

Florida
Parole and Probation
Commission

36th
Annual Report
1976

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FLORIDA PAROLE AND PROBATION COMMISSION

**36TH ANNUAL REPORT
JULY 1, 1975 TO JULY 1, 1976**

COMMISSIONERS:

***CHARLES J. SCRIVEN, CHAIRMAN
J. HOPPS BARKER
MAURICE G. CROCKETT
ARMOND R. CROSS
RAY E. HOWARD
ANABEL P. MITCHELL
ROY W. RUSSELL
LOUIE L. WAINWRIGHT, EX-OFFICIO***

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CHAIRMAN

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ROY W. RUSSELL

COMMISSIONER EX OFFICIO
LOUIE L. WAINWRIGHT, SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF OFFENDER
REHABILITATION



PAUL MURCHEK
DIRECTOR

FLORIDA PAROLE AND PROBATION COMMISSION

P.O. BOX 3168 1117 THOMASVILLE ROAD
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32303

The Governor and
Members of the Cabinet

RE: 36th Annual Report of the Florida
Parole and Probation Commission

Gentlemen:

In this bicentennial year, our country paused and reflected on its historical development as a nation. The American Revolution not only brought us independence and freedom, but also the beginning of reform in the treatment of convicted offenders. Arbitrary application of harsh and inhuman punishment was eventually abolished and our system predicated on human and civil rights flourished. It is in the historical spirit of helping our fellow man that we present our 36th Annual Report.

Recently, the public has heard critics espouse a philosophy that was prevalent two hundred years ago, i.e., that rehabilitation doesn't work. Parole statistics collected nationwide prove that this critical philosophy remains invalid. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency Uniform Parole Reports indicates that in Florida 87% of 1973 parolees released continued successfully on parole for a period of one year.

The increased use of probation in felony cases implies the more difficult cases are being committed to state institutions. The American concept of the dignity of the individual, as well as that of the rights of all persons to be secure in their person and property, requires that convicted persons be effectively aided to meet the obligations of a citizen upon returning to full freedom. The reduction of crime through the parole process can only be achieved through a responsible decision making process and adequate subsequent supervision.

We seek your continued support and assistance in the fight against the increased crime rate in our state.

Respectfully submitted,



Charles J. Scriven
Chairman



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A DECLARATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF PAROLE

We, THE DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL PAROLE CONFERENCE, ASSEMBLED AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND REPRESENTING THE GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES, THE JUDICIARY, FEDERAL, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS, THE CHURCH, THE COMMUNITY, AND THE VARIOUS PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS IN THE UNITED STATES,

Recognizing that

Practically all imprisoned offenders are by operation of law ultimately released, and that Parole, when properly administered and carefully distinguished from clemency, protects the public by maintaining control over offenders after they leave prison, do declare and affirm that

For Parole Fully To Achieve Its Purpose

I The paroling authority should be impartial, nonpolitical, professionally competent, and able to give the time necessary for full consideration of each case;

II The sentencing and parole laws should endow the paroling authority with broad discretion in determining the time and conditions of release;

III The paroling authority should have complete and reliable information concerning the prisoner, his background, and the situation which will confront him on his release;

IV The parole program of treatment and training should be an integral part of a system of criminal justice;

V The period of imprisonment should be used to prepare the individual vocationally, physically, mentally, and spiritually for return to society;

VI The community through its social agencies, public and private, and in cooperation with the parole service should accept the responsibility for

improving home and neighborhood conditions in preparation for the prisoner's release;

VII The paroled offender should be carefully supervised and promptly reimprisoned or otherwise disciplined if he does not demonstrate capacity and willingness to fulfill the obligations of a law-abiding citizen;

VIII The supervision of the paroled offender should be exercised by qualified persons trained and experienced in the task of guiding social readjustment;

IX The State should provide adequate financial support for a parole system, including sufficient personnel selected and retained in office upon the basis of merit;

X The public should recognize the necessity of giving the paroled offender a fair opportunity to earn an honest living and maintain self-respect to the end that he may be truly rehabilitated and the public adequately protected.

Revised April 10, 1930.

Attest:

Harold M. Stephens

Harold M. Stephens
Associate Justice, United States Court of Appeals
for the District of Columbia
Chairman, Committee on Principles.

Frank Murphy

Frank Murphy
Attorney General of the United States
Chairman, The National Parole Conference.



TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO *

Although eighteenth-century Americans were apprehensive about deviant behavior and adopted procedures to control it, they did not interpret its presence as symptomatic of a basic flaw in community structure or expect to eliminate it. They believed that crime, like poverty, was endemic to society.

The colonists defined crime by equating sin with crime. The criminal codes punished offenses such as idolatry, blasphemy, and witchcraft, and clergymen declared infractions against persons or property to be offenses against God. Both major and minor infractions were difficult to distinguish. The attitude that the offender was destined to be a public menace and a damned sinner underlies the harshness of the eighteenth century codes. Capital punishments were set for crimes as different as murder and arson, horse-stealing and children's disrespect for parents.

The colonists felt three concepts could be used to combat crime: strong family influence, the church, and community members supervising one another to detect and correct the first signs of deviancy.

Eighteenth century criminal codes varied from community to community and fixed a wide range of punishments. They provided for fines, whippings, for mechanisms of shame like the stocks, pillor and public cage, for banishments and for the gallows. Local jails were used as detention facilities for those awaiting trial or sentence and for debtors who had still to meet their obligations.

When corporal punishment and banishment failed to curtail recidivism, the colonists decided to broaden the number of capital offenses. The gallows were also used to compensate for all the shortcomings and defects of the criminal codes. In the absence of punishments in the middle range, the colonists depended extensively upon the discipline of the hangman.

The conception they had of deviant behavior and institutional organization prevented the colonists from adopting a penitentiary system. They did not believe a jail could rehabilitate,

*Source: *The Discovery of the Asylum: Social Order and Disorder in the New Republic* by David J. Rothman.

intimidate or detain the offender. The colonists placed little faith in the possibility of reform.

Post-Revolution changes in the criminal code were radically different from the philosophies of the colonists. The nineteenth century with its new social, economic, and intellectual changes prompted a critical reappraisal of techniques of social control. Americans felt compelled to quickly and effectively establish alternatives to the colonial system.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE FLORIDA PAROLE AND PROBATION COMMISSION

During the early 19th century state prisoners, commonly referred to as convicts, were leased to the huge turpentine and land companies in Florida where they often worked as slave labor. Many instances of enslavement involving brutal and inhuman punishment by "whipping bosses" of the turpentine, phosphate, and lumber camps were recorded.

The era of inhuman 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 discontinuation of leasing prisoners.

The abolishment of the practice of leasing prisoners caused overcrowded conditions in the state prison in Raiford in spite of the establishment of road camps where prisoners were used for road work. Overcrowded conditions in the prisons, high costs of housing, and underlying pressures from families and the general public for better treatment of prisoners set the stage for opportunists to peddle their influences 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. Hurried release procedures by these officials who were burdened by other duties and able to devote only a small portion of their time to the task of analyzing criminal behavior and its adverse effects on the community created conditions susceptible to easy manipulation by unscrupulous politicians and other influential individuals. Capricious releasing practices flourished. Prisoners with "connections", money, appropriate friends, and other types of influence stood a good chance of release especially if coupled with real or "manufactured" family distress or passionate and emotional pleas by self appointed "pardoning specialists".

