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CHAMBER ACTION

Ī	Senate House
1	Comm: RCS
2	04/20/2006 03:42 PM .
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11	The Committee on Judiciary (Webster) recommended the following
12	amendment:
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14	Senate Amendment (with title amendment)
15	Delete everything after the resolving clause
16	
17	and insert:
18	That the following revision to the State Constitution
19	is agreed to and shall be submitted to the electors of this
20	state for approval or rejection at the next general election
21	or at an earlier special election specifically authorized by
22	law for that purpose:
23	
24	PREAMBLE
25	
26	We, the people of the State of Florida, being grateful
27	to Almighty God for our constitutional liberty, in order to
28	secure its benefits, perfect our government, ensure insure
29	domestic tranquility, maintain public order, and guarantee
30	equal civil and political rights to all, do ordain and
31	establish this constitution.
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Bill No. <u>SJR 1918</u>

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ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

SECTION 1. Political power.--All political power is inherent in the people. The enunciation herein of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or impair others retained by the people.

SECTION 2. Basic rights.--All natural persons, female and male alike, are equal before the law and have inalienable rights, among which are the right to enjoy and defend life and liberty, to pursue happiness, to be rewarded for industry, and to acquire, possess, and protect property; except that the ownership, inheritance, disposition, and possession of real property by aliens ineligible for citizenship may be regulated or prohibited by law. No person shall be deprived of any right because of race, religion, national origin, or physical disability.

SECTION 3. Religious freedom.—There shall be no law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting or penalizing the free exercise thereof. Religious freedom shall not justify practices inconsistent with public morals, peace, or safety. No revenue of the state or any political subdivision or agency thereof shall ever be taken from the public treasury directly or indirectly in aid of any church, sect, or religious denomination or in aid of any sectarian institution.

SECTION 4. Freedom of speech and press.--Every person may speak, write, and publish sentiments on all subjects but shall be responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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the press. In all criminal prosecutions and civil actions for defamation, the truth may be given in evidence. If the matter charged as defamatory is true and was published with good 3 motives, the party shall be acquitted or exonerated.

SECTION 5. Right to assemble. -- The people shall have the right peaceably to assemble, to instruct their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

SECTION 6. Right to work. -- The right of persons to work shall not be denied or abridged on account of membership or <u>nonmembership</u> non-membership in any labor union or labor organization. The right of employees, by and through a labor organization, to bargain collectively shall not be denied or abridged. Public employees shall not have the right to strike.

SECTION 7. Military power. -- The military power shall be subordinate to the civil.

SECTION 8. Right to bear arms. --

- (a) The right of the people to keep and bear arms in defense of themselves and of the lawful authority of the state shall not be infringed, except that the manner of bearing arms may be regulated by law.
- (b) There shall be a mandatory period of three days, excluding weekends and legal holidays, between the purchase and delivery at retail of any handgun. For the purposes of this section, "purchase" means the transfer of money or other valuable consideration to the retailer, and "handgun" means a firearm capable of being carried and used by one hand, such as a pistol or revolver. Holders of a concealed weapon permit as prescribed in Florida law shall not be subject to the provisions of this subsection paragraph.
- (c) The legislature shall enact legislation 30 implementing subsection (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ of this section, effective no 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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later than December 31, 1991, which shall provide that anyone violating the provisions of subsection (b) $\underline{\text{commits}}$ $\underline{\text{shall be}}$ guilty of a felony. (d) This restriction shall not apply to a trade in of another handgun. SECTION 9. Due process. -- No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal matter to be a witness against oneself. SECTION 10. Prohibited laws.--No bill of attainder, ex post facto law_ or law impairing the obligation of contracts 12 shall be passed. SECTION 11. Imprisonment for debt. -- No person shall be imprisoned for debt, except in cases of fraud. 14 15 SECTION 12. Searches and seizures. -- The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and 16 effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, and against the unreasonable interception of private 18 19 communications by any means, shall not be violated. No warrant 20 shall be issued except upon probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place or places to be 21 22 searched, the person or persons or, thing or things to be seized, the communication to be intercepted, and the nature of 23 24 evidence to be obtained. This right shall be construed in conformity with the Fourth 4th Amendment to the United States 25 Constitution, as interpreted by the United States Supreme 26 Court. Articles or information obtained in violation of this right shall not be admissible in evidence if such articles or 28 29 information would be inadmissible under decisions of the

United States Supreme Court construing the Fourth 4th

Amendment to the United States Constitution.

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SECTION 13. Habeas corpus.—The writ of habeas corpus shall be grantable of right, freely and without cost. It shall be returnable without delay, and shall never be suspended unless, in case of rebellion or invasion, suspension is essential to the public safety.

SECTION 14. Pretrial release and detention.--Unless charged with a capital offense or an offense punishable by life imprisonment and the proof of guilt is evident or the presumption is great, every person charged with a crime or violation of municipal or county ordinance shall be entitled to pretrial release on reasonable conditions. If no conditions of release can reasonably protect the community from risk of physical harm to persons, ensure assure the presence of the accused at trial, or ensure assure the integrity of the judicial process, the accused may be detained.

SECTION 15. Prosecution for crime; offenses committed by children.--

- (a) No person shall be tried for capital crime without presentment or indictment by a grand jury, or for other felony without such presentment or indictment or an information under oath filed by the prosecuting officer of the court, except persons on active duty in the militia when tried by courts-martial courts martial.
- (b) When authorized by law, a child as therein defined may be charged with a violation of law as an act of delinquency instead of crime and tried without a jury or other requirements applicable to criminal cases. Any child so charged shall, upon demand made as provided by law before a trial in a juvenile proceeding, be tried in an appropriate court as an adult. A child found delinquent shall be disciplined as provided by law.

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(a) In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall, upon demand, be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, and shall be furnished a copy of the charges. The accused, and shall have the right to have compulsory process for witnesses; to confront at trial adverse witnesses; to be heard in person, by counsel, or both; and to have a speedy and public trial by impartial jury in the county where the crime was committed. If the county is not known, the indictment or information may charge venue in two or more counties conjunctively and proof that the crime was committed

SECTION 16. Rights of accused and of victims. --

in that area shall be sufficient; but before pleading the

accused may elect in which of those counties the trial will take place. Venue for prosecution of crimes committed beyond

15 the boundaries of the state shall be fixed by law.

(b) Victims of crime or their lawful representatives, including the next of kin of homicide victims, are entitled to the right to be informed, to be present, and to be heard when relevant, at all crucial stages of criminal proceedings, to the extent that these rights do not interfere with the constitutional rights of the accused.

SECTION 17. Excessive punishments.--Excessive fines, cruel and unusual punishment, attainder, forfeiture of estate, indefinite imprisonment, and unreasonable detention of witnesses are forbidden. The death penalty is an authorized punishment for capital crimes designated by the legislature. The prohibition against cruel or unusual punishment, and the prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment, shall be construed in conformity with decisions of the United States Supreme Court that which interpret the prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment provided in the Eighth Amendment 6 s1918d-ju09-j01

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1	to the United States Constitution. Any method of execution
2	shall be allowed, unless prohibited by the United States
3	Constitution. Methods of execution may be designated by the
4	legislature, and a change in any method of execution may be
5	applied retroactively. A sentence of death shall not be
6	reduced on the basis that a method of execution is invalid. In
7	any case in which an execution method is declared invalid, the
8	death sentence shall remain in force until the sentence can be
9	lawfully executed by any valid method. This section shall
10	apply retroactively.
11	SECTION 18. Administrative penaltiesNo
12	administrative agency, except the Department of Military
13	Affairs in an appropriately convened court-martial action as
14	provided by law, shall impose a sentence of imprisonment, nor
15	shall it impose any other penalty except as provided by law.
16	SECTION 19. CostsNo person charged with crime shall
17	be compelled to pay costs before a judgment of conviction has
18	become final.
19	SECTION 20. TreasonTreason against the state shall
20	consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its
21	enemies, or giving them aid and comfort, and no person shall
22	be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two
23	witnesses to the same overt act or on confession in open
24	court.
25	SECTION 21. Access to courts The courts shall be
26	open to every person for redress of any injury, and justice
27	shall be administered without sale, denial, or delay.
28	SECTION 22. Trial by jury The right of trial by jury
29	shall be secure to all and remain inviolate. The
30	qualifications and the number of jurors, not fewer than six,
31	shall be fixed by law.

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SECTION 23. Right of privacy.--Every natural person has the right to be let alone and free from governmental intrusion into the person's private life except as otherwise provided herein. This section shall not be construed to limit the public's right of access to public records and meetings as provided by law.

SECTION 24. Access to public records and meetings.--

- (a) Every person has the right to inspect or copy any public record made or received in connection with the official business of any public body, officer, or employee of the state, or persons acting on their behalf, except with respect to records exempted pursuant to this section or specifically made confidential by this constitution. This section specifically includes the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government and each agency or department created thereunder; counties, municipalities, and districts; and each constitutional officer, board, and commission, or entity created pursuant to law or this constitution.
- (b) All meetings of any collegial public body of the executive branch of state government or of any collegial public body of a county, municipality, school district, or special district, at which official acts are to be taken or at which public business of such body is to be transacted or discussed, shall be open and noticed to the public and meetings of the legislature shall be open and noticed as provided in Article III, section 4(e), except with respect to meetings exempted pursuant to this section or specifically closed by this constitution.
- (c) This section shall be self-executing. The legislature, however, may provide by general law passed by a two-thirds vote of each house for the exemption of records 8 s1918d-ju09-j01

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from the requirements of subsection (a) and the exemption of meetings from the requirements of subsection (b), provided that such law shall state with specificity the public 3 necessity justifying the exemption and shall be no broader than necessary to accomplish the stated purpose of the law. 5 The legislature shall enact laws governing the enforcement of 7 this section, including the maintenance, control, destruction, disposal, and disposition of records made public by this 8 section, except that each house of the legislature may adopt 10 rules governing the enforcement of this section in relation to 11 records of the legislative branch. Laws enacted pursuant to this subsection shall contain only exemptions from the 12 13 requirements of <u>subsection</u> <u>subsections</u> (a) or <u>subsection</u> (b) and provisions governing the enforcement of this section, and 14 15 shall relate to one subject. (d) All laws that are in effect on July 1, 1993 that 16 limit public access to records or meetings shall remain in 17 force, and such laws apply to records of the legislative and 18 19 judicial branches, until they are repealed. Rules of court that are in effect on the date of adoption of this section 20 21 that limit access to records shall remain in effect until they 22 are repealed. SECTION 25. Taxpayers' Bill of Rights.--By general law 23 24 the legislature shall prescribe and adopt a Taxpayers' Bill of Rights that, in clear and concise language, sets forth 25 taxpayers' rights and responsibilities and government's 26 responsibilities to deal fairly with taxpayers under the laws 27 28 of this state. This section shall be effective July 1, 1993. 29 SECTION 26. Claimant's right to fair compensation .--(a) Article I, Section 26 is created to read 30 "Claimant's right to fair compensation." In any medical s1918d-ju09-j01 2:47 PM 04/16/06

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liability claim involving a contingency fee, the claimant is entitled to receive no less than 70% of the first \$250,000.00 in all damages received by the claimant, exclusive of 3 reasonable and customary costs, whether received by judgment, settlement, or otherwise, and regardless of the number of 5 defendants. The claimant is entitled to 90% of all damages in excess of \$250,000.00, exclusive of reasonable and customary 7 costs and regardless of the number of defendants. This 8 provision is self-executing and does not require implementing 9 10 legislation. 11

(b) This Amendment shall take effect on the day following approval by the voters.

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ARTICLE II

GENERAL PROVISIONS

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SECTION 1. State boundaries. --

(a) The state boundaries are: Begin at the mouth of the Perdido River, which for the purposes of this description is defined as the point where latitude $30\,^{\circ}16\,^{\circ}53\,^{\circ}$ north and longitude 87°31'06" west intersect; thence to the point where latitude 30°17'02" north and longitude 87°31'06" west intersect; thence to the point where latitude 30°18'00" north and longitude 87°27'08" west intersect; thence to the point where the center line of the Intracoastal Canal (as the same existed on June 12, 1953) and longitude 87°27'00" west intersect; the same being in the middle of the Perdido River; thence up the middle of the Perdido River to the point where it intersects the south boundary of the State of Alabama, being also the point of intersection of the middle of the Perdido River with latitude 31°00'00" north; thence east, 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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along the south boundary line of the State of Alabama, the same being latitude 31°00'00" north to the middle of the Chattahoochee River; thence down the middle of said river to 3 its confluence with the Flint River; thence in a straight line to the head of the St. Marys River; thence down the middle of 5 said river to the Atlantic Ocean; thence due east to the edge 7 of the Gulf Stream or a distance of three geographic miles whichever is the greater distance; thence in a southerly 8 direction along the edge of the Gulf Stream or along a line 10 three geographic miles from the Atlantic coastline and three 11 leagues distant from the Gulf of Mexico coastline, whichever is greater, to and through the Straits of Florida and 12 westerly, including the Florida reefs, to a point due south of 13 and three leagues from the southernmost point of the Marquesas 14 15 Keys; thence westerly along a straight line to a point due south of and three leagues from Loggerhead Key, the 16 westernmost of the Dry Tortugas Islands; thence westerly, 17 18 northerly and easterly along the arc of a curve three leagues 19 distant from Loggerhead Key to a point due north of Loggerhead 20 Key; thence northeast along a straight line to a point three leagues from the coastline of Florida; thence northerly and 21 22 westerly three leagues distant from the coastline to a point west of the mouth of the Perdido River three leagues from the 23 24 coastline as measured on a line bearing south 0°01'00" west from the point of beginning; thence northerly along said line 25 to the point of beginning. The State of Florida shall also 26 include any additional territory within the United States 27 adjacent to the Peninsula of Florida lying south of the St. 28 29 Marys River, east of the Perdido River, and south of the States of Alabama and Georgia. 30 31 (b) The coastal boundaries may be extended by statute

(b) The coastal boundaries may be extended by statute 11 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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to the limits permitted by the laws of the United States or international law.

SECTION 2. Seat of government.—The seat of government shall be the City of Tallahassee, in Leon County, where the offices of the governor, lieutenant governor, cabinet members, and the supreme court shall be maintained and the sessions of the legislature shall be held; provided that, in time of invasion or grave emergency, the governor by proclamation may for the period of the emergency transfer the seat of government to another place.

SECTION 3. Branches of government.—The powers of the state government shall be divided into legislative, executive, and judicial branches. No person belonging to one branch shall exercise any powers appertaining to either of the other branches unless expressly provided herein.

SECTION 4. State seal and flag. -- The design of the great seal and flag of the state shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 5. Public officers.--

- any foreign government, or civil office of emolument under the United States or any other state, shall hold any office of honor or of emolument under the government of this state. No person shall hold at the same time more than one office under the government of the state and the counties and municipalities therein, except that a notary public or military officer may hold another office, and any officer may be a member of a constitution revision commission, taxation and budget reform commission, constitutional convention, or statutory body having only advisory powers.
- (b) Each state and county officer, before entering upon the duties of the office, shall give bond as required by 12 \$1918d-ju09-j01

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| law, and shall swear or affirm:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the constitution of the state; and that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of (title of office) on which I am now about to enter. So help me God.",

and thereafter shall devote personal attention to the duties of the office, and continue in office until a successor qualifies.

(c) The powers, duties, compensation, and method of payment of state and county officers shall be fixed by law.

resulting from enemy attack.—In periods of emergency resulting from enemy attack, the legislature shall have power to provide for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of all public offices the incumbents of which may become unavailable to execute the functions of their offices, and to adopt such other measures as may be necessary and appropriate to ensure insure the continuity of governmental operations during the emergency. In exercising these powers, the legislature may depart from other requirements of this constitution, but only to the extent necessary to meet the emergency.

SECTION 7. Natural resources and scenic beauty. --

(a) It shall be the policy of the state to conserve and protect its natural resources and scenic beauty. Adequate provision shall be made by law for the abatement of air and water pollution and of excessive and unnecessary noise and for the conservation and protection of natural resources.

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1 Those in the Everglades Agricultural Area who cause water pollution within the Everglades Protection Area or the Everglades Agricultural Area shall be primarily responsible for paying the costs of the abatement of that pollution. For the purposes of this subsection, the terms "Everglades Protection Area" and "Everglades Agricultural Area" shall have the meanings as defined in statutes in effect on January 1, 1996.

SECTION 8. Ethics in government. -- A public office is a public trust. The people shall have the right to secure and sustain that trust against abuse. To ensure assure this right:

- (a) All elected constitutional officers and candidates for such offices and, as may be determined by law, other public officers, candidates, and employees shall file full and public disclosure of their financial interests.
- (b) All elected public officers and candidates for such offices shall file full and public disclosure of their campaign finances.
- (c) Any public officer or employee who breaches the public trust for private gain and any person or entity inducing such breach shall be liable to the state for all financial benefits obtained by such actions. The manner of recovery and additional damages may be provided by law.
- (d) Any public officer or employee who is convicted of a felony involving a breach of public trust shall be subject to forfeiture of rights and privileges under a public retirement system or pension plan in such manner as may be provided by law.
- (e) No member of the legislature or statewide elected officer shall personally represent another person or entity for compensation before the government body or agency of which 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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the individual was an officer or member for a period of two
years following vacation of office. No member of the
legislature shall personally represent another person or
entity for compensation during <u>his or her</u> term of office
before any state agency other than judicial tribunals. Similar
restrictions on other public officers and employees may be
established by law.

- (f) There shall be an independent commission to conduct investigations and make public reports on all complaints concerning breach of public trust by public officers or employees not within the jurisdiction of the judicial qualifications commission.
- (g) A code of ethics for all state employees and nonjudicial officers prohibiting conflict between public duty and private interests shall be prescribed by law.
- (h) This section shall not be construed to limit disclosures and prohibitions that which may be established by law to preserve the public trust and avoid conflicts between public duties and private interests.
- (i) Schedule--On the effective date of this amendment and Until changed by law:
- (1) Full and public disclosure of financial interests shall mean filing with the custodian of state records by July 1 of each year a sworn statement showing net worth and identifying each asset and liability in excess of one thousand dollars \$1,000 and its value together with one of the following:
- a. A copy of the person's most recent federal income tax return; or
- b. A sworn statement that which identifies each separate source and amount of income that which exceeds one 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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1	thousand dollars \$1,000. The forms for such source disclosure
2	and the rules under which they are to be filed shall be
3	prescribed by the independent commission established in
4	subsection (f), and such rules shall include disclosure of
5	secondary sources of income.
6	(2) Persons holding statewide elective offices shall
7	also file disclosure of their financial interests pursuant to
8	paragraph subsection (i)(1).
9	(3) The independent commission provided for in
10	subsection (f) shall mean the Florida Commission on Ethics.
11	SECTION 9. English is the official language of
12	Florida
13	(a) English is the official language of the State of
14	Florida.
15	(b) The legislature shall have the power to enforce
16	this section by appropriate legislation.
17	
18	ARTICLE III
19	LEGISLATURE
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21	SECTION 1. CompositionThe legislative power of the
22	state shall be vested in a legislature of the State of
23	Florida, consisting of a senate composed of one senator
24	elected from each senatorial district and a house of
25	representatives composed of one member elected from each
26	representative district.
27	SECTION 2. Members; officersEach house shall be the
28	sole judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of
29	its members, and shall biennially choose its officers,
30	including a permanent presiding officer selected from its
2.1	including a permanent prepraing officer befored from rep
31	membership, who shall be designated in the senate as President
31	membership, who shall be designated in the senate as President

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of the Senate, and in the house as Speaker of the House of
Representatives. The senate shall designate a Secretary to
serve at its pleasure, and the house of representatives shall
designate a Clerk to serve at its pleasure. The legislature
shall appoint an auditor to serve at its pleasure who shall
audit public records and perform related duties as prescribed
by law or concurrent resolution.

SECTION 3. Sessions of the legislature.--

- (a) ORGANIZATION SESSIONS. —On the fourteenth day following each general election the legislature shall convene for the exclusive purpose of organization and selection of officers.
- (b) REGULAR SESSIONS.—A regular session of the legislature shall convene on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in March of each odd-numbered year, and on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in March, or such other date as may be fixed by law, of each even-numbered year.
 - (c) SPECIAL SESSIONS. --
- (1) The governor, by proclamation stating the purpose, may convene the legislature in special session during which only such legislative business may be transacted as is within the purview of the proclamation, or of a communication from the governor, or is introduced by consent of two-thirds of the membership of each house.
- (2) A special session of the legislature may be convened as provided by law.
- (d) LENGTH OF SESSIONS.—A regular session of the legislature shall not exceed sixty consecutive days, and a special session shall not exceed twenty consecutive days, unless extended beyond such limit by a three-fifths vote of each house. During such an extension no new business may be

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taken up in either house without the consent of two-thirds of its membership.

- (e) ADJOURNMENT. Neither house shall adjourn for more than seventy-two consecutive hours except pursuant to concurrent resolution.
- or special session, the two houses cannot agree upon a time for adjournment, the governor may adjourn the session sine die or to any date within the period authorized for such session; provided that, at least twenty-four hours before adjourning the session, and while neither house is in recess, each house shall be given formal written notice of the governor's intention to do so, and agreement reached within that period by both houses on a time for adjournment shall prevail.

SECTION 4. Quorum and procedure. --

- (a) A majority of the membership of each house shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the presence of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as it may prescribe. Each house shall determine its rules of procedure.
- (b) Sessions of each house shall be public + except that sessions of the senate when considering appointment to or removal from public office may be closed.
- (c) Each house shall keep and publish a journal of its proceedings and, upon the request of five members present, the vote of each member voting on any question shall be entered on the journal. In any legislative committee or subcommittee, the vote of each member voting on the final passage of any legislation pending before the committee, and upon the request of any two members of the committee or subcommittee, the vote of each member on any other question,

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| shall be recorded.

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- (d) Each house may punish a member for contempt or disorderly conduct and, by a two-thirds vote of its membership, may expel a member.
- (e) The rules of procedure of each house shall provide that all legislative committee and subcommittee meetings of each house, and joint conference committee meetings, shall be open and noticed to the public. The rules of procedure of each house shall further provide that all prearranged gatherings, between more than two members of the legislature, or between the governor, the president of the senate, or the speaker of the house of representatives, the purpose of which is to agree upon formal legislative action that will be taken at a subsequent time, or at which formal legislative action is taken, regarding pending legislation or amendments, shall be reasonably open to the public. All open meetings shall be subject to order and decorum. This section shall be implemented and defined by the rules of each house, and such rules shall control admission to the floor of each legislative chamber and may, where reasonably necessary for security purposes or to protect a witness appearing before a committee, provide for the closure of committee meetings. Each house shall be the sole judge for the interpretation, implementation, and enforcement of this section.

SECTION 5. Investigations; witnesses.--Each house, when in session, may compel attendance of witnesses and production of documents and other evidence upon any matter under investigation before it or any of its committees, and may punish by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding ninety days, or both, any person not a member who has been guilty of disorderly or contemptuous 19 s1918d-ju09-j01

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conduct in its presence or has refused to obey its lawful summons or to answer lawful questions. Such powers, except the power to punish, may be conferred by law upon committees when the legislature is not in session. Punishment of contempt of an interim legislative committee shall be by judicial proceedings as prescribed by law.

SECTION 6. Laws.--Every law shall embrace but one subject and matter properly connected therewith, and the subject shall be briefly expressed in the title. No law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title only. Laws to revise or amend shall set out in full the revised or amended act, section, subsection, or paragraph of a subsection. The enacting clause of every law shall read: "Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: "

SECTION 7. Passage of bills.—Any bill may originate in either house and after passage in one may be amended in the other. It shall be read in each house on three separate days, unless this rule is waived by two-thirds vote; provided the publication of its title in the journal of a house shall satisfy the requirement for the first reading in that house. On each reading, it shall be read by title only, unless one-third of the members present desire it read in full. On final passage, the vote of each member voting shall be entered on the journal. Passage of a bill shall require a majority vote in each house. Each bill and joint resolution passed in both houses shall be signed by the presiding officers of the respective houses and by the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house of representatives during the session or as soon as practicable after its adjournment sine die.

