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TAPED PROCEEDINGS

THE SECRETARY: A quorum is present,
Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Good morning, everyone.

All Commissioners and guests in the gallery,

will you please silence all electronic devices

as we get started this morning.

Madam Secretary, do we have a quorum?

THE SECRETARY: A quorum is present,

Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: I like that.

The Commission is now in order.

Commissioners and guests, please rise for the opening prayer to be given by Commissioner

Lester.

COMMISSIONER LESTER: Chairman Beruff, I want to take just a moment just to thank you for the privilege of being able to lead this group in prayer. It has been a delight to pray together with you throughout this process, and, of course, the other great privilege is for the rest of my life, I will be able to say that I spent time to the right of Beruff, a heretofore unknown territory.

Let us pray. This is the day the Lord has

made, and we rejoice and are glad in it for we are together doing good work, surrounded by good people. We have the opportunity to do something of lasting significance. What a blessing that is.

Father, we thank you for this good work
you have given us. We thank you for the
friendships, new friendships we have made, old
friendships that have been strengthened and
enjoyed. We thank you for the work of everyone
who has surrounded the efforts of this
Commission, the staff and the consultants and
the experts who have given their time to come
and work with us. So many people have
contributed to this, Father, and we are
grateful for each and every one of them.

Now help us to finish well, to be good stewards of this opportunity that you might look down upon our work, both individually and collectively, and say well done, good and faithful stewards.

We pray this in your name, oh, God, our help in ages past, our hope for years to come.

Amen.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Amen.

Mr. Cerio, if you would lead us in the 1 2 Pledge of Allegiance. Thank you. COMMISSIONER CERIO: I pledge allegiance 3 4 to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one 5 6 nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty 7 and justice for all. 8 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: I would like to take a 9 second and acknowledge that my boss is here in 10 the room today. My wife, Janelle, joined me to 11 sort of wrap this thing up. So thank you, 12 darling. 13 Okay. So have we got any communications, 14 Madam Secretary? 15 THE SECRETARY: None on the desk, 16 Mr. Chair. 17 Introduction of CHAIRMAN BERUFF: 18 proposals? 19 THE SECRETARY: None on the desk, 20 Mr. Chair. CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Reports of committee? 21 22 THE SECRETARY: On the desk, Mr. Chair. 23 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Thank you. 24 We will now take up Revision 1, Proposal 25 6001 by Style and Drafting. Mr. --

Commissioner Heuchan, rights of crime victims.

COMMISSIONER HEUCHAN: Good morning, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for having us -- having me.

Before I go into Revision 1, I just wanted to outline a few things that were included in a memo that I had sent to the full Commission.

This was at the urging of Commissioner

Kruppenbacher and others. It was a memo just to explain kind of what we did, how we got there, and outlined some of the conclusions that we had come to for those of you that were not with us that week.

Style and Drafting focused, as you all will remember, on four primary tasks. Those were to adopt the revisions that we will consider over the next few days. We addressed the technical and substantive edits to the language of each proposal. We took extraordinary efforts to edit the substance of the proposals consistent with the discretion and direction provided by this Commission during the special order deliberations. The committee also reviewed each proposal for necessary technical and clarifying edits.

The next two things that we did were we grouped the proposals into revision form, which you've seen, and drafted corresponding ballot titles and summaries. The committee's grouping exercise was done contemporaneously with the drafting of ballot summaries, as these tasks are inexplicably linked, one being a reflection

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of the other.

With a 75-word ballot summary count limit, proposal groupings would affect the word counts, and this -- this contemporaneous exercise was really kind of come to organically. Commissioners Grady and others thought that it would be smart. It ended up being very smart to do these things contemporaneously, and that is why we did those -- those things together.

I then invited committee members to draft summaries. I would like to thank Commissioners Gamez, Timmann, Martinez and Stargel who were kind of dubbed of drafting team for their work drafting titles and summaries for proposals.

I also invited each of you who were the sponsors of those proposals to submit the very same homework, and we received all of that.

Using all of these ideas and the technical advise that we received from our staff and from our outside lawyers and other sources, we drafted preliminary summary language for each proposal, which included the word counts. We also received proposed grouping submissions from committee and com- -- and the Commission, and from there we constructed the revisions we will consider as a full Commission today.

We sought to keep from unnecessarily editorializing, and we were -- we got that advice from Commissioner Levesque, we got that advice from our lawyers, and I can submit to you today that in each and every revision submitted by the committee, our legal team has confirmed that the title and the summary language is clear, states the revision's chief purpose, and is not misleading.

As we consider alternatives to the work of the committee today, we must keep those standards in mind, and I know that we will consider some of those changes today, or suggested changes.

Next we had to get into the ordering. So we considered the ordering for the revisions in

the ballot, and I am sure that you all know that the Secretary of State has already received and confirmed five Constitutional Amendments for placement on the 2018 general election ballot. Any amendments that we put forth will start with number six.

The committee decided to order the revisions by putting the group revisions at the beginning, the repeal cleanup revisions near the middle, and the stand-alone revisions at the end. And that is just a summary of what -- what we did, and I will tell you, as my earlier memo outlined, the work was a lot, there was a lot that we did, and each member of that committee did that work in kind of aligned with their skill sets and their ability to help, and I can just tell you that each and every person on that committee played a significant role in the work that was -- that was done.

Now, Mr. Chairman, Revision 1, that's a long way to get to Revision 1, and I'm sorry, but I felt the need to do that just so people could understand how we got here today.

Revision No. 1, which is PCP 6001, is combinations of Proposals 96, Proposal 6, and

Proposal 41. The title of this revision is "Rights of Crime Victims, Judges." Each one of the proposals in Revision 1 deal with the functionality of the judicial branch.

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Proposal 96, Marsy's Law, provides specific enforceable rights for the victims of crimes through their interaction with our judicial system. The ballot summary states that it, quote, "imposes requirements on courts to facilitate victim's rights."

Proposal 6 is a requirement on Judges and Hearing Officers to independently interpret statutes and rules.

Proposal 41 deals with Judges' retirement.

In each case, if the Style and Drafting

Committee adopted any amendments from the time

that they left the floor to the time that we

are giving them back to you for consideration,

I am going to outline those.

