

TEXAS BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES

2014



**ANNUAL
STATISTICAL
REPORT**

FY 2014

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.*

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2014 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.

Fourteen 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.



Rissie Owens
Chair



Roman Chavez



Juanita González



David Gutiérrez



James LaFavers



Michelle Skyrme



Cynthia Tauss

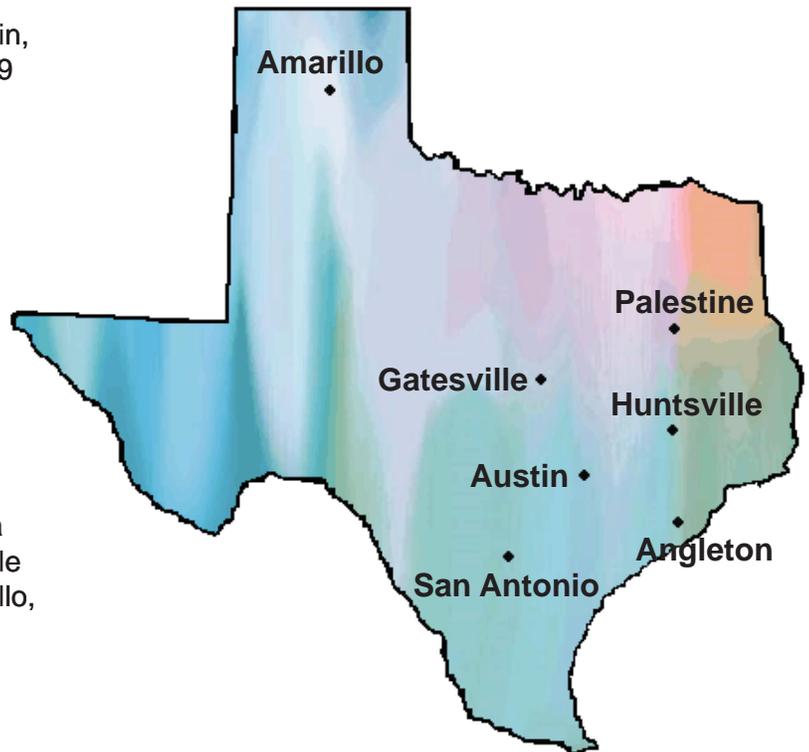
BOARD MEMBERS	Rissie Owens, Chair	Roman Chavez	Juanita González	David Gutiérrez	James LaFavers	Michelle Skyrme	Cynthia Tauss
APPOINTED	02/02/2004	02/25/2013	02/02/2004	04/09/2009	07/11/2011	07/11/2011	02/25/2013
TERM EXPIRES OR EXPIRED	02/01/2015	02/01/2019	02/01/2015	02/01/2015	02/01/2017	02/01/2017	02/01/2019
OFFICE	Austin	Huntsville	San Antonio	Gatesville	Amarillo	Palestine	Angleton

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 agency's mailing address is:

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

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



Lee Ann Eck-Massingill **Troy Fox** **Pamela Freeman** **Roy "Tony" Garcia** **James Hensarling** **Elvis Hightower**



Paul Kiel **Marsha Moberley** **Anthony Ramirez** **Fred Rangel**



Lynn Ruzicka **Charles Shipman** **Charles Speier** **Roel Tejada**

PAROLE COMMISSIONERS	HIRE DATE	OFFICE
Lee Ann Eck-Massingill	04/01/2014	Gatesville
Troy Fox	01/15/2012	Austin
Pamela Freeman	02/09/2004	Huntsville
Roy (Tony) Garcia	07/17/2006	Huntsville
James Hensarling	03/03/2008	Palestine
Elvis Hightower	10/01/2005	Austin
James (Paul) Kiel	04/05/2004	Palestine
Marsha Moberley	01/19/2010	Amarillo
Anthony Ramirez	12/10/2012	San Antonio
Fred Rangel	01/30/2012	Angleton
Lynn Ruzicka	02/15/2004	Angleton
Charles Shipman	02/15/2004	Amarillo
Charles Speier	04/05/2004	San Antonio
Roel Tejada	04/01/2014	Gatesville

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

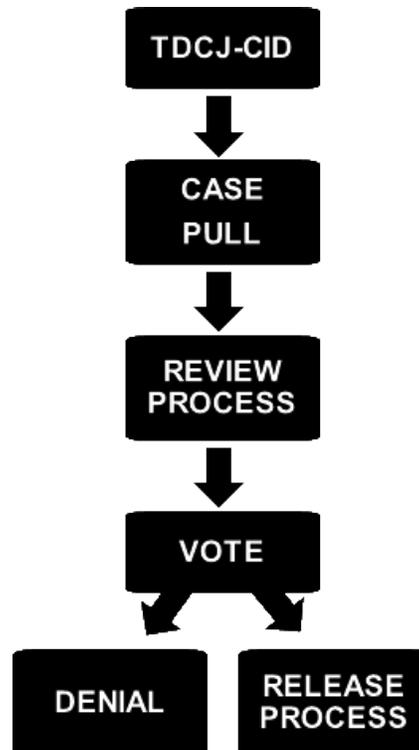
All offenders sentenced to a term of incarceration in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Correctional Institutions Division (TDCJ-CID) are eligible for release on parole, except those sentenced to death, to life imprisonment without parole, or who committed an offense listed in Texas Government 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 2014 was 35.58 percent (see table on page 5). 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.

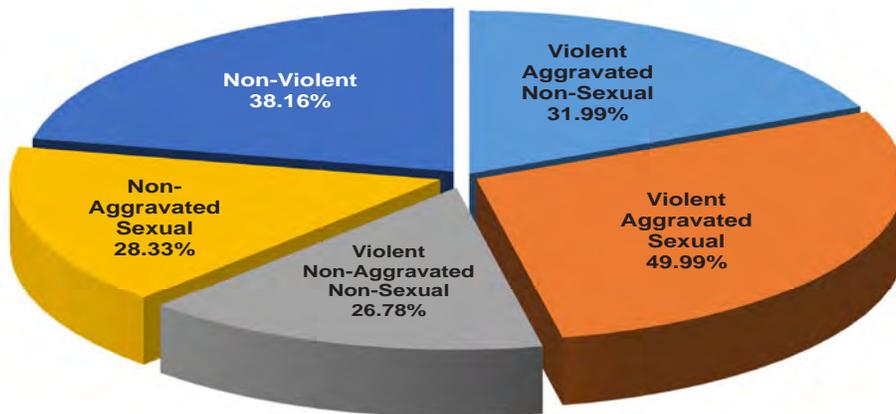
Additional tables in this section provide a history of the overall parole approval rates, approval and denial rates for each board member, approval rate by type and other related parole tables by designated categories i.e., consecutive sentences, Parole in Absentia, Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision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

SUMMARY OF BOARD ACTIVITY

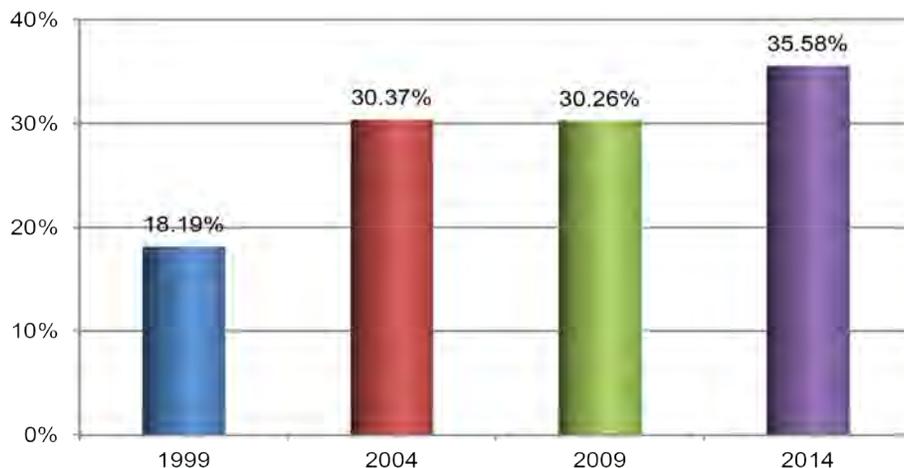
Parole Considerations and Approval Rates by Offense Type

