Welcome to the Florida Senate

Dear Visitor:

Welcome to the Florida Senate. The members of the Florida Legislature are proud of the system of government of our state, and are glad to have citizens participate in and observe the process at work.

Our annual sixty-day sessions and committee meetings are open to the public under the Constitution and Florida's "Government in the Sunshine" policy. Our state was ranked first in the nation on the independence of our legislative process; the balance of powers required in a democracy demands three strong and independent branches to function properly. Florida's open, strong Legislature should be a source of pride to us all.

History is not something that occurs only in some far away place, later to be read by future generations. Tomorrow's history is today's real, vital, meaningful events. The members of the Senate are aware of the responsibility you have delegated to them for today's events and tomorrow's history. Luke 12:48 says, "To whom much is given, much shall be required." Much is expected of a legislator, and his responsibility is not only to the constituents of his district, but also to the citizenry of the state as a whole. The members of the Senate take this statewide charge seriously.

When you as a citizen consider the Legislature and legislators, it is your duty to inform yourself about the broad spectrum and many concerns of Florida government. By your doing this, only reasonable demands will be made on that government. Thomas Jefferson, in his address to the 1801 Congress said, "One thing more is needed—a wise and frugal government which shall restrain men from injuring one another and leave them otherwise free and not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government." These wise words are equally applicable today.

We welcome you to the Senate of Florida, and we invite you to join with us in the government of our great State.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

DEMPSEY J. BARRON
President

JOE BROWN
Secretary

DEMPSEY J. BARRON
President

JOHN D. MELTON
Sergeant at Arms

ALAN TRASK
President Pro Tempore
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 or a lady (although custom decrees that a Senator may not be addressed as a "Gentleman or Lady" as are members of the House of Representatives. He or she is "the Senator from the Thirty-fifth," for example, but never "the Gentleman or Lady from the Thirty-fifth"). The Senate leans heavily upon tradition, both written or remembered precedents. It is slow to change. Together, both 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 and the House of Representatives.

The term of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives is for two years.

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<td>Senators Childers (28th), Renick, Sims, Glisson, Thomas (30th), Lane (31st), and Mackay</td>
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<td>Room 428, Senate Office Building 488-5636</td>
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</table>
DEMPESEY J. BARRON (D) 3rd District, Dean of Senate, Attorney, businessman and rancher b. March 5, 1922, Andalusia, Ala. Moved to Florida 1924. e. Florida State University, BS Degree: University of Florida, Juris Doctor m. Louvene Hall of Graceville, Fla. e. Steve and Stuart affiliations m. Farm Bureau, Perry Pass Lodge No. 348, Board of Directors, Eucumbria Blood Bank, Inc., Mental Health Association of Escambia County, West Florida Chapter of Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency, American Pharmaceutical Association, legislative service House of Representatives 1956-60; elected to Florida Senate in 1960 and re-elected subsequently; President Pro-Tempore 1972; re-elected 1972; church Baptist highlights Reared at Chumukila in Santa Rosa County, Taught High School in Santa Rosa County. Successful Pensacola businessman since 1957 recreation fishing, hunting and camping addresses (mailing) P.O. Box 3327, Pensacola, 32506 (residence) 5901 Memsica Avenue, Pensacola 32506 (business) 904 453-1241 (residence) 904 456-4260.

LEW BRANLEY (D) 8th District, Brantley Sheet Metal Co., Inc. b. August 3, 1937, McRae, Ga. Moved to Florida 1948. e. Jacksonville University and Georgia Institute of Technology m. Catherine Dent of Jacksonville c. Richard, Karen, Linda, Robert and Allan affiliations member of board of directors of First Guaranty Bank and Trust Co., Riverside Lodge No. 266 Scottish Rite bodies and Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Rotary, charter president of West Duval Jaycees, president of Florida Roofing and Sheet Metal Contractors Assn. legislative service Elected to House of Representatives in 1966, re-elected in 1967 and 1968; elected to Senate in 1970. Relected 1974. church Episcopal military service United States Army Reserve highlights Recipient of Junior Chamber of Commerce Good Government Award, Outstanding Service Award from Jacksonville Association of Fire Fighters, Outstanding Service Award from Professional Fire Fighters of Florida, Outstanding Service Award from Jacksonville Lodge of Fraternal Order of Police. Distinguished Service Award from the Department of Florida American Legion, Jaycees’ Distinguished Service Award, and nominated by Jaycees as one of the Outstanding Young Men in America addresses (mailing) 420 Copeland St., Jacksonville 32204 (residence) 4569 Lancelot Lane, Jacksonville 32210 (business) 904 355-2016 (business) 904 858-2070.

DON C. CHILDERS (D) 28th District, Insurance Claims Representa- tive b. March 3, 1932, Skippervale, Ala. Moved to Florida 1960. e. Troy State University, BS Degrees m. Kay Bess of Miami c. Lisa, Donnie, Jr., and Timothy affiliations Board Member of Christian Menors Inc. (Senior Citizens Home) legislative service Elected to Senate 1974 church Disciple of Christ military United States Air Force highlights Delegate to Democratic National Convention, 1972; Presidential campaign chairman for George Wallace in Palm Beach, Fla. recently re-elected to Palm Beach County Executive Committee; recently elected as delegate to Democratic National Mini Convention Kansas City, Mo., 1974. recreation Golf, football, basketball, and baseball addresses (mailing) P.O. Box 6372, West Palm Beach 33406 (residence) 2700 Forest Blvd., telephones (business) 305 964-6464, (residence) 305 965-2002.


LEONARD F. LANE, SR. (D) 23rd District. Owner of Lane Cattle Company. b. October 21, 1914, Tampa, Florida. e. University of Florida, B.S., 1937. Florida Blue Key, Captain of University of Florida Football Team, 1937. Alpha Tau Omega, University of Florida Hall of Fame. m. Frances Lamotte of Tampa, Fla., c. Susan; Julian, Jr., Virginia L. and William L. Affiliations. Chairman of the Board of Pan American Bank of Tampa; past president of Tampa Kiwanis Club; past president and member of the Board, Hillsborough County Mental Health Center, Board of Directors of YMCA, Boy Scouts of America—Gulf Ridge Council, Tampa Independent Dairy Farmers Association, Tampa Crusade for Christ. Past member of the Board of Governors for Greater Tampa Chamber of Commerce; Member of Hillsborough County Cattlemen’s Association. Elected to the Senate in 1972.

PHILIP D. LEWIS “Phil” (D) 27th District. Real Estate. b. September 27, 1926, Omaha, Nebraska, moved to Florida 1931. e. Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. Doctor of Law Degree — Honorary — St. Francis College 1967. m. Maryellen Howley of West Palm Beach, c. Juliana, Paulette, Diana, Mark, Mary Patricia, Daniel, Suzanne, Neil, Kevin & Geta. Affiliations. Riviera Beach Kiwanis Club, Society of Industrial Realtors, National Institute of Real Estate Brokers, Palm Beach County Home Builders Association. State Chamber of Commerce, West Palm Beach Chamber of Commerce, North Palm Beach Chamber of Commerce, Palm Beach County Blood Bank, Palm Beach County Board of Realtors, Board of Trustees Catholic University of America. Legislative service Elected to Senate 1970, reelection 1972. Church Catholic Military service Naval Reserve — Seabees Highlights 1965—His Holiness, Pope Paul VI, elevated to Knighthood to St. Gregory, 1968. From Bar Association recipient of Liberty Bell Award, 1970 — recipient of “CHIEF” award for outstanding services to higher independent education in Florida, Florida Governor’s Appreciation award in 1964 — Florida Farm Bureau Federation award in 1973 — Recreation football and baseball. Addresses Senate Office 608 New Coveau Bldg., Clematis St., West Palm Beach, 33401; Business 31 W. 20th St., Riviera Beach, 33404; Residence 317 Ednor Road, West Palm Beach, 33401. Telephones (Legislative) 305 832-3876, (business) 305 844-6201 (residence) 305 833-7196.


church Catholic recreation track, fishing, camping and reading highlights 1968 — South Seminole County Law & Government Awards: 1972 — Orlando Jaycees’ “Good Government Award”, 1973 — Honorary Chairman of the Seminole County Association for Retarded Children’s Special Olympics, Outstanding Legislator from the Senate. In the field of education, from the 87 counties’ School Board Associations, “Good Guys Award” from Orlando Central District, Inc. November, 1973 only Flori- dan on a 12 member team, chosen from throughout the U.S.A., by The American Council of Young Political Leaders, to partake in a 20-day exchange program, for the U.S. State Department, to five major cities in the U.S.S.R., 1974 — “The Allen Morris Award — Most Effective in Committee” addresses (business) 32765 (residence) 2225 Via Tuscany, Winter Park 32789 telephone (business) 305 365-3241 (residence) 305 047-3079 Legislative Office/Mailing Address: 400 New York Avenue, Suite 205, Winter Park 32789 telephone 305 628-4686.

