Welcome to the Florida Senate — an institution steeped in tradition and instilled with the greatest sense of responsibility to those it serves. I am both honored and humbled to serve as Senate President for the 2000-2002 term. The opportunities that present themselves and the challenges we face are both exciting and daunting as we address the needs of our nation’s fourth largest state.

Each of the Senate’s 40 members represents a district comprised of constituencies with varied and unique perspectives of individual needs. Our responsibility to all the people of Florida will be to work together toward one common goal — to move the state forward in providing for its citizens through responsible legislation.

It has been said that one of the measures by which a society will be judged is the way it cares for its most vulnerable members. The Senate will discuss and debate many issues, but those of foster care, long-term care of the elderly, the homeless and children with developmental disabilities will be of paramount importance during my tenure as President.

I invite you to read on and learn more about the history of the Florida Senate, its members and the legislative process. I am confident that by working together, we can make Florida a better place to live, work and play as we continue our venture into the 21st Century.

About the Cover:

_The Old Capitol_, Oil on canvas, 27” x 42” 1982
Artist: Edward Jonas
Courtesy: The Museum of Florida History
Used with permission of Katherine Harris, Secretary of State
When the first Senate was convened on January 7, 1839 — six years before Florida became a state — no business could be transacted because only seven of the sixteen Senators were present. There was no quorum of Senators for three of the first four days, and it was not until the fifth day of the first session that Territorial Governor Richard Keith Call addressed the Senate and the House of Representatives in joint session.

Since the beginning days, the Senate has evolved into a highly organized, smoothly functioning legislative body that meets annually to conduct the people’s business. The year-round staff conducts vital research and prepares for the legislative sessions.

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

The Florida Senate today has 40 members, each elected from a single district and each representing more than 323,448 Florida citizens. Each Senator is elected for a four-year staggered term. He or she may be elected for more than one term, but may not serve for more than eight consecutive years (see Article VI, section 4, State Constitution). The Constitution of the State of Florida specifies that Senators must be at least twenty-one years of age, must be registered voters, must be residents of the district from which they are elected, and must have resided in Florida for two years prior to their election.

While members of the other branches of government work full time in public service, the Legislature maintains its identity as the “citizen” branch. Almost all of the Senators are occupied in a business or profession when they are not carrying out their legislative duties.

The 2000-2002 Senate membership includes 33 men and 7 women. There are 25 Republicans and 15 Democrats whose professions or occupations include law, medicine, banking, business, agriculture, and industry. The average Senator is about 49 years old, is married, and has children. Thirty-five of the Senators have college degrees and 36 have held other public offices before they were elected to the Senate. Twenty-four Senators served in the House of Representatives prior to their election to the Senate. Others have served in local governments. The Senate is presided over by a President elected by the members of the Senate. Also elected is the President Pro Tempore. The President for the 2000-2002 term is Senator John M. McKay from Bradenton, a 10-year Senate veteran. The President Pro Tempore is Senator Ginny Brown-Waite from Brooksville, who has served in the Senate since 1992.

Additional information on these officers and the other members of the Senate is contained on the following pages of this handbook. The handbook also further outlines and describes the Senate, its operations, and its relationship to the House of Representatives and the other two branches of Florida government.
**President of the Florida Senate**

The Senate President is a constitutional officer who leads the Florida Senate for a two-year term. The President, who is elected by members of the Senate, manages the operations of the Senate and presides over its sessions. The President's many duties include: selecting a Majority Leader, appointing Senators to standing Senate committees, appointing committee chairmen and appointing citizens to a variety of boards and commissions.

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**John M. McKay**  
**Republican, District 26**

Real Estate Broker, Businessman born September 23, 1948 in Winter Haven.  
**education** Florida State University, B.S., 1971.  
**wife** Michelle Dodson of Bonifay.  
**children** Sara Jane and Meredith McKay; Mary Patricia (Tricia) May and granddaughter, Healey Jane May.  
**legislative service** elected to the Senate in 1990, reelected subsequently; President, 2000-2002.  
**historical** D.B. McKay, great-uncle, Mayor of Tampa for 16 years in the early 1900s.  
**religious affiliation** Episcopal.  
**recreation** golf and sailing.  
**addresses** (district) Wildewood Professional Park, 3653 Cortez Road West, Suite 90, Bradenton 34210 (Tallahassee) Suite 409, The Capitol 404 South Monroe Street, 32399-1100.  
**telephones** (district) 941/727-6349 (Tallahassee) 850/487-5229.

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**President Pro Tempore of the Florida Senate**

The role of the President Pro Tempore is defined by the President and the Senate Rules. Additionally, he or she may preside over sessions during the absence of the President.

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**Ginny Brown-Waite**  
**Republican, District 10**

Legislator, College Professor, Consultant born October 5, 1943 in Albany, New York.  
**education** State University of New York, B.S., 1976; Russell Sage College, M.S., 1984; Cornell University, Certificate Program, 1980.  
**husband** Harvey Waite of Albany, New York.  
**children** Danene Mitchell, Lorie Sue Busiere and Jeannine Bradford.  
**legislative service** elected to the Senate in 1992; reelected subsequently; President Pro Tempore, 2000-2002.  
**religious affiliation** Catholic.  
**recreation** reading and computer work.  
**addresses** (district) Hernando Government Complex, 20 North Main Street, Room 200, Brooksville 34601 (Tallahassee) 402 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street, 32399-1100.  
**telephones** (district) 352/544-2344 (Tallahassee) 850/487-5040.
MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Charlie Bronson
Republican, District 18
Rancher born September 15, 1949 in Kissimmee
education University of Georgia, B.S.A., 1973; Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College, A.S., 1970; Alpha Gamma Rho, Professional Agricultural Fraternity wife Regina Bolden of Macon, Georgia
children Michelle and Melanie legislative service elected to the Senate in 1994; reelected subsequently; Republican Deputy Floor Whip, 1994-1996; Republican Floor Whip, 1996-1998 religious affiliation Methodist recreation hunting and fishing
addresses (district) 1813 South Patrick Drive, Indian Harbour Beach 32937; 1322 10th Street, St. Cloud 34769 (Tallahassee) 414 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street, 32399-1100 telephones (district) 321/726-2880, 407/846-5275, 888/447-1877 (Tallahassee) 850/487-5056.