In Revision No. 1, there was an amendment that was adopted by the Style and Drafting Committee. This deals with Proposal No. 6, and it replaces the words "Administrative Law Judge" with "Officer Hearing administrative action pursuant to general law." And we did

this because the term "Administrative Law Judge" does not appear in the Constitution.

And with that, Mr. Chairman, that is an explanation of Revision No. 1.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Thank you. We will take up amendment -- is there any questions on, excuse me, Revision No. 1? Any questions?

Then we will go to Amendment 346204 by Commissioner Coxe. If you would introduce your amendment, please.

COMMISSIONER COXE: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. I know you thought I rose to speak
about 346204, but actually what I'd like to do
is make a motion to waive the rules so we can
name my chair after Commissioner Stemberger
when we're done.

I want to make clear something with respect to the amendments I proposed. I accept the fact that this proposal, this revision, is a train headed out of the station. I don't quarrel with that. That's already been debated on the merits.

These amendments that I have filed deal with a recognition that that will happen, and so they are intended to clean up issues that I

think will be major problems. And then we have the traditional problem that we have a Constitutional Amendment that needs to be amended, and we can avoid that.

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So what 346204 does is take the words

"expungement" in the two places it's in there

where in -- I believe it is at line 105, if

everybody has the actual proposal, it refers to

the right to be informed of clemency and

expungement procedures.

The reason I propose removing

"expungement" from this is multi-fold. Number

one, if a record is eligible to be expunged,

one must assume that there is an excellent

probability that the person was acquitted, and,

therefore, victim status is no longer in play

because by definition, if the person has been

acquitted or found not guilty or exonerated,

then by definition, arguably, there is no

victim in that particular case.

But more importantly, or more practically, expungement procedures are in Section 943.058 of the Florida Statutes. They are predominantly administrative procedures, and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement has

the greatest role in that process. They are currently backlogged by tens of thousands of applications. And to inject the right of a victim to be notified anywhere along that process when administratively the person is, in fact, eligible under the law, there is supposedly no argument a victim could make that the record shouldn't be expunged and alternatively sealed as 943.058 provides.

So it's -- the removal of this serves two purposes: It eliminates a nightmare

So it's -- the removal of this serves two purposes: It eliminates a nightmare administratively for the State of Florida in dealing with how to expunge and seal records, and it also deals with the fact that, arguably, there is no longer a victim in play. So that is what -- my proposal.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Thank you.

Questions on 346204? Do we have questions on 346204?

Commissioner Gaetz is recognized.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, Mr.

22 Chairman.

Commissioner Coxe, you mentioned the administrative burden that would be created as a consequence of leaving the provision as it is

and not passing your amendment. Could you help me as a non-lawyer understand the nature of that administrative burden and what effect it has, not only on the judiciary locally, but also on others who may be affected by it?

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Coxe, you are recognized.

COMMISSIONER COXE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Actually, because of the Florida Statutes,
it should not only say "expungement" in here,
it should also say "sealing." They're almost
treated interchangeably or synonymously.

But in response to your question,

Commissioner Gaetz, if I am a person who has

not been convicted and I am eligible under the

statute -- and to be eligible means that I have

not previously had a record expunged, I have

not previously been convicted of any criminal

offense anywhere in the country, that this is

the first time, I have no conviction and I'm

seeking that record to be expunged or sealed,

what I do is submit a form to the Office of the

State Attorney, telling them that I intend to

seek getting this record sealed or expunged.

This Office of the State Attorney then

confirms back to me my eligibility. I then have to take those records and a fingerprint card and forward them with a \$75 fee to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement where they, once they do their investigation, issue what is determined a Certificate of Eligibility. That is what is now backlogged six months in the State of Florida, longer.

They will tell you now it will be five, six months before we can get that back to you. So once I do get that back, I then take that, I have a client sign the affidavit that the client has not been convicted elsewhere in the country, is eligible here, and I file a motion to get a hearing before the court.

So with that long, drawn-out process to notify a victim that I am seeking expungement when the statute has never -- of all of the criminal statutes, never acknowledged that a victim has a role in that process, and my earlier point is probably shouldn't because there's no conviction, so that is the procedural thing it takes.

It is still discretionary with the court as to whether to grant it, as Commissioner

Sprowls I know knows that. But the law says now that if certain criteria, minimum criteria, are met, it would be an abuse of discretion not to grant it. So I don't know if that answers your question.

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CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Schifino is recognized.

COMMISSIONER SCHIFINO: Thank you, Chair Beruff.

I want to make sure I am clear. I think what I heard you say was that the only situation where a defendant can be -- can seek expungement is if they have been acquitted or found not guilty. Are there scenarios under which someone who has been found guilty of a crime could seek expungement?

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Coxe.

COMMISSIONER COXE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Yes, let me -- let me explain this. The test for eligibility to have a record expunged or sealed is whether or not the case resulted in a conviction. The law says, for example, that in Florida, under Florida Law, a court can do what's called withhold adjudication of quilt, even if a person pleads quilty, pleads

no contest, or is found guilty by a jury. The court has that discretion. If that happens, that person does not have a conviction.

So in the context of what we're talking about, there are a great many of these cases where that is the reason the person does not have a conviction.

There are also those who the -- where the charges have been dropped or dismissed by a court, never filed in the first place by the Office of the State Attorney, acquitted by a jury. There are a laundry list of reasons why that can happen.

The eligibility comes from not getting a conviction. That's the sole criteria, and once that happens, and assuming you're not disqualified for the other reasons I mentioned, yes.

COMMISSIONER SCHIFINO: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Cerio is recognized.

COMMISSIONER CERIO: Commissioner Coxe, is it your position that if there is a -- some type of crime committed, the defendant does receive some type of sanction, maybe has to pay

restitution, there is a victim, the -- but the individual does have the right to ask the court to have adjudication withheld, that even though in that case there may be a victim, there may have been penalties paid, that victim should have no right to at least have notification to be heard on the question of expungement, which is not granted as a matter of right, it is within the discretion of the court?

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Coxe.

COMMISSIONER COXE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I am not sure I quite understand the question, but if it -- if it talks about the process that took place up to the effort to seal or expunge the record, certainly. This -- your proposal already has all those victim rights built into it, notice, opportunity to be heard, et cetera.