RALPH R. POSTON, SR. (D) 37th District, Contractor President and Chairman of the Board of POSTON BRIDGE & IRON, INC. b. January 2, 1923. Miami, Fla. e. University of Miami and University of Houston c. Ralph K., Mrs. Jerry (Doyie) Barrier and Mrs. Harry (Sherry) Jordan afliations Mahi Shrine, Scottish Rite, Kiwanis, Tiger Bay Club, DAV, past president of Steel Ornamental Erectors Association of South Florida, Inc., Advisory Board of Goodwill Industries, Engineering Contractors’ Association, Business Inc., Island Road Builders, Sons of the American Revolution, South Dade Chamber of Commerce, Chairman Miami Area Urban Transportation System Policy Committee, Member of National Committee on Trustee’s Laws & Ordinances, Member of South Bay Political Club, Chairman Commissioner’s Committee for Planning and Evaluating School Facilities, Dade County Citizens Safety Council, Member Associated General Contractors, Member Board of Governors — South Miami Hospital, Member of Citizens Board of University of Miami, Member University of Miami, Member of Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce legislative service Elected to House of Representatives 1964. Elected to Senate 1966; Re-elected to Senate 1968-72-74; Chairman Florida Senate Transportation Committee: Chairman Senate Dade-Monroe Delegation church Methodist military service Recruits Started Poston Bridge & Iron, 1950; Award from U.S. Dept. of Traffic Safety for “Mr. Traffic Safety” of 1972 recreation golf, paddlesball and fishing addresses (business and mailing) 3103 Northwest 20th Street, Miami 31342 (residence) 6282 Southwest 133rd Street, Miami 33156 telephone (business) 305 635-7903 (residence) 305 667-2064.


CHESTER W. STOLZENBURG "Chet" (R) 20th District b. February 8, 1911, Elyria, Ohio e. Miami University and Ohio State University m. Roberta Pierce of Birmingham, Ohio c. Mrs. Andrea Chase and Bing affiliations Kiwanis, Christian Business Men’s Committee, Lutheran Laymen’s League, legislative service Elected to House of Representatives 1963, serving one term. Elected to Senate 1966. Reelected 1968 and 1972 church Lutheran addresses (business and mailing) P.O. Box 10726, Wilton Manors Branch, Fort Lauderdale 33305 (residence) 4781 Northeast 16th Ave., Fort Lauderdale, 33308 telephone (business and residence) 305 771-2260.

JON C. THOMAS (R) 30th District, Vice President, Baird-Case Funeral Homes, Inc. b. January 22, 1938, Unisontown, Pennsylvania e. Pittsburgh Institute of Mortuary Science, 1963. President of graduating class m. Patsy Holloway of Jacksonville c. Hollee, Jon Charles, II and Timothy James affiliations Past President of Lauderdale-By-The-Sea Lions Club, Christian Men’s Committee; Broward Blood Bank, Board of Directors; Doric Lodge F.A.M., Keystone Chapter and Lauderdale Council of Royal Arch Masons; Ambassador of Mahi Temple; Millia Commandery No. 35 Knight Templar; Mahi Temple of Miami; Fort Lauderdale and Deerfield Beach Shrine Clubs; Coral Ridge Yacht Club; The Tennis Club; and Sunrise East Racquet Club legislative service Elected to House in 1970 and 1972. Elected to Senate in 1974. Other public service Chairman of Governmental Efficiency Study Commission in Broward County, 1969-70 highlights Young Man of the Year in Fort Lauderdale, 1966. Nominated
Legislator of the Year for 1973 by the Florida Association for Retarded Children church
Presbyterian military service United States Army recreation fishing, hunting and tennis address (business) P.O. Box 23096, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33307 telephones (business) 305 772-0750 (residence) 305 565-6870.


ALAN TRASK (D) 13th District, Citrus, cattle and investments b. June 26, 1933, Bartow, Fla. e. University of Florida and Florida Southern College, Kappa Alpha m. Jan Coles of Orleans c. Bill, Jane, Don, Ken, Pam, Chris, and Paul affiliations Chairman of Board—American Bank of Lakeport, Board of Directors —American Bank of Lake Wales, Florida Citrus Mutual, Advisory Board of Southland Equity Corp., Honorary Director and past president of Polk County Farm Bureau, past director for Florida Farm Bureau Federation, past president of Polk County Farm Bureau, ex-officio board of Gulf Ridge Council for Boy Scouts of America, past director of Property Owners League, Polk County Heart Fund Assn. and director of WEDU Educational Television legislative service 1953-68 and chairman in 1965 and 1967; secretary-treasurer of State Association of County Commissioners; Polk County Committee member for Farmers Home Administration; and member of Gov. Farris Bryant’s Citrus Advisory Committee church Methodist recreation fishing and hobby highlights Jaycee awards, “One of America’s Outstanding Young Men,” 1965, and Jaycees “Polk County Outstanding Young Farmer” in 1957 and 1958: Boys State, 1960 addresses (business) P.O. Box 823, Fort Meade 33841 (residence) Trask Road, Fort Meade 33841 telephones (business) 813 285-9170 and 813 322-6596 (residence) 813 285-6955.

JOHN W. VOGT (D) 17th District, Consulting engineer with Breward Engineering Co. b. December 28, 1939, Lake Wales, Fla. e. Florida University of 1961, Bachelor of Civil Engineering; University of South Florida and Rutgers University c. Leanne and Lisa affiliations Merritt Island Jaycees, Cocoa Kiwanis, Florida Engineer Society, Consulting Engineers of Florida, Florida Audubon Society, Canaveral District of Boy Scouts of America, Cocoa Beach Area Chamber of Commerce legislative service elected to Senate 1972 church Baptists recreation tennis and handball addresses (business) 1900 N. Atlantic Ave., Sult 902, Cocoa Beach, Florida 32931 (residence) 5 Fairway Drive, No. 6, Cocoa Beach, Florida 32931 telephones (business) 305 783-9618, 783-9619 (residence) 305 784-1345.


SHERMAN S. WINN (D) 34th District. Executive with The Balmoral, Bal Harbour, February 18, 1923, New York, N.Y. Moved to Florida in 1936 e. Brooklyn College m. Roslyn Workman of Mt. Vernon, N.Y. c. Stephen, Susan, Patti Lee, and Jacqueline. affiliations Advisory Board for Florida State University; Advisory Board for Florida International University; Advisory Board for Florida Memorial College; Board of Directors for Southern Scholarship and Research Foundation, FSU; Board of Directors for South Florida Hotel and Motel Association; past president of Bal Harbour Resort Association; Board of Trustees for North Dade Children’s Center; Board of Directors of Greater Miami Restaurant Association; American Legion, Elks, Moose, F.O.P., Disabled American Veterans legislative service Elected to the House of Representatives in 1970. Elected to the Senate in 1972, reelected in 1974. other public service Mayor of City of North Miami, 1963-69 church Jewish military service United States Army, World War II highlights Recipient of House-Senate Concurrent Resolution denoting outstanding service to Higher Education in Florida, Florida State University’s First Distinguished Service Award, Chamber of Commerce Good Government Award, Central Baptist Church of Miami Award for Contribution Toward Brotherhood in Community United Cerebral Palsy Humanitarian Service Award and FSU for Contribution to Scholarship Program “Outstanding Man of the Year of Dade County.” 1972 recreation golf and fishing addresses (business) The Balmoral, 111 N.W. 183rd Street, Miami 33169 (residence) 1201 N.W. 207th St., Miami 33169 (business) 305 866-7702 (residence) 305 652-9166 (District Office) 305 651-4040.


## House of Representatives

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Three Branches of Government

—America’s Tradition—

Florida’s constitution, in the traditional American pattern of “Separation of Powers”, divides its governmental structure into three separate and independent branches:

**Legislative**—has exclusive law-making power, thus determines the general policies by which the problems of society are to be met. It may delegate limited rule-making power to some executive agencies.

**Executive**—with the Governor as its chief, administers the laws made by the legislative, and has this enforcement exclusively assigned to it. The Comptroller, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Education, Attorney General, Treasurer and Secretary of State, as the Cabinet, support the Governor and share certain executive responsibilities.

**Judicial**—interprets the laws enacted, when their meaning is in doubt; has the exclusive power to determine their constitutionality when questioned; and presides over trials wherein disputes between persons, and between the state and persons, are at issue. Certain limited, regulatory (administrative) disputes may be decided by executive agencies when so authorized by law.

This structural division, faithfully maintained, sets up a system of “checks and balances” by which no one branch can become all-powerful and impose a tyrannical government by rule of “men” as opposed to “law”.

The Legislative Branch

**Composition, Organization, and Powers**

Florida’s legislature is 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 each house are open to the public except sessions of the Senate when considering appointment to or removal from public office may be closed. Either house of the Legislature may initiate legislation on any subject.

The state constitution as revised in 1968 provides that, following the decennial census in 1970, the legislature shall be apportioned into not less than 30, nor more than 40, senatorial districts, and not less than 80, and not more than 120, representative districts. Senators are to have four-year terms, staggered, so that approximately one-half will be elected every two years.
The Legislature met the mandate during the 1972 session when it established 40 senatorial districts and 120 House districts.

