

## EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

# JOURNAL OF THE SENATE

Thursday, November 15, 1962

The Senate convened at 11:00 o'clock A.M., pursuant to adjournment on Wednesday, November 14, 1962.

The President in the Chair.

The roll was called and the following Senators answered to their names:

Mr. President	Edwards	Johnson (6th)	Roberts
Askew	Fraser	Kelly	Ryan
Barron	Friday	McCarty	Tucker
Blank	Galloway	Mapoles	Whitaker
Boyd	Gautier	Mathews	Williams (27th)
Bronson	Gibson	Melton	Williams (4th)
Clarke	Herrell	Parrish	Young
Connor	Hodges	Pearce	
Covington	Johns	Pope	
Cross	Johnson (19th)	Price	

—37.

A quorum present.

Senator Stratton was excused from attendance upon the Session or Sessions this day.

The following Prayer was offered by the Senate Chaplain, Reverend James H. Paddock:

Our Father, we thank Thee for this day and the work we have to do. May Thy spirit of wisdom and of understanding be given these upon whom responsibility rests and may a solution to this problem be found.

Grant us, O God, the ability to think clearly and act wisely that our people may be blessed and your name honored among men. Amen.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

The Senate daily Journal of Wednesday, November 14, 1962, was corrected and as corrected was approved.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

Senator Johnson (6th), Chairman of the Committee on Apportionment, reported that the Committee had carefully considered the following Bill:

**S. B. No. 11-XX(62)**— A Bill to be entitled An Act relating to the apportionment of the Florida Legislature; providing for sixty-seven (67) Senators; providing for one hundred and eighty two (182) members of the House of Representatives; providing the terms of office and manner of election thereof; providing an effective date.

—and recommends that the same pass.

And the Bill contained in the preceding report was placed on the Calendar of Bills on Second Reading.

Senator Johnson (6th), Chairman of the Committee on Apportionment, reported that the Committee had carefully considered the following Joint Resolution:

**Senate Joint Resolution No. 10-XX(62)**—

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE VII, OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION RELATING TO APPORTIONMENT AND CENSUS.

—and recommends that the same pass with committee amendment as attached thereto.

And the Joint Resolution contained in the preceding report, together with the committee amendment attached thereto, was placed on the Calendar of Bills on Second Reading.

Senator Johnson (6th), Chairman of the Committee on Apportionment, reported that the Committee had carefully considered the following Bill:

**S. B. No. 17-XX(62)**— A Bill to be entitled An Act providing for the apportionment of the membership of the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Florida into forty-five (45) districts; amending Section 10.01, adding Section 10.04, Florida Statutes; providing for an election; providing for filling vacancies; providing effective date.

—and recommends that the same pass with committee amendment as attached thereto.

And the Bill contained in the preceding report, together with the committee amendment attached thereto, was placed on the Calendar of Bills on Second Reading.

Senator Johnson (6th), Chairman of the Committee on Apportionment, reported that the Committee had carefully considered the following Joint Resolution:

**Senate Joint Resolution No. 12-XX(62)**—

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION 3, ARTICLE VII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA, PROVIDING FOR APPORTIONMENT OF THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.

—and recommends that the same not pass.

And the Joint Resolution contained in the preceding report was laid on the table.

### INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS, MEMORIALS, BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Senators Pearce, Hodges and Friday—

**Senate Memorial No. 19-XX(62)**—

A MEMORIAL TO THE FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, REQUESTING THE WITHHOLDING OF ANY JUDGMENT RELATING TO THE REAPPORTIONMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA UNTIL AFTER THE 1963 REGULAR SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE IN ORDER TO PERMIT THE LEGISLATURE SUFFICIENT TIME TO MAKE THE NECESSARY PREPARATION FOR THE EFFICIENT HOUSING, RENOVATION AND ENLARGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL REQUIRED BY REAPPORTIONMENT.

WHEREAS, the legislature of Florida, in extraordinary session August, 1962, adopted a resolution on reapportionment with an accompanying bill which was to become effective upon the adoption of a constitutional amendment, which amendment was placed on the general election ballot November 6, 1962, and

WHEREAS, the reapportionment plan was subsequently approved by the federal court, and

WHEREAS, only approximately thirty-three per cent (33%) of the qualified electors were interested enough in reapportionment to vote upon the question, and

WHEREAS, eighteen per cent (18%) of the total eligible electors of the thirty-three per cent (33%) voting, voted against the amendment and approximately fifteen per cent (15%) voted in favor, leaving a difference of only three per cent (3%) of the total eligible voters between the yeas and the nays, and

WHEREAS, the legislature has been called back into extraordinary session in an effort to try again to find a solution to the reapportionment question, and

WHEREAS, since approximately sixty-seven per cent (67%) of the total eligible voters of the state failed to express a preference on the reapportionment problem, indicating either (1) a complete disinterest in the entire question, (2) an overwhelming approval of the present apportionment as it exists, or (3) by failing to vote, indicating that the matter could be decided any way the legislature chose, leaving it largely to the minority groups to settle their differences, and

WHEREAS, this situation has created an atmosphere of uncertainty in the minds of most legislators as to whether in the public mind this is of such an emergency as to require unusual haste or should be presented back to the voters for further consideration, and

WHEREAS, every effort is being made toward that end, and

WHEREAS, apportionment just prior to a general legislative session by election if carried out too fast, can create more problems than can be solved within the time existing between the approval of any constitutional amendment, the election of the members of the legislature, and the convening of the general session, NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

That the federal court be and is hereby requested to withhold any further consideration of pending litigation until after the regular session of 1963.

That the results of any election cannot be known until the middle of February, 1963.

That two (2) primary elections and a special general election must be held after that date to fill any vacancies created by the adoption of a constitutional amendment, and even if the elections are held as permitted by law, the public in general would be forced to vote on candidates without proper time to evaluate their qualifications to hold office, and probably add to the legislature some fifty (50) or more members just five (5) days prior to the convening of the general session.