SECTION 8. Executive approval and veto.--

(a) Every bill passed by the legislature shall be \$20\$ 2:47 PM 04/16/06 $$1918d\mbox{-ju09-j01}$

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presented to the governor for approval and shall become a law if the governor approves and signs it, or fails to veto it within seven consecutive days after presentation. If during that period or on the seventh day the legislature adjourns sine die or takes a recess of more than thirty days, the governor shall have fifteen consecutive days from the date of presentation to act on the bill. In all cases except general appropriation bills, the veto shall extend to the entire bill. The governor may veto any specific appropriation in a general appropriation bill, but may not veto any qualification or restriction without also vetoing the appropriation to which it 12 relates.

- (b) When a bill or any specific appropriation of a general appropriation bill has been vetoed, the governor shall transmit signed objections thereto to the house in which the bill originated if in session. If that house is not in session, the governor shall file them with the custodian of state records, who shall lay them before that house at its next regular or special session, whichever occurs first, and they shall be entered on its journal. If the originating house votes to reenact re-enact a vetoed measure, whether in a regular or special session, and the other house does not consider or fails to reenact re-enact the vetoed measure, no further consideration by either house at any subsequent session may be taken. If a vetoed measure is presented at a special session and the originating house does not consider it, the measure will be available for consideration at any intervening special session and until the end of the next regular session.
- (c) If each house shall, by a two-thirds vote, <u>reenact</u> re-enact the bill or reinstate the vetoed specific 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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appropriation of a general appropriation bill, the vote of each member voting shall be entered on the respective 2 journals, and the bill shall become law or the specific 3 appropriation reinstated, the veto notwithstanding. SECTION 9. Effective date of laws. -- Each law shall 5 take effect on the sixtieth day after adjournment sine die of 7 the session of the legislature in which enacted or as otherwise provided therein. If the law is passed over the veto 8 of the governor, it shall take effect on the sixtieth day 10 after adjournment sine die of the session in which the veto is 11 overridden, on a later date fixed in the law, or on a date fixed by resolution passed by both houses of the legislature. 12 13 SECTION 10. Special laws. -- No special law shall be passed unless notice of intention to seek enactment thereof 14 15 has been published in the manner provided by general law. Such 16 notice shall not be necessary when the law, except the provision for referendum, is conditioned to become effective 17 only upon approval by vote of the electors of the area 18 19 affected. 20 SECTION 11. Prohibited special laws.--21 (a) There shall be no special law or general law of 22 local application pertaining to the following: (1) Election, jurisdiction, or duties of officers, 23 24 except officers of municipalities, chartered counties, special districts, or local governmental agencies. + 25 (2) Assessment or collection of taxes for state or 26 county purposes, including extension of time therefor, relief 27 of tax officers from due performance of their duties, and 28 29 relief of their sureties from liability. + (3) Rules of evidence in any court.÷ 30 (4) Punishment for crime.÷ 31

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1	(5) Petit juries, including compensation of jurors,
2	except establishment of jury commissions.+
3	(6) Change of civil or criminal venue <u>.</u> +
4	(7) Conditions precedent to bringing any civil or
5	criminal proceedings, or limitations of time therefor $\underline{.} \dot{ au}$
6	(8) Refund of money legally paid or remission of
7	fines, penalties, or forfeitures.+
8	(9) Creation, enforcement, extension, or impairment of
9	liens based on private contracts, or fixing of interest rates
10	on private contracts <u>.</u> +
11	(10) Disposal of public property, including any
12	interest therein, for private purposes.+
13	(11) Vacation of roads <u>.</u> +
14	(12) Private incorporation or grant of privilege to a
15	private corporation <u>.</u> +
16	(13) Effectuation of invalid deeds, wills $_{m{\perp}}$ or other
17	instruments, or change in the law of descent.+
18	(14) Change of name of any person <u>.</u>
19	(15) Divorce <u>.</u> +
20	(16) Legitimation or adoption of persons.+
21	(17) Relief of minors from legal disabilities <u>.</u> +
22	(18) Transfer of any property interest of persons
23	under legal disabilities or of estates of decedents. $\dot{ au}$
24	(19) Hunting or <u>freshwater</u> fresh water fishing <u>.</u> †
25	(20) Regulation of occupations which are regulated by
26	a state agency .; or
27	(21) Any subject when prohibited by general law passed
28	by a three-fifths vote of the membership of each house. Such
29	law may be amended or repealed by like vote.
30	(b) In the enactment of general laws on other
31	subjects, political subdivisions or other governmental
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entities may be classified only on a basis reasonably related to the subject of the law.

SECTION 12. Appropriation bills.--Laws making appropriations for salaries of public officers and other current expenses of the state shall contain provisions on no other subject.

SECTION 13. Term of office.--No office shall be created the term of which shall exceed four years except as provided herein.

SECTION 14. Civil service system.—By law there shall be created a civil service system for state employees, except those expressly exempted, and there may be created civil service systems and boards for county, district, or municipal employees and for such offices thereof as are not elected or appointed by the governor, and there may be authorized such boards as are necessary to prescribe the qualifications, method of selection, and tenure of such employees and officers.

SECTION 15. Terms and qualifications of legislators.--

- (a) SENATORS.—Senators shall be elected for terms of four years, those from odd-numbered districts in the years the numbers of which are multiples of four and those from even-numbered districts in even-numbered years the numbers of which are not multiples of four; except, at the election next following a reapportionment, some senators shall be elected for terms of two years when necessary to maintain staggered terms.
- (b) REPRESENTATIVES.—Members of the house of representatives shall be elected for terms of two years in each even-numbered year.
- (c) QUALIFICATIONS. $\underline{--}$ Each legislator shall be at least 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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twenty-one years of age, <u>shall be</u> an elector and resident of the district from which elected, and shall have resided in the state for a period of two years prior to election.

(d) ASSUMING OFFICE; VACANCIES. — Members of the legislature shall take office upon election. A vacancy Vacancies in a legislative office shall be filled only by election as provided by law.

SECTION 16. Legislative apportionment. --

- (a) SENATORIAL AND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS. -- The legislature at its regular session in the second year following each decennial census, by joint resolution, shall apportion the state in accordance with the Constitution of the State of Florida and of the United States into not fewer less than thirty nor more than forty consecutively numbered senatorial districts of either contiguous, overlapping, or identical territory, and into not less than eighty nor more than one hundred twenty consecutively numbered representative districts of either contiguous, overlapping, or identical territory. Should that session adjourn without adopting such joint resolution, the governor by proclamation shall reconvene the legislature within thirty days in special apportionment session which shall not exceed thirty consecutive days, during which no other business shall be transacted, and it shall be the mandatory duty of the legislature to adopt a joint resolution of apportionment.
- (b) FAILURE OF LEGISLATURE TO APPORTION; JUDICIAL REAPPORTIONMENT.—In the event a special apportionment session of the legislature finally adjourns without adopting a joint resolution of apportionment, the attorney general shall, within five days, petition the supreme court of the state to make such apportionment. No later than the sixtieth day after 25 s1918d-ju09-j01

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the filing of such petition, the supreme court shall file with the custodian of state records an order making such apportionment.

- (c) JUDICIAL REVIEW OF APPORTIONMENT.—Within fifteen days after the passage of the joint resolution of apportionment, the attorney general shall petition the supreme court of the state for a declaratory judgment determining the validity of the apportionment. The supreme court, in accordance with its rules, shall permit adversary interests to present their views and, within thirty days from the filing of the petition, shall enter its judgment.
- APPORTIONMENT SESSION.—A judgment of the supreme court of the state determining the apportionment to be valid shall be binding upon all the citizens of the state. Should the supreme court determine that the apportionment made by the legislature is invalid, the governor by proclamation shall reconvene the legislature within five days thereafter in an extraordinary apportionment session that which shall not exceed fifteen days, during which the legislature shall adopt a joint resolution of apportionment conforming to the judgment of the supreme court.
- (e) EXTRAORDINARY APPORTIONMENT SESSION; REVIEW OF APPORTIONMENT.—Within fifteen days after the adjournment of an extraordinary apportionment session, the attorney general shall file a petition in the supreme court of the state setting forth the apportionment resolution adopted by the legislature, or, if none has been adopted, reporting that fact to the court. Consideration of the validity of a joint resolution of apportionment shall be had as provided for in cases of such joint resolution adopted at a regular or special 247 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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apportionment session.

(f) JUDICIAL REAPPORTIONMENT. ——Should an extraordinary apportionment session fail to adopt a resolution of apportionment or should the supreme court determine that the apportionment made is invalid, the court shall, not later than sixty days after receiving the petition of the attorney general, file with the custodian of state records an order making such apportionment.

SECTION 17. Impeachment.--

- (a) The governor, lieutenant governor, members of the cabinet, justices of the supreme court, judges of district courts of appeal, judges of circuit courts, and judges of county courts shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office. The house of representatives by two-thirds vote shall have the power to impeach an officer. The speaker of the house of representatives shall have power at any time to appoint a committee to investigate charges against any officer subject to impeachment.
- (b) An officer impeached by the house of representatives shall be disqualified from performing any official duties until acquitted by the senate, and, unless impeached, the governor may by appointment fill the office until completion of the trial.
- shall be tried by the senate. The chief justice of the supreme court, or another justice designated by the chief justice, shall preside at the trial, except in a trial of the chief justice, in which case the governor shall preside. The senate shall determine the time for the trial of any impeachment and may sit for the trial whether the house of representatives be in session or not. The time fixed for trial shall not be more 27 s1918d-ju09-j01

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than six months after the impeachment. During an impeachment trial senators shall be upon their oath or affirmation. No officer shall be convicted without the concurrence of 3 two-thirds of the members of the senate present. Judgment of conviction in cases of impeachment shall remove the offender 5 from office and, in the discretion of the senate, may include 7 disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit. Conviction or acquittal shall not affect the civil or 8 criminal responsibility of the officer.

SECTION 18. Conflict of interest.--A code of ethics for all state employees and nonjudicial officers prohibiting conflict between public duty and private interests shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 19. State budgeting, planning, and appropriations processes .--

- (a) ANNUAL BUDGETING. -- Effective July 1, 1994, General law shall prescribe the adoption of annual state budgetary and planning processes and require that detail reflecting the annualized costs of the state budget and reflecting the nonrecurring costs of the budget requests shall accompany state department and agency legislative budget requests, the governor's recommended budget, and appropriation bills. For purposes of this subsection, the terms "department" and 24 <u>"agency"</u> shall include the judicial branch.
 - (b) APPROPRIATION BILLS FORMAT. -- Separate sections within the general appropriation bill shall be used for each major program area of the state budget; major program areas shall include: education enhancement "lottery" trust fund items; education (all other funds); human services; criminal justice and corrections; natural resources, environment, growth management, and transportation; general government; and 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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judicial branch. Each major program area shall include an

itemization of expenditures for: state operations; state capital outlay; aid to local governments and nonprofit 3 organizations operations; aid to local governments and nonprofit organizations capital outlay; federal funds and the 5 associated state matching funds; spending authorizations for 7 operations; and spending authorizations for capital outlay. Additionally, appropriation bills passed by the legislature 8 shall include an itemization of specific appropriations that 10 exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00) in 1992 dollars. For purposes of this subsection, "specific appropriation," 11 "itemization," and "major program area" shall be defined by 12 13 law. This itemization threshold shall be adjusted by general law every four years to reflect the rate of inflation or 14 deflation as indicated in the Consumer Price Index for All 15 Urban Consumers, U.S. City Average, All Items, or successor 16 reports as reported by the United States Department of Labor, 17 18 Bureau of Labor Statistics or its successor. Substantive bills 19 containing appropriations shall also be subject to the 20 itemization requirement mandated under this provision and shall be subject to the governor's specific appropriation veto 21 power described in Article III, section 8. This subsection 22 23 shall be effective July 1, 1994. 2.4 (c) APPROPRIATIONS REVIEW PROCESS. -- Effective July 1, 1993, General law shall prescribe requirements for each 25 department and agency of state government to submit a planning 26 document and supporting budget request for review by the 27 appropriations committees of both houses of the legislature. 28 29 The review shall include a comparison of the major issues in the planning document and budget requests to those major $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right) \left($ 30 issues included in the governor's recommended budget. For 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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purposes of this subsection, the terms_department_ and _agency_ shall include the judicial branch.

- (d) SEVENTY-TWO HOUR PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD. All general appropriation bills shall be furnished to each member of the legislature, each member of the cabinet, the governor, and the chief justice of the supreme court at least seventy-two hours before final passage by either house of the legislature of the bill in the form that will be presented to the governor.
- (e) FINAL BUDGET REPORT. —Effective November 4, 1992, A final budget report shall be prepared as prescribed by general law. The final budget report shall be produced no later than the <u>ninetieth</u> 90th day after the beginning of the fiscal year, and copies of the report shall be furnished to each member of the legislature, the head of each department and agency of the state, the auditor general, and the chief justice of the supreme court.
 - (f) TRUST FUNDS.
- (1) No trust fund of the State of Florida or other public body may be created by law without a three-fifths (3/5)vote of the membership of each house of the legislature in a separate bill for that purpose only.
- effective date of this subsection shall terminate not more than four years after the effective date of this subsection. State trust funds created after November 4, 1992, the effective date of this subsection shall terminate not more than four years after the effective date of the act authorizing the creation of the trust fund. By law the legislature may set a shorter time period for which any trust fund is authorized.

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(3) Trust funds required by federal programs or
mandates; trust funds established for bond covenants,
indentures, or resolutions, whose revenues are legally pledged
by the state or public body to meet debt service or other
financial requirements of any debt obligations of the state or
any public body; the state transportation trust fund; the
trust fund containing the net annual proceeds from the Florida
Education Lotteries; the Florida retirement trust fund; trust
funds for institutions under the management of the Board of
Regents, where such trust funds are for auxiliary enterprises
and contracts, grants, and donations, as those terms are
defined by general law; trust funds that serve as clearing
funds or accounts for the chief financial officer or state
agencies; trust funds that account for assets held by the
state in a trustee capacity as an agent or fiduciary for
individuals, private organizations, or other governmental
units; and other trust funds authorized by this constitution,
are not subject to the requirements set forth in paragraph (2)
of this subsection.

- (4) All cash balances and income of any trust funds abolished under this subsection shall be deposited into the general revenue fund.
- (5) The provisions of this subsection shall be effective November 4, 1992.
- (g) BUDGET STABILIZATION FUND. -- Beginning with the 1994-1995 fiscal year, at least 1% of an amount equal to the last completed fiscal year's net revenue collections for the general revenue fund shall be retained in a budget stabilization fund. The budget stabilization fund shall be increased to at least 2% of said amount for the 1995-1996 fiscal year, at least 3% of said amount for the 1996-1997

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fiscal year, at least 4% of said amount for the 1997-1998 fiscal year, and at least 5% of said amount for the 1998-1999 fiscal year. Subject to the provisions of this subsection, the budget stabilization fund shall be maintained at an amount equal to at least five percent 5% of the last completed fiscal year's net revenue collections for the general revenue fund. The budget stabilization fund's principal balance shall not exceed an amount equal to ten percent 10% of the last completed fiscal year's net revenue collections for the general revenue fund. The legislature shall provide criteria for withdrawing funds from the budget stabilization fund in a separate bill for that purpose only and only for the purpose of covering revenue shortfalls of the general revenue fund or for the purpose of providing funding for an emergency, as defined by general law. General law shall provide for the restoration of this fund. The budget stabilization fund shall be comprised of funds not otherwise obligated or committed for any purpose.

(h) STATE PLANNING DOCUMENT AND DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY PLANNING DOCUMENT PROCESSES. -- The governor shall recommend to the legislature biennially any revisions to the state planning document, as defined by law. General law shall require a biennial review and revision of the state planning document, shall require the governor to report to the legislature on the progress in achieving the state planning document's goals, and shall require all departments and agencies of state government to develop planning documents consistent with the state planning document. The state planning document and department and agency planning documents shall remain subject to review and revision by the legislature. The department and agency planning documents shall include a prioritized listing of 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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planned expenditures for review and possible reduction in the event of revenue shortfalls, as defined by general law. To ensure productivity and efficiency in the executive, 3 legislative, and judicial branches, a quality management and accountability program shall be implemented by general law. 5 For the purposes of this subsection, the terms "department" 6 7 and "agency" shall include the judicial branch. This subsection shall be effective July 1, 1993. 8 9 10 ARTICLE IV 11 EXECUTIVE 12 13 SECTION 1. Governor.--(a) The supreme executive power shall be vested in a 14 15 governor, who shall be commander-in-chief of all military 16 forces of the state not in active service of the United States. The governor shall take care that the laws be 17 faithfully executed, commission all officers of the state and 18 19 counties, and transact all necessary business with the officers of government. The governor may require information 20 21 in writing from all executive or administrative state, county, 22 or municipal officers upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices. The governor shall be the chief 23 24 administrative officer of the state responsible for the planning and budgeting for the state. 25 (b) The governor may initiate judicial proceedings in 26 the name of the state against any executive or administrative 27 28 state, county, or municipal officer to enforce compliance with any duty or restrain any unauthorized act. 29 30 (c) The governor may request in writing the opinion of

the justices of the supreme court as to the interpretation of

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any portion of this constitution upon any question affecting
the governor's executive powers and duties. The justices
shall, subject to their rules of procedure, permit interested
persons to be heard on the questions presented and shall
render their written opinion not earlier than ten days from
the filing and docketing of the request, unless in their
judgment the delay would cause public injury.

- (d) The governor shall have power to call out the militia to preserve the public peace, execute the laws of the state, suppress insurrection, or repel invasion.
- (e) The governor shall by message at least once in each regular session inform the legislature concerning the condition of the state, propose such reorganization of the executive department as will promote efficiency and economy, and recommend measures in the public interest.
- (f) When not otherwise provided for in this constitution, the governor shall fill by appointment any vacancy in <u>a</u> state or county office for the remainder of the term of an appointive office, and for the remainder of the term of an elective office if less than twenty-eight months, otherwise until the first Tuesday after the first Monday following the next general election.
- SECTION 2. Lieutenant governor.--There shall be a lieutenant governor, who shall perform such duties pertaining to the office of governor as shall be assigned by the governor, except when otherwise provided by law, and such other duties as may be prescribed by law.
- 28 SECTION 3. Succession to office of governor; acting 29 governor.--
- 30 (a) Upon vacancy in the office of governor, the

 31 lieutenant governor shall become governor. Further succession
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to the office of governor shall be prescribed by law. A successor shall serve for the remainder of the term.

(b) Upon impeachment of the governor and until completion of trial thereof, or during the governor's physical or mental incapacity, the lieutenant governor shall act as governor. Further succession as acting governor shall be prescribed by law. Incapacity to serve as governor may be determined by the supreme court upon due notice after docketing of a written suggestion thereof by three cabinet members, and in such case restoration of capacity shall be similarly determined after docketing of written suggestion thereof by the governor, the legislature, or three cabinet members. Incapacity to serve as governor may also be established by certificate filed with the custodian of state records by the governor declaring incapacity for physical reasons to serve as governor, and in such case restoration of capacity shall be similarly established.

SECTION 4. Cabinet.--

- (a) There shall be a cabinet composed of an attorney general, a chief financial officer, and a commissioner of agriculture. In addition to the powers and duties specified herein, they shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed by law. In the event of a tie vote of the governor and cabinet, the side on which the governor voted shall be deemed to prevail.
- (b) The attorney general shall be the chief state legal officer. There is created in the office of the attorney general the position of statewide prosecutor. The statewide prosecutor shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the state attorneys to prosecute violations of criminal laws occurring or having occurred, in two or more judicial circuits as part 35 s1918d-ju09-j01

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of a related transaction, or when any such offense is
affecting or has affected two or more judicial circuits as
provided by general law. The statewide prosecutor shall be
appointed by the attorney general from not <u>fewer</u> less than
three persons nominated by the judicial nominating commission
for the supreme court, or as otherwise provided by general
law.

- (c) The chief financial officer shall serve as the chief fiscal officer of the state, and shall settle and approve accounts against the state, and shall keep all state funds and securities.
- (d) The commissioner of agriculture shall have supervision of matters pertaining to agriculture except as otherwise provided by law.
- (e) The governor as chair, the chief financial officer, and the attorney general shall constitute the state board of administration, which shall succeed to all the power, control, and authority of the state board of administration established pursuant to Article IX, section 16 of the constitution of 1885, and which shall continue as a body at least for the life of Article XII, section $\frac{7(c)}{2}$.
- (f) The governor as chair, the chief financial officer, the attorney general, and the commissioner of agriculture shall constitute the trustees of the internal improvement trust fund and the land acquisition trust fund as provided by law.
- (g) The governor as chair, the chief financial officer, the attorney general, and the commissioner of agriculture shall constitute the agency head of the Department of Law Enforcement.
- SECTION 5. Election of governor, lieutenant governor,
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and cabinet members; qualifications; terms.--

- (a) At a <u>statewide</u> state-wide general election in each calendar year the number of which is even but not a multiple of four, the electors shall choose a governor and a lieutenant governor and members of the cabinet each for a term of four years beginning on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January of the succeeding year. In primary elections, candidates for the office of governor may choose to run without a lieutenant governor candidate. In the general election, all candidates for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor shall form joint candidacies in a manner prescribed by law so that each voter shall cast a single vote for a candidate for governor and a candidate for lieutenant governor running together.
- and each cabinet member must be an elector not less than thirty years of age who has resided in the state for the preceding seven years. The attorney general must have been a member of the bar of Florida for the preceding five years. No person who has, or but for resignation would have, served as governor or acting governor for more than six years in two consecutive terms shall be elected governor for the succeeding term.

SECTION 6. Executive departments.--All functions of the executive branch of state government shall be allotted among not more than twenty-five departments, exclusive of those specifically provided for or authorized in this constitution. The administration of each department, unless otherwise provided in this constitution, shall be placed by law under the direct supervision of the governor, the lieutenant governor, the governor and cabinet, a cabinet

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member, or an officer or board appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the governor, except:

- (a) When provided by law, confirmation by the senate or the approval of three members of the cabinet shall be required for appointment to or removal from any designated statutory office.
- (b) Boards authorized to grant and revoke licenses to engage in regulated occupations shall be assigned to appropriate departments and their members appointed for fixed terms, subject to removal only for cause.

