

March 1, 2005
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 2004 (July 1, 2003 – June 30, 2004).

During FY 2004 the Board approved 1,292 work release applications and 3,611 paroles. These figures represent a 19.7 percent increase in work releases and a 6.1 percent decrease in paroles. FY2004 data show that the Board has continued to work diligently to protect the public: while there were 3,430 individuals on parole at the end of FY2004, there were 950 (27.7 percent) revocations during the year, of which 10 (1.1 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. Increased efficiency in FY04 also enabled the Board to reduce ICN costs while maintaining a level of usage similar to the previous two years.

Respectfully submitted,

Elizabeth Robinson
Chairwoman

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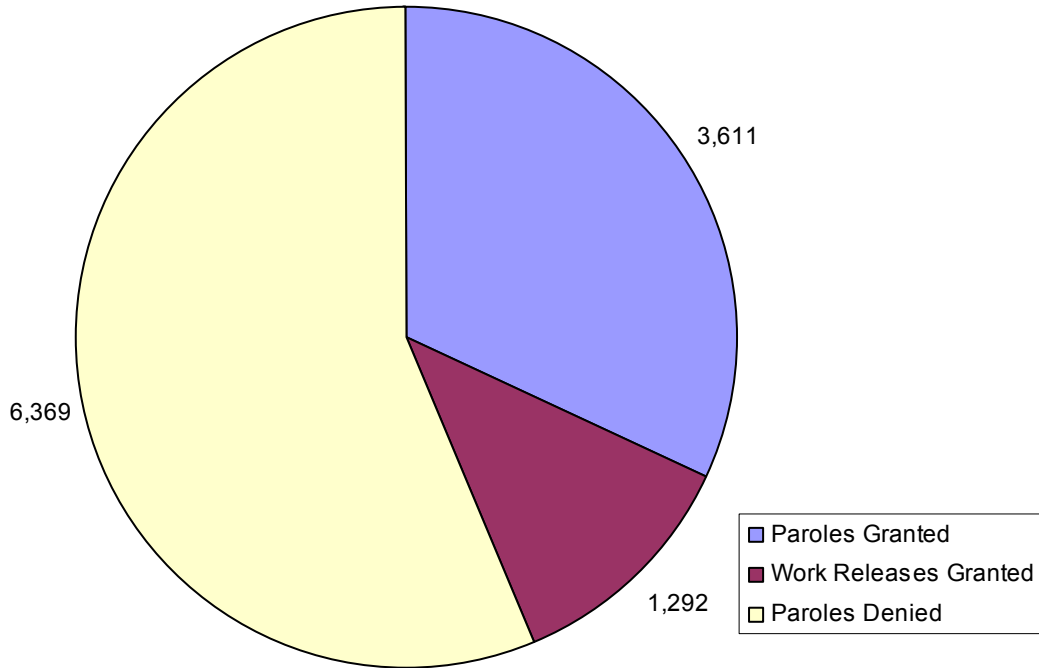
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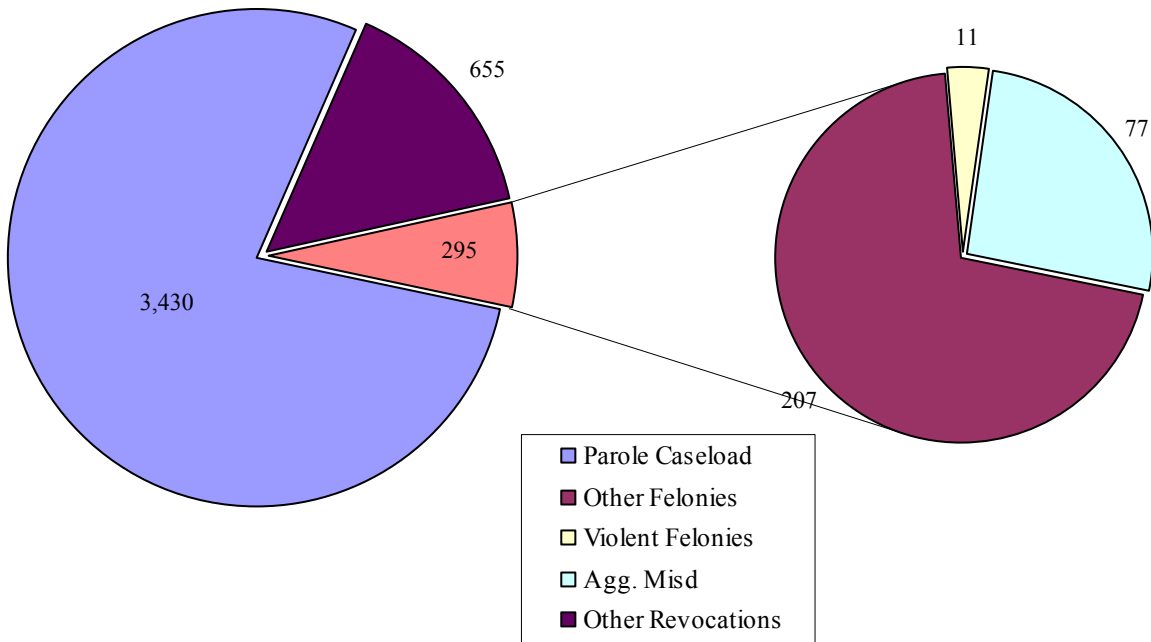
I. HIGHLIGHTS

- The Board in FY2004 approved 1,292 work release applications and 3,611 paroles. With 3,430 individuals on parole caseloads at the end of the year, 950 paroles were revoked during FY2004, with ten of these revocations due to new in-state felonies against persons.
- In FY2004 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 FY2004, 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.

Board of Parole Decisions, FY2004



Protecting the Public, FY2004



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, and the Iowa Organization for Victim Assistance. 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 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, 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 also currently serves as an executive board member of the Des Moines Branch of the NAACP and has been president of the Iowa Corrections Association (1993-1994).

James C. Twedt, Senior Administrative Parole/Probation Judge

Jerry Menadue, Liaison Officer

Karen Myers, Executive Officer

Lori Myers, Case Coordinator and Liaison Officer

Diane Jay, Statistical Analyst

Jo McGrane, Administrative Secretary

Michelle Carlson, Clerk Specialist

Tina Delong, 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 added to 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 new 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 FY2004. As the tables and charts on the following pages indicate, the Board conducted a total of 11,272 release deliberations, up from 10,877 in FY2003. These deliberations resulted in the Board's granting 3,611 paroles and 1,292 work releases. The majority of parole and work release grants were derived from case reviews rather than inmate interviews.

In FY2004 the Board continued taking particular care in paroling inmates convicted of crimes against persons. While 31.7 percent of the 9,983 deliberations involving felons resulted in paroles, only 11.4 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 FY2004 rose by 0.5 months to 24.9 months from admission until approval for parole.

Parole revocation hearings totaled 953 in FY2004, compared to 917 in FY2003. Of the total hearings, 950 resulted in revocation of parole. Two hundred ninety-five of these were automatic revocations due to new convictions for felonies or aggravated misdemeanors, up from 238 in FY03. The percentage of revocations due to new convictions rose to 31.3 percent, compared to 28 percent the preceding two years. The Department of Corrections also conducted 556 work release transfer hearings, which resulted in 508 transfers. An additional 29 inmates were sent to violator programs. This responsibility for these hearings formerly rested with the Board of Parole but in FY2003 was transferred to the Department of Corrections.

On occasion the Board may rescind a grant of parole or work release due to inmate misbehavior, failure to follow through in development of a parole or work release plan, or at an inmate's request. In FY2004 there were 238 parole rescissions; there were also 66 work release rescissions. Both these figures were down from FY03.

Requests for restoration of citizenship rose to 485, compared with 357 in FY03. Of the 485 cases in which a decision was made, there were 430 recommendations to the Governor for approval (69 percent).

The Board also received 43 applications for pardon, of which 17 were recommended for approval.

The Board reviewed 26 appeals from inmates requesting reconsideration of prior decisions resulting from revocation hearings. Also, the number of offenders receiving simultaneous parole and discharge totaled 169. 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 4,001 offender risk assessments in FY2004, a 50.7 percent increase from FY2003. 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 815 victim requests and mailed 2,910 notices to registered victims. Both these figures were up from FY2003 (811 requests and 2,803 notices). Registration requests have more than doubled since FY96. The total number of registered victims at the end of FY2003 was 2,705 compared to 2,695 in FY2003.

The table and graphs on the following pages show the workload of the Board and staff members for FY 2004.

