the Staff Director for the Iowa Senate Republican Caucus Staff (2011-2012). In 2013, John opened his own law practice. In February 2014, John was presented with the opportunity to return to public service as the Vice Chair of the Iowa Board of Parole. He was subsequently appointed to Chair in May 2014. John was appointed as Chair Person of the Resolution Committee of the Association of Paroling Authorities International in 2015 and also serves on the By-laws and Constitution Committee.

Norman Granger, Vice Chair. Appointed to the Board of Parole in 2014. Born in Newark, New Jersey. Graduated from Barringer High School in 1980. From the time he was a freshman to his senior year he was recognized as an All City, All County, and All State athlete in football. Norm was a team captain as a junior and senior in high school. Norm earned a scholarship to the University of Iowa in 1980. While at the University of Iowa, Norm started at fullback his sophomore, junior, and senior years. During those three years his team participated in the 1982 Rose Bowl, 1982 Peach Bowl, and the 1983 Gator Bowl. It must be noted that until 1981 U of I football had not seen a winning program for the past twenty seasons. Norm also earned a spot on the 1984 Hula Bowl College All Star Team. In 1984 Norm was drafted by the Dallas Cowboys Football Club in the 5th round. Norm went on to play with the Cowboys from 1984-1986. Then he played for the Atlanta Falcons in 1987 and retired from football following that season in 1988. Over a twelve-year period Norm's vocation was dedicated to youth and education in the Public Relations Department of Allen Hospital in Waterloo. Norm previously was an insurance agent for American Family and State Farm Insurance. He was a Youth Counselor/Supervisor with the State Training School for Boys in Iowa and also a Residential Officer with the Waterloo Residential Correctional Facility in the First District. Norm's main hobby is in the area of officiating. He has been a NCAA Football official for the past twenty years. He has also been an official of the Iowa High School Athletic Association for the past twenty four years. He enjoyed coaching and watching his daughters play sports. Norm was also a High School Track Coach at Northern University High School in Cedar Falls and Columbus Catholic High School in Waterloo.

Sheila A. Wilson, Board Member. Appointed to the Board of Parole in 2013. She holds a Bachelor's of Science Degree in Criminal Justice and a Master's of Arts Degree in Counseling from Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois. She retired from United States Probation, Southern District of Iowa, in April 2013. During her 21 years with U.S. Probation, Ms. Wilson worked as a United State Probation Officer and Senior U.S. Probation Officer, before retiring as Supervising U.S. Probation Officer. Ms. Wilson was also employed by the Illinois Department of Corrections for 10 years. She started her career in Criminal Justice at the Dwight Correctional Center; Dwight, Illinois in 1976 as a Correctional Counselor and in 1978 was promoted to Clinical Services Supervisor. In 1980 she was appointed to serve as the Assistant Warden of Programs at the New East Moline Correctional Center, East Moline, Illinois. Ms. Wilson was responsible for establishing and monitoring Health Care, Recreation, Clinical Services, Educational and Vocational Services and Religious Services at this minimum security facility for 750 offenders. She is a member of the Association of Paroling Authorities International and Iowa Prison Industries Advisory Board.

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Charles W. Larson, Sr., Board Member. Appointed to the Board of Parole in 2013. Appointed by President George W. Bush in 2001 to serve as the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Iowa. He served in that capacity until December 2006. From July 2004 through May 2005, Charles served in Iraq as the Justice Department's Senior Advisor to Ambassador John Negroponte. From 1986–1993 he served as United States Attorney under Presidents Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush. President William J. Clinton named him a member of the Drug-Free Communities Commission in 1995. He was appointed by Governor Terry E. Branstad as Iowa's Drug Policy Coordinator in 1993 and served until 1998 when Governor Branstad appointed him Chair of the Board of Parole. From 1980–1982, he served as Director of Law Enforcement for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's highway patrol project. He served as Iowa's Commissioner of Public Safety from 1974–1980. He is a graduate of the Army War College and a retired Army Reserve Colonel.

Sue Lerdal, Board Member. Appointed to the Iowa Board of Parole in 2014. Sue graduated from Iowa State University where she majored in Political Science. She is also a graduate of what is now known as Des Moines University where she studied Health Care Administration. She retired from the Legislative Services Agency in 2011 after serving over 30 years, where she provided statutory and appropriations committee nonpartisan staffing in a variety of subject areas to the Iowa General Assembly, including Natural Resources, Local Government, State Government, Education, Human Resources, Oversight, and Full Appropriations Standing Committees, Education and Human Services Appropriations Subcommittees, and the Administrative Rules Review Committee. Without any background in corrections, Sue fulfills Iowa Code Section 904A.2(1) requirement of a disinterested layperson Board of Parole member. Sue operates her own small business, In Lieu Of, which assists those in central Iowa who may not have family or friends to rely on to help with medical appointment comprehension, completion of insurance and financial assistance forms, and almost anything legal, to help individuals who would otherwise fall between the cracks in this challenging world, with an emphasis in serving those with special needs. She has served on multiple committees and boards of personal interests.