SECTION 7. Suspensions; filling office during suspensions.--

- (a) By executive order stating the grounds and filed with the custodian of state records, the governor may suspend from office any state officer not subject to impeachment, any officer of the militia not in the active service of the United States, or any county officer, for malfeasance, misfeasance, neglect of duty, drunkenness, incompetence, permanent inability to perform official duties, or commission of a felony, and may fill the office by appointment for the period of suspension. The suspended officer may at any time before removal be reinstated by the governor.
- (b) The senate may, in proceedings prescribed by law, remove from office or reinstate the suspended official and for such purpose the senate may be convened in special session by its president or by a majority of its membership.
- (c) By order of the governor, any elected municipal officer indicted for <u>a</u> crime may be suspended from office until acquitted and the office filled by appointment for the period of suspension, not to extend beyond the term, unless these powers are vested elsewhere by law or the municipal 38

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SECTION 8. Clemency. --

- (a) Except in cases of treason and in cases where impeachment results in conviction, the governor may, by executive order filed with the custodian of state records, suspend collection of fines and forfeitures, grant reprieves not exceeding sixty days and, with the approval of two members of the cabinet, grant full or conditional pardons, restore civil rights, commute punishment, and remit fines and forfeitures for offenses.
- (b) In cases of treason, the governor may grant reprieves until adjournment of the regular session of the legislature convening next after the conviction, at which session the legislature may grant a pardon or further reprieve; otherwise the sentence shall be executed.
- (c) There may be created by law a parole and probation commission with power to supervise persons on probation and to grant paroles or conditional releases to persons under sentences for crime. The qualifications, method of selection and terms, not to exceed six years, of members of the commission shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 9. Fish and wildlife conservation commission.—There shall be a fish and wildlife conservation commission, composed of seven members appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate for staggered terms of five years. The commission shall exercise the regulatory and executive powers of the state with respect to wild animal life and fresh water aquatic life, and shall also exercise regulatory and executive powers of the state with respect to marine life, except that all license fees for taking wild animal life, fresh water 39
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aquatic life, and marine life and penalties for violating regulations of the commission shall be prescribed by general law. The commission shall establish procedures to ensure 3 adequate due process in the exercise of its regulatory and executive functions. The legislature may enact laws in aid of 5 the commission, not inconsistent with this section, except 7 that there shall be no special law or general law of local application pertaining to hunting or fishing. The commission's 8 exercise of executive powers in the area of planning, 10 budgeting, personnel management, and purchasing shall be as 11 provided by law. Revenue derived from license fees for the taking of wild animal life and <u>freshwater</u> fresh water aquatic 12 13 life shall be appropriated to the commission by the legislature for the purposes of management, protection, and 14 15 conservation of wild animal life and <u>freshwater</u> fresh water aquatic life. Revenue derived from license fees relating to 16 marine life shall be appropriated by the legislature for the 17 purposes of management, protection, and conservation of marine 18 19 life as provided by law. The commission shall not be a unit of 20 any other state agency and shall have its own staff, which 21 includes management, research, and enforcement. Unless 22 provided by general law, the commission shall have no 23 authority to regulate matters relating to air and water 24 pollution. SECTION 10. Attorney General. -- The attorney general 25 shall, as directed by general law, request the opinion of the 26 justices of the supreme court as to the validity of any 27 initiative petition circulated pursuant to Article XI, section 28 29 3 of Article XI. The justices shall, subject to their rules of procedure, permit interested persons to be heard on the 30 questions presented and shall render their written opinion no 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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1	later than April 1 of the year in which the initiative is to
2	be submitted to the voters pursuant to Article XI, section 5
3	of Article XI.
4	SECTION 11. Department of Veterans AffairsThe
5	legislature, by general law, may provide for the establishment
6	of the Department of Veterans Affairs.
7	SECTION 12. Department of Elderly AffairsThe
8	legislature may create a Department of Elderly Affairs and
9	prescribe its duties. The provisions governing the
10	administration of the department must comply with Article IV,
11	section 6 of Article IV of the State Constitution.
12	SECTION 13. Revenue ShortfallsIn the event of
13	revenue shortfalls, as defined by general law, the governor
14	and cabinet may establish all necessary reductions in the
15	state budget in order to comply with the provisions of Article
16	VII, section 1(d). The governor and cabinet shall implement
17	all necessary reductions for the executive budget, the chief
18	justice of the supreme court shall implement all necessary
19	reductions for the judicial budget, and the speaker of the
20	house of representatives and the president of the senate shall
21	implement all necessary reductions for the legislative budget.
22	Budget reductions pursuant to this section shall be consistent
23	with the provisions of Article III, section 19(h).
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25	ARTICLE V
26	JUDICIARY
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28	SECTION 1. CourtsThe judicial power shall be vested
20	in a gunrome gourt district gourts of appeal girguit courts

29 | in a supreme court, district courts of appeal, circuit courts_ 30 and county courts. No other courts may be established by the 31 state, any political subdivision, or any municipality. The 41 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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legislature shall, by general law, divide the state into appellate court districts and judicial circuits following 2 county lines. Commissions established by law, or 3 administrative officers or bodies, may be granted quasi-judicial power in matters connected with the functions 5 of their offices. The legislature may establish, by general 7 law, a civil traffic hearing officer system for the purpose of hearing civil traffic infractions. The legislature may, by 8 general law, authorize a military court-martial to be 9 conducted by military judges of the Florida National Guard, 10 11 with direct appeal of a decision to the District Court of Appeal, First District. 12

SECTION 2. Administration; practice and procedure.--

- (a) The supreme court shall adopt rules for the practice and procedure in all courts including the time for seeking appellate review, the administrative supervision of all courts, the transfer to the court having jurisdiction of any proceeding when the jurisdiction of another court has been improvidently invoked, and a requirement that no cause shall be dismissed because an improper remedy has been sought. The supreme court shall adopt rules to allow the court and the district courts of appeal to submit questions relating to military law to the federal Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces for an advisory opinion. Rules of court may be repealed by general law enacted by two-thirds vote of the membership of each house of the legislature.
- (b) The chief justice of the supreme court shall be chosen by a majority of the members of the court; shall be the chief administrative officer of the judicial system; and shall have the power to assign justices or judges, including consenting retired justices or judges, to temporary duty in 42

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any court for which the judge is qualified and to delegate to a chief judge of a judicial circuit the power to assign judges for duty in that circuit.

- (c) A chief judge for each district court of appeal shall be chosen by a majority of the judges thereof or, if there is no majority, by the chief justice. The chief judge shall be responsible for the administrative supervision of the court.
- (d) A chief judge in each circuit shall be chosen from among the circuit judges as provided by supreme court rule. The chief judge shall be responsible for the administrative supervision of the circuit courts and county courts in his or here circuit.

SECTION 3. Supreme court. --

- (a) ORGANIZATION. -- The supreme court shall consist of seven justices. Of the seven justices, each appellate district shall have at least one justice elected or appointed from the district to the supreme court who is a resident of the district at the time of the original appointment or election. Five justices shall constitute a quorum. The concurrence of four justices shall be necessary to a decision. When recusals for cause would prohibit the court from convening because of the requirements of this section, judges assigned to temporary duty may be substituted for justices.
 - (b) JURISDICTION. -- The supreme court:
- (1) Shall hear appeals from final judgments of trial courts imposing the death penalty and from decisions of district courts of appeal declaring invalid a state statute or a provision of the state constitution.
- (2) When provided by general law, shall hear appeals from final judgments entered in proceedings for the validation $\frac{43}{2}$ s1918d-ju09-j01

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of bonds or certificates of indebtedness and shall review action of statewide agencies relating to rates or service of utilities providing electric, gas, or telephone service.

- (3) May review any decision of a district court of appeal that expressly declares valid a state statute, or that expressly construes a provision of the state or federal constitution, or that expressly affects a class of constitutional or state officers, or that expressly and directly conflicts with a decision of another district court of appeal or of the supreme court on the same question of law.
- (4) May review any decision of a district court of appeal that passes upon a question certified by it to be of great public importance, or that is certified by it to be in direct conflict with a decision of another district court of appeal.
- (5) May review any order or judgment of a trial court certified by the district court of appeal, in which an appeal is pending, to be of great public importance, or to have a great effect on the proper administration of justice throughout the state, and certified to require immediate resolution by the supreme court.
- (6) May review a question of law certified by the Supreme Court of the United States or a United States Court of Appeals which is determinative of the cause and for which there is no controlling precedent of the supreme court of Florida.
- (7) May issue writs of prohibition to courts and all writs necessary to the complete exercise of its jurisdiction.
- (8) May issue writs of mandamus and quo warranto to state officers and state agencies.
 - (9) May, or any justice may, issue writs of habeas \$44\$ 2:47 PM 04/16/06 $$1918d\mbox{-ju09-j01}$

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corpus returnable before the supreme court or any justice, a district court of appeal or any judge thereof, or any circuit judge.

- (10) Shall, when requested by the attorney general pursuant to the provisions of <u>Article IV</u>, section 10 of <u>Article IV</u>, render an advisory opinion of the justices, addressing issues as provided by general law.
- appoint a clerk and a marshal who shall hold office <u>at</u> during the pleasure of the court and perform such duties as the court directs. Their compensation shall be fixed by general law. The marshal shall have the power to execute the process of the court throughout the state, and in any county may deputize the sheriff or a deputy sheriff for such purpose.

SECTION 4. District courts of appeal.--

- (a) ORGANIZATION.--There shall be a district court of appeal serving each appellate district. Each district court of appeal shall consist of at least three judges. Three judges shall consider each case and the concurrence of two shall be necessary to a decision.
 - (b) JURISDICTION. --
- (1) District courts of appeal shall have jurisdiction to hear appeals, that may be taken as a matter of right, from final judgments or orders of trial courts, including those entered on review of administrative action, not directly appealable to the supreme court or a circuit court. They may review interlocutory orders in such cases to the extent provided by rules adopted by the supreme court.
- (2) District courts of appeal shall have the power of direct review of administrative action, as prescribed by general law.

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- (3) A district court of appeal or any judge thereof may issue writs of habeas corpus returnable before the court or any judge thereof or before any circuit judge within the territorial jurisdiction of the court. A district court of appeal may issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, quo warranto, and other writs necessary to the complete exercise of its jurisdiction. To the extent necessary to dispose of all issues in a cause properly before it, a district court of appeal may exercise any of the appellate jurisdiction of the circuit courts.
- (c) CLERKS AND MARSHALS.--Each district court of appeal shall appoint a clerk and a marshal who shall hold office during the pleasure of the court and perform such duties as the court directs. Their compensation shall be fixed by general law. The marshal shall have the power to execute the process of the court throughout the territorial jurisdiction of the court, and in any county may deputize the sheriff or a deputy sheriff for such purpose.

SECTION 5. Circuit courts.--

- (a) ORGANIZATION. -- There shall be a circuit court serving each judicial circuit.
- original jurisdiction not vested in the county courts, and jurisdiction of appeals when provided by general law. They shall have the power to issue writs of mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, prohibition, and habeas corpus, and all writs necessary or proper to the complete exercise of their jurisdiction. Jurisdiction of the circuit courts court shall be uniform throughout the state. They shall have the power of direct review of administrative action prescribed by general law.

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SECTION	6.	County	courts
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- (a) ORGANIZATION. -- There shall be a county court in each county. There shall be one or more judges for each county court as prescribed by general law.
- (b) JURISDICTION.--The county courts shall exercise the jurisdiction prescribed by general law. Such jurisdiction shall be uniform throughout the state.

SECTION 7. Specialized divisions.—All courts except the supreme court may sit in divisions as may be established by general law. A circuit or county court may hold civil and criminal trials and hearings in any place within the territorial jurisdiction of the court as designated by the chief judge of the circuit.

SECTION 8. Eligibility. -- No person shall be eligible for office of justice or judge of any court unless the person is an elector of the state and resides in the territorial jurisdiction of the court. No justice or judge shall serve after attaining the age of seventy years except upon temporary assignment or to complete a term, one-half of which has been served. No person is eligible for the office of justice of the supreme court or judge of a district court of appeal unless the person is, and has been for the preceding ten years, a member of the bar of Florida. No person is eligible for the office of circuit judge unless the person is, and has been for the preceding five years, a member of the bar of Florida. Unless otherwise provided by general law, no person is eligible for the office of county court judge unless the person is, and has been for the preceding five years, a member of the bar of Florida. Unless otherwise provided by general law, a person shall be eligible for election or appointment to the office of county court judge in a county having a 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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population of 40,000 or $\underline{\text{fewer}}$ $\underline{\text{less}}$ if the person is a member in good standing of the bar of Florida.

SECTION 9. Determination of number of judges. -- The supreme court shall establish by rule uniform criteria for the determination of the need for additional judges except supreme court justices, the necessity for decreasing the number of judges and for increasing, decreasing, or redefining appellate districts and judicial circuits. If the supreme court finds that a need exists for increasing or decreasing the number of judges or increasing, decreasing, or redefining appellate districts and judicial circuits, it shall, prior to the next regular session of the legislature, certify to the legislature its findings and recommendations concerning such need. Upon receipt of such certificate, the legislature, at the next regular session, shall consider the findings and recommendations and may reject the recommendations or by law implement the recommendations in whole or in part; provided the legislature may create more judicial offices than are recommended by the supreme court or may decrease the number of judicial offices by a greater number than recommended by the court only upon a finding of two-thirds of the membership of both houses of the legislature, that such a need exists. A decrease in the number of judges shall be effective only after the expiration of a term. If the supreme court fails to make findings as provided above when need exists, the legislature may by concurrent resolution request the court to certify its findings and recommendations and upon the failure of the court to certify its findings for nine consecutive months, the legislature may, upon a finding of two-thirds of the membership of both houses of the legislature that a need exists, increase or decrease the number of judges or increase, 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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decrease, or redefine appellate districts and judicial circuits.

SECTION 10. Retention; election and terms.--

- (a) Any justice or judge may qualify for retention by a vote of the electors in the general election next preceding the expiration of the justice's or judge's term in the manner prescribed by law. If a justice or judge is ineligible or fails to qualify for retention, a vacancy shall exist in that office upon the expiration of the term being served by the justice or judge. When a justice or judge so qualifies, the ballot shall read substantially as follows: "Shall Justice (or (name of justice or judge) of the (name of the Judge) be retained in office?" If a majority of the court) qualified electors voting within the territorial jurisdiction of the court vote to retain, the justice or judge shall be retained for a term of six years. The term of the justice or judge retained shall commence on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January following the general election. If a majority of the qualified electors voting within the territorial jurisdiction of the court vote to not retain, a vacancy shall exist in that office upon the expiration of the term being served by the justice or judge.
- (b)(1) The election of circuit judges shall be preserved notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) unless a majority of those voting in the jurisdiction of that circuit approves a local option to select circuit judges by merit selection and retention rather than by election. The election of circuit judges shall be by a vote of the qualified electors within the territorial jurisdiction of the court.
- (2) The election of county court judges shall be preserved notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) \$49\$ 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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unless a majority of those voting in the jurisdiction of that county approves a local option to select county judges by merit selection and retention rather than by election. The election of county court judges shall be by a vote of the qualified electors within the territorial jurisdiction of the court.

- circuit court judges and county court judges by merit selection and retention rather than by election shall be held in each circuit and county at the general election in the year 2000. If a vote to exercise the this local option to select circuit court judges and county court judges by merit selection and retention rather than by election fails in a vote of the electors, such option shall not again be put to a vote of the electors of that jurisdiction until the expiration of at least two years.
- b. After the year 2000, A circuit may initiate the local option for merit selection and retention or the election of circuit judges, whichever is applicable, by filing with the custodian of state records a petition signed by the number of electors equal to at least ten percent of the votes cast in the circuit in the last preceding election in which presidential electors were chosen.
- c. After the year 2000, A county may initiate the local option for merit selection and retention or the election of county court judges, whichever is applicable, by filing with the supervisor of elections a petition signed by the number of electors equal to at least ten percent of the votes cast in the county in the last preceding election in which presidential electors were chosen. The terms of circuit judges and judges of county courts shall be for six years.

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SECTION 11. Vacancies.--

- (a) Whenever a vacancy occurs in a judicial office to which election for retention applies, the governor shall fill the vacancy by appointing for a term ending on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January of the year following the next general election occurring at least one year after the date of appointment, one of not fewer than three persons nor more than six persons nominated by the appropriate judicial nominating commission.
- (b) The governor shall fill each vacancy on a circuit court or on a county court, wherein the judges are elected by a majority vote of the electors, by appointing for a term ending on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January of the year following the next primary and general election occurring at least one year after the date of appointment, one of not fewer than three persons nor more than six persons nominated by the appropriate judicial nominating commission. An election shall be held to fill that judicial office for the term of the office beginning at the end of the appointed term.
- (c) The nominations shall be made within thirty days from the occurrence of a vacancy unless the period is extended by the governor for a time not to exceed thirty days. The governor shall make the appointment within sixty days after the nominations have been certified to the governor.
- (d) There shall be a separate judicial nominating commission as provided by general law for the supreme court, each district court of appeal, and each judicial circuit for all trial courts within the circuit. Uniform rules of procedure shall be established by the judicial nominating commissions at each level of the court system. Such rules, or any part thereof, may be repealed by general law enacted by a 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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majority vote of the membership of each house of the legislature, or by the supreme court, five justices 2 concurring. Except for deliberations of the judicial 3 nominating commissions, the proceedings of the commissions and their records shall be open to the public. 5

SECTION 12. Discipline; removal and retirement.--

- (a) JUDICIAL QUALIFICATIONS COMMISSION. -- A judicial qualifications commission is created.
- (1) There shall be a judicial qualifications commission vested with jurisdiction to investigate and recommend to the Supreme Court of Florida the removal from office of any justice or judge whose conduct, during term of office or otherwise occurring, on or after November 1, 1966, 14 (without regard to the effective date of this section) demonstrates a present unfitness to hold office, and to investigate and recommend the discipline of a justice or judge whose conduct, during term of office or otherwise occurring on or after November 1, 1966 (without regard to the effective date of this section), warrants such discipline. For purposes of this section, the term "discipline" is defined as any or all of the following: reprimand, fine, suspension with or without pay, or lawyer discipline. The commission shall have jurisdiction over justices and judges regarding allegations that misconduct occurred before or during service as a justice or judge if a complaint is made no later than one year following service as a justice or judge. The commission shall have jurisdiction regarding allegations of incapacity during service as a justice or judge. The commission shall be composed of:
 - a. Two judges of district courts of appeal selected by the judges of those courts, two circuit judges selected by the 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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judges of the circuit courts and, two judges of county courts selected by the judges of those courts;

- b. Four electors who reside in the state, who are members of the bar of Florida, and who shall be chosen by the governing body of the bar of Florida; and
- c. Five electors who reside in the state, who have never held judicial office or been members of the bar of Florida, and who shall be appointed by the governor.
- commission shall serve staggered terms, not to exceed six years, as prescribed by general law. No member of the commission except a judge shall be eligible for state judicial office while acting as a member of the commission and for a period of two years thereafter. No member of the commission shall hold office in a political party or participate in any campaign for judicial office or hold public office; provided that a judge may campaign for judicial office and hold that office. The commission shall elect one of its members as its chair chairperson.
- (3) Members of the judicial qualifications commission who are not subject to impeachment shall be subject to removal from the commission pursuant to the provisions of Article IV, section 7, Florida Constitution.
- (4) The commission shall adopt rules regulating its proceedings, the filling of vacancies by the appointing authorities, the disqualification of members, the rotation of members between the panels, and the temporary replacement of disqualified or incapacitated members. The commission's rules, or any part thereof, may be repealed by general law enacted by a majority vote of the membership of each house of the legislature, or by the supreme court, five justices

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concurring. The commission shall have power to issue subpoenas. Until formal charges against a justice or judge are filed by the investigative panel with the clerk of the supreme court of Florida all proceedings by or before the commission shall be confidential; provided, however, upon a finding of probable cause and the filing by the investigative panel with said clerk of such formal charges against a justice or judge such charges and all further proceedings before the commission shall be public.

- information from all executive, legislative, and judicial agencies, including grand juries, subject to the rules of the commission. At any time, on request of the speaker of the house of representatives or the governor, the commission shall make available all information in the possession of the commission for use in consideration of impeachment or suspension, respectively.
- (b) PANELS. -- The commission shall be divided into an investigative panel and a hearing panel as established by rule of the commission. The investigative panel is vested with the jurisdiction to receive or initiate complaints, conduct investigations, dismiss complaints, and upon a vote of a simple majority of the panel submit formal charges to the hearing panel. The hearing panel is vested with the authority to receive and hear formal charges from the investigative panel and upon a two-thirds vote of the panel recommend to the supreme court the removal of a justice or judge or the involuntary retirement of a justice or judge for any permanent disability that seriously interferes with the performance of judicial duties. Upon a simple majority vote of the membership of the hearing panel, the panel may recommend to the supreme 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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court that the justice or judge be subject to appropriate discipline.

- (c) SUPREME COURT.--The supreme court shall receive recommendations from the judicial qualifications commission's hearing panel.
- (1) The supreme court may accept, reject, or modify in whole or in part the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the commission and it may order that the justice or judge be subjected to appropriate discipline, or be removed from office with termination of compensation for willful or persistent failure to perform judicial duties or for other conduct unbecoming a member of the judiciary demonstrating a present unfitness to hold office, or be involuntarily retired for any permanent disability that seriously interferes with the performance of judicial duties. Mala fides Malafides, scienter, or moral turpitude on the part of a justice or judge shall not be required for removal from office of a justice or judge whose conduct demonstrates a present unfitness to hold office. After the filing of a formal proceeding and upon request of the investigative panel, the supreme court may suspend the justice or judge from office, with or without compensation, pending final determination of the inquiry.
- (2) The supreme court may award costs to the prevailing party.
- (d) The power of removal conferred by this section shall be both alternative and cumulative to the power of impeachment.
- (e) Notwithstanding any of the foregoing provisions of this section, if the person who is the subject of proceedings by the judicial qualifications commission is a justice of the $\frac{55}{2:47}$ PM $\frac{04}{16}$ /06 $\frac{51918d-ju09-j01}{90}$

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supreme court, of Florida all justices of such court automatically shall be disqualified to sit as justices of such 2 court with respect to all proceedings therein concerning such 3 person and the supreme court for such purposes shall be composed of a panel consisting of the seven chief judges of 5 the judicial circuits of this the state of Florida most senior 7 in tenure of judicial office as circuit judge. For purposes of determining seniority of such circuit judges in the event 8 there be judges of equal tenure in judicial office as circuit 10 judge, the judge or judges from the lower numbered circuit or 11 circuits shall be deemed senior. In the event any such chief circuit judge is under investigation by the judicial 12 13 qualifications commission or is otherwise disqualified or unable to serve on the panel, the next most senior chief 14 15 circuit judge or judges shall serve in place of such 16 disqualified or disabled chief circuit judge.

- (f) SCHEDULE TO SECTION 12.--
- (1) Except to the extent inconsistent with the provisions of this section, all provisions of law and rules of court in force on the effective date of this article shall continue in effect until superseded in the manner authorized by this the constitution.
- (2) After this section becomes effective and until adopted by rule of the commission consistent with it:
- a. The commission shall be divided, as determined by the chairperson, into one investigative panel and one hearing panel to meet the responsibilities set forth in this section.
 - b. The investigative panel shall be composed of:
- 29 1. Four judges,

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- 2. Two members of the bar of Florida, and
- 3. Three non-lawyers.

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- 1 | c. The hearing panel shall be composed of:
- 2 1. Two judges,

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- 2. Two members of the bar of Florida, and
- 4 3. Two non-lawyers.
 - d. Membership on the panels may rotate in a manner determined by the rules of the commission provided that no member shall vote as a member of the investigative and hearing panel on the same proceeding.
 - e. The commission shall hire separate staff for each panel.
 - f. The members of the commission shall serve for staggered terms of six years.
 - g. The terms of office of the present members of the judicial qualifications commission shall expire upon the effective date of the amendments to this section approved by the legislature during the regular session of the legislature in 1996 and new members shall be appointed to serve the following staggered terms:
 - 1. Group I.--The terms of five members, composed of two electors as set forth in s. 12(a)(1)c. of Article V, one member of the bar of Florida as set forth in s. 12(a)(1)b. of Article V, one judge from the district courts of appeal and one circuit judge as set forth in s. 12(a)(1)a. of Article V, shall expire on December 31, 1998.
 - 2. Group II.--The terms of five members, composed of one elector as set forth in s. 12(a)(1)c. of Article V, two members of the bar of Florida as set forth in s. 12(a)(1)b. of Article V, one circuit judge and one county judge as set forth in s. 12(a)(1)a. of Article V shall expire on December 31, 2000.
- 30 2000
 - 3. Group III.--The terms of five members, composed of \$57\$ 2:47 PM 04/16/06 $$1918d\mbox{-ju09-j01}$

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two electors as set forth in s. 12(a)(1)c. of Article V, one member of the bar of Florida as set forth in s. 12(a)(1)b., one judge from the district courts of appeal and one county judge as set forth in s. 12(a)(1)a. of Article V, shall expire on December 31, 2002.

