

PAROLE IN TEXAS

ANSWERS TO COMMON QUESTIONS

Texas Board of
Pardons and Paroles



2008

Texas Department of
Criminal Justice
Parole Division

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The information contained in this booklet is subject to change at any time as new laws are enacted and new policies are adopted by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice and by the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles. In addition, this booklet serves only for informational purposes, and the information on policies and procedures presented herein should not be construed as legal advice or as legal requirements binding the Texas Department of Criminal Justice or the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles.

**Austin, Texas
2008**

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Introduction



INTRODUCTION

Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles

The primary role of the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles (hereinafter referred to as the board) is the discretionary release of eligible offenders sentenced to the Correctional Institutions Division to a plan of parole supervision. In addition, the board is responsible for determining the conditions of release, imposing any special conditions for parole or mandatory supervision offenders on a case-by-case basis, and responding to violations of the conditions of release with sanctions to include revocation and re-incarceration. On September 1, 1996, the board was also given authority to review and rescind scheduled mandatory supervision releases for offenders with offenses committed on or after September 1, 1996.

The governor, with the advice and consent of the Texas Senate, appoints the board's seven members. Members hold office for six-year staggered terms. To be eligible to serve, board members must be representative of the general public, be resident citizens of Texas, and have resided in Texas for the two years preceding appointment.

The board has offices in Amarillo, Angleton, Gatesville, Huntsville, Palestine, and San Antonio. Three-member panels consisting of at least one board member and any combination of board members and parole commissioners, may either meet together or review cases separately, to make decisions on parole, discretionary mandatory supervision, conditions of parole or mandatory supervision, and revocation of parole or mandatory supervision.

The seven-member board makes recommendations to the governor on executive clemency matters, including pardons, reprieves, and commutation actions. The board employs professional staff to assist with legal matters, the parole process, hearings, clemency, and administrative duties.

Administration manages the day-to-day operations that support agency operations. Other functions include requests for special review after a denial of parole release, Motions for Reinstatement, tracking of waivers and transmittals, and responses to correspondence dealing with a myriad of related issues. In addition, Administration schedules hearings, prepares statistical information and provides technical support for the agency.

Operations handles the revocation hearing and processing of offender cases when violations of supervision rules are alleged. Hearings are held in county jails or on Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) Correctional Institutions Division (CID) units statewide. Written hearing reports are presented to parole panels for revocation decisions.

Board General Counsel's Office is responsible for processing requests for clemency for presentation to the board for consideration and decision. There are several types of clemency available in Texas, but the primary requests are for full pardon, commutation of sentence, reprieve of a death sentence, and emergency reprieves. Board General Counsel's staff investigates, compiles all information, and notifies trial officials of clemency consideration prior to presentation to the board.

Parole Division

The term "parole" comes from the French *parole* meaning "word," as in giving one's word of honor or promise. It has come to mean an offender's promise to conduct him or herself in a law-abiding manner and according to certain rules in exchange for release. A person on parole is still in the legal custody of the state and remains under supervision for the remainder of his or her sentence.

TDCJ Parole Division is responsible for pre-release planning and for supervising parolees and mandatory supervision offenders once they are released to the community. The mission of the Parole Division is to promote public safety and positive offender change through effective supervision, programs, and services.

Review and Release Processing provides the Board of Pardons and Paroles with the information necessary for a parole panel to conduct parole reviews and performs the administrative activities necessary to release offenders to parole or mandatory supervision.

Specialized Programs develops, administers, and coordinates therapeutic, rehabilitative, and resource intervention programs, as well as provides internal review and training.

Warrants handles functions related to the processing of parole violations, including warrant issuance, publication, and confirmation as well as Interstate Services/ Extradition.

Central Coordination Unit coordinates field operations and carries out various support functions (discharge processing, restitution assessment, document filing, and detainer monitoring).

Field Supervision includes staff in numerous District Parole Offices distributed throughout the state who provide direct supervision of parolees and mandatory supervision offenders. Parole officers and other field staff are responsible for investigating release plans prior to an offender's release, for assessment and classification of the offender after release, for development of a supervision plan based on the needs of the offender, and for making appropriate referrals. In addition, they ensure that conditions of release are met and initiate intervention procedures when necessary.

What is the difference between the Board of Pardons and Paroles and Parole Division?

