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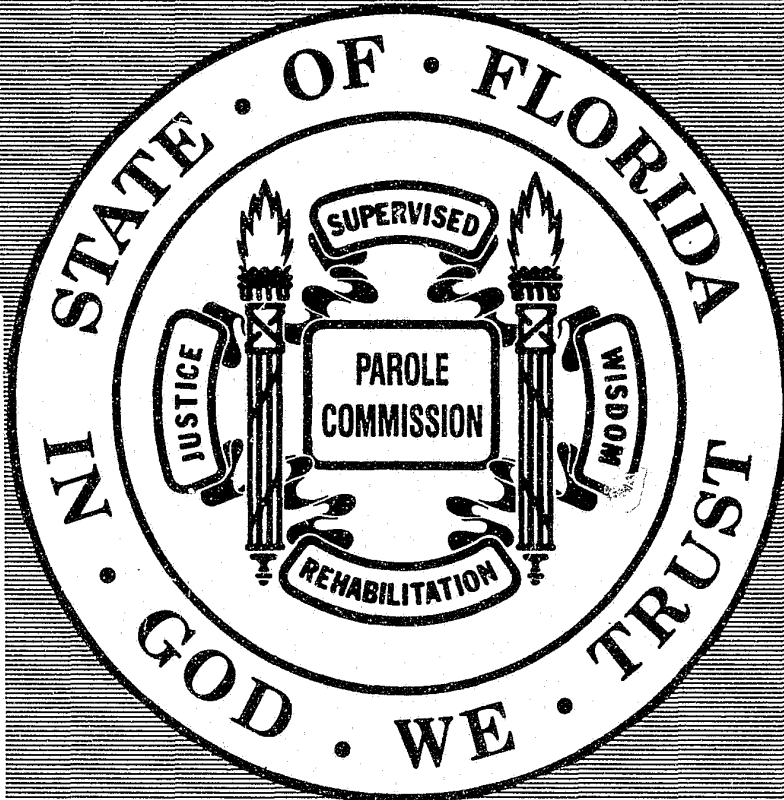
Florida Parole Commission

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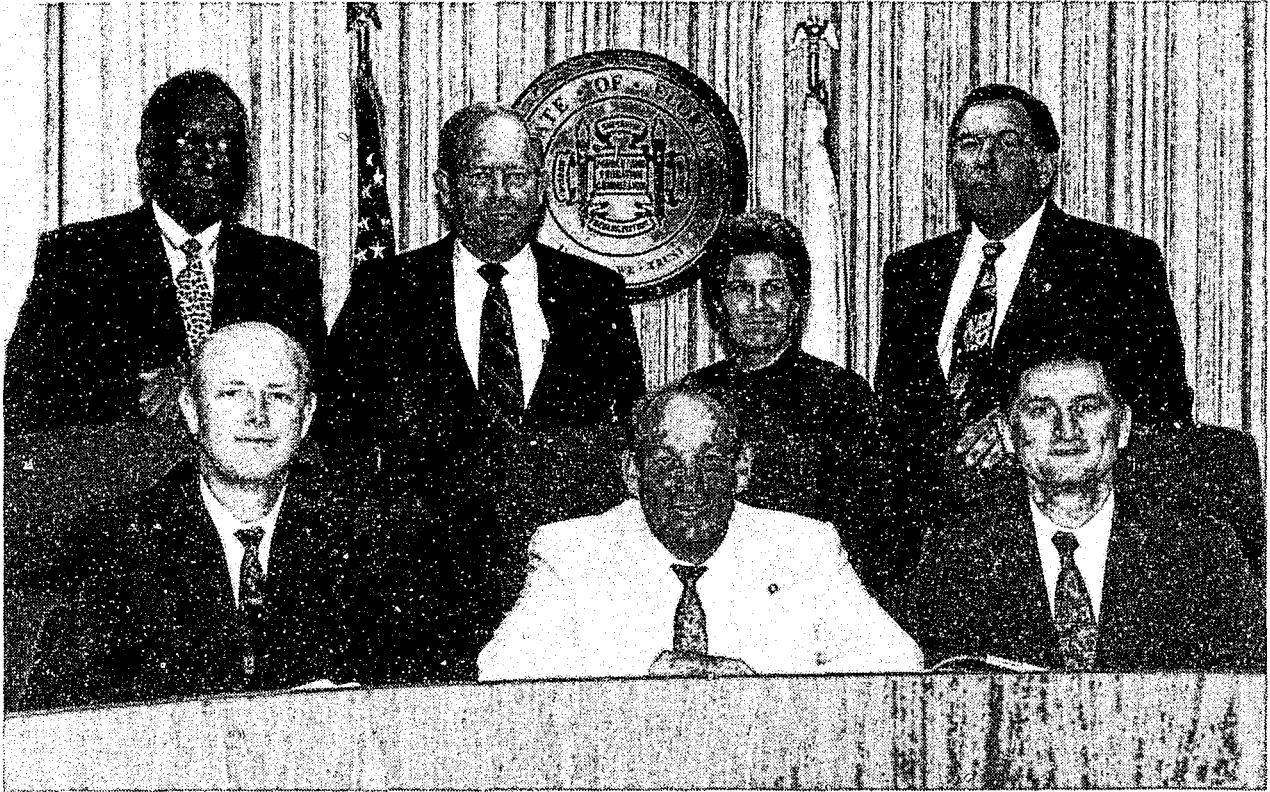
Florida Parole Commission

1992-93



147877

53rd Annual Report



FLORIDA PAROLE COMMISSION

top, left to right:

Maurice G. Crockett, Secretary
E. Guy Revell, Commissioner
Judith A. Wolson, Commissioner
Kenneth W. Simmons, Commissioner

seated, left to right:

Edward M. Spooner, Vice-Chairman
Gene R. Hodges, Chairman
Gary D. Latham, Commissioner

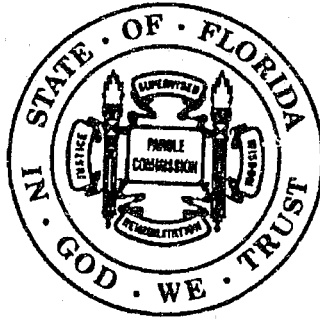
1309 Winewood Boulevard
Building B, Third Floor
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2450
(904) 922-0000 (Suncom 272-0000)

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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 B, THIRD FLOOR, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-2450 • (904) 488-1653

December 31, 1993

The Governor and
Members of the Cabinet

Dear Governor and Members of the Cabinet:

In accordance with Chapter 947.15, Florida Statutes, I am pleased to present to you the 53rd Annual Report of the Florida Parole Commission.

