

TEXAS BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES



*Annual Statistical
Report*

Fiscal Year 2012

MISSION STATEMENT

THE MISSION OF THE TEXAS BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES is to perform its duties as imposed by Article IV, Section 11, of the Texas Constitution and:

- Determine which prisoners are to be released on parole or discretionary mandatory supervision;
- Determine conditions of parole and mandatory supervision;
- Determine revocation of parole and mandatory supervision; and,
- Recommend the resolution of clemency matters to the Governor.

VISION STATEMENT

THE TEXAS BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES, guided by sound application of the discretionary authority vested by the Constitution of the State of Texas, shall:

- Render just determination in regard to parole release and revocations, thereby maximizing the restoration of human potential while restraining the growth of prison and jail populations;
- Impose reasonable and prudent conditions of release consistent with the goal of structured reintegration of the offender into the community; and,
- Resolutely administer the clemency process with recommendation to the Governor fully commensurate with public safety and due consideration.

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

June 2013

BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES ACTIVITY

REPORT OVERVIEW.....	2 - 3
PAROLE REVIEW PROCESS.....	4
SUMMARY OF BOARD ACTIVITY	5
Parole	5 - 8
Discretionary Mandatory Supervision.....	9 - 10
MEDICALLY RECOMMENDED INTENSIVE SUPERVISION (MRIS)	11 - 12
SPECIAL REVIEW	13
OTHER VOTES AND ACTIVITIES	14
SUPER INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (SISP)	15 - 16
INSTITUTIONAL PAROLE ACTIVITY.....	17
HEARINGS ACTIVITY.....	18 - 25
EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY	26
AGENCY EXPENDITURES	27
GLOSSARY OF TERMS	28- 31

2012 ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

The Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles, a constitutionally created agency, decides whether to parole eligible offenders, terms of parole supervision and whether to revoke parole if terms are violated. The Board also recommends clemency to the governor.

The Board consists of seven members appointed for six-year terms by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Board members must be representative of the general public and have lived in Texas the two years before appointment. The presiding officer reports directly to the governor and serves as administrative head of the agency.

The Board sets policy for parole and mandatory supervision consideration, votes special cases requiring a full Board vote, and votes clemency matters.

The Board uses research-based Parole Guidelines to assess each offender's likelihood for a successful parole against the risk to society.

In deciding whether to revoke parole, the Board uses a graduated sanctions approach. Depending on the seriousness of the violation, the Board may continue parole, impose additional conditions, place the offender in an Intermediate Sanction Facility, or use other alternatives to revoking parole and sending the offender back to prison.

Twelve parole commissioners are hired by the presiding officer to assist the Board in deciding parole release and revocation by serving as voting members on parole panels.



Bottom Row (left to right): Board Members: Thomas Leeper, Conrith Davis, Juanita Gonzalez, Presiding Officer Rissie Owens, Michelle Skyrme, David Gutierrez, and James LaFavers

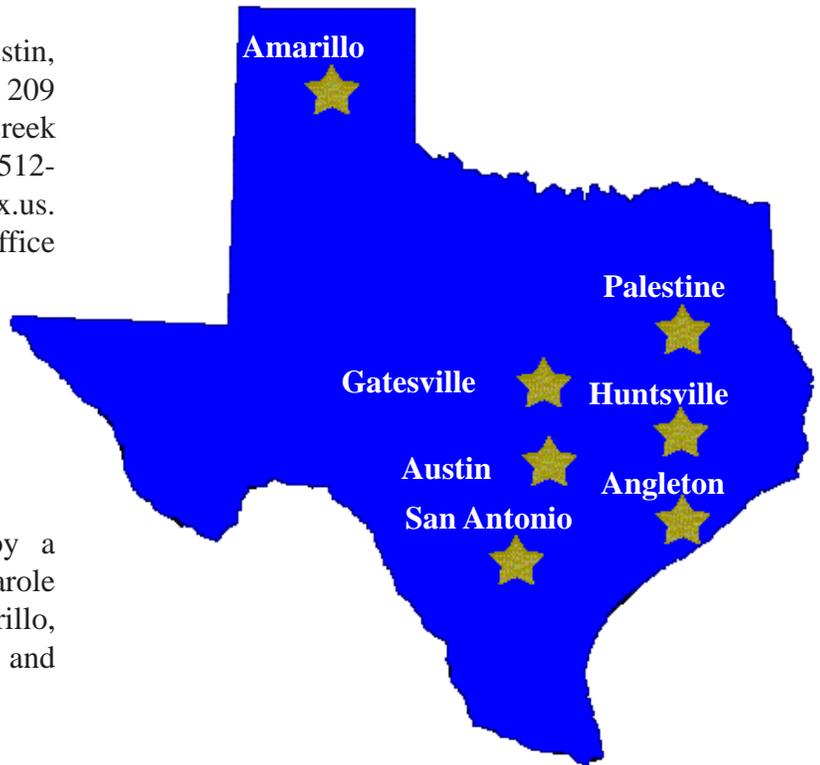
Top row (left to right): Parole Commissioners: Marsha Moberley, Pamela Freeman, Charles Shipman, Tony Garcia, Paul Kiel, Trent Marshall, Elvis Hightower, Troy Fox, Fred Rangel, James Hensarling, and Lynn Ruzicka

The central agency headquarters is in Austin, with offices at the Price Daniel Building, 209 W. 14th St., Suite 500, and at 8610 Shoal Creek Boulevard. For general information, call 512-406-5452 or email bpp-pio@tdcj.state.tx.us. The Board also maintains a headquarters office in Huntsville at 1300 11th St.

The mailing address is:

Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles
P.O. Box 13401
Austin, TX 78711-3401

The six Board offices are managed by a board member and each includes two parole commissioners. Board offices are in Amarillo, Angleton, Gatesville, Huntsville, Palestine and San Antonio.



BOARD MEMBERS	APPOINTED	TERM EXPIRES OR EXPIRED	OFFICE
Rissie Owens, Presiding Officer	02/02/2004	02/01/2015	Huntsville
Conrith Davis	04/07/2008	02/01/2013	Angleton
Juanita Gonzalez	02/02/2004	02/01/2015	San Antonio
David Gutierrez	04/09/2009	02/01/2015	Gatesville
James LaFavers	07/11/2011	02/01/2017	Amarillo
Thomas Leeper	04/09/2009	02/01/2013	Huntsville
Michelle Skyrme	07/11/2011	02/01/2017	Palestine

PAROLE COMMISSIONERS	HIRE DATE	OFFICE
Troy Fox	1/15/2012	San Antonio
Pamela Freeman	02/09/2004	Huntsville
Roy (Tony) Garcia	07/17/2006	Huntsville
James Hensarling	03/03/2008	Palestine
Elvis Hightower	10/01/2005	Gatesville
James (Paul) Kiel	04/05/2004	Palestine
Trenton Marshall	08/01/2011	Gatesville
Marsha Moberley	01/19/2010	Amarillo
Fred Rangel	1/30/2012	Angleton
Lynn Ruzicka	02/15/2004	Angleton
Charles Shipman	02/15/2004	Amarillo
Charles Speier	04/05/2004	San Antonio

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 regularly in each Board office or are sent as an electronic file through the Offender Management Information System (OIMS). Each parole panel of 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 or protest of an offender is at the discretion of the parole panel's lead voter.

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 grant parole (Texas Government Code, §508.046, Extraordinary Vote Required).

Parole Review

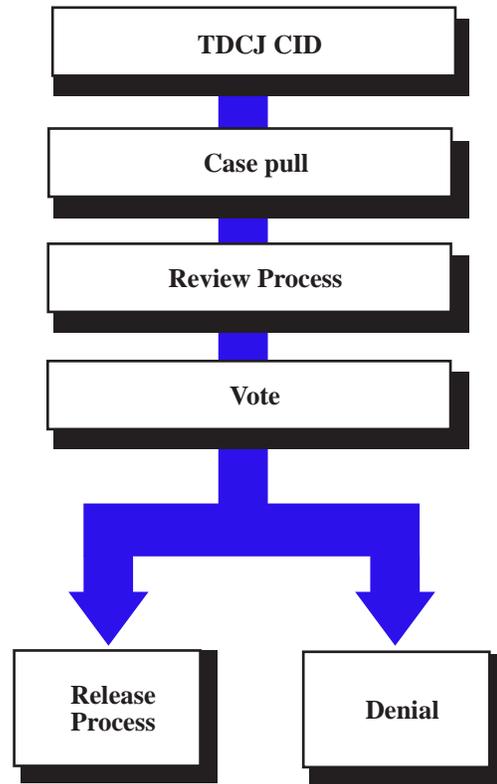
All offenders sentenced to a term of incarceration in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Correctional Institutions Division (TDCJ-CID) are eligible for release on parole, except those sentenced to death, to life imprisonment without parole, or who committed an offense listed in Texas Government 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 denied date 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 set a new review in one to five years.

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 detail the activities of the board members and parole commissioners, including votes for and against parole and discretionary mandatory supervision; revocation

and non-revocation decisions, 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 2012 was 37 percent. Parole considerations in the following table are separated into violent and non-violent and aggravated sexual and aggravated non-sexual cases. An example of a violent offense is murder and non-violent is credit-debit card fraud. The sexual and non-sexual categories are self-explanatory.

