

## SPECIAL SESSION

# JOURNAL OF THE SENATE

Friday, January 20, 1967

The Senate was called to order by the President at 10:00 A. M. The following Senators were recorded present:

Mr. President	Deeb	Gunter	Saylor
Askew	de la Parte	Haverfield	Shevin
Bafalis	Edwards	Hollahan	Slade
Barron	Elrod	Horne	Spencer
Barrow	Fincher	Johnson (19th)	Spottswood
Boyd (15th)	Fisher	Johnson (37th)	Stolzenburg
Boyd (28th)	Friday	Knopke	Teague
Broxson	Gibson	McCarty	Thomas
Chiles	Gong	Mathews	Weissenborn
Covington	Greene	Ott	Whitaker
Davis (5th)	Gregory	Poston	Wilson
Davis (27th)	Griffin	Ryan	Young

48. A quorum present.

Prayer by Senator C. W. Bill Young of the Thirty-second Senatorial District:

Our Heavenly Father, as we gather in this chamber today for what appears to be our final meeting for this reapportionment season, we thank you for the cool and deliberative approach each legislator has made to our common problem. We earnestly pray that the ultimate product of our labors here will eventually be in the interest of the people we represent. We offer these prayers in Jesus' name. Amen.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

The Journal of January 19 was corrected and approved as follows:

Page 52, column 1, line 12, counting from the bottom of the column, following "C" insert S

Page 52, column 2, line 31, counting from the bottom of the column, strike "passed"

### INTRODUCTION

By Senators Barrow and Hollahan—

**SCR 12-X(67)**—Senate concurrent resolution requesting all parties and their legal counsel to take effective action for a speedy final determination of the reapportionment litigation involving the Florida legislature and to establish the constitutionality of the legislature of Florida.

WHEREAS, the constitutionality of the legislature of the state of Florida has been a question involved in litigation since 1962 in both federal and state courts, and

WHEREAS, on numerous occasions the orderly transaction of business necessary for the stability of government and the welfare of the people of Florida has been interrupted, damaged and harmed by uncertainty and changing conditions involving the legality of said legislature, and

WHEREAS, in 1963, the composition of the legislature was changed immediately before the regular session of said legislature, and

WHEREAS, the reapportionment plan proposed by the 1965 legislature was invalidated by the Supreme Court of the United States in February, 1966, after candidates for said office had qualified, and

WHEREAS, members of the legislature elected in the general election in 1966 and their opponents had reported expenditures to the Secretary of State in their respective campaigns for office in excess of \$2,350,000.00, and

WHEREAS, the Supreme Court of the United States in an opinion and order entered on January 9, 1967, reversed the order of the United States District Court in and for the southern district of Florida which had upheld the constitutionality of the legislature as elected in the January election of 1966, and

WHEREAS, the district court in and for the southern district of Florida has scheduled a pre-trial conference for January 25, 1967, at the courthouse in Dade County, and

WHEREAS, the legislature as now constituted has organized and is functioning through standing committees and the members thereof have held numerous hearings on local legislation, it is essential to the preservation of local government in the various counties and municipalities of the state of Florida, and

WHEREAS, budget hearings have already been held with reference to the 1967-69 budget for the state of Florida, and

WHEREAS, the governor of the state of Florida has, on numerous occasions expressed the need for a valid legislature to consider the important question of the revision of Florida's constitution, and

WHEREAS, it is important for all the citizens of Florida that the matters in controversy be resolved at the earliest possible moment; NOW, THEREFORE,

*Be It Resolved by the Senate, the House Concurring:*

1. That the parties to the lawsuit of Swann v. Adams, et al. and their respective counsel and each member of the legislature take every possible step to arrive at a final determination of all pending questions and to establish the validity and constitutionality of the legislature of the state of Florida so that it may serve the needs of the people.

2. That a copy of this resolution be furnished to each party and their respective counsel and forwarded to the clerk of the district in and for the southern district of Florida.

3. That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as are necessary to accomplish the purposes set forth above.

Was read the first time in full. On motions of Senator Barrow, the rules were waived by two-thirds vote and SCR 12-X(67) was read the second time by title and adopted.

On motion of Senator Barrow, SCR 12-X(67) was certified to the House immediately.

By Senator Mathews—

**SJR 13-X (67)**—A joint resolution proposing an amendment to article VII of the constitution of Florida by amending the same to provide for the legislature of the state of Florida to consist of a senate and a house of representatives of a minimum and maximum size; providing for census.

*Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida:*

That article VII of the constitution of Florida be amended as set forth below and that said amendment be submitted to the electors of Florida for ratification or rejection at a special election to be held under authority of section 3 of article XVII of the constitution of Florida on November 7, 1967; that three-fourths (¾'s) of the members of the legislature does determine that an emergency exists requiring an early decision by the electors of this state:

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

Section 2. **Terms and qualifications of legislators.**—

(a) **Senators.** Senators shall be elected for terms of four years, those from odd-numbered districts in the years the numbers of which are multiples of four, and those from even-numbered districts in even-numbered years the numbers of which are not multiples of four.

(b) **Representatives.** Members of the house of representatives shall be elected for terms of two years in each even-numbered year.

(c) **Qualifications.** Each legislator shall be at least twenty-one years of age and an elector and resident of the district from which elected.

(d) **Assuming office—vacancies.** Members of the legislature shall take office upon election. Vacancies in legislative office shall be filled only by election as provided by law.

### Section 3. Legislative apportionment.—

**Senatorial and representative districts.** The legislature at its regular session in the second year following each decennial census, by joint resolution, shall apportion the state in accordance with the constitution of the state and of the United States into not less than forty nor more than fifty consecutively numbered senatorial districts of either contiguous, overlapping or identical territory, and into not less than eighty nor more than one hundred twenty consecutively numbered representative districts of either contiguous, overlapping or identical territory. Should that session adjourn without adopting such joint resolution, the governor by proclamation shall reconvene the legislature within thirty days in special apportionment session which shall not exceed thirty consecutive days, during which no other business shall be transacted, and it shall be the mandatory duty of the legislature to adopt a joint resolution of apportionment.

Section 4. The legislature shall no longer be required to provide for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state. The last preceding decennial federal census, beginning with the federal 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.

Was read the first time by title. On motions of Senator Mathews, the rules were waived by two-thirds vote and SJR 13-X(67) was read the second time in full, the third time in full and passed by the required Constitutional three-fourths vote of all members elected to the Senate. The vote was:

Yeas—44

Mr. President	Davis (27th)	Haverfield	Saylor
Askew	Deeb	Hollahan	Shevin
Bafalis	de la Parte	Horne	Slade
Barron	Edwards	Johnson (19th)	Spencer
Barrow	Fincher	Johnson (37th)	Spottswood
Boyd (15th)	Fisher	Knopke	Stolzenburg
Boyd (28th)	Friday	McCarty	Teague
Broxson	Greene	Mathews	Thomas
Chiles	Gregory	Ott	Whitaker
Covington	Griffin	Poston	Wilson
Davis (5th)	Gunter	Ryan	Young

Nays—2

Elrod                      Gong

On motion of Senator Mathews, SJR 13-X(67) was certified to the House immediately.

### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The following messages were read:

January 19, 1967

*The Honorable Verle A. Pope*  
*President of the Senate*

Sir:

I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted with amendments—

By Senators Barron and others—

SCR 10-X(67)—A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION relating to general findings of fact and specific findings of fact concerning the rational state policy basis for acceptable variations from exact equal apportionment of the Senate of the State of Florida on the basis of population as provided in Chapter 66-1, Laws of Florida.

Amendment 1—

Following "2. Specific findings of fact" at the end of said Section 2, page 21 add the following:

"3. Additional general findings of fact relating to House districts.

A. Contrary to appellant's contention to the Federal Court, House Bill 17-X, adopted by the 1966 Reapportionment Session of the Florida Legislature, contained no pattern of discrimination for or against either urban or rural counties as this was precluded by the procedure adopted by the House of Representatives. The procedure was to divide the members of the House into twelve (12) committees representing caucuses composed of members from each of the twelve congressional districts.

The major reason for the division of the House membership into congressional areas was to eliminate the potentiality of patterns of discrimination developing against any area of the state. Past experience had demonstrated that other methods of approach had allowed such patterns to emerge.

B. Although the maximum population variance ratio among these congressional districts was 1.24 to 1, they were not assigned equal numbers of House seats. Allocation of seats to these congressional districts varied because of the differences in population. The number of seats allocated each district and the district's population is set forth in Exhibit D attached hereto.

C. The Attorney General of Florida prior to the reapportionment session had furnished the members of the Legislature a document entitled, "Criteria and Guidelines for Reapportionment as Established by Federal Courts." (R 89-90) It embodied the requirements of Federal Court decisions at that time. The Legislature was fully justified in following these guidelines. Within those guidelines, the Legislature pursued the further objective in the caucuses of multi-county congressional districts of allocating seats in each House district to as small a number of counties as possible consistent with the population criterion in order to have each Representative reasonably accessible to his constituency.