This report details the agency's achievements during Fiscal Year 1992-93 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

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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 of 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 "sunset" of the Parole Commission, provided by the 1983 Legislative session and later extended, was repealed during the 1993 session.

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 99% of its lawful capacity. The Control Release Program became effective September 1, 1990. Between November 1, 1990 and June 31, 1993, over 56,000 inmates were released via this program.

Parole is granted after a finding that there is reasonable probability that when released, an inmate will live a law-abiding life and agree 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 aspects of the parole and probation process.

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

Fiscal Year 1992-93 was a very active legislative year for the Commission. The Commission will continue to be an integral part of the Criminal Justice System in Florida as evidenced by the removal of the Commission's Sunset provision by the legislature. The passage of Senate Bill 26-B expanded the control release eligible population, created an emergency control release mechanism, and raised the cap at which the Commission is required to maintain the prison population.

The Commission, acting as the Control Release Authority, continues to be the release mechanism for the Florida prison system. The Commission reviewed over 40,000 control release cases during FY 92-93. While releasing large numbers of offenders via control release, the Commission has been able to target the more violent and dangerous offenders for service of the maximum amount of time within their court imposed sentence. Commission imposed supervision has been required on over 60% of releases under the Control Release Program to provide for public safety.

In FY 92-93 there was a 49% increase in releases under the Conditional Release Program over FY 91-92 totals. Over 1500 offenders were released to supervision and required to adhere to Commission imposed conditions such as restitution to crime victims. The Commission also considered 41 cases recommended by the Department of Corrections under the Conditional Medical Release Program. These are inmates who are determined by DC medical staff as being terminally ill or permanently incapacitated. There were 11 releases under this program.

The Commission and its staff continued as the investigative arm of the Governor and Cabinet as the Board of Executive Clemency. There has been a continued increase in clemency work load generally, but an intensive increase in capitol cases and female inmates claiming the "battered woman syndrome".

As a result of the special legislative session in June 1993, the Commission has been pushed to the forefront of prison population control. It is a major task but we have met and will continue to fulfill our objectives while ensuring the safety of 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 house-parent and was serving as superintendent of the Lancaster Youth Development Center when he was appointed to the Parole Commission in November of 1975. He served as Chairman of the Commission from July 2, 1978 until June 30, 1980. 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 Governors'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 this outstanding contributions to the Florida criminal justice system. Commissioner Crockett was reappointed to the Commission to serve a six-year term in November, 1991, until November, 1997, by the Honorable Lawton Chiles, Governor of the State of Florida.

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.

Gary D. Latham



Commissioner Latham was born on Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, and raised in Crestview, Florida. He received his bachelors of science degree in criminology from Florida State University in 1969. He served in the United States Army in an armed forces police detachment, New York City, N.Y. from 1970 to 1972. He attained the rank of first Lieutenant. He was employed by the Florida Parole Commission in 1972 and served as a Parole Officer until 1976, when he was promoted to District Supervisor in the Marianna Office. He served there until 1986. He has two masters degrees, Correctional Counseling and Education. He has completed his post-graduate work as an educational specialist and was certified as a School Psychologist from 1982 to 1987. He has published articles on criminal justice issues and was the Project Director on the Special Needs of the Female Offender, published in 1991. He was the Coordinator of Criminal Justice and Public Service and the Criminal Standards and Training Commission Training Center Director at Chipola Junior College from 1986 until 1992.

He is a three-time recipient of Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency Distinguished Service Award in Criminal Justice and has twice been recipient of Division of Community Colleges Statewide Awards. He was the writer and Project Director of the Tech Rep Grant (America 2000) which was the largest competitive ancillary grant ever received by Chipola. He was Chairman of the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Region II Trust Fund Council. Commissioner Latham has served as a consultant in Criminal Justice training and privatization. He was appointed to the Commission in July 1992. He was elected Commissioner-Secretary on July 1993, and co-chairs the Commission Rules Committee.

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 Service, 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 in 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. Navy Intelligence Program. On June 20, 1983, he received an interim appointment as a Commissioner, and on November 17, 1983, was re-appointed to a four-year term. Commissioner Revell received a new four-year term appointment on March 1, 1988, was 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 post-graduate 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 II 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.

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 the 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 Chief's 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.

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 Southern States Correctional Association, and the Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency having been the Chapter II President for the 1992 - 93 fiscal year. The Commissioner was also appointed by the Governor to serve as a member of the Task Force for the review of the Criminal Justice and Corrections Systems.

