

**TEXAS BOARD OF  
PARDONS AND PAROLES**

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**ANNUAL  
STATISTICAL REPORT  
FY 2011**

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This statistical report has been prepared to fulfill the requirements of  
Section 508.036, Texas Government Code.

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## PAROLE REVIEW PROCESS

The parole review process entails an exhaustive review and consideration of an offender's case, from conviction offense, to medical and psychological history, to how they have adjusted and behaved in prison. Case files arrive in each board office once or twice a week or are sent as an electronic file through the Offender Management Information System (OIMS). Each parole panel or the board reviews files and interviews victims upon request as required in Texas Government Code, §508.153. Interviews with offenders and other individuals in support/protest of an offender is at the voter's discretion.

### Parole Panels

A parole panel is composed of one board member and two parole commissioners who make decisions by majority vote concerning parole and discretionary mandatory release, revocation and imposing conditions of supervision. For offenders convicted of certain offenses, the law requires a vote of two-thirds of the board members to make a decision (Texas Government Code, §508.046, Extraordinary Vote Required).

### Parole Review

All offenders sentenced to a term of incarceration in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Correctional Institutions Division (TDCJ-CID) are eligible for release on parole, except those sentenced to death, those serving a sentence of life imprisonment without parole, or those who committed an offense listed in Texas Government Code, §508.145. If an offender is denied parole, a parole panel or the board is required to reconsider an offender for release as soon as practical after the first anniversary of the date of the denial unless the offender is convicted of an offense listed in Texas Government Code, §508.149(a). For those cases, the parole panel or the board will review the case between the first and the fifth anniversary date of the denial.

### Board Activity Report

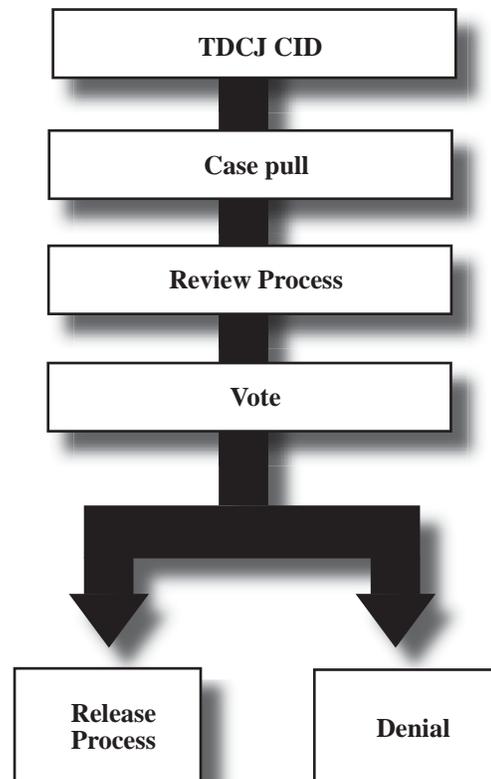
The Board of Pardons and Paroles was established by the Texas Constitution to make decisions concerning parole and to recommend clemency to the governor. The tables in this section of the annual report will detail the activities of the Board Members and Parole Commissioners' votes for and against parole and

discretionary mandatory supervision; revocation and non-revocation decisions including the number of hearings conducted and waivers reviewed; and the number of clemency cases reviewed by the board members.

### Parole Considerations

The overall parole approval rate for FY 2011 was 31.05%. Parole considerations in the following table are separated into violent and non-violent and aggravated sexual and aggravated non-sexual. An example of a violent offense is murder and non-violent is possession of a controlled substance. The sexual and non-sexual categories are self-explanatory.

There are additional tables in this section that provide a history of the overall parole approval rates, approval and denial rates for each board member, approval rate by type and other related parole tables by designated categories e.g., consecutive sentences, Parole in Absentia, Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision (MRIS) and special review.

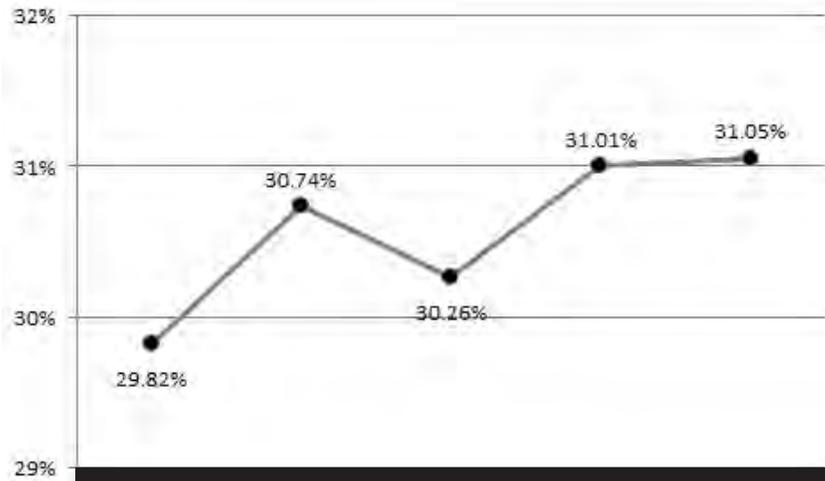


## SUMMARY OF BOARD ACTIVITY

Parole Considerations and Approval Rates by Offense Type

	<b>CASES CONSIDERED</b>	<b>CASES APPROVED</b>	<b>APPROVAL RATE</b>
Violent Aggravated Non-Sexual	11,137	2,978	<b>26.74%</b>
Violent Aggravated Sexual	4,425	1,849	<b>41.79%</b>
Violent Non-Aggravated Non-Sexual	14,136	3,259	<b>23.05%</b>
Non-Aggravated Sexual	2,715	636	<b>23.43%</b>
Non-Violent	45,978	15,620	<b>33.97%</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>78,391</b>	<b>24,342</b>	<b>31.05%</b>

Parole Considerations and Approval Rates History  
FY 2007 - FY 2011



	<b>FY 2007</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>	<b>FY 2009</b>	<b>FY 2010</b>	<b>FY 2011</b>
Cases Considered	74,488	74,895	76,607	78,575	78,391
Cases Approved	22,209	23,025	23,182	24,368	24,342
Approval Rate	29.82%	30.74%	30.26%	31.01%	31.05%

Parole Considerations by Board Members  
and Parole Commissioners in FY 2011

	<b>TOTAL VOTES</b>	<b>NUMBER APPROVED</b>	<b>APPROVAL RATE</b>	<b>DENIAL RATE</b>
Aycock, Charles	9,789	3,381	34.54%	65.46%
Davis, Conrith	11,185	3,890	34.78%	65.22%
DeNoyelles, Jackie	8,856	3,343	37.75%	62.25%
Freeman, Pamela	9,157	2,840	31.01%	68.99%
Garcia, Roy	11,171	3,610	32.32%	67.68%
Gonzalez, Juanita	10,397	4,837	46.52%	53.48%
Gutierrez, David	11,982	4,126	34.43%	65.57%
Hensarling, James	8,488	2,757	32.48%	67.52%
Hightower, Elvis	10,024	2,942	29.35%	70.65%
Humphrey, Billy	10,159	3,896	38.35%	61.65%
Kiel, James	8,510	2,625	30.85%	69.15%
LaFavers, James	1,045	247	23.64%	76.36%
Leeper, Thomas	11,397	4,622	40.55%	59.45%
Marshall, Trent	739	255	34.51%	65.49%
Moberley, Marsha	9,272	2,120	22.86%	77.14%
Morales, Edgar	7,863	3,256	41.41%	58.59%
Owens, Rissie	1,816	1,756	96.70%	3.30%
Ruzicka, Lynn	7,942	2,976	37.47%	62.53%
Shipman, Charles	9,185	1,913	20.83%	79.17%
Skyrme, Michelle	1,254	348	27.75%	72.25%
Speier, Charles	7,556	2,972	39.33%	60.67%
Thrasher, Howard	5,739	1,237	21.55%	78.45%

Voting members include the seven Board Members and 12 Parole Commissioners. Two Board Members and four Parole Commissioners left the Board during FY 2011.

Charles Aycock and Jackie DeNoyelles both served as Board Members from September 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011.

Billy Humphrey served as a Parole Commissioner from September 1, 2010 to July 31, 2011.

Trenton Marshall served as a Parole Commissioner from August 1, 2011 to August 31, 2011.

Edgar Morales served as a Parole Commissioner from September 1, 2010 to August 31, 2011.

Howard Thrasher served as a Parole Commissioner from September 1, 2010 to April 30, 2011.

