THE PAROLE REVOCATION PROCESS IN TEXAS:

A GUIDE FOR SELF-REPRESENTATION

A Publication of the Parole Advocacy Coalition of Texas (PACT)

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Introduction

This guide helps people without an attorney navigate the parole revocation process. This guide explains the parole revocation process, offers advice on how to prepare for a revocation hearing, and gives examples of things you can say at your revocation hearing to help your case.

The parole office, which holds your hearing, and the Board of Pardons and Paroles, which votes on your case, are busy places and don't have much time to gather evidence or prepare for these hearings. If you learn a little about the revocation process and prepare yourself for the revocation hearing, you can often avoid the worst outcomes.

Critical Considerations

There are a few things you should know right away—before anything else happens in your case. These are the most important actions to take.

Do not waive your hearing.

When the parole officer assigned to your hearing asks if you want to waive your hearing, make it clear that you **want** a revocation hearing. You can say, *"I want to exercise my right to a revocation* hearing." In almost every case, a revocation hearing will benefit you. The chance you will be revoked or receive some lesser punishment, like having to go to the intermediate sanction facility (ISF), is much higher if you do not have a hearing.

Deny every allegation.

The parole officer will ask you to admit or deny each allegation against you. You should deny every allegation because you have not yet seen the evidence, so there is no reason to admit to anything. You will have the chance to offer details and explain your side of the allegation later.

Start gathering documents right away.

To be on the safe side, you can start collecting documents as soon as you are on parole. It is much more difficult to gather documents from inside jail on a blue warrant. This is the information you will use to show the hearing officer all the ways you have complied with parole since your release and all the good work you have been doing since coming out of prison.

Documents to Consider Collecting:

- A copy of your resume and a list of places you have applied to for work.
- Certificates or other documents from trainings or workshops you have attended since coming out of prison.
- A copy of text messages with your parole officer showing your compliance.
- Copies of NA/AA or other recovery meeting sign-in sheets.
- Receipts showing payments made to parole or court fees.
- Evidence of receiving clean UAs at a halfway house or at parole.
- Text history showing your efforts to contact your parole officer when you've been running late, had to miss an appointment, or needed more support.
- Letters from employers, religious leaders, sponsors, your halfway house supervisor, family, friends, and community members who can speak to your character and progress. Letters should be short (1-2 pages) and provide concrete examples of your progress. Ask the person who interviews you for the email address of your hearing officer so these letters can be emailed directly.

You have the right to hire a lawyer.

You have the right to hire a lawyer for this hearing, but the State does not provide one in most cases. If you plan to hire a lawyer, it is better to do so sooner rather than later. The hearings come quickly and there is not much time for a lawyer to prepare.

Navigating Technical Violations

Process Overview and Timeline

This section explains the different steps in this process, from the parole violation to the revocation hearing. This will help you know what to expect next in the process.

1. The parole division discovers a potential violation

There are two main types of violations: technical and new offenses.

- **Technical violation:** No new criminal offense, but one or more conditions of parole were allegedly violated — such as not reporting to your parole officer, failing a drug test, or violating ankle monitor rules.

- **New offense:** Someone on parole is suspected of violating a law. It doesn't matter if you have been arrested or not. An allegation of an offense and an open police investigation is enough to count as a possible parole violation. A court handles the new offense, but the parole division decides whether that new offense will also be considered a parole violation. Talk to your attorney about how the resolution of the new charge can impact your parole down the road.

2. The parole officer investigates

Technical violations are investigated by a parole officer employed by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice's Parole Division (TDCJ) — usually the parole officer you have been reporting to. Depending on what their investigation shows, your parole officer can:

- Give a verbal warning.
- Talk to their supervisor.
- Increase your reporting requirement.
- Refer you to substance abuse counseling.
- Issue a warrant (a **blue warrant**) or a summons.

A **blue warrant** means the person on parole is arrested and placed in custody without the possibility of bail. A **summons** is an order to appear in court; the person on parole is allowed to remain in the community while proceedings happen.

