

The Constitution Revision Commission
COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

LEGISLATIVE
Commissioner Diaz, Chair
Commissioner Keiser, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Wednesday, October 4, 2017
TIME: 10:00 a.m.—12:00 noon
PLACE: 301 Senate Office Building, Tallahassee, Florida

MEMBERS: Commissioner Diaz, Chair; Commissioner Keiser, Vice Chair; Commissioners Armas, Carlton, Lee, Levesque, and Rouson

TAB	PROPOSAL NO. and INTRODUCER	PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION and COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	Presentation on Article III - Legislature - by Adam Tanenbaum, General Counsel, Florida House of Representatives		Presented

Florida Constitution Revision Commission



Constitution Overview: Article III – The Legislature

§ 1: Composition



- “The legislative power of the state shall be vested in a legislature of the State of Florida, consisting of a senate composed of one senator elected from each senatorial district and a house of representatives composed of one member elected from each representative district.”
- Bicameral system
- The legislative power is plenary. All powers inherent to legislative power (policy, appropriations) are possessed by the legislature, and they need not be specifically enumerated. Only limits are those expressed in the text of the constitution.

§ 1: Composition



Legislative power

- “The power or authority to enact laws, or to declare what the law shall be.” *State v. Duval County*, 76 Fla. 180 (1918).
- The “final word on declarations of public policy” *University of Miami v. Echarte*, 618 So. 2d 189 (Fla. 1993).
- The limited ability to delegate rulemaking authority to executive agencies *See, e.g., Conner v. Joe Hatton, Inc.*, 216 So. 2d 209 (Fla. 1968).
- The power to impeach and remove officers
- Each house determines its own rules of procedure.

§ 15: Terms and Qualifications



Terms: 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.”

§ 15: Terms and Qualifications



Terms: Representatives

“Members of the house of representatives shall be elected for terms of two years in each even-numbered year.”

§ 15: Terms and Qualifications



Qualifications

- “Each legislator shall be at least twenty-one years of age, 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.”
- The residency requirement activates at the time of election, and not beforehand. Eligibility to *run*, however, is provided by statute. *See, e.g., Matthews v. Steinberg*, 153 So. 3d 295 (Fla. 1st DCA 2014)

§ 15: Terms and Qualifications



Taking Office

“Members of the legislature shall take office upon election. Vacancies in legislative office shall be filled only by election as provided by law.”

§ 2: Members; officers



- “Each house shall be the sole judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its members...”
- Each house chooses its officers, including a permanent presiding officer selected from its membership (designated President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives).
- Generally, there is no inherent power in the courts of this state to determine election contests or who has been elected to legislative office.

§ 3: Sessions of the Legislature



- **Organizational sessions**

“On the fourteenth day following each general election the legislature shall convene for the exclusive purpose of organization and selection of officers.”

- **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.”

§ 3: Sessions of the Legislature



Special Sessions

- “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.”
- “A special session of the legislature may be convened as provided by law.”

§ 3: Sessions of the Legislature



Special Sessions

The scope of special session proclaimed by the governor is limited to the scope of the call, unless the governor expands the call via a communication, or two-thirds of each house agree that additional legislative business should be considered.

§ 3: Sessions of the Legislature



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

§ 3: Sessions of the Legislature



Length of Sessions

- Regular sessions last sixty consecutive days. At the expiration of sixty days, the legislature can no longer transact any legislative business or perform any lawmaking function. *State ex rel. Cunningham v. Davis*, 166 So. 289 (Fla. 1936).
- Special sessions cannot exceed twenty days, but they can be extended by a three-fifths vote of each house, during which no new business is taken up without an additional two-thirds vote.

§ 3: Sessions of the Legislature



Adjournment

- “Neither house shall adjourn for more than seventy-two consecutive hours except pursuant to concurrent resolution.”
- There is a difference between “adjournment” and “recess.” A recess is simply a pause in legislative business during which members must remain within the call of the presiding officers and remain available to be called to order for the resumption of parliamentary business.

§ 7: Passage of bills



- Either chamber can introduce legislation. There is no particular order required by the constitution. And any bill passed by one chamber can be amended by the other.
- Each bill must be read three times—by title only—unless one third of the members present desire it be read in full.
- The purpose of reading a bill’s title “is to inform the legislators and the public as to what bill is being voted on.” *State v. Kaufman*, 430 So. 2d 904 (Fla. 1983)

§ 7: Passage of bills



- “Passage of a bill shall require a majority vote in each house.”
- Section 4 of Article III authorizes each house to determine its own rules of procedure. And under those rules, typically, bills are drafted and sent through the committee process, whereby one or even several committees may consider, debate, and vote on legislation before that legislation is voted on by an entire chamber.
- Only a simple majority in each chamber is required for passage of a bill, save for bills that will create public records exemptions.

