



# Iowa Board of Parole Annual Report Fiscal Year 2015

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

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## Highlights

- The Board of Parole completed 11,371 deliberations in FY15. The deliberations resulted in 3,606 paroles, 1,411 work releases, and the imposition of 462 special sentences pursuant to Iowa Code Chapter 903B.
- The Board of Parole Revocation Module was implemented within the Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON) during the second quarter of FY15. This module has streamlined revocation hearing scheduling, the hearing process, revocation order creation, etc., by eliminating redundancies that had existed within the antiquated paper-based system. In addition, implementation of this system will allow for better statistical analysis of parole revocations. Implementation of this system came in a year when the Board of Parole's administrative law judges were required to conduct 2,163 revocation hearings.
- The Board continued to utilize the Iowa Communications Network (ICN) during FY15, saving on travel costs and increasing work efficiency.
- The Board continues to reach out to registered victims. The Board ensures registered victims have the opportunity to provide input into the deliberative process and are notified of decisions made by the Board. At the end of FY15 there were a total of 4,658 victims registered with the Board. There were a total of 2,386 victim notices sent in FY15. In addition, the Board continues to have a toll-free victim telephone number to facilitate communication: 1-866-448-4611.
- Return to prison rate was 31.9% for the FY15 reporting period.

## Agency Overview

The Board of Parole was established in 1907 by the 37<sup>th</sup> General Assembly. The Board is composed of one full-time chairperson, one full-time vice-chairperson, and three per diem members who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate for staggered four-year terms. Board membership must include one layperson, one attorney licensed to practice law in Iowa with knowledge in correctional procedures and issues, and an individual who holds a master's degree in social work or counseling and guidance and who is knowledgeable about correctional procedures and issues. In addition, the Board must be as gender and political party balanced as possible. The Board reports directly to the Governor, and the Chairperson serves at the pleasure of the Governor. The Board has its own support staff<sup>1</sup>, but also receives some administrative support from the Iowa Department of Corrections.

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

- Screens and interviews offenders for parole and work release consideration in accordance with applicable administrative rules and via a deliberative system that respects the interest of the public, victims, and offenders, while being mindful of the finite resources available.

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A for Table of Organization

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

## Board of Parole Members – Biographies

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

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

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School Track Coach at Northern University High School in Cedar Falls and Columbus Catholic High School in Waterloo.

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

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

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

**Nancy Boyd, Alternate Board Member.** Appointed as an alternate member of the Board of Parole in 2013. Previously Ms. Boyd served a four-year term as a Board of Parole member from May 2009 through April 2013. She holds a B.A. degree, cum laude, from Clarke College and a J.D. degree from University of Iowa. Ms. Boyd has the distinction of pursuing major parts of her professional legal career in capacities within all three branches of state government in Iowa, as well as working for the private sector in a business-oriented law firm. The process and politics of state government policy-making became quite clear to her during her five years as a State Legislator from Eastern Iowa and her service as an Administrative Assistant to Governor Robert D. Ray. The details and context of the law were emphasized during her five years as

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Law Clerk to Iowa Supreme Court Justice Warren J. Rees and as Executive Assistant to Chief Justice W. W. Reynoldson. Ms. Boyd also served as an Iowa Assistant Attorney General in the Criminal Appeals Division as well as an Administrative Assistant to the Commissioner of the Department of Human Services. During Ms. Boyd's years of service as a Commissioner on the Iowa Utilities Board, she learned firsthand the issues of administrative adjudication and administrative rules as she made significant decisions as part of the Board that affected every Iowan and every business. From 1997-2009, Ms. Boyd was a part of the legislative lobbying team at Brown Winnick Law Firm in Des Moines, Iowa, with a full time presence in the Iowa State Capitol during legislative session representing multiple business and agribusiness clients. She also did considerable administrative duties before the Iowa Utilities Board in energy and telecommunications issues.

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

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

## Strategic Plan

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

### *Training and Professional Development*

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

### *Improve Analysis and Data Sophistication*

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

### *Stakeholder Outreach*

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

### *Population Review Program*

- Develop and enhance the Board's methods for identifying cases to review via periodic internal reviews of the prison population to identify appropriate candidates for release.

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- Improve public safety by ensuring release candidates are reviewed at the appropriate time and placed on the appropriate level of community based supervision.
- Explore alternatives to traditional revocation.

## **Parole Risk Assessment Tools**

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

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

The Level of Service Inventory Revised (LSI-R) is no longer utilized by the Board for measuring offender risk. A new dynamic risk assessment tool called the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Reentry – Institution (DRAOR – Institution) is currently in development and will be implemented by the Iowa Department of Correction at a future date. Once validated, it will be utilized by the Board of Parole as a dynamic risk assessment tool.

## **Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON)**

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

FY15 saw continued Board specific module development. In FY15 the Board of Parole completed the ICON revocation module. It was made fully operational in September 2014.