YEAR IN REVIEW -- COMMISSIONERS

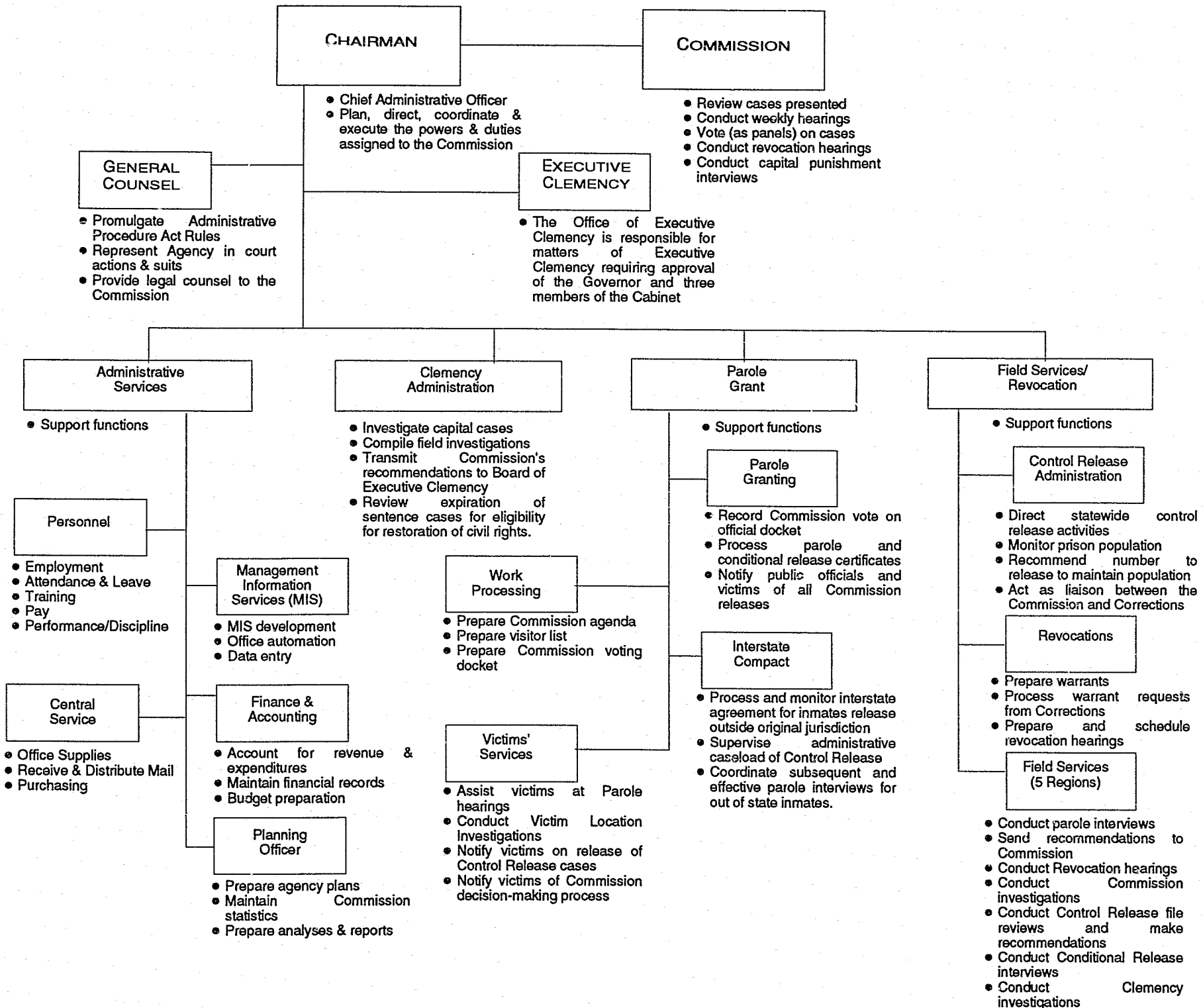
The Commissioners' workload continued to increase as a result of the Control Release Program, which became effective September 1, 1990. The Commission meets every Tuesday to vote Control Release cases.

Of those inmates released on parole or conditional release, a total of \$1,143,426.00 in restitution was ordered to be paid to victims.

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 92-93	WORKLOAD	FY 92-93
Parole and Conditional Release Voting Docket Caseload	6,422	Warrants Issued	10,702
Control Release Voting Docket Caseload	36,153	Clemency Related:	
Parole - Judicial Notification	339	1. Capital Punishment Interviews	8
Paroles Granted	206	2. Review and recommendations	
Paroles Revoked	146	A. General Clemency	251
Conditional Releases	1,559	B. Waiver Cases	432
Conditional Releases Revoked	488	C. Commutation of Sentence Cases	15
Control Releases	20,350		
Control Releases Revoked	4,538		



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, suits for injunctive relief, 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 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 State 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.

Substantial 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, promulgate administrative rules, draft and review proposed legislation, 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 1992-93 fiscal year with the general counsel, two staff attorneys, one executive secretary and one administrative secretary. Nearly 500 new lawsuits or appeals were filed in various courts, with the Florida Parole Commission as a named party resulting in the filing of almost 250 Appellate briefs and responses to court orders to show cause together with numerous other motions and pleadings. This

litigation involved challenges, or appeals from challenges to Commission actions on presumptive parole release dates, parole revocation decisions, conditional release matters, control release determinations, clemency matters and revocation proceedings. There were also inmates seeking declaratory judgments as well as the promulgation of 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 matters 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. One was implementation of the Conditional Medical Release Program, which involved promulgation of rules, preparation of forms, and assisting the Legislature in amending and clarifying the Conditional Medical Release Statute. Also a complete review of all Commission Rules was begun.

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 for means to provide legal representation of indigent parolees, control releasees, conditional releasees and conditional medical releasees, 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, the General Counsel attended meetings of related House and Senate Legislative Committees and local and State Bar Association Committees.

GENERAL COUNSEL WORKLOAD

Administrative Duties:		FY 92-93
A.	Verbal Advice	774
B.	Legal Opinions	108
C.	Special Projects	14
D.	Risk Management	23
Litigation:		
A.	Briefs	78
B.	Responses	190
C.	Orders	132
D.	Remands	9
E.	General Pleadings, Motions, & Notices	89
F.	Rule Challenges	6
G.	Declaratory Statements	4

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 and the Office of General Counsel. 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 the 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 Annual Performance Report are completed and submitted in accordance with the statutes. The Planning Officer maintains and distributes 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 Management Services, the Governor's Office of Planning and Budgeting, the Information Resource Commission, and the Comptroller's Office. 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, training, pay administration, position classification, discipline, and employee benefits. This section also works closely with the Department of Management Services on personnel matters.

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The MIS section is responsible for the planning, implementation, and administration of the agency's data processing, information management, and office automation functions. MIS also coordinates data exchange with the Department of Corrections, Justice Data Center (JDC), Kirkman Data Center (DHSMV), and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (NCIC/FCIC). In addition, they aid Commission staff to interface with LAS/PBS, SAMAS, AMIC, and COPEs. The MIS administrator serves as the Commission's Information Resource Manager (IRM) and Information Security Manager (ISM).

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

This section is responsible for receiving and processing all travel 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 1992-93, the Commission was able to increase productivity and upgrade certain data management functions within our limited resources.