Parole Approvals by Voting Options

	<b>VOTING OPTION</b>	<b>TOTAL VOTES</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
FI-1	Release when eligible.	9,249	38.00%
FI-2	Release on a specified date.	3,390	13.92%
FI-3R *	Requires the offender to complete a TDCJ rehabilitation program and be released no earlier than three months from specified date.	3,494	14.35%
FI-4	Transfer to a Pre-Parole Transfer (PPT) facility and release on a specified date.	46	0.19%
FI-4R *	Transfer to the TDCJ Sex Offender Education Program (SOEP) program. Release to parole only after program completion and not earlier than four months from the specified date.	988	4.06%
FI-5	Requires the offender to complete an In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC) program prior to release on parole.	3,115	12.80%
FI-6	Transfer to a DWI Program (DWI), then release to an alcohol abuse continuum of care treatment program	472	1.94%
FI-6R *	Requires the offender to complete a TDCJ rehabilitation program and be released no earlier than six months from specified date.	2,595	10.66%
FI-7R *	Transfer to the TDCJ Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) program. Release to parole only after program completion and not earlier than seven months from the specified date.	49	0.20%
FI-9R *	Transfer to the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP-9) program. Release to parole only after program completion and not earlier than nine months from the specified date.	139	0.57%
FI-18R *	Transfer to the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP-18) program or the InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI). Release to parole only after program completion and not earlier than 18 months from the specified date.	662	2.72%
CUFI	Approval for parole on the current sentence in a series; offenders serving consecutive sentences are considered for parole for each individual sentence upon reaching eligibility. The offender must receive parole on or discharge the first sentence to commence serving the next sentence in the series.	143	0.59%
	<b>TOTAL FI VOTES</b>	<b>24,342</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
	<b>TOTAL TIER VOTES ONLY</b>	<b>7,927</b>	<b>32.57% **</b>

\* Rehabilitation tier voting options include requirements that offenders complete various programs in TDCJ-CID before release on parole. These rehabilitation programs are designed to help offenders prepare themselves for return to the community and to facilitate their successful reentry into society.

\*\* The 32.57% represents the actual percentage of Rehabilitation Tier Votes (FI-3R, FI-4R, FI-6R, FI-7R, FI-9R, and FI-18R) of the total 24,342 FI votes.

**Consecutive Sentences:**

- If approved for parole on the current sentence, the offender will begin serving the next sentence on the date designated by the parole panel.
- If all of the offenses in the series of cumulative sentences occurred on or after September 1, 1987, then each sentence in the series must be considered separately and apart from the other cumulative sentences in the series.
- On the last and final sentence, the offender is reviewed in the same manner as any offender sentenced to serve a single sentence.
- Offenders are not released until parole is granted or the mandatory release date for the last sentence in the series has been reached.

Parole Considerations  
for Offenders Serving Consecutive Sentences

	<b>PAROLE FROM CID</b>	<b>PIA</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
Considered	839	21	<b>860</b>
Approved	142	1	<b>143</b>
Approval Rate	16.92%	4.76%	<b>16.63%</b>

**Parole in Absentia [Parole Review and Mandatory Supervision for Offenders Not in Actual Physical Custody of the TDCJ Correctional Institutions Division (CID)]:**

Parole in Absentia (PIA) refers to offenders who were sentenced to confinement in the TDCJ Correctional Institutions Division (CID) but were released on their Texas sentences while incarcerated in a county jail, a facility in another state, or a federal facility.

PIA County of Release

	<b>PAROLE</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>DMS</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
Federal Jurisdiction	161	7	90	<b>258</b>	48.04%
Other TDCJ Custody	9	4	48	<b>61</b>	11.36%
Other State Jurisdiction	35	4	24	<b>63</b>	11.73%
Bexar County Jail	9	1	1	<b>11</b>	2.05%
Dallas County Jail	5	0	1	<b>6</b>	1.12%
Fort Bend County Jail	14	0	11	<b>25</b>	4.66%
Harris County Jail	11	0	14	<b>25</b>	4.66%
Jefferson County Jail	5	0	2	<b>7</b>	1.30%
Wichita County Jail	2	0	6	<b>8</b>	1.49%
Other*	19	7	47	<b>73</b>	13.59%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Correctional Institutions Division  
(CID) Offenders Released on  
Parole in Absentia (PIA)

	<b>PAROLE PIA</b>	<b>MS PIA</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
FY 2007	292	1,501	<b>1,793</b>
FY 2008	269	1,347	<b>1,616</b>
FY 2009	305	1,422	<b>1,727</b>
FY 2010	277	1,116	<b>1,393</b>
FY 2011	270	267	<b>537</b>

\* The remainder of county jails, and unspecified release sites, each of which had less than 5 PIA releases in FY 2011.

## Discretionary Mandatory Supervision

For offenses committed on or after September 1, 1996, a parole panel is required to approve an offender's release to mandatory supervision. A parole panel may deny an offender's release to mandatory supervision when it determines that an offender's accrued good conduct time is not an accurate reflection of the offender's potential for rehabilitation and the offender's release would endanger the public.

Prior to Discretionary Mandatory Supervision, certain offenders were released to Mandatory Supervision according to the statutory requirements without a parole panel vote.

Offenders excluded from the mandatory supervision law are those serving a sentence for or previously convicted of any of the following offenses:

- Capital Murder
- Aggravated Kidnapping
- Aggravated Sexual Assault
- Aggravated Robbery
- Any offense with an affirmative finding of a deadly weapon
- Murder, 1st Degree
- Sexual Assault, 2nd Degree
- Aggravated Assault, 1st and 2nd Degree
- Injury to a Child or Elderly, 1st Degree
- Arson, 1st Degree
- Robbery, 2nd Degree
- Burglary, 1st Degree
- A felony increased under Health and Safety Code (Drug-Free Zones)
- Injury to Disabled Individual
- Indecency with a Child, 2nd and 3rd Degree
- Murder, 2nd Degree

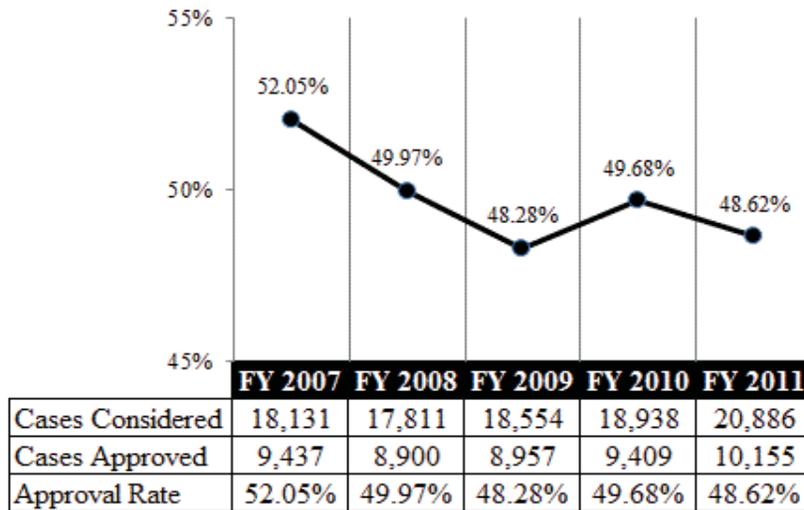
## DMS Votes

The DMS votes are listed by considerations and approval rates by offense type, considerations and approval rates history and considerations by each voting member. The overall approval rate for DMS is 48.62%

DMS Considerations and Approval Rates by Offense Type

	<b>CASES CONSIDERED</b>	<b>CASES APPROVED</b>	<b>APPROVAL RATE</b>
Violent Aggravated Non-Sexual	11	7	63.64%
Violent Aggravated Sexual	27	6	22.22%
Violent Non-Aggravated Non-Sexual	4,368	1,528	34.98%
Non-Aggravated Sexual	457	139	30.42%
Non-Violent	16,023	8,475	52.89%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>20,886</b>	<b>10,155</b>	<b>48.62%</b>

DMS Considerations and Approval Rates History  
FY 2007 - FY 2011



	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Cases Considered	18,131	17,811	18,554	18,938	20,886
Cases Approved	9,437	8,900	8,957	9,409	10,155
Approval Rate	52.05%	49.97%	48.28%	49.68%	48.62%