	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE
Violent Aggravated Non-Sexual	10,945	3,501	31.99%
Violent Aggravated Sexual	4,665	2,332	49.99%
Violent Non-Aggravated Non-Sexual	14,094	3,774	26.78%
Non-Aggravated Sexual	2,732	774	28.33%
Non-Violent	44,864	17,119	38.16%
TOTALS	77,300	27,500	35.58%

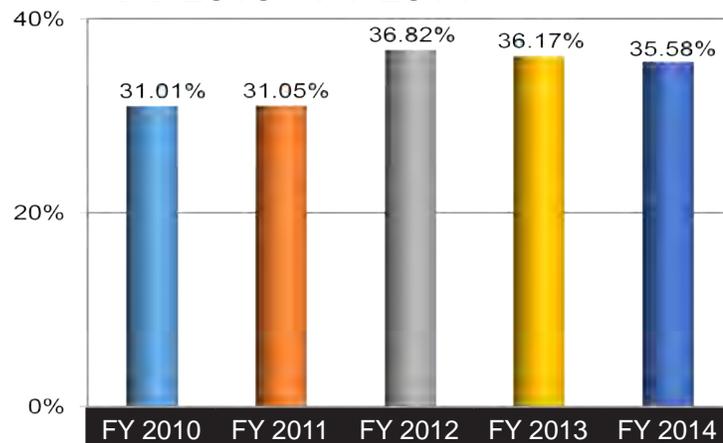
Parole Approval Rates by Offense Type



Parole Approval Rates 15-Year Trend



Parole Considerations and Approval Rates History FY 2010 - FY 2014



	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Cases Considered	78,575	78,391	80,644	77,619	77,300
Cases Approved	24,368	24,342	29,695	28,077	27,500
Approval Rate	31.01%	31.05%	36.82%	36.17%	35.58%

Parole Considerations by Board Members and Parole Commissioners in FY 2014

	TOTAL VOTES	NUMBER APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	DENIAL RATE
Chavez, Roman	12,869	4,768	37.05%	62.95%
Massingill, Lee Ann *	2,142	689	32.17%	67.83%
Fox, Troy	5,857	2,532	43.23%	56.77%
Freeman, Pamela	9,207	2,666	28.96%	71.04%
Garcia, Tony	10,857	3,282	30.23%	69.77%
González, Juanita	11,510	5,081	44.14%	55.86%
Gutiérrez, David	8,875	4,257	47.97%	52.03%
Hensarling, James	10,806	3,999	37.01%	62.99%
Hightower, Elvis	5,181	2,396	46.25%	53.75%
Kiel, Paul	9,216	3,078	33.40%	66.60%
LaFavers, James	11,100	5,005	45.09%	54.91%
Moberley, Marsha	8,093	2,938	36.30%	63.70%
Owens, Rissie	2,070	2,036	98.36%	1.64%
Ramirez, Anthony	8,755	3,090	35.29%	64.71%
Rangel, Fred *	7,123	3,007	42.22%	57.78%
Ruzicka, Lynn	6,990	3,142	44.95%	55.05%
Shipman, Charles	8,507	2,473	29.07%	70.93%
Skyrme, Michelle	12,014	4,585	38.16%	61.84%
Speier, Charles	9,236	3,447	37.32%	62.68%
Tauss, Cynthia	9,840	4,252	43.21%	56.79%
Tejada, Roel *	2,058	713	34.65%	65.35%
Total	172,306	67,436	39.14%	60.86%

*Voting members include the seven board members and 14 parole commissioners. * Two parole commissioners were added to the Board during FY 2014.*

Parole Approvals by Voting Options

	VOTING OPTION	TOTAL VOTES	PERCENT
FI-1	Release when eligible.	9,654	35.11%
FI-2	Release on a specified date.	4,677	17.01%
FI-3R *	Requires the offender to complete a TDCJ rehabilitation program and be released no earlier than three months from specified date.	3,649	13.27%
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.	1,105	4.02%
FI-5	Requires the offender to complete an In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC) program prior to release on parole.	3,212	11.68%
FI-6	Transfer to a DWI Program (DWI), then release to an alcohol abuse continuum of care treatment program	638	2.32%
FI-6R *	Requires the offender to complete a TDCJ rehabilitation program and be released no earlier than six months from specified date.	3,110	11.31%
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.	86	0.31%
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.	1,071	3.89%
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.	117	0.43%
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.	181	0.66%
	TOTAL FI VOTES	27,500	100.00%
	TOTAL TIER VOTES ONLY	9,138	33.23%

* Rehabilitation tier voting options include various programs within TDCJ-CID that must be completed before offenders are released on parole. These rehabilitation programs are designed to help offenders prepare for their return to the community and facilitate their successful reentry into society.

** The 33.23 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 27,500 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	832	27	859
Approved	177	4	181
Approval Rate	21.27%	14.81%	21.07%

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 2010	277	1,116	1,393
FY 2011	270	267	537
FY 2012	213	234	447
FY 2013	380	854	1,234
FY 2014	181	206	387

PIA County of Release

	PAROLE MS	DMS	TOTALS	PERCENT
Federal Jurisdiction	86	3	83	44.44%
Other TDCJ Custody	0	1	2	0.78%
Other State Jurisdiction	17	6	23	11.89%
Harris	9	1	14	6.20%
Bexar	8	0	10	4.65%
Fort Bend	3	0	9	3.10%
Collin	6	0	4	2.58%
Other*	36	5	61	26.36%
TOTALS	165	16	206	100%

* The remainder of county jails and unspecified release sites, each of which had less than 10 PIA releases in FY 2014.

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:

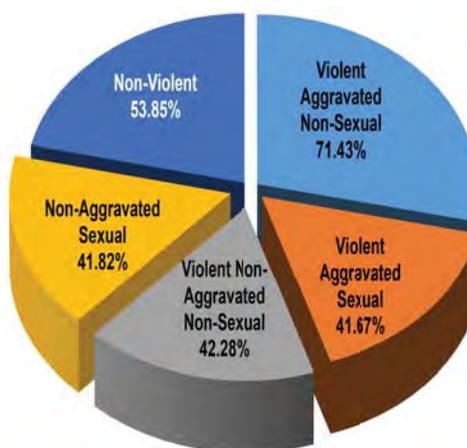
- Aggravated Assault, 1st or 2nd Degree
- Aggravated Kidnapping, 1st or 2nd Degree
- Aggravated Robbery, 1st Degree
- Aggravated Sexual Assault, 1st Degree
- Any Offense with an Affirmative Finding of a Deadly Weapon
- Arson, 1st Degree
- Burglary, 1st Degree
- Capital Murder
- Compelling Prostitution
- 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

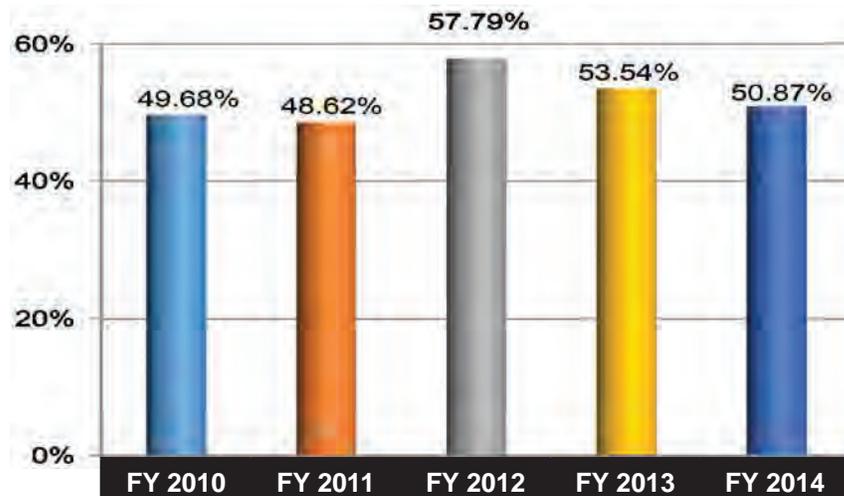
DMS votes are listed by considerations and approval rates by offense type, considerations and approval rate history and considerations by each voting member. The overall DMS approval rate is 50.87 percent.