D. The Legislature adopted House Concurrent Resolution 5-X on March 3, 1966. This Resolution officially adopted the procedure of caucusing by congressional districts. Pursuant to the Resolution, reports of the caucuses were duly rendered, and the recommendations thereof were considered by the Select Committee on Apportionment. Copies of the Resolution and all written caucus reports are attached hereto as composite Exhibit F. The caucus reports of Districts 2, 4, 10, 11 and 12 (the latter three having caucused jointly) were presented orally.

E. The House Select Committee on Apportionment approved the plans as submitted by each caucus. The House delegations from the 10th, 11th and 12th Congressional Districts orally communicated that they had decided not to follow the lines of the 10th, 11th and 12th districts but instead to follow the county lines of Broward, Dade and Monroe and to allocate the seats therein in accordance with population as follows: Broward 8 seats, Dade 22 seats and Monroe 1 seat.

As reflected in report of the House members from the Fifth Congressional District, Dated March 3, 1966, Representative J. J. Griffin, of Osceola County of the Fourth Congressional District met with the Fifth Congressional District, and as a result thereof, unanimous agreement was reached that Orange and Osceola Counties would comprise one House election district and would then be allocated six (6) seats in an 118 member House.

With the two exceptions set forth above, all House election districts were contained within the separate congressional district boundaries.

F. Chapter 66-1, Laws of Florida (House Bill 17-X) adhered to a remarkable degree to the recommendations of these caucuses. Attached hereto as Exhibit E is the table of "Final Allocation of House Seats to Congressional Districts."

When the proportion of the total population of the state in each congressional district area is compared to the total number of House seats assigned to that district, the maximum

variation is 7.68 per cent under-representation in the Fourth Congressional District. In ten (10) of the twelve (12) districts the variation is less than 5 per cent. Again the table clearly demonstrates that no pattern of discrimination exists in the plan.

It thus appears that the arbitrary classification by the appellants of certain counties as urban and rural was the basis of their contention in Point 4 of their brief in the Supreme Court of the United States that there was a pattern of discrimination. Further, the appellants' contention that congressional district lines were not followed in the House plan is clearly misleading. The facts as cited in Paragraph E above, establish that such lines were followed with only minor exceptions.

G. More than 50 per cent of Florida's citizens reside in Dade, Duval, Hillsborough, Broward and Pinellas Counties. Clearly, if the intent of House Bill 17-X was to discriminate against the urban areas, these large population centers of necessity would have had to be the vital targets.

However, in the House the 50.43% of the state's 1960 population residing in these 5 counties elect 50.43% of the House of Representatives, a mathematically perfect result. And, three of these counties, Duval, Pinellas and Broward are over-represented slightly and Dade and Hillsborough are slightly under-represented. Three have variations of less than 2% from perfect mathematical equality of representation and the other two vary as follows: Duval, 2.17% over-represented; Hillsborough, 4.44% under-represented.

Applying another form of analysis to the twelve most populous counties, comprising 74.141% of the total population, 3 counties are over-represented slightly both in the House and Senate, seven counties are over-represented in one body while being under-represented in the other, and only two of the twelve most populous counties are under-represented in both House and Senate. This analysis dispels completely the charge of discrimination against urban areas made by appellants.

H. Variations of population of House seats in every case occurred as a result of giving consideration to rational and justifiable factors including preservation of the integrity of county lines, natural boundaries, and the balancing and offsetting of minor variations of under-representation in one House by opposite variations in the other House as expressly suggested by the United States Supreme Court in Reynolds vs. Sims, 377 U. S. 533.

For the foregoing reasons, the minor variations of the House of Representatives contained in House Bill 17-X are justifiable and nondiscriminatory, and said Bill is fairly representative of, and presents substantial equality of voting power for, the people of the State of Florida.

"4. Specific findings of fact relating to House districts."

#### A. MONROE COUNTY:

Monroe County is a narrow chain of islands extending approximately 200 miles into the ocean from Key Largo to the dry Tortugas. The center of population is in or near the county seat of Key West which is 105 miles South of Dade County. U. S. Highway No. 1 is the only road extending the length of Monroe County. It is 157 miles from Key West to Miami; 181 miles from Key West to Ft. Lauderdale, the county seat of Broward County; 239 miles from Key West to Naples, the county seat of Collier County; and 240 miles from Key West to Moore Haven, the county seat of Glades County. Historically Monroe County has always constituted a separate district in the House of Representatives and the state has been compelled to recognize its isolated location and handle the problems of its insular communities accordingly.

The county has always had its own judicial system. The 16th Judicial Circuit was created for the express purpose of serving the people of Monroe County because of its isolation. The United States of America recognizes the peculiar problems respecting Monroe County and it has, among other things, an officer of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and a resident United States Commissioner located in Key West, and the Miami Division of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida provides for a session of that Court in Key West.

#### B. CHARLOTTE, COLLIER, GLADES, HENDRY AND LEE COUNTIES:

There was a variation of 11.00 per cent over-average in the House but an under-variation of 8.92 per cent in the Senate. The 5 counties are within a 60 mile travel range of each other. Problems of water control, water navigation, conservation, highways and transportation are common and closely related. The 5 county area is represented in water conservation and transportation matters by a Water Resources Advisory Board.

The Okeechobee Waterway and its connecting West Coast Inland Navigation District are binding ties.

#### C. PALM BEACH COUNTY:

This county is bounded on the North by Martin County, on the Northwest by Lake Okeechobee, on the West by Hendry County, on the South by Broward County, and on the East by the Atlantic Ocean. The other counties within the same congressional district are slightly under-represented, thus making it impossible to allocate another seat in the House without increasing the size of the legislature. Joinder of adjacent rural counties into the same district would have made the House district larger than the Senate District, comprising Palm Beach county only.

#### D. INDIAN RIVER, MARTIN, OKEECHOBEE AND ST. LUCIE COUNTIES:

This district has two representatives running at large.

The original St. Lucie County was created out of Brevard County in 1905. Its east boundary is the Atlantic Ocean and it extended from the Sebastian River on the north to the St. Lucie River on the south. In 1917, Okeechobee County was created, taking the westerly portion of the original St. Lucie County. In 1925, Indian River County was created from the northern part of St. Lucie County and in the same year, Martin County was created out of the southern part of St. Lucie and the Northern part of Palm Beach. Therefore, St. Lucie is now bounded as follows: On the north by Indian River, and on the west by Okeechobee, on the south by Martin County and on the east by the Atlantic.

Traffic arteries in the form of primary state highways form direct connections between the county seat of St. Lucie and the county seats of each of the other counties. Similar road connections do not exist between the other county seats in direct fashion. St. Lucie possesses 44 per cent of the population of the district with the next largest, Indian River having 29%.

True representation of the entire district necessitated a residential requirement to avoid the possibility of both representatives being elected from St. Lucie County, which would naturally follow because one cannot move from Indian River County to the other counties in a direct manner without passing through St. Lucie county or flying.

These four counties for many years comprised a judicial circuit. Presently they are Division "C" of the 9th Judicial Circuit.

The four counties are under-represented by 3.92% in the House of Representatives but over-represented 14.73% in the Senate. There was no intentional discrimination to accomplish this. It resulted from the advisability of maintaining the integrity of county lines.

#### E. MANATEE COUNTY:

Manatee is bounded on the north by Hillsborough County and Tampa Bay, on the south by Sarasota, and on the east by the interior counties of DeSoto and Hardee. Approximately 95% of the population of Manatee County is within a densely populated area east of the Braden River, comprising an area approximately 7 miles wide in the southwestern portion of the county. The county is urban with sparsely populated area to the east. To join Manatee with Sarasota with 4 representatives would not appreciably change the population variance. To group it with DeSoto, Hardee and Highlands would destroy the compactness of both districts. Transportation between Hardee and DeSoto counties and Manatee County is extremely difficult, the only source being private vehicles over secondary roads.

**F. POLK COUNTY:**

Polk County with 4 representatives is over-average 15.27% in the House, but 5.42% under-average in the Senate. Polk County is a large geographical area located in the center of the state. The known growth trends in the area surrounding Polk coupled with its geographic peculiarities made it the best policy of the state for it to remain an integral unit, rather than combining it with Manatee County in its same congressional district.

**G. BREVARD:**

Under the present apportionment, Brevard County is represented in the House of Representatives with a 12.23% variation below the average, as per population, and is represented in the Senate with an 8.02% variation above the average. It is believed that the under representation in the House balances the representation for the county in a fair and just manner.

Brevard County is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the west by the St. Johns River, on the south by the Sebastian River, and on the north by the tidewaters of the Banana River. These natural boundaries make Brevard County a singular geographic unit. For this reason, the interests of the people of Brevard County can best be protected by having its own representatives and not being joined to another county or counties.

Brevard County comprises a peculiar unit of the state of Florida. The space complex of Merritt Island and Cape Kennedy along with their related supporting facilities are all located in this county. For this reason, the problems and needs of Brevard County are distinct and peculiar, justifying separate representation in both houses of the legislature. Any form of apportionment that would join the county with any other county and create the possibility of denying Brevard County a direct representative in either house would be against the best interest of the people of Brevard County.

Since the census of 1960, the population of Brevard County has doubled, which means that in any event the apportionment which will follow the 1970 census will require drastic changes in apportionment of this county.

Municipal officials, County officials, and many other elected officials in this county have expressed their satisfaction with the present apportionment and their conviction that it is fair, reasonable and non-prejudicial apportionment.