That the legislature needs sufficient time to properly budget funds for the expensive renovation of the capitol, to provide for additional seating, adequate quarters and other administrative requirements which cannot be added in this short time.

That the legislative chambers for the senate and the house of representatives, with its present thirty-eight (38) senate seats and ninety-five (95) house seats, does not provide sufficient room for additional senators and house members without considerable renovation, rearrangement and additions to the capitol and the senate and house office accommodations.

That for the above practical reasons and physical existing conditions, the legislature desires to have time to prepare for an efficient legislature.

That between December, 1962, and March, 1963, legislative committees will be engaged in budget hearings, finance and taxation legislation and other matters of importance to all citizens.

That the legislature has shown its willingness to comply with the mandate of the court by submitting a revolutionary apportionment plan which was defeated.

We will continue to try and find an acceptable formula and it is without any desire to shirk responsibility in reapportionment that we make this request but we fully realize the impact that such an increased apportionment will have on the physical accommodations available now for the efficient operation of the legislature if forced on the legislature too fast.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this memorial be officially signed by the constitutional officers of the house and senate and certified by the secretary of state to the federal district court for the southern district of Florida.

Which was read the first time in full and referred to the Committee on Apportionment.

By Senator Johnson (6th)—

**S. B. No. 20-XX(62)**— A Bill to be entitled An Act providing for the apportionment of the membership of the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Florida into forty-five (45) districts; amending Section 10.01, adding Section 10.04, Florida Statutes; providing for an election; providing for filling vacancies; providing effective date.

Which was read the first time by title only and referred to the Committee on Apportionment.

### CONSIDERATION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS ON SECOND READING

**Senate Joint Resolution No. 16-XX(62)**—

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE VII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA, PROVIDING FOR APPOINTMENT OF THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE; PROVIDING FOR A STATE CENSUS AND SPECIAL ELECTIONS.

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Florida has determined that an emergency requiring an early decision by the electors of the State exists, and

WHEREAS, an amendment to the Constitution dealing with the matter of reapportionment of representation in the Legislature should be submitted to the voters of the State of Florida at the earliest possible time, NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

That the following amendment of Article VII of the Constitution of Florida is agreed to and shall be submitted to the electors of this state for ratification or rejection at a special emergency election to be held for such purpose.

#### ARTICLE VII

#### APPORTIONMENT AND CENSUS

Section 1. **Composition of the legislature.**—The legislature of the State of Florida shall consist of a senate and a house of representatives. Members of the senate shall be elected for a term of four (4) years and members of the house shall be elected for a term of two (2) years. The term of members of the legislature shall expire on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in each regular election year. Members of the senate and house of representatives shall be elected as provided by law. Any new county that may be created shall be entitled to one (1) member in the house of representatives in excess of any limit prescribed in the following sections of this article until the next reapportionment and if the new county has a population in excess of two hundred thousand (200,000) when created it shall have one senator, which shall be in addition to the number of senators hereinafter fixed.

Section 2. **Representation in the house of representa-**

tives.—Representation in the house of representatives of the Florida legislature shall be apportioned among the several counties of the state as follows: Each county shall be entitled to one representative. Each county shall have one additional representative for each representative ratio or major fraction thereof. Any county having more than four (4) representative ratios shall have one representative in addition to all others herein provided. The representative ratio shall be the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the state according to the latest U. S. census by the number of counties; provided that until the general election in 1964 no county shall have fewer representatives than it would have been entitled to under the Constitution of 1885, as amended in 1924.

Section 3. **Senate.**—The representation in the senate of the Florida legislature shall consist of forty-six (46) members, each representing a district, except that each district having more than twelve per cent (12%) of the total population in the state shall be represented by two (2) members. The next twenty-three (23) districts shall consist of the next twenty-three (23) most populous counties according to the latest U. S. decennial census. Twenty-one (21) districts shall be created from the remaining forty-three (43) counties of the state with the view of effecting an equitable representation as practical, with due regard for geographical area, economic interest and population feasibility; provided, however, that until their term of office expires at the general election of November 1964, senators whose districts have been abolished shall continue to hold office as senator for the county of his residence even though by so doing the total number of members may exceed forty-six (46).

No county shall be divided in creating a district, except the county having two (2) senators under the preceding paragraph may be divided into two (2) districts by the legislature. No county shall be separated from the remainder of the district of which it is part by more than a county which was formerly a part of the same district in 1961.

Section 4. **Legislative apportionment.**—The 1963 legislature shall be composed of the legislators elected pursuant to the Constitution of 1885, as amended, and of the additional legislators as provided for herein. If this article is ratified at a special election called for such purpose, the legislature shall be apportioned according to apportionment bills passed at the Extraordinary Session of the Legislature called by proclamation of the Governor to convene on November 9, 1962, provided nothing in this amendment shall prohibit any representative or senator elected in the 1962 general election pursuant to the Constitution of 1885, as amended, from serving in said office for the term for which he was elected, nor shall this amendment prohibit a senator now serving from completing his term to which he was elected and the additional legislative offices herein created shall be filled by and at a special election to be held in the affected counties or districts, as provided by law, such election to be held within one hundred and twenty (120) days after the effective date hereof. The senators elected from the new even numbered districts shall be elected for a term of four (4) years and the new senators elected from the odd numbered districts shall be elected for a term of two (2) years; thereafter all senators shall be elected for four (4) year terms.

The legislature shall reapportion its representation in accordance with this article at the first regular session of the legislature after the next U. S. decennial census and at the first regular session of the legislature after each succeeding U. S. decennial census and such reapportionment shall be based upon the latest preceding U. S. decennial census.

In the event the legislature shall fail to reapportion

the representation as required by this article, the governor shall call the legislature together in extraordinary session to consider the question of reapportionment, and such extraordinary session shall mandatorily be required to reapportion its membership before adjournment, and such extraordinary session so called shall not expire until reapportionment is effected and shall consider no business other than reapportionment.

