



# The Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles

*Annual Statistical Report  
FY 2025*

# MISSION STATEMENT

THE MISSION OF THE TEXAS BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES is to fulfill and exert its authority vested by the Texas Constitution to render impartial and informed release decisions and clemency recommendations to the Governor. In exercising its discretionary decision-making, the Board prioritizes public safety, safeguards victims' rights, while facilitating the safe and successful reentry of incarcerated individuals to become productive law-abiding citizens.

# 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 releasee into the community; and
- Resolutely administer the clemency process with recommendations 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, which is responsible for maintaining and providing statistical information relating to parole and mandatory supervision pursuant to Section 508.313(b), Government Code.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

REPORT OVERVIEW.....	2
PAROLE REVIEW PROCESS.....	4
SUMMARY OF BOARD ACTIVITY .....	5
Parole.....	5
Discretionary Mandatory Supervision.....	9
MEDICALLY RECOMMENDED INTENSIVE SUPERVISION (MRIS).....	11
SPECIAL REVIEW.....	12
OTHER VOTES AND ACTIVITIES.....	13
SUPER INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (SISP).....	14
INSTITUTIONAL PAROLE ACTIVITY.....	15
HEARING/WAIVER ACTIVITY.....	16
EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.....	22
AGENCY EXPENDITURES.....	24
GLOSSARY OF TERMS.....	25

## REPORT OVERVIEW

The Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles (Board), established by the Texas Constitution, determines whether to parole eligible offenders, what terms of parole supervision to impose, and whether parole revocations is necessary when 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 the 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.

Fifteen 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.



**Marsha Moberley**  
Presiding Officer



**Elodia Brito**



**Sandra Fletcher**



**Carmella Jones**



**Brian Long**



**Linda Molina**



**Ed Robertson**

BOARD MEMBERS	APPOINTED	TERM EXPIRES OR EXPIRED	OFFICE
Marsha Moberley	03/25/2022	02/01/2031	Gatesville
Elodia Brito	09/01/2022	02/01/2029	Amarillo
Sandra Fletcher	12/06/2024	02/01/2027	Angleton
Carmella Jones	06/14/2018	02/01/2025	Huntsville
Brian Long	09/27/2017	02/01/2029	Palestine
Linda Molina	03/02/2021	02/01/2027	San Antonio
Ed Robertson	08/31/2015	02/01/2027	Austin

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

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

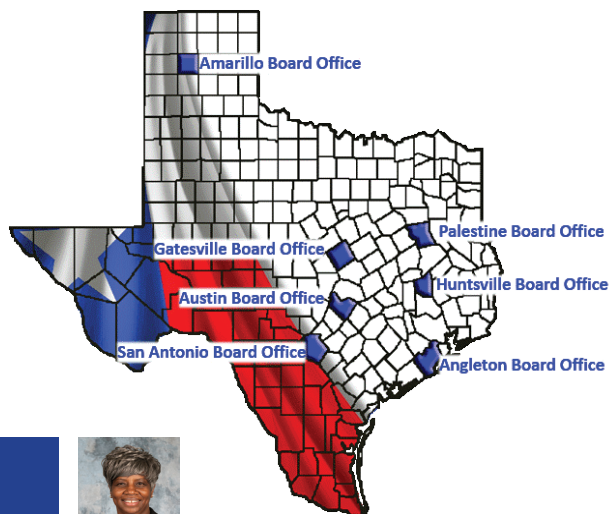
8610 Shoal Creek Boulevard  
Austin, Texas 78757

For general information, call: 512-406-5452 or email: [bpp\\_pio@tdcj.texas.gov](mailto: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

Each of the seven Board offices is supervised by a Board Member and includes two Parole Commissioners. Board offices are in:



PAROLE COMMISSIONERS	OFFICE
Mike Adams	Palestine
Richard Aiello	Austin
Jacqueline Bishop	Palestine
Joel Butler	Angleton
Edward Davila <sup>1</sup>	San Antonio
Lee Anne Eck-Massingill	Gatesville

PAROLE COMMISSIONERS	OFFICE
Mary Farley	Austin
Troy Fox <sup>2</sup>	Austin
Raymond Gonzalez	San Antonio
Jimmy Guyton <sup>3</sup>	Huntsville
Michael Hardges <sup>4</sup>	Angleton
James Paul Kiel	Huntsville

PAROLE COMMISSIONERS	OFFICE
Jeffrey Marton	Amarillo
Julie Phillips <sup>5</sup>	Amarillo
Anthony Ramirez <sup>6</sup>	San Antonio
Alfred Salcido <sup>7</sup>	Huntsville
Roel Tejada	Gatesville

<sup>1</sup> Edward Davila served as a Parole Commissioner at the Amarillo Board office from September 1, 2024, to June 30, 2025, and at the San Antonio Board office from July 1, 2025, to August 31, 2025.

<sup>2</sup> Troy Fox served as a Parole Commissioner at the Amarillo Board office through July 31, 2025.

<sup>3</sup> Jimmy Guyton served as a Parole Commissioner at the Huntsville Board office from July 1, 2025, to August 31, 2025.

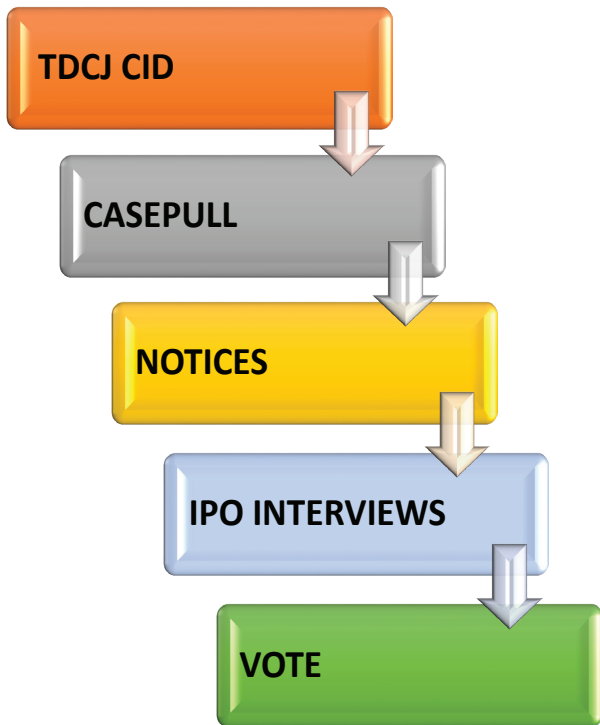
<sup>4</sup> Michael Hardges served as a Parole Commissioner at the Angleton Board office from January 1, 2025, to August 31, 2025.

<sup>5</sup> Julie Phillips served as a Parole Commissioner at the Huntsville Board office from June 1, 2025, to June 30, 2025, and at the Amarillo Board office from July 1, 2025 to August 31, 2025.

<sup>6</sup> Anthony Ramirez served as a Parole Commissioner at the San Antonio Board office through June 30, 2025.

<sup>7</sup> Alfred Salcido served as a Parole Commissioner at the Huntsville Board office through April 14, 2025.

# PAROLE REVIEW PROCESS



The parole review process entails an exhaustive review and consideration of an offender’s case, including, but not limited to, conviction offense, medical and psychological history, and how the offender has adjusted and behaved in prison. Case files arrive regularly in each Board office or are sent as an electronic file through the Offender Information Management System (OIMS). Each parole panel of the Board reviews files and interviews victims upon request as required by Section 508.153, Government Code. Interviews with offenders and other individuals in support or protest of an offender are 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 (Section 508.046, Government Code).

## 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 or life imprisonment without parole.

If an offender is denied parole, the Board is required to set a future date for parole reconsideration. If the offender is not convicted of an offense listed in Section 508.149(a), Government Code, this date must be set as soon as practical after the first anniversary of the denial date. If the offender is serving a sentence for an offense listed in Section 508.149(a), Government Code, or an offense punishable as a felony of the second or third degree under Section 22.04, Penal Code, the date may be set up to five years from the denial date. If the offender is serving a sentence under Section 22.021, Penal Code, or a life sentence for a capital felony, the date may be set up to ten years from the denial date.