- h. An appointment to fill a vacancy of the commission shall be for the remainder of the term.
- i. Selection of members by district courts of appeal judges, circuit judges, and county court judges, shall be by no less than a majority of the members voting at the respective courts' conferences. Selection of members by the board of governors of the bar of Florida shall be by no less than a majority of the board.
- j. The commission shall be entitled to recover the costs of investigation and prosecution, in addition to any penalty levied by the supreme court.
- k. The compensation of members and referees shall be the travel expenses or transportation and per diem allowance as provided by general law.
- SECTION 13. Prohibited activities.—All justices and judges shall devote full time to their judicial duties. They shall not engage in the practice of law or hold office in any political party.

SECTION 14. Funding.--

- (a) All justices and judges shall be compensated only by state salaries fixed by general law. Funding for the state courts system, state attorneys' offices, public defenders' offices, and court-appointed counsel, except as otherwise provided in subsection (c), shall be provided from state revenues appropriated by general law.
- (b) All funding for the offices of the clerks of the \$58\$ 2:47 PM 04/16/06 $$1918d\hbox{-ju09-j01}$

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circuit and county courts performing court-related functions, except as otherwise provided in this subsection and subsection (c), shall be provided by adequate and appropriate filing fees for judicial proceedings and service charges and costs for performing court-related functions as required by general law. Selected salaries, costs, and expenses of the state courts system may be funded from appropriate filing fees for judicial proceedings and service charges and costs for performing court-related functions, as provided by general law. Where the requirements of either the United States Constitution or this the constitution of the State of Florida preclude the imposition of filing fees for judicial proceedings and service charges and costs for performing court-related functions sufficient to fund the court-related functions of the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county courts, the state shall provide, as determined by the legislature, adequate and appropriate supplemental funding from state revenues appropriated by general law. (c) No county or municipality, except as provided in this subsection, shall be required to provide any funding for

this subsection, shall be required to provide any funding for the state courts system, state attorneys' offices, public defenders' offices, court-appointed counsel, or the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county courts performing court-related functions. Counties shall be required to fund the cost of communications services, existing radio systems, existing multi-agency criminal justice information systems, and the cost of construction or lease, maintenance, utilities, and security of facilities for the trial courts, public defenders' offices, state attorneys' offices, and the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county courts performing court-related functions. Counties shall also pay reasonable 59 s1918d-ju09-jo1

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and necessary salaries, costs, and expenses of the state courts system to meet local requirements as determined by general law.

 $\mbox{(d)} \ \mbox{ The judiciary shall have no power to fix} \\ \mbox{appropriations.}$

SECTION 15. Attorneys; admission and discipline.--The supreme court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to regulate the admission of persons to the practice of law and the discipline of persons admitted.

SECTION 16. Clerks of the circuit courts.--There shall be in each county a clerk of the circuit court who shall be selected pursuant to the provisions of Article VIII, section 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this the constitution, the duties of the clerk of the circuit court may be divided by special or general law between two officers, one serving as clerk of court and one serving as ex officio clerk of the board of county commissioners, auditor, recorder, and custodian of all county funds. There may be a clerk of the county court if authorized by general or special law.

SECTION 17. State attorneys.--In each judicial circuit, a state attorney shall be elected for a term of four years. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, the state attorney shall be the prosecuting officer of all trial courts in that circuit and shall perform other duties prescribed by general law; provided, however, when authorized by general law, the violations of all municipal ordinances may be prosecuted by municipal prosecutors. A state attorney shall be an elector of the state and reside in the territorial jurisdiction of the circuit, the shall be and have been a member of the bar of Florida for the preceding five years, the shall devote full time to the duties of the office, and shall not 60 s1918d-ju09-j01

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engage in the private practice of law. State attorneys shall appoint such assistant state attorneys as may be authorized by law.

SECTION 18. Public defenders.--In each judicial circuit, a public defender shall be elected for a term of four years, who shall perform duties prescribed by general law. A public defender shall be an elector of the state and reside in the territorial jurisdiction of the circuit and shall be and have been a member of the bar of Florida for the preceding five years. Public defenders shall appoint such assistant public defenders as may be authorized by law.

SECTION 19. Judicial officers as conservators of the peace.—All judicial officers in this state shall be conservators of the peace.

SECTION 20. Schedule to Article V.--

- (a) This article shall replace all of Article V of the constitution of 1885, as amended, which shall then stand repealed.
- (b) Except to the extent inconsistent with the provisions of this article, all provisions of law and rules of court in force on the effective date of this article shall continue in effect until superseded in the manner authorized by this the constitution.
- (c) After this article becomes effective, and until changed by general law consistent with sections 1 through 19 of this article:
- (1) The supreme court shall have the jurisdiction immediately theretofore exercised by it, and it shall determine all proceedings pending before it on the effective date of this article.
- (2) The appellate districts shall be those in \$61\$ 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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existence on the date of adoption of this article. There shall be a district court of appeal in each district. The district courts of appeal shall have the jurisdiction immediately theretofore exercised by the district courts of appeal and shall determine all proceedings pending before them on the effective date of this article.

(3) Circuit courts shall have jurisdiction of appeals from county courts and municipal courts, except those appeals which may be taken directly to the supreme court; and they shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in all actions at law not cognizable by the county courts; of proceedings relating to the settlement of the estate of decedents and minors, the granting of letters testamentary, guardianship, involuntary hospitalization, the determination of incompetency, and other jurisdiction usually pertaining to courts of probate; in all cases in equity including all cases relating to juveniles; of all felonies and of all misdemeanors arising out of the same circumstances as a felony which is also charged; in all cases involving legality of any tax assessment or toll; in the action of ejectment; and in all actions involving the titles or boundaries or right of possession of real property. The circuit court may issue injunctions. There shall be judicial circuits which shall be the judicial circuits in existence on the date of adoption of this article. The chief judge of a circuit may authorize a county court judge to order emergency hospitalizations pursuant to Chapter 71-131, Laws of Florida, in the absence from the county of the circuit judge and the county court judge shall have the power to issue all temporary orders and temporary injunctions necessary or proper to the complete exercise of such jurisdiction.

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1	(4) County courts shall have original jurisdiction in
2	all criminal misdemeanor cases not cognizable by the circuit
3	courts, of all violations of municipal and county ordinances,
4	and of all actions at law in which the matter in controversy
5	does not exceed the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars
6	(\$2,500.00) exclusive of interest and costs, except those
7	within the exclusive jurisdiction of the circuit courts.
8	Judges of county courts shall be committing magistrates. The
9	county courts shall have jurisdiction now exercised by the
10	county judge's courts other than that vested in the circuit
11	court by $paragraph$ $subsection (c)(3)$ $hereof$, the jurisdiction
12	now exercised by the county courts, the claims court, the
13	small claims courts, the small claims magistrates courts,
14	magistrates courts, justice of the peace courts, municipal
15	courts and courts of chartered counties, including but not
16	limited to the counties referred to in Article VIII, sections
17	9, 10, 11 and 24 of the constitution of 1885.

- (5) Each judicial nominating commission shall be composed of the following:
- a. Three members appointed by the Board of Governors of The Florida Bar from among The Florida Bar members who are actively engaged in the practice of law with offices within the territorial jurisdiction of the affected court, district or circuit;
- b. Three electors who reside in the territorial jurisdiction of the court or circuit appointed by the governor; and
- c. Three electors who reside in the territorial jurisdiction of the court or circuit and who are not members of the bar of Florida, selected and appointed by a majority vote of the other six members of the commission.

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- (6) No justice or judge shall be a member of a judicial nominating commission. A member of a judicial nominating commission may hold public office other than judicial office. No member shall be eligible for appointment to state judicial office so long as that person is a member of a judicial nominating commission and for a period of two years thereafter. All acts of a judicial nominating commission shall be made with a concurrence of a majority of its members.
- (7) The members of a judicial nominating commission shall serve for a term of four years. except the terms of the initial members of the judicial nominating commissions shall expire as follows:
- a. The terms of one member of category a. b. and c. in subsection (c)(5) hereof shall expire on July 1, 1974;
- b. The terms of one member of category a. b. and c. in subsection (c)(5) hereof shall expire on July 1, 1975;
- c. The terms of one member of category a. b. and c. in subsection (c)(5) hereof shall expire on July 1, 1976;
- (8) All fines and forfeitures arising from offenses tried in the county court shall be collected, and accounted for by clerk of the court, and deposited in a special trust account. All fines and forfeitures received from violations of ordinances or misdemeanors committed within a county or municipal ordinances committed within a municipality within the territorial jurisdiction of the county court shall be paid monthly to the county or municipality respectively. If any costs are assessed and collected in connection with offenses tried in county court, all court costs shall be paid into the general revenue fund of the state of Florida and such other funds as prescribed by general law.
- (9) Any municipality or county may apply to the chief \$64\$ 2:47 PM 04/16/06 $$1918d\mbox{-ju09-j01}$

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judge of the circuit in which that municipality or county is situated for the county court to sit in a location suitable to the municipality or county and convenient in time and place to 3 its citizens and police officers and upon such application said chief judge shall direct the court to sit in the location 5 unless the chief judge shall determine the request is not 7 justified. If the chief judge does not authorize the county court to sit in the location requested, the county or 8 municipality may apply to the supreme court for an order 9 10 directing the county court to sit in the location. Any 11 municipality or county which so applies shall be required to provide the appropriate physical facilities in which the 12 county court may hold court. 13

- (10) All courts except the supreme court may sit in divisions as may be established by local rule approved by the supreme court.
- (11) A county court judge in any county having a population of 40,000 or $\underline{\text{fewer}}$ $\underline{\text{less}}$ according to the last decennial census, shall not be required to be a member of the bar of Florida.
- (12) Municipal prosecutors may prosecute violations of municipal ordinances.
- (13) "Justice" shall mean a justice elected or appointed to the supreme court and shall not include any judge assigned from any court.
 - (d) When this article becomes effective:
- (1) All courts not herein authorized, except as provided by paragraph subsection (d)(4) of this section shall cease to exist and jurisdiction to conclude all pending cases and enforce all prior orders and judgments shall vest in the court that would have jurisdiction of the cause if thereafter 65 $2:47 \ PM \ 04/16/06$ 51918d-ju09-j01

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instituted. All records of and property held by courts abolished hereby shall be transferred to the proper office of the appropriate court under this article.

- (2) Judges of the following courts, if their terms do not expire in 1973 and if they are eligible under paragraph subsection (d)(8) hereof, shall become additional judges of the circuit court for each of the counties of their respective circuits, and shall serve as such circuit judges for the remainder of the terms to which they were elected and shall be eligible for election as circuit judges thereafter. These courts are: civil court of record of Dade county, all criminal courts of record, the felony courts of record of Alachua, Leon, and Volusia Counties, the courts of record of Broward, Brevard, Escambia, Hillsborough, Lee, Manatee, and Sarasota Counties, the civil and criminal court of record of Pinellas County, and county judge's courts and separate juvenile courts in counties having a population in excess of 100,000 according to the 1970 federal census. On the effective date of this article, there shall be an additional number of positions of circuit judges equal to the number of existing circuit judges and the number of judges of the above named courts whose term expires in 1973. Elections to such offices shall take place at the same time and manner as elections to other state judicial offices in 1972 and the terms of such offices shall be for a term of six years. Unless changed pursuant to section nine of this article, the number of circuit judges presently existing and created by this subsection shall not be changed.
- (3) In all counties having a population of <u>fewer</u> less than 100,000 according to the 1970 federal census and having more than one county judge on the date of the adoption of this article, there shall be the same number of judges of the $\frac{66}{2:47 \text{ PM}} = 04/16/06$

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county court as there are county judges existing on that date unless changed pursuant to section 9 of this article.

- jurisdiction until amended or terminated in a manner prescribed by special or general law or ordinances, or until January 3, 1977, whichever occurs first. On that date all municipal courts not previously abolished shall cease to exist. Judges of municipal courts shall remain in office and be subject to reappointment or reelection in the manner prescribed by law until said courts are terminated pursuant to the provisions of this subsection. Upon municipal courts being terminated or abolished in accordance with the provisions of this subsection, the judges thereof who are not members of the bar of Florida, shall be eligible to seek election as judges of county courts of their respective counties.
- (5) Judges, holding elective office in all other courts abolished by this article, whose terms do not expire in 1973 including judges established pursuant to Article VIII, sections 9 and 11 of the constitution of 1885 shall serve as judges of the county court for the remainder of the term to which they were elected. Unless created pursuant to section 9, of this Article V such judicial office shall not continue to exist thereafter.
- (6) By March 21, 1972, the supreme court shall certify the need for additional circuit and county judges. The legislature in the 1972 regular session may by general law create additional offices of judge, the terms of which shall begin on the effective date of this article. Elections to such offices shall take place at the same time and manner as election to other state judicial offices in 1972.
- (6)(7) County judges of existing county judge's courts 67 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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and justices of the peace and magistrates' court who are not members of bar of Florida shall be eligible to seek election as county court judges of their respective counties.

(7)(8) No judge of a court abolished by this article shall become or be eligible to become a judge of the circuit court unless the judge has been a member of bar of Florida for the preceding five years.

(8)(9) The office of judges of all other courts abolished by this article shall be abolished as of the effective date of this article.

(10) The offices of county solicitor and prosecuting attorney shall stand abolished, and all county solicitors and prosecuting attorneys holding such offices upon the effective date of this article shall become and serve as assistant state attorneys for the circuits in which their counties are situate for the remainder of their terms, with compensation not less than that received immediately before the effective date of this article.

(e) LIMITED OPERATION OF SOME PROVISIONS. --

(1) All justices of the supreme court, judges of the district courts of appeal and circuit judges in office upon the effective date of this article shall retain their offices for the remainder of their respective terms. All members of the judicial qualifications commission in office upon the effective date of this article shall retain their offices for the remainder of their respective terms. Each state attorney in office on the effective date of this article shall retain the office for the remainder of the term.

(2) No justice or judge holding office immediately after this article becomes effective who held judicial office on July 1, 1957, shall be subject to retirement from judicial 68 2:47 PM 04/16/06 81918d-ju09-j01

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1	office because of age pursuant to section 8 of this article.
2	(f) Until otherwise provided by law, the nonjudicial
3	duties required of county judges shall be performed by the
4	judges of the county court.
5	(g) All provisions of Article V of the Constitution of
6	1885, as amended, not embraced herein which are not
7	inconsistent with this revision shall become statutes subject
8	to modification or repeal as are other statutes.
9	(h) The requirements of section 14 relative to all
10	county court judges or any judge of a municipal court who
11	continues to hold office pursuant to subsection (d)(4) hereof
12	being compensated by state salaries shall not apply prior to
13	January 3, 1977, unless otherwise provided by general law.
14	(g)(i) DELETION OF OBSOLETE SCHEDULE ITEMSThe
15	legislature shall have power, by concurrent resolution, to
16	delete from this article any subsection of this section $\frac{20}{20}$
17	including this subsection, when all events to which the
18	subsection to be deleted is or could become applicable have
19	occurred. A legislative determination of fact made as a basis
20	for application of this subsection shall be subject to
21	judicial review.
22	(j) EFFECTIVE DATE Unless otherwise provided herein,
23	this article shall become effective at 11:59 o'clock P.M.,
24	Eastern Standard Time, January 1, 1973.
25	
26	ARTICLE VI
27	SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS
28	
29	SECTION 1. Regulation of electionsAll elections by
30	the people shall be by direct and secret vote. General
31	elections shall be determined by a plurality of votes cast.
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Registration and elections shall, and political party functions may, be regulated by law; however, the requirements for a candidate with no party affiliation or for a candidate 3 of a minor party for placement of the candidate's name on the ballot shall be no greater than the requirements for a 5 candidate of the party having the largest number of registered 7 voters. SECTION 2. Electors. -- Every citizen of the United 8 States who is at least eighteen years of age and who is a 9 permanent resident of the state, if registered as provided by 10 11 law, shall be an elector of the county where registered. SECTION 3. Oath. -- Each eligible citizen upon 12 13 registering shall subscribe the following: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will protect and defend the 14 15 Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Florida, and that I am qualified to register as an 16 elector under the Constitution and laws of the State of 17 Florida." 18 SECTION 4. Disqualifications. --19 20 (a) No person convicted of a felony, or adjudicated in this or any other state to be mentally incompetent, shall be 21 22 qualified to vote or hold office until restoration of civil rights or removal of disability. 23 2.4 (b) No person may appear on the ballot for re-election to any of the following offices: 25 (1) Florida representative, 26 27 (2) Florida senator, 28 (3) Florida Lieutenant governor, or 29 (4) Any office of the Florida cabinet, 30 (5) U.S. Representative from Florida, or 31 (6) U.S. Senator from Florida 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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if, by the end of the current term of office, the person will have served (or, but for resignation, would have served) in that office for eight consecutive years.

SECTION 5. Primary, general, and special elections.--

- (a) A general election shall be held in each county on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year to choose a successor to each elective state and county officer whose term will expire before the next general election and, except as provided herein, to fill each vacancy in elective office for the unexpired portion of the term. A general election may be suspended or delayed due to a state of emergency or impending emergency pursuant to general law. Special elections and referenda shall be held as provided by law.
- (b) If all candidates for an office have the same party affiliation and the winner will have no opposition in the general election, all qualified electors, regardless of party affiliation, may vote in the primary elections for that office.

SECTION 6. Municipal and district elections.--Registration and elections in municipalities shall, and in other governmental entities created by statute may, be provided by law.

SECTION 7. Campaign spending limits and funding of campaigns for elective statewide state-wide office.--It is the policy of this state to provide for state-wide elections in which all qualified candidates may compete effectively. A method of public financing for campaigns for state-wide office shall be established by law. Spending limits shall be established for such campaigns for candidates who use public 71 \$2:47 PM 04/16/06 \$1918d-ju09-j01

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funds in their campaigns. The legislature shall provide funding for this provision. General law implementing this paragraph shall be at least as protective of effective competition by a candidate who uses public funds as the general law in effect on January 1, 1998.

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ARTICLE VII

FINANCE AND TAXATION

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SECTION 1. Taxation; appropriations; state expenses; state revenue limitation.--

- (a) No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law. No state ad valorem taxes shall be levied upon real estate or tangible personal property. All other forms of taxation shall be preempted to the state except as provided by general law.
- (b) Motor vehicles, boats, airplanes, trailers, trailer coaches, and mobile homes, as defined by law, shall be subject to a license tax for their operation in the amounts and for the purposes prescribed by law, but shall not be subject to ad valorem taxes.
- (c) No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of appropriation made by law.
- (d) Provision shall be made by law for raising sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of the state for each fiscal period.
- (e) Except as provided herein, state revenues collected for any fiscal year shall be limited to state revenues allowed under this subsection for the prior fiscal year plus an adjustment for growth. As used in this subsection, "growth" means an amount equal to the average annual rate of growth in Florida personal income over the most 72 s1918d-ju09-j01

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recent twenty quarters times the state revenues allowed under this subsection for the prior fiscal year. For the 1995-1996 fiscal year, the state revenues allowed under this subsection 3 for the prior fiscal year shall equal the state revenues collected for the 1994-1995 fiscal year. Florida personal 5 income shall be determined by the legislature, from 7 information available from the United States Department of Commerce or its successor on the first day of February prior 8 to the beginning of the fiscal year. State revenues collected 10 for any fiscal year in excess of this limitation shall be 11 transferred to the budget stabilization fund until the fund reaches the maximum balance specified in Article III, section 12 13 18(g) 19(g) of Article III, and thereafter shall be refunded to taxpayers as provided by general law. State revenues 14 15 allowed under this subsection for any fiscal year may be increased by a two-thirds vote of the membership of each house 16 of the legislature in a separate bill that contains no other 17 subject and that sets forth the dollar amount by which the 18 19 state revenues allowed will be increased. The vote may not be 20 taken less than seventy-two hours after the third reading of 21 the bill. For purposes of this subsection, "state revenues" 22 means taxes, fees, licenses, and charges for services imposed by the legislature on individuals, businesses, or agencies 23 24 outside state government. However, "state revenues" does not include: revenues that are necessary to meet the requirements 25 set forth in documents authorizing the issuance of bonds by 26 the state; revenues that are used to provide matching funds 27 28 for the federal Medicaid program with the exception of the 29 revenues used to support the Public Medical Assistance Trust Fund or its successor program and with the exception of state 30 matching funds used to fund elective expansions made after 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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July 1, 1994; proceeds from the state lottery returned as prizes; receipts of the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund; balances carried forward from prior fiscal years; taxes, 3 licenses, fees, and charges for services imposed by local, regional, or school district governing bodies; or revenue from 5 taxes, licenses, fees, and charges for services required to be 7 imposed by any amendment or revision to this constitution after July 1, 1994. An adjustment to the revenue limitation 8 shall be made by general law to reflect the fiscal impact of 10 transfers of responsibility for the funding of governmental 11 functions between the state and other levels of government. The legislature shall, by general law, prescribe procedures 12 13 necessary to administer this subsection. SECTION 2. Taxes; rate.--All ad valorem taxation shall 14 15 be at a uniform rate within each taxing unit, except the taxes on intangible personal property may be at different rates but 16 shall never exceed two mills on the dollar of assessed value; 17 provided, as to any obligations secured by mortgage, deed of 18

provided, as to any obligations secured by mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien on real estate wherever located, an intangible tax of not more than two mills on the dollar may be

21 levied by law to be in lieu of all other intangible

22 assessments on such obligations.

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SECTION 3. Taxes; exemptions.--

exclusively by it for municipal or public purposes shall be exempt from taxation. A municipality, owning property outside the municipality, may be required by general law to make payment to the taxing unit in which the property is located. Such portions of property as are used predominantly for educational, literary, scientific, religious, or charitable purposes may be exempted by general law from taxation.

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- (b) There shall be exempt from taxation, cumulatively, to every head of a family residing in this state, household goods and personal effects to the value fixed by general law, not less than one thousand dollars, and to every widow or widower or person who is blind or totally and permanently disabled, property to the value fixed by general law not less than five hundred dollars.
- (c) Any county or municipality may, for the purpose of its respective tax levy and subject to the provisions of this subsection and general law, grant community and economic development ad valorem tax exemptions to new businesses and expansions of existing businesses, as defined by general law. Such an exemption may be granted only by ordinance of the county or municipality, and only after the electors of the county or municipality voting on such question in a referendum authorize the county or municipality to adopt such ordinances. An exemption so granted shall apply to improvements to real property made by or for the use of a new business and improvements to real property related to the expansion of an existing business and shall also apply to tangible personal property of such new business and tangible personal property related to the expansion of an existing business. The amount or limits of the amount of such exemption shall be specified by general law. The period of time for which such exemption may be granted to a new business or expansion of an existing business shall be determined by general law. The authority to grant such exemption shall expire ten years from the date of approval by the electors of the county or municipality, and may be renewable by referendum as provided by general law.
- (d) By general law and subject to conditions specified therein, there may be granted an ad valorem tax exemption to a $\frac{75}{2:47~\text{PM}}$ 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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renewable energy source device and to real property on which such device is installed and operated, to the value fixed by general law not to exceed the original cost of the device, and for the period of time fixed by general law not to exceed ten years.

- (e) Any county or municipality may, for the purpose of its respective tax levy and subject to the provisions of this subsection and general law, grant historic preservation ad valorem tax exemptions to owners of historic properties. This exemption may be granted only by ordinance of the county or municipality. The amount or limits of the amount of this exemption and the requirements for eligible properties must be specified by general law. The period of time for which this exemption may be granted to a property owner shall be determined by general law.
- SECTION 4. Taxation; assessments.--By General law regulations shall prescribe regulations that be prescribed which shall secure a just valuation of all property for ad valorem taxation, provided:
- (a) Agricultural land, land producing high water recharge to Florida's aquifers, or land used exclusively for noncommercial recreational purposes may be classified by general law and assessed solely on the basis of character or use.
- (b) Pursuant to general law, tangible personal property held for sale as stock in trade and livestock may be valued for taxation at a specified percentage of its value, may be classified for tax purposes, or may be exempted from taxation.
- (c) All persons entitled to a homestead exemption under section 6 of this Article shall have their homestead 76 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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assessed at just value as of January 1, 1994 of the year following the effective date of this amendment. This assessment shall change only as provided herein.