The Board of Parole, in collaboration with the Iowa Department of Corrections, began development of a victim specific ICON module in FY15.

Future ICON development will likely include an Executive Clemency and Commutation module, and a statistical data and reports module.

## **Iowa Telecommunications Network**

On July 14, 1994, the Board began to make use of the new Iowa Communications Network (ICN) to manage the State's prison population more effectively and efficiently. The ICN is a statewide two-way full motion fiber optic communication network that uses modern technology to connect points throughout all of Iowa's ninety-nine counties. This network facilitates a variety of Board functions including parole interviews, registered victim input, commutation interviews, and parole revocation hearings.



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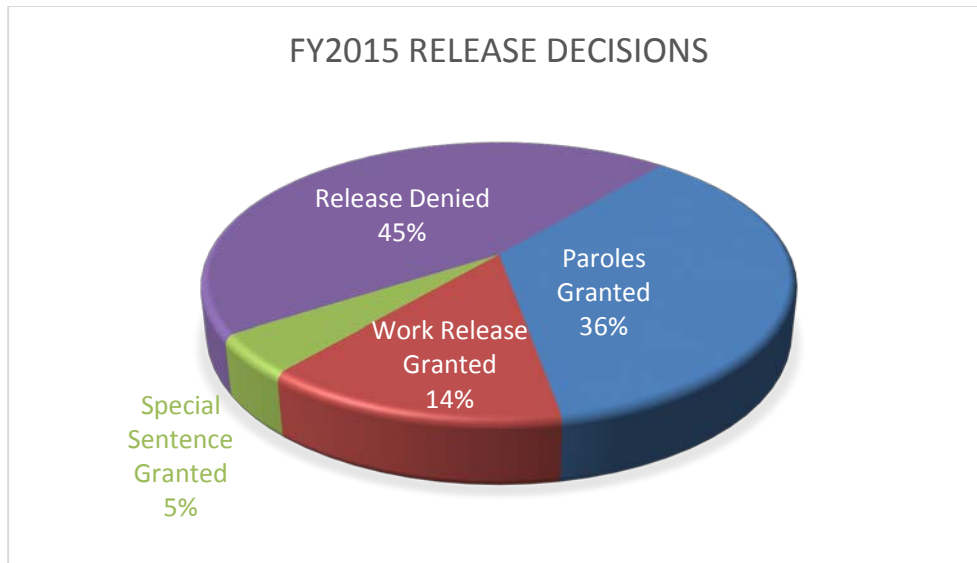
Iowa was the first state in the nation to use its fiber optics system for monthly parole interviews. The benefits (i.e. cost effectiveness, reduced travel time and ease of use) have generated positive reactions from the Board, the public, and other states.

In FY15, the Board conducted 312 remote interviews over the ICN. Utilization of the ICN allowed victims from around the state to interact with the Board without the need to travel to Des Moines. In addition, remote interviews have continued to lead to increased efficiency and have allowed the Board to redirect resources, which historically would have been used for travel, towards the development of new technology – primarily ICON modules.

## Workload and Decision Statistics

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

**Release Decisions Summary:** In FY15, the Board of Parole denied release to 45% of offenders; granted parole or work release to 50%; and granted release to special sentence upon discharge of a qualifying sex offense for 5% of offenders reviewed.



**Workload & Performance Summary:** The Board meets approximately 12 days per month for panel screenings. Panels consist of three Board members, one of which is typically the Chair or Vice-Chair. During these panel days the Board conducts case screenings, interviews, appeal reviews, and special reviews. The incorporation of ICON into the daily screening process has allowed the Board to complete a large workload in an efficient and timely manner. A complete breakdown of the Board’s workload for FY15 can be found on the next page.

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<b>WORKLOAD &amp; PERFORMANCE SUMMARY</b>		
	<b>FY2014</b>	<b>FY2015</b>
<b>RELEASE DELIBERATIONS</b>		
Case Reviews	11,128	11,059
Interviews	322	312
<b>TOTAL RELEASE DELIBERATIONS</b>	<b>11,450</b>	<b>11,371</b>
<b>RELEASE DECISIONS</b>		
Paroles Granted	4,037	3,606
Work Release Granted	1,349	1,411
Special Sentence Granted	471	462
<b>TOTAL RELEASE GRANTED</b>	<b>5,857</b>	<b>5,479</b>
<b>PAROLE REVOCATIONS</b>		
PAROLE REVOCATION HEARINGS	1,701	2,163
Paroles Revoked	1,121	1,261
Automatic Revocations	311	301
<b>TOTAL PAROLES REVOKED</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>1,562</b>
<b>SPECIAL REVIEW DECISIONS</b>		
Amend Decision	356	360
Paroles Rescinded	362	232
Work Release Rescinded	103	75
Special Sentence Rescinded	11	15
Deny Special Review	1	22
<b>TOTAL SPECIAL REVIEW DECISIONS</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>704</b>
<b>APPEAL DECISIONS</b>		
Appeal with Modification	8	21
Appeal Denied	430	486
<b>TOTAL APPEAL DECISIONS</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>507</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY</b>		
COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE	20	8
Commutations Recommended	0	0
PARONS	20	21
Pardons Recommended	2	6
SPECIAL RESTORATION OF CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS	46	26
Special Restorations Recommended	6	7
<b>TOTAL EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY RECEIVED</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>OTHER BOARD WORK</b>		
Risk Assessments Completed	10,310	4,300
Registered Victims at Year end	4,177	4,658
Victim Notices: Decision Letters	1,964	2,009
Victim Notices: Interview Letters	427	377
Victim Notices: Registration Letters	803	841

