



FLORIDA PAROLE COMMISSION

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FLORIDA PAROLE COMMISSION Monthly Accomplishments' Report October 2011

~FEATURED CASE~

In September, we featured the case of Sexual Predator Norman Williams (DC687042), who absconded from conditional release supervision on or about September 25, 2011. Upon notification of the violation from the subject's supervising officer, the Commission quickly issued a warrant for the subject's arrest. Given the nature of the case and the urgency to apprehend this offender, the Parole Commission, along with the Department of Corrections, requested assistance from the United States Marshal Service (USMS), Florida Caribbean Regional Fugitive Task Force with locating Williams, and the Task Force officially adopted the case.

We are pleased to announce that **Norman Williams was CAPTURED on October 11, 2011 in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.** On October 11, 2011, the Lafourche Parish Sheriff's Office received a call from the United States Marshal's Office in Florida indicating that Williams, a wanted sexual predator, was at a business in Leeville, Louisiana, seeking a job. Deputies from the Lafourche Parish Sheriff's Office, along with officers from the Port Fourchon Harbor Police Department, proceeded to the Leeville business where they made contact with Williams and arrested him without incident. Williams remains in custody on the Parole Commission warrant awaiting extradition to Florida.

CHAIR'S MESSAGE

The month of October presented numerous opportunities to talk about the good work of the Commission at present and in years gone by. We have appeared and testified before budget and substantive legislative committees in both the House and the Senate, and have met with several key legislators regarding our proposals. The Commission, by special invitation of Senator Greg Evers, Chair, Senate Criminal Justice Committee, was invited to share its long and successful history with the members and staff of the committee as well as those in attendance. I was honored to be the one to have delivered the message on behalf of the Commission, and because much work was put into selecting the historical information we shared with the Senators, I have decided to reproduce several of the highlights of that speech as part of October's report.

Thank you for the invitation to appear before you today to talk about the Parole Commission. As the Chairman stated, the Commission has been invited to speak to this committee about the role and vision of the Florida Parole Commission in our system of justice.

In order to talk about our future, we should briefly revisit the Commission's history so that we can identify for you the programs that the Commission administered and their successes.

- In 1868, overcrowding, high cost of housing, and public pressure for better treatment of prisoners led to the creation of the first pardon board.
- In 1941, the Florida Parole and Probation Commission was created as a constitutionally independent body, to take the place of the pardon board which became overburdened.

The Commission was created to:

- provide greater protection to the people of the state through a more efficient administration of penal treatment (or punishment) and at the same time insure against injustice to any particular individual;
- relieve the Board of Pardons of the staggering load under which it has been operating;
- limit the respective fields of operation for the Board of Pardons and the Parole Commission so that each could function efficiently without in any way interfering with or impairing the functioning of the other.

I am most proud of the fact that the Commission has served the citizens of this State for 70 years, preserving the autonomy in post release decisions affecting victims, inmates, and ex-offenders. When the members of the 1941 constitutional revision commission crafted the language creating the Parole and Probation Commission, they were committed to ensuring that the Commission, an independent body, would remain so throughout its existence.

The following represents some of the functions performed, either presently or in the past, by the Parole Commission.

- Serve as the release authority for sentenced inmates ;
- Conduct investigations for and provide recommendations to the Clemency Board;
- For 34 years the Commission provided judges with **presentence investigations** which included the circumstances leading up to the offense, the persons' past history, family, home life, and all other pertinent facts;
- Supervised all inmates placed on parole, probation, mandatory conditional release, misdemeanor probation, and county probation – *The real purpose behind parole or other community release programs is not the early release of prisoners but their eventual release under conditions which give them a favorable opportunity to become good citizens while supervised in the community.*