- (1) Assessments subject to this provision shall be changed annually on January 1st of each year; but those changes in assessments shall not exceed the lower of the following:
- a. Three percent $\frac{(3\%)}{(3\%)}$ of the assessment for the prior year.
- b. The percent change in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, U.S. City Average, all items 1967=100, or successor reports for the preceding calendar year as initially reported by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
 - (2) No assessment shall exceed just value.
- (3) After any change of ownership, as provided by general law, homestead property shall be assessed at just value as of January 1 of the following year. Thereafter, the homestead shall be assessed as provided herein.
- (4) New homestead property shall be assessed at just value as of January 1st of the year following the establishment of the homestead. That assessment shall only change as provided herein.
- (5) Changes, additions, reductions, or improvements to homestead property shall be assessed as provided for by general law; provided, however, after the adjustment for any change, addition, reduction, or improvement, the property shall be assessed as provided herein.
- (6) In the event of a termination of homestead status, the property shall be assessed as provided by general law.
- (7) The provisions of this amendment are severable. If \$77\$ 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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any of the provisions of this amendment shall be held unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, the decision of such court shall not affect or impair any remaining provisions of this amendment.

- (d) The legislature may, by general law, for assessment purposes and subject to the provisions of this subsection, allow counties and municipalities to authorize by ordinance that historic property may be assessed solely on the basis of character or use. Such character or use assessment shall apply only to the jurisdiction adopting the ordinance. The requirements for eligible properties must be specified by general law.
- (e) A county may, in the manner prescribed by general law, provide for a reduction in the assessed value of homestead property to the extent of any increase in the assessed value of that property which results from the construction or reconstruction of the property for the purpose of providing living quarters for one or more natural or adoptive grandparents or parents of the owner of the property or of the owner's spouse if at least one of the grandparents or parents for whom the living quarters are provided is 62 years of age or older. Such a reduction may not exceed the lesser of the following:
- (1) The increase in assessed value resulting from construction or reconstruction of the property.
- (2) Twenty percent of the total assessed value of the property as improved.

SECTION 5. Estate, inheritance, and income taxes.--

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state, or under its authority, in excess of the aggregate of amounts that which may be allowed to be credited upon or deducted from any similar tax levied by the United States or any state.

(b) OTHERS.—No tax upon the income of residents and citizens other than natural persons shall be levied by the state, or under its authority, in excess of <u>five percent</u> 5% of net income, as defined by law, or at such greater rate as is authorized by a three-fifths(3/5)vote of the membership of each house of the legislature or as will provide for the state the maximum amount which may be allowed to be credited against income taxes levied by the United States and other states. There shall be exempt from taxation not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) of the excess of net income subject to tax over the maximum amount allowed to be credited against income taxes levied by the United States and other states.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE. This section shall become effective immediately upon approval by the electors of Florida.

SECTION 6. Homestead exemptions.--

(a) Every person who has the legal or equitable title to real estate and maintains thereon the permanent residence of the owner, or another legally or naturally dependent upon the owner, shall be exempt from taxation thereon, except assessments for special benefits, up to the assessed valuation of five thousand dollars, upon establishment of right thereto in the manner prescribed by law. The real estate may be held by legal or equitable title, by the entireties, jointly, in common, as a condominium, or indirectly by stock ownership or membership representing the owner's or member's proprietary interest in a corporation owning a fee or a leasehold

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initially in excess of ninety-eight years.

- (b) Not more than one exemption shall be allowed any individual or family unit or with respect to any residential unit. No exemption shall exceed the value of the real estate assessable to the owner or, in case of ownership through stock or membership in a corporation, the value of the proportion which the interest in the corporation bears to the assessed value of the property.
- (c) By general law and subject to conditions specified therein, the exemption shall be increased to a total of twenty-five thousand dollars of the assessed value of the real estate for each school district levy. By general law and subject to conditions specified therein, the exemption for all other levies may be increased up to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars of the assessed value of the real estate if the owner has attained age sixty-five or is totally and permanently disabled and if the owner is not entitled to the exemption provided in subsection (d).
- (d) By general law and subject to conditions specified therein, the exemption shall be increased to a total of the following amounts of assessed value of real estate for each levy other than those of school districts: fifteen thousand dollars with respect to 1980 assessments; twenty thousand dollars with respect to 1981 assessments; twenty-five thousand dollars with respect to assessments for 1982 and each year thereafter. However, such increase shall not apply with respect to any assessment roll until such roll is first determined to be in compliance with the provisions of section 4 by a state agency designated by general law. This subsection shall stand repealed on the effective date of any amendment to section 4 which provides for the assessment of homestead 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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property at a specified percentage of its just value.

- (e) By general law and subject to conditions specified therein, the legislature may provide to renters, who are permanent residents, ad valorem tax relief on all ad valorem tax levies. Such ad valorem tax relief shall be in the form and amount established by general law.
- counties or municipalities, for the purpose of their respective tax levies and subject to the provisions of general law, to grant an additional homestead tax exemption not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars to any person who has the legal or equitable title to real estate and maintains thereon the permanent residence of the owner and who has attained age sixty-five and whose household income, as defined by general law, does not exceed twenty thousand dollars. The general law must allow counties and municipalities to grant this additional exemption, within the limits prescribed in this subsection, by ordinance adopted in the manner prescribed by general law, and must provide for the periodic adjustment of the income limitation prescribed in this subsection for changes in the cost of living.

SECTION 7. Allocation of pari-mutuel taxes.--Taxes upon the operation of pari-mutuel pools may be preempted to the state or allocated in whole or in part to the counties. When allocated to the counties, the distribution shall be in equal amounts to the several counties.

SECTION 8. Aid to local governments.--State funds may be appropriated to the several counties, school districts, municipalities, or special districts upon such conditions as may be provided by general law. These conditions may include the use of relative ad valorem assessment levels determined by 81 conditions may 104/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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a state agency designated by general law.

SECTION 9. Local taxes.--

- (a) Counties, school districts, and municipalities shall, and special districts may, be authorized by law to levy ad valorem taxes and may be authorized by general law to levy other taxes, for their respective purposes, except ad valorem taxes on intangible personal property and taxes prohibited by this constitution.
- (b) Ad valorem taxes, exclusive of taxes levied for the payment of bonds and taxes levied for periods not longer than two years when authorized by vote of the electors who are the owners of freeholds therein not wholly exempt from taxation, shall not be levied in excess of the following millages upon the assessed value of real estate and tangible personal property: for all county purposes, ten mills; for all municipal purposes, ten mills; for all school purposes, ten mills; for water management purposes for the northwest portion of the state lying west of the line between ranges two and three east, 0.05 mill; for water management purposes for the remaining portions of the state, 1.0 mill; and for all other special districts a millage authorized by law approved by vote of the electors who are owners of freeholds therein not wholly exempt from taxation. A county furnishing municipal services may, to the extent authorized by law, levy additional taxes within the limits fixed for municipal purposes.

SECTION 10. Pledging credit.--Neither the state nor any county, school district, municipality, special district, or agency of any of them, shall become a joint owner with, or stockholder of, or give, lend, or use its taxing power or credit to aid any corporation, association, partnership, or person; but this shall not prohibit laws authorizing:

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- (a) The investment of public trust funds;
- (b) The investment of other public funds in obligations of, or insured by, the United States or any of its instrumentalities;
- (c) The issuance and sale by any county, municipality, special district, or other local governmental body of (1) revenue bonds to finance or refinance the cost of capital projects for airports or port facilities, or (2) revenue bonds to finance or refinance the cost of capital projects for industrial or manufacturing plants to the extent that the interest thereon is exempt from income taxes under the then existing laws of the United States, when, in either case, the revenue bonds are payable solely from revenue derived from the sale, operation, or leasing of the projects. If any project so financed, or any part thereof, is occupied or operated by any private corporation, association, partnership, or person pursuant to contract or lease with the issuing body, the property interest created by such contract or lease shall be subject to taxation to the same extent as other privately owned property.
- (d) A municipality, county, special district, or agency of any of them, being a joint owner of, giving, or lending or using its taxing power or credit for the joint ownership, construction, and operation of electrical energy generating or transmission facilities with any corporation, association, partnership, or person.

SECTION 11. State bonds; revenue bonds.--

(a) State bonds pledging the full faith and credit of the state may be issued only to finance or refinance the cost of state fixed capital outlay projects authorized by law, and purposes incidental thereto, upon approval by a vote of the 83 s1918d-ju09-j01

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electors; provided state bonds issued pursuant to this
subsection may be refunded without a vote of the electors at a
lower net average interest cost rate. The total outstanding
principal of state bonds issued pursuant to this subsection
shall never exceed fifty percent of the total tax revenues of
the state for the two preceding fiscal years, excluding any
tax revenues held in trust under the provisions of this
constitution.

- (b) Moneys sufficient to pay debt service on state bonds as the same becomes due shall be appropriated by law.
- (c) Any state bonds pledging the full faith and credit of the state issued under this section or any other section of this constitution may be combined for the purposes of sale.
- (d) Revenue bonds may be issued by the state or its agencies without a vote of the electors to finance or refinance the cost of state fixed capital outlay projects authorized by law, and purposes incidental thereto, and shall be payable solely from funds derived directly from sources other than state tax revenues.
- (e) Bonds pledging all or part of a dedicated state tax revenue may be issued by the state in the manner provided by general law to finance or refinance the acquisition and improvement of land, water areas, and related property interests and resources for the purposes of conservation, outdoor recreation, water resource development, restoration of natural systems, and historic preservation.
- (f) Each project, building, or facility to be financed or refinanced with revenue bonds issued under this section shall first be approved by the legislature by an act relating to appropriations or by general law.

SECTION 12. Local bonds.--Counties, school districts, \$84\$ 2:47 PM 04/16/06 $$1918d\mbox{-ju09-j01}$

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municipalities, special districts, and local governmental bodies with taxing powers may issue bonds, certificates of indebtedness, or any form of tax anticipation certificates, payable from ad valorem taxation and maturing more than twelve months after issuance only:

- (a) To finance or refinance capital projects authorized by law and only when approved by vote of the electors who are owners of freeholds therein not wholly exempt from taxation; or
- (b) To refund outstanding bonds and interest and redemption premium thereon at a lower net average interest cost rate.

SECTION 13. Relief from illegal taxes.—Until payment of all taxes which have been legally assessed upon the property of the same owner, no court shall grant relief from the payment of any tax that may be illegal or illegally assessed.

SECTION 14. Bonds for pollution control and abatement and other water facilities.--

(a) When authorized by law, state bonds pledging the full faith and credit of the state may be issued without an election to finance the construction of air and water pollution control and abatement and solid waste disposal facilities and other water facilities authorized by general law (herein referred to as "facilities") to be operated by any municipality, county, district or authority, or any agency thereof (herein referred to as "local governmental agencies"), or by any agency of the State of Florida. Such bonds shall be secured by a pledge of and shall be payable primarily from all or any part of revenues to be derived from operation of such facilities, special assessments, rentals to be received under 85 s1918d-ju09-j01

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- lease-purchase agreements herein provided for, any other revenues that may be legally available for such purpose, including revenues from other facilities, or any combination 3 thereof (herein collectively referred to as "pledged revenues"), and shall be additionally secured by the full 5 faith and credit of the State of Florida. 6
 - (b) No such bonds shall be issued unless a state fiscal agency, created by law, has made a determination that in no state fiscal year will the debt service requirements of the bonds proposed to be issued and all other bonds secured by the pledged revenues exceed seventy-five percent per cent of the pledged revenues.
 - (c) The state may lease any of such facilities to any local governmental agency, under lease-purchase agreements for such periods and under such other terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon. The local governmental agencies may pledge the revenues derived from such leased facilities or any other available funds for the payment of rentals thereunder; and, in addition, the full faith and credit and taxing power of such local governmental agencies may be pledged for the payment of such rentals without any election of freeholder electors or qualified electors.
 - (d) The state may also issue such bonds for the purpose of loaning money to local governmental agencies, for the construction of such facilities to be owned or operated by any of such local governmental agencies. Such loans shall bear interest at not more than one-half of one percent per annum greater than the last preceding issue of state bonds pursuant to this section, shall be secured by the pledged revenues, and may be additionally secured by the full faith and credit of the local governmental agencies.

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(e) The total outstanding principal of state bonds issued pursuant to this section 14 shall never exceed fifty percent per cent of the total tax revenues of the state for the two preceding fiscal years.

SECTION 15. Revenue bonds for scholarship loans.--

- (a) When authorized by law, revenue bonds may be issued to establish a fund to make loans to students determined eligible as prescribed by law and who have been admitted to attend any public or private institutions of higher learning, junior colleges, health related training institutions, or vocational training centers, which are recognized or accredited under terms and conditions prescribed by law. Revenue bonds issued pursuant to this section shall be secured by a pledge of and shall be payable primarily from payments of interest, principal, and handling charges to such fund from the recipients of the loans and, if authorized by law, may be additionally secured by student fees and by any other moneys in such fund. There shall be established from the proceeds of each issue of revenue bonds a reserve account in an amount equal to and sufficient to pay the greatest amount of principal, interest, and handling charges to become due on such issue in any ensuing state fiscal year.
- (b) Interest moneys in the fund established pursuant to this section, not required in any fiscal year for payment of debt service on then outstanding revenue bonds or for maintenance of the reserve account, may be used for educational loans to students determined to be eligible therefor in the manner provided by law, or for such other related purposes as may be provided by law.

30 SECTION 16. Bonds for housing and related 31 facilities.--

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- (a) When authorized by law, revenue bonds may be issued without an election to finance or refinance housing and related facilities in Florida, herein referred to as "facilities."
- (b) The bonds shall be secured by a pledge of and shall be payable primarily from all or any part of revenues to be derived from the financing, operation, or sale of such facilities, mortgage or loan payments, and any other revenues or assets that may be legally available for such purposes derived from sources other than ad valorem taxation, including revenues from other facilities, or any combination thereof, herein collectively referred to as "pledged revenues," provided that in no event shall the full faith and credit of the state be pledged to secure such revenue bonds.
- (c) No bonds shall be issued unless a state fiscal agency, created by law, has made a determination that in no state fiscal year will the debt service requirements of the bonds proposed to be issued and all other bonds secured by the same pledged revenues exceed the pledged revenues available for payment of such debt service requirements, as defined by law.
- SECTION 17. Bonds for acquiring transportation right-of-way or for constructing bridges.--
- (a) When authorized by law, state bonds pledging the full faith and credit of the state may be issued, without a vote of the electors, to finance or refinance the cost of acquiring real property or the rights to real property for state roads as defined by law— or to finance or refinance the cost of state bridge construction— and purposes incidental to such property acquisition or state bridge construction.
- (b) Bonds issued under this section shall be secured \$88\$ 2:47 PM 04/16/06 $$1918d\mbox{-ju09-j01}$

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by a pledge of and shall be payable primarily from motor fuel or special fuel taxes, except those defined in Article XII, section $\overline{7(c)}$ 9(c) of Article XII, as provided by law, and shall additionally be secured by the full faith and credit of the state.

(c) No bonds shall be issued under this section unless a state fiscal agency, created by law, has made a determination that in no state fiscal year will the debt service requirements of the bonds proposed to be issued and all other bonds secured by the same pledged revenues exceed ninety percent of the pledged revenues available for payment of such debt service requirements, as defined by law. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "pledged revenues" means all revenues pledged to the payment of debt service, excluding any pledge of the full faith and credit of the state.

SECTION 18. Laws requiring counties or municipalities to spend funds or limiting their ability to raise revenue or receive state tax revenue. --

(a) No county or municipality shall be bound by any general law requiring such county or municipality to spend funds or to take an action requiring the expenditure of funds unless the legislature has determined that such law fulfills an important state interest and unless: funds have been appropriated that have been estimated at the time of enactment to be sufficient to fund such expenditure; the legislature authorizes or has authorized a county or municipality to enact a funding source not available for such county or municipality on February 1, 1989, that can be used to generate the amount of funds estimated to be sufficient to fund such expenditure by a simple majority vote of the governing body of such county or municipality; the law requiring such expenditure is

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approved by two-thirds of the membership in each house of the legislature; the expenditure is required to comply with a law that applies to all persons similarly situated, including the 3 state and local governments; or the law is either required to comply with a federal requirement or required for eligibility 5 for a federal entitlement, which federal requirement 7 specifically contemplates actions by counties or municipalities for compliance. 8

- (b) Except upon approval of each house of the legislature by two-thirds of the membership, the legislature may not enact, amend, or repeal any general law if the anticipated effect of doing so would be to reduce the authority that municipalities or counties have to raise revenues in the aggregate, as such authority exists on February 1, 1989.
- 16 (c) Except upon approval of each house of the legislature by two-thirds of the membership, the legislature 17 may not enact, amend, or repeal any general law if the 18 anticipated effect of doing so would be to reduce the 20 percentage of a state tax shared with counties and 21 municipalities as an aggregate on February 1, 1989. The 22 provisions of this subsection shall not apply to enhancements enacted after February 1, 1989, to state tax sources, or 23 24 during a fiscal emergency declared in a written joint proclamation issued by the president of the senate and the 25 speaker of the house of representatives, or where the 26 legislature provides additional state-shared revenues that 27 which are anticipated to be sufficient to replace the 28 29 anticipated aggregate loss of state-shared revenues resulting from the reduction of the percentage of the state tax shared 30 with counties and municipalities, which source of replacement 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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revenues shall be subject to the same requirements for repeal or modification as provided herein for a state-shared tax source existing on February 1, 1989.

- (d) Laws adopted to require funding of pension benefits existing on <u>January 8, 1991;</u> the effective date of this section, criminal laws; election laws; the general appropriations act; special appropriations acts; laws reauthorizing but not expanding then-existing statutory authority; laws having insignificant fiscal impact; and laws creating, modifying, or repealing noncriminal infractions; are exempt from the requirements of this section.
- (e) The legislature may enact laws to assist in the implementation and enforcement of this section.

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ARTICLE VIII

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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SECTION 1. Counties.--

- (a) POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS.—The state shall be divided by law into political subdivisions called counties. Counties may be created, abolished, or changed by law, with provision for payment or apportionment of the public debt.
- (b) COUNTY FUNDS. -- The care, custody, and method of disbursing county funds shall be provided by general law.
- (c) GOVERNMENT.—Pursuant to general or special law, a county government may be established by charter that which shall be adopted, amended, or repealed only upon vote of the electors of the county in a special election called for that purpose.
- 30 (d) COUNTY OFFICERS. There shall be elected by the
 31 electors of each county, for terms of four years, a sheriff, a
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tax collector, a property appraiser, a supervisor of elections, and a clerk of the circuit court; except, when provided by county charter or special law approved by vote of the electors of the county, any county officer may be chosen in another manner therein specified, or any county office may be abolished when all the duties of the office prescribed by general law are transferred to another office. When not otherwise provided by county charter or special law approved by vote of the electors, the clerk of the circuit court shall be ex officio clerk of the board of county commissioners, auditor, recorder, and custodian of all county funds.

- (e) COMMISSIONERS.—Except when otherwise provided by county charter, the governing body of each county shall be a board of county commissioners composed of five or seven members serving staggered terms of four years. After each decennial census, the board of county commissioners shall divide the county into districts of contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as practicable. One commissioner residing in each district shall be elected as provided by law.
- (f) NON-CHARTER GOVERNMENT.—Counties not operating under county charters shall have such power of self-government as is provided by general or special law. The board of county commissioners of a county not operating under a charter may enact, in a manner prescribed by general law, county ordinances not inconsistent with general or special law, but an ordinance in conflict with a municipal ordinance shall not be effective within the municipality to the extent of such conflict.
- (g) CHARTER GOVERNMENT. $\underline{--}$ Counties operating under county charters shall have all powers of local self-government not inconsistent with general law, or with special law 92 \$2:47 PM 04/16/06 \$1918d-ju09-j01

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approved by vote of the electors. The governing body of a county operating under a charter may enact county ordinances not inconsistent with general law. The charter shall provide which shall prevail in the event of conflict between county and municipal ordinances.

- (h) TAXES; LIMITATION.—Property situate within municipalities shall not be subject to taxation for services rendered by the county exclusively for the benefit of the property or residents in unincorporated areas.
- (i) COUNTY ORDINANCES.—Each county ordinance shall be filed with the custodian of state records and shall become effective at such time thereafter as is provided by general law.
- (j) VIOLATION OF ORDINANCES. —Persons violating county ordinances shall be prosecuted and punished as provided by law.
- (k) COUNTY SEAT.—In every county there shall be a county seat at which shall be located the principal offices and permanent records of all county officers. The county seat may not be moved except as provided by general law. Branch offices for the conduct of county business may be established elsewhere in the county by resolution of the governing body of the county in the manner prescribed by law. No instrument shall be deemed recorded until filed at the county seat, or a branch office designated by the governing body of the county for the recording of instruments, according to law.

SECTION 2. Municipalities. --

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. —Municipalities may be established or abolished and their charters amended pursuant to general or special law. When any municipality is abolished, provision shall be made for the protection of its creditors.

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- (b) POWERS.—Municipalities shall have governmental, corporate, and proprietary powers to enable them to conduct municipal government, perform municipal functions and render municipal services, and may exercise any power for municipal purposes except as otherwise provided by law. Each municipal legislative body shall be elective.
- (c) ANNEXATION. Municipal annexation of unincorporated territory, merger of municipalities, and exercise of extra-territorial powers by municipalities shall be as provided by general or special law.

SECTION 3. Consolidation.—The government of a county and the government of one or more municipalities located therein may be consolidated into a single government, which may exercise any and all powers of the county and the several municipalities. The consolidation plan may be proposed only by special law, which shall become effective if approved by vote of the electors of the county, or of the county and municipalities affected, as may be provided in the plan. Consolidation shall not extend the territorial scope of taxation for the payment of pre-existing debt except to areas whose residents receive a benefit from the facility or service for which the indebtedness was incurred.

SECTION 4. Transfer of powers.--By law or by resolution of the governing bodies of each of the governments affected, any function or power of a county, municipality, or special district may be transferred to or contracted to be performed by another county, municipality, or special district, after approval by vote of the electors of the transferor and approval by vote of the electors of the transferee, or as otherwise provided by law.

31 SECTION 5. Local option.-94

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- (a) Local option on the legality or prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines, or beers shall be preserved to each county. The status of a county with respect thereto shall be changed only by vote of the electors in a special election called upon the petition of twenty-five percent per cent of the electors of the county, and not sooner than two years after an earlier election on the same question. Where legal, the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines, and beers shall be regulated by law.
- criminal history records check and a 3-to-5-day 3 to 5-day waiting period, excluding weekends and legal holidays, in connection with the sale of any firearm occurring within such county. For purposes of this subsection, the term "sale" means the transfer of money or other valuable consideration for any firearm when any part of the transaction is conducted on property to which the public has the right of access. Holders of a concealed weapons permit as prescribed by general law shall not be subject to the provisions of this subsection when purchasing a firearm.