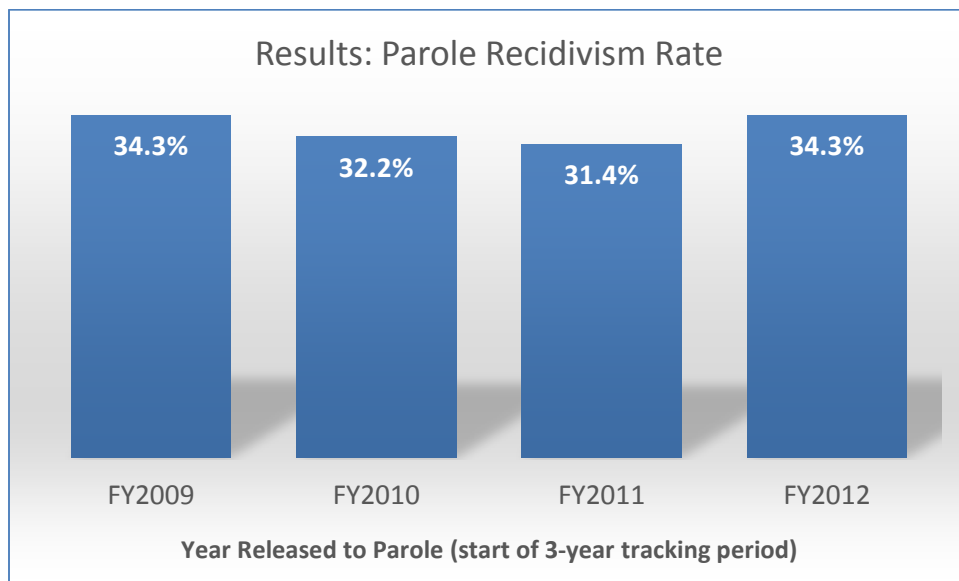
## Recidivism

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

The parole recidivism rate tracks offenders for three years after their release to parole from prison or work release, and reports the percent of those offenders who returned to prison during the three-year tracking period. Recidivism includes parole revocations as well as new court-ordered commitments to prison for new offenses. Parole recidivism rates have generally fluctuated between 31% and 34% over the past four years.

The recidivism reporting year is the conclusion of the three-year tracking period for a release group. The FY15 reporting year describes recidivism for offenders leaving prison in FY12.

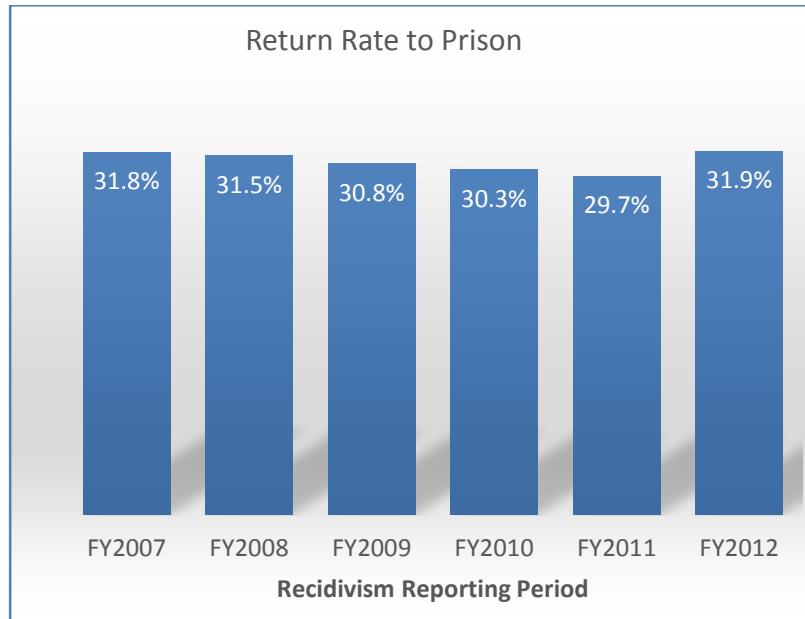
Recidivism steadily declined for release years FY09 (34.3%), through FY11 (31.4%). However, none of these reductions were statistically significant. The rate increased to 34.3% for release year FY12. The below chart reports data based upon the year of release.



