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**52nd
ANNUAL
REPORT**

1991

1992

**Florida
Parole
Commission**

140861



front, left to right:

Robert A. Butterworth, Attorney General;
Lawton Chiles, Governor;
Jim Smith, Secretary of State

back, left to right:

Betty Castor, Commissioner of Education;
Bob Crawford, Commissioner of Agriculture;
Gerald A. Lewis, State Comptroller;
Tom Gallagher, State Treasurer and Insurance Commissioner

140861



GENE R. HODGES
COMMISSIONER CHAIRMAN

EDWARD M. SPOONER
COMMISSIONER VICE CHAIRMAN

MAURICE G. CROCKETT
COMMISSIONER SECRETARY

GARY D. LATHAM
COMMISSIONER

E. GUY REVELL, JR.
COMMISSIONER

KENNETH W. SIMMONS
COMMISSIONER

JUDITH A. WOLSON
COMMISSIONER

FLORIDA PAROLE COMMISSION

1309 WINEWOOD BOULEVARD, BUILDING 6, THIRD FLOOR, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-2450 ■ (904) 488-1653

December 31, 1992

NCJRS

FEB 23 1993

The Governor and
Members of the Cabinet

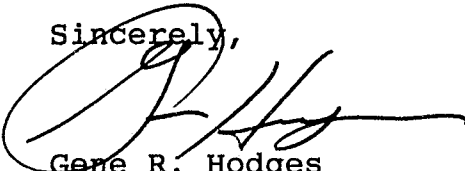
ACQUISITIONS

Dear Governor and Members of the Cabinet:

In accordance with Chapter 947.15, Florida Statutes, I am pleased to present to you the 52nd Annual Report of the Florida Parole Commission.

This report details the agency's achievements during Fiscal Year 1991-92 and provides an overview of the Commission and its role in Florida's criminal justice system.

Sincerely,


Gene R. Hodges
Chairman

GRH:ese

Copy to: President of the Senate
Speaker of the House
Substantive Legislative Committees
Department of Legal Affairs
Department of Corrections

HISTORY OF THE COMMISSION

During the early 1800's state prisoners were leased to the huge turpentine and land companies in Florida where they were often worked as slave labor. This era of inhumane and bitter treatment of prisoners culminated with the notorious Martin Taber case. Taber, a young prisoner convicted of stealing a ride on a freight train, died as a result of brutal treatment administered by a lumber company boss to whom he was leased. An aroused public demanded the discontinuance of leasing prisoners. The abolishment of the practice of leasing prisoners caused overcrowded conditions in the state prison in Raiford despite the establishment of road camps where prisoners were used for road work. Prison overcrowding, the high cost of housing, and underlying pressures from families and the general public for better treatment of prisoners set the stage for opportunists to peddle their influence for the pardoning of certain 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 to the formation of the Florida Parole Commission in 1941.

The Commission selected inmates sentenced 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 supervisory responsibilities to the Department of Corrections. Positions with the Commission were reduced from 1,321 to 149.

The Florida Legislature in 1978 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, and 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, thereby severely curtailing the workload and authority of the Commission. The 1983 Legislature further provided for "sunset" of the Commission for July 1, 1987, which has been extended to the present statutory date of October 1, 1993.

The Victim Assistance Law brought many new responsibilities to the Commission in the 1988-89 Legislative Session. This law provides that the victim, or family of the victim, has the opportunity to provide input into the decision-making process.

The Conditional Release Program was enacted in 1988 and amended in 1989, pursuant to section 947.1405, Florida Statutes. This program provides that inmates convicted of assaultive 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 or violent habitual offender shall be released under supervision on their expiration date subject to specified terms and conditions established by the Commission.

Even though many changes have affected the Commission since 1941, the most significant change 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 system at 97.5% of its lawful capacity. The Control Release Program became effective September 1, 1990. Between November 1, 1990 and June 31, 1992, over 36,000 inmates were released via this program.

Parole is granted after a finding that there is a reasonable probability that when released, an inmate will live a law-abiding life and agrees to the terms and conditions of parole supervision. Control release, however, is early release designed solely to prevent overcrowding in the state prison system.

A

LOOK

AT

THE

ISSUES

FLORIDA was the first state in the history of the United States to appoint members of the Parole Commission based on merit examination;

FLORIDA was the first state to establish a statewide citizen volunteer program whereby citizens in the community assist parolees and probationers' readjustment to community living.

FLORIDA was one of the first states to establish a unified system of probation and parole; and

FLORIDA has served as a model system in various other aspects of the parole and probation process.



Florida Parole Commission

top, left to right:

Kenneth W. Simmons, Commissioner

Edward M. Spooner, Commissioner

Maurice G. Crockett, Commissioner

Gene R. Hodges, Commissioner

seated, left to right:

Judith A. Wolson, Vice-Chairman

A. M. "Tony" Fontana, Chairman

E. Guy Revell, Jr., Secretary

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Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2450
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	
Chairman's Message.....	1
Commissioners Vitae.....	2
Commissioners Workload - Year in Review.....	4
Organizational Chart.....	5
DEPARTMENTS - CENTRAL OFFICE	
Office of General Counsel.....	6
Director of Administrative Services.....	6
Director of Clemency Administration.....	6
Director of Parole Grant.....	6
Director of Field Services / Revocation.....	6
REGIONAL OFFICES	
Region I.....	6
Region II.....	6
Region III.....	7
Region IV.....	7
Region V.....	7
PROGRAMS - YEAR IN REVIEW	
Administrative Services.....	8
Clemency Administration.....	10
Parole Grant.....	12
Field Services / Revocation.....	15
Office of General Counsel.....	17
IN RECOGNITION	
Superior Accomplishment Awards.....	18
Years of Service.....	19
In Retirement.....	20
LEGISLATION	
1991-92 Legislation.....	21
FINANCIAL DATA	
Statement of Revenues.....	22
Balance Sheet.....	23

Chairman's Message

Fiscal Year 1991-92 was the first full year the Control Release Program was operational, with over 38,000 cases being reviewed by the Commission. While large numbers of offenders are being released by the program, the Commission has identified the more assaultive and dangerous offenders to serve the maximum amount of time within their court imposed sentence. Over 50% are being released with terms and conditions of supervision to provide for public protection.

If the Commission is to continue to be the release mechanism for the Florida prisons and maintain the inmate population at lawful capacity, eligibility criteria for the program must be expanded. Considerable efforts have been made to make the legislature aware of this.

Releases under the Conditional Release Program have increased from FY 1990-91 by 60%. Over 1,000 offenders were released by the program to supervision and required to pay restitution to the victims of their crimes.

Due to limited funding, the Commission only held three parole meetings outside of Tallahassee in FY 1991-92. As in the past, there was excellent participation at these meetings from the victims, victims' families, state attorneys and inmate families. When funds permit, we will continue to hold meetings around the state.

The Commission and its staff continued as the investigative arm of the Governor and Cabinet as the Board of Executive Clemency. Clemency Rule revisions were adopted effective January 1, 1992, which expanded the Commission's duties in regard to capital cases and female inmates claiming the "battered woman syndrome". There continues to be an increase in requests for clemency as a result of more incarcerated offenders being ineligible for any other form of early release consideration.

As a result of legislation that passed in the last session, the Commission will be considering cases recommended by the Department of Corrections for release under the new Conditional Medical Release Program.

The Commission has been faced with many challenges this past year and has met them head on, always with one goal in mind, protecting the citizens of Florida.