3. If a blue warrant is issued, an interview happens within five days

If you're sitting in jail reading this guide, you're probably at this stage. The person who comes to interview you will be a parole officer who only works on revocation cases — **not** the parole officer you have been reporting to. This means they have no personal, first-hand knowledge of you or what has been happening with your assigned parole officer. All they will know is what is in the official paperwork. Remember: this person represents the parole division, not you. Be careful what you say.

4. At this first interview, you are asked two important questions

- Do you want to have a hearing?
- Do you admit or deny the allegations being made against you?

> **DO NOT WAIVE YOUR HEARING. Even if you think your case is hopeless, never waive your hearing.**

At this interview, the officer will also advise you of your other rights, including:

- Receiving written notice of your alleged parole violations.
- Full disclosure of all evidence against you before the hearing.
- The ability to present evidence, affidavits, letters, and documents to support your position. The right to subpoena witnesses through the parole officer, and to question and cross-examine witnesses testifying against you.

> **Absent extraordinary circumstances, do not admit to the parole office's allegations of wrongdoing. Admitting means you won't get to tell the hearing officer — and ultimately the Board — your side of the story.**

5. The Preliminary Hearing (if there was a new criminal charge)

If there was an alleged technical violation only, you proceed directly to a revocation hearing and skip the preliminary hearing. More on the preliminary hearing in the next section.

6. The Revocation Hearing

Under Texas Government Code §508.282(a), the Board has 41 days from the date of the blue warrant arrest to hold a revocation hearing for technical violations. The hearing has two stages:

- **Factfinding (or violations) stage:** The hearing officer reviews evidence to decide whether a parole violation occurred. The parole division tries to prove the violation; you argue against it.

- **Mitigation (or adjustment) stage:** If the hearing officer finds a violation, you get to explain what contributed to it and describe the progress you've made — education, employment, community ties. Friends and family may speak.

7. The Board's decision within 30 days

At the end of the hearing, the parole officer gives their recommendation. The hearing officer reviews all evidence and makes a recommendation to the Board, which has 30 days to issue a ruling with one of these outcomes:

- Continue your parole supervision.
- Transfer you to an intermediate sanction facility (ISF) or other treatment facility for up to 180 days.
- Revoke your parole and send you back to TDCJ.

The Board can also refer your case back to the hearing officer for more factfinding if questions remain.

> **The most important part of all of this is: do not waive your hearing. Waiving means you don't get to make your case. Even if your situation seems hopeless, you gain nothing by waiving. Stand up for yourself.**

The Preliminary Hearing

A preliminary hearing happens when a warrant is issued because you have picked up a new criminal charge. This hearing usually occurs within 14 days after a blue warrant arrest. Its purpose is to determine whether there is probable cause to believe the law was violated.

What is the preliminary hearing?

The purpose of the preliminary hearing is to decide whether there is probable cause to continue with the revocation process. It is only about the parole process — different from any hearing associated with the criminal offense itself. The hearing officer reviews the allegations, and the parole division presents evidence or witnesses (for example, your parole officer). If probable cause is found, the revocation hearing will take place after the criminal case is resolved.

They will ask you again if you want to waive your hearing.

Again — **DO NOT WAIVE YOUR HEARING.**

What should I do during the preliminary hearing?

You have the right to present your own evidence or witnesses, make a statement, and cross-examine witnesses. However, **it is best not to say a word** at this hearing. You are unlikely to win it — it is very easy for the hearing officer to find probable cause — and it is very easy to say something that will make your pending criminal case worse. Testifying puts you under oath and may weaken or ruin defenses your defense attorney may want to make in the criminal case. Unless you are represented by an attorney, it is usually best to stay quiet. Make sure to get the phone number or email address of the assigned parole officer so you can call or email them to get the list of witnesses they plan to present at your revocation hearing.

What happens after the preliminary hearing?

If the officer finds no probable cause, the blue warrant is lifted and you are released. If probable cause is found, your case proceeds to a revocation hearing — usually postponed until the criminal case is resolved. Again, the officer will very likely find probable cause. That's why it's best not to say a word at this stage. You'll have a chance to make your case at the revocation hearing.