Nancy Boyd, Alternate Board Member. Appointed as an alternate member of the Board of Parole in 2013. Previously Ms. Boyd served a four-year term as a Board of Parole member from May 2009 through April 2013. She holds a B.A. degree, cum laude, from Clarke College and a J.D. from University of Iowa. Ms. Boyd has the distinction of pursuing major parts of her professional legal career in capacities within all three branches of state government in Iowa, as well as working for the private sector in a business-oriented law firm. The process and politics of state government policy-making became quite clear to her during her five years as a State Legislator from Eastern Iowa and her service as an Administrative Assistant to Governor Robert D. Ray. The details and context of the law were emphasized during her five years as Law Clerk to Iowa Supreme Court Justice Warren J. Rees and as Executive Assistant to Chief Justice W. W. Reynoldson. Ms. Boyd also served as an Iowa Assistant Attorney General in the Criminal Appeals Division as well as an Administrative Assistant to the Commissioner of the Department of Human Services. During Ms. Boyd's years of service as a Commissioner on the Iowa Utilities Board, she learned firsthand the issues of administrative adjudication and administrative rules as she made significant decisions as part of the Board that affected every Iowan and every business. From 1997-2009, Ms. Boyd was a part of the legislative lobbying team at Brown Winnick Law Firm in Des Moines, Iowa, with a full time presence in the Iowa State Capitol during legislative session representing multiple business and agribusiness clients. She also did considerable administrative duties before the Iowa Utilities Board in energy and telecommunications issues.

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Jackie Romp, Alternate Board Member. Appointed as an Alternate Member of the Board of Parole in 2013. Jacklyn Van Ekeren Romp is a graduate of Iowa State University with a B.A. in Political Science, and then earned her J.D. from the University of Iowa, College of Law. She is admitted to practice law in Iowa and Illinois. Ms. Romp began her professional career as an attorney with the Chicago-based international law firm McDermott, Will & Emery. She also practiced with the Des Moines firm of Bradshaw, Fowler, Proctor and Fairgrave, and subsequently served as Legal Counsel and Administrative Rules Coordinator for the Office of the Governor of Iowa, and as Vice Chair of the Iowa Board of Parole. Romp received gubernatorial appointments to the Iowa Board of Regents (1985-89), the Iowa Board of Parole (1998-1999), and the Iowa Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Fund Board (1995-97). In her capacity with the Board of Regents, she also served on the Board of Directors of the Iowa State University Achievement Foundation and Iowa Public Television. Romp currently serves as Chair of the Board of Trustees of the Des Moines Public Schools Foundation. Previously, she served on the Board of Directors of the University of Iowa Alumni Association, Terrace Hill Society, Junior League of Des Moines, Iowa Association of Business and Industry, Employee and Family Resources and Friends of CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocates). She is a past member of the Des Moines A.M. Rotary, the Greater Des Moines Leadership Institute, and Leadership Iowa. She is a member of Central Presbyterian Church where she has served on the Foundation, Christian Education Board, and Board of Deacons.

W. Ray Richardson, Alternate Board Member. Appointed as an Alternate Member of the Board of Parole in 2013. He holds a B.A. from Lea College in Alberta Lea, Minnesota, and a Master's degree in Administration from the University of Northern Iowa. He has completed graduate work at Iowa State University. He was Superintendent of the Ames Community School district where he facilitated the passage of a forty-two million dollar tax levy and design of a new twenty-eight million dollar Middle School. He has designed and presented staff development workshops for administrators, teachers, students, support staff, parents and school boards. He has served as a consultant and presenter locally, statewide, and nationally. He has also been a member of the Vocational Ed. Council, State Employment and Training Council, State Manpower Council, and the Task Force on Excellence in Education. He is presently the Associate Pastor of the Antioch Baptist Church in Waterloo, IA.

Strategic Plan

In April 2014, the Board completed a strategic planning session where it focused on developing a plan for the future. The Board identified the following areas to focus.

Training and Professional Development

- Participate in annual facility and field location visits to gain an understanding of the role of each location while simultaneously facilitating open and active communication across agencies.
- Continue the practice of including an educational component in each business meeting to learn about and remain up-to-date on current practices, research, data and legislation that affects paroling activities.
- Utilize the collective wisdom and resources of the Association of Paroling Authorities International (APAI), including participation in the APAI Annual Training Conference.
- Research intervention programs utilized by states similar to Iowa and explore if these programs would be beneficial to Iowa's offender population.

Improve Analysis and Data Sophistication

- Research and evaluate revocation activity and recidivism rates with a goal of identifying patterns.
- Evaluate data and continue to develop and modify evidence based policies and practices.
- Continue to develop Board of Parole specific Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON) modules.

Stakeholder Outreach

- Continue to strengthen and enhance the Board's partnership with the Iowa Department of Corrections policy makers and Iowa's Community Based Corrections system.
- Continue to develop victim registration and notification module within ICON.
- Explore the feasibility of an electronic based notification system for interested parties.
- Seek opportunities to address stakeholders and provide public education.
- Improve public outreach and education through further development of the Board's website as resources allow.

Population Review Program

- Develop and enhance the Board's methods for identifying cases to review via periodic internal reviews of the prison population to identify appropriate candidates for release.
- Improve public safety by ensuring release candidates are reviewed at the appropriate time and placed on the appropriate level of community based supervision.
- Explore alternatives to traditional revocation.

Parole Risk Assessment Tools

The Board adopted the Iowa Parole Risk Assessment (now known as the Iowa Violence and Victimization Instrument – IVVI) as its primary static risk assessment tool for non-sex offenders, in December of 2012. The risk assessment was specifically created by the Iowa Department of Corrections, at the request of the Board, to replace long-standing and aging risk assessments. The assessment’s main use is to aid the Board in measuring the potential for reoffending. Validation data for the Iowa Parole Risk Assessment was included in prior annual reports and can be obtained by contacting the Board of Parole.

The Board continued to utilize the Iowa Sex Offender Risk Assessment (ISORA) and the Static-99 for sex offender specific risk calculation.

