



STATE OF IOWA

CHESTER CULVER, GOVERNOR
PATTY JUDGE, LT. GOVERNOR

BOARD OF PAROLE
ELIZABETH ROBINSON
CHAIR

January 19, 2010

The Honorable Chester J. Culver
Governor of Iowa
State Capitol
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Dear Governor Culver:

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 2009 (July 1, 2008 – June 30, 2009).

During FY09 the Board approved 1,154 work release applications and 3,012 paroles. These figures represent a 3.9 percent decrease in work releases and a 12.0 percent decrease in paroles from last year. FY09 data show that the Board has continued to work diligently to protect the public: while there were 3,456 individuals on parole at the end of FY09, there were 1,020 (29.5 percent) revocations during the year, of which 9 (0.9 percent) involved new in-state felonies against persons.

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

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Elizabeth Robinson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Elizabeth Robinson
Chairwoman

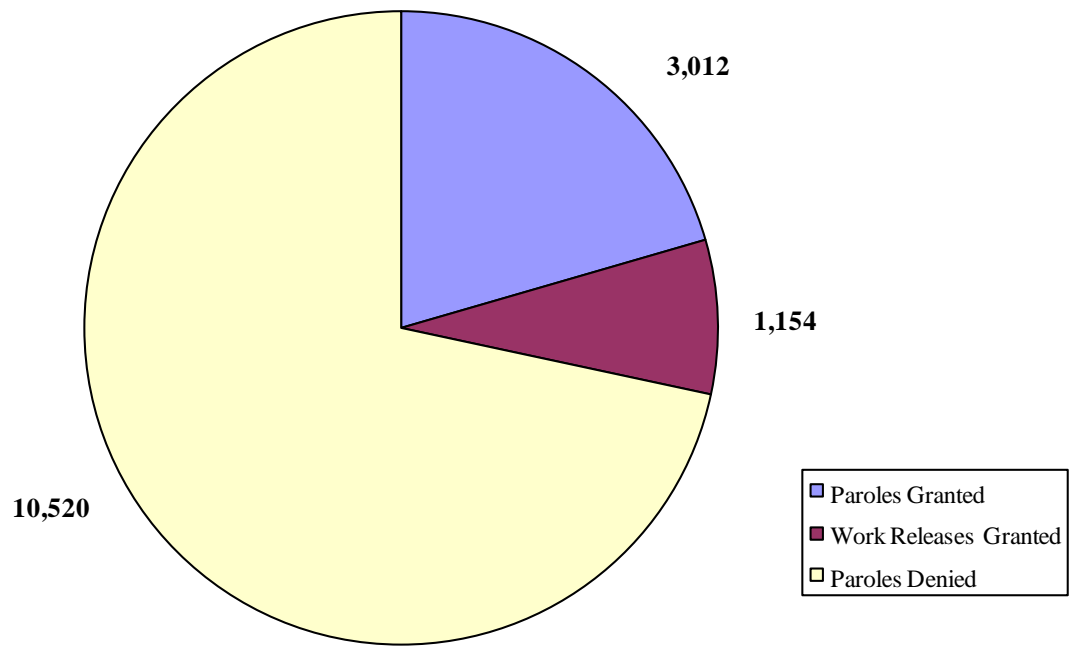
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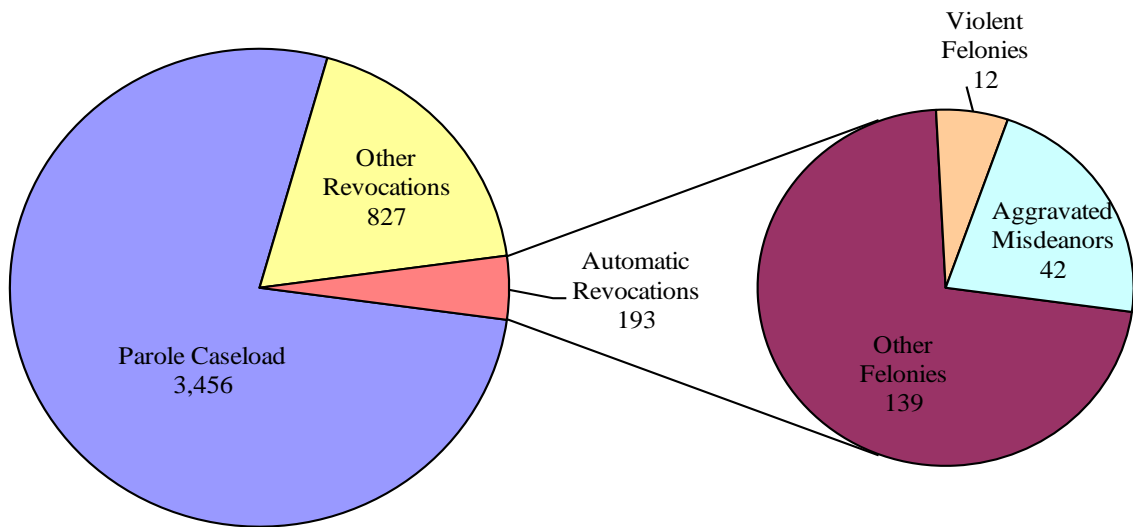
I. HIGHLIGHTS

- The membership of the Board changed in FY09. Nancy Boyd and Walter Reed, Jr. were appointed to replace Alfredo V. Alvarez and Curtis Jenkins.
- The Board in FY09 approved 1,154 work release applications and 3,012 paroles. With 3,456 individuals on parole caseloads at the end of the year, 1,020 paroles were revoked during FY09. Nine of these revocations were due to new in-state felonies against persons with only one a sex crime. Parole revocations as a function of the number of persons on parole remained the same in FY09, with about 2.5% of active parolees revoked each month.
- In FY09 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 FY09, 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 total number of registered victims at the end of FY09 was 3,744 up 9.6 percent from the previous year. The number of victim requests processed by the Board has more than doubled since FY96. 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, with 3,445 risk assessments completed during the year. This tool has enabled the Board to better protect the public while not delaying release for inmates who are good risks.
- The Board continued participation in ICON, the state corrections data base, facilitating electronic communication and data sharing between the Board and the Department of Corrections.

Board of Parole Decisions, FY2009



Protecting the Public, FY2009



II. MISSION STATEMENT

To enhance public safety by making informed parole decisions and to transition offenders back to the community

Objectives:

- **Comprehensive and efficient consideration for parole and work release of offenders**
- **Return offenders back into the community through supervised conditional release**
- **Careful consideration of victim opinions concerning the release of offenders and prompt notification of victims of decisions**
- **Awareness of the serious impact that their decisions may have on the offender, the victims and the community**
- **Timely research and analysis of issues of issues critical to the performance of the Board Parole**
- **Quality advice to the Governor in matters relating to Executive Clemency**

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 the Vice-Chair person and Administrative Law Judge for Department of Corrections. She has also served on the Iowa Prisoner Minority Over-Representation Task Force in 1999 and again in 2007. 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, where she served as Treasurer, the Iowa Invests Mentor Program, the Juvenile Justice Committee, Big Sisters, and United Way. She has also been selected to serve on the Iowa Board for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Council, the Iowa Organization for Victim Assistance, Association of Paroling Authorities International (APAI) professional development committee, and in 2007 appointed by the President of APAI, to serve on the committee to re-write its Constitution and By-Laws. Appointed in 2007 by the Governor to serve on the study committee "Criminal Code Reorganization" for the state of Iowa, she is also a member of The American Correctional Association, a member of the U.S. Department of Justice Reentry Courts, and has been an active member of the Association of Paroling Authorities International (APAI) since 1994. In 2008 she was elected Treasure and serves on the Executive Committee for APAI. Robinson was awarded the "President Award" for the re-write of APAI constitution and by-laws in 2008. She has a degree in Applied Sciences from Southern University at Shreveport and a degree in Business Administration/Accounting from Commercial Business College in Alexandria, Louisiana. She has continued her education in the criminal justice field, being certified in 2002 as a criminal justice specialist, with yearly re-certification by the American College of Forensic Counselors. She has also studied social work and criminal justice at Kentucky University. Chairperson Robinson retired as Administrator with the Scott County Decategorization Program in 1999, which is part of Department of Human Resources and the Child Abuse Council. She also received a commendation from the Department of Defense as a "Patriotic Employer" in 2008.

KAREN KAPLAN MUELHAUPT, Vice Chairperson, Dallas County. Karen Muelhaupt is a licensed social worker who was appointed to the Iowa Board of Parole by Governor Thomas Vilsack in 1999. In 2005 he appointed her to serve as the Board's Vice Chair Woman. Karen has been working in the criminal justice and victim field since 1975. She worked 10 years with Iowa's 5th judicial district as a counselor and pre-sentence investigator. She then worked as a sexual assault counselor for Polk County Victim Services. In 1990 she co-founded one of the United State's first homicide crisis teams. She was the first counselor from Iowa sent to Oklahoma City after the Bombing in 1995. Her efforts were recognized when she received the Presidential Crime Victim Award, our nation's highest honor given to victim advocates, in 1997.

RICHARD S. BORDWELL, Washington. 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 and 2005. 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 is the President of the Corinthian Gardens Board of Directors.

ALFREDO VALADEZ ALVAREZ, J.D., is currently in full time private practice, focusing on risk management, estate law, employment law, mental health law, contracts, immigration and business/corporation law. He serves as counsel to health care providers, corporations, small businesses, and non-profits. Mr. Alvarez has served as Corporate Counsel and Director of Human Resources for Managed Health Care Systems, Inc., one of the largest regional medical and para-professional independent staffing providers of medical emergency departments and other health-related facilities. Mr. Alvarez also served as supervising attorney for Iowa Protection and Advocacy Services, Inc., advocating for persons with mental illnesses and physical disabilities. Prior to becoming an attorney, Mr. Alvarez worked for several non-profit agencies planning, designing, and implementing programs and services for persons with mental illnesses. He also was a case manager for the Iowa Department of Human Services in the Mental Health Unit for Polk County, Iowa. Mr. Alvarez has written, designed, and implemented several advocacy programs for persons with disabilities funded by the State of Iowa, the US Department of Education, the US Dept. of Health and Human Services, and the US Housing and Urban Development Department. He has been active in the mental health/medical field in both the public and private sectors for approximately 30 years. Mr. Alvarez is a member of the Iowa Bar Association, the Polk County Bar Association and the American Bar Association. Alvarez is also a Barrister in the Blackstone Inn of Court founded in London, England and comprised of other litigation attorneys and Judges. He has served or continues to serve on a variety of community boards and committees on the local, state and national levels. Alvarez was appointed to the Board of Parole by Governor Vilsack in November, 2006.