The primary role of the board members and parole commissioners is the discretionary release of eligible offenders sentenced to the Correctional Institutional Division to a plan of parole supervision and the revocation of parole or mandatory supervision offenders for violations. Additionally, parole panels are responsible for determining the conditions of release and the imposition of any special conditions for parole or mandatory supervision offenders.

The primary role of the Parole Division is the supervision of offenders released from the Correctional Institutions Division on parole or mandatory supervision. The division also supervises offenders who are released from a county jail or another jurisdiction to *Parole in Absentia*. Their mission is to enhance public safety by successfully reintegrating offenders through supervision, treatment programs, and utilization of community resources and residential facilities.

How can I contact the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles?

Persons wishing to comment on parole panel actions, procedures, case handling, or any other matter should submit their concerns in writing to:

Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles
P. O. Box 13401, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
(512) 406-5452

Website: <http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/bpp/>

How can I contact the Parole Division?

Persons wishing to comment on Division policies, procedures, case handling, or any other matter should submit their concerns in writing to:

Texas Department of Criminal Justice Parole Division
Attention: Ombudsman
P. O. Box 13401, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
(512) 406-5795

Website: <http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/adminrvw/adminrvw-ombud.htm>

How can I contact the Correctional Institutions Division?

Persons wishing to comment on Division policies, procedures, case handling, or any other matter should submit their concerns in writing to:

Texas Department of Criminal Justice Correctional Institutions Division
Attention: Ombudsman
P. O. Box 99
Huntsville, Texas 77342-0099
(936) 437-6791

Website: <http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/adminrvw/adminrvw-ombud.htm>

Eligibility for Release and Good Conduct Time



ELIGIBILITY FOR RELEASE AND GOOD CONDUCT TIME

Types of Release

Parole: The release of an offender, by decision of a parole panel, to serve the remainder of his or her sentence under supervision in the community. Offenders may only be paroled if they receive approval from a parole panel and if they have served enough of their sentence to be eligible by law for parole. Parole is a privilege, not a right.

Mandatory Supervision Release: Certain offenders may accrue enough combined “calendar time” and “good time” to qualify by law for mandatory supervision release prior to completion of their entire sentence. Mandatory offenders, like parolees, are subject to conditions of release as determined by a parole panel and are obligated to complete the remaining portion of their sentences under TDCJ Parole Division supervision in the community.

Direct Discharge: Offenders who are not granted parole and who are not eligible for mandatory supervision release must remain in the prison system until they have served their entire court-ordered sentence and are discharged from state custody. No post-release supervision requirements can be imposed on such discharged offenders.

What is the difference between parole and mandatory release?

Parole is discretionary and always involves a decision on the part of a parole panel. Although an initial parole eligibility date may be reached months or even years before an offender’s mandatory supervision date, a parole panel is in no way obligated to approve parole at the time of initial or subsequent parole reviews.

Under the law in effect until August 31, 1996, release to mandatory supervision was automatic, with no parole panel decision involved. All offenders serving time for offenses committed prior to August 31, 1996, and classified as eligible for mandatory supervision based on the nature of their offenses must be released on their “minimum expiration date,” when calendar time served and accrued “good time” add up to their entire sentence.

In 1995, the 74th Legislature gave the board authority to review and intervene in scheduled mandatory supervision releases for offenders with offenses committed on or after September 1, 1996. Specifically, a parole panel may block mandatory supervision releases on a case-by-case basis when it determines that an offender’s good conduct time does not accurately reflect the potential for rehabilitation and that the offender’s release would endanger the public. For more information about mandatory release and parole eligibility dates, see the Eligibility Chart on the following pages.

Parole and mandatory supervision are similar in that the Parole Division supervises both categories of offenders. They must report to parole officers, must abide by the same rules in the community, and are subject to arrest and re-incarceration if they violate the conditions of release.

What is Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision (MRIS)?

In 1991, the Texas Legislature authorized the early parole review of offenders who are mentally ill, mentally retarded, elderly, terminally ill, long term care, or physically handicapped. With approval from a parole panel, such offenders may be released to a MRIS program.

All MRIS applicants are carefully screened by the Texas Correctional Office for Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments (TCOOMMI) and, prior to release, a parole panel must determine that the offender is no longer a threat to public safety and poses no risk of committing future offenses due to his or her medical and/or psychiatric condition. An offender, other than an offender who is serving a sentence of death or an offender who has a reportable conviction or adjudication under Chapter 62, Code of Criminal Procedure, may be released on MRIS on a date designated by a parole panel, except that an offender with an instant offense that is an offense described in Section 3g, Article 42.12, Code of Criminal Procedure, may only be considered if a medical condition of terminal illness or long-term care has been diagnosed.