DMS Considerations and Approval Rates by Offense Type

	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE
Violent Aggravated Non-Sexual	7	5	71.43%
Violent Aggravated Sexual	12	5	41.67%
Violent Non-Aggravated Non-Sexual	4,219	1,784	42.28%
Non-Aggravated Sexual	385	161	41.82%
Non-Violent	13,345	7,186	53.85%
TOTALS	17,968	9,141	50.87%



DMS Considerations and Approval Rate History FY 2010 - FY 2014



	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Cases Considered	18,938	20,886	20,893	17,785	17,968
Cases Approved	9,409	10,155	12,075	9,522	9,141
Approval Rate	49.68%	48.62%	57.79%	53.54%	50.87%

DMS Considerations by Board Members and Parole Commissioners

	TOTAL VOTES	NUMBER APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	DENIAL RATE
Chavez, R.	2,129	925	43.45%	56.55%
Fox, T.	1,686	1,004	59.55%	40.45%
Freeman, P.	1,862	661	35.50%	64.50%
Garcia, R.	2,118	1,061	50.09%	49.91%
Gonzalez, J.	2,327	1,355	58.23%	41.77%
Gutierrez, D.	1,883	1,009	53.58%	46.42%
Hensarling, J.	2,087	1,263	60.52%	39.48%
Hightower, E.	1,529	934	61.09%	38.91%
Kiel, J.	1,650	987	59.82%	40.18%
LaFavers, J.	1,841	858	46.61%	53.39%
Massingill, L.	640	251	39.22%	60.78%
Moberley, M.	1,943	935	48.12%	51.88%
Owens, R.	3	3	100.00%	0.00%
Ramirez, A.	2,466	1,312	53.20%	46.80%
Rangel, F.	1,974	877	44.43%	55.57%
Ruzicka, L.	1,923	902	46.91%	53.09%
Shipman, C.	2,175	1,041	47.86%	52.14%
Skyrme, M.	1,791	877	48.97%	51.03%
Speier, C.	2,511	1,473	58.66%	41.34%
Tauss, C.	1,811	768	42.41%	57.59%
Tejada, R.	587	226	38.50%	61.50%
TOTALS	36,936	18,722	50.69%	49.31%

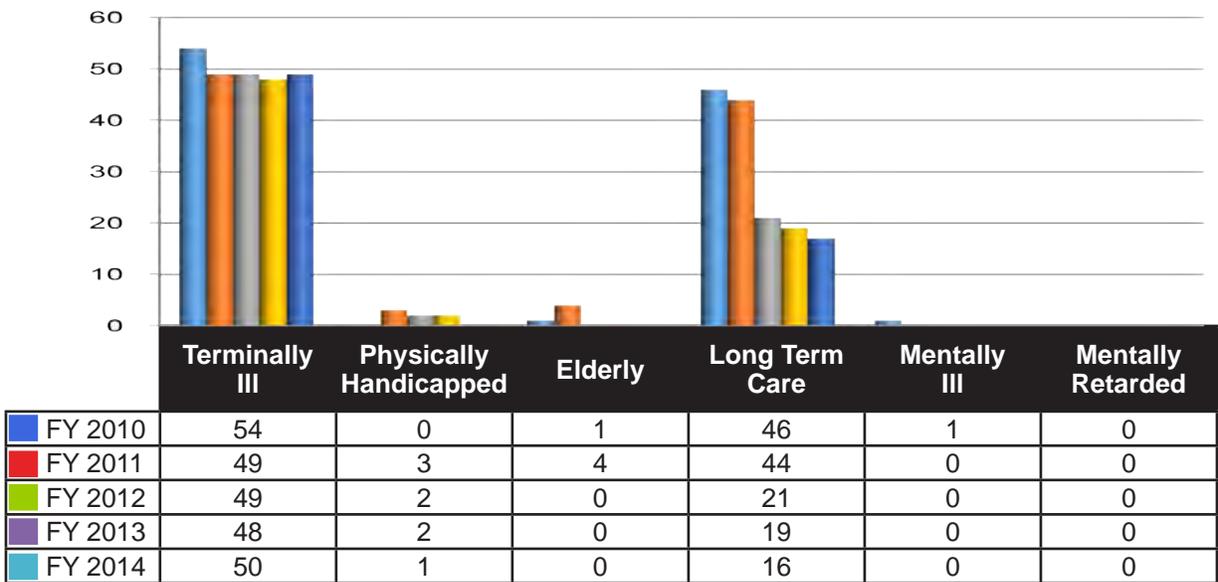
MEDICALLY RECOMMENDED INTENSIVE SUPERVISION (MRIS)

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.

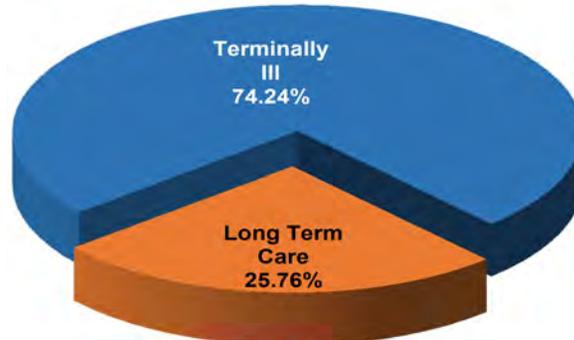
If an offender qualifies for release to Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision (MRIS), the MRIS panel bases its decisions on the offender's medical condition and prognosis, and whether the offender constitutes a threat to public safety.

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

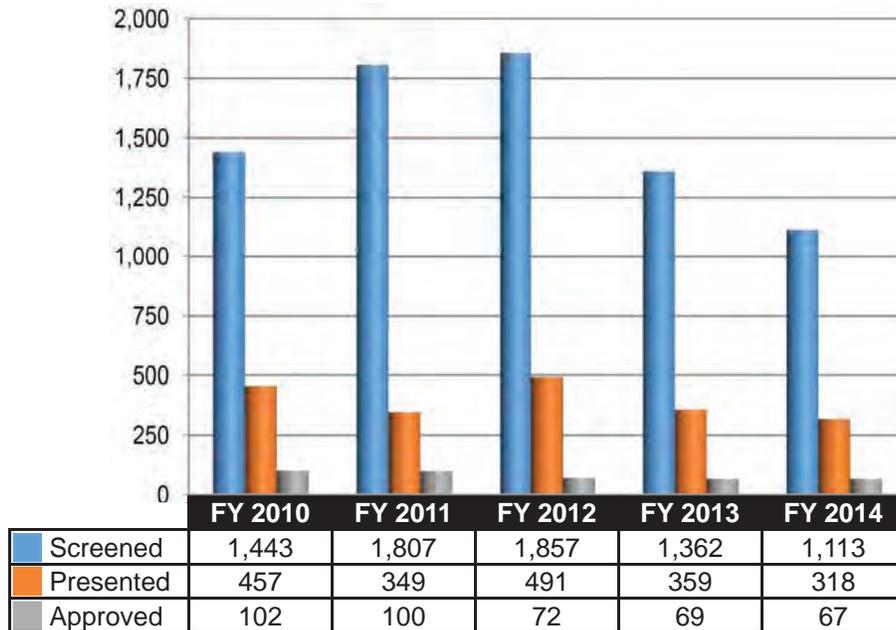
MRIS Data Comparison Approval by Diagnosis FY 2010 - FY 2014



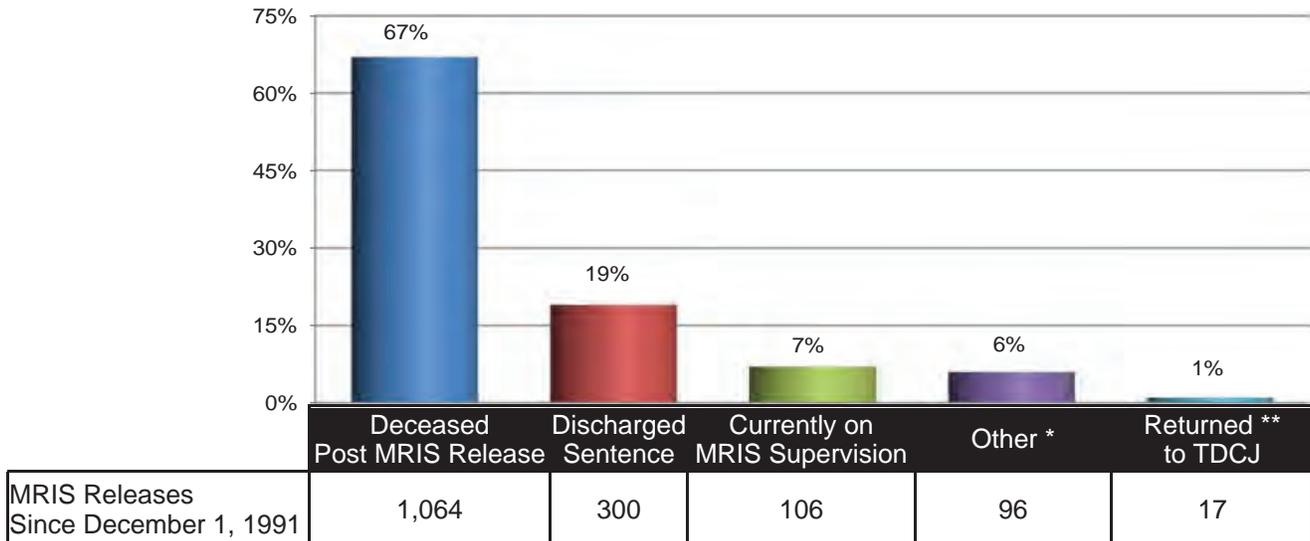
MRIS Data Comparison FY 2014



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.

