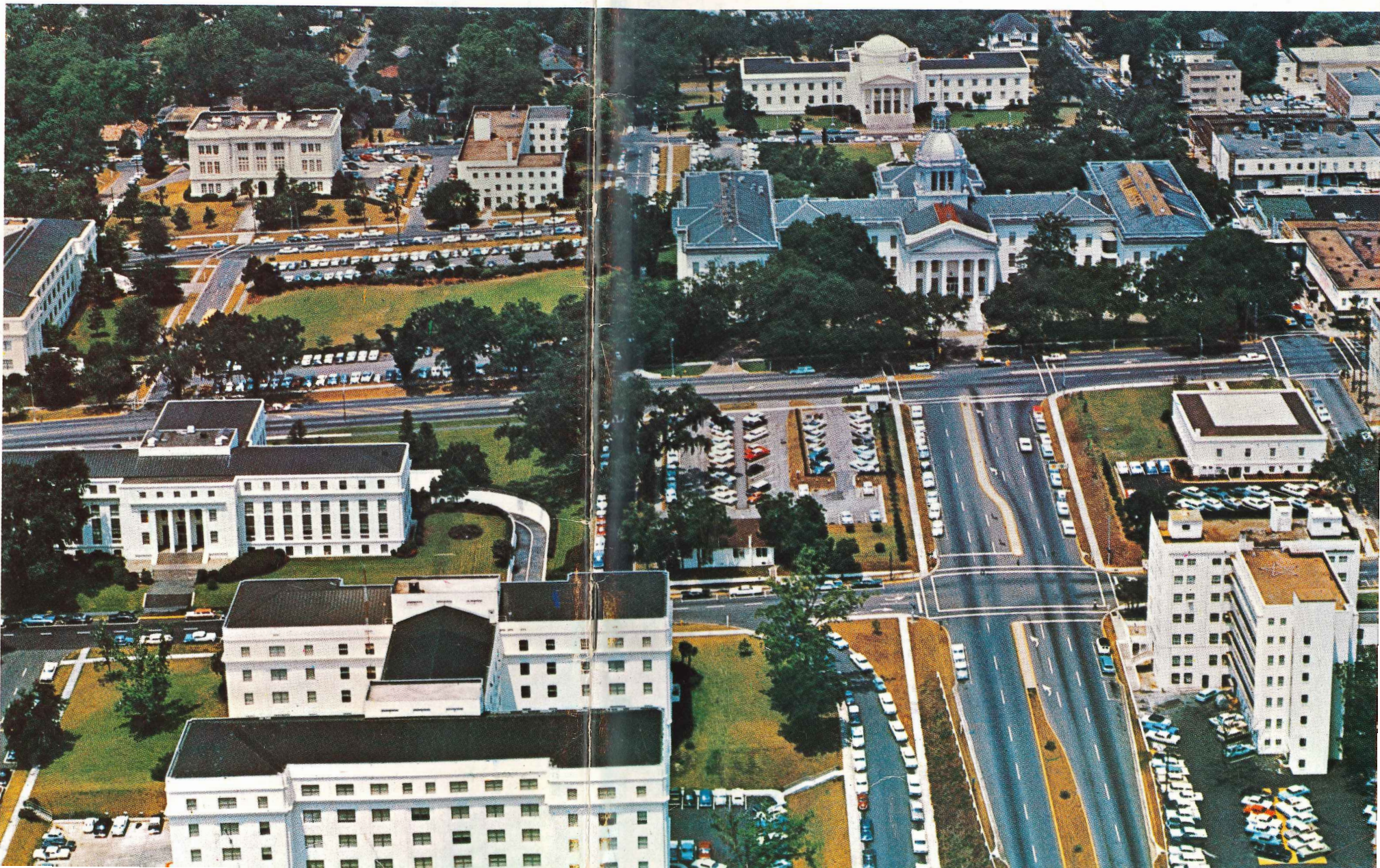


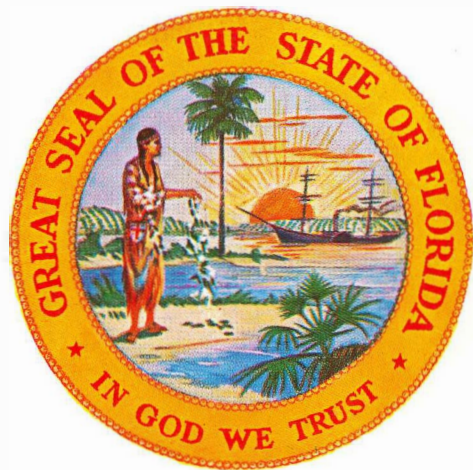
The Florida Senate 1965





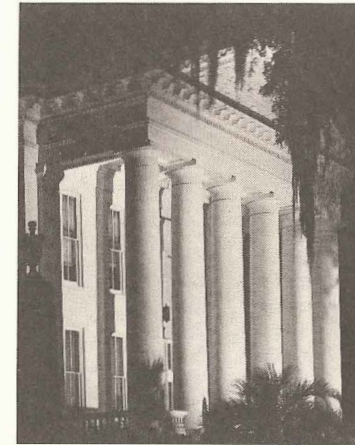
STATE FLAG

Adopted by Joint Resolution No. 4, 1899 Legislature and ratified at General Election 1900. "The Seal of the State, of one-third diameter of the flag in the center of white ground with Red Bars, extending from each corner toward the center, to the outer rim of the Seal." State Motto is "In God We Trust."



STATE SEAL

The present State Seal was adopted by the Constitution of 1868 and readopted by the Constitution of 1885...with the "center thereof a view of the sun's rays over a highland in the distance, a cocoa tree, a steamboat on water, and an Indian female scattering flowers in the foreground."



Welcome to Florida's Capitol!

In presenting you this booklet, the members of the Senate hope that you – especially the young people who visit the capitol – will study it and receive from it a better understanding and knowledge of your State government.

Lawmaking is the main function of the Legislative branch of government, but involves also the Executive and Judicial branches. The brief explanation on these pages is designed to simplify the lawmaking process and make it more meaningful to you.

By their election, the members of the Legislature have the responsibility of making the laws under which we all live. They wish each of you a pleasant visit.

Most sincerely yours,

JAMES E. "NICK" CONNOR
President of the Senate

President

Born July 7, 1904 at Gadsden, Ala. *Educated:* public schools of Inverness, Florida; University of Florida. Married Rachel Barnes, one daughter. *Public offices held:* serving 7th regular session in the Senate; Clerk of Circuit Court, Citrus County; Member and past president of Inverness City Council. *Church:* Baptist. *Member:* Cattlemen's Association, Hernando County Fair Association, Hernando County Library Board, Kiwanis, Shrine, Masons, Eastern Star, Odd Fellows, Moose.



James E. "Nick" Connor
President

President Pro-Tempore

Born December 12, 1903, at St. Augustine, Fla. *Educated:* St. Augustine High School; University of Florida (football, baseball, basketball, Phi Kappa Tau). *Children:* one daughter. *Public offices held:* serving 9th regular session in the Senate; Board of County Commissioners; State Welfare Board. *Church:* Methodist. *Member:* Kiwanis, Elks, American Legion, Shrine, Chamber of Commerce, Cattlemen's Association, V.F.W. *Honors:* "Most Valuable Senator," three sessions; also the Allen Morris Award as "Most Valuable Member of the 1961 Legislature." *Military Service:* Air Force 1942-44; Presidential Citation, Air Medal with 8 clusters, Croix de Guerre.



