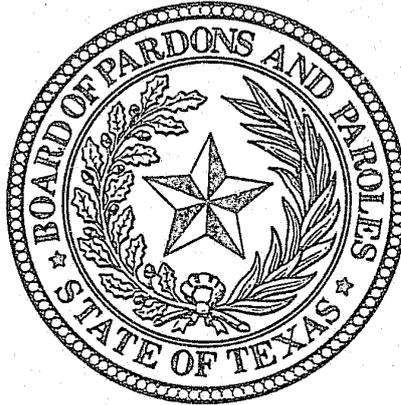
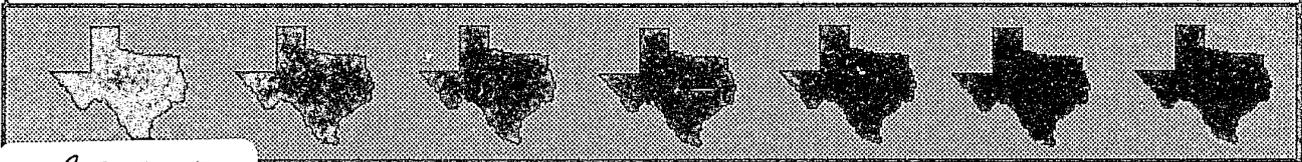


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Texas Board of Pardons & Paroles



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1988 Annual Statistical Report

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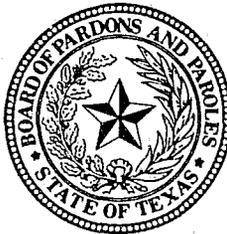
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BOARD MEMBERS:

- HENRY B. KEENE, CHAIRMAN
- RUBEN M. TORRES, VICE-CHAIRMAN
- CHRIS A. MEALY, MEMBER
- WINONA W. MILES, MEMBER
- WENDELL A. ODOM, MEMBER
- NEAL PFEIFFER, MEMBER

DIRECTORS:

- GLENN T. HECKMAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
- WILLIAM H. BROOKS
DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES

8610 SHOAL CREEK BLVD.
P.O. BOX 13401, CAPITOL STATION
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711
(512) 459-2700

August 31, 1988

PAROLE COMMISSIONERS:

- KEN COLEMAN
JOHN ESCOBEDO
RONALD W. JACKSON
DONN D. WOOLERY
2503 LAKE ROAD
HUNTSVILLE, TX 77340
(409) 291-2161
- GEORGE C. EVANS
GERALD GARRETT
1212 N. VELASCO
SUITE 102
ANGLETON, TX 77515
(409) 849-3031
- KEN CASNER
CORA MOSLEY
207-A E. REAGAN ST.
PALESTINE, TX 75801
(214) 723-1063
- STENNETT D. POSEY
RT. 5, BOX 258-A
GATESVILLE, TX 76528
(817) 865-8870

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Honorable William P. Clements, Governor

Members of the Senate and House of Representatives
of the State of Texas

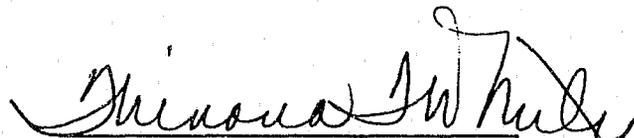
ACQUISITIONS

Gentlemen:

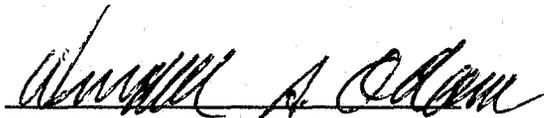
In compliance with the provisions of Article 42.18, Section 5 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of Texas, we respectfully submit the Annual Report with Statistical and other data relating to the work of the Board of Pardons and Paroles for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1988.

Sincerely yours,

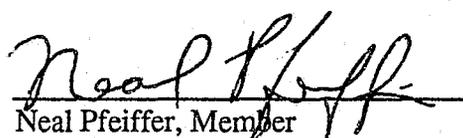

Henry B. Keene, Chairman


Winona W. Miles, Member


Ruben M. Torres, Vice-Chairman


Wendell A. Odom, Member


Chris A. Mealy, Member


Neal Pfeiffer, Member



Henry B. Keene
Chairman



Ruben M. Torres
Vice-Chairman



Chris A. Mealy



Winona W. Miles



Wendell A. Odom



Neal Pfeiffer

The Texas Board of Pardons & Paroles



Henry B. Keene
Chairman
Dallas, Texas
Appointed 1987
by Governor Willlam P. Clements

Ruben M. Torres
Vice-Chairman & Former Chairman
Brownsville, Texas
Appointed 1979
by Governor Dolph Briscoe
Reappointed 1985
by Governor Mark White



Chris A. Mealy
Member & Former Vice-Chairman
Georgetown, Texas
Appointed 1987
by Governor Willlam P. Clements

Winona W. Miles
Member
Austin, Texas
Appointed 1983
by Governor Mark White



Wendell A. Odom
Member & Former Chairman
Pasadena, Texas
Appointed 1985
by Governor Mark White

Neal Pfeiffer
Member, Former Chairman & Former Vice-Chairman
Elgin, Texas
Appointed 1983
by Governor Mark White

Parole Commissioners and Executive Staff

PAROLE COMMISSIONERS

Ken Casner Palestine	Gerald Garrett Angleton	Cora Mosley Palestine
Kenneth Coleman Huntsville	John Escobedo Huntsville	Stennett D. Posey Gatesville
George Evans Angleton	Ronald W. Jackson Huntsville	Donn Woolery Huntsville

EXECUTIVE STAFF

Glenn T. Heckmann, Executive Director
William H. Brooks, Deputy Director

Directors

Robert Tapscott Parole Supervision	Cecil Simpson Parole Selection	Jerry Wall Business Management
Henry Johnson Personnel	E. E. Hagedorn Budget and Planning	Glenn Looney Computer Services
Harry Green General Counsel	Daniel Guerra Family Information Coordinator	Mike Roach Information Services
James Poland Community Services	Juanita Llamas Administrative Assistant to the Board	Ronald Valladares Hearing Division
William Burke Internal Audit	Greg Markley Staff Development	



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**Introduction
to
the
Board
of
Pardons
and
Paroles**

Introduction to the Board of Pardons and Paroles

LEGAL BASIS

Created in 1936 by constitutional amendment, the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles is statutorily responsible for administering the state parole and mandatory supervision system according to Art. 42.18, *Texas Code of Criminal Procedure*, and Art. 6166 x-3 of *Vernon's Annotated Civil Statutes*, and constitutionally responsible for investigating and recommending acts of executive clemency by the governor as provided by the *Texas Constitution*, Art. IV, Section II and the *Code of Criminal Procedure*, Articles 42.18, 48.01 and 48.04.

The Board determines which prisoners are paroled from the Texas Department of Corrections and other penal institutions, establishes parole conditions, and investigates and supervises parolees. The Board also conducts parole and mandatory supervision revocation hearings and revokes releasees as required, establishes parole and mandatory supervision policies within statutory limits, and carries out the Interstate Parole and Probation Compact.

Executive clemency includes temporary reprieves from prison, emergency reprieves, reprieves of execution of the death penalty, commutation of sentences or fines or both, full pardons, restorations of civil rights lost as the result of felony convictions, conditional pardons, trial reprieves of jail sentences, remissions of bond forfeitures, and restorations of the right to operate motor vehicles.

The mandatory supervision law enacted by the 65th Legislature in 1977 provides a period of supervision for releasees of TDC who are not paroled or conditionally pardoned. A prisoner released to mandatory supervision, like a parolee, remains in the legal custody of the state and is amenable to the orders of the Board. Mandatory supervision applies only to felons who committed their offenses on or after August 29, 1977.

THE BOARD

The Board of Pardons and Paroles is composed of six full-time, salaried members appointed by the governor to overlapping six-year terms of office. All appointments must have the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate. The Board provides rules and policies for the administration of the agency, and for the selection and supervision of prison releasees.

The Board is in session Monday through Friday of each week at the agency headquarters, 8610 Shoal Creek Boulevard, Austin, Texas, and convenes otherwise at the call of the chairman. All meetings of the Board are conducted in compliance with the Open Meetings Act. All minutes of the Board and decisions relating to parole, pardon, and clemency are matters of public record. Certain information concerning individuals under parole consideration or supervision, and the identity of other individuals connected with a parole or clemency case, is privileged and is not public information.

PAROLE COMMISSIONERS

Article 42.18, CCP, provides for the employment of at least six commissioners in matters of parole decisions and mandatory supervision revocations. Parole commissioners do not exercise authority in acts of executive clemency nor in the administration of the agency. They are subject to the rules and regulations of the agency as established by the Board. Nine commissioners are presently employed by the Board, with two located in Palestine, one in Gatesville, two in Angleton and four in Huntsville. Parole commissioners are full-time, salaried employees of the state.

PAROLE PANELS

In matters of parole selection, release on mandatory supervision and revocation, the Board members and parole commissioners act in panels of three persons as provided in Art. 42.18, CCP. Panel composition is designated by the Board. A majority of each panel constitutes a quorum for the transaction of its business, and its decision is by majority vote. The parole panel may recommend the granting or denying of parole and may conduct parole and mandatory supervision revocation hearings.

AGENCY STAFF

The agency, which has a statewide staff of approximately 1,575 employees, is headed by an executive director. Agency staff are divided into several areas of responsibility, as follows.

The Executive Director is responsible for the general operation and administration of the various functions of the agency, and for direct management of Budget and Planning, Personnel, Internal Audit, and Hearings.

The Deputy Director assists the executive director in agency operation and administration and is directly responsible for Parole Selection, Parole Supervision, Community Services (halfway houses), Business Management, Computer Services, Staff Development, and Information Services.

The General Counsel, Assistant General Counsel, and one staff attorney handle the Board's legal affairs. The general counsel's office is responsible for keeping the Board apprised of all the legal implications of its actions and of changes in the laws or their applications. Staff render opinions interpreting the regulatory provisions of the agency; review drafts of laws, rules, and regulations affecting agency operations and administration; prepare for the Board proposed amendments for agency rules and proposed laws affecting the agency for legislative consideration; maintain liaison with the Attorney General in civil actions brought by or against the Board; and assist the AG in preparing and presenting these cases in court. The General Counsel's office also conducts hearings, administrative appeals, and appellate practice. It drafts legal pleadings, briefs, and legislative bills; reviews and approves decisions of the agency's staff; and prepares opinions.

The Family Information Coordinator is the Board's liaison to inmates' families and the general public. Persons who wish to make personal appeals to the Board meet with the coordinator, who notes their concerns in the files of the inmates in question so that the decision-makers have access to the information when considering the individuals for parole.

The coordinator is also available (by telephone and by correspondence) to inmates, their families, and the general public to answer their questions about inmates' parole status.

The Administrative Assistant to the Board prepares the agenda for the monthly Board meeting, records and compiles the minutes of the monthly Board meeting, reviews requests for special reviews, and performs administrative duties as required by the Board.

Internal Audit performs program and management evaluations to determine the degree of policy compliance and program effectiveness. Routine, special and facility audits, as well as surveys and other technical reports, are completed to identify trends. Findings and recommendations are compiled in the form of written reports, which are provided to the executive director and division or section heads for review and action. Auditors work closely with computer staff to develop automated reports that help identify areas in which improvements are possible and necessary.

Personnel maintains personnel files on agency employees; keeps time and attendance records; posts available jobs; processes, tests, and screens applicants; coordinates agency training; processes insurance claims; and handles workmen's compensation, affirmative action, equal opportunity employment, employee grievances, and related personnel functions.

Budget and Planning prepares and administers the agency's legislative appropriation requests, grant fund requests, agency performance reports, personnel allocation schedules, and fiscal notes on legislation affecting agency operations. The staff is also responsible for agency forecasting, planning, research, and evaluation. Activities include prison-population and release-population forecasting; research regarding parole guidelines, parole selection, and parole supervision; program evaluation; and production of statistical data detailing agency activity and workload.

Staff Development is responsible for establishing and maintaining uniform and consistent training throughout the agency and for accreditation and certification of professional staff. The division works with the Staff Development Advisory Committee to conduct and analyze job-task studies and to design curricula for and conduct a variety of training programs, including the Parole Officer Training Academy for new officers, safety training, and training in strategies for case supervision.

Computer Services provides automated support for all the agency's parole-related and support functions, maintaining data on TDC inmates and on releasees under BPP supervision (totalling more than 100,000 inmate/releasee records).

Computer systems track a client's progress from TDC admission, through the parole selection process, and throughout the client's period of supervision until discharge. Computer automation expedites a variety of agency processes, including personnel

management, accounting, purchasing, inventory, statistical analysis and research, and the collection of restitution payments and supervision fees. To meet the agency's automation requirements, the division employs a large-scale central computer, a statewide data communications network, approximately 200 microcomputers (many of them networked), a statewide facsimile network, and associated software.

The Hearing Section handles all cases in which pre-revocation warrants or summons have been issued. Hearing officers conduct hearings to investigate charges that releasees have violated release rules. The subsequent summary reports are reviewed by staff and presented to the Board for final disposition.