The sole issue that I am raising is whether or not the person should be notified of a court hearing that is going to be undertaken as to whether there should be expungement or sealing. I assume that's what your question is.

COMMISSIONER CERIO: Correct.

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COMMISSIONER COXE: And my proposal would eliminate that completely, absolutely. And I think in part, one has to recognize that would be so incredibly cumbersome on the courts with the thousands and thousands of these when the case is already completely resolved. There's nothing that can change the outcome of the case at this stage.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Questions? Commissioner Bondi.

COMMISSIONER BONDI: Commissioner Coxe, would you agree that being a career prosecutor, most first-time offenders receive a withhold, unless they're going to prison or house arrest?

commissioner coxe: I think that turns entirely the jurisdiction you're in. I've seen -- I've been in several jurisdictions in Florida. There are some where there are policies that never withhold on a first-offense burglary if it's of a home, even if it's not occupied. There are others where they will never withhold on certain drug possession cases, and that is probably going to increase now with this opioid issue.

So I don't think -- in answer to

Commissioner Bondi, I don't think there is a way you can say yes or no now, not --

COMMISSIONER BONDI: And I can only -- I'm sorry, Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Bondi.

COMMISSIONER BONDI: And, Mr. Coxe, I can only respond to practicing over 18 years in one of the biggest counties, Hillsborough County, where Ms. Joyner was one of the finest defense attorneys there, and most of her clients on a first offense received a withhold. That's how Hillsborough County does it, as well as the Public Defender's Office.

Meaning you can still very well have a victim who believes this defendant, they did enter a plea and they're owed restitution.

These are crimes that defendants entered pleas to, in my opinion.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Coxe.

COMMISSIONER COXE: Thank you.

And, Commissioner Bondi, I fully
understand your point. I think that the issue
here is whether or not -- and maybe

Commissioner Cerio feels differently when he
proposed this -- whether or not a victim would

require notice to be heard on an issue as to
whether or not a person legally qualifies and
whether or not the discretion of the Judge
should be influenced by someone who says, "I
don't want that person to have a clean record
when it was already determined he wouldn't have
a conviction in the first place." And you
would argue -- you'd go all the way to the end?
I don't know, because that's the only argument
I can think of against us.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Cerio is recognized.

COMMISSIONER CERIO: Mr. Chair, if I could -- I mean, was that a question to me, Commissioner Coxe? I'm happy to answer it or we can save it for debate. We'll save it for debate.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Further questions on 346204?

Commissioner Stargel is recognized.

COMMISSIONER STARGEL: Commissioner Coxe, would you agree that there are times where victims come to a sentencing hearing and are in agreement with a withhold of an adjudication, but may not be in agreement with an eventual

1 expungement? 2 COMMISSIONER COXE: Certainly. They would 3 be in agreement with lots of things and not 4 others, sure. 5 Mr. Chair. 6 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Stargel. 7 COMMISSIONER STARGEL: Would you agree 8 that, in fact, often the victim -- victims will 9 show up and speak before the court and agree 10 and ask the court for a withhold of 11 adjudication, but at a later date may still 12 want to be advised when someone is asking for 13 an expungement? 14 COMMISSIONER COXE: I've never heard of 15 that in my entire career. 16 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Stargel. 17 COMMISSIONER STARGEL: I'll save it for 18 debate. 19 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Great. Any further 20 questions on 346204? 21 Seeing none, 346204 is open for debate. 22 The Chair recognizes Commissioner Cerio. 23 COMMISSIONER CERIO: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 24 I mean, with all due respect to 25 Commissioner Coxe, we have throughout this

process had a great discussion about Marsy's

Law, but we have had a fundamental disagreement

over what victims should be and shouldn't be

entitled to, and I do think some of the

questions have teased out the issue, and this

is not the case where it's the end of a

process.

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There really shouldn't be, you know, this defendant has been found not guilty and there shouldn't be any reason for a victim to try and influence the process at this point.

As the questions sort of, again, teased out, there are many situations where a first-time offender may have committed a crime. There may be a victim and there may be a sentence imposed where there are requirements and perhaps restitution, and then not as matter of right, but within the discretion of the court after these things are completed, the defendant may move to have his or her record expunged.

And what this proposal will allow is it will allow a victim, who is still a victim despite the fact, they don't lose their status as a victim despite the fact that an individual

may qualify to have their record expunged and they did have adjudication withheld, they will have an opportunity to tell the court. Maybe they won't agree, maybe they will agree that an expungement is fine and the person, you know, maybe it was a young offender and they paid their dues, but the victim should still have that right.

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That is what Marsy's Law is about is making sure that these victims have an opportunity to be engaged in the process. They don't get to dictate the outcome. And this is still within the discretion of the court.

But I will tell you in cases where

there's -- where there's not a traditional

victim, maybe it's what we call a victimless

crime, maybe it's a drug possession or

something like that or some other type of crime

where nobody was injured, the State is

considered in criminal law the victim, the

State is entitled to notification when there is

a request for an expungement, and the victim

should have no less rights. There are

definitely situations where there has been a

victim who has been harmed. Even if a

defendant qualifies for an adjudication withheld, all we're saying is that they should have an opportunity to be heard, no more, no less.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Further debate? Is there any further debate on 346204?

Commissioner Stargel is recognized.

COMMISSIONER STARGEL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I understand what Commissioner Coxe's concern is, but the way this happens is we get a file that comes to us after the State
Attorney has gone through their process.

Commissioner Coxe started today by saying that the assumption is they're going to qualify if. Well, that's a big "if." There are people who sit in prison cells and in jail cells all day long and will send letters and will make motions that they don't qualify for. And the great men and women in the State Attorney's Office have to go out and look at this information.

I do not see any harm in the victims who may have stood there and said, "I will agree to

a withhold, they have a problem," or because of the circumstances in a domestic violence or something are in agreement with that, because they know what will happen if there's not a withhold. They know what rights are going to

be affected.

But that doesn't mean that when it's time for them to have a say, that they should be excluded, and I think that the State Attorneys, while they always do a good job, there's sometimes information they may not know that the victim knows.

So I don't think there's a harm in the victims that have given an address and it's still on file when this request comes in, for that victim to have an opportunity to have a say as to what is going on in that person's life so that the State Attorney can use that in their recommendation and then the court can use it in their decision.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Further debate?