- Responsible for drivers' licenses – for 17 years we acted as the appeals court for driver's licenses reinstatements. We also collected filing fees (\$14,060), which was returned to GR;
- For 58 years the Commission was the **Interstate Compact** administrative coordinator for the parole boards in all other states and jurisdictions (1999);
- For 5 years the Commission set fixed termination dates based on a variety of risk factors for those committed by the court with an **indeterminate sentence**. An indeterminate sentence was one which was a range of time with no set release date. Example – 3-7 years;
- For 12 years the Commission at the request of the Division of Corrections conducted **security investigations** on individuals having contact through correspondence and personal visits with inmates;
- For 12 years the Commission approved **work release**. Prisoners were released from jail during the day for suitable employment and returned at night. These work release prisoners were counseled and supervised by the Commission's field personnel. The work-release program was a cooperative venture between county officials, the court, the sheriff and the Commission. The project utilized "controlled freedom" as a principal rehabilitative tool. The prisoner paid room and board and any of the prisoner's remaining income was also used to support dependents, pay restitution, court costs, social security and income taxes;
- Decided furloughs for certain prisoners;
- For 8 years, under special Legislative enactment, the Commission screened individuals being held in custody awaiting trial by assessing risks for the **Indigent Bail Bond Program or ROR**;
- For 6 years the Commission facilitated the **Community Service Program**. In 1971, Florida was the first state to establish a statewide citizen volunteer program whereby citizens in the community assisted parolees and probationers' readjustment to community living. By 1975, the Florida Parole and Probation Commission had the largest volunteer program of its kind in the nation with over 4,200 active volunteers;
- Substance abuse and mental health diagnostic and treatment centers - The Commission established a statewide network of **Multiphasic Diagnostic and Treatment Centers** which provided group treatment programs, intensive supervision to youthful offenders and inpatient as well as outpatient services;
- Pretrial intervention program – the Commission launched a pilot of the PTI program in 1973, and was involved in these efforts for 2 years;
- Mutual participation program - *known as contract parole, encouraged inmates to seek self-directed rehabilitation. Contract parole was made available to all youthful offenders and other parole eligible inmates who*

earned parole through setting and accomplishing measurable program objectives;

- Compulsory conditional release - The Correctional Reform Act of 1983 provided an emergency release mechanism to address prison overcrowding. This Compulsory Supervised Release Program was the predecessor to Control Release.

For 34 years, the Commission responsibly supervised all inmates on probation and parole.

- In 1975 *supervision of offenders* was transferred to the newly created Department of Offender Rehabilitation (now the Department of Corrections).
- In 1978, The Legislature enacted objective parole guidelines;

To accomplish this, The Commission secured a grant from the US Department of Justice which funded a consultant to develop objective criteria. This created a salient factor scoring mechanism, an offense severity category ranking, a matrix of recommended times for incarceration, a basic structure for mitigating and aggravating factors, as well as a tiered level of review where hearing examiners make recommendations and a panel of Commissioners make the final decision, instead of the entire Commission.

The criteria established resulted in a significant, unexpected increase in paroles and a decrease in mandatory conditional releases. The Commission also had an increase in the number of revocations. As a result of the numbers, in 1979 and 1980 the Commission continued review of the objective parole guidelines and made some modifications, morphing into the system currently in place. The Commission's current Objective Parole Guidelines became effective September 10, 1981 and was the culmination of eighteen months of study with input from judges, state attorneys, public defenders, a sheriff, and a county correctional administrator, as well as the public at six meetings held statewide. Some of the **factors considered** by the Commission when determining **risks and setting a presumptive parole release date include:**

- prior convictions
- prior incarcerations and length thereof
- age at time of first incarceration
- whether or not an inmate has ever **violated community supervision and how many times and circumstances** and if they were returned to prison as a result
- prior escape convictions
- and whether or not the offense of conviction involved a **burglary**
- We also **look at the overall behaviors involved in the offense of conviction.**

- The Commission further **considers any mitigation** that is relevant, and **receives input** from the **inmate's family and supporters**, the family of the **victims**, the **community** and the **judiciary**.
- October 1, 1983 sentencing guidelines were adopted. Parole was abolished and retained only for certain crimes and for those offenses committed prior to the change.

Today, there are 5,360 inmates who remain eligible for parole consideration.

- 1988 The Legislature enacted the Victim's Assistance Law which brought many new responsibilities to the Commission.

The Commission made 18,547 victim assists in 2010-11. Our Victim Services program plays a critical role by:

- Informing victims of their rights and educating them on the hearing process;
 - Providing direct, personal assistance to crime victims and their families;
 - Providing an environment of compassion, dignity, and respect; and
 - Reducing further victimization to victims of crime.
- 1988 The Legislature also enacted the conditional release program;

It is this population of offenders that the Legislature has deemed to pose the greatest risk to society. These offenders are required to be released by state law.