The Level of Service Inventory Revised (LSI-R) is no longer utilized by the Board for measuring offender risk. The IDOC has developed a new dynamic risk assessment tool called the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Reentry – Institution (DRAOR – Institution) for use in case planning. Early data suggests this tool can also be utilized at the release decision making stage by the Board. This must be confirmed via a validation process before it can be adopted for use by the Board. It is not known when the validation process will be completed.

Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON)

On August 26, 2013, the Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON) Board of Parole case review module was deployed. This deployment changed the way the Board handled information gathering, filing, file review and voting. This module made it possible for the Board and the Iowa Department of Corrections to share information on a real-time basis and has increased Board workflow and efficiency.

Since the development of the original module, the Board has added a revocation module. In addition, the Board and IDOC collaborated to develop and implement a centralized Victim Registration Module.

Future ICON development, if funds become available, will include an Executive Clemency and Commutation module and full digitization of existing paper files for use within ICON.

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. ICN is a statewide two-way full motion fiber optic communication network that connects points throughout all of Iowa’s ninety-nine counties. This network facilitates a variety of Board functions including parole interviews, registered victim participation, commutation interviews, and parole revocation hearings.

In FY16, the Board conducted 302 remote interviews over the ICN. Utilization of the ICN allowed victims from around the state to interact with the Board without the need to travel to Des Moines. The Board scheduled several locations for remote victim participation during FY16. Utilization of ICN has continued to result in increased efficiency and the redirection of limited resources, which historically would have been used for Board travel to DOC facilities, towards the development of additional technological improvements and Board training.

Workload and Decision Statistics Summary

NOTE: Data reported in this section was gathered using improved collection and analysis methods. Comparing data from prior to FY14 will not yield a consistent comparison. Data collection from prior years often resulted in “double counting” of actions taken by the Board. For example, a decision to interview an offender was counted as both a “review” and “decision” and then counted a second time as a “review” and “decision” when the offender was interviewed. Current data collection methods counts such instances as only one “review” and “decision”.

Workload & Performance Summary: The Board meets approximately 12 days per month for panel screenings. Panels consist of three Board members, one of which is typically the Chair or Vice-Chair. During these panel days the Board conducts case screenings, interviews, appeal reviews, and special reviews. The incorporation of ICON into the daily screening process has allowed the Board to complete a large workload in an efficient and timely manner. A complete breakdown of the Board’s workload for FY16 can be found below.

WORKLOAD & PERFORMANCE SUMMARY			
	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
DELIBERATIONS			
Case Reviews	11,128	11,059	11,160
Interviews	322	312	302
TOTAL DELIBERATIONS	11,450	11,371	11,468
RELEASE DECISIONS			
Paroles Granted	4,037	3,606	3,767
Work Release Granted	1,349	1,411	1,611
Special Sentence Granted ²	471	462	470
Denial of Release	3,449 ³	4,509	4,201
PAROLE REVOCATIONS			
PAROLE REVOCATION HEARINGS	1,701	2,163	2,430
Paroles Revoked	1,121	1,261	1,306
Automatic Revocations	311	301	341
TOTAL PAROLES REVOKED	1,432	1,562	1,647
SPECIAL REVIEW DECISIONS			
Amend Decision	356	360	319
Paroles Rescinded	362	232	245
Work Release Rescinded	103	75	82
Special Sentence Rescinded	11	15	17
Deny Special Review	1	22	20
TOTAL SPECIAL REVIEW DECISIONS	833	704	683

² Commencement of a Special Sentence is non-discretionary. Iowa Code Chapter 903B mandates the special parole supervision sentence begin at the discharge of a qualifying sex offense.

³ Decision statistics for the first two months of FY14 were not available for this category. There was an average of 350 denials per month during months for which data was available.

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WORKLOAD & PERFORMANCE SUMMARY			
	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
APPEAL DECISIONS			
Appeal with Modification	8	21	23
Appeal Denied	430	486	554
TOTAL APPEAL DECISIONS	438	507	577
EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY			
COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE	20	8	3
Commutations Recommended	0	0	0
PARDONS	20	21	20
Pardons Recommended	2	6	7
SPECIAL RESTORATION OF CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS	46	26	28
Special Restorations Recommended	6	7	16
TOTAL EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY RECEIVED	86	55	51
OTHER BOARD WORK			
Risk Assessments Completed	10,310	4,300	5,217
Registered Victims at Year end	4,177	4,658	5,248
Victim Notices: Decision Letters	1,964	2,009	2,323
Victim Notices: Interview Letters	427	377	487
Victim Notices: Registration Letters	803	841	1,778

Recidivism

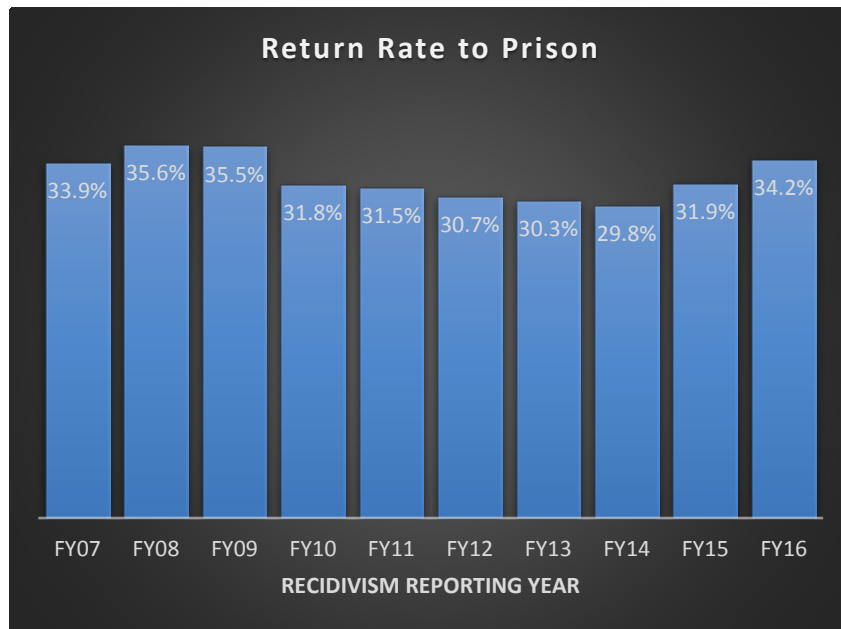
Recidivism definitions and terms used in this Report were developed by The Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) to establish standard performance measures of importance to corrections. All statistical compilations included herein were provided by the Iowa Department of Corrections.

