

FLORIDA PAROLE COMMISSION



**ANNUAL REPORT
2003-2004**

MISSION STATEMENT

The Florida Parole Commission protects the public by administering parole, conditional release, conditional medical release, control release, and addiction recovery supervision to all eligible criminal offenders.

Additionally, the Commission administers the clemency process for the Executive Clemency Board pursuant to the Rules of Executive Clemency.

Table of Contents

MISSION STATEMENT.....	2
CHAIRMAN’S MESSAGE.....	4
COMMISSIONERS’ VITAE.....	6
HISTORY OF THE COMMISSION.....	9
COMMISSION OVERVIEW.....	12
COMMISSION’S YEAR IN REVIEW.....	16
COMMISSION’S DIVISIONS.....	
General Counsel.....	17
Administrative Services.....	19
Clemency Administration.....	22
Executive Clemency.....	23
Operations	24
ORGANIZATION CHART.....	28
CENTRAL OFFICE DIRECTORY	29
FIELD OFFICES DIRECTORY.....	30
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS	31

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

Chairman Monica David Florida Parole Commission

December 23, 2004

Dear Governor Bush and Members of the Cabinet,
President Lee, and
Speaker Bense:

I would like to thank the Governor and Cabinet for their continued support and for allowing me to continue as Chairman of the Parole Commission for another two years. I am happy to report a very good year for the Commission. We have worked hard, accomplished much, and been successful with many of our objectives.

This report highlights the work that we have so proudly completed. For example, in June of this year, our staff in conjunction with the Department of Corrections, completed the review of all "lawsuit" cases, as well as reducing the overall backlog of restoration of civil rights cases. "Lawsuit" cases were cases forwarded by the Department of Corrections to the Office of Executive Clemency for review in 2001 as part of an agreement with the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), the Department of Corrections, and other parties. This was a huge undertaking for the agency and we were very happy to complete the cases.

It is also notable that the Commission reduced office space, data lines, and phone lines both in the field and the Central Office in Tallahassee, which resulted in a cost savings to the State of over \$140,000. This was accomplished by co-locating several of the field offices within Corrections' prison facilities and conducting extensive review of all data and phone line invoices.

In June, Commissioner Tena Pate was reappointed to a six-year term, Commissioner Fred Dunphy was reappointed as Vice Chairman, and I was reappointed as Chairman. In August, I also was elected to represent the Association of Paroling Authorities International (APAI) as a Commissioner in the Congress of Corrections for the American Correctional Association. I am especially proud of this office since this is the first time a Chairman of the Florida Parole Commission has been selected to serve in this capacity.

I continued my visits to meet with staff in the regional field offices. I also visited correctional facilities and was guest speaker at the Florida International University's *Corrections Transition Program*, which has been an asset to the Commission in preparing offenders for parole release into the community.

In the new fiscal year, we look forward to expanding our role in the criminal justice system by proposing our *Post-release Reentry Initiative*. This proposal will benefit offenders who have violated the conditions of their prison release by offering an alternative to re-incarceration by providing a transitional bed for use as they participate in programs designed to assist their reentry into the community.

We will continue to work diligently to provide safer communities for our citizens in the State of Florida and, as Chairman, I look forward to another successful year at the Commission.

Sincerely,

Monica David
Chairman

CHAIRMAN MONICA DAVID



Chairman David was raised in Bradenton, Florida, where she graduated from Manatee High School in 1978. She attended Eastern Kentucky University in 1982 and graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Corrections. In 1997, Chairman David received her Master of Arts Degree in Criminal Justice from the University of South Florida.

Chairman David began her career in the criminal justice field in 1984, working for the Department of Corrections over a 10 year period. She started as a *Correctional Officer* in a work release center and was promoted to the position of *Institutional Vocational Counselor* where she was responsible for inmate employment in the community. In 1985, Chairman David started her work in Probation and Parole as a *Correctional Probation Officer*. She served as a field officer for over seven years and in 1993 was promoted to *Correctional Probation Supervisor*. As an officer, she supervised felony offenders on a daily basis. In 1994, with the creation of the new Department of Juvenile Justice, Chairman David received juvenile corrections experience by working with juvenile detention, home detention and juvenile commitment programs.

In August of 1998 Chairman David became the *Victim Services Release Administrator* for the Florida Parole Commission. In *February 2000 Chairman David accepted a promotion as a Correctional Programs Administrator* and returned to the Department of Corrections to work in the area of community corrections.

Chairman David has received extensive training in the criminal justice field which includes Correctional Officer and Correctional Probation Officer certifications. She is also a Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) certified instructor. She is a member of the Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency (FCCD) where she was recently awarded the "Distinguished Service Award" in the area of criminal justice. Other professional affiliations include membership in the Association of Paroling Authorities International, American Correctional Association, Florida Sheriff's Association, and the Florida Police Chiefs' Association. In August 2002, while serving as President of the local chapter of FCCD, she received the "Chapter Effectiveness" Award in recognition of her exemplary leadership. She is currently seeking election to the State FCCD Board as Secretary for 2005-06.

In August 2004, Ms. David became the first Chairman of the Commission to be elected by members of the Association of International Paroling Authorities (AIPI) to serve in the Congress of Corrections of the American Correctional Association to a term to run through August 2008.

On October 2, 2000, the Governor and Cabinet appointed Ms. David to a 6-year term as a Florida Parole Commissioner. In June 2002, the Governor and Cabinet appointed Ms. David as Commission Vice-Chairman and on May 13, 2003, she was appointed Commission Chairman. She was appointed to a second term as Chairman in June 2004.



VICE CHAIRMAN FREDERICK DUNPHY

Vice Chairman Dunphy was born in Sidney, Nova Scotia, Canada, and raised in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Broward County, Florida. Commissioner Dunphy received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1974 from Biscayne College (now St. Thomas University) and his Masters Degree in 1996 from Florida Atlantic University. He is a 1985 graduate of the FBI National Academy and the National Institute of Corrections' Parole Commissioner's Course in 1999.

Commissioner Dunphy began his criminal justice career in 1971 with the Metro Dade Police department, eventually attaining the rank of Major. He held various positions there including command of the Narcotics Bureau, Internal Affairs, Strategic Investigations Bureau, Special Events Bureau, and the Miami International Airport District. He retired from the Department in January of 1996 after having served twenty-five years. In 1996, Commissioner Dunphy joined the North Bay Village Police Department where he served as Chief of Police until January 1998.

Commissioner Dunphy joined the Parole Commission in February of 1998, when he was appointed to serve as Director of Operations. On December 8, 1998, Commissioner Dunphy was appointed by the Governor and Cabinet to complete an unexpired term of a retiring commissioner. He was subsequently reappointed for a six-year term as of June 2002. In May 2003, he was appointed Commission Vice-Chairman by the Governor and Cabinet.

His professional associations include the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency, and the Association of Paroling Authorities International. Additionally, he has taught extensively in the areas of supervision/management, criminal justice and law enforcement.



COMMISSIONER TENA M. PATE

Commissioner Pate was born in Fort Walton Beach and raised in Niceville, Florida. She graduated in 1976 from Niceville Sr. High School and attended Florida State University, where she received her Bachelor of Science Degree in Criminology.