Prisoner abuses and innate weaknesses of the old pardon system led to the formation in the middle 1930's of the Florida Probation Association. It was composed of men and women who seriously wanted to improve the penal system in Florida. In 1939, with the backing of the Association and other interested citizens, Representative Tom Anderson of Volusia introduced a bill that passed both houses, but was vetoed by the Governor. The 1939

Florida Legislature also passed Senate Joint Resolution 1001 authorizing the Legislature to create a parole and probation commission. This resolution was ratified by the electorate in November 1940 as a Constitutional amendment. It now reads:

ARTICLE IV; SECTION 8 (c) There may be created by law a parole and probation commission with power to supervise persons on probation and to grant paroles or conditional releases to persons under sentences for crime. The qualifications, method of selection and terms, not to exceed six years, of members of the commission shall be prescribed by law.

On the crest of the wave of favorable public opinion, Senate Bill 333 was passed in 1941 via the sponsorship of Representative Charles Luckie of Duval, Senator Elmer Ward of Fort Myers and the State Probation Association. It became law on May 30, 1941 when Governor Holland signed the bill.

The new law, Chapter 20519 (now Chapter 947) Laws of Florida, delineated selection and appointment criteria for Commission members. This was the first time, in the history of the United States, that a merit system was used in the selection of the members of a Parole Commission. The law provided for three commissioners to be selected by an Examining Board through an examination and investigation process. The Examining Board was selected by the Board of Commissioners of the State Institutions (Governor and Cabinet) and was made up of five persons with "special knowledge in penal treatment and the administration of criminal justice." The eligibility requirements for Commissioners in 1941 were: (1) Citizen of Florida, (2) Resident of Florida for ten years or more and (3) Knowledge of penology and social welfare sufficient to perform duties of the Commission.

Of the 288 applicants, the three highest eligibles were appointed by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions and confirmed by the Senate. The first Commissioners were appointed on October 7, 1941 at an annual salary of \$4,000. The Organization and actual operation of the newly created parole commission did not begin until December 7, 1941, Pearl Harbor day. Exactly two months from the day the Commissioners were appointed, the Field Supervisors were actually on duty, their work being initiated by a school of instruction staged in Tallahassee.

On January 1, 1942 the Commission submitted its first annual report to the Governor and the Cabinet. The report indicated that the first two months were dedicated to the appoint-

ment of a Director and supervisory staff. The short time covered by this first report indicated seven individuals were paroled. The two objectives of this first Commission, as stated in the report, were "the protection of society" and "the possible rehabilitation of worthy individuals who have been convicted of the violation of some state law but who really want to help themselves to re-enter civilian life in a proper manner."

The Florida Legislature passed an act effective July 1, 1965 that expanded the membership of the Florida Parole and Probation Commission to five Commissioners. In 1974, the Commission was legislatively expanded to seven Commissioners plus the Secretary of the Department of Offender Rehabilitation as Commissioner Ex Officio. Commissioners must be citizens who are residents of Florida and "who are qualified by their knowledge of penology and allied social sciences to discharge the duties and perform the work of the Commission efficiently."

Parole and Probation Commission members must be confirmed by the Senate. They serve in a quasi-judicial capacity and are responsible for all parole release and revocation decisions. The Commission establishes policies which are administered by the agency's Director and staff as an integral part of the autonomous agency. Responsibilities for judicious parole decisions, which are consistent with reasonable protection of society and the welfare of the offenders, are clearly identified.

The basic purpose and concept of parole is not to reward a person merely for good conduct in prison or to relieve overcrowded conditions in prison, but to help the offender bridge the gap between a regimented life within prison walls and the freedom and responsibilities in a free society. Parole is designed to return a person to the more typical community in the free world just as quickly as the offender is able to conduct himself or herself as a law-abiding member of society, but not at the sacrifice of the welfare and safety of society.

In 1975, the Florida Legislature passed a Correctional Organization Act that mandated major changes in the scope of the Commission's function. In 1976, the reorganization of the Florida Parole and Probation Commission occurred as a result of this legislation.

IMPACT OF REORGANIZATION

The Correctional Organization Act of 1975 mandated the major reorganization of the Commission and the Department of Offender Rehabilitation. Section 20.315 (22) of the Florida Statutes was created to read:

“All powers, duties, and functions of the Parole and Probation Commission, except those relating to the exercise of its quasi-judicial duties and functions as provided by law, are hereby transferred by a type four transfer pursuant to subsection 20.06 (4) to the Department of Offender Rehabilitation. This transfer shall include all court-related investigations, all supervision of parolees and probationers, administrative support services, data collections and information systems, field offices and other programs, and services and resources of the Commission which are not necessary for the immediate support of the Commissioners.”

In implementing the provisions of the Correctional Organization Act of 1975, the Commission's staff was reduced from 1,321 to 149 positions in the Fiscal Year 1976-77 and the total appropriation to fund Commission activities amounted to \$2,420,285.

In terms of the distribution of resources, the Commission, in addition to the Central Office, maintains ten field offices and offices in six institutions. Field office personnel perform clemency investigations and other investigations. As required, they conduct county jail interviews and perform activities related to the preliminary revocation hearings. Institutional offices are engaged in implementation of the Mutual Participation Program (Contract Parole).

The major functional areas retained by the Commission together with the required activities are:

PAROLE DECISION MAKING: GRANT/DENY

Vote on parole based on review of case file, parole examiners report, institutional report, parole release plan, out-of-state reports, etc.

Interview

- a) Regular interviews.
- b) Contract parole interviews.
- c) Coordination of out-of-state interviews.
- d) Interviews required by the Florida Correctional Reform Act of 1974.
- e) County jail interviews.

Case Analysis

- a) Review file for completeness and currency.
- b) Secure needed data.
- c) Prepare case file for Commission voting.
- d) Keep files up-to-date by including progress reports, etc.
- e) Notify inmate of Commission decision.

Investigation

- a) Special investigations, as required.

Release

- a) Coordination of release activities with the Department of Offender Rehabilitation and other states.
- b) Preparation of documents.
- c) Liaison with institution, inmates and criminal justice agencies.

PAROLE REVOCATION (IN-STATE AND OUT-OF-STATE)

Issuance of warrants and coordination of fugitive activities.
Conduct preliminary interviews and hearings.
Investigation for bond and preliminary hearings.
Liaison with the Department of Offender Rehabilitation and the inmate.
Extradition and coordination of investigation and/or return.
Review and maintain case file.
Conduct revocation hearings.
Notify inmate of Commission decision and supporting reasons.

MANDATORY CONDITIONAL RELEASE

Issue order of release.
Institute revocation procedures, as required.

WAIVER OF COST OF SUPERVISION

Review case.
Grant or deny request.
Notify Department of Offender Rehabilitation of decision.

WORK RELEASE

Interview.
Review case file.
Make recommendation.
Notify inmate and Department of Offender Rehabilitation of decision.
Review progress of inmate for release purposes.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

Conduct investigations.
Review findings.
Make recommendations.

POLICY AND RULE MAKING

Establish rules of practice and procedure for the Commission.
Policy procedures for paroling.
Rules for administrative practices and procedure.
Voting function.

ADMINISTRATION

Personnel.
Finance.
Planning - to maintain liaison with the Department of Offender Rehabilitation. Interpret and analyze data, etc.
Legal Services.

THE PAROLE COMMISSIONER

Qualifications

In Florida, members of the Parole and Probation Commission are selected by competitive examination. They must be residents of the State of Florida who are qualified by their knowledge of penology and allied social sciences to discharge their duties and perform the work of the Commission efficiently.

They are selected by an examining committee composed of five persons who have special knowledge of penology, the administration of criminal justice and offender rehabilitation programs. The examining committee is appointed by the Governor and Cabinet and after extensive investigation and evaluation, the Parole and Probation qualification committee recommends three eligible applicants. From this list the Governor and Cabinet make the appointment to the position of member of the Commission. Members of the Commission are certified to the Senate for confirmation.