For all potential MRIS offenders, TCOOMMI ensures that the parole plan provides intensive case management, appropriate supervision by specialized parole officers, and a suitable placement in the community. Services for this special population are provided via TCOOMMI contracts with the Department of Human Services and TCOOMMI/TDCJ local Mental Health/Mental Retardation centers.

What laws govern parole and mandatory supervision in Texas?

Adult parole and mandatory supervision laws may be found in Chapter 508 of the Texas Government Code.

What is Good Conduct Time?

Good conduct time or “good time” is time credited to an offender for good behavior and for participating in work and self-improvement programs while incarcerated. For many – but not all – offenders, “good time” credits may be added to calendar time served in calculating their eligibility for parole or mandatory supervision. “Good time” does not otherwise affect an offender’s sentence.

Good conduct time is a privilege and not a right. In accordance with TDCJ’s institutional rules, prison officials may award or take away “good time” based on an offender’s behavior. Prison officials keep all records on earned “good time.”

Neither the Parole Division nor the Board of Pardons and Paroles is involved in the awarding of “good time.” Offenders do not earn “good time” while on parole or mandatory supervision. Questions regarding an offender’s “good time” should be addressed to:

Records and Classification Office
TDCJ-Correctional Institutional Division
P.O. Box 99
Huntsville, TX 77342

Parole and Mandatory Supervision Eligibility Chart



Parole and Mandatory Supervision Eligibility Chart

(Revised 06/2008)

55th LEGISLATURE		
Prior to 01/01/1966		
OFFENSES	PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	COMMENTS
All Offenses	Calendar Time = 1/3, including any bonus & blood donations. Maximum of 15 yrs.	* (Article 42.12 was amended 01/01/1966 to allow good time and ¼ time for all persons con. ned in TDC.)
59th LEGISLATURE		
01/01/1966 – 08/31/1967		
OFFENSES	PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	COMMENTS
All Offenses	Calendar Time + Good Time =*1/4, including any bonus & blood donations. Maximum of 15 yrs.	* Effective 01/01/1966
60th LEGISLATURE		
09/01/1967 – 08/31/1977		
OFFENSES	PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	COMMENTS
All Offenses	Calendar Time + Good Time =*1/3, including any bonus & blood donations. Maximum of *20 yrs.	No Mandatory Supervision: offender discharges sentence when calendar time + good time = total sentence.
	*TDCJ calculates eligibility dates on all offenses prior to 08/28/1977 utilizing calendar time + good time = 1/3, regardless of the law in effect when the offense was committed. This is apparently due to court rulings during that time period.	Sentence is effectively reduced by the amount of good time earned. * Effective 01/01/1967
65th LEGISLATURE		
09/01/1977 – 08/31/1983		
OFFENSES	PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	COMMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aggravated Kidnapping – 20.04 - Aggravated Robbery – 29.03 - Aggravated Sexual Assault – 22.021 <li style="padding-left: 20px;">- *Agg Sexual abuse and Agg Rape combined - Any offense with af. rmative . nding of Deadly Weapon - Capital Murder – 19.03 	Calendar Time = 1/3 Minimum of 2 yrs. Maximum of 20 yrs.	CCP, Art. 42.12 Sec. 3f * Effective 08/31/1983 ** All offenses eligible for Mandatory Supervision. Effective 08/29/1977. Article 42.18 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure (CCP).