Maurice G. Crockett

Commissioner Crockett was born in Nashville, Tennessee. He received his bachelor of arts degree from Philander Smith College in Little Rock, Arkansas and attended Florida State University. He started work at the Arthur Dozier School for Boys in November 1954 as a houseparent and was serving as Superintendent of the Lancaster Youth Development Center when he was appointed to the Parole and Probation Commission in November 1975. He served as Chairman of the Commission from July 2, 1978 until June 30, 1980 and has been subsequently reappointed as a Commissioner. Commissioner Crockett holds membership in the American Correctional Association, the Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency, and the American Association of Paroling Authorities. Commissioner Crockett is a certified consultant with the American Correctional Association. He served on the Governor's Council on Criminal Justice and was President of the Advisory Committee on TASC Drug Programs. Commissioner Crockett was presented the Distinguished Service Award for Chapter II of the Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency in 1979

and was recognized by the statewide Council in that same year. Commissioner Crockett was also recognized by the Florida Chapter of the National Bar Association on July 16, 1983 for his outstanding contributions to the Florida criminal justice system.

A. M. "Tony" Fontana

Commissioner Fontana, who was born in Providence, Rhode Island, attended Williams College and the University of North Carolina. He was a member of the Miami Police Department for twenty-six years, retiring as lieutenant in 1975. Commissioner Fontana was elected from Dade County to the Florida House of Representatives in 1972 and served in that capacity for ten years. During his tenure with the Legislature, he was a member of the Corrections, Probation and Parole Committee, the Criminal Justice Committee and was Chairman of the Subcommittee on Law Enforcement and Drugs. On January 29, 1982, he was appointed to the Commission to serve a six-year term and reappointed in February 1988 to a four-year term. Commissioner Fontana is a member of the American Correctional Association and the Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency. He was elected Vice Chairman of the Commission July 1, 1984 through July 1, 1986, Chairman July 1, 1986 through June 30, 1988, Secretary July 1, 1989 through June 30, 1990 and Chairman July 1, 1990 through June 30, 1992.

Gene R. Hodges

Commissioner Hodges was born and raised in Cedar Key, Florida. He served in the United States Air Force 1955-58. He has also served as Judge for the City of Cedar Key and as a member of the Cedar Key Planning Board. Commissioner Hodges was elected from the Eleventh District to the Florida House of Representatives in 1972 and served in that capacity for sixteen years. During his tenure with the Legislature, he served as Agriculture and General Legislation Committee Chairman, Governmental Committee and Natural Resources Committee Vice Chairman and Appropriations Vice Chairman. As a member of the Legislature, he worked with legislation in the Corrections area, including facilities, programs and financing. While in the Legislature, Commissioner Hodges received the Veterans of Foreign Wars Distinguished Service Award, Florida Agriculture Award of Excellence and the Alliance of North Florida Education Employees Excellence in Education Award. He has served on the Commission since November 22, 1988 and was elected Commission Secretary for the year 1990-91. On July 1, 1992, he was elected to a two-year term as Chairman of the Commission.

Edward M. Spooner



Commissioner Spooner was born in Danville, Virginia and raised in Greensboro, Florida. He received his bachelor of science degree in Criminology from Florida State University in 1973. Upon graduation, he was employed with the Tallahassee Police Department as a police officer and, later, as the department's training officer. He was then employed as an instructor with the Lively Criminal Justice Academy from 1977 until his appointment on February 2, 1979, as Director of Public Safety for the City of Quincy. During his tenure as Director of Public Safety, he was appointed to two terms on the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission, serving as Chairman from July 1990 through October 1991. He is a life member and Past President of the Florida Police Chiefs' Association and also served on the Governor's Crime Prevention Law Enforcement Study Commission, as well as various other statewide commissions and task forces. He is an active member of the Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency and the Florida Peace Officers' Association. Commissioner Spooner was appointed to a six-year term with the Florida Parole Commission

on October 31, 1991. On July 1, 1992, he was elected to a two-year term as Vice Chairman of the Commission.

E. Guy Revell, Jr.



Commissioner Revell, born in Crawfordville, Florida, received a masters degree in criminology and corrections from Florida State University. In 1961 he was employed by the Commission as a Probation and Parole Supervisor, a position held until 1966. During the next 17 years, he worked in the juvenile delinquency field with the Division of Youth Services. Upon reorganization of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, he held numerous positions which included Director of Aftercare, bureau chief for field services and acting director of the division of youth services. Additionally, he has provided a broad range of consultant services in the criminal justice field to numerous states, universities and professional organizations throughout the country. He is a recipient of the Walter S. Criswell Award for his contributions in the field of children and youth services. Commissioner Revell is a former Director of the National Association of Interstate Compact Administrators and has served on the Governor's Criminal Justice Corrections Task Force as well as consultant to the Prison Overcrowding Task Force. He holds the rank of Commander

(Ret.) in the U.S. Naval Intelligence Program. On June 20, 1983, he received an interim appointment as a Commissioner, and on November 17, 1983, was reappointed to a four-year term. Commissioner Revell received a new four-year appointment on March 1, 1988, elected Vice Chairman July 1, 1986 through June 30, 1988 and Chairman July 1, 1988 through June 30, 1990, and served as Commission Secretary for the year 1991-92.

Kenneth W. Simmons



Commissioner Simmons, who was born in Columbus, Georgia, was raised in Graceville, Florida. He attended Chipola Junior College, received a bachelors of science degree in criminology and corrections from Florida State University in 1964, and has done postgraduate studies at Florida State University. His career in criminal justice began as a part-time employee of the Commission while he was attending college. He was selected as a Probation and Parole Officer I in 1964, and was promoted to Probation and Parole Officer II in 1967, District Supervisor I in 1969, and District Supervisor III in 1971. He came to Tallahassee in 1973 as Coordinator of the Parole and Probation Commission's Young Lawyers Volunteer Program and later moved up in the ranks to assistant and deputy director within the Commission. In October 1978, he became Parole Services Director and remained in that position until his appointment to the Commission. He was appointed to the Commission November 30, 1979, and reappointed to a four-year term December 1985. Subsequently, Commissioner Simmons was appointed to a six year term that will expire on October 6, 1995.

He served the Commission as Vice Chairman from July 1, 1980 until June 30, 1982 and was re-elected Vice Chairman on July 1, 1982, until June 30, 1984. Commissioner Simmons was elected Chairman of the Commission from July 1, 1984 until June 30, 1986, and as Secretary from July 1, 1987 until June 30, 1988. Commissioner Simmons is a member of the Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency. He has previously served as treasurer, secretary, president-elect and president of the Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency at the state level. He is also a member of the American Correctional Association.

Judith A. Wolson

Commissioner Wolson was raised in Palm Beach County and has been a resident of Florida for most of her life. She is a graduate of Florida State University, having received her bachelor's degree in criminology. Her career in corrections began with the Florida Parole Commission in 1969, as a probation and parole officer in South Florida. She held a number of field level positions and attained various positions of management at the field operations level and was subsequently appointed the Commission's Parole Services Director in 1979. Following three years of service as Director, Ms. Wolson was appointed a member of the Commission in August 1983, and has been subsequently reappointed. She has been an active member of the American Correctional Association, the Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency, and the Southern States Correctional Association.

YEAR IN REVIEW — COMMISSIONERS

The Commissioners' workload continued to increase as a result of the Control Release Program, which became effective September 1, 1990. Hearings were held twice a week to include control release cases. Public participation in parole cases also continued to increase.