## Board Activity Report

The Board was established by the Texas Constitution to make decisions concerning parole and to recommend clemency, when appropriate, 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 2025 was 40.35 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. Murder is an example of a violent offense, while credit-debit card fraud is an example of a non-violent offense. The sexual and non-sexual categories are self-explanatory.

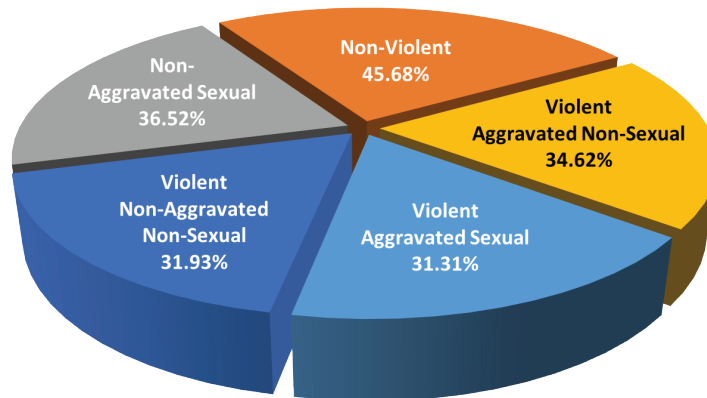
Additional tables in this section provide a history of the overall parole approval rates, approval and denial rates for each Board Member, approval rate by type, and other related parole tables by designated categories, i.e., Consecutive Sentences, Parole in Absentia, Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision (MRIS), and Special Review.

# SUMMARY OF BOARD ACTIVITY

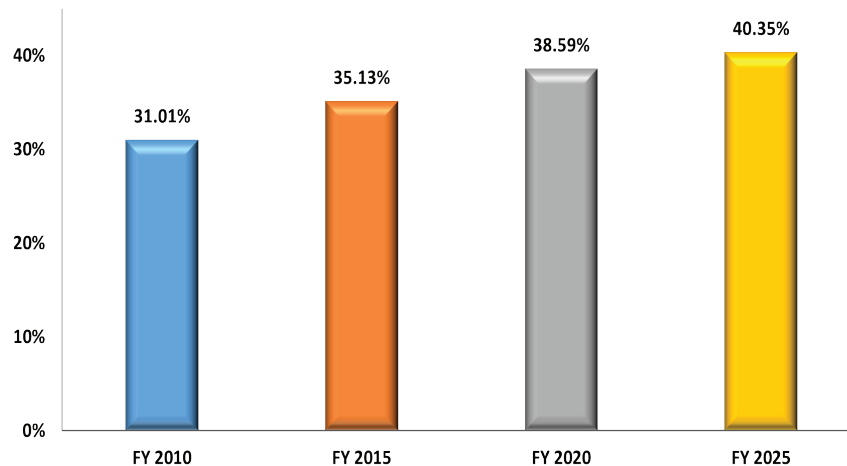
## Parole Considerations and Approval Rates by Offense Type

	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE
Violent Aggravated Non-Sexual	11,024	3,816	34.62%
Violent Aggravated Sexual	3,663	1,147	31.31%
Violent Non-Aggravated Non-Sexual	12,604	4,025	31.93%
Non-Aggravated Sexual	2,010	734	36.52%
Non-Violent	39,396	17,997	45.68%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>68,697</b>	<b>27,719</b>	<b>40.35%</b>

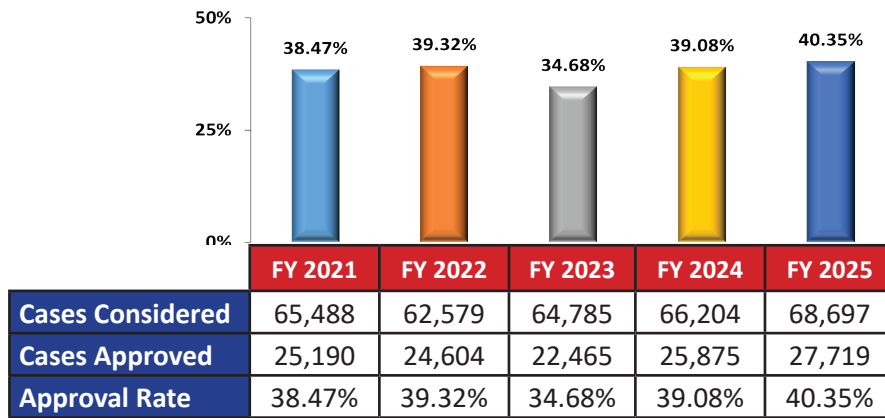
### Parole Approval Rates by Offense Type



### Parole Approval Rates 15-Year Trend



## Parole Considerations and Approval Rates History FY 2021 - FY 2025



## Parole Considerations by Board Members and Parole Commissioners

	TOTAL VOTES	NUMBER APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	DENIAL RATE
Adams, M.	6,919	2,785	40.25%	59.75%
Aiello, R.	5,537	2,538	45.84%	54.16%
Bishop, J.	6,833	2,637	38.59%	61.41%
Brito, E.	8,050	3,463	43.02%	56.98%
Butler, J.	7,018	2,982	42.49%	57.51%
Davila, E.	6,009	2,406	40.04%	59.96%
Eck-Massingill, L.	6,470	2,959	45.73%	54.27%
Farley, M.	5,279	2,196	41.60%	58.40%
Fletcher, S.	8,064	3,459	42.89%	57.11%
Fox, T.	5,126	2,131	41.57%	58.43%
Gonzalez, R.	7,673	2,952	38.47%	61.53%
Guyton, J.	1,277	558	43.70%	56.30%
Hardges, M.	4,591	1,778	38.73%	61.27%
Jones, C.	9,327	3,900	41.81%	58.19%
Kiel, J.	7,045	2,930	41.59%	58.41%
Long, B.	8,391	3,230	38.49%	61.51%
Marton, J.	6,090	2,568	42.17%	57.83%
Moberley, M.	1,515	1,127	74.39%	25.61%
Molina, L.	8,220	3,089	37.58%	62.42%
Phillips, J.	1,800	769	42.72%	57.28%
Ramirez, A.	6,382	2,328	36.48%	63.52%
Robertson, E.	7,450	2,913	39.10%	60.90%
Salcido, A.	4,772	1,949	40.84%	59.16%
Tejada, R.	7,022	3,141	44.73%	55.27%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>146,860</b>	<b>60,788</b>	<b>41.39%</b>	<b>58.61%</b>

*Voting members include 7 Board Members and 17 Parole Commissioners.*

## Parole Approvals by Voting Options

	VOTING OPTION	TOTAL VOTES	PERCENT
FI-1	Release the offender when eligible.	4,871	17.57%
FI-2 (Mo/Yr)	Release on a specified future date.	5,971	21.54%
FI-3R (Mo/Yr)*	Transfer to a TDCJ rehabilitation program. Release to parole only after program completion and not earlier than three months from specified date. Such TDCJ program may include either CHANGES/Lifeskills, Voyager, Segovia Pre-Release Center (Segovia PRC), or any other approved tier program.	4,092	14.76%
FI-4R (Mo/Yr)*	Transfer to a TDCJ rehabilitation program. Release to parole only after program completion and not earlier than four months from specified date. Such TDCJ program shall be the Sex Offender Education Program (SOEP).	620	2.24%
FI-5	Transfer to In-Prison Therapeutic Community Program (IPTC). Release to aftercare component only after completion of IPTC.	2,913	10.51%
FI-6	Transfer to a DWI Program and release to a continuum of care program.	794	2.86%
FI-6R (Mo/Yr)*	Transfer to a TDCJ rehabilitation program. Release to parole only after completion and no earlier than six months from specified date. Such TDCJ program may include the Pre-Release Therapeutic Community (PRTC), Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP), or In-Prison Therapeutic Community Program (IPTC), or any other approved tier program.	6,976	25.17%
FI-7R (Mo/Yr)*	Transfer to a TDCJ rehabilitation program. Release to parole only after program completion and not earlier than seven months from the specified date. Such TDCJ program shall be the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI).	40	0.14%
FI-9R (Mo/Yr)*	Transfer to a TDCJ rehabilitation program. Release to parole only after program completion and not earlier than nine months from specified date. Such TDCJ program shall be the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP-9).	1,155	4.17%
FI-18R (Mo/Yr)*	Transfer to a TDCJ rehabilitation treatment program. Release to parole only after program completion and no earlier than 18 months from specified date. Such TDCJ program shall be the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP-18).	44	0.16%
CU/FI (Mo/Yr-Cause No)	Designate the date on which the offender serving consecutive sentences would have been eligible for release on parole if the offender had been sentenced to serve a single sentence. This date shall be within a three-year incarceration period following the panel decision.	243	0.88%
	<b>TOTAL FI VOTES</b>	<b>27,719</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
	<b>TOTAL TIER VOTES ONLY</b>	<b>12,927</b>	<b>46.64%</b>

\*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 46.64 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 27,719 FI votes.