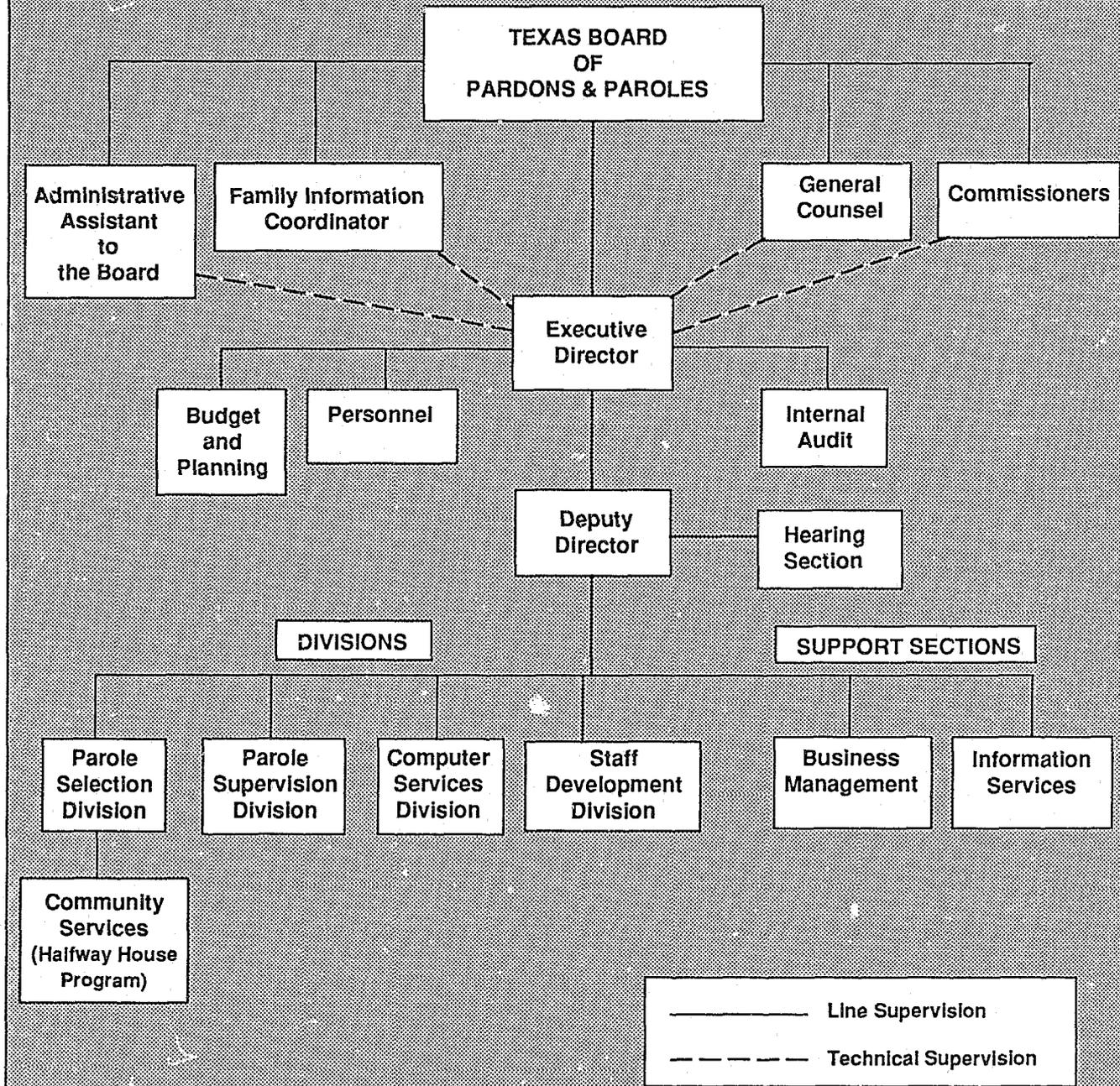
The section also processes revocations and withdrawals of warrants, and (to ensure proper handling of the revocation process) monitors releasees returned to prison as violators. To facilitate communication with other corrections and law enforcement agencies, the division operates a year-round, 24-hour teletype unit.

Business Management includes sections responsible for purchasing, accounting, equipment inventory, supply inventory, printing, real estate lease management, mail handling, and motor vehicle maintenance.

Staff prepare payrolls; develop periodic accounting reports for use by management, state and federal agencies, legislators, and the public; handle supervision fees and restitution payments; administer deferred compensation and related programs; pay creditors; and reimburse employee travel claims. Business Management also develops specifications for most purchases and rentals and issues these specifications for response from vendors. Bid openings are either supervised or monitored by purchasing staff. This section also manages the agency's need for office and warehouse space by forecasting, developing floor plans, and negotiating with landlords.

Information Services responds to information requests from the media, from legislators, and from the general public concerning the Board and its activities, the parole and mandatory supervision systems, and the records of individual inmates and releasees. Information Services staff also produce a variety of printed informational materials, including brochures, reports and studies, and a bi-monthly employee newsletter.

**ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
Texas Board of Pardons & Paroles**



Highlights of Fiscal Year 1988

The Board of Pardons and Paroles experienced a change in leadership in March 1988, with the Board's selection of Glenn T. Heckmann as executive director. Heckmann replaced John W. Byrd, who resigned in January 1988. Heckmann had served the agency previously, first as a parole commissioner covering the southern TDC units and later as deputy director. Heckmann's successor as deputy director is William H. Brooks, a 15-year veteran with the agency and former supervisor of the agency's San Antonio region.

The year saw a continuation and proliferation of activities dictated by and related to (1) problems of crowding in the Texas Department of Corrections and (2) the Board's role in helping to manage the prison population.

In September 1987 a plan was adopted to help control admissions and releases. The plan, an effort to prevent the temporary prison-system closures that occur when the system exceeds 95% of its capacity, called for 150 daily admissions and 150 daily releases. Although this plan maintained a balance of admissions and releases until July 1988 (when the state was forced once again to trigger the Prison Management Act), the plan created a growing backlog of county-jail inmates awaiting transfer to TDC.

To alleviate this jail overcrowding, the Board stepped up the Parole *in Absentia* (PIA) program in fiscal 1988. During the year 867 offenders were released under the PIA program, compared to 176 comparable releases the previous year. In FY 1988 five full-time officers were placed in Bexar, Dallas, Harris, Tarrant, and Travis Counties, to screen and process cases for the PIA program.

TDC was forced to close its doors 22 times during the year to avoid exceeding the population limits imposed by a federal court. Twice the governor was forced to invoke the Prison Management Act, despite the Board's best efforts to release enough prisoners to relieve the crowded conditions. (Application of the Prison Management Act tends to deplete the pool of eligible candidates in all categories of potential release, forcing the Board to "borrow from the future" in finding release prospects.)

To keep pace in 1988, the Board considered for parole a record 49,126 prisoners-- a 17% increase over the preceding fiscal year. The Board approved and released 25,131 individuals (51% of those considered).

Aside from the obvious increase in the Board's workload, the release population grew from 46,821 in 1987 to 52,047 in 1988, an 11% increase that resulted in the agency's hiring of some 142 additional parole officers and caseworkers.

The Board was pressed to examine and reexamine all the modes of release — parole, mandatory and early mandatory supervision release, parole *in absentia*, pre-parole transfer and

the halfway house program — to see what modifications could be applied to enhance these programs, maximize their use, and find suitable candidates for each.

In the area of parole supervision, the Board expanded a program begun the previous year: Intensive Supervision Parole (ISP). ISP provides increased supervision and control for a target group of releasees who are most likely to return to prison. An FY 1987 emergency legislative appropriation of \$700,000 had enabled the agency to implement initial ISP programs in Dallas and Houston, where 41% of the release population live. The program has since been expanded to include Fort Worth. Officers supervising cases in the ISP program maintain caseloads of no more than 25 releasees.

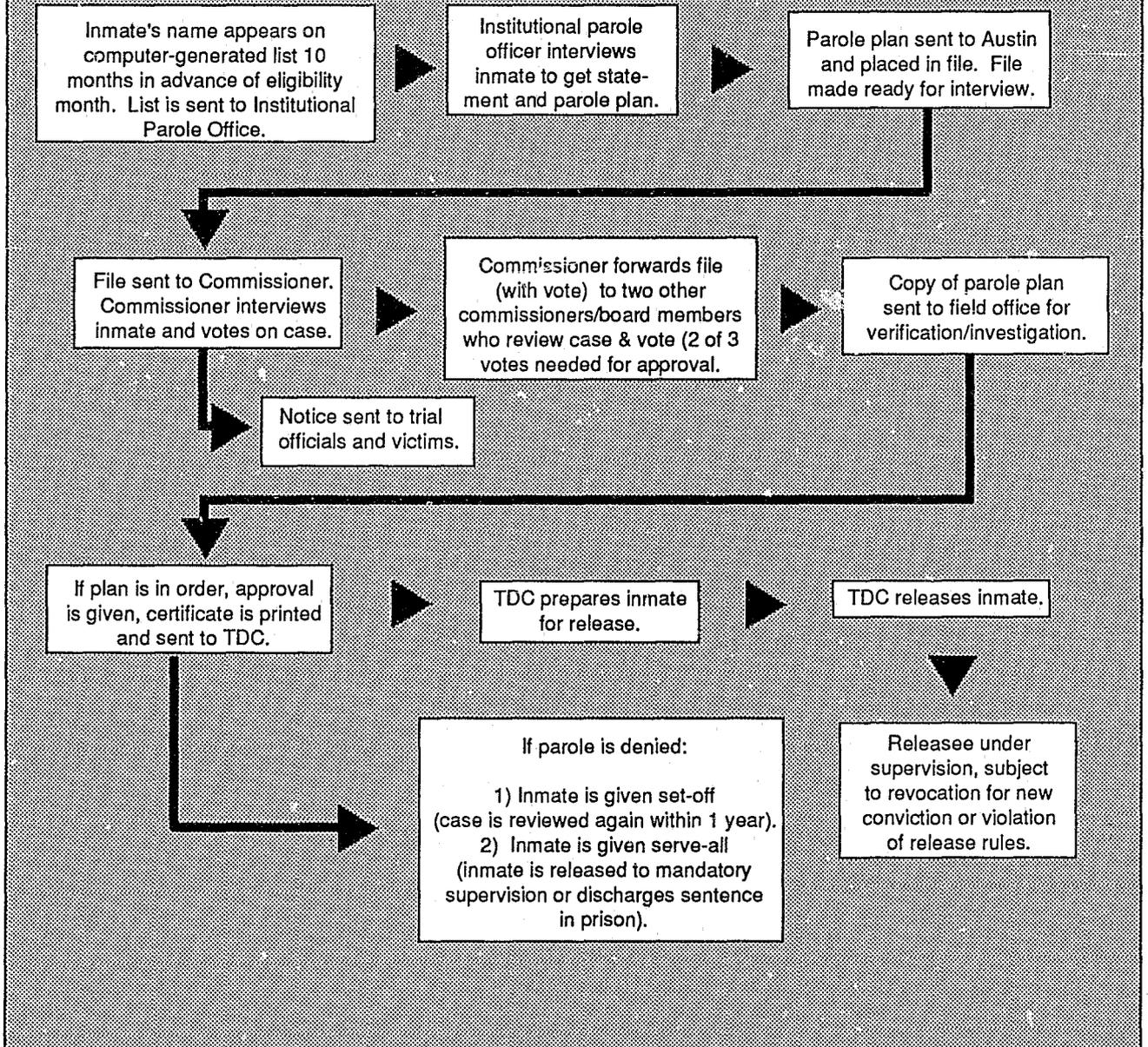
Fiscal 1988 saw the agency implementing and "fine-tuning" changes resulting from Senate Bill 341, passed the year before by the 70th Legislature and effective this year. This bill is a rewrite of Article 42.18 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, which is the adult parole and mandatory supervision law. Agency staff shifted into high gear to implement the many resulting modifications. These included changes in the amount of time prisoners must serve before becoming parole-eligible and the amount of good conduct time they can be awarded, notification to officials and victims about impending parole releases, appropriation of "gate" money to inmates after departing prison, and restrictions on early mandatory supervision release.

Because the laws and policies governing parole and related release programs have become increasingly complex, and because responding to the urgency of Texas' criminal-justice needs requires increasing levels of skill, the agency established a new Staff Development Division in FY 1988. This division is responsible for ensuring that training for agency staff is effective, uniform, and consistent throughout the state.

Given the major increases in Board activities in fiscal 1988, the Board continued to enlarge its automated information systems. A telecommunications network linking the agency's 50 regional and district offices, four institutional offices, and commissioners offices has been operating for some time, as has a telefax system for electronically transmitting documents. In fiscal 1988 the agency began operating a year-round, 24-hour teletype unit, to facilitate communication with other corrections and law enforcement agencies. These enhancements have saved the agency hundreds of hours and days in the transmission of data and paperwork, and have enabled the agency to respond more quickly to emergency situations.

The number of agency staff increased from 1,300 in 1987 to 1575 in 1988, with new parole officers and caseworkers representing 142 of that increase. Caseloads dropped from an average of 90 to 74 cases per officer.