Limitations on Legislation



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.”
- There are three primary requirements: 1) the law embrace only one subject; 2) the law may include any matter properly connected with the subject; and 3) the subject must be briefly expressed in the title of the bill. *Franklin v. State*, 887 So. 2d 1063 (Fla. 2004)

Limitations on Legislation



Section 6: Laws

The purpose of this single subject provision is threefold: 1) to prevent hodgepodge or “log rolling” legislation, i.e. putting two unrelated matters in one act; 2) to prevent surprise or fraud by means of provisions in bills not indicated in the title, that might in turn be overlooked and carelessly and unintentionally adopted; and 3) to fairly apprise the people of the subjects of legislation that are being considered, in order that they may have an opportunity to be heard. *Franklin v. State*, 887 So. 2d 1063 (Fla. 2004)

Limitations on Legislation



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.”
- This provision is a corollary of Article III, section 6, and is also designed to prevent logrolling. The Florida Supreme Court has held that “under our constitutional plan for the lawful exercise of governmental powers an appropriations act is not the proper place for the enactment of general public policies on matters other than appropriations.” *Dep’t of Educ. v. Lewis*, 416 So. 2d 455 (Fla. 1982)

§ 19: Appropriations



- The state budget is the one bill the legislature must pass each session, and it follows a particular process according to the constitution.
- “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, and the governor’s recommended budget, and appropriation bills.”

§ 19: Appropriations



- Under section 19, “[n]o later than September 15 of each year, the joint legislative budget commission shall issue a long-range financial outlook setting out recommended fiscal strategies for the state and its departments and agencies in order to assist the legislature in making budget decisions.”
- The legislature does not create its budget in a vacuum.

§ 19: Appropriations



Separate sections within the general appropriation bill shall be used for each major program area of the state budget:

- 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
- judicial branch

§ 19: Appropriations



“Each major program area shall include an itemization of expenditures for: state operations; state capital outlay; aid to local governments and nonprofit organizations operations; aid to local governments and nonprofit organizations capital outlay; federal funds and the associated state matching funds; spending authorizations for operations; and spending authorizations for capital outlay.”

§ 19: Appropriations



The “seventy-two hour public review period”

- What has been called a “cooling off” period required for the general appropriations act.

- Under the constitution:

“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.”

§ 8: The Governor's Veto



- All bills passed by the legislature must be presented to the governor.
- A bill presented to the governor becomes law if:
 - The governor signs it
 - The governor does nothing within seven consecutive days after presentment
 - The governor does nothing within ***fifteen*** consecutive days after presentment, **if**, within seven consecutive days after presentment, the legislature adjourns *sine die* or takes a recess of more than thirty days

§ 8: The Governor's Veto



- The governor must veto an entire bill or none of the bill, with the exceptions of the general appropriation bill and other substantive bills containing appropriations.
- Even in the case of appropriation bills, the governor cannot veto a qualification or restriction without also vetoing the appropriated money.
- The governor's veto may be overridden by the legislature if each house, by a two-thirds vote, reenacts the bill or specific appropriation.

§ 5: The Power to Investigate



- “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....”
- Legislation does not occur within a vacuum. Members need outside input, ideas, and data to create the best legislation possible.
- Typically, this is a voluntary process. When it is not, the legislature may subpoena testimony or documents.

§ 17: The Power to Impeach



Various state officers are subject to impeachment and subsequent conviction by the legislature:

- Governor
- Lieutenant Governor
- Members of the cabinet
- Justices of the Supreme Court
- Judges of district courts of appeal
- Judges of circuit courts
- Judges of county courts

§ 17: The Power to Impeach



- The power to impeach—that is, to initiate proceedings—is conferred exclusively to the house of representatives.
- The determination of what is an impeachable offense is solely the responsibility of the legislature. *Forbes v. Earle*, 298 So. 2d 1 (Fla. 1974).
- If a resolution to impeach an officer passes, the proceedings are tried by the senate. The chief justice of the Florida Supreme Court or his/her designee presides, except in a trial of the chief justice, in which case the governor shall preside.
- Conviction occurs upon a two-thirds vote by the senate.

§ 17: The Power to Impeach



“Judgment of conviction in cases of impeachment shall remove the offender from office and, in the discretion of the senate, may include disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit. Conviction or acquittal shall not affect the civil or criminal responsibility of the officer.”

