

TEXAS BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES

**ANNUAL
STATISTICAL
REPORT**

FY 2015



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.

In accordance with Section 508.036(a)(5), Government Code, the Presiding officer shall report at least annually to the Governor and the Legislature on the activities of the Board and Parole Commissioners.

The information in this report was obtained from the Texas Department of Criminal Justice who is responsible for maintaining and providing statistical information relating to parole and mandatory supervision pursuant to Government Code Section 508.313(b).

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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,
Presiding Officer*



*Juanita González
Board Member*



*David Gutiérrez
Board Member*



*James LaFavers
Board Member*



*Fred Rangel
Board Member*



*Michelle Skyrme
Board Member*



*Fred Solis
Board Member*



*Cynthia Tauss
Board Member*

BOARD MEMBERS	APPOINTED	TERM EXPIRES OR EXPIRED	OFFICE
Rissie Owens, Chair	02/02/2004	02/01/2015	Austin
Juanita González	02/02/2004	02/01/2015	San Antonio
David Gutiérrez	04/09/2009	02/01/2015	Gatesville
James LaFavers	07/11/2011	02/01/2017	Amarillo
Federico Rangel	11/01/2014	02/01/2019	Huntsville
Michelle Skyrme	07/11/2011	02/01/2017	Palestine
Fred Solis	06/02/2015	02/01/2021	San Antonio
Cynthia Tauss	02/25/2013	02/01/2019	Angleton

The central agency headquarters is in Austin, with offices at:

Price Daniel Building
209 W. 14th St., Suite 500
Austin, Texas 78701

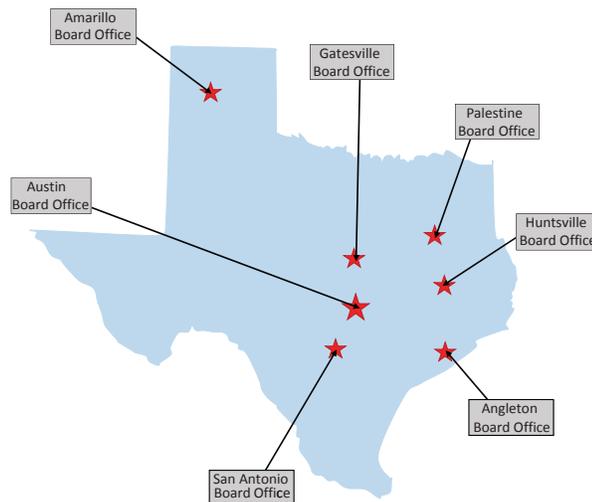
8610 Shoal Creek Boulevard
Austin, Texas 78757

For general information, call: 512-406-5452 or
email: bpp_pio@tdcj.texas.gov.

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:



PAROLE COMMISSIONERS	HIRE DATE	OFFICE	PAROLE COMMISSIONERS	HIRE DATE	OFFICE
Lee Ann Eck-Massingill	04/01/2014	Gatesville	Marsha Moberley	01/19/2010	Amarillo
Ira Evans	01/01/2015	Angleton	Anthony Ramirez	12/10/2012	San Antonio
Troy Fox	01/15/2012	Austin	Lynn Ruzicka	02/15/2004	Angleton
Roy (Tony) Garcia	07/17/2006	Huntsville	Wanda Saliagas	06/02/2015	Huntsville
James Hensarling	03/03/2008	Palestine	Charles Shipman	02/15/2004	Amarillo
Elvis Hightower	10/01/2005	Austin	Charles Speier	04/05/2004	San Antonio
James (Paul) Kiel	04/05/2004	Palestine	Roel Tejada	04/01/2014	Gatesville



Lee Ann Eck-Massingill



Ira Evans



Troy Fox



Roy (Tony) Garcia



James Hensarling



Elvis Hightower



James Paul Kiel



Marsha Moberley



Anthony Ramirez



Lynn Ruzicka



Wanda Saliagas



Charles Shipman



Charles Speier



Roel Tejada

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

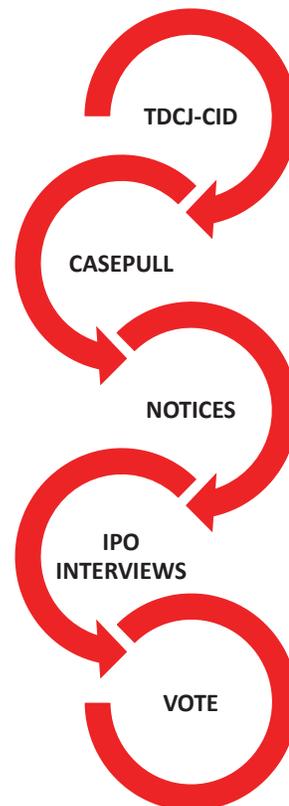
All offenders sentenced to a term of incarceration in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Correctional Institutions Division (TDCJ-CID) are eligible for release on parole, except those sentenced to death, to life imprisonment without parole, or who committed an offense listed in Texas Government 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 2015 was 35.13 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.

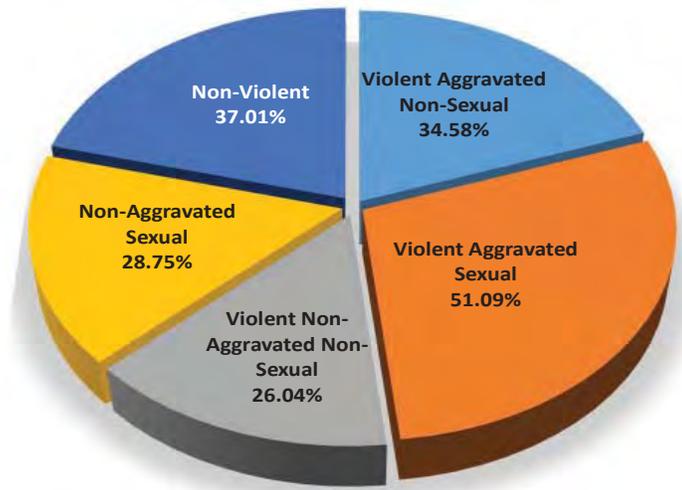
Additional tables in this section provide a history of the overall parole approval rates, approval and denial rates for each board member, approval rate by type and other related parole tables by designated categories i.e., consecutive sentences, Parole in Absentia, Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision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

SUMMARY OF BOARD ACTIVITY

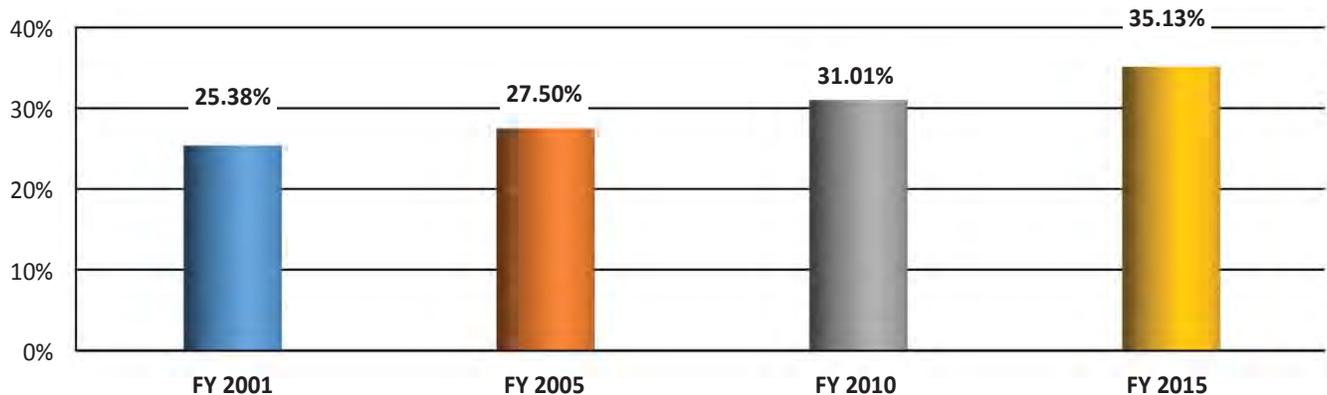
Parole Considerations and Approval Rates by Offense Type