69th LEGISLATURE		
09/01/1983 – 08/31/1987		
OFFENSES	PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	COMMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Aggravated Kidnapping – 20.04 – Aggravated Robbery – 29.03 – Aggravated Sexual Assault – 22.021 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Agg Sexual abuse and Agg Rape combined – Any offense with affirmative finding of Deadly Weapon – Capital Murder – 19.03 	Calendar Time = 1/3 Minimum of 2 yrs. Maximum of 20 yrs.	CCP, Art. 42.12 Sec. 3f
All other offenses	Calendar Time + Good Time = 1/3, including any credits and bonus. Maximum of 20 yrs.	CCP, Art. 42.12 Sec. 3g * All offenses eligible for Mandatory Supervision. * Effective 01/01/1987
70th LEGISLATURE		
09/01/1987 - 08/31/1989		
OFFENSES	PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	COMMENTS
3g Offenses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Aggravated Kidnapping – 20.04 – Aggravated Robbery – 29.03 – Aggravated Sexual Assault – 22.021 – Any offense with Aff. rnative . nding of Deadly Weapon – Capital Murder – 19.03 	Calendar Time = ¼ Minimum of 2 yrs. Maximum of 15 yrs.	CCP, Art. 42.12 Gov't Code 508.046
All other cases	Calendar Time + Good Time = 1/4, including work credits and bonus time. Maximum of 15 yrs.	
*The offenses listed below are NOT eligible for Mandatory Supervision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Aggravated Assault, 2nd or 3rd Degree – 22.02 – Aggravated Kidnapping, 1st or 2nd – 22.04 – Aggravated Robbery, 1st Degree – 29.03 – Aggravated Sexual Assault, 1st Degree – 22.021 – Any offense with Aff. rnative . nding of Deadly Weapon – Arson, 1st Degree – 28.02 – Burglary, 1st Degree – 30.02 (d2) (d3) (armed with explosives or deadly weapon or causes injury while in commission of offense) – Capital Murder – 19.03 – Deadly Assault on Law or Corrections Of. cer; Court Participant; Probation Personnel; Member or Employees of the BPP; Employees of TYC, 1st Degree – Injury to a Child or Elderly, 1st Degree – 22.04 – Murder, 1st Degree – 19.02 – Robbery, 2nd Degree – 29.02 – Sexual Assault, 2nd Degree – 22.011 	Ineligible for Mandatory Supervision.	* CCP, Art. 42.18 * Effective 09/01/1987

71 st and 72 nd LEGISLATURE		
09/01/1989 - 08/31/1993		
OFFENSES	PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	COMMENTS
Capital Murder (Capital Felony) – *Life Sentence – 19.03 1) Murder of a peace of. cer or . reman on of. cial duty, 2) Intentionally murders a person in the course of committing or attempting to commit a kidnapping, burglary, robbery, aggravated sexual assault, arson, obstruction, or retaliation, 3) Murders for remuneration, 4) Murders while escaping or attempting to escape from a penal institution, 5) Murders an employee of a penal institution while incarcerated, 6) Murders more than one person during the same criminal transaction, or during different criminal transactions but the murders are committed pursuant to the same scheme.	Calendar Time = ¼ Minimum of 2 yrs. Maximum of 15 yrs. ** Calendar Time = 35 yrs.	Gov't Code 508.046 * Effective 09/01/1989 ** Effective 09/01/1991
3g Offenses: – Aggravated Kidnapping – 20.04 – Aggravated Robbery – 29.03 – Aggravated Sexual Assault – 22.021 – Any offense with Af. rmative . nding of Deadly Weapon – Capital Murder – 19.03	Calendar Time = ¼ Minimum of 2 yrs. Maximum of 15 yrs.	CCP, Art. 42.12 Gov't Code 508.046
*** Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision (MRIS) Elderly Mentally Ill Mentally Retarded Physically handicapped Terminally Ill	3g cases are excluded. – Can be earlier than parole eligibility date. – Based on medical evaluation, offender is no longer a threat to society.	Gov't Code 508.146 as described in 508.145(f) Above criteria + approval by Texas Correctional Of. ce on Offenders with Medical and Mental Impairments (TCOOMMI). *** Effective 12/01/1991
All other offenses	Calendar Time + Good Time = 1/4, including work credits and bonus time. Maximum of 15 yrs.	
CU cases	Time credit on all sentences, one after another, until eligibility is reached on last sentence.	CCP, Art. 42.08(a)

71st and 72nd LEGISLATURE (continued)

09/01/1989 - 08/31/1993

OFFENSES	PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	COMMENTS
<p>The offenses listed below are NOT eligible for Mandatory Supervision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aggravated Assault, 2nd or 3rd Degree – 22.02 - Aggravated Kidnapping, 1st or 2nd Degree – 20.04 - Aggravated Robbery, 1st Degree – 29.03 - Aggravated Sexual Assault, 1st Degree – 22.021 - Any offense with Affirmative Finding of Deadly Weapon - Arson, 1st Degree – 28.02 - Burglary, 1st Degree – 30.02 (d2) (d3) (armed with explosives or deadly weapon or causes injury while in commission of offense) - Capital Murder – 19.03 - Deadly Assault on Law or Corrections Officer; Court Participant; Probation Personnel; Member or Employees of the BPP; Employees of TYC, 1st Degree - Injury to a Child or Elderly, 1st Degree – 22.04 - Murder, 1st Degree – 19.02 - Robbery, 2nd Degree – 29.02 - Sexual Assault, 2nd Degree – 22.011 	<p>Ineligible for Mandatory Supervision.</p>	<p>CCP, Art. 42.18 Gov't Code 508.149</p>