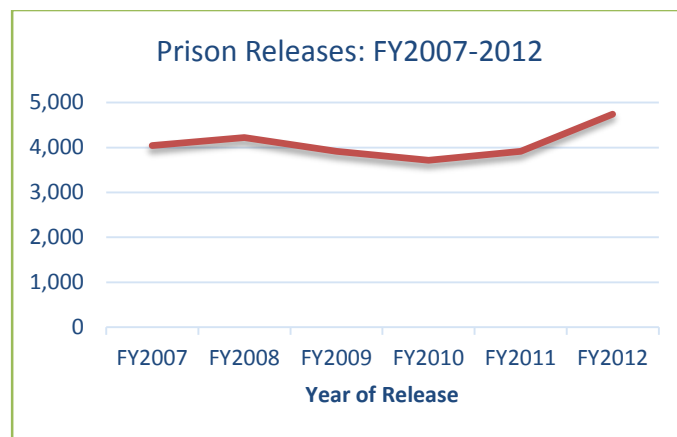
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A broader measure of recidivism is the prison return rate. The prison return rate goes beyond the narrow focus of parole and work release and also includes other categories of offenders, such as discharges due to end of sentence. Similar to recidivism, these numbers are derived from a three-year tracking period. For example, the number reported for FY15 are for releases made in FY12.

The return to prison rate declined slightly for release years FY07 (31.8%) through release year FY11 (29.7%). However, none of the decreases during this time period were statistically significant. Consistent with the parole revocation rate, the return rate for release year FY12 increased (31.9%). The below chart reports data based upon the year of release.



Any discussion involving recidivism or return to prison must also examine the number offenders released during the applicable time frame. There was a steady decline in the number of offender releases from FY08 (4,224) through FY10 (3,716). The largest single year increase in recent years was between FY11 (3,917) to FY12 (4,740).

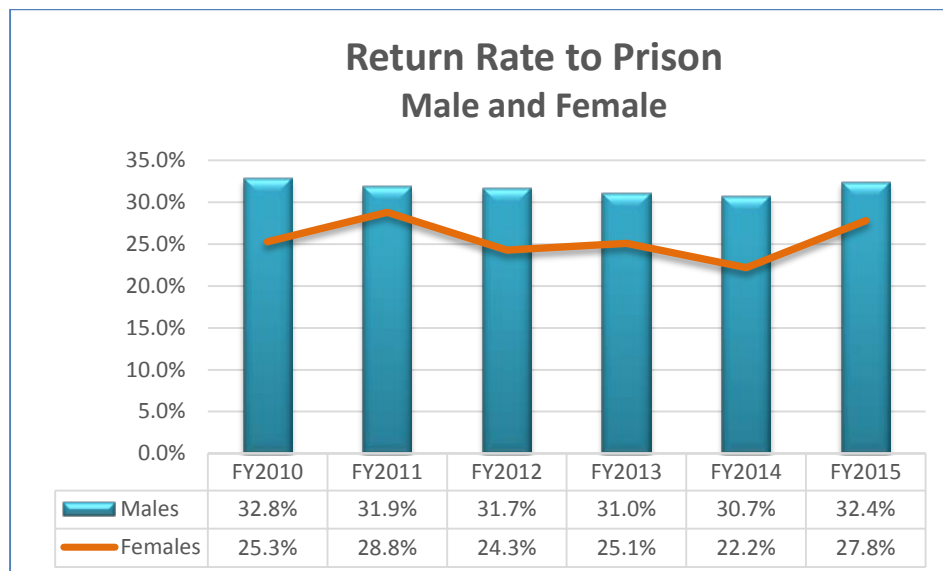


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In the past there was a disparity in recidivism rates between Non-Hispanic/White and Non-Hispanic/Black offenders, but due to reentry efforts by the Iowa Department of Corrections, focused specifically towards Non-Hispanic/Black offenders, recidivism rates for this group substantially declined. The FY13 and FY14 recidivism reporting periods saw a decrease in the return to prison for Non-Hispanic/Black offenders. There was not a statistically significant difference in recidivism rates between Non-Hispanic/White and Non-Hispanic/Black offenders in FY14. During FY15 there was an increase in the return rate for both demographics, as is shown in the chart below. Consistent with the two prior years, no statistically significant difference exists between the two demographics. Please note this chart displays data based upon the reporting year.