SECTION 6. Schedule to Article VIII.--

- (a) <u>APPLICABILITY TO FORMER ARTICLE.--</u>This article shall replace all of Article VIII of the constitution of 1885, as amended, except those sections expressly retained and made a part of this article by reference.
- (b) COUNTIES; COUNTY SEATS; MUNICIPALITIES;

 DISTRICTS.—The status of the following items as they exist on the date this article becomes effective is recognized and shall be continued until changed in accordance with law: the counties of the state; their status with respect to the legality of the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines, and

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beers; the method of selection of county officers; the performance of municipal functions by county officers; the county seats; and the municipalities and special districts of 3 the state, their powers, jurisdiction, and government. (c) OFFICERS TO CONTINUE IN OFFICE. Every person 5 holding office when this article becomes effective shall 6 7 continue in office for the remainder of the term if that office is not abolished. If the office is abolished the 8 incumbent shall be paid adequate compensation, to be fixed by 9 10 law, for the loss of emoluments for the remainder of the term. 11 (c)(d) ORDINANCES. -- Local laws relating only to unincorporated areas of a county on the effective date of this 12 article may be amended or repealed by county ordinance. 13 (d) (e) CONSOLIDATION AND HOME RULE. -- Article VIII, 14 15 sections 9, 10, 11, and 24, of the constitution of 1885, as 16 amended, shall remain in full force and effect as to each county affected, as if this article had not been adopted, 17 until that county shall expressly adopt a charter or home rule 18 19 plan pursuant to this article. All provisions of the Metropolitan Dade County Home Rule Charter, heretofore or 20 hereafter adopted by the electors of Dade County pursuant to 21 22 Article VIII, section 11, of the constitution of 1885, as amended, shall be valid, and any amendments to such charter 23 2.4 shall be valid; provided that the said provisions of such charter and the said amendments thereto are authorized under 25 said Article VIII, section 11, of the constitution of 1885, as 26 27 amended. (e)(f) DADE COUNTY; POWERS CONFERRED UPON 28 29 MUNICIPALITIES. -- To the extent not inconsistent with the powers of existing municipalities or general law, the 30 Metropolitan Government of Dade County may exercise all the 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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powers conferred now or hereafter by general law upon municipalities. 2 (f)(g) DELETION OF OBSOLETE SCHEDULE ITEMS. -- The 3 legislature shall have power, by joint resolution, to delete from this article any subsection of this section θ , including 5 this subsection, when all events to which the subsection to be 7 deleted is or could become applicable have occurred. A legislative determination of fact made as a basis for 8 application of this subsection shall be subject to judicial 10 review. 11 ARTICLE IX 12 13 EDUCATION 14 15 SECTION 1. Public education. --(a) The education of children is a fundamental value 16 of the people of this the state of Florida. It is, therefore, 17 a paramount duty of the state to make adequate provision for 18 the education of all children residing within its borders. 19 20 Adequate provision shall be made by law for a uniform, 21 efficient, safe, secure, and high quality system of free 22 public schools that allows students to obtain a high quality education and for the establishment, maintenance, and 23 24 operation of institutions of higher learning and other public education programs that the needs of the people may require. 25 To assure that children attending public schools obtain a high 26 quality education, the legislature shall make adequate 27 provision to ensure that, by the beginning of the 2010 school 28 29 year, there are a sufficient number of classrooms so that: (1) The maximum number of students who are assigned to 30 each teacher who is teaching in public school classrooms for

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prekindergarten through grade 3 does not exceed 18 students;

- (2) The maximum number of students who are assigned to each teacher who is teaching in public school classrooms for grades 4 through 8 does not exceed 22 students; and
- (3) The maximum number of students who are assigned to each teacher who is teaching in public school classrooms for grades 9 through 12 does not exceed 25 students.

The class size requirements of this subsection do not apply to extracurricular classes. Payment of the costs associated with reducing class size to meet these requirements is the responsibility of the state and not of local school schools districts. Beginning with the 2003-2004 fiscal year, The legislature shall provide sufficient funds to reduce the average number of students in each classroom by at least two students per year until the maximum number of students per

classroom does not exceed the requirements of this subsection.

- (b) Every four-year-old four-year old child in Florida shall be provided by the State a high-quality high quality pre-kindergarten learning opportunity in the form of an early childhood development and education program that which shall be voluntary, high quality, free, and delivered according to professionally accepted standards. An early childhood development and education program means an organized program designed to address and enhance each child's ability to make age-appropriate age appropriate progress in an appropriate range of settings in the development of language and cognitive capabilities and emotional, social, regulatory, and moral capacities through education in basic skills and such other skills as the legislature may determine to be appropriate.
- (c) The early childhood education and development \$98\$ 2:47 PM \$04/16/06\$ $$1918d\mbox{-ju09-j01}$

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programs provided by reason of <u>subsection</u> <u>subparagraph</u> (b)

shall be implemented no later than the beginning of the 2005

school year through funds generated in addition to those used

for existing education, health, and development programs.

Existing education, health, and development programs are those

funded by the state as of January 1, 2002, that provided for

child or adult education, health care, or development.

SECTION 2. State board of education.—The state board

SECTION 2. State board of education.—The state board of education shall be a body corporate and have such supervision of the system of free public education as is provided by law. The state board of education shall consist of seven members appointed by the governor to staggered 4-year terms, subject to confirmation by the senate. The state board of education shall appoint the commissioner of education.

SECTION 3. Terms of appointive board members.--Members of any appointive board dealing with education may serve terms in excess of four years as provided by law.

SECTION 4. School districts; school boards.--

- (a) Each county shall constitute a school district, provided that, two or more contiguous counties, upon vote of the electors of each county pursuant to law, may be combined into one school district. In each school district, there shall be a school board composed of five or more members chosen by vote of the electors in a nonpartisan election for appropriately staggered terms of four years, as provided by law.
- (b) The school board shall operate, control, and supervise all free public schools within the school district and determine the rate of school district taxes within the limits prescribed herein. Two or more school districts may operate and finance joint educational programs.

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SECTION 5. Superintendent of schools.—In each school district, there shall be a superintendent of schools who shall be elected at the general election in each year the number of which is a multiple of four for a term of four years; or, when provided by resolution of the district school board, or by special law, approved by vote of the electors, the district school superintendent in any school district shall be employed by the district school board as provided by general law. The resolution or special law may be rescinded or repealed by either procedure after four years.

SECTION 6. State school fund.—The income derived from the state school fund shall, and the principal of the fund may, be appropriated, but only to the support and maintenance of free public schools.

SECTION 7. State University System. --

- (a) PURPOSES. In order to achieve excellence through teaching students, advancing research and providing public service for the benefit of Florida's citizens, their communities and economies, the people hereby establish a system of governance for the state university system of Florida.
- (b) STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM. There shall be a single state university system comprised of all public universities. A board of trustees shall administer each public university and a board of governors shall govern the state university system.
- (c) LOCAL BOARDS OF TRUSTEES. Each local constituent university shall be administered by a board of trustees consisting of thirteen members dedicated to the purposes of the state university system. The board of governors shall establish the powers and duties of the boards of trustees.

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Each board of trustees shall consist of six citizen members appointed by the governor and five citizen members appointed by the board of governors. The appointed members shall be confirmed by the senate and serve staggered terms of five years as provided by law. The chair of the faculty senate, or the equivalent, and the president of the student body of the university shall also be members.

(d) STATEWIDE BOARD OF GOVERNORS. The board of governors shall be a body corporate consisting of seventeen members. The board shall operate, regulate, control, and be fully responsible for the management of the whole university system. These responsibilities shall include, but not be limited to, defining the distinctive mission of each constituent university and its articulation with free public schools and community colleges, ensuring the well-planned coordination and operation of the system, and avoiding wasteful duplication of facilities or programs. The board's management shall be subject to the powers of the legislature to appropriate for the expenditure of funds, and the board shall account for such expenditures as provided by law. The governor shall appoint to the board fourteen citizens dedicated to the purposes of the state university system. The appointed members shall be confirmed by the senate and serve staggered terms of seven years as provided by law. The commissioner of education, the chair of the advisory council of faculty senates, or the equivalent, and the president of the Florida student association, or the equivalent, shall also be members of the board.

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ARTICLE X

MISCELLANEOUS

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SECTION 1. Amendments to United States

Constitution.—The legislature shall not take action on any proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States unless a majority of the members thereof have been elected after the proposed amendment has been submitted for ratification.

SECTION 2. Militia.--

- (a) The militia shall be composed of all <u>able-bodied</u> ablebodied inhabitants of the state who are or have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, and no person because of religious creed or opinion shall be exempted from military duty except upon conditions provided by law.
- (b) The organizing, equipping, housing, maintaining, and disciplining of the militia, and the safekeeping of public arms may be provided for by law.
- (c) The governor shall appoint all commissioned officers of the militia, including an adjutant general who shall be chief of staff. The appointment of all general officers shall be subject to confirmation by the senate.
- (d) The qualifications of personnel and officers of the federally recognized national guard, including the adjutant general, and the grounds and proceedings for their discipline and removal shall conform to the appropriate United States Army or Air Force regulations and usages.
- SECTION 3. Vacancy in office.--Vacancy in office shall occur upon the creation of an office, upon the death, removal from office, or resignation of the incumbent or the incumbent's succession to another office, unexplained absence for sixty consecutive days, or failure to maintain the 102 s1918d-ju09-j01

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residence required when elected or appointed, and upon failure of one elected or appointed to office to qualify within thirty days from the commencement of the term.

SECTION 4. Homestead; exemptions.--

- (a) There shall be exempt from forced sale under process of any court, and no judgment, decree, or execution shall be a lien thereon, except for the payment of taxes and assessments thereon, obligations contracted for the purchase, improvement, or repair thereof, or obligations contracted for house, field, or other labor performed on the realty, the following property owned by a natural person:
- (1) A homestead, if located outside a municipality, to the extent of one hundred sixty acres of contiguous land and improvements thereon, which shall not be reduced without the 15 owner's consent by reason of subsequent inclusion in a municipality; or if located within a municipality, to the 16 extent of one-half acre of contiguous land, upon which the exemption shall be limited to the residence of the owner or the owner's family;
 - (2) Personal property to the value of one thousand dollars.
 - (b) These exemptions shall inure to the surviving spouse or heirs of the owner.
 - (c) The homestead shall not be subject to devise if the owner is survived by spouse or minor child, except the homestead may be devised to the owner's spouse if there be no minor child. The owner of homestead real estate, joined by the spouse if married, may alienate the homestead by mortgage, sale, or gift and, if married, may by deed transfer the title to an estate by the entirety with the spouse. If the owner or spouse is incompetent, the method of alienation or encumbrance 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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shall be as provided by law.

SECTION 5. Coverture and property.—There shall be no distinction between married women and married men in the holding, control, disposition, or encumbering of their property, both real and personal; except that dower or curtesy may be established and regulated by law.

SECTION 6. Eminent domain. --

- (a) No private property shall be taken except for a public purpose and with full compensation therefor paid to each owner or secured by deposit in the registry of the court and available to the owner.
- (b) Provision may be made by law for the taking of easements, by like proceedings, for the drainage of the land of one person over or through the land of another.

SECTION 7. Lotteries.--Lotteries, other than the types of pari-mutuel pools authorized by law as of <u>January 7, 1969</u> the effective date of this constitution, are hereby prohibited in this state.

SECTION 8. Census.--

- (a) Each decennial census of the state taken by the United States shall be an official census of the state.
- (b) Each decennial census, for the purpose of classifications based upon population, shall become effective on the thirtieth day after the final adjournment of the regular session of the legislature convened next after certification of the census.
- SECTION 9. Repeal of criminal statutes.—Repeal or amendment of a criminal statute shall not affect prosecution or punishment for any crime previously committed.
- SECTION 10. Felony; definition.--The term "felony," as
 used herein and in the laws of this state, shall mean any
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criminal offense that is punishable under the laws of this state, or that would be punishable if committed in this state, by death or by imprisonment in the state penitentiary.

SECTION 11. Sovereignty lands.—The title to lands under navigable waters, within the boundaries of the state, which have not been alienated, including beaches below mean high water lines, is held by the state, by virtue of its sovereignty, in trust for all the people. Sale of such lands may be authorized by law, but only when in the public interest. Private use of portions of such lands may be authorized by law, but only when not contrary to the public interest.

SECTION 12. Rules of construction.--Unless qualified in the text, the following rules of construction shall apply to this constitution.

- (a) "Herein" refers to the entire constitution.
- (b) The singular includes the plural.
- (c) The masculine includes the feminine.
- (d) "Vote of the electors" means the vote of the majority of those voting on the matter in an election, general or special, in which those participating are limited to the electors of the governmental unit referred to in the text.
- (e) Vote or other action of a legislative house or other governmental body means the vote or action of a majority or other specified percentage of those members voting on the matter. "Of the membership" means "of all members thereof."
- (f) The terms "judicial office," "justices," and "judges" shall not include judges of courts established solely for the trial of violations of ordinances.
 - (g) "Special law" means a special or local law.
- (h) Titles and subtitles shall not be used in \$105\$ 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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1 | construction.

SECTION 13. Suits against the state.--Provision may be made by general law for bringing suit against the state as to all liabilities now existing or hereafter originating.

SECTION 14. State retirement systems benefit changes.—A governmental unit responsible for any retirement or pension system supported in whole or in part by public funds shall not, after January 1, 1977, provide any increase in the benefits to the members or beneficiaries of such system unless such unit has made or concurrently makes provision for the funding of the increase in benefits on a sound actuarial basis.

SECTION 15. State operated lotteries.--

- (a) Lotteries may be operated by the state.
- (b) If any subsection or subsections of the amendment to the Florida Constitution are held unconstitutional for containing more than one subject, this amendment shall be limited to subsection (a) above.
 - (c) This amendment shall be implemented as follows:
- (1) Schedule--On the effective date of this amendment,
 The lotteries shall be known as the Florida Education
 Lotteries. Net proceeds derived from the lotteries shall be
 deposited to a state trust fund, to be designated The State
 Education Lotteries Trust Fund, to be appropriated by the
 legislature. The schedule may be amended by general law.

SECTION 16. Limiting marine net fishing.--

(a) The marine resources of the State of Florida belong to all of the people of the state and should be conserved and managed for the benefit of the state, its people, and future generations. To this end, the people hereby enact limitations on marine net fishing in Florida waters to 106 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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protect saltwater finfish, shellfish, and other marine animals from unnecessary killing, overfishing, and waste.

- (b) For the purpose of catching or taking any saltwater finfish, shellfish, or other marine animals in Florida waters:
- (1) No gill nets or other entangling nets shall be used in any Florida waters; and
- (2) In addition to the prohibition set forth in paragraph (1), no other type of net containing more than 500 square feet of mesh area shall be used in nearshore and inshore Florida waters. Additionally, no more than two such nets, which shall not be connected, shall be used from any vessel, and no person not on a vessel shall use more than one such net in nearshore and inshore Florida waters.
- 15 (c) For purposes of this section, the term:
 - which captures saltwater finfish by ensnaring or entangling them in the meshes of the net by the gills, and "entangling net" means a drift net, trammell net, stab net, or any other net which captures saltwater finfish, shellfish, or other marine animals by causing all or part of heads, fins, legs, or other body parts to become entangled or ensnared in the meshes of the net, but a hand.thrown cast net is not a gill net or an entangling net;
 - (2) "Mesh area" of a net means the total area of netting with the meshes open to comprise the maximum square footage. The square footage shall be calculated using standard mathematical formulas for geometric shapes. Seines and other rectangular nets shall be calculated using the maximum length and maximum width of the netting. Trawls and other bag type nets shall be calculated as a cone using the maximum 107

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circumference of the net mouth to derive the radius, and the maximum length from the net mouth to the tail end of the net to derive the slant height. Calculations for any other nets or combination type nets shall be based on the shapes of the individual components;

- (3) "Coastline" means the territorial sea base line for the State of Florida established pursuant to the laws of the United States of America;
- (4) "Florida waters" means the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, the Straits of Florida, and any other bodies of water under the jurisdiction of the State of Florida, whether coastal, intracoastal, or inland, and any part thereof; and
- (5) "Nearshore and inshore Florida waters" means all Florida waters inside a line three miles seaward of the coastline along the Gulf of Mexico and inside a line one mile seaward of the coastline along the Atlantic Ocean.
- (d) This section shall not apply to the use of nets for scientific research or governmental purposes.
- (e) Persons violating this section shall be prosecuted and punished pursuant to the penalties provided in <u>s.</u> section 370.021(2)(a),(b),(c)6. and 7., and (e), Florida Statutes (1991), unless and until the legislature enacts more stringent penalties for violations hereof. On and after the effective date of this section, Law enforcement officers in the state are authorized to enforce the provisions of this section in the same manner and authority as if a violation of this section constituted a violation of chapter 370, Florida Statutes (1991).
- (f) It is the intent of this section that implementing legislation is not required for enforcing any violations 108 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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hereof, but nothing in this section prohibits the establishment by law or pursuant to law of more restrictions on the use of nets for the purpose of catching or taking any saltwater finfish, shellfish, or other marine animals.

- (g) If any portion of this section is held invalid for any reason, the remaining portion of this section, to the fullest extent possible, shall be severed from the void portion and given the fullest possible force and application.
- (h) This section shall take effect on the July 1 next occurring after approval hereof by vote of the electors.

SECTION 17. Everglades Trust Fund. --

- (a) There is hereby established the Everglades Trust Fund, which shall not be subject to termination pursuant to Article III, section 19(f). The purpose of the Everglades Trust Fund is to make funds available to assist in conservation and protection of natural resources and abatement of water pollution in the Everglades Protection Area and the Everglades Agricultural Area. The trust fund shall be administered by the South Florida Water Management District, or its successor agency, consistent with statutory law.
- (b) The Everglades Trust Fund may receive funds from any source, including gifts from individuals, corporations, or other entities; funds from general revenue as determined by the legislature; and any other funds so designated by the legislature, by the United States Congress, or by any other governmental entity.
- (c) Funds deposited to the Everglades Trust Fund shall be expended for purposes of conservation and protection of natural resources and abatement of water pollution in the Everglades Protection Area and Everglades Agricultural Area.
- (d) For purposes of this section subsection, the terms 109 2:47 PM 04/16/06 $$1918d\mbox{-ju09-j01}$

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"Everglades Protection Area," "Everglades Agricultural Area," and "South Florida Water Management District" shall have the meanings as defined in statutes in effect on January 1, 1996.

SECTION 18. Disposition of conservation lands.--The fee interest in real property held by an entity of the state and designated for natural resources conservation purposes as provided by general law shall be managed for the benefit of the citizens of this state and may be disposed of only if the members of the governing board of the entity holding title determine the property is no longer needed for conservation purposes and only upon a vote of two-thirds of the governing board.

SECTION 19. High speed ground transportation system. -- To reduce traffic conqestion and provide alternatives to the traveling public, it is hereby declared to be in the public interest that a high speed ground transportation system consisting of a monorail, fixed guideway or magnetic levitation system, capable of speeds in excess of 120 miles per hour, be developed and operated in the State of Florida to provide high speed ground transportation by innovative, efficient and effective technologies consisting of dedicated rails or guideways separated from motor vehicular traffic that will link the five largest urban areas of the State as determined by the Legislature and provide for access to existing air and ground transportation facilities and services. The Legislature, the Cabinet and the Governor are hereby directed to proceed with the development of such a system by the State and/or by a private entity pursuant to state approval and authorization, including the acquisition of right-of-way, the financing of design and construction of the system, and the operation of the system, as provided by 110 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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specific appropriation and by law, with construction to begin on or before November 1, 2003.

SECTION 19 20. Workplaces without tobacco smoke. --

- (a) PROHIBITION. As a Florida health initiative to protect people from the health hazards of second-hand tobacco smoke, tobacco smoking is prohibited in enclosed indoor workplaces.
- (b) EXCEPTIONS.—As further explained in the definitions below, tobacco smoking may be permitted in private residences whenever they are not being used commercially to provide child care, adult care, or health care, or any combination thereof; and further may be permitted in retail tobacco shops, designated smoking guest rooms at hotels and other public lodging establishments; and stand-alone bars. However, nothing in this section or in its implementing legislation or regulations shall prohibit the owner, lessee, or other person in control of the use of an enclosed indoor workplace from further prohibiting or limiting smoking therein.
- (c) DEFINITIONS. —For purposes of this section, the following words and terms shall have the stated meanings:
- (1) "Smoking" means inhaling, exhaling, burning, carrying, or possessing any lighted tobacco product, including cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, and any other lighted tobacco product.
- (2) "Second-hand smoke," also known as environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), means smoke emitted from lighted, smoldering, or burning tobacco when the smoker is not inhaling; smoke emitted at the mouthpiece during puff drawing; and smoke exhaled by the smoker.
- (3) "Work" means any person's providing any employment \$111\$ 2:47 PM 04/16/06 $$1918d\mbox{-ju09-j01}$

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or employment-type service for or at the request of another individual or individuals or any public or private entity, whether for compensation or not, whether full or part-time, whether legally or not. "Work" includes, without limitation, any such service performed by an employee, independent contractor, agent, partner, proprietor, manager, officer, director, apprentice, trainee, associate, servant, volunteer, and the like.

- (4) "Enclosed indoor workplace" means any place where one or more persons engages in work, and which place is predominantly or totally bounded on all sides and above by physical barriers, regardless of whether such barriers consist of or include uncovered openings, screened or otherwise partially covered openings; or open or closed windows, jalousies, doors, or the like. This section applies to all such enclosed indoor workplaces without regard to whether work is occurring at any given time.
- (5) "Commercial" use of a private residence means any time during which the owner, lessee, or other person occupying or controlling the use of the private residence is furnishing in the private residence, or causing or allowing to be furnished in the private residence, child care, adult care, or health care, or any combination thereof, and receiving or expecting to receive compensation therefor.
- (6) "Retail tobacco shop" means any enclosed indoor workplace dedicated to or predominantly for the retail sale of tobacco, tobacco products, and accessories for such products, in which the sale of other products or services is merely incidental.
- (7) "Designated smoking guest rooms at public lodging establishments" means the sleeping rooms and directly 112 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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associated private areas, such as bathrooms, living rooms, and kitchen areas, if any, rented to guests for their exclusive transient occupancy in public lodging establishments including hotels, motels, resort condominiums, transient apartments, transient lodging establishments, rooming houses, boarding houses, resort dwellings, bed and breakfast inns, and the like; and designated by the person or persons having management authority over such public lodging establishment as rooms in which smoking may be permitted.