Outline of Parole Procedures



**Summary
of
Parole
Panel
Activity
in
Fiscal
Year
1988**

SUMMARY OF PAROLE PANEL ACTIVITY IN FISCAL YEAR 1988

Parole

No. of cases considered:	49,126
No. of inmates paroled/ conditionally pardoned:	25,131
Paroled in-state:	24,347
Paroled out-of-state:	115
Out-of-country conditional pardons:	669
No. of parole cases reinstated:	85

Mandatory Supervision

No. inmates released to mandatory supervision:	7,635
No. released to mandatory supervision who were within 180 days of mandatory release:	6,494
Released to MS in-state:	7,423
Released to MS out-of-state:	42
Released to MS out-of-country:	170
No. of MS cases reinstated:	50

Parolee Pre-Revocation Actions

No. of pre-revocation warrants issued:	7,636
Emergency warrants issued:	2,125
No. of pre-revocation warrants withdrawn:	7,272

Mandatory Supervision Pre-Revocation Actions

No. of pre-revocation warrants issued:	4,026
Emergency warrants issued:	1,292
No. of pre-revocation warrants withdrawn:	2,186

Revocation Actions

No. of parolees revoked:	7,348
No. of MS cases revoked:	3,736

(cont.)

SUMMARY OF PAROLE PANEL ACTIVITY (CONTINUED)

Other Panel Actions

Special administrative
review considerations: 13

Other parole admini-
strative reviews: 28,927

Executive Clemency

No. of cases
considered: 850

No. recommended
to Governor: 202

No. granted by Governor: 186

Pre-Parole Transfer

No. of cases considered: 5,528

No. recommended to TDC: 5,443

No. approved by TDC: 3,285

No. transferred to halfway
houses as pre-parolees: 3,371

Parole in Absentia

No. cases considered: 1,526

No. approved: 1,361

No. released on parole: 867

No. released to mandatory
supervision: 82

Total released to PIA: 949

Halfway House Placements

No. parolees placed: 4,173

No. mandatory releasees
placed: 2,008

Pre-parolees placed: 3,371

Total halfway house placements: 9,552

Parole Selection

Parole Selection

Parole eligibility is based on time served on the maximum sentence imposed, and the time required depends on the date of offense. For offenses committed before September 1, 1987; calendar time and good-conduct time must equal one-third of the maximum sentence or 20 years, whichever is less. For offenses committed after September 1, 1987; the time requirement is one-fourth of the sentence or 15 years. Requirements are different for the offenses of capital murder, aggravated kidnapping, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated robbery, and for offenses in which the court enters a finding that a deadly weapon was used. For these offenses, applicable time is credited only according to actual calendar time served, without regard to good-conduct time credit earned; and these offenders must serve at least two years. These offenses are referred to as "3g" offenses, in reference to Section 3(g) of

Article 42.12, which is the criminal procedure code section in which they are specified. Other exceptional requirements apply to 3g offenses.

The agency's Parole Selection Division is responsible for processing cases before release on parole or mandatory supervision. Parole officers assigned to each unit of the Department of Corrections interview each eligible inmate and prepare individual case history reports that serve as the basis for release deliberations and for supervision programs after release. An extensive interview and case history report is also completed for each death-penalty case, for use in possible reprieve deliberations.

The bulk of the Central Office support staff, including file and phone sections, support clerical staff, and the Executive Clemency Section, is also assigned to the Parole Selection Division.

<u>Case Summaries Prepared *</u>	<u>Initial</u>	<u>Supplemental</u>
Tentative Parole	2,638	10
Pre-parole Transfer	7,970	1,821
Initial Parole	20,141	
Supplemental Parole		7,339
Mandatory Supervision	769	128
Parole in Absentia	1,194	5
Total	32,712	9,303

*Case Summaries Prepared - Refers to reports prepared by institutional parole examiners and counselors, detailing the offense, social and criminal history, and institutional behavior of the inmate being considered for parole or mandatory release.

Workload/Performance Measures

Parole examiner interviews conducted*	16,640
Parole counselor interviews conducted**	166,597
Release cases analyzed***	51,422

*Parole plans are reviewed and reports prepared for parole panels.
 **Face-to-face interviews including pre-parole updates, responses to inmate requests, contacts to deliver parole panel results, recontacts on parole plans, revocation hearing contacts, etc.
 ***All cases are reviewed by a parole analyst at various stages in the process to ensure accuracy and care in the consideration of an inmate's release.

PAROLE DECISIONS

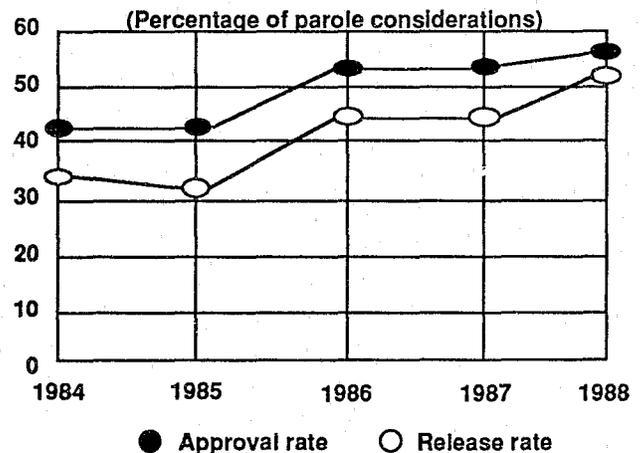
In matters of parole selection, release on mandatory supervision, and revocation, the Board members and parole commissioners act in panels of three persons as provided in Art. 42.18, CCP. Panel composition is designated by the Board. A majority of each panel constitutes a quorum for the transaction of its business, and its decision is by majority vote. A parole commissioner normally conducts a face-to-face interview with a prisoner eligible for parole

and votes to grant or deny the prisoner's parole. The other two members of the parole panel then cast their votes to grant or deny parole. A parole panel may vote to approve the prisoner's parole, set off the prisoner's release for a year, or have him serve the remaining portion of his sentence before release to mandatory supervision.

PAROLE APPROVAL & RELEASE RATES FISCAL YEAR 1988

No. cases considered:	49,126
No. paroled or conditionally pardoned:	25,131
Percent paroled or conditionally pardoned:	51%

PAROLE APPROVAL AND RELEASE RATES OVER A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD



PAROLE ACTIONS IN FISCAL YEAR 1988

<u>Type of Review</u>	<u>No. Considered</u>	<u>No. Approved</u>	<u>No. Set-Off¹</u>	<u>No. Serve-All²</u>
Initial Reviews	26,113	19,752	5,286	1,075
Subsequent Reviews	23,013	8,938	12,953	1,722
Total Reviews	49,126	28,690	18,239	2,797

PAROLE PANEL ACTIONS OVER A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD

<u>Action</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>Five-Yr. Avg. 1984-88</u>
Cases	28,159 (100%)	26,305 (100%)	29,650 (100%)	41,859 (100%)	49,126 (100%)	35,019 (100%)
Approved	11,575 (41%)	11,249 (43%)	16,009 (54%)	22,452 (54%)	28,090 (57%)	17,875 (51%)
Set-off¹	13,295 (47%)	11,073 (42%)	10,239 (35%)	15,961 (38%)	18,239 (37%)	13,761 (39%)
Serve-all²	3,289 (12%)	3,983 (15%)	3,402 (11%)	3,446 (8%)	2,797 (6%)	3,383 (10%)
Paroled^{3,4}	10,069 (36%)	9,377 (36%)	14,376 (48%)	19,948 (48%)	25,131 (51%)	15,780 (45%)

- 1 "Set-off" means the panel voted to deny parole and consider the case again within one year.
- 2 "Serve-all" means the panel voted to require the inmate to serve the remainder of his sentence in prison.
- 3 Includes paroles to U.S. Immigration Service.
- 4 Number of parolees released (reinstatements not included).

MANDATORY SUPERVISION

Prisoners who have not been released to parole are released to mandatory supervision when the calendar time they have served, plus any accrued good conduct time, equal the maximum terms to which they were sentenced. Although the Board of Pardons and Paroles supervises prisoners released to mandatory supervision as if they were on parole, the Board has no discretion in a prisoner's release to mandatory supervision. The one exception is that the law allows the Board to release at its discretion those inmates who are within six months of their mandatory release dates. Whether released to parole or to mandatory supervision, releasees remain

MANDATORY SUPERVISION RELEASES IN FISCAL YEAR 1988	
Released in-state:	7,423
Released out-of-state:	42
Released out-of-country:	170
Total released:	7,635

under the Board's supervision for whatever time remains on their sentences at the time they are released.

"3g" offenders (as defined on page 15) who committed their offenses on or after September 1, 1987; and offenders who on or after that date committed certain other offenses of an assaultive nature (e.g. murder, sexual assault, aggravated assault, deadly assault on a police officer or corrections officer, injury to a child or to an elderly person, arson, robbery, and burglary in the first degree felony class); are not eligible for mandatory supervision release. These individuals, if not granted parole, must serve their full calendar sentences without regard to good conduct time credit.

TDC RELEASES OVER A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD

Fiscal Year	Discharged	Paroled	Released to Mandatory Supervision	Shock Probation	Total
1984	1,708 (7%)	10,091* (43%)	10,053 (43%)	1,723 (7%)	23,575 (100%)
1985	405 (2%)	9,392* (40%)	11,899* (51%)	1,725 (7%)	23,421 (100%)
1986	316 (1%)	14,510* (49%)	12,745* (43%)	1,852 (7%)	29,423 (100%)
1987	219 (0.6%)	19,888* (59.6%)	11,675* (35%)	1,560 (4.6%)	33,342 (100%)
1988	139 (0.4%)	25,216* (74%)	7,685* (23%)	997 (3%)	34,037 (100%)

*Includes reinstatements.

PRE-PAROLE TRANSFER

The Board may recommend to prison officials the transfer of certain inmates to halfway houses or other approved residences up to 180 days before the inmates' presumed parole eligibility dates. Each of these transfers must be approved by prison officials. Inmates are not eligible if their convictions are for aggravated offenses or if deadly weapons were used.

Pre-parolees are considered inmates and may be returned to prison without hearings if they fail to abide by the rules of release. When they reach their parole eligibility dates, these inmates are transferred to regular parole case loads.

PRE-PAROLE TRANSFER ACTIVITY IN FISCAL YEAR 1988	
No. of cases considered:	5,528
No. of cases approved:	3,285
No. of cases recommended to TDC:	5,443
No. released to pre-parole:	3,371

PAROLE IN ABSENTIA

The Board may release eligible inmates who are serving Texas sentences while held in facilities outside TDC jurisdiction (e.g. prisons in other states, federal facilities, or local jails).

PAROLE IN ABSENTIA ACTIVITY IN FISCAL YEAR 1988

No. of cases considered:	1,526
No. of cases approved:	1,361
No. released on parole:	867
No. released on mandatory supervision:	82
Total released to PIA:	949

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

Members of the Board also review and recommend to the Governor cases involving full pardons, commutations of sentence (in felony and misdemeanor convictions), reprieves of execution, medical reprieves, reprieves to attend civil court proceedings, and reprieves of jail sentences. The Governor makes the final decisions in these cases, but cannot act without the Board's recommendation.

Executive Clemency Actions in Fiscal Year 1988

No. of cases considered:	850
No. recommended to Governor:	203
No. granted by Governor*:	185

(* Includes cases in Part B chart, below)

Executive Clemency-Related Activity

Part A (Actions on Executive Clemency Recommendations Submitted to Governor in Fiscal Year 1988)

Description	Number Consid- ered	Number Recom- mended	Approved by Governor	Refused by Governor	Withdrawn by Board	Number Cases in Process	Number Actions
Commutations of sentence	5	5	3	2	0	0	3
Emergency reprieves	10	10	7	2	0	1	7
Full pardons	835	188	96	72	0	20	96
Total clemency-related actions	850	203	106	76	0	21	106

Part B (FY 1988 Actions on Executive Clemency Recommendations Submitted to Governor before Fiscal Year 1988)

Description	Number Recom- mended	Approved by Governor	Refused by Governor	Withdrawn by Board	Number Cases in Process	Number of Actions
Commutations of sentence	5	4	1	0	0	4
Full pardons	135	75	58	2	0	75
Total Clemency Actions	140	79	59	2	0	79

Parole Supervision

Parole Supervision

Inmates released from the Department of Corrections are under the supervision of parole officers assigned to the agency's Parole Supervision Division. Before release, officers conduct pre-parole investigations of the inmate's plans for residence and employment.

The state is divided into eight geographical regions for the provision of supervision and parole services. The eight regional offices are located in Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Lubbock, Ft. Worth, Angleton, Tyler and Waco. In addition, there are 50 district parole offices located throughout the state to which parole and mandatory releasees report upon release and thereafter as directed by their parole officers. Some 704 parole officers and caseworkers supervised the 52,047 prison releasees under supervision in 1988. Each officer supervised an average of 74 releasees.

The objectives of parole supervision include assisting the released felon in a constructive program of rehabilitation and reintegration into society, and monitoring the activities of the releasee with regard to compliance with the conditions of his release and the laws of society. Those who cannot adhere to the conditions of release are subject to having their releases revoked and being sent back to prison for a new offense and conviction or for failing to abide by the rules of release.

Officers are trained to counsel the cases under supervision and refer them to available services in the community. Releasees are placed at one of several levels of supervision depending on what the officer determines is appropriate. The level of supervision the releasee is under dictates the number of parole office, home, and job visits required of him.

As a member of the Interstate Probation and Parole Compact, Texas supervised 1,770 releasees from other states in 1988, and sent more than 3,000 Texas releasees to other states for supervision under the terms of the Compact.