§ 16: Apportionment



- The legislature is tasked with apportioning legislative districts.
- This occurs “at its regular session in the second year following each decennial census, by joint resolution....”
- Occurs via joint resolution, and does not require signature of governor to become law.



END



Adam S. Tanenbaum

ADAM S. TANENBAUM IS GENERAL COUNSEL FOR THE FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. BEFORE COMING TO THE HOUSE, MR. TANENBAUM SERVED AS GENERAL COUNSEL FOR THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE THROUGH THE 2016 ELECTION CYCLE. PRIOR TO THAT, HE WAS CHIEF DEPUTY SOLICITOR GENERAL IN THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, WHERE, ON BEHALF OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, HE HANDLED LITIGATION AND APPEALS THAT INVOLVED ISSUES OF STATEWIDE IMPORTANCE OR HAD CONSTITUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE.

HE CAME TO TALLAHASSEE FROM TAMPA, WHERE HE WAS AN ASSISTANT FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDER, AND PREVIOUSLY, HE HAD SERVED AS A STATE ASSISTANT PUBLIC DEFENDER. MR. TANENBAUM ALSO HAS OVER TEN YEARS OF COMPLEX COMMERCIAL LITIGATION EXPERIENCE WORKING IN LARGE LAW FIRMS IN TAMPA, ORLANDO, AND NEW YORK CITY, AND HE HAS TAUGHT A COMPLEX LITIGATION COURSE AS AN ADJUNCT PROFESSOR AT STETSON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW. HE STARTED HIS LEGAL CAREER AS A LAW CLERK TO THEN U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE STANLEY MARCUS IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA. MR. TANENBAUM EARNED HIS BACHELOR'S DEGREE FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, WHERE HE WAS CO-VALEDICTORIAN, PHI BETA KAPPA, FLORIDA BLUE KEY, AND AN INDUCTEE INTO THE UF HALL OF FAME. HE GRADUATED CUM LAUDE WITH A LAW DEGREE FROM GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW CENTER.

CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMISSION

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver completed form to Commission staff)

10/4/17

Meeting Date

Proposal Number (if applicable)

*Topic Art III

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

*Name Adam Tanenbaum

Address Fla House 418C

Phone _____

Street

Email _____

City

State

Zip

*Speaking: For Against Information Only

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Are you representing someone other than yourself? Yes No

If yes, who? _____

Are you a registered lobbyist? Yes No

Are you an elected official or judge? Yes No

While the Commission encourages public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

Information submitted on this form is public record.

***Required**

Article III

SECTION 1. Composition.—The legislative power of the state shall be vested in a legislature of the State of Florida, consisting of a senate composed of one senator elected from each senatorial district and a house of representatives composed of one member elected from each representative district.

SECTION 2. Members; officers.—Each house shall be the sole judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its members, and shall biennially choose its officers, including a permanent presiding officer selected from its membership, who shall be designated in the senate as President 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 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.

(f) ADJOURNMENT BY GOVERNOR. If, during any regular 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.

History.—Am. C.S. for S.J.R. 380, 1989; adopted 1990; Am. S.J.R. 2606, 1994; adopted 1994; Am. proposed by Constitution Revision Commission, Revision No. 13, 1998, filed with the Secretary of State May 5, 1998; adopted 1998.

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 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, shall be recorded.

(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.

History.—Am. S.J.R.’s 1990, 2, 1990; adopted 1990.

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 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.

History.—Am. S.J.R. 1349, 1980; adopted 1980.

SECTION 8. Executive approval and veto.—

(a) Every bill passed by the legislature shall be 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 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 re-enact a vetoed measure, whether in a regular or special session, and the other house does not consider or fails to 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, re-enact the bill or reinstate the vetoed specific appropriation of a general appropriation bill, the vote of each member voting shall be entered on the respective journals, and the bill shall become law or the specific appropriation reinstated, the veto notwithstanding.

History.—Ams. proposed by Constitution Revision Commission, Revision Nos. 8 and 13, 1998, filed with the Secretary of State May 5, 1998; adopted 1998.

SECTION 9. Effective date of laws.—Each law shall take effect on the sixtieth day after adjournment sine die of the session of the legislature in which enacted or as otherwise provided therein. If the law is passed over the veto of the governor it shall take effect on the sixtieth day after adjournment sine die of the session in which the veto is overridden, on a later date fixed in the law, or on a date fixed by resolution passed by both houses of the legislature.

SECTION 10. Special laws.—No special law shall be passed unless notice of intention to seek enactment thereof has been published in the manner provided by general law. Such notice shall not be necessary when the law, except the provision for referendum, is conditioned to become effective only upon approval by vote of the electors of the area affected.