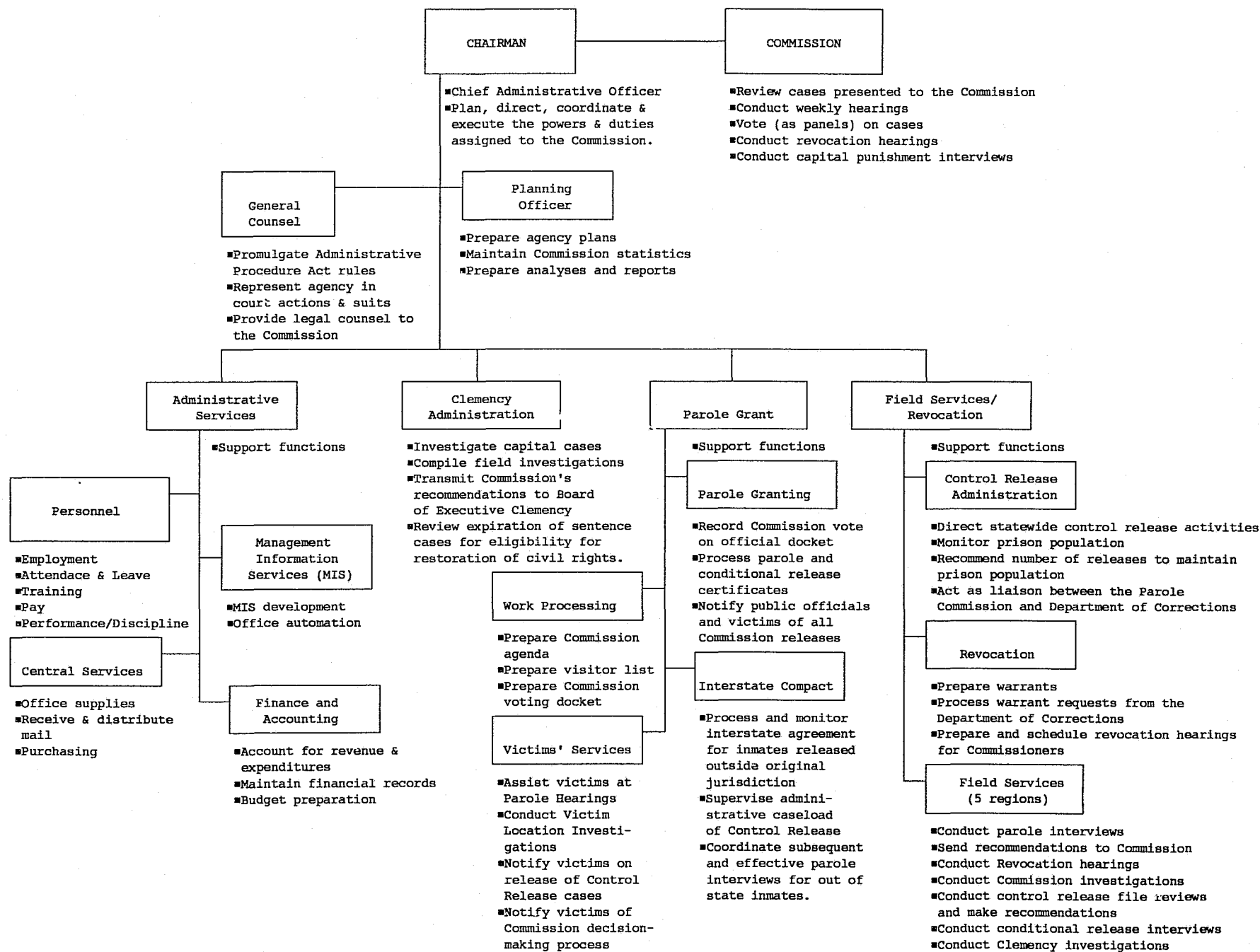
Of those inmates paroled, 36 were placed in community control and \$342,709 restitution was ordered to victims. Of those inmates released by conditional release, \$553,768 restitution was ordered to victims.

The Commission reviewed 453 parolees who had completed at least two years of supervision and modified the terms and conditions of supervision in 9 cases.

The Commission held revocation hearings at the five Department of Corrections reception centers, as well as death row interviews at Florida State Prison.

Commissioners Workload

WORKLOAD	FY 91-92	WORKLOAD	FY 91-92
Parole and Conditional Release		Warrants Issued	6,232
Voting Docket Caseload	6,973	Clemency Related:	
Control Release Voting Docket Caseload	38,636	1. Capital Punishment Interviews	8
Parole - Judicial Notification	435	2. Review and recommendations	
Paroles Granted	183	A. General Clemency	221
Paroles Revoked	133	B. Waiver Cases	212
Conditional Releases	1,047	C. Commutation of Sentence Cases	2
Conditional Releases Revoked	282		
Control Releases	25,236		
Control Releases Revoked	2,584		



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ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Billy G. Pelham - Director (904) 488-3415

CLEMENCY ADMINISTRATION

Ray E. Howard - Director (904) 487-1175

PAROLE GRANT

Merle D. Davis - Director (904) 488-6194

FIELD SERVICES/REVOCATION

Clarence N. Rudloff - Director (904) 922-3013

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SC 771-4041
FAX (904) 663-4044

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Counties Covered: Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Clay, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Putnam, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, Volusia

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Counties Covered: Hillsborough, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk

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SC 429-5069
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Counties Covered: Dade, Monroe

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SC 740-4626
FAX (813) 993-3388

Counties Covered: Charlotte, Collier, Desoto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Highlands, Lee, Sarasota

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Counties Covered: Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, Palm Beach, St. Lucie

ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMMISSION

The Chairman is the chief administrative officer of the Florida Parole Commission in Tallahassee. In addition to his duties as a Parole Commissioner, he administers four functional areas, the Office of General Counsel and the Agency Planning Officer. He is supported in these tasks by the Director of Administrative Services, Director of Clemency Administration, Director of Field Services / Revocation, Director of Parole Grant, and General Counsel.

AGENCY PLANNING OFFICER

The Planning Officer is responsible for preparing agency plans, maintaining statistics and preparing various analyses and reports. This individual also acts as liaison between the Commission and the Department of Corrections' Planning and MIS sections regarding statistics and computer-related functions.

The Commission's Agency Strategic Plan and Information Resource Management Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Report were completed and submitted in accordance with statutes. The Planning Officer maintained and distributed weekly and monthly control release statistical reports and coordinated Planning Committee activities.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Administrative Services department links the agency with the Department of Administration, the Governor's Office of Planning and Budgeting, the Information Resource Commission, the Comptroller's Office and the Department of Management Services. Staff in four sections provide administrative support to all Commission offices. This department has fiscal responsibility for the agency, including preparing the agency's legislative budget requests.

PERSONNEL

The Personnel Section is responsible for recruitment, placement, pay administration, position classification, discipline and training. This section also works closely with the Department of Management Services on personnel matters.

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

This section is responsible for the planning and managing of the agency's information resource program. MIS staff work closely with the Department of Corrections and the Justice Data Center in utilizing the criminal justice network, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement in utilizing the NCIC/FCIC databases, and with the Commission staff managing the LAS/PBS, SAMAS and COPES databases.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

This section is responsible for receiving and processing all travel vouchers, salary vouchers and vendor payments, maintaining financial records, preparing financial statements and maintaining an inventory of fixed assets. Staff interacts with the Comptroller's office on fiscal matters.

CENTRAL SERVICES

This section is responsible for the purchase and distribution of all equipment and supplies agency wide, and interacts with the Department of Management Services. It is responsible for all incoming and outgoing mail statewide, and deliveries and pick ups within the Capitol Center. It is also responsible for supplying all printed forms and the assignment, care and maintenance of the agency's automobiles.

YEAR IN REVIEW

Management Information Systems

During FY 1991-92 the Legislature authorized \$323,036 for the purpose of information management. As a result, agency efficiency and productivity increased, as the Commission's programs were made easier to monitor and manage.

During the year the Commission entered Phase Four of its office automation program. Staff continued to access the Offender Based Information System and Control Release Information System, operated from the Justice Data Center, and the Florida Crime Information Center and National Crime Information Center databases. In addition, the Commission gained access to driver license information from the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles through the Kirkman Data Center.

Additional workstations/terminals, microcomputers and printers were installed in Commission offices during FY 1991-92. The agency also developed and implemented microcomputer applications for its legal, interstate compact, parole, clemency and work processing sections. In February 1992, the Data Entry Section was decentralized and moved from the Management Information Systems Section.

The Commission implemented a Voice Information Processing System (VIPS) at Central Office in June 1992. This system provides Voice Mail and allows the public to access Commission information from a touch-tone telephone. The agency also enhanced its Electronic Mail System during the year to speed the transfer of interoffice messages and information.