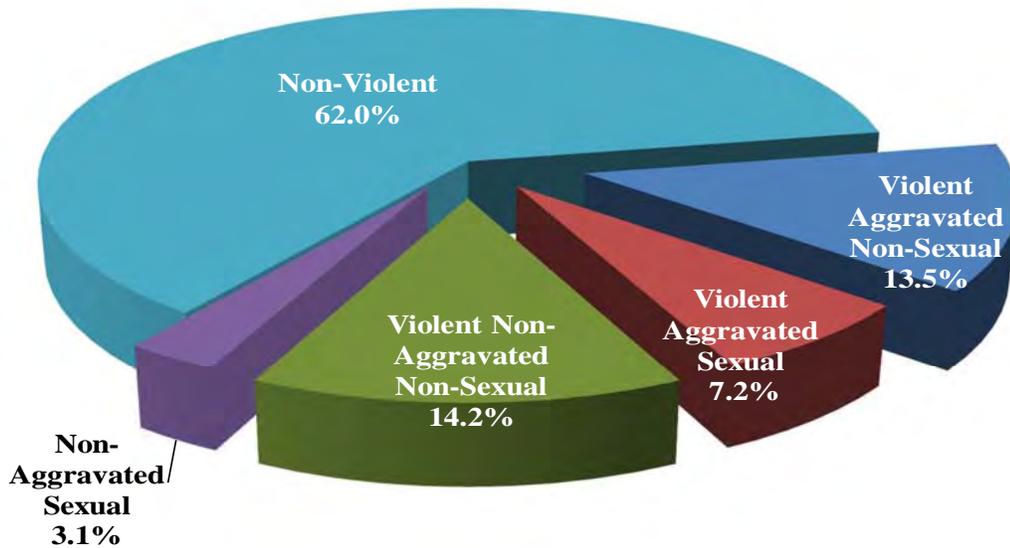
Additional tables in this section provide a history of the overall parole approval rates, approval and denial rates for each board member, approval rate by type and other related parole tables by designated categories i.e., consecutive sentences, Parole in Absentia, Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision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

SUMMARY OF BOARD ACTIVITY

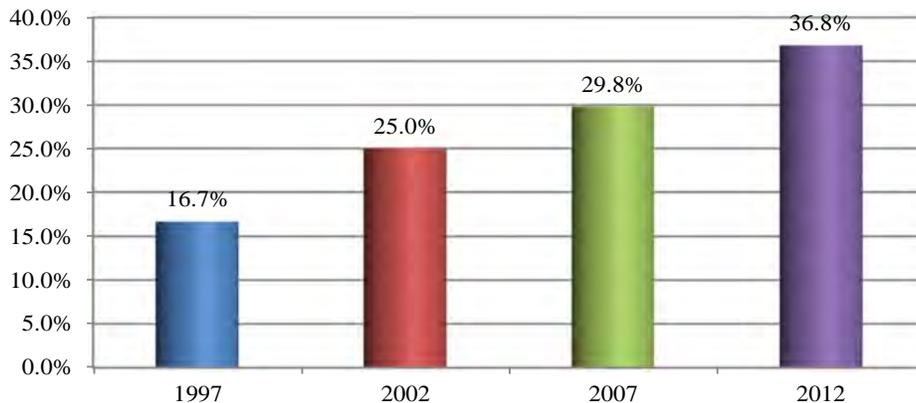
Parole Considerations and Approval Rates by Offense Type

	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE
Violent Aggravated Non-Sexual	11,342	4,017	35.4%
Violent Aggravated Sexual	4,387	2,127	48.5%
Violent Non-Aggravated Non-Sexual	14,836	4,221	28.5%
Non-Aggravated Sexual	2,801	915	32.7%
Non-Violent	47,278	18,415	39.0%
TOTALS	80,644	29,695	36.8%

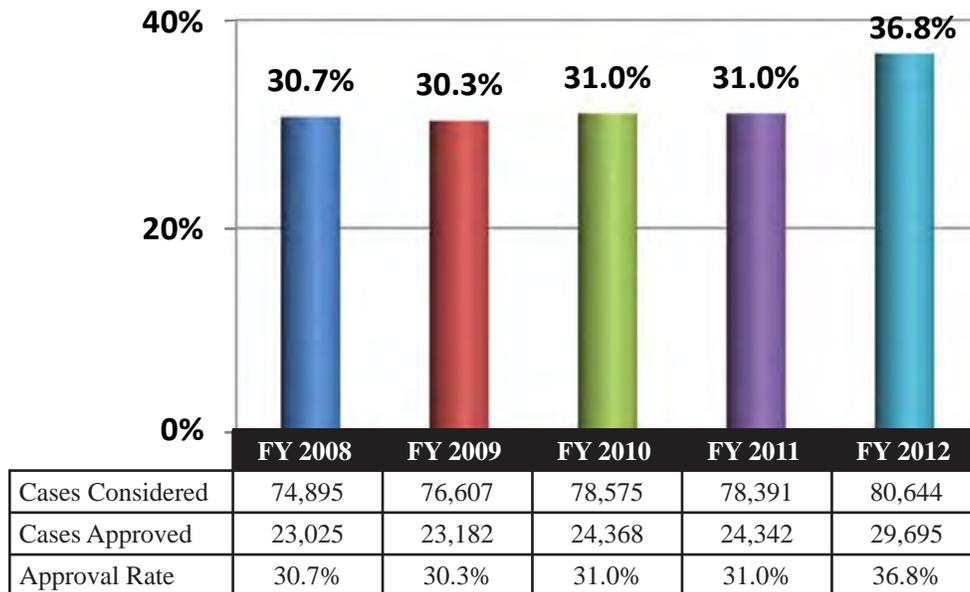
Parole Approval Rates by Offense Type



Parole Approval Rates 15-Year Trend



Parole Considerations and Approval Rates History FY 2008 - FY 2012



Parole Considerations by Board Members and Parole Commissioners in FY 2012

	TOTAL VOTES	NUMBER APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	DENIAL RATE
Davis, C.	11,221	4,345	38.7%	61.3%
Fox, T.	6,148	2,811	45.7%	54.3%
Freeman, P.	9,770	3,605	36.9%	63.1%
Garcia, R.	11,873	4,047	34.1%	65.9%
Gonzalez, J.	12,400	5,524	44.5%	55.5%
Gutierrez, D.	9,903	4,765	48.1%	51.9%
Hensarling, J.	11,629	4,208	36.2%	63.8%
Hightower, E.	7,106	3,075	43.3%	56.7%
Kiel, P.	8,472	3,352	39.6%	60.4%
LaFavers, J.	10,753	4,231	39.3%	60.7%
Leeper, T.	13,539	5,988	44.2%	55.8%
Marshall, T.	7,945	2,977	37.5%	62.5%
Moberley, M.	8,703	2,995	34.4%	65.6%
Owens, R.	2,235	2,108	94.3%	5.7%
Rangel, F.	5,041	1,741	34.5%	65.5%
Ruzicka, L.	8,032	3,135	39.0%	61.0%
Shipman, C.	9,004	2,451	27.2%	72.8%
Skyrme, M.	13,436	5,043	37.5%	62.5%
Speier, C.	9,797	3,729	38.1%	61.9%
TOTAL	177,007	70,130	39.6%	60.4%

Voting members include the seven board members and 12 parole commissioners. Two board members and three parole commissioners left the Board during FY 2012.

Parole Approvals by Voting Options

	VOTING OPTION	TOTAL VOTES	PERCENT
FI-1	Release when eligible.	13,067	44.0%
FI-2	Release on a specified date.	4,235	14.3%
FI-3R *	Requires the offender to complete a TDCJ rehabilitation program and be released no earlier than three months from specified date.	3,845	12.9%
FI-4	Transfer to a Pre-Parole Transfer (PPT) facility and release on a specified date.	39	0.1%
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.	678	2.3%
FI-5	Requires the offender to complete an In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC) program prior to release on parole.	3,167	10.7%
FI-6	Transfer to a DWI Program (DWI), then release to an alcohol abuse continuum of care treatment program	624	2.1%
FI-6R *	Requires the offender to complete a TDCJ rehabilitation program and be released no earlier than six months from specified date.	2,451	8.3%
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.	89	0.3%
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.	1,018	3.4%
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.	238	0.8%
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.	244	0.8%
TOTAL FI VOTES		29,695	100%
TOTAL TIER VOTES ONLY		8,319	28.0% **

* 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 to return to the community and to facilitate their successful reentry into society.

** The 28.0 percent represents the actual percentage of Rehabilitation Tier Votes (FI-3R, FI-4R, FI-6R, FI-7R, FI-9R, and FI-18R) of the total 29,695 FI votes.

Consecutive Sentences:

When an offender has two or more convictions and is serving consecutive sentences, he/she will serve each conviction one after the other. When an offender has two or more convictions and is serving concurrent sentences, he/she will serve each conviction at the same time. The court of conviction determines if sentences will be served consecutively or concurrently.

- 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 offenses in the series of cumulative sentences occurred on or after September 1, 1987, then each sentence must be considered separately 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 reached for the last sentence in the series.

Parole Considerations for Offenders Serving Consecutive Sentences

	PAROLE FROM CID	PIA	TOTALS
Considered	902	25	927
Approved	238	6	244
Approval Rate	26.4%	24.0%	26.3%

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 sentenced to confinement in the TDCJ Correctional Institutions Division (CID) but released on Texas parole while incarcerated in a county jail, a facility in another state, or a federal facility.