Officers

The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House preside over their respective Houses. The President Pro Tempore and the Speaker Pro Tempore preside when the President or the Speaker is unable to serve or so requests. These presiding officers are elected by their respective bodies and serve for two years. Each house also elects other constitutional officers from outside its membership, the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House. They are responsible, with other duties, for keeping clear and accurate records of the proceedings of each body. A Sergeant-at-Arms is elected by each house to assist the presiding officer in maintaining order and providing services. Each house also designates a chaplain, and employs other personnel to provide necessary support services.

Election and Qualifications

The Constitution requires that members of the Legislature be elected at the general election in November of even-numbered years. Party candidates are nominated in party primary elections held prior to the general elections. Members of the Legislature must be at least 21 years of age, an elector and a resident of the district from which elected and shall have resided in the State for a period of two years prior to election. 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.

Compensation

Legislators are paid $12,000 annually. They, as other state and local government employees, are paid travel expenses when on official business and when in session. Each house also provides certain basic expense allowances for maintaining local district offices to better serve the citizens of the district, and their problems.

Legislative Sessions

Two weeks following each general election the Legislature convenes for the exclusive purpose of organization and election of officers.

Regular sessions of the Legislature begin on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in April and may not exceed 60 consecutive days. However, the convening date in even-numbered years may be set by law. In accordance with subsection (b), Section 3, Article III of the state constitution and in lieu of the date fixed therein, the regular session of the legislature in 1972 was convened on the first Tuesday in February. Special sessions may be called by the Governor, or may be convened by joint proclamation of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, as provided by law. Special sessions may not exceed 20 days. Sessions may be extended by 3/5 vote of each house. Each such “call” for a special session prescribes the business to be considered, and matters “outside the purview” of the call cannot be taken up unless 2/3 of the membership of each house consents. The legislature may also be convened in extra session upon the affirmative vote of 3/5 of the members of both houses for all purposes as if convened in regular session but such session is limited to 30 days. The President of the Senate may convene the Senate in special session for the consideration of executive suspensions, so as to allow the Senate to take up these matters at a time when the entire legislature would not have to be in session and engaged in the general legislative process.

Rules

At every organization session each house adopts its rules of procedure. As in life generally, there can be no orderly proceedings unless the rules are rigidly adhered to, so it is important that all legislators, plus interested citizens, become familiar with the working provisions of “the rules”.

Committees

The traditional skeletal framework by which “people problems”; ideas and needs are converted into writing—study, research, impact—has been the committee system. Each house, by its rules, provides for certain standing committees, special or select committees, and subcommittees. The naming of the membership of such committees, and their chairmen, is vested in the presiding officer.

In recent years (beginning about 1967) Florida’s Legislature has found it highly desirable—even necessary—to reduce the number of committees, the number of members on each, and the number of committees to which each member is assigned. There are several reasons for this, including the change to yearly sessions, the vastly greater complexity of governmental services required by Florida’s unprecedented rate of growth—imposing awesome burdens on public systems such as schools, transportation, facilities to care for the mentally and physically ill and retarded, an unique and delicately balanced environment system, and numerous others.

This committee system has been constantly strengthened by the employment of trained and expert staff personnel, on a permanent basis, so as to retain continuity in the research programs, experiences and results of past sessions. The benefits of such a program become obvious. The elected
voice of the people, freed from the mechanical and clerical tasks, can better apply that voice to the problems at hand. Bills are assigned to one or more committees for study, including public hearings where are heard the combined voices of all affected by or interested in that bill—the industry or profession, general public, and government agency. The committee then votes to recommend the bill favorably, or unfavorably, and often recommends amendments for consideration “on the floor”.

When the House and the Senate are unable to agree on the final content of a bill, it goes to a “conference committee”. This committee tries to resolve the differences between the houses, and their work-product goes back to each house and requires a favorable vote by each.

Other Committees commonly used:

Joint Committee ... composed of members from each house, such as Joint Legislative Management Committee and the Joint Legislative Auditing Committee.

Interim Committee ... meets between sessions.

Select Committee ... usually appointed by presiding officer to make recommendations on special or unique problems.

Senate Committees, therefore, demand the energies and time of Senators year-round, and these demands are especially heavy prior to and during session, often running into very late hours.

Joint Legislative Management Committee

There are many services required by a modern and effective legislative body which can be shared by both houses, thereby affording better facilities at a reduced burden on the taxpayer. Such joint services in Florida include the following, and are under the management of a committee composed of three leaders from each house:

A. Library Services: maintains a system of reference and research materials particularly related to legislative needs, including the work of other states, federal and local government agencies. This is a vital service for a busy legislative body to meet the challenging forces of change in Florida.

B. Legislative Information: maintains the Data Processing System (computer) of the Senate and House. The system provides current information on all legislation for the public, for members and for their staff.

To make this computer-stored information available, video (T.V.) and teletype machines are placed in convenient locations. These machines will give the full and complete legislative record of any bill, and includes a subject index of all legislation, and a list of the measures sponsored by each legislator.

Every year additions and improvements are made to this effort—now a free WATS telephone service is available by which taxpayers may, from anywhere in Florida, call in—without charge—to obtain current information about the status of legislation. (News media throughout the state will, from time to time, publicize this number as a public service.)

C. Statutory Revision: performs functions necessary to the printing of a revised and up-dated schedule of all the General Laws of Florida, called the Florida Statutes.

D. Administrative Services: performs many administrative services common to both houses and particularly fitted for joint management, including such sections as Personnel, Payroll, Purchasing, Fiscal, Medical Clinic and Law Book Distribution.

Legislative Auditing Committee is another joint Senate-House committee composed of members of the Senate appointed by the President and members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker. The committee employs an Auditor General (formerly Legislative Auditor) who is required to make an annual post audit and “performance audit” of all State agencies and an annual post audit of all county boards, departments, commissions, institutions, special districts and other such agencies including consolidated governments. Copies of the post audit are furnished to the Governor, the offices audited and other appropriate officials as well as being available to the committee. The Auditor General maintains a staff of approximately 200 employees.

Lobbying

“... the people shall have the right peaceably to assemble, to instruct their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.”

Section 5, Declaration of Rights Florida Constitution.

Under Senate Rule all persons, except members of the Florida Legislature or duly authorized aides of such members, who seek to encourage the passage, defeat or modification of any legislation in the Senate or before its committees shall, before engaging in such activity, register with the Secretary of the Senate. Every registrant shall also state any direct business association or partnership with any current member of the Legislature.

The definition of lobbyist embraces all and anyone ... including church, industry, government agencies and citizens generally, except any person who, on an isolated basis and without intent to continue beyond a single legislative day, appears before a committee in his individual capacity.
or other, without receiving additional salary or compensation is not required to register.

Journals and Calendars

The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, under the direction of each house, publishes—

a journal of the proceedings of each day involved in the transaction of business on the floor. The journal includes committee reports and related actions.

a daily calendar, which is a schedule of business to be taken up that day, including committee meetings (and bills) for that and the following day.

These are given the Senators each morning before the session convenes, and are available to other parties interested in them, especially the vital notice of bills scheduled for floor action and committee consideration.

The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, pursuant to the Constitution, statutes of Florida and rules of their respective houses, are responsible for preparing the information appearing in the above.

The calendar is of especial significance to those interested in the progress of particular bills as it shows the position of each measure available for consideration on the floor, and to be taken up in committee meetings. They are thus enabled to present their views to members in a timely and orderly fashion.

The relative position of a bill on the calendar is called its “order”—and its “order” might be determined generally by the order in which the bill was returned to the “floor” from committee, or “specially” (special order) by the Rules Committee or by vote of the Senate itself.

Forms of Legislation

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 usually is a proposal to amend the state constitution. However, under the revised constitution, a joint resolution also is used for apportionment of the Legislature, and to set the effective date of a vetoed bill when the veto is subsequently over ridden, and to recess for more than seventy-two hours. 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, and is adopted in the same manner as a concurrent resolution.

Bills

There are several kinds of bills. A general bill would have a general impact within the state. A local bill would, for instance, affect a particular county or town named in the bill. A local bill, prior to its introduction in the Legislature, must either be advertised in the area to be affected, 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.

How a Bill Becomes a Law
(through Senate introduction)

The Introduction. Bills may be introduced by one or more Senators or members of the House of Representatives in their respective houses. When a bill has been prepared in proper form, checked for compliance with the constitution and the rules, it is delivered to the Secretary of the Senate for introduction and is given a number.

“Readings”. The Constitution requires that each bill be read on 3 separate days but provision is made to waive the “separate days” by 2/3 vote of those present.

First reading—Upon receiving a number the bill is read the first time by title only. The President refers it to the appropriate committee(s) and the original copy (which is the only basis for all committee and floor action) is delivered to the chairman of the committee.

Several copies must accompany the original when filed, and by an involved procedure a copy of each bill is routinely received by the Clerk of the House; a “study” section of the Senate where it is analyzed for its contents and impact; the Ways and Means Committee where it is evaluated for its dollar impact; the printing contractor where several hundred copies are made so each legislator and others of the government and public may be aware of its contents; the computer offices so that it might be made a part of their “stored” information on legislation, and other similar services.