Table 1. Performance Summary FY2003 and FY2004

	FY2003	FY2004	% change
RELEASE DELIBERATIONS:	10,877	11,272	3.6%
INMATE INTERVIEWS	2,174	2,428	11.7%
Paroles Granted	818	850	3.9%
Work Release Granted	265	349	31.7%
CASE REVIEWS	8,703	8,844	1.6%
Paroles Granted	3,028	2,761	-8.8%
Work Release Granted	814	943	15.8%
REVOICATIONS/RESCISSIONS:			
PAROLE REVOCATION HEARINGS	917	953	3.9%
Parole Revocations	835	950	13.8%
Automatic Revocations	238	295	23.9%
WORK RELEASE TRANSFERS (DOC)	461	556	20.6%
Work Releases Transferred (DOC)	447	508	13.6%
PAROLE RESCISSION REVIEWS			
Paroles Rescinded	308	238	-22.7%
WORK RELEASE RESCISSION REVIEWS			
Work Releases Rescinded	69	66	-4.3%
REVOICATION APPEALS	26	26	0.0%
Affirmed	26	26	0.0%
Amended	0	0	--
EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY APPLICATIONS:	90	96	6.7%
Granted	46	71	54.3%
Denied	44	25	-43.2%
LIFER REVIEWS/REPRIEVES	3	16	433.3%
Commutations/Reprieves Recommended	3	1	-66.7%
PARDON REVIEWS	9	29	222.2%
Pardons Recommended	6	17	183.3%
RESTORATION OF CITIZENSHIP REVIEWS	357	485	35.9%
Restorations Recommended	263	380	44.5%
OTHER REVIEWS:			
Inmate Board Decision Appeals	103	137	33.0%
Parole to Discharge**	200	169	-15.5%
OTHER BOARD WORK:			
Risk Assessments Completed	2,655	4,001	50.7%
Registered Victims, Yearend	2,695	2,705	0.4%
Victim Registration Requests	811	815	0.5%
Victim Registrations Approved	612	610	-0.3%
Victim Notices Mailed	2,803	2,910	3.8%

* Reprive recommended

Deliberations and Releases, FY94-FY04

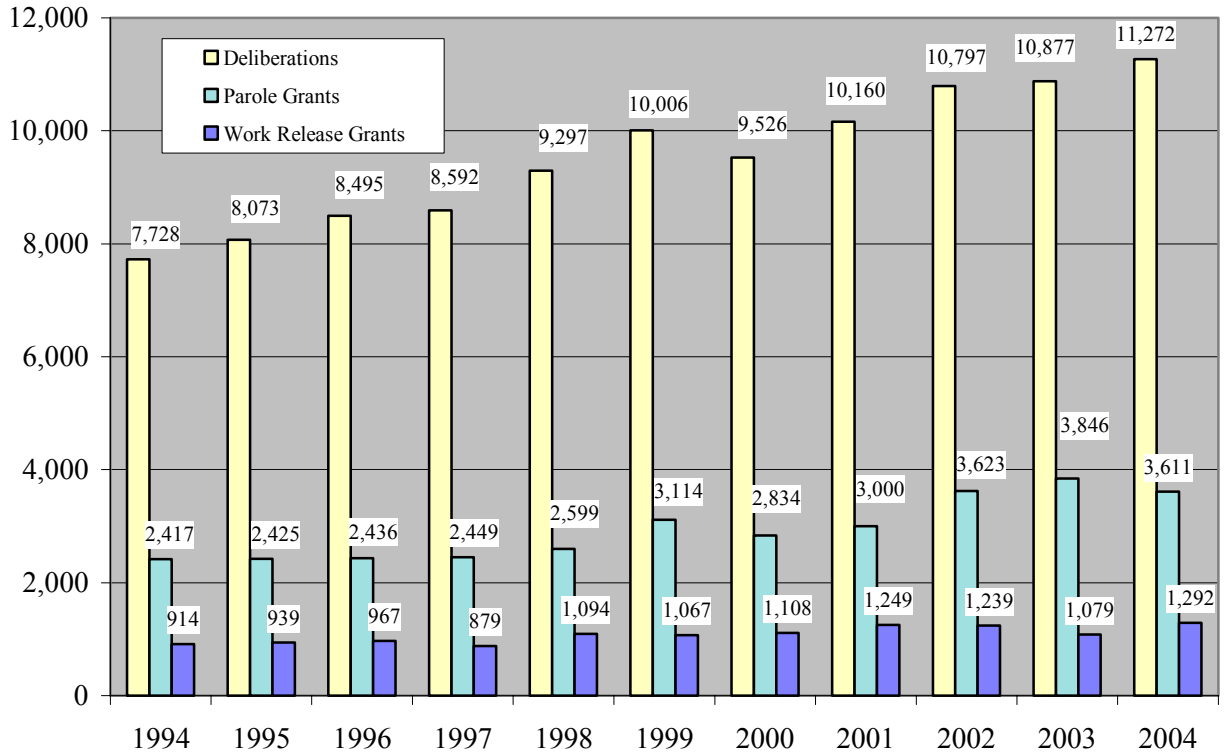


Table 2. Parole and Work Release Grants, FY1995-FY2004

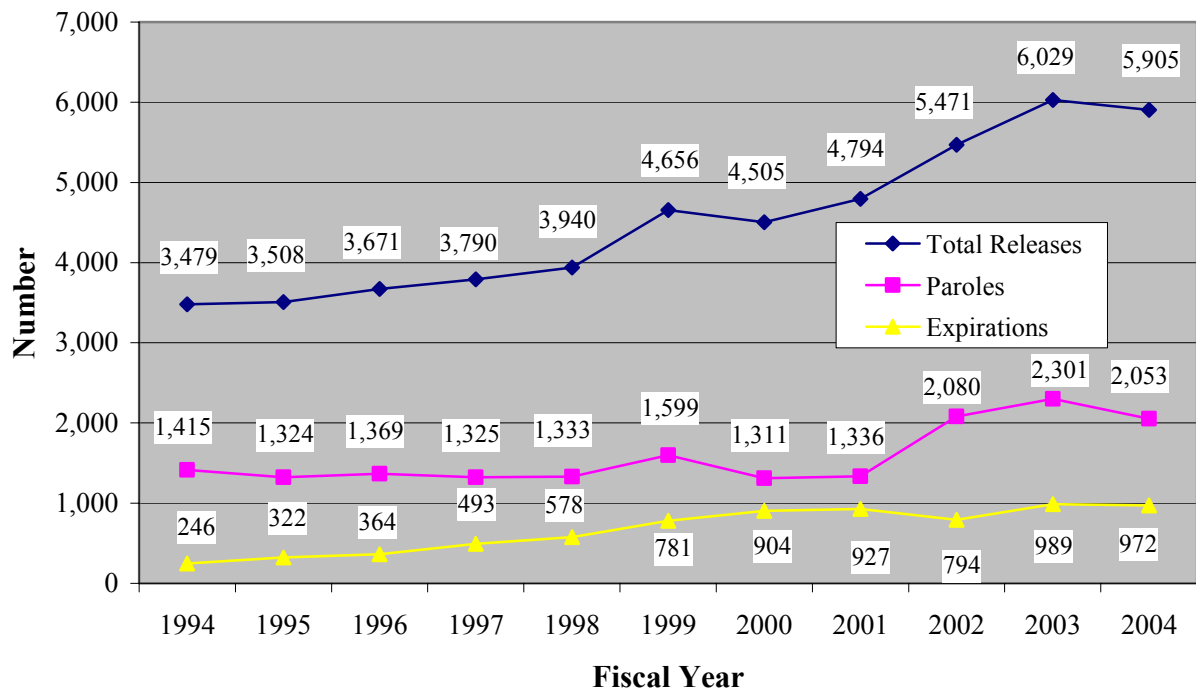
Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% Change
Deliberations	8,073	8,495	8,592	9,297	10,006	9,526	10,160	10,797	10,877	11,272	39.6%
Parole Grants	2,425	2,436	2,449	2,599	3,114	2,834	3,000	3,623	3,846	3,611	48.9%
Work Release Grants	939	967	879	1,094	1,067	1,108	1,249	1,239	1,079	1,292	37.6%

Table 3. Decisions, by Offense Class, FY2004

Offense Class	Decision							
	Parole		Denied		Work Release		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
A felony total	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
B felony 50-yr	13	8.1%	140	87.0%	8	5.0%	161	1.4%
B felony	253	22.8%	746	67.1%	113	10.2%	1,112	9.9%
Other felony	139	27.3%	301	59.1%	69	13.6%	509	4.5%
C felony	957	27.5%	2,112	60.7%	412	11.8%	3,481	30.9%
Compact	0	0.0%	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.0%
D felony	1,805	38.4%	2,301	48.9%	597	12.7%	4,703	41.7%
Old code	1	8.3%	11	91.7%	0	0.0%	12	0.1%
Total felonies	3,168	31.7%	5,616	56.3%	1,199	12.0%	9,983	88.6%
Agg. Misdemeanor	434	34.9%	720	57.9%	89	7.2%	1,243	11.0%
Other misdemeanor	3	30.0%	3	30.0%	4	40.0%	10	0.1%
Serious misdemeanor	6	16.7%	30	83.3%	0	0.0%	36	0.3%
Total misdemeanors	443	34.4%	753	58.4%	93	7.2%	1,289	11.4%
All crimes	3,611	32.0%	6,369	56.5%	1,292	11.5%	11,272	100.0%