Number of Releasees under Active Supervision at End of Fiscal Year 1988	
Texas parolees in Texas:	37,223
Texas Mandatory releasees in Texas:	13,054
Other state parolees in Texas:	1,770
Total under supervision:	52,047

Number of Releasees under Active Supervision over a Five-Year Period					
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Parole:	17,279	17,820	22,889	28,582	37,223
Mandatory supervision:	12,422	15,181	16,931	16,360	13,054
Other state parolees in Texas:	1,761	1,812	1,877	1,879	1,770
Totals:	31,462	34,813	41,697	46,821	52,047

DISTRIBUTION OF CASES STATEWIDE				
<u>Region & Headquarters</u>	<u>Number of Officers</u>	<u>No. Counties Covered</u>	<u>No. Cases under supervision</u>	<u>Average Caseload</u>
1 Dallas	117	1	8,430	72
2 Houston	173	1	13,314	77
3 San Antonio	89	49	6,201	70
4 Lubbock	76	78	5,035	66
5 Ft. Worth	90	37	6,540	73
6 Angleton	65	28	4,897	75
7 Tyler	38	31	3,012	79
8 Waco	56	29	4,618	82
Totals:	704	254	52,047	74

**Releasees under Supervision
over a Five-Year Period**

Year	No. under supervision	No. officers	Average caseload
1984	31,462	387	81
1985	34,813	378	92
1986	41,697	446	93
1987	46,821	523	90
1988	52,047	704	74

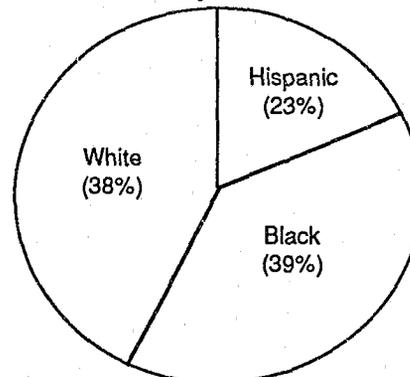
**Release Population
By Offense**

Offense	Parole %	MS %	Total %
Assault	2 %	9 %	3 %
Auto Theft	7 %	5 %	6 %
Burglary	34 %	18 %	30 %
Drugs	23 %	10 %	20 %
DWI	3 %	3 %	3 %
Forgery	7 %	6 %	7 %
Homicide	3 %	6 %	3 %
Rape	3 %	6 %	2 %
Robbery	7 %	13 %	8 %
Sex Offenses	4 %	8 %	2 %
Theft	12 %	9 %	11 %
Other	3 %	7 %	4 %

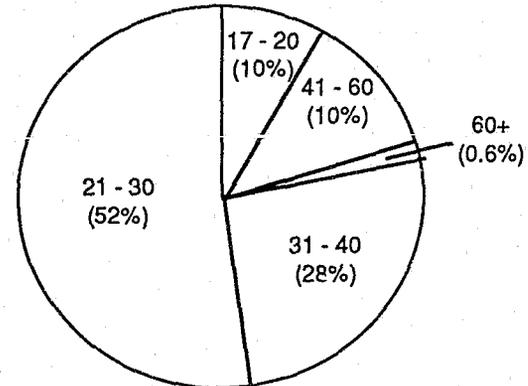
**Release Population
by Identified Problems**

Problem Area	Est. Percent with problem
Academic	40%
Employment	70%
Financial	29%
Marital/Family Associates	16%
Emotional	34%
Alcohol	10%
Drugs	49%
Mental	57%
Health	6%
Sexual	9%
	7%

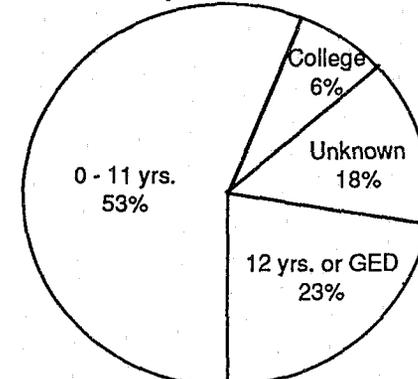
By Race



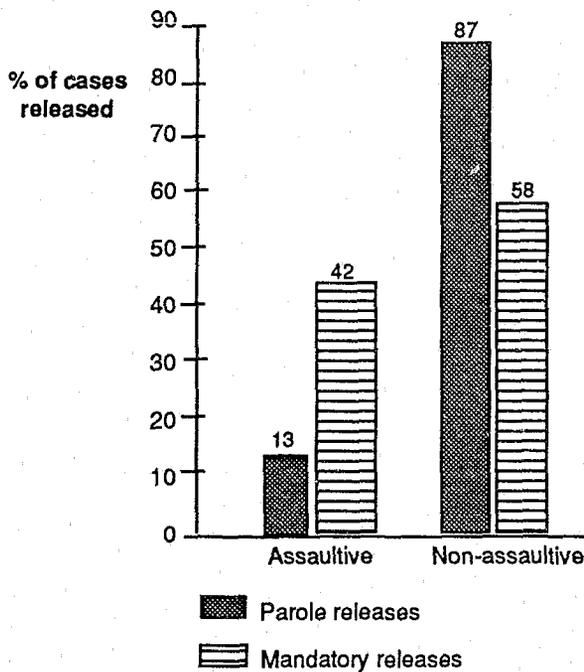
By Age



By Education



**Release Population
Assaultive vs. Non-assaultive**



**LENGTH OF SENTENCE RECEIVED AND PERCENTAGE OF TIME SERVED
BY INMATES RELEASED IN FISCAL YEAR 1988
Including Time Credited for Good Behavior**

Length of Sentence in Years	Percentage of Time Credited to Sentence									Total
	30% 40%	41% 50%	51% 60%	61% 70%	71% 80%	81% 90%	91% 100%	15 years credit	20 years credit	
2 - 3	614	476	218	213	91	61	47	0	0	1,894 (8%)
3 - 4	1,076	655	484	317	133	44	37	0	0	2,989 (12%)
4 - 5	1,012	632	311	181	79	42	24	0	0	2,554 (10%)
5 - 6	2,870	1,151	501	400	235	90	53	0	0	5,881 (23%)
6 - 7	791	245	170	155	73	56	19	0	0	1,641 (7%)
7 - 8	717	221	175	99	82	58	16	0	0	1,492 (6%)
8 - 9	719	204	196	112	66	63	17	0	0	1,451 (6%)
9 - 10	151	42	25	21	18	20	4	0	0	292 (1%)
10 - 15	1,866	746	402	241	215	208	48	0	0	3,771 (15%)
15 - 20	659	321	135	90	72	123	35	0	0	1,435 (6%)
20 - 30	493	149	86	64	47	74	24	0	0	937 (4%)
30 - 40	101	33	17	6	0	0	0	0	75	232 (1%)
40 - 50	44	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	29	76 (0.3%)
50 - 60	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	45	60 (0.2%)
60+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	91	96 (0.4%)
Life	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	314	330 (1%)
Total	11,125	4,877	2,720	1,899	1,111	839	324	25	554	25,131

**PREVIOUS CRIMINAL RECORD
OF INMATES
RELEASED IN FISCAL YEAR 1988**

No. of Prior Incarcerations	Mandatory Releasees	
	Parolees	Total
0	14,291 (57%)	4,843 (63%)
1+	10,840 (43%)	2,792 (37%)
Total	25,131(100%)	7,635(100%)

**FISCAL YEAR 1988
RELEASE POPULATION
by Sex**

	Mandatory Releasees		Total
	Parolees	Total	
Male	23,179	7,133	30,312
Female	1,952	502	2,454
Total	25,131	7,635	32,766

**INMATES RELEASED TO PAROLE AND MANDATORY SUPERVISION
IN FISCAL YEAR 1988
by Length of Sentence**

<u>Sentence (Yrs)</u>	<u>Parole (%)</u>	<u>Mandatory Supervision (%)</u>	<u>Total (%)</u>
2	1,894 (8%)	2,219 (29%)	4,113 (13%)
3	2,989 (12%)	1,055 (14%)	4,044 (12%)
4	2,554 (10%)	563 (7%)	3,026 (9%)
5	5,881 (23%)	1,359 (18%)	7,031 (21%)
6	1,641 (7%)	353 (5%)	2,294 (7%)
7	1,492 (6%)	284 (4%)	1,776 (5%)
8	1,451 (6%)	358 (5%)	1,809 (6%)
9	292 (1%)	77 (1%)	369 (1%)
10-14	3,771 (15%)	891 (12%)	4,662 (14%)
15-19	1,435 (6%)	262 (3%)	1,697 (5%)
20-29	937 (4%)	199 (3%)	1,136 (3%)
30-39	232 (*)	10 (*)	242 (*)
40-49	76 (*)	2 (*)	78 (*)
50-59	60 (*)	3 (*)	63 (*)
60+	96 (*)	0 (*)	96 (*)
Life	330 (1%)	0 (*)	330 (1%)
Total	25,131	7,635	32,766

NUMBER RELEASED TO PAROLE AND MANDATORY SUPERVISION

DURING FISCAL YEAR 1988

BY COUNTY

P = Parolees

MS = Mandatory Releasees

<u>County</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>MS</u>									
Anderson	39	21	Eastland	20	4	Kerr	41	11	Rockwall	8	5
Andrews	17	5	Ector	243	62	Kimble	1	1	Runnels	9	5
Angelina	76	24	Edwards	1	1	King	0	0	Rusk	34	11
Aransas	23	7	Ellis	107	21	Kinney	0	2	Sabine	13	1
Archer	3	0	El Paso	757	328	Kleberg	24	8	San Augustine	10	5
Armstrong	1	0	Erath	28	3	Knox	5	3	San Jacinto	16	4
Atascosa	27	8	Falls	12	5	Lamar	86	16	San Patricio	75	18
Austin	15	4	Fannin	22	8	Lamb	17	3	San Saba	3	1
Bailey	2	2	Fayette	12	1	Lampasas	16	3	Schleicher	1	1
Bandera	3	2	Fisher	2	1	LaSalle	2	0	Scurry	29	5
Bastrop	40	9	Floyd	6	3	Lavaca	4	1	Shackelford	2	3
Baylor	1	0	Foard	1	1	Lee	10	3	Shelby	33	10
Bee	31	10	Ft. Bend	159	46	Leon	6	3	Sherman	1	0
Bell	168	36	Franklin	6	2	Liberty	57	33	Smith	217	77
Bexar	1,058	251	Freestone	23	5	Limestone	19	5	Sommervell	6	1
Blanco	2	2	Frio	20	4	Lipscomb	0	1	Starr	24	3
Borden	1	0	Gaines	5	2	Live Oak	4	0	Stephens	15	3
Bosque	11	1	Galveston	262	96	Llano	6	2	Sterline	1	0
Bowie	86	21	Garza	7	2	Loving	0	0	Stonewall	0	1
Brazoria	135	57	Gillespie	9	1	Lubbock	303	63	Sutton	2	0
Brazos	156	48	Glasscock	0	0	Lynn	1	2	Swisher	12	3
Brewster	3	1	Goliad	1	3	Madison	10	7	Tarrant	1,855	599
Briscoe	0	0	Gonzales	8	3	Marion	13	3	Taylor	127	38
Brooks	13	4	Gray	17	6	Martin	6	0	Terrell	0	0
Brown	43	16	Grayson	78	29	Mason	3	0	Terry	12	9
Burleson	24	6	Gregg	117	33	Matagorda	49	15	Throckmorton	0	0
Burnet	12	6	Grimes	14	6	Maverick	8	3	Titus	27	8
Caldwell	26	4	Guadalupe	52	10	McCullough	7	9	Tom Green	141	31
Calhoun	18	9	Hale	77	9	McLennan	446	80	Travis	1,846	299
Callahan	6	1	Hall	4	1	McMullen	2	1	Trinity	12	4
Cameron	206	59	Hamilton	6	2	Medina	12	3	Tyler	22	8
Camp	10	3	Hansford	2	0	Menard	0	0	Upshur	20	6
Carson	2	3	Hardeman	2	1	Midland	166	25	Upton	2	0
Cass	39	9	Hardin	33	13	Milam	27	9	Uvalde	11	4
Castro	8	1	Harris	6,722	2,466	Mills	3	2	Val Verde	51	11
Chambers	20	3	Harrison	63	18	Mitchell	10	1	Van Zandt	42	15
Cherokee	39	6	Hartley	3	1	Montague	15	6	Victoria	72	26
Childress	7	5	Haskell	6	3	Montgomery	207	45	Walker	38	12
Clay	4	1	Hays	37	10	Moore	12	5	Waller	22	4
Cochran	1	0	Hemphill	1	0	Morris	17	4	Ward	16	7
Coke	2	0	Henderson	67	26	Motley	1	0	Washington	32	9
Coleman	11	2	Hidalgo	174	62	Nacogdoches	52	12	Webb	56	33
Collin	126	34	Hill	29	13	Navarro	70	13	Wharton	51	15
Collingsworth	3	0	Hockley	31	5	Newton	10	2	Wheeler	3	0
Colorado	15	3	Hood	35	4	Nolan	14	4	Wichita	104	49
Comal	21	8	Hopkins	35	8	Nueces	386	79	Wilbarger	13	3
Comanche	13	4	Houston	13	10	Ochiltree	5	6	Willacy	14	7
Concho	3	0	Howard	45	10	Oldham	3	1	Williamson	115	39
Cooke	7	11	Hudspeth	0	0	Orange	89	30	Wilson	12	5
Coryell	37	7	Hunt	93	33	Palo Pinto	45	3	Winkler	6	1
Cottle	3	1	Hutchison	29	18	Panola	17	8	Wise	37	10
Crane	1	0	Irion	0	0	Parker	52	9	Wood	27	10
Crockett	2	0	Jack	10	2	Parmer	6	2	Yoakum	5	5
Crosby	7	6	Jackson	19	1	Pecos	3	3	Young	19	3
Culberson	2	0	Jasper	22	7	Polk	45	10	Zapata	1	0
Dallam	10	8	Jeff Davis	0	1	Potter	174	52	Zavala	2	6
Dallas	3,904	1,150	Jefferson	474	108	Presidio	1	0			
Dawson	22	2	Jim Hogg	2	0	Rains	11	3			
Deaf Smith	25	14	Jim Wells	38	9	Randall	22	7			
Delta	5	3	Johnson	76	26	Reagan	1	0			
Denton	170	37	Jones	18	7	Real	1	1			
De Witt	24	5	Karnes	23	3	Red River	21	2			
Dickens	2	2	Kaufman	87	32	Reeves	24	12			
Dimmit	7	0	Kendall	4	3	Refugio	2	1			
Donley	5	0	Kenedy	0	0	Roberts	0	0			
Duval	12	7	Kent	0	0	Robertson	53	17			