Verle A. Pope
President Pro-Tempore

THE FLORIDA SENATE

1965

James E. Connor, *President*
Verle A. Pope, *President Pro Tempore*

Edwin G. Fraser, *Secretary*
LeRoy Adkison, *Sergeant at Arms*

Name	Senatorial District	Counties in District
Clayton W. Mapoles, Sr. Ward Basin Road, East Milton	1st	Santa Rosa county
Reubin O'D. Askew 250 Professional Bldg. Pensacola	2nd	Escambia county
John Angus McDonald P.O. Box 264, Chipley	3rd	Walton, Holmes, and Wash- ington counties
Robert (Bob) Williams P.O. Box 447, Graceville	4th	Jackson and Calhoun coun- ties
George G. Tapper P.O. Box 280, Port St. Joe	5th	Wakulla, Liberty, Gulf, and Franklin counties
Dewey M. Johnson P.O. Box 706, Quincy	6th	Gadsden county
Ben Hill Griffin, Jr. P.O. Box 368, Frostproof	7th	Polk county
Wilson Carraway P.O. Box 870, Tallahassee	8th	Leon county
James E. "Nick" Connor P.O. Box 5, Brooksville	9th	Hernando, Sumter, and Cit- rus counties
L. P. (Pete) Gibson P.O. Box 311, Perry	10th	Taylor, Madison, and Jef- ferson counties
C. W. Bill Young 7851 45th Street, N. Pinellas Park (R)	11th	Pinellas county
John M. McCarty P. O. Box 4412 Fort Pierce	12th	St. Lucie county
Robert M. Haverfield 748 Seybold Building Miami	13th	Dade county
C. T. (Doc) Melton 2080 West Duval Street P.O. Box 971 Lake City	14th	Columbia county
Charley E. Johns 131 S. Walnut Street P.O. Drawer 1176, Starke	15th	Bradford, Clay, and Union counties

Name	Senatorial District	Counties in District
Harry O. Stratton P.O. Box 268, Callahan	16th	Nassau and Baker counties
Houston W. Roberts Roberts Hardware & Appliances, Live Oak	17th	Hamilton, Suwannee, and Lafayette counties
John E. (Jack) Mathews, Jr. 1530 American Heritage Life Building, Jacksonville 2	18th	Duval county
Beth Johnson 100 East Robinson Avenue Orlando	19th	Orange county
L. K. Edwards, Jr. Irvine	20th	Marion county
Etter Usher P.O. Box 312, Chiefland	21st	Dixie, Levy, and Gilchrist counties
S. D. Clarke Monticello	22nd X	Jefferson county
Warren S. Henderson P. O. Box 1358, Venice (R)	22nd	Sarasota county
Welborn Daniel P. O. Box 437 Roe Building, Clermont	23rd	Lake county
Elmer O. Friday, Jr. P.O. Drawer X, Fort Myers	24th	Lee, Hendry, and Collier counties
Dempsey J. Barron 209 East Fourth Street P.O. Box 1638, Panama City	25th	Bay county
B. C. (Bill) Pearce P.O. Box 28, Palatka or East Palatka	26th	Putnam county
Doyle E. Carlton, Jr. P.O. Box 385, Wauchula	27th	Hardee, DeSoto, and Glades counties
E. William (Bill) Cautier Suite 310 Bank Building New Smyrna Beach	28th	Volusia county
Merrill P. Barber Indian River Citrus Bank 2004 14th Avenue, Vero Beach	29th	Indian River county
A. J. (Red) Ryan, Jr. 140 S. Federal Highway, Dania	30th	Broward county
Verle A. Pope P.O. Box 519, St. Augustine	31st	St. Johns and Flagler coun- ties
J. Emory (Red) Cross P.O. Box 699, Gainesville	32nd	Alachua county

<i>Name</i>	<i>Senatorial District</i>	<i>Counties in District</i>
Irlo Bronson 211 Central Avenue, Kissimmee	33rd	Osceola, Okeechobee, and Martin counties
Tom Whitaker, Jr. 311 North Morgan, Tampa	34th	Hillsborough county
Jerry Thomas P.O. Box 9788 Riviera Beach	35th	Palm Beach county
Ed H. Price, Jr. Tropicana Products, Inc. P.O. Box 338, Bradenton	36th	Manatee county
James R. (Jim) Dressler 110 Dixie Lane Cocoa Beach	37th	Brevard county
D. D. Covington, Jr. P.O. Box 558, Dade City	38th	Pasco county
Maurice McLaughlin P.O. Box 957 Fort Walton Beach	39th	Okaloosa county
Hayward H. Davis Cunningham Building P. O. Box 698, Lake Placid	40th	Charlotte and Highlands counties
John M. Spottswood 300 Simonton Street P.O. Box 1300, Key West	41st	Monroe county
Mack N. Cleveland, Jr. Atlantic National Bank Bldg. P.O. Drawer Z, Sanford	42nd	Seminole county
George L. Hollahan, Jr. 350 Sevilla Avenue Coral Gables	43rd	Dade county

THE SENATE

"Once a Senator, always a Senator" is a catchy phrase of good fellowship that conveys something of the philosophy of the Senate.

The Senate takes every Senator to be a gentleman (although custom decrees that a Senator may not be addressed as a "Gentleman," as are Members of the House of Representatives: He is "the Senator from the Twentieth," for example, but never "the Gentleman from the Twentieth." The Senate leans heavily upon tradition: upon written or remembered precedents. It is slow to change. Together, the houses work well, for this manifestation of the American system of checks and balances sees a bill become an Act only after it has passed both the Senate, with its aristocracy of men, and the House of Representatives, with its democracy of people.

The Constitution provides that in the event of the death or disability of the Governor, the Senate President becomes Chief Executive. If there is no Senate President, because of his death or for any other reason, the Speaker of the House steps into the breach. On two or three occasions the powers and duties of the Governor have devolved upon the President of the Senate.

The term of the Senate President runs from one session of the Legislature to another, since Senators serve four years, that of the Speaker, as a Representative with a two-year term, does not. Terms of all Representatives end on the general election day—the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even numbered year.

Generations of Senate Presidents look down from the walls to heighten the atmosphere of dignity and responsibility that pervades Florida's most exclusive club. The following have been President of the Senate at the sessions listed:

James A. Berthelot, 1845; D. H. Mays, 1846; D. G. McLane, 1847; E. D. Tracey, 1848; R. J. Floyd, 1850-52; H. V. Snell, 1854-55; Philip Dell, 1856; John Finlayson, 1858; T. J. Eppes, 1860-61; E. J. Vann, 1862-63; A. K. Allison, 1864; Patrick Houston, (February session) 1889; J. B. Wall, (April session) 1889; Jefferson B. Browne, 1891; W. H. Reynolds, 1893; F. T. Myers, 1895; C. J. Perrenot, 1897; Frank Adams, 1899-1903; Thomas Palmer, 1901; Park Trammell, 1904; W. Hunt Harris, 1907; F. M. Hudson, 1909; Fred P. Cone, 1911; H. J. Drane, 1913; Charles E. Davis, 1915; J. B. Johnson, 1917-18; J. E. Calkins, 1919; W. A. MacWilliams, 1921; T. T. Turnbull, 1923; John S. Taylor, 1925; S. W. Anderson, 1927; J. J. Parrish, 1929; Pat Whitaker, 1931; T. J. Futch, 1933; William C. Hodges, 1935; D. Stuart Gillis, 1937; J. Turner Butler, 1939; John R. Beacham, 1941; Philip D. Beall, 1943; Walter W. Rose, 1945; S. Dilworth Clarke, 1947; Newman C. Brackin, 1949; Wallace E. Sturgis, 1951, Charley E. Johns, 1953; W. Turner Davis, 1955; W. A. Shands, 1957; Dewey M. Johnson, 1959; W. Randolph Hodges, 1961; Wilson Carraway, 1963, and James E. Connor, 1965.



FLORIDA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SEN. L. K. EDWARDS, JR., *Chairman*

REP. S. C. SMITH, *Vice-Chairman*

Senate Members

JAMES E. CONNOR, *President*
P. O. Box 5
Brooksville, Florida

WILSON CARRAWAY
Box 870
Tallahassee, Florida

JOHN E. MATHEWS, JR.
1530 American Heritage
Life Building
Jacksonville 2, Florida

ROBERT WILLIAMS
P. O. Box 447
Graceville, Florida

GEORGE L. HOLLAHAN, JR.
350 Sevilla Avenue
Coral Gables, Florida

L. K. EDWARDS, JR.
Irvine, Florida

IRLO O. BRONSON
211 Central Avenue
Kissimmee, Florida

ED H. PRICE, JR.
P. O. Box 338
Bradenton, Florida

B. C. PEARCE
East Palatka, Florida

House Members

E. C. ROWELL, *Speaker*
Box 1028
Wildwood, Florida

WOODIE A. LILES
P. O. Box 551
Plant City, Florida

HARRY W. WESTBERRY
P. O. Box 1620
Jacksonville, Florida

RICHARD O. MITCHELL
P. O. Box 806
Tallahassee, Florida

LOUIS WOLFSON
P. O. Box 2440
Miami, Florida

WILLIAM G. O'NEILL
P. O. Box 253
Ocala, Florida

EMMETT S. ROBERTS
636 S. E. Second Street
Belle Glade, Florida

S. C. SMITH
P. O. Box 231
Arcadia, Florida

HAL CHAIRES
Cross City, Florida

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU
DAVID V. KERNS, *Director*

THREE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

Under its Constitution, the powers of the state government of Florida (like those of the United States and of the other American States) are divided among three branches. This division, known as the doctrine of separation of powers, is based on principles intended to protect the rights of every person.