Commissioner Pate began her career of service with the State of Florida in 1979, when she joined the Office of State Attorney for the First Judicial Circuit. During her tenure, she was the first Victim's Advocate named for Okaloosa and Walton counties. In 1989, Commissioner Pate left the State Attorney's Office to accept a position in the General Counsel's Office of the Executive Office of the Governor. She also served Governors Lawton Chiles, Buddy MacKay, and Jeb Bush as Florida's Victims' Rights Coordinator from 1993 until her appointment to the Florida Parole Commission in 2003. In addition to her service as Victims' Rights Coordinator, Commissioner Pate served three Governors as a clemency assistant wherein she was responsible for reviewing and providing recommendations for gubernatorial action in response to offenders' requests for restoration of civil rights, pardons, commutations of sentences, waivers of fines, firearm authority, and other related clemency requests.

As Florida's Victims' Rights Coordinator, Commissioner Pate was dedicated to strengthening and promoting the rights of Florida's crime victims. She played a pivotal role in the passage and implementation of a law requiring courts to inform crime victims of their rights. Commissioner Pate oversaw Governor Bush's *Violence Free Florida!* initiative for victims of domestic violence through the Department of Children and Families and the statewide *Triad* through the Department of Elder Affairs. She served as vice-chair of the statewide Self-Inflicted Crimes Task Force created by the Florida Legislature, which was created to study the causes of repetitious, self-inflicting criminal behaviors such as illegal drug abuse and prostitution. Ms. Pate also staffed the Capital Cases Task Force and served as an ad hoc member of Florida's Missing Children's Information Clearinghouse and chaired the annual, statewide National Crime Victims' Rights Week Observance Committee. Commissioner Pate currently serves as a regional coordinator for Florida's Community Crisis Response Team through the Office of the Attorney General.

Her professional affiliations include membership in the Association for Paroling Authorities International, Florida Network of Victim Witness Services, Florida Police Chiefs Association, American Probation and Parole Association, National Center for Victims of Crime, and the Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency. Commissioner Pate's community activities include volunteering with the United Way and serving as vice-president of the Leon High School U.S. Marine Corps Junior ROTC Booster Club in Tallahassee.

In August 2003, Commissioner Pate was appointed by Governor Bush and the Cabinet to fill a vacancy on the Commission, through June 2004. On June 24, 2004, Commissioner Pate was appointed to a full six-year term, through June 2010.

History of the Commission

In the early 1800's, state prisoners were leased to Florida companies where they were often worked as slave labor. This era of inhumane and bitter treatment of prisoners ended after the notorious *Taber* case. Martin Taber was a young prisoner convicted of stealing a ride on a freight train. He died as a result of the brutal treatment administered by a lumber company boss to whom he was leased. An aroused public demanded the discontinuance of leasing prisoners, but prison overcrowding, the high cost of housing, and pressures for better treatment of prisoners set the stage for opportunists to peddle their influence in the pardoning of prisoners.

The *Pardon Board*, created by the 1885 Constitution and composed of the Governor and Cabinet, often presided over 200 pardon applications in one day. This resulted in hurried or capricious release procedures by overburdened officials. The weakness of the pardon system led in 1941 to the formation of the *Florida Parole Commission*.

The Commission selected sentenced inmates for parole release and its field staff provided parole and probation supervision. The responsibilities were not altered until reorganization in 1975, which transferred the field officers and supervision responsibilities to the Department of Corrections. Positions with the Commission were reduced from 1,321 to 155.

In 1978, the Florida Legislature enacted the *Objective Parole Guidelines Act* which required the Commission to develop and implement rules and criteria upon which parole decisions were to be made. It required the development of guidelines according to an acceptable research method based on the seriousness of the offense and the likelihood of favorable parole outcome. The Act also provided for reorganization of the agency into functional areas.

Following a study of the disparity in sentencing within the state court system, *Sentencing Guidelines* became effective October 1, 1983. Under Sentencing Guidelines, the Commission retained paroling authority only for inmates whose offenses were committed prior to October 1, 1983. The "sunset" of the Parole Commission adopted that year during the Legislative session, and later extended, was repealed a decade later.

In the 1988 Legislative Session, the *Victim Assistance Law* brought many new responsibilities to the Commission. This law provided that the victim, or family of the victim, have the opportunity to provide input into the decision-making process. Further, the *Conditional Release Program* was enacted and amended the following year pursuant to section 947.1405, Florida Statutes. This program provides that inmates convicted of certain crimes committed on or after October 1, 1988, and who have served at least one prior felony commitment, or have been sentenced as a habitual offender, shall be released under supervision on their expiration date subject to specified terms and conditions established by the Commission.

Changes have affected the Commission since its inception. One of the most significant changes in the Commission's role was the creation of the ***Control Release Authority*** in 1989 by the Florida Legislature. This legislation directed the Commission to develop a system of uniform criteria to determine the number and type of inmates released into the community in order to maintain the state's prison population between 99 and 100% of its lawful capacity. The ***Control Release Program*** became effective September 1, 1990, and over the next four years, 75,000 inmates were released through this program.

In 1992, the Florida Legislature created the ***Conditional Medical Release Program***. This program authorizes the Department of Corrections to recommend to the Commission terminally ill or permanently incapacitated inmates for early release due to their medical conditions. It is the Commission's responsibility to determine which inmates will be released and the Department of Corrections' responsibility to supervise the offender in the community.

In 1996, the Commission began reviewing and establishing ***presumptive parole release dates*** for inmates convicted of capital felonies with 25 year mandatory minimum terms. These cases are often more complex and involve input from the inmate's representatives as well as the victim's families and law enforcement. Since the passage of this law, the number of those reviewed by the Commission has grown steadily.

The Florida Legislature also enacted SB 258, which applies to the setting of ***subsequent interview dates and the setting of subsequent review dates*** and allows the Commission the option to change the review time from every two years to every five years. This also applies to any inmate convicted of Murder, Attempted Murder, Sexual Battery, or Attempted Sexual Battery, and the Commission finds it is not reasonable to expect that parole will be granted at a hearing in the following years and states the basis for the finding in writing. Five year interviews/reviews may also be considered for any inmate sentenced to a 25 year mandatory minimum term, or any inmate convicted of one of the above offenses, whose parole release date has been vacated by the court. If an inmate is within 7 years of their tentative release date, a 2 year re-interview will be considered.

In 1997, the Florida Supreme Court issued its final opinion in the case of ***Florida Parole Commission v. Cooper***. At issue were eligibility criteria for releasees. The decision required the Commission to recalculate the maximum post-release supervision date for all conditional releasees.

Also that year a modification was made to the ***Conditional Release Program*** to include enhanced terms of supervision for sex offenders, i.e., participation in annual polygraph examinations, prohibitions against operating a motor vehicle or using a post office box, submission to an HIV test, and electronic monitoring when deemed necessary.

In 1998, the Legislature passed the ***Jimmy Ryce Involuntary Civil Commitment for Sexually Violent Predators' Treatment and Care Act (Jimmy Ryce Act)***. This act established legal procedures by which sexually violent predators may be committed to the Department of Children & Family Services for control, care and treatment until such time as the person's

mental abnormality or personality disorder has so changed that the person is safe to be at large. The Commission's *Victim Services/Release and Revocation Sections* worked with the staff of the Department of Corrections (DOC) to assist them in performing their duties under the law by providing DOC with information to assist in fulfilling their notification responsibilities.