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

	PAROLE PIA	MS PIA	TOTALS
FY 2008	269	1,347	1,616
FY 2009	305	1,422	1,727
FY 2010	277	1,116	1,393
FY 2011	270	267	537
FY 2012	213	234	447

PIA County of Release

	PAROLE	MS	DMS	TOTALS	PERCENT
Federal Jurisdiction	126	5	61	192	43.0%
Other TDCJ Custody	1	4	24	29	6.5%
Other State Jurisdiction	25	6	28	59	13.2%
Bexar County Jail	3	0	11	14	3.1%
Dallas County Jail	4	0	5	9	2.0%
El Paso County Jail	2	0	4	6	1.3%
Fort Bend County Jail	6	1	17	24	5.4%
Harris County Jail	10	0	11	21	4.7%
Jefferson County Jail	4	0	1	5	1.1%
Parker County Jail	3	0	2	5	1.1%
Randall County Jail	4	0	1	5	1.1%
Smith County Jail	2	1	4	7	1.6%
Tarrant County Jail	7	0	1	8	1.8%
Other*	16	2	45	63	14.1%
TOTALS	213	19	215	447	100%

* The remainder of county jails, and unspecified release sites, each of which had less than five PIA releases in FY 2012.

Discretionary Mandatory Supervision (DMS)

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:

- Aggravated Assault, 1st or 2nd Degree
- Aggravated Kidnapping, 1st or 2nd Degree
- Aggravated Robbery, 1st Degree
- Aggravated Sexual Assault, 1st Degree
- Any Offense with an Affirmative Finding of a Deadly Weapon
- Arson, 1st Degree
- Burglary, 1st Degree
- Capital Murder
- Compelling Prostitution
- Continuous Sex Abuse of a Young Child or Children
- Indecency with a Child
- Injury to a Child, Elderly, or Disabled Individual, 1st Degree
- Murder, 1st or 2nd Degree
- Robbery, 2nd Degree
- Sexual Assault
- Sexual Performance by a Child
- Trafficking of Persons
- A Felony Increased Under Health and Safety Code (Drug-Free Zones)

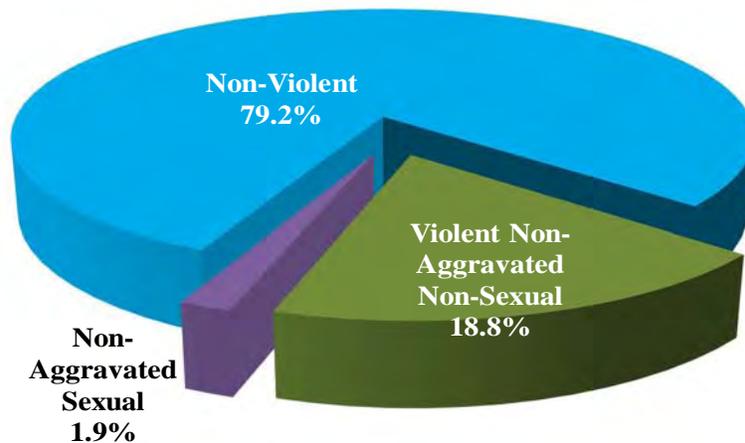
DMS Votes

DMS votes are listed by considerations and approval rates by offense type, considerations and approval rate history and considerations by each voting member. The overall DMS approval rate is 57.8 percent.

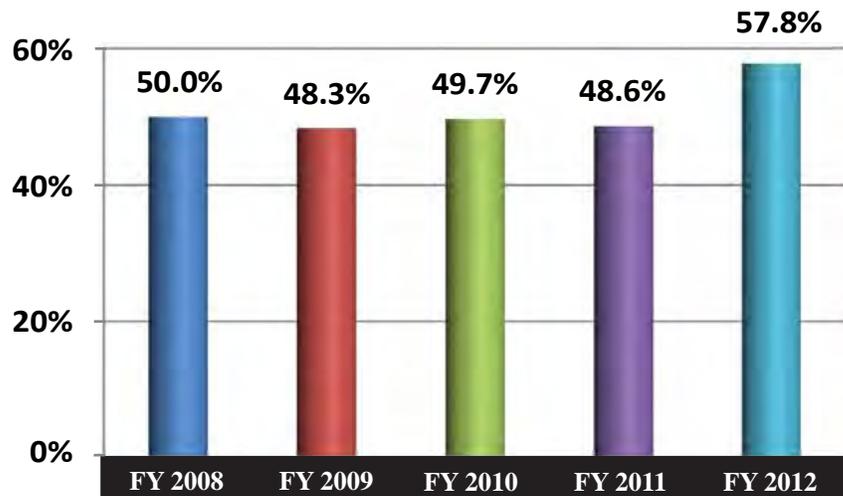
DMS Considerations and Approval Rates by Offense Type

	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE
Violent Aggravated Non-Sexual	8	4	50.0%
Violent Aggravated Sexual	24	5	20.8%
Violent Non-Aggravated Non-Sexual	4,688	2,275	48.5%
Non-Aggravated Sexual	472	228	48.3%
Non-Violent	15,701	9,563	60.9%
TOTALS	20,893	12,075	57.8%

DMS Approval Rates by Offense Type



DMS Considerations and Approval Rate History FY 2008 - FY 2012



	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Cases Considered	17,811	18,554	18,938	20,886	20,893
Cases Approved	8,900	8,957	9,409	10,155	12,075
Approval Rate	50.0%	48.3%	49.7%	48.6%	57.8%

DMS Considerations by Board Members and Parole Commissioners

	TOTAL VOTES	NUMBER APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	DENIAL RATE
Davis, C.	1,909	902	47.2%	52.8%
Fox, T.	1,947	1,363	70.0%	30.0%
Freeman, P.	1,840	716	38.9%	61.1%
Garcia, R.	2,407	1,235	51.3%	48.7%
Gonzalez, J.	2,552	1,666	65.3%	34.7%
Gutierrez, D.	2,501	1,607	64.3%	35.7%
Hensarling, J.	3,938	2,341	59.4%	40.6%
Hightower, E.	2,441	1,543	63.2%	36.8%
Kiel, P.	1,981	1,339	67.6%	32.4%
LaFavers, J.	2,211	995	45.0%	55.0%
Leeper, T.	2,151	1,279	59.5%	40.5%
Marshall, T.	2,883	1,700	59.0%	41.0%
Moberley, M.	2,260	1,068	47.3%	52.7%
Owens, R.	62	52	83.9%	16.1%
Rangel, F.	1,174	582	49.6%	50.4%
Ruzicka, L.	1,863	979	52.5%	47.5%
Shipman, C.	2,342	1,215	51.9%	48.1%
Skyrme, M.	3,805	2,212	58.1%	41.9%
Speier, C.	2,550	1,701	66.7%	33.3%
TOTALS	42,817	24,495	57.2%	42.8%

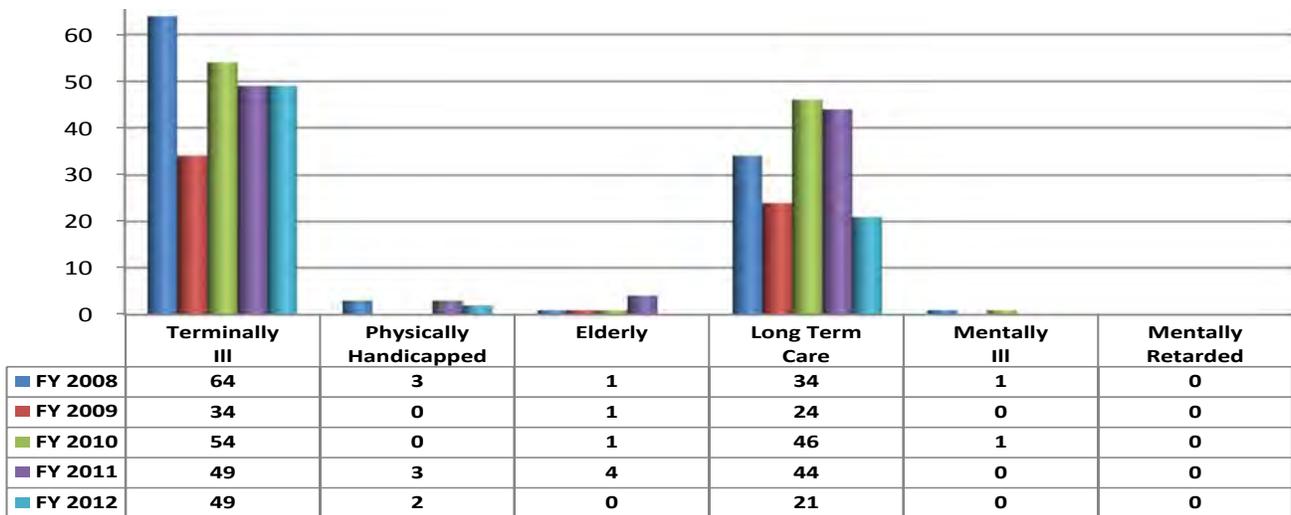
MEDICALLY RECOMMENDED INTENSIVE SUPERVISION (MRIS)

Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision (MRIS) represents a cooperative effort between the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles (Board), Texas Correctional Office for Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments (TCOOMMI), Correctional Managed Health Care providers, and Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) Parole Division to identify offenders with serious impairments. Provided a release does not constitute a threat to public safety, collaborative decisions are made to release these offenders to a more appropriate environment with supervision.