The Commission is made up of eight members, seven Commissioners and one Commissioner Ex Officio (Secretary of the Department of Offender Rehabilitation). The Commissioner Ex Officio participates in policy-making decisions, but does not participate in decisions on the granting and revocation of parole.

The Commissioners are:

CHARLES J. SCRIVEN, CHAIRMAN, was born July 13, 1932 in Jacksonville, Florida. He is a graduate of Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Florida and received his M.A. in Religion Education from Stetson University. He served in the U.S. Army from 1951-1954 being attached to Military Police, Provost Marshall Investigation Unit at Fort Stewart, Georgia, and 6th Army Provost Marshall Investigation Unit, San Francisco, California. He started with the Jacksonville Police Department in 1955 in the Uniform Division being promoted through the ranks to chief of the Community Relations Division in 1973. He was appointed to the Commission March 24, 1975. He is married and has two sons and two daughters.

J. HOPPS BARKER, was born January 19, 1912, in Hastings, Florida. He is a graduate of Emory University. He was employed by Boys Home Association in Jacksonville, Florida as Supervisor and worked as U.S. Probation Officer, U.S. District Court, Jacksonville. From 1942 until the present time, he has worked continuously for the Florida Parole and Probation Commission with the exception of two years when he served in the U.S. Army in Europe during World War II. In 1956 he became the Commission's first Area Supervisor in charge of twelve counties. He was appointed to the Commission November 1, 1965. He has also served as Commission Chairman. He is married and his wife is originally from Jacksonville.

MAURICE G. CROCKETT, was born on October 13, 1930, in Tennessee. He received his bachelor's degree from Philander-Smith College in Little Rock, Arkansas. He has completed graduate coursework at Florida State University in Institutional Management. He began his career with the Division of Youth Services in 1954 as a classroom teacher at the Arthur G. Dozier School for Boys and rose to the position of Superintendent of the Lancaster Youth Development Center in 1973. He is a member of the American Congress on Corrections and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. He was appointed to the Commission on January 30, 1976.

ARMOND R. CROSS, was born August 4, 1930, in Bristol, Florida. He is a graduate of the Florida State University. Prior to entering college he served in the U.S. Air Force. He began his employment with the Florida Parole and Probation Commission in 1957 advancing through all field levels of responsibility within the agency. He was an Area Supervisor in Orlando when appointed in October, 1971 as Commissioner. He has also served as Commission Chairman. He is married and the father of five children.

ANABEL P. MITCHELL, was born May 20, 1924, in Gainesville, Florida. She is a graduate of Florida State College for Women (now Florida State University). Her career in corrections started at the Florida Correctional Institution at Lowell in 1958 as Classification Supervisor. She rose through the ranks with the Division of Corrections (now the Department of Offender Rehabilitation) as Assistant Superintendent, Superintendent and Deputy Director for Inmate Treatment. She was appointed to the Commission March 10, 1975. Her employment history spans nearly thirty years of service in state government.

RAY E. HOWARD, was born September 13, 1933, in Jacksonville, Florida. He is a graduate of the University of Florida. From 1956 to 1959, he served as Parole and Probation Supervisor with the Florida Parole and Probation Commission. In 1959, he worked for the Duval County Probation Office becoming Chief Probation Officer from 1963 to 1967. In 1967, the Duval County Probation Office was merged by legislation with the Florida Parole and Probation Commission placing him in charge of the Criminal Court Division of the Jacksonville District Office. He developed a successful Indigent Bail Bond Program (Release on Recognizance) and is past President of the Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency. In 1968, he was promoted to Regional Coordinator until appointed to the Commission on October 20, 1971, and is a former Chairman of the Commission. He is married and the father of four children.

ROY W. RUSSELL, was born April 20, 1912, in Tampa, Florida. He is a graduate of the University of Florida with post graduate work at Columbia University. He became the first professional employee of the Commission in 1941 and served as Executive Director of the Commission from 1941-1960. He was appointed to the Commission October 7, 1960. He is a member of the Professional Council of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and served as public information and liaison officer in the South Pacific theatre of operations in World War II as a commissioned Lieutenant (U.S.N.R.). He served on the Foreign Claims Commission and as Area Governor of the Okinawa Theatre of Operations. He has a Masters Degree and his thesis was entitled "Treatment of Offenders". He has previous experience as a prison official and as a U.S. Parole and Probation Officer. He also served two terms as Commission Chairman, is married and the father of two sons.

LOUIE L. WAINWRIGHT, Secretary, Department of Offender Rehabilitation, was born in Lawtey, Florida, on September 11, 1923. He attended Florida State University, doing special course work in administration, government, and corrections at the University of Maryland, University of Georgia and Biscayne College. He started his career in corrections in 1947 with the Gainesville Police Department. In 1952, he joined the state prison system as Identification Officer becoming Director of the Division of Corrections in 1962. He remained Director of Corrections until June 30, 1975, at which time he was appointed Secretary to the new Department of Offender Rehabilitation. He served with the United States Navy during World War II from 1943-1945. He is an ex-officio member of the Commission and participates in policy making, but does not vote in parole decisions as provided by Florida Statutes 74-112. He is past president of American Correctional Association.

IN RECOGNITION

CALE R. KELLER, was born April 5, 1905, in Melrose, Florida. He is a graduate of Florida Southern College in Lakeland, Florida. After graduation from college, he entered the U.S. Army Air Corps Flying School, Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas volunteering for the U.S. Army in 1942 following the teaching and coaching profession for 13 years. He also attended Naval Officers training school at Princeton University and following graduation was commissioned as Lieutenant in the U.S.N.R. He served 39 months in the U.S. Navy during World War II. He started with the Florida Parole and Probation Commission in 1945 as District Supervisor, later advancing to Area Supervisor, and Director of the Commission. He was appointed to the Commission November 1, 1965. He is married and has two daughters. He retired from the Commission in 1975 after 30 years of service. Commissioner Keller was presented with a plaque from the Governor and Cabinet on December 2, 1975 honoring him for outstanding service as a Parole and Probation Commissioner. He has been labeled by some as the "work horse" of the Commission because of unrelentless dedication to the betterment of mankind and the heavy workload he carried as a Commissioner. The Florida Parole and Probation Commission has missed this outstanding individual.

IN MEMORY

Dorothy "Dot" W. Kirkland, Personnel Manager and long-standing employee of the Commission for a period of 15 years died September 27, 1976 as a result of an automobile accident in Tallahassee, Florida.

She was a native of Graceville, Florida and made her home in Monticello, Florida with her husband.

Since being a part of the Commission's staff, she had worked in both fiscal and personnel functions and prior to that had approximately 15 years experience in the bookkeeping field.

Dot was known around the state for her loyalty and dedication. She always performed any task given her efficiently, expeditiously, and pleasantly. To know Dot was to love her.

The Florida Parole and Probation Commission and its staff extends sympathy to her family.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION

During the fiscal year 1975-76, the Commission had numerous requests for special services from other agencies. A Commissioner served on the Corrections Task Force that developed Standards and Goals for the entire corrections system, including parole. A member of the Commission has been serving on this Task Force for over two years.

The Commission Chairman serves as a voting member on the Governor's Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. This group meets at least quarterly to discuss matters relating to the distribution of LEAA funds.

The Legislature has requested Commission input in the development of new bills, including a bill concerning dispositional alternatives.

In December 1975, the Governor announced the formation of a 90-day Select Task Force on Corrections to complete an in-depth study of Florida's criminal justice system. A member of the Commission served as a voting member of the Task Force. A report containing eleven recommendations to improve the criminal justice system was published in April 1976.