Workload projections for FY 1992-93 were prepared, as well as budget forms, for inclusion in the agency's Legislative Budget Request. Figures were also submitted to the Governor's Office of Planning and Budgeting for inclusion in the Florida Ten-Year Summary of Appropriations.

Finance and Accounting

The Parole Commission completed an austere year financially, experiencing budget cuts in FY 1991-92 of \$267,650 and 5 positions. The adjusted annual budget for FY 1991-92 was:

Salaries	\$6,382,552
Expenses	1,187,441
OCO	91,717
OPS	68,697
TOTAL	\$7,730,407

The fiscal year was completed with no over-expenditures and reversion of funds in the amount of \$6,956.

Personnel

Pay increases were approved by the legislature for all employees to be effective January 1, 1992. In special session, the raises were rescinded for SMS/SES employees and the implementation date moved to February 14, 1992 for Career Service employees. Agencies were notified by

memorandum from the Department of Management Services on February 14, 1992 that due to revenue shortfalls, the pay increases were rescinded. The Unions have challenged this action and it is currently in litigation.

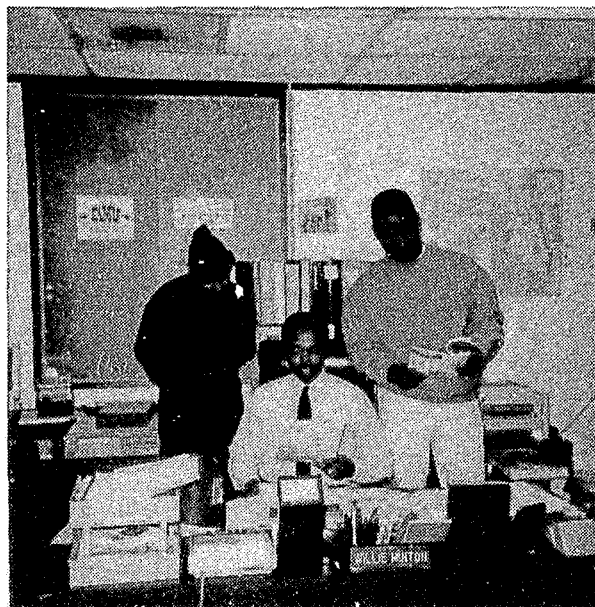
Due to budget cuts, nine employees with probationary status in the Career Service were laid-off in November 1991.

A Fitness/Wellness Plan was developed and sent to all Central Office employees. A survey was also sent to Tallahassee employees to gauge their interest in the program and to determine the types of activities employees were interested in attending. As a result, a "Smoking Cessation" class was held for Tallahassee employees and the "Living Well in Leon" health screening was made available to employees. The agency's participation in the National Employee Fitness Day ranked 3rd out of the 18 participating agencies in Tallahassee.

Both the annual Affirmative Action Report and the annual Training Plan were completed and submitted to the Department of Management Services.



Staff in Finance and Accounting review vendor payments.



Staff in Central Services review purchase requests.

CLEMENCY ADMINISTRATION

Clemency Administration provides executive clemency investigation information so that the Governor and Cabinet can consider whether or not to grant clemency.

Together with the Office of Executive Clemency, this department processes information regarding eligibility for restoration of civil or residence rights without a hearing when an offender exits the criminal justice system by expiring his commitment or completing his period of community supervision.

In capital punishment cases, clemency interviews are conducted at Florida State Prison. The Clemency department is responsible for the compilation of investigative material, case material and update information derived from the interview. A Commission panel interviews the inmate in the presence of defense counsel and a transcript of the interview is submitted to the Governor and Cabinet as well as to defense and state attorneys.

The Clemency department, with the assistance of the Commission's field staff, is responsible for the limited investigation surrounding restoration of civil or residence rights cases which does not require a recommendation by the Florida Parole Commission to the Board of Executive Clemency.

An extensive investigation is made by field staff in cases of request for full pardon, firearm authority, conditional pardon and commutation of sentence. Full investigation is required by criteria in some cases of restoration of civil rights and restoration of residence rights. An advisory recommendation is then provided by the Parole Commission to the Board of Executive Clemency.

All requests for a waiver of the rules are reviewed by the Commission. Probationers who have completed supervision and are requesting waiver of the rules will undergo field investigation of their offense, criminal record, social status, payment of fines, child support, and community reputation. All inmate case material and application documents are made available to the Commission so that a majority recommendation on the waiver may be made to the Board of Executive Clemency.

CLEMENCY PROCESS

Executive Clemency power, an act of grace, was vested in the Governor by the Florida Constitution of 1968. The Governor may, by executive order, suspend collection of fines and forfeitures and grant reprieves not exceeding sixty days. With the approval of three members of the full Cabinet sitting as the Board of Executive Clemency, the Governor may grant clemency as listed below except in cases of treason

or impeachment. The Parole Commission carries out investigations to assist the Governor and Cabinet in making these decisions.

Conviction of a felony in Florida results in a loss of civil rights: to hold public office, to sit on a jury, and to own, possess or use firearms. Also, in many cases, it may result in denial, revocation, or suspension of professional licenses.

If granted, a *full pardon* would unconditionally forgive guilt and entitle an applicant to all the rights of citizenship enjoyed prior to conviction.

A *conditional pardon* releases an applicant from punishment only if certain conditions are fulfilled. It forgives guilt and entitles the applicant to the rights enjoyed prior to conviction.

A *remission* would suspend or remove any fines or forfeitures.

After civil or residence rights have been restored, application may be made for *specific authority to own, possess, or use firearms*. The applicant must comply with requirements of the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968.

If *restoration of civil rights* is granted to an applicant convicted of a felony in Florida, all or some of the rights of citizenship enjoyed prior to conviction would be restored. If the applicant was convicted of a felony in another jurisdiction, such restoration is in effect only as long as the applicant is a resident of Florida.

If *restoration of residence rights* is granted to an applicant who is not a citizen of the United States, it restores any and all rights enjoyed as a resident of Florida prior to conviction.

If an applicant is determined eligible for *restoration of civil rights without a hearing* by the Commission or Clemency Administration and no objections are filed by members of the Clemency Board, these rights would be restored except firearm authority.

Study and consideration of *commutation* is provided in *capital punishment cases*. With the conclusion of the State Courts appeal process, the Governor or any member of the Cabinet may request investigation by the Parole Commission into any factors relevant to commutation. Any Board Member may request the case be placed on an agenda of the Board of Executive Clemency and oral arguments are presented by the appropriate State Attorney and attorney for the inmate. The process could result in a change of penalty to one less severe.

An applicant may request a *waiver of the rules* in order to be considered for a form of clemency for which the applicant is ineligible to apply according to the Rules of Executive Clemency of Florida. If granted a *waiver of the rules* by the Board of Clemency, the Office of Executive Clemency may then accept the application.

YEAR IN REVIEW

The staff of the Clemency department continued to meet its objective of fulfilling the investigative requirements of the Board of Executive Clemency.

The Capital Punishment Research Specialist reviewed the Supreme Court files and the Department of Corrections files, and prepared investigative briefs on 7 capital cases. This involved travelling to Florida State Prison at Starke to interview the death row inmates and to the Capitol to attend public hearings before the Board of Executive Clemency.

The Capital Punishment Research Specialist also devoted 802 hours on special projects dealing with capital punishment.

Much of this time was spent in assisting the Governor's Office in establishing a computer program to record and track pertinent court decisions in the appeals process.

Staff attended four meetings of the Board of Executive Clemency assisting the Chairman in responding to inquiries from the Board.

The Board of Executive Clemency adopted revised rules effective January 1, 1992. Provision was included for capital case inmates to receive interviews by panels of three Commissioners. The Board also provided a waiver procedure for female inmates to be evaluated by special panels if they meet criteria to claim they are victims of the "battered woman syndrome."