DMS Considerations  
by Board Members and Parole Commissioners

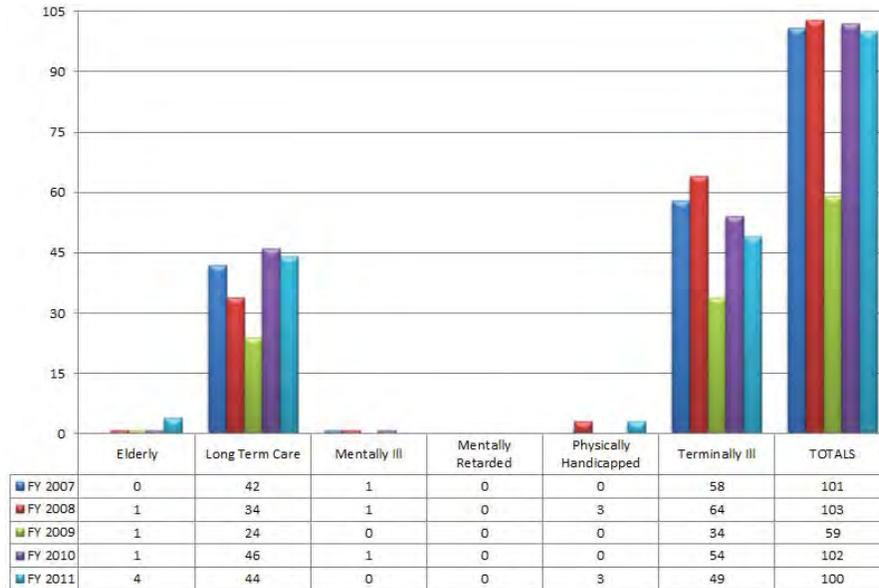
	TOTAL VOTES	NUMBER APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	DENIAL RATE
Aycock, C.	1,900	717	37.74%	62.26%
Davis, C.	1,927	816	42.35%	57.65%
DeNoyelles, J.	1,291	759	58.79%	41.21%
Freeman, P.	1,957	851	43.48%	56.52%
Garcia, R.	2,460	1,185	48.17%	51.83%
Gonzalez, J.	2,023	1,313	64.90%	35.10%
Gutierrez, D.	4,576	2,113	46.18%	53.82%
Hensarling, J.	1,691	913	53.99%	46.01%
Hightower, E.	4,591	2,274	49.53%	50.47%
Humphrey, B.	2,202	1,048	47.59%	52.41%
Kiel, J.	1,672	859	51.38%	48.62%
LaFavers, J.	295	126	42.71%	57.29%
Leeper, T.	2,037	1,046	51.35%	48.65%
Moberley, M.	2,403	905	37.66%	62.34%
Morales, E.	2,181	1,158	53.09%	46.91%
Owens, R.	29	14	48.28%	51.72%
Ruzicka, L.	1,875	982	52.37%	47.63%
Shipman, C.	2,389	1,101	46.09%	53.91%
Skyrme, M.	241	106	43.98%	56.02%
Speier, C.	2,022	1,113	55.04%	44.96%
Thrasher, H.	2,856	1,268	44.40%	55.60%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>42,618</b>	<b>20,667</b>	<b>48.49%</b>	<b>51.51%</b>

## MEDICALLY RECOMMENDED INTENSIVE SUPERVISION (MRIS)

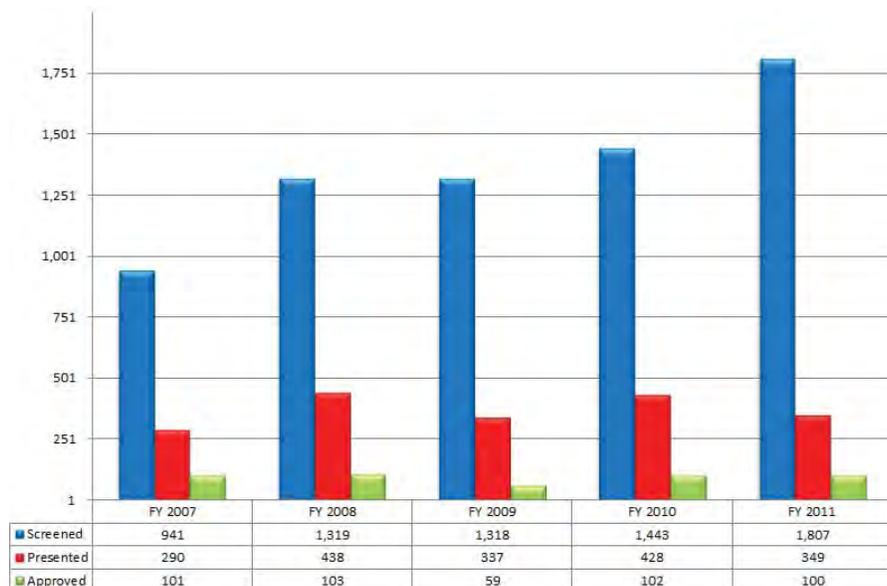
Upon review of any eligible offender who qualifies for release to Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision (MRIS), the MRIS panel bases its decisions on the offender's medical condition and medical evaluation, and whether the offender constitutes a threat to public safety.

Offenders shall comply with the terms and conditions of the MRIS program and abide by a Texas Correctional Office for Offenders with Mental or Medical Impairments (TCOOMMI) approved release plan. Offenders remain under the care of a physician and in a medically suitable placement.

**MRIS Data Comparison**



**MRIS Approval Rates by Diagnosis**



MRIS Data Comparison and Approval Rates by Diagnosis statistics are provided by TCOOMMI and Executive Services.

## SPECIAL REVIEW

Special Review provides a forum for receipt and consideration of information not previously available to the parole panel. If the panel based its decision upon erroneous information or an administrative file processing error, the case file may be returned to the original panel to reconsider the decision. Requests for special review are considered in the following circumstances:

- A parole panel denied release to parole or mandatory supervision and a parole panel member who voted with the majority on that panel desires

to have the decision reconsidered prior to the next review (NR) date; or

- A written request on behalf of an offender is received which cites information not previously available to the parole panel; or
- Both parole panel members who voted with the majority are no longer active Board Members or Parole Commissioners and the Presiding Officer places the decision in the special review process to be reconsidered prior to the NR date.

Parole Considerations after an Approval  
for a Special Review

	NUMBER
FI-1 (Parole when Eligible)	19
FI-2 (Parole on Specified Date)	7
FI-4 (PPT on Specified Date)	0
FI-5 (IPTC)	7
FI-6 (DWD)	1
FI-3R (Changes)	8
FI-4R (SETP)	0
FI-6R (PRTC, PRSAP)	6
FI-7R (SVORI)	1
FI-9R (SOTP-9)	0
FI-18R (SOTP-18, Innerchange)	0
NR (Continuance Review Date set off)	44
CU NR Vote	0
SA (Required to Serve All)	6
RMS (Release to Mandatory Supervision)	22
DMS (Deny Mandatory Supervision)	6
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>127</b>

Parole Considerations/Special Review  
by Board Members and Parole Commissioners

	CON	APP	APPROVAL RATE	DENIAL RATE
Aycock, C.	9	4	44.44%	55.56%
Davis, C.	29	11	37.93%	62.07%
DeNoyelles, J.	10	3	30.00%	70.00%
Freeman, P.	14	6	42.86%	57.14%
Garcia, R.	28	19	67.86%	32.14%
Gonzalez, J.	21	14	66.67%	33.33%
Gutierrez, D.	19	11	57.89%	42.11%
Hensarling, J.	7	2	28.57%	71.43%
Hightower, E	16	9	56.25%	43.75%
Humphrey, B.	7	5	71.43%	28.57%
Kiel, J.	7	4	57.14%	42.86%
Leeper, T.	26	20	76.92%	23.08%
Moberley, M.	4	3	75.00%	25.00%
Morales, E.	20	14	70.00%	30.00%
Owens, R.	3	3	100.00%	0.00%
Ruzicka, L.	23	9	39.13%	60.87%
Shipman, C.	7	3	42.86%	57.14%
Speier, C.	25	18	72.00%	28.00%
Thrasher, H.	9	1	11.11%	88.89%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>55.99%</b>	<b>44.01%</b>

## OTHER VOTES AND ACTIVITIES

The Presiding Officer designates regular parole panels and alternate panels.

- Super Intensive Supervision (SISP) panel - considers offenders who must be known to have:
  - committed or threatened to commit an act resulting in a victim, caused bodily injury or serious bodily injury or placed an individual in danger of bodily injury or serious bodily injury; or
  - has had problematic institutional adjustment, such that, their accrued good conduct time is not an accurate reflection of his or her potential for rehabilitation and whose release would endanger the public or identified by TDCJ as a member of an organized prison gang.
- Motion to Reopen panel - considers requests to reopen a revocation hearing or reinstate supervision under exceptional circumstances including but not limited to:
  - a judicial reversal of a judgment of conviction where the offense was a factor in the initial revocation decision;
  - a judicial order requiring a hearing; or
  - an initial revocation effected without opportunity for a hearing or waiver as required under law.

### Special Panels by Votes

	CONSIDERED	APPROVED	DENIED
SISP	33,477	2,690	30,787
Motion to Reopen	498	78	420
TOTALS	33,975	2,768	31,207

### Parole and DMS Review Votes

	FI	NR	SA	RMS	DMS	CUFI	CUNR	CUSA	TOTALS
1st Vote	24,187	36,557	15,328	10,125	10,648	172	600	47	<b>97,664</b>
2nd Vote	22,979	37,576	15,204	9,939	10,622	138	618	51	<b>97,127</b>
3rd Vote	4,160	4,007	1,002	595	538	12	104	9	<b>10,427</b>
4th Vote	6,057	446	101	0	0	18	4	1	<b>6,627</b>
TOTALS	57,383	78,586	31,635	20,659	21,808	340	1,326	108	211,845

Transmittals are submitted to parole panels by the Parole Division requesting imposition or withdrawal of special conditions. The total number of other votes were 28,608 which include hearing actions (further detailed in the next pages) and transmittals.