In FY 2014, the Board considered a total of 161 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)	25	15.53%
FI-2 (Parole on Specified Date)	8	4.97%
FI-3R (Changes)	2	1.24%
FI-4R (SOEP)	1	0.62%
FI-5 (IPTC)	8	4.97%
FI-6 (DWI)	1	0.62%
FI-6R (PRTC, PRSAP)	3	1.86%
FI-7R (SVORI)	0	0.00%
FI-9R (SOTP-9)	5	3.11%
FI-18R (SOTP-18, Innerchange)	0	0.00%
NR (Set Off)	78	48.45%
CU NR Vote	6	3.73%
CU FI Vote	3	1.86%
SA (Required to Serve All)	5	3.11%
RMS (Release to Mandatory Supervision)	10	6.21%
DMS (Deny Mandatory Supervision)	6	3.73%
TOTALS	161	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 Panel Votes

	CONSIDERED	APPROVED	DENIED
SISP	28,205	2,579	25,626
Motion to Reopen	338	17	321
TOTALS	28,543	2,596	25,947

Parole and DMS Review Votes

	FI	NR	SA	RMS	DMS	CUFI	CUNR	CUSA	TOTALS
1st Vote	27,387	33,989	14,296	9,031	8,945	202	611	34	94,495
2nd Vote	26,392	34,910	14,007	8,968	8,802	171	601	35	93,886
3rd Vote	4,267	3,651	940	549	463	40	82	5	9,997
4th Vote	6,876	392	65	0	0	89	7	0	7,429
TOTALS	64,922	72,942	29,308	18,548	18,210	502	1,301	74	205,807

Transmittals are submitted to parole panels by the Parole Division requesting imposition or withdrawal of special conditions. The total number of other votes was 91,666, 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	4,720
Transmittal Votes	86,946
TOTAL	91,666

Other Activities	
	NUMBER
Office Interviews	536
Telephone Interviews	7,553
Correspondence Responses	26,852
Unit Interviews	2,223
Video Interviews	288
Public Presentations	20
TOTAL	37,472

SUPER INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (SISP)

Parole Panel Considerations

	PAROLE	MS	TOTALS
Considerations	11,727	3,990	15,717
Imposed	1,197	240	1,437
Percent Imposed	10.21%	6.02%	9.14%

PROFILE OF OFFENDERS CONSIDERED FOR SISP

By SISP Eligibility Criteria

	CURRENT OFFENSE	PRIOR OFFENSE	GANG MEMBER	TOTALS
Considerations	11,708	3,954	55	15,717
Imposed	1,315	120	2	1,437
Percent Imposed	11.23%	3.03%	3.64%	9.14%

By Gender and Race/Ethnicity

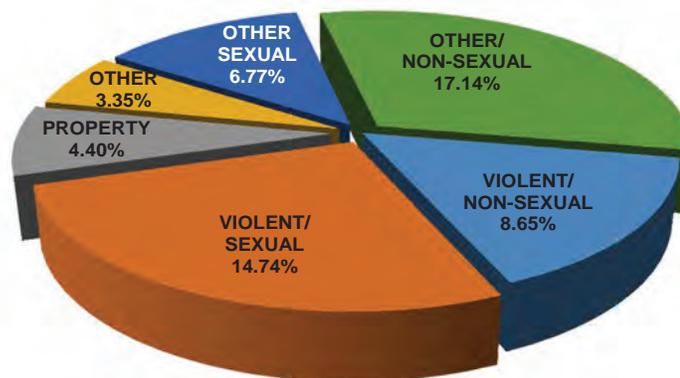
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTALS	BLACK	WHITE	HISPANIC	OTHER	TOTALS
Considerations	14,655	1,062	15,717	5,412	4,685	5,538	82	15,717
Imposed	1,411	26	1,437	616	382	432	7	1,437
Percent Imposed	9.63%	2.45%	9.14%	11.38%	8.15%	7.80%	8.54%	9.14%

By Age Group (Years)

	17-20	21-25	26-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61 +	TOTALS
Considerations	203	1,839	2,679	4,844	3,378	2,100	674	15,717
Imposed	36	60	120	346	391	346	138	1,437
Percent Imposed	17.73%	3.26%	4.48%	7.14%	11.57%	16.48%	20.47%	9.14%

PROFILE OF OFFENDERS CONSIDERED FOR SISP

By Offense Type



	VIOLENT NON-SEXUAL	VIOLENT SEXUAL	PROPERTY	DRUG	OTHER	OTHER SEXUAL	OTHER NON-SEXUAL	TOTALS
Considerations	11,879	2,089	250	43	358 *	1,063	35	15,717
Imposed	1,028	308	11	0	12	72	6	1,437
Percent Imposed	8.65%	14.74%	4.40%	0.00%	3.35%	6.77%	17.14%	9.14%

* Other includes 55 gang members and 3 cases where the instant offense is not available.

By Pending Release Type

	VIOLENT NON-SEXUAL	VIOLENT SEXUAL	PROPERTY	DRUG	OTHER	OTHER SEXUAL	OTHER NON-SEXUAL	TOTALS
Parole	867	261	7	0	6	54	2	1,197
MS	161	47	4	0	6	18	4	240
TOTALS	1,028	308	11	0	12	72	6	1,437

SISP Removal History

	REMOVED	DECEASED	DISCHARGED	OTHER REASON	TOTALS
Parole	431	16	299	1	747
MS	85	7	87	1	180
TOTALS	516	23	386	2	927

Revocations for Offenders on SISP

	ALLEGATIONS		SUSTAINED	
	TOTALS	PERCENT	TOTALS	PERCENT
New Conviction	82	44.09%	82	44.09%
Law Violation No New Conviction	15	8.06%	13	6.99%
Technical Only	89	47.85%	91	48.92%
TOTALS	186	100%	186	100%

INSTITUTIONAL PAROLE ACTIVITY

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

The IPO performs 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 2014, there were 74,376 parole case summaries and 16,793 discretionary mandatory supervision transmittals completed. Additionally, 24 summaries were prepared for clemency decisions on death penalty cases.