## Consecutive Sentences

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

- If all offenses in the series of consecutive sentences occurred on or after September 1, 1987, then each sentence must be considered separately from the other consecutive sentences in the series.
- If approved for parole on the current sentence, the offender will begin serving the next sentence on the date designated by the parole panel.
- 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 is reached for the last sentence in the series.

### Parole Considerations for Offenders Serving Consecutive Sentences

	PAROLE FROM CID	PIA	TOTALS
Considered	1,228	12	1,240
Approved	242	1	243
Approval Rate	19.71%	8.33%	19.60%

### Parole in Absentia (Parole Review and Mandatory Supervision for Offenders Not in Actual Physical Custody of TDCJ CID)

Parole in Absentia (PIA) refers to offenders sentenced to confinement in TDCJ 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	54	0	40	94	33.33%
Other TDCJ Custody	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Other State Jurisdiction	7	1	7	15	5.32%
Harris County Jail	6	0	11	17	6.03%
Tarrant County Jail	3	1	10	14	4.97%
Dallas County Jail	1	0	12	13	4.61%
Bexar County Jail	2	0	9	11	3.90%
Smith County Jail	1	0	5	6	2.13%
Denton County Jail	0	0	5	5	1.77%
Other *	23	1	83	107	37.94%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

\* The remainder of county jails and unspecified release sites, each of which had less than 5 PIA releases in FY 2025.

# Discretionary Mandatory Supervision (DMS)

For certain 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 DMS, 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:

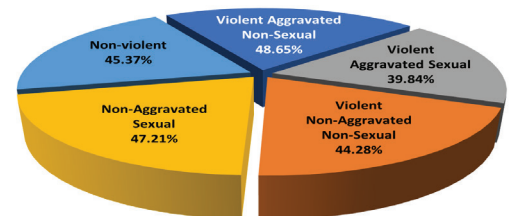
- Aggravated Assault, 1st or 2nd Degree
- Aggravated Kidnapping, 1st or 2nd Degree
- Aggravated Robbery, 1st Degree
- Aggravated Sexual Assault, 1st Degree
- Any Offense with an Affirmative Finding of a Deadly Weapon
- Arson, 1st Degree
- Assault, 2nd Degree
- Burglary, 1st Degree
- Capital Murder
- Compelling Prostitution
- Continuous Sexual Abuse of Young Child or Children
- Continuous Trafficking of Persons
- Criminal Solicitation, 1st Degree
- Directing Activities of Criminal Street Gangs or Foreign Terrorists, 1st Degree
- Engaging in Organized Criminal Activity, 1st Degree
- Illegal Reentry by Certain Aliens
- Indecency with a Child
- Injury to a Child, Elderly, or Disabled Individual, 1st Degree
- Manufacture or Delivery of a Substance in Penalty Group 1-B
- Murder, 1st or 2nd Degree
- Refusal to Comply with Order to Return to Foreign Nation
- Robbery, 2nd Degree
- Sexual Assault
- Sexual Performance by a Child
- Trafficking of Persons
- A Felony Increased Under Health and Safety Code (Drug-Free Zones or Use of Child in Commission of Offense)

## DMS Considerations

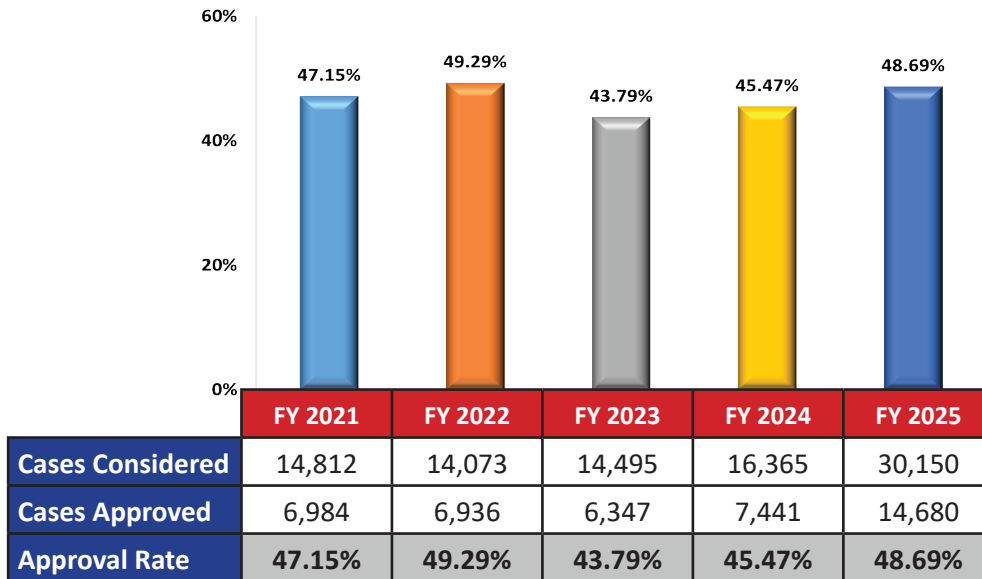
The overall DMS approval rate is 48.69 percent. DMS votes are listed by considerations and approval rates by offense type, considerations and approval rates history, and considerations by each voting member.

## DMS Considerations and Approval Rates by Offense Type

	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE
Violent Aggravated Non-Sexual	37	18	48.65%
Violent Aggravated Sexual	3,660	1,458	39.84%
Violent Non-Aggravated Non-Sexual	271	120	44.28%
Non-Aggravated Sexual	11,107	5,244	47.21%
Non-Violent	15,075	6,840	45.37%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>30,150</b>	<b>14,680</b>	<b>48.69%</b>



## DMS Considerations and Approval Rates History FY 2021 - FY 2025



## DMS Considerations by Board Members and Parole Commissioners

	TOTAL VOTES	NUMBER APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	DENIAL RATE
Adams, M.	1,362	682	50.07%	49.93%
Aiello, R.	1,357	618	45.54%	54.46%
Bishop, J.	1,335	650	48.69%	51.31%
Brito, E.	1,386	626	45.17%	54.83%
Butler, J.	1,560	796	51.03%	48.97%
Davila, E.	1,432	597	41.69%	58.31%
Eck-Massingill, L.	1,825	698	38.25%	61.75%
Farley, M.	1,347	553	41.05%	58.95%
Fletcher, S.	1,512	770	50.93%	49.07%
Fox, T.	977	379	38.79%	61.21%
Gonzalez, R.	2,114	975	46.12%	53.88%
Guyton, J.	222	97	43.69%	56.31%
Hardges, M.	1,012	514	50.79%	49.21%
Jones, C	1,282	621	48.44%	51.56%
Kiel, J.	1,141	583	51.10%	48.90%
Long, B.	1,218	566	46.47%	53.53%
Marton, J.	1,428	654	45.80%	54.20%
Moberley, M.	150	97	64.67%	35.33%
Molina, L.	1,751	722	41.23%	58.77%
Phillips, J.	448	212	47.32%	52.68%
Ramirez, A.	1,811	744	41.08%	58.92%
Robertson, E.	1,368	659	48.17%	51.83%
Salcido, A.	824	319	38.71%	61.29%
Tejada, R.	1,957	772	39.45%	60.55%
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,819</b>	<b>13,904</b>	<b>45.12%</b>	<b>54.88%</b>