Seeing none, we will move on to Amendment

346204. I'm sorry, Commissioner Coxe. A

little rusty. You can close.

COMMISSIONER COXE: You don't need to

apologize, Mr. Chair.

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Let me just -- as I echo what I said at the beginning, these are not efforts to deter or waylay the substance of what this proposal does. I am -- like I said earlier, I don't have the benefit of ever having the experience that Commissioner Stargel is talking about in any circuit in this state.

It is a question of whether or not a person is entitled to be restored to the -- the statute says, "to the status they occupied before they were arrested." There has never been, to my knowledge, ever a State Attorney, a court or anybody who suggested that victim input should participate in whether that person is entitled to have a fresh start in life.

That's not what our system is about, any more so than people petitioning to have their voting rights restored. That's all this is dealing with.

And so I would respectfully suggest that

-- and I understand what Commissioner Stargel
is saying. This will put tens of thousands of
notice requirements every year on prosecutors
throughout the state to notify them that they

have a right to participate in or the right to 1 2 attend a proceeding that they should have input -- that their input shouldn't make any 3 difference in the first place. 4 5 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Thank you, Commissioner 6 Coxe. We will now vote on 346204. All those 7 in favor of 346204, signify by saying yea. 8 (Chorus of yea's.) 9 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: All those against, 10 signify by saying nay. 11 (Chorus of nay's.) 12 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: I believe the nay's have 13 The amendment fails. Thank you. 14 Commissioner Coxe -- Commissioner Coxe, 15 would you like to introduce 131026, please. 16 COMMISSIONER COXE: I would, Mr. Chair, 17 and with the Chair's indulgence, I may add the next one after that because they involve 18 consecutive deletions. 19 20 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Whatever you think is 21 most --22 COMMISSIONER COXE: Effective? 23 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: I don't know about 24 effective. I was thinking of the word 25 "expedite."

COMMISSIONER COXE: Where's the clock?

Mr. Chair, 131026 provides for the

deletion --

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CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Of -- go ahead.

COMMISSIONER COXE: Lines 125 to 123.

That is a provision currently in the proposal that allows for the State Attorney to petition for a, I'm going to call it a speedy trial.

The term is used as speedy trial in there, but it is a demand for a trial within a certain period of time.

And I am not going to say anything about that other than that will precipitate total chaos in the criminal justice system in the State of Florida, total chaos. It has never been an issue in the State of Florida. Victims have the right to have input with the prosecutors up and down the line, but to then create this demand for a speedy trial in that short a period of time that is provided for in this proposal will create chaos. That's all.

And let me add, it doesn't defeat the right to have a timely trial.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Would you like to introduce your substitute amendment?

COMMISSIONER COXE: The substitute amendment for -- under -- excuse me, Mr. Chair, 131026?

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Yes.

COMMISSIONER COXE: That is just, I believe, deletion.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Okay. So we are taking that --

COMMISSIONER COXE: Yeah. So if I could add, as I mentioned at the outset, Mr. Chair, if I might, 547724 also provides for deletion of time deadlines with respect to state and non-capital and capital appeals.

It's an interesting issue. It has been found unconstitutional previously to put a deadline on appeals. If you notice in the language of the current proposal, it puts, I believe, a two-year and a five-year limitation -- or requirement, excuse me, for two years for non-capital and five years for capital appeals, and the unconstitutionality in the past comes from the fact that the courts have to do what they have to do, and to say they have to make a decision within a certain period of time when other circumstances or

conditions precedent haven't been met creates a significant problem.

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I don't think it is necessary. I think it is an invitation for -- I mean, I will go to Commissioner Cerio's defense. I think this kind of provision is an invitation for this to be struck down. So I don't know why they want that in there, to be honest. It shouldn't be, but it is just a red flag to the appellate courts to say how can you do this, we've already struck it down before. So -- and it's struck down on federal constitutional grounds on that.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: We will take questions on 547724, the substitute amendment.

Commissioner Newsome is recognized.

COMMISSIONER NEWSOME: Commissioner Coxe, this is a sincere question. I am trying to understand this. I am for Marsy's Law, I voted for it, I think it's good, but I want to just understand, I am a little confused. I had sincerely thought maybe, you know, Commissioner Cerio can help me, too.

I thought that the speedy trial issue had been taken out of this. So what I'd like to

understand is, as it is drafted now, how does this speedy trial issue work under the proposed Marsy's Law that we voted on? And then second, Commissioner Coxe, how would this be different under your amendment?

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Because I -- again, I was under the impression that the speedy trial law had been taken out. My concern is also for the constitutionality issues that you had mentioned. I think there are some other concerns as well as a former federal prosecutor.

COMMISSIONER COXE: Well, Article I of the Constitution and Declaration provides for the defendant to have a right to a speedy trial.

It does not provide for the State to have a right for a speedy trial -- to a speedy trial, and that arises in large part from the United States Constitution.

The United States Constitution does not give the government a right to a speedy trial.

It does give the defendant a right to a speedy trial.

And so everybody understands, what's the history of speedy trial? Why does that exist

in the first place? Is it to keep cases moving in the courts? No, that's not the history of speedy trial.

The history of the speedy trial in the United States Constitution was to keep so many people from languishing in jail and not being brought to justice, whether they were guilty or innocent. And so our founding fathers said we have to ensure that the King -- or they didn't like what the King did in England, he kept people locked up forever. So they put that guarantee in the United States Constitution.

What this does in lines 125 through 132, not only creates a right to a speedy trial for the State of Florida, but it also puts time periods in there such as within 15 days of the filing of the demand, of the file in demand, to schedule a trial to commence at a date at least five days, but no more than 60 days after the date of the calendar call, unless the Judge -- Trial Judge enters an order with specific findings of fact justifying a trial date more than 60 days.

Well, this doesn't delineate what those facts would be or what standard the court would

have to meet to do that. What it does do in -especially in your larger jurisdictions, with
the number of criminal cases and the
seriousness of those criminal cases, to
suddenly put the court and everyone else in the
position of having to have a trial within 60
days. And anybody who has worked in that
system knows that it is just not realistic.