Summaries Prepared

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Parole Case Summaries	76,164	79,991	78,512	79,595	74,376
DMS Transmittals	18,654	20,547	19,099	16,708	16,793
Clemency Case Summaries	23	21	21	23	24
TOTAL	94,841	100,559	97,632	96,326	91,193

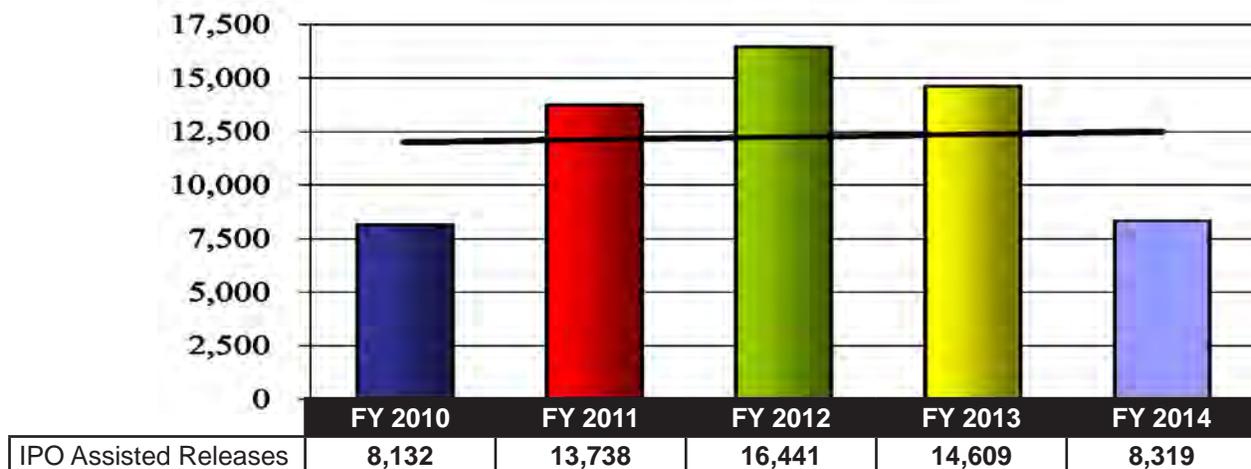
Upon a decision being rendered by a voting panel, the IPO is responsible for notifying the offender of the release decision along with the approval or denial reason(s). In FY 2014, IPOs provided notification via status letters to 78,717 offenders.

Offender Notifications

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Status Letters Provided to Offenders	82,057	83,711	87,766	79,773	78,717

The Institutional Parole Offices also assist in releasing certain offenders who have been approved for parole or discretionary mandatory supervision. The IPO assisted in release of 8,319 offenders in FY 2014 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 2014, the IPOs responded to 200,412 public phone inquires and 138,632 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 85 hearings a day in FY 2014. Of the 22,213 total hearings, 9,619 were subject to SB 880. Cases subject to SB 880 where the offender was entitled to a preliminary hearing averaged 23.36 days; those entitled to a revocation hearing averaged 29.94 days; and those cases entitled to both a preliminary and revocation hearing averaged 36.57 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).

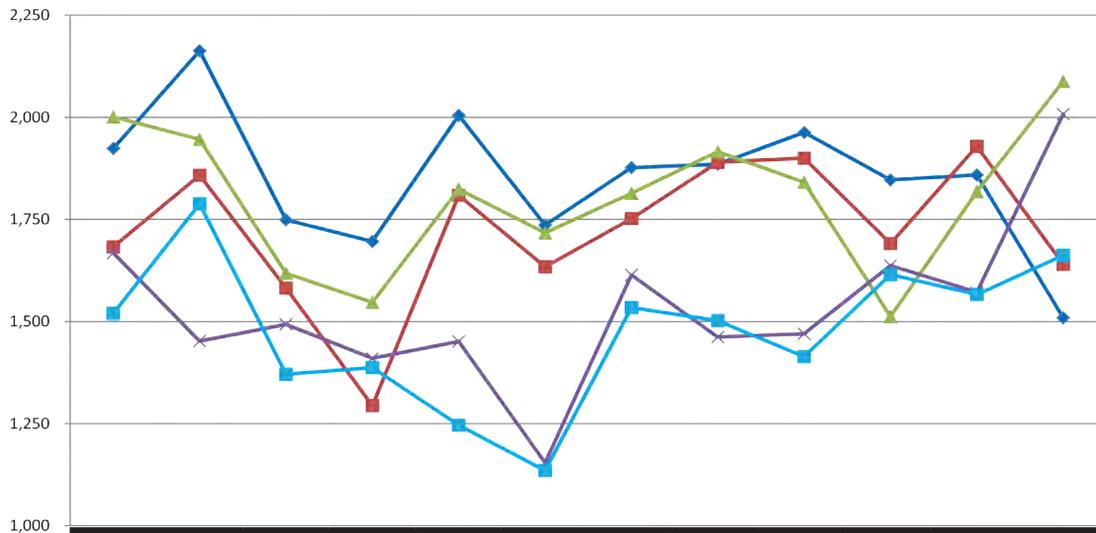
Hearings – Average Processing Time in Days *

	PRELIMINARY	REVOCATION	PRELIMINARY & REVOCATION
SEP	26.55	39.02	46.88
OCT	32.81	41.42	47.31
NOV	25.03	37.88	45.51
DEC	28.04	33.78	41.18
JAN	24.79	32.59	40.27
FEB	20.03	26.38	36.49
MAR	21.69	24.54	29.51
APR	19.74	23.28	28.15
MAY	20.33	23.38	28.80
JUN	20.69	24.53	30.70
JUL	19.06	26.89	33.94
AUG	21.52	25.61	30.04
AVERAGE	23.36	29.94	36.57

*Start date to parole panel disposition.

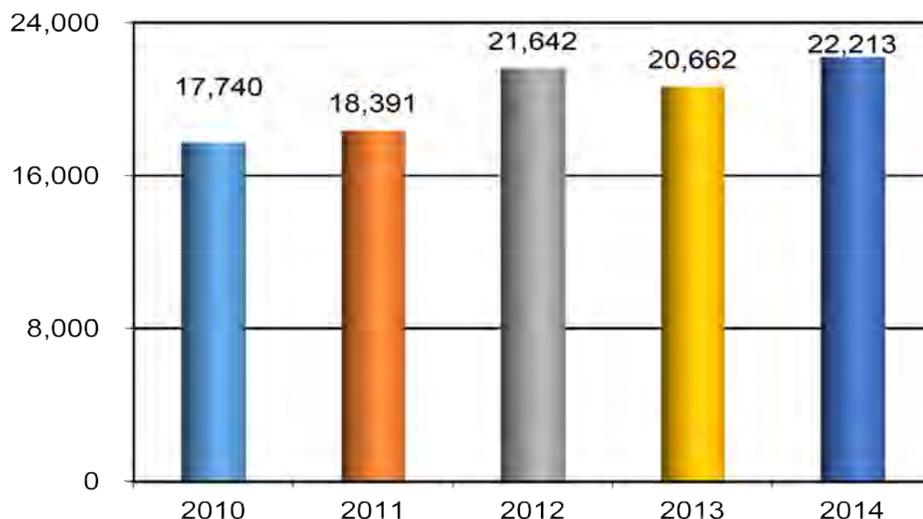
Hearings Conducted by Hearing Officers FY 2010 – FY 2014

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.



	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	TOTAL
FY 2010	1,520	1,788	1,371	1,387	1,246	1,135	1,534	1,502	1,414	1,615	1,566	1,662	17,740
FY 2011	1,668	1,452	1,493	1,410	1,451	1,154	1,614	1,462	1,470	1,637	1,572	2,008	18,391
FY 2012	2,001	1,946	1,618	1,547	1,824	1,717	1,814	1,916	1,841	1,512	1,818	2,088	21,642
FY 2013	1,683	1,858	1,582	1,294	1,809	1,634	1,752	1,890	1,900	1,691	1,929	1,640	20,662
FY 2014	1,924	2,163	1,749	1,696	2,005	1,736	1,877	1,885	1,963	1,847	1,859	1,509	22,213

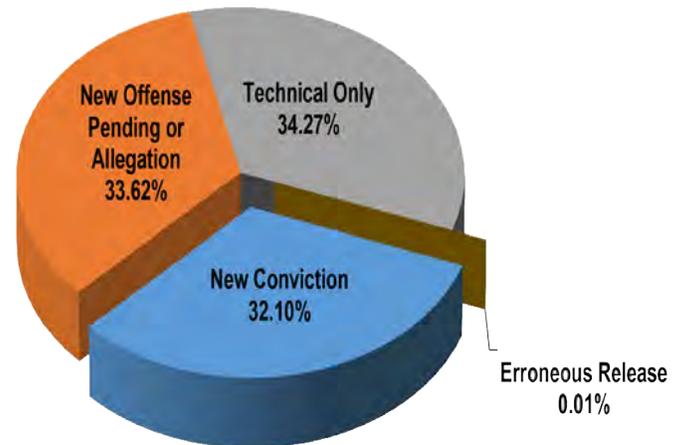
Hearings Conducted by Hearing Officers FY 2010 – FY 2014