	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE
Violent Aggravated Non-Sexual	12,625	4,366	34.58%
Violent Aggravated Sexual	4,345	2,220	51.09%
Violent Non-Aggravated Non-Sexual	14,783	3,849	26.04%
Non-Aggravated Sexual	2,797	804	28.75%
Non-Violent	47,790	17,686	37.01%
TOTALS	82,340	28,925	35.13%

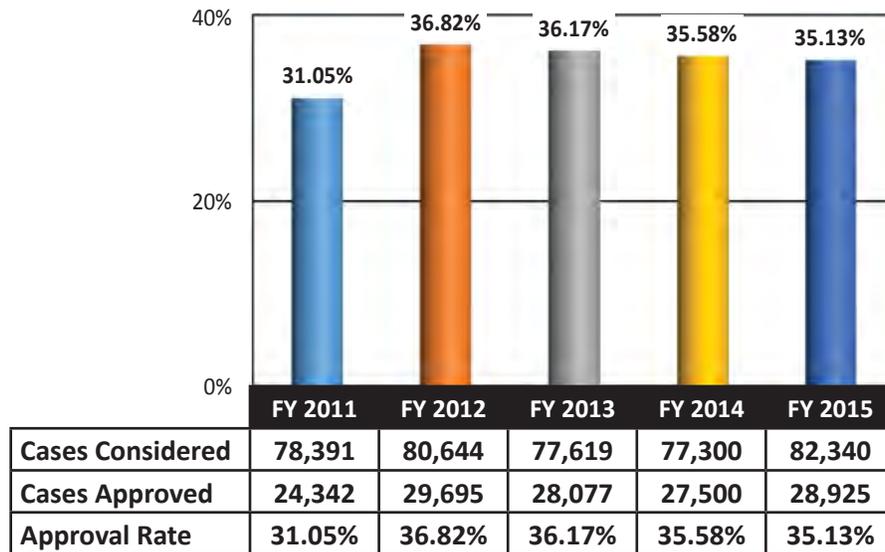
Parole Approval Rates by Offense Type



Parole Approval Rates 15-Year Trend



Parole Considerations and Approval Rates History FY 2011 - FY 2015



Parole Considerations by Board Members and Parole Commissioners in FY 2015

	TOTAL VOTES	NUMBER APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	DENIAL RATE
Chavez, Roman	1,391	731	52.55%	47.45%
Eck-Massingill, Lee Ann	8,400	2,790	33.21%	66.79%
Evans, Ira	5,270	1,558	29.56%	70.44%
Fox, Troy	5,073	2,402	47.35%	52.65%
Freeman, Pamela	319	118	36.99%	63.01%
Garcia, Tony	10,703	3,500	32.70%	67.30%
Garrett, Gerald	2,911	873	29.99%	70.01%
González, Juanita	5,528	2,427	43.90%	56.10%
Gutiérrez, David	9,657	3,797	39.32%	60.68%
Hensarling, James	9,336	3,548	38.00%	62.00%
Hightower, Elvis	5,208	2,381	45.72%	54.28%
Kiel, Paul	8,701	2,964	34.07%	65.93%
LaFavers, James	12,256	5,035	41.08%	58.92%
Moberley, Marsha	9,366	3,181	33.96%	66.04%
Owens, Rissie	1,998	1,910	95.60%	4.40%
Ramirez, Anthony	9,486	3,288	34.66%	65.34%
Rangel, Fred	12,687	5,393	42.51%	57.49%
Ruzicka, Lynn	8,187	3,429	41.88%	58.12%
Saliagas, Wanda	1,198	583	48.66%	51.34%
Shipman, Charles	9,679	2,684	27.73%	72.27%
Skyrme, Michelle	9,976	3,672	36.81%	63.19%
Solis, Fred	2,474	682	27.57%	72.43%
Speier, Charles	10,332	3,847	37.23%	62.77%
Tauss, Cynthia	10,888	4,570	41.97%	58.03%
Tejada, Roel	8,912	3,074	34.49%	65.51%
Total	179,936	68,437	38.03%	61.97%

Voting members include the seven board members and 14 parole commissioners.

Parole Approvals by Voting Options

	VOTING OPTION	TOTAL VOTES	PERCENT
FI-1	Release when eligible.	8,573	29.64%
FI-2	Release on a specified date.	4,989	17.25%
FI-3R *	Requires the offender to complete a TDCJ rehabilitation program and be released no earlier than three months from specified date.	4,458	15.41%
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.	1,020	3.53%
FI-5	Requires the offender to complete an In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC) program prior to release on parole.	3,665	12.67%
FI-6	Transfer to a DWI Program (DWI), then release to an alcohol abuse continuum of care treatment program	901	3.11%
FI-6R *	Requires the offender to complete a TDCJ rehabilitation program and be released no earlier than six months from specified date.	3,698	12.78%
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.	100	0.35%
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.	1,116	3.86%
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.	165	0.57%
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.	240	0.83%
	TOTAL FI VOTES	28,925	100.00%
	TOTAL TIER VOTES ONLY	10,557	36.50% **

* 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 36.50 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 28,925 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	910	18	928
Approved	238	2	240
Approval Rate	26.15%	11.11%	25.86%

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.

PIA County of Release

	PAROLE	MS	DMS	TOTALS	PERCENT
Federal Jurisdiction	192	3	111	306	63.75%
Other TDCJ Custody	0	0	2	2	0.42%
Other State Jurisdiction	29	3	20	52	10.83%
Dallas	4	0	6	10	2.08%
Harris	15	0	11	26	5.42%
Other*	30	2	52	84	17.50%
TOTALS	270	8	202	480	100%

* The remainder of county jails and unspecified release sites, each of which ad less than 10 PIA releases in FY 2015.

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

	PAROLE PIA	MS PIA	TOTALS
FY 2011	270	267	537
FY 2012	213	234	447
FY 2013	380	854	1,234
FY 2014	181	206	387
FY 2015	278	202	480

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:

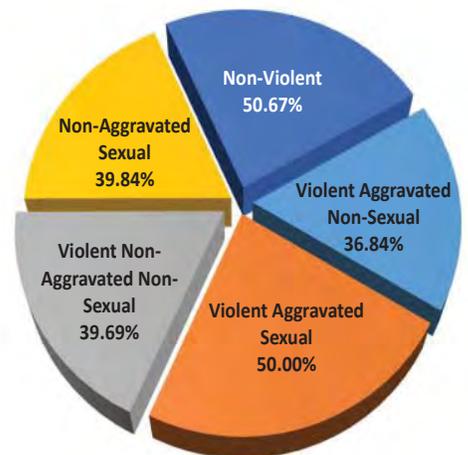
- Aggravated Assault, 1st or 2nd Degree
- Aggravated Kidnapping, 1st or 2nd Degree
- Aggravated Robbery, 1st Degree
- Aggravated Sexual Assault, 1st Degree
- Any Offense with an Affirmative Finding of a Deadly Weapon
- Arson, 1st Degree
- Burglary, 1st Degree
- Capital Murder
- Compelling Prostitution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