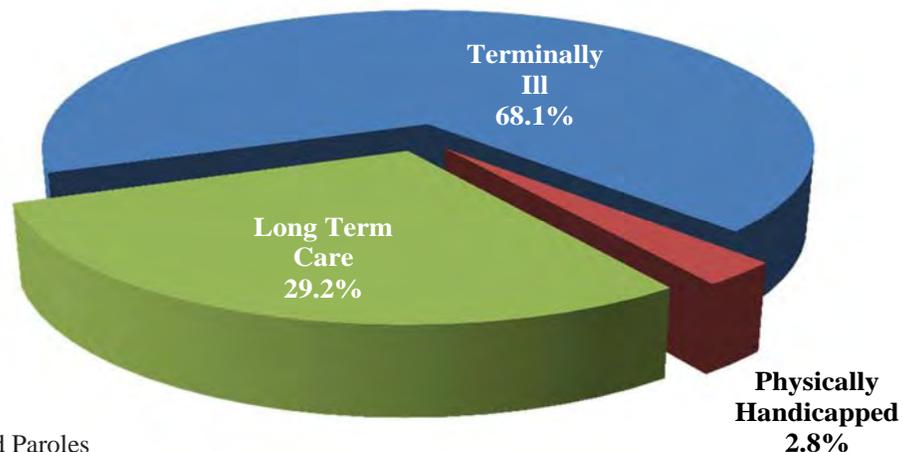
If an offender qualifies for release to Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision (MRIS), the MRIS panel bases its decisions on the offender's medical condition and prognosis, and whether the offender constitutes a threat to public safety.

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

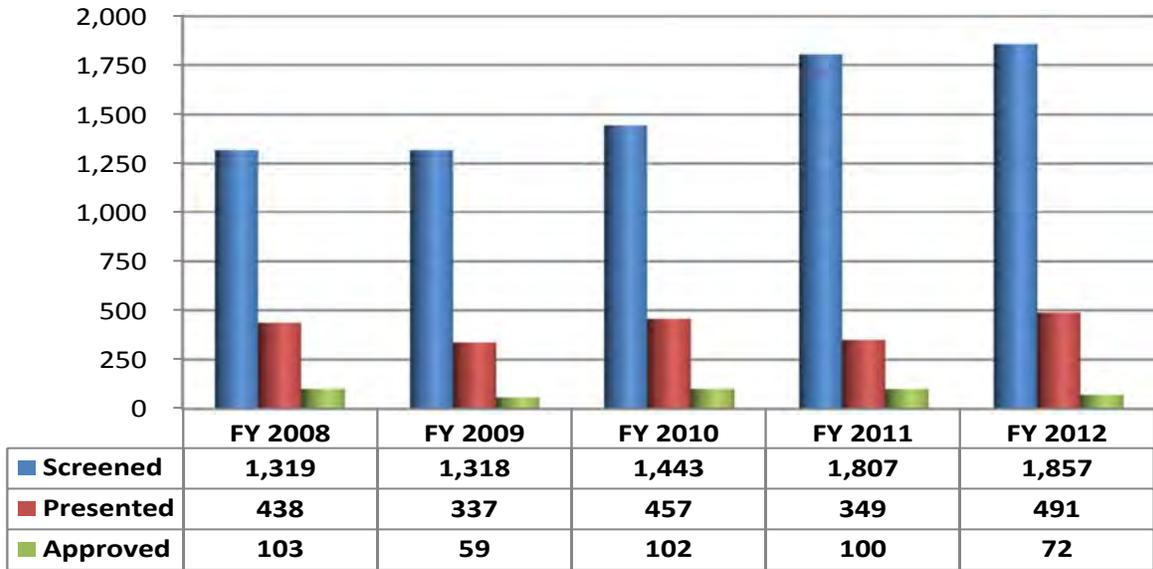
MRIS Data Comparison Approval by Diagnosis FY 2008 - FY 2012



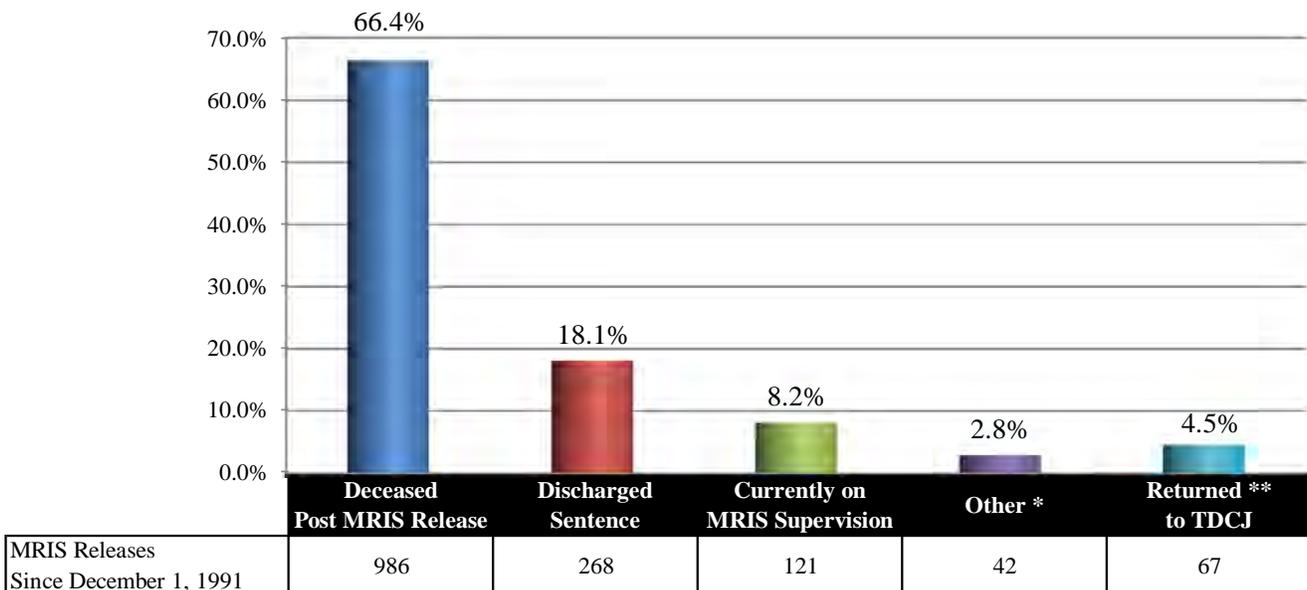
MRIS Data Comparison FY 2012



MRIS Considerations and Approval Rates



Current Status of Offenders Released on MRIS



* Other: TDCJ or Federal Custody, Absconded, Deported

** Returned to TDCJ; Released under other supervision or deceased in custody

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

SPECIAL REVIEW

Special Review provides a forum for 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 may be returned to the original panel to reconsider the decision. Requests for special review are considered in the following circumstances:

- A parole panel member who voted with the majority 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.

If FY 2012, the Board considered a total of 155 Special Review cases. The chart below reflects the disposition of the cases.

Parole Panel Votes after Approval for Special Review

	NUMBER	PERCENT
FI-1 (Parole when Eligible)	30	19.4%
FI-2 (Parole on Specified Date)	6	3.9%
FI-3R (Changes)	2	1.3%
FI-4 (PPT on Specified Date)	0	0.0%
FI-4R (SOEP)	2	1.3%
FI-5 (IPTC)	10	6.5%
FI-6 (DWI)	0	0.0%
FI-6R (PRTC, PRSAP)	7	4.5%
FI-7R (SVORI)	1	0.6%
FI-9R (SOTP-9)	3	1.9%
FI-18R (SOTP-18, Innerchange)	3	1.9%
NR (Set Off)	57	36.8%
CU NR Vote	2	1.3%
SA (Required to Serve All)	9	5.8%
RMS (Release to Mandatory Supervision)	11	7.1%
DMS (Deny Mandatory Supervision)	12	7.7%
TOTALS	155	100%

OTHER VOTES AND ACTIVITIES

The presiding officer designates regular parole panels and alternate panels.

- The Super Intensive Supervision (SISP) panel considers offenders 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
 - had problematic institutional adjustment, such that their accrued good conduct time is not an accurate reflection of the potential for rehabilitation and whose release would endanger the public, or identified by TDCJ as a member of an organized prison gang.

- The 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 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 by law.

Special Panels by Individual Member Votes

	CONSIDERED	APPROVED	DENIED	PERCENT
SISP	27,840	1,999	25,841	7.2%
Motion to Reopen	261	33	228	12.6%
TOTALS	28,101	2,032	26,069	

Parole and DMS Review Votes

	FI	NR	SA	RMS	DMS	CUFI	CUNR	CUSA	TOTALS
1st Vote	18,427	22,604	9,468	7,990	6,091	156	394	24	65,154
2nd Vote	18,053	22,444	9,006	8,024	5,818	139	377	25	63,886
3rd Vote	2,979	1,805	525	426	177	15	54	7	5,988
4th Vote	4,667	128	56	0	0	33	2	1	4,887
TOTALS	44,126	46,981	19,055	16,440	12,086	343	827	57	139,915

Transmittals are submitted to parole panels by the Parole Division requesting imposition or withdrawal of special conditions. The total number of other votes was 112,424, which include hearing actions (further detailed in the next pages) and transmittals.