The committee(s), following notice published in the calendar, meets in open session to hear debate (if any) on the bill, and votes to recommend it (to the Senate) favorably or unfavorably.

Second reading—upon receipt of report of committee the Secretary causes it to be published in the journal. If favor-
The Florida Senate 1974-76

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SENATE COAT OF ARMS

The 1972 Senate adopted a coat of arms, which contains a "fan" of the five flags that have flown over Florida, above the great seal of Florida (with the center thereof a view of the sun's rays over a highland in the distance, a coconut palm, a steamboat on water, and an Indian female scattering flowers in the foreground) which was adopted by the Constitution of 1868 and readopted by the Constitution of 1885.
How an idea...becomes a bill...becomes a law.

A simplified chart showing the route a bill takes through the Florida Legislative process. A bill may originate in either House. This bill originated in the Senate.
able, the bill is placed on the calendar of bills available for second reading. When reached, it may be read a second time and then is subject to amendment. If amended, the bill goes to Engrossing where the changes are incorporated into it. It then returns to the floor as a bill available for...

Third reading—at which time the bill (as opposed to the amendments which only are debated as they are ‘moved’) is available for general debate and final vote.

If the bill receives a favorable vote, it is delivered to the House of Representatives by messenger. There its progress is quite similar to that outlined here so briefly. When it receives final approval by both houses, in exactly the same content, the bill becomes an act. It is then enrolled as a part of the official records in the office of the Secretary of the Senate and certified to the Governor for action by Governor. An act may become a law with the written approval of the Governor or, after the passage of a time specified in the constitution, it becomes law without his written approval. Within the time set forth in the constitution the bill is subject to

Governor’s veto. If the Governor, as Chief Executive, disapproves he may do so in writing directed to the body where it originated. (This is a part of the ‘checks and balances’ by which the three branches of government can exert some restraint on each other.) The veto may be over-ridden if 2/3’s of the members of each house so vote (another ‘check and balance’), and the act thus becomes law, the Governor’s veto to the contrary notwithstanding.

Companion Bills—are often used as a timesaving device. These are identical bills, introduced in both houses, thereby allowing simultaneous committee study in each body.

If favorably reported by committee, the companion bills advance in the same manner as others. When, for example, a House-passed companion bill reaches the Senate, it can be substituted for the Senate bill when this is reached on the calendar.

Appropriations bill—A most important bill in each regular session of the Legislature is the spending (budget) or appropriations bill. This sets the amounts of state funds which will be made available to the various agencies of government during the next fiscal period (beginning July 1) after each such regular session of the Legislature.

Preparation of the appropriations bill for introduction is quite different from that of other bills. Several months before the Legislature meets, the various agencies of government submit to the Governor, as chief budget officer of the State, their requests for funds. The Governor, with the assistance of the Secretary of the Department of Administration, compiles and analyzes these requests. After public hearings he then submits to the Legislature his recommen-

dations as to the amounts that should be made available to the agencies.

A committee (Ways and Means) is charged with reviewing the Governor’s recommendations and with securing any additional information felt to be needed by the Legislature, including visits and conferences with the officials of the state institutions or agencies, and public hearings.

After the Legislature is in session the committee recommends an appropriations bill to the floor. The bill takes the same course as other general bills, but it is usually difficult to get both houses to agree on all items in the bill, and a conference committee is usually appointed to resolve the differences.

Impeachments

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, 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. The Senate then tries all impeachments, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or another justice designated by him, presides at such 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. If convicted, the officer is thus removed from office. Officers may also be indicted, tried and punished, according to law, for the offense for which impeached if that act is deemed to be a violation of the criminal law of Florida.

Enforcement of Authority

Either house of the Legislature has the power to compel witnesses to appear before that house or its committees. During a session of the Legislature, either house may punish by fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 90 days, or both, any nonmember who has been guilty of disorderly or contemptuous conduct in its presence or who has refused to obey its lawful summons. By law the Legislature may confer such powers on committees when the Legislature is not in session, but the punishment then must be by court proceedings. Each house may punish its own members for contempt or disorderly conduct and may, by a two-thirds vote, expel a member.
The Executive Branch

The Florida Constitution vests the awesome executive power of the State in the Governor, and provides that he shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. It provides for a Lieutenant Governor to be elected in a joint candidacy with the Governor. The Constitution also provides that the Governor shall be assisted by a cabinet composed of: Commissioner of Agriculture, Comptroller, Commissioner of Education, Secretary of State, Attorney General and Treasurer.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and members of the cabinet are elected for terms of four years. They take office on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January following their election in November of non-presidential election years. The Governor may succeed himself in office unless he has served more than six years in two consecutive terms. Cabinet officers may succeed themselves and are not limited in the number of terms they may serve. The salary of the Governor is $50,000 per year, and cabinet officers receive $40,000 each.

To be eligible for election to the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and cabinet member, one must be a qualified voter, not less than 30 years of age and a resident of Florida for the preceding seven years. The Attorney General must have been a member of The Florida Bar for the preceding five years.

As revised in 1968, the state Constitution requires the functions of the executive branch to be divided into not more than 25 departments, exclusive of those provided in the Constitution. This requirement was carried into effect by the 1969 Reorganization Act. Under this act, the Governor appoints the secretaries of six departments: Department of Administration, Department of Commerce, Department of Community Affairs, Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Professional and Occupational Licensing, and Department of Transportation. The Governor also appoints the members of boards heading three departments: Department of Air and Water Pollution Control (Air and Water Pollution Control Board), Department of Business Regulation (Board of Business Regulation), and Department of Citrus (Florida Citrus Commission). These appointments are subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Six departments are headed or supervised by the individual cabinet members, as noted below. Eight departments are headed or supervised by a board composed of members drawn from the Governor and Cabinet: Department of General Services, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Revenue, Department of Safety and Motor Vehicles, Department of Law Enforcement, State Board of Administration, Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, and Parole and Probation Commission.

The Public Service Commission is composed of three members who are elected statewide.

Powers of Governor and Lieutenant Governor

The Governor is given the power to appoint many state and county officers who are not chosen by popular election and to fill many vacancies in elective office. 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 also has several duties in connection with the Legislature 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 in behalf of the State.

The Lieutenant Governor performs such duties pertaining to the office of Governor as may be assigned to him by the Governor (unless such delegation is barred by law), or as otherwise provided by law.

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:

Commissioner of Agriculture

—has duties related to the agricultural industry of the State and inspects foods, weights and measures, and gasoline to see that the required standards are maintained. As head of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, he has a direct concern with consumer protection.

Comptroller

—is the chief fiscal officer of the state. He examines requests for the payment of salaries and other obligations of the State and issues warrants to pay them. He is head of the Department of Banking and Finance, which also serves as the state bank examiner.

Commissioner of Education

—is the secretary and executive officer of the State Board of Education, which is the head of the State Department of
Education. Upon his recommendation, the Board employs the personnel that supervises the public school system, vocational education, and the community colleges. The Board also has supervision over the Board of Regents which governs the State's institutions of higher learning.

**Treasurer**

- keeps the funds and other securities belonging to the State and disburses state funds upon order of the Comptroller, counter-signed by the Governor. Designated under the Reorganization Act as Insurance Commissioner and Treasurer, he serves as head of the Department of Insurance and enforces laws and regulations relating to insurance and fire prevention.

**Attorney General**

- is chief state legal officer, serving as legal adviser to the officers in the executive department, representing the state in legal proceedings, and serving as head of the Department of Legal Affairs. He supervises the state attorneys in judicial circuits of the state and transmits to the Legislature the recommendations of the judges of the circuit courts as to legislation needed re judicial proceedings.

**Secretary of State**

- keeps records of the official acts of the Legislature and Executive Departments; is custodian of the Great Seal of the State and serves as head of the Department of State, which issues charters and certificates of incorporation to corporations, and keeps election records.