The Legislative branch is the law-making branch, setting the main policies of the government through the laws it enacts. *The Executive branch*, headed by the Governor, sees that the laws are enforced and administers the day to day activities of the government. *The Judicial branch*, composed of the courts, interprets the laws—makes their meaning clear when it is questioned and, on the basis of their meaning, decides disputes between individuals or between the state and an individual.

Although the Constitution provides for these three separate and distinct branches of government, it provides for checks and balances to prevent any one branch from becoming all-powerful; for instance, the Governor is given power to veto acts of the Legislature and the Courts are given power to declare acts unconstitutional. Similarly, by amending a statute, the Legislature may revise a policy of one of the other branches. The three branches are, therefore, not wholly unconnected but are inter-locked in order to give each a constitutional control over the others.

The Legislative Branch

Composition, Organization, and Powers

Florida has a legislature composed of two houses — the Senate and the House of Representatives. Each house is the sole judge of the qualification and election of its own members and has the power to choose its own officers and to make its own rules of procedure. All sessions of the House of Representatives are open to the public; and sessions of the Senate are open to the public except during executive sessions, when all outsiders are cleared from the chamber and the doors are closed. Either house of the Legislature may initiate legislation on any subject.

In 1962, the Florida constitutional provisions fixing the number of senatorial districts at 38 and the formula which resulted in 95 House members were declared invalid under the the Federal Constitution. A special session, in August 1962, proposed a plan for 46 senatorial

districts and 135 House members, but this plan was rejected by the voters of the State the following November. A special session, called immediately after the rejection, was unable to propose a new plan.

The present plan was developed by a third special session, held in 1963. It establishes 43 senatorial districts. Each district is represented by a senator, but Dade County is made both the 13th and 43rd districts and has two senators. The plan provides a permanent House membership of 112, assigned to the counties by the method of equal proportions, the same method used for the Congressional House of Representatives.

Since there is a holdover member in the Senate who will keep his seat until his term expires, the 1965 regular session has a total of 44 Senators and 112 members of the House of Representatives.

Personnel

The President of the Senate presides over the Senate, and the Speaker of the House presides over the House of Representatives. The President Pro Tempore and the Speaker Pro Tempore preside when requested to do so by the President or Speaker, or when either is unable to serve. These presiding officers are elected by their respective bodies and serve for two years. In addition to the presiding officers, each house elects other officers from outside its membership. The most important of these are the Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the House. They are responsible for keeping clear and accurate records of the proceedings of the body each serves. A Sergeant-at-Arms is elected by each house to assist the presiding officer in maintaining order and in making available necessary equipment, supplies, and services. Each house also selects pages, reading clerks, and a chaplain. In addition to these, attaches are appointed to perform the necessary clerical work.

Compensation

Members of the Legislature receive \$1,200 per year in monthly installments of \$100 each. While the Legislature is in a regular, special or extraordinary session, members also receive a daily allowance of \$25 and travel expenses of 10¢ per mile for one round trip each week to and from home to Tallahassee.

Election and Terms of Office

The Constitution provides that members of the Legislature be elected

at the general election in November of even-numbered years preceding the April meeting of the regular session of the Legislature. Candidates are nominated in party primary elections held prior to the general elections. Members of the Legislature must be qualified electors (21 years of age and a citizen of the United States who has lived in Florida at least one year and has lived in his county at least six months) in the counties or districts from which they are chosen. No person may serve as a member of the Legislature while holding a profitable office or appointment under the United States Government or this state.

Each Senator serves a term of four years, and each House member is elected to serve a term of two years. Half of the members of the Senate and all of the members of the House are elected every two years. Terms of office begin at the end of election day.

Legislative Sessions

Regular sessions of the Legislature begin on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in April of odd-numbered years and are limited to sixty days. A regular session may, by a three-fifths vote of the membership of both houses, be extended for no more than a total of thirty days. The extra days do not have to run without a break, and recesses may be taken by the joint action of both houses. However, a regular session may not be extended beyond the first day of September of the same year. During an extended session, no new legislation may be introduced except by a two-thirds vote of the members of the House seeking its introduction.

The Governor may call extra sessions of not more than twenty days each. When the Governor calls a meeting of the Legislature for a special session, the Legislature may consider no other business than that for which it is called or such other matters as the Governor may call to its attention, except by a two-thirds vote of each house.

The Legislature may call itself into an extra session for all purposes as if convened in regular session but limited to thirty days in the following manner: twenty percent of its members must file written certificates with the Secretary of State stating that conditions warrant an extra session; when the Secretary of State receives the required number of certificates, it is his duty to poll the members of the Legislature; when he receives an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the members of both houses, he notifies each member by registered mail of the day and hour on which the extra session will convene; the extra session must con-

vene sometime between fourteen and twenty-one days after the Secretary of State has mailed the notices.

If during the regular session at which the Legislature is required to reapportion itself, it fails to do so, the Governor shall, within thirty days after the session adjourns, call a special session for the purpose of reapportionment. During such a session, reapportionment is the only business that can be considered, and the session cannot be adjourned until reapportionment is accomplished.

Rules

Each session, each house of the Legislature adopts rules of procedure which are printed in booklet form along with committee assignments made by the presiding officers.

Committees

Standing committees which serve during a session are listed according to subject matter in the rules of each house. Members are appointed by the presiding officers of their respective houses on the basis of special knowledge and interest in the subject matter of a particular committee.

Most committees exist for the purpose of considering bills referred to them and recommending action to the house of which they are a part. A committee's work usually begins after a bill has been introduced and referred to it by the presiding officer. Persons desiring to speak for or against matters being considered by a committee may do so in hearings which are open to the public. When a committee completes its work, the bill is returned to the house from which it was referred. House committees may recommend the passage or rejection of a bill, passage of a bill with amendments, or passage of a substitute bill. Senate committees may make any of these recommendations, or they may return a bill without a recommendation. A bill with an unfavorable report cannot be considered further by either house unless two-thirds of the members present vote to consider it.

Committees also exist for the purpose of managing expenditures and employing necessary personnel, and some committees are designed merely to supervise the progress of legislation to make sure the rules are followed. The rules committees are designed to aid the presiding officers in the interpretation and enforcement of rules; and

also, late in the session, they determine the order in which legislation shall be considered. There are also special committees which receive assignments not normally handled by standing committees. An important type of special committee is the conference committee. When the two houses cannot agree on a matter, the presiding officer of each appoints an equal number of members to serve as a joint committee for the purpose of trying to adjust the differences. This joint committee is called a conference committee. These special committees are terminated when they complete their assignments.

Interim committees are those which make legislative studies during the period between legislative sessions. Such committees are created by an act or resolution of the Legislature and may be assigned to do research and planning on any major State problem. Usually an interim committee is composed only of members of the Legislature; when such a study group is composed of both legislators and non-legislators, it is usually called a commission.

Legislative Council

The Legislative Council is a permanent committee of the Legislature; it is composed of eighteen members, — the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and a senator and a representative from each of eight districts of Florida. Through subcommittees composed partly of Council members and partly of other legislators, studies are conducted on selected topics between sessions; these currently include agriculture, appropriations and auditing, commercial code, constitutional revision, education, finance and taxation, fisheries and natural resources, general legislation, government organization, health and welfare, higher education, insurance, judiciary and law reform, legislative sessions, mental health and retardation, personnel and retirement, roads and highways, state institutions and traffic safety.

The Legislative Council employs and supervises a permanent research staff known as the Legislative Reference Bureau; these employees are selected for their research ability and their knowledge in the fields of law, political science, public administration, economics, and governmental accounting. During a session the Bureau assists the entire Legislature and its committees; between sessions, it performs the research for the Council's study committees; and assists interim legislative committees or commissions created by the Legislature. It is also available to answer the request of any legislator for factual information on legislative problems. The Bureau maintains a reference

library on legislative subjects as a reservoir of information for all these functions.

