



# **The Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles**



***Parole Guidelines  
Annual Report FY 2024***



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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

MISSION STATEMENT.....	2
VISION STATEMENT .....	2
INTRODUCTION .....	3
HISTORY OF TEXAS PAROLE GUIDELINES .....	5
COMPONENTS OF THE GUIDELINES .....	7
● RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT .....	7
- Static Factors.....	7
- Dynamic Factors.....	7
● OFFENSE SEVERITY CLASS.....	7
THE PAROLE GUIDELINES SCORE .....	8
ACTUAL APPROVAL RATES FY 2024 .....	9
● GUIDELINES LEVEL STATEWIDE .....	9
● APPROVAL RATE BY GUIDELINES LEVEL.....	9
GUIDELINES LEVEL BY VOTER AND BOARD OFFICE .....	10
● AMARILLO BOARD OFFICE.....	10
● ANGLETON BOARD OFFICE .....	11
● AUSTIN BOARD OFFICE.....	12
● GATESVILLE BOARD OFFICE .....	13
● HUNTSVILLE BOARD OFFICE .....	14
● PALESTINE BOARD OFFICE .....	15
● SAN ANTONIO BOARD OFFICE .....	16

# MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles is to perform its duties as imposed by Article 4, Section 11, of the Texas Constitution and:

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

# VISION STATEMENT

The Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles, guided by sound application of the discretionary authority vested by the Constitution of the State of Texas, shall:

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

# INTRODUCTION

In accordance with Section 508.1445, Government Code, the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles (Board) annually shall submit a report to the Criminal Justice Legislative Oversight Committee, the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the presiding officers of the standing committees in the Senate and House of Representatives primarily responsible for criminal justice regarding the Board's application of the Parole Guidelines adopted under Section 508.144.

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

Board Rule 145.2 Standard Parole Guidelines:

(a) The parole panels are vested with complete discretion in making parole decisions to accomplish the mandatory duties found in Chapter 508, Government Code.

(b) Parole guidelines have been adopted by the Board to assist parole panels in the selection of possible candidates for release. Parole guidelines are applied as a basis, but not as the exclusive criteria, upon which parole panels base release decisions.

(1) The parole guidelines consist of a risk assessment instrument and an offense severity scale. Combined, these components serve as an instrument to guide parole release decisions.

(2) The risk assessment instrument includes two sets of components, static and dynamic factors.

(A) Static factors include:

(i) Age at first admission to a juvenile or adult correctional facility;

(ii) History of supervisory release revocations for felony offenses;

(iii) Prior incarcerations;

(iv) Employment history; and

(v) The commitment offense.

(B) Dynamic factors include:

(i) The offender's current age;

(ii) Whether the offender is a confirmed security threat group (gang) member;

(iii) Education, vocational and certified on-the-job training programs completed during the present incarceration;

(iv) Prison disciplinary conduct; and

(v) Current prison custody level.

(3) Scores from the risk assessment instrument are combined with an offense severity rating for the sentenced offense of record to determine a parole candidate's guidelines level.

(c) The adoption and use of the parole guidelines do not imply the creation of any parole release formula, or a right or expectation by an offender to parole based upon the guidelines. The risk assessment instrument and the offense severity scale, while utilized for research and reporting, are not to be construed so as to mandate either a favorable or unfavorable parole decision. The parole guidelines serve as an aid in the parole decision process and the parole decision shall be at the discretion of the Board and the voting parole panel.

(d) The Board is authorized to revise the parole guidelines as warranted.

The Board's Parole Guidelines combine a research-based risk assessment of the offender with a measurement of the severity of the offense. The risk assessment measures the likelihood of an offender to have a successful parole. It uses both an offender's historical (static) information and current (dynamic) situation.

The assessed level of risk combines with the offense severity ranking to create a Parole Guidelines Score. The score ranges from 1, for an offender with the poorest probability of success, to 7, for an offender with the greatest probability of success.

While the Board seeks to maximize the state's ability to restore human potential to society through the granting of parole, its first priority is always public safety.

The range of Recommended Parole Approval Rates utilized by the Board in this annual report was developed by a consultant to the Board in 2001. The range of Recommended Parole Approval Rates were established to monitor its compliance for each category or score within the guidelines.