In addition, individual Commissioners were called upon to speak to professional groups such as the American Correctional Association and civic and community groups. The Commissioners welcome the opportunity to communicate with other agencies and groups.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

PAROLE RELEASES INCREASED 4% OVER FISCAL YEAR 74-75.

FELONY CASES UNDER PROBATION SUPERVISION INCREASED 7% OVER FISCAL YEAR 74-75.

PAROLE EXAMINERS INTERVIEWED 20,034 INMATES DURING THIS FISCAL YEAR, A 22% INCREASE OVER FISCAL YEAR 74-75.

UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS CONTINUE TO INDICATE THE FLORIDA'S PAROLE SUCCESS RATE IS CONSISTENTLY HIGHER THAN NATIONAL FIGURES.

IN IMPLEMENTING THE PROVISIONS OF THE CORRECTIONAL ORGANIZATION ACT OF 1975, THE COMMISSION'S STAFF WAS REDUCED FROM 1,321 TO 149.

INTRODUCTION

Crime is increasing in Florida* at a rate that exceeds projections based on population growth. Compared to the national average and the regional average, Florida's 1974 crime rate is far above for all index crimes except murder and motor vehicle theft. Reported crimes against person (murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault) have increased 18.1% in absolute number from 1973 and reported property crimes have increased 25.5% in absolute numbers over 1973. The Florida 1977 State Comprehensive Plan for Criminal Justice predicts that crime will increase 6.3% during 1976.

More people are in prison than at any other time in the history of our nation. In Florida the state prison population was 17,531 on June 30, 1976, including inmates in county institutions waiting to be transferred to prison. Tents have been erected on prison grounds to provide temporary housing for the overflow. New prisons are being constructed. Yet the projections for future crime rates and subsequent prison population increases do not provide any immediate hope for improvement of the situation.

At the end of fiscal year 75-76, 27,750 felony cases were under probation supervision, compared to 25,892 at the end of fiscal year 74-75. This 7% increase indicates that more felons are being given a chance to succeed in the community. It can be assumed that the more difficult cases are being committed to state institutions.

The Florida Parole and Probation Commission has been criticized as being too "conservative" or too "stringent" in its releasing policies, although at the end of fiscal year 75-76, parole releases had increased 4% over 74-75.

In reality, the Commission has been responsive to the changing conditions in society and has tried to temper decisions with compassion and concern for the offender. On the other hand, domestic tranquility and public order as stated in the Preamble of the Constitution of the State of Florida can only be achieved by decisions that are made with concern for the protection of society as a primary goal.

*Source: *Florida 1977 State Comprehensive Plan for Criminal Justice. The Florida Department of Administration.*

PAROLE DECISION PROCESS

The selection of individuals for parole demands an ability to balance sympathetic concern for the prospective parolee with a firm realistic concern for the rights of society. The Commission has the responsibility of assessing the risk the prospective parolee may pose to the community and minimizing the probability of future crime.

Parole plays a vital part in the prevention and control of crime. About 98% of all persons sent to prison will eventually return to freedom and society. The American concept of the dignity of the individual, as well as that of the rights of all persons to be secure in their person and property, requires that convicted persons be effectively aided to meet the obligations of a citizen upon returning to full freedom. If parole supervision is successful, then long term protection is provided to society.

Parole Eligibility

Section 947.16, Florida Statutes defines when an inmate is eligible for parole:

"Every person who has been, or who may hereafter be, convicted of a felony or who has been convicted of one or more misdemeanors and whose sentence or cumulative sentences total 12 months or more, who is confined in execution of the judgment of the court, and whose record during confinement is good, shall, unless otherwise provided by law, be eligible for consideration by the commission for parole. An inmate who has been sentenced for a term of 5 years or less shall be interviewed by a member of the commission or its representative within six months after the initial date of confinement in execution of the judgment. An inmate who has been sentenced for a term in excess of 5 years shall be interviewed by a member of the commission or its representative within one year after the initial date of confinement in execution of the judgment. An inmate convicted of a capital crime shall be interviewed at the discretion of the commission."

After the initial interview, the inmate is interviewed for parole at least annually.

In Florida, inmates are interviewed for parole consideration by Commission Parole Examiners. These interviews are conducted at the institution where the inmate is assigned.

A staff of eleven Parole Examiners and one Parole Examiner Supervisor conducted 20,034 interviews for parole consideration in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976. This repre-

sents a 22% increase over last year.

Fiscal Year	Interviews Conducted
1973-74	14,162
1974-75	15,728
1975-76	20,034

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976 the Parole Examiners recommended 2250 inmates for parole and 1227 inmates for work release.

The interviews provide opportunities for the Commission to assess attitudinal changes, encourage prison rehabilitative program participation, identify problem areas, and develop parole plans.

The Parole Examiners consider a multitude of factors during the interviews and report their findings and recommendations to the Commission for its consideration in deciding whether the inmate should be released on parole.

The Commission has been utilizing and now has formally adopted 14 general factors which are considered by the Parole Examiners in making recommendations and by the Commission in making the final decision. They include:

- * The inmate's personality, including his maturity, stability, sense of responsibility and any development in his personality which may promote or hinder his conformity to laws;
- * The inmate's conduct in the institution, including particularly whether he has taken advantage of the opportunities for self-improvement afforded by the institutional programs;
- * The inmate's ability and readiness to assume obligations and undertake responsibilities;
- * The inmate's family status and whether he has relatives who display an interest in him or whether he has other close and constructive associations in the community;
- * The inmate's employment history, his occupational skill, and stability of his past employment;

- * The inmate's attitude toward law and authority;
- * The inmate's conduct and attitude during any previous experience of probation or parole and recency of each experience;
- * The inmate's attitude toward parole;
- * Observations of the court officials, law enforcement officials and other interested community members;
- * The type of crime(s) and surrounding circumstances for which the inmate was imprisoned;
- * The inmate's prior criminal record, including the nature and circumstances, recency and frequency of previous offenses;
- * The inmate's past use of narcotics or past habitual or excessive use of alcohol;
- * The type of residence, neighborhood or community in which the inmate plans to live;
- * The adequacy of the inmate parole plan as well as other factors.

Several of these factors are used to formulate a prediction score of probability of success of a parolee under supervision. Each file of every inmate committed to a state institution is manually reviewed by Commission staff. Using the Base Expectancy Scoring System, four variables are statistically weighted to determine the probability of success: (1) Type of offense (2) Total prior prison commitments (3) Total prior probation sentences and (4) Drug usage. The Base Expectancy Score is not the only factor used in the parole decision making process, but it is used in conjunction with interviews and other decision making tools.

To expedite the parole decision making process, two panels have been established with three members of the Commission serving on a panel and the Chairman serving as a member of each panel. Parole decisions require at least four votes. In the event a case in the first panel fails to garner four votes, the case is then referred to the second panel which assures that a minimum of four votes will be cast either for or against parole.

The parole decision making process is a very delicate and sensitive procedure. Parole releases are predicated upon the sound reasonable releasing practices which are consistent with the well-being of the community, but with the compassion and concern for the future of the offender, who in almost all instances will return to society. The philosophy of

parole is to select those inmates who have reached a point in their prison sentence where they have received the maximum benefit from incarceration and return them to the community to "serve the rest of their sentence" under parole guidance and supervision.

TABLE 2
INDIVIDUALS RELEASED ON PAROLE
EACH YEAR 1966-76*

<u>Year</u>	<u>Parole</u>	<u>Revoked</u>
65-66	1,179	259
66-67	1,285	289
67-68	1,087	286
68-69	1,089	264
69-70	1,515	260
70-71	2,140	269
71-72	2,826	369
72-73	2,261	527
73-74	3,321	589
74-75	2,565	745
75-76	2,665	848

*These figures include paroles and revocations from state prisons and county jails.