In FY 2010-11, 5,074 offenders were placed on mandatory conditional release by the Commission. In FY 2010-11, Conditional release offenders violated with 178 felonies, 163 misdemeanors, 698 on technical violations for a total of 1,039 revoked. 80% of these offenders successfully completed their supervision in FY 2010-11.

- In 1989 The Legislature designated the Commission as the Control Release Authority - a tool utilized to manage the prison population.

The Commission is the Control Release Authority. The Commission set control release dates based upon risk assessment factors for all statutorily eligible inmates. The Commission also modified, revoked, extended or advanced established control release dates based upon prisoner conduct or the need to maintain the prison population within lawful capacity.

There are currently 55 offenders who are still on Control Release supervision.

- In 1992 The Legislature enacted the Conditional Medical Release Program which required the commission to determine if terminally ill or incapacitated inmates could be released into the community.

During FY 2010-11, 30 inmates were recommended by the Department of Corrections for conditional medical release with the Commission granting 16, or 53%.

The Commission is conservative in its voting practices when releasing inmates on conditional medical release. Being terminally ill or physically incapacitated does not guarantee a get out of "prison" free pass.

Just as I described earlier, the Commission looks carefully at all risk factors and makes its determinations from the relevant information. In fact, when the Commission releases someone on CMR, the expectation is that they are going home to die. Florida law provides that if the inmate's health improves once released, the Commission can return him to prison to finish serving his sentence.

- In 1995 the Legislature expanded parole for an additional category of inmates.

For example, this is when the Legislature re-categorized certain felonies from a first degree to a capital felony – i.e., murder of a law enforcement officer.

- In 2001 The Legislature enacted the Addiction Recovery Supervision Program which mandated post prison supervision for non-violent inmates with substance abuse issues.

The Legislature finds these offenders poses least risk or has the greatest potential for successful substance abuse recovery through treatment and transition assistance.

During FY 2010-11, the Commission placed 1,642 offenders under addiction recovery supervision. 95% of offenders on mandatory addiction recovery supervision successfully completed their supervision.

In summary, for Fiscal Year 2010-11:

- There are currently **5,360** inmates eligible for parole.
- **92%** of offenders placed on parole supervision completed their supervision without revocation within the first **2** years.

Our success is due in large part to the programming we require of offenders to prepare them for release, the community transition programs we place offenders into upon their release – which is usually for no less than 12 months, as well as our swift and certain responses to behaviors that are not conducive to successful reentry. *During the last eleven (11) years, the success rate has not been lower than 82% and has been as high as 97%. Our current stats are at 92%, and we currently have 439 on supervision. .*

- The Commission made 18,547 victim assists.

- 80% of offenders on mandatory conditional release successfully completed their supervision.
- The Commission placed 5,074 offenders on mandatory conditional supervision.

As of **July 8, 2011** – there were **1,716** offenders on conditional supervision - the average number of days on Conditional Release supervision for 2010-11, was **264.5**; the median number of days was 130.

- 30 inmates were recommended for conditional medical release with the Commission granting 16, or 53%.
- The Commission placed 1,642 offenders under addiction recovery supervision.
- 95% of offenders on mandatory addiction recovery supervision successfully completed their supervision.

On **July 8, 2011**, there were **43** offenders on addiction recovery supervision – the average number of days on Addiction Recovery Supervision was **90**; the median was 61.

In 2004, the Senate Criminal Justice Committee best summarized the Commissions history and responsibilities by writing that there was “no stable mechanism for managing inmate reentry” after the abolition of parole.

The report stated that “prior to 1983, parole was the traditional mechanism for managing an inmate’s reentry into the community” and that “historically it was the Parole Commission that ensured an inmate was ready for release, that he or she had a place to stay, a job or solid job prospect, and the support of family and friends.

Once the inmate was returned to the community, the parole officer would monitor that plan while they supervised the released inmate.”

In closing, Chairman Evers, Vice Chairman Dean, and members of the committee, I am grateful for the opportunity to tell you the Commission’s story. We value the fact that this agency was created as an independent body and charged with the sole responsibility to ensure that autonomous post release decisions are made affecting victims, inmates, ex-offenders, and the citizens of this State.

Because of the vital role that the Commission plays in our justice system, by ensuring public safety, impacting recidivism, thereby reducing the number of victims of crime, the Commission is prepared to respond in whatever manner the Legislature deems appropriate.

We believe the Commission is a part of the solution and should be at the table on any discussion regarding post-conviction reforms. The Florida Parole Commission is a criminal justice agency and remains committed to serving as such.