The Board realizes individual voter and aggregate release decisions may not fall within the Recommended Parole Approval Range. The following explanations are provided for the variations that exist between the Actual Parole Approval Rates for individual parole panel members, regional offices, and the state as a whole, and the range of Recommended Parole Approval Rates.

Board Members and Parole Commissioners vote cases on a daily basis; therefore, at the time of the parole panel member's vote, the current monthly aggregate total by approval rates are not available to them. Additionally, the Parole Guidelines are only one of the tools utilized by the parole panel members when making individual offender discretionary decisions. Other factors the panel members consider include: information from victims and trial officials, judges, district attorneys, sheriffs and police chiefs, the nature of the specific offense, support information, and offenders with short sentences which limit the voting options for placement into a rehabilitative program.

The seven Board offices are primarily situated near high density prison populations. As such, certain units often house a specific type of offender. For example, the Gatesville area houses female offenders, thus the Gatesville Board office votes a higher percentage of female offenders than other Board offices. Other units may house less violent offenders or offenders with shorter sentences. Such differences in unit populations impact the approval percentages of each Board office, so particular attention is warranted when comparing regional approval rates.

# HISTORY OF TEXAS PAROLE GUIDELINES

Prior to 1983, the Board used Salient and Significant Factor Score Sheets when making parole decisions. The Salient Factor Score sought to classify parole candidates according to the likelihood for succeeding under parole supervision. The Significant Factor Score reflected the seriousness of the offense committed.

In 1983, the Board adopted the PABLO Scale to aid members in applying similar criteria to parole decisions. The scale calculated the risk of releasing an offender by evaluating the offender's rating on 20 variables, which included criminal history, juvenile history, substance abuse history, age at the time of the offense, education, etc.

In 1985, the Legislature mandated that the Board incorporate Parole Guidelines, with minimum release criteria, into parole decision-making. Based on research, the Parole Guidelines were to consider the seriousness of the offense and the likelihood of a favorable parole outcome.

In 1987, the Board combined the PABLO Scale with Parole Guidelines that measured parole risks to set a parole risk score.

The risk factors consisted of nine variables shown to be associated with recidivism (number of prior convictions, number of prior incarcerations, age at first incarceration, commitment offense, number of prior parole or probation violations, history of alcohol/drug dependence, employment history, level of education, and release plan).

The offender's most severe current offense was assigned one of four severity levels (highest, high, medium, and low). Time served was used to adjust the risk and offense severity score. Based on the score, the Board would set a tentative parole date that still could be overridden by the Board at its discretion. However, the reasons for overrides had to conform to a limited set of factors established by the Board.

In 1993, the 73rd Legislature directed the Criminal Justice Policy Council (CJPC) to report "at least annually to the Legislative Criminal Justice Board, the Texas Board of Criminal Justice and the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles on the use of the Parole Guidelines by each member of the Board in making parole decisions."

In 1996, after conducting a study of guideline usage, CJPC recommended revised guidelines be developed to ensure that the criteria reflect Board policy, to apply the guidelines in a consistent manner to all candidates for parole (reliable), and to predict the risk to public safety (valid).

Reliability is a measure of the consistency of Institutional Parole Officers (IPOs) in extracting and presenting the same data to the Board for consideration in parole decisions. Validity is a measure of risk factors to accurately predict whether a candidate is a good, moderate, or poor risk to succeed on parole. Parole Guidelines accomplish these two objectives by developing scoring instruments that use well-defined measures of risk that correlate with post-release success.

In 1998, the Board applied to the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) for technical assistance in developing revised Parole Guidelines that would provide both reliability and validity.

After agreeing to an initial site visit and assessment, NIC reported, "...to simply update existing guidelines will not increase the viability or effectiveness of the Board's case decision making and would not bring Texas in line with new approaches that have been successful in other jurisdictions. A fundamental re-examination and redesign is required."

In 1999, the Board contracted with Security Response Technologies, Inc. (SRT, Inc.), an 18-month, three-phase project:

- Phase I - A comprehensive review of the Board's current practices as well as those of other states in using Parole Guidelines.