Section 5. **State census.**—The legislature shall no longer be required to provide for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state. The last preceding decennial U. S. census beginning with the U. S. census of 1960 shall also be the state census and shall control in all population acts and constitutional apportionments unless otherwise ordered by the legislature.

Section 6. If any part of this joint resolution is declared unconstitutional or null and void then the entire resolution shall be null, void and inoperative.

Was taken up in its order and read the second time in full.

The Committee on Apportionment offered the following amendment to Senate Joint Resolution No. 16-XX(62):

In Section 3, line 25, page 2, strike the words: "The representation in the senate of the Florida legislature shall consist of forty-six (46) members, each representing a district, except that each district having more than twelve per cent (12%) of the total population in the state shall be represented by two (2) members. The next twenty-three (23) districts shall consist of the next twenty-three (23) most populous counties according to the latest U. S. decennial census. Twenty-one (21) districts shall be created from the remaining forty-three (43)" and insert in lieu thereof the following:

The legislature shall divide the state into forty-five (45) senatorial districts, each of which shall be represented in the senate by one (1) member, and in addition thereto, each district having a population of more than twelve per cent (12%) of the total population of the state according to the latest preceding U. S. decennial census, shall have one (1) additional member. Twenty-three (23) districts shall consist of the twenty-three (23) most populous counties according to the latest U. S. decennial census. Twenty-two (22) districts shall be created from the remaining forty-four (44)

Senator Johnson (6th) moved the adoption of the amendment.

Which was agreed to and the amendment was adopted.

Senator Pope offered the following amendment to Senate Joint Resolution No. 16-XX(62):

In Section 2, page 2, strike Section 2 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Representation in the House of Representatives of the Florida Legislature shall consist of ninety-five (95) representatives.

Senator Pope moved the adoption of the amendment.

Which was agreed to and the amendment was adopted.

Senator Johnson (6th) moved that the rules be waived and Senate Joint Resolution No. 16-XX(62), as amended, be read the third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Joint Resolution No. 16-XX(62), as amended, was read the third time in full as follows:

**Senate Joint Resolution No. 16-XX(62)—**

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE VII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA, PROVIDING FOR APPORTIONMENT OF THE FLORIDA LEGISLA-

TURE; PROVIDING FOR A STATE CENSUS AND SPECIAL ELECTIONS.

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Florida has determined that an emergency requiring an early decision by the electors of the State exists, and

WHEREAS, an amendment to the Constitution dealing with the matter of reapportionment of representation in the Legislature should be submitted to the voters of the State of Florida at the earliest possible time, NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

That the following amendment of Article VII of the Constitution of Florida is agreed to and shall be submitted to the electors of this state for ratification or rejection at a special emergency election to be held for such purpose.

ARTICLE VII

APPORTIONMENT AND CENSUS

Section 1. **Composition of the legislature.**—The legislature of the State of Florida shall consist of a senate and a house of representatives. Members of the senate shall be elected for a term of four (4) years and members of the house shall be elected for a term of two (2) years. The term of members of the legislature shall expire on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in each regular election year. Members of the senate and house of representatives shall be elected as provided by law. Any new county that may be created shall be entitled to one (1) member in the house of representatives in excess of any limit prescribed in the following sections of this article until the next reapportionment and if the new county has a population in excess of two hundred thousand (200,000) when created it shall have one senator, which shall be in addition to the number of senators hereinafter fixed.

Section 2. **Representation in the house of representatives.**—Representation in the House of Representatives of the Florida Legislature shall consist of ninety-five (95) representatives.

Section 3. **Senate.**—The legislature shall divide the state into forty-five (45) senatorial districts, each of which shall be represented in the senate by one (1) member, and in addition thereto, each district having a population of more than twelve per cent (12%) of the total population of the state according to the latest preceding U. S. decennial census, shall have one (1) additional member. Twenty-three (23) districts shall consist of the twenty-three (23) most populous counties according to the latest U. S. decennial census. Twenty-two (22) districts shall be created from the remaining forty-four (44) counties of the state with the view of effecting as equitable representation as practical, with due regard for geographical area, economic interest and population feasibility; provided, however, that until their term of office expires at the general election of November 1964, senators whose districts have been abolished shall continue to hold office as senator for the county of his residence even though by so doing the total number of members may exceed forty-six (46).

No county shall be divided in creating a district, except the county having two (2) senators under the preceding paragraph may be divided into two (2) districts by the legislature. No county shall be separated from the remainder of the district of which it is part by more than a county which was formerly a part of the same district in 1961.

Section 4. **Legislative apportionment.**—The 1963 legislature shall be composed of the legislators elected pursu-

ant to the Constitution of 1885, as amended, and of the additional legislators as provided for herein. If this article is ratified at a special election called for such purpose, the legislature shall be apportioned according to apportionment bills passed at the Extraordinary Session of the Legislature called by proclamation of the Governor to convene on November 9, 1962, provided nothing in this amendment shall prohibit any representative or senator elected in the 1962 general election pursuant to the Constitution of 1885, as amended, from serving in said office for the term for which he was elected, nor shall this amendment prohibit a senator now serving from completing his term to which he was elected and the additional legislative offices herein created shall be filled by and at a special election to be held in the affected counties or districts, as provided by law, such election to be held within one hundred and twenty (120) days after the effective date hereof. The senators elected from the new even numbered districts shall be elected for a term of four (4) years and the new senators elected from the odd numbered districts shall be elected for a term of two (2) years; thereafter all senators shall be elected for four (4) year terms.

The legislature shall reapportion its representation in accordance with this article at the first regular session of the legislature after the next U. S. decennial census and at the first regular session of the legislature after each succeeding U. S. decennial census and such reapportionment shall be based upon the latest preceding U. S. decennial census.

In the event the legislature shall fail to reapportion the representation as required by this article, the governor shall call the legislature together in extraordinary session to consider the question of reapportionment, and such extraordinary session shall mandatorily be required to reapportion its membership before adjournment, and such extraordinary session so called shall not expire until reapportionment is effected and shall consider no business other than reapportionment.

