



Iowa Board of Parole Annual Report Fiscal Year 2014

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

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I. Highlights

- Membership changed in FY14. John Hodges was appointed Vice Chair in February of 2014 and was then appointed Chair in May of 2014 following the departure of Chair Jason Carlstrom. In August of 2014 Norman Granger was appointed Vice Chair. Chuck Larson, Sr., was appointed in October of 2013. Susan Lerdal was appointed in February of 2014.
- The Board of Parole specific module in the Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON) became operational on August 26, 2013, and changed the way the Board handled information gathering, filing, file review and voting. Implementation of this module has 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.
- The Board approved 1,349 work releases, 4,037 offenders were released on parole, and 471 offenders who had discharged sex offenses were placed on special sentence parole pursuant to Iowa Code 903B. There were individuals on parole caseloads at the end of the fiscal year.
- The Board continued to utilize the Iowa Communications Network (ICN) during FY14, saving on travel costs and increasing work efficiency.
- The Board continues to reach out to 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 FY14 there were a total of 3,366 victims registered with the Board. There were a total of 3,160 victim notices sent in FY14. In addition, the Board continues to have a toll-free victim telephone number to facilitate communication: 1-866-448-4611.
- Recidivism rates have steadily declined since FY09 (35.5%), and dropped to 29.7% in FY14.

II. 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 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 support services from the Iowa Department of Corrections.

The Board's mission 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.

¹ See Appendix A for Table of Organization

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- 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 restoration of citizenship rights as required by Chapter 914.

III. 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.

Norm Granger, Vice Chair. Appointed to the Board of Parole in 2014. Born and raised 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, or All State athlete in football. Norm was a team captain as a junior and in his senior year in high school. Norm earned a scholarship to the University of Iowa in 1980. While at the University of Iowa Norm started as the number one fullback his sophomore, junior, and senior year. 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 America 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

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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 International Association of Paroling Authorities and Iowa Prison Industries Advisory Board.

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 this 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 named 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 and from what is now 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 the 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, and currently serves on the Iowa Prevention of Disabilities Policy Council.

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. degree 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

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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 on the Supreme Court as a Law Clerk to 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.

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 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 on 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 Vice 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, 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 BA from Lea College in Alberta Lea, MN. 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.

IV. 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 on in coming fiscal years.

Training and Professional Development

- Participate in annual facility and field location visits to gain an understanding of the role of each facility and field 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 those programs would be beneficial to our 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.
- Begin 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.

V. Parole Risk Assessment Tools

The Board adopted the Iowa Parole Risk Assessment as its primary 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 assessments main use is to aid the Board in predicting 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.

Throughout FY14 the Board also utilized the Iowa Sex Offender Risk Assessment (ISORA), the Static-99 (a sex offender specific risk assessment), and the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R).

VI. 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.

FY14 saw continued Board specific module development. Throughout the FY14 Board staff worked towards the development of an ICON revocation module. This module was finalized and became operational at the beginning of FY15.

The next phase, which will likely be developed in collaboration with the Iowa Department of Corrections, will be a victim module. Following completion of the victim module, additional development will likely include an executive clemency and commutation module, and a statistical data and reports module.

VII. Iowa Telecommunications 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, commutation interviews, and parole revocation hearings.

Iowa was the first state in the nation to use its fiber optics system for monthly parole interviews. The benefits (i.e. cost effectiveness, reduced travel time and ease of use) have generated positive reactions from the Board, the public and other states.

In FY14, the Board conducted 322 remote interviews over ICN. Utilization of ICN allowed victims from around the state to interact with the Board without the need to travel to Des Moines. In addition, remote interviews have continued to lead to increased efficiency and have allowed the Board to redirect

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resources, which historically would have been used for travel, towards the development of new technology – primarily ICON modules.

VIII. Workload and Decision Statistics

NOTE: Data collected in this section was gathered using improved collection and analysis methods. Comparing data for FY14 to data from years prior to FY13 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”.