**H. ORANGE AND OSCEOLA COUNTIES:**

If the House of Representatives had strictly followed the procedure of allocating seats to congressional districts and then divided within the district it would have been necessary to join Osceola to a county other than Orange and Brevard bordering it on the east with Indian River. Osceola barely touches Lake County which is in the 5th Congressional District with it.

By adding Osceola to Orange the district would be over-represented in the Senate by 14% but would be under-represented in the House by 11.28%.

Florida State Turnpike and major arterial roads connect the two counties. The growth and industrial development of Orange County is to the south, while Osceola's is to the North.

**I. LAKE AND SEMINOLE COUNTIES:**

Seminole County is bordered on the Northeast by Volusia which has a population according to the 1960 census of 125,319; on the South and Southwest by Orange with a population of 263,540; and on the Northwest by Lake with a population of 57,383. There is dispute as to whether Brevard connects anywhere with Seminole but if it does, Brevard had a population of 111,435. Seminole was entitled to a Representative of its own, but the variance would be too great. The same would be true if it had been assigned two Representatives. Then, the variance of over-representation would have been too much. Seminole's population was 54,947. Combined with Lake, the district would be entitled to more than two Representatives but not quite three.

Seminole and Lake form a compact, contiguous unit. Arterial highways and other transportation facilities are adequate. It was better policy to group Seminole with Lake than with the adjoining large urban counties. The historical boundaries and geography result in a unit of representation responsive to the needs of the people. If they had not been grouped, a problem would have resulted as to what county Lake could have been joined.

**J. ST. JOHNS AND FLAGLER:**

These counties are bordered on the East by the Atlantic Ocean, on the North by Duval County, on the West by the St. Johns River, and on the South by Volusia County which had a population in 1960 of 125,319. Communications and travel to the West are limited. It is contrary to the best interest of the people of the district to join them with the two great urban areas to the North and South, Flagler and St. Johns form a compact unit. The district is principally rural with timber, cattle raising, general farming, and some summer tourism. The common history and natural boundaries made it better policy for these counties to form a separate district.

**K. PASCO COUNTY:**

Pasco County with 36,785 people is bordered on the South by Hillsborough, on the Southwest by Pinellas, on the Southeast by Polk, and on the North by Hernando, and the West by the Gulf of Mexico. To have joined with Hillsborough would have increased the under-representation (4.44) of that county. Hernando and the counties with which it is grouped form an almost perfect statistical district. The distance and area which would have resulted by joining to Polk was against the best interest of the people of both counties. A Census Commission duly appointed enacted pursuant to the laws of the State of Florida on December 16, 1964, determined and certified to the Governor of the State of Florida that the population of Pasco County was comprised of 51,000 persons on said date. As a result of said certification of population, the Honorable Farris Bryant, Governor of the State of Florida, authorized an additional Circuit Judge for the Sixth Judicial Circuit of the State of Florida.

**L. ALACHUA—GILCHRIST—PUTNAM:**

The over-representation in the House in this district is partially offset by under-representation in the Senate. The area is compact, contiguous, and forms a good unit for representative government. To have added other counties would have upset the statistics of other districts.

**M. BRADFORD—CLAY—UNION:**

Union County had been formed from Bradford County and comprised a Senatorial district for many years. The Camp Blanding complex resulted in close ties of common interest between the three counties. These political sub-divisions form a compact, contiguous unit. The St. Johns River forms a natural boundary on the east.

**N. BAY AND GULF COUNTIES:**

Both Bay and Gulf counties are located in the panhandle and are bordered on the west and south by the Gulf of Mexico, Apalachicola River being the natural historical boundary on the east, and the Choctahatchee River, which is a natural boundary, on the north. The Washington and Calhoun County lines also on the north make this impossible to break reapportionment down in numbers and preserve natural historical boundaries. It forms a good compact continuous unit of representation.

**O. HOLMES, WALTON AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES:**

This district is bounded on the north by the State of Alabama, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Bay County, and on the east by Jackson county. It forms a compact contiguous district. Considering the population of the counties surrounding it, it was necessary for this district to be approved to sustain the integrity of county lines.

ORIGINAL ALLOCATION OF HOUSE SEATS TO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Exhibit D

Cong. Dist.	No. of Counties	1960 Population	No. of House Seats Originally Assigned	Ratio of District Population	Ratio of District Seats	% Variation
1	8	379,288	9	7.66	7.63	-.39
2	24	443,885	11	8.96	9.32	+4.02
3	1	455,411	11	9.20	9.32	+1.30
4	11	412,021	10	8.32	8.47	+1.80
5	2	374,975	9	7.58	7.63	+.66
6	1	397,788	9	8.03	7.63	-4.98
7	6	386,593	9	7.81	7.63	-2.30
8	1	374,665	9	7.57	7.63	+.79
9	10	410,020	10 <sup>(1)</sup>	8.28	8.47	+2.29
10	(	493,207	9	7.94	7.63	-3.90
11	( 3	465,160	11	9.39	9.32	-.75
12	(	458,548	11	9.26	9.32	+.65
TOTAL	67	4,951,560	118 <sup>(1)</sup>	100.00	100.00	

<sup>(1)</sup> As HB 17-X passed, 1 Representative was eliminated from the Ninth Congressional District, resulting in a House of 117 members.

FINAL ALLOCATION OF HOUSE SEATS TO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Exhibit E

Cong. Dist.	No. of Counties	1960 Population	County Shifts	Adjusted Total	No. of House Seats Assigned	Ratio of District Population	Ratio of District Seats	% Variation
1	8	379,288		379,288	9	7.66	7.69	+.39
2	24	443,885		443,885	11	8.96	9.40	+4.91
3*	1	455,411		455,411	11	9.20	9.40	+2.17
4	10	412,021	-19,029 <sup>(1)</sup>	392,992	10	7.94	8.55	+7.68
5*	3	374,975	+19,029	394,004	9	7.96	7.69	-3.39
6*	1	397,788		397,788	9	8.03	7.69	-4.23
7	6	386,593		386,593	9	7.81	7.69	-1.54
8*	1	374,665		374,665	9	7.57	7.69	+1.59
9	10	410,020		410,020	9	8.28	7.69	-7.13
10*,11*,12*	3	1,316,914 <sup>(2)</sup>		1,316,914	31	26.59	26.49	-.38 <sup>(3)</sup>
TOTAL	67	4,951,560		4,951,560	117	100.00	100.00	

\* Predominately urban districts

<sup>(1)</sup> Adjustment for Osceola County, which sat in caucus of Fifth Congressional District.

<sup>(2)</sup> The caucuses of these three Congressional Districts met jointly and decided to allocate House seats in accordance with county lines.

<sup>(3)</sup> If the districts were broken apart and the allocations were checked for variations, the figures would be: Dist. 10 with 9 seats, -3.15% variation; Dist. 11 with 11 seats, +.11% variation; and Dist. 12 with 11 seats, +1.51% variation.

Exhibit F

**HCR 5-X(66)—A concurrent resolution providing for caucuses of members of the legislature of the state of Florida by congressional district for the purpose of considering the apportionment in such districts of the representation in the Senate and in the House of Representatives of the people within the areas represented by such congressional districts; and providing for reports of recommendations by such caucuses.**

WHEREAS, each of the state's congressional districts, as provided by Chapter 65-2441, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1965, has a 1960 population of approximately one-twelfth of the state's total; and

WHEREAS, congressional districts represent a convenient framework within which to initiate consideration of the apportionment of representation in the legislature of the state; and

WHEREAS, caucuses of members of the legislature by congressional district, having not been employed heretofore in the consideration of the apportionment of representation may now be in order, Now, Therefore,

*Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Florida, the Senate Concurring:*

That the members of the legislature of the state of Florida residing in each of the congressional districts of the state as enacted in 1965 shall caucus at a time set by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, this day March 2, 1966, for the purpose of organizing to consider the apportionment within such congressional district of

its representation in each of the houses of the Florida legislature. Each such caucus shall be composed of the members of the legislature residing in a single congressional district or residing in contiguous districts. Meeting rooms for the respective caucuses may be assigned by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Having organized, each such caucus shall proceed expeditiously to determine the views of its members and to develop its considered recommendations relative to the apportionment therein of the portion of the membership of the Senate and of the House of Representatives that may be ultimately assigned to the area represented by such caucus. Each caucus is directed to submit a report to the President and to the Speaker within twenty-four (24) hours, such report to be in such form that same may be referred to an appropriate standing committee and may give guidance to such committee as representing the apportionment considered desirable within each such congressional district, together with any alternatives thereto, in order of priority, that the caucus may desire to transmit to the respective houses.

Pursuant to the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution No. 5X, I submit herewith a report of the results of a series of caucuses held March 2, 1966, by Senator C. W. (Bill) Young and the six members of the Pinellas County delegation to the House of Representatives, said Senator and House members being the entire representation to the legislature from the Eighth Congressional District.

I beg leave to report the following:

1. The members of the caucus were unanimous in believing that it was both feasible and workable to base a reapportionment plan on the basis of the congressional districts in Florida.