Board members and parole commissioners conduct victim, offender, 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	54,110
Transmittal Votes	58,314
TOTAL	112,424

Other Activities	
	NUMBER
Office Interviews	273
Telephone Interviews	5,092
Correspondence Responses	17,401
Unit Interviews	1,889
Video Interviews	361
Public Presentations	17
TOTAL	25,033

SUPER INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (SISP)

Parole Panel Considerations

	PAROLE	MS	TOTALS
Considerations	13,952	5,823	19,775
Imposed	1,075	184	1,259
Percent Imposed	7.7%	3.2%	6.4%

PROFILE OF OFFENDERS CONSIDERED FOR SISP

By SISP Eligibility Criteria

	CURRENT OFFENSE	PRIOR OFFENSE	GANG MEMBER	TOTALS
Considerations	14,703	5,061	11	19,775
Imposed	1,154	103	2	1,259
Percent Imposed	7.8%	2.0%	18.2%	6.4%

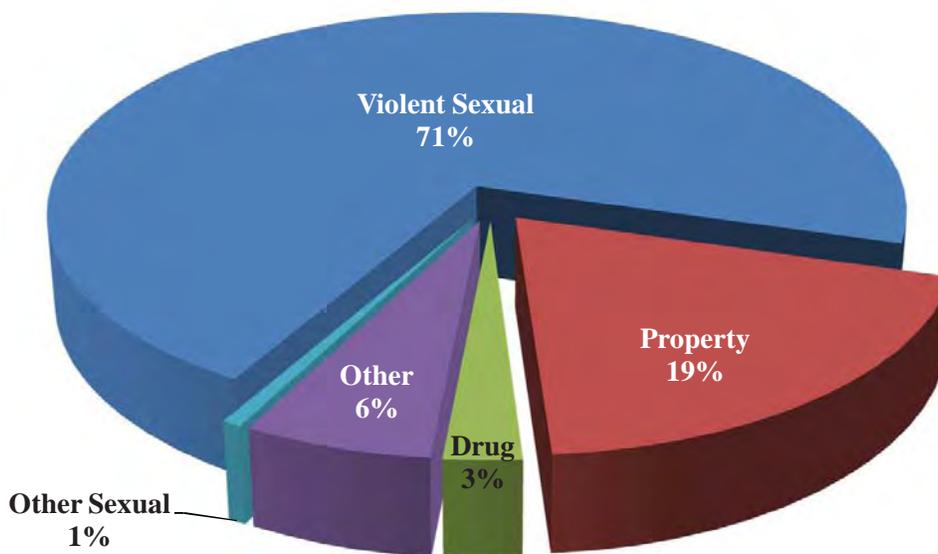
By Gender and Race/Ethnicity

	MALE	FEMALE	BLACK	WHITE	HISPANIC	OTHER	TOTALS
Considerations	18,376	1,399	7,189	5,460	7,011	115	19,775
Imposed	1,242	17	567	334	352	6	1,259
Percent Imposed	6.8%	1.2%	7.9%	6.1%	5.0%	5.2%	6.4%

By Age Group (Years)

	17-20	21-25	26-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61 +	TOTALS
Considerations	322	2,366	3,286	5,737	4,565	2,717	782	19,775
Imposed	51	61	127	261	323	326	110	1,259
Percent Imposed	15.8%	2.6%	3.9%	4.5%	7.1%	12.0%	14.1%	6.4%

By Offense Type



	VIOLENT NON-SEXUAL	VIOLENT SEXUAL	PROPERTY	DRUG	OTHER	OTHER SEXUAL	OTHER NON-SEXUAL	TOTALS
Considerations	15,117	2,356	474	51	433	1,281	52	19,764
Imposed	888	243	32	4	5	77	8	1,257
Percent Imposed	5.9%	10.3%	6.8%	7.8%	1.2%	6.0%	15.4%	6.4%

By Pending Release Type

	VIOLENT NON-SEXUAL	VIOLENT SEXUAL	PROPERTY	DRUG	OTHER	OTHER SEXUAL	OTHER NON-SEXUAL	TOTALS
Parole	789	202	22	3	3	51	3	1,073
MS	99	41	10	1	2	26	5	184
TOTALS	888	243	32	4	5	77	8	1,257

SISP Removal History

	REMOVED	DECEASED	DISCHARGED	REVOKED	OTHER REASON	TOTALS
Parole	429	8	209	78	1	725
MS	211	7	118	99	0	435
TOTALS	640	15	327	177*	1	1,160

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

Revocations for Offenders on SISP

	ALLEGATIONS		SUSTAINED	
	TOTALS	PERCENT	TOTALS	PERCENT
New Conviction	75	41.4%	74	40.9%
Law Violation No New Conviction	21	11.6%	18	9.9%
Technical Only	85	47.0%	89	49.2%
TOTALS	181	100%	181	100%

INSTITUTIONAL PAROLE ACTIVITY

In 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 IPO responsibility is interviewing offenders and preparing case summaries for review by a parole panel. The information in the case summary assists the parole panel in making parole or discretionary release decisions. In FY 2012, there were 78,512 parole case summaries and 19,099 discretionary mandatory supervision transmittals completed. Additionally, 21 summaries were prepared for clemency decisions on death penalty cases.

Summaries Prepared

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Parole Case Summaries	76,164	79,991	78,512
DMS Transmittals	18,654	20,547	19,099
Clemency Case Summaries	23	21	21
TOTAL	94,841	100,559	97,632

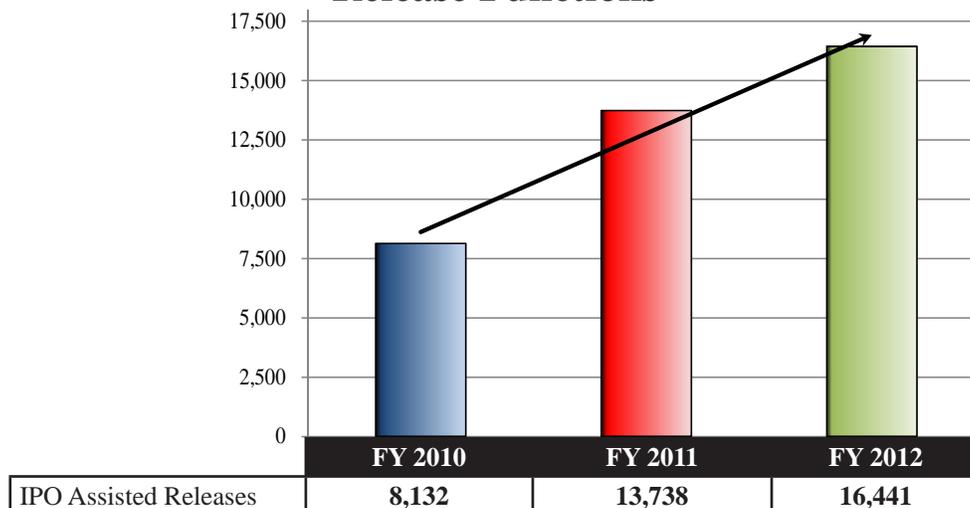
Upon a decision being rendered by a voting panel, the IPO is responsible for notifying the offender of the release decision along with the approval or denial reason(s). In FY 2012, IPOs provided notification via status letters to 87,766 offenders.

Offender Notifications

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Status Letters Provided to Offenders	82,057	83,711	87,766

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 2012 with the implementation of regional releasing, a statewide plan to release offenders closer to their homes. The IPO assisted in release of 16,441 offenders in FY 2012 by explaining the rules of supervision and ensuring the proper execution of release certificates.

Release Functions



Institutional Parole Offices also provide status information to the family members, victims and public concerning offender release decisions. In FY 2012, the IPO offices responded to 209,799 public phone inquiries and 177,068 offender requests.

HEARINGS ACTIVITY

Offenders released on supervision are required to comply with both general and any special conditions of release that have been imposed by the Board. In the event an offender is alleged to have violated one or more of the conditions of release, prior to the Board revoking an offender's parole/mandatory supervision, the offender must be afforded an opportunity of a hearing to determine if sufficient evidence exists to show that one or more violation have occurred. An offender can elect to waive such hearing(s).

Hearings Conducted by Hearing Officers

Texas Government Code, §508.282 (hereinafter referred to as SB 880) relates to the time allowed for 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 release condition to the date of a panel disposition is 41 days. A continuance of a hearing extends the time frame by 15 days.

The hearing officers averaged 83 hearings a day in FY 2012. Of the 21,642 total hearings, 12,413 were subject to SB 880. Cases subject to SB 880 where the offender was entitled to a preliminary hearing averaged 30.59 days; those entitled to a revocation hearing averaged 38.51 days; and those cases entitled to both a preliminary and revocation hearing averaged 49.59 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).