NANCY BOYD, Des Moines has the distinction of pursuing major parts of her professional legal career in capacities within all three branches of state government in Iowa, as well as working for the private sector in a business-oriented law firm. The process and politics of state government policy-making became quite clear 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 the five years on the Supreme Court staff both as a law clerk to Justice Warren J. Rees and as Executive Assistant to Chief Justice W.W. Reynoldson, where her duties also included the legislative liaison work for the courts. She also served two years as an Iowa Assistant Attorney General in the Criminal Appeals Division, as well as over a year as Administrative Assistant to the Commissioner of the Department of Human Services. During Ms. Boyd's ten 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 impacted every Iowan and every business. From 1997-2009, Ms. Boyd was part of the legislative lobbying team at BrownWinick 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 work before the Iowa Utilities Board in energy and telecommunications issues. On May 1, 2009, Ms. Boyd was appointed to serve as a part-time member of the Iowa Board of Parole. This coincides with her retirement from the BrownWinick Law Firm on June 30, 2009. She received her B.A. degree, *cum laude*, from Clarke College and her J.D. degree from University of Iowa.

WALTER REED JR., Waterloo was appointed to the Board of Parole in May 2009. Mr. Reed served as the Director of the State of Iowa Department of Human Rights from February 2005 until April 2009. As Director he chaired the Governor's Task Force on Race and Detention and the Iowa Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission. Mr. Reed was the State of Iowa Representative to the Governor's Council of the National Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission. Other special assignments included serving on the Iowa Empowerment Board; Co-organizer of the Early Childhood Diversity Initiative; Member of the League of Iowa Human Rights Agencies; Member of the National Association of Human Rights Workers; and Member of the State of Iowa Diversity Council. Prior to State employment Mr. Reed served for ten years as Executive Director of the City of Waterloo Commission on Human Rights in Waterloo, Iowa from September 1994 to January 2005. Mr. Reed received a Bachelors of Arts Degree in 1976 from Wartburg College in Waverly, Iowa majoring in Business Administration; received certifications as a Mediator from the National Association of Human Rights Workers and the Iowa Mediation Service and is certified as a Human Rights Professional from the National Association of Human Rights Workers. Mr. Reed has received several recognitions for his years of management experience in a variety of capacities and professional accomplishments as well as years of Community and Civic volunteer experience in a leadership capacity.

BOARD STAFF

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

James C. Twedt, Senior Administrative Law Judge

Daren Jacques, Administrative Law Judge II

Jerry Menadue, Executive Officer

Lori Rankin, Parole Liaison Officer

Diane Jay, Statistical Research Analyst II

Sarah Harms, Victim Coordinator

Karen White, Executive Secretary

Tina Delong, Administrative Assistant I

Emily Stokes, Administrative Assistant I

Andrea Muelhaupt, Administrative Assistant I

Lanette Watson, MPP, Report Consultant

IV. BOARD RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

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

Victim Notification. The Board notifies registered victims of violent crimes of upcoming interviews with identified offenders and of decisions made at those interviews. The victim or

appointed counsel has the right to attend the interviews and testify. In addition, all written communications from victims become a permanent part of offenders' files.

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

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

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

Release Studies. The Board is required to conduct studies of the parole and work release system as requested by the Governor and the General Assembly. The Board has fulfilled this responsibility in recent years by conducting recidivism studies of inmates released in FY90, FY96, FY98, and FY00. Returns to prison have been monitored yearly since FY98.

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

Special Sentence. In 2005 legislation was enacted that established ten-year and lifetime post-release supervision for sex offenders. A person convicted of a class B or C felony (903B.1) are committed to the custody of the director of the Iowa Department of Corrections, with supervision as if on parole, for the rest of their life. Those convicted of a misdemeanor or class D felony (903B.2) are committed for a period of ten years. Special sentence paroles may include offenders incarcerated in prison, probationers, offenders serving jail time, and offenders participating in community service programs.

BOARD WORKLOAD

The information contained in this section provides a statistical summary of the Board's workload for FY09. As the tables and charts on the following pages indicate, the Board conducted a total of 14,686 release deliberations, down from 15,995 in FY08. These deliberations resulted in the Board's granting 3,012 paroles and 1,154 work releases. The majority of parole and work release grants were derived from case reviews rather than inmate interviews.

In FY09 the Board continued taking particular care in paroling inmates convicted of crimes against persons. While 20.5 percent of the 13,189 deliberations involving felons resulted in paroles, only 8.4 percent of those involving felonies against persons resulted in paroles. Those convicted of sex crimes were even less likely to be granted parole (3.0%).

Overall average time served from admission to parole rose again slightly in FY09. The total average time served in FY09 increased by only .2 months to 28.5 months from admission until approval for parole.

Parole revocation hearings totaled 1,415 in FY09, compared to 1,640 in FY08. Of the total hearings, 1,020 resulted in revocation of parole. One hundred ninety-three of these were automatic revocations due to new convictions for felonies or aggravated misdemeanors, an increase from 156 in FY08. The percentage of revocations due to new convictions increased to 18.9 percent, compared to 14.3 percent the preceding year. Two hundred and ninety-three parolees were revoked to work release, down from 402 in FY08. An additional 49 inmates were sent to violator programs.

On occasion the Board may rescind a grant of parole due to inmate misbehavior, failure to follow through in development of a parole plan, or new information that the Board did not have at the time of its releasing decision and at an inmate's request. In FY09 there were 206 rescissions, down from 229 in FY08.

Requests for restoration of citizenship dropped to 41, compared with 147 in FY08. On July 4, 2005, Governor Vilsack signed Executive Order 42 that effectively removed the Board from the process of granting restoration of citizenship. The drop in requests thus stemmed directly from the change in state policy.

The Board also received 57 applications for pardon in FY09 and recommended 42 for approval.

The Board reviewed 60 appeals from inmates requesting reconsideration of prior decisions resulting from revocation hearings, up from 41 in FY08. One of these appeals was amended and 59 affirmed. Also, the number of offenders receiving simultaneous parole and discharge totaled 55. These offenders are typically within 30 days of the end of their sentences, have had no recent disciplinary reports, have low risk assessment scores, and are not serving sentences for felonies against persons. The Board has concluded that the short period remaining until expiration of sentence is insufficient for parole officers to verify parole plans or commence supervision.

The research division completed 3,445 offender risk assessments in FY09, a 3.2 percent decrease from FY08. 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 716 victim requests and mailed 2,256 notices to registered victims. Compared to FY08, requests were up (627) and notices were down (2,714). The total number of registered victims at the end of FY08 was 3,744 compared to 3,417 in FY08 (victims drop off the list as offenders are discharged).

The table and graphs on the following pages show the workload of the Board and staff members for FY09.

Table 1. Performance Summary FY2008 and FY2009

	FY2008	FY2009	% change
RELEASE DELIBERATIONS:	15,995	14,686	-8.2%
INMATE INTERVIEWS	2,798	2,349	-16.0%
Paroles Granted	791	718	-9.2%
Work Release Granted	291	313	7.6%
CASE REVIEWS	13,197	12,337	-6.5%
Paroles Granted	2,633	2,294	-12.9%
Work Release Granted	910	841	-7.6%
SPECIAL SENTENCE PAROLES	41	135	229.3%
REVOICATIONS/RESCISSIONS:			
PAROLE REVOCATION HEARINGS	1,640	1,415	-13.7%
Parole Revocations	1,093	1,020	-6.7%
Automatic Revocations	156	193	23.7%
PAROLE RESCISSION REVIEWS			
Paroles Rescinded	229	206	-10.0%
REVOCATION APPEALS	41	60	46.3%
Affirmed	40	59	47.5%
Amended	1	1	0.0%
EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY APPLICATIONS:			
LIFER REVIEWS/REPRIEVES	10	12	20.0%
Commutations/Reprieves Recommended	0	2	---
PARDON REVIEWS	49	74	51.0%
Pardons Recommended	26	42	61.5%
RESTORATION OF CITIZENSHIP REVIEWS*	147	54	-63.3%
Restorations Recommended	133	53	-60.2%
OTHER REVIEWS:			
Inmate Board Decision Appeals Denied	787	795	1.0%
Inmate Board Decision Appeals Modified	38	45	18.4%
Parole to Discharge***	76	55	-27.6%
OTHER BOARD WORK:			
Risk Assessments Completed	3,558	3,445	-3.2%
Registered Victims, Yearend	3,417	3,744	9.6%
Victim Registration Requests	627	716	14.2%
Victim Registrations Approved	479	532	11.1%
Victim Notices Mailed	2,714	2,256	-16.9%