- devoted during any time of operation predominantly or totally to serving alcoholic beverages, intoxicating beverages, or intoxicating liquors, or any combination thereof, for consumption on the licensed premises; in which the serving of food, if any, is merely incidental to the consumption of any such beverage; and that is not located within, and does not share any common entryway or common indoor area with, any other enclosed indoor workplace including any business for which the sale of food or any other product or service is more than an incidental source of gross revenue.
- session occurring after voter approval of this amendment, The Florida legislature shall adopt legislation to implement this amendment in a manner consistent with its broad purpose and stated terms, and having an effective date no later than July lof the year following voter approval. Such legislation shall include, without limitation, civil penalties for violations of this section; provisions for administrative enforcement; and the requirement and authorization of agency rules for implementation and enforcement. Nothing herein shall preclude the legislature from enacting any law constituting or allowing 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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1	a more restrictive regulation of tobacco smoking than is
2	provided in this section.
3	SECTION 21. Limiting cruel and inhumane confinement of
4	pigs during pregnancy Inhumane treatment of animals is a
5	concern of Florida citizens. To prevent cruelty to certain
6	animals and as recommended by The Humane Society of the United
7	States, the people of the State of Florida hereby limit the
8	cruel and inhumane confinement of pigs during pregnancy as
9	provided herein.
10	(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to confine a
11	pig during pregnancy in an enclosure, or to tether a pig
12	during pregnancy, on a farm in such a way that she is
13	prevented from turning around freely.
14	(b) This section shall not apply:
15	(1) When a pig is undergoing an examination, test,
16	treatment or operation carried out for veterinary purposes,
17	provided the period during which the animal is confined or
18	tethered is not longer than reasonably necessary.
19	(2) During the prebirthing period.
20	(c) For purposes of this section:
21	(1) "Enclosure" means any cage, crate or other
22	enclosure in which a pig is kept for all or the majority of
23	any day, including what is commonly described as the
24	"gestation crate."
25	(2) "Farm" means the land, buildings, support
26	facilities, and other appurtenances used in the production of
27	animals for food or fiber.
28	(3) "Person" means any natural person, corporation
29	and/or business entity.
30	(4) "Pig" means any animal of the porcine species.
31	(5) "Turning around freely" means turning around
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1	without having to touch any side of the pig's enclosure.
2	(6) "Prebirthing period" means the seven day period
3	prior to a pig's expected date of giving birth.
4	(d) A person who violates this section shall be guilty
5	of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided
6	in s. 775.082(4)(a), Florida Statutes (1999), as amended, or
7	by a fine of not more than \$5000, or by both imprisonment and
8	a fine, unless and until the legislature enacts more stringent
9	penalties for violations hereof. On and after the effective
10	date of this section, law enforcement officers in the state
11	are authorized to enforce the provisions of this section in
12	the same manner and authority as if a violation of this
13	section constituted a violation of Section 828.13, Florida
14	Statutes (1999). The confinement or tethering of each pig
15	shall constitute a separate offense. The knowledge or acts of
16	agents and employees of a person in regard to a pig owned,
17	farmed or in the custody of a person, shall be held to be the
18	knowledge or act of such person.
19	(e) It is the intent of this section that implementing
20	legislation is not required for enforcing any violations
21	hereof.
22	(f) If any portion of this section is held invalid for
23	any reason, the remaining portion of this section, to the
24	fullest extent possible, shall be severed from the void
25	portion and given the fullest possible force and application.
26	(g) This section shall take effect six years after
27	approval by the electors.
28	SECTION 20 22 . Parental notice of termination of a
29	minor's pregnancyThe legislature shall not limit or deny
30	the privacy right guaranteed to a minor under the United
31	States Constitution as interpreted by the United States
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Supreme Court. Notwithstanding a minor's right of privacy provided in Article I, section 23 of Article I, the legislature is authorized to require by general law for notification to a parent or guardian of a minor before the termination of the minor's pregnancy. The legislature shall provide exceptions to such requirement for notification and shall create a process for judicial waiver of the notification.

SECTION 21 23. Slot machines.--

- (a) After voter approval of this constitutional amendment, The governing bodies of Miami-Dade and Broward Counties each may hold a countywide county-wide referendum in their respective counties on whether to authorize slot machines within existing, licensed pari-mutuel parimutuel facilities (thoroughbred and harness racing, greyhound racing, and jai-alai) that have conducted live racing or games in that county during each of the last two calendar years 2002 and 2003 before the effective date of this amendment. If the voters of such county approve the referendum question by majority vote, slot machines shall be authorized in such parimutuel facilities. If the voters of such county by majority vote disapprove the referendum question, slot machines shall not be so authorized, and the question shall not be presented in another referendum in that county for at least two years.
- (b) In the next regular Legislative session occurring after voter approval of this constitutional amendment, The legislature shall adopt legislation implementing this section and having an effective date no later than July 1 of the year following voter approval of this amendment. Such legislation shall authorize agency rules for implementation, and may 116 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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include provisions for the licensure and regulation of slot machines. The legislature may tax slot machine revenues, and any such taxes must supplement public education funding statewide.

- (c) If any part of this section is held invalid for any reason, the remaining portion or portions shall be severed from the invalid portion and given the fullest possible force and effect.
- (d) This amendment shall become effective when approved by vote of the electors of the state.

SECTION 22 24. Florida minimum wage.--

- entitled to be paid a minimum wage that is sufficient to provide a decent and healthy life for them and their families, that protects their employers from unfair low-wage competition, and that does not force them to rely on taxpayer-funded public services in order to avoid economic hardship.
- (b) DEFINITIONS. As used in this amendment, the terms "Employer," "Employee" and "Wage" shall have the meanings established under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) and its implementing regulations.
- (c) MINIMUM WAGE. Employers shall pay Employees Wages no less than the Minimum Wage for all hours worked in Florida. Six months after enactment, the Minimum Wage shall be established at an hourly rate of \$6.15. On September 30th of that year and on each following September 30th, the state Agency for Workforce Innovation shall calculate an adjusted Minimum Wage rate by increasing the current Minimum Wage rate by the rate of inflation during the twelve months prior to each September 1st using the consumer price index for urban 117 \$1918d-ju09-j01

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wage earners and clerical workers, CPI-W, or a successor index as calculated by the United States Department of Labor. Each adjusted Minimum Wage rate calculated shall be published and take effect on the following January 1st. For tipped Employees meeting eligibility requirements for the tip credit under the FLSA, Employers may credit towards satisfaction of the Minimum Wage tips up to the amount of the allowable FLSA tip credit in 2003.

- an Employer or any other party to discriminate in any manner or take adverse action against any person in retaliation for exercising rights protected under this amendment. Rights protected under this amendment include, but are not limited to, the right to file a complaint or inform any person about any party's alleged noncompliance with this amendment, and the right to inform any person of his or her potential rights under this amendment and to assist him or her in asserting such rights.
- (e) ENFORCEMENT. Persons aggrieved by a violation of this amendment may bring a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction against an Employer or person violating this amendment and, upon prevailing, shall recover the full amount of any back wages unlawfully withheld plus the same amount as liquidated damages, and shall be awarded reasonable attorney's fees and costs. In addition, they shall be entitled to such legal or equitable relief as may be appropriate to remedy the violation including, without limitation, reinstatement in employment and/or injunctive relief. Any Employer or other person found liable for willfully violating this amendment shall also be subject to a fine payable to the state in the amount of \$1000.00 for each violation. The state 118 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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attorney general or other official designated by the state legislature may also bring a civil action to enforce this amendment. Actions to enforce this amendment shall be subject 3 to a statute of limitations of four years or, in the case of willful violations, five years. Such actions may be brought as a class action pursuant to Rule 1.220 of the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.

- (f) ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION, IMPLEMENTATION AND CONSTRUCTION. Implementing legislation is not required in order to enforce this amendment. The state legislature may by statute establish additional remedies or fines for violations of this amendment, raise the applicable Minimum Wage rate, reduce the tip credit, or extend coverage of the Minimum Wage to employers or employees not covered by this amendment. The state legislature may by statute or the state Agency for Workforce Innovation may by regulation adopt any measures appropriate for the implementation of this amendment. This amendment provides for payment of a minimum wage and shall not be construed to preempt or otherwise limit the authority of the state legislature or any other public body to adopt or enforce any other law, regulation, requirement, policy or standard that provides for payment of higher or supplemental wages or benefits, or that extends such protections to employers or employees not covered by this amendment. It is intended that case law, administrative interpretations, and other guiding standards developed under the federal FLSA shall guide the construction of this amendment and any implementing statutes or regulations.
- (g) SEVERABILITY. If any part of this amendment, or the application of this amendment to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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amendment, including the application of such part to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected by such a holding and shall continue in full force and effect. To this end, the parts of this amendment are severable.

SECTION 23 25. Patients' right to know about adverse medical incidents. --

- (a) In addition to any other similar rights provided herein or by general law, patients have a right to have access to any records made or received in the course of business by a health care facility or provider relating to any adverse medical incident.
- (b) In providing such access, the identity of patients involved in the incidents shall not be disclosed, and any privacy restrictions imposed by federal law shall be maintained.
- (c) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:
- (1) The phrases "health care facility" and "health care provider" have the meaning given in general law related to a patient's rights and responsibilities.
- (2) The term "patient" means an individual who has sought, is seeking, is undergoing, or has undergone care or treatment in a health care facility or by a health care provider.
- (3) The phrase "adverse medical incident" means medical negligence, intentional misconduct, and any other act, neglect, or default of a health care facility or health care provider that caused or could have caused injury to or death of a patient, including, but not limited to, those incidents that are required by state or federal law to be reported to any governmental agency or body, and incidents that are 2:47 PM 04/16/06

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reported to or reviewed by any health care facility peer review, risk management, quality assurance, credentials, or similar committee, or any representative of any such committees.

- (4) The phrase "have access to any records" means, in addition to any other procedure for producing such records provided by general law, making the records available for inspection and copying upon formal or informal request by the patient or a representative of the patient, provided that current records which have been made publicly available by publication or on the Internet may be "provided" by reference to the location at which the records are publicly available.
- SECTION $\underline{24}$ $\underline{26}$. Prohibition of medical license after repeated medical malpractice.--
- (a) No person who has been found to have committed three or more incidents of medical malpractice shall be licensed or continue to be licensed by the State of Florida to provide health care services as a medical doctor.
- (b) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:
- (1) The phrase "medical malpractice" means both the failure to practice medicine in Florida with that level of care, skill, and treatment recognized in general law related to health care providers' licensure, and any similar wrongful act, neglect, or default in other states or countries which, if committed in Florida, would have been considered medical malpractice.
- (2) The phrase "found to have committed" means that the malpractice has been found in a final judgment of a court of law, final administrative agency decision, or decision of binding arbitration.

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2	ARTICLE XI
3	AMENDMENTS
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5	SECTION 1. Proposal by legislatureAmendment of a
6	section or revision of one or more articles, or the whole, of
7	this constitution may be proposed by joint resolution agreed
8	to by three-fifths of the membership of each house of the
9	legislature. The full text of the joint resolution and the
10	vote of each member voting shall be entered on the journal of
11	each house.
12	SECTION 2. Revision commission
13	(a) Within thirty days before the convening of the
14	2017 regular session of the legislature, and each twentieth
15	year thereafter, there shall be established a constitution
16	revision commission composed of the following thirty-seven
17	members:
18	(1) The attorney general of the state;
19	(2) Fifteen members selected by the governor;
20	(3) Nine members selected by the speaker of the house
21	of representatives and nine members selected by the president
22	of the senate; and
23	(4) Three members selected by the Chief Justice of the
24	Supreme Court of Florida with the advice of the justices.
25	(b) The governor shall designate one member of the
26	commission as its chair. Vacancies in the membership of the
27	commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original
28	appointments.
29	(c) Each constitution revision commission shall

30 convene at the call of its chair, adopt its rules of procedure, examine the constitution of the state, hold public 122

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hearings, and, not later than one hundred eighty days prior to the next general election, file with the custodian of state records its proposal, if any, of a revision of this constitution or any part of it.

SECTION 3. Initiative.—The power to propose the revision or amendment of any portion or portions of this constitution by initiative is reserved to the people, provided that, any such revision or amendment, except for those limiting the power of government to raise revenue, shall embrace but one subject and matter directly connected therewith. It may be invoked by filing with the custodian of state records a petition containing a copy of the proposed revision or amendment, signed by a number of electors in each of one half of the congressional districts of the state, and of the state as a whole, equal to eight percent of the votes cast in each of such districts respectively and in the state as a whole in the last preceding election in which presidential electors were chosen.

SECTION 4. Constitutional convention. --

- (a) The power to call a convention to consider a revision of the entire constitution is reserved to the people. It may be invoked by filing with the custodian of state records a petition, containing a declaration that a constitutional convention is desired, signed by a number of electors in each of one half of the congressional districts of the state, and of the state as a whole, equal to fifteen percent per cent of the votes cast in each such district respectively and in the state as a whole in the last preceding election of presidential electors.
- (b) At the next general election held more than ninety days after the filing of such petition, there shall be
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submitted to the electors of the state the question: "Shall a constitutional convention be held?" If a majority voting on 2 the question votes in the affirmative, at the next succeeding 3 general election there shall be elected from each representative district a member of a constitutional 5 convention. On the twenty-first day following that election, 7 the convention shall sit at the capital, elect officers, adopt rules of procedure, judge the election of its membership, and 8 fix a time and place for its future meetings. Not later than 9 10 ninety days before the next succeeding general election, the 11 convention shall cause to be filed with the custodian of state records any revision of this constitution proposed by it. 12

SECTION 5. Amendment or revision election. --

- (a) A proposed amendment to or revision of this constitution, or any part of it, shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election held more than ninety days after the joint resolution or report of revision commission, constitutional convention, or taxation and budget reform commission proposing it is filed with the custodian of state records, unless, pursuant to law enacted by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the membership of each house of the legislature and limited to a single amendment or revision, it is submitted at an earlier special election held more than ninety days after such filing.
- (b) A proposed amendment or revision of this constitution, or any part of it, by initiative shall be submitted to the electors at the general election provided the initiative petition is filed with the custodian of state records no later than February 1 of the year in which the general election is held.
- (c) The legislature shall provide by general law, 124 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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prior to the holding of an election pursuant to this section, for the provision of a statement to the public regarding the probable financial impact of any amendment proposed by initiative pursuant to section 3.

- (d) Once in the tenth week, and once in the sixth week immediately preceding the week in which the election is held, the proposed amendment or revision, with notice of the date of election at which it will be submitted to the electors, shall be published in one newspaper of general circulation in each county in which a newspaper is published.
- (e) If the proposed amendment or revision is approved by vote of the electors, it shall be effective as an amendment to or revision of the constitution of the state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January following the election, or on such other date as may be specified in the amendment or revision.

SECTION 6. Taxation and budget reform commission. --

- (a) Beginning in 2007 and each twentieth year thereafter, there shall be established a taxation and budget reform commission composed of the following members:
- (1) Eleven members selected by the governor, none of whom shall be a member of the legislature at the time of appointment.
- (2) Seven members selected by the speaker of the house of representatives and seven members selected by the president of the senate, none of whom shall be a member of the legislature at the time of appointment.
- (3) Four <u>nonvoting</u> non-voting ex officio members, all of whom shall be members of the legislature at the time of appointment. Two of these members, one of whom shall be a member of the minority party in the house of representatives, 125

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shall be selected by the speaker of the house of representatives, and two of these members, one of whom shall be a member of the minority party in the senate, shall be selected by the president of the senate.

- (b) Vacancies in the membership of the commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments.
- (c) At its initial meeting, the members of the commission shall elect a member who is not a member of the legislature to serve as chair and the commission shall adopt its rules of procedure. Thereafter, the commission shall convene at the call of the chair. An affirmative vote of two thirds of the full commission shall be necessary for any revision of this constitution or any part of it to be proposed by the commission.
- (d) The commission shall examine the state budgetary process, the revenue needs and expenditure processes of the state, the appropriateness of the tax structure of the state, and governmental productivity and efficiency; review policy as it relates to the ability of state and local government to tax and adequately fund governmental operations and capital facilities required to meet the state's needs during the next twenty year period; determine methods favored by the citizens of the state to fund the needs of the state, including alternative methods for raising sufficient revenues for the needs of the state; determine measures that could be instituted to effectively gather funds from existing tax sources; examine constitutional limitations on taxation and expenditures at the state and local level; and review the state's comprehensive planning, budgeting, and needs assessment processes to determine whether the resulting 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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information adequately supports a strategic decisionmaking process.

(e) The commission shall hold public hearings as it deems necessary to carry out its responsibilities under this section. The commission shall issue a report of the results of the review carried out, and propose to the legislature any recommended statutory changes related to the taxation or budgetary laws of the state. Not later than one hundred eighty days prior to the general election in the second year following the year in which the commission is established, the commission shall file with the custodian of state records its proposal, if any, of a revision of this constitution or any part of it dealing with taxation or the state budgetary process.

SECTION 7. Tax or fee limitation. -- Notwithstanding Article X, section 12(d) of this constitution, no new state tax or fee shall be imposed on or after November 8, 1994, by any amendment to this constitution unless the proposed amendment is approved by not fewer than two-thirds of the voters voting in the election in which such proposed amendment is considered. For purposes of this section, the phrase "new state tax or fee" shall mean any tax or fee that which would produce revenue subject to lump sum or other appropriation by the legislature, either for the state general revenue fund or any trust fund, which tax or fee is not in effect on November 7, 1994, including without limitation such taxes and fees as are the subject of proposed constitutional amendments appearing on the ballot on November 8, 1994. This section shall apply to proposed constitutional amendments relating to state taxes or fees that which appear on the November 8, 1994, ballot, or later ballots, and any such proposed amendment $\underline{\text{that}}$ 127 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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1	which fails to gain the two-thirds vote required hereby shall
2	be null, void, and without effect.
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4	ARTICLE XII
5	SCHEDULE
6	SECTION 1. Constitution of 1885 supersededArticles
7	I through IV, VII, and IX through XX of the Constitution of
8	Florida adopted in 1885, as amended from time to time, are
9	superseded by this revision except those sections expressly
10	retained and made a part of this revision by reference.
11	SECTION 2. Property taxes; millagesTax millages
12	authorized in counties, municipalities, and special districts,
13	on the date this revision becomes effective, may be continued
14	until reduced by law.
15	SECTION 3. Officers to continue in officeEvery
16	person holding office when this revision becomes effective
17	shall continue in office for the remainder of the term if that
18	office is not abolished. If the office is abolished the
19	incumbent shall be paid adequate compensation, to be fixed by
20	law, for the loss of emoluments for the remainder of the term.
21	SECTION 4. State commissioner of educationThe state
22	superintendent of public instruction in office on the
23	effective date of this revision shall become and, for the
24	remainder of the term being served, shall be the commissioner
25	of education.
26	SECTION 3 5. Superintendent of schools
27	(a) On the effective date of this revision the county
28	superintendent of public instruction of each county shall
29	become and, for the remainder of the term being served, shall
30	be the superintendent of schools of that district.
31	(b) The method of selection of the county 128
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superintendent of public instruction of each county, as provided by or under the constitution of 1885, as amended, shall apply to the selection of the district superintendent of schools until changed as herein provided.

SECTION $\underline{4}$ $\underline{6}$. Laws preserved.--

- (a) All laws in effect upon the adoption of this revision, to the extent not inconsistent with it, shall remain in force until they expire by their terms or are repealed.
- (b) All statutes that which, under the constitution of 1885, as amended, apply to the state superintendent of public instruction and those that which apply to the county superintendent of public instruction shall under this revision apply, respectively, to the state commissioner of education and the district superintendent of schools.

SECTION 5 7. Rights reserved. --

- (a) All actions, rights of action, claims, contracts, and obligations of individuals, corporations, and public bodies or agencies existing on the date this revision becomes effective shall continue to be valid as if this revision had not been adopted. All taxes, penalties, fines and forfeitures owing to the state under the constitution of 1885, as amended, shall inure to the state under this revision, and all sentences as punishment for crime shall be executed according to their terms.
- (b) This revision shall not be retroactive so as to create any right or liability that which did not exist under the constitution of 1885, as amended, based upon matters occurring prior to the adoption of this revision.
- SECTION $\underline{6}$ θ . Public debts recognized.—All bonds, revenue certificates, revenue bonds, and tax anticipation certificates issued pursuant to the constitution of 1885, as 129 $2:47 \text{ PM} \quad 04/16/06$ s1918d-ju09-j01

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amended by the state, any agency, political subdivision, or
public corporation of the state shall remain in full force and
effect and shall be secured by the same sources of revenue as
before the adoption of this revision, and, to the extent
necessary to effectuate this section, the applicable
provisions of the constitution of 1885, as amended, are
retained as a part of this revision until payment in full of
these public securities.

SECTION 7 9. Bonds.--

- (a) ADDITIONAL SECURITIES. --
- (1) Article IX, section 17, of the constitution of 1885, as amended, as it existed immediately before this Constitution, as revised in 1968, became effective, is adopted by this reference as a part of this revision as completely as though incorporated herein verbatim, except revenue bonds, revenue certificates, or other evidences of indebtedness hereafter issued thereunder may be issued by the agency of the state so authorized by law.
- (2) a. That portion of Article XII, section $\frac{7(a)}{a}$, Subsection (a) of this Constitution, as amended, which by reference adopted Article XII, section 19, of the constitution of 1885, as amended, as the same existed immediately before the effective date of this amendment is adopted by this reference as part of this revision as completely as though incorporated herein verbatim, for the purpose of providing that after the effective date of this amendment all of the proceeds of the revenues derived from the gross receipts taxes, as therein defined, collected in each year shall be applied as provided therein to the extent necessary to comply with all obligations to or for the benefit of holders of bonds or certificates issued before the effective date of this 130 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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amendment or any refundings thereof that which are secured by such gross receipts taxes. No bonds or other obligations may be issued pursuant to the provisions of Article XII, section 19, of the constitution of 1885, as amended, but this provision shall not be construed to prevent the refunding of any such outstanding bonds or obligations pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph subsection (a)(2).

b. Subject to the requirements of <u>subparagraph a.</u> the first paragraph of this <u>subsection (a)(2)</u>, beginning July 1, 1975, all of the proceeds of the revenues derived from the gross receipts taxes collected from every person, including municipalities, as provided and levied pursuant to the provisions of chapter 203, Florida Statutes, as such chapter is amended from time to time, shall, as collected, be placed in a trust fund to be known as the "public education capital outlay and debt service trust fund" in the state treasury (hereinafter referred to as "capital outlay fund"), and used only as provided herein.

c. The capital outlay fund shall be administered by the state board of education as created and constituted by Article IX, section 2, of Article IX of this the constitution of Florida as revised in 1968 (hereinafter referred to as "state board"), or by such other instrumentality of the state that which shall hereafter succeed by law to the powers, duties, and functions of the state board, including the powers, duties, and functions of the state board provided in this paragraph subsection (a)(2). The state board shall be a body corporate and shall have all the powers provided herein in addition to all other constitutional and statutory powers related to the purposes of this paragraph subsection (a)(2) heretofore or hereafter conferred by law upon the state board, 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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or its predecessor created by the constitution of 1885, as amended.

- d. State bonds pledging the full faith and credit of the state may be issued, without a vote of the electors, by the state board pursuant to law to finance or refinance capital projects theretofore authorized by the legislature, and any purposes appurtenant or incidental thereto, for the state system of public education provided for in Article IX, section 1, of Article IX of this constitution (hereinafter referred to as "state system"), including but not limited to institutions of higher learning, community colleges, vocational technical schools, or public schools, as now defined or as may hereafter be defined by law. All such bonds shall mature not later than thirty years after the date of issuance thereof. All other details of such bonds shall be as provided by law or by the proceedings authorizing such bonds; provided, however, that no bonds, except refunding bonds, shall be issued, and no proceeds shall be expended for the cost of any capital project, unless such project has been authorized by the legislature.
- e. Bonds issued pursuant to this paragraph subsection 22 $\frac{(a)(2)}{(a)(2)}$ shall be primarily payable from such revenues derived from gross receipts taxes, and shall be additionally secured by the full faith and credit of the state. No such bonds shall ever be issued in an amount exceeding ninety percent of the amount that which the state board determines can be serviced by the revenues derived from the gross receipts taxes accruing thereafter under the provisions of this paragraph subsection $\frac{(a)(2)}{(a)}$, and such determination shall be conclusive.
 - <u>f.</u> The moneys in the capital outlay fund in each fiscal year shall be used only for the following purposes and 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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1 | in the following order of priority:

1.a. For the payment of the principal of and interest on any bonds due in such fiscal year;

2.b. For the deposit into any reserve funds provided for in the proceedings authorizing the issuance of bonds of any amounts required to be deposited in such reserve funds in such fiscal year;

3.e. For direct payment of the cost or any part of the cost of any capital project for the state system theretofore authorized by the legislature, or for the purchase or redemption of outstanding bonds in accordance with the provisions of the proceedings that which authorized the issuance of such bonds, or for the purpose of maintaining, restoring, or repairing existing public educational facilities.

- (b) REFUNDING BONDS.—Revenue bonds to finance the cost of state capital projects issued prior to the date this revision becomes effective, including projects of the Florida state turnpike authority or its successor but excluding all portions of the state highway system, may be refunded as provided by law without vote of the electors at a lower net average interest cost rate by the issuance of bonds maturing not later than the obligations refunded, secured by the same revenues only.
 - (c) MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAXES. --
- (1) A state tax, designated "second gas tax," of two cents per gallon upon gasoline and other like products of petroleum and an equivalent tax upon other sources of energy used to propel motor vehicles as levied by Article IX, section 16, of the constitution of 1885, as amended, is hereby continued. The proceeds of said tax shall be placed monthly in 133

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the state roads distribution fund in the state treasury.