During the past year, after working closely with the Department of Corrections and the IRC, the Strategic Plan for Information Management was updated and expanded to coordinate the needs of both the Commission and the other agencies with which we share information (including Corrections, FDLE, DHSMV and the Office of the Governor). Interface software was developed to allow the direct file transfer of data between the JDC mainframe and the Commission's Local Area Network (FPCNET). The file transfer ability was also used to help automate the collection of criminal records from FDLE.

Upgrades formed an integral part of the MIS strategy for FY 92-93. The Commission purchased and installed a new central office fileserver with increased speed, memory, and storage capabilities. In addition, the Commission's network, database, word processing and spreadsheet software was upgraded to improve performance and efficiency. Fileserver storage capacities were also increased at several Commission field offices.

Work continued with the Department of Corrections to automate several of the Commission's functions including docketing, Control Release reports, and interview scheduling. The Commission also worked closely with the Justice Data Center (JDC) in developing a plan and procedure to allow direct on-line access to local and regional court information by agency field offices. In our pilot program in several counties in the Tampa area, the on-line access has saved many man-hours in travel time between field offices and the courts and has also allowed the Commission to have 'up to the minute' information when reviewing cases.

The MIS section also upgraded the Electronic Mail capability between the central office and our field offices allowing for faster, more efficient transfer of information. In addition, software was created and implemented to automate workload reporting in the regional and local field offices.

Work was begun during FY 92-93, to allow the transfer of the Death Row case tracking information system from the Office of the Governor to the Clemency section of the Parole Commission. The new system will allow direct access to this important information by the Governor and Cabinet while improving the ability of Commission staff to update the database as changes occur and new information is gathered.

Workload projections and budget requests for FY 1993-94 were

prepared for inclusion in the agency's Legislative Budget Request. Goals and strategies were developed for use in the agency's strategic plan and work was begun for the agency's plan for Information Management.

Finance and Accounting

The Legislature funded the Parole Commission five (5) additional positions, plus transferred three (3) positions from the Department of Management Services, Office of Executive Clemency to the Commission, for a total of 196 positions. The adjusted annual budget for Fiscal Year 1992-93 was:

Salaries	\$ 6,681,865
Other Personal Services	86,407
Expenses	1,370,362
Operating Capital Outlay	39,836
Data Processing Services	<u>762</u>
TOTAL	\$ 8,179,232
VOCA Grant	<u>31,178</u>
TOTAL BUDGET	\$ 8,210,410

The fiscal year was completed with no over-expenditures and reversal of funds in the amount of \$2,653.84.

Personnel

Pilot projects were held through out the year testing the feasibility of allowing employees to participate in a flexible work week. The results were overwhelmingly favorable and will probably be available to the majority of Commission employees next fiscal year.

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

The agency continued to utilize no-cost and low-cost training provided by the Department of Management Services. The agency is again requesting funding for training to enable all employees to have access to training programs.

The Fitness/Wellness program continues to be utilized by many Tallahassee employees. The Commission's decision to declare the agency a smoke-free workplace was also a positive step in improving the health of agency employees.

FLORIDA PAROLE COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
June 30, 1993

Revenues:			
General Revenue Appropriation	\$ 8,179,232.00	\$ 8,179,232.00	\$ 0.00
Less Reversions 06-30-93		(2,853.84)	(2,853.84)
Total Revenues	\$ 8,179,232.00	\$ 8,176,378.16	\$ (2,853.84)
Expenditures:			
Salary	6,681,865.00	6,680,511.71	1,353.29
Other Personal Services	86,407.00	85,309.08	1,097.92
Expenses	1,370,362.00	1,360,225.25	10,136.75
Operating Capital Outlay	39,836.00	31,672.13	8,163.87
Law Enforcement Data Center	762.00	722.46	39.54
Total Expenditures	\$ 8,179,232.00	\$ 8,158,440.63	\$ 20,791.37
Excess of Revenues over (Under Expenditures)	0.00	17,937.53	(17,937.53)
Fund Balances July 1, 1992		377.06	377.06
Increases (Decreases) in Reserve for Encumbrances		17,560.47	17,560.47
Fund Balances June 30, 1993	\$ 0.00	\$ 17,937.53	\$ (0.00)

FLORIDA PAROLE COMMISSION
COMBINED BALANCE SHEET ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS
June 30, 1993

	Governmental Fund Type		Account Groups		Total (Memorandum Only)
	General Revenue	Trust and Agency	General Fixed Assets	General Long Term Debt	
Assets:					
Unexpended General Revenue Releases	\$ 317,395.13				\$ 317,395.13
Cash in State Treasury					0.00
Accounts Receivable	665.54	1,288.62			1,954.16
Supply Inventory	9,606.44				9,606.44
Machinery and Equipment			565,764.11		565,764.11
Amount to be Provided					
General Long Term Debt				877,640.40	877,640.40
Total Assets	\$ 327,667.11	\$ 1,288.62	\$ 565,764.11	\$ 877,640.40	\$ 1,772,360.24
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	27,191.70				27,191.70
Due to State Funds, within Department	245,755.69				245,755.69
Due to Other Departments	22,591.92				22,591.92
Due to Other Governmental Units	1,064.45				1,064.45
Compensated Leave Balances				877,640.40	877,640.40
Due to General Revenue					
Unallocated	665.54	1,288.62			1,954.16
Total Liabilities	\$ 297,269.30	\$ 1,288.62	\$ 0.00	\$ 877,640.40	\$ 1,176,168.32
Fund Equity:					
Investments in General Fixed Assets			565,764.11		565,764.11
Reserved for Supply Inventory	9,606.44				9,606.44
Reserve for Encumbrances	17,937.53				17,937.53
Fund Balance June 30, 1993	2,853.84				2,853.84
Total Fund Equity	30,997.81	0.00	565,764.11	0.00	596,161.92
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	\$ 327,667.11	\$ 1,288.62	\$ 565,764.11	\$ 877,640.40	\$ 1,772,360.24

CLEMENCY ADMINISTRATION

Clemency Administration provides investigation information to the Governor and Cabinet for consideration.

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 updated 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 vote, 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 15 capital cases. This involved traveling 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 209

The Capital Punishment Research Specialist also devoted 209 hours on special projects dealing with capital punishment. Much of this time was spent in assisting the Governor's Office in maintaining a data base 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 Rules of Executive Clemency provide for capital case inmates to receive interviews by panels of at least three Commissioners. The Board also provides 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." Both of these type cases require intensive investigation by field staff.