In 2001, the Legislature created the *Addiction Recovery Supervision Program* and placed it under the Commission's administration. This program requires mandatory post prison supervision for offenders, released from a state correctional facility, who are convicted of a crime committed on or after July 1, 2001, and have a history of substance abuse or addiction or have participated in any drug treatment, and have not been convicted of a disqualifying offense. The law requires the Commission to set the terms and conditions of supervision, and to revoke that supervision if the offender fails to abide by the conditions of supervision. The program is fully operational and the first offender eligible for the program was released from prison in June 2002. While the number of offenders eligible for the program is increasing, this increase in additional workload is not yet to the point of requiring additional staff. The Commission continues to closely monitor this program.

The *2002-2003 General Appropriations Act* authorized fourteen additional Parole Examiner positions to help in reducing the backlog of pending clemency cases. The following year, four of these positions were deleted, but the additional ten allowed the Commission to significantly reduce the pending caseload in clemency. However, the Mail Room, Supply, Accounting, and Computer Help Desk functions of the Commission's Division of Administrative Services were transferred to the Department of Corrections.

In June 2004, Governor Bush praised the Commission and the Department of Corrections for their efforts in completing the review of 124,000 "lawsuit" clemency cases and in reducing the backlog of restoration of civil rights cases. "Lawsuit" cases were cases forwarded by the Department of Corrections to the clemency office for review as part of an agreement with the ACLU, the Department of Corrections, and other parties. These reductions were accomplished due to a monumental effort by Commission staff and a new streamlined application process, which included electronic applications submitted by the DOC for individuals terminating supervision and end of prison terms. Governor Bush further noted that "as of June 1, 2004, the team has completed its work on 80% of these cases."

While the lawsuit cases have been eliminated, the backlog of "restoration of civil rights cases with a hearing" continues to grow. To address this issue, the Commission continues to seek additional funding for Parole examiner positions to handle the full investigations required by these cases.

Commission Program Overview and Activities

Overview

The Parole Commission is a constitutionally authorized decision-making body. Article IV, section 8 of the Florida Constitution, provides that there may be created by law a parole and probation commission with the power to supervise persons on probation and grant paroles or conditional releases to persons under sentences for crime (s. 20.32, Florida Statutes). In 1941, the Commission was created by law to administer parole. Since that time, the administration of conditional release, conditional medical release, control release, and addiction recovery supervision have been placed under the Commission. The Commission also acts as the investigative arm of the Governor and Cabinet, sitting as the Board of Executive Clemency (“Clemency Board”), in clemency matters.

Parole

The Commission administers parole, which is a discretionary prison release (see Chapters 947, 948, and 949, Florida Statutes). It allows an inmate who has been granted parole to serve the remainder of his or her prison sentence outside of the confines of the institution. Once released, the parolee is subject to conditions of supervision, and if those conditions are violated the Commission may return the parolee to prison. Parole has experienced a number of changes over the years. In 1978, the Florida Legislature enacted “Objective Parole Guidelines,” which required the Commission to develop and implement rules and criteria upon which parole decisions were to be made. These criteria were based on risk assessment and combined historical Commission decision-making experience with individual case elements. The most significant change, however, came in 1983. In that year, sentencing guidelines were enacted thereby effectively abolishing parole for those offenders who were sentenced for crimes committed on or after October 1, 1983.

Currently, all inmates who committed a capital felony murder prior to October 1, 1994, and all inmates who committed a capital felony sexual battery prior to October 1, 1995, are also parole eligible. There are approximately 5,737 inmates who are still eligible for parole consideration and approximately 977 offenders who are still under parole supervision.

Conditional Release

In 1988, the Florida Legislature created the Conditional Release Program and placed it under the administration of the Commission (see Chapters 947, 948, and 960, F.S.). Conditional Release requires mandatory post-prison supervision for inmates who are sentenced for certain violent crimes and who have served a prior felony commitment, or who are sentenced as a habitual offender, violent habitual offender, violent career criminal, or sexual predator. Unlike parole, conditional release is not discretionary release. Upon release from prison, inmates who are subject to conditional release are supervised for a period of time equal to the gain-time that

they received in prison. These offenders are subject to strict conditions of supervision set by the Commission and this supervision can be revoked and the releasee returned to prison if the Commission determines that a violation of supervision has occurred.

The Commission is proposing a Post-release Re-integration Program for FY 2005-2006 with the goal to be the reduction of recidivism of offenders on conditional release.

Control Release

In 1989, the Florida Legislature created the Control Release Program and placed it under the administration of the Commission (see Chapters 947 and 948, Florida Statutes). This program was a prison population management system administered by the Commission to keep the prison population at its lawful capacity. The Commission does not currently review the inmate population for discretionary release under this authority as there are sufficient prison beds for the current prison population. There are, however, a small number of control releasees who are still under supervision. The Commission is responsible for monitoring the progress of these releasees and conducting revocation hearings when alleged violations are reported.

Conditional Medical Release

In 1992, the Florida Legislature created Conditional Medical Release (see Chapters 947, 948, and 960, Florida Statutes). This is a discretionary release that allows the Commission to release inmates on supervision who are “terminally ill” or “permanently incapacitated” and who are not a danger to others.

Clemency

The Parole Commission operates as the investigative arm of the Governor and Cabinet sitting as the Board of Executive Clemency (“Board”) (see Chapters 925, 940, 944, 947, and 960, Florida Statutes, and 18 U.S.C. § 921 (a)(20) and § 922 (g)(1). Clemency is a constitutionally authorized process that provides the means through which convicted felons may seek restoration of their civil rights (RCR) and may be considered for relief from punishment.

Clemency functions include restoration of voting rights and other civil rights, pardons, commutation of sentence, relief from fines and forfeitures, firearm authority, capital case review, restoration of firearm authority, and alien initiative. (Note: The alien initiative was suspended by the Board.) The Parole Commission’s staff assists the Board in the orderly and expeditious processing of those matters that are considered by the Board. Parole Commission staff, working through the courts and state and federal criminal justice agencies, also conduct comprehensive confidential clemency investigations for the Board for applicants seeking various types of clemency relief.

These investigations provide a broad picture of the applicant’s history and activities which assist the Board in making informed decisions. The individuals who seek or are considered for clemency relief are either currently incarcerated felons or released felons. When a person is convicted of a felony, they lose the right to vote, sit on a jury, hold public office, and

possess a firearm. The clemency process also provides the means by which an offender may be considered for relief from punishment. If the individual does not meet the eligibility criteria for any form of executive clemency as set forth in the rules, he or she may file an application requesting a waiver. The Florida Department of State is provided the Board's actions so that it may update its Central Voter File, which is used by the county Supervisors of Elections to update voter rolls.

Addiction Recovery Supervision

In 2001, the Florida Legislature created the Addiction Recovery Supervision Program and placed it under the Commission's administration. This program provides mandatory post-prison supervision for offenders released from a state correctional facility, who are convicted of a crime committed on or after July 1, 2001, and have a history of substance abuse or addiction or have participated in any drug treatment, and have not been convicted of a disqualifying offense. The law requires the Commission to set the term and conditions of supervision, and to revoke that supervision if the offender fails to abide by the conditions of supervision. The program is fully operational and the first offender eligible for the program was released from prison in June 2002. During FY 2003-2004, 719 offenders were placed in the program.