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

**Actual releases, from ICON

Deliberations and Releases, FY2000-FY2009

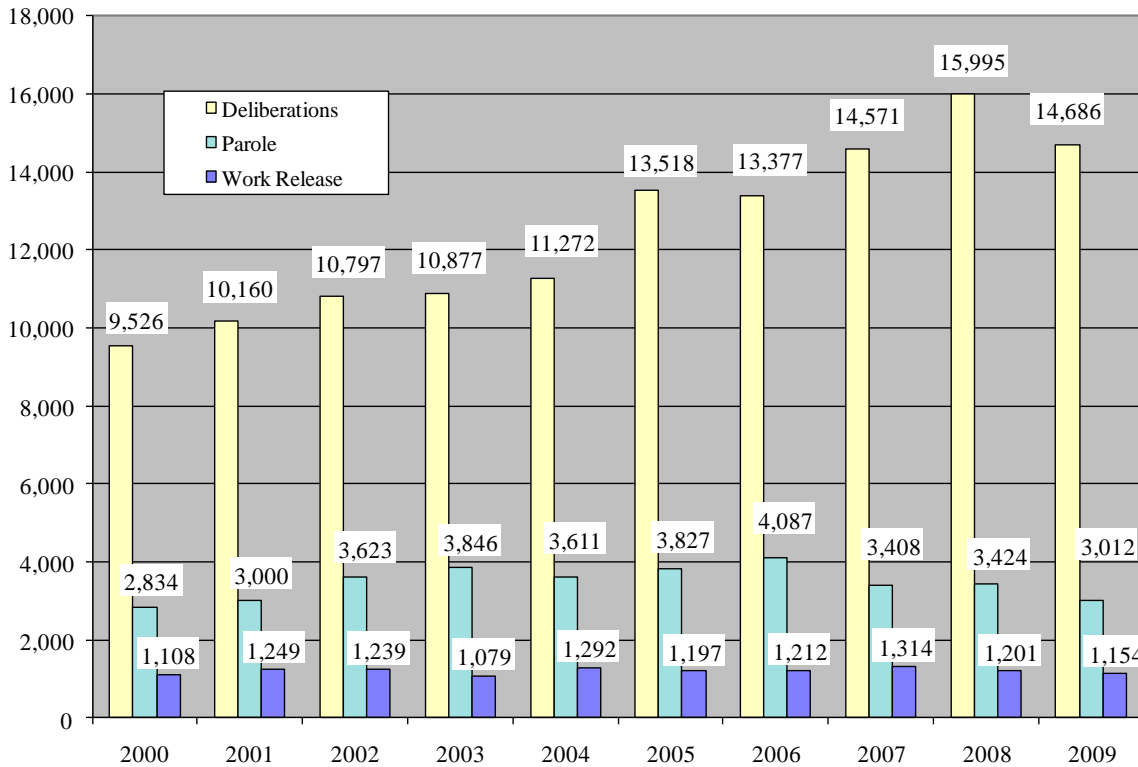


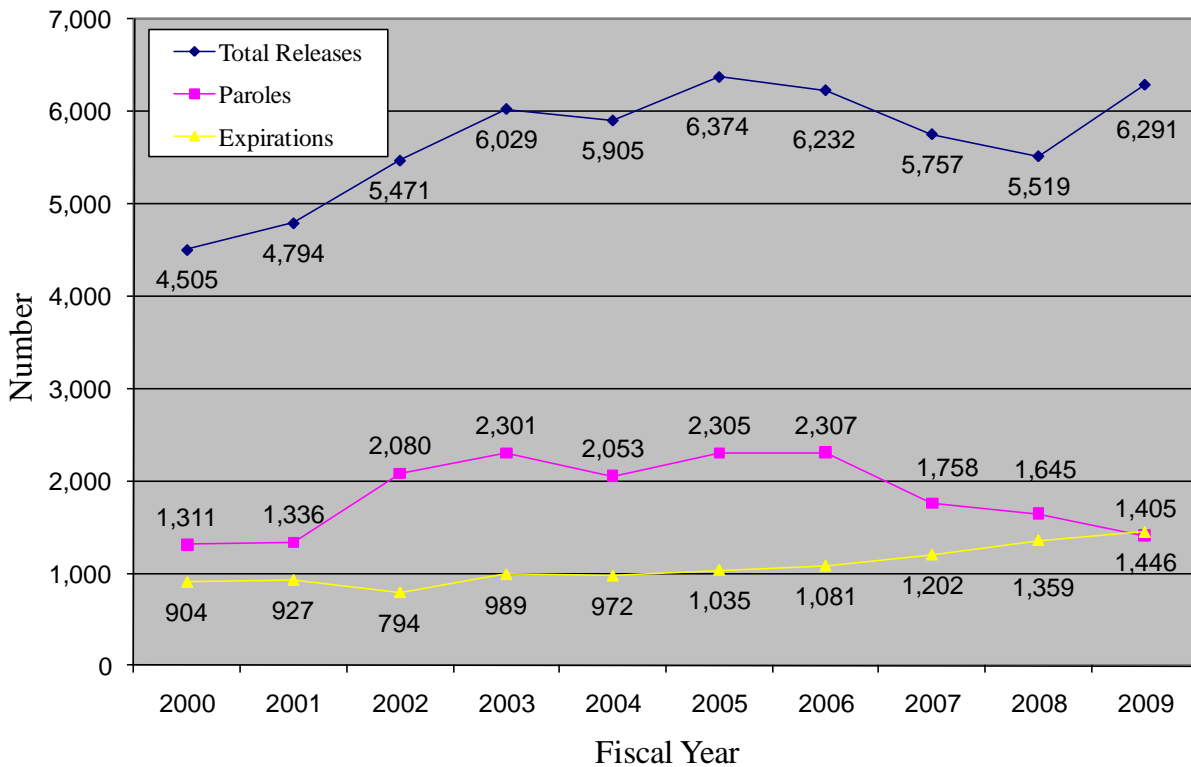
Table 2. Parole and Work Release Grants, FY2000-FY2009

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	% Change
Deliberations	9,526	10,160	10,797	10,877	11,272	13,518	13,377	14,571	15,995	14,686	54.2%
Parole	2,834	3,000	3,623	3,846	3,611	3,827	4,087	3,408	3,424	3,012	6.3%
Work Release	1,108	1,249	1,239	1,079	1,292	1,197	1,212	1,314	1,201	1,154	4.2%

Table 3. Decisions, by Offense Class, FY2009

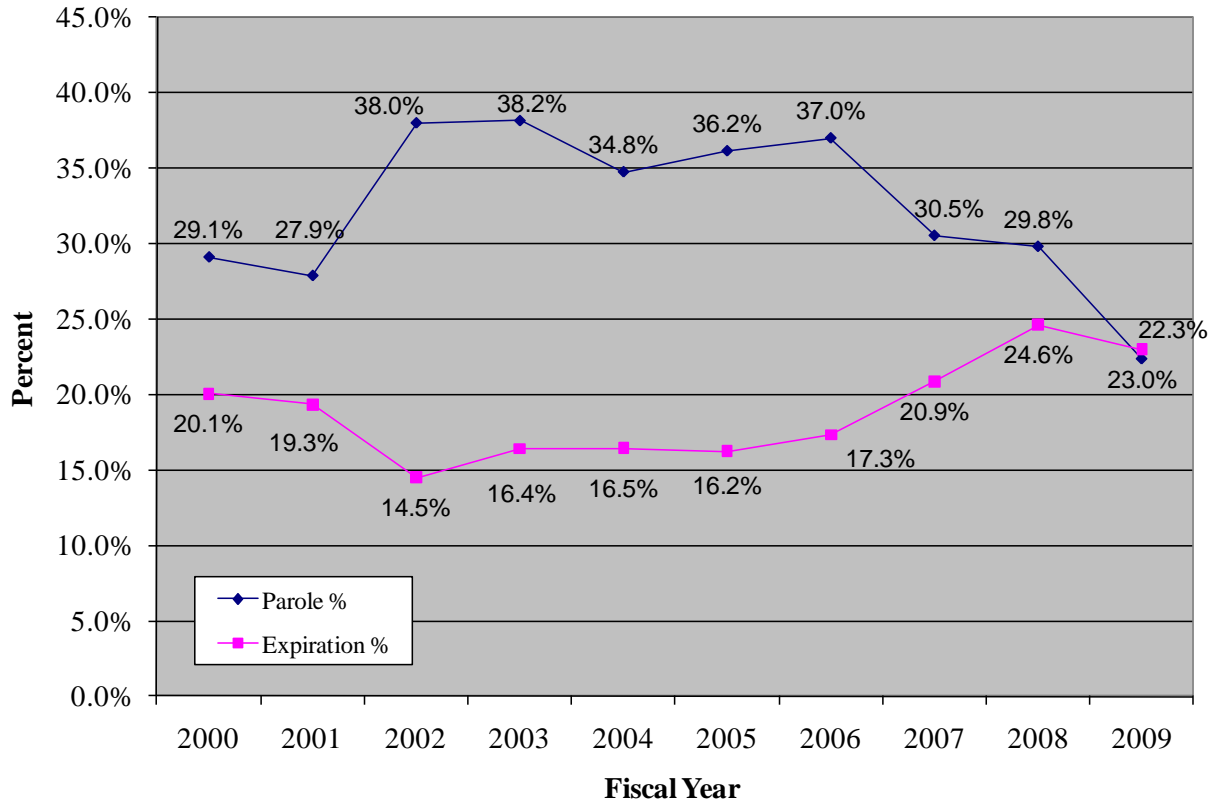
Offense Class	Decision						Total	
	Parole		Denied		Work Release			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
A felony	1	6.3%	15	93.8%	0	0.0%	16	0.1%
B felony	212	14.5%	1151	78.5%	103	7.0%	1,466	10.0%
Other felony	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.0%
C felony 70%	37	16.9%	148	67.6%	34	15.5%	219	1.5%
C felony	810	17.1%	3558	74.9%	380	8.0%	4,748	32.3%
D felony	1454	25.6%	3759	66.1%	477	8.4%	5,690	38.7%
Enhanced felony	191	18.5%	758	73.4%	84	8.1%	1,033	7.0%
Old code	1	7.7%	12	92.3%	0	0.0%	13	0.1%
Total felonies	2,707	20.5%	9,404	71.3%	1,078	8.2%	13,189	89.8%
Agg. misd.	302	20.8%	1082	74.4%	71	4.9%	1,455	9.9%
Serious misd.	3	7.1%	34	81.0%	5	11.9%	42	2.8%
Total misd.	305	20.4%	1,116	74.5%	76	5.1%	1,497	10.2%
All crimes	3,012	20.5%	10,520	71.6%	1,154	7.9%	14,686	100.0%

Actual Releases, Paroles, and Expirations, FY2000 - FY2009



Source: ACIS and ICON

Paroles as a Percentage of All Releases



Source: ACIS and ICON

As is suggested in the chart above, 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 ICON, so the number of *releases* via parole does not coincide with the number of paroles *granted* by the Board.