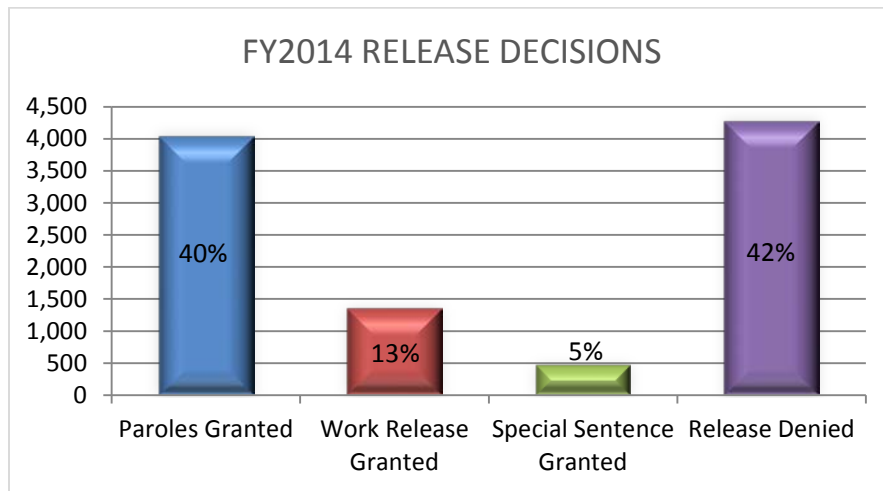
The Board meets approximately 12 days per month for panel screenings. Panels consist of three Board members, one of which is typically the Chair or Vice-Chair. During these panel days the Board conducts file screenings, interviews, appeal reviews, and special reviews. The incorporation of ICON into the 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 FY14 can be found below.

FY2014 WORKLOAD & PERFORMANCE SUMMARY	
	FY2014
RELEASE DELIBERATIONS	
Case Reviews	11,128
Interviews	322
TOTAL RELEASE DELIBERATIONS	11,450
RELEASE DECISIONS	
Paroles Granted	4,037
Work Release Granted	1,349
Special Sentence Granted	471
TOTAL RELEASE GRANTED	5,857
SPECIAL REVIEW DECISIONS	
Amend Decision	356
Paroles Rescinded	362
Work Release Rescinded	103
Special Sentence Rescinded	11
Deny Special Review	1
TOTAL SPECIAL REVIEW DECISIONS	833
APPEAL DECISIONS	
Appeal with Modification	8
Appeal Denied	430
TOTAL APPEAL DECISIONS	438

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EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY	
COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE	20
Commutations Recommended	0
PARDONS	20
Pardons Recommended	2
SPECIAL RESTORATION OF CITIZENSHIP (Firearms)	46
Special Restorations Recommended (Firearms)	6
TOTAL EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY RECEIVED	86
OTHER BOARD WORK	
Risk Assessments Completed	10,310
Registered Victims at Yearend	3,366
Victim Notices: Decision Letters	1,917
Victim Notices: Interview Letters	436
Victim Notices: Registration Letters	807

In FY14, the Board denied 42% of all cases reviewed, granted parole in 40% of the cases reviewed, granted work release in 13% of cases reviewed, and issued non-discretionary 903B special sentence paroles in 5% of its cases. These release percentage numbers are illustrated in the following chart.



* For a summary of time served prior to parole, work release, or special sentence please see Appendix B.

IX. Recidivism Rate

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 paroles, discharges due to end of sentence, and sex offender releases to special sentence supervision.

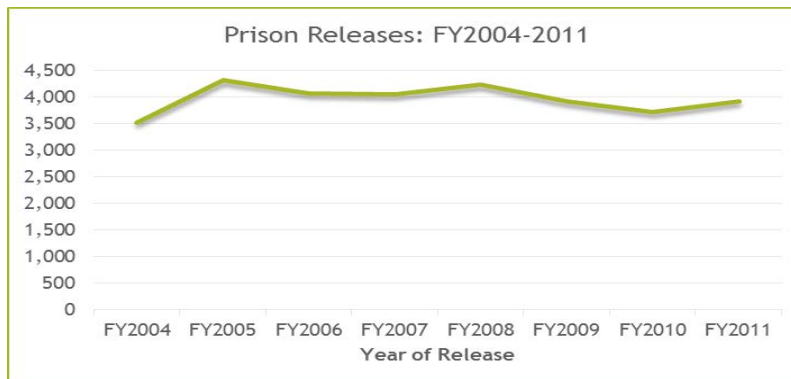
The recidivism rate may be further defined by the reason for the prison return: new convictions with sentences to prison and technical returns (all other reasons).

The recidivism reporting year is the conclusion of the three-year tracking period for a release group. The FY14 reporting year describes recidivism for offenders leaving prison in FY11.

Recidivism rates have steadily declined since FY09 (35.5%), and dropped to 29.7% in FY14.