**“Little Cabinet”**

The fulltime administrative heads of several large departments responsible to the Governor are sometimes referred to as his “little cabinet”. Through these administrators the Governor carries out many of his goals, political objectives and policies of government.
## The Florida Cabinet

**Doyle Conner,** Commissioner of Agriculture  
**Thomas D. O'Malley,** Treasurer  
**Robert L. Shevin,** Attorney General  
**Ralph D. Turlington,** Commissioner of Education  
**Gerald Lewis,** Comptroller  
**Bruce A. Smathers,** Secretary of State

## Governors of State of Florida

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates in Office</th>
<th>Governor</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Residence when Elected</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1845-1849</td>
<td>Moseley, William D.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Jefferson County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849-1855</td>
<td>Brown, Thomas</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Tallahassee, Leon County</td>
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<tr>
<td>1853-1857</td>
<td>Broome, James E.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Tallahassee, Leon County</td>
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<tr>
<td>1857-1861</td>
<td>Perry, Madison S.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Alachua County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861-1865 (Apr.)</td>
<td>Milton, John</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Tallahassee, Leon County (near Mariana)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865 (Apr-July)</td>
<td>Allison, Abram K.***</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Quincy, Gadsden County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865 (July)-1866</td>
<td>Marvin, William**</td>
<td>Key West, Monroe County</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1866-1868</td>
<td>Walker, David Shelby</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Tallahassee, Leon County</td>
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<tr>
<td>1868-1872</td>
<td>Reed, Harrison</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Jacksonville, Duval County</td>
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<tr>
<td>1873-1874 (Mar.)</td>
<td>Hart, Ossian</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Jacksonville, Duval County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874-1877</td>
<td>Stearns, Marcellus L.***</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Quincy, Gadsden County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877-1881</td>
<td>Drew, George F.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Ellaville, Madison County</td>
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<tr>
<td>1881-1885</td>
<td>Bloxham, William D.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Tallahassee, Leon County</td>
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<tr>
<td>1885-1889</td>
<td>Perry, Edward A.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Pensacola, Escambia County</td>
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<tr>
<td>1889-1893</td>
<td>Fleming, Francis P.</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Jacksonville, Duval County</td>
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<tr>
<td>1893-1897</td>
<td>Mitchell, Henry L.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Tampa, Hillsborough County</td>
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<tr>
<td>1897-1901</td>
<td>Bloxham, William D.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Tallahassee, Leon County</td>
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<tr>
<td>1901-1905</td>
<td>Jennings, William S.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Brooksville, Hernando County</td>
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<tr>
<td>1905-1909</td>
<td>Broward, Napoleon B.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Duval County</td>
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<tr>
<td>1909-1913</td>
<td>Gilchrist, Albert W.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Punta Gorda — DeSoto County</td>
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<tr>
<td>1913-1917</td>
<td>Trammell, Park</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Lakeland, Polk County</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917-1921</td>
<td>Catts, Sidney J.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>DeFuniak Springs, Walton County</td>
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<tr>
<td>1921-1923</td>
<td>Hardee, Cary</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Live Oak, Suwannee County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923-1929</td>
<td>Martin, John W.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Jacksonville, Duval County</td>
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<tr>
<td>1929-1933</td>
<td>Carlton, Doyle E.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Tampa, Hillsborough County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933-1937</td>
<td>Sholtz, David</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Daytona Beach, Volusia County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936-1941</td>
<td>Cone, Fred P.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Lake City, Columbia County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941-1945</td>
<td>Holland, Spessard L.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Bartow, Polk County</td>
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<tr>
<td>1945-1949</td>
<td>Caldwell, Millard F.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Tallahassee, Leon County</td>
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<tr>
<td>1949-1953</td>
<td>Warren, Fuller</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Jacksonville, Duval County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953-1955 (Sept.)</td>
<td>McCarty, Dan T.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Ft. Pierce, St. Lucie County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-1955</td>
<td>Johns, Charlie E.****</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Starke, Bradford County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-1961</td>
<td>Collins, LeRoy</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Tallahassee, Leon County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-1965</td>
<td>Bryant, C. Farris</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Ocala, Marion County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-1967</td>
<td>Burns, Haydon</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Jacksonville, Duval County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-1971</td>
<td>Kirk, Claude R.</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Palm Beach, Palm Beach County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-</td>
<td>Askew, Reubin O’D.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Pensacola, Escambia County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* President of the Senate became Acting Governor upon death of John Milton, April 1, not recognized by United States Government.

** Provisional Governor by Presidential proclamation, July 13, 1863.

*** Lieutenant Governor, became Governor upon death of O. B. Hart, March 18, 1874.

**** President of the Senate, became Acting Governor upon death of Dan T. McCarty, September 28, 1953.
The Executive Residence

The Governor's Mansion is the official residence of the Governor while in office. In 1953, the Florida Legislature provided funds 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 Reubin O'D. Askew and his family, bears a 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.

The Judicial Branch

The Judicial Branch comprises the courts of the state. In January, 1973, pursuant to a recent constitutional change, it assumed a new profile in the trial court system. Where there had been as many as sixteen different trial courts, there is now a maximum of two. The appellate structure, time proven, remains substantially unchanged.

The trial courts are of most immediate impact on and interest to the citizen, for it is here where his future and fortune—jail or free, property rights and damages—is directly decided (subject to change only by appeal).

In recent years the Legislature assumed the full costs of the court system, thereby granting substantial dollar relief to local taxpayers and tax rolls.

The Supreme Court is at the head of Florida's court system. It is the final state court of appeal, and has certain supervisory/administrative responsibilities over all other courts, including trial courts. There are seven justices, each elected state-wide for terms of six years.

The District Court of Appeal is the intermediate appellate tribunal through which appeals from the trial courts must go. There are four such Districts in Florida... at Tallahassee, Lakeland, West Palm Beach, and Miami. There are three or more judges in each such District Court.

The system of TRIAL courts includes:

Circuit Courts... in each of twenty or more such circuits, into which Florida is divided. Some contain only one county, but others are multi-county.

These courts, at the top of the trial system, also hear certain limited appeals from other trial courts. They have succeeded to the handling of several phases of trial most urgent to the citizen which were formerly vested in the county judges' court, including probate, juvenile, the adjudication of competency of persons and guardianships of their persons and properties.

County Courts... preside over the criminal trials of misdemeanors, limited civil cases, issuance of warrants of arrest and other specified functions.

To assure a continuing program of strengthening the court system—the citizens legal bulwark against storms of oppression, public or private, which occasionally arise—there exists a Judicial Qualifications Commission in which is vested authority and responsibility for procedures relating to appointment to fill judicial vacancies, and retirement, discipline or removal of judges from office, and a Judicial Council to collect and study data relating to case loads of courts, prosecutors, defenders and administrative matters such as court reporters. This council also continually and systematically 'over-views' procedures, rules of courts, etc.
The Supreme Court

James C. Adkins, Jr.,
Chief Justice

B. K. Roberts, Justice

Joseph A. Boyd, Jr., Justice

David L. McCain, Justice

Hal P. Dekle, Justice

Ben F. Overton, Justice

Arthur J. England, Jr., Justice
Origin and Names of Florida Counties

Alachua—(From an Indian term, meaning “grassy or marshy”—1824).
Baker—(For James M. Baker, former Judge of the Fourth Judiciary District—1861).
Bay—(From St. Andrews Bay—1913).
Bradford—(For Captain Bradford, killed during the Civil War—1861).
Brevard—(For Dr. Brevard, said to have been the author of the Mecklenburg, N. C. Declaration of Independence—1844).
Broward—(For Governor N. B. Broward—1915).
Calhoun—(For John C. Calhoun—1838).
Charlotte—(For the harbor—1921).
Citrus—(For citrus, the orange variety of trees—1887).
Clay—(For Henry Clay—1858).
Collier—(For Barron Collier, a large land owner and developer—1923).
Columbia—(For the discoverer of America—1832).
Dade—(For Major Francis L. Dade, whose command was killed in the Seminole War—1836).
De Soto—(For Hernando DeSoto—1887).
Dixie—(For a popular term commonly applied to the South—1921).
Duval—(For Governor William P. Duval—1822).
Escambia—(From Escambia River, a Spanish term, meaning barter or exchange—1821).
Flagler—(For Henry M. Flagler, builder of the East Coast Railway—1917).
Franklin—(For Benjamin Franklin—1832).
Gadsden—(For James Gadsden—1823).
Gilchrist—(For Governor Albert H. Gilchrist—1925).
Glades—(For the last syllable of the word Everglades—1921).
Gulf—(For the Gulf of Mexico—1925).
Hamilton—(For Alexander Hamilton—1827).
Hernando—(For the first name of Hernando DeSoto—1843).
Hardee—(For Governor Cary A. Hardee—1921).
Hendry—(For an old and popular resident—1923).
Highlands—(For the abundant highlands in the county—1921).
Hillsborough—(For the English Earl of Hillsborough—1834).
Holmes—(For an early resident—1848).
Indian River—(For the river of that name—1925).
Jackson—(For Andrew Jackson—1822).
Jefferson—(For Thomas Jefferson—1827).
Lafayette—(For Marquis de Lafayette—1856).
Lake—(For number of Lakes—1887).
Lee—(For General Robert E. Lee—1887).
Leon—(For Ponce de Leon—1824).
Levy—(For U. S. Senator David Levy—1845).
Liberty—(From the common sentiment which actuates the American people—1855).
Madison—(For James Madison—1827).
Manatee—(From the existence of the sea cow, or Manatee, in its waters—1855).
Marion—(For General Francis Marion—1844).
Martin—(For Governor John W. Martin—1925).
Monroe—(For James Monroe—1824).
Nassau—(From Duchy of Nassau, in Germany—1824).
Okaloosa—(From an Indian word meaning pleasant place—1915).
Okeechobee—(From the Lake—1917).
Orange—(From number of orange groves in county—1824).
Osceola—(For a noted Seminole Indian chief—1887).
Palm Beach—(From local conditions—palms and seabeaches—1909).
Pasco—(For U. S. Senator Samuel Pasco—1887).
Pinellas—(The Pinellas peninsula was known to the early Spanish explorers as “Pinta Pinal,” said to mean “Point of Pines.” Out of Pinta Pinal comes the present name. It has the distinction of being the only word of the kind known to human speech—1911).
Polk—(For James K. Polk—1861).
Putnam—(For General Israel Putnam—1849).
Sarasota—(From the Indian word applied to a prominent feature of the short line known as Point of Rocks extending into the Gulf near Crescent Beach—1921).
Santa Rosa—(For a saint of the Catholic Church—1842).
Seminole—(From the name of an Indian tribe—1913).
St. Johns—(From St. Johns River, called by Spanish explorers “San Juan Baptista”—St. John the Baptist—1821).
St. Lucie—(For a saint of the Catholic Church—1844).
Sumter—(For General Thomas Sumter, Revolutionary hero, for whom Fort Sumter was named—1853).
Suwannee—(From the river now renowned in song; an Indian word said to be “Sawnil,” meaning ‘echo’—1858).
Taylor—(For General Zachary Taylor—1856).
Union—(From the common term expressing unity—1921).
Volusia—(For a former town named for a settler known as Volusia—1854).
Wakulla—(For a large spring; the word being Indian for “Mystery”—1845).
Walton—(For Colonel Walton, a prominent Georgian—1824).
Historical Data Concerning Florida