The Revocation Hearing

The revocation hearing is your chance to offer evidence that supports your case, explain the circumstances that led to the parole violation, and show your ties to the community and the progress you have been making. This section explains the hearing, gives recommendations for preparation, and covers specific objections you can make.

What is a revocation hearing?

A revocation hearing is conducted to determine whether a *preponderance of credible evidence* exists to believe that one or more conditions of release have been violated. **Preponderance** means more likely than not — more than a 50% chance the Board thinks you did what your parole officer is alleging.

At this hearing, there will be a **Hearing Officer** (representing the Parole Board), a **Parole Officer** (representing the Parole Division), and you. The hearing has two stages: the factfinding/violations stage and the mitigation/adjustment stage. The hearing officer's job is to listen to both sides and submit a recommendation to the Parole Board, which makes the final decision.

What are the potential outcomes?

For the Board to take any action, the hearing officer must find that at least one violation occurred. The Board's options:

- Continue supervision, with or without graduated sanctions.
- Incarcerate in an Intermediate Sanction Facility (ISF).
- Transfer to a Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility for a limited period while remaining on supervision.
- Revoke and return to prison.

How should I prepare for my revocation hearing?

Begin by carefully reading the written notice of your alleged parole violations, which you receive at your first interview with the parole officer. Think about the circumstances and how you want to explain them. During that interview, ask the parole officer for a copy of the state's evidence against you, including a witness list. Look for weaknesses in the state's evidence and think about what you can gather to push back.

Examples of documents you might want to request from the parole officer, depending on the allegation:

- Ankle monitor violation reports.
- Copies of any investigation of complaints you made about ankle monitor malfunction.
- Copies of resolutions of any such complaints.
- Case file notes or status updates related to communication about reporting dates, missed dates, or UA test results.

Then, collect evidence that can help show you did not violate any conditions of parole — or, if a violation occurred, evidence showing why you remain a good candidate for parole (**mitigation** evidence). Contradict factual allegations with witness statements or documents. Prove up mitigating factors with evidence of personal progress and community ties. The goal with mitigation is to show growth.

Evidence proving compliance with parole conditions:

- Pay stubs, W-2s, witness testimony, or written statements from employers or co-workers confirming employment.
- A lease or letter from a landlord to verify your housing.
- Documents showing attendance at therapy, anger management, substance abuse programs, or other treatment; written statements from counselors about your progress.
- Drug test results showing sobriety.
- Phone calls, texts, or emails showing your efforts to contact your parole officer.
- GPS or phone records showing location history, if geographic boundaries are a condition.

Evidence to explain technical violations:

- Work schedules showing conflicts with reporting times.
- Proof of lack of transportation or problems with public transportation.
- Medical proof of medication changes, withdrawal, or symptoms that made compliance more difficult.
- Proof of homelessness or unstable housing, if the violation relates to address reporting.
- Documentation of physical or mental health conditions that contributed to the alleged violation.
- Witness testimony or written statements from family members who can speak to the circumstances.

Letters of support

Letters should highlight your community ties, good behavior, support system, motivation, and ability to succeed on parole. Strong letter writers include: family and friends, counselors, employers, neighbors, mentors or AA/NA sponsors, religious leaders, and leaders of any other supporting organizations.

How can I collect evidence if I'm in jail?

Start by contacting a trusted family member or friend who can reach out to others on your behalf. Using electronic communication or a jail visit, ask your trusted outside person to start collecting the evidence listed above and to ask people to speak on Zoom on your behalf at the hearing. If your phone is at the jail, you can authorize them to pick it up to download text threads, voicemails, and other helpful information. Be as specific as possible about what you need and by what date. If people can't come in person, they can write affidavits or letters of support.

Even without outside help, you can document useful information yourself in jail: a list of jobs you have applied for, programs attended, a handwritten resume with education, references, and job skills, and a timeline of problems that arose on parole and what you did to resolve them. Give approximate dates when exact ones aren't known and let the hearing officer know you did your best.