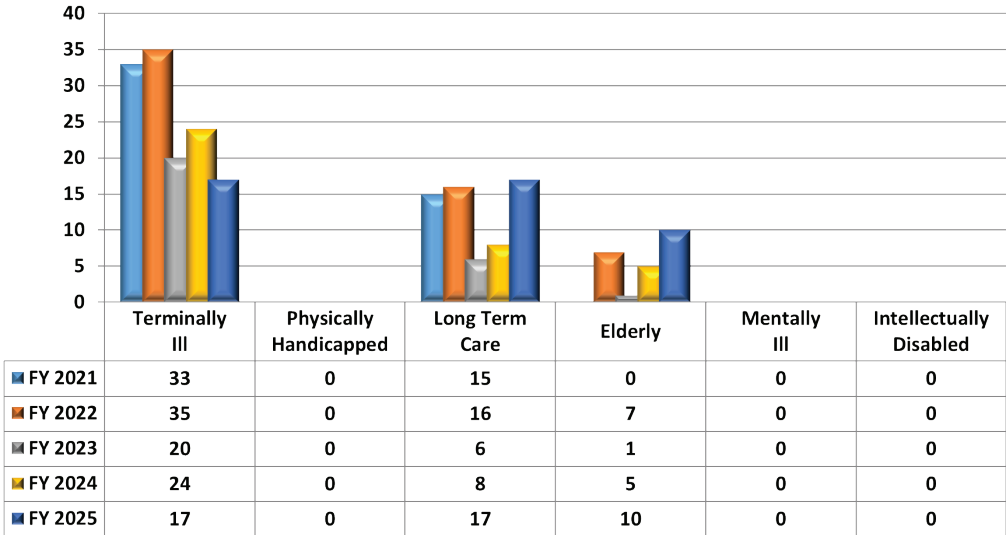
# MEDICALLY RECOMMENDED INTENSIVE SUPERVISION (MRIS)

Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision (MRIS) represents a cooperative effort between the Board, Texas Correctional Office for Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments (TCOOMMI), Correctional Managed Health Care providers, and 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.

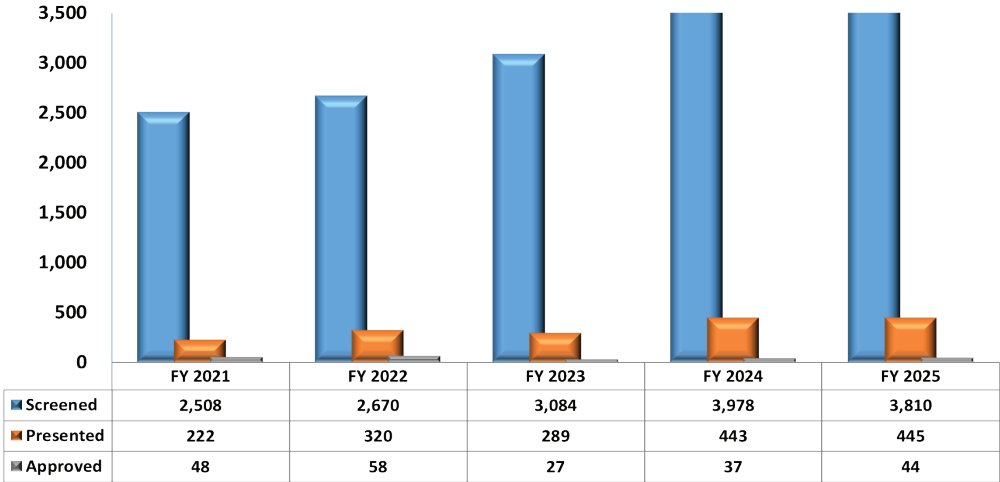
If an offender qualifies for release to MRIS, the MRIS panel bases its decisions on the offender’s medical condition and prognosis, and whether the offender constitutes a threat to public safety.

Offenders must comply with the terms and conditions of the MRIS program and abide by a 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 2021 - FY 2025



## MRIS Considerations and Approval Rates History FY 2021 - FY 2025



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

## SPECIAL REVIEW

Special Review provides a forum for a case to be considered by a Special Review parole panel when it is determined that there is information that was 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 2025, the Board considered a total of 181 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)	24	13.3%
FI-2 (Parole on Specified Date)	28	15.5%
FI-3R (CHANGES)	4	2.2%
FI-4R (SOEP)	2	1.1%
FI-5 (IPTC)	9	5.0%
FI-6 (DWI)	2	1.1%
FI-6R (PRTC, PRSAP)	9	5.0%
FI-7R (SVORI)	0	0.00%
FI-9R (SOTP-9)	6	3.3%
FI-18R (SOTP-18)	0	0.00%
NR (Set-Off)	56	30.9%
CU/NR Vote	2	1.1%
CU/FI Vote	1	0.6%
CU/SA Vote	0	0.00%
SA (Required to Serve All)	12	6.6%
RMS (Release to Mandatory Supervision)	10	5.5%
DMS (Deny Mandatory Supervision)	16	8.8%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>100%</b>

## OTHER VOTES AND ACTIVITIES

Transmittals are submitted to parole panels by the Parole Division requesting imposition or withdrawal of special conditions. The total number of transmittal votes was 98,774.

OTHER VOTES	NUMBER
Transmittal Votes	98,774

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.

VICTIMS	NUMBER
Office Interviews	352
Telephone Interviews	2,885
Video Interviews	556
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,793</b>

OTHER ACTIVITIES	NUMBER
Office Interviews	127
Telephone Interviews	4,027
Video/Unit Interviews	1,367
Correspondence Responses	N/A
Public Presentations	N/A
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,521</b>

## SUPER INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (SISP)

The Presiding Officer designates regular parole panels and alternate panels. The Super Intensive Supervision Program (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 their potential for rehabilitation and their release would endanger the public; or identified by TDCJ as a member of an organized prison gang.

### Parole Panel Considerations

	PAROLE	MS	TOTALS
Considerations	3,793	223	<b>4,016</b>
Imposed	399	18	<b>417</b>
Percent Imposed	10.52%	8.07%	<b>10.38%</b>

### SISP Removal History

	REMOVED	DECEASED	DISCHARGED	REVOKED	OTHER REASON	TOTALS
Parole	788	4	53	30	0	<b>875</b>
MS	71	1	12	1	0	<b>85</b>
TOTALS	<b>859</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>960</b>

### Revocations for Offenders on SISP

	NUMBER	PERCENT
New Conviction	98	64.90%
Law Violation No New Conviction	2	1.32%
Both Law and Technical Violations	10	6.62%
Technical Only	41	27.15%
Totals	<b>151</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

*NOTE: A "Technical Only" violation 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.*

## INSTITUTIONAL PAROLE ACTIVITY

The Institutional Parole Operations (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 release decisions. In FY 2025, there were 67,074 parole case summaries and 14,613 DMS summaries completed. Additionally, 6 summaries were prepared for clemency reviews on death penalty cases.

### Summaries Prepared

	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
<b>Parole Case Summaries</b>	63,529	57,924	63,500	66,113	67,074
<b>DMS Summaries</b>	14,036	13,478	13,974	16,071	14,613
<b>Clemency Case Summaries</b>	10	9	10	8	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77,575</b>	<b>71,411</b>	<b>77,484</b>	<b>82,192</b>	<b>81,693</b>

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 2025, the IPO provided notification via status letters to 67,661 offenders.

### Offender Notifications

	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
<b>Status Letters Provided to Offenders</b>	<b>66,967</b>	<b>61,457</b>	<b>64,369</b>	<b>66,233</b>	<b>67,661</b>

The IPO also provides status information to the family members, victims, and the public concerning offender release decisions. In FY 2025, the IPO responded to 4,598 public phone inquiries and 72,791 offender requests.

# HEARING/WAIVER 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 may elect to waive such hearing(s) if eligible to do so.