The number of individuals requesting waiver of the rules virtually doubled during the year. These requests are expected to increase further as the number of offenders under sentence that are ineligible for any other form of release consideration continues to rise.

Clemency workload was adversely affected by the State's budget crisis as we worked much of the year with positions frozen or deleted. Accumulated backlog in pending applications resulted in decreases in some workload categories.



Staff in Clemency review a capital punishment case.

CLEMENCY ADMINISTRATION WORKLOAD

Workload	FY 91-92
Processing field services clemency investigations	221
Capital punishment case briefs	7
Capital punishment interviews	8
Processing parolees/probationers terminating supervision for eligibility for restoration of civil rights	12,426
Processing inmates expiring sentences for eligibility for restoration of civil rights	8,268
Processing interstate compact parolees terminating supervision for RCR	44
Processing commutation of sentence cases	2
Processing waivers	212
Clemency Board Decisions	201

PAROLE GRANT

Parole Grant is directly responsible for docketing cases, preparing agendas, maintaining official records and producing Commission orders for parole, conditional release, conditional medical release, and the control release program. Additionally, this department offers post-conviction services to victims and is a liaison through the interstate compact for the transfer of supervised releasees. This department also provides public notice of the Commission's weekly public meetings, supervision and transfers, and coordinates out-of-town voting sessions.

This department is comprised of five sections responsible for the following:

WORK PROCESSING

This section prepares all cases which are to appear before the Commission for a final decision, which includes preparing dockets and agendas for the weekly commission voting sessions on parole, conditional release, conditional medical release, and the control release program. Other responsibilities include preparation for the Commission meetings with respect to persons who may wish to appear and speak at the meetings, and the notification of all visitors.

PAROLE GRANTING

This section provides administrative and clerical support to the Commission when they make their final decisions on parole, conditional release, conditional medical release, and control release cases. This support includes, but is not limited to, recording of votes, maintenance of official voting dockets, the production of Commission orders, preparing orders of postponement, scheduling rescission hearings, and providing judicial notice to the court. This section provides notice of release to the original sentencing judge, the appropriate State Attorney, the original arresting law enforcement agency, the sheriff and victims when inmates are placed on parole, conditional release or control release.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW / MUTUAL PARTICIPATION PROGRAM / INTERVIEW SCHEDULING

This area of responsibility reviews documents received from inmates requesting review of a Commission action. Staff ensures that the documents received meet Commission criteria to be docketed. This section is also responsible for scheduling all interviews for inmates eligible for parole, conditional release and parole supervision reviews. In addition, this section oversees the mutual participation program, which provides inmates with the opportunity to enter into contract negotiations with the Department of Corrections and the

Florida Parole Commission for a specific parole date, which is prior to the already established presumptive parole release date.

INTERSTATE COMPACT

This section is the administrative link between the Commission and parole boards in other jurisdictions. They supervise an administrative case load of control releasees living in other jurisdictions and monitor control and conditional releasees until such time as they are accepted for supervision by the other jurisdiction. They administratively coordinate matters ranging from securing out-of-state parole plan information to the administrative involvement in return of violators. This section coordinates the scheduling of interviews and insures that the interviews and parole supervision reviews are conducted in a timely manner. They also assist with obtaining information for out-of-state clemency and Commission investigations.

VICTIM SERVICES

Funded by a Victims of Crime Act grant (VOCA), this section identifies victims at the beginning of the parole and control release decision-making process. They conduct file reviews in parole and conditional release cases and provide a victim input statement to all known victims prior to the review and the setting of the control release date by the Commission. Staff request special investigations to document information regarding victim locations. Victims are contacted and advised of their options to participate in Commission proceedings and are advised of the inmate's status. The administrator of this section attends Commission meetings to meet with victims, victims' families and victim advocacy groups.

THE PAROLE PROCESS

Inmates who commit an offense which results in a conviction prior to October 1, 1983 are eligible for parole consideration. Inmates whose offense occurred prior to October 1, 1983 and who were convicted and sentenced on or after October 1, 1983 may elect to be sentenced pursuant to sentencing guidelines, Rule 3.701 and Rule 3.988, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure. Capital life felons are eligible for parole consideration regardless of when the offense was committed after the service of the mandatory minimum 25 years.

As a result of an inmate's initial interview, the Commission establishes a presumptive parole release date based on the salient factor scoring, severity of offense behavior and aggravating or mitigating factors. The inmate may request one administrative review of the setting of his presumptive parole release date to verify the accuracy of the presumptive parole release date computation.

At subsequent (biennial) interviews, the Commissioners review the status of the inmate's case since the last interview focusing on institutional adjustment and other new information. Special interviews may be conducted in the instances of serious medical problems, on the receipt of court orders modifying sentences or on a recommendation from the Department of Corrections.

The Commission conducts effective interviews and reviews inmates' institutional adjustment and proposed release plans. Within 90 days of the effective parole release date interview, the Commission must notice the sentencing court and allow 30 days for the court to respond to the notice. After establishing an effective parole release date, the Commission may postpone the release if disciplinary actions are taken against the inmate, if new criminal charges are filed or if field reports confirm an unsatisfactory parole release plan.

The Commission has the authority to add special conditions of parole, conditional or control release to provide structure for the releasee and, at the same time, protection of society. Restitution is important in the process and the Commission makes every effort to secure restitution for the victims. In parole cases, the inmate may request one review of the terms and conditions of parole which must be initiated within 120 days of the date he received a certified copy of the terms and conditions of his parole.

The Mutual Participation Program involves the development of an agreement between the inmate, Department of Corrections, and the Commission and provides an incentive mechanism for an inmate to gain parole release prior to his presumptive parole release date. The inmate must be parole eligible and all three parties must agree prior to an agreement being approved by the Commission.

Inmates serving single or concurrent sentences are released under supervision up to a period of 2 years unless the Commission stipulates in writing the reasons for an extended parole period. Those inmates serving consecutive sentences, by law, are required to be placed under supervision for the maximum period of the court imposed sentence.

THE CONDITIONAL RELEASE PROCESS

Inmates who are convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1988, which crime is contained in category 1, 2, 3, or 4, of Rule 3.701 and Rule 3.988, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure (sentencing guidelines) and who have served at least one prior felony commitment at a state or federal correctional institution or is sentenced as a habitual or violent habitual offender shall, upon reaching their tentative release date or the provisional release date, whichever is earlier, be released under supervision subject to specified

terms and conditions, including payment of the cost of supervision pursuant to Section 945.30, Florida Statutes. Effective October 1, 1992, Section 947.1405, Florida Statutes, was amended to read "however, an inmate who has been convicted of a violation of Chapter 794, is subject to the maximum level of supervision provided, and that supervision shall continue through the end of the releasee's original court imposed sentence. The length of supervision must not exceed the maximum penalty imposed by the court."

CONDITIONAL MEDICAL RELEASE

Section 947.149, Florida Statutes, provides that there is to be created the conditional medical release program. An inmate is eligible for consideration for release under the conditional medical release program when the inmate, because of an existing medical or physical condition, is determined by the department to be a "permanently incapacitated inmate" or "terminally ill inmate". The authority to grant or deny conditional medical release and establish additional conditions of conditional medical release rests solely within the discretion of the Commission.

PAROLE SUPERVISION REVIEWS

The Commission is required to review the progress of each person who has been placed on parole after two (2) years of supervision in the community and biennially thereafter. The review includes consideration of whether or not to modify the terms and conditions of the parolee. For example, the Commission may allow the parolee to submit reports quarterly, semi-annually, or annually. The Commission may further modify the terms and conditions of the person's parole, may discharge the person from parole, may relieve the person from making further reports or may permit the person to leave the state or country upon determining that such action is in the best interest of the person and of society.

VICTIM SERVICES

Victim Services is responsible for ensuring that the Commission is in compliance with the Victim's Assistance Law (Chapter 960, Florida Statute) and other statutes governing victims' rights relating to Parole Commission releasees. The Commission is sensitive to the rights of victims and carefully considers their input in their deliberations regarding release.