Section 5. **State census.**—The legislature shall no longer be required to provide for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state. The last preceding decennial U. S. census beginning with the U. S. census of 1960 shall also be the state census and shall control in all population acts and constitutional apportionments unless otherwise ordered by the legislature.

Section 6. If any part of this joint resolution is declared unconstitutional or null and void then the entire resolution shall be null, void and inoperative.

Upon the passage of Senate Joint Resolution No. 16-XX (62), as amended, the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—28.

Mr. President	Cross	Johns	Pearce
Askew	Fraser	Johnson (19th)	Pope
Barron	Friday	Johnson (6th)	Price
Bronson	Galloway	McCarty	Roberts
Clarke	Gibson	Mapoles	Tucker
Cannon	Herrell	Mathews	Williams (27th)
Covington	Hodges	Melton	Williams (4th)

Nays—9.

Blank	Gautier	Ryan	Young
Boyd	Kelly	Whitaker	
Edwards	Parrish		

So Senate Joint Resolution No. 16-XX(62), as amended, failed to receive the required Constitutional three-fourths vote of all members elected to the Senate for the 1962 Extraordinary Session of the Florida Legislature, and therefore, failed to pass.

Senator Young addressed the Chair as follows:

Mr. President, I wish to make a motion but before doing so I want to explain the purpose of the motion and I would like for the explanation to be included in the record.

A few minutes ago I stated on the floor of this Senate that I believe we are wasting the people's time and wasting the people's money. We have reached an impasse between the large counties' and the small counties' legislators in both the Senate and the House of Representatives. I feel that we must, in the interest of the people, get some proposed legislation in form to be considered by the Legislature without further delay if we are to accomplish the purpose for which we were called here. To that end, therefore, and in order to save the taxpayers further expense, I, as a Senator who voted on the prevailing side on the roll call on Senate Joint Resolution No. 16-XX(62), move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which Senate Joint Resolution No. 16-XX(62) failed to pass the Senate.

The President put the question on the motion of Senator Young: "Will the Senate reconsider the vote by which Senate Joint Resolution No. 16-XX(62), as amended, failed to pass the Senate, this day?"

A roll call was demanded.

Upon call of the roll on the question, the vote was:

Yeas—29.

Mr. President	Fraser	Johnson (6th)	Roberts
Askew	Friday	McCarty	Tucker
Harron	Galloway	Mapoles	Williams (27th)
Bronson	Gibson	Mathews	Williams (4th)
Clarke	Herrell	Melton	Young
Connor	Hodges	Pearce	
Covington	Johns	Pope	
Cross	Johnson (19th)	Price	

Nays—8.

Blank	Edwards	Kelly	Ryan
Boyd	Gautier	Parrish	Whitaker

So the Senate reconsidered the vote by which Senate Joint Resolution No. 16-XX(62), as amended, failed to pass the Senate, this day.

The question recurred on the passage of Senate Joint Resolution No. 16-XX(62), as amended.

Senator Johnson (6th) moved that Senate Joint Resolution No. 16-XX(62), as amended, be read in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Joint Resolution No. 16-XX(62), as amended, was read in full, as follows:

#### Senate Joint Resolution No. 16-XX(62)—

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE VII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA, PROVIDING FOR APPORTIONMENT OF THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE; PROVIDING FOR A STATE CENSUS AND SPECIAL ELECTIONS.

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Florida has determined that an emergency requiring an early decision by the electors of the State exists, and

WHEREAS, an amendment to the Constitution dealing with the matter of reapportionment of representation in the Legislature should be submitted to the voters of the State of Florida at the earliest possible time, NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

That the following amendment of Article VII of the

Constitution of Florida is agreed to and shall be submitted to the electors of this state for ratification or rejection at a special emergency election to be held for such purpose.

#### ARTICLE VII

##### APPORTIONMENT AND CENSUS

Section 1. **Composition of the legislature.**—The legislature of the State of Florida shall consist of a senate and a house of representatives. Members of the senate shall be elected for a term of four (4) years and members of the house shall be elected for a term of two (2) years. The term of members of the legislature shall expire on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in each regular election year. Members of the senate and house of representatives shall be elected as provided by law. Any new county that may be created shall be entitled to one (1) member in the house of representatives in excess of any limit prescribed in the following sections of this article until the next reapportionment and if the new county has a population in excess of two hundred thousand (200,000) when created it shall have one senator, which shall be in addition to the number of senators hereinafter fixed.

Section 2. **Representation in the house of representatives.**—Representation in the House of Representatives of the Florida Legislature shall consist of ninety-five (95) representatives.

Section 3. **Senate.**—The legislature shall divide the state into forty-five (45) senatorial districts, each of which shall be represented in the senate by one (1) member, and in addition thereto, each district having a population of more than twelve per cent (12%) of the total population of the state according to the latest preceding U. S. decennial census, shall have one (1) additional member. Twenty-three (23) districts shall consist of the twenty-three (23) most populous counties according to the latest U. S. decennial census. Twenty-two (22) districts shall be created from the remaining forty-four (44) counties of the state with the view of effecting as equitable representation as practical, with due regard for geographical area, economic interest and population feasibility; provided, however, that until their term of office expires at the general election of November 1964, senators whose districts have been abolished shall continue to hold office as senator for the county of his residence even though by so doing the total number of members may exceed forty-six (46).

No county shall be divided in creating a district, except the county having two (2) senators under the preceding paragraph may be divided into two (2) districts by the legislature. No county shall be separated from the remainder of the district of which it is part by more than a county which was formerly a part of the same district in 1961.

Section 4. **Legislative apportionment.**—The 1963 legislature shall be composed of the legislators elected pursuant to the Constitution of 1885, as amended, and of the additional legislators as provided for herein. If this article is ratified at a special election called for such purpose, the legislature shall be apportioned according to apportionment bills passed at the Extraordinary Session of the Legislature called by proclamation of the Governor to convene on November 9, 1962, provided nothing in this amendment shall prohibit any representative or senator elected in the 1962 general election pursuant to the Constitution of 1885, as amended, from serving in said office for the term for which he was elected, nor shall this amendment prohibit a senator now serving from completing his term to which he was elected and the additional legislative offices herein created shall be filled by and at a special election to be held in the affected counties or districts, as provided by law, such election to be held within one hundred and twenty (120) days after the ef-

fective date hereof. The senators elected from the new even numbered districts shall be elected for a term of four (4) years and the new senators elected from the odd numbered districts shall be elected for a term of two (2) years; thereafter all senators shall be elected for four (4) year terms.