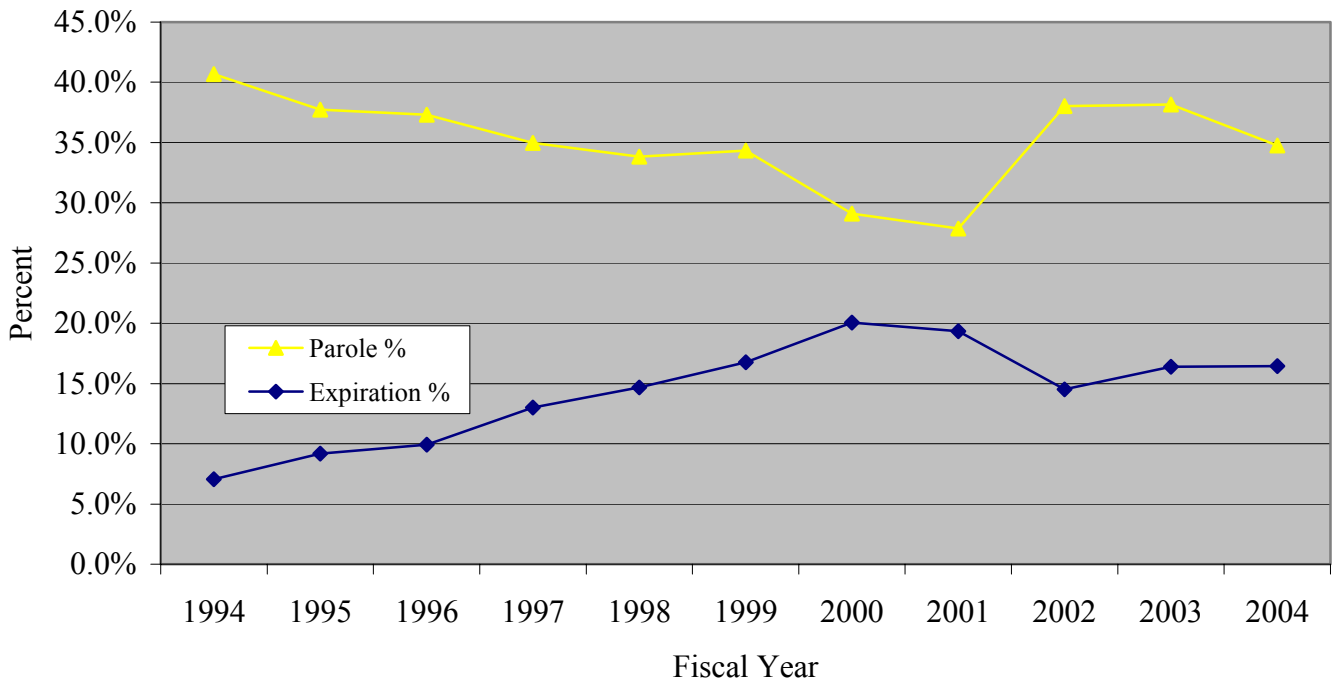
Column percentages add up vertically.

Releases, Paroles, and Expirations, FY94-FY2004



Source: ACDS E-1 reports

Paroles as a Percentage of All Releases



Source: ACDS E-1 reports

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, FY2004

Offense Class and Type	Total N	Expiration		Parole		Par-Work Rel.	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
A Felony	0	0		0		0	
B Felony 50 year term	14	1	7.1%	4	28.6%	9	64.3%
B Felony drug	167	0	0.0%	125	74.9%	42	25.1%
B Felony vs. persons	96	31	32.3%	21	21.9%	44	45.8%
Habitual-property	66	8	12.1%	29	43.9%	29	43.9%
Habitual-persons	6	3	50.0%	1	16.7%	2	33.3%
Other Felony-Drug	51	1	2.0%	30	58.8%	20	39.2%
C Felony not persons	845	74	8.8%	539	63.8%	232	27.5%
C Felony vs. persons	186	88	47.3%	58	31.2%	40	21.5%
D Felony OWI	602	77	12.8%	470	78.1%	55	9.1%
D Felony not persons	1,323	316	23.9%	776	58.7%	231	17.5%
D Felony vs. persons	204	111	54.4%	67	32.8%	26	12.7%
Felonies vs. persons	506	234	46.2%	151	29.8%	121	23.9%
Felonies not persons	3,054	476	15.6%	1,969	64.5%	609	19.9%
Total Felonies	3,560	710	19.9%	2,120	59.6%	730	20.5%
Aggravated Misd. OWI	107	23	21.5%	82	76.6%	2	1.9%
Agg. Misd. not persons	402	162	40.3%	231	57.5%	9	2.2%
Agg. Misd. vs. persons	255	206	80.8%	42	16.5%	7	2.7%
Other Misd. vs. persons	2	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
Serious Misd. OWI	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Serious Misd. not persons	10	7	70.0%	3	30.0%	0	0.0%
Serious Misd. vs. persons	23	22	95.7%	1	4.3%	0	0.0%
Misd. vs. persons	280	229	81.8%	44	15.7%	7	2.5%
Misd. not persons	520	193	37.1%	316	60.8%	11	2.1%
Total Misdemeanors	800	422	52.8%	360	45.0%	18	2.3%
Total	4,360	1,132	26.0%	2,480	56.9%	748	17.2%

Source: ACDS

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 FY2004. 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, FY2004

Application Type	Received	Board Recommendation	
		Grant	Deny
Pardon	43	17	12
Special Citizenship (firearms)	79	33	23
Restoration of Citizenship	444	380	105
Total	566	430	140

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.

Two thousand, nine hundred three 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 644 ICN hearings conducted in FY2004 were parole revocation hearings, as the Department of Corrections has 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. During FY2004 Senior Administrative Parole and Probation Judge James C. Twedt has conducted approximately 66 hearings from his Boone Field Office to the Video Courtroom in Cedar Rapids and 220 hearings to the Newton Correctional Facility. This process allows Judge Twedt to avoid the lengthy round trip to and from Cedar Rapids and Newton.

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.

Iowa Communications Network Utilization

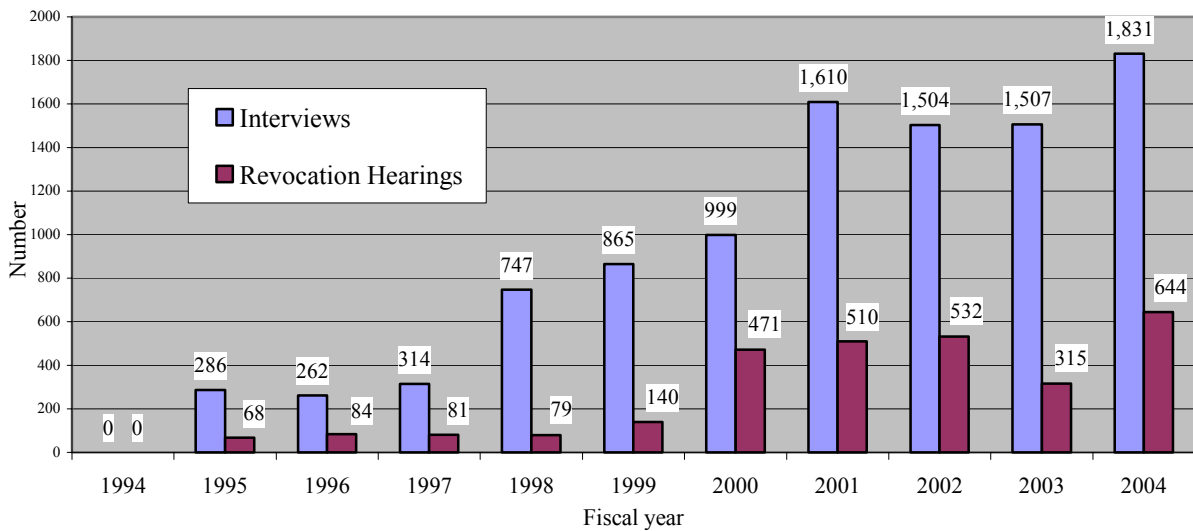


Table 6. Mileage Saved by ICN

Fiscal Year	Board Meetings		Revocations		Victims		Families	
	Mileage	Hours	Mileage	Hours	Mileage	Hours	Mileage	Hours
1995	6,444	128.9	11,590	231.8	3,306	66.1	5,344	106.9
1996	6,081	121.6	22,666	453.3	1,285	25.7	5,951	119.0
1997	7,416	148.3	16,726	334.5	2,480	49.6	6,016	120.3
1998	11,608	232.2	17,682	353.6	5,317	106.3	24,746	494.9
1999	10,506	210.1	17,432	348.6	3,666	73.3	15,768	315.4
2000	13,976	279.5	46,086	921.7	5,094	101.9	15,333	306.7
2001	17,523	350.5	46,332	926.6	8,614	172.3	18,639	372.8
2002	15,115	302.3	42,807	856.1	11,748	235.0	18,952	379.0
2003	14,699	294.0	43,486	869.7	11,589	231.8	12,486	249.7
2004	15,321	306.4	41,778	835.6	10,967	219.3	22,383	447.7

Note: hours were calculated as mileage divided by 50. Mileage for Board meetings and revocations were calculated as the distance between Des Moines and the institution in which hearings were held. Mileage for victims and families was developed by identifying victims and families who attended ICN hearings, locating their place of residence, and calculating the distance between there and the site of the hearing.