Board Members and Parole Commissioners conduct victim, inmate, attorney and family interviews via in person telephone or video conference; and educate offenders, victims and other members of the public regarding the parole process through presentations.

Other Votes	
	NUMBER
Hearing Action Votes	26,367
Transmittal Votes	81,010
TOTAL	107,377

Other Activities	
	NUMBER
Office Interviews	407
Telephone Interviews	6,715
Correspondence Responses	27,443
Unit Interviews	3,213
Video Interviews	411
Public Presentations	38
TOTAL	38,227

## INSTITUTIONAL PAROLE ACTIVITY

In the summer of 2009, the 81st Texas Legislature transferred the Institutional Parole Operations (IPOs) to the Board of Pardons and Paroles. This transfer became effective in fiscal year 2010.

The Institutional Parole Offices perform a variety of functions for the Board. A primary responsibility of the IPO is interviewing and preparing case summaries on offenders prior to review by a parole panel. The information in the case summary assists the parole panel in making parole or discretionary release decisions. In fiscal year 2011, there were 79,991 parole case summaries and 20,547 discretionary mandatory supervision transmittals completed. Additionally, 21 summaries were prepared for clemency decisions on death penalty cases.

### Summaries Prepared

	NUMBER
Parole Case Summaries	79,991
DMS Transmittals	20,547
Clemency Case Summaries	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100,559</b>

Upon a decision being rendered by the voting panels, the IPO is responsible for notifying each offender of the release decision along with the approval or denial reason(s). In FY 2011, IPOs provided notification via status letters to 83,711 offenders.

### Offender Notifications

	NUMBER
Status Letters Provided to Offenders	<b>83,711</b>

The Institutional Parole Offices also assist in releasing certain offenders who have been approved for parole or discretionary mandatory supervision. IPO releasing responsibilities increased in FY 2011 with the implementation of regional releasing, a statewide plan to release offenders closer to their homes. The IPO assisted in the release of 13,738 offenders in FY 2011 by explaining the rules of supervision and ensuring the proper execution of release certificates.

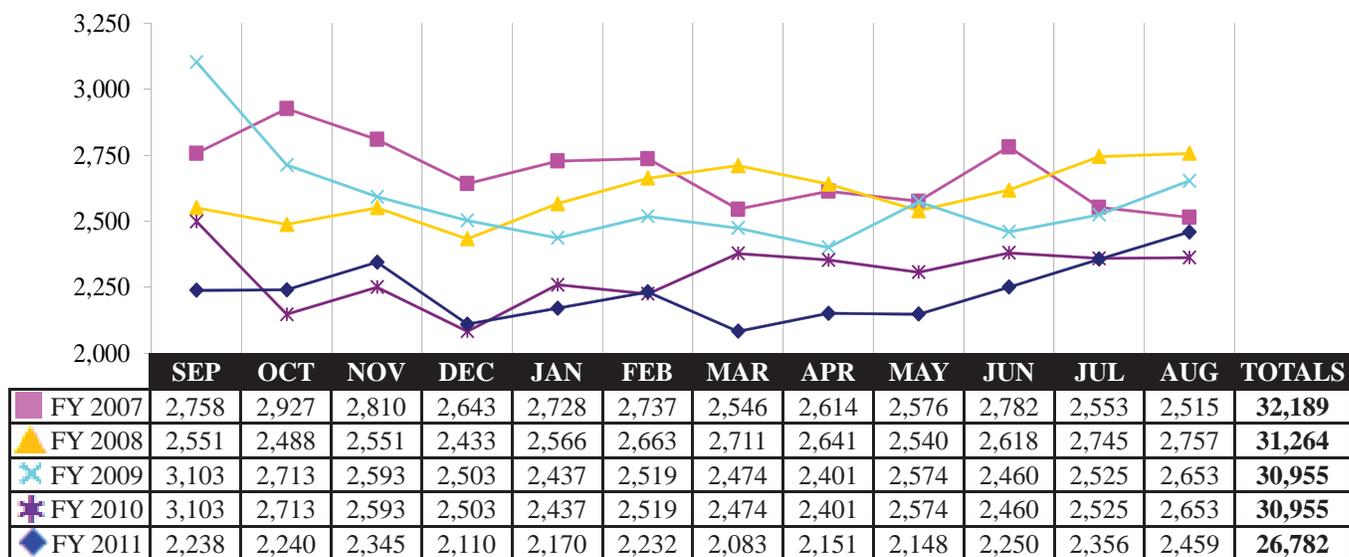
### Release Functions

	NUMBER
IPO Assisted Releases	<b>13,738</b>

Institutional Parole Offices also provide status information to the family members, victims and public concerning offender release decisions. In FY 2011, the IPO offices responded to 219,831 public phone inquires and 156,926 offender requests.

## HEARINGS ACTIVITY

Historical Perspective of Parole Warrants in County Jails  
FY 2007 - FY 2011



### Hearings Conducted by Hearing Officers

Texas Government Code, §508.282 (hereinafter referred to as SB 880), relates to the time allowed for the disposition of alleged violations of parole by a parole panel where the alleged violation occurred. The statutory time frame from warrant execution of an administrative violation of a condition of release to the date of a panel disposition is 41 days. A continuance of a hearing extends the time frame by 15 days.

The offender is entitled to due process in the revocation hearing. These requirements are outlined in *Morrissey v. Brewer*, 408 U.S. 471, 33L.Ed2d 484, 494 (1972). The scheduling unit staff or hearing officers appoints attorneys to represent offenders when necessary.

The hearing officers averaged 70 hearings a day in FY 2011. Of the 18,391 total hearings, there were 9,336 subject to SB 880. Cases subject to SB 880 where the offender was entitled to a preliminary hearing averaged 24.58 days; those entitled to a revocation hearing averaged 28.50 days; and those cases entitled to both a preliminary and revocation hearing averaged 43.86 days.

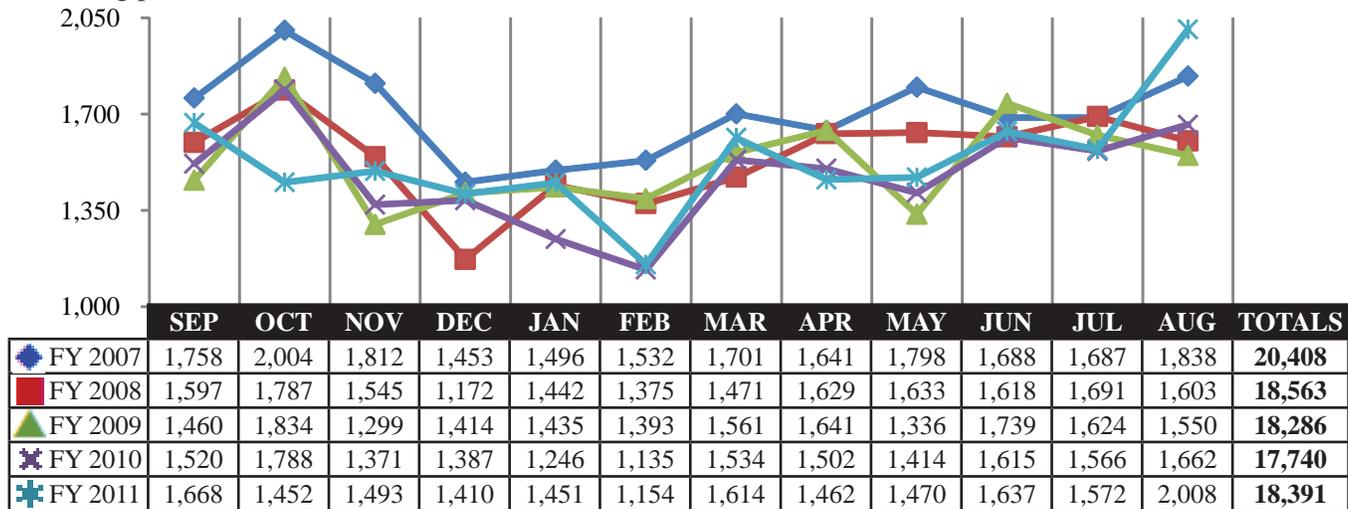
Hearings – Average Processing Time in Days \*

	PRELIMINARY	REVOCATION	PRELIMINARY & REVOCATION
SEP	30.23	30.06	52.74
OCT	24.64	28.83	43.53
NOV	25.24	25.70	41.74
DEC	24.21	30.39	43.38
JAN	23.85	29.42	44.98
FEB	25.70	29.54	44.27
MAR	22.93	27.03	44.75
APR	23.20	27.51	43.51
MAY	23.69	28.02	41.67
JUN	24.09	27.49	43.15
JUL	21.62	28.11	42.14
AUG	25.60	29.94	40.50
AVERAGE	24.58	28.50	43.86

\*Start date to parole panel disposition.