The legislature shall reapportion its representation in accordance with this article at the first regular session of the legislature after the next U. S. decennial census and at the first regular session of the legislature after each succeeding U. S. decennial census and such reapportionment shall be based upon the latest preceding U. S. decennial census.

In the event the legislature shall fail to reapportion the representation as required by this article, the governor shall call the legislature together in extraordinary session to consider the question of reapportionment, and such extraordinary session shall mandatorily be required to reapportion its membership before adjournment, and such extraordinary session so called shall not expire until reapportionment is effected and shall consider no business other than reapportionment.

Section 5. State census.—The legislature shall no longer be required to provide for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state. The last preceding decennial U. S. census beginning with the U. S. census of 1960 shall also be the state census and shall control in all population acts and constitutional apportionments unless otherwise ordered by the legislature.

Section 6. If any part of this joint resolution is declared unconstitutional or null and void then the entire resolution shall be null, void and inoperative.

Upon the passage of Senate Joint Resolution No. 16-XX(62), as amended, the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—29.

Mr. President	Fraser	Johnson (6th)	Roberts
Askew	Friday	McCarty	Tucker
Barron	Galloway	Mapoles	Williams (27th)
Bronson	Gibson	Mathews	Williams (4th)
Clarke	Herrell	Melton	Young
Connor	Hodges	Pearce	
Covington	Johns	Pope	
Cross	Johnson (19th)	Price	

Nays—8.

Blank	Edwards	Kelly	Ryan
Boyd	Gautier	Parrish	Whitaker

So Senate Joint Resolution No. 16-XX(62) passed, as amended, by the required Constitutional three-fourths vote of all members elected to the Senate for the 1962 Extraordinary Session of the Florida Legislature, and was referred to the Secretary of the Senate as Ex Officio Engrossing Clerk, for engrossing.

### EXPLANATIONS OF VOTES

The following Explanations of Votes were filed with the Secretary of the Senate:

Mr. President, I want permission to have inserted in the record that I changed my vote on this. I voted "aye" on this proposal for one reason and one reason only. The initial remarks I made in moving to reconsider the vote by which Senate Joint Resolution No. 16-XX(62) failed to pass the Senate earlier in the session, still stand. I am not thinking it is good legislation but we had to get something traveling from one House to the other or we are going to be here forever. I know the people of my district are concerned as to whether we are going to adopt an acceptable plan of reapportionment or just stay here and do nothing. We must get both Houses working on this so we can get together on it. I want this made a

part of the record and I ask permission to have it shown in the Journal of the Senate.

C. W. YOUNG  
Senator, 11th District

I have publicly and privately expressed my basic opposition to any plan which would grant two Senators to any one County. Furthermore, I am opposed to Federal usurpation of state power in any field. However, noting the statesmanlike approach which Senators from all areas of the State have given to this Resolution and fully believing that we might well reach a point where the Senate could not agree on any plan, thus paving the way for the Federal Courts to decide the apportionment of the Florida Legislature, I respectfully made known my intention to support the Resolution.

D. D. COVINGTON, JR.  
Senator, 38th District

I voted aye on S. J. R. No. 16-XX(62), as amended, because it represents a principle of representation in the Senate for which I have fought for a long time and which is the only method by which percentage representation for the larger counties can be increased in the future; the granting of multiple Senators to counties based on the percentage of population. This could serve as a guideline for further re-apportionment.

The House formula in this resolution, as amended, is the same as that in the present Constitution and would allow the House to propose its own formula. If the Resolution should come back from the House with the 135 members attached (which was defeated November 6 by the people of Florida) or less representative than I feel it should be, I reserve the right to vote against it. I have co-introduced a fairer Senate apportionment plan and will continue to support any other better apportionment plans that are introduced.

BETH JOHNSON  
Senator, 19th District

Senator Johnson (6th) moved that Senate Joint Resolution No. 16-XX(62), as amended, be immediately certified to the House of Representatives, after being engrossed.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote and it was so ordered.

**S. B. No. 17-XX(62)**— A Bill to be entitled An Act providing for the apportionment of the membership of the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Florida into forty-five (45) districts; amending Section 10.01, adding Section 10.04, Florida Statutes; providing for an election; providing for filling vacancies; providing effective date.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

Section 1. Section 10.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

**10.01 Division of state into senatorial districts; apportionment of senate, etc.—**

(1) The representation in the senate of the Florida legislature shall consist of forty-six (46) members, each representing a district, except that the district having more than twelve per cent (12%) of the total population in the state shall be represented by two (2) members. The state shall be divided into forty-five (45) senatorial districts. If by this reapportionment the district of a member of the Senate whose term of office expires with the general election of November 1964 shall be abolished, or the number of his district relocated outside of said present district, then such member shall continue as a senator for the county of his residence during the remainder of his term and shall have an equal vote with any other senator and the number of his senatorial district shall be indicated by

adding the letter X after the number of the district to which he was elected even though it increases the maximum number of members herein provided for.

No county shall be divided in creating a district. No county shall be separated from the remainder of the district of which it is a part by more than a county which was formerly a part of the same district in 1961.