Table 7. ICN Hearings, Interviews, and Costs, by Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Hearings	Interviews	Costs
1995	68	286	\$3,385.70
1996	84	262	\$7,348.25
1997	81	314	\$8,798.00
1998	79	747	\$7,883.21
1999	140	865	\$10,613.08
2000	471	999	\$28,561.22*
2001	510	1,610	\$44,098.61
2002	511	1,504	\$41,266.30
2003	315	1,507	\$39,541.26
2004	644	1,831	\$41,534.11
Total	2,903	9,925	

VI. TIME SERVED PRIOR TO PAROLE DECISION

A number of factors affect 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;
- 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.

While legislation was passed in 2004 pertaining to a number of criminal offenses, only one of the new laws was expected to have a significant impact on the prison population. This new provision revised the so-called 85 percent laws, reducing the percentage of maximum term that must be served to 70 percent. While these sentences now continue to expire at 85 percent, the Board of Parole now has the option to parole these inmates at or after 70 percent of the sentence is served. This change, implemented July 1, 2004, had no impact through FY04, but will probably result in the release of some Class C felons serving 85 percent sentences in FY04. It is anticipated that eventually this legislation will strengthen the approaches and strategies currently being implemented to assist in decreasing the number of inmates incarcerated in Iowa's prison system.

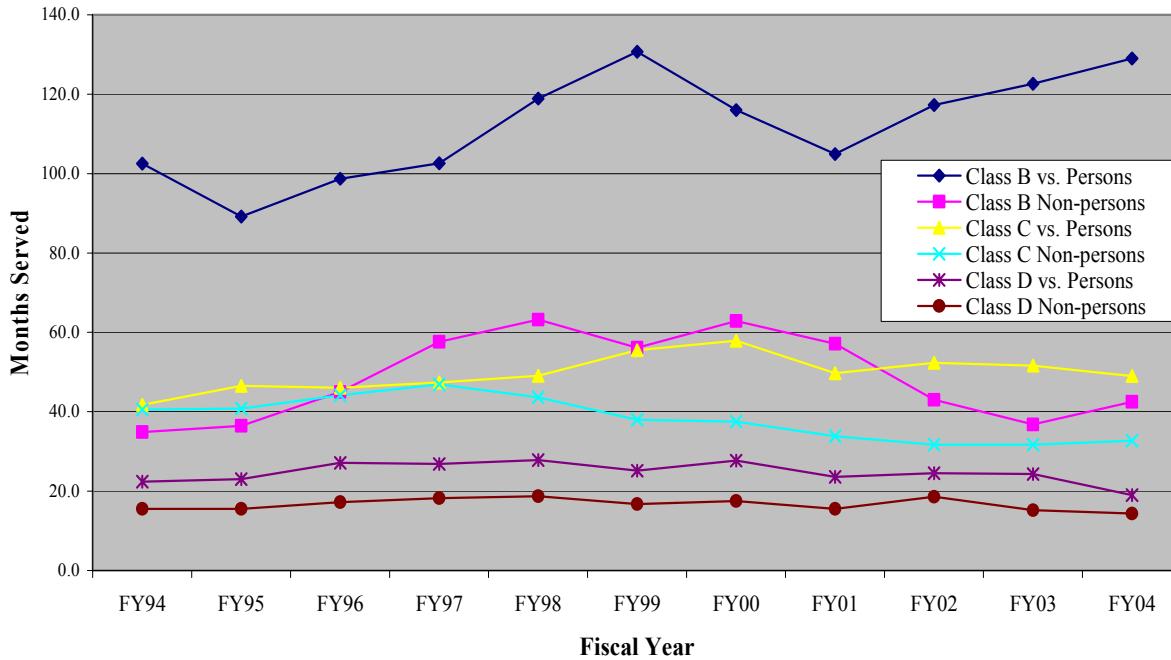
Another factor influencing the size of the prison population has been the Board's increasing caution in releasing inmates who may pose a threat to society. The use of risk assessment in release deliberations has had two distinct effects: to hasten release of good risks who do not need to be incarcerated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

Table 8 presents an overview of paroling activity during FY2004, 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 9, which presents all offenses for which there were paroles in FY2004.

Table 8. Months Served to Parole Approval, Most Common Offenses, FY2004

Class	Crimes Against Persons	N	Months Served		
			Mean	Minimum	Maximum
BF50	Murder-2nd Degree	13	171	91.1	246.3
Bfel	Sexual Abuse-2nd Degree	15	129	104.3	197.8
Bfel	Burglary-1st Degree	10	88	50.8	118.0
Bfel	Robbery-1st Degree	33	130	86.2	265.0
Cfel	Sexual Abuse-3rd Degree	13	61	22.6	156.9
Cfel	Sex Abuse-3rd, Not Forcible Felony	12	37	27.4	46.3
Cfel	Terrorism w/intent to Injure, Provoke	10	34	10.4	53.7
Cfel	Willful Injury w/Serious Injury	10	33	17.5	47.2
Dfel	Willful Injury w/Bodily Injury	34	18	8.5	31.8
Dfel	Going Armed with Intent	11	20	8.4	40.0
Class	Property Offenses	N	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Ofel	Habitual Offender (property)	80	57	9.7	224.0
Cfel	Theft-1st Degree	134	37	2.6	116.9
Cfel	Burglary-2nd Degree	77	47	2.7	184.9
Cfel	Arson-2nd Degree	11	42	15.2	62.3
Dfel	Forgery	236	17	1.6	82.7
Dfel	Burglary-3rd Degree	224	19	2.5	74.3
Dfel	Theft-2nd Degree	190	16	2.0	118.2
Dfel	Criminal Mischief-2nd Degree	18	13	7.8	25.6
AGG	Theft-3rd Degree	51	9	1.8	56.8
AGG	Operate M.V. w/o Owner's Consent	24	7	2.8	23.3
AGG	Attempted Burglary-3rd Degree	11	11	2.3	47.8
Class	Drug Offenses	N	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Bfel	Proh.Acts/Contr.,CF,Sim.Substance	176	40	8.0	124.7
Ofel	Contr.Subst,2nd or Subsequent Offense	38	50	12.2	99.6
Cfel	Proh.Acts/Contr.,CF,Sim.Substance	640	30	2.4	129.1
Dfel	Possess Product as Intermed. of C.S	117	13	2.2	44.7
Dfel	Proh.Acts/Marijuana, < 50 kilo	93	13	2.0	48.1
Dfel	Poss C.S. w/o Prescription>2nd Offense	72	12	2.1	35.8
Dfel	Fail to obtain Cont.Substance Tax Stamp	35	13	2.6	34.5
AGG	Poss C.S. w/o Prescription-2nd Offense	19	6	3.0	10.5
Class	Other Offenses	N	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Dfel	Operate While Under Infl-3rd or Subseq.	564	11	1.7	109.7
Dfel	Receive,Transport,Possess.Firearm/Felon	38	21	6.9	103.6
Dfel	Eluding >25 MPH w/Enhancements	21	15	2.5	53.5
Dfel	Failure to Appear-Felony Charge	14	23	9.0	47.3
Dfel	Conspiracy/Commit Felony (Property)	13	23	6.6	52.9
AGG	Operate Wh/Under Influence-2nd Offense	98	5	1.7	27.1
AGG	Prostitution	32	7	2.2	25.0
AGG	Driving While Barred	64	6	1.9	18.1
	All Paroles	3,611	25	1.6	316.9

Average Time Served Until Release Decision, FY94-FY04, 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 9, on the pages following, presents a complete itemization of paroles for FY2004, 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, both paroles for Arson in the First Degree did not involve consecutive sentences, 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. Similarly, all the paroles for Burglary-1 did not involve consecutive sentences, so they are all listed as “N/total.”