Table 4. Paroles, Expirations, and Work Releases, by Offence Class and Type, FY2009

Offense Class and Type	Total N	Expiration		Parole		Work Release	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
A Felony	1	0	---	0	---	1	100.0%
B Felony-not persons	11	2	18.2%	3	27.3%	6	54.5%
B Felony-drug	161	3	1.9%	75	46.6%	83	51.6%
B Felony-persons	40	15	37.5%	9	22.5%	16	40.0%
B Felony-sex	19	16	84.2%	0	---	3	15.8%
Habitual-not persons	57	7	12.3%	16	28.1%	34	59.6%
Habitual-drugs	25	1	4.0%	10	40.0%	14	56.0%
Habitual-persons	6	1	16.7%	2	33.3%	3	50.0%
Habitual-sex	3	3	100.0%	0	---	0	---
Other Felony-not persons	0	0	---	0	---	0	---
Other Felony-drugs	77	3	3.9%	30	39.0%	44	57.1%
Other Felony-persons	1	0	---	0	---	1	100.0%
Other Felony-sex	1	1	100.0%	0	---	0	---
C Felony-not persons	299	77	25.8%	98	32.8%	124	41.5%
C Felony-drug	541	71	13.1%	272	50.3%	198	36.6%
C Felony-persons	100	29	29.0%	22	22.0%	49	49.0%
C Felony-70%	56	13	23.2%	10	17.9%	33	58.9%
C Felony-sex	94	76	80.9%	9	9.6%	9	9.6%
D Felony-OWI	207	89	43.0%	66	31.9%	52	25.1%
D Felony-not persons	940	324	34.5%	391	41.6%	225	23.9%
D Felony-drug	313	74	23.6%	169	54.0%	70	22.4%
D Felony-persons	213	106	49.8%	50	23.5%	57	26.8%
D Felony-sex	51	33	64.7%	4	7.8%	14	27.5%
Felonies-not persons	2,631	651	24.7%	1,130	42.9%	850	32.3%
Felonies-persons	417	164	39.3%	93	22.3%	160	38.4%
Felonies-sex	168	129	76.8%	13	7.7%	26	15.5%
Total Felonies	3,216	944	29.4%	1,236	38.4%	1,036	32.2%
Aggravated Misd.-OWI	35	28	80.0%	6	17.1%	1	2.9%
Aggravated Misd.-drug	54	29	53.7%	22	40.7%	3	5.6%
Agg. Misd.-not persons	391	237	60.6%	121	30.9%	33	8.4%
Agg. Misd.- persons	189	154	81.5%	18	9.5%	17	9.0%
Agg. Misd.-sex	39	35	89.7%	1	2.6%	3	7.7%
Serious Misd.-OWI	3	3	100.0%	0	---	0	---
Serious Misd.-drug	2	1	50.0%	0	---	1	50.0%
Serious Misd- not persons	2	2	100.0%	0	---	0	---
Serious Misd.-persons	9	9	100.0%	0	---	0	---
Serious Misd.-sex	6	4	66.7%	1	16.7%	1	16.7%
Misd.-not persons	487	300	61.6%	149	30.6%	38	7.8%
Misd.-persons	198	163	82.3%	18	9.1%	17	8.6%
Misd.-sex	45	39	86.7%	2	4.4%	4	8.9%
Total Misdemeanors	730	502	68.8%	169	23.2%	59	8.1%
Total	3,946	1,446	36.6%	1,405	35.6%	1,095	27.7%

Source: ICON

Due to the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 914, a person convicted of a criminal offense has the right to make application for executive clemency to the Governor of Iowa. The Governor requests that the Board of Parole make a recommendation regarding these applications. Requests for restoration of citizenship may also be submitted directly to the Board of Parole within sixty days of discharge from supervision. All applications for commutation, pardons, special restoration of citizenship (firearms), and 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 FY09. 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, FY2009

Application Type	Received	Board Recommendation	
		Grant	Deny
Commutation	11	2	9
Pardon	57	42	32
Special Citizenship (firearms)	61	48	26
Restoration of Citizenship	41	53	1
Total	159	143	59

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.

Approximately 8,900 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 1,222 ICN revocation hearings conducted in FY09 involved parolees. This continues to represent a high number of hearings from previous years, with the Board maintaining two full-time Administrative Law Judges for the fiscal year.

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. There was training throughout Iowa for BOP, DOC, and CBC in all districts for the Certificate of Employability (Iowa Model) "COE" program.

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

At the present time, the TeleJustice Courtroom is used primarily for Parole Revocation Hearings, eliminating considerable travel throughout the State. In FY09, 3,411 individuals attended ICN hearings, saving travel for many while also facilitating participation. Savings resulting from ICN usage in FY09 amounted to \$100,302.74 with approximately 530 hours of travel time saved, along with 29,272 miles of travel.

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

VI. TIME SERVED PRIOR TO PAROLE DECISION

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

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

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

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

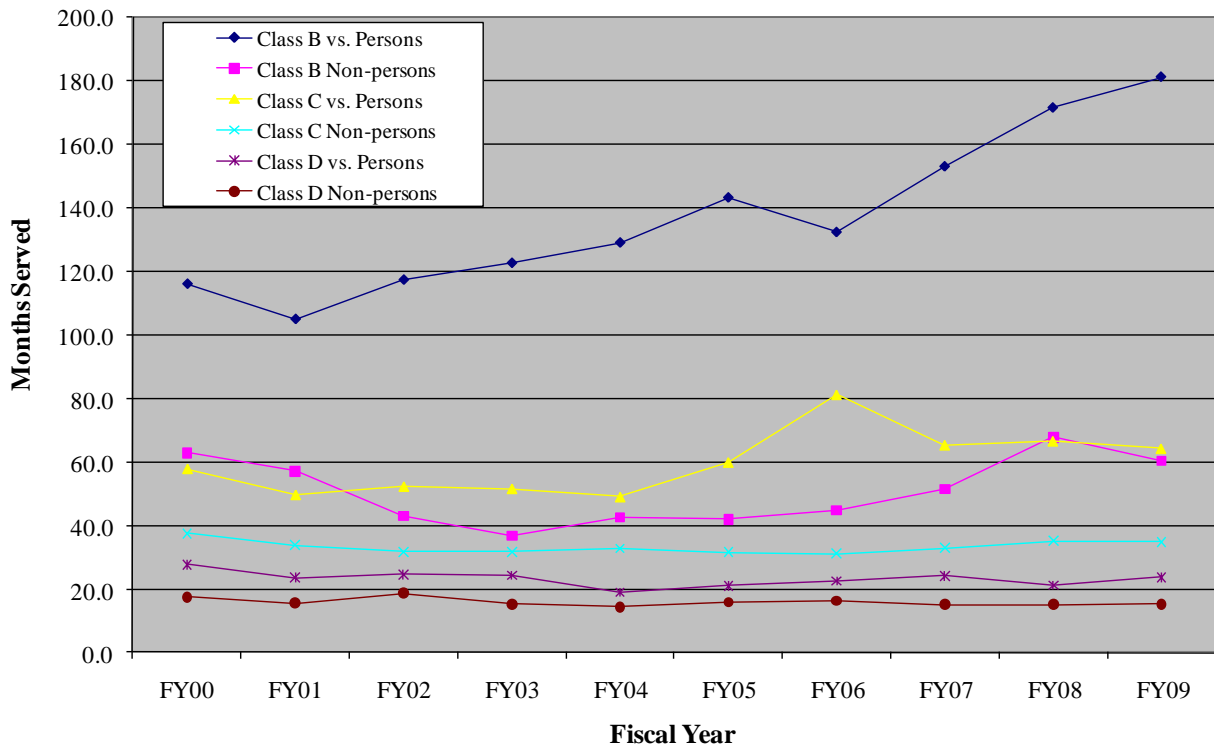
Another factor influencing the size of the prison population has been the Board's increasing caution in releasing inmates who may pose a threat to society. The use of risk assessment in release deliberations has had two distinct effects: to hasten release of good risks who do not need to be incarcerated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

Table 6 presents an overview of paroling activity during FY09, showing the amount of time served prior to parole for all offenses accounting for twelve or more paroles. Readers interested in offenses not on the table are urged to consult Table 7, which presents all offenses for which there were paroles in FY09.