Commission Meeting, December 2003



Shane Bozman registers meeting attendees



Teresa Martin greets participants



Family & visitors wait to be called to appear



Commissioners Pate & Dunphy and Chairman David listen intently to victims' testimony

COMMISSION'S YEAR IN REVIEW

FY 2003-2004

Performance Measures/Activity Accomplishments

Percentage of cases placed before the Commission/Clemency Board containing no factual errors:	96.50%
Number of parolees who have successfully completed their supervision without revocation within the first two years:	51
Percentage of parolees who have successfully completed their supervision without revocation within the first two years:	85.00%
Percentage of revocation hearings completed within 90 days of final hearing:	99.96%
Number of conditional release cases handled:	5,480
Number of revocation determinations:	3,222
Number of clemency cases handled:	68,246
Number of parole release decisions:	1,592
Number of victim assists:	3,418

THE OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

Kim Fluharty, General Counsel

During FY 2003-2004, the Office of the General Counsel, comprised of the General Counsel, three Senior Attorneys, and two Administrative Assistants, was actively involved in litigation as a result of felony offenders filing over 436 new lawsuits and appeals in various state and federal courts. The Office of the General Counsel filed approximately 300 appellate briefs and responses to show cause orders issued by state and federal courts, as well as over 400 miscellaneous court pleadings and motions. The Office of the General Counsel also represented the Commission in numerous hearings throughout the State of Florida. The issues raised in these proceedings have become increasingly more complex and diverse over time. This litigation will continue to significantly affect the workload of the Commission and the Office of the General Counsel. In spite of this complexity and diversity, a very high percentage of these matters resulted in opinions favorable to the Commission.

The Office of the General Counsel was also involved in a wide range of other Commission duties and responsibilities:

- Issuing legal opinions regarding formulating policy, interpreting case law, and applying existing administrative rules.
- Preparing responses to public record requests and insuring compliance with applicable rules and statutes.
- Preparing special orders and directives regarding the handling and disposition of pending Commission cases.
- Providing input and assistance to the Board of Executive Clemency regarding restoration of civil rights issues.
- Providing assistance and input to the Attorney General's Office and the Department of Corrections regarding a lawsuit involving restoration of civil rights issues.
- Litigating the confidentiality of clemency records in a death penalty case, which involved a public records request.
- Providing input and assistance in response to numerous requests from the Legislature regarding the operation of the Commission and its programs.
- Assisting in the rulemaking process of Commission rules.
- Providing assistance to revocation staff and hearing examiners regarding felony offender revocation hearings.
- Reviewing and providing input regarding Agency procedure directives.
- Reviewing and preparing proposed legislation.
- Holding staff meetings to review recent court decisions and pending legal questions.
- Providing Spanish translation for hearings, written correspondence, and telephone inquiries.
- Reviewing service contracts entered into by the Commission.

The Commission attorneys participated in a number of training sessions and activities sponsored by The Florida Bar for continued professional development and compliance with state certification. The General Counsel attended local bar meetings, the Association of Paroling Authorities International Conference, the Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency Conference, the Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency Board meetings, and Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency meetings. The General Counsel also assisted the Governor and Cabinet, sitting as the Board of Executive Clemency and Attorney General's Office, on matters and issues relating to clemency.

GENERAL COUNSEL WORKLOAD

Administrative Duties:

A.	Verbal Legal Opinions	527
B.	Written Legal Opinions	22
C.	Legal Correspondence	289
D.	Advisory Meetings	351
E.	947.18 Reviews	48
F.	Public Record Requests	25
G.	Translations (Spanish – telephone and written)	8

Litigation:

A.	Appellate Briefs	30
B.	Responses to Orders to Show Cause	258
C.	Proposed Court and Commission Orders	205
D.	Court Remands	5
E.	General Court Pleadings, Motions & Notices	190
F.	Rule Promulgations	1
G.	Hearings	29

Clemency Hearing – Cabinet Room December 2003



DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Fred Schuknecht, Director

The Division of Administrative Services serves as liaison with the Governor's Office of Planning and Budgeting, Office of Program Policy and Accountability, Senate and House members and staff, the State Technology Office, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, and the Department of Management Services. It is currently staffed with 10 full-time employees in five sections – the Director's Office, Budgeting, Human Resources, Research and Data Analysis, and Information Services who provide administrative support to the Commission's Central Office and 10 field offices.

This office has fiscal responsibility for the agency including preparation of the agency's Legislative Budget Request, management of the Commission's operating budget, the Long Range Program Plan (LRPP), and conducting the pre-audit of all agency invoices. Additionally, it oversees emergency management and disaster response requirements for state agencies through its Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP), produces the agency Annual Report, and coordinates legislative activities. Also, the division oversees employee participation campaigns such as the Governor's Mentoring Initiative, Partners for Excellence, and the FSECC for the United Way.

HUMAN RESOURCES SECTION

The Human Resources Section is comprised of an Administrator and one professional staff person. This office is responsible for recruitment, insurance/benefits, payroll/leave, grievances/disciplinary actions, training, and the maintenance and interpretation of the Commission's Procedure Directives relating to human resource programs. It is the central coordination point for services ranging from management consultation to job satisfaction and termination.

The Office of Human Resources has been working over the past year to prepare for the transition of the remaining human resource programs and processes to *Convergys (People First)*. This office has participated in workshops, meetings, and training conducted by *People First* on human resources administration, payroll, and benefits administration. Open enrollment and the Staffing (recruitment) function were transitioned to *People First* during 2003/04.

From July of 2003 through June of 2004, this office processed classification requests; employment requests; benefits requests; personnel action requests; payroll actions; time, attendance and leave; personnel records; handled employee and labor relations; coordinated all performance evaluations including the annual bonus plan; and conducted special projects.

This office continues its commitment to providing exceptional customer service to all employees of the Commission. Part of this commitment is to ensure that through communication, employees are aware of changes that take place due to further implementation of *People First* and ensure that managers and employees are trained and ready to use the *People First* system.

BUDGETING SECTION

The **Accounting and Budgeting Administrator** is responsible for preparing the agency Legislative Budget Request and the Long Range Program Plan (LRPP). Additionally, this person performs a pre-audit of all agency invoices; ensures compliance with all Department of Financial Services (DFS) rules on expenditures; and processes all purchase card receipting, refunds, property inventory changes, etc., for the Commission.

FLORIDA PAROLE COMMISSION FINAL EXPENDITURE REPORT Recap of Appropriation Activity for Fiscal Year 2003-2004

Appropriation Category	Final Expenditures
01000 – Salaries	\$6,709,541
03000 – OPS	\$265,343
04000 – Expense	\$1,262,607
06000 – OCO	\$79,531
103241 – Risk Management	\$120,819
107040 – TR/DMS/HR/SVCS/STO CONT	\$45,486
210014 – Other Data Processing Svcs	\$278,826
TOTAL	\$8,762,153

Information Services

During Fiscal year 2003-2004, the Information Services staff consisted of an Administrator and two professional staff. The Information Services Administrator serves as the Chief Information Officer for the Parole Commission and serves as a voting member of the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Systems Council for the state.

A number of projects were begun or completed in 2003-2004:

- A statewide technology inventory was completed and entered into an automated database with reports available through the Commission's Intranet site.
- Over 140 broken or obsolete technology items were processed for surplus.