TABLE 3
COMPARISON OF INMATE RELEASES

Comparison of Expiration Releases to Parole plus MCR Releases
 *Figures do not include paroles from County Jails

<u>Year</u>	<u>Expiration</u>	<u>Parole</u>	<u>MCR</u>	<u>Total</u>
1969-70	1,554	1,515	114	3,183
1970-71	1,466	2,140	418	4,024
1971-72	1,263	2,826	590	4,679
1972-73	1,154	2,545*	580	4,279
1973-74	682	3,166*	524	4,372
1974-75	956	2,456*	603	4,015
1975-76	1,411	2,499*	1,030	4,940

Source: Expiration and MCR figures are from Department of Offender Rehabilitation unaudited Report. Parole figures are from FPPC Monthly Recap Report and include Florida releases from out of state institutions.

UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS

The Uniform Parole Reports program of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency was funded in 1965 to collect parole data in order to study parole performance nationwide. Fifty-five agencies in fifty states, the Federal Government, and Puerto Rico contribute data to the project. The objective of the program is to provide reliable nationwide statistical reports on parole based upon (1) uniform definition of items and (2) individual person paroled. Reliability studies have been and continue to be conducted by UPR, and the studies conclude the data collected are adequately reliable.

Since 1969, the Florida Parole and Probation Commission has provided to UPR 100% follow-up data on Florida parolees. Updated profile and status information is manually coded for each parolee and is submitted to UPR. The Commission receives feedback in the form of reports from the NCCD presenting a statistical comparison of Florida with the nation as a whole. Data is compiled for one, two and three year follow-up reports of parole outcomes for both male and female offenders. Cross-tabulations present parole outcome by various offender characteristics such as commitment offense, prior sentence history, prior drug usage and prior alcohol abuse. Analysis of the data can indicate what type of individual profile is most likely to succeed while under parole supervision. Tables 4-6 are taken from the Uniform Parole Reports.

Table 4 on the next page compares the Florida and the U.S. parole populations for two separate years. Comparisons are based on parole outcome at the end of two years. Note that Florida's "continued on parole" (parole success) runs consistently higher than the U.S. figures even though the U.S. success rate shows an upward trend for these two years. This discrepancy in success rates is accounted for by the difference in the Florida and U.S. rates of return for technical violations. The Florida revocation rate for technical violations is less than half that of the U.S. as a whole.

TABLE 4

PAROLE OUTCOME

STATE OF FLORIDA AND U.S.*
(Two year Follow-up, 1971, 1972)

FOR OFFENDERS PAROLED IN:

PAROLE OUTCOME	1971		1972	
	<u>Fla.%</u>	<u>U.S.%</u>	<u>Fla.%</u>	<u>U.S.%</u>
Continued on Parole	79.9	72.9	79.1	74.0
Absconded	4.9	4.3	5.3	4.9
Returned to Prison as a Technical Violator	6.1	15.0	9.4	14.8
Recommitted to Prison with New Major Conviction	9.1	7.3	6.2	6.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Population Base	2470	22857	2442	27259

Source: Uniform Parole Reports

*Includes county paroles

TABLE 5

COMPARISON OF VIOLENT AND NON-VIOLENT OFFENDERS
PER NEW MAJOR CONVICTION RATE

(Based on Three Year Follow-up)
1971 Florida Parolees

	<u>Violent</u>	<u>Non-Violent</u>	<u>Total</u>
No New Offense	90.5% (875)	89.0% (1339)	89.6% (2214)
Repeated Same Offense	2.6% (25)	4.7% (70)	3.8% (95)
Committed Another Offense	6.9% (67)	6.3% (95)	6.6% (162)
Total	100.0% (967)	100.0% (1504)	100.0% (2471)

Source: Uniform Parole Reports

Table 5 shows repeat offenses for parolees released in 1971. Violent crimes include homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, forcible rape and other sex offenses. All other crimes are included in the non-violent category. Note that only 10.4% of the parolees had been convicted of new crimes within three years of follow-up; however, absconders and persons revoked due to technical violations are included in the "No New Offense" category.



TABLE 6
COMPARISON OF SUCCESS RATE FOR SELECTED OFFENSES
FLORIDA* versus U.S.
 (Two Year Follow-up, 1970, 1971, 1972)

FOR OFFENDERS PAROLED IN:

Commitment Offense:	1970		1971		1972	
	Fla. %	U.S. %	Fla. %	U.S. %	Fla. %	U.S. %
Willful Homicide	87.7(178)	83.3(1676)	86.1(260)	85.5(1783)	88.6(236)	86.3(2332)
Armed Robbery	76.9(143)	68.5(1878)	74.7(239)	71.7(1903)	68.9(244)	70.2(3488)
Aggravated Assault	82.6(95)	73.8(1037)	86.4(152)	79.1(1039)	81.2(170)	75.5(1546)
Forcible Rape	88.9(24)	75.6(378)	86.0(37)	82.0(365)	83.0(40)	77.1(660)
Burglary	74.8(344)	66.5(4555)	77.1(434)	69.4(4095)	76.0(567)	69.6(6857)
Larceny	78.6(88)	69.4(1685)	81.2(198)	70.7(1640)	83.2(197)	74.2(2665)
Vehicle Theft	61.5(32)	61.2(734)	61.2(44)	62.8(526)	78.3(92)	67.7(780)
Forgery, Fraud, & Larceny by Check	77.4(113)	60.0(1577)	76.8(146)	66.4(1473)	67.0(182)	64.0(2138)

Source: Uniform Parole Reports
 *Includes County Parolees

The table above shows a comparison of U.S. and Florida success rates for selected crimes for three years. With the exception of the armed robbery category (1972), Florida is consistently higher in success rates than the U.S. figures. Also note that again with the exception of armed robbery, violent crime offenders have a consistently higher success rate than non-violent crime offenders. Figures in parentheses indicate the number of offenders in each category.

PAROLE AGENT

The Commission has ten Parole Agent Supervisors and eleven Parole Agents stationed in the ten areas throughout Florida. The Agents are responsible for preliminary hearings, bond hearings, executive clemency investigations and county jail interviews for those eligible for parole.

In the preliminary hearing, the agent acts as a neutral hearing officer who is responsible for fact-finding and as such, assumes a quasi-judicial responsibility. The agent makes a finding of probable cause or no probable cause, depending on the testimony, and submits a written summary to the Commission. Bond hearings and subsequent reports are often completed in the preliminary hearing process.

County jail interviews are conducted for every inmate who is sentenced to the county jail for twelve months or more. These inmates are eligible for parole, according to Florida law. Reports are prepared by the agents with a recommendation for parole, work release, etc. and these reports are given to case analysts for review. The reviewed reports are then submitted to the Commission for decision making.

For years, the Commission and its field staff have performed as the investigative arm of the Executive Clemency Board, which is composed of the Governor and members of the Cabinet. This responsibility continues and as such the Parole Agents conduct exhaustive background investigations on individuals who have been referred for an investigation. Each investigation contains a complete accounting of criminal background, family and marital history, educational achievements, employment background, financial status, expressions of interested citizens, and other data as required. Based on the investigation, the Commission then makes specific recommendations to the Board.