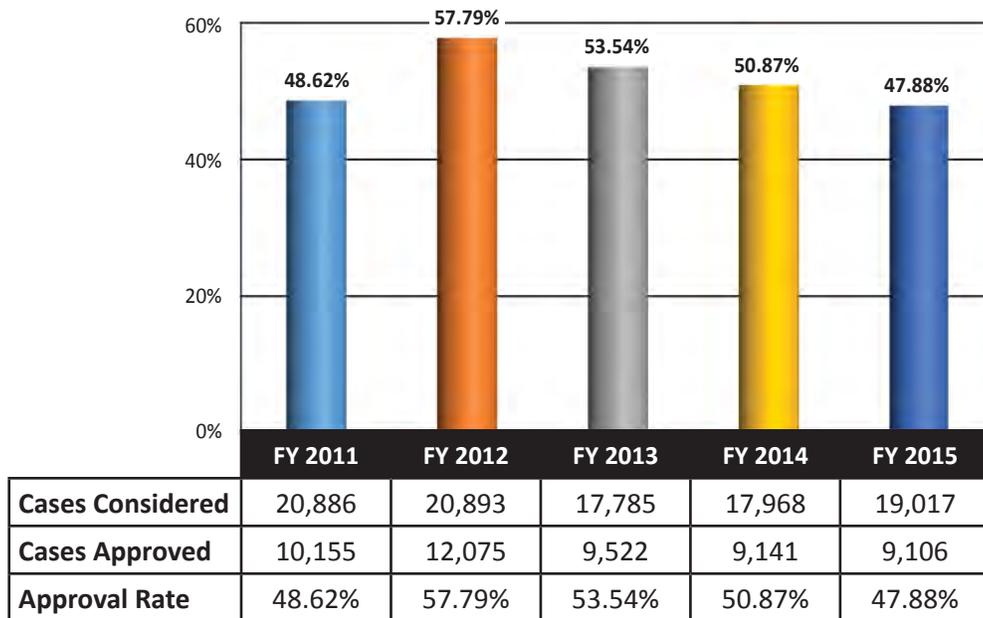
DMS votes are listed by considerations and approval rates by offense type, considerations and approval rate history and considerations by each voting member. The overall DMS approval rate is 47.88 percent.

DMS Considerations and Approval Rates by Offense Type

	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE
Violent Aggravated Non-Sexual	19	7	36.84%
Violent Aggravated Sexual	8	4	50.00%
Violent Non-Aggravated Non-Sexual	4,432	1,759	39.69%
Non-Aggravated Sexual	379	151	39.84%
Non-Violent	14,179	7,185	50.67%
TOTALS	19,017	9,106	47.88%



DMS Considerations and Approval Rate History FY 2011 - FY 2015



DMS Considerations by Board Members and Parole Commissioners

	TOTAL VOTES	NUMBER APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	DENIAL RATE
Chavez, R.	272	134	49.26%	50.74%
Eck-Massingill, L.	2,258	947	41.94%	58.06%
Evans, I.	1,374	542	39.45%	60.55%
Fox, T.	1,025	712	69.46%	30.54%
Freeman, P.	41	15	36.59%	63.41%
Garcia, R.	2,239	1,106	49.40%	50.60%
Garrett, G.	773	349	45.15%	54.85%
González, J.	1,209	653	54.01%	45.99%
Gutiérrez, D.	2,025	888	43.85%	56.15%
Hensarling, J.	1,776	1,048	59.01%	40.99%
Hightower, E	1,139	747	65.58%	34.42%
Kiel, J.	1,542	796	51.62%	48.38%
LaFavers, J.	2,146	969	45.15%	54.85%
Moberley, M.	1,995	955	47.87%	52.13%
Owens, R.	46	34	73.91%	26.09%
Ramirez, A.	2,810	1,422	50.60%	49.40%
Rangel, F.	2,324	925	39.80%	60.20%
Ruzicka, L.	2,062	868	42.10%	57.90%
Saliagas, W.	196	115	58.67%	41.33%
Shipman, C.	2,178	1,061	48.71%	51.29%
Skyrme, M.	1,446	626	43.29%	56.71%
Solis, F.	687	293	42.65%	57.35%
Speier, C.	3,047	1,781	58.45%	41.55%
Tauss, C.	2,014	744	36.94%	63.06%
Tejada, R.	2,359	878	37.22%	62.78%
TOTALS	38,983	18,608	47.73%	52.27%

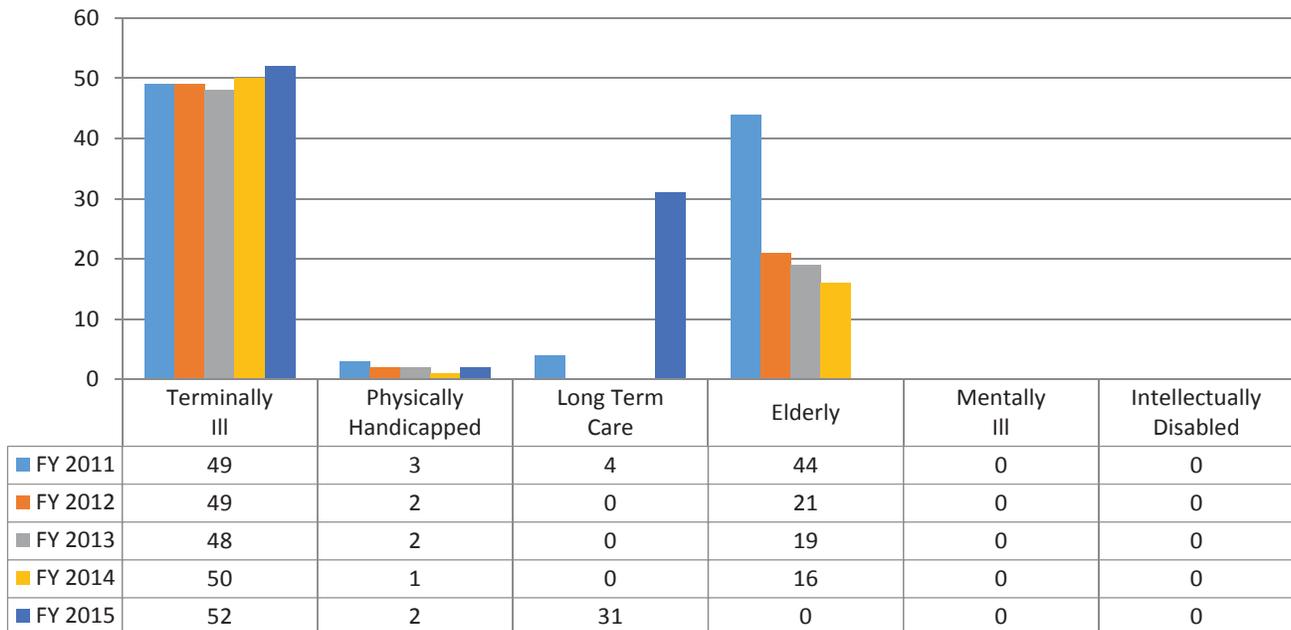
MEDICALLY RECOMMENDED INTENSIVE SUPERVISION (MRIS)

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.