SECTION 11. Prohibited special laws.—

(a) There shall be no special law or general law of local application pertaining to:

(1) election, jurisdiction or duties of officers, except officers of municipalities, chartered counties, special districts or local governmental agencies;

(2) assessment or collection of taxes for state or county purposes, including extension of time therefor, relief of tax officers from due performance of their duties, and relief of their sureties from liability;

(3) rules of evidence in any court;

- (4) punishment for crime;
- (5) petit juries, including compensation of jurors, except establishment of jury commissions;
- (6) change of civil or criminal venue;
- (7) conditions precedent to bringing any civil or criminal proceedings, or limitations of time therefor;
- (8) refund of money legally paid or remission of fines, penalties or forfeitures;
- (9) creation, enforcement, extension or impairment of liens based on private contracts, or fixing of interest rates on private contracts;
- (10) disposal of public property, including any interest therein, for private purposes;
- (11) vacation of roads;
- (12) private incorporation or grant of privilege to a private corporation;
- (13) effectuation of invalid deeds, wills or other instruments, or change in the law of descent;
- (14) change of name of any person;
- (15) divorce;
- (16) legitimation or adoption of persons;
- (17) relief of minors from legal disabilities;
- (18) transfer of any property interest of persons under legal disabilities or of estates of decedents;
- (19) hunting or fresh water fishing;
- (20) regulation of occupations which are regulated by a state agency; or
- (21) any subject when prohibited by general law passed by a three-fifths vote of the membership of each house. Such law may be amended or repealed by like vote.

(b) In the enactment of general laws on other subjects, political subdivisions or other governmental entities may be classified only on a basis reasonably related to the subject of the law.

^[1]Note.—See the following for prohibited subject matters added under the authority of this paragraph:s. 112.67, F.S. (Pertaining to protection of public employee retirement benefits).s. 121.191, F.S. (Pertaining to state-administered or supported retirement systems).s. 145.16, F.S. (Pertaining to compensation of designated county officials).s. 189.031(2), F.S. (Pertaining to independent special districts).s. 190.049, F.S. (Pertaining to the creation of independent special districts having the powers enumerated in two or more of the paragraphs of s. 190.012, F.S.).s. 215.845, F.S. (Pertaining to the maximum rate of interest on bonds).s. 298.76(1), F.S. (Pertaining to the grant of authority, power, rights, or

privileges to a water control district formed pursuant to ch. 298, F.S.).s. 373.503(2)(b), F.S. (Pertaining to allocation of millage for water management purposes).s. 1011.77, F.S. (Pertaining to taxation for school purposes and the Florida Education Finance Program).s. 1013.37(5), F.S. (Pertaining to the “State Uniform Building Code for Public Educational Facilities Construction”).

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.** Each legislator shall be at least twenty-one years of age, 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.

Vacancies in 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 and of the United States into not 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 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.

(d) EFFECT OF JUDGMENT IN APPORTIONMENT; EXTRAORDINARY 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 extraordinary apportionment session 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 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.

History.—Am. proposed by Constitution Revision Commission, Revision No. 8, 1998, filed with the Secretary of State May 5, 1998; adopted 1998.

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.

(c) All impeachments by the house of representatives 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 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 two-thirds of the members of the senate present. Judgment of conviction in cases of impeachment shall remove the offender from office and, in the discretion of the senate, may include disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit. Conviction or acquittal shall not affect the civil or criminal responsibility of the officer.

History.—Am. S.J.R. 459, 1987; adopted 1988; Am. proposed by Constitution Revision Commission, Revision No. 13, 1998, filed with the Secretary of State May 5, 1998; adopted 1998.

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.

History.—Am. proposed by Constitution Revision Commission, Revision No. 13, 1998, filed with the Secretary of State May 5, 1998; adopted 1998.

^[1]**Note.**—This section was repealed effective January 5, 1999, by Am. proposed by Constitution Revision Commission, Revision No. 13, 1998, filed with the Secretary of State May 5, 1998; adopted 1998. See s. 5(e), Art. XI, State Constitution, for constitutional effective date. Identical language to s. 18, Art. III, State Constitution, was enacted in s. 8(g), Art. II, State Constitution, by Revision No. 13, 1998.

SECTION 19. State Budgeting, Planning and Appropriations Processes.—

(a) ANNUAL BUDGETING.

(1) 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.

(2) Unless approved by a three-fifths vote of the membership of each house, appropriations made for recurring purposes from nonrecurring general revenue funds for any fiscal year shall not exceed three percent of the total general revenue funds estimated to be available at the time such appropriation is made.