CENTRAL OFFICE ORGANIZATION AND STAFF

CURRENT STAFF

DIRECTOR: Paul Murchek

LEGAL SERVICES: Carolyn M. Snurkowski

ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR: Kenneth W. Simmons

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS

Wanda F. Bryan Joseph Hamm
Joye Bruce Julius Sturm

INTERSTATE COMPACT SPECIALIST

James R. Young

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES: Bobby G. Paulk

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

Lola Oaks

PERSONNEL SERVICES

Eddie P. Lawrence

PLANNING AND EVALUATION

Dee Malcan

INTERVIEW SERVICES: Phillip Cooper

PAROLE EXAMINERS

William Browning Harry Moody
Samuel Elliott Paul Rigsby
Edward Jenkins John Skinner
Spence McCall Howard Sullivan
Howard Miller I. Carl Wesson
Robert Wilkin

CASE ANALYSTS

Judi Burleson
Wayne Gillette
Herb Greenwood
Dave Roberts

FIELD STAFF

PAROLE AGENT SUPERVISORS

John Alley
Paul Buxton
Harry T. Dodd
Charles D. Gall
Lionel Garcia
Roy Gilfix
Edward LaVoie
Frank L'Hommedieu
Benjamin Kenagen
Hunter J. Pfeiffer

PAROLE AGENTS

John Edwards
Lazaro Gonzalez
Ronald Harrell
Gerald L. Justine
Oscar L. Knight
Thomas F. McCall
James Stokesberry
William Sutton
Herman H. Watkins
F. Dan Wieser
Chris Vorderburg

CONTRACT PAROLE SPECIALISTS

Andrew Catalfamo
Ray Chancey
Samuel Cooper
Merle D. Davis
Richard Dugger
Richard D. Lonsinger
Judith Wolson

CENTRAL OFFICE

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

In the Central Office, statewide administrative leadership and direction is provided through the Agency Director. He is responsible for carrying out policies and procedures as set forth by the eight-member Commission. The Agency Director oversees the work output of his staff through regular meetings with the staff supervisors. He reports directly to the Commissioners.

The Correctional Organization Act of 1975 was implemented on July, 1976. The Commission retained 149 positions as a result of this legislation. The distribution of the Commission's manpower is as follows:

	Central Office	Field Offices	Institutional Offices	Total
Professional Positions	40	21	6	67
Clerical Positions	<u>66</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>82</u>
Total	106	31	12	149

The Central Office, located at 1117 Thomasville Road, provides a means for statewide administration of the Commission's policies and procedures. It promulgates uniformity and standards of operation for the ten geographical areas of the state.

ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR

The Assistant to the Director aids the Director in coordinating a variety of complex administrative duties and functions. He is responsible for all administrative matters pertaining to the revocation of Parole and MCR's. This technically complex process includes preparation of Commission warrants, coordinating preliminary hearings with the field staff and coordinating the administrative details of the final revocation hearing. In each phase of the revocation process, the Assistant to the Director oversees the production of various legal documents executed by the Commission.

The Assistant to the Director is directly involved in the administrative matters pertaining to the parole decision process, including preparation of dockets and case files for Commission voting, preparation of documents subsequent to the voting and coordination of release plans and related matters (parole certificates, etc.). Also included in his duties is the coordination and administrative detail of the MCR program. Related to this duty is the Commission's Interstate Compact Office which the Assistant to the Director supervises. This office is responsible for coordination of many administrative matters pertaining to the parole and revocation procedures.

A continuing responsibility is the administration of all executive clemency investigations conducted by the Commission's field staff along with preparation of Commission findings and recommendations which are forwarded to the Governor and Cabinet.

The Assistant to the Director also oversees the operation of the Commission's Records section with all of its variety of internal procedures which range from the opening of new case files to the maintenance and control of all Commission correspondence.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Director of Administrative Services is responsible for the operation of the Commission's accounting, budgetary, purchasing, personnel and planning activities. He participates in the drafting of new and revised statutes for legislative consideration. He reviews and recommends to the Agency Director changes to the legislative and operating budgets submitted by the Commission staff. The Director of Administrative Services is responsible for the formulation of the annual budget and funding justifications. He coordinates and provides for liaison with other state agencies on administrative matters. He reports to the Agency Director.

The finance and accounting section is responsible for processing travel, miscellaneous, and salary vouchers. This section assists the Director in preparing the Annual Budget. Staff prepares monthly and annual financial statements and property inventory.

The personnel section of this office is responsible for a range of activities related to classification and pay, personnel hiring, placement, training; promotions, discipline, transfer, dismissal and other related personnel functions which are necessary in the overall operations of the agency. Duties include recommending programs and procedures relating to personnel management, serving as liaison between the agency and the Division of Personnel in negotiations of personnel transactions.

The planning and evaluation section is responsible for all research and evaluation projects. This section manually codes Uniform Parole Reports and Base Expectancy Scores and prepares monthly activity reports for the Agency Director. The planning and evaluation section analyzes the data collected by the Commission and submits special reports, upon request. The Planning and Evaluation Coordinator maintains liaison with the Department of Offender Rehabilitation in areas relating to research, data collection, and evaluation.

INTERVIEW SERVICES

The Parole Examiner Supervisor is responsible for providing direction and supervision of interview services. The three areas covered in this section are parole interviews, contract parole negotiations and case analysis.

The Parole Examiner Supervisor oversees 11 Parole Examiners responsible for parole interviews. These interviews are to determine the fitness and suitability of inmates for parole and the recommendations made by the Parole Examiners are the means by which the inmates are selected for parole consideration. The supervisor monitors the parole decision making system and makes recommendations concerning the system to the Agency Director. In the fiscal year 1975-76 eleven Parole Examiners and the Parole Examiner Supervisor conducted 20,034 interviews, a 22% increase over last year.

The Parole Examiner Supervisor also supervises six Parole Contract Specialists assigned to six major prisons in our state. The program is designed to develop contracts for release with inmates in the prison system. These specialists are responsible for negotiating agreements between inmates, the Department of Offender Rehabilitation and the Commission. The Supervisor develops criteria for inmates to be selected for consideration in this program.

The Parole Examiner Supervisor also supervises four Case Analysts. The analysts prepare case files for Commission voting by reviewing the files and securing the necessary information. The analysts are also responsible for keeping files up to date.

STATISTICAL PRESENTATION

AND

BUDGET INFORMATION

The Statistical Presentation section contains the following tables:

TABLE A - Completed Investigations for Fiscal Years 1973-76.

TABLE B - The number of Parolees and Probationers under supervision over the last ten years.

TABLE C - Type of Supervision by Area.

TABLE D - Parolees and Probationers in Treatment Programs for Fiscal Year 1975-1976.

TABLE E - Training provided Parole and Probation Officers for Fiscal Year 1975-1976.

TABLE A
COMPLETED INVESTIGATIONS
 Fiscal Years 1973-76

Type of Investigation	Fiscal 1973-74	Fiscal 1974-75	Fiscal 1975-76
PSI MISD. - A	8,349	6,992	924
PSI MISD. - B	16,738	12,041	692
PSI FEL. - A	13,526	17,180	15,269
PSI FEL. - B	5,510	5,726	6,011
POST STATE	2,954	3,205	3,402
POST COUNTY	512	575	555
PRE-PAROLE	3,350	3,017	3,101
MANDATORY COND. REL.	419	675	1,485
CLEMENCY	760	940	624
OTHER STATE	3,989	4,272	4,238
WORK RELEASE	1,184	989	795
SECURITY	722	629	700
RELEASE ON RECOGNIZANCE	7,380	6,607	4,028
OTHER	20,222	20,047	18,960
TOTAL	85,615	82,895	60,784*

Note: For Fiscal 1974-75 to Fiscal 1975-76:

PSI MISD. - A Decreased 87% over one year period.

PSI MISD. - B Decreased 94% over one year period.