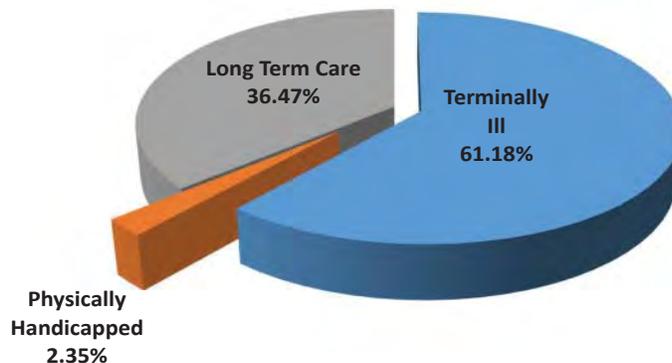
If an offender qualifies for release to Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision (MRIS), the MRIS panel bases its decisions on the offender's medical condition and prognosis, and whether the offender constitutes a threat to public safety.

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.

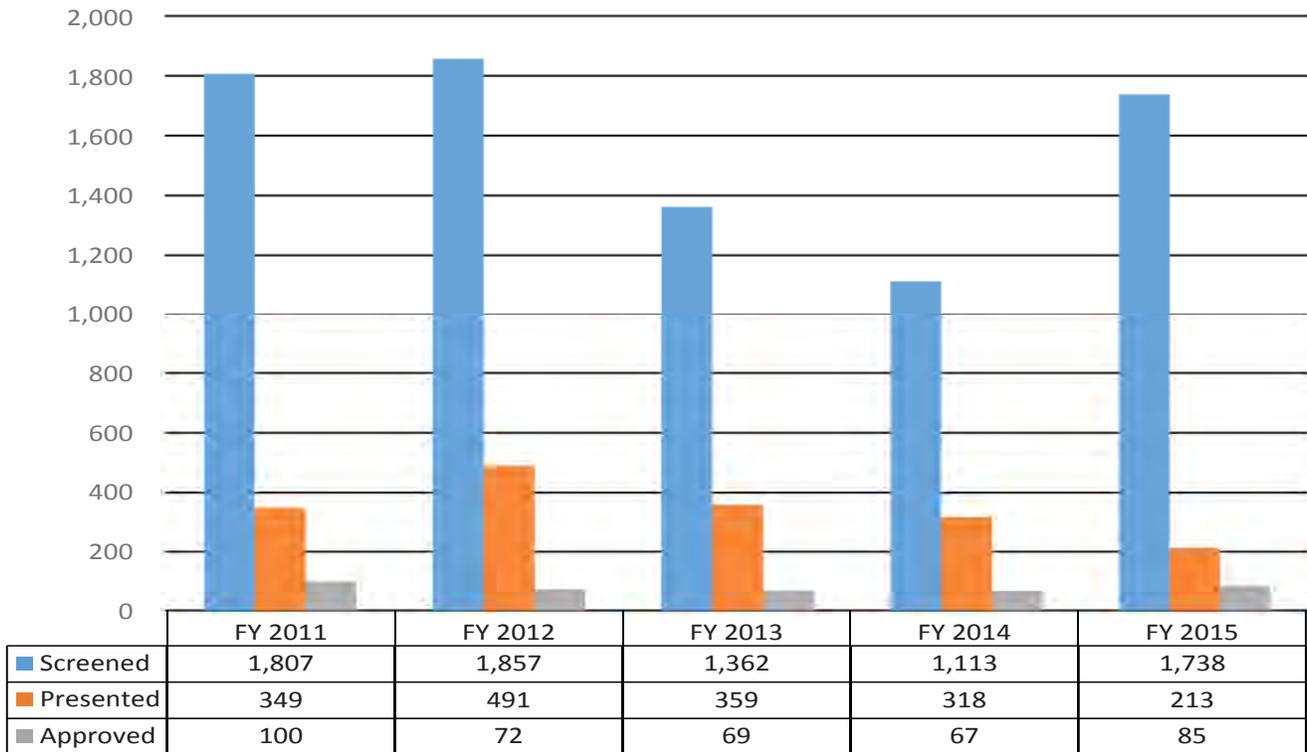
MRIS Data Comparison Approval by Diagnosis FY 2011 - FY 2015



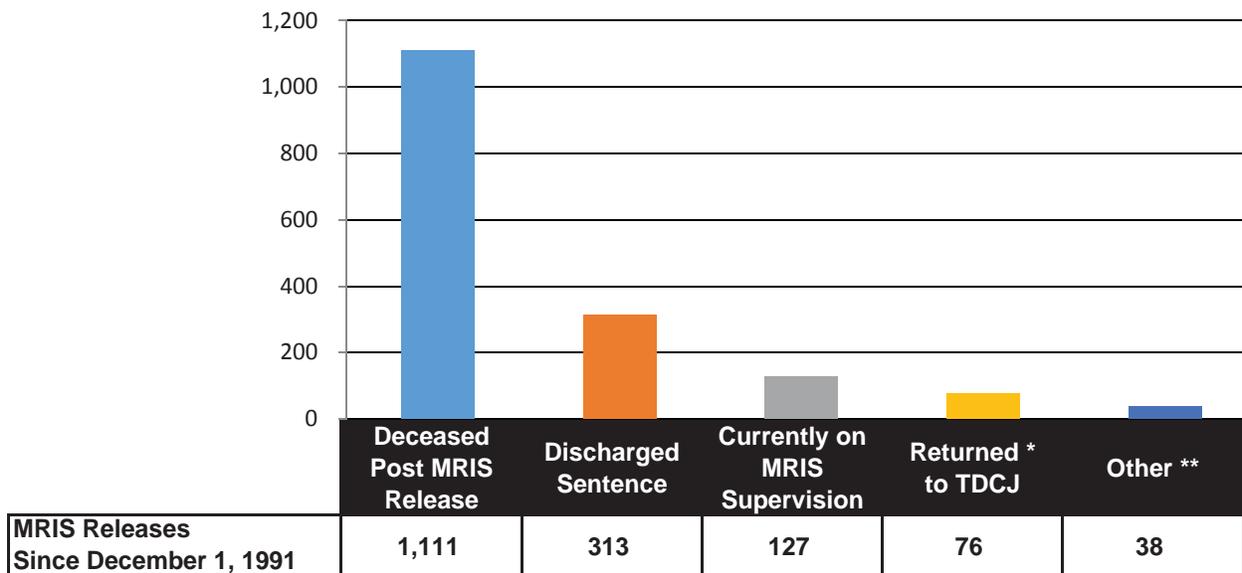
MRIS Data Comparison FY 2015



MRIS Considerations and Approval Rates



Current Status of Offenders Released on MRIS



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

** Other: TDCJ or Federal Custody, Absconded, Deported.

(MRIS Data Comparison and Approval Rates by Diagnosis statistics are provided by TCOOMMI.)

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 2015, the Board considered a total of 176 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)	16	9.09%
FI-2 (Parole on Specified Date)	0	0.00%
FI-3R (Changes)	2	1.14%
FI-4R (SETP)	5	2.84%
FI-5 (IPTC)	6	3.41%
FI-6 (DWI)	3	1.70%
FI-6R (PRTC, PRSAP)	5	2.84%
FI-7R (SVORI)	0	0.00%
FI-9R (SOTP-9)	0	0.00%
FI-18R (SOTP-18, Innerchange)	1	0.57%
NR (Set Off)	102	57.95%
CU NR Vote	7	3.98%
CU FI Vote	3	1.70%
SA (Required to Serve All)	9	5.11%
RMS (Release to Mandatory Supervision)	7	3.98%
DMS (Deny Mandatory Supervision)	10	5.68%
TOTALS	176	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.