2. Members of the caucus recognizing that the Eighth Con-

gressional District is a small, compact single county district, nevertheless unanimously expressed an opinion that other congressional districts, being composed of two or more counties, may have problems of residence and sub-districting. The members of the caucus unanimously expressed the opinion that the delegation from the Eighth Congressional District would be amenable to any equitable plan or solution of representation arrived at by the members of the legislature with respect to their own congressional districts.

3. The members of the caucus voted 5-2, to recommend a Senate of 48 members and a House of 108 members. Two of the members prefer a smaller House membership composed of 96 members. The members of the caucus unanimously expressed their opinion and interest in maintaining membership in the House and Senate that would be both feasible and workable as far as size is concerned.

4. With respect to sub-districting within a legislative district, the following decisions were arrived at in order of priority.

a. The majority of the members of the caucus preferred sub-districts within the congressional district. The members of the Legislature to reside in and be elected solely by the electors of the sub-district. This opinion extended to sub-districting even those counties which alone comprised one congressional district.

b. A minority of the caucus preferred no sub-district within single county congressional districts.

c. In the spirit of compromise and in an endeavor to produce an acceptable reapportionment plan, the members of the caucus unanimously agreed to consider any plan providing for residential legislative districting with candidates being elected from the district at large.

5. After the 4 P.M. session of the reapportionment committee, the members of the caucus were polled with respect to increasing the size of the membership of the House. The members of the caucus were unanimously opposed to increasing the membership above the 108 member plan.

6. The members of the caucus unanimously agreed that any reapportionment plan should provide a self executing formula for future reapportionment.

Respectfully submitted,  
C. W. (BILL) YOUNG  
Senator, 11th District

Pursuant to HCR 5-X(66), the members of the House and Senate from Congressional District Number (9) met on March 2nd and again on March 3rd.

The following were present: Senators Barber, Friday, McCarty and Thomas; Representatives Randell of Lee, Smoak of Charlotte, Spratt of Hendry, Peoples of Glades, Walker of Collier, Markham of Okeechobee, Karst of Indian River, Fee of St. Lucie, Owens of Martin, Roberts, Bafalis, Reed and Daves of Palm Beach.

There were more in favor of 108 to 120 members of the House as a choice and 48 to 60 members of the Senate, although some would desire 96 members or 144 members of the House.

All agreed they could support a 48-108 plan.

All agreed they preferred to run in subdistricts equally divided as nearly as possible. Based on 48-108, all agreed that Palm Beach County should have two (2) senators and five (5) representatives; that Martin, St. Lucie, Indian River and Okeechobee Counties should have one (1) senator and two (2) representatives; and Lee, Charlotte, Collier, Glades and Hendry Counties should have one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

Representative FRANK FEE  
Chairman from the House of  
Representatives

Senator JOHN M. McCARTY  
Chairman from the Senate

#### REPORT OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CAUCUS PURSUANT TO HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 5X-'66.

The Senators and the Representatives from the Third Congressional District met in caucus pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 5X-'66 and made the following report as to tentative

philosophy and attitudes concerning the reapportionment of the Florida Legislature.

1. **General Structure**—The members are unanimously in favor of the bicameral legislature with the plan utilizing congressional districts as a basis for apportioning the house and the senate.

2. **Size of Legislature—House of Representatives.** The highest number of representatives that may be considered is one hundred and twenty (120). An overwhelming majority would limit the size to not more than one hundred and eight (108) and more members prefer the number ninety-six (96).

**Senate**—The highest number that may be considered is sixty (60) but with a majority favoring a senate of not more than fifty (50) members.

The members were unanimous in considering to keep a two to one ratio in the house and senate.

#### DISTRICTING OF HOUSE AND SENATE SEATS WITHIN A CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

1. Members were overwhelming opposed to districting of house and senate seats within the Third Congressional District which comprises only Duval County.

Representative Stallings is of the basic philosophy that districting is necessary to provide truly representative government, but did not press the point since other members were opposed to it.

2. The delegation was unanimous in an attitude of not opposing the districting of multi county congressional districts or establishing residency requirements for multi county districts if the same is constitutional.

Respectfully submitted,  
GEORGE STALLINGS, JR.  
Chairman of the House Delegation  
JOHN E. MATHEWS, JR.  
Chairman of the Senate Delegation

Honorable James E. Connor  
President, Florida Senate  
Capitol Building

March 3, 1966

My dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 5X66, the members of the Senate residing in the present first congressional district, that is, the senators from the first, second, third, fifth, twenty-fifth and thirty-ninth, met in caucus at 2:30 P.M. on Wednesday, March 2, 1966, and discussed generally the question of apportionment as it related to the area encompassing the first congressional district.

It was unanimously agreed that we oppose running at large throughout the entire congressional district; that we oppose any subdistricting for purposes of residential requirements; that we unanimously agreed that we would favor a composition of the Senate equitably distributing four Senate seats to the counties comprising the first congressional district; and we further unanimously agreed to senatorial districts for purposes of election within the congressional district; and we further unanimously agreed to the actual districting plan that would allocate two senatorial districts to Escambia and Santa Rosa counties without any residential requirement, and one senatorial district to be comprised of Okaloosa, Walton, and Holmes counties and the remaining senatorial district to be comprised of Washington, Bay, and Gulf counties.

It was the feeling of those assembled in our group that the only practical value of working with congressional districts as a vehicle of approach toward finding a solution was that it served as a reason to bring together all of the senators in each area to discuss a problem common to all. It was further felt that if any plan is devised in which the use of the present geographical congressional districts, in whole or in part, the term "congressional districts" should not be employed in drafting the legislation but rather the term "legislative areas." This is recommended particularly in view of the fact that we are under court order to adjust the present congressional districts in the next regular session of the legislature and that it would be wise not to tie any such plan to terminology employing the use of "congressional districts."

We had a very amicable meeting and an earnest desire was expressed by every senator that each was desirous of working out in good faith an equitable formula to achieve fair reapportionment.

tionment. The group is willing to continue to meet as long as it takes in order to accomplish the task assigned to this extraordinary session.

Respectfully submitted,  
 Reubin O'D. Askew  
 George G. Tapper  
 Maurice McLaughlin  
 Dempsey J. Barron  
 John A. McDonald

3 March 1966

Honorable E. C. Rowell  
 Speaker  
 House of Representatives  
 Tallahassee, Florida

Re: Caucus Committee—First Congressional District  
 Dear Sir:

Your Chairman reports the results of the First Congressional District Caucus of a majority of the House membership as follows:

1. Total size of the House of Representatives—120 members.
2. House plan:

House Groups	Population	Number of Representatives	Average Population per Representative
Escambia County		4	43,000
Santa Rosa and Okaloosa		2	46,000
Washington, Holmes and Walton		1	36,000
Bay and Gulf		2	38,000
Total		9	

Average population per representative 41,263  
 Maximum per representative 47,452  
 Minimum per representative 35,074

3. The representatives would live in and be elected at large from each House population group.
4. The members voted against running at large within the Congressional District.
5. The members also voted unanimously against reference to Congressional Districts, as such, in the bill to implement the apportionment plan.

Respectfully submitted,  
 Gordon W. Wells

Report—6th District Caucus

To the Honorable James E. Connor, President of the Florida Senate  
 To the Honorable E. C. Rowell, Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives:

The unanimous vote of the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Sixth Congressional District Caucus was in favor of a 48 member Senate and a 108 member House of Representatives; providing for 4 Senators and for 9 Representatives for the Sixth Congressional District.

The unanimous vote of the members of the Senate and House of the Sixth Congressional District was in opposition to any sub-districting of either the Senate or the House of Representatives within the Sixth Congressional District.

The unanimous expression of the Senate and House members of the Sixth Congressional District was in the spirit of compromise. . . . a Senate of 60 members and no more would be acceptable and a House the size of 120 members and no more would be acceptable.

Senator TOM WHITAKER, JR.  
 Chairman, Senate Caucus  
 Representative LOUIS de la PARTE  
 Chairman, House Caucus

The Florida Senate March 3, 1966  
 Tallahassee

THE REPORT OF THE LEGISLATORS REPRESENTING THE 7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
 Mr. President and members of the Florida Senate

The representatives and senators who make up the 7th congressional district have met and discussed various plans of reapportionment. The senators representing the counties of the 7th district are of the opinion that a revised plan, based on population, similar to our most recent 58 senator plan, should receive careful study, staying within a range not to exceed 60 senate members. The senators further agreed that they are willing to continue to discuss both population as well as congressional districting plans.

The house members representing the 7th congressional district are in the majority accord for a 120 member plan and have within the counties involved agreed upon a distribution of seats as follows:

- Polk—4 house members
- Sarasota—2 house members
- Manatee—2 house members
- Hardee—Highlands—DeSoto—1 house member

As chairman of the joint committees, I would like to represent to the Senate a splendid exhibition by the entire caucus as one of cooperation and sincere desire to accomplish a plan of reapportionment which would be fair as possible and acceptable to the federal courts.

Respectfully submitted by the 7th  
 Congressional Caucus Chairman,  
 BEN HILL GRIFFIN, JR.

President of Senate March 3, 1966

Pursuant to the provisions of HCR 5X (66), a caucus of the members of the Legislature of the Fifth Congressional District met on March 2nd and again on March 3rd prior to the convening of the legislative session for that day.