If you want a person to appear at your hearing who won't come voluntarily, you can ask the parole officer assigned to the hearing to subpoena them on your behalf. That officer probably won't serve the subpoena; if they don't, you can tell the hearing officer you asked and were refused. Always think twice before subpoenaing someone unwilling — depending on who they are, they may hurt your case rather than help. Also think twice before asking the parole officer who made the allegations to appear: it's better for you if the only person with personal knowledge (other than you) is not there.

How can I submit paperwork to be seen by the hearing officer?

You can submit paperwork you want to be seen by the hearing officer either (1) before the hearing or (2) during the hearing.

1. Before your hearing: You can give any of your documents to the parole officer assigned to the hearing. This is the person who will give you your pre-hearing revocation paperwork. If you do not have your physical paperwork with you, a supporter can email the parole officer before your hearing. Ask the parole officer to write down their email address on your revocation paperwork.

Do not have anything sent directly to the hearing officer, only the parole officer.

You can submit documents this way right up until your hearing starts. However, it is recommended you submit your documents at least 24 hours in advance of the hearing, so the parole officer can include them with the rest of the revocation packet.

2. During your hearing: If you don't submit any documents prior to the hearing, you can introduce them as evidence during the hearing. If you have physical copies of your paperwork, you can bring them with you to the hearing and tell the hearing officer you have evidence to submit.

If you do not have physical copies, supporters can bring documents to the hearing. You will need to make sure they are listed as a witness prior to your hearing. If the hearing is over Zoom, supporters can email any documents to the hearing officer during the hearing.

What do I say and do at the hearing?

The hearing has two stages. The rules and your goals are different in each — pay attention to which stage you're in.

Factfinding or Violations Stage

First, you will listen to a list of the alleged violations. The hearing officer will ask you to admit or deny each. **Deny every allegation that isn't 100% true.** For example, if the allegation is that you absconded, don't admit even if you missed several supervision meetings. The parole division often makes mistakes at this stage — be on the lookout. When in doubt, deny. Common procedural mistakes to object to:

- Not disclosing all their evidence to you, or giving you the evidence late.
- Not giving you a witness list.
- Not subpoenaing a requested witness.
- Not getting you to sign the rights form.
- Asking to call a witness they did not tell you about.
- Trying to testify about information not turned over to you in discovery.

Next, the state presents its evidence of the violations. You can question each witness — including your parole officer if they are there — ask questions about evidence they might not have produced, and point out errors or inconsistencies in their paperwork and other evidence.

It is a basic rule of law that only the author of a document should be allowed to testify about that document. If the person who wrote a document is not at the hearing, you can object to it. Tell the hearing officer you have a **right to confrontation** under Title 37 of the Texas Administrative Code §147.5(b), and that because the author is not present, you cannot confront them about what is in the document.

Even if the author is at the hearing, they must have personal knowledge of what they wrote about. If not, that is **hearsay**. For example, your parole officer cannot claim to know something about you that another person told them. If that happens, tell the hearing officer that Title 37 §147.22 requires the hearing officer to apply the Texas Rules of Evidence, and that under Texas Rule of Evidence 802, **hearsay is not allowed**.

After the parole officer submits all their evidence, you can present your own factual evidence (not mitigation evidence — that comes later) and have witnesses testify. You can also testify yourself — you have personal knowledge and can be put under oath. Testifying opens you up to questions from the parole officer. The hearing officer can also speak directly to you, the parole officer, or any witnesses.

After hearing all the evidence, the hearing officer decides whether each alleged violation is more likely than not to have happened — the **preponderance of the evidence** standard. If even one violation is found, the hearing moves to the mitigation stage. This often happens because the parole officer can usually show that at least one thing wasn't done 100% correctly. But even when a violation is found, the whole second part of the hearing is still ahead — where you get to explain why this won't happen again and what you're doing to make parole go more smoothly.

How to make objections during the hearing

It is the parole officer's job to produce enough evidence to prove their case. But not all evidence is admissible. It's your job to keep an eye out for evidence that isn't allowed and to object to it. You do this by gently interrupting and saying **"Objection,"** followed by the reason — just like lawyers do in the movies. You will have to interrupt; no one will ask if you object. Be assertive and clear.