Total Released in FY 1988	
On parole:	25,131
On Mandatory Supervision:	7,635
Total:	32,766

**PAROLE & MANDATORY SUPERVISION RELEASEES UNDER ACTIVE
SUPERVISION IN TEXAS AT END OF FISCAL YEAR 1988
By County of Residence**

P = Parolees

**MS = Mandatory
Releasees**

<u>County</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>MS</u>									
Anderson	65	24	Ellis	162	36	Lamar	123	43	Roberts	0	1
Andrews	24	16	El Paso	1,075	394	Lamb	30	11	Robertson	83	20
Angelina	141	41	Erath	39	7	Lampasas	21	4	Rockwall	14	4
Aransas	40	13	Falls	22	5	LaSalle	12	1	Runnels	21	7
Archer	7	0	Fannin	33	16	Lavaca	10	5	Rusk	47	21
Armstrong	1	1	Fayette	21	5	Lee	24	8	Sabine	18	3
Atascosa	38	9	Fisher	5	1	Leon	13	4	San Augustine	14	6
Austin	40	9	Floyd	22	7	Liberty	117	61	San Jacinto	27	10
Bailey	9	4	Foard	1	1	Limestone	48	9	San Patricio	130	27
Bandera	5	2	Ft. Bend	257	102	Lipscomb	1	1	San Saba	6	2
Bastrop	60	11	Franklin	7	2	Live Oak	8	1	Schleicher	2	1
Baylor	3	0	Freestone	35	7	Llano	13	5	Scurry	49	16
Bee	45	17	Frio	33	9	Loving	1	0	Shackelford	5	1
Bell	295	71	Gaines	18	9	Lubbock	635	141	Shelby	49	15
Bexar	2,110	516	Galveston	467	174	Lynn	4	4	Sherman	2	0
Blanco	6	2	Garza	15	7	Madison	20	8	Smith	335	109
Borden	4	1	Gillespie	10	2	Marion	21	6	Sommervell	8	2
Bosque	19	3	Glasscock	0	0	Martin	7	1	Starr	35	7
Bowie	181	37	Goliad	2	5	Mason	4	0	Stephens	17	9
Brazoria	254	109	Gonzales	13	5	Matagorda	89	30	Sterline	2	2
Brazos	258	82	Gray	35	9	Maverick	12	6	Stonewall	0	1
Brewster	6	4	Grayson	142	52	McCullough	12	11	Sutton	3	0
Briscoe	1	1	Gregg	195	64	McLennan	634	179	Swisher	34	6
Brooks	19	5	Grimes	26	10	McMullen	2	1	Tarrant	2,876	1,030
Brown	71	39	Guadalupe	82	14	Medina	24	6	Taylor	241	75
Burleson	41	10	Hale	124	22	Menard	4	0	Terrell	1	0
Burnet	25	9	Hall	14	4	Midland	282	53	Terry	31	13
Caldwell	58	9	Hamilton	5	3	Milam	45	13	Throckmorton	0	0
Calhoun	29	12	Hansford	7	2	Mills	3	2	Titus	41	15
Callahan	8	2	Hardeman	6	1	Mitchell	18	3	Tom Green	277	67
Cameron	372	111	Hardin	70	23	Montague	28	11	Travis	1,497	500
Camp	20	6	Harris	9,737	3,577	Montgomery	332	6	Trinity	23	12
Carson	3	5	Harrison	113	26	Moore	21	10	Tyler	30	12
Cass	71	12	Hartley	4	1	Mooris	28	6	Upshur	29	9
Castro	19	2	Haskell	12	1	Motley	2	1	Upton	2	3
Chambers	35	6	Hays	70	25	Nacogdoches	89	25	Uvalde	20	6
Cherokee	57	20	Hemphill	3	2	Navarro	94	28	Val Verde	61	25
Childress	12	6	Henderson	116	38	Newton	24	5	Van Zandt	61	23
Clay	6	2	Hidalgo	318	109	Nolan	34	9	Victoria	140	43
Cochran	2	0	Hill	47	20	Nueces	636	151	Walker	151	45
Coke	3	1	Hockley	44	11	Ochiltree	7	9	Waller	40	8
Coleman	19	2	Hood	71	8	Oldham	3	1	Ward	23	9
Collin	229	68	Hopkins	83	10	Orange	198	70	Washington	56	17
Collingsworth	3	0	Houston	27	17	Palo Pinto	80	9	Webb	112	42
Colorado	25	6	Howard	75	21	Panola	32	11	Wharton	81	29
Comal	43	14	Hudspeth	1	0	Parker	66	25	Wheeler	5	2
Comanche	18	4	Hunt	140	47	Parmer	8	3	Wichita	187	90
Concho	4	0	Hutchison	53	25	Pecos	9	5	Wilbarger	21	9
Cooke	24	22	Irion	0	0	Polk	71	17	Willacy	27	12
Coryell	43	11	Jack	14	3	Potter	342	114	Williamson	176	62
Cottle	5	2	Jackson	36	6	Presidio	1	1	Wilson	18	7
Crane	3	1	Jasper	45	10	Rains	13	5	Winkler	13	2
Crockett	2	0	Jeff Davis	0	1	Randall	39	11	Wise	57	19
Crosby	13	5	Jefferson	928	261	Reagan	2	0	Wood	43	13
Culberson	1	0	Jim Hogg	5	1	Real	2	2	Yoakum	11	7
Dallam	16	9	Jim Wells	84	31	Red River	36	6	Young	32	12
Dallas	6,043	2,387	Johnson	127	42	Reeves	41	13	Zapata	2	1
Dawson	32	5	Jones	27	10	Refugio	5	1	Zavala	12	9
Deaf Smith	55	24	Karnes	36	6						
Delta	7	4	Kaufman	132	54						
Denton	262	59	Kendall	5	4						
De Witt	38	5	Kenedy	0	0						
Dickens	4	2	Kent	0	0						
Dimmit	8	0	Kerr	66	16						
Donley	8	1	Kimble	5	1						
Duval	17	12	Kinney	1	1						
Eastland	33	12	King	1	0						
Ector	366	95	Kleberg	52	16						
Edwards	2	1	Knox	8	3						

No. paroled from TDC:	37,223
No. paroled from other state prisons:	1,770
Total parolees under active supervision:	35,999
No. mandatory supervision releasees from TDC:	13,054
Total under supervision in Texas:	52,047

**PRESENT STATUS OF 188,392 INMATES PAROLED
FROM THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS OVER THE 41-YEAR PERIOD
BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 1, 1947 AND ENDING AUGUST 31, 1988**

Column I below gives the total number released each year. Column II gives the number still under active supervision and shows that 58,471 inmates released over the 41-year period are still on parole or conditional pardon. Column III shows that 78,444 released during the 41-year period have satisfactorily completed their paroles or conditional pardons. Column IV shows that 51,477 releasees have been revoked over the 41-year period because of new felony convictions or for violating the terms of release.

Columns II, III and IV change from year to year as parolees discharge their sentences or are revoked. For instance, only 276 parolees out of the 4,948 released in 1978 are still on active parole. The others have discharged their sentences or have been revoked. On the other hand, 23,928 of the 25,131 released in 1988 are still on active parole. This is because those released in 1978 have had 10 years to discharge their sentences while those released in 1988 have had only one year toward discharge.

<u>Years</u>	<u>Column I No. Released</u>	<u>Column II No. Under Active Supervision</u>	<u>Column III No. Completed Sentence</u>	<u>Column IV No. Revoked</u>
1948	747	6	645	96
1949	761	7	629	125
1950	913	22	727	164
1951	1,125	8	862	255
1952	913	17	662	234
1953	759	32	532	195
1954	837	87	542	208
1955	1,247	105	809	333
1956	1,191	61	777	353
1957	894	38	548	308
1958	1,186	49	734	403
1959	1,759	39	1,153	567
1960	2,336	63	1,455	818
1961	2,552	51	1,615	886
1962	2,548	44	1,664	840
1963	2,787	70	1,751	966
1964	3,166	73	1,929	1,164
1965	2,407	49	1,470	888
1966	2,200	48	1,453	699
1967	1,737	63	1,182	492
1968	1,921	53	1,229	639
1969	1,943	63	1,177	703
1970	2,058	69	1,323	666
1971	2,278	87	1,592	599
1972	3,375	162	2,478	735
1973	3,770	176	2,763	831
1974	4,237	200	3,293	744
1975	4,788	220	3,553	1,015
1976	4,248	208	3,139	901
1977	7,150	225	5,099	1,826
1978	4,948	276	3,330	1,342
1979	7,750	490	4,874	2,386
1980	5,022	261	2,993	1,768
1981	7,503	490	4,045	2,968
1982	7,516	1,038	3,760	2,718
1983	8,703	1,109	4,150	3,444
1984	10,091	2,746	3,387	3,958
1985	9,392	3,239	2,617	3,536
1986	14,510	7,537	1,955	5,018
1987	19,993	14,962	493	4,538
1988	25,131	23,928	55	1,148
Total	188,392	58,471 (31%)	78,444 (42%)	51,477 (27%)

**PRESENT STATUS OF 73,346 INMATES RELEASED
FROM THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS ON MANDATORY SUPERVISION
OVER THE 11-YEAR PERIOD ENDING AUGUST 31, 1988**

Column I below shows that 73,346 inmates were released during the 11-year period. Column II shows that 21,612 inmates released over the 11-year period are still serving satisfactorily under mandatory supervision. Many inmates have completed their sentences. Column III shows that 31,319 released during

the 11-year period have satisfactorily completed their period of mandatory supervision. Column IV shows that 20,415 over the 11-year period have had their mandatory supervision status revoked. These figures will constantly change from year to year as releasees complete their sentences or are revoked.

<u>Years</u>	<u>Column I No. Released</u>	<u>Column II No. under Active Supervision</u>	<u>Column III No. Completed Sentence</u>	<u>Column IV No. Revoked</u>
1978	10	0	9	1
1979	739	0	594	145
1980	2,140	89	1,489	562
1981	3,327	50	2,404	873
1982	5,422	952	3,171	1,299
1983	7,659	56	5,129	2,474
1984	10,053	719	5,720	3,614
1985	11,899	1,742	6,024	4,133
1986	12,745	3,802	4,666	4,277
1987	11,717	7,070	2,005	2,642
1988	7,635	7,132	108	395
Total	73,346	21,612	31,319	20,415

PAROLE BOARD JURISDICTION

In addition to individuals released from prison under the active supervision of the Board of Pardons and Paroles, several other groups of released felons fall under the Board's "jurisdiction." These include those who are under supervision in other states, those released to detainees, those who have successfully completed enough time to be placed on an annual-reporting status, those who have been released from reporting, absconders from supervision, and persons released to parole *in absentia*.

Although the Board does not actively supervise these groups, they remain under the Board's jurisdiction for purposes of revocation, accountability, tracking, and discharging.

<u>Status</u>	<u>Parole</u>	<u>Mandatory Supervision</u>	<u>Total</u>
Active Supervision:	36,566	13,054	49,620
Out-of-State:	2,365	931	3,296
Detainers:	3,447	842	4,289
Annual Report Released from	8,443	1,869	10,312
Reporting:	242	0	242
Absconder:	5,976	3,812	9,788
Parole <i>in absentia</i> :	180	75	255
<i>Special Caseload</i> :	22	3	25
Totals:	57,241	20,586	77,827

<u>Classification</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
Parolees	25,884	28,258	35,287	44,373	57,241
Mandatory Releasees	14,899	19,213	22,222	22,935	20,586
Totals	40,783	47,471	57,509	67,308	77,827

INTERSTATE PROBATION AND PAROLE COMPACT

The Interstate Probation and Parole Compact is an agreement among the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico to accept probationers and parolees for supervision.