(3) As prescribed by general law, each state department and agency shall be required to submit a legislative budget request that is based upon and that reflects the long-range financial outlook adopted by the joint legislative budget commission or that specifically explains any variance from the long-range financial outlook contained in the request.

(4) For purposes of this section, the terms department and agency 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 judicial branch. Each major program area shall include an itemization of expenditures for: state operations; state capital outlay; aid to local governments and nonprofit organizations operations; aid to local governments and nonprofit organizations capital outlay; federal funds and the associated state matching funds; spending authorizations for operations; and spending authorizations for capital outlay. Additionally, appropriation bills passed by the legislature shall include an itemization of specific appropriations that exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00) in 1992 dollars. For purposes of this subsection, “specific appropriation,” “itemization,” and “major program area” shall be defined by law. This itemization threshold shall be adjusted by general law every four years to reflect the rate of inflation or deflation as indicated in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, U.S. City Average, All Items, or successor reports as reported by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics or its successor. Substantive bills containing appropriations shall also be subject to the itemization requirement mandated under this provision and shall be subject to the governor’s specific appropriation veto power described in Article III, Section 8.

(c) APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS.

(1) No later than September 15 of each year, the joint legislative budget commission shall issue a long-range financial outlook setting out recommended fiscal strategies for the state and its departments and agencies in order to assist the legislature in making budget decisions. The long-range financial outlook must include major workload and revenue estimates. In order to implement this

paragraph, the joint legislative budget commission shall use current official consensus estimates and may request the development of additional official estimates.

(2) The joint legislative budget commission shall seek input from the public and from the executive and judicial branches when developing and recommending the long-range financial outlook.

(3) The legislature shall prescribe by general law conditions under which limited adjustments to the budget, as recommended by the governor or the chief justice of the supreme court, may be approved without the concurrence of the full legislature.

(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. A final budget report shall be prepared as prescribed by general law. The final budget report shall be produced no later than the 120th 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 or re-created by law without a three-fifths vote of the membership of each house of the legislature in a separate bill for that purpose only.

(2) State trust funds shall terminate not more than four years after the effective date of the act authorizing the initial creation of the trust fund. By law the legislature may set a shorter time period for which any trust fund is authorized.

(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 Governors, 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.

(g) BUDGET STABILIZATION FUND. Subject to the provisions of this subsection, an amount equal to at least 5% of the last completed fiscal year's net revenue collections for the general revenue fund shall be retained in the budget stabilization fund. The budget stabilization fund's principal balance shall not exceed an amount equal to 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) LONG-RANGE STATE PLANNING DOCUMENT AND DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY PLANNING DOCUMENT PROCESSES. General law shall provide for a long-range state planning document. The governor shall recommend to the legislature biennially any revisions to the long-range state planning document, as defined by law. General law shall require a biennial review and revision of the long-range state planning document and shall require all departments and agencies of state government to develop planning documents that identify statewide strategic goals and objectives, consistent with the long-range state planning document. The long-range state planning document and department and agency planning documents shall remain subject to review and revision by the legislature. The long-range state planning document must include projections of future needs and resources of the state which are consistent with the long-range financial outlook. The department and agency planning documents shall include a prioritized listing of planned expenditures for review and possible reduction in the event of revenue shortfalls, as defined by general law.

(i) **GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY TASK FORCE.** No later than January of 2007, and each fourth year thereafter, the president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, and the governor shall appoint a government efficiency task force, the membership of which shall be established by general law. The task force shall be composed of members of the legislature and representatives from the private and public sectors who shall develop recommendations for improving governmental operations and reducing costs. Staff to assist the task force in performing its duties shall be assigned by general law, and the task force may obtain assistance from the private sector. The task force shall complete its work within one year and shall submit its recommendations to the joint legislative budget commission, the governor, and the chief justice of the supreme court.

(j) **JOINT LEGISLATIVE BUDGET COMMISSION.** There is created within the legislature the joint legislative budget commission composed of equal numbers of senate members appointed by the president of the senate and house members appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives. Each member shall serve at the pleasure of the officer who appointed the member. A vacancy on the commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. From November of each odd-numbered year through October of each even-numbered year, the chairperson of the joint legislative budget commission shall be appointed by the president of the senate and the vice chairperson of the commission shall be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives. From November of each even-numbered year through October of each odd-numbered year, the chairperson of the joint legislative budget commission shall be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and the vice chairperson of the commission shall be appointed by the president of the senate. The joint legislative budget commission shall be governed by the joint rules of the senate and the house of representatives, which shall remain in effect until repealed or amended by concurrent resolution. The commission shall convene at least quarterly and shall convene at the call of the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives. A majority of the commission members of each house plus one additional member from either house constitutes a quorum. Action by the commission requires a majority vote of the commission members present of each house. The commission may conduct its meetings through teleconferences or similar means. In addition to the powers and duties specified in this subsection, the joint legislative budget commission shall exercise all

other powers and perform any other duties not in conflict with paragraph (c)(3) and as prescribed by general law or joint rule.