Parole and DMS Review Votes

	FI	NR	SA	RMS	DMS	CUFI	CUNR	CUSA	TOTALS
1st Vote	73,284	100,102	41,372	23,807	26,278	763	1,652	72	267,330
2nd Vote	71,467	100,339	39,750	23,325	25,312	681	1,670	91	262,635
3rd Vote	13,339	7,137	2,046	1,375	1,091	98	284	11	25,381
4th Vote	14,040	831	95	0	0	324	23	0	15,313
TOTALS	172,130	208,409	83,263	48,507	52,681	1,866	3,629	174	570,659

Transmittals are submitted to parole panels by the Parole Division requesting imposition or withdrawal of special conditions. The total number of transmittal votes was 227,621.

OTHER VOTES	NUMBER
Transmittal Votes	227,621

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 ACTIVITIES	NUMBER
Office Interviews	1,694
Telephone Interviews	23,444
Correspondence Responses	82,754
Unit Interviews	5,304
Video Interviews	451
Public Presentations	45
TOTAL	113,692

SUPER INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (SISP)

Parole Panel Considerations

	PAROLE	MS	TOTALS
Considerations	8,629	1,107	9,736
Imposed	2,007	164	2,171
Percent Imposed	23.26%	14.81%	22.30%

PROFILE OF OFFENDERS CONSIDERED FOR SISP

By SISP Eligibility Criteria

	CURRENT OFFENSE	PRIOR OFFENSE	GANG MEMBER	TOTALS
Considerations	9,338	61	337	9,736
Imposed	2,162	1	8	2,171
Percent Imposed	23.15%	1.64%	2.37%	22.30%

By Gender and Race/Ethnicity

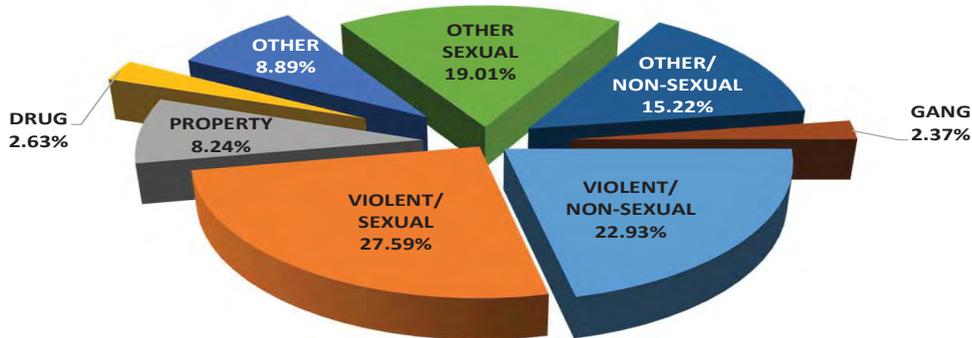
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTALS	BLACK	WHITE	HISPANIC	OTHER	TOTALS
Considerations	9,081	655	9,736	3,367	2,812	3,498	59	9,736
Imposed	2,103	68	2,171	891	601	663	16	2,171
Percent Imposed	23.16%	10.38%	22.30%	26.46%	21.37%	18.95%	27.12%	22.30%

By Age Group (Years)

	17-20	21-25	26-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61 +	TOTALS
Considerations	178	1,311	1,730	2,771	1,904	1,347	495	9,736
Imposed	31	126	232	555	538	482	207	2,171
Percent Imposed	17.42%	9.61%	13.41%	20.03%	28.26%	35.78%	41.82%	22.30%

PROFILE OF OFFENDERS CONSIDERED FOR SISP

By Offense Type



	VIOLENT NON-SEXUAL	VIOLENT SEXUAL	PROPERTY	DRUG	OTHER	OTHER SEXUAL	OTHER NON-SEXUAL	GANG	TOTALS
Considerations	6,717	1,678	170	38	45	705	46	337	9,736
Imposed	1,540	463	14	1	4	134	7	8	2,171
Percent Imposed	22.93%	27.59%	8.24%	2.63%	8.89%	19.01%	15.22%	2.37%	22.30%

By Pending Release Type

	VIOLENT NON-SEXUAL	VIOLENT SEXUAL	PROPERTY	DRUG	OTHER	OTHER SEXUAL	OTHER NON-SEXUAL	GANG	TOTALS
Parole	1,428	440	9	1	3	115	6	5	2,007
MS	113	23	5	0	1	19	1	3	165
TOTALS	1,541	463	14	1	4	134	7	8	2,172

SISP Removal History

	REMOVED	DECEASED	DISCHARGED	REVOKED	OTHER REASON	TOTALS
Parole	694	4	123	95	68	984
MS	124	2	37	56	2	221
TOTALS	818	6	160	151	70	1,205

Revocations for Offenders on SISP

	ALLEGATIONS		SUSTAINED	
	TOTALS	PERCENT	TOTALS	PERCENT
New Conviction	75	46.58%	75	46.58%
Law Violation No New Conviction	14	8.70%	9	5.59%
Technical Only	72	44.72%	77	47.83%
TOTALS	161	100.00%	161	100.00%

INSTITUTIONAL PAROLE ACTIVITY

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 2015, there were 81,058 parole case summaries and 18,196 discretionary mandatory supervision transmittals completed. Additionally, 23 summaries were prepared for clemency decisions on death penalty cases.

Summaries Prepared

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Parole Case Summaries	79,991	78,512	79,595	74,376	81,058
DMS Transmittals	20,547	19,099	16,708	16,793	18,196
Clemency Case Summaries	21	21	23	24	23
TOTAL	100,559	97,632	96,326	91,193	99,277

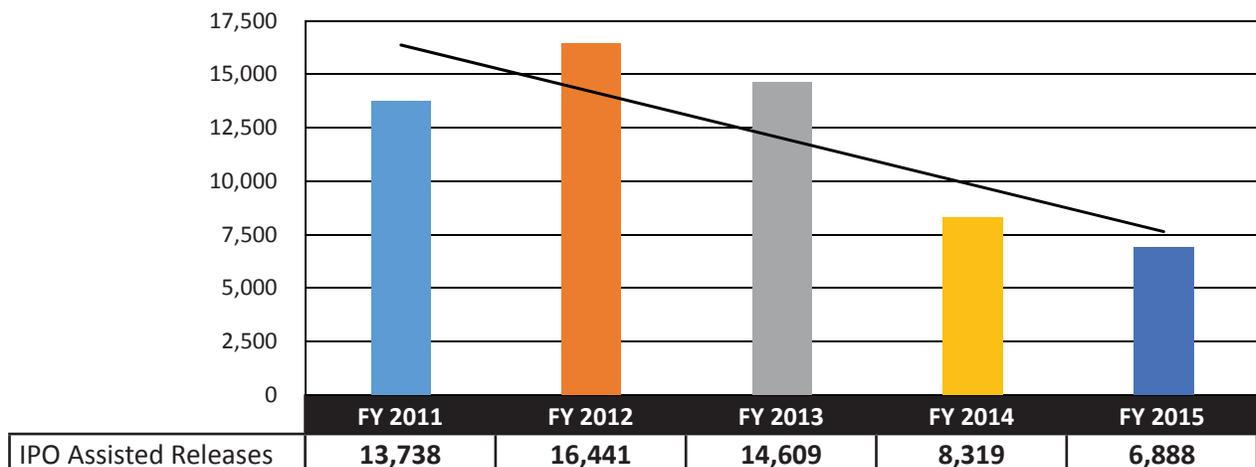
Upon a decision being rendered by a voting panel, the IPO is responsible for notifying the offender of the release decision along with the approval or denial reason(s). In FY 2015, IPOs provided notification via status letters to 83,555 offenders.