- Phase II - A validation test of existing guidelines, along with an evaluation of other selected factors to be used in assessing risk.
- Phase III - Training of Board Members, Parole Commissioners, and IPOs in using the new guidelines.

On January 18, 2001, the Policy Board adopted the assessment and design of the new Parole Guidelines as submitted by SRT, Inc.

On July 1, 2001, the IPOs began calculating a Parole Guidelines Score for each eligible offender using the new guidelines.

On September 1, 2001, the Board panels began using the new Parole Guidelines to assist in making parole decisions.

The Board continued to assess and review the guidelines through its Parole Guidelines Committee.

On May 15, 2006, the Board requested a voting pattern analysis on DWI offender cases. Dr. James Austin, NIC consultant, presented a report based on data re-validating the Board's Parole Guidelines and risk analysis.

On January 29, 2009, the Board adopted Dr. Austin's report, modifying and updating the Parole Guidelines. Additionally, he revised instructions for completing the risk assessment, created a new Supplemental DWI Risk Assessment Factors and Scale, and trained staff.

In 2010, the Board selected MGT of America, Inc., to conduct research and provide recommendations for updating the Parole Guidelines.

The 18-month initiative researched data on domestic violence, gender (female) differences, and security threat group considerations.

In 2012, the consultant conducted research and provided recommendations for updating the Parole Guidelines. The consultant recommended no changes in factors involving domestic violence and security threat groups but did recommend a change to separate risk scales by gender, which the Board adopted.

On January 16, 2014, Dr. Austin presented a report based on data re-validation of the Board's Parole Guideline Levels. Based on Dr. Austin's report and recommendations, in June 2014, the Chair requested technical assistance from the Bureau of Justice (BOJ) National Training and Technical Center. The BOJ awarded the Board a grant for technical assistance involving the Board's Parole Guidelines in October 2014. Dr. Austin began working with the Board in December 2014 to examine and suggest modifications as appropriate to the Board's estimated Approval Rates and Parole Guideline Levels.

On April 16, 2015, the Board partnered with a consultant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance and adopted a new range of Recommended Parole Approval Rates. The adjustments were made based on new data and evidence-based practices that have emerged since the initial range of Recommended Parole Approval Rates were established in 2001. In addition and based upon research, a recommendation was also made to change the final guideline level from 4 to 3 in the "High" Risk, "Moderate" Offense Severity position of the Matrix. With implementation of these changes, the Board anticipates individual votes and aggregate release decisions will fall between the new ranges and the variations between Actual Parole Approval Rates and Recommended Parole Approval Rates will decrease.

On October 28, 2020, the Board adopted Dr. James Austin's re-validation report, enhancing the risk assessment instrument, and discontinued use of the Supplemental DWI Risk Assessment Factors and Scale.

Periodically, various new custody level codes are added to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice Classification and Records system. The result of adding these new codes affects the "Custody Level Conversion Chart" the IPOs use to calculate the Overall Parole Guidelines Score. As new codes were added during 2016, programming was and will be in the future completed and implemented as necessary.

# COMPONENTS OF THE GUIDELINES

The Parole Guidelines consist of two major components that interact to provide a single score. The first is a Risk Assessment Instrument that weighs both the static and dynamic factors associated with the offender’s record. The second component is Offense Severity Class.

## RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT

Static factors come from the offender’s prior criminal record, which do not change over time.

### Static factors include:

- Age at first commitment to a juvenile or adult correctional facility;
- History of supervisory release revocations for felony offenses;
- Prior incarcerations;
- Employment history; and
- Commitment offense.

Dynamic factors reflect characteristics the offender has demonstrated since being incarcerated and can change over time.

### Dynamic factors include:

- Current age;
- Whether the offender is a confirmed security threat group (gang) member;
- Education, vocational, and certified on-the-job training programs completed during the present incarceration;
- Prison disciplinary conduct; and
- Current prison custody level.

An offender receives 0-10 points on static factors and 0-9 points on dynamic factors. A low score is associated with low risk. The higher the score, the greater the risk in granting parole.

As a result of the re-validation study completed in 2012, it was determined that a separate risk scale for males and females was necessary.