## Hearing/Waiver Disposition

Texas Government Code Section 508.282 relates to the time allowed for disposition of alleged violations of parole by a parole panel where the alleged violation occurred. The statutory timeframe 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 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).*

There were 24,178 total hearings held in FY 2025, of which 9,572 were subject to statutory timeframes. There were 8,455 total waivers processed in FY 2025, of which 4,632 were subject to statutory timeframes. Cases subject to statutory timeframes where the offender was entitled to a preliminary hearing averaged 26.88 days; those entitled to a revocation hearing averaged 39.61 days; and those entitled to both a preliminary and revocation hearing averaged 52.06.

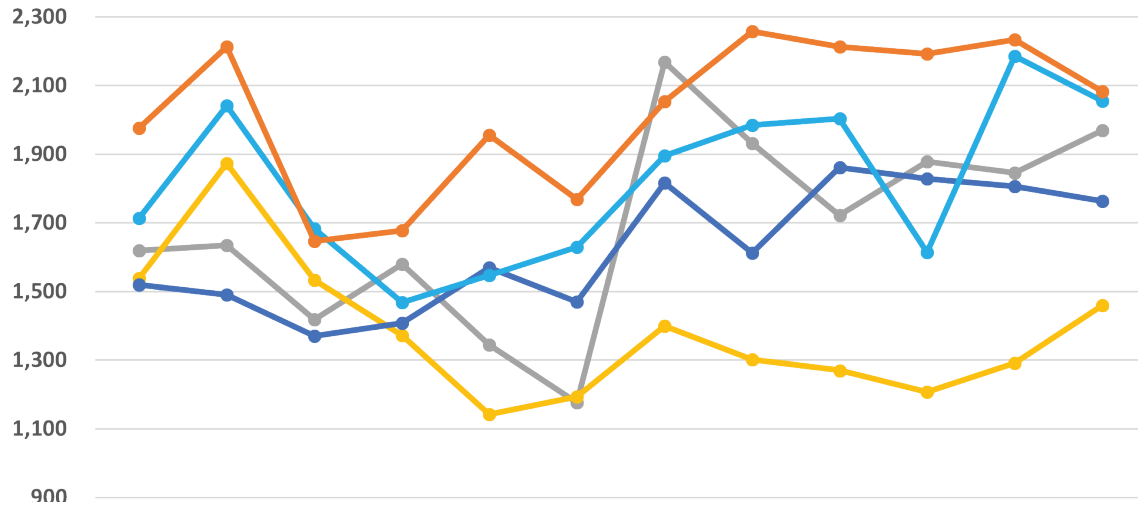
### Hearings and Waivers – Average Processing Time in Days \*

	PRELIMINARY	REVOCATION	PRELIMINARY & REVOCATION
AVERAGE	24.25	30.14	31.00

*\*Start date to parole panel disposition.*

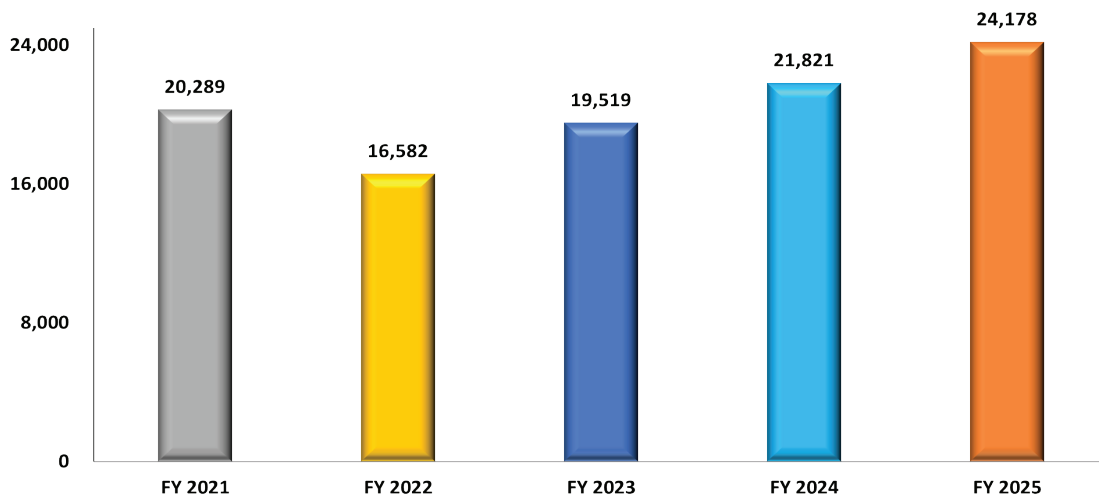
## Hearings Conducted by Hearing Officers FY 2021 – FY 2025

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 trainings. 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.



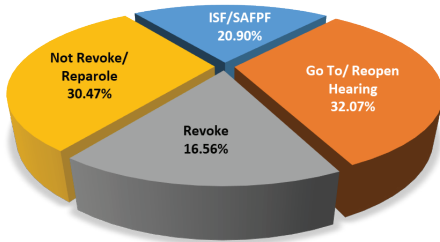
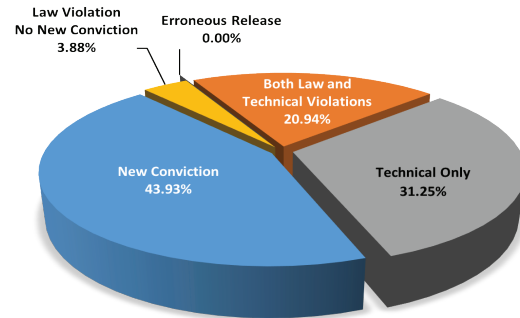
	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	TOTAL
<b>FY 2021</b>	1,619	1,635	1,418	1,580	1,345	1,176	2,169	1,932	1,722	1,878	1,846	1,969	<b>20,289</b>
<b>FY 2022</b>	1,539	1,874	1,533	1,372	1,142	1,193	1,400	1,301	1,270	1,208	1,291	1,459	<b>16,582</b>
<b>FY 2023</b>	1,519	1,491	1,371	1,408	1,570	1,470	1,817	1,613	1,862	1,829	1,806	1,763	<b>19,519</b>
<b>FY 2024</b>	1,713	2,041	1,683	1,468	1,547	1,629	1,895	1,985	2,004	1,614	2,186	2,056	<b>21,821</b>
<b>FY 2025</b>	1,976	2,213	1,647	1,677	1,955	1,768	2,054	2,257	2,213	2,193	2,233	2,082	<b>24,178</b>

## Hearings Conducted by Hearing Officers FY 2021 – FY 2025



## Allegations Presented for Administrative Decisions By Allegation (Hearings and Waivers)

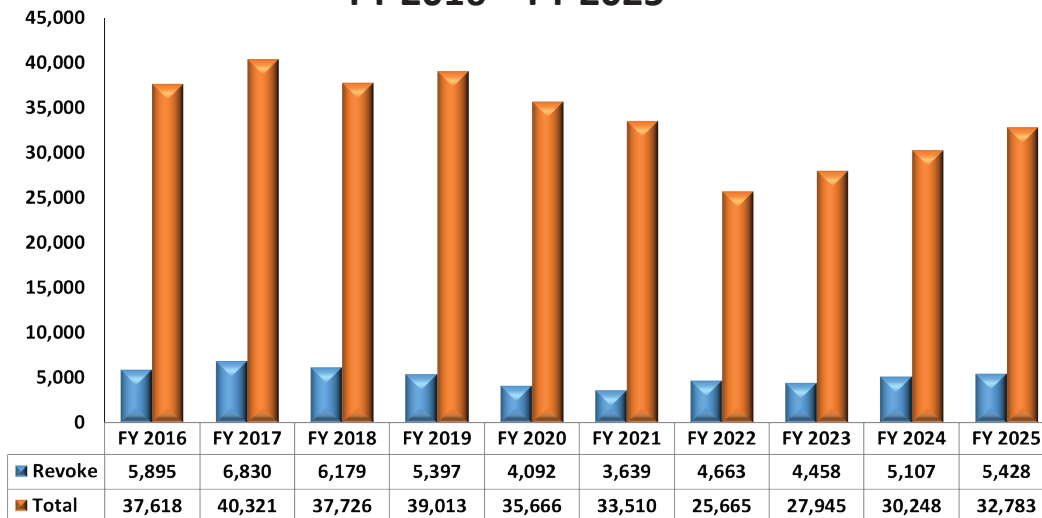
	NUMBER
New Conviction	14,402
Law Violation No New Conviction	1,272
Both Law and Technical Violations	6,864
Technical Only	10,245
Erroneous Release	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,783</b>