History.—Proposed by Taxation and Budget Reform Commission, Revision No. 1, 1992, filed with the Secretary of State May 7, 1992; adopted 1992; Ams. proposed by Constitution Revision Commission, Revision Nos. 8 and 13, 1998, filed with the Secretary of State May 5, 1998; adopted 1998; Am. C.S. for S.J.R. 2144, 2005; adopted 2006.

SECTION 20. Standards for establishing congressional district boundaries.—In establishing congressional district boundaries:

(a) No apportionment plan or individual district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent; and districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or to diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice; and districts shall consist of contiguous territory.

(b) Unless compliance with the standards in this subsection conflicts with the standards in subsection [\(a\)](#) or with federal law, districts shall be as nearly equal in population as is practicable; districts shall be compact; and districts shall, where feasible, utilize existing political and geographical boundaries.

(c) The order in which the standards within subsections [\(a\)](#) and [\(b\)](#) of this section are set forth shall not be read to establish any priority of one standard over the other within that subsection.

History.—Proposed by Initiative Petition filed with the Secretary of State September 28, 2007; adopted 2010.

⁽¹⁾**Note.**—The subsections of section 20, as it appeared in Amendment No. 6, proposed by Initiative Petition filed with the Secretary of State September 28, 2007, and adopted in 2010, were designated (1)-(3); the editors redesignated them as (a)-(c) to conform to the format of the State Constitution.

SECTION 21. Standards for establishing legislative district boundaries.—In establishing legislative district boundaries:

(a) No apportionment plan or district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent; and districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process or to

diminish their ability to elect representatives of their choice; and districts shall consist of contiguous territory.

(b) Unless compliance with the standards in this subsection conflicts with the standards in subsection [11\(a\)](#) or with federal law, districts shall be as nearly equal in population as is practicable; districts shall be compact; and districts shall, where feasible, utilize existing political and geographical boundaries.

(c) The order in which the standards within subsections [11\(a\)](#) and (b) of this section are set forth shall not be read to establish any priority of one standard over the other within that subsection.

History.—Proposed by Initiative Petition filed with the Secretary of State September 28, 2007; adopted 2010.

^[1]**Note.**—The subsections of section 21, as it appeared in Amendment No. 5, proposed by Initiative Petition filed with the Secretary of State September 28, 2007, and adopted in 2010, were designated (1)-(3); the editors redesignated them as (a)-(c) to conform to the format of the State Constitution.

**Constitution Revision Commission
Public Proposals - Non-Website Submissions**

Public Proposals Nonwebsite Submissions as of 10/2/2017

Article	Section	Action	Proposal Number	Proposal Subject	Submitter Name	Submitter City	Submitter State	Withdrawn Note	Published Date
I, II, III, VI, IX, X		Multiple	800379	Various Recommendations from ACLU and Criminal Defense Bar of FL	Michael Stone	Panama City	FL		5/3/2017
II, III, V, VI, VIII, IX, X		Multiple	800163	Repeal and Rewrite of Articles II, III, V, VI, VIII, IX, and X	Evan Millet				4/22/2017
III	16		800108	Creating an Independent Redistricting Commission	Paul Stolc	Tallahassee	FL		4/12/2017
III		New Section	800172	Repeal Veto	Carlos Gomez	Lakeland	FL		4/24/2017
III	16		800519	Independent Redistricting Commission	Bruce King	Nokomis	FL		5/12/2017
III	16		800520	Duplicate of 800519	Bruce King	Nokomis	FL		5/12/2017
III	6		800533	Repeal Procedures	Robert Green	Fort Myers	FL		5/16/2017
III	16		800537	Duplicate of 800519	Bruce King	Nokomis	FL		5/17/2017
III	10		800596	Legislation by Initiative/ HUR 349/SJR 1332	Carin Kahgan				6/19/2017
III	7		800776	Bipartisan Board to Schedule Committee Hearings	Sandy Oestreich	St. Petersburg	FL		8/30/2017
IX	1	New Section	800571	Home Schooling and Increasing Class Size Limits	Michael Rampage	Tallahassee	FL		5/30/2017
Website Submissions as of 10/2/2017									
I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII	Multiple		700610	Do not meddle with the Constitution	Paul D Harvill	Tallahassee	FL		9/28/2017
I, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, XI, XII	Multiple		700307	Unicameral Legislature	Loyal Millett	Morrisville	NC		6/12/2017
III		New Section	700005	To Allow the People to Veto a Law	Carlos Gamez	Lakeland	FL	Withdrawn by the Submitter	4/28/2017
III	1		700007	To Make Sure the People Are Represented Fairly	Carlos Gamez	Lakeland	FL		4/28/2017
III	9		700009	To Increase Diversity and Reduce Discrimination	Carlos Gamez	Lakeland	FL		4/28/2017
III	3		700021	Extend the Legislative Session From 60 Days per Year to 90 Days per Year	David Dweck	Hollywood	FL		5/1/2017
III		New Section	700042	To Establish Rules for Lobbying	Carlos Gamez	Lakeland	FL	Withdrawn by the Submitter	5/2/2017
III		New Section	700043	To Establish Rules for Lobbying	Carlos Gamez	Lakeland	FL		5/2/2017
III	2, 3, 15-17, 20, 21	New Section	700048	The Legislature	Loyal Millett	Morrisville	NC		5/4/2017
III	6		700071	Clarifying Plain Wording	Martin Bates	Barberville	FL		5/5/2017
III	11		700072	Adding Prohibited Special Laws Passed by the Legislature	Martin Bates	Barberville	FL		5/5/2017