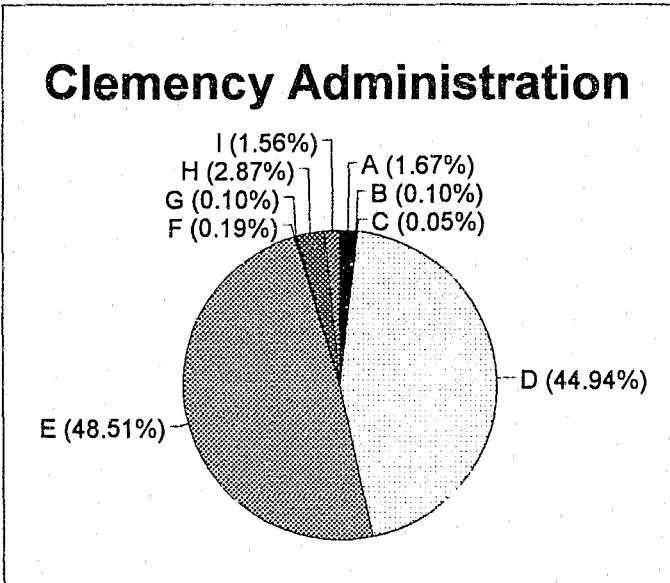
The number of individuals requesting waiver of the rules was large during the year. The number of these requests are expected to stabilize since most eligible life sentence cases were referred by the Department of Corrections for review during this year. These referrals are required pursuant to *Dugger v Williams*, 16 F.L.W. S749 (Fla. November 27, 1991).

Clemency workload was adversely affected by the State's budget crisis as the Commission worked much of the year with a shortage of examiner positions. Accumulated backlog in pending applications has resulted.



Staff in Clemency review a capital punishment case.

CLEMENCY ADMINISTRATION



WORKLOAD

FY 92-93

A) Processing field services clemency investigations	251
B) Capital punishment case briefs	15
C) Capital punishment interviews	8
D) Processing parolees/probationers terminating supervision for eligibility for restoration of civil or residence rights	6,761
E) Processing inmates expiring sentences for eligibility for restoration of civil or residence rights	7,299
F) Processing interstate compact parolees terminating supervision for RCR	29
G) Processing commutation of sentence cases	15
H) Processing waivers	432
I) Clemency Board Decisions	235

PAROLE GRANT

Parole Grant is composed of five sections 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 releases. This department also provides public notice of the Commission's public meetings, supervision and transfers, and coordinates out-of-town voting sessions.

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, control release, or conditional medical release.

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 releases living in other jurisdictions and monitor control and conditional releases 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

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 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 on the notice. After establishing an effective parole release date, the Commission may postpone the release if disciplinary actions are taken against the inmate, new criminal charges are filed or 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 a certified copy of the terms of his parole is received.

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. 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 (sen-

tencing 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 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 releases. 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 1992-93 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's 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 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 Turning 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 92-93
Parole and conditional release docket caseload	5,019
Vote sheets and orders prepared	6,422
Judicial notes delivered	339
Letters to victims	667
Inmate cases with visitors	1,518
Visitors at hearings	1,699
Control release docket caseload	36,153
Interstate control release cases monitored	480
Control release screens run	66,721
Control release victim letters	10,114
Victim Input Statements mailed	24,676
Interstate Compact cases reviewed	12,740
Interstate reporting contacts	2,150
Notices of release mailed	24,707
Data entry of Victim Input Statement and Notice of Release	6,984

FIELD SERVICES

Field Services is divided into five regions, each corresponding to the boundaries established for the Department of Corrections, with a regional office and one or more satellite offices. The number of offices is determined by 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; granting 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.

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 and adjustment of parole release dates, and inmate eligibility for conditional release supervision. Working with inmates and staff of the Department of Corrections, examiners analyze mutual participation proposals, conduct negotiations and violation hearings, and propose amendments 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 alleged violations of conditions of conditional, and control release supervision.

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. In addition, field staff make arrangements for and assist in the conduct of Commission meetings outside Tallahassee.

In the absence of adequate funding to provide legal counsel to indigent parole, control 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 individuals' rights are violated as the result of funding deficiencies.

FIELD SERVICES WORKLOAD

WORKLOAD

FY 92-93

Conditional Release Related

Conditional Release Interviews	1,884
Conditional Release Eligibility Reviews	10,513
Conditional Release Violation Hearing Interviews	659
Conditional Release Violation Hearings	212

Control Release Related

Control Release File Reviews	27,099
Control Release Eligibility Reviews	1,396
Control Release Violation Hearing Interviews	7,232
Control Release Violation Hearings	1,780
Control Release Bond Hearings	4,121

Clemency Related

Clemency Investigations	298
Restoration of Civil Rights Investigations	4,989
Waiver Investigations	23

Parole Related

Initial Interviews	252
Biennial/Special Interviews (Subsequent)	1,586
Effective Interviews	316
Eligibility Reviews	303
County Jail Check	1,013
Initial Preliminary Hearing Interviews	397
Preliminary Hearings	143
Bond Hearings	261
Initial Pre-Revocation Interview	200
Staff Revocation Hearings	156

Other Investigations

Type A Investigations	4,288
Type B Investigations	992

Mutual Participation Program

Proposal Reviews	31
Negotiations	26
Renegotiations/Amendments	1

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 court-imposed sentence.

The Control Release section plans, organizes and directs the Control Release Program activities on a statewide basis; provides quality control monitoring for new and on-going control release activities; and is responsible for entering control release actions.

The Control Release Administrator and Department of Corrections staff, analyze 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.

In FY 92-93 there were 16,658 inmates released by control release with supervision and 3,692 released via control release without supervision. Of those released, 4,055 were returned due to revocation of supervision. The Commission advanced control release advanceable dates 4,545 days, for a weekly average of 94.6 days.

The section processed 12,958 Department of Corrections recommendations regarding control release eligible inmates. Control Release additionally handled 3,291 requests to field offices for additional information or file reviews and 9,097 inquiries regarding control release from the public and Commission staff.