The Board gives parolees permission to live outside the state of Texas when such a move enhances the individuals' employment

prospects, unites them with their families, or presents the best conditions for rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

The Interstate Compact is administered locally by a Board staff member appointed by the Board.

The Compact allows for the retaking of released felons across state jurisdictions.

	<u>Parole</u>	<u>Mandatory Supervision</u>	<u>Total</u>
Texas Cases in other states:	2,365	931	3,296
Other state cases in Texas:	1,770	---	1,770
Total:	4,135	931	5,066

*Figures combine parole and mandatory supervision

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
Texas Cases in other states:	2,023	2,154	2,486	3,102	3,296
Other state cases in Texas:	1,761	1,812	1,877	1,879	1,770
Total:	3,784	3,966	4,363	4,981	5,066

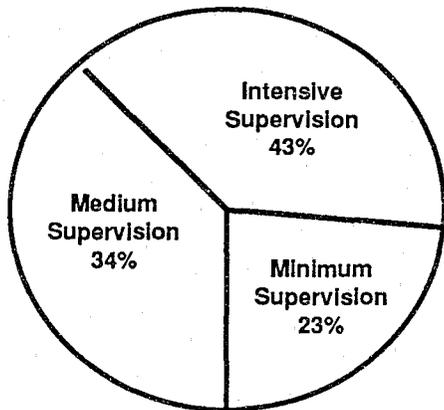
CASE CLASSIFICATION RISK AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The agency uses risk and needs assessment instruments to classify cases into one of three supervision levels. Based on the hypothesis that different cases present different levels of needs and risks, case classification enables the agency to allocate resources appropriate to needs and risks. It also helps the agency treat cases in a logical, consistent and cost-effective manner. Cases are assigned to intensive, medium or minimum levels of supervision accordingly. Releasees under intensive supervision are required to

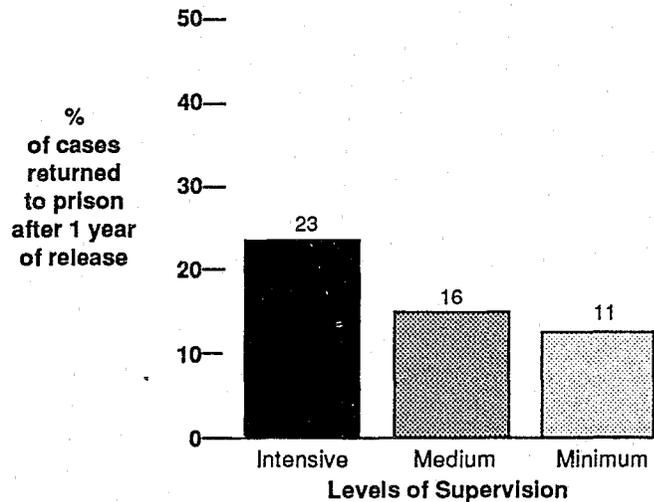
meet with their supervising officers three times each month: at home, on the job and in the parole office. Medium supervision cases meet with the officers twice a month; minimum cases meet once a month at the parole office and once every two months at home.

The graphs below show the 1988 release population by levels of supervision, demonstrate the validity of risk assessment and summarize the major needs releasees have.

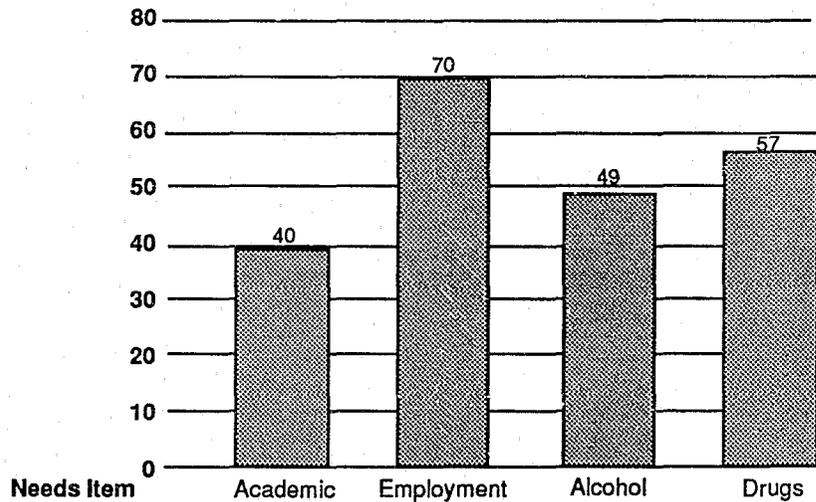
CASE CLASSIFICATION
Release Population
by Levels of Supervision



RELEASEES RETURNED TO PRISON
By Level of Supervision



MODERATE AND SEVERE PROBLEMS FOR SELECTED NEEDS ITEMS



**Community
Services**

**Halfway
House
Program**

COMMUNITY SERVICES

The Community Services Section administers the agency's halfway house program, designed for the placement of individuals who, in the Board's opinion, need closer supervision upon release from prison, who have no other residential resources in the community, or who are within six months of parole release (via the agency's pre-parole transfer program).

Community Services verifies that halfway houses meet the minimum requirements outlined in the Board's "Standards and Certification Procedures for Residential Facilities" before contracting with them. The Section monitors halfway houses throughout the year to ensure compliance with the standards and the agreement.

Inmates are released to halfway houses directly from TDC as a condition of release, at the inmate's request, or as an alternative when the inmate is unable to develop or maintain a suitable residential plan.

In FY 1988, the Board contracted for 1,602 beds with 25 halfway houses across the state. The average cost was \$24.50 per day per client. Clients remained in the halfway houses for an average of 43 days each. The cost of maintaining a client in a halfway house under the pre-parole transfer program was \$25.50 per client per day, for an average 57-day stay.

Halfway house clients have opportunities to look for suitable employment or job training, and participate in drug/alcohol treatment programs, counseling and other social services available as part of the house's program or in the community.

Release Outcome

A study of 2,072 cases (including 536 halfway house placements), released from TDC and followed for one year, attempted to determine halfway house effectiveness in achieving some of the program's goals. The findings are summarized below.

Approximately 14% of halfway house cases returned to prison after one year of release, as opposed to 15% of non-halfway house cases. Halfway house cases, however, had significantly higher absconder and "trouble" rates (violations *not* resulting in a return to prison).

Halfway houses appear to be more effective with alcohol abuse cases than with drug abuse cases. Cases with alcohol abuse histories have only a 7% return-to-prison rate vs. 15% for non-halfway house cases.

High-risk cases placed in halfway houses have a lower recidivism rate than do high-risk cases without halfway-house placement. Just under 20% of high-risk cases placed in halfway houses returned to prison after a year. Of high-risk cases not placed in halfway houses, 31% returned to prison during the same period.

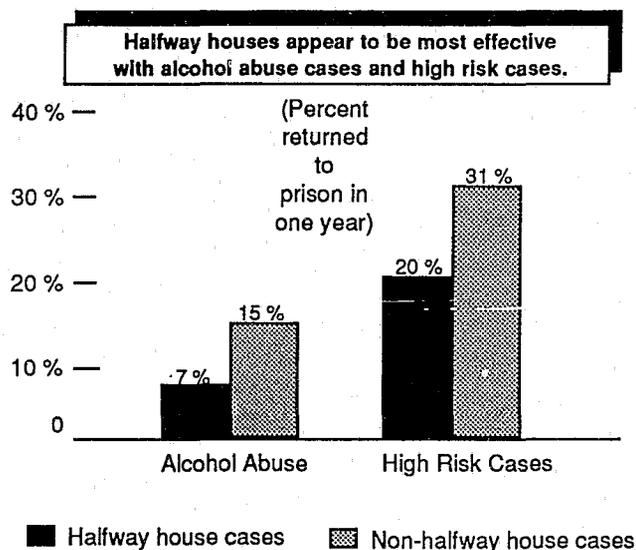
HALFWAY HOUSE PLACEMENTS IN FISCAL YEAR 1988

Source	Mandatory			Total
	Parolees	Releasees	Pre-parolees	
Placed from TDC:	3,381	1,747	3,371	8,499
Placed from the field:	792	261	N/A	1,053
Total:	4,173	2,008	3,371	9,552

HALFWAY HOUSE PLACEMENTS OVER A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD

Type of Release	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Parole	1,917	1,764	3,002	3,997	4,173
Mandatory Supervision	2,416	2,360	2,820	2,486	2,008
Pre-Parole	141	157	237	1,726	3,371
Total	4,474	4,281	6,059	8,209	9,552

HALFWAY HOUSE RELEASE OUTCOME



**Release
Outcome**

**Revocations
of
Release**

Recidivism

RELEASE OUTCOME

The agency uses a variety of release outcome measures in evaluating the effectiveness of parole selection and parole supervision. One commonly accepted release outcome measure examines the percent of inmates released from prison who are returned to prison within given follow-up periods. The most common follow-up periods examine the percent of releasees who are returned to prison one year, two years or three years after release.

The data below indicate that 13% of releasees returned to prison for a parole violation within one year of release; 30% returned after two years of release, and after three years, 35% have returned to prison.

The Salient Factor Score, detailed in the studies, is a risk predictor that indicates risk level at release. The higher the Salient

Factor Score, the lower the predicted risk of return to prison. This score is validated in the three release outcome studies.

Another measure of release outcome is the percent of releasees who have their releases revoked while under supervision. Revocation, as a measure of release outcome, differs from return-to-prison in several ways. Return-to-prison uses a uniform follow-up period, while revocation can only occur during the supervision period, which can range from a few weeks to several years. A parolee with a short supervision period of six months is at a lower risk of revocation than a parolee with a supervision requirement of 10 years. Agency effectiveness cannot be fully determined by revocation because of the varying supervision periods. Thus, both measures are included.

Release Outcome after One Year of Release (1986 Study Based on 1,189 Cases)

<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Salient Factor Score</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>0 - 5</u>	<u>6 - 10</u>	<u>11 - 15</u>	
% Return to Prison	24% (56/237)	12% (75/647)	8% (25/305)	13% (156/1,189)

Release Outcome after Two Years of Release (1,371 Cases)

<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Salient Factor Score</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>0 - 5</u>	<u>6 - 10</u>	<u>11 - 15</u>	
% Return to Prison	36% (92/254)	33% (242/739)	22% (85/378)	30% (419/1,371)

Release Outcome after Three Years of Release (3,047 Cases)

<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Salient Factor Score</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>0 - 5</u>	<u>6 - 10</u>	<u>11 - 15</u>	
% Return to Prison	48% (229/473)	38% (629/1,644)	22% (206/930)	35% (1,064/3,047)

REVOCATIONS OF PAROLE AND MANDATORY SUPERVISION IN FISCAL YEAR 1988

A person released from prison on parole or mandatory supervision is subject to having his release revoked and being sent back to prison if he commits a new offense or violates the terms of his release.

The agency's Hearing Section issues a warrant for the arrest of an individual who violates the law or the conditions of release and he is not eligible for release on bail. The Hearing Section schedules a hearing by a hearing officer within 70 days of the

person's arrest, hears testimony regarding the violation, and makes a recommendation to the Board as to whether the person should be returned to prison or not. The Board makes a final decision within an additional 30 days. Those who receive a new conviction are revoked automatically by virtue of the new offense. Those who violate the terms of release may be returned to prison or reinstated with other punitive measures taken to ensure their future compliance.