- Electronic off-site data backup was implemented(cited in Auditor General's Report 04-035) to ensure the security of the Commission's critical data.
- The Commission's link to the internet (metropolitan area network) was upgraded in capacity to allow electronic, off-site backup of data and enhance customer network response time.
- Network capacity requirements were analyzed and data line bandwidth reduced at an annual estimated savings of over \$20,000.
- New network switches with enhanced processing and security capabilities, including encryption, were ordered and were scheduled to be installed within the first couple of weeks of FY 2004-05.
- Additional uninterrupted power supply (UPS) was acquired for the central server computer operations to increase continued operations during general power outages from the current length of time of approximately 30 minutes to up to 4 hours. This will provide continued central server access by field offices whenever the Central Office is experiencing short-term power outages.
- The firewall between the Commission and FDLE was upgraded with newer technology hardware from Cisco.
- A new and improved Commission Intranet site was launched June 4. The site is designed after MyFlorida.com.
- Development of a new public Internet site was begun based on the MyFlorida.com design with deployment projected for early FY 2004-05.
- The Automated Employee Directory was updated to hide names of staff that have left the agency, but keep their records active for PB² purposes.
- Seven new waiver reports were created for Clemency and numerous updates were performed to the Management Administration of Clemency (MAC) application and database.
- The provision of weekly MAC data replications was initiated for research and analysis, prior to the implementation of an automatic replication process scheduled for early FY 2004-05.
- The Clemency database code was upgraded from an obsolete Microsoft Windows 95 operating system to the newer Microsoft XP operating system.
- An Applications Work Request Procedure was developed.
- The development of a new Visitor/Victims automated database was initiated in .(Dot)Net. It is expected to be completed in early FY 2004-05. This will be the first application developed in this new Microsoft application development software.
- A project to provide for the ability of commissioners to issue warrants remotely, using electronic tablet PCs was initiated with expected deployment early in FY 2004-05.

THE OFFICE OF CLEMENCY ADMINISTRATION

Carolyn Tibbetts, Director

The Office of Clemency Administration is charged with investigating, evaluating, and ultimately reporting to the Board of Executive Clemency in all types of clemency cases, including domestic violence cases, and capital punishment cases. Clemency Administration also provides support to the Board of Executive Clemency in completing special projects and acts as the liaison with other agencies in the development of information.

Clemency Administration, with the assistance of field staff, provides daily investigative and research support to the Clemency Board. In providing this support, the field staff conducts intensive investigations into all factors, including but not limited to offense, criminal record, family history, social status, payment of fines/court costs/public defender fees/victim restitution, child support issues, and community reputation. Clemency Administration reviews and processes these investigations and obtains the Commission's recommendation for submission to the Board. In cases granted conditional clemency, the Director of Clemency Administration researches and obtains residential treatment programs suitable for the releasees and monitors compliance with the conditions set forth by the Board.

The Commission obtains from the Department of Corrections electronic applications for offenders being released from prison and those offenders being terminated from supervision who may be eligible for restoration of civil rights without a hearing. The referral, assignment, and approval of these cases within the Commission are done electronically, thereby reducing copying and mailing expenses. In the eligibility review process, the Commission utilizes many automated computer systems (e.g., Department of Corrections, Clerks of Courts, Departments of Law Enforcement and Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, local law enforcement agencies, out-of-state boards, the internet and other agencies, etc.).

In capital punishment cases, by Rule of Executive Clemency, the Governor or any member of the Cabinet may require the Commission to conduct an investigation. Clemency Administration is responsible for coordinating the interview of the death row inmate and researching the entire case to include offense of conviction, prior and subsequent record, institutional record, co-defendant information, and court information relating to trial and appeals. Clemency Administration compiles this information and provides same to the Board of Executive Clemency to assist in the consideration of commutation of sentence or signing of a death warrant.

The Commission places a great deal of emphasis on coordinating efforts with State Attorney and Attorney General Victims Services' Offices to assist the victims in clemency cases being submitted to the Board.

The November 2000 Presidential election brought about an emphasis on the Restoration of Civil Rights process in Florida. Since then, the Commission continues to respond to the Governor and Cabinet, the Legislature, the news media, and lawsuit requests in this regard.

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

Janet Keels, Coordinator

The Office of Executive Clemency reports directly to the Governor and Cabinet in the performance of its duties and responsibilities. This office is co-located with the Florida Parole Commission for ease of operation and coordination of functions. The Office of Executive Clemency was created in 1975 to process applications for executive clemency requiring approval of the Governor and three members of the Cabinet who sit collectively as the Executive Clemency Board. The Coordinator is appointed by the Governor and Cabinet and is responsible for coordinating all clemency hearings and referring applications for investigation. The Coordinator is the custodian of all records. In addition to processing applications for restoration of civil rights and alien status, full pardons, remission of fines, waiver requests, commutations of sentence and specific authority to own, possess or use firearms, the office also provides verification and/or certification of restoration of civil rights, and other forms of clemency granted, to law enforcement agencies, state attorneys, public defenders, licensing agencies, and supervisors of elections.

The Office of Executive Clemency prepares and distributes the agenda for the Clemency Board Hearings, as well as the orders and certificates granting clemency, and is responsible for notifying the applicants, attorneys and victims regarding hearing dates and the status of the cases. Information and applications for clemency are distributed on a daily basis. The office is also responsible for answering questions and assisting applicants in completing the applications, as well as responding to correspondence and phone calls referred from the Governor and other Cabinet offices.

The Coordinator works closely with the Clemency Aides to the Governor and Cabinet in the revision and adoption of Rules of Executive Clemency and keeps abreast of new state and federal legislation that might have a direct or indirect impact on the clemency process in Florida. The Coordinator also responds to numerous research inquiries regarding clemency statistics and provides information to persons conducting federal and state surveys on clemency procedures in Florida.

Beginning in July 2004, as the result of additional streamlining suggested by Governor Bush, applicants seeking restoration of civil rights need only call the Office of Executive Clemency and provide information verbally in order to start the restoration process. Applicants for other forms of clemency must still complete the application form and provide court documents.

During 2003-2004, the Office of Executive Clemency (OEC) coordinated four quarterly meetings of the Executive Clemency Board, and six informational waiver hearings. OEC also issued 20,715 certificates for restoration of civil rights without a hearing.

DIVISION OF OPERATIONS

Andrea Moreland, Director

THE DIVISION OF OPERATIONS is comprised of the Revocations, Release Services, Victim Services, and Field Services sections. This division is responsible for accomplishing a wide variety of functions relating to the administration of the post-prison supervised release programs that the Commission administers. These supervised release programs include parole, conditional release, conditional medical release, addiction recovery, and control release supervision. The division, through its field services staff, also conducts investigations for the Governor and Cabinet, sitting as the Board of Executive Clemency.

The highlights of the division's achievements and activities for the past fiscal year include the following:

- Improved the ability of law enforcement to identify and apprehend alleged violators by adding the releasee's photograph to the warrant.
- Significantly reduced the number of pending restoration of civil rights cases.
- Co-located two additional field offices within state-owned Department of Corrections' facilities, which resulted in cost savings to the state.
- Applied for and received approval for a federal grant to fund an additional full-time position in the Victim Services section to address the needs of victims of offenders who are seeking clemency.
- Recruited student interns to assist in the delivery of services to victims.
- Fulfilled requests to appear before civic groups to provide information about the clemency process.
- Participated in various state and local criminal justice and civic organizations including the Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency (FCCD), the Florida Association of Community Corrections (FACC), the Pinellas County Ex-Offender Re-entry Coalition Services Board, Criminal Justice Program Advisory Boards, and Public Safety Councils.