(2) Pursuant to this act forty-five (45) senatorial districts shall be constituted as follows:

- First district—Santa Rosa county
- Second district—Escambia county
- Third district—Walton county and Holmes county
- Fourth district—Jackson county
- Fifth district—Wakulla county, Liberty county, Franklin county and Jefferson county
- Sixth district—Gadsden county
- Seventh district—Polk county
- Eighth district—Leon county
- Ninth district—Hernando county and Sumter county
- Tenth district—Taylor county and Madison county
- Eleventh district—Pinellas county
- Twelfth district—St. Lucie county
- Thirteenth district—Dade county (2) members
- Fourteenth district—Columbia county
- Fifteenth district—Bradford county, Clay county and Union county
- Sixteenth district—Nassau county and Baker county
- Seventeenth district—Hamilton county, Suwannee county and Lafayette county
- Eighteenth district—Duval county
- Nineteenth district—Orange county
- Twentieth district—Marion county
- Twenty-first district—Dixie county, Levy county, Gilchrist county and Citrus county
- Twenty-second district—Washington county, Gulf county and Calhoun county
- Twenty-third district—Lake county
- Twenty-fourth district—Lee county
- Twenty-fifth district—Bay county
- Twenty-sixth district—Putnam county
- Twenty-seventh district—Hardee county and Desoto county
- Twenty-eighth district—Volusia county
- Twenty-ninth district—Martin county
- Thirtieth district—Broward county
- Thirty-first district—St. Johns county and Flagler county
- Thirty-second district—Alachua county
- Thirty-third district—Osceola county and Okeechobee county
- Thirty-fourth district—Hillsborough county
- Thirty-fifth district—Palm Beach county

- Thirty-sixth district—Manatee county
- Thirty-seventh district—Brevard county
- Thirty-eighth district—Pasco county
- Thirty-ninth district—Glades county, Hendry county and Collier county
- Fortieth district—Okaloosa county
- Forty-first district—Sarasota county
- Forty-second district—Monroe county
- Forty-third district—Indian River county
- Forty-fourth district—Seminole county
- Forty-fifth district—Highlands county and Charlotte county

Section 2. Section 10.04, Florida Statutes, is added to read:

#### 10.04 Legislative apportionment.—

(1) The 1963 legislature shall be composed of the legislators elected pursuant to the Constitution of 1885, as amended, and of the additional legislators as provided for herein. Any representative or senator elected in the 1962 general election pursuant to the Constitution of 1885, as amended, shall serve in said office for the term for which he was elected, and any senator now serving shall complete his term to which he was elected. The additional legislative offices herein created shall be filled by and at a special election to be held in the affected counties or districts, as provided by law. Such election shall be held within one hundred and twenty (120) days after the effective date hereof. The senators elected from the new even numbered districts shall be elected for a term of four (4) years and the new senators elected from the odd numbered districts shall be elected for a term of two (2) years; thereafter all senators shall be elected for four (4) year terms. The apportionment herein provided is based on the U. S. decennial census of 1960.

(2) The legislature shall reapportion its representation in accordance with this article at the first regular session of the legislature after the next U. S. decennial census and at the first regular session of the legislature after each succeeding U. S. decennial census and such reapportionment shall be based upon the latest preceding U. S. decennial census.

In the event the legislature shall fail to reapportion the representation as required by this article, the governor shall call the legislature together in extraordinary session to consider the question of reapportionment, and such extraordinary session shall mandatorily be required to reapportion its membership before adjournment, and such extraordinary session so called shall not expire until reapportionment is effected and shall consider no business other than reapportionment.

Section 3. It is declared to be the legislative intent that, if any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or provision of this act is held invalid, the remainder of the act shall not be affected.

Section 4. This act shall take effect immediately upon the ratification of an amendment to Article VII of the Constitution as presented by the legislature in extraordinary session called by proclamation of the Governor to convene on November 9, 1962

Was taken up in its order and read the second time in full.

The Committee on Apportionment offered the following amendment to Senate Bill No. 17-XX(62):

In Section 1(1), line 5, page 1, following the words "represented by two (2) members." insert the following:

In any senatorial district composed of a single county and divided by a congressional district line according to the Florida Statutes, 1961, and having more than one (1) senator the candidates will qualify for election in groups. The candidates for the odd numbered groups must reside north and west of the congressional line and the even numbered groups must reside south or east of the district line. All candidates, however, will be subject to election in the district at large.

Senator Johnson (6th) moved the adoption of the amendment.

Pending consideration of the foregoing amendment offered by the Committee on Apportionment to Senate Bill No. 17-XX(62), Senator Herrell offered the following amendment to the amendment offered by the Committee on Apportionment:

In the last line thereof, between the word "the" and the word "district" insert the word Senatorial.

Senator Herrell moved the adoption of the amendment to the amendment.

Which was agreed to and the amendment to the amendment was adopted.

The question recurred on the adoption of the amendment offered by the Committee on Apportionment to Senate Bill No. 17-XX(62), as amended.

Which was agreed to and the amendment, as amended, was adopted.

Senator Johnson (6th) moved that the rules be waived and Senate Bill No. 17-XX(62), as amended, be read the third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 17-XX(62), as amended, was read the third time in full.

Upon the passage of Senate Bill No. 17-XX(62), as amended, the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—27.

Mr. President	Fraser	Johnson (19th)	Pope
Askew	Friday	Johnson (6th)	Price
Barron	Galloway	McCarty	Roberts
Bronson	Gibson	Mapoles	Tucker
Connor	Herrell	Mathews	Williams (27th)
Covington	Hodges	Melton	Williams (4th)
Cross	Johns	Pearce	

Nays—10.

Blank	Edwards	Parrish	Young
Boyd	Gautier	Ryan	
Clarke	Kelly	Whitaker	

So Senate Bill No. 17-XX(62) passed, as amended, and was referred to the Secretary of the Senate as Ex Officio Engrossing Clerk, for engrossing.

Senator Johnson (6th) moved that the rules be waived and Senate Bill No. 17-XX(62), as amended, be immediately certified to the House of Representatives, after being engrossed.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote and it was so ordered.