And I guess I -- I go back and I say to

Commissioner Cerio and everyone else, I

recognize that this Bill in substance is a

train out of the station. There are just some

parts of it that I think we ought to look

really closely at. It doesn't defeat the

substance of what we're trying to accomplish.

This could create, as I said earlier, havoc in the system. And it would create havoc in the federal system if it did that, too.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Newsome is recognized.

COMMISSIONER NEWSOME: Yes. Because we we're not on the motion, I cannot ask

Commissioner Cerio a question yet?

COMMISSIONER CERIO:

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: You can go through me.

I think you guys can

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do whatever you want.

COMMISSIONER NEWSOME: I'd like to ask

Commissioner Cerio, I mean, explain to me

again, Commissioner Cerio, from your

perspective, the way this -- this provision

works as it is drafted and the very real

concerns as a former prosecutor about the

potential chaos that Commissioner Coxe is

talking about. I mean, I've got red lights

going off for me personally now that I didn't

have before.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Cerio is recognized.

COMMISSIONER CERIO: If I may, I would address -- let me talk about what the specific language is and why, and maybe in debate I can -- we can argue why I don't think this concern is founded -- well-founded.

What the language does, all it says is that a State Attorney may make a good faith demand for speedy trial, and it has to be -- and we know as lawyers, good faith means good faith. It can't be something that's done arbitrarily, or you risk the wrath of the court.

But they may ask -- and the victim does not get to dictate this. It is a right that the State may ask for, and then if the Judge holds the hearing and determines that the case is not ripe, all they have to simply do is enter an order with specific findings as to why

it is not appropriate.

It is not a mandate for a speedy trial, this Marsy's Law, we have spent a lot of time on this language and the language on the appeals section, we've heard from a lot of stakeholders, trying to make some changes.

This is -- well, it is -- we all have rights to file amendments when we file amendments.

But, anyway, we had a lot of input and tried to make a lot changes to accommodate a lot of viewpoints. This has been reviewed legally, and I will tell you, as far as the problems with the total chaos it will create in the bigger jurisdictions, you know, State Attorneys Miami, Ft. Lauderdale, Tampa, and Commissioner Coxe's hometown of Jacksonville have endorsed Marcy's Law in its current form.

So they apparently -- well, I don't want to presume what they're thinking, but they knew

what it said, and there were no concerns in my mind or any demands that we adjust it anymore than we did.

And really probably anything else. I've already gotten in debate, so I will leave it at that.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Thank you, Commissioner Cerio. Questions on 547724?

Commissioner Schifino is recognized.

COMMISSIONER SCHIFINO: Thank you, Chair Beruff.

Commissioner Coxe, would you walk us through, please, the discovery aspects of a criminal proceeding. And what I mean, I'm a civil practitioner, and cases generally take anywhere from nine months to two years to get ready. What is the process? Interrogatories? Written discovery? Depositions? I would appreciate a little bit of history and information on that.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Coxe.

COMMISSIONER COXE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Commissioner Schifino, just -- and for everyone's benefit, in the Florida system of criminal justice, when you have been arrested,

you have not been formally charged with a crime. You are not formally charged with a crime until -- unless and until the State

Attorney files formal charges or you have been indicted by a Grand Jury.

Once that event takes place, then the Rules of Criminal Procedure that govern discovery come into play. Now -- and Commissioner Bondi, Commissioner Sprowls may want to correct me if I am wrong, but my recollection is that upon notice by the defendant to the State that cannot take place until the formal charges are filed -- they may not take place -- formal charges may not occur for three, four, five, six weeks after the arrest.

But once the formal charges are filed and the notice is given to the State, the State then has 15 days to respond under the discovery. The defense then has, I believe, ten days to provide any reciprocal discovery. So that would tell you 25 days.

I have never been in a jurisdiction in the State of Florida where any of that is done completely, where both sides have traded any

earlier than three to four months. It's just not realistic, and it's not realistic in part because the State is burdened with so many cases they have to do that in, there's no exception for a minor case that they don't have to give as much.

They've got to give the same level of material as they do in the most serious of cases. So it is a much more extended timeframe.

The biggest fear, Commissioner Schifino, that I have about this provision is that it will pit victims against prosecutors, victims who demand the prosecutor pursue a speedy trial, and the prosecutor's position as a lawyer and obligated to deal with that case says, "I'm not ready, I'm just not ready, I want you to do it," and that's what this does.

It creates a right that is going to be very, very awkward for everybody involved, and I think it is unnecessary. The courts can manage the speed with which cases come to trial.

I will also point out it is so rare in the State of Florida and anywhere else that a

defendant ever asks for a speedy trial. Even those who are in custody, they are not interested any more. The State is interested in not going to trial until they're prepared.

I'll be the first to say there are a lot of defendants who just -- who never go to trial if they could avoid it.

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But the courts have that obligation, and they do it and I think they do a good job of it in the State of Florida in managing that.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Questions on 547724?

Seeing none, we will go to debate on

547724. Commissioner Cerio is recognized.

Commissioner Stargel is recognized. Give

Commissioner Cerio time to get around to the

front of his desk because I'm going to try to

expedite this. Come on, line them up.

COMMISSIONER STARGEL: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman, and I apologize to those of you that
have to hear me talk this morning. I wasn't
planning on this -- these issues, but I do feel
like this is an area where I bring something to
the table because I've dealt with these.

I've been in a felony division for seven years, I've done three years of drug courts.

And I understand some of the people who may be calling Commissioner Coxe with concerns, but when you look at the language here, first of all, he said there's no standard, and Commissioner Cerio just hit on it. It's a good faith demand.

There is a standard there that we, as

Judges, will have to follow. And there will be
rules that will be implemented that will also
assist as part of this process.

Now, the people who really should be concerned, and I will probably hear about at the Judge's conference this summer, are the Judges, because that's— those are the individuals that are going to have the extra burden. We are the ones that are going to have to write orders with the specifics of why we're not setting these trials.

But if you look at the wording, it's not 15 days, it's 15 days to set a calendar call and then 60 days after that to set the trial. That is a long time. And the State's only going to ask if they feel like everything's been done, but if they come in and the defense says there's a lot more to be done, the State

doesn't want to go to trial until they know who all the witnesses are either. So there's -- there are safeguards put in here.