Locke Burt
Republican, District 16
Insurance Executive; President, Ormond Re Group, Inc. born February 19, 1948 in Des Moines, Iowa. Moved to Florida in 1959 education Northwestern University, B.S.B.A., 1969; M.B.A., 1970; Loyola University, J.D., 1974 wife Ann E. Snyder of Milwaukee, Wisconsin
children Melissa and Thomas legislative service elected to the Senate, July 30, 1991; reelected subsequently; Majority Whip, 1996; Republican Leader, 1996-1998 religious affiliation Episcopal recreation sailing and golf
addresses (district) 140 S. Atlantic Avenue, Suite 201, Ormond Beach 32176; 838 E. New York Avenue, Suite B, DeLand 32724 (Tallahassee) 420 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street, 32399-1100 telephones (district) 904/673-7299, 904/738-9002 (Tallahassee) 850/487-5033.

Walter G. (Skip) Campbell, Jr.
Democrat, District 33
children Christina and Daniel legislative service elected to the Senate in 1996; Minority Whip, 1998; reelected subsequently religious affiliation Catholic recreation golf and flying
addresses Building 404 South Monroe Street, 32399-1100 telephones (district) 954/346-2813 (Tallahassee) 850/487-5094.

Lisa Carlton
Republican, District 24
Charlie Clary  
Republican, District 7  
Architect born June 24, 1950 in Crestview education Auburn University: B.A., Architecture, Environmental Design, 1977 wife Beth Graham of Ft. Walton Beach children Joanna and Laura legislative service elected to the Senate in 1996; reelected subsequently military service U.S. Navy: Submarine service, 4 years active and 2 years inactive religious affiliation Baptist recreation fishing, pen and ink sketching, and photography addresses (district) 1241 Airport Road, Suite A, Destin 32541 (Tallahassee) 418 Senate Office Building 404 South telephones (district) 850/833-9159 (Tallahassee) 850/487-5009.

Lee Constantine  
Republican, District 9  

Anna P. Cowin  
Republican, District 11  
Educator born May 23, 1946 in Brooklyn, New York. Moved to Florida in 1980 education College of New Rochelle, B.A., 1968; Fordham University, M.S.; Beta Beta Beta National Biology Honor Society; Sigma Xi Biological Research Society husband Dr. John A. Cowin of Leesburg children David, Lynda, and Scott legislative service elected to the Senate in 1996; reelected subsequently religious affiliation Catholic addresses (district) 716 West Magnolia Street, Leesburg 34748; P.O. Box 490238, Leesburg 34749 (Tallahassee) 416 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street, 32399-1100 telephones (district) 352/315-9335, 352/360-6750 (Tallahassee) 850/487-5014.

Victor D. Crist  
Republican, District 13  
M. Mandy Dawson  
Democrat, District 30

Consultant/Legislator born July 18, 1958 in Fort Lauderdale  
education Florida A&M University, B.S., Social Work, 1980  
children Shatereas, Colonie and Ashley  
religious affiliation Baptist  
recreation traveling, reading, swimming, writing short stories for children  
addresses (district) 33 N.E. 2nd Street, Suite 209, Ft. Lauderdale 33301-1033 (Tallahassee) 224 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street, 32399-1100  
telephones (district) 954/467-4317, 877/632-9766 (Tallahassee) 850/487-5112.

Buddy Dyer  
Democrat, District 14

Attorney born August 7, 1958 in Orlando  
education Brown University, Sc.B. Civil Engineering, 1980; University of Florida College of Law, J.D., 1987; Order of the Coif; Florida Blue Key; Editor-in-Chief, University of Florida Law Review, 1987; member, Chester Bedell American Inn of Court, 1986-87; Golden Key National Honor Society (Honorary Member)  
wife Karen Caudill of Palm Beach Gardens  
children John Hugh III (Trey) and Andrew (Drew)  
religious affiliation Presbyterian  
recreation fishing, reading and golf  
addresses (district) P.O. Box 1031, Orlando 32802-1031 (Tallahassee) 202 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street, 32399-1100  
telephones (district) 407/245-0882 (Tallahassee) 850/487-5190.

Alex Diaz de la Portilla  
Republican, District 34

Political Consultant, Winning Strategies, Inc. born August 25, 1964 in Miami  
education University of Miami  
legislative service elected to the Senate, January 25, 2000; House of Representatives, 1994-2000  
religious affiliation Roman Catholic  
recreation reading, traveling, bicycling  
addresses (district) 8300 S.W. 8th Street, Suite 306, Miami 33144-4132 (Tallahassee) 311 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street, 32399-1100  
telephones (district) 305/569-2691 (Tallahassee) 850/487-5109.

Rudy Garcia  
Republican, District 39

Businessman born April 15, 1963 in Miami  
education Miami-Dade Community College  
religious affiliation Catholic  
recreation fishing, sailing, diving, reading  
addresses (district) 7475 West Fourth Avenue, Hialeah 33014-4327 (Tallahassee) 212 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street, 32399-1100  
telephones (district) 305/364-3191 (Tallahassee) 850/487-5106.
Steven A. Geller
Democrat, District 29

Jim Horne
Republican, District 6
Certified Public Accountant born January 20, 1959 in Orange Park education Florida State University, B.S., Accounting, 1980 (graduated with business degree in 3 years) wife Lori McArdle of Niagara Falls, New York children Ashley, Laura, John David and Katherine legislative service elected to the Senate in 1994; reelected subsequently religious affiliation Baptist recreation running, golf addresses (district) 2301 Park Avenue, Suite 403, Orange Park 32073 (Tallahassee) 214 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street, 32399-1100 telephones (district) 904/573-4900 (Tallahassee) 850/487-5027.