SCORE ASSIGNED RISK LEVEL		
Based on total of static and dynamic factor points, risk level assigned to offender should be determined below:		
Offense Severity Class	MALE (POINTS)	FEMALE (POINTS)
Low Risk	3 or less	5 or less
Moderate Risk	4-6	6-9
High Risk	7-9	10+
Highest Risk	10+	N/A

## OFFENSE SEVERITY CLASS

The Board has assigned an Offense Severity Ranking to each of the felony offenses in the statute.

Offense Severity Classes range from Low, for non-violent crimes such as credit card abuse, to Highest, for capital murder. If an offender is incarcerated for more than one offense, the most serious active offense is assigned an Offense Severity Class identified by the established list.

The Board’s Parole Guidelines Committee continually reviews current offenses for possible re-ranking and new offenses for appropriate ranking.

# THE PAROLE GUIDELINES SCORE

The two components of the guidelines – Risk Assessment and Offense Severity – are merged into a matrix that creates the offender’s Parole Guidelines Score (at the intersection of risk level and offense severity in the diagrams below). Separate risk scales have been developed for male and female offenders.

Parole Guidelines Scores range from 1, for an offender with the poorest probability of success, to 7, for an offender with the greatest probability of success.

The guidelines are not automatic nor is the Parole Guideline Score presumptive of whether an offender will be paroled. Parole panel members retain the discretion to vote outside the guidelines when circumstances of an individual case merit doing so.

Offense Severity Class	MALE RISK LEVEL				FEMALE RISK LEVEL		
	Highest (10+)	High (7-9)	Moderate (4-6)	Low (3 or less)	High (10+)	Moderate (6-9)	Low (5 or less)
Highest	1	2	2	3	2	2	3
High	2	3	4	4	3	4	4
Moderate	2	3	5	6	3	5	6
Low	3	4	6	7	4	6	7

# ACTUAL APPROVAL RATES FY 2024

## GUIDELINES LEVEL STATEWIDE

GUIDELINE LEVEL	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	RECOMMENDED APPROVAL RATE
1	133	18	13.53%	0% - 20%
2	5,302	1,329	25.07%	15% - 35%
3	7,106	2,062	29.02%	25% - 40%
4	22,102	7,230	32.71%	30% - 45%
5	14,337	5,721	39.90%	35% - 50%
6	14,538	7,536	51.84%	45% - 70%
7	2,673	1,967	73.59%	65% - 100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66,191</b>	<b>25,863</b>	<b>39.07%</b>	

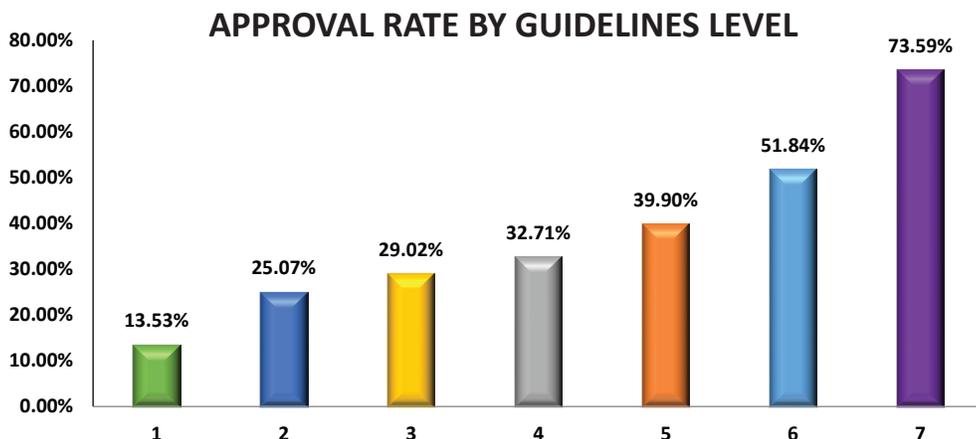
*(Total Parole Considerations in FY 2024 were 66,204 with 13 MRIS cases considered and approved without a guidelines score)*

Board Members and Parole Commissioners vote cases daily. A report is generated on a monthly basis, reflecting the range of recommended approval rates by guideline level. It is important to note that the panel members are unaware of the aggregate approval rates during the voting process, which means they are unable to determine if the vote is within the range of recommended approval rates. The parole panel members provide approval and denial reasons for all votes.