Table 9. Months Served Prior to Parole Approval, FY2004

					Months Served		
Class	Offense Description	Code	Consec	N	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
BF50	Murder-2nd Degree	707.3	N	11	162.9	91.1	240.3
			Y	2	215.1	183.8	246.3
			Total	13	170.9	91.1	246.3
Total	Total BF-50 Felonies		N	11	162.9	91.1	240.3
			Y	2	215.1	183.8	246.3
			Total	13	170.9	91.1	246.3
Bfel	Arson-1st Degree	712.2	N/tot	2	85.7	63.7	107.7
	Attempted Murder	707.11	N	3	88.2	71.5	117.1
			Y	4	154.1	109.0	235.3
			Total	7	125.9	71.5	235.3
	Burglary-1st Degree	713.2	N/tot	2	84.8	81.7	87.9
		713.3	N/tot	8	88.7	50.8	118.0
	Distribute C.S to <age 18	124.406(1A	N	1	70.6	70.6	70.6
			Y	1	63.7	63.7	63.7
			Total	2	67.1	63.7	70.6
	Distribute.Narc/Coc. to <age 18	124.406(1A,1	Y/tot	1	79.3	79.3	79.3
	Homicide by Vehicle/ Intox (321J.2)	707.6A(1)	N/tot	1	51.9	51.9	51.9
	Kidnapping-2nd Degree	710.3	N	3	114.3	105.7	126.3
			Y	1	210.0	210.0	210.0
			Total	4	138.2	105.7	210.0
	Ongoing Criminal Conduct	706A.4	N/tot	3	33.2	23.8	48.3
Proh.Acts/Contr.,CF, Sim Substance	204.401(1B) 124.401(1B)	N/tot	4	127.1	112.4	149.7	
		N	156	38.0	8.0	124.7	
		Y	20	58.4	28.7	103.8	
Total	176	40.3	8.0	124.7			
Robbery-1st Degree	711.2	N	19	121.0	86.2	265.0	
		Y	14	141.2	91.0	231.1	
		Total	33	129.6	86.2	265.0	
Sexual Abuse-2nd Degree	709.3	N	12	121.3	104.3	137.7	
		Y	3	158.5	129.3	197.8	
		Total	15	128.8	104.3	197.8	
Total	Total Class B Felonies	Total	N	214	56.4	8.0	265.0
			Y	44	104.3	28.7	235.3
			Total	258	64.5	8.0	265.0

Class	Offense Description	Code	Consec	N	Months Served		
					Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Ofel	Contr.Subst,2nd or Subseq. Offense	124.411	N	29	47.5	12.2	98.8
			Y	9	57.1	20.0	99.6
			Total	38	49.7	12.2	99.6
	Controlled Substance Viol/Firearm	124.401(1E)	N/tot	5	48.6	31.1	86.2
	Distr.C.S. on Certain Real Property	124.401A	N/tot	1	56.8	56.8	56.8
	Distr.Controlled.Subst.-School/Park	124.401A	N	4	48.1	17.5	78.2
			Y	1	102.7	102.7	102.7
			Total	5	59.0	17.5	102.7
		204.401A	N/tot	1	134.3	134.3	134.3
	Habitual Offender (Person)	902.8,A	N	1	50.0	50.0	50.0
			Y	3	89.5	56.1	109.7
			Total	4	79.6	50.0	109.7
	Habitual Offender (Property)	902.8,B	N	55	46.2	9.7	120.6
Y			25	79.6	28.9	224.0	
Total			80	56.6	9.7	224.0	
Mfg. Meth.-Presence of Minor	124.401C	N	6	32.5	10.1	43.1	
		Y	1	39.8	39.8	39.8	
		Total	7	33.5	10.1	43.1	
Total	Total Other Felonies	Total	N	102	46.9	9.7	134.3
			Y	39	74.7	20.0	224.0
			Total	141	54.6	9.7	224.0
Cfel	Abandon/Neglect Dependent Person	726.3	N	5	34.9	30.6	39.2
			Y	1	114.6	114.6	114.6
			Total	6	48.2	30.6	114.6
	Arson-2nd Degree	712.3	N	9	37.9	15.2	56.2
			Y	2	59.3	56.2	62.3
			Total	11	41.7	15.2	62.3
	Burglary-2nd Degree	713.3	N	4	33.7	16.1	56.9
			Y	1	184.9	184.9	184.9
			Total	5	63.9	16.1	184.9
		713.5	N	47	34.4	2.7	75.1
			Y	25	67.0	23.5	158.3
			Total	72	45.7	2.7	158.3
	Child Endangerment-Serious Injury	726.6(2)	N	3	32.4	17.2	40.4
			Y	3	86.5	47.9	132.6
			Total	6	59.5	17.2	132.6
	Conspiracy/Forcible Felony	706.3,A	N	2	23.3	23.3	23.4
			Y	4	47.4	23.6	72.8
			Total	6	39.3	23.3	72.8
	Criminal Mischief-1st Degree	716.3	N/tot	3	12.3	4.2	18.2
	Distr.Schd.III Cont.Subst.to<age 18	124.406(1B	N/tot	2	50.9	50.4	51.5
	Fraudulent Practices 1st Degree	714.9	N/tot	2	26.4	13.6	39.1
Furn.Precursor Subst/Mfg. C.Subst.	124B.9(1)	N/tot	1	16.3	16.3	16.3	
Kidnapping-3rd Degree	710.4	N	4	26.5	13.3	40.9	
		Y	5	68.6	41.7	88.6	
		Total	9	49.9	13.3	88.6	
Money Laundering Activities	706B.2(1)	Y/tot	1	74.3	74.3	74.3	
Possession Burglary Tools	713.7	Y/tot	1	157.5	157.5	157.5	

Class	Offense Description	Code	Consec	N	Months Served		
					Mean	Minimum	Maximum
	Proh.Acts/Contr.,CF, Sim Substance	124.401(1C)	N	462	24.0	2.4	106.9
			Y	178	45.1	4.4	129.1
			Total	640	29.9	2.4	129.1
		204.401(1C)	Y/tot	1	123.7	123.7	123.7
	Recv Precursor Subst./Mfg Cont.Subst.	124B.9(2)	N/tot	4	20.1	10.5	37.4
	Robbery-2nd Degree	711.3	Y/tot	2	77.5	67.7	87.3
	Sex.Abuse-3rd,Not Forcible Felony	709.4(2C,4)	N	10	36.7	27.4	46.3
			Y	2	39.7	36.6	42.9
			Total	12	37.2	27.4	46.3
	Sexual Abuse-3rd Degree	709.4	N	4	45.7	36.4	50.4
			Y	9	67.9	22.6	156.9
			Total	13	61.1	22.6	156.9
	Sexual Exploitation of Minor	728.12(1)	N/tot	1	47.8	47.8	47.8
	Terrorism W/int. to Injure or Provoke	708.6,A	N	9	32.2	10.4	48.6
			Y	1	53.7	53.7	53.7
			Total	10	34.4	10.4	53.7
	Theft-1st Degree	714.2(1)	N	94	31.2	2.6	113.1
			Y	40	51.0	10.4	116.9
			Total	134	37.1	2.6	116.9
	Unlawful Possession Explosives	101A.14(1)	N/tot	1	18.9	18.9	18.9
	Use<Age 18 in Drug Trade	124.406A	N	4	18.5	10.9	27.0
			Y	1	37.0	37.0	37.0
			Total	5	22.2	10.9	37.0
	Using Juvenile to Commit Offense	709A.6	N	2	11.8	11.8	11.8
			Y	1	19.4	19.4	19.4
			Total	3	14.3	11.8	19.4
	Veh.Homicide/Reckless or Eluding	707.6A(2)	N	6	44.3	35.5	52.5
			Y	1	57.9	57.9	57.9
			Total	7	46.3	35.5	57.9
	Veh.Homicide/Under Infl.or Reckless	707.6A(1)	N	2	65.5	46.4	84.5
			Y	1	74.7	74.7	74.7
			Total	3	68.5	46.4	84.5
	Voluntary Manslaughter	707.4	N	2	30.6	25.9	35.4
			Y	3	101.9	71.3	146.9
			Total	5	73.4	25.9	146.9
	Willful Injury	708.4	N	2	23.5	22.7	24.2
			Y	7	66.6	50.5	88.3
			Total	9	57.1	22.7	88.3
	Willful Injury w/Serious Injury	708.4(1)	N	9	31.2	17.5	47.2
			Y	1	45.3	45.3	45.3
			Total	10	32.6	17.5	47.2
Total	Total Class C Felonies	Total	N	694	26.8	2.4	113.1
			Y	291	52.3	4.4	184.9
			Total	985	34.3	2.4	184.9