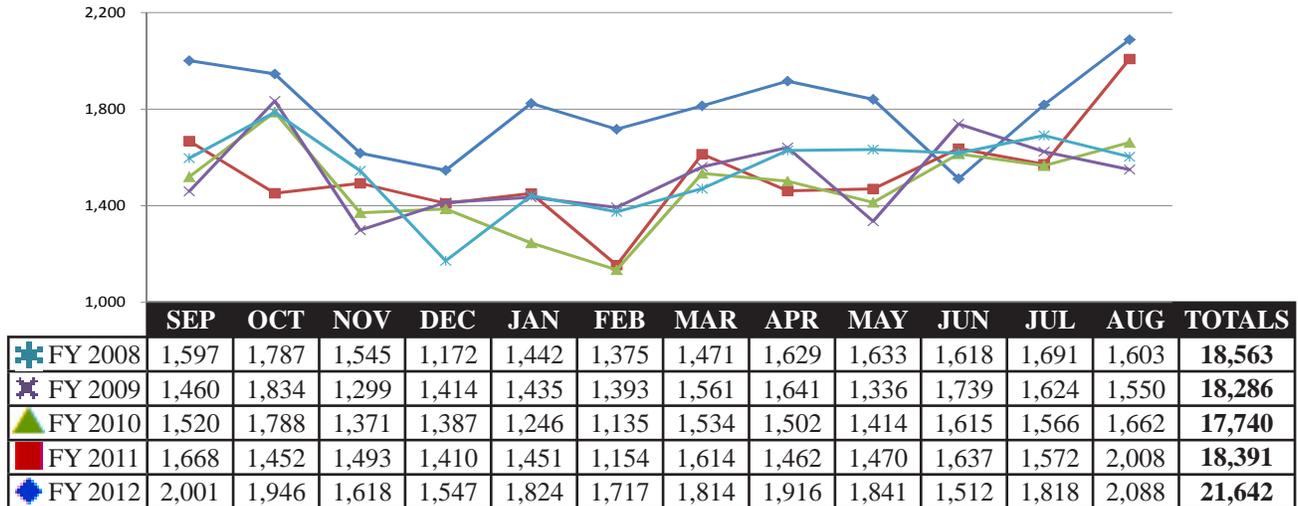
Hearings – Average Processing Time in Days *

	PRELIMINARY	REVOCATION	PRELIMINARY & REVOCATION
SEP	24.44	29.37	40.95
OCT	25.27	33.10	46.28
NOV	32.90	38.37	52.10
DEC	28.73	43.54	53.06
JAN	34.98	44.96	56.90
FEB	32.90	43.88	54.52
MAR	37.83	45.13	57.27
APR	39.39	47.26	63.54
MAY	32.56	39.46	49.02
JUN	27.17	35.43	43.78
JUL	25.34	31.43	39.93
AUG	25.55	30.19	37.78
AVERAGE	30.59	38.51	49.59

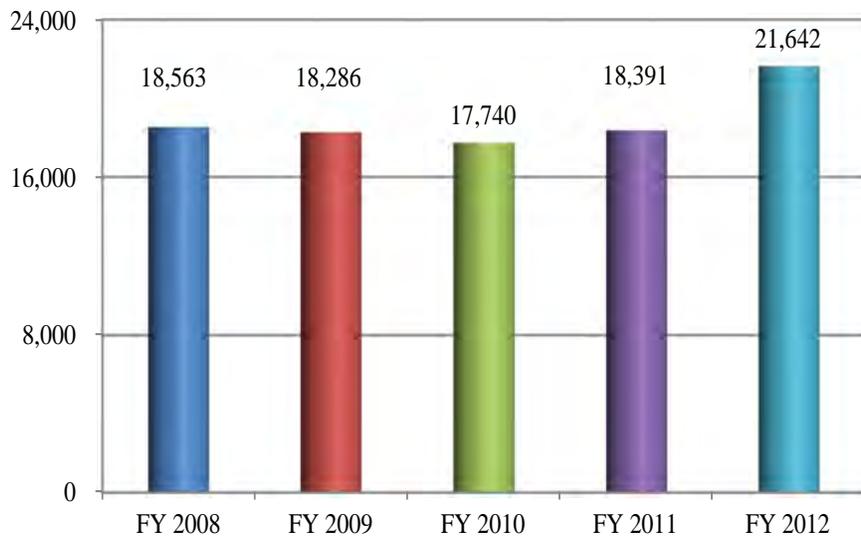
*Start date to parole panel disposition.

Hearings Conducted by Hearing Officers FY 2008 – FY 2012

The annual total of hearings illustrates the cumulative workload of the Board’s hearing officers. In addition to their regular workload, 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 hearing officers informed of changes that affect their decision-making responsibilities and the hearing process.



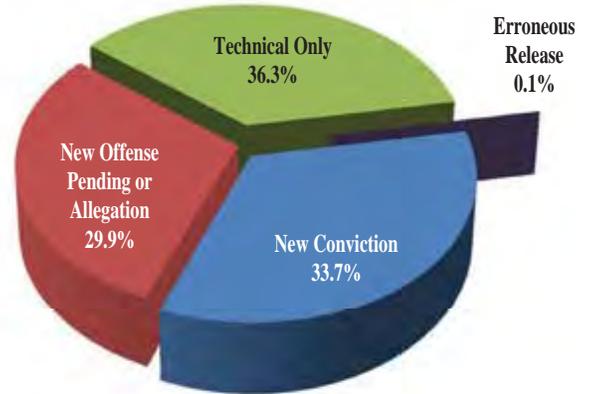
Hearings Conducted by Hearing Officers FY 2008 – FY 2012



Allegations Presented for Administrative Decisions

By Allegation (Hearings and Waivers)

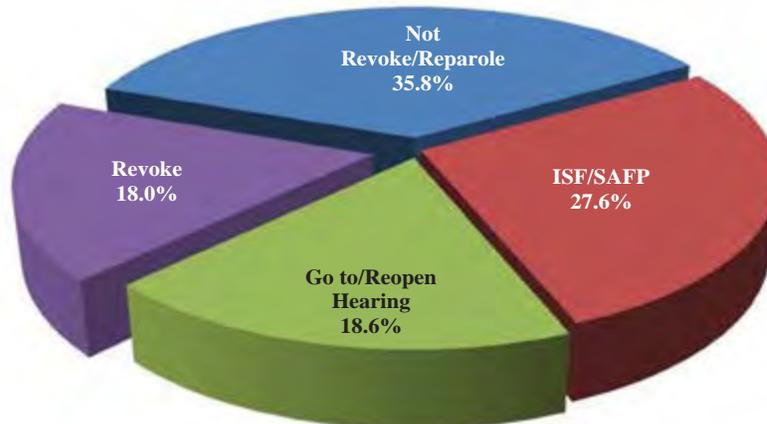
	NUMBER
New Conviction	11,144
Law Violation No New Conviction	9,870
Technical Only	12,001
Erroneous Release	17
TOTAL	33,032



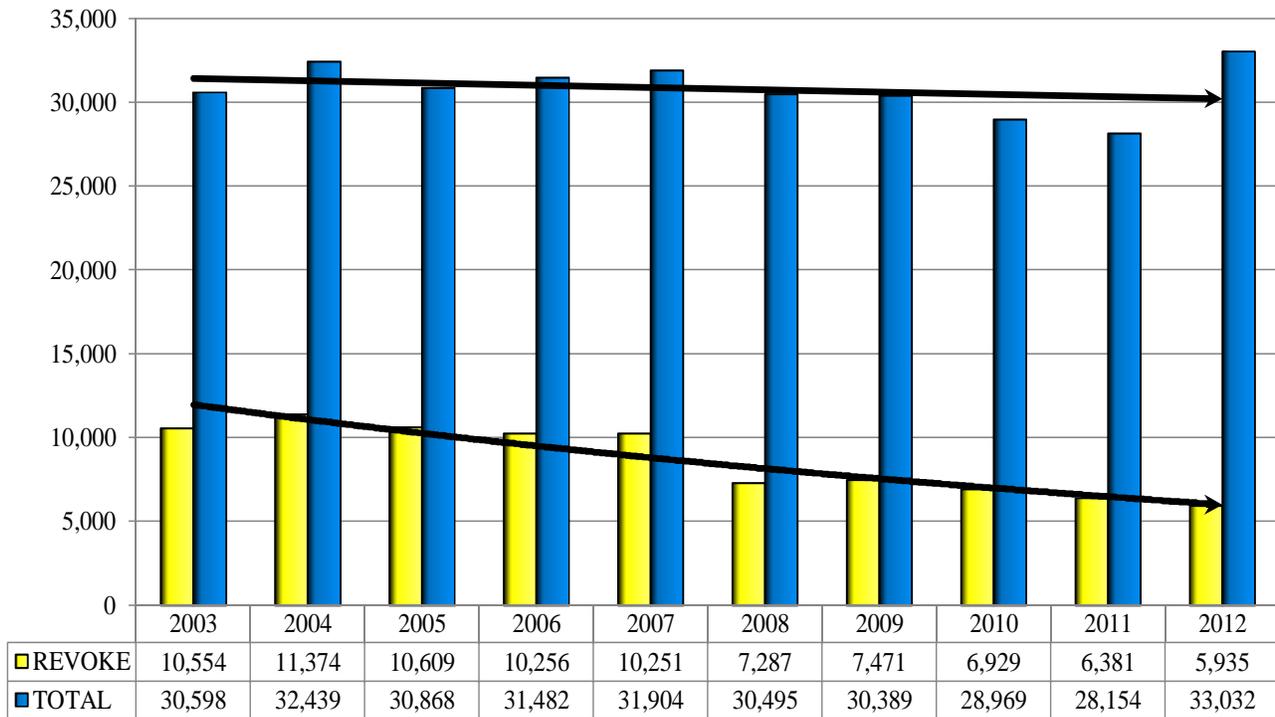
By Decision

	NON-REVOICATION				GO TO HEARING	REOPEN HEARING	PLACE IN NORMAL REVIEW	REVOKE	TOTAL ACTIONS
	CONTINUE SUPERVISION	TRANSFER TO ISF FACILITY	REPAROLE	SAFPF					
FY 2008	10,204	10,183	6	912	1,800	67	36	7,287	30,495
	33.5%	33.4%	0.0%	3.0%	5.9%	0.2%	0.1%	23.9%	
FY 2009	10,415	10,079	7	610	1,710	58	39	7,471	30,389
	34.3%	33.2%	0.0%	2.0%	5.6%	0.2%	0.1%	24.6%	
FY 2010	10,876	8,772	5	733	1,550	64	40	6,929	28,969
	37.5%	30.3%	0.0%	2.5%	5.4%	0.2%	0.1%	24.0%	
FY 2011	10,745	8,297	7	798	1,828	67	31	6,381	28,154
	38.2%	29.5%	0.0%	2.8%	6.5%	0.2%	0.1%	22.7%	
FY 2012	11,813	8,431	3	685	6,114	34	17	5,935	33,032
	35.8%	25.5%	0.0%	2.1%	18.5%	0.1%	0.0%	18.0%	