The results of the Bureau's research and of the Council's studies and recommendations are made available to each member of the Legislature so that members can act on the subjects with more information than they otherwise might have.

Journals and Calendars

Each house publishes a daily journal and a daily calendar. These are placed on members' desks before the session begins each legislative day. The Chief Clerk prepares the information which appears in the journal and calendar of the House, and the Secretary of the Senate prepares the information appearing in the journal and calendar of the Senate.

Senate and House Journals are similar in form, each giving an account of all actions taken during a legislative day.

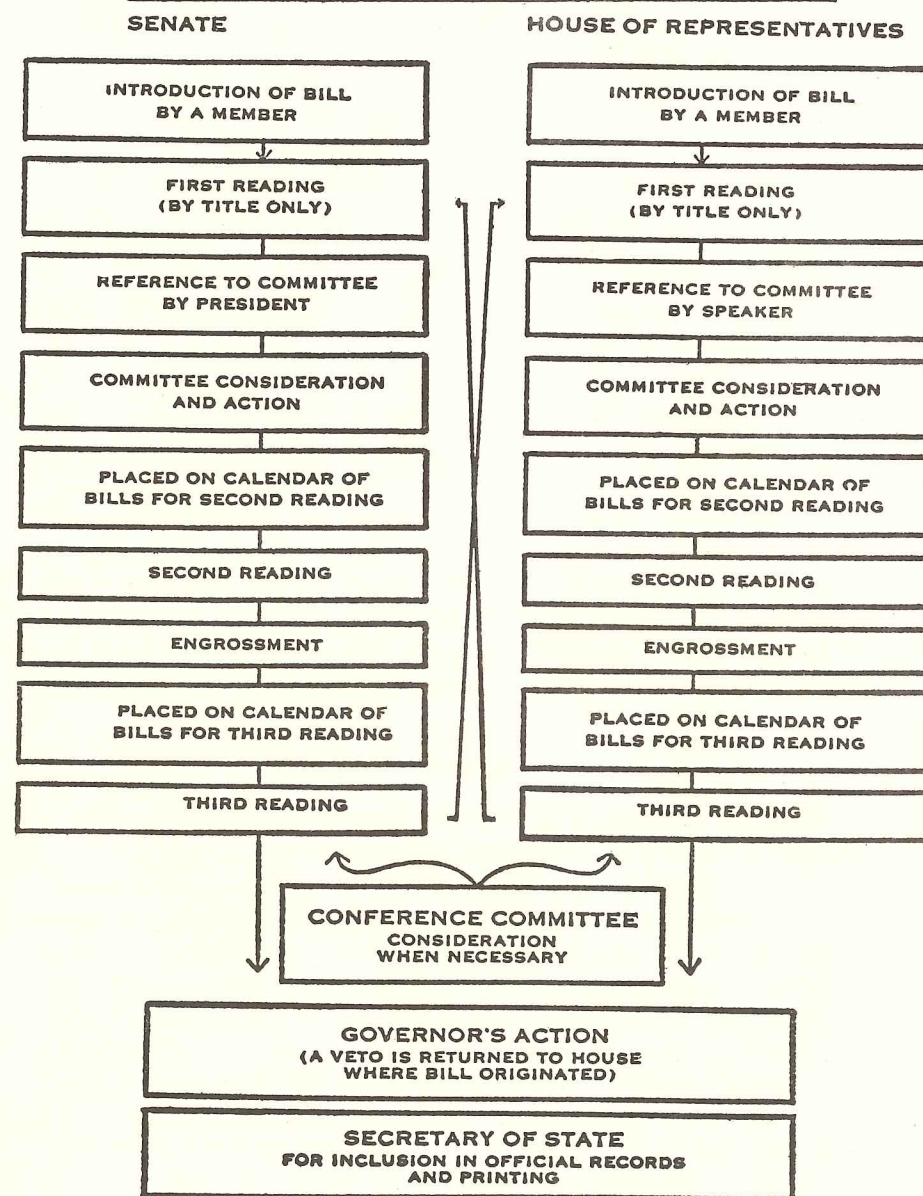
The calendars of the Senate and House show what business is scheduled for consideration each day. Bills are placed on the calendar in the order that the reports are received from committees. In the House, a bill receiving a favorable committee report may be placed ahead of its regular order on the calendar by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Committee on Rules and Calendar. In the Senate, a bill may be placed ahead of its regular order by a motion from the floor and a majority vote of all members present.

Forms of Legislative Expression

Legislative proposals may be in the form of bills, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, resolutions and memorials.

A bill is a proposed law. A joint resolution is a proposal to amend the State Constitution. A concurrent resolution is a proposal expressing the opinion or will of both houses of the Legislature, whereas a resolution expresses the opinion or will of only one house. A memorial is a petition or prayer, addressed to the President of the United States, the Congress or some official agency of the United States Government, requesting action or expressing the Legislature's viewpoint respecting a matter which is within the jurisdiction of the official or agency addressed; it is adopted by both houses in the same manner as that of a concurrent resolution.

OUTLINE OF MAJOR STEPS IN THE FLORIDA LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

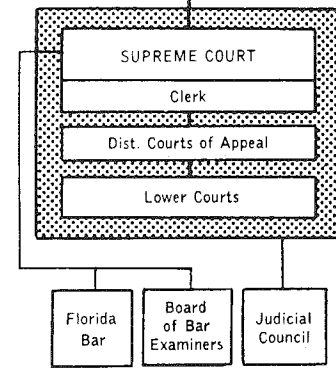
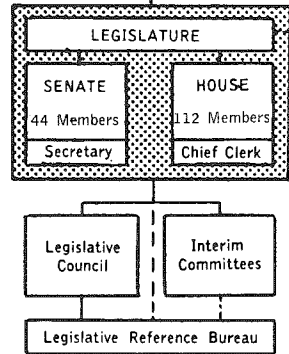


The Government of Florida

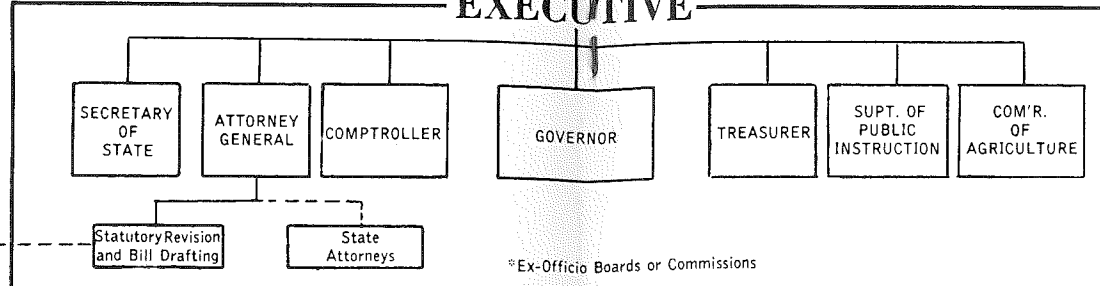
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE, AS VOTERS