73rd LEGISLATURE
09/01/1993 - 08/31/1995

OFFENSES	PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	COMMENTS
<p>Capital Murder (Capital Felony) – Life Sentence – 19.03</p> <p>1) Murder of a peace officer or . reman on of. cial duty,</p> <p>2) Intentionally murders a person in the course of committing or attempting to commit a kidnapping, burglary, robbery, aggravated sexual assault, arson, obstruction, or retaliation,</p> <p>3) Murders for remuneration,</p> <p>4) Murders while escaping or attempting to escape from a penal institution,</p> <p>5) Murders an employee of a penal institution while incarcerated,</p> <p>6) Murders with intent to establish or participate in an alliance of individuals,</p> <p>7) A person convicted of murder who murders while incarcerated,</p> <p>8) Murders while serving a sentence of Life or 99 years for Aggravated Kidnapping, Aggravated Sexual Assault, or Aggravated Robbery,</p> <p>*9) Murders more than one person during the same criminal transaction, or during different criminal transactions but the murders are committed pursuant to the same scheme,</p> <p>*10) Murders an individual under six years of age.</p>	<p>* Calendar Time = 40 yrs.</p>	<p>CCP, Art. 42.18</p> <p>* HB537 enacted as Article 42.18(g) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CCP), “The board may grant parole to a person convicted of a Capital Felony only on a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the board.”</p> <p>* Effective 09/01/1993</p>
<p>3g Offenses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Aggravated Kidnapping - 20.04 – Aggravated Robbery - 29.03 – Aggravated Sexual Assault - 22.021 – Any offense with Affirmative Finding of Deadly Weapon – Capital Murder - 19.03 – Indecency w/Child (Sexual Contact) 2nd Degree - 21.11(a)(1) – *Murder, 1st Degree - 19.02 	<p>Calendar Time = ½ Minimum of 2 yrs. Maximum of 30 yrs.</p>	<p>CCP, Art. 42.12</p> <p>* Effective 09/01/1993</p>
<p>Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision (MRIS)</p> <p>Elderly Mentally Ill Mentally Retarded Physically handicapped Terminally Ill</p>	<p>3g cases are excluded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Can be earlier than parole eligibility date. – Based on medical evaluation, offender is no longer a threat to society. 	<p>Gov’t Code 508.146 as described in 508.145(f)</p> <p>Above criteria + approval by Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical and Mental Impairments (TCOOMMI).</p>

74th LEGISLATURE
09/01/1995 - 08/31/1997

OFFENSES	PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	COMMENTS
<p>Capital Murder (Capital Felony) – Life Sentence – 19.03</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Murder of a peace officer or . reman on of. cial duty, 2) Intentionally murders a person in the course of committing or attempting to commit a kidnapping, burglary, robbery, aggravated sexual assault, arson, obstruction, or retaliation, 3) Murders for remuneration, 4) Murders while escaping or attempting to escape from a penal institution, 5) Murders an employee of a penal institution while incarcerated, 6) Murders with intent to establish or participate in an alliance of individuals, 7) A person convicted of murder who murders while incarcerated, 8) Murders while serving a sentence of Life or 99 years for Aggravated Kidnapping, Aggravated Sexual Assault, or Aggravated Robbery, 9) Murders more than one person during the same criminal transaction, or during different criminal transactions but the murders are committed pursuant to the same scheme, 10) Murders an individual under six years of age. 	<p>Calendar Time = 40 yrs.</p>	<p>Gov't Code 508.046</p> <p>Full Board vote + written report from Texas Department of Criminal Justice, regardless of date of offense.</p> <p>– Includes predecessor offense of Murder w/ Malice Aforethought when characteristics of crime match de. nition of capital felony.</p> <p>SB45 Effective 09/01/1995 – Extraordinary Vote</p>
<p>** Offender is serving a Life Sentence for one of the following listed offenses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Aggravated Kidnapping (with intent to violate or abuse the victim sexually) - 20.04(a)(4) – Aggravated Sexual Assault – 22.021 – Burglary of Habitation with Intent to Commit any of the following listed sexual offenses: - 30.02 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Aggravated Sexual Assault – 22.021 – Indecency w/Child – 21.11 – Poss or Promotion of Child Pornography – 43.26 – Prohibited Sexual Conduct – 25.02 – Sexual Assault – 22.011 – Sexual Performance by a Child – 43.25 – Sexual Assault – 22.011 	<p>Calendar Time = 35 yrs.</p>	<p>Gov't Code 508.145 PC 12.42c</p>