Revocations

The Revocations section reviews violation reports, prepares arrest warrants, updates the National Crime Information Center/Florida Crime Information Center databases (NCIC/FCIC), responds to requests from law enforcement agencies, processes revocation hearings, coordinates the extradition of violators, and performs administrative functions relating to the docketing and processing of cases involving violations of supervision.

The violation process begins when law enforcement or the Department of Corrections notifies the Commission that a releasee has allegedly violated one or more conditions of his/her supervision. This section is responsible for reviewing reported violations and preparing a warrant for a Commissioner's signature. To assist law enforcement in identifying and

apprehending alleged violators, the releasee's photograph is placed on the warrant. The Commission may issue a warrant for the arrest of any offender who it has reasonable grounds to believe has violated any of the conditions of supervision. The Commission also has the authority to issue an emergency warrant when a releasee on conditional release, addiction recovery, conditional medical release, or control release is arrested in Florida on new felony charges. In these cases, the Commission issues a hold, without bond, to the arresting agency. The Commission then has 72 hours from the releasee's first appearance in court to issue a warrant, if the court determines that there was probable cause for the arrest.

When a warrant is issued, staff in the section's Communications unit, who are certified NCIC/FCIC operators, enter the information into the NCIC/FCIC databases. These operators interact with the various enforcement agencies (local, state, and foreign countries) in an effort to apprehend violators. When the Commission receives notification that a violator has been apprehended, this section relays the arrest information to the appropriate Commission field office. If the releasee is arrested in another state and the Commission requests the releasee's return, this section coordinates the return of the releasee to Florida. In an effort to assist law enforcement, NCIC/FCIC operators staff a hotline that is used by law enforcement to seek assistance when they are making an arrest of a releasee.

Once a releasee has been apprehended, a parole examiner notifies the releasee in person of the alleged violations and the releasee's right to a hearing. This interview usually takes place at the county jail. After the hearing process, if it is determined that the releasee has violated the conditions of supervision, the Commission may revoke the releasee's supervision. Depending upon the nature of the violation and the circumstances surrounding the violation, the Commission may restore the releasee to supervision with or without additional conditions.

Release Services

The Release Services section receives thousands of cases each year that it must process for the Commission's review and action (e.g., conditional release interviews, parole interviews, parole release plan investigations, addiction recovery interviews, conditional medical release recommendations, supervision reviews, etc.) (The Commission's Revocations section handles issues concerning violations of supervision.) This section provides public notice of the Commission's meetings, prepares the Commission's agenda, calculates supervision dates, audits eligibility for supervised release, prepares orders reflecting the Commission's actions, and maintains the official records of the Commission's decisions, and coordinates the Commission's out-of-town meetings. In 2003-2004, meetings were held in Tampa, Miami, and Jacksonville.

Victim Services

The Victim Services staff is dedicated to providing direct, personal service to crime victims and their families. This section strives to reduce victimization through education within an environment of compassion, dignity, and respect. The section is proactive in educating victims and informing them of their rights. The Victim Services staff, in coordination with

field services staff, attempt to locate all victims of parole eligible inmates to inform them of their rights to be heard and participate in each step of the parole process. For many victims, the parole process can be an intimidating and frightening experience. Educating victims about the process and their right to be heard can assist victims in dealing with their fears and anger, while also providing vital information to the Commission.

Providing a forum for victim input allows the victim the opportunity to discuss the physical, financial, and emotional effects the crime has had on them and their families. Victim input is important at every stage of the parole process and crucial to informed decision-making. The victim's input can impact decisions regarding aggravating factors when setting a presumptive parole release date (PPRD), as well as impact decisions regarding supervision issues such as restitution, special conditions of supervision, and treatment programs for the offender. Even if a victim chooses not to appear before the Commission or otherwise provide input, the victim still has the right to request to be notified of the upcoming parole proceedings and the Commission's action concerning those proceedings. The victims decide how and to what extent they wish to participate in the process. The section's goal is to assure victims that they have the support they need if they desire to participate in the process.

Some of the services provided to victims and their families include:

- Informing victims of their right to participate in the parole process.
- Educating victims about the parole process.
- Providing advance notice to victims of upcoming parole proceedings.
- Having professional staff available at every Commission meeting to provide support to victims before, during, and after the meeting.
- Maintaining a separate waiting area for victims away from inmates' families.
- Providing special assistance to victims (e.g., reading a victim's statement into the record for victims who are unable to appear in person before the Commission, but who wish their concerns or recommendation to be voiced at the meeting.)
- Timely notification of the outcome of parole proceedings.
- Toll-free telephone number to obtain support or information (1-800-435-8286).

The Victim Services section also serves as liaison with victim advocacy groups, State Attorneys, and other persons interested in victim rights.

This section has been active in seeking ways to broaden the services that are available to victims. In 2003-2004, the Commission applied and received approval for federal grant funding under the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA). The grant money funds a full-time staff position that is responsible for assisting victims of offenders who are seeking clemency. (The Victims of Crime Act was enacted in 1984 to provide federal funding to assist state, local, and private nonprofit agencies to provide direct services to crime victims. Services are defined as those efforts that respond to the emotional and physical needs of crime victims, assist victims of crime to stabilize their lives after a victimization, assist victims to understand and participate in the criminal justice system and provide victims of crime with a measure of safety and security.) The section has also been active in seeking student interns to assist in the provision of victim services.