### By Decision

	NON-REVOICATION				GO TO HEARING	REOPEN HEARING	PLACE IN NORMAL REVIEW	REVOKE	TOTAL ACTIONS
	CONTINUE SUPERVISION	TRANSFER TO ISF FACILITY	REPAROLE	SAFPF					
FY 2021	13,159	5,255	0	289	11,145	23	0	3,639	<b>33,510</b>
	39.27%	15.68%	0.00%	0.86%	33.26%	0.07%	0.00%	10.86%	
FY 2022	12,075	5,198	0	234	3,462	33	0	4,663	<b>25,665</b>
	47.05%	20.25%	0.00%	0.91%	13.49%	0.13%	0.00%	18.17%	
FY 2023	7,564	5,807	0	317	9,782	17	0	4,458	<b>27,945</b>
	27.07%	20.78%	0.00%	1.13%	35.00%	0.06%	0.00%	15.95%	
FY 2024	8,968	5,813	0	373	9,969	18	0	5,107	<b>30,248</b>
	29.65%	19.22%	0.00%	1.23%	32.96%	0.06%	0.00%	16.88%	
FY 2025	9,989	6,342	0	510	10,485	29	0	5,428	<b>32,783</b>
	30.47%	19.35%	0.00%	1.56%	31.98%	0.09%	0.00%	16.56%	

## Revocations Compared to Hearings and Waivers FY 2016 – FY 2025



# Administrative Decisions by Board Members and Parole Commissioners

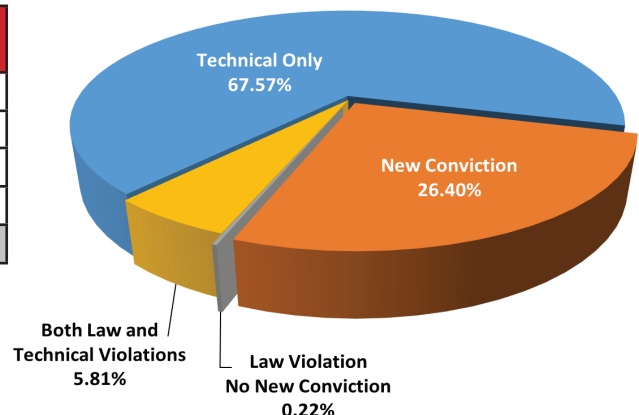
	NON-REVOCACTION				GO TO HEARING	REOPEN HEARING	PLACE IN NORMAL REVIEW	REVOKE	TOTAL ACTIONS
	CONTINUE SUPERVISION	TRANSFER TO ISF FACILITY	SAFPF	REPAROLE					
Adams, M.	783	620	30	0	3	4	0	522	1,962
Aiello, R.	1,031	668	38	0	2	1	0	536	2,276
Bishop, J.	776	551	17	0	3	2	0	462	1,811
Brito, E.	886	985	96	0	5	2	0	727	2,701
Butler, J.	964	625	31	0	1	2	0	457	2,080
Davila, E.	714	843	69	0	7	2	0	613	2,248
Eck-Massingill, L.	1,600	571	111	0	3	7	0	423	2,715
Farley, M.	1,115	639	38	0	4	2	0	598	2,396
Fletcher, S.	904	635	38	0	2	4	0	459	2,042
Fox, T.	1,125	575	25	0	2	3	0	500	2,230
Gonzalez, R.	610	386	39	0	3	1	0	576	1,615
Guyton, J.	195	141	10	0	2	1	0	93	442
Hardges, M.	680	433	25	0	1	3	0	273	1,415
Jones, C.	1,026	535	24	0	4	2	0	482	2,073
Kiel, J.	1,017	595	21	0	5	2	0	479	2,119
Long, B.	721	489	31	0	1	2	0	464	1,708
Marton, J.	851	805	130	0	3	3	0	745	2,537
Moberley, M.	121	72	25	0	0	0	0	50	268
Molina, L.	485	385	35	0	0	1	0	432	1,338
Phillips, J.	316	283	59	0	0	1	0	271	930
Ramirez, A.	521	340	31	0	3	2	0	417	1,314
Robertson, E.	1,187	719	34	0	2	3	0	614	2,559
Salcido, A.	681	397	17	0	10	1	0	403	1,509
Tejada, R.	1,864	638	96	0	5	7	0	518	3,128
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>20,173</b>	<b>12,930</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,114</b>	<b>45,416</b>

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	1,809	26.40%
Law Violation No New Conviction	15	0.22%
Both Law and Technical Violations	398	5.81%
Technical Only	4,630	67.57%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>6,852</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

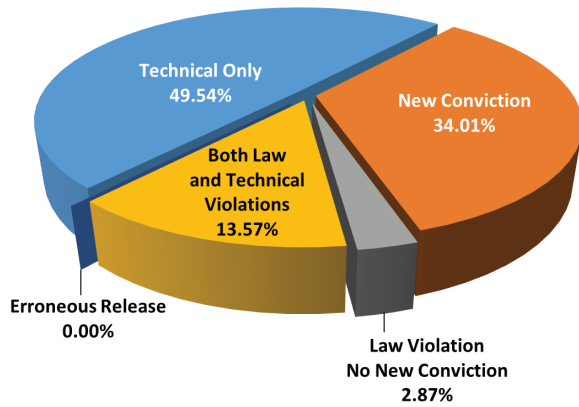
## Disposition to ISF/SAFPF



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 the existing release certificate.

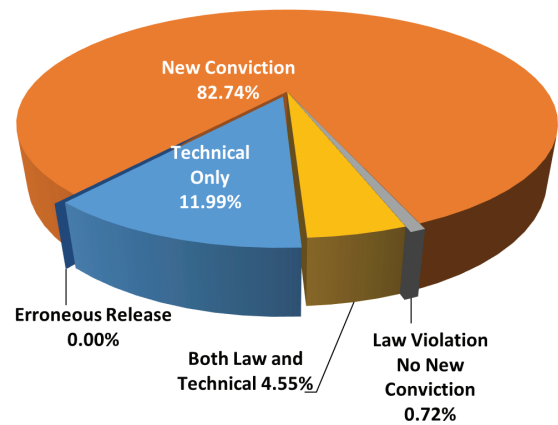
### Decisions to Continue Supervision or Reparole

	CASES	PERCENT
New Conviction	3,397	34.01%
Law Violation No New Conviction	287	2.87%
Both Law and Technical Violations	1,356	13.57%
Technical Only	4,949	49.54%
Erroneous Release	0	0.00%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>9,989</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

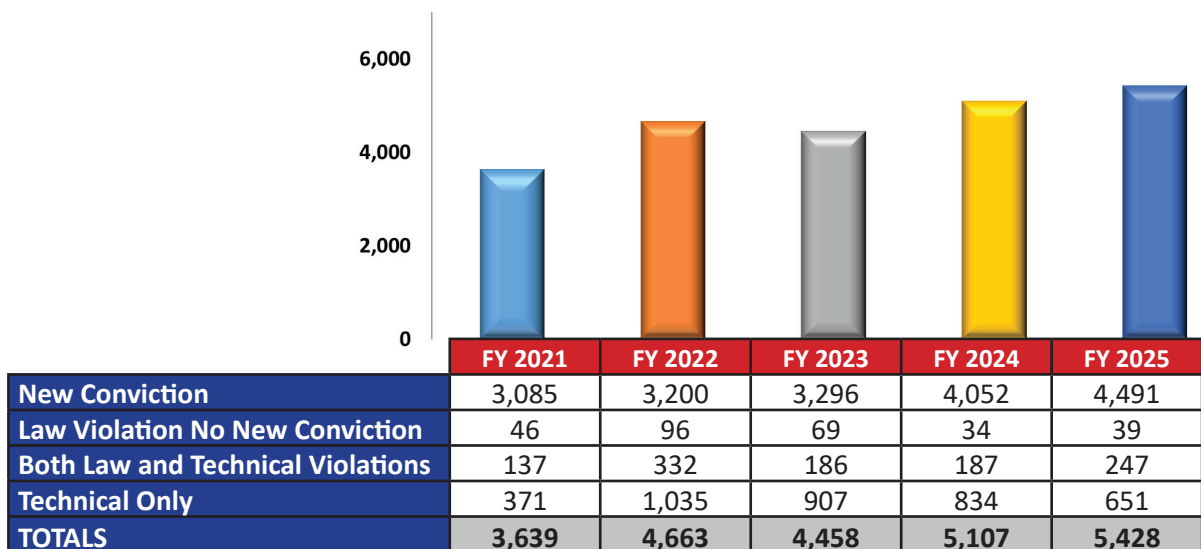


### Decisions to Revoke or Place in Normal Review

	CASES	PERCENT
New Conviction	4,491	82.74%
Law Violation No New Conviction	39	0.72%
Both Law and Technical Violations	247	4.55%
Technical Only	651	11.99%
Erroneous Release	0	0.00%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,428</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