LEGISLATIVE

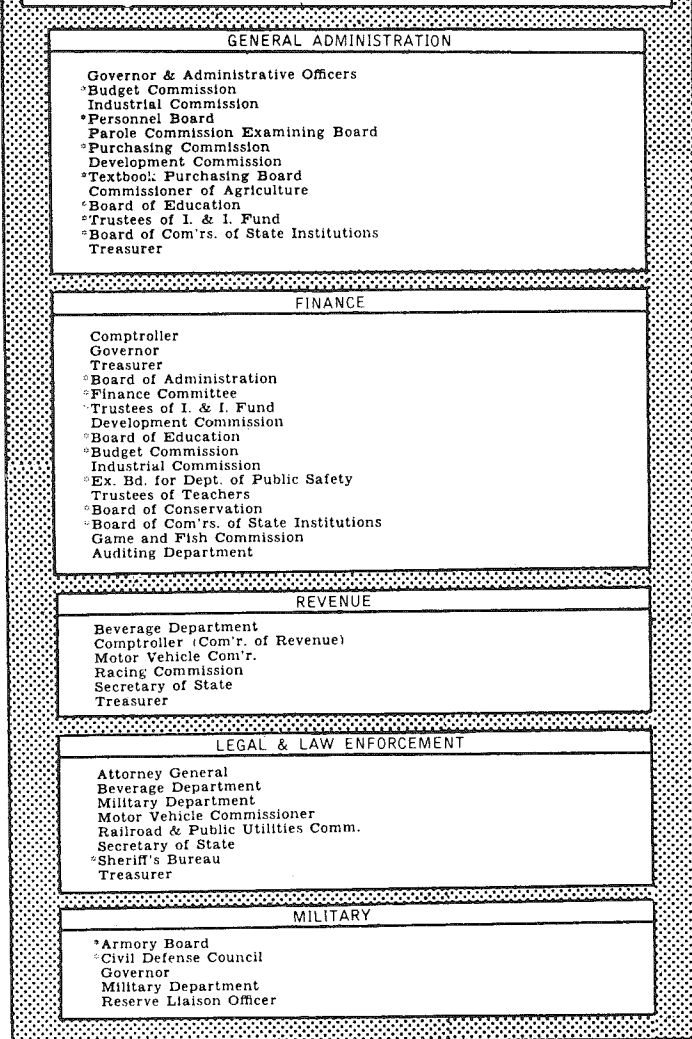
JUDICIAL



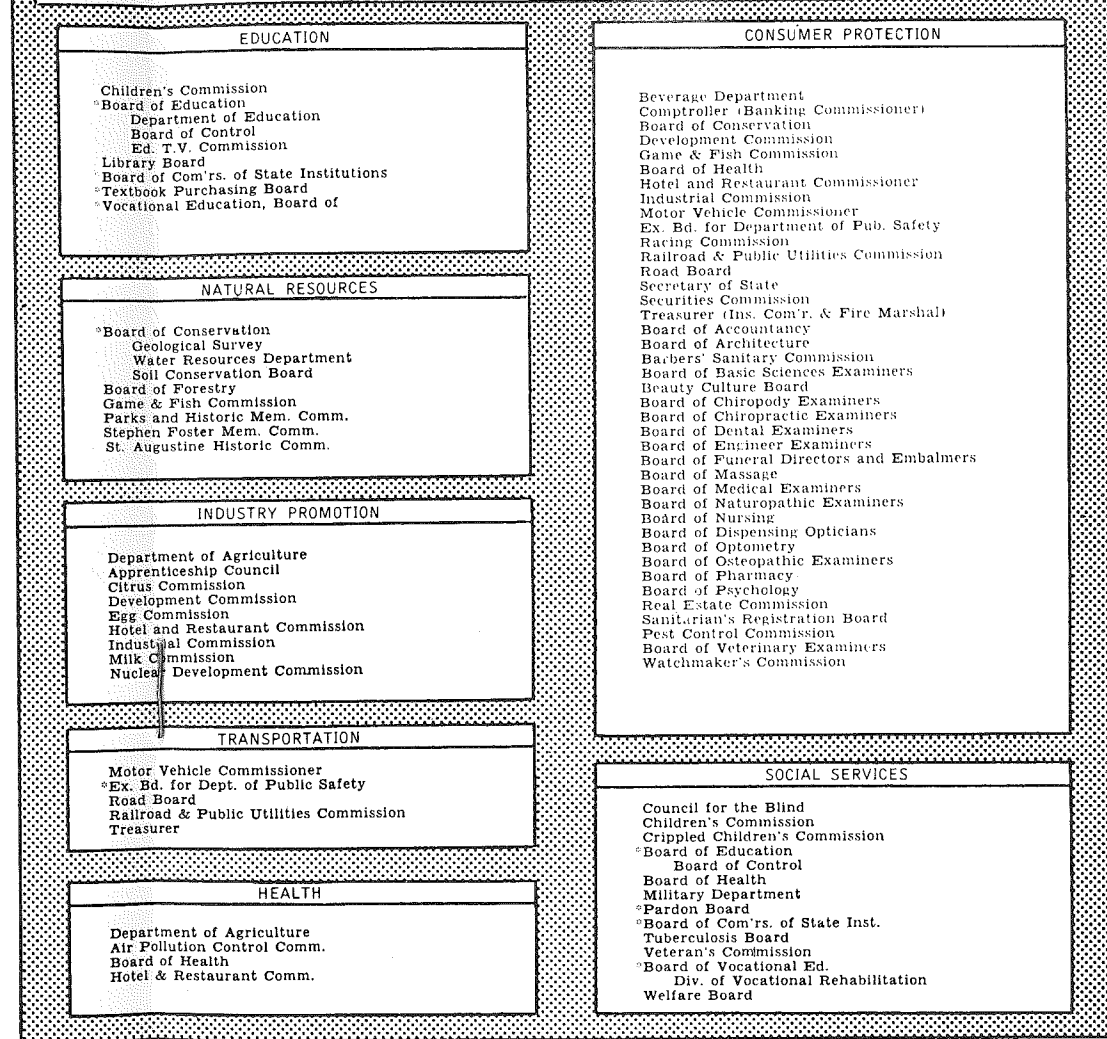
EXECUTIVE



AGENCIES (OFFICERS) PERFORMING FUNCTIONS INTERNAL TO GOVERNMENT



AGENCIES (OFFICERS) RENDERING DIRECT SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC



Bills

There are several kinds of bills. A general bill contains proposed legislation which would affect the entire state. A local bill contains proposals which would affect a particular county or town named in the bill. A local bill must either be advertised in the area to be affected, prior to its introduction in the Legislature, or it must contain a provision whereby the voters in the area will be allowed to vote to accept or reject the measure should it be passed by the Legislature. A general bill of local application is designed to affect areas within a particular population bracket or other descriptions stated in the bill. The criteria used are usually chosen so that only one particular area is included in the effect of the bill.

Bill Drafting Service

The Attorney General provides a bill drafting service which is available to members of the Legislature and other public officials on request. Over half of the bills introduced during recent sessions have been prepared in the office of the Attorney General.

How a Bill Becomes a Law

The Introduction. Bills may be introduced by Senators or members of the House of Representatives in their respective houses of the Legislature. One or more members of either house may introduce a bill. When a bill has been prepared in its proper form, it is delivered to the Secretary of the Senate, if the bill is to be introduced in the Senate, or the Chief Clerk of the House, if the bill is to be introduced in the House. It is checked for compliance with the constitution and the rules of the house in which introduction is sought, and it is given a number.

First Reading. If the bill meets the requirements, it is read for the first time by title only. The presiding officer then refers it to the committee he deems appropriate. The original bill is then delivered to the chairman or Secretary of that committee.

A second copy of the bill is given to the bill clerk, and it is kept by him for the use of the members. The third copy is given to the Sergeant-at-Arms, who makes it available for the use of the general public. The fourth copy is made available to the news reporters and the sixth copy goes to the other house for its files.

The fifth copy is for the Legislative Reference Bureau's use in preparing the daily legislative service. The Bureau summarizes all bills introduced each day and places a copy of the summaries on each member's desk before the next day's meeting of the Legislature, and it also keeps a record of the progress being made by each bill; this record is known as the progress docket. During the 1963 session, 3,964 bills were introduced. With such a large number of bills, members of the Legislature may find it difficult to be familiar with the subject matter of all of them, but by referring to the daily service, a member may secure quickly the contents of any bill being considered.

The committee of the Legislature to whom the bill was referred meets and considers the bill along with any others which may have been referred to it. When a decision is reached as to what further action should be taken on the bill, the committee prepares a report containing its recommendation. A House committee report is filed with the Chief Clerk of the House, and a Senate committee report is filed with the Secretary of the Senate.

Second Reading. If the report of the committee is favorable, the bill is placed on the calendar of bills on second reading. When the bill is reached on the calendar, it is the responsibility of the member who introduced it to make the proper motions for its disposition. The second reading of the bill generally is by title only, and it is at this time that it may be changed or amended. If the bill successfully passes the second reading stage, it is sent to the Committee on Engrossing to be examined for correctness as to outward form and to have amendments, if any, properly placed in it.

Third Reading. The bill is then returned to the Secretary of the Senate, if it is a Senate Bill, or the Chief Clerk of the House, if it is a House Bill, to be placed on the calendar for its third reading. The constitutional requirement that the third reading of the bill be in full is usually observed summarily, by an abbreviated reading, because of the large number of bills which must be considered within the short period of two months.