By Decision FY 2012



Revocations Compared to Hearings FY 2003 - FY 2012



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					
Davis, C.	1,692	1,022	1	90	7	8	3	764	3,587
Fox, T.	639	489	0	42	1	3	2	309	1,485
Freeman, P.	1,522	521	0	52	14	4	0	405	2,518
Garcia, R.	1,665	806	0	58	47	3	4	828	3,411
Gonzalez, J.	1,395	1,039	1	84	65	6	1	673	3,264
Gutierrez, D.	1,132	876	0	55	17	3	2	503	2,588
Hensarling, J.	1,473	1,154	0	98	14	4	1	617	3,361
Hightower, E.	1,311	1,193	0	65	24	2	2	1,095	3,692
Kiel, P.	1,385	1,255	0	95	20	7	5	784	3,551
LaFavers, J.	1,062	891	0	89	24	2	0	555	2,623
Leeper, T.	1,403	699	1	55	55	1	4	671	2,889
Marshall, T.	1,093	853	0	60	16	1	0	452	2,475
Moberley, M.	1,534	1,193	0	126	40	7	0	675	3,575
Owens, R.	17	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	26
Rangel, F.	803	520	0	33	4	1	4	381	1,746
Ruzicka, L.	1,578	974	1	79	4	7	1	737	3,381
Shipman, C.	1,443	1,089	1	131	35	6	0	685	3,390
Skyrme, M.	1,288	1,050	0	90	13	4	1	584	3,030
Speier, C.	1,583	1,440	0	90	74	0	4	1,336	4,527
TOTALS	24,018	17,072	6	1,392	474	69	34	12,054	55,119

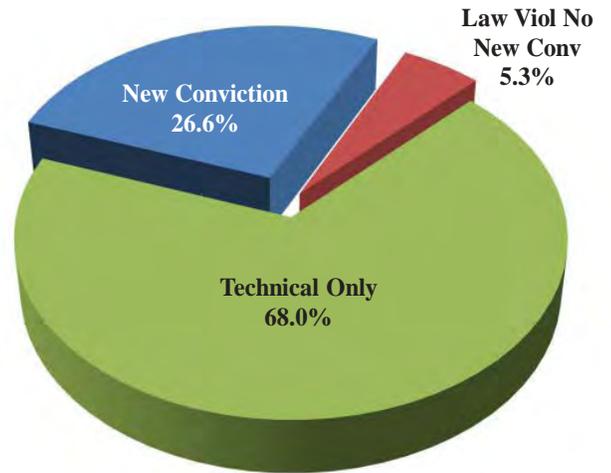
Parole Panels have various options in the revocation process such as sending the offender to an ISF or SAFPF.

Decisions to Send Offender to ISF or SAFPF

	NUMBER OF CASES	PERCENT
New Conviction	2,428	26.6%
Law Violation No New Conviction	487	5.3%
Technical Only	6,201	68.0%
TOTALS	9,116	100%

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.

Disposition to ISF/SAFP



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.

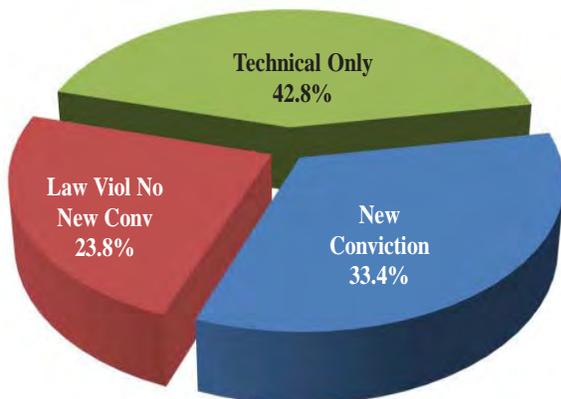
Decisions to Continue Supervision or Reparole

	CASES	PERCENT
New Conviction	3,946	33.4%
Law Violation No New Conviction	2,813	23.8%
Technical Only	5,057	42.8%
TOTALS	11,816	100%

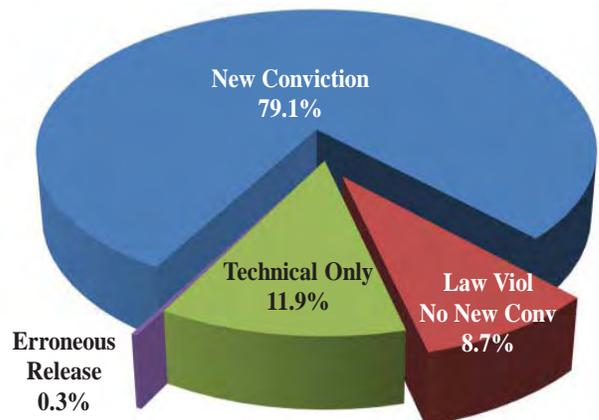
Decisions to Revoke or Place in Normal Review

	CASES	PERCENT
New Conviction	4,708	79.1%
Law Violation No New Conviction	518	8.7%
Technical Only	709	11.9%
Erroneous Release	17	0.3%
TOTALS	5,952	100%

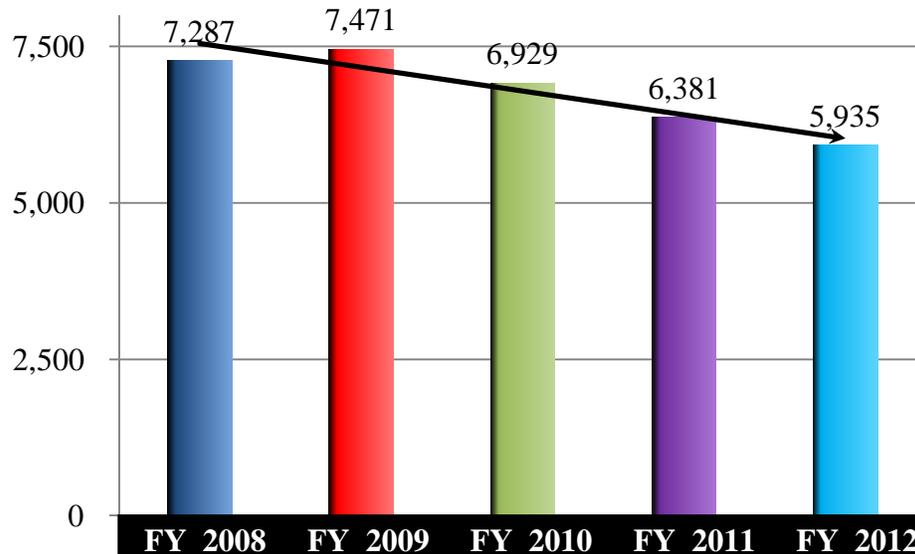
Disposition to Continue Supervision or Reparole



Disposition to Revoke or Place in Normal Review

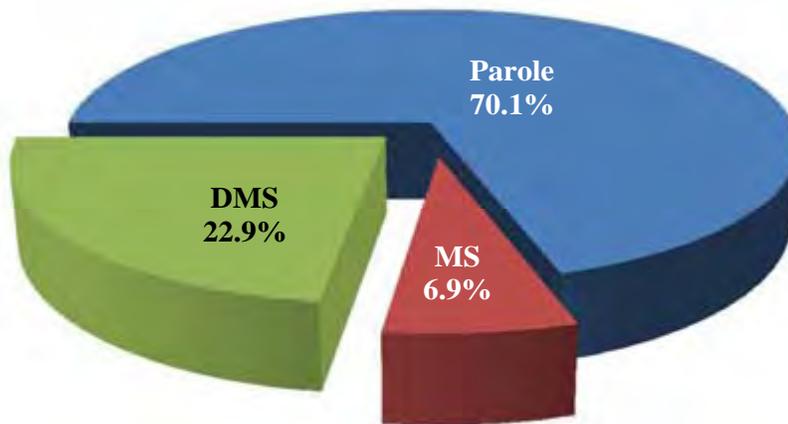


History of Offenders Revoked by Grounds for Revocation FY 2008 - FY 2012



	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
NEW CONVICTION	5,733	6,005	5,641	5,320	4,708
LAW VIOLATION NO NEW CONVICTION	477	421	470	341	518
TECHNICAL ONLY	1,077	1,045	818	720	709
TOTALS	7,287	7,471	6,929	6,381	5,935

FY 2012 Revocations by Release Type - Parole/Mandatory Supervision Monthly Totals



	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	TOTAL
Parole	325	396	357	366	347	355	359	347	421	280	286	324	4,163
MS	32	33	41	29	35	32	46	27	45	24	35	31	410
DMS	100	132	119	115	115	114	126	114	107	108	93	119	1,362
TOTALS	457	561	517	510	497	501	531	488	573	412	414	474	5,935

Decisions Waivers/Hearings Processed

	PREL	REV ONLY	PREL & REV SIMULTANEOUSLY	REOPEN HEARING/WAIVERS HEARINGS	TRANSMITTALS	TOTALS
Total Waivers Processed *	2,607	12,803	1,556	N/A	N/A	16,966
Total Hearings Processed **	4,579	15,712	N/A	511	N/A	20,802
Transmittals***	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	721	721
TOTAL WAIVERS/HEARINGS/TRANSMITTALS	7,186	28,515	1,556	511	721	38,489

* 6,841 Waivers were Subject to SB 880.