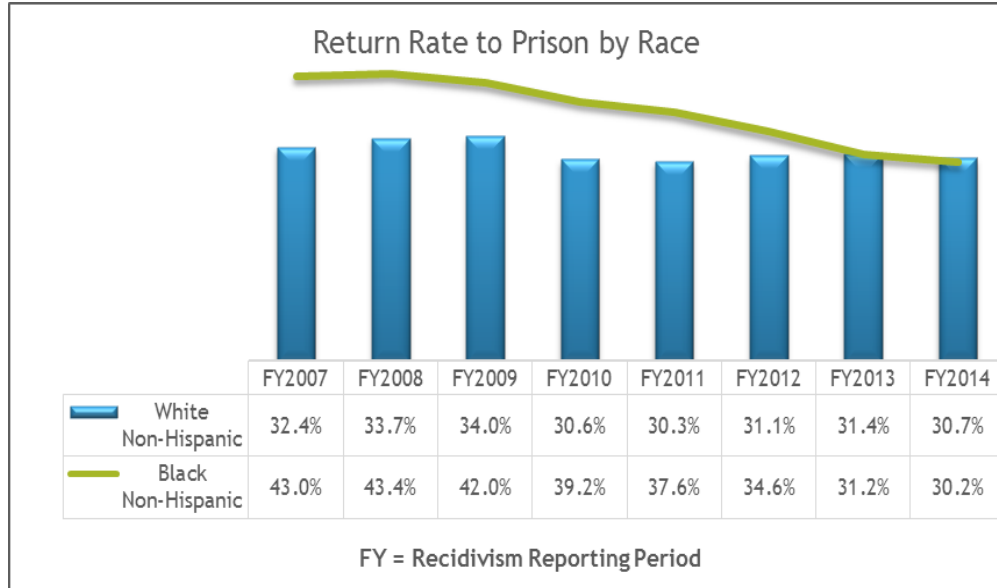


The reduction in recidivism continues despite an upturn in prison releases in FY11 (which is the release group represented in the FY14 recidivism reporting year).

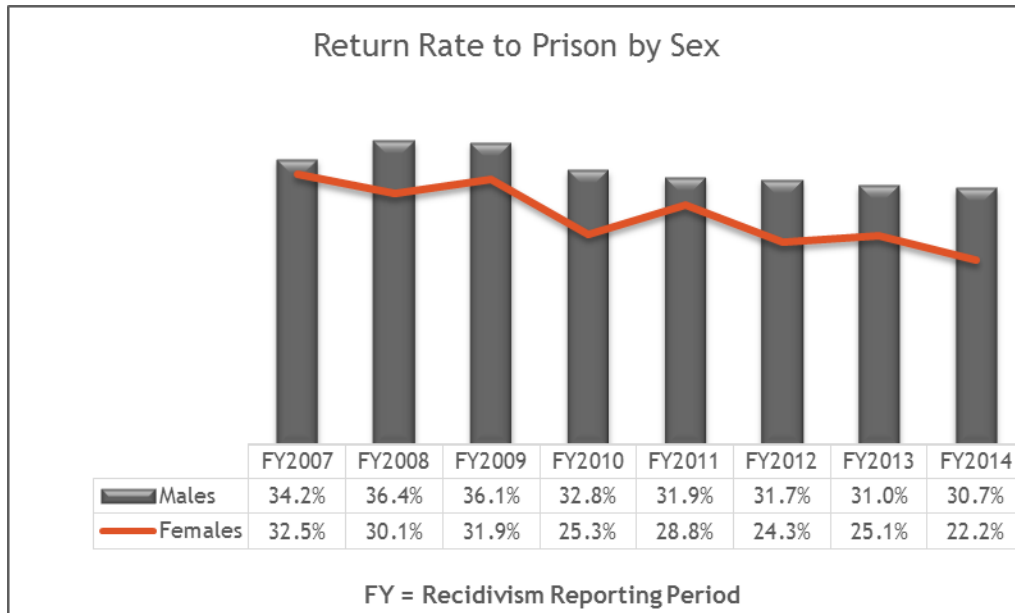


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In the past there was a large disparity in recidivism rates between Non-Hispanic/White and Non-Hispanic/Black offenders, but due to reentry efforts, by the Iowa Department of Corrections, focused specifically on African-American offenders, recidivism rates for this group substantially declined. Over the past two recidivism reporting periods, there has been no statistically significant difference in recidivism rates between Non-Hispanic/White and Non-Hispanic/Black offenders.