A Notice of Parole Panel Action letter is generated with a detailed written statement explaining the denial reason(s) specific to each case. The IPO delivers a copy of the notice to the offender.

It should be noted that all of the approval rates are within the recommended range of approval for each guideline level. The Board is continually evaluating the severity of offenses and making adjustments as deemed appropriate.

On a monthly basis, parole panel members are provided statistical information regarding their votes for each guideline level so they may compare their approval rates to the recommended approval rates. However, as previously noted with this report, panel members consider other factors in addition to a parole guidelines score, which may impact approval scores for each guideline score.



# GUIDELINES LEVEL BY BOARD MEMBER/PAROLE COMMISSIONER GROUPED BY BOARD OFFICE

The statutory requirements to report Parole Guidelines votes by regional offices are displayed in the following charts grouped by Board office.

Vacancies and new parole panel voters are noted in footnotes. Occasionally a Board Member or Parole Commissioner is out of the office for an extended period of time and a panel member from another office will vote cases in their absence.

## AMARILLO BOARD OFFICE

### Elodia Brito, Board Member

LEVEL	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	RECOMMENDED APPROVAL RATE
1	17	1	5.88%	0% - 20%
2	854	264	30.91%	15% - 35%
3	1,555	595	38.26%	25% - 40%
4	2,519	1,087	43.15%	30% - 45%
5	1,282	617	48.13%	35% - 50%
6	1,016	579	56.99%	45% - 70%
7	113	83	73.45%	65% - 100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,356</b>	<b>3,226</b>	<b>43.86%</b>	

### Edward Davila, Parole Commissioner

LEVEL	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	RECOMMENDED APPROVAL RATE
1	14	0	0.00%	0% - 20%
2	618	160	25.89%	15% - 35%
3	598	176	29.43%	25% - 40%
4	2,166	784	36.20%	30% - 45%
5	1,348	639	47.40%	35% - 50%
6	1,063	599	56.35%	45% - 70%
7	129	94	72.87%	65% - 100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,936</b>	<b>2,452</b>	<b>41.31%</b>	

### Jeffrey Marton, Parole Commissioner

LEVEL	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	RECOMMENDED APPROVAL RATE
1	14	0	0.00%	0% - 20%
2	712	190	26.69%	15% - 35%
3	638	187	29.31%	25% - 40%
4	2,311	860	37.21%	30% - 45%
5	1,460	670	45.89%	35% - 50%
6	1,146	610	53.23%	45% - 70%
7	113	86	76.11%	65% - 100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,394</b>	<b>2,603</b>	<b>40.71%</b>	

## ANGLETON BOARD OFFICE

### Marsha Moberley, Board Member

LEVEL	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	RECOMMENDED APPROVAL RATE
1	7	1	14.29%	0% - 20%
2	628	210	33.44%	15% - 35%
3	1,474	618	41.93%	25% - 40%
4	2,311	861	37.26%	30% - 45%
5	1,195	435	36.40%	35% - 50%
6	1,711	822	48.04%	45% - 70%
7	412	310	75.24%	65% - 100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,738</b>	<b>3,257</b>	<b>42.09%</b>	

### Joel Butler, Parole Commissioner

LEVEL	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	RECOMMENDED APPROVAL RATE
1	6	1	16.67%	0% - 20%
2	424	104	24.53%	15% - 35%
3	582	165	28.35%	25% - 40%
4	2,069	648	31.32%	30% - 45%
5	1,359	491	36.13%	35% - 50%
6	1,773	819	46.19%	45% - 70%
7	491	352	71.69%	65% - 100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,704</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>38.48%</b>	

### Sandra Fletcher, Parole Commissioner

LEVEL	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	RECOMMENDED APPROVAL RATE
1	4	1	25.00%	0% - 20%
2	380	96	25.26%	15% - 35%
3	529	155	29.30%	25% - 40%
4	1,986	621	31.27%	30% - 45%
5	1,296	472	36.42%	35% - 50%
6	1,720	839	48.78%	45% - 70%
7	506	381	75.30%	65% - 100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,421</b>	<b>2,565</b>	<b>39.95%</b>	