Passage of a Bill. After a bill has had its third reading, it is explained and discussed on the floor. The members then vote upon the question of the passage of the bill. When a bill is passed, the action becomes final unless taken up again under the rule which provides for reconsideration. A bill may be reconsidered only once. If the bill passes, it is then sent to the other house of the Legislature,

where it must be processed through each of the above steps, beginning with the first reading on through to final passage on third reading.

A Bill Becomes An Act. If the bill is passed by the other house, it is returned to the house in which it was originally introduced. It is then enrolled, placed in permanent lasting form on special paper, and signed by the President and Secretary of the Senate and by the Speaker and Chief Clerk of the House. The bill is then an Act and is sent to the Governor for his approval or disapproval.

Review by the Governor. Before an act can become a law, it must be presented to the Governor. If the Governor approves the act, he signs it and files it with the Secretary of State, and it becomes a law. If he does not sign or disapprove the act within five days, it becomes a law without his approval. When the Legislature adjourns, an act becomes a law if the Governor takes no action on it within twenty days after the date of final adjournment.

Governor's Veto. If the Governor disapproves, he writes out his objections and returns the act with his objections to the house of the Legislature in which it originated. This disapproval constitutes an exercise of the Governor's veto power. If both houses then pass the measure by a two-thirds vote of the members present, it becomes a law, notwithstanding the veto. After the final adjournment of the Legislature, the Governor has twenty days in which to veto a pending act by filing it with his objections in the office of the Secretary of State. This officer must present the vetoed act to the Legislature at its next session. If both houses then pass the measure by a two-thirds vote of the members present, it becomes a law.

Appropriations Bills

The most important bill passed during each regular session of the Legislature is the spending or appropriations bill. This bill sets forth the amounts of state funds which will be made available to support the various state agencies during the two-year period beginning July 1 after each regular session of the Legislature.

The procedure for preparing appropriations bills for introduction in the Legislature is quite different from that for other bills. Several months before the Legislature meets, the various agencies of State Government submit to the State Budget Director their requests for funds. The Budget Director compiles these requests and submits them to the Budget Commission, which is composed of the highest rank-

ing executive officers of the State — the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Comptroller, Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. After holding public hearings, the Budget Commission decides what amounts it will recommend that the Legislature make available to the agencies. The requests of the agencies and the recommendations of the Budget Commission are printed and bound in report form and submitted to the Legislature.

Members of the appropriations committees of both the House and Senate meet with the Budget Commission for its hearings. After these hearings, the appropriations committees divide into four independent subcommittees. Each subcommittee is assigned a group of state institutions and agencies. It visits and confers with the officials of these organizations on their respective budgets and reports its findings to the main committee. This procedure enables the committees to secure information regarding agency requests before the session convenes.

When the Legislature meets, the appropriations committees hold hearings of their own to secure additional information when necessary. Each of the committees introduces an appropriations bill in its respective house of the Legislature. The bills take the same course as other general bills, but it is usually more difficult to get both houses to agree on all items in the bills, and a conference committee is usually appointed to resolve the differences. This conference committee is normally composed of the chairman and two other members of the appropriations committee of each house.

Although the Governor's approval or veto of any other act applies to the whole act, he may veto any distinct item or items in an appropriations act without affecting the rest of the bill. The Legislature may override an item veto in the same manner as was described for the veto on any other act.

Impeachments

The Governor, members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the District Courts of Appeal and Circuit Courts may be removed from office only by impeachment. The House of Representatives has the sole power to impeach; that is, to bring charges against any of the above-mentioned officers for a misdemeanor in office. The Senate tries all impeachments, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presides at all trials except in the trial

of the Chief Justice, when the Governor is required to preside. A two-thirds vote of the House of Representatives is required to impeach, and a two-thirds vote of the Senate is required to convict the accused. If convicted, the officer is removed from office and disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust or profit in the State Government. However, an officer may also be indicted, tried and punished, according to law, for the offense for which he was impeached.

Enforcement of Authority

Either house of the Legislature has the power to compel witnesses to appear at any investigation held by it or by any of its committees.

During a session of the Legislature, either house may punish by fine or imprisonment any nonmember who has been guilty of disorderly or contemptuous conduct in its presence or who has refused to obey its lawful summons. Imprisonment, however, cannot extend beyond the final adjournment of the session. Each house may punish its own members for disorderly conduct and may, by a two-thirds vote, expel a member.

The Executive Branch

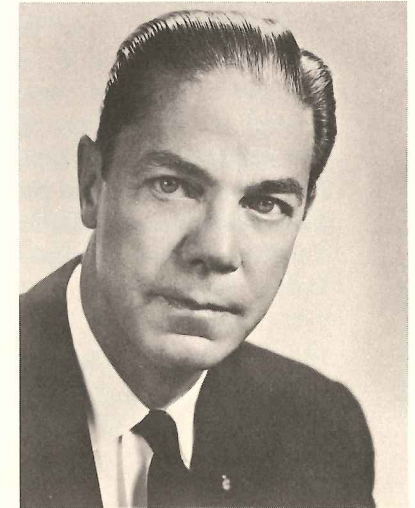
The Florida Constitution vests the supreme executive power of the State in the Governor and provides that he shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. It also provides that the Governor shall be assisted by the following administrative officers: Secretary of State, Attorney General, Comptroller, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Commissioner of Agriculture. These officers are generally referred to as the *cabinet*.

The Governor and members of the cabinet are elected in presidential election years for terms of four years. They take office on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January following their election in November. The Governor may not succeed himself in office but is not limited in the number of terms he may serve so long as they are not consecutive. A Governor who has been elected to serve for an unexpired term may succeed himself for a full term. Cabinet officers may succeed themselves and are not limited in the number of terms they may serve. The salary of the Governor is \$25,000 per year, and cabinet officers receive \$19,500 each.

(Continued on page 24)

GOVERNOR of FLORIDA

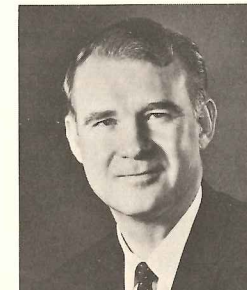
Honorable Haydon Burns, 35th Governor of Florida, was born in Louisville, Ky. on March 17, 1912 and was educated in the Duval County public school system. He was a public relations and business consultant before entering public life as a candidate for Mayor of Jacksonville in 1949 and was elected to this position four successive terms. He is a past president of the Florida League of Municipalities and has held several posts of honor with national municipal organizations.



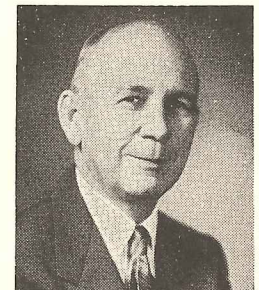
THE FLORIDA CABINET



TOM ADAMS
Secretary of State



EARL FAIRCLOTH
Attorney General



RAY E. GREEN
Comptroller



BROWARD WILLIAMS
Treasurer



DOYLE CONNER
Commissioner of Agriculture



THOMAS D. BAILEY
Supt. of Public Instruction

To be eligible for election to the office of Governor, one must be a qualified voter, must have been a citizen of the United States for ten years, and a citizen and resident of Florida for five years.

Many boards and commissions are composed of the Governor and several or all members of the cabinet. The cabinet usually meets on Tuesdays of each week to transact the business of the various boards or commissions. These boards include: The Armory Board, Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, Board of Conservation, Board of Pardons, Budget Commission, Civil Defense Council, Department of Public Safety, Merit System Personnel Board, Purchasing Commission, State Board of Education, State Board of Administration, Sheriff's Bureau, Textbook Purchasing Board, Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, and the boards of trustees of the state and county officers and employees, and of the teachers' retirement systems.

Powers of Governor

The Governor is given the power to appoint all state and county officers when no provision is made for choosing them by popular election. In some cases the Senate is required to approve appointments made by the Governor. For causes set forth in the Constitution he may also suspend officers not liable to impeachment. Suspended officers may be removed, however, only with the consent of the Senate.

The Governor has several duties in connection with the Legislature, some of which have been included in the discussion of the Legislative Branch. He calls the Legislature into session on special occasions, stating the purpose for which it is called. He addresses the Legislature at each regular session, furnishing information on the condition of the State and recommending action he feels the Legislature should take. He may adjourn the Legislature when there is disagreement between the Senate and House as to the time of adjournment. He has the power to veto acts of the Legislature.