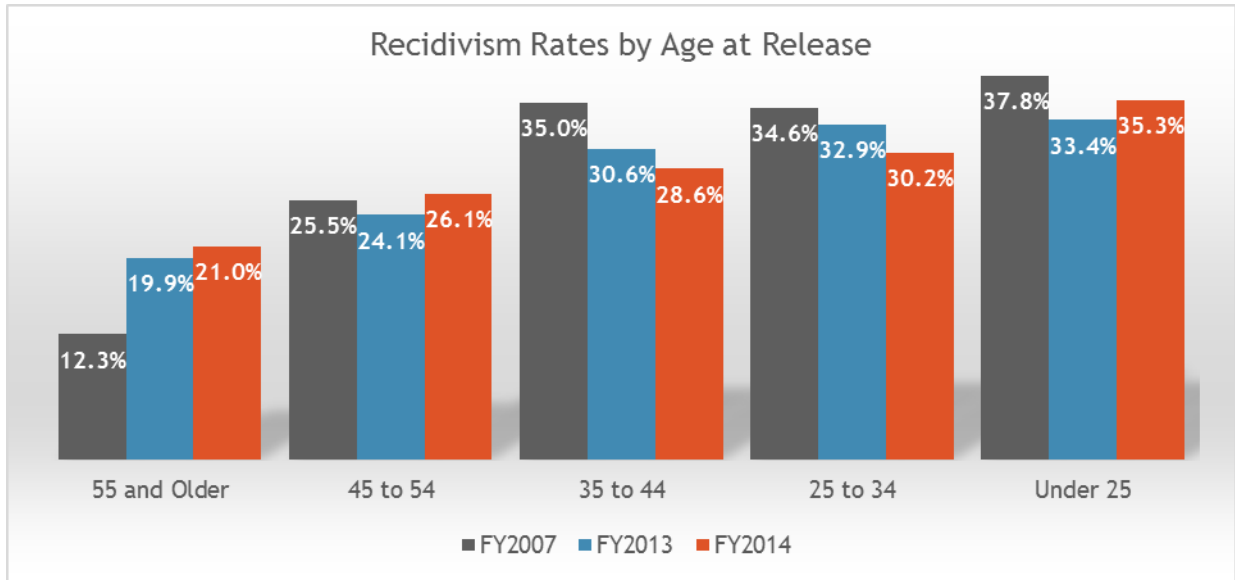


Recidivism rates have declined for both male and female offenders, although the declines for women offenders are greater.

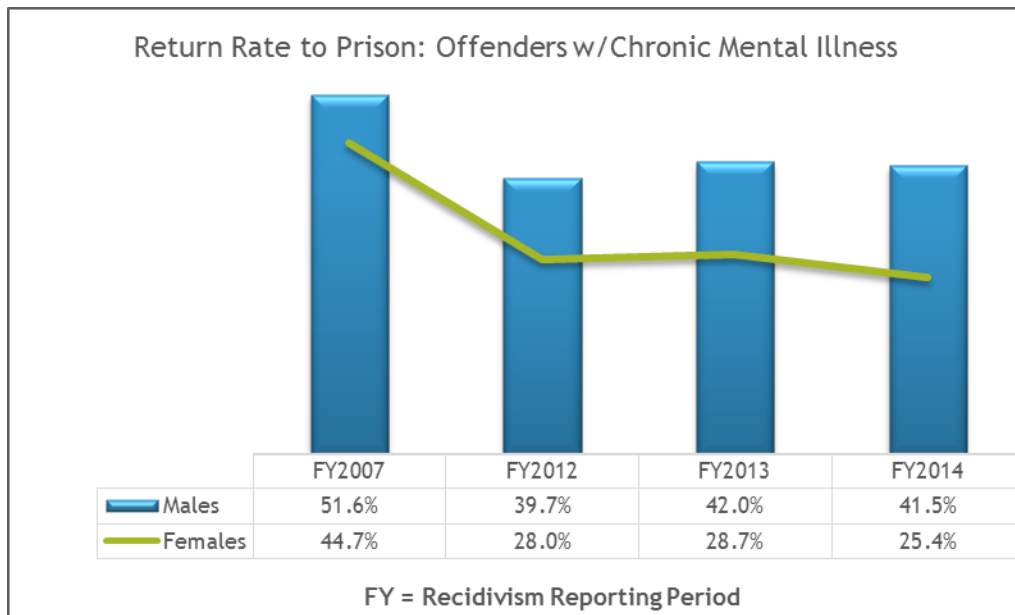


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Recidivism rates have declined for offenders aged 25 to 34 as well as those aged 35 to 44. Offenders in these age groups make up the majority of releases (61.1%). While it is still true that older offenders have lower recidivism rates than younger offenders, recidivism rates for offenders age 55 and older have increased.