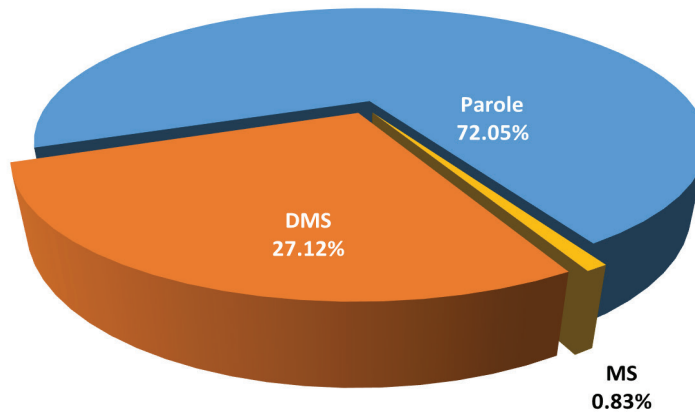


### History of Offenders Revoked by Grounds for Revocation FY 2021 - FY 2025



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

	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	TOTAL
<b>Parole</b>	312	346	256	306	289	257	315	343	366	331	362	427	<b>3,910</b>
<b>MS</b>	3	3	3	4	1	3	3	4	3	7	6	5	<b>45</b>
<b>DMS</b>	109	134	104	98	108	94	113	115	128	116	170	183	<b>1,472</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	424	483	363	408	398	354	431	462	497	454	538	615	<b>5,427</b>



## Decisions (Waivers/Hearings Processed)

	PREL	REV ONLY	PREL & REV SIMULTANEOUSLY	TRANSMITTALS	TOTALS
<b>Total Waivers Processed *</b>	180	8,201	74	N/A	<b>8,455</b>
<b>Total Hearings Processed **</b>	396	12,012	N/A	N/A	<b>12,429</b>
<b>TOTAL WAIVERS/ HEARINGS</b>	576	20,213	74	0	<b>20,884</b>

\* 4,632 Waivers were subject to statutory timeframes.

\*\* 9,572 Hearings were subject to statutory timeframes.

# EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

The authority for the Governor to grant executive clemency is in Article 4, Section 11, of the Texas Constitution. In all criminal cases, except treason and impeachment, the Governor may grant clemency upon written recommendation of a majority of the Board after a conviction or successful completion of a term of deferred adjudication community supervision. The Constitution authorizes the Governor to grant pardons, reprieves, and commutations of sentence. The Board, pursuant to Section 508.036(b)(1), Government Code, adopted rules governing the clemency process for noncapital and capital cases.

## *Clemency Process*

The process begins when an individual or their representative submits an application along with the appropriate documents. The process includes notification of the trial officials identified in Section 508.115, Government Code, and the victim, if one is identified.

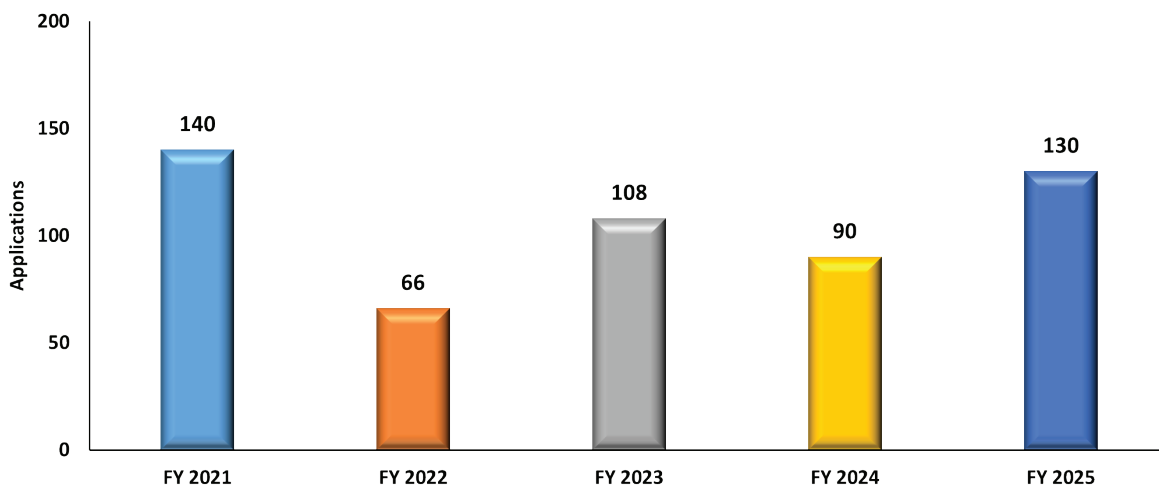
## *Clemency Decision*

The Governor makes the final decision to grant clemency. The Board may only recommend or not recommend that the Governor grant clemency.

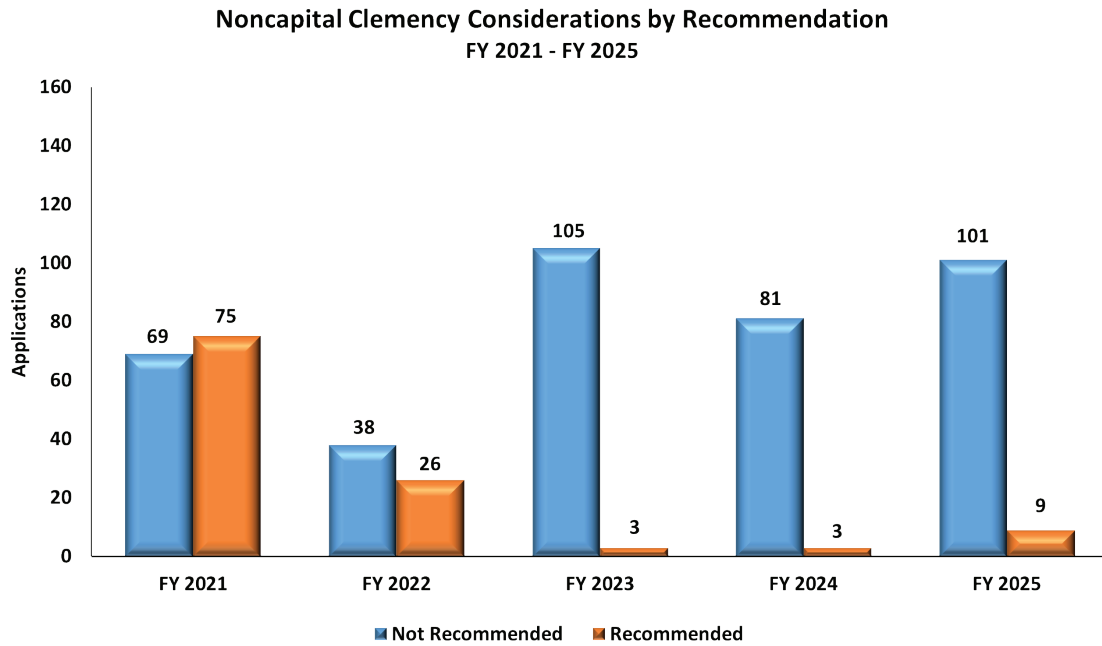
## Board Actions on Noncapital Cases

In noncapital cases, the Board considers applications for full pardons and restoration of rights of citizenship, pardons for innocence, conditional pardons, reprieves, commutations of sentence, remissions of fines and forfeitures, restoration of firearm rights and civil rights of a federal or military offense, and restoration of driver licenses. In FY 2025, the Board considered 130 noncapital cases (see table below).