Like all criminal justice agencies, we also experience frustration when we find gaps in the system or those times when it seems the system "fails." When a parolee does not comply with his conditions of supervision we experience the same strain as a police officer does when she has to arrest the same person for the same crime six months after the last time.

These frustrations do not change the fact that every officer on the street, every prosecutor and defense attorney in the courtroom, and every warden in the prison has a crucial role to play. Each member of the criminal justice system contributes to reducing further victimization and to keeping our communities safe.

The Parole Commission's role is also vitally important to the system. We strive to hold offenders accountable and to decrease recidivism by providing the opportunity for ex-offenders to become contributing, law-abiding members of society under the watchful eye of a supervising officer.

The Florida Parole Commission looks forward to continuing a successful partnership with all of our state's criminal justice stakeholders. Again, I thank you Mr. Chairman for inviting the Commission to appear before you today.

While I was the spokesperson, I would be remiss if I did not issue a special "thank you" to Ms. Gina Giacomo and other members of the Leadership Team for their work on pulling this information together out of 70 years of Annual Reports.

COMMISSION SECTION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

OPERATIONS

- The Electronic Inmate Files project continues. We are awaiting delivery of necessary hardware and software (scanners and document conversion software) to continue and conclude our system testing. Also, the Director of Operations has learned that the Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles is also implementing a very similar system. We have been in contact with them and will be receiving a detailed overview of their program, which will assist us in the design and implementation of our new system.
- We have redesigned our Victims brochure, updating some existing information and adding updated information regarding victim's rights in Florida. This is completed and the new brochure has been sent to the printer.
- We have been invited to attend and make a presentation at the British Overseas Territories Parole Conference which will be held in Miami on November 16th and 17th, 2011. This organization

consists of parole agency representatives from the United Kingdom Caribbean Overseas Territories & Bermuda, which includes Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, and the Turks & Caicos Islands. Although this is a rather small conference, the proximity of these Territories to the United States and the high likelihood of illegal interchange among our offenders create the need for maintaining a mutually beneficial relationship with these Territories.

Sheila Roberts, our Region IV Regional Administrator, will be representing the Florida Parole Commission at this conference.

Some of the areas that they have asked us to present on include:

- What the FPC is, its size and locations
 - Its caseload
 - How it selects and trains members
 - How does it deal with the political dimension and maintain its independence
 - What challenges and issues it faces
 - How it deals with victim issues and community views or reactions
- The FPC Educational Video Project. We have received the rough and unedited video that was shot by the original FSU student who was engaged to create our Educational video. He has returned the video to us as he has realized that this project is beyond his capabilities as a student/volunteer. We will be taking these recordings to the Video Services staff in DC for review and editing, in order to get this project back on track.

Release Services:

Cases Docketed:

	September	October
Parole	93	132
Conditional Medical	3	5
Conditional Release	422	590
Addiction Recovery	111	142
TOTALS	629	869

Monthly totals for Imaging Inmate Records (IRIS)
 Completed Documents 14,574

Case of Interest:

After being reviewed and another 3-way split, the Clarence Frederick case was continued to the November 9, 2011 docket. The Commission granted 5 paroles and declined to authorize 2. There were 4 conditional medical release requests this period, in which 1 was granted, 2 were denied and in the other case, the inmate died prior to the Commission's vote.

Revocations:

Statistics:

	September	October
Warrants Issued	190	146
Cases Reviewed and Prepared for Docket	142	182

**** Sample includes Parole, Conditional Release, Addiction Recovery Release and Control Release cases ****

Activities and/or Notable Cases

NOTICES TO APPEAR

Recently, the Commission has been looking at options regarding the revocation process and not actually issuing a warrant. There are many cases in which there is a fine line between taking an offender back into custody versus continuing them under supervision. A "Notice to Appear," was developed and approved by the Commission for a pilot project. This process allows the Commission to address violations of supervision through the hearing process without taking the offender into custody. All hearing timeframes still apply, and efforts are made to move these cases along as if the offender were in custody.