74th LEGISLATURE (continued)
09/01/1995 - 08/31/1997

OFFENSES	PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	COMMENTS
<p>* AND has a previous conviction for one of the above listed offenses or one of the following offenses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Burglary of Habitation with Intent to Commit any of the following listed sexual offenses: - 30.02 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aggravated Kidnapping (with intent to violate or abuse the victim sexually) – 20.04(a)(4) - Indecency w/Child – 21.11(a)(1) - Possession or Promotion of Child Pornography – 43.26 - Prohibited Sexual Conduct – 25.02 - Sexual Assault – 22.011 - Sexual Performance by a Child – 43.25 <p>Offense in another state substantially similar to any of the above offenses.</p>		<p>* Effective 09/01/1995</p>
<p>3g Offenses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aggravated Kidnapping – 20.04 - Aggravated Robbery – 29.03 - Aggravated Sexual Assault – 22.021 - Any offense with Affirmative Finding of Deadly Weapon - Capital Murder – 19.03 - Indecency w/Child (Sexual Contact) 2nd Degree – 21.11(a)(1) - Murder, 1st Degree – 19.02 - Sexual Assault (of a Child) – 22.011(a)(2)* <p>A felony increased under Health & Safety Code 481.134 (Drug-Free Zones).</p>	<p>Calendar Time = ½ Minimum of 2 yrs. Maximum of 30 yrs.</p>	<p>CCP, Art. 42.12 Gov't Code 508.046</p> <p>Full Board vote + written report from Texas Department of Criminal Justice, regardless of date of offense ONLY for the following offenses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agg Sexual Assault – 22.021 (includes predecessor offenses for Agg Sexual Abuse and Agg Rape) - Indecency w/Child (Sexual Contact) - 21.11(a)(1) <p>SB45 Effective 09/01/1995 - Extraordinary Vote * Effective 09/01/1995</p>
<p>Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision (MRIS)</p> <p>Elderly Mentally Ill Mentally Retarded Physically handicapped Terminally Ill</p>	<p>3g cases are excluded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can be earlier than parole eligibility date. - Based on medical evaluation, offender is no longer a threat to society. 	<p>Gov't Code 508.146 as described in 508.145(f)</p> <p>Above criteria + approval by Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical and Mental Impairments (TCOOMMI).</p>

74th LEGISLATURE (continued)		
09/01/1995 - 08/31/1997		
OFFENSES	PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	COMMENTS
** Discretionary Mandatory Supervision	Ineligible for Mandatory Supervision.	Gov't Code 508.149(b) ** An offender may be denied mandatory supervision by a parole panel for the following reasons: – ** Offender will endanger the public. – ** Offender's accrued good conduct time is not an accurate re. ection of the offender's potential for rehabilitation. ** Effective 09/01/1996
75th LEGISLATURE		
09/01/1997 - 08/31/1999		
OFFENSES	PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	COMMENTS
Capital Murder (Capital Felony) – Life Sentence – 19.03 1) Murder of a peace of. cer or . reman on of. cial duty, 2) Intentionally murders a person in the course of committing or attempting to commit a kidnapping, burglary, robbery, aggravated sexual assault, arson, obstruction, or retaliation, 3) Murders for remuneration, 4) Murders while escaping or attempting to escape from a penal institution, 5) Murders an employee of a penal institution while incarcerated, 6) Murders with intent to establish or participate in an alliance of individuals, 7) A person convicted of murder who murders while incarcerated, 8) Murders while serving a sentence of Life or 99 years for Aggravated Kidnapping, Aggravated Sexual Assault, or Aggravated Robbery, 9) Murders more than one person during the same criminal transaction, or during different criminal transactions but the murders are committed pursuant to the same scheme, 10) Murders an individual under six years of age.	Calendar Time = 40 yrs.	Gov't Code 508.046 Full Board vote + written report from Texas Department of Criminal Justice, regardless of date of offense: – Includes predecessor offense of Murder w/ Malice Aforethought when characteristics of crime match de. nition of capital felony. SB45 Effective 09/01/1995 – Extraordinary Vote