#### EXPLANATION OF VOTE

The following Explanation of Vote was filed with the Secretary of the Senate:

Mr. President and Senators:

As you well know, I have been a member of the Senate

since 1953 and have been engaged with other members of the Senate in the reapportionment problems of this august Body since 1955. I was elected to the Senate from the 9th Senatorial District comprising Citrus and Hernando Counties. At no time in the past ten years have I introduced or voted for any bill that would separate these two counties. A bill was introduced at the Extraordinary Session immediately preceding this one which placed Citrus County in the 21st Senatorial District and joined with Hernando County the County of Sumter in the 9th Senatorial District. I was successful in getting Citrus County put back in my Senatorial District and this amendment was submitted to the people and defeated. The Governor, after we convened in this Extraordinary Session, stated if the Legislature had passed his recommended bill of 45 Senators, he was sure it would have been accepted by the voters and urged this Session to pass said plan. A bill was introduced that embraced his plan plus an additional Senator for the County of Dade. This plan, as introduced, again separated Citrus and Hernando Counties, placing them in separate districts. A tremendous controversy arose in Committee over the alignment of counties to the extent that it seemed impossible for a bill to come out of the Committee unless there was some cooperation among the members of the Committee. Accordingly, the bill was voted out today and appeared on the Calendar of the Senate. All Senators agreed not to offer any amendment to the bill for the reason that we had been in Session for more than three days and no bill had been passed by either the House or the Senate on which the other branch of the Legislature could work. In order to facilitate the legislative machinery I agreed to vote for this bill with this explanation that at no time have I introduced or suggested to any one that I wanted any change in my Senatorial District. I have said on many occasions that I was willing to take additional counties to help solve the reapportionment problem and I was willing to accept three counties in my District so that this might be accomplished. I did not at that time, nor at any time in the past have any desire for Citrus County to be taken out of my District. In fact I was opposed to it being placed any where else but in the interest of harmony, and so that we could get something done by the Legislature which would prevent the Federal Court of the Southern District of Florida from reapportioning the Legislature, I voted for Senate Bill No. 17-XX(62).

JAMES E. CONNOR  
Senator, 9th District

#### Senate Joint Resolution No. 10-XX(62)—

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE VII, OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION RELATING TO APPORTIONMENT AND CENSUS.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

That Article VII, Section 3, of the Florida Constitution be amended as set forth below and that said resolution be submitted to the electors of Florida for ratification or rejection at a special election to be held in accordance with law.

Section 1. The house of representatives of the state shall be composed of members chosen every 2nd year by the people of the several counties. The total number of members of the house of representatives shall be one hundred and eighty two (182). Each county shall be entitled to one (1) representative for each thirty-five thousand (35,000) population and an additional representative for each additional thirty-five thousand (35,000) population or any fraction thereof, provided however, that each county shall have at least one (1) representative. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state as soon as is practicable after the compilation of each federal decennial census to certify the number of representatives to which each county is entitled under the law.

Section 2. The senate of the state of Florida shall be composed of one (1) senator for each county, chosen by election thereof, for four (4) years and each senator shall have one (1) vote.

Was taken up in its order and read the second time in full.

The Committee on Apportionment offered the following amendment to Senate Joint Resolution No. 10-XX(62):

In Section 1, line 10, page 1, after the words "shall have at least one (1) representative.", insert the following: Provided further that after each succeeding federal decennial census the number of representatives to which each county would be entitled under the apportionment of the one hundred and eighty two (182) members of the house of representatives shall be determined by the method known as the method of equal proportions, providing always, that no county shall receive less than one (1) member.

Senator Edwards moved the adoption of the amendment.

Which was agreed to and the amendment was adopted.

Senator Pope offered the following amendment to Senate Joint Resolution No. 10-XX(62):

In Section 2, line 2, page 1, strike out the words: one (1) and insert in lieu thereof the following: two (2).

Senator Pope moved the adoption of the amendment.

Which was not agreed to so the amendment failed of adoption.

Senator Edwards moved that the rules be waived and Senate Joint Resolution No. 10-XX(62), as amended, be read the third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Joint Resolution No. 10-XX(62), as amended, was read the third time in full as follows:

**Senate Joint Resolution No. 10-XX(62)—**

**A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE VII, OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION RELATING TO APPORTIONMENT AND CENSUS.**

**BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:**

That Article VII, Section 3, of the Florida Constitution be amended as set forth below and that said resolution be submitted to the electors of Florida for ratification or rejection at a special election to be held in accordance with law.

Section 1. The house of representatives of the state shall be composed of members chosen every 2nd year by the people of the several counties. The total number of members of the house of representatives shall be one hundred and eighty two (182). Each county shall be entitled to one (1) representative for each thirty-five thousand (35,000) population and an additional representative for each additional thirty-five thousand (35,000) population or any fraction thereof, provided however, that each county shall have at least one (1) representative. Provided further that after each succeeding federal decennial census the number of representatives to which each county would be entitled under the apportionment of the one hundred and eighty two (182) members of the house of representatives shall be determined by the method known as the method of equal proportions, providing always, that no county shall receive less than one (1) member. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state as soon as is practicable after the compilation of each federal decennial census to certify the number of rep-

resentatives to which each county is entitled under the law.

Section 2. The senate of the state of Florida shall be composed of one (1) senator for each county, chosen by election thereof, for four (4) years and each senator shall have one (1) vote.

Upon the passage of Senate Joint Resolution No. 10-XX(62), as amended, the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—19.

Bronson	Edwards	Johns	Roberts
Clarke	Fraser	Johnson (6th)	Tucker
Connor	Galloway	Mapoles	Williams (27th)
Covington	Gibson	Melton	Williams (4th)
Cross	Hodges	Pearce	

Nays—17.

Mr. President	Gautier	Mathews	Whitaker
Askew	Herrell	Parrish	Young
Blank	Johnson (19th)	Pope	
Boyd	Kelly	Price	
Friday	McCarty	Ryan	

So Senate Joint Resolution No. 10-XX (62), as amended, failed to receive the required Constitutional vote and, therefore, failed to pass.

By unanimous consent, Senator Edwards withdrew Senate Bill No. 11-XX(62) from the further consideration of the Senate.

Senator Hodges moved that when the Senate adjourns at this Session, it recess to reconvene at 3:00 o'clock P.M., this day.