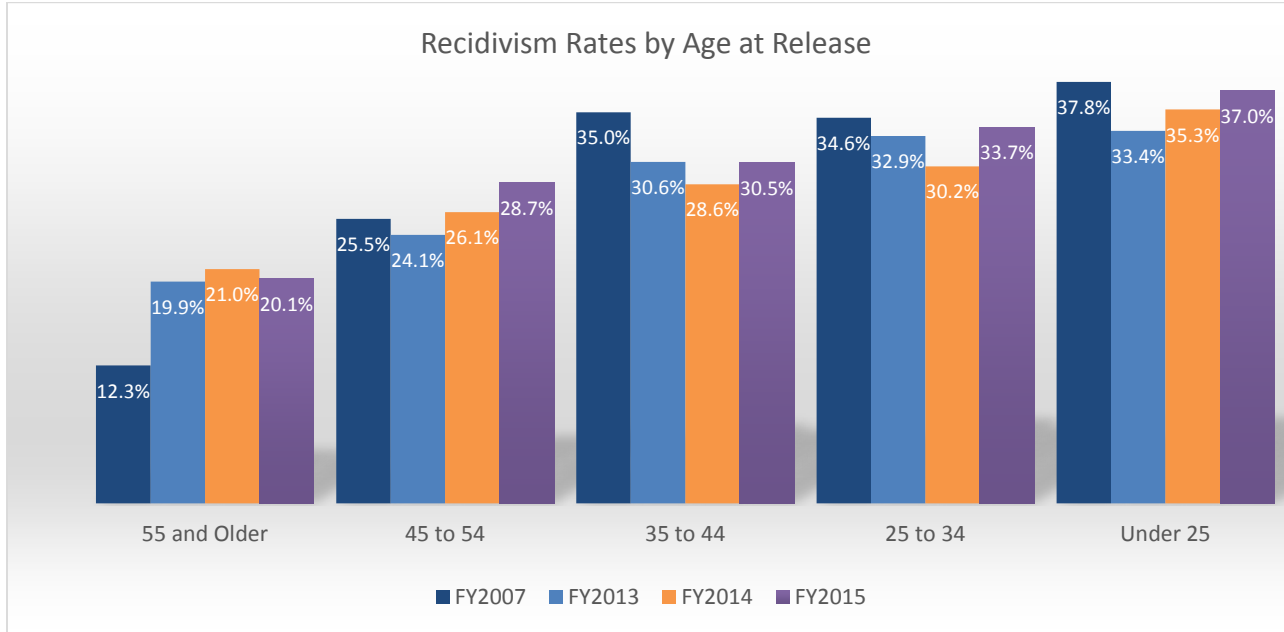


When measured by gender, the return to prison rate has fluctuated, though it has generally showed a downward trend since reporting year FY11. The FY15 return to prison rate showed an increase for both males and females. The increase was greater for females. Please note this chart displays data based upon the reporting year.

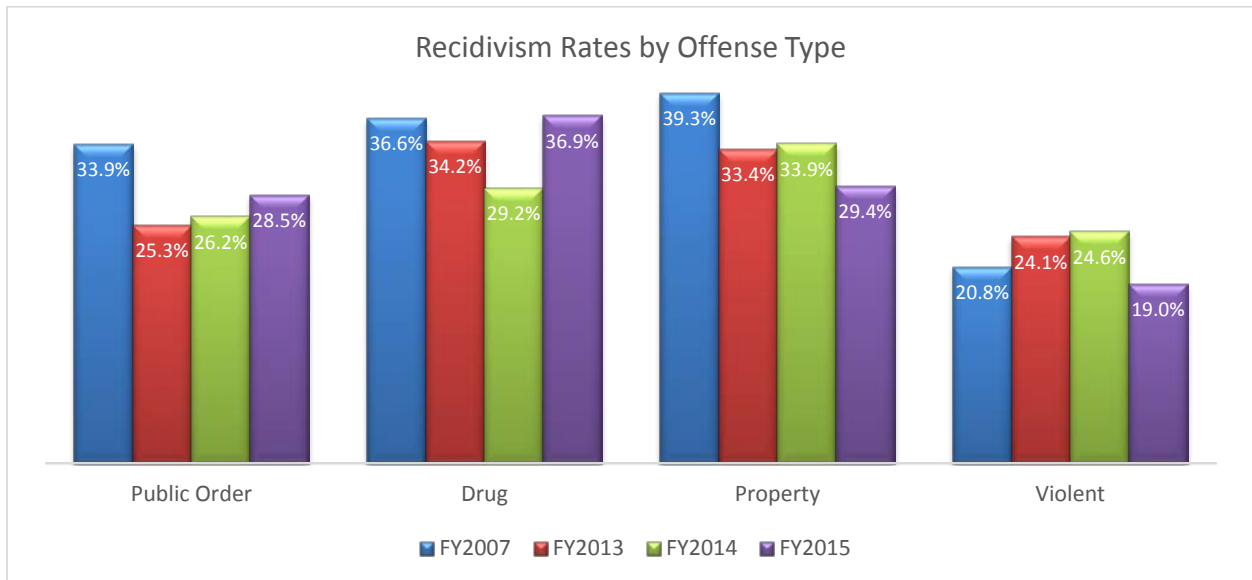


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Return to prison can also be reviewed in terms of offender age at the time of release. Offenders in age groups 25 to 34 and those aged 35 to 44 make up the majority of releases. There was an increase in the general return to prison rate across all age groups in reporting year FY15, with the exception of the 55 and older group, which showed a small decline. Please note this chart displays data based upon the reporting year.