** 12,413 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 cases subject to SB 880. Information is also provided for cases not subject to 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 2012 TOTALS	70	8	78	6,134	326	6,460	273	30	303

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 2012 TOTALS	2,202	310	13	2,525	1,632	4,065	638	6,335	1,043	191	19	1,253

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

	SB 880 PRELIMINARY			SB 880 REVOCATION		
	<40	>40	TOTAL	<40	>40	TOTAL
	FY 2012 TOTALS	774	168	942	6,743	3,302

**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 2012 TOTALS	2,373	1,186	26	3,585	697	3,071	1,424

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

	SB 880 PRELIMINARY			SB 880 REVOCATION		
	<55	>55	TOTAL	<55	>55	TOTAL
	FY 2012 TOTALS	38	13	51	290	202

**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 2012 TOTALS	98	98	2	198	43	168	56

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

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

Board Actions on Non-Capital Cases

	APPLICATION RECEIVED	SENT TO THE BOARD	CLEMENCY RECOMMENDED	CLEMENCY NOT RECOMMENDED
Commutation of Sentence	73	1	0	0
Conditional Pardons	44	19	0	17
Emergency Medical Reprieves	22	4	1	4
Family Medical Reprieve	20	3	1	3
Full Pardons	329	189	33	136
Pardon for Innocence	26	1	1	0
Restoration of Civil Rights	3	0	0	0
Restoration of Driver's License	3	0	0	0
Restoration of Firearm Rights	9	15	2	12
TOTAL NON-CAPITAL CASE ACTIONS	529	232	38	172

* 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

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.

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 representative, the clemency staff distributes the application and all supporting documentation to the board members.

Board rules require that an application for clemency in a capital case be submitted in writing no later than

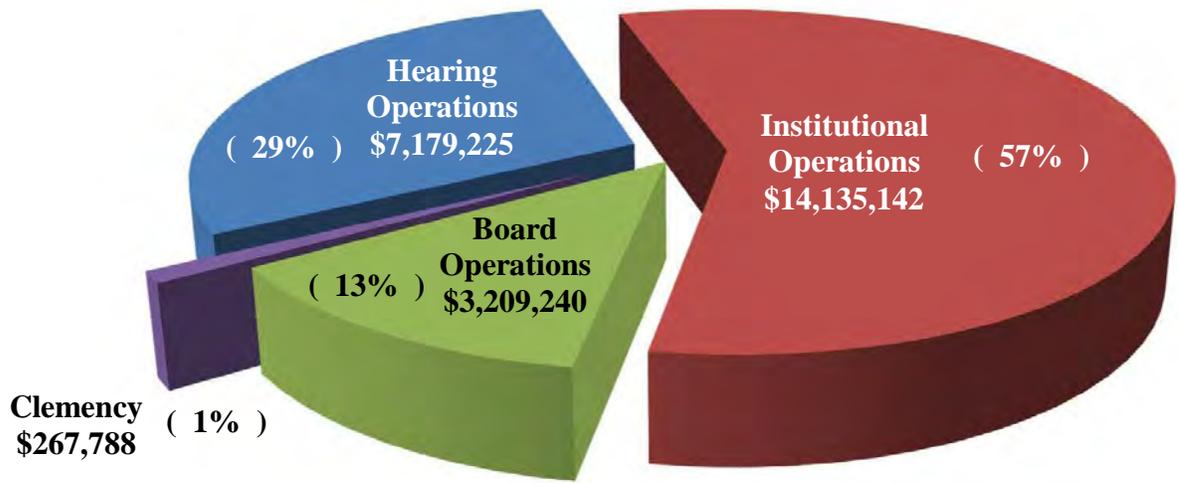
The chart below reflects the actions taken in the 27 capital cases considered by the Board.

	CASES RECEIVED	CASES RECOMMENDED	CASES NOT RECOMMENDED
Commutation of Sentence	15	0	12
Reprieves of Execution	12	0	10
TOTAL CAPITAL CASE ACTIONS	27	0	22

AGENCY EXPENDITURES

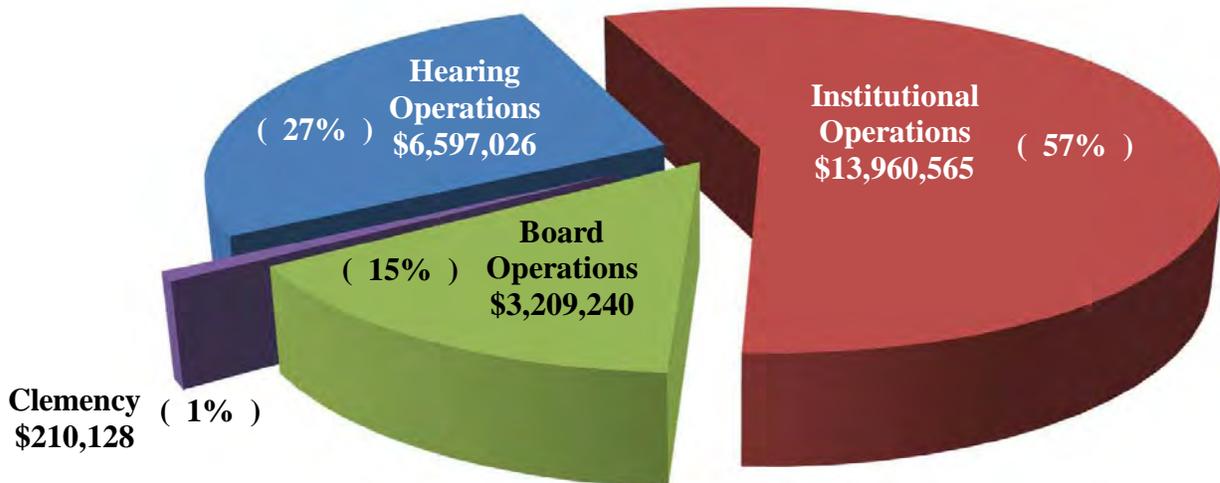
FY 2012 BUDGET

FY 2012 Budget Total	\$ 24,791,395
Hearing Operations	\$ 7,179,225
Institutional Operations	\$ 14,135,142
Board Operations	\$ 3,209,240
Clemency	\$ 267,788



FY 2012 EXPENDITURES (ACTUAL)

FY 2012 Expenditure Total	\$ 24,427,778
Hearing Operations	\$ 6,597,026
Institutional Operations	\$ 13,960,565
Board Operations	\$ 3,660,059
Clemency	\$ 210,128



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.

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 Board rules, 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. A 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 if any conditions imposed were violated.

Correctional Institutions Division

– The Correctional Institutions Division (CID) of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice 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.

Deny Mandatory Supervision

– A parole panel decision to deny mandatory supervision release when the panel concludes that the accrued good time is not an accurate reflection of the offender's potential for rehabilitation and that 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 allowing an offender temporary release 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 of one year through August 31 of the following year.

Full Pardon Request

– A request by an offender for a full pardon of an offense. A full pardon restores certain citizenship rights forfeited by law upon 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 states, voting rights automatically are restored when an offender discharges a felony sentence, even without a pardon, provided that the offender is eligible to register. A full pardon will remove barriers to some but not all, types of employment

and professional licensing but licenses are granted at the discretion of each profession's state licensing board. A pardon will not restore eligibility to become a licensed peace officer in Texas. A full pardon does not expunge 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 1433 (HB 1433)

– The law passed during the 74th Legislature that requires parole panels to review scheduled mandatory supervision releases if offenses were 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)

– An intensive substance abuse treatment program 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 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, offenders who are mentally ill, mentally retarded, elderly, terminally ill, physically handicapped, or require long-term care are considered for release by a parole panel. The panel, based on the offender's condition and medical evaluation, may release an offender who 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 in one to five years, depending on the offense.

Offender

– A person incarcerated in the 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 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.

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 or temporary suspension of punishment. Offenders who are terminally ill or require medical treatment unavailable within TDCJ but ineligible for MRIS may seek an emergency medical reprieve. Offenders also may seek a family medical reprieve to attend to critically ill relatives. As with other forms of clemency, a reprieve requires a written recommendation from a majority of the Board and approval from the governor. 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 authority to grant eligible offenders short-term furloughs for such 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 Texas law 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 Texas, 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)

– Passed during the 74th Legislature, this law 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)

- Passed during the 78th Legislature, this law reduced the hearing process for certain parole violators from 60 to 41 days.

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, been convicted of an offense involving sexually deviant behavior, displayed sexually deviant behavior in committing any offense, or admitted sexually deviant behavior. Also refers to any offender who has a previous period of supervision revoked due to a technical violation that involved sexually deviant or offensive behavior without a legal conviction or offender admission.

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, nonviolent offenses. Parole panels do not make release decisions on state jail offenders.

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.

Super Intensive Supervision Program (SISP)

– The highest level of supervision and offender accountability under the TDCJ Parole Division, created by the 75th Legislature for potentially dangerous offenders released on parole or mandatory supervision.

Technical Violation

– A violation of one or more of the rules of parole or mandatory supervision, not including 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.

**P. O. Box 13401, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
(512) 406-5452**

www.tdcj.state.tx.us/bpp