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Article	Section	Action	Proposal Number	Proposal Subject	Submitter Name	Submitter City	Submitter State	Withdrawn Note	Published Date
III	16		700073	Creating a Citizen Commission on Apportionment	Martin Bates	Barberville	FL		5/5/2017
III	17		700074	Clarifying Persons Who Can Be Impeached	Martin Bates	Barberville	FL		5/5/2017
III	18		700075	Repeal of Conflict of Interest Wording to Be Repealed by a Bribery Section	Martin Bates	Barberville	FL		5/5/2017
III		New Section	700076	Bribery of a Legislator	Martin Bates	Barberville	FL		5/5/2017
III		New Section	700077	Nullification of an Administrative Rule	Martin Bates	Barberville	FL		5/5/2017
III		New Section	700078	Appointment of Legislators of Civil Office While Serving as a Legislator Prohibited	Martin Bates	Barberville	FL		5/5/2017
III		New Section	700079	Perpetuities and Monopolies Prohibited	Martin Bates	Barberville	FL		5/5/2017
III		New Section	700080	Use of Credit	Martin Bates	Barberville	FL		5/5/2017
III	3		700108	To Lengthen Legislative Sessions	Jeremy Jones	Clearwater	FL		5/8/2017
III	16		700121	Reapportionment	Loyal Millett	Morrisville	NC		5/12/2017
III	16		700127	Statewide Legislative Districts	Conor Darken	Wesley Chapel	FL		5/12/2017
III		Multiple	700141	Defining the Practice of Law; Transfer Regulation of the Practice of Law to the Legislature	Andrew Heneen	Winter Haven	FL		5/18/2017
III		New Section	700142	Transparent Redistricting Through Use of Software Algorithms	Andrew Heneen	Winter Haven	FL		5/18/2017
III	20		700157	Redistricting Amendments	Brett Rahall	St. Petersburg	FL		5/18/2017
III	15		700158	Term Limits	Brett Rahall	St. Petersburg	FL		5/18/2017
III	7		700164	FL Bills Filed Consistently for 10 Yrs or More MUST Get Hearings!	sandy oestreich	St Petersburg	FL		5/18/2017
III	1, 16, 20, 21	New Section	700176	Size of the Legislature; Reapportionment	Loyal Millett	Morrisville	NC		5/22/2017
III		New Section	700196	Statutory Initiatives	Alvan Balent	Fort Lauderdale	FL		5/25/2017
III	16		700197	Independent Redistricting Commission	Alvan Balent	Fort Lauderdale	FL		5/25/2017
III	3		700218	Increasing Session Length; Providing for Mandatory Recess	Trevor Tezel	Gainesville	FL		5/25/2017
III	16		700219	Creation of Independent Apportionment Commission	Trevor Tezel	Gainesville	FL		5/25/2017
III	19		700220	Creation of a Judicial Stabilization Fund	Trevor Tezel	Gainesville	FL		5/25/2017
III		New Section	700242	To Establish Rules for Lobbying	Carlos Gamez	Lakeland	FL		5/26/2017
III	1-21	New Section	700268	Article III: Complete Edit	Christopher Louis Licata	Tampa	FL	Withdrawn by the Submitter	5/31/2017
III	1-3, 15, 16, 20, 21	New Section	700272	Article III	Loyal Millett	Morrisville	NC		6/2/2017
III	20	New Section	700274	Congressional District Boundaries	Christopher Louis Licata	Tampa	FL	Withdrawn by the Submitter	6/2/2017
III		New Section	700278	Per Diem Compensation for Legislators	Loyal Millett	Morrisville	NC		6/7/2017
III	16		700288	Independent Redistricting Commission	A Bruce King	Nokomis	FL		6/12/2017
III	1-21		700294	New Legislature	Christopher Louis Licata	Tampa	FL		6/12/2017