There were statutory changes in control release due to passage of SB 26-B during the May, 1993 Special Session. This law made non-violent habitual offenders, and drug offenders with convictions of drugs within 1,000 feet of a school or 200 feet of a public facility eligible for control release consideration. The law authorized increasing the lawful prison capacity to 99% from 97.5% and created Emergency Control Release, thereby making the Parole Commission solely responsible for control of the prison population.

REVOCAIONS

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 a releasee under supervision has allegedly violated one or more conditions of release. A written violation report is analyzed by a revocation specialist and if appropriate, a warrant is drafted and presented to 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) pending the revocation hearing.

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.

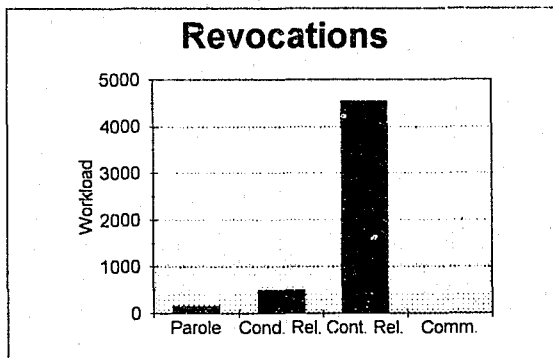
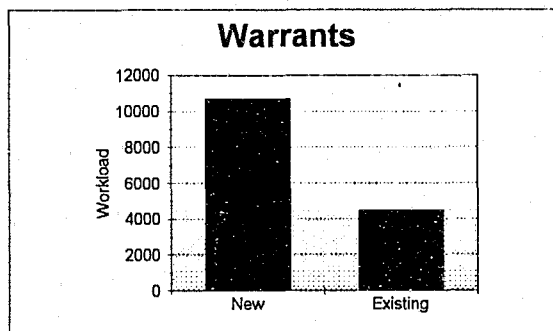
The revocation processes for control and conditional release are identical and are governed by 947.141, Florida Statutes. If the Commissioner signs the warrant, the Commission's revocation staff transmits the warrant to the appropriate agency for service. A revocation hearing must be conducted or waived within 45 days

after arrest of the releasee on the Commission's warrant. 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. The Commission appoints counsel for qualified indigent releasees involved in the revocation process.

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 release and return the violator to prison to serve the remainder of the sentence, reinstate the original order granting release or enter such order as it considers proper.

REVOCAION WORKLOAD

WORKLOAD	FY 92-93
Processing issuance of warrants	10,702
Processing existing warrants	4,468
Parole Revocations	146
Conditional Release Revocations	488
Control Release Revocations	4,538
Community Control Revocations	4



**CHAIRMAN'S AWARD 1992-93
CATEGORY I**

Lola D. Taylor

Lola Taylor has been a Parole Commission employee for 25 years. Beginning as a secretary, she is currently the Accounting Services Supervisor. Lola 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 1992-93
CATEGORY II**

Peggy L. Gibbs

Peggy Gibbs has worked for the Parole Commission for 16 years. Peggy is a valued employee in the Pensacola Office and an asset to the Commission. She has always showed initiative and has had many innovative ideas that constantly improve the work product. Peggy has consistently received outstanding performance evaluations for her work.

EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR 1992-93

Sara A. Edenfield

Sara Edenfield has been employed with the Florida Parole Commission for 21 years. Starting as a Clerk I, Sara is currently an Administrative Assistant I in the Control Release Office. She is very conscientious, dependable and has excellent organizational skills which have substantially decreased the turn around time on investigations being done in the Control Release Section. Sara has consistently received outstanding performance appraisals for her dedicated efforts.

Commissioner Tony Fontana

As a young man in Providence, Rhode Island, Commissioner Tony Fontana joined the U. S. Navy and while in the service attended Williams College and the University of North Carolina. In 1949, he went to work for the Miami Police Department and retired 26 years later as a Lieutenant.

In 1972, while still employed as a law enforcement officer, he was elected to the Florida House of Representatives, where he served for 10 years. In 1982, he resigned to become a Florida Parole and Probation Commissioner. During his tenure with the Commission, he served two terms as Chairman and one term as Vice Chairman. Commissioner Fontana was a member of the American Correctional Association and the Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency.



Commissioner Fontana retired on July 30, 1992, with over ten years of service with the Commission. He was a devoted servant to the citizens of the State of Florida and he will be sorely missed by the employees of the Commission. We wish him the best in his retirement. Atta Boy, Tony! Don't tell 'em nothin'.

Lena Tipton

Lena Tipton began her career with the Florida Parole Commission September 1, 1962, serving in the Director's office in Tallahassee until 1977. Due to family relocation, she transferred to Region I, and as an Administrative Secretary, retired after serving 30 years, October 30, 1992.

Lena stated that the highlight of her career was receiving the Chairman's Award, Category II in 1990-91, and being honored by Governor Chiles at the Employee Recognition Ceremony at the Governor's Mansion, May 28, 1992. She also wants everyone to know that retirement has been absolutely great. She has been very involved with the care of her 94 year old mother and serves as a volunteer at the Jackson County Hospital. Her only regret is that she misses the close contact with the many outstanding, dedicated, professional staff of the Commission, all of whom she cherished as close friends. Lena is married and she and her husband, J.T., have one daughter and two grandsons.



Ruth Anne Reese

On June 24, 1993, Ruth Anne Reese retired from the State of Florida with over 18 years of service. For over 10 years of her employment, she worked for the Florida Parole Commission as an Administrative Assistant to Commissioner Tony Fontana. Prior to that time, she worked as a Legislative Aide for then State Representative Tony Fontana.

The Parole Commission was blessed to have such a dedicated and tireless employee and her efforts and enthusiasm are missed by all.



Gloria H. Claiborne

Gloria H. Claiborne was employed with the Florida Parole Commission April 1, 1968 and after 25 years of continuous employment, retired on April 22, 1993. Throughout those many years she worked in numerous positions and, when her career came to a close, she was working as the supervisor of Parole Granting, a position she had held since December 1, 1984.

From the beginning of her career she had never received less than above-satisfactory performance evaluations and, for the majority of the time, was evaluated as outstanding or exceeds expectations. Her supervisors described her as devoted, loyal, dedicated, skilled, par excellent.