Notes:

- We are still in a pilot project mode.
- Initially, this procedure was tested only in one Region; however the test area has been expanded to include the entire state.
- 18 Notices to Appear have been issued since August 3, 2011, six of those during the month of October.
- At this time, the sample is not big enough to make a determination about whether or not this is a productive procedure; however, a couple of observations that have been made thus fare are:

- The NTA doesn't work well when there is a new criminal charge (DWLSR), for example), because the offender will typically postpone and max out prior to a hearing being held.
- The NTA doesn't work well on short terms of supervision (90 days or less), because there is not enough time to get through the entire revocation process before the case maxes out.

Victim Services:

During the last month Victim's Services handled 195 victims' requests for information on parole, clemency, conditional medical and conditional release cases. In addition, we located and made initial contact with 50 victims on parole and clemency cases. We did 262 status updates on parole and clemency cases by giving early notice of hearings and by letting victims know the outcome immediately after the hearings by telephone or e-mail. We assisted 36 victims who attended parole hearings.

Victim Services read at the Commission Hearing letters for at least 17 victims who couldn't attend hearings.

	October 2011
Victim's requests for information on parole, conditional release, and conditional medical cases	195
Victim's Located	50
Status updates to victims on parole, conditional medical, and clemency cases.	262
Assisted victims who attended parole or clemency hearings.	36

Field Services:

Field Services Statewide Activity Totals

Monthly interviews and hearings conducted:	September	October
Parole Interviews	83	71
Revocations Interviews	266	207
Revocation Hearings	57	70
Total interviews and hearings during the month	406	348

Region I:

- Dale Sloan was recertified in NCIC/FCIC on October 4th.
- Russ Gallogly participated in a re-entry seminar at the Quincy Annex on October 27, 2011.

Region II:

- Karel Yedlicka attended the Florida Association of Community Corrections (FACC) from October 20-21 in Daytona Beach, Florida.

Region III:

- Terry Turner was recertified for NCIC/FCIC on October 7, 2011.
- Felix Ruiz conducted a presentation on the RCR process at a Re-Entry Seminar at Sumter CI on October 27, 2011.

Region IV:

- On October 4, 2011, Jayne Hayden was accepted into and is attending the 8 week FBI Citizens' Academy. Weekly on Thursday evenings, she reports to the Miami Division office to attend the 10 session program that gives business civic religious and community leaders an inside look at the FBI. Classes are taught by FBI executives, senior special agents and program managers.

Topics include: International Terrorism, White collar crime, including identity theft, financial fraud, health care fraud, and money laundering; Violent crimes including bank robbery, crimes against children, fugitives, evidence recovery, and hostage rescue, Electronic surveillance; Firearms safety, SWAT, and deadly force policy; Freedom of Information and Privacy Act.

- Sean Murphy resigned as a Parole Examiner in the Indiantown Office effective 10/31/2011.

Region V:

- Kip participated in Habitat for Humanity through his local church, Countryside Christian Center
- Melinda was an extra in the "Winter the Dolphin" movie filmed at the Clearwater Marine Aquarium in November 2010. Winter was found over near Daytona Beach with her tail hung in a crab trap. She eventually lost her tail. This was a heartwarming movie.

- FCCD is collecting teddy bears to donate to Sheriff's offices.
- Thanks to Lori, Melinda, Patti for a successful Showcase of Services held on October 14, 2011. The turnout was 410 strong with 40 service providers available for 5 hours, Lori and Melinda did an awesome job and are always so professional with their dealings with the public.

The Showcase of Services was held at Pinellas Educational Technical Center, St. Petersburg, Florida from 9:00 am to 2:00 pm. It was sponsored by the Pinellas Ex-Offender Reentry Coalition with the assistance of the Florida Parole Commission, Catholic Diocese of St. Petersburg, St. Petersburg College, Department of Corrections, Goodwill and Pinellas County School System. During the 5 hour event approximately 410 people took advantage of the services offered.

Assistance was given in areas of Restoration of Civil Rights, Voter's Registration, much needed I.D., free resumes (developed and typed for the participant), free flu shots and physicals, employment, housing, clothing, food stamps and transportation. There were diversified counseling programs there as well as numerous educational programs. Even vital statistics was there for those who needed birth certificates for employment and identification purposes.

- Patti attended the PERC meeting on October 27, 2011.
- Jessica will be representing FPC at the Hillsborough County Public Safety Council Meetings.
- Region V had a baby picture contest as a fund raiser for United Way. Mary Williams identified the most staff members and won. Staff was brave to submit their pictures.

