By Senator Hill

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to pardons; creating the "Rosa Parks Act"; creating s. 940.035, F.S.; encouraging the Board of Executive Clemency to grant a full pardon to a person convicted of protesting or challenging a state law or local government ordinance the purpose of which was to maintain racial segregation of or racial discrimination against individuals; providing application procedures; requiring the Parole Commission to notify the state attorney of the circuit where the violation occurred; requiring that the pardon be granted unless the state attorney files an objection with the commission on the grounds that the conviction did not result from a violation of a law or ordinance the purpose of which was to maintain racial segregation of or racial discrimination against individuals; requiring a hearing if the state attorney files an objection; providing that a person who receives a full pardon under the act is not required to disclose the fact of the conviction or any record or matter relating to the conviction; amending s. 940.05, F.S.; providing that a person convicted of protesting or challenging laws or ordinances the purpose of which was to maintain racial segregation of or racial discrimination against individuals is entitled to the restoration of all rights of citizenship enjoyed by the person before the conviction if the person has received a full pardon from the Board of Executive Clemency; providing an

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30 effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Rosa Parks Act."

Section 2. Section 940.035, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

 $\underline{940.035}$  Pardons for convictions under segregationist laws or ordinances.—

(1) (a) Upon application to the Parole Commission, the Board of Executive Clemency should strongly consider granting a full pardon to any person convicted of protesting or challenging a state law or local government ordinance the purpose of which was to maintain racial segregation of or racial discrimination against individuals. If the convicted person is deceased, an application may be filed by a person who can show legal authority to act on behalf of the deceased person.

(b) The Parole Commission shall notify the state attorney of the circuit where the violation occurred after the date the application for a pardon is filed with the commission. The Board of Executive Clemency should strongly consider granting a full pardon unless the state attorney files an objection with the commission on the grounds that the conviction did not result from a violation of a law or local government ordinance the purpose of which was to maintain racial segregation of or racial discrimination against individuals.

(c) If the state attorney objects, a hearing shall be held at the next scheduled meeting of the Board of Executive Clemency after the objection is filed. The Parole Commission shall

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provide notice of the hearing to all interested parties.

- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Board of Executive Clemency is strongly encouraged to grant a pardon to a convicted person who files a sworn affidavit with the board stating that he or she was convicted of protesting or challenging a state law or local government ordinance the purpose of which was to maintain racial segregation of or racial discrimination against individuals. If the information in the affidavit is later found to be false, or if the violation of law by the applicant had no direct relationship to or no purpose whatsoever in protesting or challenging a state law or local government ordinance the purpose of which was to maintain racial segregation of or racial discrimination against individuals, the board may void the pardon.
- (3) A person who has received a full pardon under this section is not required to disclose the fact of the conviction or any record or matter relating to the conviction.
- Section 3. Section 940.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 940.05 Restoration of civil rights.—Any person who has been convicted of a felony may be entitled to the restoration of all the rights of citizenship enjoyed by him or her prior to conviction if the person has:
- (1) Received a full pardon from the Board of Executive Clemency;
- (2) Served the maximum term of the sentence imposed upon him or her;  $\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial t}$
- (3) Been granted his or her final release by the Parole Commission; or  $\overline{\cdot}$

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(4) Been convicted of protesting or challenging a state law or local government ordinance the purpose of which was to maintain racial segregation of or racial discrimination against individuals. Such person is entitled to the restoration of all rights of citizenship enjoyed by the person before the conviction if the person has received a full pardon from the Board of Executive Clemency.

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.