The following were present:

- Senator Dressler of the 37th District
- Senator Johnson of the 19th District
- Representative Land of Orange County
- Representative Ducker of Orange County
- Representative Elrod of Orange County
- Representative Alligood of Orange County
- Representative Pruitt of Brevard County
- Representative Roundtree of Brevard County

Unanimous agreement was reached on legislative representation within the Fifth Congressional District comprising Orange and Brevard Counties.

The Committee was in unanimous agreement on a House with a maximum of 108 members and a Senate of 48 members; 5 members of the House to be from Orange County and 3 members from Brevard County; 3 members of the Senate to be from Orange County and one from Brevard; House members and Senators to reside in and be elected by the electors of the respective counties of Orange and Brevard; districting limited to the county lines.

This would give a Senator for Orange for each 88,000 people, a Senator for Brevard for 111,435, well within the variance limit permitted. In the House, each of the 5 house members in Orange would represent 52,708 persons. In Brevard each of the 3 House members would represent 37,145 persons. This is not within the variance limit permitted. However, when the voting balance between the Senate and the House is averaged, Brevard with its 2.25% of the state population and having, therefore, ideally 4.5% vote in 2 houses has an actual weighted vote in the 2 houses of 4.86%. Orange with 5.32% of the population of the state and ideally 10.64% vote in the 2 houses has an actual weighted vote between the 2 houses of 10.48%. The combined weighted vote for both houses is well within the variance permitted. (See Reynolds v. Sims, 1964, 84 S. Ct. 1362, 377 U.S. 533, 12 L. Ed. 2d 506)

Respectfully submitted,  
 JOHNSON of 19th

could be composed of single-member districts while the other could have at least some multimember districts. The length of terms of the legislators in the separate bodies could differ. The numerical size of the two bodies could be made to differ, even significantly, and the geographical size of districts from which legislators are elected could also be made to differ. **And apportionment in one house could be arranged so as to balance off minor inequities in the representation of certain areas in the other house.** In summary, these and other factors could be, and are presently in many States, utilized to engender differing complexions and collective attitudes in the two bodies of a state legislature, although both are apportioned substantially on a population basis.

## VI.

By holding that as a federal constitutional requisite both houses of a state legislature must be apportioned on a population basis, we mean that the Equal Protection Clause requires that a State make an honest and good faith effort to construct districts, in both houses of its legislature, as nearly of equal population as is practicable. We realize that it is a practical impossibility to arrange legislative districts so that each one has an identical number of residents, or citizens, or voters. Mathematical exactness or precision is hardly a workable constitutional requirement.<sup>67</sup>

In *Wesberry v. Sanders*, *supra*, the Court stated that congressional representation must be based on population as nearly as is practicable. In implementing the basic constitutional principal of representative government as enunciated by the Court in *Wesberry*—equality of popu-

<sup>67</sup> As stated by the Court in *Bain Peanut Co. v. Pinson*, 282 U. S. 499, 501, "We must remember that the machinery of government would not work if it were not allowed a little play in its joints."

*The Honorable E. C. Rowell*  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives*  
*The Capitol*  
*Tallahassee, Florida*

March 3, 1966

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Pursuant to the provisions of HCR 5X(66), a caucus of the members of the House from the 5th Congressional District together with Representative Griffin of Osceola County of the 4th Congressional District met this morning following the recess of the House.

Unanimous agreement of this group was reached as follows:

That the maximum membership of the House shall be limited to 118;

That a House Legislative Apportionment District shall be comprised of the counties of Orange, Brevard and Osceola;

That the aforesaid House Legislative Apportionment District shall be allocated a total of 9 House members;

That the House Legislative Apportionment District shall be divided into two (2) election districts—one (1) comprised of Brevard County and being allocated three (3) House seats—the other election district to be comprised of Orange and Osceola counties and allocated a total of six (6) House seats;

That the members of the House shall be resident in and be elected by the voters of the respective election districts.

Respectfully submitted,  
HENRY W. LAND  
State Representative  
Orange County

Amendment 2—

In Title, line 4, following the words "of the Senate" add the following: "and House of Representatives"

—and requests the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Respectfully,  
ALLEN MORRIS  
Clerk, House of Representatives

On motions of Senator Barron, the Senate concurred in House amendments 1 and 2 to SCR 10-X(67).

The action of the Senate was ordered certified to the House and SCR 10-X(67) was ordered engrossed.

January 19, 1967

*The Honorable Verle A. Pope*  
*President of the Senate*

Sir:

I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted—

By Representative Chappell and others—

**HCR 7-X(67)—A concurrent resolution declaring the policies of the state relating to legislative apportionment and directing the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General of Florida relative to the present apportionment of the legislature.**

WHEREAS, the legislature of Florida is duly convened upon call of the Governor to consider constitutional revision and legislative apportionment; and

WHEREAS, the Honorable David W. Dyer, United States Circuit Court Judge, on the basis of the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States, entered order dated January 11, 1967, in the case of *Swann v. Adams*, Case #186-62-Civil, United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, and

WHEREAS, the Honorable Tom Adams, Secretary of State, is the nominal party defendant in the aforesaid case, and as a member of the executive branch of government, is charged with certain administrative responsibilities prescribed by the Constitution and laws of Florida; and

WHEREAS, it is the duty of the Secretary of State, together with the legal counsel for the State of Florida, the Attorney General, to support and uphold the position of the state on the question of apportionment as expressed by the Legislature of the State of Florida in House Bill 17X(66); and

WHEREAS, it is beyond the scope of the authority of either without express legislative authority to offer an alternative plan of legislative apportionment; **NOW THEREFORE,**

*Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Florida, the Senate Concurring:*

The Secretary of State and his legal counsel, the Attorney General of Florida, are each hereby instructed to respond to the order entered the 11th day of January, 1967 by the Three-Judge United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida in the case of *Swann v. Adams*, Case #186-62-Civil-DD, in the following manner:

(1) To contend by every lawful means, on the part of the State of Florida, for the validity of the present apportionment of the Florida Legislature; to state within the time prescribed by said order the facts which can be proved to support that contention; at the appropriate time to offer the strongest proof to sustain such contention; and as a part of said proof, to offer the findings of fact and the explanations reflected by the previous records of the Legislature of Florida and such findings of fact as may from time to time be made by the present Legislature convened in special session January 9, 1967.

(2) To advise the court, in the event the court should hold the proof as tendered insufficient to sustain the validity of the present apportionment, that the Constitution and laws of the State of Florida clearly present an insurmountable legal impediment to a judicial apportionment based upon an election of members from the State at large, and that reconstruction of the Legislature into other than a bicameral body would violate the Constitution and laws of Florida, to-wit:

(a) The Constitution of the State of Florida provides that the legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives (Article 3, Section 1). This provision is and has been in full force and effect and has not been held by any Court to be incompetent or inoperative. The people of Florida from the inception of constitutional government in Florida have acted to preserve the bicameral legislative system.

(3) To advise the Court, in the event the Court should hold that proof has not been or cannot be adduced to sustain the validity of the present apportionment, that they will submit

such apportionment plan as the legislature has passed or may specifically direct together with such data as will support the same.

(4) To advise the Court, in the event the present apportionment of the Florida Legislature is invalid, the Legislature may properly consider proposals for the revision or amendment of the Florida Constitution and the other legislative needs of the State, since it is in fact the only lawfully constituted legislative body of Florida competent to consider proper legislative matters.

(5) To advise the Court, that reapportionment should not be effected by judicial decree but the matter should be remanded to the Legislature for further action as suggested in paragraph 3 above. In the event the present apportionment of the Florida Legislature is held invalid by the Court, in every event reapportionment should be effected by the present Legislature of the State of Florida which was elected and organized in November, 1966.

—and requests the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Respectfully,  
ALLEN MORRIS  
Clerk, House of Representatives

HCR 7-X(67), contained in the above message, was read the first time in full and referred to the Committee on Apportionment, Resolutions and Memorials.

On motion of Senator McCarty, the rules were waived by two-thirds vote and the Senate reverted to the order of Introduction of Bills.

#### INTRODUCTION

By Senator McCarty—

SB 14-X(67)—A bill to be entitled An act amending chapter 66-1, laws of Florida; providing for the apportionment of the senate and the house of representatives of the legislature of the state of Florida; prescribing terms of office of membership of both houses; providing for continuation in office by members until the general election in November 1968; providing for elections; providing effective dates.

Was read the first time by title and referred to the Committee on Apportionment, Resolutions and Memorials.

On motion of Senator Whitaker, the rules were waived by two-thirds vote and the Senate reverted to the order of Report of Committee.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE

Senator Mathews moved the adoption of the following Conference Committee Report:

Tallahassee, Florida  
January 19, 1967

*The Honorable Verle A. Pope*  
*President of the Senate*  
*Tallahassee, Florida*

*The Honorable Ralph D. Turlington*  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives*  
*Tallahassee, Florida*

Sirs:

Your Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the House amendments to CS for SB 8-X(67) same being:

An act amending chapter 66-1, laws of Florida; providing for the apportionment of the senate and the house of representatives of the legislature of the state of Florida; prescribing terms of office of membership of both houses; providing for continuation in office by members until the general election in November 1968; providing for elections; providing effective dates.

having met and after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to the respective houses as follows:

1. That the Senate and the House accept the clarifying grammatical changes and the additions to the whereas clauses

as set forth in the conference committee amendments in this report.