The recidivism rate is the percent of offenders released from prison or work release who returned to prison within three years. The releases tracked are parole, discharges due to end of sentence, and sex offender releases to special sentence supervision.

The recidivism rate may be further defined by the reason for the prison return: new convictions with sentences to prison; and technical returns (all other reasons).

The recidivism reporting year is the conclusion of the three-year tracking period for a release group. The FY16 reporting year describes recidivism for offenders leaving prison in FY13.

Recidivism rates have increased since a low in FY14 (releases occurring in FY11), but remain lower than rates in reporting years FY08 (35.6%) and FY09 (35.5%). The increase in the return rate to prison in FY16 was small but statistically significant.



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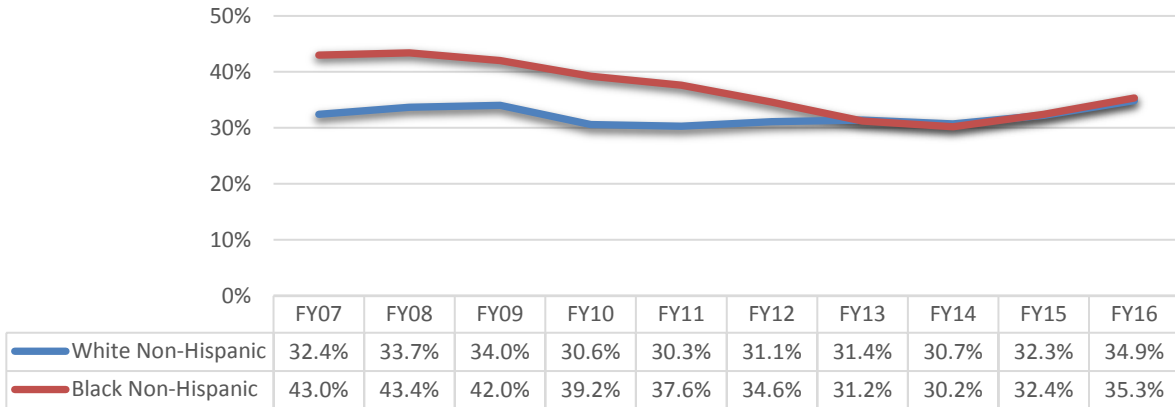
The increase in prison recidivism may be related, at least in part, with an increase in prison releases. Prison releases increased sharply during FY12 (4,740) and FY13 (4,696), which are the releasing years associated with the FY15 and FY16 reporting periods, when contrasted with prior years.



Recidivism and Race

In the past there was a large disparity in recidivism rates when reviewed by race, but due to reentry efforts focused specifically on African-American offenders, recidivism rates for this group substantially declined. For the past four years, there has been no statistically significant difference in recidivism rates between White Non-Hispanics and Black Non-Hispanics.

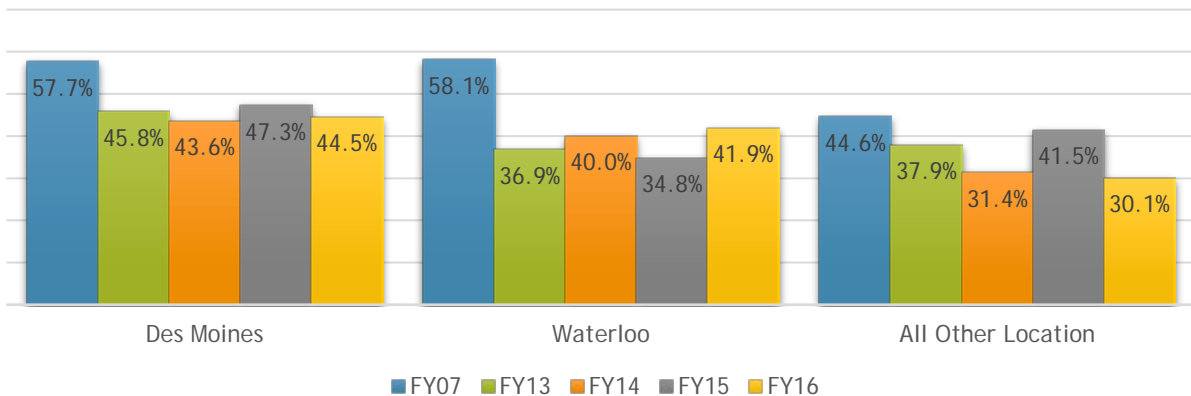
Return Rate to Prison by Race



FY = Recidivism Reporting Period

When reviewing African-Americans who were released to supervision during this reporting period, it is shown there was a lower recidivism rate. Nearly half of African-American offenders released to supervision in Iowa are supervised in Des Moines and Waterloo. Reentry efforts focused specifically on this population began in these locations in early 2009. While recidivism rates for African-American offenders in Waterloo increased in FY16, the recidivism rate there remained lower than for African-American offenders supervised in Des Moines.