Period Of Exploration

1497 Sebastian and John Cabot, under Henry VII, of England, sail and probably map the entire Atlantic coast from Labrador to Mexico. First voyage of Americus Vespucius along the same route.

1500 Voyage of Gaspar Cortereal (Portuguese) along the Florida coasts.

1502 Ponce de Leon sails with Ovando for Hispaniola (Hayti). Date of the Alberto Cantino Map, First map of Florida.

1504 Ponce de Leon appointed Adelantado of Higuey, the eastern Province of Hayti.

1509 Ponce de Leon appointed Governor of Porto Rico by Ferdinand, king of Spain.

1513 Ponce de Leon embarks for Bimini March 3rd, in search of The Fountain of Youth, discovers land March 27th, on Easter Sunday (Pascua Florida), christens it Florida, the Land of Flowers; landing a little north of St. Augustine April 2nd. Shortly returns to Porto Rico, after discovery and charting of islands and parts of the coast.

1519 Alvarez Pineda cruises up the Florida Gulf Coast and discovers the Mississippi River, naming it Rio de Santo Espiritu.

1521 Ponce de Leon's second voyage to Florida. Wounded by an Indian arrow, is carried to Cuba; dies there and buried in his castle in Porto Rico.

1524 D'Allyon's voyage to Florida coasts. Probable date of voyage of Diego Miruelo from San Domingo to Florida, exploration of the Gulf of Mexico.

1525 D'Allyon's vessels wrecked on their return on Florida coasts.

1528 Narvaez's expedition embarks for Florida, landing near Tampa.

1530 Alvar Nunez Cabeza Vaca, treasurer of Narvaez's expedition, wanders across the American Continent for seven years and was the first European to cross the Mexican Gulf to the Gulf of California.

1539 DeSoto lands at the mouth of the Manatee River and marches to Anhaquea (present Tallahassee) where he spends the winter.

1540 DeSoto travels on north to the headwaters of the Savannah River and thence west.

1541 DeSoto discovers Mississippi.

1542 His death and burial in Mississippi.


Period of Colonization

1556 Elaborate expedition planned in Spain to colonize and Christianize Florida. Don Tristan de Luna chosen to command.

1559 de Luna's departure from Mexico to Florida and landing near what is now Pensacola. Hurricane destroys his fleet. 1561 Remnants of de Luna's force return to Mexico. Complete failure of the whole expedition.

1562 Ribault's first voyage to colonize Florida. Discovers the River May (St. Johns), establishing colony of thirty men near Port Royal and returns to France.

1563 This colony, dissatisfied, builds ship and leaves for France; small remnant only arrive home.

1564 June 22nd, Rene Laudonniere arrives on the Florida Coast at the River May (St. Johns), builds Fort Caroline and explores the country generally.

1565 August 29th, marks the arrival for the second time of Jean Ribault, followed on September 4th by Pedro Menendez de Aviles.

September 6th, St. Augustine established with great pomp and ceremony and temporary fortifications built.

September 16, Ribault's fleet destroyed by tropical storm.

September 18th and 19th, Menendez marches with 500 men to Ft. Caroline, capturing it September 20th with great slaughter.

September 25th, captures first band of shipwrecked Huguenots at Matanzas and destroys them, repeating the operation four days later. Returns to Ft. Caroline and rebuilds it, leaving later for Cuba.

1566 Menendez returns to Spain and receives royal welcome. Small colony, including fourteen women, sent from Spain to St. Augustine.

1567 Dominique de Gourges plans revenge for Huguenot massacre and leaves France for that purpose.

1568 De Gourges arrives at the St. Marys River and proceeds south to the St. Johns and destroys Ft. San Mateo and garrison, avenging his countrymen, returns to France.

1569 Menendez returns from Spain, rebuilds San Mateo, destroys Ft. Elena, then returns to Spain.

1570 Mutinies in the Spanish forts in Florida.

1574 Death of Menendez September 17th, aged 55, at the height of his fame, at Santander, Elaborate burial in Aviles, Spain.

1575 Hernando de Miranda appointed Governor of Florida to succeed Menendez.

1577 St. Helena, which had been re-established, again dismantled and inhabitants sent to St. Augustine.

1578 St. Augustine and Florida's importance stressed at the Court of Spain and appropriations made for same.

1584 Marked influx of missionaries to Florida from Spain.

1586 Drake destroys St. Augustine and loots its treasury.

1587 St. Augustine rebuilt and much improved, with funds
from Spain.
1588 The destruction of the Spanish Armada on the English
coasts. Spain's naval power completely crippled. Spanish
colonies suffer accordingly.
1595 Hernando de Mesias plans to build the Forts at St.
Augustine of stone, voyages to Spain for that object and
obtains royal authority to do so.
1612 Eleven convents reported flourishing and active in
Florida.
1613 First accounts of experimental tobacco growing in
Florida.
1630 Sir Robert Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, surveys
and charts the coasts of Florida the second time.
1637 Expedition planned by Spain to conquer the Indian
tribes of West Florida successful.
1638 Building of stone fort and other improvements com-
menced with forced labor of Indian prisoners.
1639 Large quarries opened on Anastasia Island to supply
rock for fortification and seawall.
1642 Sir Robert Dudley surveys and charts the Florida coast
from Cape Canaveral northward.
1645 Probable date of building fort at Matanzas.
1647 Population of St. Augustine reported as two thousand.
1649 Great activity in mission work and success reported in
Christianizing Indians.
1665 Centenary of the establishment of St. Augustine by
Menendez. The English freebooter Davis destroys the city.
1675 Expedition from Florida to destroy the British settle-
ment at St. Helena.
1686 British succeed in conquering all Spanish territory to
the north of St. Augustine and driving Spaniards out.
1696 D'Atriola founds Pensacola. Jonathan Dickenson's ship-
wreck on the Florida coast, which later being published, exci-
ted great interest.
1697 Perdido River in West Florida accepted as a boundary
between France and Spain.
1698 War being declared between France and Spain, reacts
unfavorably on colonies in West Florida, formerly helpful to
each other.
1704 Fort San Luis, two miles west of Tallahassee, destroyed;
the last inland fortification maintained by Spain.
1715 Wreck of Spanish treasure fleet on Carysfoot Reef, Florida.
1716 English ships loot much of the recovered treasure
amounting to $700,000, carrying it to Jamaica.
1718 Don Antonio Malini appointed Governor of Florida. All
Indians driven away from Spanish settlements to their great
loss. First account of any settlement at St. Josephs Bay, first
by the French and later by the Spaniards.
1719 Flags changed four times this year at Pensacola, from
Spain to France and vice versa.
1722 Peace in Europe concluded between France and Spain.
Pensacola and West Florida returned to Spain by France.
1725 Col. Palmer's attack on Florida from South Carolina.
1726 Palmer returns home with immense booty in cattle,
etc., looted from the Spaniards in Florida.
1739 England declares war on Spain. Oglethorpe instructed
to harass Spanish possessions in Florida.
1740 Oglethorpe proceeds to Picolata, Florida, and besieges
St. Augustine.
1741 Indigo culture first mentioned in Florida.
1742 Spanish expedition from Havana and Florida attack
Oglethorpe in Georgia. Defeated at the battle of Bloody
Marsh Island near St. Simons.
1743 Oglethorpe's second expedition to Florida.
1750 Great suffering from yellow fever epidemic in St. Au-
ugustine.
1755 Fernando de Herreda appointed Governor of Florida,
great building activity.
1756 Castle of San Marco in St. Augustine completed in this
year after 11 years' work on same.
1761 War again breaks out between Spain and England.
1762 Havana and Manilla captured by England's navy with
immense booty totaling $28,000,000.
1763 Havana restored to Spain in exchange for Florida.
Peace.
1764 Great English immigration to Florida, mills and plan-
tations started, great industry and activity.
1767 Dr. Andrew Turnbull receives grant of land and he and
Sir William Duncan bring large colonies of Greeks and Mor-
cans to Florida.
1768 Mutinies and troubles break out on Turnbull's planta-
tions.
1769 The botanists, William and John Bartram, father and
son, travel through Florida and compile valuable informa-
tion for the Colonial government, works still extant.
1774 Governor Patrick Tonyn succeeds Governor Moultrie
as English Governor of East Florida, bitterly opposes Dr.
Turnbull.