Table 6. Months Served to Parole Approval, Most Common Offenses, FY2009

Class	Drug Offenses	Code	N	Months Served		
				Mean	Min	Max
EnhFel	Cont Subst-2nd or Subseq-3X Penalty Enh	124.411	60	59.1	9.2	190.7
EnhFel	Proh Acts-Firearm Poss/Control-2X Penalty Enh	124.401(1E)	12	58.0	12.4	137.5
Bfel	PROH. ACTS/CONTR.,SIM SUB	124.401(1B)	44	89.9	48.5	149.7
Bfel	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp or Poss w/Int-Meth GT 5gm but LT 5kg	124.401(1)(b)(7)	101	44.1	4.2	117.0
Cfel	POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	124.401(1C)	61	81.5	29.9	168.8
Cfel	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp or Poss w/Int-Cocaine LT 5gm	124.401(1)(c)(3)	68	27.0	6.7	122.7
Cfel	Proh. Acts - Mfg, Del, Consp or Poss w/Int. - Cocaine LT 10 gm	124.401(1)(c)(3)	54	19.1	1.9	105.3
Cfel	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp or Poss w/Int-Cocaine LT 500gm	124.401(1)(c)(2)(b)	58	25.0	2.0	87.0
Cfel	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp, or Poss w/Int-Meth LT 5 gm	124.401(1)(c)(6)	241	29.6	0.9	112.0
Cfel	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp, or Poss w/Int-Other Subst Sched I, II, III	124.401(1)(c)(8)	19	24.1	6.1	49.4
Dfel	FAILURE TO AFFIX TAX STAMP	453B.12	24	19.3	2.0	86.7
Dfel	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp or Poss-Marij LT 50 kg	124.401(1)(d)(2)	102	13.8	1.0	57.7
Dfel	Proh Acts-Poss Product Intended For Mfg Any Cont Subst	124.401(4)	12	37.5	4.3	88.8
Dfel	Proh Acts-Poss Prod Int for Mfg Cont Subst-Pseudoephedrine	124.401(4)(b)	14	11.8	1.7	47.1
Dfel	Proh Acts-Poss w/o Prescription - 3rd and subsequent	124.401(5)(c)	69	13.1	1.2	40.7
Agg	Proh Acts-Poss w/o Prescription - 2nd Offense	124.401(5),B	20	7.1	2.1	21.4
Class	Other Offenses	Code	N	Mean	Min	Max
Dfel	ELUDING	321.279(3)	16	13.3	1.4	28.6
Dfel	OPER VEH WH INT (OWI)/D FEL/3RD AND SUBSEQUENT	321J.2(C)	459	11.5	0.6	88.0
Dfel	REC. TRANSP, POS. FIREARM FELON	724.26	16	21.0	7.8	53.9
Agg	DRIVING WHILE BARRED - MOTOR VEHICLE	321.561	46	7.5	1.0	71.3
Agg	OPER VEH WH INT (OWI) / AGR MISD / 2ND OFF -	321J.2(B)	75	5.5	1.2	24.2
Class	Crimes Against Property	Code	N	Mean	Min	Max
EnhFel	HABITUAL OFFENDER (PROPERTY)	902.8,B	85	57.1	7.2	172.0
Bfel	BURGLARY 1ST DEGREE	713.3	15	83.5	31.2	126.8
Cfel	BURGLARY 2ND DEGREE	713.5	75	42.5	7.1	200.1
Cfel	THEFT 1ST DEGREE	714.2(1)	124	33.9	1.8	103.9
Dfel	BURGLARY 3RD DEGREE	713.6A	200	18.2	0.9	138.9
Dfel	CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 2ND DEGREE	716.4	18	19.7	1.0	112.0
Dfel	FORGERY	715A.2(A)	25	41.2	3.9	81.8
Dfel	FORGERY	715A.2(2)a	136	16.7	1.0	66.4
Dfel	THEFT 2ND DEGREE	714.2(2)	158	15.0	1.0	82.8
Agg	OPERATE VEHICLE NO CONSENT	714.7	12	7.5	1.3	21.4
Agg	THEFT 3RD DEGREE	714.2(3)	47	8.3	1.6	66.6
Class	Crimes Against Persons	Code	N	Mean	Min	Max
EnhFel	LASC ACTS W/CHILD-SUPERVISION	709.8(4)	17	33.2	4.4	86.7
Cfel	ROBBERY - 2ND DEGREE - 85% (1996)	711.3	35	92.3	78.7	126.9
Cfel	WILLFUL INJURY - CAUSING SERIOUS INJURY	708.4(1)	17	39.2	23.6	67.5
Dfel	DOMESTIC ABUSE ASSAULT - 3RD OR SUBSEQUENT	708.2A(4)	15	22.7	6.2	52.4
Dfel	WILLFUL INJURY - CAUSING BODILY INJURY	708.4(2)	43	22.7	7.8	54.6

Average Time Served Until Release Decision, FY2000-FY20089 by Class



The chart above presents some interesting findings, as it illustrates both the Board’s concern with public safety and its response to the prison population. Examination of the Class C felonies shows most clearly that, over the period, the Board has shown consistent 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 dropped while that for C felonies against persons has remained up.

Table 7, on the pages following, presents a complete itemization of paroles for FY09, listing the felony class, the specific offense, the number of paroles approved during the year, and the mean, minimum, and maximum periods from admission to parole approval by months. Please note, during FY08, a change in managing consecutive sentence data occurred. Because of this change average time served does not distinguish whether or not consecutive sentences were involved.

Table 7. Months Served Prior to Parole Approval, FY2009

Class	Offense Description	Code	N	Mean	Min	Max
Afel	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	707.2	1	311.9	311.9	311.9
Class	Offense Description	Code	N	Mean	Min	Max
Old Code	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	690.3	1	460.2	460.2	460.2
Class	Offense Description	Code	N	Mean	Min	Max
Ofel	CONSPIRACY DEL - METH/1ST OFFENSE (B PLUS FELONY)	124.401D,B	1	64.7	64.7	64.7
Class	Offense Description	Code	N	Mean	Min	Max
Bfel	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	707.11	4	177.0	122.6	262.6
	BURGLARY 1ST DEGREE	713.2	1	154.3	154.3	154.3
	BURGLARY 1ST DEGREE	713.3	15	83.5	31.2	126.8
	Dist/Poss w/Int to Dist Sched I, II to Persons Under 18	124.406(2A)	1	64.6	64.6	64.6
	Dist/Poss w/Int to Dist Sched I, II to Persons Under 18 - Mandatory Min 5 yrs	124.406(1A)	4	71.5	16.6	124.2
	DISTRIBUTING CF NARCOTIC/COCAINE TO AGE 18	124.406(2A)	1	56.3	56.3	56.3
	DISTRIBUTING DRUG NEAR A SCHOOL	124.406(1A,2)	2	109.9	86.5	133.3
	KIDNAPPING 2ND DEGREE	710.3	1	169.9	169.9	169.9
	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	707.3	7	223.8	183.5	258.5
	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp or Poss w/Int-Cocaine GT 5gm but LT 50 gm	124.401(1)(b)(3)	10	36.8	10.1	83.3
	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp or Poss w/Int-Cocaine more than 100 gm and less than 500 gms.	124.401(1)(b)(2)(b)	2	22.5	21.8	23.2
	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp or Poss w/Int-LSD LT 10gm	124.401(1)(b)(5)	1	42.5	42.5	42.5
	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp or Poss w/Int-Meth GT 5gm but LT 5kg	124.401(1)(b)(7)	101	44.1	4.2	117.0
	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp, or Poss w/Int	124.401(1A)	1	114.4	114.4	114.4
	PROH. ACTS/CONTR.,SIM SUB	124.401(1B)	44	89.9	48.5	149.7
	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	711.2	5	189.2	137.7	238.3
	SEXUAL ABUSE 2ND DEGREE	709.3	1	119.1	119.1	119.1
	VEH. HOMICIDE/OWI 321J.2	707.6A(1)	3	99.0	83.0	119.9
	VIOLATION OF 706A.2 - ONGOING CRIMINAL CONDUCT	706A.4	8	66.3	28.0	113.7
Total	Bfel	Total	212	72.4	4.2	262.6
Class	Offense Description	Code	N	Mean	Min	Max
EnhFel	Cont Subst-2nd or Subseq-3X Penalty Enh	124.411	60	59.1	9.2	190.7
	CONTR. SUBST, 2ND OR SUBSEQ OFF.	204.411	1	192.5	192.5	192.5
	DISTR. CONTR. SUBST. SCHL/PARK	204.401A	2	209.2	206.5	211.8
	DISTRIBUTING CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE - SCHOOL/PARK (ADD 5 YEARS)	124.401A	2	124.0	95.8	152.2
	HABITUAL OFFENDER (PERSON)	902.8,A	9	68.3	41.1	111.4
	HABITUAL OFFENDER (PROPERTY)	902.8,B	85	57.1	7.2	172.0
	LASC ACTS W/CHILD-SUPERVISION	709.8(4)	17	33.2	4.4	86.7
	MANUFACTURING METH MINORS PRESENCE	124.401C	1	74.9	74.9	74.9
	Proh Acts-Dist, Poss w/Int to Dist Sched I, II, III-Real Prop-penalty enhanced-add 5 yr	124.401A	1	23.6	23.6	23.6
	Proh Acts-Firearm Poss/Control-2X Penalty Enh	124.401(1E)	12	58.0	12.4	137.5
	USE/CONTROL FIREARM/DRUG OFF.	204.401(1E)	1	200.2	200.2	200.2
Total	EnhFel	Total	191	59.8	4.4	211.8

Class	Offense Description	Code	N	Mean	Min	Max
Cfel	ARSON 2ND DEGREE	712.3	10	35.2	24.8	46.9
	ASSLT WHILE PARTIC. IN FELONY	708.3,A	2	50.8	38.8	62.7
	ATTEMPT BURGLARY 1ST DEGREE	713.4	1	36.1	36.1	36.1
	BURGLARY 2ND DEGREE	713.3	1	63.2	63.2	63.2
	BURGLARY 2ND DEGREE	713.5	75	42.5	7.1	200.1
	CONSPIRACY/COMMIT FORC FELONY	706.3,A	7	36.6	15.5	62.8
	Conspiracy/Commit Forcible Felony	706.1,A	3	34.6	29.5	41.5
	CONSPIRE, RECRUIT PERSON UNDER 18 TO DEL, MFG SCHED I, II, III, IV	124.406A	1	23.7	23.7	23.7
	CRIMINAL GANG RECRUITMENT	723A.3(1)	1	34.2	34.2	34.2
	CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 1ST DEGREE	716.3	6	21.5	5.3	30.6
	FURN. PRECURSOR SUBSTANCE/MFG. C.S.	124B.9(1)	1	55.9	55.9	55.9
	INTIMIDATION WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON	708.6(1)	3	40.5	30.1	56.6
	KIDNAPPING 3RD DEGREE	710.4	4	70.1	35.1	102.1
	NEGLECT OR ABANDONMENT	726.3	2	36.2	24.8	47.5
	POSS. CONTRABAND IN CORR. FACILITY - WEAPON	719.7(4A)	1	80.6	80.6	80.6
	POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	124.401(1C)	61	81.5	29.9	168.8
	POSSESSION OF EXPLOSIVES	712.6	1	18.8	18.8	18.8
	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp or Poss w/Int-Cocaine LT 500gm	124.401(1)(c)(2)(b)	58	25.0	2.0	87.0
	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp or Poss w/Int-Cocaine LT	124.401(1)(c)(3)	68	27.0	6.7	122.7
	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp or Poss w/Int-Cocoa Leaves LT 500 gm	124.401(1)(c)(2)(a)	1	18.0	18.0	18.0
	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp or Poss w/Int-Heroin LT 100gm	124.401(1)(c)(1)	1	19.8	19.8	19.8
	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp or Poss w/Int-Other Cont Subst LT 500 gm	124.401(1)(c)(2)(d)	1	30.7	30.7	30.7
	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp, or Poss w/Int	124.401(1C)	5	37.0	16.0	51.8
	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp, or Poss w/Int-Meth LT 5 gm	124.401(1)(c)(6)	241	29.6	0.9	112.0
	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp, or Poss w/Int-Other Subst Sched I, II, III	124.401(1)(c)(8)	19	24.1	6.1	49.4
	Proh. Acts - Mfg, Del, Consp or Poss w/Int. - Cocaine LT 10 gm	124.401(1)(c)(3)	54	19.1	1.9	105.3
	RECV PRECURSOR SUBST./MFG. C.S.	124B.9(2)	3	80.0	50.5	120.1
	ROBBERY - 2ND DEGREE - 85% (1996)	711.3	35	92.3	78.7	126.9
	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE, 85% (2003)	711.3	2	81.5	80.5	82.5
	SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY - FAILURE TO COMPLY/COMMIT'S CRIMINAL OFF.	692A.7(1B)	1	20.3	20.3	20.3
	SEXUAL ABUSE 3RD - NOT FORCIBLE FELONY	709.4(2C,4)	8	46.2	33.5	69.3
	SEXUAL ABUSE 3RD DEGREE	709.4	9	54.0	41.8	99.6
	TERRORISM - INTENT TO INJURE OR PROVOKE FEAR OR ANGER	708.6,A	1	74.7	74.7	74.7
	THEFT 1ST DEGREE	714.2(1)	124	33.9	1.8	103.9
	VEH. HOMICIDE/U-INF. OR RECKLESS	707.6A(1)	1	140.3	140.3	140.3
	VEH. HOMICIDE/U-INF. OR RECKLESS	707.6A(2)	10	54.4	43.0	74.9
	VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER	707.4	2	75.3	69.7	80.9
	WILLFUL INJURY	708.4	6	72.1	29.4	125.2
	WILLFUL INJURY - CAUSING SERIOUS INJURY	708.4(1)	17	39.2	23.6	67.5
Total	Cfel	Total	847	38.7	0.9	200.1