2. That the Senate and the House of Representatives adopt the conference committee amendments which pertain to Section 1, subsection 2, respecting the senatorial districts numbered, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Twenty-Fifth so that each of said districts shall be comprised of the following counties: Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Calhoun, Clay, Columbia, Dixie, Franklin, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Gulf, Jefferson, Lafayette, Leon, Levy, Liberty, Madison, Nassau, Putnam, Suwannee, Taylor, Union and Wakulla.

3. That the Senate concur in House amendment no. 1 with the grammatical corrections made therein as set forth in the conference committee amendment set forth in this report and recede from its amendment thereto.

4. That the House of Representatives recede from House amendments no. 2 and 3.

5. That the Senate and the House of Representatives adopt the conference committee amendments providing for a new Section 7 and renumbering Section 7 to read Section 8 and the addition of a new section numbered 9.

6. That the Senate and House of Representatives adopt the conference committee amendment to CS for SB 8-X(67) which reads as follows:

“Strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof:

Section 1. Chapter 66-1, laws of Florida, is amended to read as follows:

Section 1. (1) The representation of the people of the state in the legislature shall continue as now constituted until the general election to be held in November, 1968. Thereafter, the representation in the Florida legislature shall be as set forth in this law.

(2) The representation in the senate of the Florida legislature shall consist of 48 members representing districts and shall be apportioned as follows:

First District—Escambia and Santa Rosa counties.

Second District—Escambia and Santa Rosa counties.

Third District—Okaloosa, Walton, Washington and Holmes counties.

Fourth District—Bay and Jackson counties.

Fifth District—Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Calhoun, Clay, Columbia, Dixie, Franklin, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Gulf, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lafayette, Leon, Levy, Liberty, Madison, Nassau, Putnam, Suwannee, Taylor, Union and Wakulla counties.

Sixth District—Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Calhoun, Clay, Columbia, Dixie, Franklin, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Gulf, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lafayette, Leon, Levy, Liberty, Madison, Nassau, Putnam, Suwannee, Taylor, Union and Wakulla counties.

Seventh District—Polk county.

Eighth District—Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Calhoun, Clay, Columbia, Dixie, Franklin, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Gulf, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lafayette, Leon, Levy, Liberty, Madison, Nassau, Putnam, Suwannee, Taylor, Union and Wakulla counties.

Ninth District—Duval county.

Tenth District—Duval county.

Eleventh District—Pinellas county.

Twelfth District—Brevard, Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee and St. Lucie counties; provided that the senator from the twelfth district shall be a resident and a qualified elector of a county within the district other than Brevard.

Thirteenth District—Dade and Monroe counties.

Fourteenth District—Citrus, Flagler, Hernando, Lake, Marion, Pasco, St. Johns, Seminole, Sumter and Volusia counties.

Fifteenth District — Citrus, Flagler, Hernando, Lake,

Marion, Pasco, St. Johns, Seminole, Sumter and Volusia counties.

Sixteenth District—Citrus, Flagler, Hernando, Lake, Marion, Pasco, St. Johns, Seminole, Sumter and Volusia counties.

Seventeenth District—Dade and Monroe counties.

Eighteenth District—Duval county.

Nineteenth District—Orange and Osceola counties.

Twentieth District—Orange and Osceola counties.

Twenty-First District—Hillsborough county.

Twenty-Second District—Hillsborough county.

Twenty-Third District—Hillsborough county.

Twenty-Fourth District—Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry and Lee counties.

Twenty-Fifth District—Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Calhoun, Clay, Columbia, Dixie, Franklin, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Gulf, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lafayette, Leon, Levy, Liberty, Madison, Nassau, Putnam, Suwannee, Taylor, Union and Wakulla counties.

Twenty-Sixth District—Polk county.

Twenty-Seventh District—DeSoto, Hardee, Highlands, Manatee and Sarasota counties.

Twenty-Eighth District—DeSoto, Hardee, Highlands, Manatee and Sarasota counties.

Twenty-Ninth District—Pinellas county.

Thirtieth District—Broward county.

Thirty-First District—Duval county.

Thirty-Second District—Pinellas county.

Thirty-Third District—Palm Beach county.

Thirty-Fourth District—Hillsborough county.

Thirty-Fifth District—Palm Beach county.

Thirty-Sixth District—Orange and Osceola counties.

Thirty-Seventh District—Brevard, Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee and St. Lucie counties; provided that the senator from the thirty-seventh district shall be a resident and qualified elector of Brevard county.

Thirty-Eighth District—Pinellas county.

Thirty-Ninth District—Broward county.

Fortieth District—Dade and Monroe counties.

Forty-First District—Citrus, Flagler, Hernando, Lake, Marion, Pasco, St. Johns, Seminole, Sumter and Volusia counties.

Forty-Second District—Dade and Monroe counties. The senator from the forty-second district shall be a resident and qualified elector of Monroe county or a qualified elector of Dade county and a resident for a period of not less than six (6) months prior to qualifying for nomination and election for this office of that part of Dade county which consists of precincts numbered 203, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 235, 236, 237, 238, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, and 326, as they existed and were on file in the office of the secretary of state as of March 2, 1966, and any changes in the precinct boundaries, after March 2, 1966, shall not affect the senatorial district herein created, unless approved by the legislature in a subsequent reapportionment plan.

Forty-Third District—Dade and Monroe counties.

Forty-Fourth District—Dade and Monroe counties.

Forty-Fifth District—Dade and Monroe counties.

Forty-Sixth District—Dade and Monroe counties.

Forty-Seventh District—Dade and Monroe counties.

Forty-Eighth District—Broward County.

(3) (a) The senatorial offices provided for by Section 1 of this act and designated by even numbered senatorial districts numbered the second, tenth, eighteenth, twenty-second, twenty-fourth, twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth, thirtieth, thirty-second, thirty-fourth, thirty-eighth, fortieth, forty-second, forty-fourth, forty-sixth and forty-eighth, which are identical in geographic territory with the same numbered districts as they existed at the general election in 1966 shall be filled until the general election of 1970 by the senators elected at the general election in 1966 and thereafter for four (4) year terms.

(b) The senatorial offices provided for by Section 1 of this act and designated by odd numbered senatorial districts numbered the first, seventh, ninth, eleventh, thirteenth, seventeenth, twenty-first, twenty-third, twenty-seventh, twenty-ninth, thirty-first, thirty-third, thirty-fifth, thirty-ninth, forty-third, forty-fifth and forty-seventh districts, which are identical in geographic territory with the same numbered districts as they existed at the general election in 1966 shall be filled at the general election of 1968 for a four (4) year term and thereafter for four (4) year terms.

(4) (a) The senatorial offices provided for by Section 1 of this act and designated by odd numbered senatorial districts numbered the fifteenth and forty-first districts which are identical in geographic territory with the same numbered districts as they existed at the general election in 1966, with the exception of the absence of Osceola county, shall be filled at the general election of 1968 for a four (4) year term and thereafter for four (4) year terms, inasmuch as the results either of the primary or general elections in Osceola county would not have changed the district election results.

(b) The senatorial offices provided for by Section 1 of this act and designated by odd numbered senatorial districts numbered the third, fifth, nineteenth, twenty-fifth and thirty-seventh districts, which are not identical in geographic territory with the same numbered districts as they existed at the general election in 1966, shall be filled at the general election of 1968 for a four (4) year term and thereafter for four (4) year terms.

(c) The senatorial offices provided for by Section 1 of this act and designated by even numbered senatorial districts numbered the fourth, sixth, eighth, twelfth, twentieth and thirty-sixth districts, which are not identical in geographic territory with the same numbered districts as they existed at the general election in 1966, shall be filled at the general election of 1968 for a two (2) year term and thereafter for four (4) year terms.

(d) The senatorial offices provided for by Section 1 of this act and designated by senatorial districts numbered the fourteenth and sixteenth districts, which are identical in geographic territory with the same numbered districts as they existed at the time of the general election in 1966, with the exception of the absence of Osceola county, shall be filled until the general election of 1970 by the senators elected in the general election of 1966 and thereafter for four (4) year terms, inasmuch as the results either of the primary or general elections in Osceola county would not have changed the district election results.

(e) All senators, except as herein provided, and except when vacancies are to be filled for unexpired terms, shall be elected for four (4) year terms.

Section 2. A candidate for the office of senator shall have been a resident and a qualified elector of the district from which he qualifies for a period of at least six (6) months prior to qualifying for nomination and election to the office, unless otherwise provided herein.