Changing Flags
1776 Year of Independence. Florida remains loyal to England.
Declaration of Independence with effigies of John Hancock
and John Adams publicly burned in the park at St. Augustine.
1777 Breaking up of the Turnbull (New Smyrne) colony.
1778 Revolutionary rumblings of France have a marked ef-
fect on Florida.
1779 Invasion of West Florida threatened by Spaniards in
Louisiana.
1780 Don Galvez and Admiral Solana concentrate their
forces to attack Pensacola.
1781 Forts of Pensacola under Col. Campbell (British) surren-
der to Spanish attack.
1783 September 3rd, treaty of Peace signed in Paris, ending
the Revolutionary War.
Florida exchanged for the Bahama Islands.
1788 William Augustus Bowles, military adventurer, attacks Spanish interests in Florida.
1789 Bowles assumes control of the Muscogee Indians.
1790 Treaty made between the United States and Creek Indians in Florida in which the Indians agree to return runaway slaves.
1791 Bowles captured, sent to Spain and later to the Philippines where he was imprisoned for six years.
1792 Indians and negroes enlisted by border ruffians to incite troubles with Spanish Florida.
1795 Treaty between the United States and Spain as to Florida's western boundary.
1796 Boundaries finally agreed on by Commissioners of both countries.
1797 Bowles escapes from Spain, proceeds to England, there aided to harass the United States in West Florida.
1798 Second Boundary Commission, after delay of two years, reports their work completed as between Spain and U.S.A.
1800 Spain, by secret treaty, cedes Louisiana to France. Part of Florida seems to be included. Monuments later erected, satisfactory to both parties.
1801 Bowles captured the second time, sent to Cuba.
1803 The purchase from France of Louisiana for $15,000,000, giving the United States control of the Mississippi Valley. Boundaries between this territory and Florida again questioned.
1808 Fernandina declared a free port, became a rendezvous for much questionable trade.
1809 Napoleon, having conquered Spain in Europe, claims its colonies, Florida included. This was stoutly resisted by the United States and later in 1823 became elaborated in the Monroe Doctrine.
1810 Republic of West Florida organized September 10th, at Pensacola, to control disputed territory. Dissolved after an existence of 58 days by orders from Washington, without trouble.
1811 War imminent between United States and England. Republic of East Florida, so called.
1812 June 18th, war declared on England by the United States. Organization of Republic of Florida.
1813 All American influences withdrawn from Florida by order of President Madison, with apologies to Spain and pardon to former disturbers of the peace.
1814 H南沙e engagement off Cape Canaveral, Florida, between British and American war vessels. British troops occupy Pensacola, speedily driven out by Andrew Jackson.
1818 Jackson's second invasion of Florida.
1819 Treaty drawn up in Washington for Florida's transfer to United States.
1820 October 24th, Treaty of Transfer duly approved and signed.
1821 Transfer of West Florida accepted by Andrew Jackson. Flags changed at Pensacola from Spain to United States of America, July 17th.
1823 Second Legislative Council held in May, in St. Augustine, and decision made that a central point of meeting be chosen for future Legislation.
First treaty made, September 18th, with Florida Indians at Moultrie Creek, signed by 32 leading chiefs.
1824 Dr. Simmons and John Lee Williams select Neomatthia's village near Tallahassee for future State Capital.
1825 Appropriation of $23,000 by the Legislative Council to build road from Pensacola to St. Augustine.
Congress voted $200,000 to Lafayette and 23,000 acres just east of Tallahassee, Florida. Later settled by emigrants from France.
Achille Murat, son of the King of Naples, emigrates to Florida, first living in St. Augustine, and later in Tallahassee; married a Virginia lady visiting Tallahassee, where he died in 1847.
1826 Congress grants to Florida the elective franchise for their representatives in Congress and State Legislature.
1828 Judicial District formed for the whole of South Florida Court to sit at Key West. First bank organized in Florida, at Tallahassee.
1829 Privilege extended to elect all officers for Florida except the Governor, he being appointed by the President. Commencement of era of wildcat banking and boom towns in Florida.
1831 Legislative Council encourages plans for roads and canals to aid internal transportation.
Bank of St. Augustine chartered.
1832 Treaty with the Indians at Payne's Landing on the Oklawaha.
Jacksonville's first Charter of Incorporation.
1835 Beginning of Indian War. Dade massacre December 25th. Osecola becomes a prominent leader in Indian affairs.
1837 Osecola's capture and imprisonment.
1838 Osecola's death at Ft. Moultrie, near Charleston, S.C.
1839 Constitutional Convention held at St. Joseph adjourned, having given Florida its first Territorial Constitution.
1840 Murder of Dr. Henry Perrine at Indian Key and destruction of Lighthouse at Cape Florida by so-called Spanish Indians.
Company of play actors murdered by Indians near Picola.
1841 Closing scenes of the Indian War. Coacoochee captured and deported.
1842 Armed Occupation Act.
1844 Preparation to enter Statehood.
1845 March 3rd, Florida and Iowa become States by the same Act. Dr. John Gorrie discovers process for making ice.
1847 War with Mexico, Florida largely drawn on for troops. Lighthouse built at Cape Canaveral.
1849 Breaking up of the Indian River colony near Ft. Pierce by the murder by Indians of Trader Barker at Barker’s Bluff.
1850 Swamp Land Act passed by Congress.
1856 Lands granted to the Florida Railroad Co., and construction begins on first through State railroad.
1858 Close of last war with the Seminoles.

Under the Confederacy
1861 January 10th, Florida secedes, and on February 17th, joins the Confederacy at the Montgomery Convention.
April 12th, first shot fired on Ft. Sumter, Charleston, S.C. Civil War commenced.
1862 During February and March all principal towns in Florida in occupation by Federal troops and its whole coast blockaded.
1863 Large numbers of Florida negroes enlisted in the Northern Army and various expeditions sent against the fortifications along the St. Johns River.
1864 February 20th, at Olustee, Florida, was fought the one great battle on Florida soil; more than 9,000 men engaged. Federals badly defeated.
1865 Lee’s surrender at Appomattox to Grant, April 9th.
Abraham Lincoln assassinated April 14th.
Final surrender of Confederate troops May 26th by Gen. E. Kirby Smith in Texas.
President Jefferson Davis captured and imprisoned and his cabinet scattered, some finally reaching Cuba via the Indian River and the Keys.
May 20th, Tallahassee, only Confederate State Capital east of Mississippi not captured during war, yields peaceable possession to Federal troops.
1866 Reconstruction begins under Federal supervision.