Field Services

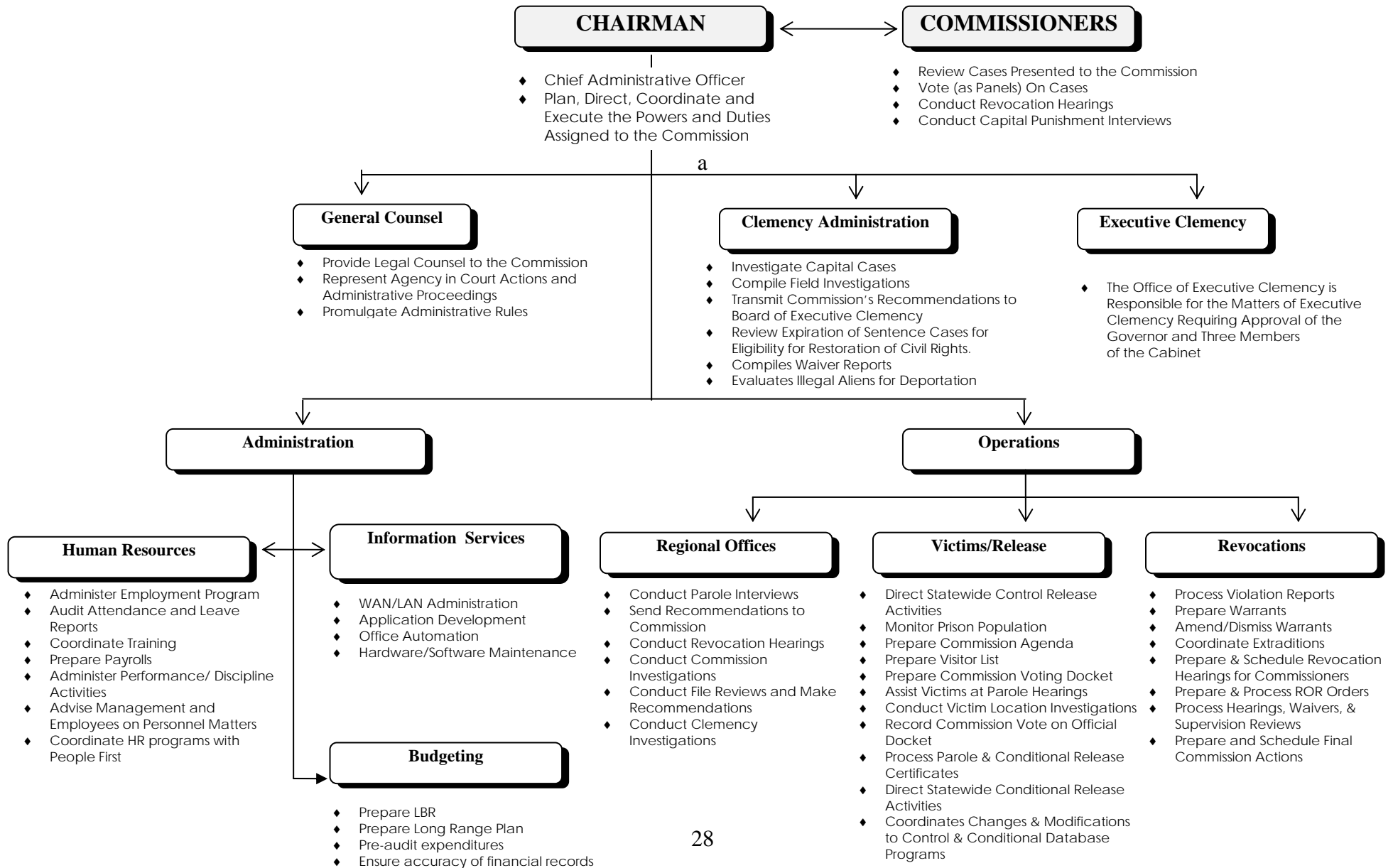
The Commission has ten field offices located throughout the state. Each office is assigned to one of five regions, which is headed by a Regional Administrator who directs the day-to-day activities of the professional and support staff assigned to that region. Field services staff are responsible for performing a wide variety of functions, including conducting administrative hearings. These hearings encompass preliminary hearings (parole only), final violation hearings, and release on recognizance hearings for releasees who are under conditional release, parole, addiction recovery, conditional medical release, or control release supervision. The preliminary hearing in a parole case is a statutory requirement and is held to determine whether there is probable cause to believe that a parolee has violated the conditions of his or her release. A preliminary hearing is not required for the other types of supervision.

Parole Examiners conduct investigations to prepare reports for the Governor and Cabinet, sitting as the Board of Executive Clemency, in connection with individuals who are seeking clemency. Offenders seeking clemency may request a pardon, commutation of sentence, remission of fines or forfeitures, restoration of authority to own firearms, restoration of civil rights, restoration of alien status, or a waiver of the rules governing the processing of requests for clemency. During the past fiscal year, field services staff was instrumental in reducing the number of pending restoration of civil rights cases.

This division is also responsible for conducting inmate interviews and investigations relating to the parole process. Parole Examiners make recommendations regarding the establishment of a presumptive parole release date for parole eligible inmates, conduct subsequent reviews of an inmate's record to make recommendations regarding changes to the inmate's presumptive parole release date, make recommendations regarding release on parole, investigate parole release plans, and locate victims or the relatives of victims of parole eligible inmates.

Another important function that the field performs is to maintain a close working relationship with local law enforcement agencies and local organizations. These contacts assist the field staff in the performance of their duties and further the positive working relationship that the Commission has with these entities.

FLORIDA PAROLE COMMISSION ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



CENTRAL OFFICE DIRECTORY

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TALLAHASSEE, FL 32399-2450**

(Web site: www.state.fl.us/fpc/index.shtml)

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Frederick B. Dunphy – *Vice Chairman*..... (850) 488-0476/SC 278-0476
Tena Pate – *Commissioner Secretary*..... (850) 487-1980/SC 277-1980

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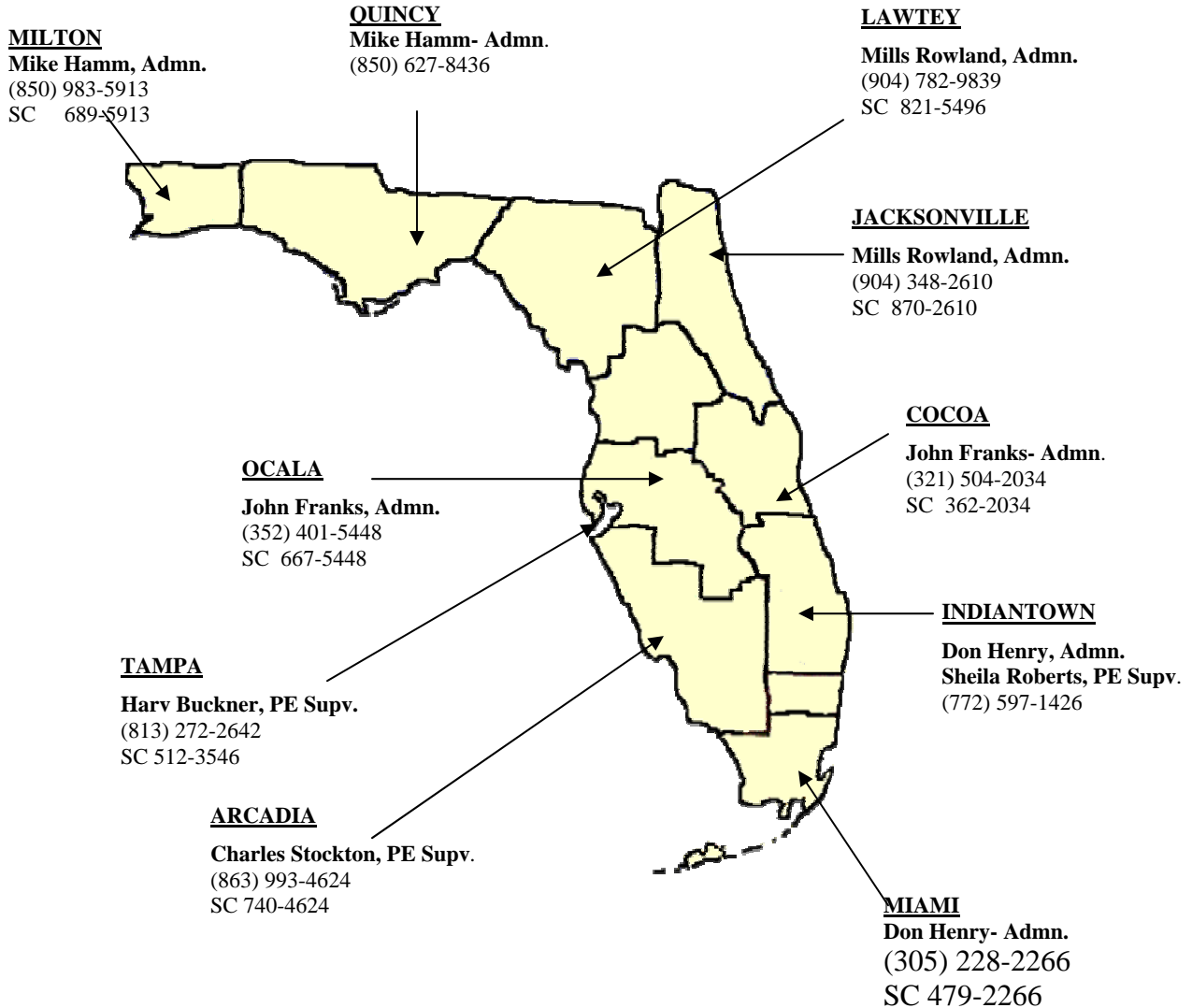
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John Franks – *Region Three Administrator*..... (321) 504-2034/SC 362-2034
Donald Henry – *Region Four Administrator*..... (305) 228-2266/SC 479-2266
Harv Buckner/Charles Stockton-*Region Five – PE Supervisors* (813) 272-2642/SC 512-3546