Allegations Presented for Administrative Decisions

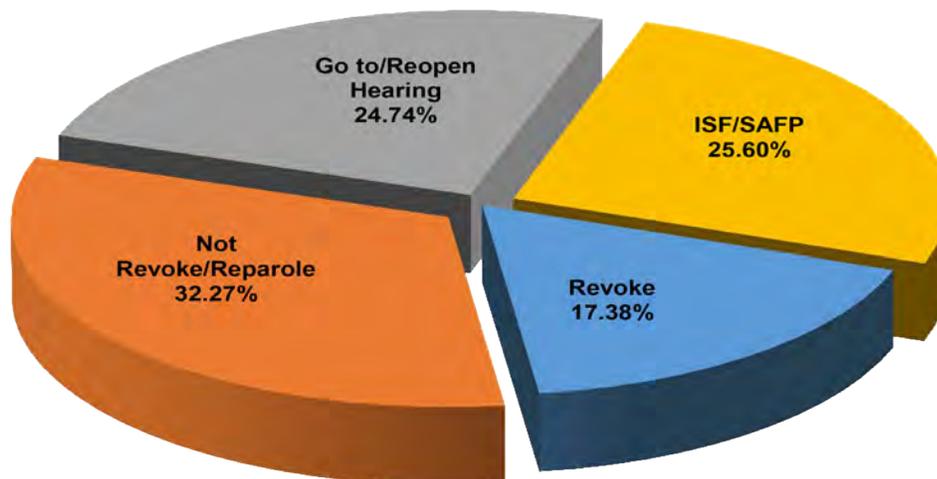
By Allegation (Hearings and Waivers)

	NUMBER
New Conviction	11,919
Law Violation No New Conviction	12,486
Technical Only	12,725
Erroneous Release	4
TOTAL	37,134

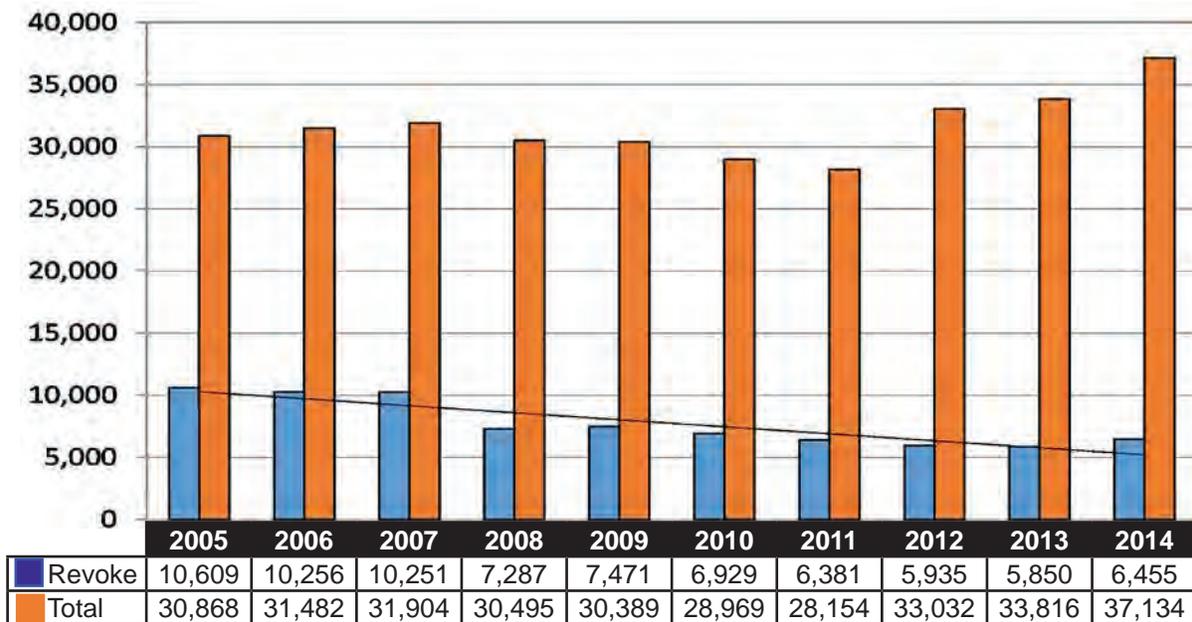


By Decision

	NON-REVOCACTION				GO TO HEARING	REOPEN HEARING	PLACE IN NORMAL REVIEW	REVOKE	TOTAL ACTIONS
	CONTINUE SUPERVISION	TRANSFER TO ISF FACILITY	REPAROLE	SAFPF					
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%	23.9%	
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%	0.1%	18.0%	
FY 2013	10,775	8,053	2	569	8,516	43	8	5,850	33,816
	31.9%	23.8%	0.0%	1.7%	25.2%	0.1%	0.0%	17.3%	
FY 2014	11,980	8,820	0	687	9,153	35	4	6,455	37,134
	32.3%	23.8%	0.0%	1.9%	24.6%	0.1%	0.0%	17.4%	



Revocations Compared to Hearings and Waivers FY 2005 - FY 2014



Administrative Decisions by Board Members and Parole Commissioners

	NON-REVOCACTION			GO TO HEARING	REOPEN HEARING	PLACE IN NORMAL REVIEW	REVOKE	TOTAL ACTIONS
	CONTINUE SUPERVISION	TRANSFER TO ISF FACILITY	SAFPF					
Chavez, R.	1,411	818	47	74	2	1	779	3,132
Fox, T.	1,481	1,317	93	13	3	1	1,007	3,915
Freeman, P.	1,391	442	45	45	4	1	566	2,494
Garcia, R.	1,478	757	39	53	4	2	776	3,109
Gonzalez, J.	1,145	1,084	35	68	3	0	642	2,977
Gutierrez, D.	1,294	1,095	83	15	0	1	536	3,024
Hensarling, J.	1,407	1,096	115	16	8	1	539	3,182
Hightower, E.	1,355	1,273	86	12	3	0	976	3,705
Kiel, J.	1,059	847	94	14	9	1	450	2,474
LaFavers, J.	1,325	1,058	145	52	4	0	699	3,283
Massingill, L.	416	298	18	2	0	0	162	896
Moberley, M.	1,070	941	134	48	9	0	578	2,780
Ramirez, A.	1,283	1,210	39	58	2	0	829	3,421
Rangel, F.	1,356	656	43	18	2	0	809	2,884
Ruzicka, L.	1,424	689	45	6	0	0	833	2,997
Shipman, C.	1,308	1,045	130	44	7	0	686	3,220
Skyrme, M.	1,299	1,063	91	15	8	0	578	3,054
Speier, C.	1,284	1,323	52	54	1	0	796	3,510
Tauss, C.	1,218	582	44	16	1	0	742	2,603
Tejada, R.	391	277	14	1	0	0	147	830
TOTALS	24,395	17,871	1,392	624	70	8	13,130	57,490

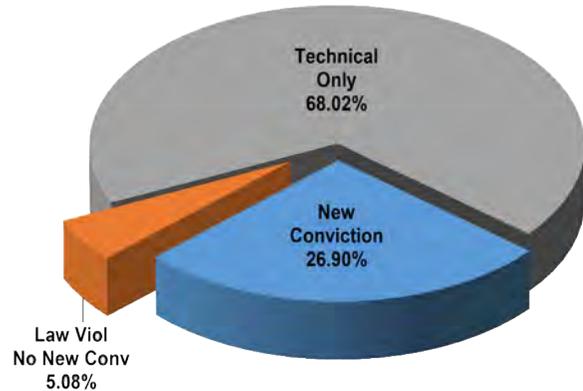
Parole Panels have various options in the revocation process such as sending the offender to an Intermediate Sanction Facility (ISF) or Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF).