Powers of Cabinet Members

In addition to his cabinet duties, each member of the cabinet has primary duties as head of a division of State Government, briefly described as follows:

Secretary of State

He keeps records of the official acts of the Legislative and Executive Departments. He is custodian of the Great Seal of the State and he

has charge of the Capitol building and grounds. He issues charters and certificates of incorporation to corporations, and certificates of election to successful candidates for public office.

Attorney General

He is the legal advisor to the Governor and other officers in the Executive Department, represents the State in legal proceedings, and is responsible for the continuous revision of the *Florida Statutes*. He is the constitutional reporter of the Supreme Court.

Comptroller

He examines requests for the payment of salaries and other obligations of the State and issues warrants to pay them. He is the state bank examiner and also collects a major portion of the taxes levied by the State.

Treasurer

He keeps the funds and other securities belonging to the State, keeps the general accounts, and as Insurance Commissioner and State Fire Marshal, he enforces laws relating to insurance and fire prevention.

Superintendent of Public Instruction

He is the chief administrative officer over the public school system. He is also executive secretary of the State Board of Education. This board is the rule-making body for the public schools, and it has supervision over the Board of Control, which governs the State's institutions of higher learning.

Commissioner of Agriculture

He has duties related to the protection of the agricultural industry of the State and inspects foods and drugs, weights and measures, and gasoline to see that the required standards are maintained. He keeps all records pertaining to public lands and has supervision of the State Prison.

"Little Cabinet"

The full-time administrative heads of several large state agencies, who are responsible to the Governor, are often referred to as his

"little cabinet." Through these administrators, the Governor carries out many of his campaign goals, political objectives and policies of government. These agencies are: the *State Road Department*, which constructs and maintains the major highways and bridges of the State; the *Motor Vehicle Commissioner*, which issues motor vehicle licenses and title registrations; the *Industrial Commission*, which administers unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, laws relating to child labor and other matters affecting labor and industry; the *Hotel and Restaurant Commissioner*, which is responsible for the inspection and regulation of hotels, motor courts, apartment houses, rooming houses and restaurants in the State; the *Conservation Department*, which enforces the laws relating to management of the State's salt water fishing resources; the *Beverage Department*, which collects cigarette and alcoholic beverage taxes, and enforces the laws relating to the sale of alcoholic beverages; the *Welfare Department*, which administers assistance to the aged, the blind, the disabled and to dependent children; and the *Racing Commission*, which regulates horse and dog racing in Florida.

The Judicial Branch

The Judicial Branch of Florida's Government is made up of the courts of the State. There are several kinds of courts in the counties of Florida; however the State pays the salaries of the Supreme Court Justices, of Judges of the District Courts of Appeal, and of Circuit Judges, while other judges are paid by the counties in which their courts are located. The kind of case which a court in a particular county may try depends upon the kinds of courts existing in that county and the types of cases over which each has been given jurisdiction by law.

The Supreme Court is the highest court in Florida. This court does not try cases but reviews important cases which have been tried in the lower courts and appealed to it. Similarly, less important cases are appealed to the District Courts of Appeal (at Tallahassee, Lakeland and Miami).

Among other duties, the courts pass on the constitutionality of laws enacted by the Legislature, when questions arise requiring such rulings. When, in the opinion of the court, a law in question has not met all the requirements set forth in the Constitution or is not in keeping with its provisions, the law is declared unconstitutional. The Supreme

(Continued on Page 28)

THE SUPREME COURT



E. HARRIS DREW
Justice



ELWYN THOMAS
Justice



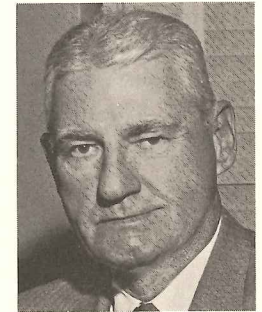
B. K. ROBERTS
Chief Justice



CAMPBELL THORNAL
Justice



STEPHEN C. O'CONNELL
Justice



MILLARD CALDWELL
Justice



RICHARD W. ERVIN
Justice

Court of Florida is the final authority on such questions unless issues of federal law are also raised.

The Supreme Court consists of seven justices elected for terms of six years. Every two years the justices elect from among their number the Chief Justice, who is the presiding officer of the Court. The terms of justices are staggered so that at least two must be elected every two years. A justice must be at least twenty-five years of age and an attorney at law. Justices receive an annual salary of \$19,500.

There are three or more judges for each of the three District Courts of Appeal, some of which are elected each two years. Their terms are six years, and they may succeed themselves.

There are sixteen judicial circuits in Florida, consisting of from one to eight counties each, and a circuit judge for each 50,000 population or major part thereof. The Circuit Courts try the most important cases.

There is in each county a county judge who supervises the estates of deceased persons, minors and incompetents and presides over trial courts of limited jurisdiction in his county. In addition, there are special courts that exist in some counties, such as juvenile courts, courts of record for criminal or civil matters, or both, small claims courts, and others.

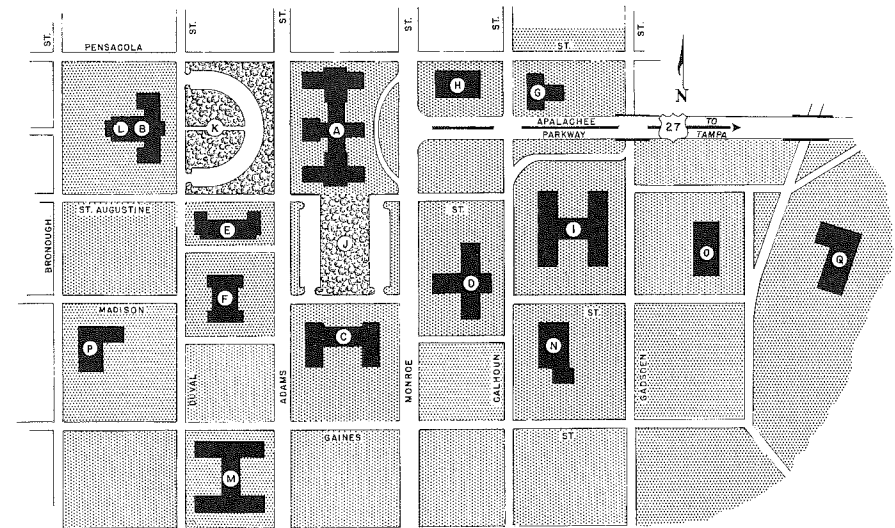
The procedure in all courts and the temporary assignment of judges are governed by rules adopted by the Supreme Court.

THE EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE

The Governor's Mansion is the official residence of each governor while he is serving his term of office. In 1953, the Florida Legislature appropriated \$250,000 to remove the old mansion, which dated from 1907, and to construct a new mansion on the same location ten blocks north of the Capitol. The new mansion, now occupied by Governor Haydon Burns and his family, bears a superficial resemblance to Andrew Jackson's Hermitage near Nashville, Tennessee. Its stately white columns offset from a background of red brick portray a theme of Greek revival.