Which was agreed to.

Senator Herrell moved that the rules be waived and the Senate revert to the Introduction of Resolutions, Memorials, Bills and Joint Resolutions.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote and it was so ordered.

**INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS, MEMORIALS, BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS**

By Senator Young—

**Senate Resolution No. 21-XX(62)—**

**A RESOLUTION DECLARING THE DETERMINATION OF THE SENATE RELATIVE TO THE ADOPTION OF A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AT THIS EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.**

WHEREAS, the members of the senate of the great state of Florida are dedicated to the principles of constitutional government, and

WHEREAS, these same senators also believe in the right of Americans to be represented equally in our constitutional republic, NOW, THEREFORE,

**BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:**

That the senate of the great state of Florida is determined to present a proposal for constitutional amendment to the people of Florida that will be truly representative of all the people of our state, before this extraordinary legislative session is adjourned.

Which was read the first time in full and referred to the Committee on Apportionment.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, a point of order was called and the Senate recessed at 1:05 o'clock P.M., until 3:00 o'clock P.M., this day, pursuant to the motion made by Senator Hodges.

## AFTERNOON SESSION

The Senate reconvened at 3:00 o'clock P. M., pursuant to recess order.

The President in the Chair.

The roll was called and the following Senators answered to their names:

Mr. President	Edwards	Johnson (6th)	Roberts
Askew	Fraser	Kelly	Ryan
Barron	Friday	McCarty	Tucker
Blank	Galloway	Mapoles	Whitaker
Boyd	Gautier	Mathews	Williams (27th)
Bronson	Gibson	Melton	Williams (4th)
Clarke	Herrell	Parrish	Young
Connor	Hodges	Pearce	
Covington	Johns	Pope	
Cross	Johnson (19th)	Price	

—37.

A quorum present.

Senator Hodges moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive Business.

Which was agreed to.

And the Senate went into Executive Session at 3:02 o'clock P. M.

The Senate emerged from Executive Session at 3:34 o'clock P. M., and resumed its Session.

The roll was called and the following Senators answered to their names:

Mr. President	Edwards	Johnson (6th)	Roberts
Askew	Fraser	Kelly	Ryan
Barron	Friday	McCarty	Tucker
Blank	Galloway	Mapoles	Whitaker
Boyd	Gautier	Mathews	Williams (27th)
Bronson	Gibson	Melton	Williams (4th)
Clarke	Herrell	Parrish	Young
Connor	Hodges	Pearce	
Covington	Johns	Pope	
Cross	Johnson (19th)	Price	

—37.

A quorum present.

By permission the following Engrossing Reports were received:

## ENGROSSING REPORTS

Your Engrossing Clerk to whom was referred, with Senate amendment for engrossing—

**S. B. No. 17-XX(62)**— A Bill to be entitled An Act providing for the apportionment of the membership of the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Florida into forty-five (45) districts; amending Section 10.01, adding Section 10.04, Florida Statutes; providing for an election; providing for filling vacancies; providing effective date.

—begs leave to report that the amendment has been incorporated in the Bill and the same is returned herewith, as engrossed.

ROBT. W. DAVIS  
Secretary of the Senate as  
Ex Officio Engrossing Clerk  
of the Senate

And Senate Bill No. 17-XX(62), contained in the above report was ordered certified to the House of Representatives immediately.

Your Engrossing Clerk to whom was referred, with Senate amendment, for engrossing—

## Senate Joint Resolution No. 16-XX(62)—

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE VII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA, PROVIDING FOR AP-

## PORTIONMENT OF THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE; PROVIDING FOR A STATE CENSUS AND SPECIAL ELECTIONS.

—begs leave to report that the amendment has been incorporated in the Joint Resolution and the same is returned herewith, as engrossed.

ROBT. W. DAVIS  
Secretary of the Senate as  
Ex Officio Engrossing Clerk  
of the Senate

And Senate Joint Resolution No. 16-XX(62), contained in the above report was ordered certified to the House of Representatives immediately.

Senator Hodges moved that the Senate adjourn.

Which was agreed to.

And the Senate stood adjourned at 3:35 o'clock P. M., until 11:00 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 16, 1962.

## EXECUTIVE SESSION ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Senate in Executive Session on November 15, 1962, advised and consented to the following appointments made by the Governor:

Nathan I. Weinstein, St. Augustine, Assistant State Attorney, Seventh Judicial Circuit, for a term ending July 31, 1963.

Philip G. Nourse, Ft. Pierce, Assistant State Attorney, Ninth Judicial Circuit, for a term ending on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January 1965.

Dr. James T. Cook, Marianna, Member, Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials, First Region, for a term ending July 12, 1966.

John D. Pennekamp, Miami, Member, Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials, Fifth Region, for a term ending July 12, 1966.

John A. Hanley, St. Petersburg, Member, State Welfare Board, First Congressional District, for a term ending July 2, 1966.

H. Drennen Browne, Vero Beach, Member, State Welfare Board, Sixth Congressional District, for a term ending July 2, 1966.

Walter O. Sheppard, Ft. Myers, Member, Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission, for a term ending January 5, 1965.

W. R. Scott, Stuart, Member, Governing Board, Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District, for a term ending July 12, 1965.

George H. Hewell, Jacksonville, Member, State Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers, Second District, for a term ending July 18, 1966.

H. L. Crowder, Tampa, Member, Hillsborough County Port Authority, for a term ending November 15, 1964.

Alton T. Strong, Tampa, Member, Hillsborough County Port Authority, for a term ending November 14, 1966.

William Marshall, Key West, Pilot Commissioner for the Port of Key West, Monroe County, for a term ending June 19, 1965.

The Senate in Executive Session on November 15, 1962, refused to remove from office as recommended by the Governor:

Walter S. Spence, Member, Board of County Commissioners, County of Okaloosa.

The Senate in Executive Session on November 15, 1962, also refused to remove from office as recommended by the Governor:

Garvis Wesley Nowling, Member, Board of County Commissioners, County of Okaloosa.