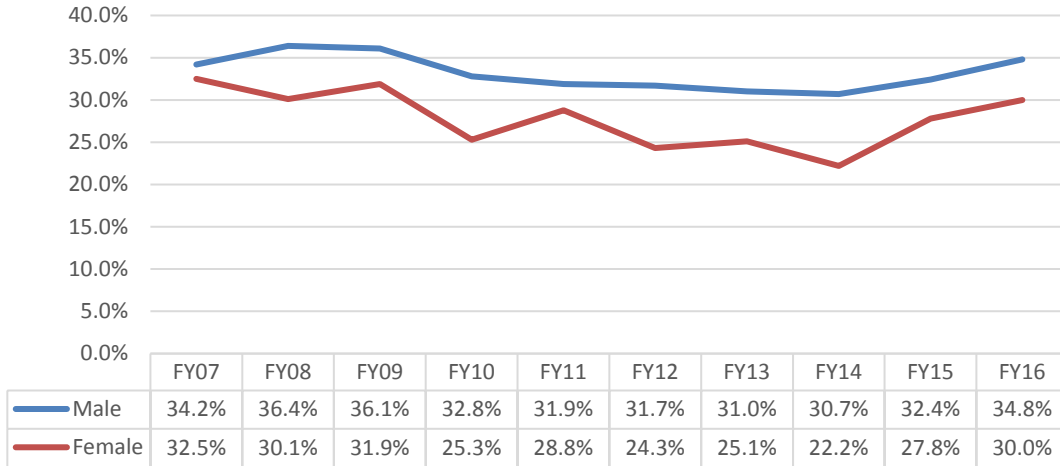
African-American Offender Recidivism by Supervising Location



Recidivism and Gender

Compared with last year, recidivism rates increased for both male and female offenders for reporting year FY16.

Return Rate to Prison by Sex

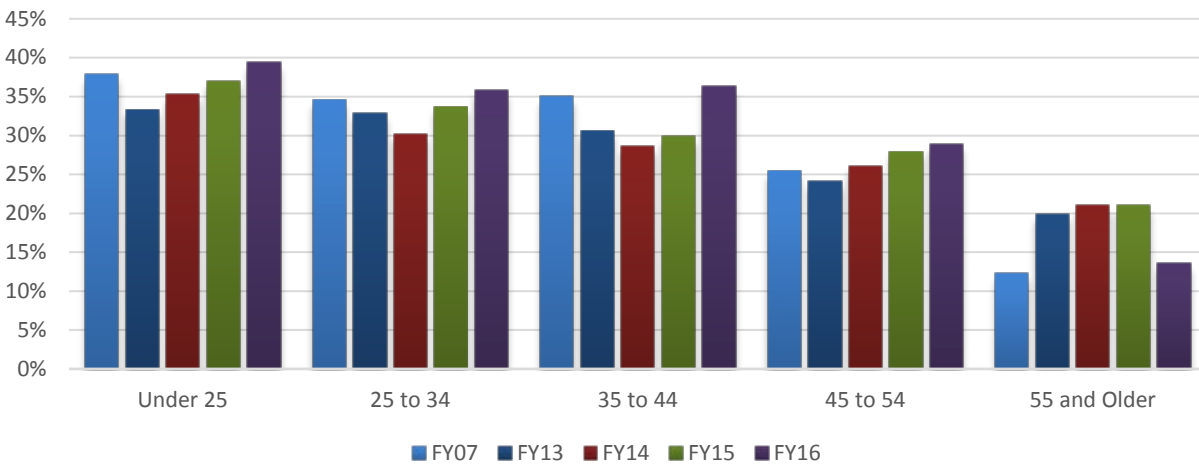


FY = Recidivism Reporting Year

Recidivism and Age

Compared with last reporting year, recidivism rates increased for most groups in FY16, except rates for offenders aged 55 and older, which showed a sharp decline.

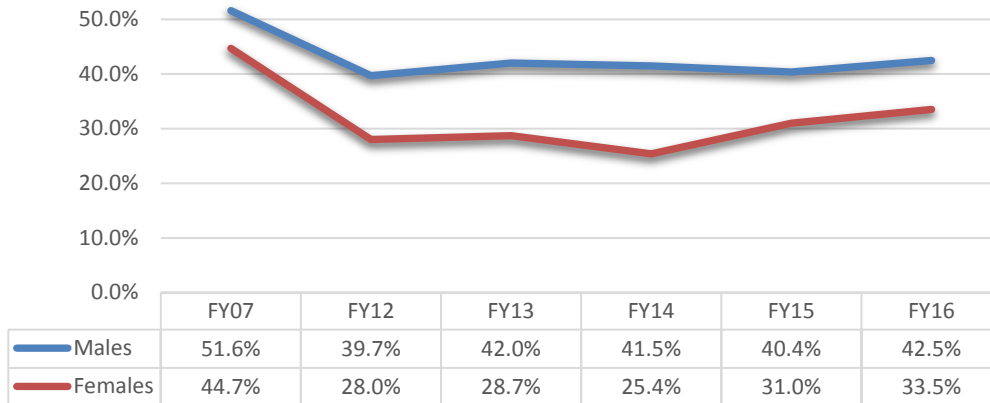
Return Rate to Prison by Age at Release



Recidivism and Mental Illness

Compared with last reporting year, recidivism rates increased for both male and female offenders with chronic mental health diagnoses.