Betty S. Holzendorf
Democrat, District 2

Daryl L. Jones
Democrat, District 40
Democratic Leader Pro Tempore
James E. (Jim) King, Jr.
Republican, District 8
Majority Leader

Owner, Personnel Recruiting, Temporary Help, Employee Leasing, Consulting and Testing Firms
Moved to Florida in 1945 education St. Petersburg Junior College, A.A., 1959; Florida State University, B.S.B.A., 1961; M.B.A., 1962; Alpha Delta Sigma, Honorary President; Delta Sigma Pi, Honorary President; FSU Chapter, American Marketing Association President
wife Linda Braddock of Orange Park
children Monta Michele and Laurie Anne
military service U.S. Coast Guard, 1962-1968
religious affiliation Episcopal
recreation scuba diving, boating, sport fishing, and gardening
addresses (district) 9485 Regency Square Boulevard, Suite 108, Jacksonville 32225-8145 (Tallahassee) 300 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street, 32399-1100
telephones (district) 904/727-3600, 888/861-9761 (Tallahassee) 850/487-5030.

Ron Klein
Democrat, District 28

Attorney
born July 10, 1957 in Cleveland, Ohio.
Moved to Florida in 1985 education Ohio State University: B.A., Political Science, 1979; Case Western Reserve University, J.D., 1982; Eta Chapter of Alpha Epsilon Pi, president and founder; Judicial Commission Chief Justice; Phi Eta Sigma Scholastic Honoray wife Dori Dragin of Cleveland, Ohio
children Brian and Lauren
legislative service elected to the Senate in 1996, reelected subsequently; Minority Whip, 1998; House of Representatives, 1992-1996; religious affiliation Jewish
recreation tennis, racquetball, water sports, and camping
addresses (district) 3333 South Congress Avenue, Suite 305A, Delray Beach 33445 (Tallahassee) 406 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street, 32399-1100
telephones (district) 561/274-4777 (Tallahassee) 850/487-5091.

Jack Latvala
Republican, District 19

wife Susan Richardson of Shelbyville, Kentucky
children Stephanie, Colin, Evan and Christopher
legislative service elected to the Senate in 1994; reelected subsequently. Republican Leader, 1998-2000
religious affiliation North Dunedin Baptist Church
recreation fishing
addresses (district) 35111 U.S. Highway 19, North, Suite 105, Palm Harbor 34684 (Tallahassee) 412 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street, 32399-1100
telephones (district) 727/787-8991 (Tallahassee) 850/487-5062.

John F. Laurent
Republican, District 17

wife Martha Espinosa of Cuba
children John Alex and George
legislative service elected to the Senate, March 10, 1998; reelected subsequently; House of Representatives, 1990-1998
historical Father, Polk County Commissioner, 1948-1960
religious affiliation Presbyterian
recreation boating, fishing, diving and reading
addresses (district) 250 North Clark Avenue, Bartow 33830 (Tallahassee) 216 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street, 32399-1100
telephones (district) 863/519-7595 (Tallahassee) 850/487-5044.
Alfred (Al) Lawson, Jr.
Democrat, District 3

Tom Lee
Republican, District 23
Vice President, Sabal Homes of Florida, Inc. born January 21, 1962 in San Antonio, Texas. Moved to Florida in 1969 education Hillsborough Community College, A.A., 1982; University of Tampa, B.S., Business, 1984 wife Amy Carey of Brandon child Regan legislative service elected to the Senate in 1996; reelected subsequently religious affiliation Catholic recreation golf, travel addresses (district) P.O. Box 2743, Brandon 33509; 1421 Oakfield Drive, Brandon 33511 (Tallahassee) 405 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street, 32399-1100 telephones (district) 813/744-8683 (Tallahassee) 850/487-5072.

Kendrick B. Meek
Democrat, District 36
Democratic Whip

Lesley (Les) Miller, Jr.
Democrat, District 21
Richard Mitchell
Democrat, District 4
Democratic Whip

Executive Director, Comprehensive Community Services, Inc. born May 23, 1956 in Jasper education Florida State University, B.S., English and Speech Communications, 1979; Sigma Alpha Epsilon wife Debra Rogers of Hahira, Georgia children Savannah, Kylie and Jessica legislative service elected to the Senate in 1998; Democratic Whip, 2000-2002 military service Officer, Jet Pilot, U.S. Navy; Commander, U.S. Naval Reserves religious affiliation Baptist recreation hunting, fishing and jogging addresses (district) Virgie Cone Center, 406 10th Avenue N.W., Jasper 32052 (Tallahassee) 205 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street, 32399-1100 telephones (district) 904/719-2733, 888/329-6784 (Tallahassee) 850/487-5017.

Durell Peaden, Jr.
Republican, District 1

Physician, General Practice (retired) born August 24, 1945 in DeFuniak Springs education Tulane University, B.A., 1968; Universidad Autonoma de Guadalajara, M.D., 1973; Jones School of Law at Faulkner University, J.D., 1987 wife Nancy Green of DeFuniak Springs children Durell III (Trey), Tyler and Taylen legislative service elected to the Senate in 2000; House of Representatives, 1994-2000 historical John Wilkinson, cousin, Legislative Council House, Santa Rosa, 1844, and House, Santa Rosa, 1848-1850 and 1860; John Wilkinson, Jr., cousin, House, Santa Rosa, 1885, and Senate, District 1, 1889; A.J. Peaden, cousin, House, Santa Rosa, 1905, 1907, 1909; R.W. Peaden, cousin, House, District 2, 1972-1976; John W. Kennedy, grandfather, Chair, Okaloosa County Commission religious affiliation Methodist addresses (district) 598 North Ferdon Boulevard, Crestview 32536-2753; 744 E. Burgess Road, Unit E-103, Pensacola 32504 (Tallahassee) 306 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street, 32399-1100 telephones (district) 904/689-0556, 850/475-5556 (Tallahassee) 850/487-5000.