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I think what we are doing today is deciding should the people have a decision whether they want this process in place. don't think there's going to be the chaos that Commissioner Coxe is describing. I do think there will be additional burdens on the system, and we have to weigh those out, and the citizens of the state of Florida will have to weigh out whether they want their Judges to have this additional burden, whether they want their prosecutors to potentially have the burden that Commissioner Coxe talked about, which is some conflict between the victims and the State Attorneys, but I have confidence in the State Attorney's Office that if they don't think it is ready, they're not going to ask for it, and if they do, then they'll come before me and other Judges and we will weigh it out and see if we think that there's somebody dragging their feet unnecessarily.

And that does happen from time to time when -- a lot of times there's plea offers out

there and they want to drag it out because they know as soon as they take the plea, there's going to be financial consequences or other things. So I can see this being used sparingly by the State Attorneys, but in those situations where the Judges feel like they need to do it, they're going to have to clear some time on their docket to make sure that there's a trial, or they're going to have to write an order saying why that's not the case.

Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Cerio is recognized.

COMMISSIONER CERIO: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I will keep it -- attempt to keep it brief.

I think that Judge Stargel really hit on the high points. Again, Commissioner Coxe said that what you're going to have is a, you know, a requirement that these State Attorneys have to file these motions. That's absolutely not true. The State Attorney has the discretion. You may have a very emotional victim who feels very strongly, and maybe they're -- maybe they're -- maybe at times a victim could be unreasonable, maybe they're the most reasonable

person and measured, but the bottom line, it is up to the State Attorney and his or her good judgment and whether or not they can make a motion and should file a motion in good faith to demand the speedy trial. They don't have to file it under any circumstances.

And Commissioner Coxe said that it is important that the Judges, they know how to manage these cases and they should do that.

That is exactly what they are still doing under the language of Marsy's Law. They still make the decision of whether or not to go to trial, and if they decide that it's not appropriate within the particular timeframes, they just have to state why in an order. That is it, no more, no less.

The same -- I would argue the same thing about the appeals and collateral attacks language in the second section. Again, it is not a hard and fast mandated timeframe. All that happens if a -- if a Judge feels like the timeframe is not appropriate, he or she just has to enter a written order saying why, no more, no less.

Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Further debate?

Commissioner Sprowls is recognized.

COMMISSIONER SPROWLS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Commissioners, there is very little risk
here. The State Attorneys already by statute
have the ability to demand speedy trial. It is
something that is rarely done, and when it is
done, it is, as many of the criminal defense
lawyers, Commissioner Rouson and Senator Joyner
would tell you, they are rarely granted. So
it's rarely done, it is rarely granted.

It is used as a tool, if anything, to indicate to the court that there has been significant delay in the trial, usually after many, many continuances over an extended period of time.

There is very little risk of any kind of chaos at all. You contrast out with the speedy rights of the defendant, which, of course, no one wants to touch for the good reason, number one is the U.S. Constitution, but for the good reason that Commissioner Coxe talked about.

But you want to talk about chaos, I'm sure that those of you who have been prosecutors,

Commissioner Newsome and Bondi and others, you know, those are situations where they talk about speedy trial wars, right, Commissioner Jordan, who were defense lawyers, public defenders, saying we're going to demand a speedy trial in every single case for the next week and a half and try to push as many cases to trial. And you know what? There's not chaos.

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The system works, the rights of the defendants are respected, the rights of the victims are respected. There is very little risk in this particular section of it. It already exists in the statute. We are merely elevating the victim's right to the Constitution to ensure them that the State Attorney will use every tool at their disposal to indicate to the court that we want as quick justice as possible.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Further debate? Any further debate on 547724?

Senator Carl- -- I'm sorry, yes. No further debates?

Commissioner Coxe, would you like to close

on 57 -- 547724?

COMMISSIONER COXE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I will close on both. I think enough has been said about the first one, and on the second, I don't have it, I am looking for it, and I know one was sent to Mr. -- or Commissioner Cerio and to the Chair, the letter from the Catholic Bishops of the State of Florida urging that proposal -- or Amendment 547724 be adopted, and that has to do with their concerns about the five-year capital appeal issue.

I will just close by saying this: If -we are dealing with the Florida Constitution,
and if the courts of this state, as
Commissioner Cerio says, and it was also said
by Commissioner Stargel, have management and
quality management of the course of this state,
why are we putting this in the Constitution?
This is a good example. What are we doing
here?

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: We will now vote on 547724. All those in support of the amendment signify by saying yea.

(Chorus of yea's.) 1 2 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: All those against, 3 signify by saying nay. 4 (Chorus of nay's.) 5 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: I got to have 22 of you 6 folks, huh? It is close. I say we go to the 7 board to make sure. 8 Please announce the -- close the board. 9 THE SECRETARY: Eleven yea's, 25 nay's, 10 Mr. Chair. 11 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Obviously my hearing is 12 not that good. Okay. Let's -- the amendment 13 fails. 14 Would you like to introduce --15 Commissioner Coxe, introduce 592032, please. 16 COMMISSIONER COXE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 17 I think substantively this is the most 18 important of the proposed amendments. If one 19 looks at the existing language of the --20 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Excuse me, Commissioner 21 Coxe. 22 COMMISSIONER COXE: 23 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: I thought that 547724 24 was a substitute amendment. So we're back on 25 the main amendment, 131026. How would you like

to handle that, Commissioner Coxe? Unless you 1 2 would --I have no problems --3 COMMISSIONER COXE: I have no problems in the interest of time --4 5 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Withdraw it? COMMISSIONER COXE: A voice vote is fine. 6 7 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Okay, which is -- let's 8 have a voice vote. All those in favor of 9 131026, signify by saying yea. 10 (Chorus of yea's.) 11 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: All those against, 12 signify by saying nay. 13 (Chorus of nay's.) 14 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: I don't have to worry about the board on that one. 15 16 Okay. Then we will proceed to five. 17 the way, 131026 fails. 592032, introduce, Commissioner Coxe, 18 19 please. Thank you. 20 COMMISSIONER COXE: Thank you. If you look at Florida Constitution as it 21 22 currently exists, when this was drafted, it was 23 astutely drafted in Section 16(b), and I will 24 quote it, it is not long, it says, "Victims of 25 crimes or their lawful representatives,

including the next of kin of homicide victims, are entitled to the right to be informed, to be present, and to be heard when relevant at all crucial stages of criminal proceedings to the extent that these rights do not interfere with the constitutional rights of the accused."