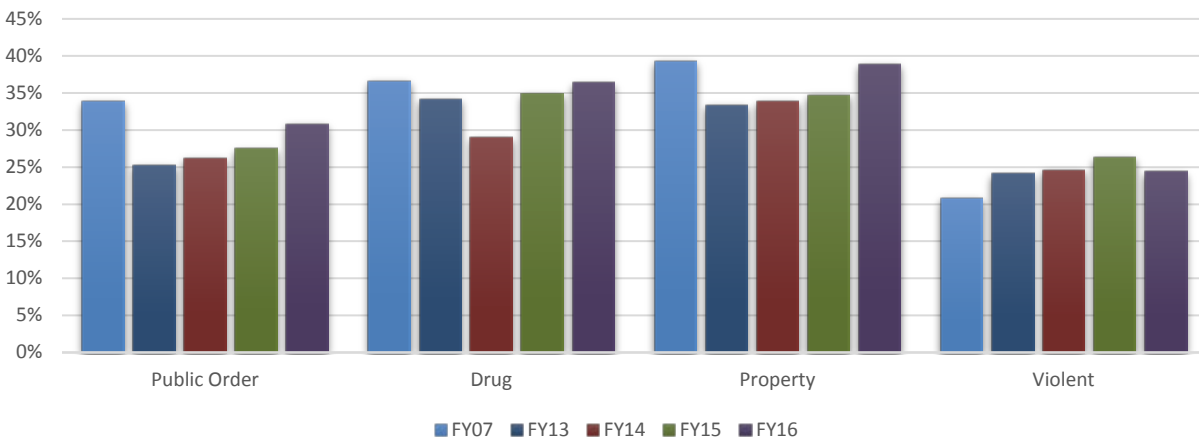
Return Rate to Prison: Offenders w/ Chronic Mental Illness



Recidivism by Releasing Offense Type

Compared with last reporting year, recidivism rates increased for most releasing offense types in FY16, except rates for offenders released for violent crimes, which declined. About 24% of prison releases are for offenders whose most serious offense was a violent crime, and recidivism rates for this group remain the lowest.

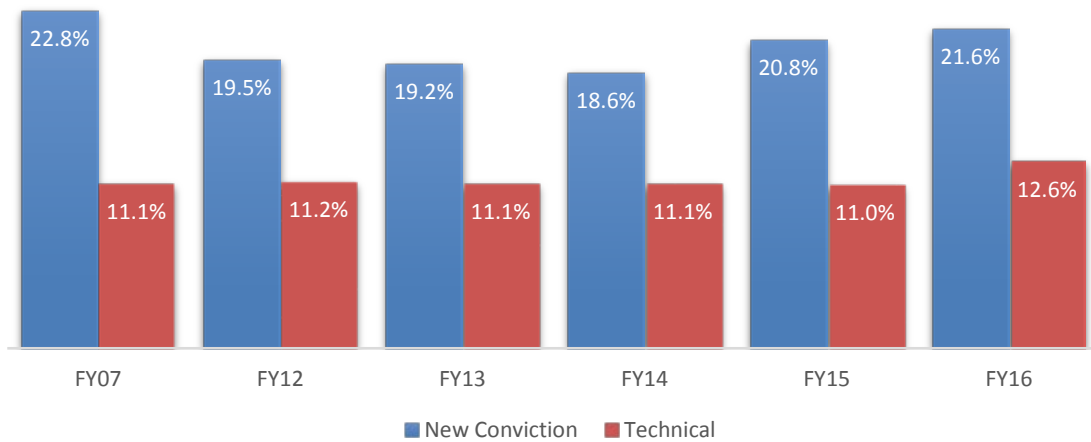
Return Rate to Prison by Releasing Offense Type



Recidivism by Reason for Return (New Conviction vs. Technical)

The previous sections document the increase in recidivism rates across a range of offender characteristics (race, sex, age, mental illness) and by offense type. Compared with the last reporting year, the rate of return to prison for technical reasons increased by 1.6 percentage points for reporting year FY16, while returns due to new convictions increased by 0.8 percentage points. This is noteworthy given the previous stability of technical return rates.

Return Rate to Prison: New Conviction vs Technical



Parole Revocations

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

- Re-instatement of parole with credit for jail time served
- Re-instatement of parole with additional conditions imposed (including transfer to Intensive Parole Supervision)
- Diversion to an appropriate treatment program
- Revocation of parole and transfer to a work release program
- Revocation of parole and return to prison

Pursuant to Iowa Code Sections 908.10 and 908.10A, Board ALJs do not hear cases involving parolees convicted of new felony or aggravated misdemeanors. In these instances the parole is deemed revoked as of the date of the commission of the new offense. Although no hearing is conducted for an automatic revocation, an ALJ is required to process the judgment and sentence on the new conviction and notify the parolee of the revocation.

The Board of Parole Revocation Module was implemented within the Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON) during the second quarter of FY15. This module has streamlined revocation hearing scheduling, the hearing process, revocation order creation, etc., eliminating redundancies that had existed within the antiquated paper based system. Implementation of this system has allowed for better statistical analysis of parole revocations.

Parole Revocation Statistics. A total of 1,647 paroles were revoked in FY16. This number includes sex offenders who are subject to special sentence supervision pursuant to Iowa Code Chapter 903B.

PAROLE REVOCATIONS STATISTICS FY16	
Parole Revocation Hearings	2,430
Paroles Revoked	1,306
Automatic Revocations	341
Total Paroles Revoked	1,647

Victim Services

The Board recognizes the special place that victims occupy as unwilling participants in our criminal justice system. Victims can provide crucial insight into the crimes committed against them by individuals that the Board considers for discretionary release.