In 1990, the employees of the Florida Parole Commission recognized her years of experience, knowledge and personal relationships with others by providing her an award as the Employee-of-the-Year with the Florida Parole Commission.

The Commission and staff express its thanks to Gloria Claiborne for her dedicated service to the agency and to the State of Florida and wishes her the best in her future endeavors.

THIRTY YEARS OR MORE

Ray Howard, Director of Clemency, Central Office
Gloria Williams, Parole Technician II, Central Office
Spence McCall, Regional Administrator, Region III
Carolyn Tibbets, Capital Punishment Research Specialist, Central Office
Edward Jenkins, Regional Administrator, Region V

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
Sherry Colvin, Administrative Assistant II, Central Office
Samuel Cooper, Parole Examiner, Region V
Ann Knight, Accountant I, Central Office
Annette Messer, Executive Secretary, Central Office
Howard Miller, Senior Revocation Specialist, Central Office
Hunter Pfeiffer, Parole Examiner Supervisor, Region I
Kenneth Simmons, Commissioner, Central Office

TWENTY YEARS OR MORE

Wilma Burns, Parole Examiner, Region III
Merle Davis, Director of Parole Grant, Central Office
Sara Edenfield, Administrative Assistant I, Central Office
Lionel Garcia, Parole Examiner Supervisor, Region V
Cynthia Griffin, Executive Secretary, Central Office
Mike Hamm, Regional Administrator, Region I
Ronald Harrell, Parole Examiner, Region I
Lynda Henderson, Administrative Assistant II, Central Office
Phyllis Keenan, Administrative Assistant I, Central Office
Richard Lonsinger, Parole Examiner, Region I
Julia McGill, Parole Technician II, Central Office
David Roberts, Senior Revocation Specialist, Central Office
Donna Snow, Parole Examiner, Central Office
Lola Taylor, Accountant Services Supervisor I, Central Office
Malinda Thomas, Parole Technician Administrator, Central Office
James Trotter, Parole Examiner, Region II
Herman Watkins, Parole Examiner Supervisor, Region II
Ora Wilson, Administrative Assistant II, Central Office
Judith Wolson, Commissioner, Central Office

FIFTEEN YEARS OR MORE

Maurice Crockett, Commissioner, Central Office
Carolyn Davis, Executive Secretary, Central Office
Winnofae Fair, Executive Secretary, Central Office
John Franks, Parole Examiner Supervisor, Region III
Peggy Gibbs, Secretary Specialist, Region I
Josephine Jackson, Parole Technician I, Central Office
Jeffrey Jansen, Revocation Administrator, Central Office
Peggy Peel, Administrative Secretary, Region V
Roosevelt Perkins, Parole Examiner Supervisor, Region IV
Guy Revell, Commissioner, Central Office
Paula Stevenson, Administrative Assistant III, Central Office
William Sutton, Parole Examiner, Region III
Ida Walker, Clerk Specialist, Central Office

Central Office Fax (904) 488-7199 or Suncom 278-7199

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

William L. Camper - General Counsel

(904) 488-4460

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Shirley A. Miller - Director

(904) 488-3415

CLEMENCY ADMINISTRATION

Ray E. Howard - Director

(904) 487-1175

PAROLE GRANT

Merle D. Davis - Director

(904) 488-6194

FIELD SERVICES/REVOICATION

Clarence N. Rudloff - Director

(904) 922-3013

FIELD OFFICE DIRECTORY

REGION I - CHATTAHOOCHEE

Mike Hamm - Regional Administrator

P. O. Box 861

Chattahoochee, Florida 32324-0861

Phone (904) 663-4051

SC 282-4041

FAX (904) 663-4044

Counties Covered: Bay, Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Wakulla, Washington**REGION II - STARKE**

William "Bill" Browning - Regional Administrator

1210 Andrews Circle Drive - North

Starke, Florida 32091-2132

Phone (904) 964-8110

SC 821-5496, 5497

FAX (904) 964-3079

Counties Covered: Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Clay, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Putnam, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, Volusia**REGION I - SATELLITE OFFICE - PENSACOLA**

Hunter J. Pfeiffer - Supervisor

1813-A West Fairfield Drive

McDonald Shopping Center

Pensacola, Florida 32501-1040

Phone (904) 444-8859

SC 693-8985, 8284

FAX (904) 444-2397

Counties Covered: Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Walton**REGION II - SATELLITE - JACKSONVILLE**

Herman Watkins - Supervisor

4151 Woodcock Drive

Suite 213

Jacksonville, Florida 32207-2716

Phone (904) 348-2610

SC 870-2610

FAX (904) 348-2634

Counties Covered: Duval, Flagler, Nassau, St. Johns

REGION III - ORLANDO

Spence McCall - Regional Administrator
3535 Lawton Road, Suite 160
Orlando, Florida 32803-3743
Phone (407) 897-2990
SC 342-2990
FAX (407) 897-4164
Counties Covered: Brevard, Orange, Osceola, Seminole

REGION III - SATELLITE OFFICE - LEESBURG

Ray Chancey- Supervisor
1004 N. 14th Street, Suite 105
Leesburg, Florida 34748
Phone (904) 360-6530
SC 668-6530
FAX (904) 360-6534
Counties Covered: Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Marion, Sumter

REGION IV - MIAMI

Beth Layman - Regional Administrator
8405 N.W. 53rd Street - Suite B-106
Miami, Florida 33166
Phone (305) 470-5069, 5070
SC 429-5069
FAX (305) 470-6748
Counties Covered: Dade, Monroe

REGION IV - SATELLITE OFFICE - WEST PALM BEACH

Roosevelt Perkins- Supervisor
Elisha Newton Dimick Building, Suite 203
111 Georgia Avenue
West Palm Beach, Florida 33401-5292
Phone (407) 837-5128
SC 252-5128
FAX (407) 837-5313
Counties Covered: Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, Palm Beach, St. Lucie

REGION IV - SATELLITE OFFICE - SUNRISE

Cindy Zimmerman- Supervisor
7771 West Oakland Park Blvd., Suite 121-C
Sunrise, Florida 33351
Phone (305) 749-1906
SC 451-5030
FAX (305) 572-3922
Counties Covered: Broward