Offender Notifications

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Status Letters Provided to Offenders	83,711	87,766	79,773	78,717	83,555

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 6,888 offenders in FY 2015, 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 2015, the IPOs responded to 15,235 public phone inquires and 128,354 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 violations 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 77.5 hearings a day in FY 2015. Of the 20,227 total hearings, 7,585 were subject to SB 880. Cases subject to SB 880 where the offender was entitled to a preliminary hearing averaged 20.16 days; those entitled to a revocation hearing averaged 25.97 days; and those cases entitled to both a preliminary and revocation hearing averaged 32.38 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).

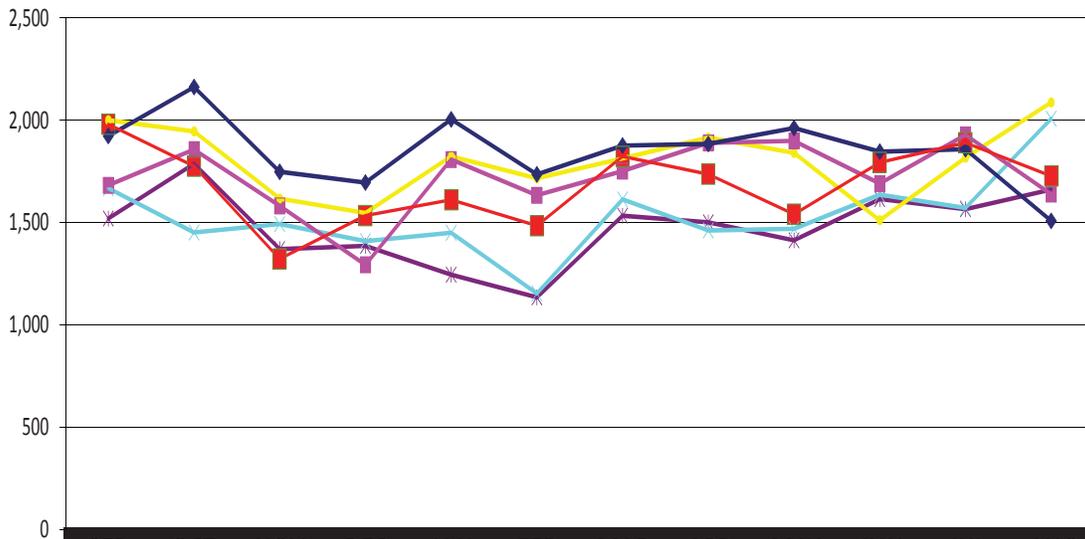
Hearings – Average Processing Time in Days *

	PRELIMINARY	REVOCAION	PRELIMINARY & REVOCAION
SEP	24.67	27.19	32.18
OCT	19.63	27.26	32.31
NOV	20.00	25.64	31.50
DEC	20.89	26.74	34.31
JAN	16.55	25.80	32.08
FEB	19.71	23.70	29.64
MAR	25.50	26.62	33.54
APR	15.63	26.64	33.30
MAY	23.86	23.55	30.16
JUN	20.91	24.74	31.58
JUL	16.00	28.28	35.57
AUG	18.57	25.48	32.34
AVERAGE	20.16	25.97	32.38

*Start date to parole panel disposition.

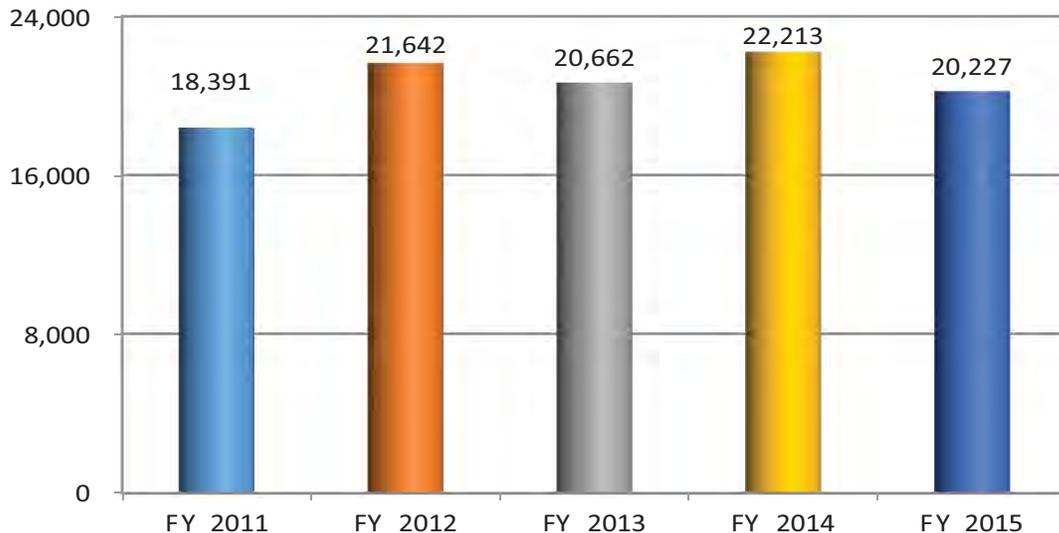
Hearings Conducted by Hearing Officers FY 2011 – FY 2015

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 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
FY 2015	1,981	1,776	1,323	1,535	1,612	1,485	1,824	1,737	1,541	1,794	1,891	1,728	20,227

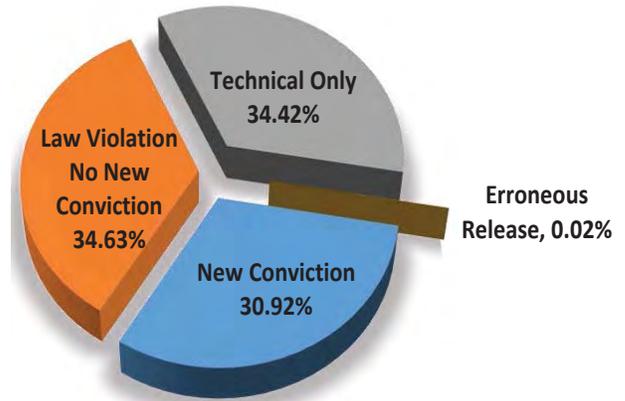
Hearings Conducted by Hearing Officers FY 2011 – FY 2015



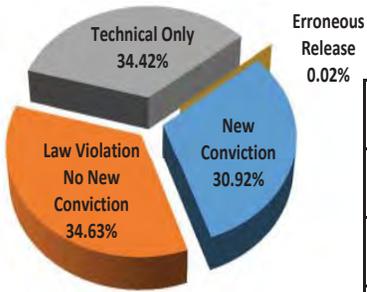
Allegations Presented for Administrative Decisions

By Allegation (Hearings and Waivers)

	NUMBER
New Conviction	11,086
Law Violation No New Conviction	12,417
Technical Only	12,342
Erroneous Release	8
TOTAL	35,853