Recognizing the status held by victims within our criminal justice system and the unparalleled insight such individuals can provide, the Board established its first program for victim participation in 1986. As part of this program the position of Victim Coordinator was added to the Board's staff. Today, the Victim Coordinator's primary responsibility is to assist victims who want to exercise the following rights established by the Iowa Victim Rights Act, Iowa Code Chapter 915:

- Notify victims of violent crimes, not less than twenty days prior to the Board conducting a hearing at which the offender will be interviewed, and inform the victim that they may submit their opinion concerning the release of the offender in writing prior to the hearing or may appear personally or by counsel at the hearing to express an opinion concerning the offender's release.
- Notify the victim, whether or not the victim appears at the hearing or expresses an opinion, of the Board's decision regarding release of the offender.

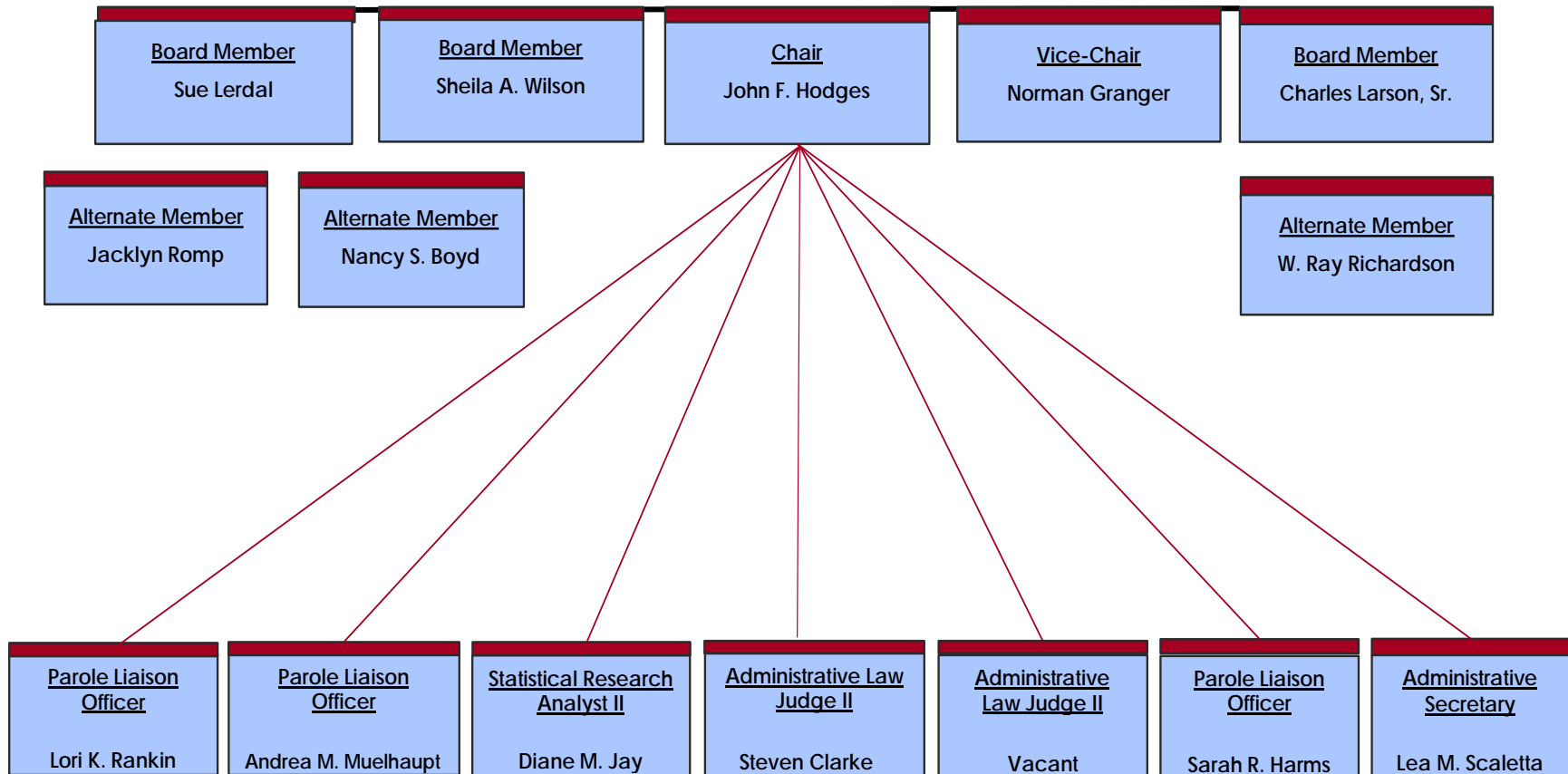
The Board continues to register victims of violent offenses. The ICON victim module, merging DOC and BOP victim records, was completed in FY16 and has helped make this process much more accurate and efficient.

Data reported in this section was gathered using improved collection and analysis methods. Comparing data collected for years prior to FY15, will not yield a consistent comparison. Data collection from prior fiscal years was done via hand counting and did not consistently include the victims of offenders who were being supervised in the community (work release, parole, special sentence parole). The data reported within this report, and in future reports, will include victims of any offender who are currently incarcerated, at a work release facility, on parole supervision, or on special sentence parole supervision pursuant to Iowa Code 903b.

At the end of FY16 a total of 5,248 victims were registered with the Board of Parole. The Board mailed a total of 2,810 victim notifications during FY16. Please see the Workload & Performance Summary on page 9 of this Report.