- (2) Article IX, section 16, of the constitution of 1885, as amended, is adopted by this reference as a part of this revision as completely as though incorporated herein verbatim for the purpose of providing that after the effective date of this revision the proceeds of the "second gas tax" as referred to therein shall be allocated among the several counties in accordance with the formula stated therein to the extent necessary to comply with all obligations to or for the benefit of holders of bonds, revenue certificates, and tax anticipation certificates or any refundings thereof secured by any portion of the "second gas tax."
- (3) No funds anticipated to be allocated under the formula stated in Article IX, section 16, of the constitution of 1885, as amended, shall be pledged as security for any obligation hereafter issued or entered into, except that any outstanding obligations previously issued pledging revenues allocated under said Article IX, section 16, may be refunded at a lower average net interest cost rate by the issuance of refunding bonds, maturing not later than the obligations refunded, secured by the same revenues and any other security authorized in paragraph (5) of this subsection.
- (4) Subject to the requirements of paragraph (2) of this subsection and after payment of administrative expenses, the "second gas tax" shall be allocated to the account of each of the several counties in the amounts to be determined as follows: There shall be an initial allocation of one-fourth in the ratio of county area to state area, one-fourth in the ratio of the total county population to the total population of the state in accordance with the latest available federal census, and one-half in the ratio of the total "second gas 134 s1918d-ju09-j01

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tax" collected on retail sales or use in each county to the total collected in all counties of the state during the previous fiscal year. If the annual debt service requirements of any obligations issued for any county, including any deficiencies for prior years, secured under paragraph (2) of this subsection, exceeds the amount that which would be allocated to that county under the formula set out in this paragraph, the amounts allocated to other counties shall be reduced proportionately.

(5) Funds allocated under paragraphs (2) and (4) $\frac{1}{2}$ this subsection shall be administered by the state board of administration created under Article IV, section 4. The board shall remit the proceeds of the "second gas tax" in each county account for use in said county as follows: eighty percent per cent to the state agency supervising the state road system and twenty percent per cent to the governing body of the county. The percentage allocated to the county may be increased by general law. The proceeds of the "second gas tax" subject to allocation to the several counties under this paragraph (5) shall be used first, for the payment of obligations pledging revenues allocated pursuant to Article IX, section 16, of the constitution of 1885, as amended, and any refundings thereof; second, for the payment of debt service on bonds issued as provided by this paragraph (5) to finance the acquisition and construction of roads as defined by law; and third, for the acquisition and construction of roads and for road maintenance as authorized by law. When authorized by law, state bonds pledging the full faith and credit of the state may be issued without any election to:

 $\underline{a.}$ (i) to Refund obligations secured by any portion of the "second gas tax" allocated to a county under Article IX, 135 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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section 16, of the constitution of 1885, as amended.+ b. (ii) to Finance the acquisition and construction of 2 roads in a county when approved by the governing body of the 3 county and the state agency supervising the state road 5 system.÷ c. and (iii) to Refund obligations secured by any 7 portion of the "second gas tax" allocated under paragraph 9(c)(4). 8 9 No such bonds shall be issued unless a state fiscal agency 10 11 created by law has made a determination that in no state fiscal year will the debt service requirements of the bonds 12 13 and all other bonds secured by the pledged portion of the "second gas tax" allocated to the county exceed seventy-five 14 15 percent per cent of the pledged portion of the "second gas 16 tax" allocated to that county for the preceding state fiscal year, of the pledged net tolls from existing facilities 17 collected in the preceding state fiscal year, and of the 18 annual average net tolls anticipated during the first five 19 state fiscal years of operation of new projects to be 20 financed, and of any other legally available pledged revenues 21 22 collected in the preceding state fiscal year. Bonds issued pursuant to this subsection shall be payable primarily from 23 24 the pledged tolls, the pledged portions of the "second gas tax" allocated to that county, and any other pledged revenue, 25 and shall mature not later than forty years from the date of 26 27 issuance. 28 (d) SCHOOL BONDS. --29 (1) Article XII, section 7(d), 9, Subsection (d) of this constitution, as amended, (which, by reference, adopted 30 Article XII, section 18, of the constitution of 1885, as 136

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amended), as the same existed immediately before the effective date of this amendment is adopted by this reference as part of this amendment as completely as though incorporated herein 3 verbatim, for the purpose of providing that after the effective date of this amendment the first proceeds of the 5 revenues derived from the licensing of motor vehicles as 7 referred to therein shall be distributed annually among the several counties in the ratio of the number of instruction 8 units in each county, the same being coterminous coterminus with the school district of each county as provided in Article 10 IX, section 4(a), 4, Subsection (a) of this constitution, in 11 each year computed as provided therein to the extent necessary 12 to comply with all obligations to or for the benefit of 13 holders of bonds or motor vehicle tax anticipation 14 15 certificates issued before the effective date of this amendment or any refundings thereof that which are secured by 16 any portion of such revenues derived from the licensing of 17 motor vehicles. 18

- (2) No funds anticipated to be distributed annually among the several counties under the formula stated in Article XII, section 7(d), 9, Subsection (d) of this constitution, as amended, as the same existed immediately before the effective date of this amendment shall be pledged as security for any obligations hereafter issued or entered into, except that any outstanding obligations previously issued pledging such funds may be refunded by the issuance of refunding bonds.
- (3) Subject to the requirements of paragraph (d)(1) paragraph (1) of this subsection (d) beginning July 1, 1973, the first proceeds of the revenues derived from the licensing of motor vehicles (hereinafter called "motor vehicle license revenues") to the extent necessary to comply with the 137 2:47 PM 04/16/06 137 13918d-ju09-j01

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provisions of this amendment, shall, as collected, be placed monthly in the school district and community college district 2 capital outlay and debt service fund in the state treasury and 3 used only as provided in this amendment. Such revenue shall be distributed annually among the several school districts and 5 community college districts in the ratio of the number of 7 instruction units in each school district or community college district in each year computed as provided herein. The amount 8 of the first motor vehicle license revenues to be so set aside 10 in each year and distributed as provided herein shall be an 11 amount equal in the aggregate to the product of six hundred dollars (\$600) multiplied by the total number of instruction 12 13 units in all the school districts of Florida for the school fiscal year 1967-68, plus an amount equal in the aggregate to 14 15 the product of eight hundred dollars (\$800) multiplied by the 16 total number of instruction units in all the school districts of Florida for the school fiscal year 1972-73 and for each 17 school fiscal year thereafter that which is in excess of the 18 total number of such instruction units in all the school 19 districts of Florida for the school fiscal year 1967-68, such 20 excess units being designated "growth units." The amount of 21 22 the first motor vehicle license revenues to be so set aside in each year and distributed as provided herein shall 23 24 additionally be an amount equal in the aggregate to the product of four hundred dollars (\$400) multiplied by the total 25 number of instruction units in all community college districts 26 of Florida. The number of instruction units in each school 27 district or community college district in each year for the 28 purposes of this amendment shall be the greater of $\underline{\cdot}$ 29 $\underline{a.(1)}$ The number of instruction units in each school 30 district for the school fiscal year 1967-68 or community 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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college district for the school fiscal year 1968-69 computed in the manner heretofore provided by general law: $\overline{, or}$

 $\underline{b.(2)}$ The number of instruction units in such school district, including growth units, or community college district for the school fiscal year computed in the manner heretofore or hereafter provided by general law and approved by the state board of education (hereinafter called the state board); \overline{c} or

c.(3) The number of instruction units in each school district, including growth units, or community college district on behalf of which the state board has issued bonds or motor vehicle license revenue anticipation certificates under this amendment that which will produce sufficient revenues under this amendment to equal one and twelve-hundredths (1.12) times the aggregate amount of principal of and interest on all bonds or motor vehicle license revenue anticipation certificates issued under this amendment that which will mature and become due in such year, computed in the manner heretofore or hereafter provided by general law and approved by the state board.

the state board as now created and constituted by Article IX, section 2, of Article IX of this the State constitution as revised in 1968, or by such other instrumentality of the state that which shall hereafter succeed by law to the powers, duties, and functions of the state board, including the powers, duties, and functions of the state board provided in this amendment. For the purposes of this amendment, said state board shall be a body corporate and shall have all the powers provided in this amendment in addition to all other constitutional and statutory powers related to the purposes of 139

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this amendment heretofore or hereafter conferred upon said state board.

- (5) The state board shall, in addition to its other constitutional and statutory powers, have the management, control, and supervision of the proceeds of the first motor vehicle license revenues provided for in this subsection (d). The state board shall also have power, for the purpose of obtaining funds for the use of any school board of any school district or board of trustees of any community college district in acquiring, building, constructing, altering, remodeling, improving, enlarging, furnishing, equipping, maintaining, renovating, or repairing of capital outlay projects for school purposes to issue bonds or motor vehicle license revenue anticipation certificates, and also to issue such bonds or motor vehicle license revenue anticipation certificates to pay, fund, or refund any bonds or motor vehicle license revenue anticipation certificates theretofore issued by said state board. All such bonds or motor vehicle license revenue anticipation certificates shall bear interest at not exceeding the rate provided by general law and shall mature not later than thirty years after the date of issuance thereof. The state board shall have power to determine all other details of the bonds or motor vehicle license revenue anticipation certificates and to sell in the manner provided by general law, or exchange the bonds or motor vehicle license revenue anticipation certificates, upon such terms and conditions as the state board shall provide.
- (6) The state board shall also have power to pledge for the payment of the principal of and interest on such bonds or motor vehicle license revenue anticipation certificates, including refunding bonds or refunding motor vehicle license 140 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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revenue anticipation certificates, all or any part from the motor vehicle license revenues provided for in this amendment 2. and to enter into any covenants and other agreements with the 3 holders of such bonds or motor vehicle license revenue anticipation certificates at the time of the issuance thereof 5 concerning the security thereof and the rights of the holders 7 thereof, all of which covenants and agreements shall constitute legally binding and irrevocable contracts with such 8 holders and shall be fully enforceable by such holders in any 9 10 court of competent jurisdiction.

(7) No such bonds or motor vehicle license revenue anticipation certificates shall ever be issued by the state board, except to refund outstanding bonds or motor vehicle license revenue anticipation certificates, until after the adoption of a resolution requesting the issuance thereof by the school board of the school district or board of trustees of the community college district on behalf of which the obligations are to be issued. The state board of education shall limit the amount of such bonds or motor vehicle license revenue anticipation certificates that which can be issued on behalf of any school district or community college district to ninety percent (90%) of the amount that which it determines can be serviced by the revenue accruing to the school district or community college district under the provisions of this amendment, and shall determine the reasonable allocation of the interest savings from the issuance of refunding bonds or motor vehicle license revenue anticipation certificates, and such determinations shall be conclusive. All such bonds or motor vehicle license revenue anticipation certificates shall be issued in the name of the state board of education but shall be issued for and on behalf of the school board of the 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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school district or board of trustees of the community college district requesting the issuance thereof, and no election or approval of qualified electors shall be required for the issuance thereof.

- (8) The state board shall in each year use the funds distributable pursuant to this amendment to the credit of each school district or community college district only in the following manner and in order of priority:
- a. To comply with the requirements of paragraph (d)(1) paragraph (1) of this subsection (d).
- b. To pay all amounts of principal and interest due in such year on any bonds or motor vehicle license revenue anticipation certificates issued under the authority hereof, including refunding bonds or motor vehicle license revenue anticipation certificates, issued on behalf of the school board of such school district or board of trustees of such community college district; subject, however, to any covenants or agreements made by the state board concerning the rights between holders of different issues of such bonds or motor vehicle license revenue anticipation certificates, as herein authorized.
- c. To establish and maintain a sinking fund or funds to meet future requirements for debt service or reserves therefor, on bonds or motor vehicle license revenue anticipation certificates issued on behalf of the school board of such school district or board of trustees of such community college district under the authority hereof, whenever the state board shall deem it necessary or advisable, and in such amounts and under such terms and conditions as the state board shall in its discretion determine.
- d. To distribute annually to the several school boards \$142\$ 2:47 PM 04/16/06 $$1918d\mbox{-ju09-j01}$

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of the school districts or the boards of trustees of the community college districts for use in payment of debt service 2 on bonds heretofore or hereafter issued by any such school 3 boards of the school districts or boards of trustees of the community college districts where the proceeds of the bonds 5 were used, or are to be used, in the acquiring, building, constructing, altering, remodeling, improving, enlarging, 7 furnishing, equipping, maintaining, renovating, or repairing 8 of capital outlay projects in such school districts or 9 10 community college districts and which capital outlay projects 11 have been approved by the school board of the school district or board of trustees of the community college district, 12 pursuant to the most recent survey or surveys conducted under 13 regulations prescribed by the state board to determine the 14 15 capital outlay needs of the school district or community college district. The state board shall have power at the time 16 of issuance of any bonds by any school board of any school 17 district or board of trustees of any community college 18 19 district to covenant and agree with such school board or board 20 of trustees as to the rank and priority of payments to be made 21 for different issues of bonds under this subparagraph d., and 22 may further agree that any amounts to be distributed under this subparagraph d. may be pledged for the debt service on 23 24 bonds issued by any school board of any school district or board of trustees of any community college district and for 25 the rank and priority of such pledge. Any such covenants or 26 agreements of the state board may be enforced by any holders 27 of such bonds in any court of competent jurisdiction. 28 29 e. To pay the expenses of the state board in administering this subsection (d), which shall be prorated 30 among the various school districts and community college

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districts and paid out of the proceeds of the bonds or motor vehicle license revenue anticipation certificates or from the funds distributable to each school district and community 3 college district on the same basis as such motor vehicle license revenues are distributable to the various school 5 districts and community college districts. 6

- f. To distribute annually to the several school boards of the school districts or boards of trustees of the community college districts for the payment of the cost of acquiring, building, constructing, altering, remodeling, improving, enlarging, furnishing, equipping, maintaining, renovating, or repairing of capital outlay projects for school purposes in such school district or community college district as shall be requested by resolution of the school board of the school district or board of trustees of the community college district.
- g. When all major capital outlay needs of a school district or community college district have been met as determined by the state board, on the basis of a survey made pursuant to regulations of the state board and approved by the state board, all such funds remaining shall be distributed annually and used for such school purposes in such school district or community college district as the school board of the school district or board of trustees of the community college district shall determine, or as may be provided by general law.
- (9) Capital outlay projects of a school district or community college district shall be eligible to participate in the funds accruing under this amendment and derived from the proceeds of bonds and motor vehicle license revenue anticipation certificates and from the motor vehicle license 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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revenues, only in the order of priority of needs, as shown by a survey or surveys conducted in the school district or 2 community college district under regulations prescribed by the 3 state board, to determine the capital outlay needs of the school district or community college district and approved by 5 the state board; provided that the priority of such projects 7 may be changed from time to time upon the request of the school board of the school district or board of trustees of 8 the community college district and with the approval of the 10 state board; and provided, further, that this paragraph (9) 11 shall not in any manner affect any covenant, agreement, or pledge made by the state board in the issuance by said state 12 board of any bonds or motor vehicle license revenue 13 anticipation certificates, or in connection with the issuance 14 15 of any bonds of any school board of any school district or board of trustees of any community college district. 16 (10) The state board shall have power to make and 17 enforce all rules and regulations necessary to the full 18 19 exercise of the powers herein granted and no legislation shall be required to render this amendment of full force and 20 operating effect. The legislature shall not reduce the levies 21 22 of said motor vehicle license revenues during the life of this amendment to any degree that which will fail to provide the 23 24 full amount necessary to comply with the provisions of this amendment and pay the necessary expenses of administering the 25 laws relating to the licensing of motor vehicles, and shall 26 not enact any law having the effect of withdrawing the 27 proceeds of such motor vehicle license revenues from the 28 29 operation of this amendment and shall not enact any law impairing or materially altering the rights of the holders of 30 any bonds or motor vehicle license revenue anticipation 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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certificates issued pursuant to this amendment or impairing or altering any covenant or agreement of the state board, as provided in such bonds or motor vehicle license revenue anticipation certificates.

- (11) Bonds issued by the state board pursuant to this subsection (d) shall be payable primarily from said motor vehicle license revenues as provided herein, and if heretofore or hereafter authorized by law, may be additionally secured by pledging the full faith and credit of the state without an election. When heretofore or hereafter authorized by law, bonds issued pursuant to Article XII, section 18, of the constitution of 1885, as amended prior to 1968, and bonds issued pursuant to Article XII, section 7(d), 9, subsection 14 (d) of this the constitution as revised in 1968, and bonds issued pursuant to this subsection (d), may be refunded by the issuance of bonds additionally secured by the full faith and credit of the state.
 - (e) DEBT LIMITATION. -- Bonds issued pursuant to this section 9 of Article XII that which are payable primarily from revenues pledged pursuant to this section shall not be included in applying the limits upon the amount of state bonds contained in Section 11, Article VII, of this revision.

SECTION 8 10. Preservation of constitutional provisions as statutes.--

- (a) Article X, Section 21 of the State Constitution as it existed on November 6, 2006, shall become a statute subject to modification or repeal as are other statutes.
- (b) The Division of Statutory Revision shall codify a provision made statutory law by subsection (a) in the manner described in s. 11.242, Florida Statutes (2005). The Division of Statutory Revision may make alterations to a provision 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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described in subsection (a) to reflect its status as statutory law, but the effect of the provision must be preserved. 2 Preservation of existing government.--All provisions of 3 Articles I through IV, VII and IX through XX of the 5 Constitution of 1885, as amended, not embraced herein which are not inconsistent with this revision shall become statutes 6 7 subject to modification or repeal as are other statutes. SECTION 9 11. Deletion of obsolete schedule 8 items. -- The legislature shall have power, by joint resolution, 9 10 to delete from this <u>article</u> revision any section of this 11 Article XII, including this section, when all events to which the section to be deleted is or could become applicable have 12 occurred. A legislative determination of fact made as a basis 13 for application of this section shall be subject to judicial 14 15 review. 16 SECTION 10 12. Senators. -- The requirements of staggered terms of senators in Article III, section 15(a), of 17 Article III of this revision shall apply only to senators 18 elected in November, 1972, and thereafter. 19 SECTION <u>11</u> 13. Legislative apportionment.--The 20 requirements of legislative apportionment in Article III, 21 22 section 16, of Article III of this revision shall apply only to the apportionment of the legislature following the 23 2.4 decennial census of 1970, and thereafter. SECTION 12 14. Representatives; terms.--The 25 legislature at its first regular session following the 26 ratification of this revision, by joint resolution, shall 27 28 propose to the electors of the state for ratification or 29 rejection in the general election of 1970 an amendment to Article III, section 15(b), of the constitution providing 30 31 staggered terms of four years for members of the house of 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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representatives. SECTION 13 15. Special district taxes.--Ad valorem 2 taxing power vested by law in special districts existing when 3 4 this revision becomes effective shall not be abrogated by Article VII, section 9(b) of Article VII herein, but such 5 powers, except to the extent necessary to pay outstanding 7 debts, may be restricted or withdrawn by law. SECTION 16. Reorganization. -- The requirement of 8 Section 6, Article IV of this revision shall not apply until 9 10 July 1, 1969. SECTION 14 17. Conflicting provisions.--This schedule 11 is designed to effect the orderly transition of government 12 13 from the constitution of 1885, as amended, to this revision and shall control in all cases of conflict with any part of 14 15 Article I through IV, VII, and IX through XI herein. 16 SECTION 18. Bonds for housing and related facilities. -- Section 16 of Article VII, providing for bonds 17 18 for housing and related facilities, shall take effect upon 19 approval by the electors. 20 SECTION 19. Renewable energy source property. -- The amendment to Section 3 of Article VII, relating to an 21 22 exemption for a renewable energy source device and real 23 property on which such device is installed, if adopted at the 2.4 special election in October 1980, shall take effect January 1, 1981. 25 26 SECTION 20. Access to public records. -- Section 24 of Article I, relating to access to public records, shall take 27 effect July 1, 1993. 28 29 SECTION 15 21. State revenue limitation.--The amendment to $\underline{\text{Article VII}}$, section 1, $\underline{\text{of Article VII}}$ limiting 30 state revenues shall take effect January 1, 1995, and shall

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| first be applicable to state fiscal year 1995-1996.

SECTION <u>16</u> <u>22</u>. Historic property exemption and assessment.—The amendments to <u>Article VII</u>, Sections 3 and 4, of <u>Article VII</u> relating to ad valorem tax exemption for, and assessment of, historic property shall take effect January 1, 1999.

SECTION $\underline{17}$ $\underline{23}$. Fish and wildlife conservation commission.--

- (a) The initial members of the commission shall be the members of the game and fresh water fish commission and the marine fisheries commission who are serving on those commissions on the effective date of this amendment, who may serve the remainder of their respective terms. New appointments to the commission shall not be made until the retirement, resignation, removal, or expiration of the terms of the initial members results in fewer than seven members remaining.
- (b) The jurisdiction of the marine fisheries commission as set forth in statutes in effect on March 1, 1998, shall be transferred to the fish and wildlife conservation commission. The jurisdiction of the marine fisheries commission transferred to the commission shall not be expanded except as provided by general law. All rules of the marine fisheries commission and game and fresh water fish commission in effect on the effective date of this amendment shall become rules of the fish and wildlife conservation commission until superseded or amended by the commission.
- (c) On the effective date of this amendment, the marine fisheries commission and game and fresh water fish commission shall be abolished.
- (d) This amendment shall take effect July 1, 1999. 2:47 PM 04/16/06 s1918d-ju09-j01

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1	SECTION <u>18</u> 24 . Executive branch reform
2	(a) The amendments contained in this revision shall
3	take effect January 7, 2003, but shall govern with respect to
4	the qualifying for and the holding of primary elections in
5	2002. The office of chief financial officer shall be a new
6	office as a result of this revision.
7	(b) In the event the secretary of state is removed as
8	a cabinet office in the 1998 general election, the term
9	"custodian of state records" shall be substituted for the term
10	"secretary of state" throughout this the constitution and the
11	duties previously performed by the secretary of state shall be
12	as provided by law.
13	SECTION 25. Schedule to Article V amendment
14	(a) Commencing with fiscal year 2000-2001, the
15	legislature shall appropriate funds to pay for the salaries,
16	costs, and expenses set forth in the amendment to Section 14
17	of Article V pursuant to a phase-in schedule established by
18	general law.
19	(b) Unless otherwise provided herein, the amendment to
20	Section 14 shall be fully effectuated by July 1, 2004.
21	BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the following statement be
22	placed on the ballot:
23	CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND REVISIONS
24	ARTICLE X, SECTION 21
25	CRUEL AND INHUMANE CONFINEMENT OF PREGNANT
26	PIGSProposing an amendment to the State Constitution to
27	remove from the constitution and transfer to the Florida
28	Statutes the provision that makes it unlawful to confine a pig
29	during pregnancy in such a way that the pig is prevented from
30	turning around freely.
31	MULTIPLE ARTICLES 150
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1	OBSOLETE AND ERRONEOUS PROVISIONSProposing revisions
2	to multiple articles of the State Constitution to delete
3	obsolete provisions and to correct grammar errors and
4	inconsistencies in wording.
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7	======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========
8	And the title is amended as follows:
9	Delete everything before the resolving clause
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11	and insert:
12	Senate Joint Resolution
13	A joint resolution proposing the revision of
14	the whole State Constitution to correct
15	spelling errors, punctuation errors,
16	inconsistent use of capitalization, and other
17	technical issues; to repeal obsolete
18	provisions; to repeal Section 21 of Article X,
19	which pertains to the confinement of pregnant
20	pigs; and to provide for the codification of
21	Section 21 of Article X as a statute.
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