Total investigations decreased 17% over one year period.

TABLE B
PAROLEES AND PROBATIONERS
UNDER SUPERVISION

Year	Parole	Probation	Other	Total Under Supervision	Prison Pop.
1966	2,805	6,306		9,111	7,073
1967	2,831	6,275		9,106	7,338
1968	2,733	8,409		11,142	7,719
1969	2,594	9,391		11,985	8,409
1970	2,937	11,612		14,764	8,811
1971	3,556	17,449	394	21,399	9,530
1972	4,392	25,909	492	30,793	10,102
1973	4,516	36,766	479	41,761	10,346
1974	5,161	46,483	768	52,412	11,335
1975	4,462	38,604	1,325	44,391	14,637
1976*	4,594	30,518**	1,518	36,630	17,531***

*As of 6/30/76

**Misdemeanant Probation Supervision was 12,723 on June 30, 1975. On June 30, 1976 Misdemeanant Probation Supervision totaled 2,768, a 78% drop (due to recent Legislation).

***Source: Department of Offender Rehabilitation. This represents population in state institutions and the county jail backlog as of June 30, 1976.



TABLE C
TYPE OF SUPERVISION BY AREA
 JUNE 30, 1976

Area	Pre-Trial	Prob. Misd.	Prob. Fel.	Parole	MCR	W/R	Total
Pensacola	70	230	1864	336	42	2	2544
Jacksonville	0	152	2248	553	91	1	3045
Tampa	259	85	3341	441	87	0	4213
Bartow	0	144	2359	446	60	4	3013
Miami	0	151	5479	595	168	0	6393
St. Petersburg	206	126	3184	411	65	0	3992
Orlando	0	696	2687	583	87	25	4078
W. Palm Beach	64	630	2229	386	73	12	3394
Ft. Lauderdale	0	109	2661	346	63	20	3199
Tallahassee	57	445	1698	497	62	0	2759
TOTAL	656	2768	27750	4594	798	64	36630

In this table, the June 30, 1976 caseload figure refers to the number of clients under supervision on June 30, 1976. It is not an aggregate figure for the fiscal year.

TABLE D
PAROLEES AND PROBATIONERS IN TREATMENT
PROGRAM FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975-76*

Educational	2,120
Volunteer	1,563
Vocational	1,372
Psychological	1,189
Drug	1,168
Motivation	635
Halfway Houses	356
Miscellaneous Group	309
Testing	119
Multiphasic	107
Other	<u>646</u>
TOTAL	9,584

*Source: Department of Offender Rehabilitation

TABLE E
TRAINING FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975-76

PAROLE/PROBATION OFFICER TRAINING

PROGRAM	# OFFICERS	AVERAGE TRAINING HOURS EACH
ORIENTATION	58	60
IN-SERVICE	375	32
SPECIALIZED	102	40
MANAGEMENT	46	28
TOTALS	581	40

Source: Department of Offender Rehabilitation

FLORIDA PAROLE AND PROBATION COMMISSION
 COMBINED STATEMENT OF GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL
 EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES COMPARED WITH AUTHORIZATIONS

GENERAL AND SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1976

Appropriation Category	Revised Budget	Expenditures	Encumbrances	Unencumbered Balance
Salaries:				
General Fund	\$ 12,732,062	\$ 12,681,478	\$ -0-	\$ 50,584
Special Revenue Fund	1,121,511	1,072,591	-0-	48,920
Total Salaries	13,853,573	13,754,069	-0-	99,504
Other Personal Services:				
General Fund	77,262	61,825	-0-	15,437
Special Revenue Fund	63,096	61,687	-0-	1,409
Total Other Personal Services	140,358	123,512	-0-	16,846
Expenses:				
General Fund	2,776,211	2,771,262	2,225	2,724
Special Revenue Fund	184,612	178,445	1,034	5,133
Total Expenses	2,960,823	2,949,707	3,259	7,857
Operating Capital Outlay:				
General Fund	1,000	891	-0-	109
Special Revenue Fund	6,299	5,852	-0-	447
Total Operating Capital Outlay	7,299	6,743	-0-	556
Food Products:				
General Fund	4,880	4,880	-0-	-0-
Special Revenue Fund	39,413	39,413	-0-	-0-
Total Food Products	44,293	44,293	-0-	-0-
Data Processing Services:				
General Fund	283,833	283,833	-0-	-0-
Special Revenue Fund				
Total Data Processing Services	283,833	283,833	-0-	-0-

FLORIDA PAROLE AND PROBATION COMMISSION
 COMBINED STATEMENT OF GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL
 EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES COMPARED WITH AUTHORIZATIONS
 GENERAL AND SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1976

Appropriation Category	Revised Budget	Expenditures	Encumbrances	Unencumbered Balance
Transfers:				
Special Revenue Fund	\$ 67,132	\$ 58,961	\$ -0-	\$ 8,171
Total Transfers	67,132	58,961	-0-	8,171
Certified Forward:				
General Fund	11,806	11,806	-0-	-0-
Special Revenue Fund	210	210	-0-	-0-
Total Certified Forward	12,016	12,016	-0-	-0-
Refunds:				
Special Revenue Fund	4,066	4,066	-0-	-0-
Total Refunds	4,066	4,066	-0-	-0-
Total General and Special Revenue Funds	17,373,393	17,237,200	3,259	132,934