Knowing when and how to object can be tricky — that's one reason people hire a lawyer. But if you're representing yourself, **Confrontation Clause** objections are especially important to understand. The Confrontation Clause comes from the Sixth Amendment. It gives you the right to face and question any witnesses testifying against you in a criminal case.

A Simple Example

Will is at a hearing for violating his parole after getting a DWI. Officer Adams, who arrested Will, claimed that Will was slurring his words and couldn't stand up straight. At the hearing, though, the state doesn't bring Officer Adams to testify. Instead, they just use his written report as evidence.

Will objects: "Objection — Confrontation Clause." The problem is that Officer Adams isn't there to talk about the report himself, so Will can't ask him about what he wrote. That's exactly what the Confrontation Clause is meant to prevent. Be on the lookout for any time the parole officer tries to include evidence from someone who is not in the hearing room. This can appear as:

- Submitting a report or other document written by an officer who is not in the hearing room (or on video).
- Asking a witness to testify about something someone else said, when that other person is not in the hearing room.
- Any other situation where the parole officer is relying on the testimony of someone who isn't at the hearing.

> **If you spot one of these situations, say: "Objection, I have a right to confront witnesses in this hearing."**

Mitigation or Adjustment Stage

The mitigation stage occurs after the hearing officer decides that at least one violation more likely than not occurred. Now the focus shifts to why the violation occurred and whether you should remain on parole or face some kind of punishment. This is where you use all the parole division evidence you gathered.

- Use the documents to explain the circumstances behind the violation and demonstrate a history of compliance and stability.
- Ask any witnesses to speak on your behalf about your progress, why you deserve another chance, and how they will help you succeed if returned to supervision.
- Explain what you will do differently going forward if allowed to stay on parole.
- Explain how other people — children, elderly parents you help support — will be harmed if you are revoked or sent to ISF for months.

The hearing officer can ask questions if they think more information will help. You can also offer **alternatives to revocation** such as increased reporting, curfew adjustments, or treatment options, if you're worried the hearing is not going well.

What happens after the hearing?

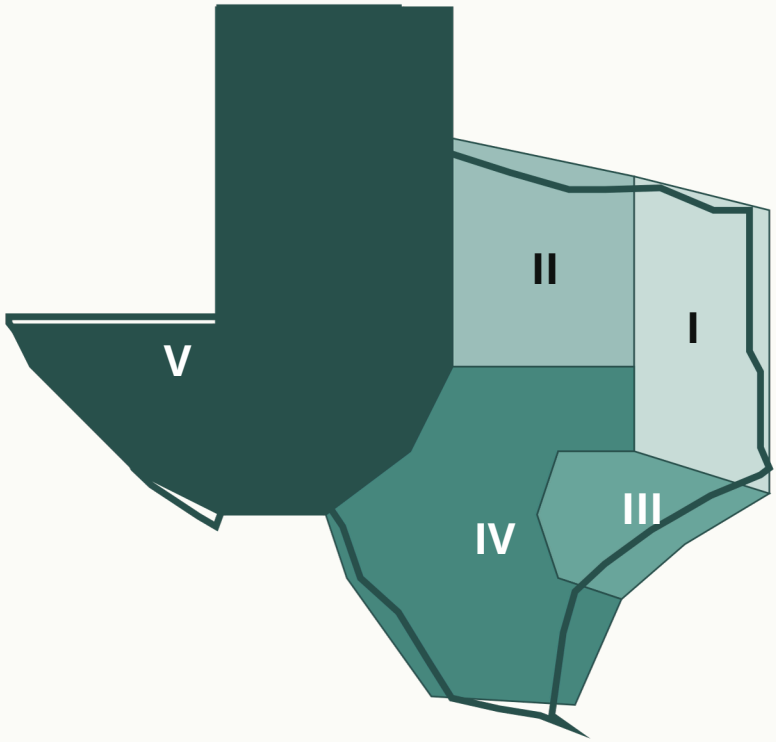
The hearing officer reviews the evidence and writes a recommendation. Their report is sent to the Parole Board, and the final decision is made by the Board within 30 days. You should receive a copy of that final decision.