## AUSTIN BOARD OFFICE

### Ed Robertson, Board Member

LEVEL	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	RECOMMENDED APPROVAL RATE
1	7	1	14.29%	0% - 20%
2	473	193	40.80%	15% - 35%
3	1,495	610	40.80%	25% - 40%
4	2,192	906	41.33%	30% - 45%
5	1,121	414	36.93%	35% - 50%
6	1,476	629	42.62%	45% - 70%
7	289	161	55.71%	65% - 100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,053</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>41.32%</b>	

### Troy Fox, Parole Commissioner

LEVEL	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	RECOMMENDED APPROVAL RATE
1	11	0	0.00%	0% - 20%
2	282	64	22.70%	15% - 35%
3	346	96	27.75%	25% - 40%
4	1,384	364	26.30%	30% - 45%
5	795	254	31.95%	35% - 50%
6	1,118	545	48.75%	45% - 70%
7	222	159	71.62%	65% - 100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,158</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>35.64%</b>	

### Mary Farley, Parole Commissioner

LEVEL	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	RECOMMENDED APPROVAL RATE
1	5	0	0.00%	0% - 20%
2	245	82	33.47%	15% - 35%
3	407	169	41.52%	25% - 40%
4	1,653	649	39.26%	30% - 45%
5	1,076	478	44.42%	35% - 50%
6	1,516	824	54.35%	45% - 70%
7	286	222	77.62%	65% - 100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,188</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>46.72%</b>	

### Richard Aiello, Parole Commissioner

LEVEL	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	RECOMMENDED APPROVAL RATE
1	4	0	0.00%	0% - 20%
2	219	69	31.51%	15% - 35%
3	448	170	37.95%	25% - 40%
4	1,602	563	35.14%	30% - 45%
5	1,047	388	37.06%	35% - 50%
6	1,429	687	48.08%	45% - 70%
7	260	183	70.38%	65% - 100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,009</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>41.13%</b>	

## GATESVILLE BOARD OFFICE

### David Gutiérrez, Chair

LEVEL	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	RECOMMENDED APPROVAL RATE
1	5	1	20.00%	0% - 20%
2	130	65	50.00%	15% - 35%
3	466	306	65.67%	25% - 40%
4	415	237	57.11%	30% - 45%
5	119	35	29.41%	35% - 50%
6	162	69	42.59%	45% - 70%
7	52	34	65.38%	65% - 100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>55.37%</b>	

### Lee Anne Eck-Massingill, Parole Commissioner

LEVEL	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	RECOMMENDED APPROVAL RATE
1	17	7	41.18%	0% - 20%
2	473	141	29.81%	15% - 35%
3	633	212	33.49%	25% - 40%
4	2,218	745	33.59%	30% - 45%
5	1,488	540	36.29%	35% - 50%
6	1,932	1,012	52.38%	45% - 70%
7	504	352	69.84%	65% - 100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,265</b>	<b>3,009</b>	<b>41.42%</b>	

### Roel Tejada, Parole Commissioner

LEVEL	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	RECOMMENDED APPROVAL RATE
1	14	6	42.86%	0% - 20%
2	461	147	31.89%	15% - 35%
3	595	205	34.45%	25% - 40%
4	2,088	750	35.92%	30% - 45%
5	1,430	523	36.57%	35% - 50%
6	1,834	979	53.38%	45% - 70%
7	487	363	74.54%	65% - 100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,909</b>	<b>2,973</b>	<b>43.03%</b>	

## HUNTSVILLE BOARD OFFICE

### Carmella Jones, Board Member

LEVEL	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	RECOMMENDED APPROVAL RATE
1	21	3	14.29%	0% - 20%
2	856	259	30.26%	15% - 35%
3	1,600	602	37.63%	25% - 40%
4	2,727	1,062	38.94%	30% - 45%
5	1,551	647	41.72%	35% - 50%
6	1,270	729	57.40%	45% - 70%
7	198	145	73.23%	65% - 100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,223</b>	<b>3,447</b>	<b>41.92%</b>	