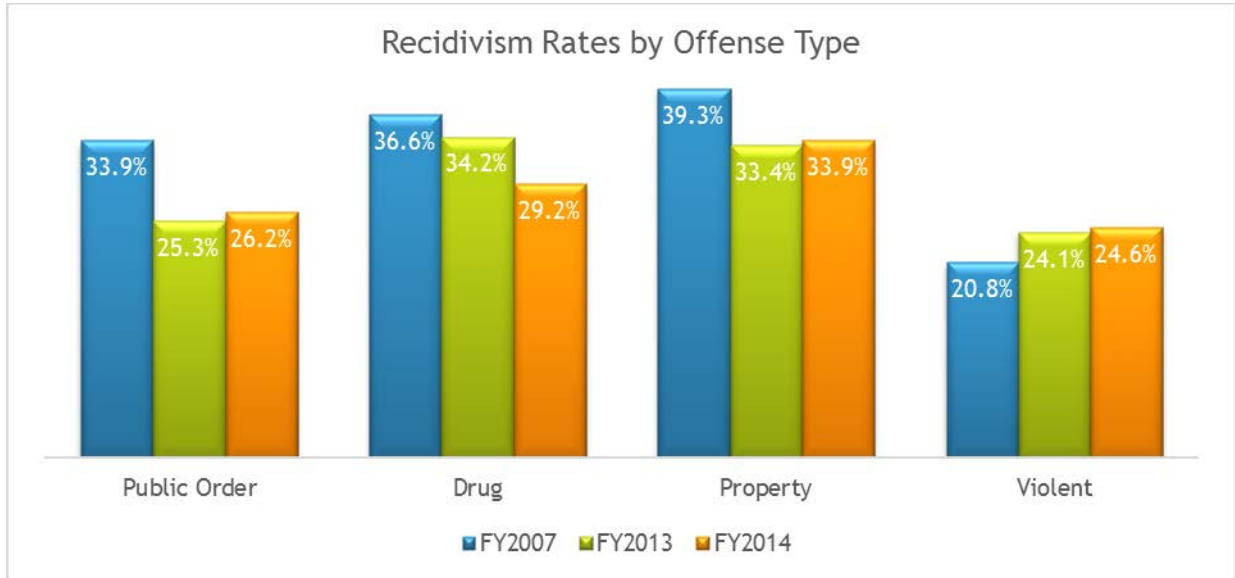


Recidivism rates for all mentally ill offenders are lower compared with the FY07 reporting year. Recidivism rates for female offenders with chronic mental illness further declined in FY14.

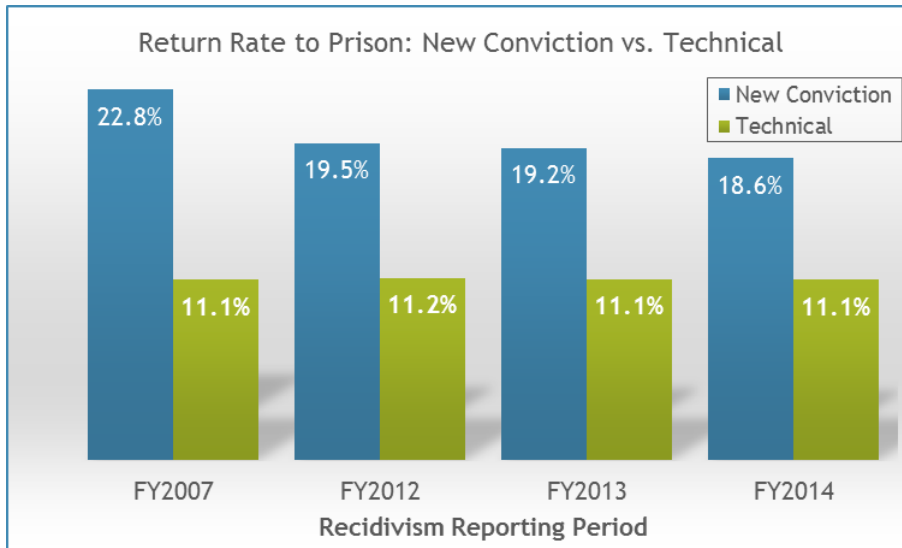


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Recidivism rates have declined for all types of offenses except violent crime, which slightly increased. Violent crime comprises just 24% of prison releases, and recidivism rates for this group remain the lowest.



The previous tables document the reduction in recidivism rates as seen across a wide range of offender characteristics (race, sex, age, mental illness) and by offense type. While analysis is not available for every reporting year, available data shows the *type* of recidivism that appears to have declined is the return to prison due to new conviction. The rate of return to prison for technical reasons appears to have remained stable.



It should be noted this reduction is not only in the rate, but in numbers as well. The FY07 reporting year tracked 3,533 releases and found 807 returned to prison due to new conviction. The FY14 reporting year tracked 3,917 offenders—384 *more* releases—and found 728 (or 79 *fewer* offenders) returned to prison due to a new conviction.