Bill Posey
Republican, District 15


Ken Pruitt
Republican, District 27

Real estate; State Certified Water Well Contractor born January 24, 1957 in Miami education Indian River Community College, Water and Wastewater Treatment Certification, 1984; University of Florida, TREEO Center, Water Distribution Certification, 1987 wife Aileen Kelly children Kenneth Jr., Steven, Ashley, Michelle and Mark legislative service elected to the Senate in 2000; House of Representatives, 1990-2000 religious affiliation Disciples of Christ recreation Civil War history addresses (district) 2400 S.E. Midport Road, Suite 110, Port St. Lucie 34952-4806 (Tallahassee) 318 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street, 32399-1100 telephones (district) 561/335-8000 (Tallahassee) 850/487-5088.
Tom Rossin  
Democrat, District 35  
Democratic Leader  
addresses (district) 503 Royal Palm Beach Boulevard, Royal Palm Beach 33411; Lee County Courthouse, 2120 Main Street, #206, Ft. Myers 33901 (Tallahassee) 200 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street, 32399-1100 telephones (district) 561/753-2537, 941/338-2646 (Tallahassee) 850/487-5356.

Burt L. Saunders  
Republican, District 25  
addresses (district) 3301 E. Tamiami Trail, Administration Building, Suite 304, Naples 34112; 1039 S.E. 9th Place, Suite 120, Cape Coral 33990-3095 (Tallahassee) 322 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street, 32399-1100 telephones (district) 941/417-6220 or 941/338-2777 (Tallahassee) 850/487-5124.

Debby P. Sanderson  
Republican, District 31  

Jim Sebesta  
Republican, District 20  
Real Estate/Broker/Developer born August 24, 1935 in Pontiac, Illinois. Moved to Florida in 1959 education Loyola University (Chicago), B.Sc.; DePaul University, M.B.A. wife Jean children Jim, Anne Comber, Steve, Mike, Bob and John legislative service elected to the Senate in 1998; vice chairman, Energy and Transportation Committee, National Conference of State Legislatures military service U.S. Navy Reserve (8 years) religious affiliation Catholic recreation family time, fishing and golf addresses (district) Gateway Corporate Center, 9887 4th Street North, Suite 319, St. Petersburg 33702; Hillsborough County: 813/221-6044, (Tallahassee) 324 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street, 32399-1100 telephones (district) 727/563-0377, 727/217-7088 (Tallahassee) 850/487-5075.
Ronald A. Silver  
Democrat, District 38  
Dean of the Legislature  

Rod Smith  
Democrat, District 5  

Donald C. (Don) Sullivan, M.D.  
Republican, District 22  

J. Alex Villalobos  
Republican, District 37  
Debbie Wasserman Schultz
Democrat, District 32


Daniel Webster
Republican, District 12


Faye W. Blanton
Secretary of the Senate

born November 9, 1946 in Tallahassee education Jones Business College, Jacksonville, 1967 husband Edwin F. (Ed) Blanton of St. Petersburg children Wade, Doug and Laurel McDaniel; Garrett and Travis Blanton; grandchildren: Zachary Gillis; Davis McDaniel; Megan and Garrett Blanton, Jr. legislative service elected Secretary of the Florida Senate, November 19, 1996; reelected subsequently; has worked continuously with the Florida Senate since 1970; currently serves on the Executive Committee of the American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries of the National Conference of State Legislatures and is a frequent lecturer on legislative process and facilitator for mock sessions for civic, student, international and private groups religious affiliation Baptist recreation gardening, walking and reading address Suite 405, The Capitol 404 South Monroe Street, 32399-1100 telephone 850/487-5270.
Sergeant at Arms

The President appoints a Sergeant at Arms who attends the Senate during its sessions; maintains order under the direction of the President; executes the commands of and serves Senate process as directed by the President of the Senate and by the Senate; has charge of all property of the Senate to the extent as is delegated to the Sergeant at Arms by the President; has general charge of the security of the Chamber, committee rooms, and gallery of the Senate and maintains order therein in cooperation with the Division of Capitol Police; and has general supervision of the doorkeepers and maintenance staff.

Donald Severance
Senate Sergeant at Arms

COMMITTEE TESTIMONY

You may want to keep track of your bills as they proceed through the legislative process. To find out which committees your bills have been assigned to, access Online Sunshine, contact your Senator’s office, or call the Division of Legislative Information Services (1-800-342-1827).

You may have an opportunity to appear before a committee that is hearing the bill by contacting the committee as soon as the bill has been referred to the committee. The committee’s chairman controls his or her committee’s agenda and schedules the bills.

If your bill is scheduled for a public hearing, keep these guidelines in mind:

- When signing up to testify on a bill, the committee may require you to present written testimony for distribution to committee members and staff. Written testimony should be submitted to the appropriate office at least 24 hours prior to the scheduled committee hearing.
- Generally, each committee chairman follows the order of the bills listed on the agenda.
- Prepare your oral testimony in advance and be brief unless asked to elaborate.
- Be specific and to the point regarding the bill you are testifying on.
- Be prepared to answer questions from committee members on your testimony or on the position you have taken on each bill. If you do not know the answer to a question, just say so.

CONTACTING YOUR SENATOR

Your Senator is interested in hearing your opinions concerning the issues on which he or she will vote. This section will provide you with guidelines on how to approach legislators and how best to express your ideas so that they will be read, or listened to, and understood.

Most people communicate with their Senator by letter (increasingly by email), but you can also try to speak directly with him or her by telephone or even in person. No matter which method you choose, the same guidelines apply:

- Know your subject matter well, and have data to back up your point of view.
- Inform yourself about the full name and address of your Senator and about the positions he or she has taken on the issues that concern you.
- Do not use form letters; instead, if you are working from a form letter, rewrite the essential points in your own words.
- If you represent others from your community, formally or even informally, indicate that to the Senator.
- Be brief and to-the-point in your presentation. Attach supporting data or documents and refer to them in your cover letter.
- Be courteous.
- Be completely fair in your presentation of the facts.
- If you are interested in a specific bill, refer to that bill by its number. You can find out this information by accessing Online Sunshine or by calling the Division of Legislative Information Services at 1-800-342-1827. Note that Senate Bills use even numbers and House Bills use odd numbers.
- Always provide your address (street and/or email) and your telephone number so that your Senator or his or her staff assistants can contact you for further data or discussion.
- If you are going to meet personally with your Senator, prepare carefully for the meeting and be on time. If he or she asks you for more information than you have brought with you, be prompt in responding to the request.