That is what's in there now. It is the reason I never understood why we're doing this Marsy's Law in the first place. But all that aside, the current proposal, Marsy's Law, eliminates the language to the extent that these rights do not interfere with the constitutional rights of the accused. And I would respectfully suggest, and I won't belabor it, that this nation, founded on the United States Constitution, the Declaration of Rights, et cetera, means that the rights of the accused have always got to be paramount to anybody else's rights.

That's what's separated this nation from the rest of the world, and that language -this proposal, or amendment puts that language back in. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Thank you.

Questions on 592032?

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Commissioner Newsome is recognized.

COMMISSIONER NEWSOME: This is again for Commissioner Cerio. I -- what is the logic behind eliminating that language?

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Cerio is recognized.

COMMISSIONER CERIO: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I think, Commissioner Newsome, the bottom line is that the whole thrust of Marsy's Law was to provide balance to constitutionalize these rights for victims, as well as the defendants. It doesn't take -- there are no rights taken away. Courts balance rights all the time. So the thought process was, and, again, we'll get into it in debate, defendants have their rights.

They can't be denied these rights. Courts balance rights all the time, and defendants may have a right to free speech in a proceeding, during a trial, but they're still, you know, governed and limited in what can be said and at what point in a trial and when.

So the bottom line is they have their rights, victims have their rights, one doesn't take away from the other, and courts just have

to balance it anyway. There was not some intent to deprive defendants of their rights.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Newsome has a follow-up question.

COMMISSIONER NEWSOME: Commissioner, what are the specific issues this is trying to address? If you could get a little more granular. I mean, clearly this is trying to address something. So if you know, what is that? Is there a particular right that we're concerned with here, in other words?

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Cerio is recognized.

COMMISSIONER CERIO: We're -- a particular right, and we're trying to constitutionalize rights for victims. We are not trying to -- and put them on equal footing with the rights of defendants just as far as the opportunity to be heard. We are not trying to deprive, nor do I believe we do deprive the defendants of any rights whatsoever.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Further questions on 592032?

Commissioner Gaetz, you are recognized.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much,

1 Mr. Chairman.

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Commissioner Coxe, I appreciate your explanation as to the general impact of -- of your amendment, but could you explain specifically what your amendment does?

As I read your amendment, it seems to me that you strike -- and unless I misunderstand -- that you strike from the underlying proposal notification for the next of kin, for example, unless I am missing or I am misunderstanding. So could you explain the specific difference between the underlying proposition and the Amendment 592032?

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Coxe.

COMMISSIONER COXE: Thank you.

So I understand your question,

Commissioner Gaetz, it is -- because I am

looking at -- and I'm using right now the

summary provided to all the Commissioners -- at

122812 -- excuse me, 592032. Is that what you

are looking at, Commissioner Gaetz?

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Gaetz.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Yes, sir, Mr.

Chairman. Yes, Commissioner Coxe.

COMMISSIONER COXE: Thank you.

1 And as to --

2 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Coxe.

3 Mr. Gaetz.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: But I'm also looking at the amendment in the loose-leaf binder that was provided by professional staff. I'm looking at 592032 as that amendment appears on the yellow sheet. Maybe I am confused.

COMMISSIONER COXE: I think Commissioner Gaetz the amendment deleting 172, which says "political subdivisions," and inserting this whole paragraph. So he is not deleting like 173 on. Is that --

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Gaetz.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you. That helps me, Mr. Chairman, but I would like to, if I -- with the indulgence of the Chair, ask Commissioner Coxe if he could specifically indicate the difference between the underlying proposition and Amendment 592032 were it to pass. And --

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Coxe.

COMMISSIONER COXE: May I respond with a question to Commissioner Gaetz, Mr. Chair, as to what Commissioner Gaetz means by, quote, the

underlying proposition? I'm not certain what you mean. Are you talking about the existing language in the Florida Constitution?

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COMMISSIONER GAETZ: The Bill before us.

COMMISSIONER COXE: Oh. I understand it.

What I am trying to accomplish is nothing more
than the reinsertion of the language that
currently exists in the Florida Constitution.

That's all I am trying to accomplish, which it
does. And so as Commissioner Cerio pointed
out, it gets rid of those first two words on -I will come back to it.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Further questions on 592032?

Seeing no further questions, we will open for debate on 592032. Debate. Commissioner Cerio is recognized.

COMMISSIONER CERIO: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I do oppose this amendment. I think the whole -- the whole thrust of Marsy's Law,

Commissioners, is to try and give the opportunity, constitutional -- at the constitutional level in our state's most important legal document, the ability for defendants to have rights and to have a voice.

Their rights are -- that's why they are so specifically enumerated. There are none of these enumerated rights that take away from the rights of a defendant.

I think that it is not unfair to say that if you are a defense lawyer -- and this is not a criticism. As lawyers, we have clients and we have an ethical obligation to serve our clients as best we can. But if you are a defense lawyer, in many cases, you may not want a Judge to hear from the victim because that could hurt your client, okay.

That is why -- and that is why by providing defendants or victims with specific enumerated rights, we've tried to be specific. If you look at the specific rights, there's nothing that harms the defendant, nothing that takes away. It may be uncomfortable for a defendant to hear from -- for a Judge to hear from the victim, but nothing that takes away their rights.

I would argue that when you add the language that says these rights do not interfere with the constitutional rights of the accused and it makes it sound as if they trump

the rights of the -- the accused rights can be trumped by the rights of the defendant, first of all, as Commissioner Coxe said, the right of a defendant is sacrosanct, and Judges are going to -- to -- to maintain their rights, to be very careful, and they have to balance rights anyway already in these criminal proceedings.

But I think this opens the door to basically gutting Marsy's Law. I think this opens the door to any -- any individual to try and convince a Judge that on a broad scale -- forget what the -- how it is specifically enumerated in the Constitution, under this language, Judge, you should rule that, you know, you should find that there is no opportunity or that it is inappropriate for a victim to be heard on this issue and by calling into question the rights of the defendant. I don't think that is appropriate.