X. 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:

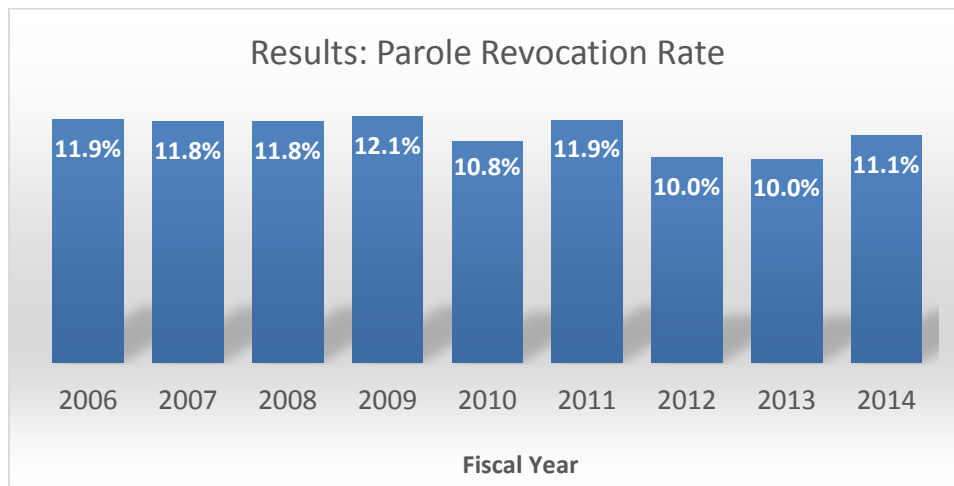
- Re-instatement of parole with credit for jail time served
- Re-instatement of parole with additional conditions imposed (including transfer to Intensive Parole Supervision)
- Diversion to an appropriate treatment program
- Revocation of parole and transfer to a work release program
- Revocation of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

Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 908.10 and 908.10A, the Board’s ALJs do not hear cases involving parolees convicted of new felony or aggravated misdemeanors. The parole of a parolee who was convicted of such a crime is deemed revoked as of the date of the commission of the new offense. Though 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.

Parole Revocation Statistics. A total of 1,432 paroles were revoked in FY14. It must be noted this number includes sex offenders who are subject to special sentence supervision pursuant to Chapter 903B and who have been subsequently revoked.

PAROLE REVOCATIONS STATISTICS FY14	
Parole Revocation Hearings	1,701
Paroles Revoked	1,121
Automatic Revocations	311
Total Paroles Revoked	1,432

Overall Parole Revocation Rate. The parole revocation rate is the number of parolees revoked during the fiscal year, divided by the total number of offenders supervised on parole during the year (sum of beginning parole population and parole admissions). The revocation rate has generally been lower since FY10 compared to prior years, although differences have not been statistically significant. This data includes individuals revoked from a Chapter 903B special sentence.



XI. 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.

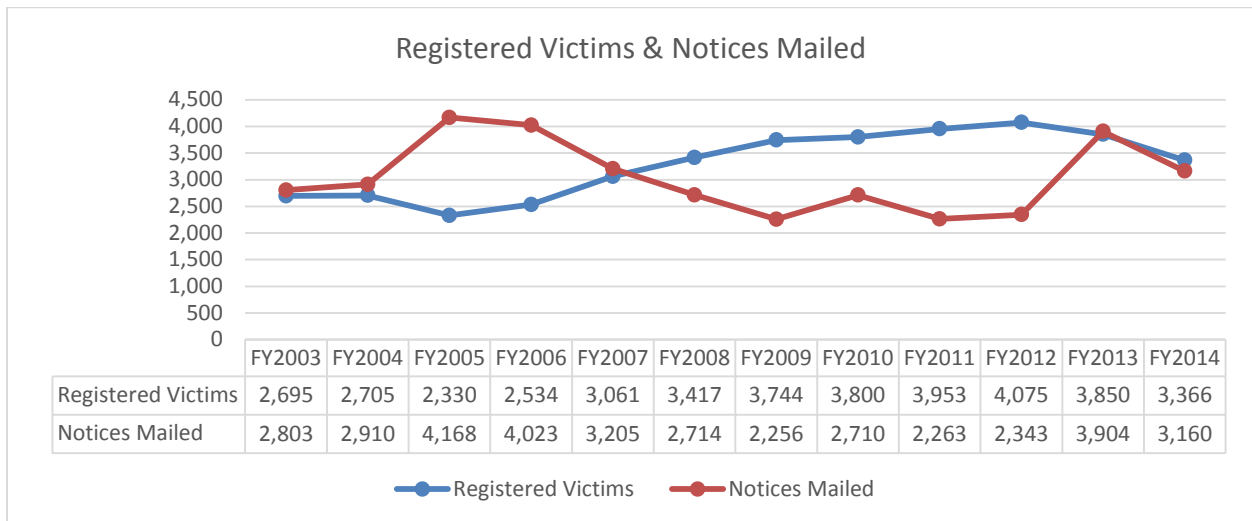
Recognizing the status held by victims within our criminal justice system and the unparalleled insight such individuals can provide, the Board established its first program for victim participation in 1986. As part of this program the position of Victim Coordinator was added to the Board's staff. Today, the Victim Coordinator's primary responsibility is to assist victims who want to exercise the following rights established by the Iowa Victim Rights Act, 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 the victim may submit their opinion concerning the release of the offender in writing prior to the hearing or may appear personally or appear 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. It is anticipated that the future ICON module development will make this process more efficient.