You can build an effective relationship with your Senator on a series of issues and make considerable contributions to the process of creating public policy. Your Senator will be grateful for your participation.
SENNATE PAGE PROGRAM

You can be a part of history! The Senate Page Program gives Florida students the rare opportunity to observe and participate in the legislative process.

During regular sessions of the Legislature, participating students come to Tallahassee for one week to work in the Senate Chamber, distribute materials, and deliver messages to Senators and staff. Each Senator may sponsor four pages (ages 15-18). Senators may also submit applications for alternate pages, who serve on an as-needed basis.

Sponsoring Senators give an application to the students they wish to sponsor. Senators submit completed applications by February 1 of each year. The Office of the Senate President schedules each page for one week of service during the upcoming session.

Pages receive a minimum-wage stipend for participating in the program. Students are expected to provide their own transportation, housing, and meals while in Tallahassee.

During each week of session, pages discuss the legislative process and participate in a “mock session.” Students act as Senators, debating and voting on bills. Other educational opportunities and Capitol tours are planned during session.

PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>President</th>
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<tr>
<td>Territorial</td>
<td></td>
<td>1829</td>
<td>Jesse J. Parrish</td>
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<td>1839-1840</td>
<td>John Warren</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Patrick C. Whitaker</td>
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<td>1841</td>
<td>William P. Duval</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Truman G. Futch</td>
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<td>Dennitt H. Mays</td>
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<td>1945</td>
<td>Walter W. Rose</td>
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<td>Erasmus D. Tracy</td>
<td>1947-1948</td>
<td>S. Dilworth Clarke</td>
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<td>1850-1852</td>
<td>Robert J. Floyd</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Newman C. Brackin</td>
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<td>Hamlin V. Snell</td>
<td>1951</td>
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<td>1856</td>
<td>Philip Dell</td>
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<td>Charley E. Johns</td>
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<td>1858-1859</td>
<td>John Finlayson</td>
<td>1955-1956</td>
<td>W. Turner Davis</td>
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<td>1860-1861</td>
<td>Thomas Jefferson Eppes</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>William A. Shands</td>
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<td>1862-1863</td>
<td>Enoch J. Vann</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Dewey M. Johnson</td>
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<td>1864</td>
<td>Abraham K. Allison</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>W. Randolph Hodges</td>
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<td>From 1865 through 1887 the Lt. Governor served as President.</td>
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<td>1962-1963</td>
<td>F. Wilson Carraway</td>
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<td>1978-1980</td>
<td>Philip D. Lewis</td>
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<td>W. D. Childers</td>
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<td>Curtis Peterson</td>
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<td>1984-1986</td>
<td>Harry A. Johnston II</td>
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<td>1986-1988</td>
<td>John W. Vogt</td>
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<td>1988-1990</td>
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<td>1992-1993</td>
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<td>1881</td>
<td></td>
<td>1993-1994</td>
<td>Pat Thomas</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1994-1996</td>
<td>James A. Scott</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>1996-1998</td>
<td>Toni Jennings</td>
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<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td></td>
<td>1998-2000</td>
<td>Toni Jennings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td></td>
<td>2000-2002</td>
<td>John M. McKay</td>
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</table>
THE SENATE CHAMBER

The Senate Chamber, also known as the “floor,” is the room on the fourth floor of the Capitol where Senators debate the merits of proposed legislation. The current Chamber is the fourth used since the first session of the Senate was called to order in 1839. The first session held in this chamber occurred in 1978.

On the floor above the Chamber is the gallery. Citizens may sit in the gallery to observe the Senate in session. From the gallery, attention is drawn to the rostrum where the President is presiding.

The President occupies the “chair,” pacing the flow of legislation, deciding who will speak, and ruling on parliamentary disputes. The President may call on other Senators to preside while he or she works out the details of legislative proposals.

President McKay addressing the Florida Senate.

In front of the President’s rostrum is the Secretary’s “desk,” which is staffed by the Secretary of the Senate. Legislative business is not properly before the Senate until it is “on the desk.” Clerks at this desk read the bills and amendments before the body and record Senate actions. These actions are published in the Journal, the official record of Senate proceedings. A Senator who wishes to “approach the well” to make a speech speaks from one of the reading podiums at the Secretary’s desk.

Voting boards on each side of the chamber record a member’s green “yea” or red “nay” vote. (The amber lights you see next to some names indicate that the Senator wants a “page” to deliver a message or retrieve a file from his or her office.) The voting boards also display the number of the bill or amendment being debated and other information related to the proceedings. Electronic voting was first used in the Senate in 1966, and now nearly all votes are recorded electronically.

The seating arrangement in the chamber is determined by the President. At one time, the chamber desk was a member’s only desk. Members’ secretaries sat beside them in the chamber, even during sessions. Now adequate office space is provided for the Senators and their staff; telephones at each chamber desk provide direct communication with the staff. Today, only members of the Senate and designated staff members are allowed in the chamber while the Senate is in session. Certain present and past state officials and guests invited by the President may also enter the chamber during a session. All men in the chamber must wear coats and ties.

Senators are addressed by their district number when they are recognized to speak. Custom decrees that a Senator may not be addressed as a gentleman or lady. He or she is “the Senator from the fifth,” for example, but never “the gentleman or lady from the fifth.” During debate, the members are always formally addressed as “Senator,” not by their given names.

Just above the main entrance is the press gallery, where members of Florida’s press corps record Senate actions. The remainder of the gallery is open to the public at all sessions, except that a portion of the gallery is usually reserved for the Senators’ families and other sections are often reserved for visiting students.

Television cameras from the Florida Channel are positioned at the front and rear of the gallery to provide live, televised coverage of all Senate sessions. Each weekday evening during the session, the Sunshine Network, The Florida Channel, and Florida’s public television affiliates broadcast “Capitol Update,” a live half-hour news program explaining and analyzing each day’s most significant legislative developments. The broadcasts are funded by the Legislature, but all editorial content is determined by the group of professional journalists who produce the programs. Florida’s legislative telecasts were used as a model for a similar system installed in 1979 in the U.S. House of Representatives.
A simplified chart showing the route a bill takes through the Florida Legislature. Bills may originate in either house. This bill originated in the Senate.
THE THREE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

Florida’s Constitution, in the traditional American pattern of “separation of powers,” divides state government into three separate and independent branches. This division of powers creates a system of “checks and balances” ensuring that all three branches properly perform their constitutional duties in the administration of state affairs. Tallahassee is the seat of Florida’s state government.