Victim Services made numerous contacts in providing services to victims during the 1991-92 fiscal year. Services include personal contact with victims at public hearings, letters, telephone calls, and investigations conducted by field staff to locate and explain to victims their rights in the process.

Victims' rights include the right to be notified of public hearings scheduled by the Commission to consider whether to grant or deny parole, or whatever other action they deem necessary. Victims of crimes committed by parole-eligible inmates have the right to make oral statements at the public hearings or submit written statements to the Commission concerning parole.

The Commission is a member of the Florida Network of Victims' Witness Services, a statewide advocacy group that promotes the rights of victims. The Victim Services Administrator is a member of the Governor's Coordinating

Council on Victims' Rights. The Administrator and staff also work very closely with victims' rights groups throughout the state, i.e. Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD), Parents of Murdered Children, Stop Putting Out Prisoners (STOP), victim witness counselors in State Attorney offices, and other victim advocacy groups.

The Commission has a Victims' Advocacy Advisory Committee which offers valuable assistance to the Commission concerning policy and programs as it relates to victims. The committee is composed of knowledgeable persons who are active in the victims' rights movement.

PAROLE GRANT WORKLOAD

Workload	FY 91-92
Parole and conditional release docket caseload	6,231
Vote sheets and orders prepared	6,973
Judicial notices delivered	435
Letters to victims	811
Inmate cases with visitors	1,777
Visitors at hearings	1,787
Control release docket caseload	38,636
Interstate control release cases monitored	355
Control release screens run	22,812
Control release victim letters	11,088
Victim Input Statements mailed	26,594
Interstate Compact cases reviewed	10,493
Interstate reporting contacts	3,190
Notices of release mailed	30,621

FIELD SERVICES

Field Services is geographically divided into five regions, each corresponding to the boundaries established for the Department of Corrections. Each has a regional office and one or more satellite offices. The number of offices is determined by the geographic and/or demographic make-up.

This regional division minimizes travel and allows personnel in each region to adopt such localized policies and procedures as may be necessary for efficient interaction with the Department and other criminal justice agencies. Regions are managed by an administrator who directs the day-to-day activities of the field staff. This staff of parole examiners is responsible for carrying out a variety of functions which impact all aspects of the Commission's operations.

Examiners are responsible for verifying the eligibility of inmates for parole consideration through a review of court documents. Verification of an inmate's proposed release plan is accomplished by on-site investigation and analysis. Examiners locate victims and verify the amount of restitution owed. Parole Supervision reviews are conducted in partnership with the supervising parole officer in order to periodically re-evaluate the status of individual parolees. Executive Clemency investigations are conducted and may include: full pardon clemency requests; conditional pardons; the grant of authority to own, possess or use firearms; restoration of civil rights; requests for individual waiver of the Rules of Executive Clemency and Treaty Transfer investigations on behalf of other countries. Recision hearings are conducted in cases when it is determined there are significant developments which may impact on an order of parole not yet executed.

Parole examiners conduct in-depth reviews and analytical interviews in State, County and Federal custodial facilities, making appropriate recommendations to the Commission regarding the establishment of and adjustments to parole release dates, and the qualifications of inmates for conditional release. Together with staff of the Department of Corrections and inmates, they review and analyze mutual participation proposals, conduct negotiations, renegotiations, amendments and violation hearings for the Commission's review and decision. Examiners also conduct control release evaluations and make recommendations to the Commission regarding control release dates and terms and conditions of supervision.

Examiners issue subpoenas and conduct preliminary parole revocation hearings locally to determine whether there is probable cause that a parolee has violated the terms and conditions of the release. Examiners also conduct bond hearings on Commission warrants, and conduct final parole revocation hearings. In each of these matters the findings and

recommendations are forwarded to the Commission for review and resolution. Examiners also conduct final revocation hearings on cases involving conditional, and control release violations.

An important function of the field staff is its interrelationship with the local community. Regional and satellite offices provide citizens with local access to the Commission. Countless hours are spent assisting citizens with their questions and concerns. Field staff also make arrangements for and assist in the conduct of Commission meetings outside Tallahassee.

In the absence of legislative funding to provide legal counsel to indigent parole and conditional release violators, field staff continue to be involved with the courts, local bar associations and private attorneys in order to insure that no individual's rights are violated as the result of funding deficiencies.

CONTROL RELEASE

When sitting as the Control Release Authority, the Commission's responsibility is to maintain the prison population at its lawful capacity and at the same time keep the most violent offenders in prison for as long as possible within the sentence imposed.

The Control Release section plans, organizes and directs the Control Release Program activities on a statewide basis. This section also provides quality control monitoring for new and on-going control release activities. This section is also responsible for the data entry of control release and conditional release information.

The Control Release Administrator, together with Department of Corrections staff, analyzes projected prison admissions and bed space availability. Weekly recommendations are made to the Commission concerning control release date advancements necessary to maintain the prison population within the statutory limit and avoid the application of provisional release credits.

In FY 1991-92, 38,636 control release cases were docketed for Commission action and 25,236 inmates were released via control release, 72% with post release supervision. Of those released, 2,584 were returned to Department of Corrections custody due to either new criminal convictions or technical violations of their post-release supervision.

FIELD SERVICES WORKLOAD**WORKLOAD** **FY 91-92****Conditional Release Related**

Conditional Release Interviews	1,189
Conditional Release Eligibility Reviews	12,043
Conditional Release Violation Hearing Interviews	433
Conditional Release Violation Hearings	125

Control Release Related

Control Release File Reviews	27,575
Control Release Eligibility Reviews	1,365
Control Release Violation Hearing Interviews	4,499
Control Release Violation Hearings	1,177
Control Release Bond Hearings	2,691

Clemency Related

Clemency Investigations	233
Restoration of Civil Rights Investigations	11,517
Waiver Investigations	18

Parole Related

Initial Interviews	285
Biennial/Special Interviews	2,047
Effective Interviews	396
Eligibility Reviews	336
County Jail Interviews	1,036
Initial Preliminary Hearing Interviews	436
Preliminary Hearings	196
Bond Hearings	297
Initial Pre-Revocation Interviews	218
Staff Revocation Hearings	148

Other Investigations

Type A Investigations	3,796
Type B Investigations	501

Mutual Participation Program

Proposal Reviews	36
Negotiations	29
Renegotiations/Amendments	1

REVOCATION

The Commission has the authority to issue a warrant for any person that it has reasonable grounds to believe has violated the terms or conditions specifically enumerated in the parole, conditional or control release order.

The revocation process begins when the Commission is notified by the Department of Corrections that the releasee has allegedly violated one or more conditions of release. A written violation report is reviewed and analyzed by a revocation specialist and if appropriate, a warrant is drafted which is reviewed by a Commissioner for a decision on whether or not to issue the warrant.

In parole revocation cases, a preliminary hearing is conducted by a parole examiner in the county of arrest within 30 days after arrest to determine if there is probable cause to believe that a violation did occur. The alleged violator is entitled to be present at the hearing, to subpoena defense witnesses, to be represented by counsel and to cross examine state witnesses. He may waive the preliminary hearing or postpone the hearing until local charges by the state or other prosecuting authorities are disposed of. He may also request release on recognizance (ROR) from the Commission warrant.

If probable cause is found, the alleged violator is returned to one of five Department of Corrections reception centers (unless released on ROR). The Commission has 60 days from the date of written notification of the parolee's return to custody to convene a final revocation hearing. This hearing is designed to determine if terms or conditions of parole have been violated and if so, whether the parolee should be returned to prison, reinstated to the original order of parole or discharged from supervision. The Commission may place parolees on community control by special order which contains the terms and conditions of community control.