### James Kiel, Parole Commissioner\*

LEVEL	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	RECOMMENDED APPROVAL RATE
1	19	2	10.53%	0% - 20%
2	605	87	14.38%	15% - 35%
3	627	153	24.40%	25% - 40%
4	2,323	637	27.42%	30% - 45%
5	1,609	672	41.77%	35% - 50%
6	1,400	807	57.64%	45% - 70%
7	202	161	79.70%	65% - 100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,785</b>	<b>2,519</b>	<b>37.13%</b>	

### Alfredo Salcido, Parole Commissioner

LEVEL	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	RECOMMENDED APPROVAL RATE
1	26	5	19.23%	0% - 20%
2	660	202	30.61%	15% - 35%
3	699	228	32.62%	25% - 40%
4	2,586	958	37.05%	30% - 45%
5	1,668	723	43.35%	35% - 50%
6	1,485	817	55.02%	45% - 70%
7	186	135	72.58%	65% - 100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,310</b>	<b>3,068</b>	<b>41.97%</b>	

\* James Kiel served as a Parole Commissioner at the Palestine Board office from September 1, 2023, to February 29, 2024, and at the Huntsville Board office from March 1, 2024 to August 31, 2024.

## PALESTINE BOARD OFFICE

### Brian Long, Board Member

LEVEL	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	RECOMMENDED APPROVAL RATE
1	24	3	12.50	0% - 20%
2	889	174	19.57	15% - 35%
3	1685	544	32.28	25% - 40%
4	2595	718	27.67	30% - 45%
5	1514	604	39.89	35% - 50%
6	1313	698	53.16	45% - 70%
7	208	156	75.00	65% - 100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8228</b>	<b>2897</b>	<b>35.21</b>	

### Michael Adams, Parole Commissioner \*

LEVEL	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	RECOMMENDED APPROVAL RATE
1	19	6	31.58	0% - 20%
2	615	218	35.45	15% - 35%
3	594	211	35.52	25% - 40%
4	2269	926	40.81	30% - 45%
5	1551	735	47.39	35% - 50%
6	1330	820	61.65	45% - 70%
7	210	175	83.33	65% - 100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6588</b>	<b>3091</b>	<b>46.92</b>	

### Jacqueline Bishop, Parole Commissioner

LEVEL	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	RECOMMENDED APPROVAL RATE
1	20	2	10.00%	0% - 20%
2	628	106	16.88%	15% - 35%
3	642	158	24.61%	25% - 40%
4	2,369	638	26.93%	30% - 45%
5	1,637	671	40.99%	35% - 50%
6	1,402	813	57.99%	45% - 70%
7	213	164	77.00%	65% - 100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,911</b>	<b>2,552</b>	<b>36.93%</b>	

*\* Michael Adams served as a Parole Commissioner at the Huntsville Board office from September 1, 2023, to February 29, 2024, and at the Palestine Board office from March 1, 2024, to August 31, 2024.*

## SAN ANTONIO BOARD OFFICE

### Linda Molina, Board Member

LEVEL	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	RECOMMENDED APPROVAL RATE
1	10	3	30.00%	0% - 20%
2	675	209	30.96%	15% - 35%
3	1,345	511	37.99%	25% - 40%
4	2,713	877	32.33%	30% - 45%
5	1,601	618	38.60%	35% - 50%
6	1,254	603	48.09%	45% - 70%
7	138	93	67.39%	65% - 100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,736</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>37.67%</b>	