Noncapital Clemency Considerations  
FY 2021 - FY 2025



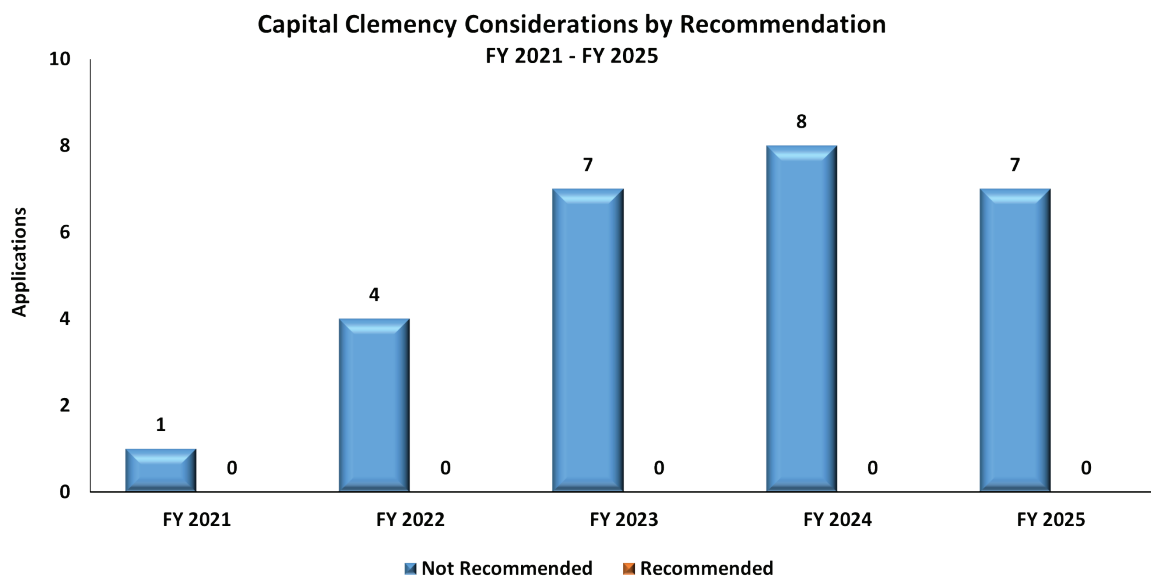
In FY 2025, the Board recommended that the Governor grant 9 noncapital clemency requests out of 130 applications considered, or 7% of the applications considered (see table below).



*NOTE: The number of cases considered may differ from the number of cases voted when cases are referred to the Board for consideration during one fiscal year and voted on during the following fiscal year.*

## Board Actions on Capital Cases

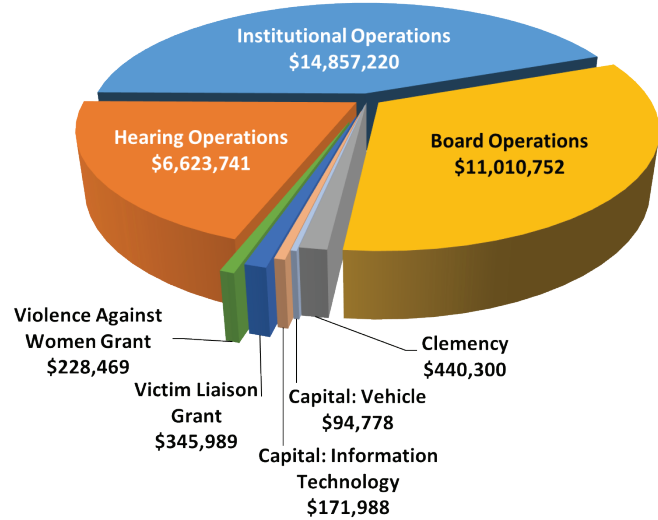
In capital cases, the Board considers applications for commutation of death sentence to lesser penalty and a reprieve of execution. Upon request, the Board may conduct an interview with the offender. The Governor may also grant a one-time 30-day reprieve of execution without a recommendation from the Board. In FY 2025, 7 applications were received which requested a commutation of sentence. 5 of the 7 applications also included a request for a reprieve. In FY 2025, the Board conducted 2 interviews, considered 7 applications for clemency, and did not recommend clemency (see table below).



# AGENCY EXPENDITURES

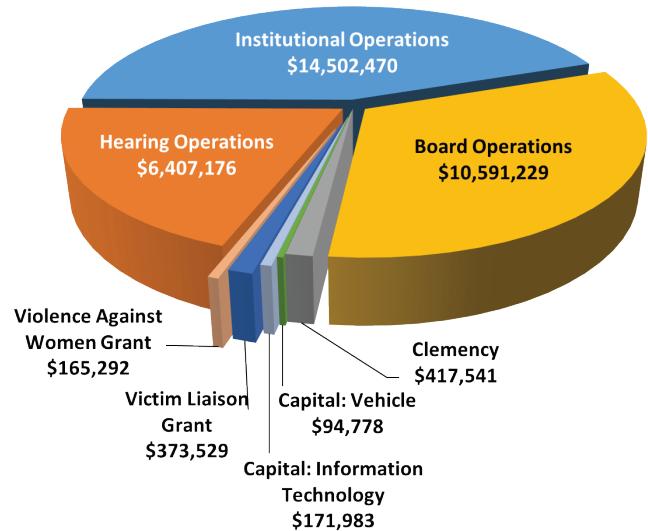
## FY 2025 BUDGET

<b>FY 2025 Budget Total</b>	<b>\$ 33,773,237</b>
Hearing Operations	\$ 6,623,741
Institutional Operations	\$ 14,857,220
Board Operations	\$ 11,010,752
Clemency	\$ 440,300
Capital: Vehicle	\$ 94,778
Capital: Information Technology	\$ 171,988
Victim Liaison Grant	\$ 345,989
Violence Against Women Grant	\$ 228,469



## FY 2025 EXPENDITURES (ACTUAL)

<b>FY 2025 Expenditure Total</b>	<b>\$ 32,725,050</b>
Hearing Operations	\$ 6,407,176
Institutional Operations	\$ 14,502,470
Board Operations	\$ 10,592,281
Clemency	\$ 417,541
Capital: Vehicle	\$ 94,778
Capital: Information Technology	\$ 171,983
Victim Liaison Grant	\$ 373,529
Violence Against Women Grant	\$ 165,292



NOTE: Board Operations includes expenditure and budget received from the Victim Liaison Grant and the Domestic Violence and Human Trafficking Restorative Justice Program 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.

## **CU/FI**

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**

A restoration of 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 are automatically 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 CU/FI.

### **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, intellectually disabled, elderly, terminally ill, physically handicapped, or require long-term care are considered for release by an MRIS parole panel.

The MRIS 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**

Deny parole and set a new date for the next review.

### **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 Section 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.

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

Deny parole with no subsequent review, requiring offender to serve balance of sentence, unless eligible for mandatory supervision consideration.

## **Sex Offender**

Offenders who have been convicted of or transferred from juvenile parole or commitment to adult parole or prison for an offense in Chapter 21, Penal Code; required to register pursuant to Chapter 62, Code of Criminal Procedure; or constituted a threat to society by reason of lack of sexual control. This definition does not apply to those defendants who are currently on or discharged a deferred adjudication community supervision.

## **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.





**The Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles  
P.O. Box 13401 - Capitol Station**

**Austin, Texas 78711  
(512) 406 - 5452  
[www.tdcj.texas.gov/bpp](http://www.tdcj.texas.gov/bpp)**