The revocation processes for control and conditional release are identical and are governed by 947.141, Florida Statutes. If the Commissioner signs the warrant, the Commission's revocation staff transmits the warrant to the appropriate agency for service. A revocation hearing must be conducted or waived within 45 days after arrest of the releasee. Within three days after arrest, the offender is informed of the alleged violation with which he is charged, his right to: be represented by counsel, be present at the hearing, subpoena the attendance of witnesses relevant to the proceeding, produce documents on his own behalf, access to all evidence used against him, confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses, and his right to waive the hearing.

Within a reasonable time after the hearing, the Commission enters an order determining whether the charge of violation of release has been sustained based upon evidence presented at the hearing. The Commission may revoke the releasee and return the violator to prison to serve the remainder of the sentence imposed upon him, may reinstate the original order granting release or enter such order as it considers proper.

The Commission contracts each year with private attorneys in both North and South Florida to represent parolees at final revocation hearings. The Legislature has not provided funding for attorney representation of indigent releasees involved in the control or conditional release revocation processes.

REVOCATION WORKLOAD

Workload	FY 91-92
Processing issuance of warrants	6,232
Processing existing warrants	2,361
Parole Revocations	133
Conditional Release Revocations	282
Control Release Revocations	2,584
Community Control Revocations	14

The General Counsel's Office provides legal advice and representation to the Commission and staff in matters pertaining to the Commission's statutory duties. Administratively, the General Counsel's Office is under the direction of the Chairman.

Although, by statute, the Attorney General has been designated as legal advisor to the Commission, the high volume of litigation has necessitated a full-time legal staff. As a result of this litigation, a considerable body of case law has accrued in what has become a specialized area of the law. Legal staff knowledgeable in this field are readily available at all times for in-house consultation.

The litigation caseload is diverse. It includes extraordinary writ proceedings, administrative rule challenges, declaratory statements, and all appeals from these proceedings. Attorneys in the General Counsel's Office represent the Commission at all levels, in both state and federal courts by filing all necessary pleadings and briefs and appearing before the judges of these courts when required.

Most of the litigation caseload involves extraordinary writ proceedings brought by prison inmates. An inmate may file a petition for writ of mandamus in State Circuit Court to seek judicial review of his presumptive parole release date, or his control release date, as established by the Commission. In addition, some inmates have sought judicial review of various aspects of their parole or control release date revocation proceedings, by filing habeas corpus petitions in the Circuit Court.

Once an inmate has exhausted his state judicial remedies, he may attempt to seek relief in federal courts by filing a petition for writ of habeas corpus. Such petitions are considered by the United States District Courts, and are subject to appeal to the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals. The United States Supreme Court, on rare occasions, may decide to review a case from the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Additional litigation has resulted from implementation of the new Control Release law, effective September 1, 1990. Challenges arise regarding eligibility for Control Release, as well as challenges to any revocations that subsequently occur.

In addition to its litigation caseload and in-house advisory function, the legal staff is called upon to issue General Counsel Opinions for use by the Commission and its staff in formulating policy, interpreting statutory and decisional law, and applying existing administrative rules. Staff attorneys also prepare legal opinions and participate in a number of special projects.

YEAR IN REVIEW

Office of the General Counsel

The Office of the General Counsel was staffed during the

majority of the 1991-92 fiscal year with the general counsel, two staff attorneys, one executive secretary and one administrative secretary. Nearly 400 new lawsuits were filed in various courts, with the Florida Parole Commission as a named party. This litigation involved challenges to Commission actions on presumptive parole release dates, parole revocation decisions, conditional release matters and control release determinations and revocation proceedings. However, there were also inmates seeking declaratory judgments as well as challenges to the Commission rules. The issues raised in these proceedings have become increasingly more complex over time. In spite of this complexity and diversity, a high percentage of these cases were brought to a successful conclusion.

In addition to the litigation duties, the office was involved in a wide range of other Commission activities and projects. Most significant was implementation of the Control Release Program, which involved promulgation of rules, preparation of forms, and assisting the Legislature in amending and clarifying the Control Release Statute.

Attorneys from the office regularly met with Revocation staff to discuss upcoming parole and control release revocation hearings, and to determine whether the hearings presented any particular legal problems. On occasion, attorneys provided legal advice to the hearing Commissioner. Further, the General Counsel worked with Revocation in drafting contracts for legal representation of indigent parolees at final revocation hearings.

Office staff participated in a number of training sessions and activities sponsored by the Florida Bar, in order to maintain and sharpen their skills. In addition, General Counsel attended meetings of the House and Senate Corrections Committees, Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency, and Crime Prevention Committees.

GENERAL COUNSEL WORKLOAD

Administrative Duties:		FY 91-92
A.	Verbal advice	785
B.	Legal opinions	81
C.	Special projects	16
Litigation:		
A.	Briefs	65
B.	Motions	107
C.	Extraordinary writ proceedings	182
D.	General pleadings, motions and notices	14
E.	Evidentiary hearings	10

**CHAIRMAN'S AWARD 1991-92
CATEGORY I**

Lynda Henderson



Lynda Henderson has been with the Commission for 24 years. Beginning as a secretary in 1969, Lynda is currently an Administrative Assistant II to Commissioner Guy Revell, Jr. Lynda is a true professional in her dedication to her work and fellow employees, and has consistently received outstanding performance appraisals for her efforts.

**CHAIRMAN'S AWARD 1991-92
CATEGORY II**

Malinda Thomas



Malinda Thomas has served the Parole Commission for 21 years. A Parole Technician Supervisor in Central Office, Malinda is a valued employee in the Parole Granting Section. Malinda has been recording and processing Parole, Conditional Release and Control Release dockets and actions for a number of years, and has suggested procedures to improve efficiency and productivity. Malinda consistently receives outstanding performance appraisals for her work.

EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR 1991-92

Nancy Lockwood



Nancy Lockwood has been a Parole Commission employee for 9 years. Beginning as a Clerk Typist in 1983, Nancy is currently a Secretary Specialist in the Commission's Jacksonville Field Office (Region II). Nancy handles a large volume of work for the Jacksonville Office and always performs her duties in a positive, cheerful, professional manner. Nancy consistently receives outstanding performance appraisals for her dedicated efforts.

THIRTY YEARS OR MORE

Ray Howard, Director of Clemency Administration, Central Office
Spence McCall, Regional Administrator, Region III
Gloria Williams, Parole Technician Supervisor, Central Office

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OR MORE

William Browning, Regional Administrator, Region II
Wanda Bryan, Parole Technician Administrator, Central Office
Ray Chancey, Parole Examiner Supervisor, Region III
Edward Jenkins, Regional Administrator, Region V
Annette Messer, Executive Secretary, Central Office
Hunter Pfeiffer, Parole Examiner Supervisor, Region I
Kenneth Simmons, Commissioner, Central Office
Carolyn Tibbets, Capital Punishment Research Specialist, Central Office
Lena Tipton, Administrative Secretary, Region I

TWENTY YEARS OR MORE

Wilma Burns, Administrative Secretary, Region III
Gloria Claiborne, Parole Technician Administrator, Central Office
Sherry Colvin, Administrative Assistant II, Central Office
Samuel Cooper, Parole Examiner, Region V
Merle Davis, Director of Parole Grant, Central Office
Lionel Garcia, Parole Examiner Supervisor, Region V
Mike Hamm, Regional Administrator, Region I
Lynda Henderson, Administrative Assistant II, Central Office
Phyllis Keenan, Administrative Assistant I, Central Office
Ann Knight, Accountant I, Central Office
Richard Lonsinger, Parole Examiner, Region I
Howard Miller, Senior Revocation Specialist, Central Office
David Roberts, Senior Revocation Specialist, Central Office
Donna Snow, Parole Examiner, Central Office
Lola Taylor, Accounting Services Supervisor I, Central Office
Malinda Thomas, Parole Technician Supervisor, Central Office
James Trotter, Parole Examiner, Region II
Herman Watkins, Parole Examiner Supervisor, Region II
Judith Wolson, Commissioner, Central Office