The Executive Branch

The Florida Constitution vests the supreme power of the state in the Governor and provides that he or she shall ensure that the laws are faithfully executed. It provides for a Lieutenant Governor to be elected in a joint candidacy with the Governor. The Lieutenant Governor works with the Governor and performs such duties pertaining to the office of the Governor as assigned by the Governor, or as otherwise provided by law. The Constitution also provides that the Governor shall be assisted by an elected Cabinet consisting of a Secretary of State, Attorney General, Comptroller, Treasurer, Commissioner of Agriculture, and a Commissioner of Education.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and members of the Cabinet are elected to four-year terms. They take office on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January following their election in November of non-presidential election years. The Governor may succeed himself or herself in office unless he or she has served more than six years in two consecutive terms. Cabinet members may not seek re-election if by the end of their current term they will have served in that office for eight consecutive years.
The Judicial Branch

The Judicial Branch interprets the law and applies the Constitution. Florida’s court system consists of a series of circuit and county courts, district courts of appeal, and the state Supreme Court.

County courts preside over criminal trials of misdemeanors and some civil cases. They also have the power to issue warrants of arrest. There is one county court located in each of Florida’s 67 counties. The number of judges in each county court varies with the population and caseload of the county. County judges are elected to four-year terms.

Circuit courts are located in each of Florida’s twenty judicial circuits. Some circuits contain only one county, but most are multi-county. The circuit courts are at the top of the trial system, and they also hear limited appeals from county courts. Circuit judges are elected by the voters of the circuits to serve six-year terms.

The District Courts of Appeal are intermediate appellate courts that receive most of the appeals from trial courts. There are five judicial districts in Florida, with courts located in Tallahassee, Lakeland, Daytona Beach, West Palm Beach, and Miami. Appointed by the Governor to serve in each district court, these judges must be reconfirmed by the voters every six years.

The Supreme Court is at the top of Florida’s court system and is the final state court of appeal. The Supreme Court determines the constitutionality of statutes, has the authority to issue advisory opinions to the Governor, and has administrative responsibilities over all lower courts. There are seven Supreme Court justices, each appointed by the Governor and retained by a popular vote every six years.

The Legislative Branch

The Legislative Branch has exclusive law-making power and determines the general policies by which the problems of society are to be met. It may delegate limited rulemaking power to some executive agencies.

Composition and organization. The Constitution of the State of Florida requires that members of the Legislature be elected at the general election in November of even-numbered years. Florida’s Legislature is composed of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. Each house is the sole judge of the qualifications and elections of its members and has the power to choose its own officers and establish its own rules of procedure. All legislative sessions are open to the public, except when appointments or suspensions of public officials are considered in executive session. Either house of the Legislature may initiate legislation on any subject.

The State Constitution provides that the Legislature shall be apportioned into 30 to 40 senatorial districts, and 80 to 120 representative districts. The 1972 Legislature established 40 Senate districts and 120 House districts. Senators serve four-year terms and representatives serve two-year terms. While a legislator may be elected for more than one term, he or she may not seek reelection if at the end of his or her current term he or she has served for eight consecutive years.

Reapportionment and Redistricting. During the 2002 Regular Session, the Florida Legislature will determine how districts should be realigned to account for Florida’s two new seats in the United States Congress and for uneven population growth during the past decade among Florida Senate and House of Representative districts. To facilitate public participation, the House and Senate jointly will host a series of public hearings at locations throughout the state during the late
Legislative sessions. Two weeks after each general election, the Legislature convenes for the exclusive purpose of organization and election of officers. No legislation is considered during the organization session.

Regular sessions of the Legislature begin on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in March in odd-numbered years and continue for 60 consecutive days, which may be extended by a three-fifths vote of each house. The Legislature may change its convening date in even-numbered years, but generally the date remains the same as in odd-numbered years, except once every 10 years when the Constitution requires the Legislature to reapportion the state’s voting districts. Special sessions may be called by the Governor, or may be convened by joint proclamation of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Special sessions may not exceed 20 days, unless extended by a three-fifths vote of each house. Each “call” for a special session outlines the business to be considered. The Senate may resolve itself into executive session to consider appointment to or removal from public office, even when the House of Representatives is not meeting.

Rules. During the organization session, each house adopts its rules of procedure to be followed for the next two years. The rules provide for orderly proceedings and determine how each house will conduct its business.

Committees. A committee functions to study, research, and plan solutions to “people problems.” The Senate and House rules provide for certain standing committees, special or select committees, and subcommittees. The presiding officers name the chairmen and members of all committees.

Bills are assigned to one or more committees for study. Committees may hold public hearings where committee members hear sponsoring legislators and others who are interested in the bill. The committee may vote to recommend the bill favorably; favorably, with a committee substitute; unfavorably; or favorably with amendments to be considered when the bill is debated on the floor by the respective house.

When the Senate and House are unable to agree on the final content of a bill, it goes to a conference committee. This committee, composed of members of both houses, tries to resolve the differences between the Senate and House versions of a bill.

Other committees commonly used are joint committees, which are composed of members from each house, and select committees, which are usually appointed to make recommendations on special or unique problems.

Lobbying. A lobbyist is anyone who tries to influence legislation. Unless exempt, all persons who seek to influence legislation must register with the Division of Legislative Information Services before they begin lobbying. Every lobbyist must also state any direct business association or partnership with any current member of the Legislature and make periodic reports on moneys spent lobbying.

Journals and Calendars. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House each publish daily journals and calendars during the legislative session. Each journal details the proceedings on the floor, committee reports, and related actions of the previous day. The calendar is a schedule of business to be taken up that day and the next two days, including committee meetings and bills to be considered.