Constitution Revision Commission
Public Proposals - Non-Website Submissions

Article	Section	Action	Proposal Number	Proposal Subject	Submitter Name	Submitter City	Submitter State	Withdrawn Note	Published Date
III	4	New Section	700297	Flags and Seals	Loyal Millett	Morrisville	NC		6/12/2017
III	13		700303	Citizen Recall of State Legislators	Andrew Nappi	Hudson	FL		6/12/2017
III	1		700315	Expressed Repeal Provision	Robert William Green, Jr	Fort Myers	FL		6/14/2017
III	1, 16		700398	The Legislature: Equal Seats for Men/Women	Loyal Millett	Taylorville	UT		8/9/2017
III	16		700402	Proposal to Increase Citizen Representation in the Legislature	Joe Hannoush	Ormond Beach	FL		8/10/2017
III	1		700403	Election of Each State Senator From Every Voter in the State	Joe Hannoush	Ormond Beach	FL		8/10/2017
III	6		700406	Subject Matter and Descriptive Title of Bills	Daniel Walker	Tallahassee	FL		8/14/2017
III	15		700425	Eligibility Age of Legislature From 21 to 18	Joe Hannoush	Ormond Beach	FL		8/17/2017
III	15		700427	Limit Number of Terms to One	Joe Hannoush	Ormond Beach	FL		8/17/2017
III	3		700435	Meeting of the Legislature Biennially	Tom Stearns	Hudson	FL		8/21/2017
III	16	New Section	700450	Two-Thirds Vote Required to Approve Congressional and Legislative Boundaries	Samuel York	St. Petersburg	FL		8/28/2017
III		New Section	700455	Referendum Veto/Repeal	Nathan DiPietro	Jacksonville	FL		9/5/2017
III	18		700460	Conflict of Interest - No Bid Contracts with Spouses of Public Officials	Douglas Adkins	Hilliard	FL		9/5/2017
III	20		700461	Legislative District Boundaries Standards	John Boyle	Tallahassee	FL		9/5/2017
III		Multiple	700479	Unicameral Legislature	Loyal Millett	Taylorville	FL		9/5/2017
III	1		700482	Composition and Apportionment of the Legislature	Loyal Millett	Taylorville	UT		9/6/2017
III		New Section	700489	Encourage Lower State Government Regulation	Nathan DiPietro	Jacksonville	FL		9/8/2017
III		New Section	700490	Require Candidates to Gain Majority in Primary	Nathan DiPietro	Jacksonville	FL		9/8/2017
III		New section	700494	Prohibition of Abortions After the First Heartbeat	Nathan DiPietro	Jacksonville	FL		9/14/2001
III		New Section	700522	Legislative Review of Judicial Declaration	Julio Gonzalez	Venice	FL		9/22/2017
III		New Section	700531	All Elections shall be non-partisan	Joe Hannoush	Ormond Beach	FL		9/22/2017
III	15		700621	Residency and Age of Legislators	Todd Misamore	Orlando	FL		9/29/2017
III, IV			700619	Qualifications for Office	Loyal Millett	Taylorville	UT		9/29/2017
III, IV	15, 5		700620	Division of Florida into individual States	Loyal Millett	Taylorville	UT		9/29/2017
III, IV, V, VI, VIII, IX		Multiple	700122	Revision of Terms of Office; Term Limits	Loyal Millett	Morrisville	NC		5/12/2017
III, VI?		New Article	700484	Completely Separate Political Party Nomination Elections from General Elections for Office	Michael James Marconte	Merritt Island	FL		9/8/2017
III, XI	3, 8	Multiple	700449	To Have More Consistency in the Legislature	Carlos Gamez	Lakeland	FL		8/28/2017
III?		New Article	700006	To Allow the Voters to Veto a Bill as They See Fit	Carlos Gamez	Lakeland	FL		4/28/2017
III?		New Article	700416	Selection Limits to Applicable Laws and Statutes	Aaron Halvorson	Tallahassee	FL		8/16/2017
III?		New Article	700437	Computer Drawn Districts	Andre Ryland	Pensacola	FL		8/22/2017