Class	Offense Description	Code	Consec	N	Months Served		
					Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Dfel	Assault-Serious Injury	708.2(3A)	N/tot	2	18.3	12.0	24.5
		708.2(4)	N/tot	2	15.5	13.8	17.3
	Asslt Peace Ofcr/Firef.,w/Intent	708.3A(1)	Y/tot	1	37.8	37.8	37.8
	Asslt Peace Ofcr/Firef., weapon	708.3A(2)	N	3	13.5	8.0	17.9
			Y	3	35.9	27.4	48.9
			Total	6	24.7	8.0	48.9
	Asslt While Participating in Felony	708.3,B	N	3	21.0	7.4	40.0
			Y	1	8.4	8.4	8.4
			Total	4	17.8	7.4	40.0
	Attempt to Disarm Peace Officer	708.13(2),B	N/tot	2	15.8	14.1	17.4
	Attempt Burglary-2nd Degree	713.6	N	3	16.4	12.2	20.8
			Y	1	60.7	60.7	60.7
			Total	4	27.5	12.2	60.7
	Burglary-3rd Degree	713.6A	N	154	13.5	2.5	30.8
			Y	70	29.7	2.5	74.3
			Total	224	18.5	2.5	74.3
	Child Endangerment-Bodily Injury	726.6(5)	N/tot	3	13.7	11.4	16.9
	Conspiracy Commit Felony (person)	706.3,B	N	2	7.9	7.6	8.1
			Y	1	39.3	39.3	39.3
			Total	3	18.3	7.6	39.3
	Conspiracy Commit Felony (property)	706.3,C	N	10	17.9	6.6	31.1
			Y	3	38.0	30.6	52.9
			Total	13	22.5	6.6	52.9
	Criminal Gang Participation	723A.2	N	1	7.1	7.1	7.1
			Y	1	17.6	17.6	17.6
			Total	2	12.4	7.1	17.6
	Criminal Mischief-2nd Degree	716.4	N	13	12.4	7.8	21.4
			Y	5	15.6	10.0	25.6
			Total	18	13.3	7.8	25.6
	Del. C.S.to Conspire/Recruit<18	124.406(3)	N/tot	1	39.0	39.0	39.0
Dom. Abuse Asslt,3rd or Subsequent	708.2A(4)	N	7	15.6	8.0	18.9	
		Y	2	45.8	44.4	47.1	
		Total	9	22.3	8.0	47.1	
Eluding >25 MPH w/enhancements	321.279(3)	N	17	12.9	2.5	27.2	
		Y	4	24.3	2.5	53.5	
		Total	21	15.1	2.5	53.5	
Escape of Felon	719.4(1)	N	4	11.0	3.0	20.0	
		Y	5	29.3	13.7	58.0	
		Total	9	21.2	3.0	58.0	
Extortion	711.4	N	3	12.9	8.4	17.4	
		Y	1	19.3	19.3	19.3	
		Total	4	14.5	8.4	19.3	
Fail Register,2nd or>Sex Offense	692A.7(1,B)	N/tot	2	18.5	16.9	20.1	
Fail to Obtain Cont Subs Tax Stamp	453B.12	N	29	11.5	2.6	26.9	
		Y	6	17.9	7.6	34.5	
		Total	35	12.6	2.6	34.5	
Fail to Appear, Felony Charge	811.2(8),A	N	7	20.4	9.0	31.3	
		Y	7	26.2	13.6	47.3	
		Total	14	23.3	9.0	47.3	
Flee State to Avoid Prosecution	719.4(4)	Y/tot	1	17.0	17.0	17.0	

Class	Offense Description	Code	Consec	N	Months Served			
					Mean	Minimum	Maximum	
	Forgery	715A.2(A)	N	173	13.4	1.6	53.3	
			Y	63	25.6	1.9	82.7	
			Total	236	16.6	1.6	82.7	
	Fraudulent Practices 2nd Degree	714.10	N/tot	1	3.6	3.6	3.6	
	Furnish Cont. Subst. To Inmates	719.8	N/tot	6	8.6	4.1	13.8	
	Gatherings-Controlled Subst. Used	124.407,A	N	4	13.9	2.2	25.7	
			Y	3	12.4	2.0	19.5	
			Total	7	13.2	2.0	25.7	
	Going Armed with Intent	708.8	N/tot	11	20.0	8.4	40.0	
	Identity Theft w/int.>\$1000.00	715A.8,A	N/tot	3	14.3	12.8	16.0	
	Insurance Fraud	507E.3(2)	N/tot	1	7.3	7.3	7.3	
	Interf.w/off.Acts Intent or Weapon	719.1(1),C	N/tot	3	13.6	7.9	18.7	
	Intimidation w/Dangerous Weapon	708.6(2)	N/tot	1	6.6	6.6	6.6	
	Lascivious Acts with Child	709.8	N/tot	1	24.3	24.3	24.3	
	Nonsupport	726.5	N/tot	1	18.9	18.9	18.9	
	Oper. While Under Infl-3rd Offense	321J.2(C)	N	503	9.5	1.7	109.7	
			Y	61	22.4	3.2	79.1	
			Total	564	10.9	1.7	109.7	
	Perjury	720.2	N	2	11.4	2.7	20.0	
			Y	1	3.9	3.9	3.9	
			Total	3	8.9	2.7	20.0	
	Pimping	725.2	N	2	18.6	6.1	31.2	
			Y	1	27.6	27.6	27.6	
			Total	3	21.6	6.1	31.2	
	Poss C.S. w/o Prescrip>2nd Offense	124.401(5),C	N	60	11.0	2.1	25.6	
			Y	12	19.6	6.9	35.8	
			Total	72	12.4	2.1	35.8	
	Poss Contraband in Corr. Facility	719.7(4B)	N/tot	3	11.4	8.3	17.4	
	Poss. Product as Intermed. of C.S.	124.401(4)	N	100	12.0	2.2	32.6	
			Y	17	18.6	3.0	44.7	
			Total	117	12.9	2.2	44.7	
	Prohibited Acts/Marijuana, < 50 kilo	124.401(1D)B	N	72	11.7	2.0	38.5	
			Y	21	19.7	2.4	48.1	
			Total	93	13.5	2.0	48.1	
	Receive,Transp,Possess Firearm/Felon	724.26	N	26	14.9	6.9	46.5	
			Y	12	33.7	11.0	103.6	
			Total	38	20.8	6.9	103.6	
	Serious Injury by Motor Vehicle	707.6A(4)	N	8	19.3	10.8	26.3	
			Y	1	46.0	46.0	46.0	
			Total	9	22.3	10.8	46.0	
	Solicitation to Commit Felony	705.1,A	Y/tot	1	17.4	17.4	17.4	
			705.1,B	N	1	15.0	15.0	15.0
				Y	1	31.2	31.2	31.2
	Stalking Viol.C.O/Weap/<18/2ND	708.11(3B)	Total	2	23.1	15.0	31.2	
			N	2	21.6	21.1	22.2	
			Y	1	36.2	36.2	36.2	
	Terrorism	708.6	Total	3	26.5	21.1	36.2	
			N/tot	2	16.2	14.6	17.9	
			708.6,B	N/tot	2	13.4	8.5	18.3

Class	Offense Description	Code	Consec	N	Months Served		
					Mean	Minimum	Maximum
	Theft-2nd Degree	714.2(2)	N	139	11.7	2.0	33.6
			Y	51	26.9	3.4	118.2
			Total	190	15.8	2.0	118.2
	Traffic in Stolen Weapons-1st Offns	724.16A,1	N/tot	1	18.5	18.5	18.5
	Unauthorized Use Credit Cards	715A.6(A)	N	2	12.9	8.0	17.8
			Y	1	34.0	34.0	34.0
			Total	3	19.9	8.0	34.0
	Unauth. Poss. Offensive Weapons	724.3	N/tot	2	16.7	13.9	19.5
	Unknown Crime	719.7(B)	N/tot	1	30.7	30.7	30.7
	Willful Injury w/Bodily Injury	708.4(2)	N	29	16.9	8.5	24.1
			Y	5	21.7	15.2	31.8
Total			34	17.6	8.5	31.8	
Total	Total Class D Felonies	Total	N	1,430	11.8	1.6	109.7
			Y	364	25.5	1.9	118.2
			Total	1,794	14.6	1.6	118.2
AGG	Accessory After Fact, Felony	703.3,A	N/tot	3	4.8	4.1	5.8
	Alch. Chapt.123, 3rd & Subsequent	123.91(2)	N	5	5.0	4.2	6.2
			Y	2	7.0	5.1	9.0
			Total	7	5.5	4.2	9.0
		123.91(3B)	Y/tot	1	22.1	22.1	22.1
	Animal Abuse	717B.2	Y	1	12.6	12.6	12.6
			Total	1	12.6	12.6	12.6
	Arson-3rd Degree	712.4	Y/tot	1	7.6	7.6	7.6
	Assault to Inflict Serious Injury	708.2(1)	N	1	5.1	5.1	5.1
			Y	4	10.4	7.8	13.7
			Total	5	9.3	5.1	13.7
	Assault with Weapon	708.2(3)	N	5	6.2	3.6	13.2
			Y	4	15.1	13.4	18.1
			Total	9	10.2	3.6	18.1
	Asslt Peace Ofcr/Firefighter/Injury	708.3A(3)	N	1	6.4	6.4	6.4
			Y	2	15.1	12.1	18.1
			Total	3	12.2	6.4	18.1
	Asslt. to Sex Abuse/No Injury	709.11,C	N	1	5.5	5.5	5.5
			Y	1	9.1	9.1	9.1
			Total	2	7.3	5.5	9.1
	Attempt to Entice Away a Minor<16	710.10(3)	N/tot	1	3.6	3.6	3.6
	Attempt Burglary 3rd Degree	713.6B	N	5	4.6	2.6	7.0
			Y	5	18.6	2.4	47.8
Total			10	11.6	2.4	47.8	
Burglary-3rd Degree/1st Offense	713.6A(2)	N	8	4.7	2.3	6.7	
		Y	1	11.1	11.1	11.1	
		Total	9	5.4	2.3	11.1	
Carrying Weapons	724.4	N/tot	1	6.5	6.5	6.5	
Child Endangerment-No Injury	726.6(3)	N	4	4.7	3.0	7.2	
		Y	2	14.5	12.9	16.0	
		Total	6	7.9	3.0	16.0	
Criminal Mischief-3rd Degree	716.5	N	4	5.1	2.3	7.1	
		Y	1	7.7	7.7	7.7	
		Total	5	5.6	2.3	7.7	