Re-established in the Union
1868 Civil government re-established July 4th.
1876 Presidential election claimed by Democrats and Republicans on disputed returns from South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. Hayes elected.
1877 Federal supervision of Florida affairs ends and reconstruction times closed under President Hayes.
1879 First telephones installed in Jacksonville.
1881 Sale of four million acres of State-owned lands to Hamilton Disston and associates.
1882 Establishment of Institute for Deaf Mutes in St. Augustine, and Academy established in DeLand by H. A. DeLand.
1885 Constitutional Convention met in Tallahassee.
1887 Adopted by popular vote.
1889 Discovery of phosphate.
Special session of the Legislature called by Governor Fleming and State Board of Health organized with splendid effect on contagious and infectious diseases.
1891 Sub-Tropical Exhibition opened in Jacksonville, doing much to advertise Florida’s products.
1892 Flagler railroad reaches Titusville and proceeds down the East Coast.
1893 World’s Fair opened at Chicago. Florida represented.
1895 Sub-Tropical Exhibition opened in Jacksonville, doing much to advertise Florida’s products.
1896 Railroad reaches Miami June 26th.
1897 Activity in railroad building on the West Coast of Florida.
1898 Spanish-American War gives Florida great impetus.
1899 Fire destroys Miami.
1900 Last Democratic Convention held in Florida for nomination of State officers.
1901 May 3rd, 466 acres in Jacksonville laid waste by disastrous fire, with some loss of life and untold value in records, etc.
1904 Rebuilding of the Mayport jetties improves navigation of the St. Johns River to Jacksonville and large ships enter safely.
1905 First cut to the ocean for Miami Harbor.
Florida East Coast Railroad commences extension to Key West. Overseas railroad.
1907 Everglades drainage commences under supervision of Governor Broward.
1912 Florida East Coast Railroad runs first train into Key West.
1914 Germany declares war on France, and England on Germany, causing great uncertainty and depression in Florida business circles, especially in naval store, timber and phosphate; shipping at a standstill.
1917 United States enters the World War, April 6th. Shipyards and camps greatly increase Florida’s activities.
1918 November 11th. Armistice declared which closes hostilities.
1922 Orange crop largest ever known to this date, 16,000,000 boxes.
1924 Renewed activities and increase in land values. Great road building program laid out and work commenced, giving Florida an unexcelled communication as never before dreamed possible.
1925-26 Florida land boom.
1926 Constitutional amendment passed to enable the State to appropriate money for free schools.
1929 Completion of Bok Tower at Lake Wales, containing carillon and connected therewith is a bird sanctuary.
1929-31 Measures taken for Florida to cancel bonded debts of the counties.
1933 Passage of Florida Probate Law.
1936 Completion of north wing of State Capitol.
1940 Creation of State Board of Welfare.
1947 Appropriation for education which marked the turning point in the advancement of education in Florida and the creation of Florida State University in Tallahassee.
1948 Completion of three large state office buildings in Tallahassee, also additional buildings at the two universities—Gainesville and Tallahassee.
Completion of south wing of Capitol.
1949 Banning of livestock from Florida's highways, by the legislature, greatly boosted the tourist industry.
The Florida legislature provides for a three percent limited retail sales tax.
1950 Census figures reveal that Florida has grown 46% since 1940 and the new total population figure is 2,771,000. Ten of the state’s top fifteen cities are in South Florida which is the area of fastest growth.
Florida now leads the Southeast in per capita income. Factors contributing to this rise are agriculture, cattle, citrus, industry, national defense and tourism.
1953 The Florida tourist industry expands dramatically. Our five million tourists spent more than $900 million in the state. Hotel construction continued at a burgeoning pace and there is evidence to indicate that more hotel rooms were built in greater Miami between 1945 and the end of 1953 than in all the rest of the United States.
1957 The Florida legislature authorized nine new community junior colleges to be initiated.
1958 Florida experiences one of the coldest winters on record with severe losses in agriculture, citrus, commercial fishing and tourism.
The first successful U. S. space satellite launched from Cape Canaveral.
The Florida Supreme Court rules a newly drafted state constitution to be removed from the ballot.
1959 The decade of the 50's ends with Florida escaping the harmful effects of a major hurricane.
The number of students in Florida's public schools passes the one million mark for the first time.
1960 The University of South Florida established in Tampa. The national census returns reveal that Florida is one of the two fastest growing states. The rate of increase is now 79%. Hopes that hurricanes could continue to miss Florida are dashed with the onslaught of a particularly vicious storm (“Donna”). Fortunately, loss of life and property destruction are greatly reduced because of increasingly accurate weather forecasts.
1961 The Florida legislature authorizes four new community junior colleges to be opened. Florida has now become one of the leading states in the country in community college development. This increases the number to twenty-four. Floridians become more aware, through programs initiated by the legislature, of the need for conservation of natural resources.
1962 The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ordered the Florida legislature to be reapportioned.
1962 February 20—1st American in orbit around earth from Florida.
1963 Another severe cold wave hits Florida and 34 counties are designated as crop disaster areas by U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman.
The U. S. Supreme Court rules in the Florida’s “Gideon case” that an attorney must be provided for all defendants in state criminal cases who cannot afford legal counsel. An outcome of this is the public defender system which was devised by the 1963 Florida legislature.
1964 Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton begins its initial operation. This is a truly new concept in university planning because it starts at the junior (3rd year) level in response to the state's burgeoning community junior college movement.
1966 Federal court order confirmed reapportionment of the Florida legislature.
1967 The University of West Florida at Pensacola opens its doors. This is the second new Florida university that begins at the junior level.
1968 The voters of Florida adopt a new state constitution which, among other changes, provides for gubernatorial succession, a lieutenant governor, annual legislative sessions, and constitutional amendment through referendum.
1969 July 16-24—1st man to land on moon from Florida—Apollo 11.
1972 For the first time, in this century, a Senator who has been elected to both the offices of Speaker of the House and President of the Senate—Senator Mallory Horne.
1973 State underwater archeologists uncovered samples of drowned skeleton. Radio carbon data dates the deposits at 7,000-8,000 B.C.
License Tags

The first one or two numerals on a Florida license plate tells in which county it was issued. The system was planned by and for law enforcement purposes, which it still serves, but Floridians have long since acquired a proprietary interest and pride in ‘their’ numbers. The assigned number was based on the total number of tags sold in that county in 1937.

Auto License Numbers by County

1—Dade
2—Duval
3—Hillsborough
4—Pinellas
5—Polk
6—Palm Beach
7—Orange
8—Volusia
9—Escambia
10—Broward
11—Alachua
12—Lake
13—Leon
14—Marion
15—Manatee
16—Sarasota
17—Seminole
18—Lee
19—Brevard
20—St. Johns
21—Gadsden
22—Putnam
23—Bay
24—St. Lucie
25—Jackson
26—Osceola
27—Highlands
28—Pasco
29—Columbia
30—Hardee
31—Suwannee
32—Indian River
33—Santa Rosa
34—DeSoto
35—Madison
36—Walton
37—Taylor
38—Monroe
39—Levy
40—Hernando
41—Nassau
42—Martin
43—Okaloosa
44—Sumter
45—Bradford
46—Jefferson
47—Citrus
48—Clay
49—Hendry
50—Washington
51—Holmes
52—Baker
53—Charlotte
54—Dixie
55—Gilchrist
56—Hamilton
57—Okeechobee
58—Calhoun
59—Franklin
60—Glades
61—Flagler
62—Lafayette
63—Union
64—Collier
65— Wakulla
66—Gulf
67—Liberty
68—Office Agency

State Song—“Swanee River”*

BY STEPHEN FOSTER

Way down upon de Swanee Ribber,
Far, far away,
Dere's wha my heart is turning eber,
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 round de little farm I wandered
When I was young,
Don 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 around de comb?
When will I hear de banjo tumming,
Down in my good old home?

*Designated by House Concurrent Resolution No. 22, Legislature 1935

This public document was promulgated at a cost of $2.22 per copy for the purpose of informing the public as to the operations and facilities of the Florida Senate and the governmental structure of Florida generally.
Florida’s Historic State Capital

Three log buildings were erected in the summer of 1824 for the use of territorial officers and of the first Legislative Council to sit in Tallahassee. The exact location of these “government buildings” is not known, as the town of Tallahassee was not laid out until the following year, but according to local tradition the log capitol was on the present capitol square.

In 1826 one wing of what was expected to be the permanent capitol was built on the present site of the capitol. Efforts to complete the building were unsuccessful, and this small, two-story structure was used as the capitol until late in 1839 or early in 1840.

In March, 1839, Congress appropriated $20,000 for the erection of a “suitable State House” for the Territory. Construction started late in 1839, but the appropriation proved insufficient, and only after Congress granted an additional $20,000 in 1844 was the capitol completed in time for the first session of the General Assembly of the state in June, 1845.

The capitol remained without noticeable change from 1845 until 1902, except for the addition of a small cupola in 1891. Additions were made to the north and south ends of the building, and the dome was erected, in 1901-1902. A second enlargement—the erection of the east and west wings—was made in 1921-1922. The north wing was built in 1935-1937, and a south wing completed in 1948.

The cover of this booklet depicts the new Senate Office Building which was occupied in 1972. The House Office Building is an exact duplicate and both buildings concluded the first phase of the new Florida Capitol Center.

The back cover illustrates the new Capitol Center as it will appear when completed which is scheduled in 1976, the year our nation will celebrate its two-hundredth anniversary. The buildings on each side of the center 22-story structure will be the Senate and House Chambers. The center structure will provide offices for the Governor and Cabinet.

The area shown is the entrance which faces west and the grounds will include the restoration of Waller Park named in honor of Judge Curtis L. Waller, of Tallahassee, who was an outstanding legislator, state attorney, and federal judge.

senate seal

The 1972 Senate adopted a new official Senate Seal. The perimeter of the seal contains the words “Senate” and “State of Florida.” In the center it has a fan of the five flags which have flown over Florida—Spanish, French, English, Confederacy and United States—above a disc containing the words, “In God We Trust,” arched above a gavel, quill, and scroll, symbols of the Legislature, with the quill depicting the writing of laws, gavel depicting control or authority in the presiding officer, and scroll depicting the parchment on which laws are permanently written. It is this body of written law upon which rests the very foundation of this nation’s “rule of law,” as opposed to “rule of men.”

state flag (1) and seal (2)

(1) Adopted in present form in 1889, with the State Seal of one-half the hoist in the center of a white ground, and red bars from each corner to the center, it has represented proud Floridians in all corners of the world.

(2) ...“in the center a view of the sun’s rays over a highland ... a sabal palmetto palm tree, a steamboat on water, and an Indian female scattering flowers” ... Florida’s State Seal has graced historic and official documents since 1868.

state tree

Stately, majestic ... and constant friend to the pioneer ‘cracker’, the Sabal Palm has earned affection and respect. Prolific in all regions, a source of food and medicine—its fronds are still seen in roots of Indian ‘chickees’.

state beverage

Orange juice was designated by the 1967 Legislature as the State Beverage.

state bird

The Mocking Bird was designated by the 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.”

state flower

The Orange Blossom was designated the State Flower by the 1909 Legislature.