ADMINISTRATION

- Completed and submitted the Other Personal Services Extensions
- Received 100% Prompt Payment report for FPC
- Submitted the Audit Certification for the VOCA grant
- Completed and submitted the Statewide Financial Statement Compliance Checklist to DFS
- Provided staff with safety tips as agency safety coordinators
- Chair for the Charitable Campaign

COMMUNICATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

In the absence of Jane Tillman, Director of Communications and Legislative Affairs, Will Kendrick has assumed the responsibility of organizing and preparing necessary reports, bill analysis, appointments, and etc. for upcoming Senate/House committee meetings.

Senator Evers and Representative Trujillo are the bill sponsors for the Commission's important substantive issue (Extended Interviews SB506/HB329).

All required reports have been completed and submitted.

The Annual Report is the only remaining report that is due prior to December 31, 2011, and we are fast at work on this project.

~ MONTHLY CLEMENCY PENDING CASE UPDATE~

As of November 1, 2011, there were 34,173 pending clemency cases which include 28,141 RCR cases and 6,032 non-RCR clemency cases such as Full Pardon, Specific Authority to Own, Possess or Use Firearms, Remission of Fines, Commutation of Sentence, and Request for Review.

The RCR cases include:

	October 1	November 1	Change
RCR Without a Hearing Cases	17,772	17,052	-4.05%
RCR With a Hearing Cases	11354	11,089	-2.33%
Total	29,126	28,141	-3.38%

NOTE: In addition to the 34,173 pending clemency cases, there were also 58,734 EOS/TOS RCR cases for a total of 92,907 pending clemency cases. These EOS/TOS cases are known to be ineligible since they do not meet the RCR eligibility requirements of either the 5 or 7 year waiting period of the amended Rules. However, there is still a workload component involved in processing these cases as ineligible in our clemency database which will include data entry and generation of letters to be mailed to all individuals.

Clemency Investigations:

Highlights / Accomplishments for the month of October 2011:

- On October 10, 2011, we welcomed back Ora Wilson to a part-time OPS Parole Examiner position to conduct eligibility investigations on Restoration of Civil Rights.
- On October 12, 2011, the Director of Clemency Investigations provided training to the Regional Administrators and Supervisors during a conference call to include procedures related to clemency investigations as well as the Rules of Executive Clemency.
- Throughout the month, the Director and staff met with DC OIT staff and also conducted user testing and made recommendations on the continued development of the RCR at a Glance application which is being created to enhance our efficiency in conducting RCR investigations.
- Staff have continued to review all RCR cases for eligibility under the criteria of the amended rules prior to sending them out to field offices for in-depth field investigations to be conducted; conduct Request for Review investigations for commutation of sentence

applications; and provide quality assurance reviews of all clemency investigations completed by regional field offices, including reviewing Confidential Case Analyses for the upcoming December 8, 2011 Clemency Board Meeting.

Executive Clemency:

Highlights / Accomplishments for the month of October 2011:

- Our focus for October has been customer service. We have worked to improve everything from:
- Adding/updating information on our telephone voice message;
- Stressing the importance of quick responses to callers and email inquiries;
- Ensuring applicant status notification letters are completed quickly and promptly mailed; and
- Most important, improvements to our website. October 25th, a newly formed focus group met for the purpose of providing a diverse look at our current website. The group was asked to disregard any previous clemency knowledge and directed to approach the site as a first-time user. This proved to be a very successful project. We hope to present mock-ups of our discussion very soon and hope to implement some suggestions immediately and others in upcoming months.

LEGAL

The following orders from the courts received since the last summary:

1. Benedith v. DOC: Cases filed by inmates, and any person proceeding without an attorney, are construed liberally by the courts. The courts try to do what it can to give practical effect to the individual's argument. That can not always be accomplished, however. In this case the Court dismissed the petition finding it so vague and indecipherable that it was impossible for the Court to rule on the petition. The inmate was given time to amend his petition before the case was closed permanently.
2. Robinson, Tony v. FPC: The interesting fact about this case is the Court's analysis of an error made by the Commission when calculating the termination date of conditional release and the Commission's subsequent correction of that error. The Court ultimately upheld the administrative correction.

This month, the Legal Office is finishing up meeting with DOC regarding Second Chance Grant Act funding in order to prepare recommendations to the core team which meets next month. I want to thank Kim Dickey, Shana Lasseter, and Mills Rowland for their continued participation, even on an occasional Friday afternoon.