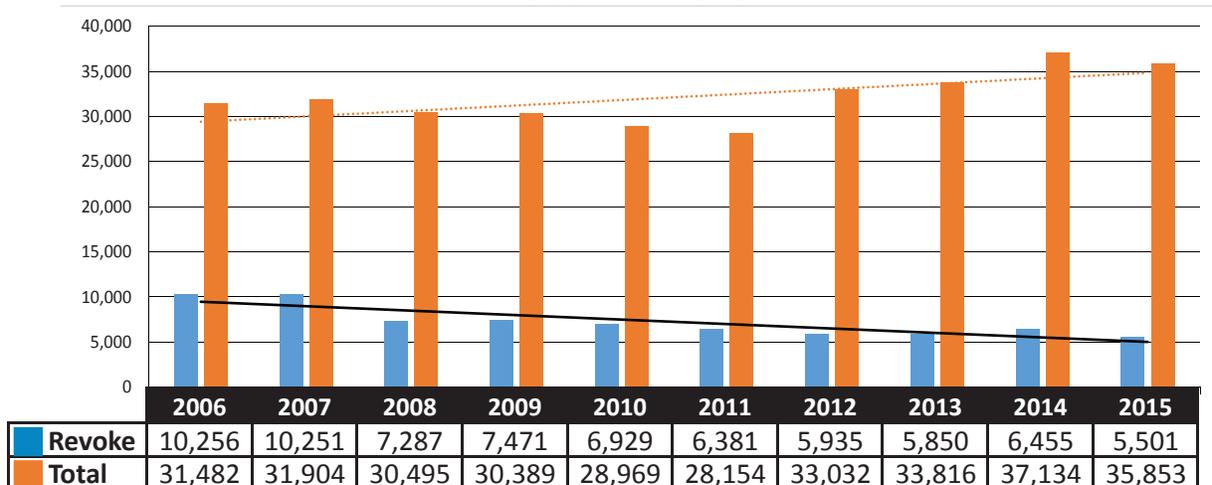


By Decision



	NON-REVOCACTION				GO TO HEARING	REOPEN HEARING	PLACE IN NORMAL REVIEW	REVOKE	TOTAL ACTIONS
	CONTINUE SUPERVISION	TRANSFER TO ISF FACILITY	REPAROLE	SAFPF					
FY 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%	
FY 2015	13,047	7,976	0	532	8,744	47	6	5,501	35,853
	36.4%	22.2%	0.0%	1.5%	24.4%	0.1%	0.0%	15.3%	

Revocations Compared to Hearings and Waivers FY 2006 - FY 2015



Administrative Decisions by Board Members and Parole Commissioners

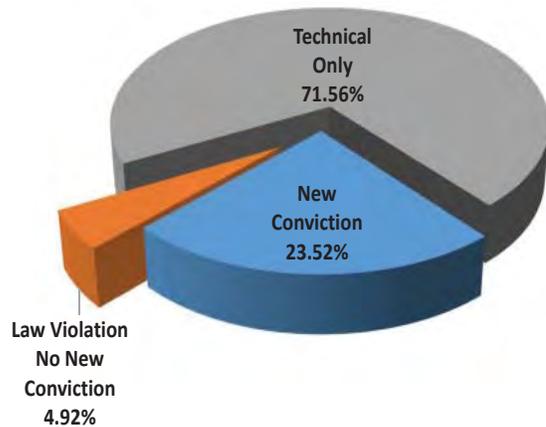
	NON-REVOCAION			GO TO HEARING	REOPEN HEARING	PLACE IN NORMAL REVIEW	REVOKE	TOTAL ACTIONS
	CONTINUE SUPERVISION	TRANSFER TO ISF FACILITY	SAFPF					
Chavez, R.	116	90	6	6	7	0	44	269
Eck-Massingill, L.	1,681	878	38	24	1	0	510	3,132
Evans, I.	839	221	17	23	3	1	212	1,316
Fox, T.	2,560	1,713	99	59	3	0	1,370	5,804
Freeman, P.	40	24	2	2	2	0	23	93
Garcia, R.	1,356	667	13	34	6	2	528	2,606
González, J.	370	271	8	39	1	1	176	866
Gutiérrez, D.	1,237	652	31	21	2	0	391	2,334
Hensarling, J.	1,144	881	92	58	10	0	509	2,694
Hightower, E.	2,768	1,842	109	65	3	0	1,488	6,275
Kiel, J.	950	747	73	70	10	0	456	2,306
LaFavers, J.	1,218	854	95	20	1	0	593	2,781
Moberley, M.	1,157	868	98	23	2	0	533	2,681
Owens, R.	16	1	0	0	0	0	1	18
Ramirez, A.	995	812	38	79	7	2	548	2,481
Rangel, F.	1,350	628	22	29	3	3	505	2,540
Ruzicka, L.	1,445	476	36	31	4	2	441	2,435
Saliagas, W.	26	12	0	0	0	0	12	50
Shipman, C.	1,212	856	88	19	3	0	520	2,698
Skyrme, M.	1,057	852	78	64	13	0	501	2,565
Solis, F.	104	129	7	7	1	0	68	316
Speier, C.	1,070	863	39	79	6	1	528	2,586
Tauss, C.	1,472	477	33	25	5	0	477	2,489
Tejada, R.	2,119	1,257	59	31	2	0	678	4,146
TOTALS	26,302	16,071	1,081	808	95	12	11,112	55,481

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 SAFP

	NUMBER OF CASES	PERCENT
New Conviction	2,001	23.52%
Law Violation No New Conviction	419	4.92%
Technical Only	6,088	71.56%
TOTALS	8,508	100%

Disposition to ISF/SAFPF



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

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

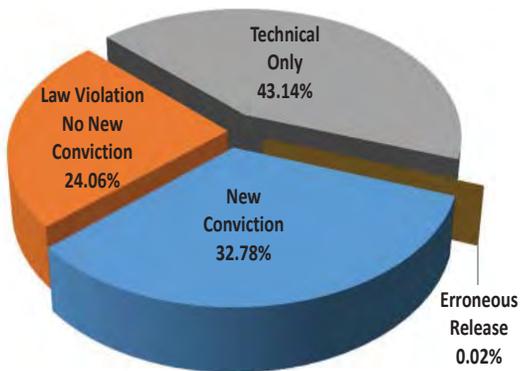
Decisions to Continue Supervision or Reparole

	CASES	PERCENT
New Conviction	4,277	32.78%
Law Violation No New Conviction	3,139	24.06%
Technical Only	5,629	43.14%
Erroneous Release	2	0.02%
TOTALS	13,047	100%

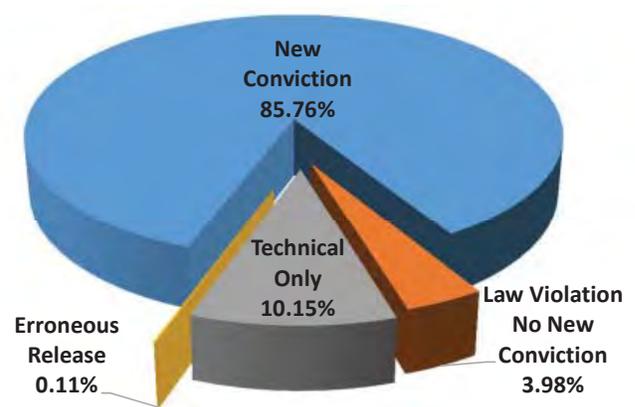
Decisions to Revoke or Place in Normal Review

	CASES	PERCENT
New Conviction	4,723	85.76%
Law Violation No New Conviction	219	3.98%
Technical Only	559	10.15%
Erroneous Release	6	0.11%
TOTALS	5,507	100%

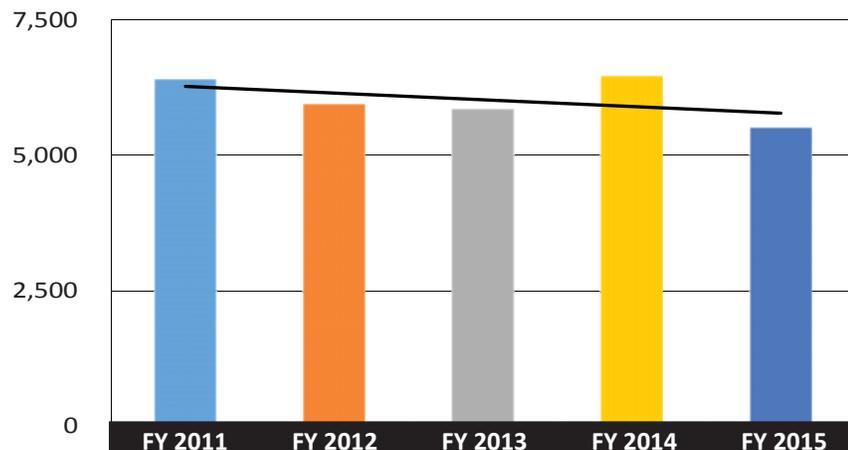
Disposition to Continue Supervision or Reparole