ACTIONS OF THE HEARING SECTION IN FISCAL YEAR 1988

Outstanding pre-revocation warrants:	10,922
Pre-revocation warrants issued:	11,662
Absconders returned to active supervision:	7,773
Releasees revoked:	11,084
Pre-revocation warrants withdrawn:	9,458
Hearings conducted:	3,658

RELEASEES UNDER ACTIVE SUPERVISION REVOKED IN FISCAL YEAR 1988

	<u>No. under supervision</u>	<u>No. (%) revoked</u>
Parole	62,388	6,961 (11.3%)
Mandatory Supervision	23,951	3,606 (15%)

NUMBER OF RELEASEES REVOKED IN 1988 BY ORIGINAL OFFENSE

<u>Offense</u>	<u>No. (%) Parolees</u>	<u>No. (%) Mandatory Releasees</u>
Assault	114 (2%)	251 (7%)
Auto Theft	568 (8%)	276 (7%)
Burglary	3,071 (42%)	955 (25%)
Drugs	967 (13%)	351 (9%)
DWI	134 (2%)	112 (3%)
Forgery	638 (9%)	262 (7%)
Homicide	136 (2%)	125 (3%)
Rape	52 (.07%)	106 (3%)
Robbery	619 (8%)	605 (16%)
Sex Offenses	26 (.03%)	122 (3%)
Theft	929 (13%)	446 (12%)
Other	94 (1%)	125 (3%)
Total	7,348	3,736

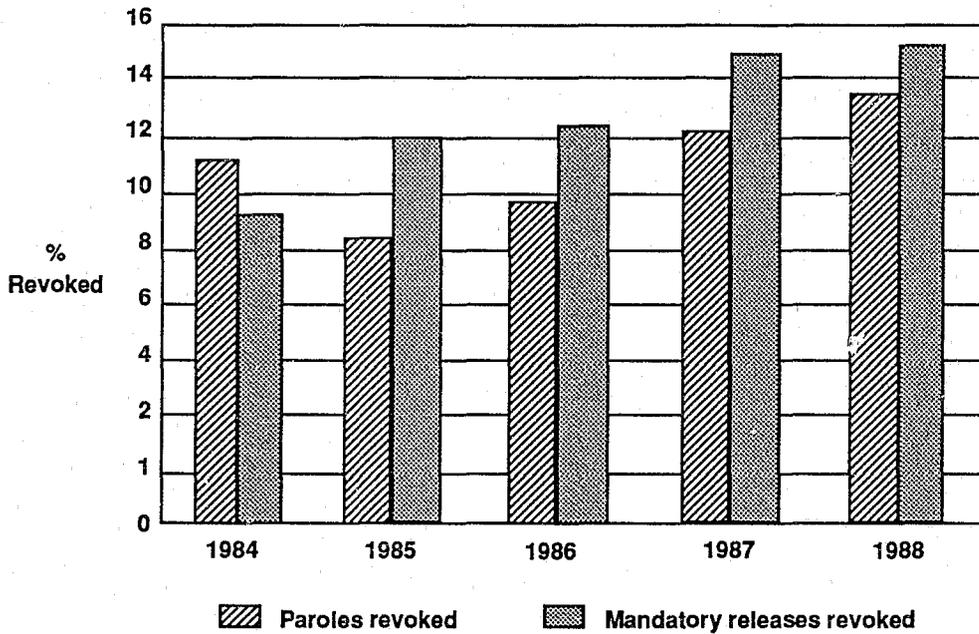
RELEASEE REVOCATION DATA FOR A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
No. parolees under jurisdiction for all or part of yr.:	32,295	35,281	42,776	45,269	59,214
No. revoked during the year:	2,815	3,694	4,204	6,169	7,348
% revoked during the year:	8.7%	10.5%	9.8%	13.6%	12.4%
No. mandatory supervision cases under jurisdiction for all or part of yr.:	19,982	26,807	31,965	23,859	21,942
No. revoked during the year:	1,802	3,199	3,983	5,010	3,736
% revoked during the year:	9%	11.9%	12.5%	21%	17%

**LENGTH OF TIME INMATES RELEASED
BEFORE REVOCATION**

<u>No. of Years</u>	<u>Parole</u>	<u>Mandatory Supervision</u>	<u>Total</u>
Less than 1 year:	3,065 (42%)	1,432 (38%)	4,497 (41%)
1 - 2 years:	2,713 (37%)	1,571 (42%)	4,284 (39%)
2 - 3 years:	918 (12%)	557 (15%)	1,475 (13%)
More than 3 years:	652 (9%)	176 (5%)	828 (7%)
Total revoked:	7,348	3,736	11,084

**REVOCATION PERCENTAGES
OVER A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD**



**REVOCATION OF PAROLES, MANDATORY SUPERVISION AND CONDITIONAL PARDONS
OF INMATES RELEASED OVER A 41-YEAR PERIOD ENDING AUGUST 31, 1988**

	<u>No. Released</u>	<u>No. Revoked</u>	<u>% Revoked</u>
Parole	168,322	45,790	27.2%
Mandatory Supervision	61,618	15,405	25.0%

RECIDIVISM

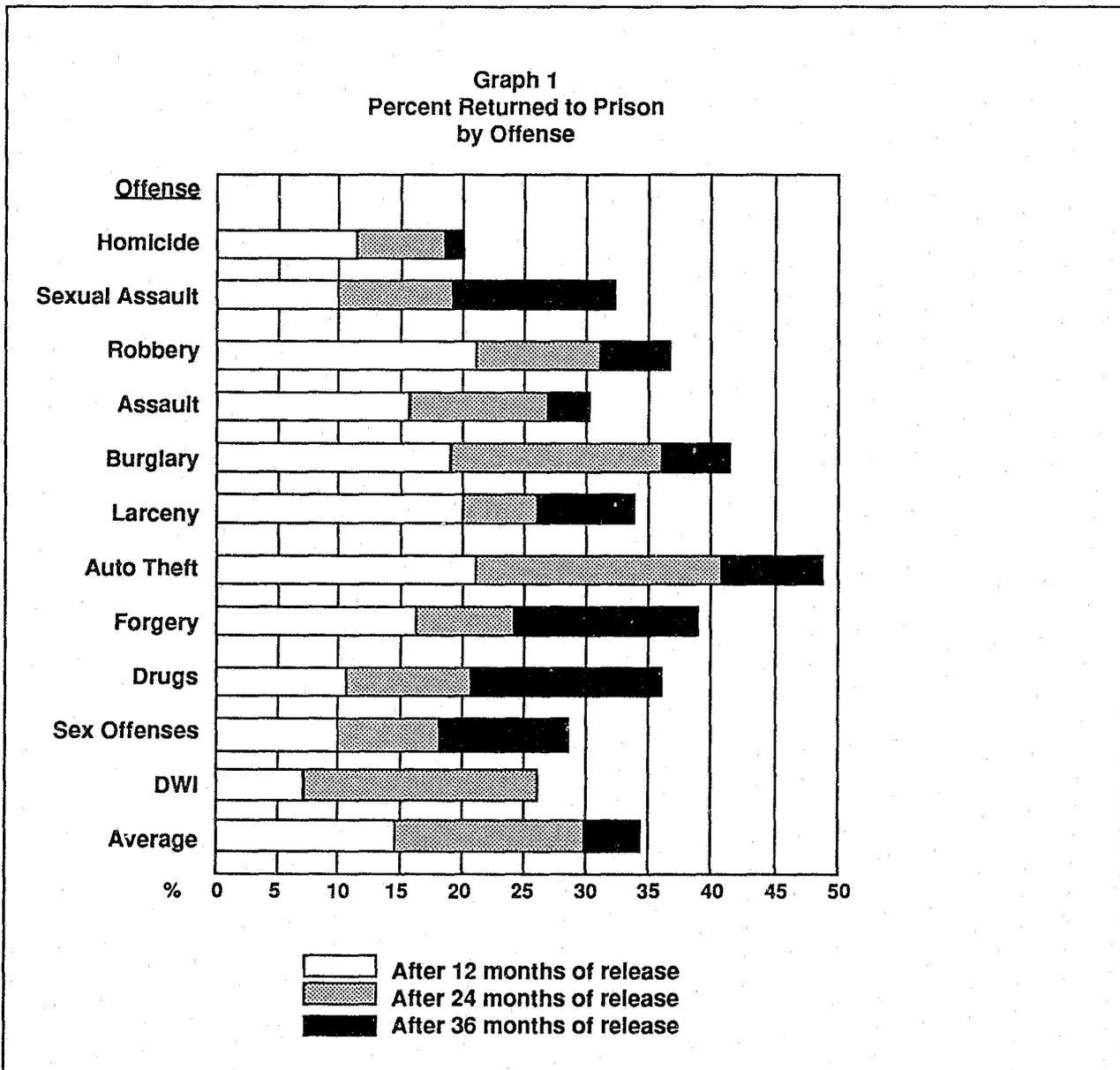
The graphs below present data extracted from field supervision data from the Board of Pardons and Paroles' computer. The data presents recidivism of three different groups of inmates released from the Department of Corrections in 1985, 1986 and 1987. Those released in 1985 were followed for three years; those released in 1986 were followed for two years; and those released in 1987 were followed for one year.

Graph 1 indicates that 22% of offenders convicted of auto theft returned to prison after one year; 41% of the group followed for two years after release; and 49% of the group followed for three years returned after three years of release. The graph shows that the average return-to-prison rate for all offenses was 16% for the one-year group; 30% for the two-year group; and 34% for the three year group.

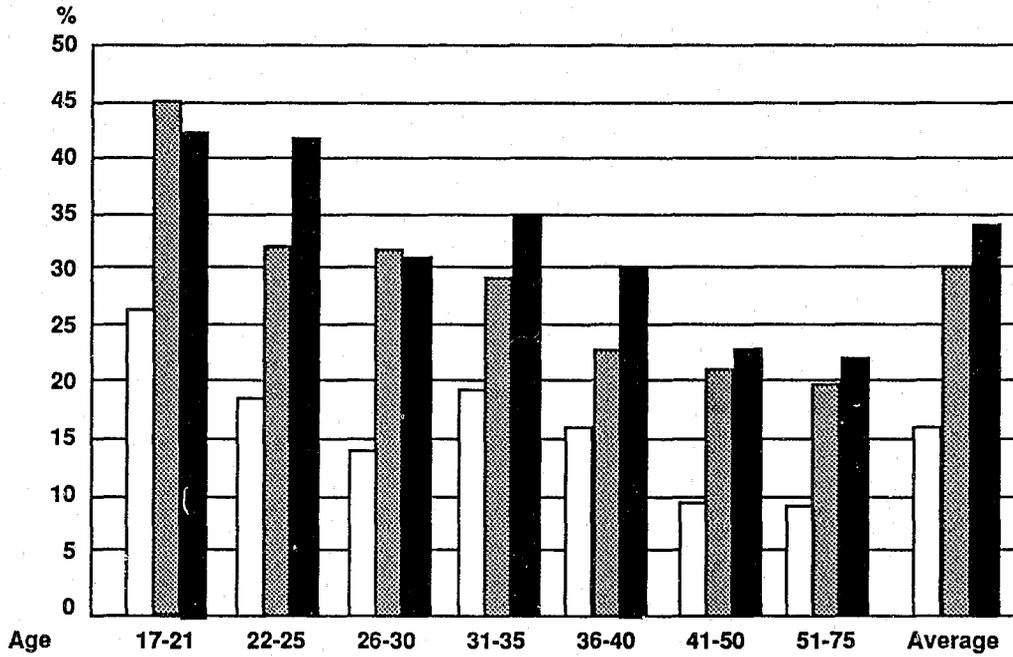
Graph 2 presents recidivism by age. The graph indicates that in all three groups followed, the 17 to 21-year-olds had the highest

rate of recidivism: 26% of the group followed for one year; 45% of the group followed for two years; and 43% for the group followed for three years.

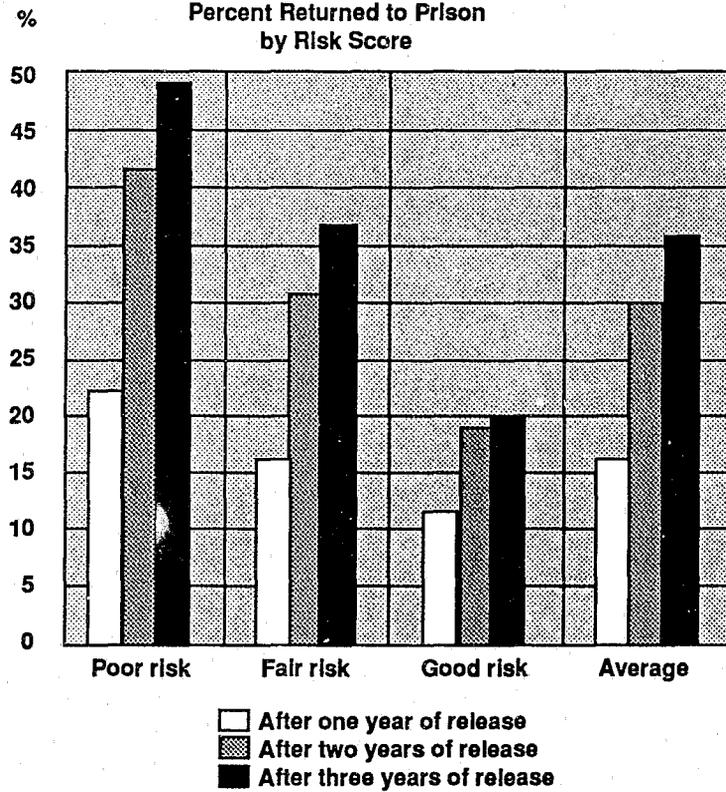
Graph 3 presents recidivism by risk level. When an inmate is released from the Department of Corrections, a parole officer classifies that client based on a needs and risk instrument to determine an appropriate level of supervision. The risk instrument predicts future risk based on variables statistically associated with recidivism (Salient Factor Score). Graph 3 indicates that, true to the analysis of risk, poor risk cases returned to prison at better than twice the rate of good risk cases. The group followed for one year who were classified as poor risks returned to prison at a rate of 23%; the group followed for two years who were classified as poor risks returned to prison at a rate of 42%; and the group followed for three years who were classified as poor risks returned to prison at a rate of 49%.



Graph 2
Percent Returned to Prison
by Age



Graph 3
Percent Returned to Prison
by Risk Score



FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH RECIDIVISM

A study of 2,072 cases released from prison in 1983 and followed for one year indicates that the following factors are associated with recidivism:

Age at Release

Increasing age at release is associated with decreasing recidivism rates. Approximately 22% of inmates released from prison at ages 18 - 21 were returned to prison within one year. Only 8% of inmates who were 40 or older at release were back in prison after one year.

Sex

Females have significantly lower recidivism rates than males. Approximately 6% of females returned to prison after one year vs. a 15% return rate for males.

Education

Approximately 12% of inmates with a 12th grade education or GED returned to prison in one year vs. a 16% return rate for inmates with less than a 12th grade education.

Employment

Inmates who had steady employment prior to their incarcerations had a 10% return rate vs. a 25% return rate for those who were unemployed prior to their incarcerations.