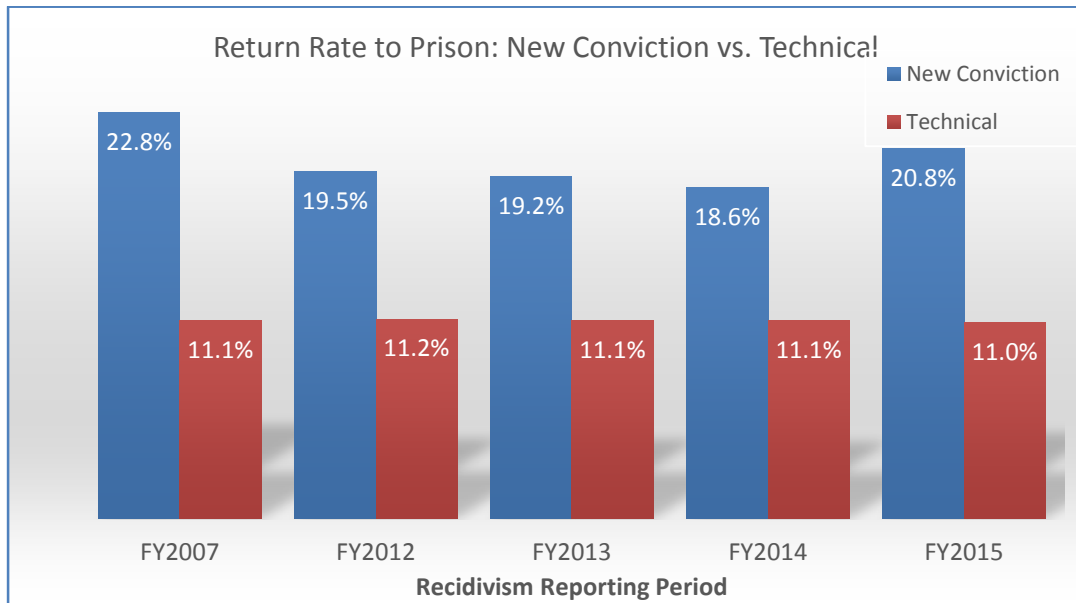
The recidivism rate can be analyzed by the most serious incarcerating offense. The recidivism rate for property and violent crimes declined from reporting year FY14 to FY15. However, the recidivism rate increased for both public order offenses and drug offense during the same reporting periods. Please note this chart displays data based upon the reporting year.



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The previous charts document recidivism and prison return rates as observed across a wide range of offender characteristics (race, sex, age) and by offense type. The recidivism and return to prison rate may be further defined by the reason for the return to prison: new convictions vs. technical returns (all other reasons).

While analysis is not available for every reporting year, available data shows that return to prison with a new conviction declined steadily from FY12 to FY14. The decline was not statistically significant. The return rate for new convictions increased in FY15 when compared to the most immediate prior reporting year. The rate of return to prison for technical reasons appears to have remained stable.



## Parole Revocations

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

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

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

The Board of Parole Revocation Module was implemented within the Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON) during the second quarter of FY15. This module has streamlined revocation hearing scheduling, the hearing process, revocation order creation, etc., eliminating redundancies that had existed within the antiquated paper based system. In addition, implementation of this system will allow for better statistical analysis of parole revocations. Implementation of this system came in a year when the Board of Parole's administrative law judges conducted 2,163 revocation hearings.

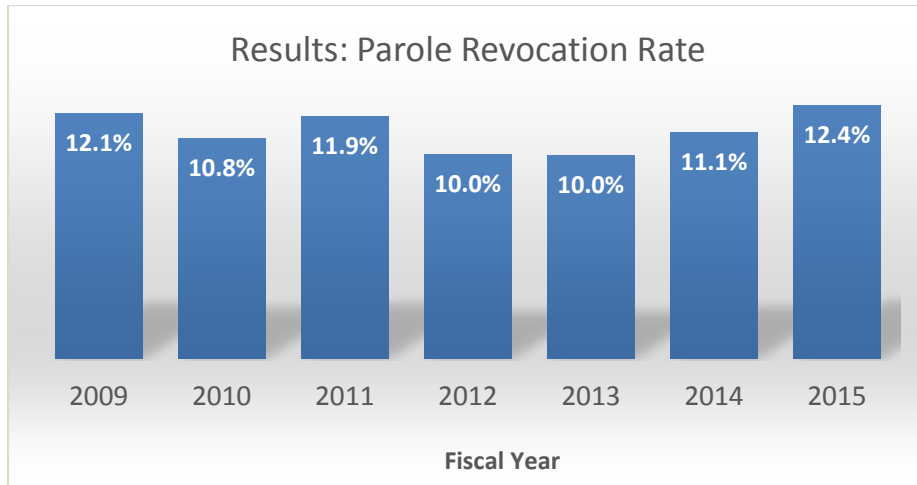
**Parole Revocation Statistics.** A total of 1,562 paroles were revoked in FY15. It must be noted this number also includes sex offenders who are subject to special sentence supervision pursuant to Iowa Code Chapter 903B.