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Appendix A – Iowa Board of Parole Organizational Table (FY16)



Appendix B – Summary of Time Served Prior to Parole, Work Release, or Special Sentence

FY2016 TIME SERVED PRIOR TO PAROLE/WORK RELEASE/SPECIAL SENTENCE					
Offense Class/Type	Offense Subtype	N Released	Length of Stay in Months: Average	Minimum	Maximum
CLASS A FELONIES					
Violent	Murder/Manslaughter	1	196.2	196.2	196.2
CLASS B FELONIES					
Drug	Trafficking	67	31.1	6.1	73.0
Other	Other Criminal	9	25.6	7.3	87.6
Property	Arson	4	86.1	15.2	139.5
Violent	Murder/Manslaughter	19	144.1	25.3	271.7
Violent	Other Violent	11	86.7	35.7	165.1
Violent	Robbery	19	187.8	35.0	218.2
Violent	Sex	1	271.7	271.7	271.7
CLASS C FELONIES					
Drug	Drug Possession	1	16.9	16.9	16.9
Drug	Other Drug	5	10.9	8.7	12.6
Drug	Trafficking	353	16.6	2.4	97.0
Other	Other Criminal	11	14.7	11.8	18.7
Other	Other Violent	8	23.6	11.4	48.6
Property	Arson	12	23.7	11.1	43.8
Property	Burglary	108	26.1	4.1	75.0
Property	Forgery/Fraud	4	12.8	6.6	16.1
Property	Theft	90	20.4	3.1	75.6
Property	Vandalism	8	18.4	11.7	29.7
Public Order	Other Public Order	2	14.1	12.4	15.9
Public Order	Weapons	1	18.2	18.2	18.2
Violent	Assault	57	42.6	8.6	95.5
Violent	Kidnap	4	74.0	36.2	166.6
Violent	Murder/Manslaughter	10	34.1	19.8	44.6
Violent	Other Violent	22	33.4	11.4	117.1
Violent	Robbery	32	90.1	22.6	171.8
Violent	Sex	85	60.9	16.8	180.4
CLASS D FELONIES					
Drug	Drug Possession	118	9.3	1.9	28.6
Drug	Other Drug	23	11.0	1.8	25.6
Drug	Trafficking	127	10.3	0.3	40.5

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TIME SERVED TABLE (CONTINUED)					
Offense		N	Length of Stay in Months:		
Class/Type	Offense Subtype		Released	Average	Minimum
CLASS D FELONIES (CONTINUED)					
Other	Other Criminal	9	12.5	3.8	48.0
Other	Other Violent	3	7.6	7.2	8.0
Property	Burglary	192	13.8	1.7	51.7
Property	Forgery/Fraud	130	10.7	1.8	54.6
Property	Stolen Property	1	11.8	11.8	11.8
Property	Theft	141	11.4	2.6	48.7
Property	Vandalism	14	13.1	3.2	26.3
Public Order	Flight/Escape	4	11.8	6.4	19.4
Public Order	Other Public Order	28	11.7	2.5	34.3
Public Order	OWI	52	11.1	0.9	25.4
Public Order	Traffic	19	12.1	2.5	27.0
Public Order	Weapons	65	11.7	2.2	29.6
Violent	Assault	176	16.6	3.9	48.8
Violent	Kidnap	1	24.3	24.3	24.3
Violent	Murder/Manslaughter	10	13.5	4.8	26.2
Violent	Other Violent	3	16.2	8.3	29.9
Violent	Sex	22	33.0	10.3	75.1
FELONIES - ENHANCED PENALTIES					
Drug	Trafficking	81	35.2	4.3	169.4
Other	Other Criminal	124	27.1	0.4	125.5
Violent	Sex	1	99.3	99.3	99.3
AGGRAVATED MISDEMEANORS					
Drug	Drug Possession	40	5.6	0.6	17.0
Drug	Other Drug	4	4.4	3.7	5.5
Other	Animals	1	7.6	7.6	7.6
Other	Other Criminal	1	21.7	21.7	21.7
Property	Burglary	23	9.6	3.3	29.8
Property	Forgery/Fraud	25	6.0	1.4	11.3
Property	Theft	84	6.1	1.8	23.5
Property	Vandalism	5	6.5	4.1	9.3
Public Order	Alcohol	31	5.7	2.9	9.7
Public Order	Other Criminal	1	21.3	21.3	21.3
Public Order	Other Public Order	4	7.5	5.1	10.4
Public Order	OWI	16	5.1	3.2	8.9
Public Order	Prostitution/Pimping	1	3.0	3.0	3.0
Public Order	Traffic	34	5.5	2.1	14.9
Public Order	Weapons	7	8.9	4.3	15.6

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TIME SERVED TABLE (CONTINUED)					
Offense		N	Length of Stay in Months:		
Class/Type	Offense Subtype		Released	Average	Minimum
AGGRAVATED MISDEMEANORS (CONTINUED)					
Violent	Assault	99	9.3	1.1	29.6
Violent	Other Violent	16	7.7	2.9	11.9
Violent	Sex	24	9.7	0.4	40.5
SERIOUS MISDEMEANORS					
Drug	Drug Possession	2	3.2	2.3	4.0
Public Order	OWI	2	5.1	1.7	8.5
Violent	Assault	1	4.6	4.6	4.6
Violent	Sex	2	9.1	7.5	10.7
SIMPLE MISDEMEANORS					
Property	Burglary	1	7.9	7.9	7.9
SPECIAL SENTENCE 2005					
Violent	Sex	1	58.0	58.0	58.0

Time served shown is length of actual stay in prison prior to initial release to parole, work release or special sentence. Length of stay excludes jail credit and time served in work release facilities.

**Felony Enhanced Penalties labeled "Other" are primarily Habitual Offender sentences under Iowa Code §902.8.*