If the Board agrees to place you back onto parole supervision, the hearing officer assigned to your case will come speak with you in jail about where you plan to be released. This can be complicated if you lost your housing while in jail. If so, reach out to the reentry coordinator at the jail for possible housing options. You do not need a location pre-approved by TDCJ, but a pre-approved location will speed things up.

In the next section is contact information for parole offices around the state. If you are still in jail more than a week after receiving a decision putting you back onto parole, contact — or ask someone on the outside to contact — the parole office where you are assigned to see what can be done to speed up your release. Sometimes there are issues with an address you provided, so it's good to know as soon as possible if you need to find a different one.

Contact Information for Parole Offices Around Texas

Locateyourparoleofficebyregion,thenturntothatregion's page.



Region I

Athens DPO
Supervisor: Vacant
1645 Enterprise Street
Athens,TX75751
903-675-6722
Fax 903-675-7918

Beaumont DPO (DRC)
Supervisor: Tamiya Bridges
1780 West Commerce Parkway
Beaumont, TX77707
409-835-9981
Fax 409-868-4503

Bryan/College Station DPO
Supervisor: Elissa Dent
1700 George Bush Drive East, Ste 150
CollegeStation,TX 77840
979-693-4977
Fax 979-693-3374

Conroe DPO
Supervisor: Elissa Dent
4301 South Loop 336 East
Conroe,TX 77301
936-756-0420
Fax 936-760-3390

Greenville DPO
Supervisor: Chad Paulson
6130 Highway 66
Greenville,TX 75402
903-455-6757
Fax 903-454-7251

Huntsville DPO
Supervisor: Elissa Dent
600 Interstate Highway 45 North
Huntsville,TX 77320
936-295-5217
Fax 936-435-2603

Longview DPO
Supervisor: Ruby Marks
311A North High Street
Longview,TX 75601
903-758-0282
Fax 903-758-2565

Marshall DPO
Supervisor: Ruby Marks
2304 East Travis Street
Marshall, TX75670
903-938-1277
Fax 903-938-6164

Mount Pleasant DPO
Supervisor: Chad Paulson
1814 Bill Ratliff Freeway
MountPleasant, TX 75455
903-572-1679
Fax 903-572-2139

Nacogdoches DPO
Supervisor: Ruby Marks
1113 Industrial Boulevard
Nacogdoches, TX75964
936-569-6234
Fax 936-560-2716

Orange DPO
Supervisor: Tamiya Bridges
851 Dal Sasso Drive
Orange, TX77630
409-883-8953
Fax 409-883-2516

Paris DPO
Supervisor: Chad Paulson
3905 North Main Street
Paris, TX75460
903-785-4492
Fax 903-784-2056

Texarkana DPO
Supervisor: Chad Paulson
2601 Texas Blvd, Suite 100
Texarkana, TX75503
903-793-8621
Fax 903-792-2841

Tyler DPO
Supervisor: Vacant
3915 Market Drive
Tyler, TX75701
903-581-8311
Fax 903-581-8016

Region II

Dallas–FortWorth&North Texas

14 parole offices

Dallas I DPO
Supervisor: Shantel Gary
1010 Cadiz Street, Suite 105A
Dallas,TX 75215
214-428-8338
Fax 214-428-8350

Dallas I DPO (DRC)
Supervisor: Shantel Gary
1010 Cadiz Street, Suite 204B
Dallas,TX 75215
214-426-5049
Fax 214-426-0076

Dallas II DPO
Supervisor: Marvinia Edwards-Moy
1135 South Jupiter Road
Garland,TX 75042
972-272-9404
Fax 972-272-6448

Dallas III DPO
Supervisor: Vcera Armstrong
1010 Cadiz Street, Suite 101A
Dallas,TX 75215
214-428-0901
Fax 214-565-2696

Dallas IV DPO
Supervisor:Laymonde Lee
4925 Catron Drive
Dallas, TX 75227
214-426-6694
Fax 214-565-7589

Dallas IV Satellite
Supervisor: Laymonde Lee
3330 South Lancaster Road
Dallas, TX 75216
214-372-5849
Fax 214-372-5741