Class	Offense Description	Code	N	Mean	Min	Max
Dfel	OPER VEH WH INT (OWI)/CLASS D FEL/3RD AND SUBSEQUENT OFF	321J.2(C)	1	7.1	7.1	7.1
	AIDING AND ABETTING	703.1,B	1	17.3	17.3	17.3
	ASSAULT - SERIOUS INJURY	708.2(4)	5	16.7	11.8	20.0
	ASSAULT INTENT OF INJURY PEACE OFFICER/OTHERS	708.3A(1)	3	27.6	24.7	31.4
	ASSAULT WITH WEAPON--PEACE OFFICERS/OTHERS	708.3A(2)	1	12.0	12.0	12.0
	ASSLT WHILE PARTIC. IN FELONY	708.3,B	7	42.6	17.7	83.2
	ATTEMPTED BURGLARY 2ND DEGREE	713.6	3	14.7	11.9	19.2
	BURGLARY 3RD DEGREE	713.6A	200	18.2	0.9	138.9
	Child Endangerment-Bodily Injury	726.6(6)	2	14.3	8.7	20.0
	CONSPIRACY/COMMIT FELONY (PERSON)	706.3,B	2	16.0	15.9	16.1
	CONSPIRACY/COMMIT FELONY (PROPERTY)	706.3,C	5	12.3	2.7	28.0
	CRIMINAL GANG PARTICIPATION	723A.2	1	15.1	15.1	15.1
	CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 2ND DEGREE	716.4	18	19.7	1.0	112.0
	DEPENDANT ADULT ABUSE - EXPLOITATION) \$100	235B.20(5)	1	2.4	2.4	2.4
	DISARMING A PEACE OFFICER	708.13(2),B	1	10.4	10.4	10.4
	DOMESTIC ABUSE ASSAULT - 3RD OR SUBSEQUENT	708.2A(4)	15	22.7	6.2	52.4
	ELUDING	321.279(3)	16	13.3	1.4	28.6
	ESCAPE OF FELON	719.4(1)	4	15.3	11.8	19.2
	EXTORTION	711.4	7	21.7	12.9	41.3
	FAILURE TO AFFIX TAX STAMP	453B.12	24	19.3	2.0	86.7
	FAILURE TO APPEAR FELONY CHG.	811.2(8),A	9	19.7	7.6	78.9
	FALSE REPORTS	712.7	1	15.5	15.5	15.5
	FALSIFYING PUBLIC DOCUMENTS	718.5	1	7.9	7.9	7.9
	FLEE STATE TO A VOID PROSECUTION	719.4(4)	1	5.0	5.0	5.0
	FORGERY	715A.2(2)a	136	16.7	1.0	66.4
	FORGERY	715A.2(A)	25	41.2	3.9	81.8
	FORGERY/IOW A LOTTERY FRAUD	99G.36(1)	1	1.3	1.3	1.3
	FRAUDULENT PRACTICE 2ND DEGREE	714.1	2	10.8	9.9	11.7
	FURN. CONTR. SUBST. TO INMATES	719.8	7	14.3	7.1	22.7
	Gathering For Use of Drugs - Other than Marijuana	124.407,A	6	12.5	8.8	17.0
	GOING ARMED WITH INTENT	708.8	5	15.1	6.9	36.0
	IDENTITY THEFT	715A.8,A	8	8.8	4.6	19.8
	INTERFERENCE W/ OFFICIAL ACTS	719.1(1)-C	1	24.6	24.6	24.6
	INTERFERENCE W/OFFICIAL ACTS, SERIOUS INJURY	719.1(1),C	1	18.6	18.6	18.6
	INTIMIDATION WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON	708.6(2)	5	41.3	33.9	54.1
	LEA VE SCENE OF INJURY/DEATH - TRAFFIC	321.261(4)	1	18.8	18.8	18.8
	OPER VEH WH INT (OWI)/CLASS D FEL/3RD AND SUBSEQUENT OFF	321J.2(C)	459	11.5	0.6	88.0
	PERJURY	720.2	2	13.1	11.8	14.5
	PIMPING	725.2	1	59.6	59.6	59.6
	POSS. CONTRABAND IN CORR. FACILITY	719.7(4B)	2	11.2	8.5	13.8
	POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	124.401(5)D	2	15.6	11.8	19.5
	POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE - 2ND OFFENSE	124.401(5),C	5	64.4	8.4	92.8
	Possession of a Fictitious/False Resident Alien Card	715A.2(2)a.4	2	7.6	6.6	8.6
	POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY	714.1(4),B	1	7.3	7.3	7.3
	PRESC. DRUG VIOL (C.S.), 204.401(1B)	155A.24	1	4.2	4.2	4.2
	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp or Poss-Marj LT 50 kg	124.401(1)(d)(2)	102	13.8	1.0	57.7

Class	Offense Description	Code	N	Mean	Min	Max
Dfel	Proh Acts-Poss Prod Int for Mfg Cont Subst-Anhydrous Ammonia	124.401(4)(d)	6	16.0	10.4	25.2
	Proh Acts-Poss Prod Int for Mfg Cont Subst-Ephedrine	124.401(4)(a)	1	15.7	15.7	15.7
	Proh Acts-Poss Prod Int for Mfg Cont Subst-Ethyl Ether	124.401(4)(c)	1	17.2	17.2	17.2
	Proh Acts-Poss Prod Int for Mfg Cont Subst-Pseudoephedrine	124.401(4)(b)	14	11.8	1.7	47.1
	Proh Acts-Poss Prod Int for Mfg Cont Sust-Lithium	124.401(4)(f)	2	18.2	5.1	31.2
	Proh Acts-Poss Product Intended For Mfg Any Cont Subst	124.401(4)	12	37.5	4.3	88.8
	Proh Acts-Poss w/o Prescription - 3rd and subsequent	124.401(5)(c)	69	13.1	1.2	40.7
	PROHIBITED ACTS/MARIJUANA, (50 KILO	124.401(1D)B	1	85.4	85.4	85.4
	REC. TRANSP, POS. FIREARM FELON	724.26	16	21.0	7.8	53.9
	RECKLESS USE OF A FIREARM WITH BODILY INJURY	724.30(2)	1	13.0	13.0	13.0
	Serious Injury by Vehicle	707.6A(4)	6	20.3	13.2	33.0
	SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY	692A.7(1,B)	1	14.4	14.4	14.4
	SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY - FAILURE TO COMPLY	692A.7(1C)	4	15.0	7.5	25.0
	SOLICITATION TO COMMIT FELONY	705.1,A	2	20.4	14.0	26.7
	SOLICITATION TO COMMIT FELONY	705.1,B	1	7.1	7.1	7.1
	STALKING--D FELONY - 2ND OFFENSE AND OTHERS	708.11(3B)	2	20.7	8.6	32.8
	SUBORNING PERJURY	720.3	1	13.1	13.1	13.1
	THEFT 2ND DEGREE	714.2(2)	158	15.0	1.0	82.8
	UNAUTH. USE OF CREDIT CARD, GREATER THAN \$1K, LESS THAN \$10K	715A.6(2)(B)	3	7.8	5.0	12.7
	UNAUTH. USE OF CREDIT CARDS	715A.6(A)	2	7.0	6.9	7.2
	UNAUTHORIZED POSSESSION OF OFFENSIVE WEAPONS	724.3	3	14.4	10.4	16.7
	VEH. HOMICIDE/DKAG RAC. OR ELUDE	707.6A(3)	1	21.3	21.3	21.3
	WILLFUL INJURY - CAUSING BODILY INJURY	708.4(2)	43	22.7	7.8	54.6
Total	Dfel	Total	1454	15.9	0.6	138.9
Class	Offense Description	Code	N	Mean	Min	Max
AGMD	ACCESSORY AFTER FACT, FELONY	703.3,A	2	4.1	3.3	5.0
	ALCOHOL CHAPTER 123, 3RD AND SUBSEQUENT	123.91(2)	10	8.7	2.8	18.8
	ARSON 3RD DEGREE	712.4	1	6.0	6.0	6.0
	ASSAULT CAUSING INJURY--PEACE OFFICERS/OTHERS	708.3A(3)	1	11.5	11.5	11.5
	ASSAULT INTENT OF INJURY	708.2(1)	3	8.8	5.3	11.2
	ASSAULT WITH A WEAPON	708.2(3)	4	20.1	4.7	46.5
	ATTEMPTED BURGLARY 3RD DEGREE	713.6B	7	5.3	2.8	8.5
	Burglary 3rd Degree	713.6A(2)	10	8.2	1.3	26.1
	CHILD ENDANGERMENT	726.6(1)	1	9.4	9.4	9.4
	CHILD ENDANGERMENT/NO INJURY	726.6(3)	1	7.1	7.1	7.1
	CHILD ENDANGERMENT/NO INJURY	726.6(6)	2	13.0	7.4	18.6
	CONSP. TO COMMIT MISD (PERSON)	706.3,E	1	8.1	8.1	8.1
	Conspiracy/Commit Aggravated Misdemeanor	706.1,C	1	11.6	11.6	11.6
	CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 3RD DEGREE	716.5	4	7.5	3.1	16.9
	DOMESTIC ABUSE (SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES)	708.2A(3B)	1	6.5	6.5	6.5
	DOMESTIC ABUSE ASSAULT - 2ND OFFENSE	708.2A(3B)	5	17.8	8.3	21.7
	DOMESTIC ABUSE ASSAULT WITH INTENT OR DISPLAYS A WEAPON	708.2A(2C)	2	13.1	12.8	13.4
	DRIVING WHILE BARRED - MOTOR VEHICLE	321.561	46	7.5	1.0	71.3