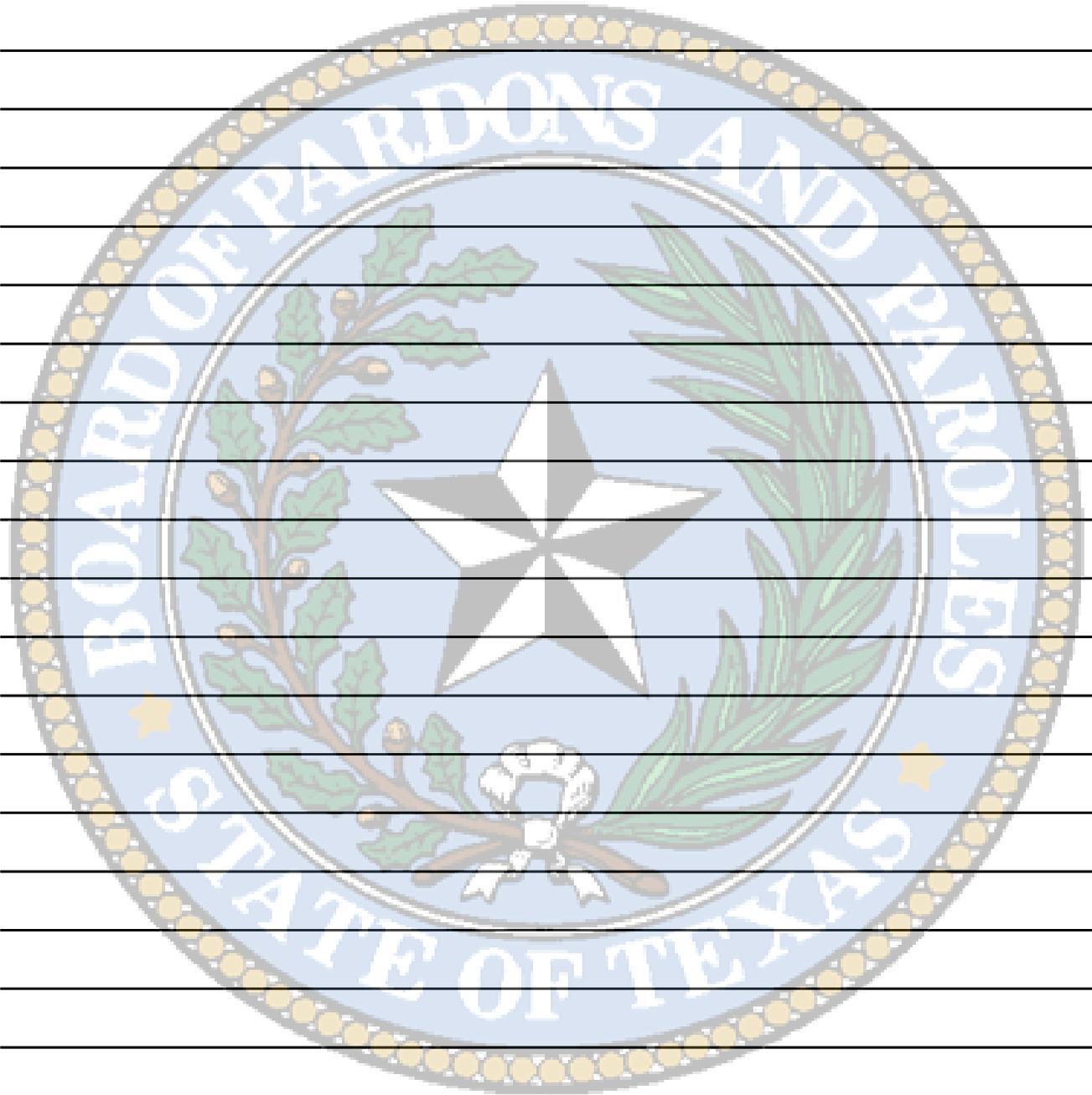
### Anthony Ramirez, Parole Commissioner

LEVEL	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	RECOMMENDED APPROVAL RATE
1	6	1	16.67%	0% - 20%
2	465	107	23.01%	15% - 35%
3	499	132	26.45%	25% - 40%
4	2,225	611	27.46%	30% - 45%
5	1,593	525	32.96%	35% - 50%
6	1,237	549	44.38%	45% - 70%
7	147	89	60.54%	65% - 100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,172</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>32.63%</b>	

### Raymond Gonzalez, Parole Commissioner

LEVEL	CASES CONSIDERED	CASES APPROVED	APPROVAL RATE	RECOMMENDED APPROVAL RATE
1	14	1	7.14%	0% - 20%
2	458	113	24.67%	15% - 35%
3	478	127	26.57%	25% - 40%
4	2,299	691	30.06%	30% - 45%
5	1,668	664	39.81%	35% - 50%
6	1,358	635	46.76%	45% - 70%
7	146	98	67.12%	65% - 100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,421</b>	<b>2,329</b>	<b>36.27%</b>	

# NOTES





# **The Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles**

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