Hearings Conducted by Hearing Officers  
FY 2007 – FY 2011

The annual total of hearings illustrates the cumulative workload of the Board's hearing officers. In addition to their regular workload, the hearing officers participate in training. Since laws, court decisions, and Board policies change or are reinterpreted over time, the hearing process is constantly changing. The annual training seminar keeps the hearing officers informed of changes that affect their decision-making responsibilities and the hearing process.



Allegations Presented for Administrative Decisions

By Allegation (Hearings and Waivers)

	NUMBER
New Conviction	11,825
Law Violation No New Conviction	4,603
Technical Only	11,694
Erroneous Release	32
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28,154</b>

By Decision

	NON-REVOCAATION				GO TO HEARING	REOPEN HEARING	PLACE IN NORMAL REVIEW	REVOKE	TOTAL ACTIONS
	CONTINUE SUPERVISION	TRANSFER TO ISF FACILITY	REPAROLE	SAFPF					
FY 2007	8,145	10,786	6	670	1,935	62	49	10,251	31,904
	25.53%	33.81%	0.02%	2.10%	6.07%	0.19%	0.15%	32.13%	
FY 2008	10,204	10,183	6	912	1,800	67	36	7,287	30,495
	33.46%	33.39%	0.02%	2.99%	5.90%	0.22%	0.12%	23.90%	
FY 2009	10,415	10,079	7	610	1,710	58	39	7,471	30,389
	34.27%	33.17%	0.02%	2.01%	5.63%	0.19%	0.13%	24.58%	
FY 2010	10,876	8,772	5	733	1,550	64	40	6,929	28,969
	37.54%	30.28%	0.02%	2.53%	5.35%	0.22%	0.14%	23.92%	
FY 2011	10,745	8,297	7	798	1,828	67	31	6,381	28,154
	38.17%	29.47%	0.03%	2.83%	6.49%	0.24%	0.11%	22.66%	

Cumulative Decisions

	NON-REVOCATION				GO TO HEARING	REOPEN HEARING	PLACE IN NORMAL REVIEW	REVOKE	TOTAL ACTIONS
	CONTINUE SUPERVISION	TRANSFER TO ISF FACILITY	REPAROLE	SAFPF					
SEP	1,004	802	0	78	137	4	5	607	2,637
OCT	854	711	0	69	137	6	0	552	2,329
NOV	820	635	1	78	121	4	5	489	2,153
DEC	851	679	0	76	120	10	2	518	2,256
JAN	924	749	0	60	130	7	8	557	2,435
FEB	686	611	0	58	98	5	1	475	1,934
MAR	1,024	748	4	69	119	4	2	615	2,585
APR	939	692	0	54	93	9	3	530	2,320
MAY	914	713	1	66	106	4	0	549	2,353
JUN	935	740	0	72	186	4	3	531	2,471
JUL	805	618	1	59	258	5	0	458	2,204
AUG	989	599	0	59	323	5	2	500	2,477
<b>TOTALS</b>	10,745	8,297	7	798	1,828	67	31	6,381	28,154
<b>AVERAGE</b>	895	691	1	67	152	6	3	532	2,346
<b>PERCENT</b>	38.17%	29.47%	0.02%	2.83%	6.49%	0.24%	0.11%	22.67%	100%

Administrative Decisions by Board Members and Parole Commissioners

	NON-REVOCATION				GO TO HEARING	REOPEN HEARING	PLACE IN NORMAL REVIEW	REVOKE	TOTAL ACTIONS
	CONTINUE SUPERVISION	TRANSFER TO ISF FACILITY	REPAROLE	SAFPF					
Aycock, C.	890	782	0	104	32	3	3	602	2,416
Davis, C.	1,405	985	1	71	27	10	3	591	3,093
DeNoyelles, J.	463	582	0	89	13	13	2	495	1,957
Freeman, P.	1,595	834	2	113	32	10	3	481	3,070
Garcia, R.	1,601	865	2	55	23	14	6	1,003	3,569
Gonzalez, J.	1,352	1,007	0	61	53	2	4	671	3,150
Gutierrez, D.	1,075	937	0	70	42	3	0	569	2,696
Hensarling, J.	1,191	1,067	0	144	19	13	0	695	3,129
Hightower, E.	1,433	1,407	1	85	41	3	2	1,261	4,233
Humphrey, B.	1,360	879	3	56	14	9	3	1,003	3,327
Kiel, J.	1,103	1,028	0	119	22	15	3	620	2,910
LaFavers, J.	21	14	0	1	2	0	0	11	49
Leeper, T.	754	377	1	32	10	15	3	380	1,572
Moberley, M.	1,261	1,128	1	177	60	5	5	847	3,484
Morales, E.	1,326	1,012	0	56	52	2	8	780	3,236
Owens, R.	16	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	21
Ruzicka, L.	1,312	1,006	1	106	20	9	4	612	3,070
Shipman, C.	1,132	995	1	175	51	7	4	787	3,152
Skyrme, M.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
Speier, C.	1,543	1,416	0	64	38	1	6	1,223	4,291
Thrasher, H.	691	622	1	48	14	3	2	403	1,784
<b>TOTALS</b>	21,824	16,947	14	1,627	565	137	62	13,037	54,213

Parole Panels have various options in the revocation process such as send the offender to an ISF or SAFPF.

Decisions to Send the Offender to an ISF or SAFPF

	NUMBER OF CASES	PERCENT
New Conviction	2,659	29.24%
Law Violation No New Conviction	448	4.93%
Technical Only	5,988	65.84%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>9,095</b>	<b>100%</b>

NOTE: A “Technical Violation Only” is a violation of one or more conditions of release, not including the commission of a new offense. “New Offense” includes offenders who have pending felony or misdemeanor charges and possible technical violations at the time of revocation.

The parole panel that reviews a revocation case decides whether the offender will continue on supervision, with or without modification of conditions of release. In the case of Erroneous Release, the panel can recommend that the offender be placed in the normal parole review process upon return to TDCJ-CID, parole if eligible (FI-1), or continue on existing release certificate.

Decisions to Continue Supervision or Reparole

	CASES	PERCENT
New Conviction	3,750	34.88%
Law Violation No New Conviction	2,089	19.43%
Technical Only	4,912	45.68%
Erroneous Release	1	0.01%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>10,752</b>	<b>100%</b>

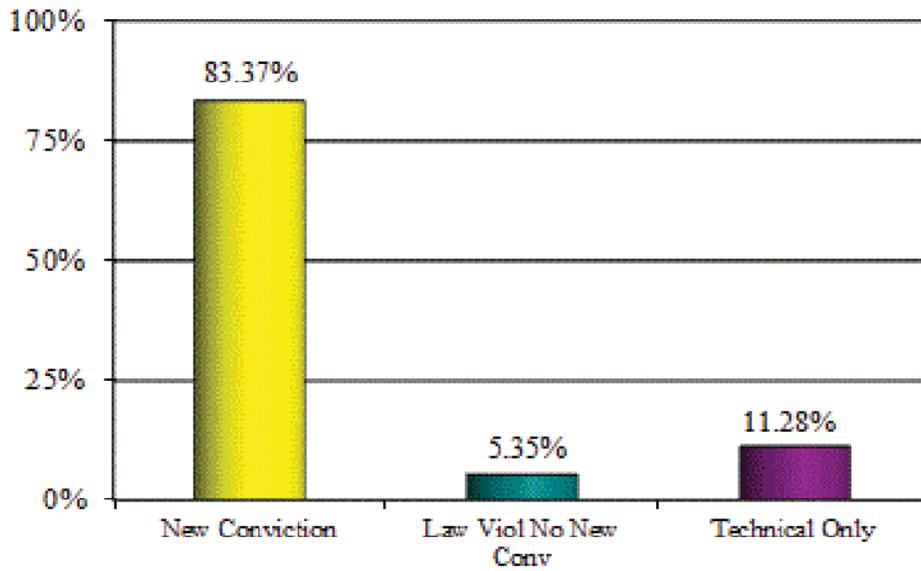
Decisions to Revoke or Place in Normal Review

	CASES	PERCENT
New Conviction	5,320	82.97%
Law Violation No New Conviction	341	5.32%
Technical Only	720	11.23%
Erroneous Release	31	0.48%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>6,412</b>	<b>100%</b>