PAROLE REVOCATIONS STATISTICS FY15	
Parole Revocation Hearings	2,163
Paroles Revoked	1,261
Automatic Revocations	301
Total Paroles Revoked	1,562



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**Short-Term Results: Parole Revocation Rate.** The parole revocation rate is the number of parolees revoked during the fiscal year, divided by the total number of offenders supervised on parole during the year (beginning parole population plus parole admissions). The revocation rate has generally fluctuated between approximately 10% and 12% over the past ten years; there was an increase in the revocation rate in FY15.



## Victim Services

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

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

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

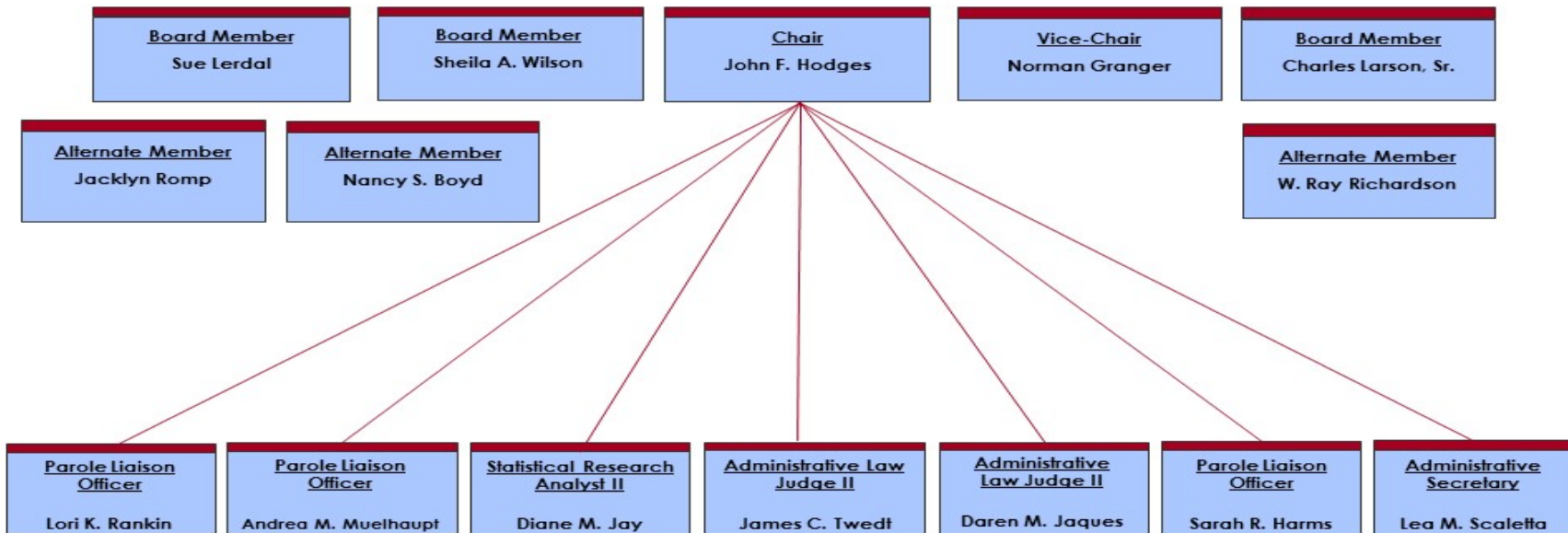
The Board continues to register victims of violent offenses. It is anticipated that the ICON victim module, which was in development through FY15, in development will make this process more efficient when complete.

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

At the end of FY15 a total of 4,658 victims were registered with the Board of Parole. The Board mailed a total of 2,386 victim notifications during FY15. Please see the Workload & Performance Summary on page 9 of this Report.

Appendix A - Organizational Table (FY15)