TOLL FREE ACCESS

VICTIMS..... 1- 800- 435- 8286

FIELD OFFICES DIRECTORY



FREQUENTLY-ASKED-QUESTIONS

THE COMMISSION

1. How are Commission members appointed?

The Governor and Cabinet appoint members of the Parole Commission from a list of eligible applicants submitted by a Parole Qualifications Committee. The five member Qualifications Committee is appointed by the Governor and Cabinet, and accepts and reviews applications. The Committee submits a list of three eligible applicants, which may include the incumbent if the Committee so decides, without recommendation of its first choice. After the Governor and Cabinet have made their selection, the full Senate must then confirm the chosen applicant.

2. How long are members' terms?

Commissioners are appointed to serve six-year terms and may serve no more than two full six-year consecutive terms. A Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Secretary are appointed from the three members by the Governor and Cabinet to serve a two-year term with the Chairman acting as the Chief Administrative Officer of the agency.

3. Can a person appear at Commission meetings?

All Commission meetings are open to the public and anyone may attend to observe. In the event a person desires to speak to the Commission at the time a particular case is being considered, he/she must request and receive prior approval of the Chair. The request to speak must be made in writing, with the exception of victims, and is subject to the discretionary approval of the Chair.

4. How does the Commission provide for victims?

The Commission provides victim assistance through its Victim Services Section for all victims and their families desiring or requesting information or help regarding cases in which they are involved. Staff are diligent in their efforts to locate victims of crime and to offer guidance and compassion through the process by providing the Commission input on matters brought before it. The Commission also works in conjunction with victim advocates, law enforcement, and State Attorneys to further address victims' issues and concerns. Persons wishing to contact the Commission on victims' issues should do so at 1-800-435-8286 or 1-850-487-3259.

PAROLE

1. What is “parole”?

Parole is the release of an inmate, prior to the expiration of the inmate’s court-imposed sentence, with a period of supervision to be successfully completed by compliance with the conditions and terms of the release agreement ordered by the Commission. The decision of the Commission to parole an inmate shall represent an act of grace of the State and considered a right.

The Parole Commission administers parole (see Chapters 947, 948, and 949, Florida Statutes). It allows an inmate who has been granted parole to serve the remainder of his or her sentence outside the confines of the institution. Once released, the parolee is subject to conditions of supervision, and if those conditions are violated, the Commission may return the parolee to prison. Parole has experienced a number of changes over the years. In 1978, the Florida Legislature enacted “Objective Parole Guidelines,” which required the Commission to develop and implement rules and criteria upon which parole decisions were to be made. These criteria were based on risk assessment and combined historical Commission decision-making experience with individual case elements. The most significant change, however, came in 1983. In that year, sentencing guidelines were enacted, thereby effectively abolishing parole for those offenders who were sentenced for crimes committed on or after October 1, 1983.

Currently, all inmates who committed a capital felony murder prior to October 1, 1994, and all inmates who committed a capital felony sexual battery prior to October 1, 1995, are also eligible. There are approximately 5,700 inmates who are still eligible for parole consideration and numerous offenders who are still under parole supervision.

2. Is “parole” the same as “probation”?

No. Probation is a period of supervision in the community imposed by the court as an alternative to imprisonment. These offenders are supervised by the Department of Corrections.

3. Who is eligible for Parole?

All persons sentenced prior to October 1, 1983, or convicted of crimes committed prior to October 1, 1983, and not sentenced under Sentencing Guidelines, who receive a sentence, or cumulative sentence, of 12 months or more (with the exception of persons sentenced to death), or those persons convicted of crimes who were sentenced with a 25 year minimum mandatory with eligibility for parole after service of the mandatory portion of the sentence and who have satisfactory prison conduct.

CLEMENCY

1. After release from prison or probation, how are one's civil rights restored?

On December 9, 2004, the Board of Executive Clemency adopted changes to the Rules of Executive Clemency which will make it easier for felons in Florida to get their civil rights restored.

The current process for inmates leaving prison requires the Department of Corrections, at the completion of one's sentence, to automatically submit their name to the Parole Commission for eligibility review for restoration of civil rights without a hearing. If determined eligible, the name will go to the Clemency Board for a 30-day review and if no objection from three or more Board members is received, the person's rights will be restored. If determined ineligible by the Commission, or receive objections from the Board, the person will be notified and provided an application to return for processing for restoration of civil rights with a hearing.

The new rule changes will allow felons that have been arrest-free for five years to obtain restoration of civil rights *without a hearing*, unless convicted of certain violent crimes or if they owe victim restitution. Anyone arrest-free for 15 years or more can have their rights restored without a hearing regardless of their crime.

Persons seeking to have their rights restored can access the Clemency application posted on the Commission's website or call the Office of Executive Clemency at 850-488-2952. The complete revised Rules of Executive Clemency are also available on the website (see below).

2. How can one apply for Clemency?

All persons seeking clemency shall complete an application and submit it to the Office of Executive Clemency. The Coordinator upon request will furnish application forms. All applications for Clemency must be filed with the Coordinator on the form provided by the Office of Executive Clemency or the application provided on the Commission's website: www.state.fl.us/fpc/exclem.html.

3. Is an attorney needed to handle the application?

No, an attorney is not necessary to represent a person in the clemency process even if a hearing is required. The application form is very simple to complete and the staff of the Office of Executive Clemency can answer any questions one may have.

4. If there a filing fee for the application process?

No, there is no fee involved. This is a service provided free of charge by the State of Florida.

5. If a case is scheduled for a clemency hearing, does the applicant have to attend the hearing?

No. It is not a requirement for any applicant to attend the clemency hearing, although in some cases, the Governor or any Board member may request that an applicant appear to answer specific questions about his or her case.

6. If adjudication of guilt was withheld, is restoration of civil rights required?

No. If adjudication was withheld, a person has not lost their civil rights and does not need to make application. However, per the Florida Department of Law Enforcement's Firearms Purchase Program, a person is prohibited from purchasing or possessing firearms for at least three years from the date their supervision terminated.

7. If a person receives clemency, is their record be expunged?

No. Neither a full pardon, nor any other type of clemency, will expunge or facilitate the expunging of a criminal record. A person should contact the Florida Department of Law Enforcement at seal-expunge@fdle.state.fl.us for information on the expunging or sealing of records.

GOVERNOR AND CABINET 2004



Left to Right: Charles Crist, Attorney General
Charles Bronson, Commissioner of Agriculture
Jeb Bush, Governor
Tom Gallagher, Chief Financial Officer



Chairman David discusses hearings agenda with Governor Bush