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An act relating to pardons; creating the "Rosa Parks Act"; creating s. 940.035, F.S.; authorizing the Board of Executive Clemency to grant a full pardon to a person convicted of protesting or challenging a state law or municipal ordinance the purpose of which was to maintain racial segregation or racial discrimination of individuals; providing application procedures; requiring the Parole Commission to notify the state attorney of the circuit where the violation occurred within a specified time; 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 or racial discrimination of 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 or racial discrimination of 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 effective date.

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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:
- 940.035 Pardons for convictions under segregationist laws or ordinances.--
- (1) (a) Upon application to the Parole Commission, the Board of Executive Clemency may grant a full pardon to any person convicted of protesting or challenging a state law or municipal ordinance the purpose of which was to maintain racial segregation or racial discrimination of 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 no later than 30 days after the date the application for a pardon is filed with the commission. The Board of Executive Clemency shall grant the pardon within 60 days after the application is filed 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 or racial discrimination of individuals.
- (c) If the state attorney objects, a hearing shall be scheduled within 60 days after the filed objection. The state attorney shall provide notice of the hearing to all interested parties.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Board of Executive Clemency shall 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 municipal ordinance the purpose of which was to maintain racial segregation or racial discrimination of individuals. If the information in the affidavit is later found to be false, the pardon is void.

- (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.--

- (1) 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:
 - (a) (1) Received a full pardon from the board of pardons;
- $\underline{\text{(b)}}$ Served the maximum term of the sentence imposed upon him or her; or
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ Been granted his or her final release by the Parole Commission.
- (2) Any person who has been convicted of protesting or challenging a state law or municipal ordinance the purpose of which was to maintain racial segregation or racial discrimination of 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

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Board of Executive Clemency.

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Section 4. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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