Class	Offense Description	Code	N	Mean	Min	Max
AGMD	ELUDING	321.279(2)	4	5.5	2.1	9.2
	FAILURE TO REPORT CONTRABAND IN CORR. FACILITY	719.7(4)(C)	1	27.3	27.3	27.3
	FORGERY	715A.2(B)	4	6.5	3.4	9.7
	HARASSMENT / 1ST DEG.	708.7(2)	3	9.6	5.8	14.0
	IMPERS. PUBLIC OFFICIAL	718.2	1	6.2	6.2	6.2
	INTERFERENCE W/ OFFICIAL ACTS	719.1(1)	2	16.9	16.3	17.4
	INVOL MANSI/ACT LIKELY CAUSE	707.5(2)	1	5.8	5.8	5.8
	OPER VEH WH INT (OWI) / AGR MISD / 2ND OFF -	321J.2(B)	75	5.5	1.2	24.2
	OPER WHILE UNDER INFL 2ND OFF	321.281,B	1	4.7	4.7	4.7
	OPERATE VEHICLE NO CONSENT	714.7	12	7.5	1.3	21.4
	POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE - 2nd offense	124.401(5)b	3	5.0	4.3	5.9
	PREV. APPREHEN., OBSTR. PROSC.	719.3	1	7.9	7.9	7.9
	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp or Poss-Other Cont Subst Sched IV, V	124.401(1)(d)(1)	1	8.6	8.6	8.6
	Proh Acts-Poss w/o Prescription - 2nd Offense	124.401(5),B	20	7.1	2.1	21.4
	Proh Acts-Poss w/o Prescription - Marijuana-3rd and sub	124.401(5),F	3	7.8	7.1	8.3
	PROHIBITIVE ACTS - KNOWINGLY PERMIT CONTROLLED SUB ON PREMISES	124.402(1),E	2	10.7	9.4	12.1
	PROSTITUTION	725.1	9	5.6	2.4	10.6
	RIOT	723.1	1	13.8	13.8	13.8
	SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY - FAILURE TO COMPLY	692A.7(1A)	1	5.7	5.7	5.7
	SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY - FAILURE TO REGISTER/ 1ST OFFENSE	692A.7(1,A)	1	5.9	5.9	5.9
	SEXUAL PREDATOR PRIOR CONVICTION	901A.2(1),B	1	78.1	78.1	78.1
	TAMPERING WITH RECORDS	715A.5	2	12.4	8.2	16.5
	THEFT 3RD DEGREE	714.2(3)	47	8.3	1.6	66.6
	UNAUTH. USE OF CREDIT CARDS	715A.6(B)	1	1.9	1.9	1.9
	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF CREDIT CARDS	715A.6(2)	3	3.8	3.6	4.2
Total	AGDM	Total	302	7.8	1.0	78.1
Class	Offense Description	Code	N	Mean	Min	Max
SRMD	OPER VEH WH INT (OWI) / SER MISD / 1ST OFF -	321J.2(A)	1	6.1	6.1	6.1
	SEXUAL PREDATOR PRIOR CONVICTION - SEX PREDATOR	901A.2(1),A	2	21.1	20.9	21.4
Total	SRMD	Total	3	16.1	6.1	21.4

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.

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.

Table 8. Months Served until Release Decision, by Offense Class, FY2009

Class	N	Months Served		
		Mean	Min	Max
A Felony	1	311.9	311.9	311.9
B Felony sex	1	119.1	119.1	119.1
B Felony vs. persons	20	184.4	83.0	262.6
B Felony not persons	191	60.4	4.2	154.3
Total B Felony	212	72.4	4.2	262.6
Other Felony sex	17	33.2	4.4	86.7
Other Felony vs. persons	10	107.5	41.1	460.2
Other Felony not persons	166	62.1	7.2	211.8
Total Other Felony	193	61.9	4.4	460.2
C Felony 70%	37	91.7	78.7	126.9
C Felony sex	17	50.3	33.5	99.6
C Felony vs. persons	58	50.8	15.5	140.3
C Felony not persons	735	34.8	0.9	200.1
Total C Felony	847	38.7	0.9	200.1
D Felony vs. persons	106	23.6	6.2	83.2
D Felony not persons	888	17.2	0.9	138.9
Total D Felony	994	17.9	0.9	138.9
Total Felony	2,247	34.8	0.9	460.2
OWI	537	10.6	0.6	88.0
Agg. misd. sex	1	78.1	78.1	78.1
Agg. misd. vs. persons	27	13.5	4.7	46.5
Agg. misd. not persons	198	7.6	1.0	71.3
Total agg. misd	226	8.6	1.0	78.1
Ser. misd.sex	2	21.1	20.9	21.4
Total ser. misd	2	21.1	20.9	21.4
Total misdemeanors	228	8.7	1.0	78.1
Total all grants	3,012	28.5	0.6	460.2
Total vs. persons	298	53.6	4.4	460.2
Total not persons	2,714	25.8	0.6	211.8

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 which the Parole Judge determines whether or not the parolee is in violation of terms of the parole agreement. If the Judge finds that a parole violation has occurred, one of the following sanctions may be imposed:

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

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. Throughout this report automatic revocations are included in the number of revocation hearings, in order to reflect the workload of Parole Judges, with the exception of calculating percentages in Table 10.

During this fiscal year, Parole Judges held 1,415 hearings, down from 1,640 in FY08. There were 151 automatic revocations for new felony convictions (up from 121 in FY08) and 42 revocations for new aggravated misdemeanor convictions (up from 35 in FY08). Table 9 shows the distribution of these new convictions. Note that 19 of the 193 convictions involved crimes against persons; 9 of these were in-state felonies with only 1 a sex crime.

Table 9. Type and Class of Convictions Leading to Automatic Revocations, FY2009

Off.Type	Conviction Class							FY09	FY08	%
	Afel	Bfel	Ofel	Cfel	Dfel	AGMD	Out-of-State	Total	Total	Change
Drugs		6	14	17	23	5	12	77	60	28.3%
Immigration								0	1	---
Public Order		1			1	2		4	2	100.0%
OWI					20	1		21	21	0.0%
Property			11	6	21	18	2	58	40	45.0%
Vs. Person	1	2		1	4	7	3	18	21	-14.3%
Sex					1			1	1	0.0%
Traffic					4	9		13	9	44.4%
Weapon							1	1	1	0.0%
FY09 Total	1	9	25	24	74	42	18	193	156	23.7%
FY08 Total	0	5	21	21	69	35	5	156		
% Change	---	80.0%	19.0%	14.3%	7.2%	20.0%	260.0%	23.7%		

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

Table 10 provides an historical picture of revocations. New felony and aggravated misdemeanor convictions increased from FY08 to FY09.

Table 10. Parole Revocations, FY2000-2009

Fiscal Year	Revocation Hearings	Paroles Revoked		Violators Program		All Felony/Agg. Misd. Convictions
		N	%	N	%	
2000	618	484	56.5%	132	21.4%	135
2001	610	548	58.4%	49	8.0%	191
2002	679	521	55.2%	82	12.1%	146
2003	917	835	65.1%	74	8.1%	238
2004	953	950	68.7%	78	8.2%	295
2005	1,260	971	56.3%	87	6.9%	261
2006	1,570	1,160	57.2%	59	3.8%	262
2007	1,508	1,058	63.9%	75	5.1%	123
2008	1,640	1,093	57.1%	24	1.5%	156
2009	1,415	1,020	58.4%	49	3.5%	193

*The method of calculating the percentage of hearings resulting in revocation omits auto-revokes, as they do not involve a hearing by the Administrative Law Judge. Thus the 1,415 hearings during FY09 resulted in 827 revocations; therefore, 58.4 percent of the hearings resulted in revocation.

The pie chart below reflects hearing dispositions within the revocation division for FY09. The table immediately following shows a comparison of Administrative Parole Judge activity in FY08 and FY09.