Section 3. (1) The House of Representatives of the state of Florida shall consist of 120 Representatives apportioned among the counties as follows:

Alachua, Gilchrist, Putnam, Levy, Clay and Bradford	4
Baker, Columbia, Nassau, Union, Hamilton, Suwannee and Lafayette	2
Bay and Gulf	2
Brevard	3
Broward	8

Calhoun and Jackson	1
Collier, Glades, Hendry and Lee	2
Citrus, Hernando, Marion and Sumter	2
Dade	22
DeSoto, Hardee, Highlands and Manatee	3
Dixie, Jefferson, Taylor and Madison	1
Duval	11
Escambia	4
Franklin, Leon and Wakulla	2
Gadsden and Liberty	1
Hillsborough	9
Holmes, Walton and Washington	1
Okaloosa and Santa Rosa	2
Indian River, Martin, St. Lucie and Okeechobee	2
Lake and Seminole	3
Monroe	1
Orange and Osceola	7
Palm Beach	6
Pasco and Pinellas	10
Polk	5
Sarasota and Charlotte	2
Volusia, St. Johns and Flagler	4

(2) Members of the house shall be qualified electors of and reside in and be elected at large from the county or multi-county districts for which they are chosen unless otherwise provided herein.

(a) In the multi-county district of Alachua, Bradford, Clay, Gilchrist, Levy and Putnam counties, two (2) representatives shall be residents of Alachua county and two (2) representatives shall be residents of a county or counties other than Alachua county.

(b) In the multi-county district of Collier, Glades, Hendry and Lee counties, one (1) representative shall be a resident of Lee county and one (1) representative shall be a resident of a county other than Lee county.

(c) In the multi-county district of DeSoto, Hardee, Highlands and Manatee counties, at least one (1) representative shall be a resident of either DeSoto, Hardee or Highlands county, and at least one (1) representative shall be a resident of Manatee county.

(d) In the multi-county district of Indian River, St. Lucie, Okeechobee and Martin counties, one (1) representative shall be a resident of either St. Lucie or Okeechobee county, and one (1) representative shall be a resident of either Indian River or Martin county.

(e) In the multi-county district of Lake and Seminole counties, one (1) representative shall be a resident of Lake county and one (1) representative shall be a resident of Seminole county and the remaining representative may be a resident of either county.

(f) In the multi-county district of Pasco and Pinellas counties, nine (9) representatives shall be residents of Pinellas county and one (1) representative shall be a resident of Pasco county.

(g) In the multi-county district of Flagler, St. Johns and Volusia counties, three (3) representatives shall be residents of Volusia county, and one (1) representative shall be a resident of either of the other two counties.

Section 4. Members of the house of representatives shall be elected for two (2) year terms.

Section 5. The provisions of this act are severable and if any word, sentence, paragraph, sub-section or section of this act shall for any reason be held void or unconstitutional by a

court of competent jurisdiction the decision of the court shall not affect or impair the validity of any remaining words, sentences, paragraphs, sub-sections or sections of this act.

Section 6. Candidates for offices provided for herein which require said offices to be filled at the general election in November 1968, shall be nominated as otherwise provided by law.

Section 7. In the event special elections are required by order of any court of competent jurisdiction involving this act, the elections shall be held pursuant to the provisions of sections 100.101 and 100.111, Florida statutes and other provisions of the Florida election code.

Section 8. (1) For the purpose of conducting the elections in 1968 as provided herein this act shall take effect January 1, 1968.

(2) For the purpose of amending chapter 66-1, laws of Florida, as it pertains to the apportionment of the legislature this act shall take effect on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November 1968.

Section 9. The provisions of section 7 of this act shall take effect immediately upon becoming a law.

7. That the Senate and House of Representatives adopt the conference committee amendment which reads as follows:

“Strike all before the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof:

A bill to be entitled

An act amending chapter 66-1, laws of Florida; providing for the apportionment of the senate and the house of representatives of the legislature of the state of Florida; prescribing terms of office of membership of both houses; providing for continuation in office by members until the general election in November 1968; providing for elections; providing effective dates.

WHEREAS, 50 percent of the senate as now constituted was elected by 48.61 percent of the people of Florida and 50.43 percent of the present house of representatives was elected by 50.43 percent of the citizens of Florida, assuring that the citizens of Florida are democratically and fairly represented in the legislature, and

WHEREAS, at the general election of November 1966 the people of Florida who elected this legislature overwhelmingly approved an amendment to the state constitution which required an organizational session of this legislature on November 15, 1966, to begin the work for which it was elected; and

WHEREAS, this legislature has organized and its regular standing committees have held meetings, prepared and discussed legislation to be enacted at the regular session of the legislature in 1967, and

WHEREAS, special legislative committees have been organized and working including the Florida tax reform commission which has made its preliminary report requiring immediate action on the part of the finance and tax committees of the senate and house of representatives and the special ad valorem tax committees of both houses; and

WHEREAS, 71.59 per cent of the laws considered and enacted by the last regular session of the legislature were of a local nature pertaining exclusively to specific counties, municipalities and other units of local government; and

WHEREAS, senators and members of the house of representatives acting as legislative delegations for areas encompassing these local units of government have held or are in the process of holding throughout the state of Florida public hearings on legislation affecting said areas as is essential to the orderly consideration and preparation of local legislation for introduction in the regular session; and

WHEREAS, this legislature has met in special session commencing on January 9, 1967, and has held hearings pertaining to almost every aspect of state government, including much needed constitutional revision; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 66-1, Laws of Florida, under which the present legislature of Florida is constituted, was enacted by the predecessor legislature in the special session of March 1966 and at that time complied with all enunciated guidelines and

standards then known to that legislature and to the United States District Court for the southern district of Florida, and

WHEREAS, each succeeding legislature, since the United States Supreme Court in the landmark case of Baker v. Carr, has substantially improved the formula of the state of Florida, complying with such guidelines as enunciated from time to time by the courts; and

WHEREAS, this reapportioned legislature has reaffirmed the policy of the state of Florida to provide for an equitable apportionment of the legislature based on one man one vote with preservation of the integrity of political subdivisions and departure from mathematical exactitude between legislative districts only where there was a compelling justifiable reason, and

WHEREAS, on January 9, 1967, the Supreme Court of the United States enunciated additional standards to be met and called for explanation and justification for departure from mathematical exactitude, and

WHEREAS, the peculiar geography of the state of Florida and its political subdivisions, the rapidly changing and growing population at fluctuating rates within different political subdivisions and different areas of the state, and the impact of continuing unequaled growth projected in the future have been complicating factors in all apportionment attempts in Florida and were carefully considered by the 1966 legislature in the preparation of Chapter 66-1, Laws of Florida, and

WHEREAS, the legislature in its deliberations has examined and given careful consideration to the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, entered on January 9, 1967, the order of the District Court for the southern district of Florida, entered on January 11, 1967, and has carefully considered all of the plans presented to the District Court for the southern district of Florida, as well as the numerous plans suggested and presented to previous legislatures, and

WHEREAS, in an attempt to eliminate any political consideration from the efforts of the legislature to comply with the directives and orders of the court, this legislature has utilized the latest scientific computer device, operated by highly trained personnel located at the Florida State University, and has had verified mathematically its judgment as to the fairness of the legislative plan for apportionment and its compliance with one man one vote principles as enunciated by the court, and

WHEREAS, it is essential to the proper and orderly administration of state and local government that boundary lines of districts for representation in the legislature conform to county boundary lines; and

WHEREAS, the percentage variations between the districts herein constituted arise from recognition of natural and historical boundaries and are necessary to preserve the integrity of political divisions and insure compactness and contiguity of the districts; and

WHEREAS, the districts herein constituted are free from any taint of arbitrariness and discrimination and the sole purpose and objective of this Act is to provide apportionment of representation in the legislature of the state of Florida in accordance with constitutional standards; and

WHEREAS, in order to diminish to the fullest extent possible any variations between any individual districts which remain in the present apportionment plan, to justify any apparent disparities, and to take into fullest account all events which have transpired since the enactment of Chapter 66-1, Laws of Florida; NOW, THEREFORE,

John E. Mathews	Lynwood Arnold
Wilbur Boyd	Gordon W. Wells
Reubin O'D. Askew	Mack N. Cleveland, Jr.
Tom Whitaker, Jr.	Carey Matthews
Tom Slade	James R. Eddy
Conferees on the part of the Senate	Conferees on the part of the House of Representatives

The following statement was read by Senator Horne and filed with the Secretary:

The Senators of the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Twenty-fifth

Districts of Florida have exhibited, we hope, an absolute predilection to support all proposals calculated to constitute a Legislature fully responsive to all standards of constitutionality established by the Courts having jurisdiction. To this end, and in keeping with our commitment to reduce the geographic size of our senatorial districts, we urged and this Senate adopted a plan of subdistricting. In view of the opinion of our legal committee and committee of conference that our amendment accomplishing this has mitigated against the legality of the total apportionment plan, and because we are so limited by time, we reluctantly agree to recede from our position until after the Court has ruled upon the recently adopted plan of apportionment. We do commit, however, to fairly divide this district at the regular session of 1967.

Respectfully,  
HAL DAVIS  
State Senator—Fifth District

PETE GIBSON  
State Senator—Sixth District

MALLORY E. HORNE  
State Senator—Eighth District

SAM TEAGUE  
State Senator—Twenty-fifth District

The following communication was read:

Honorable Claude R. Kirk, Jr.  
Governor  
State of Florida  
The Capitol  
Tallahassee, Florida

January 19, 1967

Dear Governor Kirk:

Legislative leaders have furnished us copies of the House and Senate plan of apportionment which the Conference Committee has agreed upon. They have sought my opinion as to the constitutional validity of the plan within the hour. You have, heretofore, asked me to give you my opinion for your guidance in determining whether you will accept it or veto it.

