
BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2022

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2021



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

515.281.3566

Board of Parole

Purpose and History

The 32nd General Assembly (1907-1908) created an indeterminate criminal sentencing structure for Iowa and created the Board of Parole (BOP) to implement that structure. Today, Iowa's criminal sentencing structure is a mix of determinate (e.g., mandatory minimum terms) and indeterminate (e.g., length of incarceration may be modified by the BOP). The BOP consists of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The chairperson and vice chairperson are full-time salaried positions, while three members are part-time and paid a per diem.

The General Assembly enacted [House File 538](#) (Board of Parole Reserve Members Act) during the 2013 Legislative Session. This Act creates a pool of three alternate members to substitute for BOP members who are disqualified or are unavailable for hearings. The alternate members receive a per diem when they serve on the BOP and are subject to Senate confirmation.

Duties of the Board

The BOP's mission is to enhance public safety by making evidence-based and informed parole decisions for the successful reentry of offenders back into the community to become productive and responsible citizens. The BOP implements its mission through the following duties:

- **Inmate Reviews and Interviews:** The BOP is required to annually review offenders in prison except for Class A felons (life sentence), Class B felons serving time under Iowa's 70.0% law (under which 70.0% of the sentence must be served in prison), felons serving other mandatory minimum terms, and those serving a determinate sentence. The BOP contacts the Department of Corrections (DOC) within 20 days of its interview schedule. The DOC then makes the offenders available for a parole or work release hearing. The BOP also provides the offender written notice of its parole or work release decision.
- **Risk Assessments:** The BOP has used a validated risk assessment tool since March 1981 that has been periodically revised over time. The BOP worked with the DOC on a revised Iowa Risk Assessment that improves the risk assessment's prediction for violence and victimization. The BOP updated its administrative rules in 2012 to reflect the implementation of the new risk assessment.
- **Victim Notification:** The BOP notifies registered victims of violent crimes of scheduled interviews with offenders and of decisions made at those interviews. The victim or victim's counsel has the right to

More Information

Board of Parole: bop.iowa.gov

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov

Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division: humanrights.iowa.gov/cjjp

Robina Institute Study:

robinainstitute.umn.edu/sites/robinainstitute.umn.edu/files/final_national_parole_survey_2017.pdf

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attend the interviews and testify. All written communications from victims become a permanent part of the offenders' files.

- **Parole and Work Release:** These are supervised releases from prison, where if certain conditions are met, the offender is released from prison and placed in community supervision either on parole (field services) or work release (residential services). The BOP may grant, rescind, or revoke parole and work release, as well as discharge offenders from parole. The BOP grants parole to offenders who are successful on work release. The BOP sets the conditions of parole and work release; these conditions may be supplemented or amended by the supervising Community-Based Corrections (CBC) District Department.
- **Review of Parole and Work Release Programs:** The BOP is required to review parole and work release programs both nationally and within the State of Iowa. The BOP's review may lead to changes in its policies and procedures.
- **Release Studies:** The BOP is required to conduct studies of the parole and work release system as requested by the Governor and the General Assembly. The BOP relies on the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division of the Department of Human Rights for recidivism studies. Returns to prison have been monitored since 1998.
- **Computer Systems:** The BOP is fully integrated with the DOC's Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON), an electronic offender management system.
- **Certificate of Employability:** Iowa Code section [906.19](#) requires the BOP to develop and implement a program to maximize opportunities and employability for unemployed or underemployed parolees, or people who have completed their parole requirements.
- **Pardons, Commutation of Sentences, Restoration of Citizenship:** The BOP reviews and makes recommendations to the Governor for all applications for pardons, commutation of life sentences, or restoration of citizenship.

Funding

The BOP receives 100.0% of its funding from the General Fund as an appropriation separate from the DOC. The BOP is attached to the DOC for administrative purposes only, and it sets its own policies and makes release and revocation decisions independently of the DOC.

Other States

The structure and duties of parole boards vary across the country. The Robina Institute at the University of Minnesota conducted a study of parole boards across the nation in 2015. Of the 45 states responding to the study's survey, 20 reported having independent parole boards administratively attached to the state's department of corrections, 7 reported having independent parole boards attached to another agency, 5 reported having a parole board within the state's department of corrections, and 9 reported having independent and autonomous parole boards. In the Midwest, Nebraska and Illinois have independent parole boards; South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Missouri have parole boards attached to their departments of corrections; and Minnesota has no parole board. Some boards make recommendations to the governor regarding pardons and commutations, some boards directly issue pardons and commutations, and some boards oversee death penalty cases.

Iowa Code chapter [907B](#) governs the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision between states. Where appropriate, the BOP has paroled offenders to various states across the country if the parole plan is accepted by the BOP and by the receiving state.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters [904A](#), [906](#), [907B](#), and [908](#)
Iowa Administrative Code [205](#)

Budget Unit Number

5470B400001

Doc ID 1210054