Dallas V DPO
Supervisor: Regina Farris-Cole
4940 South Westmorland Road
Dallas, TX 75237
214-330-0800
Fax 214-330-0203

Denton DPO
Supervisor: Vcera Armstrong
1117 Teasley Lane
Denton,TX76205
940-566-1116
Fax 940-565-6446

Fort Worth I DPO (DRC)
Supervisor: Margarita Hanshani
3628 McCart Avenue
Fort Worth, TX76110
817-921-3537
Fax 817-923-3410

Fort Worth II DPO
Supervisor: Andrew Isom
4836 Carey Street
Fort Worth, TX76119
817-563-3300
Fax 817-563-3302

Fort Worth III DPO
Supervisor: Donisha Taylor
3916 Northeast 28th Street
Fort Worth,TX 76111
817-831-3404
Fax 817-831-6747

Mineral Wells DPO
Supervisor: Margarita Hanshani
999 Cross Post Road
MineralWells, TX76068
940-325-7811
Fax 940-325-9732

Sherman DPO
Supervisor: Marvinia Edwards-Moy
2931 Fallon Drive
Sherman,TX 75090
903-868-2616
Fax 903-893-1049

Waxahachie DPO
Supervisor: Regina Farris-Cole
101 Westgate Drive
Waxahachie, TX75165
972-938-2697
Fax 972-938-2760

Region III

Angleton DPO
Supervisor: Eddison Griffith
1208 N. Velasco
Angleton,TX77515
979-849-2461
Fax 979-849-9279

Dayton DPO
Supervisor: Eddison Griffith
204 FM 686
Dayton, TX77535
936-258-3892
Fax 936-258-5346

Galveston DPO
Supervisor: Eddison Griffith
5631 Attwater Avenue
Dickinson,TX 77539
409-943-1500
Fax 409-945-6000

Houston I DPO (DRC)
Supervisor: Lawanna McClain
4949 West 34th St, Suite 115
Houston, TX77092
713-956-1478
Fax 713-686-6242

Houston II DPO
Supervisor: Quanquvette Wilkins
3322 Richmond Ave, 2nd Floor
Houston,TX77098
713-521-0820
Fax 713-942-5590

Houston III DPO
Supervisor: Isis Spencer-Thomas
8345 Telephone Road
Houston,TX77061
713-644-0583
Fax 713-643-9691

Houston IV DPO
Supervisor: Arthur Marquez
5400 N. Sam Houston Pkwy East
Houston,TX 77032
281-987-0001
Fax 281-985-8118

Houston V DPO
Supervisor: Amber Cole
2706 Cherrybrook Lane
Pasadena, TX 77502
713-941-8345
Fax 832-386-3904

Houston VI DPO
Supervisor: Janette Semien
10110 Northwest Freeway
Houston,TX77092
713-685-7110
Fax 713-685-7162

Houston VII DPO (DRC)
Supervisor:S.Bryant(Field) / K.Johnson (RRC)
1616 East Freeway
Houston, TX77020
713-650-8429
Fax 713-427-8651

Rosenberg DPO
Supervisor: Quanquvette Wilkins
711 Highway 36 North
Rosenberg,TX77471
281-232-0334
Fax 281-232-0140

Webster DPO
Supervisor: Amber Cole
12454 Highway 3
Webster,TX77598
281-212-8500
Fax 281-218-6727

Region IV

Central,SouthTexas&Rio Grande Valley

15 parole offices

Austin I DPO
Supervisor: Kimberly Mach
1616 Headway Circle, 2nd Floor
Austin,TX78754
512-339-9142
Fax 512-908-9382

Austin II DPO (DRC)
Supervisor: Kimberly Mach
1616 Headway Circle, 1st Floor
Austin,TX78754
512-339-9142
Fax 512-908-9382

Corpus Christi DPO (DRC)
Supervisor: Melinda Hernandez
422 Sunbelt Drive
CorpusChristi,TX 78408
361-888-5698
Fax 361-906-3311

Del Rio DPO
Supervisor: Rhonda Cypers
903 East 12th Street
Del Rio, TX78840
830-775-4516
Fax 830-774-0736