Juvenile Criminal History

Inmates who had at least one arrest as juveniles had a 20% return rate; inmates without juvenile arrests had a 9% return rate.

Adult Criminal History

Inmates with no prior adult incarcerations had a 13% return rate; inmates with two or more prior adult incarcerations had a 20% return rate.

Calendar Time Served

Little relationship exists between time served in prison and recidivism. For example, 13% of inmates who served less than six months in prison and 13% of inmates who served 36 - 48 months in prison returned within one year of release.

Instant Offense

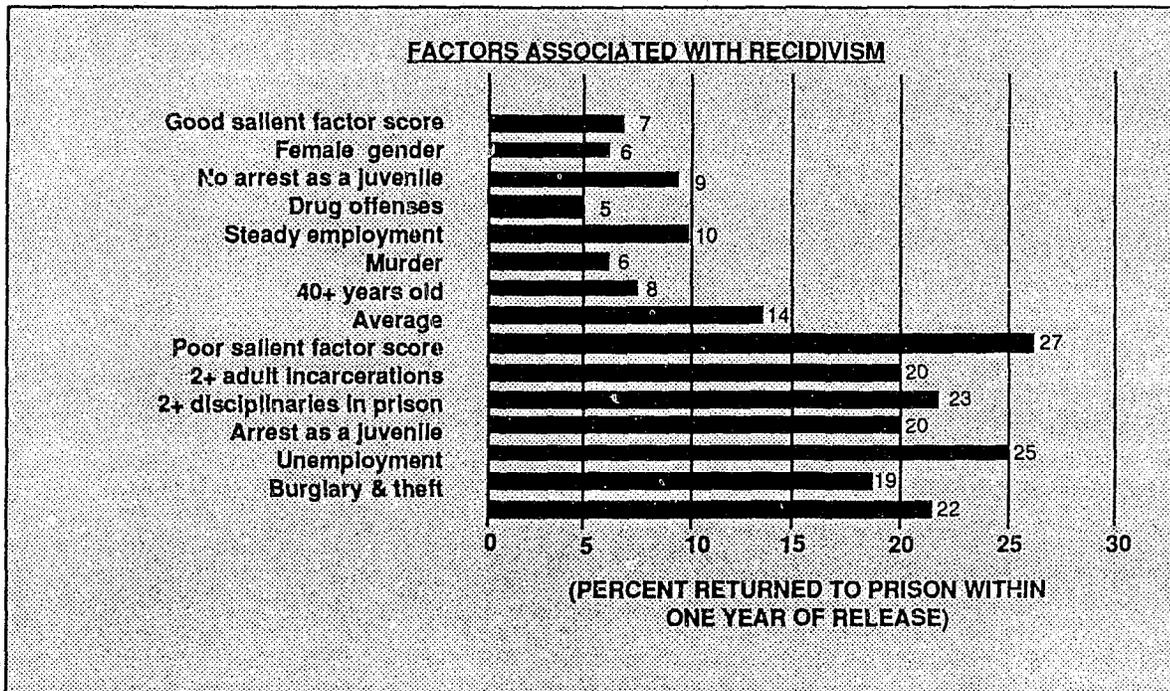
High-recidivism offenses are burglary (19%), theft (19%), and assault (13%). Low-recidivism offenses are murder (6%), sex offenses (5%), and drug offenses (5%).

Institutional Adjustment

Inmates with two or more disciplinary reports had a 23% return rate vs. 13% for inmates with no disciplinary reports.

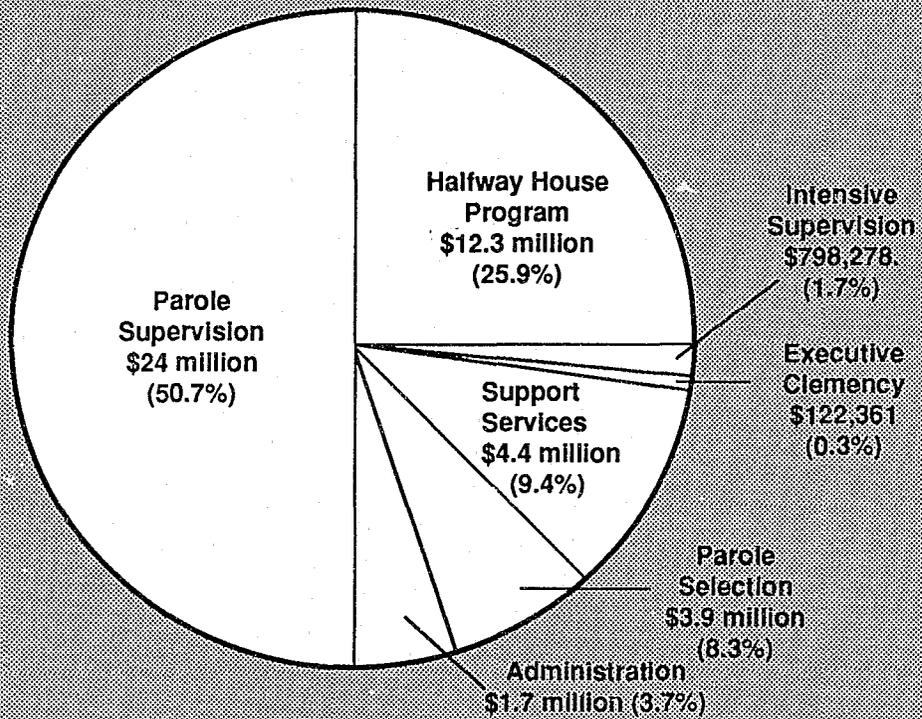
Salient Factor Score

The Salient Factor Score is an accurate predictor of recidivism. Although only 7% of inmates with good Salient Factor Scores returned to prison after one year, 27% of inmates with poor Salient Factor Scores returned.



**Agency
Expenditures
in
Fiscal
Year
1988**

AGENCY EXPENDITURES FISCAL YEAR 1988



Total cost: \$47.3 million

COST EFFECTIVENESS INCARCERATION VS. RELEASE SUPERVISION

	<u>Inmate</u>	<u>Parolee</u>
Supervision cost per day:	\$37.49	\$1.78
cost per year:	\$13,684	\$649.70
Cost of maintaining 38,400 inmates in prison for 1 year:	\$525.5 million	
Cost of supervising 38,400 releasees on parole/mandatory supervision for 1 year:	\$24.9 million	
Cost savings:	\$500.6 million	

GRANT EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES FISCAL YEAR 1988

<u>Grant</u>	<u>Expended/ Encumbered</u>
Criminal Justice Division Grant: Parole Officer Training for MHMR Releasees:	\$ 7,658
Department of Justice Grant: Redesigning options for the effective management and control of the Texas prison population:	52,340
Total Grant Funds:	\$59,998

Glossary of Terms

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Active Supervision: Status of parolee in which the parolee must report regularly to a field parole officer.

Commutation of sentence: A form of executive clemency whereby the sentence of the court may be lessened.

Conditional pardon: A form of executive clemency that does not become operative until the grantee has performed some specified act or becomes void after the occurrence of some specified event or remits only a portion of the penalties that are the legal consequences of a crime.

Conditional parole: A category of parole in which an inmate who could not otherwise be paroled, as a condition of his parole, is released to a halfway house only for such period as determined necessary by the Board. It is granted to those inmates who need a transitional facility to assist them in readapting to a free society.

Detainer warrant: A legal or quasi-legal hold order under which a warden having a man in custody will not release him when he completes his sentence, but will make him available to the officers of another jurisdiction to answer the charges or accusations pending in that jurisdiction.

District parole officer: Employee of the Board of Pardons and Paroles responsible for supervision of parolees and mandatory supervision releasees.

Emergency reprieve: A form of executive clemency whereby an inmate may be released from prison to enter a hospital, attend civil court proceedings, attend a funeral of an immediate family member or visit a critically ill immediate family member.

Executive Clemency: Acts of the governor including lessening the severity of a sentence, stay of execution of a death sentence, full pardon, commutation of a sentence imposed in a felony or misdemeanor case, emergency reprieve, medical reprieve, reprieve to attend civil court proceedings or a reprieve of jail sentence.

Further Investigation (FI): An initial determination by the parole panel favorable to parole of an inmate pending further investigation.

FY: Fiscal year -- September 1 through August 31.

Initial Review: The first review conducted by the parole board to determine if an inmate should be paroled at the time in the sentence when the inmate legally reaches the minimum eligibility for parole consideration.

Inmate: A person incarcerated in the Texas Department of Corrections, other penal institution or jail, and serving a sentence imposed upon conviction of a crime.

Institutional parole officer: Parole officer who works within a penal institution to assist inmates and their families in matters concerning parole procedures, parole planning and executive clemency.

Interstate Probation and Parole Compact: An agreement between Texas, the other 49 states, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico to allow probationers and parolees to complete their terms in a jurisdiction other than the jurisdiction in which the offense was committed.

Jurisdiction: All persons over whom the Board of Pardons and Paroles has revocation power and who are subject to the orders of the board.

Mandatory Supervision: The release of a prisoner at the expiration of the maximum term less credit for good time earned, but not on parole, for rehabilitation and supervision in the community until the expiration of the calendar sentence.

Pardon: A form of executive clemency which absolves an individual from the legal consequences of his crime and conviction.

Parole: The conditional release, by administrative act, of a convicted offender from a penal or correctional institution, under the continued custody of the state, to serve the remainder of his sentence in the community under supervision.

Parole in absentia: The release of a convicted felon serving a Texas sentence in an institution other than Texas state prison, i.e. other state prisons, federal facilities, or municipal or county jails.

Parolee: Inmate who is released from incarceration in a parole status.

Parole certificate: An order of the Board incorporating a parole agreement which, when fully executed, authorizes the release of an inmate from the Texas Department of Corrections on parole.

Parole eligible: An inmate who has met the legal requirements for parole consideration by a parole panel. Prisoners are normally eligible for parole consideration when their calendar time served plus good conduct time equals one-third of the maximum sentence imposed, or 20 years, whichever is less. If a prisoner has been convicted of a specified aggra-

vated crime, or used a weapon in the commission of the offense, he is not eligible for parole consideration until his actual calendar time served, without consideration of good conduct time, equals one-third of the maximum sentence or 20 calendar years, whichever is less, but in no event shall he be eligible for parole in less than two calendar years.

Parole panel: A three-member panel composed of commissioners and board members for purposes of parole selection, parole revocation or mandatory supervision revocation.

Parole plan: Proposal for residence and employment or provision for maintenance and care of a parolee.

Preliminary investigation: A parole consideration in which it is determined that additional information is necessary before a final disposition can be made.

Pre-parole transfer: Certain inmates serving short sentences for non-violent offenses may be considered for release up to six months prior to their parole eligibility dates. These releases may be sent to a halfway house or other approved residence, and participation requires both a recommendation by the board and concurrence by the director of the Department of Corrections.

Pre-revocation warrant: Warrant authorizing the arrest by any peace officer of a parolee for alleged violation of conditions of his parole.

Probation: Release of a convicted offender by a court under conditions imposed by the court for a specified period during which the imposition of sentence is suspended.

Probation officer: Person employed by one or more courts of record having original jurisdiction to supervise defendants placed on probation.

Reinstatement of parole: A reinstatement of a revoked parole.

Releasee: Inmate released on parole, conditional pardon or mandatory supervision.

Remission of fine or forfeiture: A form of executive clemency releasing the grantee from payment of all or a portion of a fine or cancelling a forfeiture of a bond.

Reprieve: A form of executive clemency releasing the grantee from payment of all or a portion of a fine or cancelling a forfeiture of a bond.

Restoration of rights of citizenship: A form of executive clemency which restores the right to vote, which in turn restores any other civil rights conditioned upon the right to vote; not a full pardon.

Revocation: The cancellation of parole, mandatory supervision status or of a conditional act of executive clemency that subjects the grantee to immediate incarceration to serve the remainder of the sentence or, in the instance of a fine, to immediate payment of the fine.

Revocation hearing: A hearing of evidence by a parole officer to determine whether to withdraw a warrant and continue the releasee on parole/mandatory supervision, or to recommend revocation of parole to the governor when a releasee allegedly violates the parole rules or commits a new offense.

Revoked without prejudice: Refers to revocations of parole on a new conviction of an offense that was committed prior to or about the same time as the offense for which the inmate is presently paroled.

Serve-all (SA): A decision by the parole panel to deny parole, and the inmate is required to serve the remainder of the sentence in prison.

Set-off: A decision by the parole panel in which the offender is not paroled but his/her case is set for review at a later date.

Special review: A parole case consideration in which the inmate is eligible for parole upon or shortly after his/her arrival at the Texas Department of Corrections or, in the case of subsequent reviews, a case in which new and pertinent information dictates that it be reconsidered prior to the original set-off date or prior to the serve-all date.

Subsequent review: A review conducted by a parole panel to determine if an inmate should be paroled subsequent to the initial review.

Technical violation: Violation, other than a new conviction, of the rules of the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

Texas Department of Corrections (TDC): The agency that manages the state's adult institutional correctional system with responsibility for custody of prisoners confined in its facilities.

Trial reprieve: A form of executive clemency used in jail cases in which an inmate is released for a specified time but not from the penalty of the sentence, nor does the time away from the jail count as time served on the sentence.

USIS: United States Immigration Service.