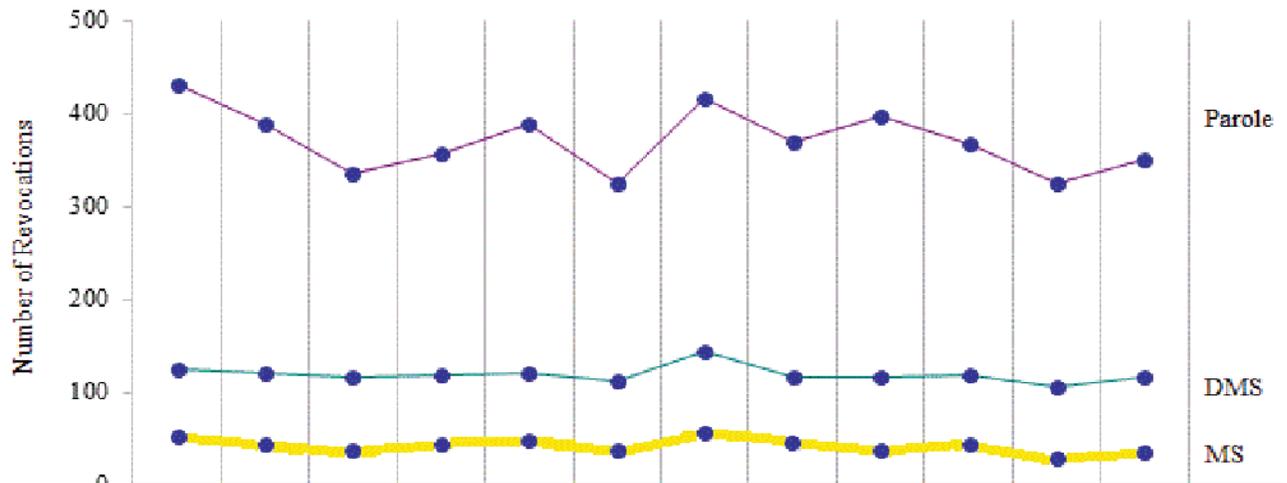
History of Offenders Revoked by Grounds for Revocation  
FY 2007 - FY 2011

	NEW CONVICTION	LAW VIOLATION NO NEW CONVICTION	TECHNICAL ONLY	TOTALS
FY 2007	7,897	711	1,643	<b>10,251</b>
FY 2008	5,733	477	1,077	<b>7,287</b>
FY 2009	6,005	421	1,045	<b>7,471</b>
FY 2010	5,641	470	818	<b>6,929</b>
FY 2011	5,320	341	720	<b>6,381</b>

### Decisions to Revoke by Grounds for Revocation



### Revocations by Release Type - Parole/Mandatory Supervision Monthly Totals



	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	TOTAL
Parole	430	388	336	356	389	325	415	370	396	368	324	349	4,446
MS	52	43	37	43	47	38	57	45	38	44	29	36	509
DMS	125	121	116	119	121	112	143	115	115	119	105	115	1,426
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>6,381</b>

Decisions  
Waivers/Hearings Processed

	PREL	REV ONLY	PREL & REV SIMULTANEOUSLY	REOPEN HEARING/WAIVERS HEARINGS	TRANSMITTALS	TOTALS
Total Waivers Processed *	33	8,985	599	N/A	N/A	<b>9,617</b>
Total Hearings Processed **	1,454	11,366	N/A	387	N/A	<b>13,207</b>
Transmittals***	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	583	<b>583</b>
<b>TOTAL WAIVERS/HEARINGS/TRANSMITTALS</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>20,351</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>23,407</b>

\* 5,202 Waivers were Subject to SB 880.

\*\* 8,995 Hearings were Subject to SB 880.

\*\*\* Cases transmitted to a parole panel for reconsideration subsequent to a decision resulting from a hearing or waiver.

The charts below reflect the processing time in number of days from the execution of the warrant to final parole panel disposition for those cases subject to SB 880. Information is also provided for cases not subject SB 880.

Waivers Subject to SB 880  
(Warrant Execution to Parole Panel Disposition)

	SB 880 PRELIMINARY			SB 880 REVOCATION			SB 880 BOTH		
	<40	>40	TOTAL	<40	>40	TOTAL	<40	>40	TOTAL
FY 2011 TOTALS	10	0	<b>10</b>	4,689	226	<b>4,915</b>	240	38	<b>278</b>

Waivers Not Subject to SB 880  
(Warrant Execution to Parole Panel Disposition)

	NON-SB 880 PRELIMINARY				NON-SB 880 REVOCATION				NON-SB 880 BOTH			
	<40	>40	OTHER ACTIONS	TOTAL	<40	>40	OTHER ACTIONS	TOTAL	<40	>40	OTHER ACTIONS	TOTAL
FY 2011 TOTALS	6	17	0	<b>23</b>	608	3,097	359	<b>4,064</b>	166	155	3	<b>324</b>

Hearings Subject to SB 880  
(Warrant Execution to Parole Panel  
Disposition)

	SB 880 PRELIMINARY			SB 880 REVOCATION		
	<40	>40	TOTAL	<40	>40	TOTAL
	FY 2011 TOTALS	1,045	95	1,140	6,563	740

Hearings Not Subject to SB 880  
(Warrant Execution to Parole Panel Disposition)

	NON-SB 880 PRELIMINARY				NON-SB 880 REVOCATION			
	<40	>40	OTHER ACTIONS	TOTAL	<40	>40	OTHER ACTIONS	TOTAL
	FY 2011 TOTALS	134	169	21	324	401	2,192	1,021

Continuances Subject to SB 880  
(Warrant Execution to Parole Panel  
Disposition)

	SB 880 PRELIMINARY			SB 880 REVOCATION		
	<55	>55	TOTAL	<55	>55	TOTAL
	FY 2011 TOTALS	47	2	49	447	46

Continuances Not Subject to SB 880  
(Warrant Execution to Parole Panel Disposition)

	NON-SB 880 PRELIMINARY				NON-SB 880 REVOCATION			
	<55	>55	OTHER ACTIONS	TOTAL	<55	>55	OTHER ACTIONS	TOTAL
	FY 2011 TOTALS	8	13	3	24	26	138	68

## CLEMENCY ACTIVITY

The Governor has the authority to grant executive clemency upon the written recommendation of a majority of the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Executive clemency includes:

- full pardons
- conditional pardons
- pardons based on innocence
- commutations of sentence

- emergency medical reprieves

In capital cases, the Board considers applications for commutation of sentence to life in prison and for a reprieve from execution. If the Board recommends clemency in a capital case, the governor may grant commutation or reprieve. The governor can also grant a one-time 30-day reprieve of execution without a recommendation from the Board.

### Clemency Actions on Non-Capital Cases by the Board

	APPLICATION RECEIVED	SENT TO THE BOARD	CLEMENCY RECOMMENDED	CLEMENCY NOT RECOMMENDED
Commutation of Sentence	94	1	1	2
Conditional Pardons	40	6	0	2
Emergency Medical Reprieves	31	7	1	6
Family Medical Reprieve	21	4	0	2
Full Pardons	332	190	36	169
Pardon for Innocence	20	0	0	0
Restoration of Civil Rights	1	0	1	0
Restoration of Driver's License	2	0	0	0
Restoration of Firearm Rights	12	15	6	11
<b>TOTAL NON-CAPITAL CASE ACTIONS</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>192</b>

\* Note: All applications are not referred to the Board due to the applicant's failure to submit all required documents.

### Board Actions on Capital Cases

Board rules require that an application for clemency in a capital case be submitted in writing no later than 21 calendar days prior to the scheduled execution date. Supplemental information must be submitted at least 15 days prior to the execution date.

Upon receipt of a clemency application from an offender or their representative, the Clemency staff distributes the application and all supporting documentation to the Board Members.

In the 28 capital cases considered by the Board, the following actions were taken:

	CASES RECEIVED	CASES RECOMMENDED	CASES NOT RECOMMENDED
Commutation of Sentence	16	0	12
Reprieves of Execution	12	0	9
Conditional Pardons	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL CASE ACTIONS</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>

## SUPER INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (SISP)

### Parole Panel Considerations

	<b>PAROLE</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
Considerations	11,213	4,429	<b>15,642</b>
Imposed	960	273	<b>1,233</b>

## PROFILE OF OFFENDERS CONSIDERED FOR SISP

### By SISP Eligibility Criteria

	<b>CURRENT OFFENSE</b>	<b>PRIOR OFFENSE</b>	<b>GANG MEMBER</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
Considerations	11,514	4,120	8	<b>15,642</b>
Imposed	1,099	134	0	<b>1,233</b>

### By Gender and Race/Ethnicity

	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>BLACK</b>	<b>WHITE</b>	<b>HISPANIC</b>	<b>OTHER</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
Considerations	14,828	814	15,642	5,605	4,436	5,535	66	<b>15,642</b>
Imposed	1,218	15	1,233	555	328	347	3	<b>1,233</b>