FIFTEEN YEARS OR MORE

Maurice Crockett, Commissioner, Central Office
Carolyn Davis, Executive Secretary, Central Office
Sara Edenfield, Administrative Assistant I, Central Office
Winnofae Fair, Executive Secretary, Central Office
John Franks, Parole Examiner Supervisor, Region III
Cynthia Griffin, Executive Secretary, Central Office
Ronald Harrell, Parole Examiner, Region I
Josephine Jackson, Parole Technician, Central Office
Jeffrey Jansen, Revocation Administrator, Central Office
Julia McGill, Parole Technician Supervisor, Central Office
Paula Stevenson, Administrative Assistant III, Central Office
William Sutton, Parole Examiner, Region III
Ida Walker, Clerk Specialist, Central Office
Ora Wilson, Administrative Assistant II, Central Office



CHARLES LAWSON

Charles Lawson retired on October 30th, 1991 after more than 34 years of service to the State of Florida. During his state tenure, he was employed in the Parole Commission's Lakeland Office from July of 1958 through August of 1976 where he held the title of both Parole and Probation Supervisor and Interstate Compact Administrator. He then accepted employment with the Department of Corrections where he served as the Interstate Compact Administrator until his appointment by the Governor and Cabinet to the Commission on August 10, 1983. Mr. Lawson served as a distinguished member of the Commission until his retirement.

Commissioner Lawson is also retired from the United States Army Reserve where he held the rank of Colonel and retired after two years of active service and thirty four years of service in the reserves.

Prior to beginning his state career, Mr. Lawson graduated Magna Cum Laude from Florida Southern College in Lakeland with a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration and Economics. He also completed graduate coursework in Criminology at Florida State University.

Commissioner Lawson is well known and highly respected in the corrections community, both through the positions he has held with the state and through the numerous correctional associations and committees he has served on. Even though he has retired from state service, his expertise is still utilized through his current position with the federal government as a Parole Hearing Examiner.

The Commission thanks Charles Lawson for his dedicated service to the agency and to the State of Florida and wishes him the best in his future endeavors.

During the 1992 Session, the Legislature enacted several amendments to Chapter 947, Florida Statutes. Most of these changes can be found in Chapter 92-310, Laws of Florida, but a minor amendment is included in Chapter 92-76, Laws of Florida.

The most significant new legislation of the 1992 Session created Section 947.149, Florida Statutes, and established a new program to be administered by the Florida Parole Commission in conjunction with the Department of Corrections. This program, known as Conditional Medical Release, provides early release consideration for certain inmates who are either permanently incapacitated or terminally ill. The Department of Corrections will identify and refer suitable candidates for consideration under the program. The Commission will then evaluate these candidates. However, the decision as to whether or not to actually grant conditional medical release and what conditions of release will apply, rests solely at the discretion of the Commission. The Commission is further authorized to initiate revocation proceedings in the event conditions of release are violated, or

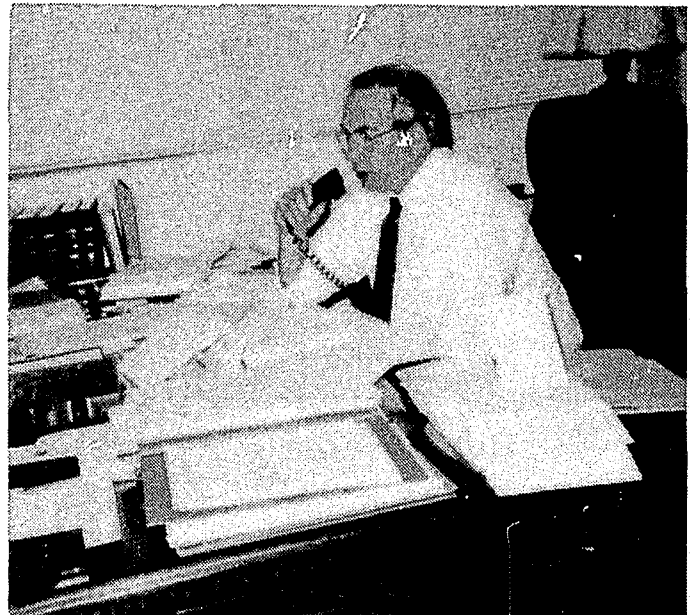
in the event the medical or physical condition of the releasee improves to the point that the individual no longer qualifies for the program.

There were also significant modifications of the control release statute. Section 947.146(4), Florida Statutes, now clarifies that the Control Release Program only applies to those persons committed to the department, who are incarcerated within the State of Florida. Other amendments clarify the eligibility requirements for the program, with regard to sex offenders and habitual offenders. Further, in these determinations the Commission may specifically rely on any document leading to or generated during the cause of criminal proceedings, including arrest reports and pre and post-sentence investigations.

One change in the Conditional Release Program requires that inmates convicted of any sexual battery under Chapter 794, Florida Statutes, must remain under supervision to the end of the releasee's original court-imposed sentence.



Work Processing staff prepare Commission voting docket.



General Counsel dictates a legal brief.

FLORIDA PAROLE COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
June 30, 1992

Revenues:			
General Revenue Appropriation	\$ 7,730,407.00	\$ 7,730,407.00	\$ 0.00
Less Reversions 06-30-91		(6,955.83)	(6,955.83)
Total Revenues	\$ 7,730,407.00	\$ 7,723,451.17	\$ (6,955.83)
Expenditures:			
Salary	6,382,552.00	6,375,628.99	6,923.01
Other Personal Services	68,697.00	68,689.54	7.46
Expenses	1,187,441.00	1,187,046.48	394.52
Operating Capital Outlay	91,717.00	91,709.10	7.90
Total Expenditures	\$ 7,730,407.00	\$ 7,723,074.11	\$ 7,332.89
Excess of Revenue over (under Expenditures)	0.00	377.06	(377.06)
Fund Balances July 1, 1991		10,462.95	10,462.95
Increases (Decreases) in Supply Inventory		(10,462.95)	(10,462.95)
Fund Balances June 30, 1992	\$ 0.00	\$ 377.06	\$ (377.06)

FLORIDA PAROLE COMMISSION
COMBINED BALANCE SHEET ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS
June 30, 1992

	Governmental Fund Type		Account Groups		Total
	General Revenue	Trust and Agency	General Fixed Assets	General Long Term Debt	(Memorandum Only)
ASSETS:					
Unexpended General Revenue					
Releases	\$ 241,956.66	\$	\$	\$	\$ 241,956.66
Accounts Receivable	665.54	3,432.33			4,097.87
Machinery and Equipment			534,636.95		534,636.95
Amount to be Provided					
General Long Term Debt				870,954.96	870,954.96
Total Assets	\$ 242,622.20	\$ 3,432.33	\$ 534,636.95	\$ 870,954.96	\$1,651,646.44
LIABILITIES:					
Accounts Payable	29,266.58				29,266.58
Due to Other Funds Within Department	195,594.59				195,594.59
Due to Other Departments	15,644.18				15,644.18
Due to Other Governmental Units	1,074.25				1,074.25
Compensated Leave Balances				870,954.96	870,954.96
Due to General Revenue					
Unallocated	665.54	3,432.33			4,097.87
Total Liabilities	\$ 242,245.14	\$ 3,432.33	\$ 0.00	\$ 870,954.96	\$1,116,632.43
FUND EQUITY:					
Investments in General					
Fixed Assets			534,636.95		534,636.95
Reserved for Encumbrances	377.06				377.06
Total Fund Equity	377.06	0.00	534,636.95	0.00	535,014.01
Total Liabilities and Fund Equities	\$ 242,622.20	\$ 3,432.33	\$ 534,636.95	\$ 870,954.96	\$1,651,646.44

**1991-1992
ANNUAL REPORT
COMMITTEE**

Edward Eckstein, Chairperson

Ruth Anne Reese, Commission

Kurt Ahrendt, 1991-92 Legislation

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