Class	Offense Description	Code	Consec	N	Months Served		
					Mean	Minimum	Maximum
	Domestic Abuse Assault,2nd SI/SE	708.2A(3B)	N	4	8.0	7.1	8.9
			Y	3	12.8	8.7	16.3
			Total	7	10.0	7.1	16.3
	Dom Abuse Asslt, Intent or Weapon	708.2A(2C)	N	1	4.4	4.4	4.4
			Y	5	12.1	8.0	17.3
			Total	6	10.8	4.4	17.3
	Driving While Barred	321.561	N	44	5.1	2.1	9.7
			Y	20	9.5	1.9	18.1
			Total	64	6.5	1.9	18.1
	Eluding w/Felony Public Offense	321.279,B	N/tot	1	4.8	4.8	4.8
	Eluding/Att. Elude>25 MPH	321.279(2)	N/tot	5	7.0	5.1	9.1
	Fail to Register as Sex Offender	692A.7(1,A)	N/tot	2	3.4	2.9	3.9
	Forgery	715A.2(B)	N	2	4.8	4.3	5.2
			Y	1	9.7	9.7	9.7
			Total	3	6.4	4.3	9.7
	Harassment-1st Degree	708.7(2)	N/tot	3	5.5	2.8	7.2
	Oper. While Under Infl-2nd Offense	321J.2(B)	N	84	4.8	1.7	10.1
			Y	14	9.3	3.0	27.1
			Total	98	5.4	1.7	27.1
	Oper.Mot.Veh w/o Owner's Consent	714.7	N	16	5.2	3.1	10.4
			Y	8	9.9	2.8	23.3
			Total	24	6.8	2.8	23.3
	Poss.C.S. w/o Prescrip-2nd Offense	124.401(5),B	N	16	5.8	3.0	9.9
			Y	3	8.1	4.4	10.5
			Total	19	6.1	3.0	10.5
	Possess Marijuana>2nd Offense	124.401(5),F	N/tot	7	5.7	3.0	9.2
	Possess Burglary Tools	713.7	N	1	8.0	8.0	8.0
			Y	1	18.0	18.0	18.0
			Total	2	13.0	8.0	18.0
	Prescrip.Drug Viol. (not C.S.)-2nd	155A.24,2B	N/tot	1	4.4	4.4	4.4
	Prohibited Acts-Premises Violation	124.402(1),E	N/tot	6	4.4	2.8	8.3
	Prostitution	725.1	N	24	5.2	2.2	20.0
			Y	8	13.4	4.1	25.0
			Total	32	7.3	2.2	25.0
	Reckless Use/Firearm-Prop. Damage	724.30(3)	Y/tot	1	13.8	13.8	13.8
	Theft-3rd Degree	714.2(3)	N	34	5.3	1.8	8.9
			Y	17	15.5	2.5	56.8
			Total	51	8.7	1.8	56.8
	Unauthorized Use of Credit Cards	715A.6(B)	N	4	3.8	1.9	5.7
			Y	3	10.2	8.0	12.4
			Total	7	6.5	1.9	12.4
Total	Total Aggravated Misdemeanor	Total	N	294	5.1	1.7	13.2
			Y	110	12.0	1.9	56.8
			Total	404	7.0	1.7	56.8
SER	Interference w/Off. Acts, Injury	719.1(1),B	N/tot	2	6.1	4.6	7.6
	Poss C.S. w/o Prescrip-1st Offense	124.401(5),A	Y/tot	2	4.3	3.9	4.7
	Poss. Controlled Substance	124.401(3),A	Y/tot	1	5.7	5.7	5.7
	Theft-4th Degree	714.2(4)	Y/tot	1	2.7	2.7	2.7
Total	Total Serious Misdemeanors	Total	N	2	6.1	4.6	7.6
			Y	4	4.3	2.7	5.7
			Total	6	4.9	2.7	7.6

Table 10. Months Served until Release Decision, by Offense Class

Offense Description	N	Months Served		
		Mean	Minimum	Maximum
B felony 50-year sentence	13	170.9	91.1	246.3
B felony	258	64.5	8.0	265.0
Other felony	141	54.6	9.7	224.0
C felony	985	34.3	2.4	184.9
D felony	1,794	14.6	1.6	118.2
Old Code	1	316.9	316.9	316.9
Supervised Release	9	26.0	20.4	32.8
All felonies	3,192	27.2	1.6	316.9
Aggravated misdemeanors	404	7.0	1.7	56.8
Serious misdemeanors	6	4.9	2.7	7.6
All misdemeanors	410	6.9	1.7	56.8
Total paroles granted	3,611	24.9	1.6	316.9
Crimes not against persons	3,265	21.7	1.6	224.0
Crimes against persons	346	55.1	2.8	316.9

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;
- revocation of parole and transfer to a work release program;
- revocation of parole and return to prison.

The Parole Judges held 953 hearings this year, up from 917 in FY03. This represents the highest number of annual hearings since at least FY1985. The higher number of hearings appears to be due to a rise in paroles granted during FY99-2003.

The percentage of hearings resulting in revocation has been creeping up since FY1996; in FY04 it reached its highest level since FY1990. Note that in calculating this percentage, cases involving auto-revocations are not included because they do not involve hearings.

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 218 automatic revocations for new felony convictions (up from 196 FY2003) and 77 revocations for new aggravated misdemeanor convictions (up from 42 in FY03). While these may appear to be significant increases, the percentage of active parole cases revoked each month rose only from 2.3 percent in FY2003 to 2.4 percent in FY2004; thus, most of the increase appears due to increasing numbers of parolees under supervision. Table 19 shows the distribution of these new convictions. Note that only 22 of the 295 convictions involved crimes against persons; only 14 of these were felonies (the same as in FY03).

Table 11. Type and Class of Convictions Leading to Automatic Revocations, FY2004

Off.Type	Conviction Class							FY04	FY03	%
	A felony	B felony	Other felony	C felony	D felony	Agg.Misd	Out-of-State	Total	Total	Change
Drugs	0	11	6	42	40	12	22	133	98	35.7%
Immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	-50.0%
Public Order	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	0.0%
OWI	0	0	1	0	20	6	0	27	27	0.0%
Property	0	0	5	11	36	30	12	94	72	30.6%
Vs. Person	0	1	1	2	3	7	4	18	19	-5.3%
Sex	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0.0%
Traffic	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	10	9	11.1%
Weapon	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	7	6	16.7%
FY04 Total	0	12	13	55	103	70	42	295	238	23.9%
FY03 Total	2	5	21	44	92	38	36			
% Change	-100.0%	140.0%	-38.1%	25.0%	12.0%	84.2%	16.7%			

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

Table 12 provides an historical picture of revocations. New felony and aggravated misdemeanor convictions were up from FY2003.

Table 12. Parole Revocations, FY90-FY2004

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

*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 953 hearings during FY2003 resulted in 655 revocations; therefore, 68.7 percent of the hearings resulted in revocation.

The pie chart below reflects hearing dispositions within the revocation division for FY2004. The table immediately following shows a comparison of Administrative Parole Judge activity in FY2003 and FY2004.