### By Age Group (Years)

	<b>17-20</b>	<b>21-25</b>	<b>26-30</b>	<b>31-40</b>	<b>41-50</b>	<b>51-60</b>	<b>61 +</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
Considerations	279	1,782	2,651	4,373	3,825	2,131	601	<b>15,642</b>
Imposed	56	78	87	238	356	317	101	<b>1,233</b>

By Offense Type

	<b>VIOLENT NON- SEXUAL</b>	<b>VIOLENT SEXUAL</b>	<b>PROPERTY</b>	<b>DRUG</b>	<b>OTHER</b>	<b>OTHER SEXUAL</b>	<b>OTHER NON- SEXUAL</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
Considerations	11,600	2,136	370	43	299	1,142	44	<b>15,634</b>
Imposed	776	355	22	2	12	62	4	<b>1,233</b>

By Pending Release Type

	<b>VIOLENT NON- SEXUAL</b>	<b>VIOLENT SEXUAL</b>	<b>PROPERTY</b>	<b>DRUG</b>	<b>OTHER</b>	<b>OTHER SEXUAL</b>	<b>OTHER NON- SEXUAL</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
Parole	628	281	12	2	3	34	1	<b>961</b>
MS	148	74	10	0	9	28	3	<b>272</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,233</b>

SISP Removal History

	<b>REMOVED</b>	<b>DECEASED</b>	<b>DISCHARGED</b>	<b>REVOKED</b>	<b>OTHER REASON</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
Parole	304	10	138	86	0	<b>538</b>
MS	188	14	166	108	2	<b>478</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>194 *</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,016</b>

\* This number is different from the number of revocations shown in the following table because this information is taken from the statistics of the TDCJ-Parole Division Warrant Section and captured at a later date.

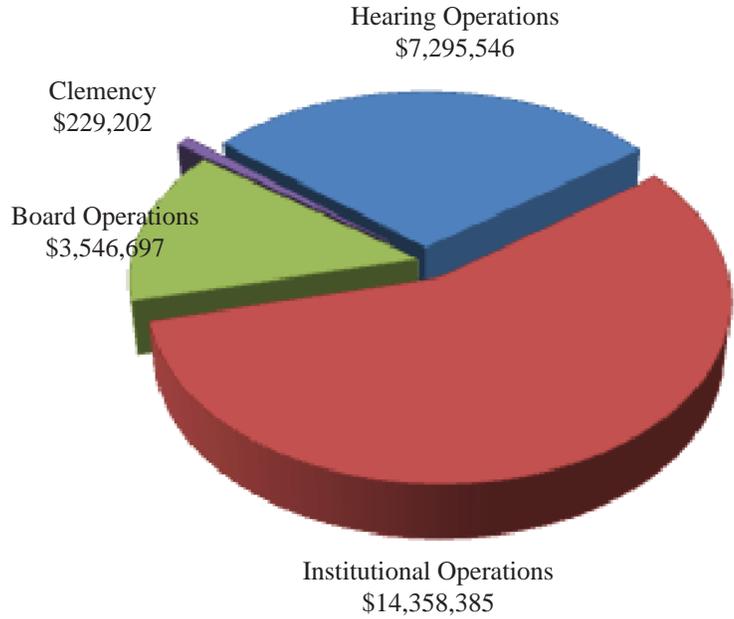
Revocations for Offenders on SISF

	<b>ALLEGATIONS</b>		<b>SUSTAINED</b>	
	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
New Conviction	<b>95</b>	48.72%	<b>95</b>	48.72%
Law Violation No New	<b>17</b>	8.72%	<b>13</b>	6.67%
Technical Only	<b>83</b>	42.56%	<b>87</b>	44.61%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>100%</b>

# AGENCY EXPENDITURES

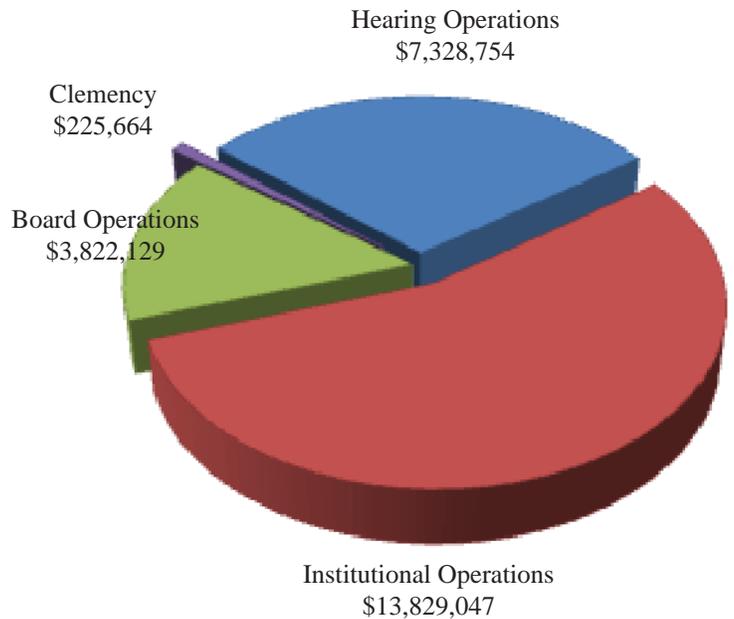
## FY 2011 BUDGET

FY 2011 Budget Total	\$ 25,429,830
Hearing Operations	\$ 7,295,546
Institutional Operations	\$ 14,358,385
Board Operations	\$ 3,546,697
Clemency	\$ 229,202



## FY 2011 EXPENDITURES (ACTUAL)

FY 2011 Expenditure Total	\$ 25,205,594
Hearing Operations	\$ 7,328,754
Institutional Operations	\$ 13,829,047
Board Operations	\$ 3,822,129
Clemency	\$ 225,664



## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

### **Administrative Violation**

– A violation of one or more of the rules of parole or mandatory supervision, not including commission of a new criminal offense. This is also known as a technical violation.

### **Blue Warrant**

– Arrest warrant issued by the TDCJ-Parole Division when an offender is alleged to have committed a new offense, absconded from supervision, or violated any rules, terms, or conditions of supervision. Law enforcement authorities execute blue warrants, and the offender is detained pending a disposition.

### **Board**

– Refers to the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles.

### **CID**

– See Correctional Institutions Division.

### **Clemency**

–The power of the Governor to grant a full or conditional pardon, reprieve of execution of a death sentence, commutation of a sentence, commutation of a death sentence, emergency reprieve for medical reasons, reprieve to attend civil court proceedings, or a reprieve of jail sentence. Clemency must be recommended in writing by a majority of the Board and approved by the Governor.

### **Commutation of Sentence**

– A reduction of the penalty assessed by the court. Under the rules of the Board of Pardons and Paroles, a commutation of sentence must be supported by a majority of the applicant’s trial officials, recommended in writing by a majority vote of the Board, and granted by the Governor.

### **Conditional Pardon**

–A pardon that releases the offender from confinement, subject to certain conditions. The conditional pardon may be used to request the release of an offender to another country or to immigration officials for deportation. A conditional pardon does not restore civil rights or the rights of citizenship and can be revoked by the Board upon a showing that any of the conditions imposed were violated.

### **Correctional Institutions Division**

– The Correctional Institutions Division (CID) is responsible for the confinement of adult felony offenders who are sentenced to prison.

### **CUFI**

– Designates the date on which an offender serving consecutive or cumulative sentences will satisfy the current sentence and begin to serve the next sentence in the series. The cause number on the approved sentence will be indicated in the vote.

### **CUNR**

– A denial of favorable parole action in a consecutive sentence case, which sets the specified cause number for next review during a future specified month and year.

### **CUSA**

– Consecutive felony sentence vote to deny parole and not release the offender until the serve-all date.

### **Deny Mandatory Supervision**

–A parole panel decision to deny mandatory supervision release if the panel concludes that the offender’s accrued good time is not an accurate reflection of the offender’s potential for rehabilitation and the offender’s release would endanger the public. It applies to those offenders with mandatory release-eligible offenses committed on or after September 1, 1996.

### **Discretionary Mandatory Supervision (DMS)**

– A form of release that applies to certain offenders who are incarcerated for an offense committed on or after September 1, 1996 and are eligible for release on mandatory supervision. Those offenders must be approved by a parole panel for mandatory supervision release. See also HB 1433.

### **DMS**

– See Discretionary Mandatory Supervision.

### **Emergency Reprieve**

– A form of executive clemency whereby an offender may be temporarily released from prison for a specific reason, including but not limited to, the medical condition of the offender or a family member. A reprieve must be recommended by a majority of the Board and approved by the Governor.

## **FI**

– See Further Investigation.

## **Fiscal Year (FY)**

– The Board’s fiscal year runs from September 1<sup>st</sup> of one year through August 31<sup>st</sup> of the following year.

