

required to review for release each inmate incarcerated in Iowa each year except those serving life sentences or sentences where a mandatory minimum term has not yet been served. The board utilizes evidence-based practices to assist in making release decisions and maintains a risk assessment protocol designed to help keep communities safe. The board may revoke and remand to prison any person it has released on parole for any reason it deems proper. It also retains the power to grant a final discharge to any parolee under the supervision of the eight judicial districts in Iowa, usually on the recommendation of the supervising officer.

IOWA COMPREHENSIVE PETROLEUM UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK FUND BOARD

§455G.4

2700 Westown Parkway, Suite 320, West Des Moines 50266; 515.225.9263

<i>Name</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Term Ending/Type</i>
Douglas Beech, Chair	Ankeny	April 30, 2021
Karen Andeweg	Urbandale	April 30, 2019
Patricia Beck	Carroll	April 30, 2020
Dawn Carlson	Dallas Center	April 30, 2019
Timothy Gartin	Ames	April 30, 2021
N. Kurt Mumm Jr.	Johnston	April 30, 2020
Joseph Barry, designee of Department of Management		Statutory
Michael L. Fitzgerald, Treasurer of State		Statutory
Chuck R. Gipp, Director, Department of Natural Resources		Statutory
<i>Nonvoting member</i>		
Jeff W. Robinson, designee of Legislative Services Agency		Statutory

The Iowa Comprehensive Petroleum Underground Storage Tank (UST) Fund Board was created in 1989 with several goals. These goals were to create adequate and reliable financial assurance for the costs of cleanup on preexisting (prior to October 26, 1990) releases of petroleum from underground storage tanks, create a financial responsibility assurance mechanism (insurance) to pay for future releases, minimize societal costs and environmental damage, and maintain Iowa’s rural petroleum distribution network, all as interim measures. The payment for releases preexisting on October 26, 1990, is the remaining goal to be met.

The board’s statutes provide for the reimbursement of eligible claimants for remedial claims, i.e., those claims reported prior to October 26, 1990; and retroactive claims, the few claims that were being addressed prior to the creation of the UST Fund; and innocent landowner claims, i.e., those preexisting releases that had occurred prior to the October 26, 1990, deadline but were not reported until much later.

The board administers various funds from which to make reimbursement for the work required by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to address risks to health created by the eligible releases. Payments are made as work progresses and cease upon the DNR’s classification as “No Action Required.” The board meets monthly to approve claim payments and handle other administrative matters affecting the program.

Owners of petroleum-contaminated property or former underground storage tank owners may contact the board to pursue any potential benefits available to them. Additionally, the board’s statutes grant benefits to governmental subdivisions that acquire former UST sites pursuant to eminent domain. Counties are also eligible for benefits for properties they acquire through delinquent taxes.

The board works closely with the DNR to coordinate assessment and corrective action at eligible claimant sites. The DNR determines what must occur to reach “No Action Required” status, and the board determines what activities will be reimbursable. The board preapproves all costs prior to the commencement of the activities at an eligible site.