Forms of legislation. Legislative proposals may be in the form of bills, resolutions, concurrent resolutions, joint resolutions, or memorials. A bill is a proposed law, and it may be either a general bill or a local bill. A general bill would have a general impact within the state; a local bill would affect only a particular county, city, or town named in the bill. A majority vote is required to pass a bill unless otherwise provided in the Constitution. Companion bills are often used as a timesaving device. These are identical bills introduced in both houses, which allow simultaneous committee study in each body. The appropriations bill is one of the most important bills considered by the Legislature. This bill is the state’s budget and it specifies the amount of money available to various state agencies during the next year. The appropriations bill follows the same course as other general bills, but because it is difficult to get both houses to agree on all items in the bill, a conference committee is usually appointed to resolve the differences.
### Senate Districts 2000-2002

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Senator</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Lawson (D)</td>
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<td>King (R)</td>
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<td>Sebesta (R)</td>
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<td>Pruitt (R)</td>
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<td>Meek (D)</td>
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<td>Silver (D)</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>Garcia (R)</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Jones (D)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(D) - Denotes Democrat  (R) - Denotes Republican
GLOSSARY OF LEGISLATIVE TERMS

Act. A bill passed by the legislature.

Adjourn. To end a legislative session, a day’s session, or a committee meeting.

Adopt. To vote to accept.

Amendment. A proposal to change the original terms of a bill.

Bicameral. Consisting of two houses. All states have bicameral legislatures except Nebraska, which has only one house (unicameral).

Bill. A draft of a proposed law.

Budget. A bill that states how much money will be spent on government programs and services.

Calendar. List of bills awaiting action.

Chairman. A legislator who presides over a committee meeting or a session.

Chamber. Also known as the “floor,” it is the room in which the Senate or the House of Representatives meets.

Clerk of the House of Representatives. The person designated by the House of Representatives to assist the members of the House in the detailed processes of enacting laws and to record that history.

Committee. A group of Senators or Representatives appointed by the presiding officer to consider an issue or question and to submit a report on its recommendations for action by the body that originated it.

Constitution. The written instrument embodying the fundamental principles of the state that establishes power and duties of the government and guarantees certain rights to the people.

Constituent. A citizen who resides in the district of a legislator.

Convene. To meet in formal legislative session.

Debate. To argue the merits of a bill, for and against.

Decorum. Appropriate behavior and conduct.

District. That area of the state represented by a legislator, determined on the basis of population.

Gallery. The seating area for visitors located above the chambers (on the fifth floor of the Capitol).

Governor. The highest ranking state official.

Journal. The official record of the proceedings of the Senate or the House of Representatives.

Law. The final product of the legislative process. It is the end result of the introduction of a bill, its passage by both houses, its approval by the Governor (or the overriding of his veto by the legislature), and its recording by the Secretary of State.

Majority party. The political party having greater than a majority of seats in a house.

Minority party. The political party having fewer than a majority of seats in a house.

Motion. A proposal, usually oral, made to the presiding officer and relating to procedure or action before a legislative body.

Oath of Office. An oath or vow taken by a public official prior to taking up his or her official duties.

Order of Business. The defined routine of procedure in the legislative body each day. It can be deviated from only by waiver of the rules.

Passage. Favorable action on a measure before the legislature.

President of the Senate. The presiding officer of the Senate. He or she is designated as President by the majority party in caucus and then elected by the full membership of the Senate for a term of two years.

President Pro Tempore of the Senate. Literally, president “for a time.” He or she performs specified duties as prescribed by the Senate Rules or the Senate President.

Quorum. The number of members required for the conduct of business.

Repeal. The removal of a provision from the law.

Roll call. To determine a vote on a question by the taking of names in favor of and opposed to.

Rules. Provisions for the procedure, organization, officers, and committees of each house of the legislature.

Secretary of the Senate. The person elected by the Senate to assist Senate officers, members, and staff in the detailed processes of enacting laws and to record that history.

Sergeant at Arms. The person in each house who is responsible for the security of the legislative house and the maintenance of that house’s property.

Session. The period during which the legislature meets.

Sine die. Refers to final adjournment of a legislative session. The term is sometimes used to denote the ceremony involving the dropping of white handkerchiefs which symbolizes the end of a regular session.

Speaker of the House of Representatives. The presiding officer of the House of Representatives. He or she is designated as Speaker by the majority party in caucus and then elected by the full membership of the House for a term of two years.

Veto. Return by the Governor to the legislature of a bill without his or her signature; the veto message from the Governor usually explains why he or she thinks the bill should not become a law.

Vote. A decision on a question, either affirmative or negative.
United States House of Representatives

The House of Representatives is composed of 435 Members elected every two years from among the 50 states, apportioned according to their total populations. Today there is one representative for approximately every 621,000 residents, a much larger figure than the 30,000 residents the Constitution of the United States originally required for a Congressional district.

A Representative must be at least 25 years of age, have been a citizen of the United States for seven years, and, when elected, be a resident of the state in which the Representative is chosen.

In addition to the Representatives from each of the states, there is a Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and Delegates from the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. The Resident Commissioner and the Delegates have most of the prerogatives of Representatives, with the important exception of the right to vote on matters before the House.

Under the provisions of Section 2 of the 20th Amendment to the United States Constitution, Congress must assemble at least once every year, at noon on the third day of January, unless by law it appoints a different day. A Congress lasts for two years, commencing in January of the year following the biennial election of Members, and is divided into two sessions.

Unlike some other parliamentary bodies, both the Senate and the House of Representatives have equal legislative functions and powers (except that only the House of Representatives may initiate revenue bills), and the designation of one as the “upper” House and the other as the “lower” House is not appropriate.

The United States Constitution authorizes each House to determine the rules of its proceedings. Pursuant to that authority, the House of Representatives adopts its rules on the opening day of each Congress. The Senate, which considers itself a continuing body, operates under standing rules that it amends from time to time.

The chief function of Congress is the making of laws. In addition, the Senate has the function of advising and consenting to treaties and to certain nominations by the President. In the matter of impeachments, the House of Representatives...
presents the charges - a function similar to that of a grand jury - and the Senate sits as a court to try the impeachment. Both Houses meet in joint session on the sixth day of January, unless by law they appoint a different day, following a presidential election, to count the electoral votes.