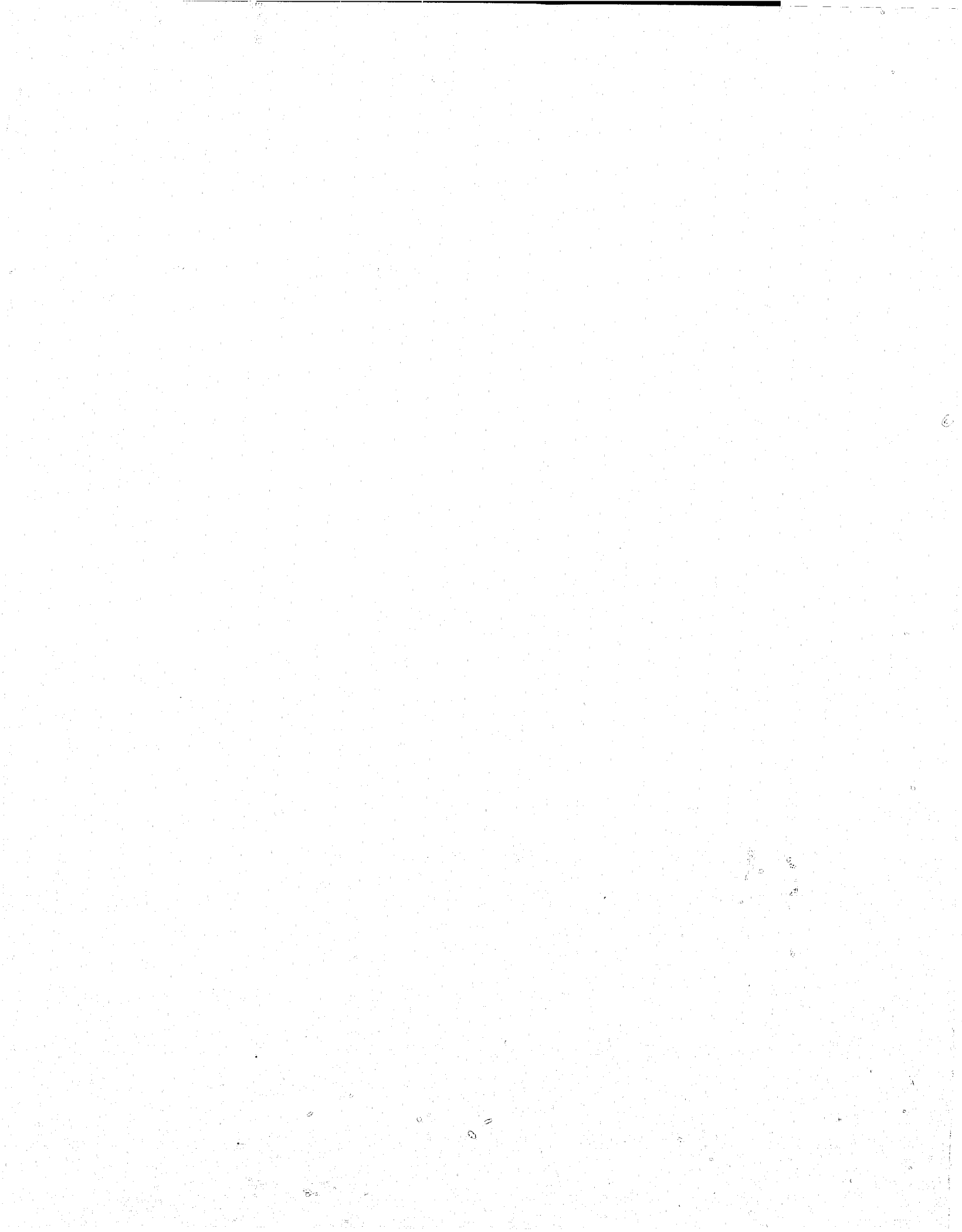
FLORIDA PAROLE AND PROBATION COMMISSION

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES/RETAINED EARNINGS

ALL FUNDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1976

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Grants & Donations Trust Fund</u>
Balance July 1, 1975	44,307	(79,038)
Add:		
Revenues	15,887,054	1,461,269
Other Additions- Reserve for Encumbrances P/Y	11,806	210
TOTAL	15,943,167	1,382,441
Deduct:		
Expenditures	15,815,975	1,362,264
Transfers		58,961
Other deductions- Encumbrances of current year	2,225	1,034
Reversions 7-1	4,051	
Reversions 12-31	52,062	
Balances, June 30, 1976	68,854	(39,818)

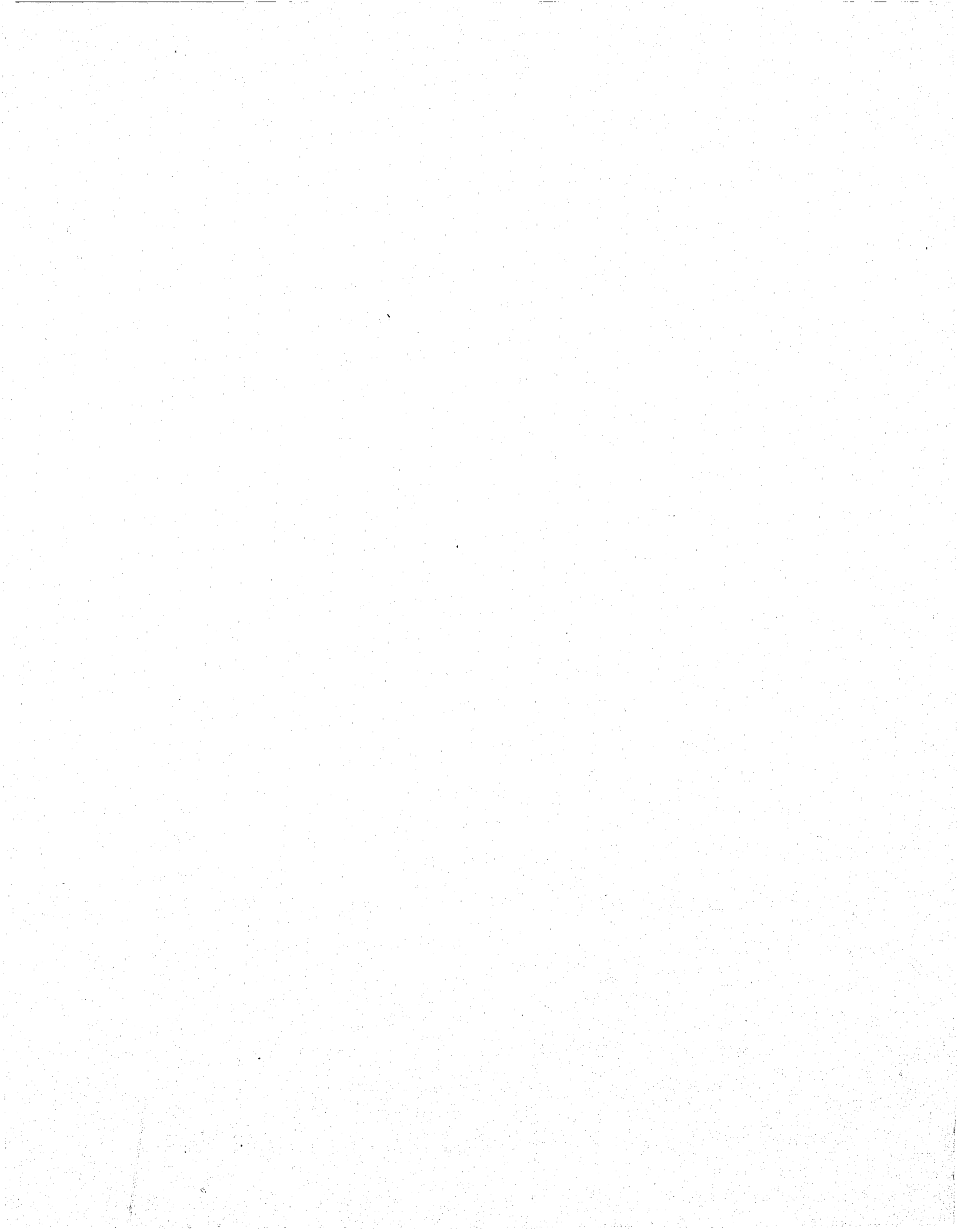


COMBINED BALANCE SHEET - ALL FUNDS

June 30, 1976

	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Trust and Agency Funds	General Fixed Assets
<u>ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS:</u>				
Cash with State Treasurer	\$	\$ 31,540	\$ 21,477	\$
Cash with Depository Bank	750	6,827	54,967	
Appropriation Balance	416,002			
Accounts Receivable	1,726,664	62,743		
Cancelled and Restored Warrants		250		
Inventories	46,621	1,459		
Due From Special Revenue Fund	962			
Machinery and Equipment				1,431,438
Total Assets and Other Debits	2,190,999	102,819	76,444	1,431,438
<u>LIABILITIES:</u>				
Due to Revenue Collection				
Accounts Payable	345,987	31,353		
Due to General Revenue Unallocated	1,727,312			
Unearned Revenue		107,579		
Due to General Revenue Fund		962		
Due to Depositors			21,477	
Due to Individuals			54,967	
Total Liabilities	2,073,299	139,894	76,444	-0-
<u>RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES:</u>				
Reserved for Cancelled & Restored Warrants		250		
Reserve for Inventories	46,621	1,459		
Reserve for Encumbrances	2,225	1,034		
Appropriation Reserve				
Investment in Fixed Assets				1,431,438
Fund Balance	68,854	(39,818)		
	117,700	(37,075)	-0-	1,431,438
Total Liabilities, reserves, and Fund Balances	2,190,999	102,819	76,444	1,431,438

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of \$1,432.27 or \$1.43 per copy to inform the Governor and Cabinet, members of the Legislature, and the general public of the status and accomplishments, of this agency. Pursuant to Florida Statutes 947.15.



END