Decisions to Send Offender to ISF or SAFPF

	NUMBER OF CASES	PERCENT
New Conviction	2,557	26.90%
Law Violation No New Conviction	483	5.08%
Technical Only	6,467	68.02%
TOTALS	9,507	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

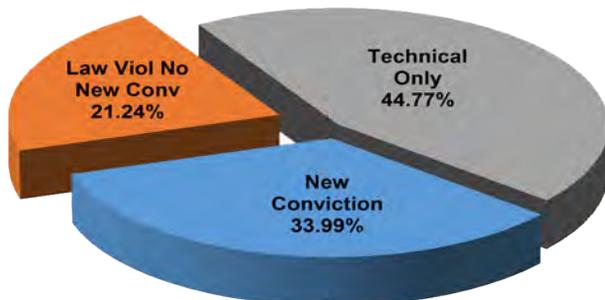


The parole panel that reviews a revocation case decides whether the offender will continue on supervision, with or without modification of conditions of release. In the case of Erroneous Release, the panel can recommend that the offender be placed in the normal parole review process upon return to TDCJ-CID,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

Decisions to Continue Supervision or Reparole

	CASES	PERCENT
New Conviction	4,072	33.99%
Law Violation No New Conviction	2,545	21.24%
Technical Only	5,363	44.77%
Erroneous Release	0	0.00%
TOTALS	11,980	100.00%

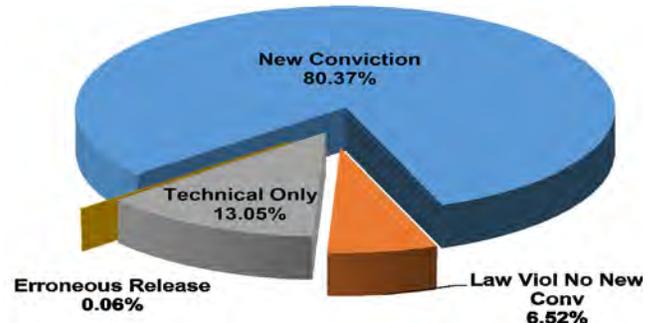
Disposition to Continue Supervision or Reparole



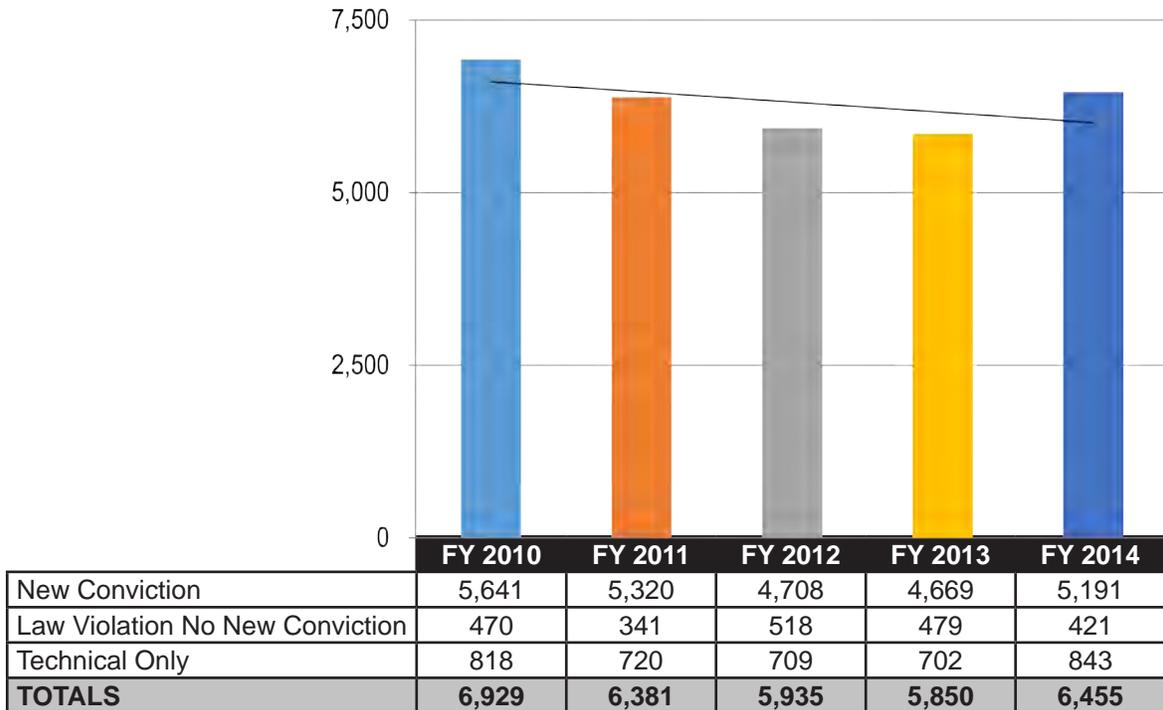
Decisions to Revoke or Place in Normal Review

	CASES	PERCENT
New Conviction	5,191	80.37%
Law Violation No New Conviction	421	6.52%
Technical Only	843	13.05%
Erroneous Release	4	0.06%
TOTALS	6,459	100.00%

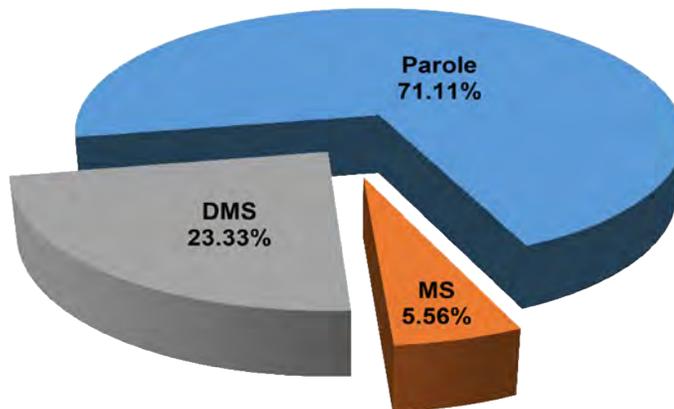
Disposition to Continue or Place in Normal Review



History of Offenders Revoked by Grounds for Revocation FY 2010 - FY 2014



FY 2014 Revocations by Release Type Parole/Mandatory Supervision Monthly Totals



	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	TOTAL
Parole	394	483	359	358	525	391	356	398	311	359	386	287	4,607
MS	32	38	20	24	27	29	15	24	22	17	31	16	295
DMS	115	188	113	115	164	123	119	142	117	122	151	84	1,553
TOTALS	541	709	492	497	716	543	490	564	450	498	568	387	6,455

Decisions (Waivers/Hearings Processed)

	PREL	REV ONLY	PREL & REV SIMULTANEOUSLY	REOPEN HEARING/WAIVERS HEARINGS	TRANSMITTALS	TOTALS
Total Waivers Processed *	5,124	11,929	669	N/A	N/A	17,722
Total Hearings Processed **	5,587	13,848	N/A	1	N/A	19,436
Transmittals***	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	746	746
TOTAL WAIVERS/HEARINGS/TRANSMITTALS	10,711	25,777	669	1	746	37,904

* 5,335 Waivers were subject to SB 880.

** 9,545 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 2014 TOTALS	52	3	55	4,945	230	5,175	100	5	105

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 2014 TOTALS	4,891	157	20	5,068	1,760	4,157	838	6,755	515	34	15	564

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

	SB 880 PRELIMINARY			SB 880 REVOCATION		
	<40	>40	TOTAL	<40	>40	TOTAL
FY 2014 TOTALS	404	37	441	7,208	1,533	8,741

**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 2014 TOTALS	4,496	442	60	4,998	744	2,640	1,346	4,730

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

	SB 880 PRELIMINARY			SB 880 REVOCATION		
	<55	>55	TOTAL	<55	>55	TOTAL
FY 2014 TOTALS	10	2	12	278	73	351

**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 2014 TOTALS	252	47	4	303	49	110	51	210

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	97	2	2	0
Conditional Pardons	21	13	0	12
Emergency Medical Reprieves	49	12	1	11
Family Medical Reprieve	28	8	0	8
Full Pardons	306	152	12	135
Pardon for Innocence	18	0	0	0
Restoration of Civil Rights	4	1	0	1
Restoration of Driver's License	2	0	0	0
Restoration of Firearm Rights	132	16	2	16
TOTAL NON-CAPITAL CASE ACTIONS	657	204	17	183

* 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.

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 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

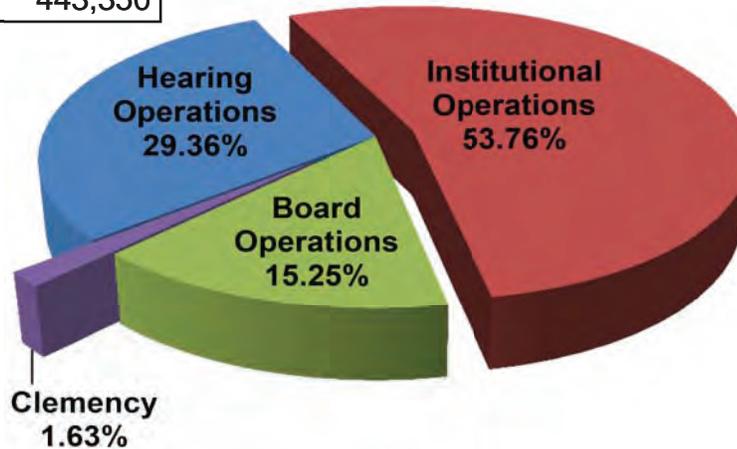
The chart below reflects the actions taken in the 24 capital cases considered by the Board.