Disposition to Revoke or Place in Normal Review

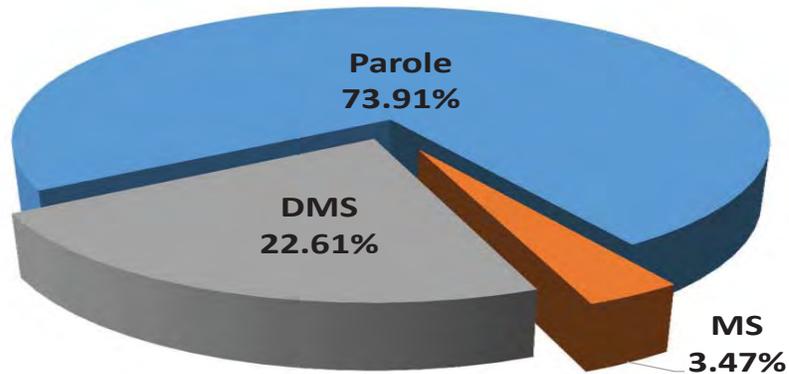


History of Offenders Revoked by Grounds for Revocation FY 2011 - FY 2015



	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
New Conviction	5,320	4,708	4,669	5,191	4,723
Law Violation No New Conviction	341	518	479	421	219
Technical Only	720	709	702	843	559
TOTALS	6,381	5,935	5,850	6,455	5,501

**FY 2015 Revocations by Release Type
Parole/Mandatory Supervision
Monthly Totals**



	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	TOTAL
Parole	338	533	358	295	296	266	372	414	290	336	314	254	4,066
MS	17	21	20	21	10	9	12	20	14	17	22	8	191
DMS	126	160	95	95	96	81	106	122	89	96	93	85	1,244
TOTALS	481	714	473	411	402	356	490	556	393	449	429	347	5,501

**Decisions
(Waivers/Hearings Processed)**

	PREL	REV ONLY	PREL & REV SIMULTANEOUSLY	REOPEN HEARING/WAIVERS/HEARINGS	TRANSMITTALS	TOTALS
Total Waivers Processed *	5,703	12,629	605	N/A	N/A	18,937
Total Hearings Processed **	5,628	12,343	N/A	42	N/A	18,013
Transmittals***	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	904	904
TOTAL WAIVERS/HEARINGS/TRANSMITTALS	11,331	24,972	605	42	904	37,854

* 5,576 Waivers were subject to SB 880.

** 7,447 Hearings were subject to SB 880.

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

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; and
- Emergency medical reprieves.

Board Actions on Non-Capital Cases

	APPLICATION RECEIVED	SENT TO THE BOARD	CLEMENCY RECOMMENDED	CLEMENCY NOT RECOMMENDED
Commutation of Sentence	170	0	0	0
Conditional Pardons	21	6	0	7
Emergency Medical Reprieve	75	10	3	7
Family Medical Reprieve	44	10	0	10
Full Pardons	276	110	8	131
Pardon for Innocence	17	1	0	0
Restoration of Civil Rights	4	0	0	0
Restoration of Driver's License	3	0	0	0
Restoration of Firearm Rights	101	16	1	16
TOTAL NON-CAPITAL CASE ACTIONS	711	153	12	171

** 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.

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

Upon receipt of a clemency application from an offender or representative, the clemency staff distributes the application and all supporting documentation to the board members.

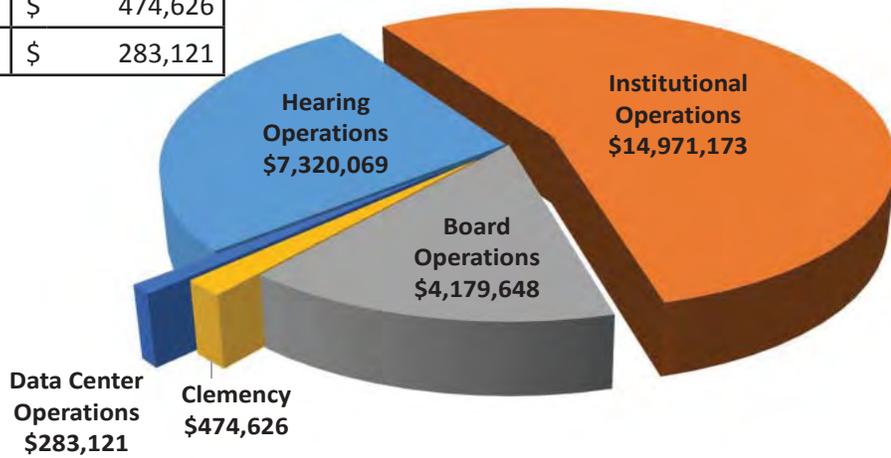
The chart below reflects the actions taken in the 29 capital cases considered by the Board.

	CASES RECEIVED	CASES RECOMMENDED	CASES NOT RECOMMENDED
Commutation of Sentence	17	0	18
Conditional Pardon	0	0	1
Reprieves of Execution	12	0	11
TOTAL CAPITAL CASE ACTIONS	29	0	30

AGENCY EXPENDITURES

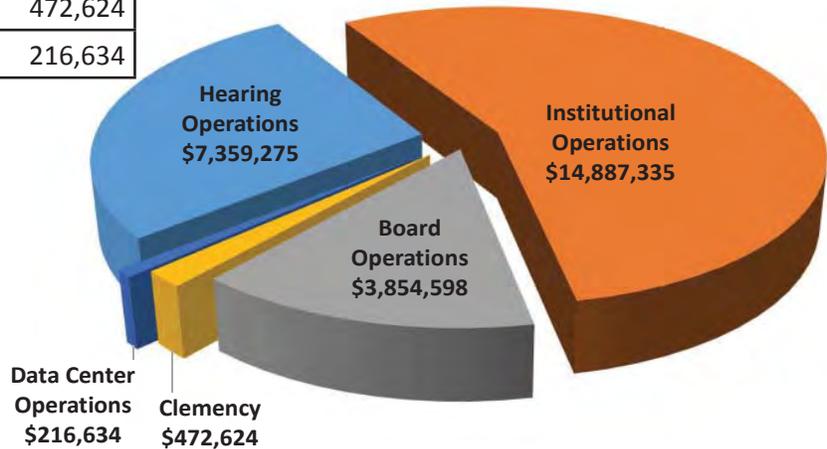
FY 2015 BUDGET

FY 2015 Budget Total	\$ 27,228,637
Hearing Operations	\$ 7,320,069
Institutional Operations	\$ 14,971,173
Board Operations	\$ 4,179,648
Clemency	\$ 474,626
Data Center Operations	\$ 283,121



FY 2015 EXPENDITURES (ACTUAL)

FY 2015 Expenditure Total	\$ 26,790,466
Hearing Operations	\$ 7,359,275
Institutional Operations	\$ 14,887,335
Board Operations	\$ 3,854,598
Clemency	\$ 472,624
Data Center Operations	\$ 216,634



Note: Expenditures are calculated through January 2016.

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

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.

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 SAFP 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.



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