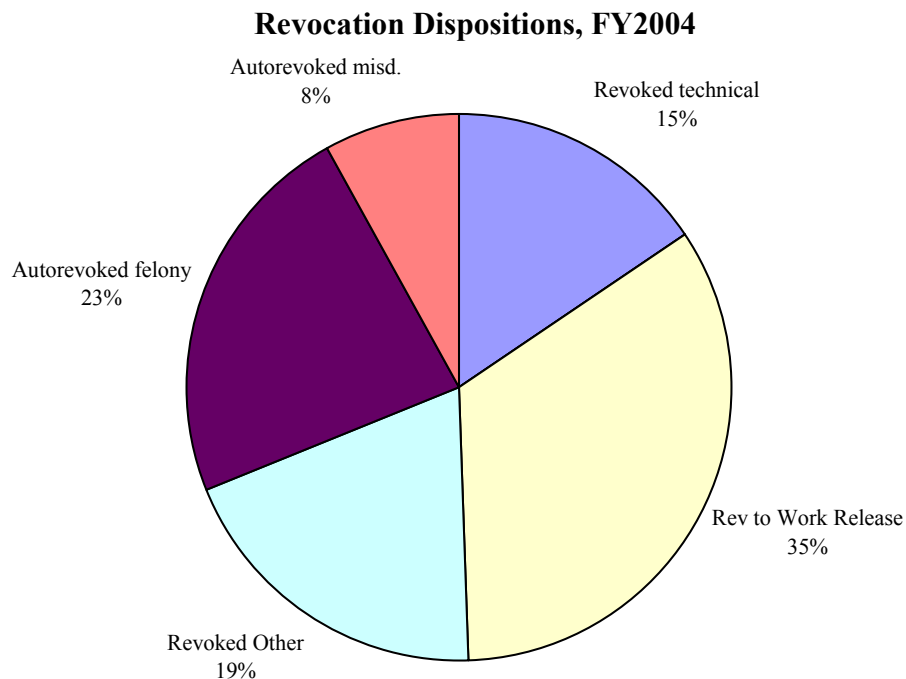


Table 13. Dispositions of Parole Revocation Hearings, FY03-04

Disposition	FY2004	FY2003	% Chng.
Auto Rev-ret w/new aggravated misdemeanor	77	42	83.3%
Auto. Rev.-ret. w/new felony conviction	218	196	11.2%
Cont. Disposition -Violator Program ordered	45	49	-8.2%
Continued Disposition	166	149	11.4%
Continued Hearing	12	14	-14.3%
Continue on Parole - Drug Court	3	0	--
Continue on Parole Granted	200	217	-7.8%
Discharge by ALJ	5	10	-50.0%
Insufficient Evidence	0	0	--
Rein. With New Conditions	9	31	-71.0%
Reinstated w/o New Conditions	48	64	-25.0%
Rev.-WR after comp. violator program	1	0	--
Rev. to WR/Ret. to Inst after add info received	1	0	--
Revoked-technicals only	142	143	-0.7%
Revoked	179	165	8.5%
Revoked/placed on WR	304	289	5.2%
Violator Program/Parole	32	25	28.0%
Voluntary Return from Violator Program	0	4	-100.0%
Voluntary termination - parole	6	10	-40.0%
Total	1,448	1,408	2.8%

Table 14 presents information on parole releases and revocations during FY2003. 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 FY2004 were higher than those paroled for crimes against persons. With the exception of Class B parolees, 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 14. Paroles Granted and Revoked FY2004

Parole Offense	Total paroles	Not vs. persons rev.		Vs. persons rev.		Total	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
Class B vs. persons	85	23	27.1%	2	2.4%	25	29.4%
Habitual vs. persons	4	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%
Class C vs. persons	99	20	20.2%	3	3.0%	23	23.2%
Class D vs. persons	104	15	14.4%	0	0.0%	15	14.4%
Agg. Misd. vs. persons	42	1	2.4%	0	0.0%	1	2.4%
Serious Misd. vs. persons	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Supervised Release	9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Vs. persons subtotal	345	61	17.7%	5	1.4%	66	19.1%
Class B not vs. persons	186	32	17.2%	1	0.5%	33	17.7%
Habitual-not vs. persons	80	43	53.8%	0	0.0%	43	53.8%
Other felony not vs. persons	57	10	17.5%	1	1.8%	11	19.3%
Class C not vs. persons	886	322	36.3%	2	0.2%	324	36.6%
Class D not vs. persons	1,690	441	26.1%	9	0.5%	450	26.6%
Old Code Felony vs. persons	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Agg. Misd. not vs. persons	362	23	6.4%	0	0.0%	23	6.4%
Serious Misd. not vs. persons	4	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Non-persons subtotal	3,266	871	26.7%	13	0.4%	884	27.1%
Total	3,611	871	24.1%	18	0.5%	950	26.3%

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 815 registration requests from victims during FY2004, up from 811 in FY03. Six hundred ten of these victims met the statutory criteria as victims of violent crimes. At the end of the fiscal year, 2,705 victims were registered with the Board, a slight rise from FY03. The Board also mailed 2,910 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 FY2004. It is followed by an itemization of the Board's expenditures for FY2004.

Victim Coordinator Activity

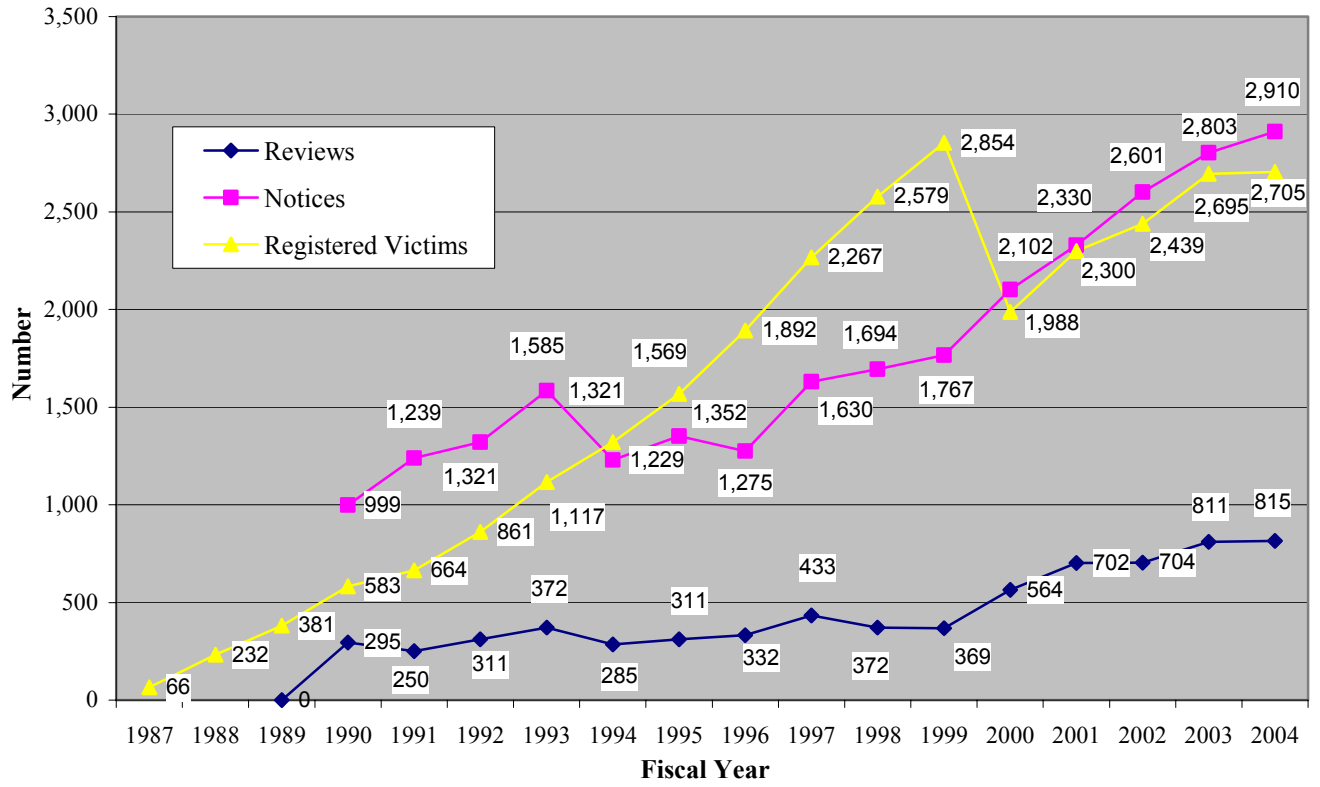


Table 15. Financial Status Report Fiscal Year 2004

FUNDS AVAILABLE	
Balance forward	\$0.00
Appropriation	1,043,768.00
De-appropriation	-\$25,858.00
Miscellaneous Receipts	
Reallocation	\$2,585.00
Reversion	
Total funds available	\$1,020,495.00
EXPENDITURES	
Personal services	\$857,045.37
Personal travel	\$2,487.12
State vehicle operations	\$870.44
Depreciation	\$2,760.00
Out-of-state travel	\$0.00
Office supplies	\$18,171.84
Equipment maintenance	\$1,864.30
Postage	\$1,595.58
Communications	\$42,331.44
Contractual services	\$0.00
Outside services	\$2,465.28
Intra-state transfers	\$61,495.00
Reimbursement other agencies	\$2,425.05
ITS Reimbursement	\$7,819.83
Workers Compensation	\$0.00
Non-inventoried equipment	\$0.00
Data Processing non-inventoried	\$19,163.67
Other	\$0.00
Total expenditures	\$1,020,494.92
Ending balance	\$0.08