	CASES RECEIVED	CASES RECOMMENDED	CASES NOT RECOMMENDED
Commutation of Sentence	13	0	9
Conditional Pardon	1	0	0
Reprieves of Execution	10	0	7
TOTAL CAPITAL CASE ACTIONS	24	0	16

AGENCY EXPENDITURES

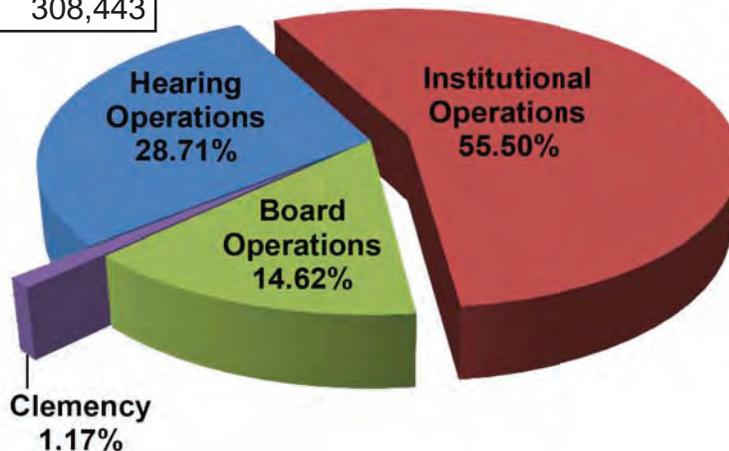
FY 2014 BUDGET

FY 2014 Budget Total	\$ 27,169,296
Hearing Operations	\$ 7,976,084
Institutional Operations	\$ 14,605,903
Board Operations	\$ 4,143,959
Clemency	\$ 443,350



FY 2014 EXPENDITURES (ACTUAL)

FY 2014 Expenditure Total	\$ 26,335,099
Hearing Operations	\$ 7,559,992
Institutional Operations	\$ 14,616,885
Board Operations	\$ 3,849,779
Clemency	\$ 308,443



Note: Expenditures are calculated through January 2015.

Note: Hearings Operations includes expenditure and budget received from the CJD Grant.

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.

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 (CID)

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 (DMS)

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.

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.

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-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 various TDCJ-CID units. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

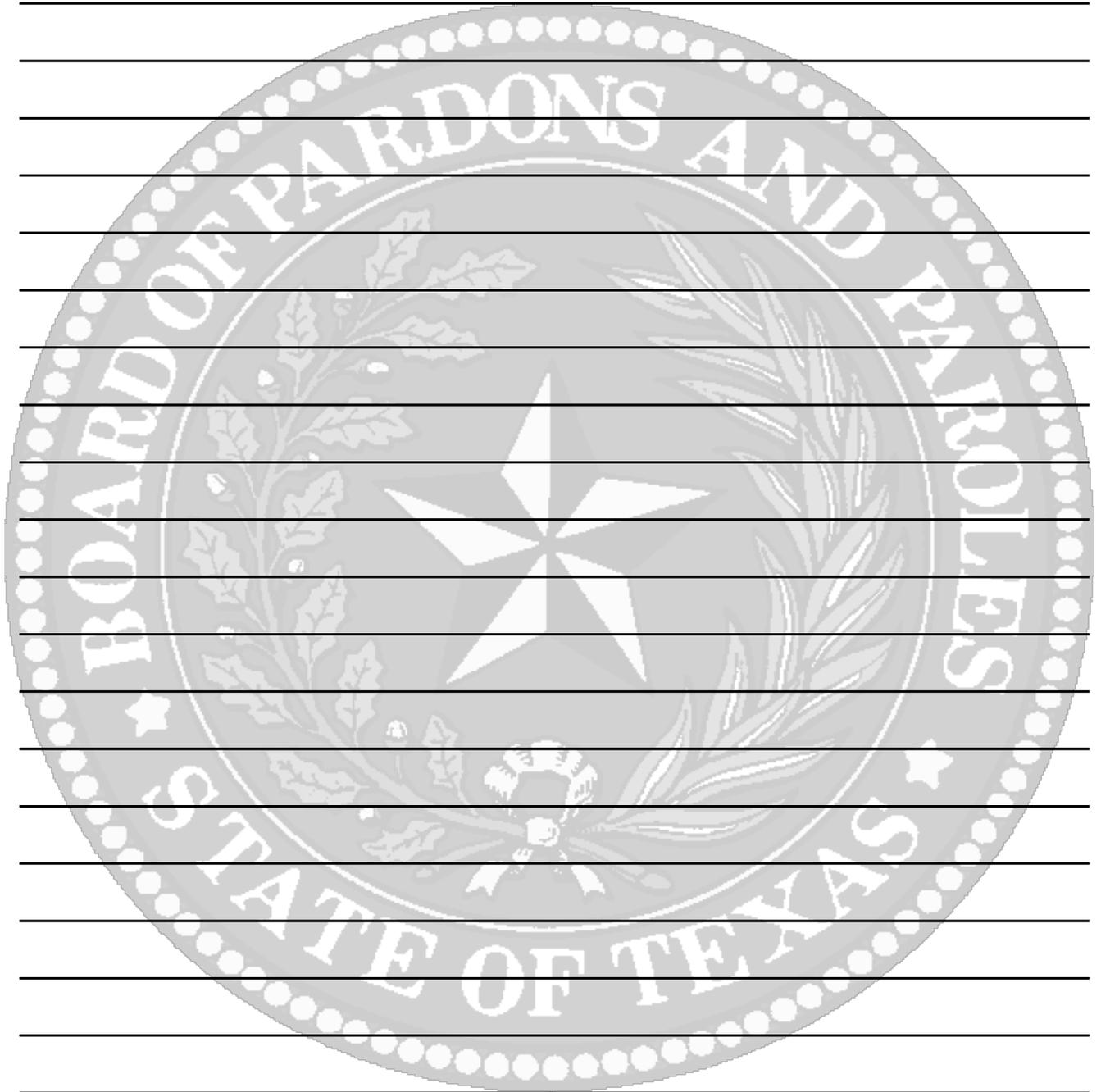
Technical Violation

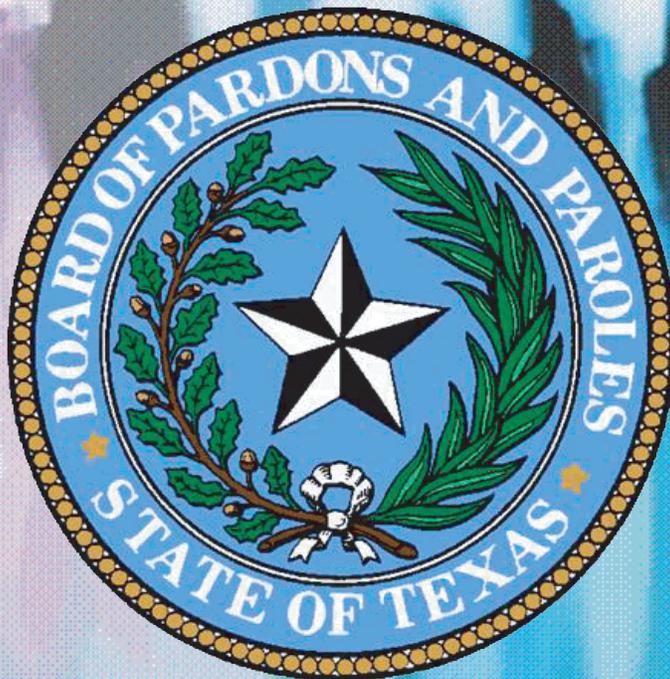
A violation of one or more of the rules of parole or mandatory supervision, not including a new criminal offense. This is also known as an administrative violation.

Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ)

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

NOTES





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