## **Full Pardon Request**

– A request by an offender for a full pardon of an offense. The full pardon restores certain citizenship rights forfeited by law as the result of a criminal conviction. Citizenship rights can include the right to vote, the right to serve on a jury, and the right to hold public office. In Texas and many other states, voting rights are automatically restored when an offender discharges a felony sentence, even without a pardon, provided that the offender is otherwise eligible to register.

A full pardon will remove barriers to some, but not all types of employment and professional licensing. However, since licenses are granted at the discretion of the state licensing boards of each profession, it is advisable to contact such boards directly. A pardon will not restore eligibility to become a licensed peace officer in Texas.

A full pardon does not have the legal effect of expunging a criminal record.

## **Further Investigation (FI)**

– An initial determination by a parole panel favorable to the parole release of an offender, pending further investigation. Favorable voting options are: FI-1, FI-2, FI-3R, FI-4, FI-4R, FI-5, FI-6, FI-6R, FI-7R, FI-9R, FI-18R, and CUFI.

## **House Bill 1112 (HB 1112)**

– The law passed during the 75<sup>th</sup> Legislature that reduced the hearing process for certain parole violators from 120 days to 60 days and became effective January 1, 1998.

## **House Bill 1433 (HB 1433)**

– The law passed during the 74<sup>th</sup> Legislature that requires parole panels to review scheduled mandatory supervision releases for offenders with offenses committed on or after September 1, 1996. Specifically, HB 1433 authorizes a parole panel to review and deny mandatory supervision releases on a case-by-case basis when it determines that an offender’s good conduct time does not accurately reflect the potential for rehabilitation and that the offender’s release would endanger the public. See also Discretionary Mandatory Supervision.

## **In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC)**

– Composed of offenders designated by a parole panel to participate in this intensive substance abuse treatment program. The IPTC programs are housed in TDCJ-CID units located at Halbert and Kyle. As a condition of release from an IPTC, an offender is required to participate in an Aftercare Program at a Transitional Treatment Center (TTC).

## **Intermediate Sanction Facility (ISF)**

– A secure facility under contract with or operated by TDCJ that serves as a confinement alternative for offenders under active supervision who have violated one or more release conditions but have no pending charges. An ISF provides an effective addition to the range of sanctions available for parole supervision.

## **ISF**

– See Intermediate Sanction Facility.

## **Mandatory Supervision (MS)**

– The release by law of an eligible offender, sentenced to the TDCJ-CID, when calendar time served plus good conduct time credit equals the length of the sentence. The amount of good conduct time credits determines the length of time the offender serves under the supervision of the TDCJ-Parole Division.

## **Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision (MRIS) Program**

– Under this program, release is considered by a parole panel for offenders who are mentally ill, mentally retarded, elderly, terminally ill, physically handicapped, or require long-term care. Release may be granted at any time during an offender’s sentence, provided a parole panel determines that, based on the offender’s condition and medical evaluation, the offender does not constitute a threat to public safety or a threat to commit an offense.

## **MRIS**

– See Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision.

## **MS**

– See Mandatory Supervision.

## **Next Review (NR) Date**

– A parole panel decision to deny parole and to set a new date for review between one and five years, depending on the offense.

**Offender**

– A person incarcerated in the Texas prison system, other penal institution or jail, or a person released to parole or mandatory supervision.

**Pardon**

– A form of executive clemency that absolves an individual from the legal consequences of their crime and conviction. A pardon must be recommended in writing by the majority of the Board and granted by the Governor.

**Pardon for Innocence**

– A pardon based on innocence granted by the Governor upon the written recommendation of a majority of the Board.

**Parole**

– The discretionary and conditional release of an eligible offender sentenced to the TDCJ-CID to serve the remainder of the sentence under the supervision of the TDCJ-Parole Division.

**Parole in Absentia (PIA)**

– The release of an offender, eligible for parole or mandatory supervision, serving a Texas sentence in an institution other than a Texas state prison, i.e., an out-of-state prison, federal facility, or municipal or county jail.

**Parole Panel**

– A three-member panel consisting of at least one Board Member and any combination of Board Members and Parole Commissioners.

**PIA**

– See Parole in Absentia.

**PPT**

– See Pre-Parole Transfer Facility.

**Pre-Parole Transfer (PPT) Facility**

– A secure, community-based pre-parole facility used for housing offenders who are nearing their mandatory supervision release date or have been given an FI-4 approval vote. Offenders may be transferred to a PPT facility pursuant to the recommendation of a parole panel or at the discretion of the TDCJ-Parole Division after appropriate screening. Those offenders who successfully complete the pre-parole program are released to parole or mandatory supervision upon reaching their specified release date.

**Release to Mandatory Supervision (RMS)**

– A decision by a parole panel to release an offender to mandatory supervision under the provisions of HB 1433 (discretionary mandatory supervision law).

**Reprieve**

– A delay of or temporary suspension of punishment. Offenders who are terminally ill or require medical treatment unavailable within TDCJ but are ineligible for MRIS may seek an emergency medical reprieve. Offenders may also seek a family medical reprieve to attend to critically ill relatives. As with other forms of clemency, a written recommendation from a majority of the Board and a final decision from the Governor are necessary for granting a reprieve. When the time allowed on reprieve has elapsed, the offender must return to prison unless an additional reprieve is granted. Emergency reprieve requests to attend funerals or visit critically ill relatives are not handled through the executive clemency process, since prison officials have the authority to grant eligible offenders short-term furloughs for such special situations. In death penalty cases, the Governor may grant a reprieve for any period of time (in 30-day increments) upon recommendation of a majority of the Board. Under the Texas Constitution, the governor has the power to grant a one-time, 30-day reprieve without the recommendation of the Board.

**Restoration of Civil Rights**

– A form of pardon that restores all civil rights under the laws of this state that an offender forfeits when convicted of a federal offense, except as specifically provided in the certificate of restoration (Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, §48.05 - Restoration of Civil Rights). An offender may apply for restoration of civil rights after completing their sentence if they were convicted three or more years before the date of application, and if they have no other conviction under the laws of this state, another state, or the United States.

**Revocation**

– A parole panel decision to return an offender to the custody of the TDCJ-CID because the offender has violated the terms or conditions of release, committed a new crime, or both.

**RMS**

– See Release to Mandatory Supervision.

**SA**

– See Serve-All.

## **SAFPF**

– See Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility.

## **Senate Bill 45 (SB 45)**

– The law passed during the 74<sup>th</sup> Legislature that requires a two-thirds affirmative vote of the Board Members to parole offenders with certain capital felony and sex offense convictions.

## **Senate Bill 880 (SB 880)**

- The law passed during the 78<sup>th</sup> Legislature that reduced the hearing process for certain parole violators from 60 to 41 days and became effective January 1, 2004.

## **Serve-All (SA)**

– A Serve-All vote means an offender is denied parole and that no further parole reviews will be scheduled on the current sentence. In no event, shall a serve-all be voted if the offender's projected release date is greater than five years for offenders serving sentences listed in Texas Government Code, §508.149(a), or greater than one year for offenders not serving sentences under that section.

## **Sex Offender**

– A classification applied to offenders who have been sentenced for a sexual offense, have previously been convicted of an offense involving sexually deviant behavior, have displayed sexually deviant behavior in the commission of any offense, or have admitted sexually deviant behavior. Also refers to any offender who has had a previous period of supervision revoked due to a technical violation that involved sexually deviant or offensive behavior without a legal conviction or an admission on the part of the offender.

## **SISP**

– See Super Intensive Supervision Program.

## **State Jail Division**

– The division of TDCJ that provides community-oriented, cost-effective incarceration and rehabilitation for offenders, who commit certain low-level, non-violent property and drug offenses, known as state jail offenses. Parole panels do not make any release decisions affecting state jail offenders.

## **Subpoena**

– A process to cause a witness to appear and give testimony or to provide documents at a hearing.

## **Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF)**

– A secure chemical dependence treatment facility under contract with the TDCJ for non-violent offenders. An offender may be placed in a SAFPf by a parole panel as a condition of parole or mandatory supervision following a hearing.

## **Summons**

– A written notification to be served to an offender not in custody to appear at a hearing to respond to alleged supervision rule violations.

## **Super Intensive Supervision Program (SISP)**

– The highest level of supervision and offender accountability, created by the 75<sup>th</sup> Legislature for potentially dangerous offenders released on parole or mandatory supervision. The program was implemented by the TDCJ-Parole Division September 1, 1997, and provides the most stringent supervision of non-incarcerated offenders in the state's history.

## **Technical Violation**

– A violation of one or more of the rules of parole or mandatory supervision, not including commission of a new criminal offense. This is also known as an administrative violation.

## **Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ)**

– An umbrella agency that includes the Community Justice Assistance Division, the Correctional Institutions Division, and the Parole Division.

## **Transitional Treatment Center (TTC)**

– The aftercare component of the treatment program for offenders from the IPTC and SAFPf. This program lasts for three months and is followed by an additional 12 months of outpatient care. Specialized officers trained in substance abuse supervise offenders in the TTC.





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