REGION V - TAMPA

Edward Jenkins - Regional Administrator
Park Trammel Building
1313 N. Tampa Street, Suite 618
Tampa, Florida 33602-3327
Phone (813) 272-2642
SC 571-2642
FAX (813) 272-2410
Counties Covered: Hillsborough, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk

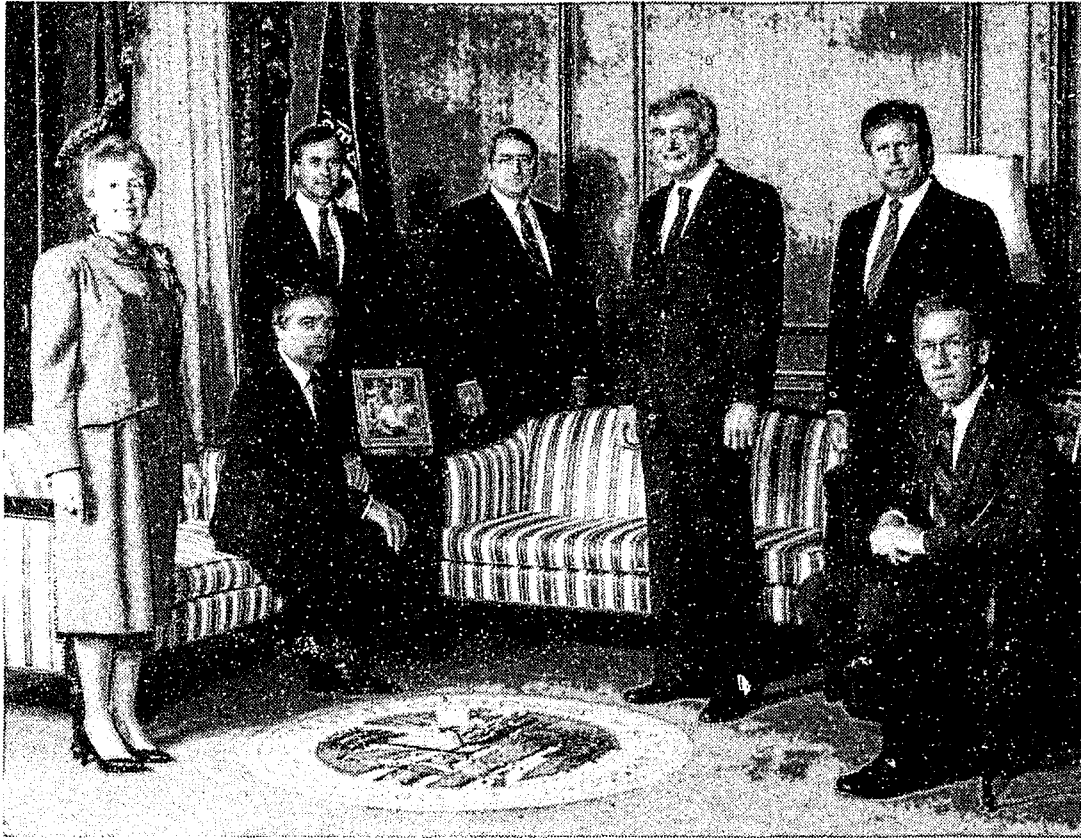
REGION V - SATELLITE OFFICE - ARCADIA

Lewis Parker- Supervisor
9 East Oak Street
Arcadia, Florida 33821
Phone (813) 993-4624
SC 740-4626
FAX (813) 993-3388
Counties Covered: Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Highlands, Lee, Sarasota

During the 1993 Regular and Special Sessions, the Legislature enacted several amendments to Chapter 947, Florida Statutes. Most of these changes can be found in Chapters 93-61 and 93-406, Laws of Florida.

In the regular session, the legislature enacted 93-61 which amended 947.04 to provide that the Governor and Cabinet shall select the Commission Chairman; amended Section 947.002, F.S.; deleting obsolete provisions relating to the organization of the commission; amended Section 947.13, F.S.; clarifying the powers and duties of the commission in establishing terms and conditions of inmates released under conditional release, control release, or conditional medical release; amended Section 947.141, F.S.; providing additional duties of the commission in determining violations of control release and conditional medical release; authorizing such determinations to be made by a panel of no fewer than two commissioners; amended Section 947.146, F.S.; providing for the Control Release Authority to establish a control release date for offenders whose release has been revoked; providing additional circumstances under which the authority may extend, advance or postpone an inmate's control release date; providing circumstances under which the authority may vacate a grant of control release; amended Section 947.165, F.S.; conforming terminology and a cross-reference to changes made by the act; amended Section 947.173, F.S.; limiting review by the commission of an inmate's presumptive parole release date; amended Section 947.1745; providing circumstances under which the commission may extend an inmate's presumptive parole release date; amended Section 947.24, F.S.; providing requirements for discharging persons from supervision pursuant to control release or conditional release. It also enacted 93-2 which repealed the Commission's sunset date.

In the Special Session, the legislature enacted 93-406 which clarified that provisions of Section 947.1405, F.S., apply to persons sentenced as habitual offenders; amended Section 947.146, F.S.; providing that an inmate may not receive control release award allotments before he is statutorily eligible for control release or before the date his advanceable control release date is established; provided for certain persons sentenced as habitual felony offenders to be eligible for control release; excluding certain persons from control release consideration; provided for the Control Release Authority to establish a control release date for offenders whose release has been revoked; provided additional circumstances under which the authority may extend, advance, or postpone an inmate's control release date; provided circumstances under which the authority may vacate a grant of control release; increased the threshold capacity of the correctional system above which inmates will be given control release; provided that certain offenders who are eligible for control release may be released into supervision; provided for critical depletion transfers of certain offenders; provided for the expiration of such provisions; provided for the emergency control release of prisoners; increasing the threshold capacity of the correctional system above which inmates will be granted emergency control release; provided emergency control release dates for certain parole ineligible inmates; required the Control Release Authority to develop uniform procedures for awarding control release to certain habitual offenders; provided for future abrogation of certain amendments to Section 947.146, F.S.



front, left to right:

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

back, left to right:

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

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of \$1,133.80 or \$2.06 per copy to train staff and 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.