VICTIM REGISTRATION STATISTICS FY14	
Registered Victims at Yearend	3,366
Registration Letters	807
Interview Letters	436
Decision Letters	1,917

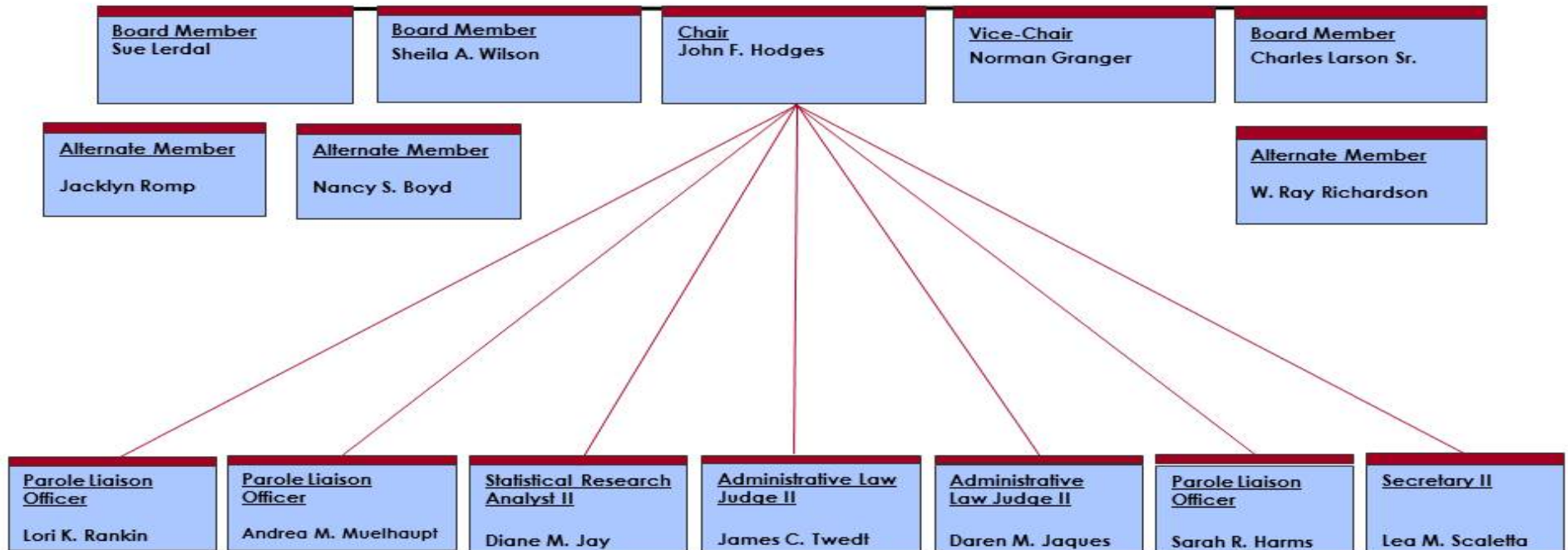
At the end of FY14 a total of 3,366 victims were registered with the Board, a decrease from 3,850 in FY13 and 4,075 in FY12. The Board also mailed 3,160 victim notifications during the FY14, which is down from 3,904 in FY13 but up from 2,343 in FY12.