We have examined the plan as thoroughly and carefully as time and circumstances permit and believe that the plan, as submitted, is arguably constitutionally valid. I would recommend that you sign it.

It is a far better apportionment plan than House Bill 17-X, which was reversed by the Supreme Court on January 9, 1967. There may well be infirmities in the plan which would and perhaps will appear more clearly from more detailed analysis. On the other hand, totally acceptable justification for the deviations from mathematical equality between districts may appear more clearly when the plan is further studied. It is my best judgment that the plan is arguably valid and can be sustained.

We will furnish a more detailed analysis in support of the plan when the responses to the interrogatories propounded by the Federal Court are filed tomorrow.

Respectfully,  
EARL FAIRCLOTH  
Attorney General

The vote on the adoption of the Conference Committee Report was:

Yeas—43

Mr. President	Deeb	Haverfield	Slade
Askew	de la Parte	Hollahan	Spencer
Bafalis	Edwards	Horne	Spottswood
Barron	Elrod	Johnson (19th)	Stolzenburg
Barrow	Fincher	Knopke	Teague
Boyd (15th)	Fisher	Mathews	Thomas
Boyd (28th)	Friday	Ott	Weissenborn
Broxson	Gibson	Poston	Whitaker
Chiles	Greene	Ryan	Wilson
Davis (5th)	Gregory	Sayler	Young
Davis (27th)	Gunter	Shevin	

Nays—4

Covington	Gong	Johnson (37th)	McCarty
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On motion of Senator Whitaker, time of adjournment was extended until final action by the Legislature on the Conference Committee Report.

**The President Pro Tempore presiding.**

On motion of Senator Mathews, CS for SB 8-X(67) passed as amended by Conference Committee Report. The vote was:

Yeas—34

Mr. President	de la Parte	Horne	Spencer
Askew	Elrod	Johnson (19th)	Spottswood
Bafalis	Fincher	Knopke	Teague
Barron	Fisher	Mathews	Thomas
Barrow	Friday	Ott	Weissenborn
Boyd (15th)	Greene	Poston	Whitaker
Boyd (28th)	Gunter	Ryan	Young
Broxson	Haverfield	Sayler	
Chiles	Hollahan	Shevin	

Nays—14

Covington	Edwards	Griffin	Stolzenburg
Davis (5th)	Gibson	Johnson (37th)	Wilson
Davis (27th)	Gong	McCarty	
Deeb	Gregory	Slade	

On motion of Senator Mathews, the rules were waived by two-thirds vote and CS for SB 8-X(67) was ordered certified to the House immediately, after being engrossed.

**EXPLANATION OF VOTE**

The only real element of consistency that has been shown in our apportionment discussion has been that the present plan is the best that the state has had until now.

The basis for the formulation of these plans is our congressional districts. The court made no criticism of this, even though the 2nd and 4th districts were not divided because of the mathematical impossibility with the location of the population in relation to the geographic area of this district while preserving county boundaries.

The legislature also has a mandate from the court to improve the congressional districts at the next regular session of the legislature. It will be my determined effort to accomplish the subdistricting of the ten counties now representing the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 41st districts at the regular session when the present congressional districts will no longer be the important consideration that they have been, and are now.

For these reasons, I voted for Conference Committee Substitute for CS for SB 8-X(67) with the sincere hope that it will be upheld, and offer as proof of this sincerity that I agreed to the amendment offered in the House that with the retention of Osceola county it would have allowed us to have 2-2 senatorial districts by moving my seat to Volusia county.

J. A. BOYD  
Senator, 15th District

On motion of Senator Whitaker, the Senate stood in informal recess at 12:40 P. M. until 4:53 P. M.

**The President presiding.**

The following Senators were recorded present:

Mr. President	Deeb	Gunter	Sayler
Askew	de la Parte	Haverfield	Shevin
Bafalis	Edwards	Hollahan	Slade
Barron	Elrod	Horne	Spencer
Barrow	Fincher	Johnson (19th)	Spottswood
Boyd (15th)	Fisher	Johnson (37th)	Stolzenburg
Boyd (28th)	Friday	Knopke	Teague
Broxson	Gibson	McCarty	Thomas
Chiles	Gong	Mathews	Weissenborn
Covington	Greene	Ott	Whitaker
Davis (5th)	Gregory	Poston	Wilson
Davis (27th)	Griffin	Ryan	Young

48. A quorum present.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE**

*The Honorable Verle A. Pope*  
*President of the Senate*

Sir:

Your Committee on Rules and Calendar reports and recommends:

1. That Rule 5.4 be amended as follows: at the end of Rule 5.4 add a new sentence: Before any standing committee of the Senate holds a meeting when the legislature is not in session a notice of said meeting shall be filed with the Secretary of the Senate at least seven days prior thereto.

Respectfully submitted,  
TOM WHITAKER, JR.  
Chairman, Committee on  
Rules and Calendar

On motion of Senator Whitaker, the Report of the Committee on Rules and Calendar was adopted.

On motion of Senator Whitaker, the rules were waived by two-thirds vote and the Senate reverted to the consideration of a message from the House of Representatives.

**MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

The following messages were read:

*The Honorable Verle A. Pope* January 20, 1967  
*President of the Senate*

Sir:

I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has accepted and adopted the Conference Committee Report in its entirety on

By the Committee on Apportionment, Resolutions and Memorials—

CS for SB 8-X(67)—A bill to be entitled An act amending chapter 66-1, laws of Florida; providing for the apportionment of the senate and the house of representatives of the legislature of the state of Florida; prescribing terms of office of membership of both houses; providing for continuation in office by members until the general election in November 1968; providing for elections; providing effective dates.

and has receded from House amendments 2 and 3 and has adopted Conference Committee amendments 1 and 2— and has passed CS for SB 8-X (67) as amended by the Conference Committee amendments.

Respectfully,  
ALLEN MORRIS  
Clerk, House of Representatives

*The Honorable Verle A. Pope* January 20, 1967  
*President of the Senate*

Sir:

I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted—

SCR 12-X(67)

Respectfully,  
ALLEN MORRIS  
Clerk, House of Representatives

The bill, contained in the above message, was ordered enrolled.

*The Honorable Verle A. Pope* January 20, 1967  
*President of the Senate*

Sir:

I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted—

By Representative Rowell—

HCR 11-X (67)—A concurrent resolution recessing the Florida legislature until 11:00 A.M., Thursday, January 26, 1967, subject to recall into session by the speaker of the house of

representatives and the president of the senate; suspending payment of per diem during such recess.

—and requests the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Respectfully,  
ALLEN MORRIS  
Clerk, House of Representatives

HCR 11-X(67), contained in the above message, was read the first time in full. On motion of Senator Whitaker, the rules were waived by two-thirds vote, HCR 11-X(67) was read the second time by title, adopted, and certified to the House immediately.

#### ENGROSSING REPORTS

Your Engrossing Clerk to whom was referred—

CS for SB 8-X(67) with 2 amendments

—reports that the Conference Committee amendments have been incorporated and the bill is returned herewith.

EDWIN G. FRASER  
Secretary of the Senate

The bill was ordered enrolled.

Your Engrossing Clerk to whom was referred—

SCR 10-X(67) with 2 amendments

—reports that the House amendments have been incorporated and the bill is returned herewith.

EDWIN G. FRASER  
Secretary of the Senate

The bill was ordered enrolled.

#### ENROLLING REPORT

Your Enrolling Clerk, to whom was referred—

CS for SB 8-X(67)

—reports same has been enrolled, signed by the required Constitutional officers and presented to the Governor on January 20, 1967.

EDWIN G. FRASER  
Secretary of the Senate

The Senate stood in informal recess at 5:01 P. M., pursuant to the provisions of HCR 11-X(67).

REGISTRATIONS UNDER SENATE RULE TWELVE  
FROM JANUARY 16 THROUGH JANUARY 20

<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Entity Represented and Address</i>	<i>Duration of Representation</i>	<i>Particular Legislation Involved</i>	<i>Direct Business Association or Partnership with Legislator</i>
Clark, C. L. 1224 Crestview Ave. Tallahassee .....	St. Joe Paper Co. P.O. Box 191 Tallahassee .....	Continuous .....	Anything affecting the varied interests concerning St. Joe Paper Co. ....	None
Jenson, Chris L. 111 N. Gadsden Tallahassee .....	Florida Petroleum Council, Executive Director 111 N. Gadsden St. Tallahassee .....	Continuous .....	All matters pertaining to the Petroleum industry ....	None
Mitchell, Richard O. 103 N. Gadsden St. Tallahassee .....	Florida State Association of County Tax Collectors 103 N. Gadsden St. Tallahassee .....	Continuous .....	Constitution Revision and any matters relating to taxation .....	None
Mortimer, George L. 107 W. Gaines St. Tallahassee .....	Department of Motor Vehicle Tallahassee .....		All matters pertaining to Department of Motor Vehicle .....	None
Woodard, Glen P. P.O. Box B Jacksonville .....	Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc. P.O. Box B Jacksonville .....	Continuous .....	All matters affecting retailing .....	None