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<tr>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Home Town</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Joe Scarborough</td>
<td>Pensacola</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Allen Boyd</td>
<td>Monticello</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Corrine Brown</td>
<td>Jacksonville</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ander Crenshaw</td>
<td>Jacksonville</td>
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<td>Karen L. Thurman</td>
<td>Dunnellon</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Cliff Stearns</td>
<td>Ocala</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>John L. Mica</td>
<td>Winter Park</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Ric Keller</td>
<td>Orlando</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Michael Bilirakis</td>
<td>Tarpon Springs</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>C. W. Bill Young</td>
<td>Indian Rocks Beach</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jim Davis</td>
<td>Tampa</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Adam H. Putnam</td>
<td>Bartow</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Dan Miller</td>
<td>Bradenton</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Porter J. Goss</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Dave Weldon</td>
<td>Palm Bay</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Mark Foley</td>
<td>West Palm Beach</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Carrie P. Meek</td>
<td>Miami</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ileana Ros-Lehtinen</td>
<td>Miami</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Robert Wexler</td>
<td>Boca Raton</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Peter Deutsch</td>
<td>Ft. Lauderdale</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Lincoln Diaz-Balart</td>
<td>Miami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>E. Clay Shaw, Jr.</td>
<td>Ft. Lauderdale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Alcee L. Hastings</td>
<td>Miramar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We’re on the Web . . . .

The Official Guide to the State of Florida Legislature (www.leg.state.fl.us)

A variety of legislative data can be accessed on this Internet site.

Enter a bill number and click the go button to view that bill’s information

Click on a tab to view that category of information

These links will take you to the main categories under the selected tab

- Senate
  - President’s Welcome Page
  - Meeting Notices
  - Press Releases
  - Leadership Team
  - Members
  - Committees
  - Rules and Manual

- House of Representatives
  - Speaker’s Welcome Page
  - Unpublished Meeting Notices
  - Press Releases
  - Members
  - Bills/Committees
  - Publications

If you have any questions regarding Senate information on this site, please email the Secretary of the Senate at senate@leg.state.fl.us or call the Secretary at (850) 487-5270.
We’re on the Web for kids too!

This Internet site introduces younger Floridians to the Florida Legislature. Designed to be educational, it appeals to children of all ages. This site is easily accessed (interface is not browser specific) and low-resolution graphics allow for ease of use. Online Sunshine for Kids is always under construction. Keep checking for new features.

Games and Puzzles

The dolphin is the state saltwater mammal. You can help our dolphin find his lunch!
Games and Puzzles

The power to make laws is vested in the LEGISLATURE. How many words can you make from this word? Some examples are late, gate, guest, and realist.

Word Search

Search for these words important to Florida in the letters below. They may appear forward, backward, diagonally, up, or down in the puzzle. Find each word and draw a circle around it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arts</th>
<th>Ecosystem</th>
<th>Health care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>Orange juice</td>
<td>Panther</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>Senate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td>Voter</td>
<td>Wildlife</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E E C O S Y S T E M E
d R S A J R A K O F C S
A L Q B C V D X I F U
C P I W R O Q U L P O
H A R T S T J G D W H
T N C M B E H Z L D E
L T N T G R R H I O T
A H L N K V G O W E A
e E A V O J I F A P N
H R M S I R U O T D E
O T U M S L O O H C S

Roll Call

The names of the members of the Florida Senate are in this puzzle. These names may appear forward, backward, diagonally, up, or down in the puzzle. Find each word and draw a circle around it.

A U I Y D N T E Q N N O S W A L
R B S E V O M C K A Y W Q J F A
W K J S C T W Y F V P G K H T U
E N R O H L X Z M I E T B S X R
B I E P H R K L R L A Q E C S E
S E L W P A K D R L D B Z W I N
T L L E H C T I M U E G M C L T
E K E N I T N A T S N O C S V W
R H G E L B Q Z B I X Q M E E K
G K R Q Y B N D K J K I Q T R H
X B S A U N D E R S T H V I L P
F R O D N E Z L O H T Y N A Q W
L O N N V W A A Z R T C O W I N
L N O O E I H P J S I M X N B T
E S S S C S R O I B U R T W X N
B O W R M E K R Y N R E C O V I
P N A E Y N C T M K P L W R P S
M G D D W O V I L L A L O B O S
A X T N J U L X R U I F S Q O
C A L A V T A L Y K J M J R N R
W A S S E R M A N S C H U L T Z

Bronson
Brown-Waite
Brown
Burt
Campbell
Carlton
Clary
Constantine
Cowin
Crist
Dawson
Diaz de la Portilla
Dyer
Garcia
Geller
Holzendorf
Home
Horne
Jones
King
Klein
Latvala
Laurent
Lawson
Lee
McKay
Meek
Miller
Mitchell
Peade
Posey
Pruitt
Rossin
Sanderson
Saunders
Sebasta
Silver
Smith
Sullivan
Villalobos
 Wasserman Schultz
Webster
OFFICIAL STATE DESIGNATIONS

Butterfly: Zebra Longwing

Bird: Mockingbird

Wildflower: Coreopsis

Beverage: Citrus sinensis (orange juice)

Air fair: Central Florida Air Fair

Freshwater fish: Florida largemouth bass

Gem: Moonstone

Pageant: “Indian River”

Play: “Cross and Sword”

Reptile: American alligator

Rodeo: Silver Spurs Rodeo

Saltwater fish: Atlantic sailfish

Saltwater mammal: Porpoise

Stone: Agatized coral

Tree: Sabal Palmetto palm

Animal: Florida panther

Marine mammal: Manatee

Marine mammal: Manatee

Shell: Horse conch

About This Handbook

This Florida Senate Handbook is published by the Secretary of the Senate. It is distributed free of charge to Capitol visitors and other interested Floridians to enhance their knowledge and understanding of Florida’s government, and particularly, the Florida Senate.

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Faye W. Blanton
Secretary of the Senate

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