IBOP Victim Registrations and Notifications FY 03 – FY 14

XII. Appendix A - Board of Parole Table of Organization

Iowa Board of Parole Organizational Chart



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

FY2014 TIME SERVED PRIOR TO PAROLE/WORK RELEASE/SPECIAL SENTENCE					
Offense		N	Length of Stay in Months:		
Class/Type	Offense Subtype	Released	Average	Minimum	Maximum
CLASS A FELONIES					
Violent	Murder/Manslaughter	2	259.0	168.1	349.9
CLASS B FELONIES					
Drug	Trafficking	72	36.3	8.5	104.3
Other	Other Criminal	11	24.5	10.5	46.4
Property	Arson	2	81.2	43.3	119.1
Violent	Assault	1	155.8	155.8	155.8
Violent	Murder/Manslaughter	18	132.5	43.6	262.1
Violent	Other Violent	20	69.9	27.4	128.2
Violent	Sex	1	134.5	134.5	134.5
CLASS C FELONIES					
Drug	Drug Possession	2	16.7	10.7	22.7
Drug	Other Drug	8	14.7	10.1	19.2
Drug	Trafficking	417	16.3	2.9	53.6
Other	Other Criminal	1	8.6	8.6	8.6
Other	Other Violent	6	18.2	13.2	23.8
Property	Arson	12	27.0	0.9	55.0
Property	Burglary	77	22.5	7.6	83.8
Property	Forgery/Fraud	5	14.3	8.5	20.8
Property	Theft	77	25.0	3.0	68.2
Property	Vandalism	4	27.5	11.2	70.8
Violent	Assault	43	46.5	8.0	173.7
Violent	Kidnap	2	35.9	17.0	54.7
Violent	Murder/Manslaughter	14	58.6	23.1	124.3
Violent	Other Violent	18	30.5	8.0	156.6
Violent	Robbery	27	85.1	72.1	106.2
Violent	Sex	76	56.9	18.4	106.6
CLASS D FELONIES					
Drug	Drug Possession	89	9.6	2.7	27.8
Drug	Other Drug	17	7.3	2.7	16.6
Drug	Trafficking	181	10.3	2.5	33.6
Other	Other Criminal	15	13.5	2.8	47.6
Other	Other Violent	3	11.5	8.6	15.6
Property	Arson	3	11.0	8.9	13.8
Property	Burglary	230	12.9	2.9	63.2

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Offense		N	Length of Stay in Months:		
Class/Type	Offense Subtype	Released	Average	Minimum	Maximum
CLASS D FELONIES (CONTINUED)					
Property	Forgery/Fraud	143	11.2	0.5	49.6
Property	Theft	136	10.5	2.2	47.0
Property	Vandalism	20	10.7	4.1	23.1
Public Order	Flight/Escape	7	15.1	5.3	44.7
Public Order	Other Public Order	33	11.7	3.4	30.2
Public Order	OWI	73	11.8	2.1	50.5
Public Order	Prostitution/Pimping	2	13.7	4.4	23.1
Public Order	Traffic	23	10.4	3.7	20.4
Public Order	Weapons	49	10.5	3.3	24.5
Violent	Assault	167	15.8	3.9	64.8
Violent	Kidnap	1	11.5	11.5	11.5
Violent	Murder/Manslaughter	11	14.1	4.3	53.8
Violent	Other Violent	3	15.6	8.5	23.8
Violent	Sex	31	33.6	0.1	126.8
FELONIES - ENHANCED PENALTIES					
Drug	Trafficking	88	36.7	4.2	181.3
Other*	Other Criminal	106	36.2	10.8	258.1
AGGRAVATED MISDEMEANORS					
Drug	Drug Possession	29	7.2	2.7	26.2
Drug	Other Drug	1	6.9	6.9	6.9
Other	Other Criminal	1	4.0	4.0	4.0
Property	Arson	1	5.9	5.9	5.9
Property	Burglary	23	7.3	3.0	13.8
Property	Forgery/Fraud	10	7.8	3.0	12.4
Property	Theft	80	5.8	1.8	25.2
Property	Vandalism	5	7.0	6.2	7.5
Public Order	Alcohol	37	6.5	1.9	15.1
Public Order	Other Public Order	5	8.7	1.5	21.1
Public Order	OWI	26	5.5	2.1	19.1
Public Order	Prostitution/Pimping	4	5.3	2.3	7.0
Public Order	Traffic	42	5.8	2.9	12.4
Public Order	Weapons	12	6.6	2.6	11.7
Violent	Assault	94	9.0	2.9	63.3
Violent	Kidnap	1	5.7	5.7	5.7
Violent	Other Violent	6	5.8	3.3	9.6
Violent	Sex	18	13.0	0.1	78.5

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Offense		N Released	Length of Stay in Months:		
Class/Type	Offense Subtype		Average	Minimum	Maximum
SERIOUS MISDEMEANORS					
Drug	Drug Possession	6	4.7	3.4	6.8
Public Order	Alcohol	1	1.9	1.9	1.9
Public Order	Flight/Escape	1	4.8	4.8	4.8
Violent	Assault	1	3.6	3.6	3.6
Violent	Sex	1	9.9	9.9	9.9

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 excludes time served in work release facilities.

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