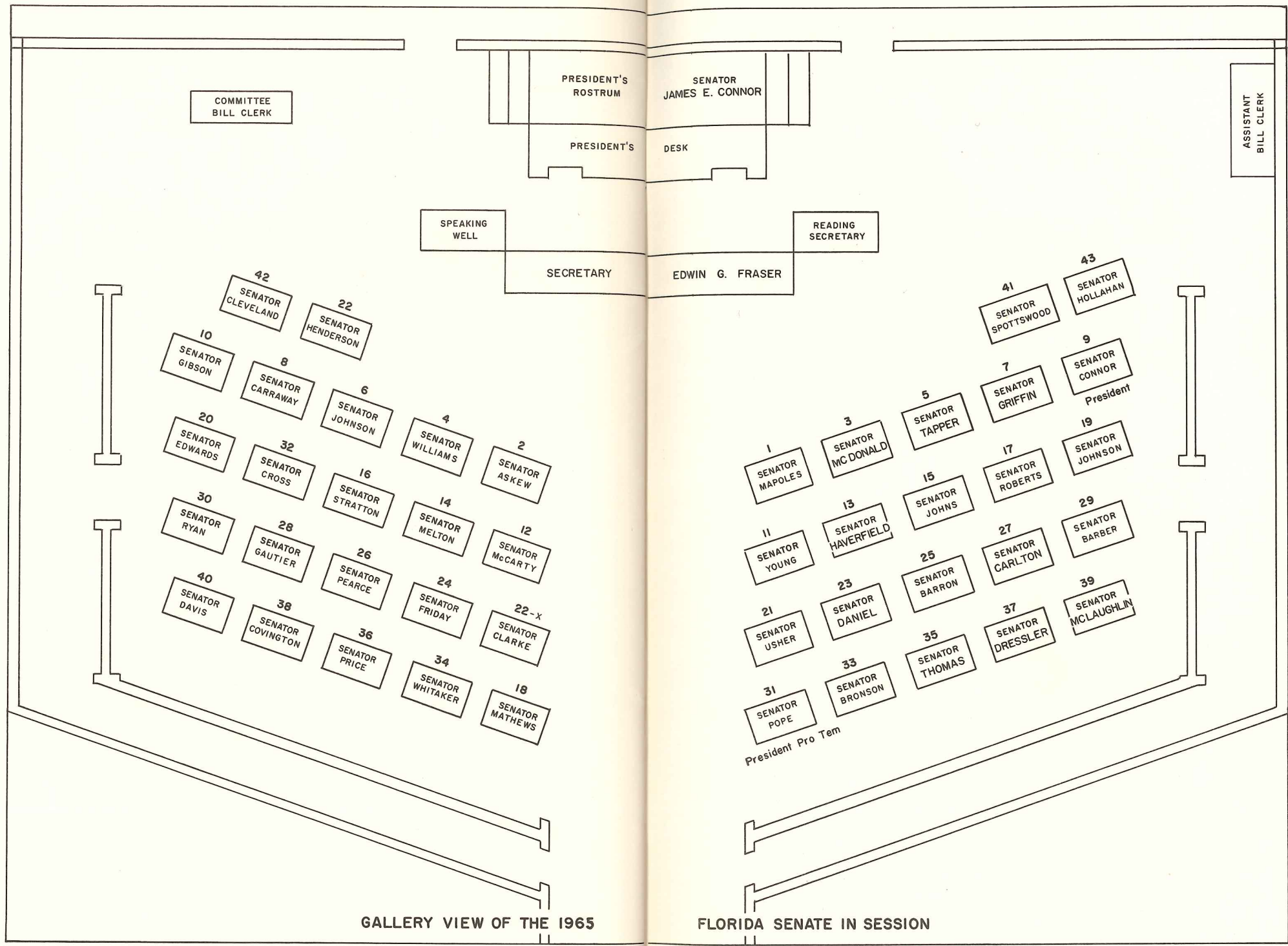
CAPITOL CENTER

from Allen Morris' *The Florida Handbook*, 1965-1966 edition



Key to Map

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| A—The Capitol | I—Carlton Building |
| B—Supreme Court | J—Gray Park |
| C—Caldwell Building | K—Waller Park |
| D—Holland Building | L—State Library |
| E—Knott Building | M—Gaines Street Office Building |
| F—Whitfield Building | N—Road Department Annex |
| G—Mayo Building | O—Office Building |
| H—Elliot Building | P—Office Building |



COMMITTEE
BILL CLERK

PRESIDENT'S
ROSTRUM

SENATOR
JAMES E. CONNOR

PRESIDENT'S

DESK

ASSISTANT
BILL CLERK

SPEAKING
WELL

READING
SECRETARY

SECRETARY

EDWIN G. FRASER

- 42 SENATOR CLEVELAND
- 22 SENATOR HENDERSON
- 10 SENATOR GIBSON
- 8 SENATOR CARRAWAY
- 6 SENATOR JOHNSON
- 4 SENATOR WILLIAMS
- 2 SENATOR ASKEW
- 20 SENATOR EDWARDS
- 32 SENATOR CROSS
- 16 SENATOR STRATTON
- 14 SENATOR MELTON
- 12 SENATOR McCARTY
- 30 SENATOR RYAN
- 28 SENATOR GAUTIER
- 26 SENATOR PEARCE
- 24 SENATOR FRIDAY
- 22-x SENATOR CLARKE
- 40 SENATOR DAVIS
- 38 SENATOR COVINGTON
- 36 SENATOR PRICE
- 34 SENATOR WHITAKER
- 18 SENATOR MATHEWS

- 41 SENATOR SPOTTSWOOD
- 43 SENATOR HOLLAHAN
- 9 SENATOR CONNOR
- 7 SENATOR GRIFFIN
- 5 SENATOR TAPPER
- 3 SENATOR MC DONALD
- 19 SENATOR JOHNSON
- 17 SENATOR ROBERTS
- 15 SENATOR JOHNS
- 13 SENATOR HAVERFIELD
- 29 SENATOR BARBER
- 27 SENATOR CARLTON
- 25 SENATOR BARRON
- 23 SENATOR DANIEL
- 39 SENATOR MCLAUGHLIN
- 37 SENATOR DRESSLER
- 35 SENATOR THOMAS
- 33 SENATOR BRONSON
- 31 SENATOR POPE
- 21 SENATOR USHER
- 23 SENATOR DANIEL
- 11 SENATOR YOUNG
- 13 SENATOR HAVERFIELD
- 15 SENATOR JOHNS
- 17 SENATOR ROBERTS
- 19 SENATOR JOHNSON
- 21 SENATOR USHER
- 23 SENATOR DANIEL
- 25 SENATOR BARRON
- 27 SENATOR CARLTON
- 29 SENATOR BARBER
- 31 SENATOR POPE
- 33 SENATOR BRONSON
- 35 SENATOR THOMAS
- 37 SENATOR DRESSLER
- 39 SENATOR MCLAUGHLIN
- President
- President Pro Tem

GALLERY VIEW OF THE 1965

FLORIDA SENATE IN SESSION

STATE SONG — "SWANEE RIVER"

(OLD FOLKS AT HOME)

*Way down upon de Swanee Ribber,
Far, far away.
Dere's wha my heart is turning ebber,
Dere's wha de old folks stay.
All up and down de whole creation
Sadly I roam,
Still longing for de old plantation,
And for de old folks at home.*

CHORUS

*All de world am sad and dreary,
Eb-rywhere I roam;
Oh, darkeys, how my heart grows weary,
Far from de old folks at home!*

Designated by
House Concurrent
Resolution No. 22,
Legislature 1935

BY STEPHEN FOSTER

*All round de little farm I wandered
When I was young,
Den many happy days I squandered,
Many de songs I sung.
When I was playing wid my brudder
Happy was I;
Oh, take me to my kind old mudder!
Dere let me live and die.*

*One little hut among de bushes,
One dat I love,
Still sadly to my memory rushes,
No matter where I rove.
When will I see de bees a-humming
All round de comb?
When wil I hear de hanjo tumming,
Down in my good old home?*



STATE TREE

Designated by 1953 Legislature, the Sabal Palm possesses a majesty that sets it apart from other trees. Tolerant of a wide variety of soil types and growing throughout the State, the Sabal Palm has many uses including food and medicine. It is often used for group, specimen or avenue planting, because of its universal popularity.

STATE BIRD

The Mocking Bird was designated by Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3, 1927 Legislature as the State Bird. This bird lives in Florida year-round and is possibly the most widely-distributed and best known bird in the State. Its chief delight is to imitate the songs and call notes of other birds, and scientists have given it a Latin name that means "mimic of many tongues." It is also one of man's best allies against harmful insects.

STATE FLOWER

The Orange Blossom was designated the State Flower by Concurrent Resolution No. 15, 1909 Legislature. Perhaps one of the prettiest and also the most fragrant scenes in Florida is Orange Blossom time when millions of graceful white flowers of the orange tree perfume the atmosphere for miles around, a tribute to one of the major commercial products grown in the State.

LITTLE KNOWN FIRSTS IN FLORIDA

- First Military Prison in the United States at Fort Jefferson, 1863.
- First Ice Making Machine by Dr. John Gorrie in Apalachicola, 1851.
- First Naval Engagement in the Civil War at Pensacola, 1861.
- First Permanent White Settlement in America at St. Augustine, 1565.
- First National Bird Refuge at Pelican Island, 1903.