Georgetown DPO
Supervisor: Kimberly Mach
40121 Industrial Park Circle
Georgetown,TX 78626
512-863-0756
Fax 512-863-4574

Harlingen DPO
Supervisor: Leroy Jasso
232 Hanmore Industrial Pkwy
Harlingen,TX 78550
956-428-0335
Fax 956-428-2017

Laredo DPO
Supervisor: Leroy Jasso
6020 McPherson Road, Suite 6
Laredo, TX 78041
956-724-1933
Fax 956-724-2146

McAllen DPO (DRC)
Supervisor: Leroy Jasso
7601 South 10th Street
McAllen,TX 78503
956-664-0250

San Antonio I DPO
Supervisor: Rhonda Cypers
Metro Parole Complex, 2902 NE
Loop 410
SanAntonio, TX78218
210-564-3700
Fax 210-564-3844

San Antonio II DPO
Supervisor: Robin Chandler
2821 Guadalupe Street, Suite 106
San Antonio,TX 78207
210-436-5885
Fax 210-432-8660

San Antonio III DPO (DRC)
Supervisor: Miranda Johnson
2902 Northeast Loop 410
San Antonio,TX 78218
210-564-3700
Fax 210-564-3862

Seguin DPO
Supervisor: Miranda Johnson
11010 FM 725
Seguin, TX 78155
830-303-4906
Fax 830-372-4945

Temple DPO
Supervisor: Terra Paddock
3516 Profit Place
Temple,TX 76502
254-933-0535
Fax 254-939-5379

Victoria DPO
Supervisor: Melinda Hernandez
100 N. John Stockbauer Drive
Victoria,TX 77901
361-578-6022
Fax 361-578-6402

Waco DPO (DRC)
Supervisor: Terra Paddock
5401 N. State Highway 6
Waco, TX 76712
254-848-2547
Fax 254-848-2572

Region V

West Texas & Panhandle

13 parole offices

Abilene DPO
Supervisor: Christy Stewart
5241 West Stamford Street
Abilene,TX 79603
325-672-1495
Fax 325-734-5188

Amarillo DPO
Supervisor: Nicole Brooks
5809 South Western St, Suite 120
Amarillo,TX 79110
806-355-9218
Fax 806-353-9572

Big Spring DPO
Supervisor: Jennifer Humphrey
101 S. Main Street
Big Spring, TX79720
432-263-8501
Fax 432-263-8817

Brownwood DPO
Supervisor: Amanda Spruill
907 Main Street
Brownwood,TX76801
325-646-0588
Fax 325-646-0686

El Paso I DPO (DRC)
Supervisor: Vacant
13 Founders Boulevard
El Paso,TX79906
915-778-4233
Fax 915-778-4325

El Paso II DPO
Supervisor: Vacant
15581 Horizon Boulevard
HorizonCity,TX 79928
915-852-7219
Fax 915-852-6981

Lubbock DPO (DRC)
Supervisor: Vacant
1720 East Regis Street
Lubbock, TX79403
806-747-8282
Fax 806-747-8407

Midland DPO
Supervisor: Jennifer Humphrey
3900 East Highway 158
Midland, TX79706
432-684-4590
Fax 432-684-6947

Monahans DPO
Supervisor: Jennifer Humphrey
401 South Allen Avenue
Monahans, TX79756
432-943-7254
Fax 432-943-7397

Odessa DPO
Supervisor: Jennifer Humphrey
701 McDonald Street
Odessa,TX79761
432-550-0131
Fax 432-550-0912

Plainview DPO
Supervisor: Nicole Brooks
1001 N. I-27, Suite 232
Plainview,TX 79072
806-293-5989
Fax 806-293-9732

San Angelo DPO
Supervisor: Amanda Spruill
1070 Gateway Drive
San Angelo,TX 76905
325-947-8644
Fax 325-947-8599

Wichita Falls DPO
Supervisor: Christy Stewart
3100 Seymour Hwy, Suite 118
Wichita Falls, TX 76301
940-322-2721
Fax 940-766-4216

The University of Texas at Austin
Civil Rights Clinic
School of Law

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