## Iowa Board of Parole Organizational Chart



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

<b>FY2015 TIME SERVED PRIOR TO PAROLE/WORK RELEASE/SPECIAL SENTENCE</b>					
<b>Offense Class/Type</b>	<b>Offense Subtype</b>	<b>N Released</b>	<b>Length of Stay in Months:</b>		
			<b>Average</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>
<b>CLASS A FELONIES</b>					
Violent	Murder/Manslaughter	1	471.0	471.0	471.0
<b>CLASS B FELONIES</b>					
Drug	Trafficking	61	33.3	11.2	127.1
Other	Other Criminal	14	24.9	4.0	81.7
Property	Arson	2	87.0	76.3	97.6
Violent	Assault	1	166.9	166.9	166.9
Violent	Kidnap	3	164.1	69.5	211.7
Violent	Murder/Manslaughter	14	146.8	37.3	309.8
Violent	Other Violent	20	89.4	32.7	209.7
Violent	Robbery	12	198.2	147.8	220.2
Violent	Sex	2	63.1	50.2	75.9
<b>CLASS C FELONIES</b>					
Drug	Drug Possession	3	10.7	5.8	14.5
Drug	Other Drug	5	11.5	5.3	18.5
Drug	Trafficking	330	15.8	1.9	56.1
Other	Other Criminal	4	16.4	4.0	31.5
Other	Other Violent	5	22.9	11.2	27.2
Property	Arson	14	23.9	9.1	45.2
Property	Burglary	108	23.4	7.7	61.5
Property	Forgery/Fraud	3	11.3	3.9	17.3
Property	Stolen Property	1	12.1	12.1	12.1
Property	Theft	85	19.8	1.6	68.9
Property	Vandalism	6	18.0	12.5	34.5
Public Order	Other Public Order	2	11.3	11.2	11.3
Public Order	Weapons	1	26.3	26.3	26.3
Violent	Assault	53	40.3	9.4	161.2
Violent	Kidnap	2	59.0	40.8	77.4
Violent	Murder/Manslaughter	11	69.0	22.3	177.6
Violent	Other Violent	21	22.2	6.9	47.8
Violent	Robbery	40	83.7	42.9	165.1
Violent	Sex	95	60.1	11.6	186.5
<b>CLASS D FELONIES</b>					
Drug	Drug Possession	104	9.1	1.3	35.6

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<b>TIME SERVED TABLE (CONTINUED)</b>					
Offense Class/Type	Offense Subtype	N Released	Length of Stay in Months:		
			Average	Minimum	Maximum
<b>CLASS D FELONIES (CONTINUED)</b>					
Drug	Other Drug	23	10.6	3.9	31.8
Drug	Trafficking	140	9.7	1.4	34.0
Other	Other Criminal	6	11.2	7.1	13.6
Other	Other Violent	3	10.2	5.9	17.2
Property	Arson	1	33.1	33.1	33.1
Property	Burglary	194	13.3	2.9	43.1
Property	Forgery/Fraud	122	9.6	1.1	58.5
Property	Theft	142	9.9	1.6	44.8
Property	Vandalism	19	10.9	5.9	20.4
Public Order	Flight/Escape	5	11.6	9.8	13.1
Public Order	Other Public Order	45	11.7	2.2	33.6
Public Order	OWI	60	10.1	2.1	27.9
Public Order	Prostitution/Pimping	2	15.6	6.1	25.0
Public Order	Traffic	13	9.5	3.6	17.5
Public Order	Weapons	45	11.9	3.9	26.8
Violent	Assault	148	14.4	3.7	4.0
Violent	Kidnap	2	8.9	8.0	9.8
Violent	Murder/Manslaughter	12	14.1	4.1	25.5
Violent	Other Violent	6	11.0	6.4	15.0
Violent	Sex	33	26.3	14.1	95.8
<b>FELONIES - ENHANCED PENALTIES</b>					
Drug	Trafficking	85	38.8	2.5	169.7
Other*	Other Criminal	89	31.0	5.7	124.0
<b>AGGRAVATED MISDEMEANORS</b>					
Drug	Drug Possession	36	5.8	7.0	7.0
Other	Animals	1	7.3	7.3	7.3
Other	Other Criminal	1	4.6	4.6	4.6
Property	Arson	2	4.3	3.7	4.8
Property	Burglary	21	8.6	4.8	13.3
Property	Forgery/Fraud	17	7.2	1.7	19.1
Property	Theft	74	5.9	1.5	11.5
Property	Vandalism	5	7.0	4.1	8.5
Public Order	Alcohol	29	6.7	2.7	17.5
Public Order	Flight/Escape	1	9.4	9.4	9.4
Public Order	Other Public Order	2	5.0	4.4	5.5
Public Order	OWI	13	4.7	1.9	9.3
Public Order	Traffic	41	5.8	2.6	16.8

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<b>TIME SERVED TABLE (CONTINUED)</b>					
<b>Offense</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>Length of Stay in Months:</b>		
<b>Class/Type</b>	<b>Offense Subtype</b>	<b>Released</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>
<b>AGGRAVATED MISDEMEANORS (CONTINUED)</b>					
Public Order	Weapons	6	7.1	4.2	14.0
Violent	Assault	78	8.6	2.2	21.5
Violent	Kidnap	2	7.6	4.4	10.8
Violent	Murder/Manslaughter	1	3.7	3.7	3.7
<b>SERIOUS MISDEMEANORS</b>					
Violent	Other Violent	13	6.6	3.2	11.3
Violent	Sex	23	10.4	0.2	39.2
Drug	Drug Possession	1	7.0	7.0	7.0
Public Order	OWI	1	7.4	7.4	7.4
Violent	Assault	2	3.8	2.6	5.1
Violent	Sex	3	42.4	7.8	99.0
<b>SIMPLE MISDEMEANORS</b>					
Public Order	Other Public Order	1	9.0	9.0	9.0

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

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