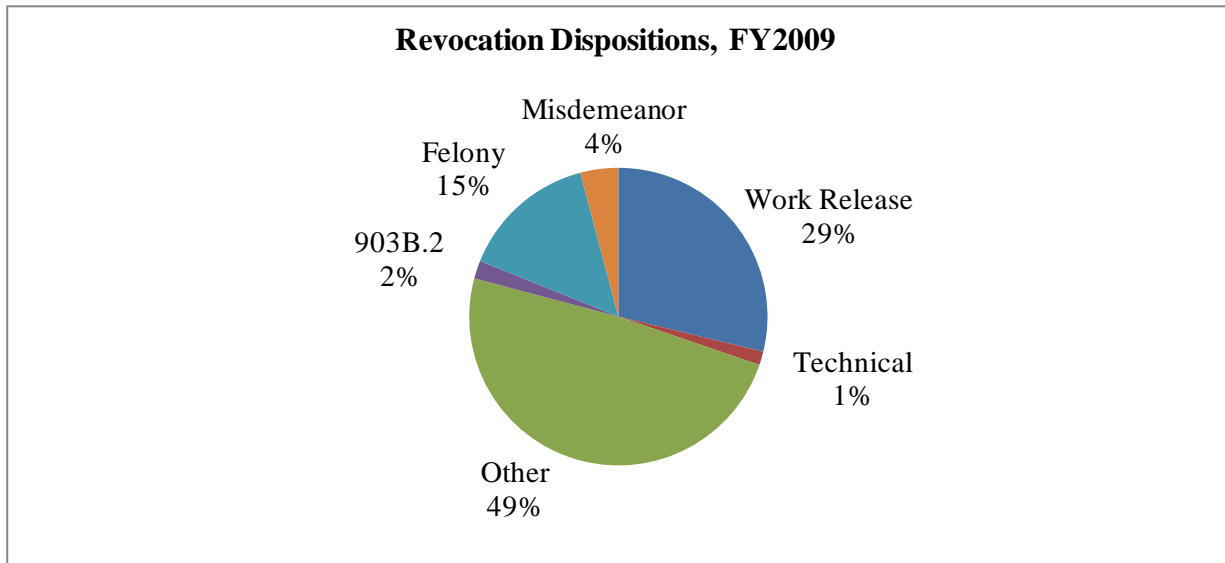


Table 11. Dispositions of Parole Revocation Hearing, FY2008-FY2009

Disposition	FY2009	FY2008	% Change
Auto Rev-ret w/new aggravated misdemeanor	42	35	20.0%
Auto. Rev.-ret. w/new felony conviction	151	121	24.8%
Continued disposition - Violator Program	0	4	---
Continued disposition - Phoenix Project	1	14	-92.9%
Continued disposition	209	281	-25.6%
Continued hearing	10	29	-65.5%
Discharge by ALJ	2	1	100.0%
Insufficient evidence	7	0	---
Probable cause found	3	11	-72.7%
Reinstated with new conditions	8	27	-70.4%
Reinstated w/o new conditions	105	152	-30.9%
Revoke 903B.2	20	0	---
Revoked-technicals only	15	231	-93.5%
Revoked	495	304	62.8%
Revoked on Chair Review	4	0	---
Revoked/placed on WR	293	402	-27.1%
Violator Program/ continue on parole	44	0	---
Violator Program/parole	5	20	-75.0%
Voluntary termination - parole	1	8	-87.5%
Total	1,415	1,640	-13.7%

Table 12 presents information on parole releases and revocations during FY09. 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 FY09 were higher than those paroled for crimes against persons. With the exception of Class B parolees, the total percentage revoked within each felony class tend to be higher for those committed for non-persons offenses, although (as would be expected) the rate of new violent offenses is somewhat higher for those released on crimes against persons. The higher revocation rates for non-persons offenders tends to support the notion that those committed to prison for non-violent offenses tend to be committed to prison due to the weight of a lengthy or intense criminal history, while those committed for crimes against persons may be committed due to the commission of a single serious offense.

Table 12. Paroles Granted and Revoked, FY2009

Parole Offense Class	Parole	Revoked no new convict		Revoked new conv. not persons		Revoked new conv. vs.persons		Total Revoked	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
Class A	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Class B vs. persons	20	12	60.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	60.0%
Class B sex	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Enhanced-persons	9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	1	11.1%
Enhanced-sex	17	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Class C 70%	37	5	13.5%	1	2.7%	1	2.7%	7	18.9%
Class C vs. persons	58	18	31.0%	3	5.2%	0	0.0%	21	36.2%
Class C sex	17	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Class D vs. persons	106	22	20.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%	23	21.7%
Class D sex	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Old Code vs. persons	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
All Felons	267	58	21.7%	4	1.5%	3	1.1%	65	24.3%
Agg. Misd. vs. persons	27	6	22.2%	0	0.0%	1	3.7%	7	25.9%
Agg. Misd. sex	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ser. Misd. vs. persons	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Ser. Misd. sex	2	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%
All Misdemeanants	30	7	23.3%	0	0.0%	1	3.3%	8	26.7%
Vs. persons subtotal	297	65	21.9%	4	1.3%	4	1.3%	73	24.6%
Class B 50 year	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Class B not persons	191	60	31.4%	17	8.9%	3	1.6%	80	41.9%
Enhanced not persons	165	53	32.1%	24	14.5%	3	1.8%	80	48.5%
Class C not persons	735	265	70.0%	66	9.0%	4	0.5%	335	45.6%
Class D not persons	888	270	30.4%	37	4.2%	4	0.5%	311	35.0%
OWI-3	460	58	12.6%	22	4.8%	1	0.2%	81	17.6%
All Felons	2,440	706	28.9%	166	6.8%	15	0.6%	887	36.4%
Agg. Misd. not persons	198	25	12.6%	3	1.5%	0	0.0%	28	14.1%
OWI-2	76	5	6.6%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	6	7.9%
Ser. Misd. not persons	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
OWI-1	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
All Misdemeanants	275	30	10.9%	4	1.5%	0	0.0%	34	12.4%
Non-persons subtotal	2,715	736	27.1%	170	6.3%	15	0.6%	921	33.9%
Special Sentances	136	26	19.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	26	19.1%
Total	3,148	827	26.3%	174	5.5%	19	0.6%	1,020	32.4%

VIII. VICTIM SERVICES

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

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

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

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

The Parole Board received 716 registration requests from victims during FY09, up from 627 in FY08. Five hundred and thirty-two of these victims met the statutory criteria as victims of violent crimes. At the end of the fiscal year, 3,744 victims were registered with the Board, a rise from FY08. The Board also mailed 2,256 victim notifications during the fiscal year.

Note that, since FY00, the number of reviews conducted and number of notices sent annually have grown steadily and nearly tripled, all with no increase in staff.

The chart on the following page shows victim services performed since FY00. It is followed by an itemization of the Board's expenditures for FY09.

Victim Coordinator Activity

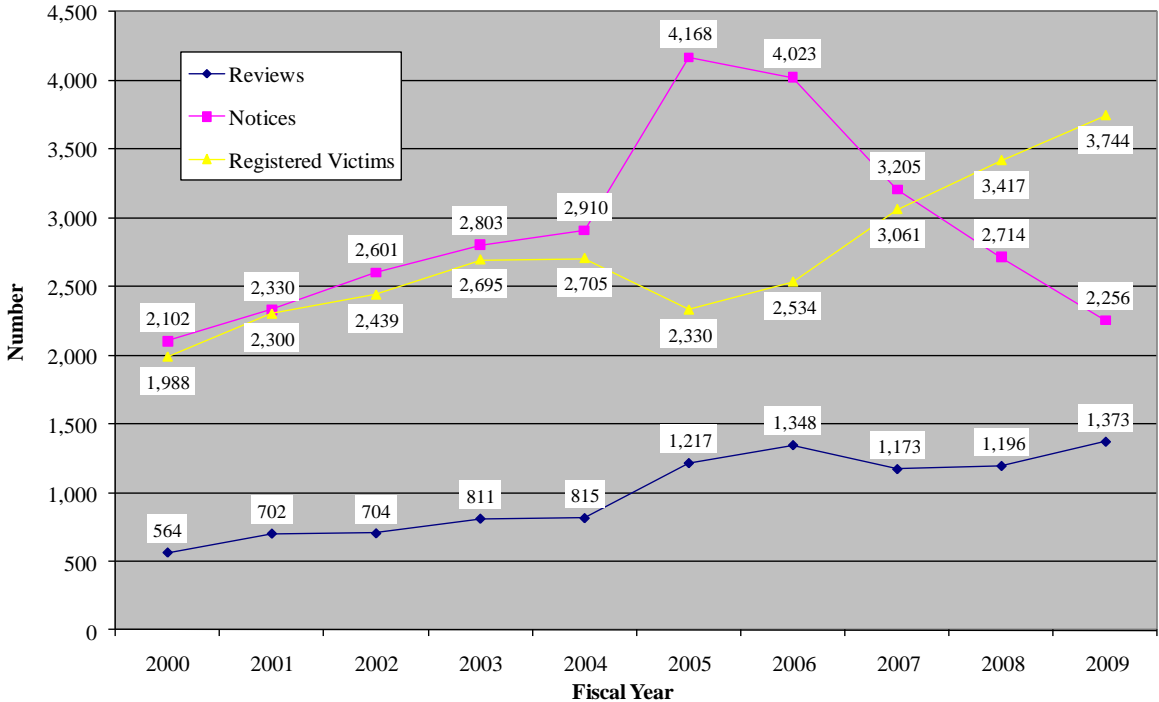


Table 13. Financial Status Report Fiscal Year 2009

GENERAL	
FUNDS AVAILABLE	
Balance forward	\$37,201.21
Appropriation	\$1,249,992.00
Salary Adjustment	\$48,086.00
Deappropriation	-\$26,146.00
Miscellaneous Receipts	
Reallocation	
Intra-state transfers	
Total funds available	\$1,309,133.21
EXPENDITURES	
Personal services	\$962,365.97
Personal travel	\$11,862.14
State vehicle operations	\$802.65
Out-of-state travel	\$1,712.28
Office supplies	\$8,676.76
Other supplies	\$4,270.24
Postage	\$1,381.52
Communications	\$61,151.92
Professional services	\$509.00
Outside services	\$59,355.87
Intra-state transfers	
Reimbursement other agencies	\$4,447.55
ITS Reimbursement	\$5,233.05
Workers Compensation	
IT Outside Services	\$20,602.75
IT equipment	\$26,824.00
Total expenditures	\$1,169,195.70
Ending balance	\$139,937.51