I think this opens Marsy's Law up to basi-- significant weakening, and I think this only
harms victims, it doesn't help them, and it
provides no meaningful help to a defendant
because there is no harm to the defendant by
what is being proposed in Marsy's Law. Again,

it may be uncomfortable, but it is not defined -- depriving a defendant of constitutional rights.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Martinez is recognized.

COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: Commissioners, Chair, good morning.

I voted in favor of Marcy's law. As I've noted before, it does have some difficulties, but generally, I am in favor of it.

What this amendment does, frankly, I think it makes explicit what is already implicit in the Constitution, and I think it is actually something that's in favor of Marcy's law, because to the extent somebody could argue in a court that Marsy's Law undermines the rights of the defendant, what this does is it says no, not at all.

Victims should have rights, but those rights cannot undermine the rights of the accused, because they have constitutional rights.

So Mr. Cerio, Commissioner Cerio, I respectfully disagree. I understand where you're coming from, but, frankly, I think this

is actually something that helps Marsy's Law by making clear that the victim's rights and the rights of the accused are perfectly compatible and both should be looked after.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Further debate?

Seeing no further debate, Mr. Coxe, would you like to close on 592032?

COMMISSIONER COXE: Thank you, Mr. Chair, fellow Commissioners.

Not to take up everyone's time with an unnecessary history lesson, if you go back to the Magna Carta and through the framing of our Constitution, crimes were committed against the state. Before our country, they were committed against the sovereign. They were never committed against individual people.

That is the difference between this nation and other nations of the world, and that way you avoided mob rule. That is what avoided mob rule. Your crime is against the sovereign.

And in this particular case, the concern I think that anybody would have if they were looking at this on the ballot would be to take this language out would be to elevate victims

1 to the status of the accused.

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Now, the status of the accused is enshrined in our Constitution. That's already done. Our founding fathers determined that they would enjoy certain protections against the government.

I agree with Commissioner Martinez. All we are doing is reinserting the language that was there. So there's no misunderstanding, victims can have right after right after right, but in the final analysis, none of it should interfere with the preservation of the rights of the accused that we guarantee in the United States Constitution, and that's all this language does by reinserting it.

And why it wouldn't stay in there defies logic, in my opinion. It just makes no sense, because we all agree. And I will say that if I couldn't persuade a court that my client's rights are paramount because of the United States Constitution, in addition to what we have in the Article I of the Florida Constitution, then I shouldn't be practicing law in that area, I just shouldn't, because that is how this country was built and that's

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what we have depended upon all of these centuries. So why can't we say so?

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: We will now vote on 592032. All those in favor, signify by saying yea.

(Chorus of yea's.)

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: All those against, signify by saying nay.

(Chorus of nay's.)

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: The nay's have it. The motion fails. The amendment fails.

Commissioner Coxe -- Commissioner Coxe, would you like to introduce 122812, please?

COMMISSIONER COXE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

This is very simple, and it does nothing more than substitute for a victim that in the Constitution, it would be a natural person, and what that does is eliminate what I believe -- despite what Commissioner Stargel may think,

I've seen it -- I don't think the State

Attorney's Office and the criminal justice system needs corporations becoming victims under this particular constitution. They get heard. Corporations don't have an issue being heard. People are what we're talking about and

dealing with here. And let me add --

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CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Ques- --

COMMISSIONER COXE: I'm sorry, could I add one point? Just one? There isn't any large
State Attorney's Office in Florida that doesn't know about corporations and the hundreds of thousands of worthless checks that are sent to the State Attorney for prosecution and then turn around and say, look at the notification we're going to have to deal with here.

And this intent of this amendment to the Constitution cannot be to burden the criminal justice system unnecessarily.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Questions on 122812?

Questions? No questions on 122812?

Debate on 122812?

Commissioner Cerio is recognized.

COMMISSIONER CERIO: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Commissioners, please keep something in mind when you think about who a victim is and -- and the idea of, oh, you know, some big corporation, why do they need to be clogging up the system. I'm going to tell a story. This isn't why it was in there, and I haven't

spoken -- I'm going to tell a story about my mother-in-law.

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So I haven't cleared it in advance, I may get in a little bit of trouble, but it's perfectly appropriate and it may make the holidays awkward, but I am going to tell it anyways.

My mother-in-law and father-in-law owned a pharmacy, they owned a small business, a small, independent pharmacy in Sarasota for years and years. And I believe in probably a ten-year span, I think they were robbed six times, no harm to them personally, but a breaking and entering after hours. That is a victim.

That -- if they decide to incorporate as a -- as a corporation or an LLC, and Commissioner Coxe's amendment passes, they would have no rights under Marsy's Law to be informed, to weigh in on the process, because there was no harm against them individually.

So please don't forget about the small businesses. There are over two million small businesses in Florida. It's not just about big corporations. And so if a mom-and-pop shop is robbed or if there's a case of arson and they

didn't incorporate as a sole proprietorship, again, if this amendment passes, they would have no rights.

So it is not inappropriate to apply

Marcy's Law to corporate entities, you know.

Corporations are -- and LLCs and fictitious

legal entities are deemed persons under our law
civilly and criminally for a reason.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Further debate on 122812?

Commissioner Newsome is recognized.

COMMISSIONER NEWSOME: So I want to first say that, you know, I decided to vote for Marsy's Law, thinking about what really was the foundation for this movement: Children and -- and families and women and those -- those incredibly horrible tragedies. You think of your own families, like how could you not want to have this, to have those rights.

But here is where I -- for me personally,

I draw the line. For me, I look at least

three -- just sitting here thinking about this,

I never dreamed that this would not apply to

real people, to those families, to those

children, or to victims of violent crimes, and

here are just three little quick examples.

I take the bounced check, a college kid.

This was me. When I was in law school, I was paycheck to paycheck. I bounced a check to

Sears for my uncle's battery for 50 bucks.

I -- as soon as I got it back, I went and paid them. I'm back in college at the University of Florida Law School. I get a call from my grandmother saying, "Hey, the police are looking for you." What? I had to drive back to Orlando where I had the clerkship. I had to meet with the State Attorney.

They, of course, you know nolle prossed it, but that's the context in which a corporation would have to be notified, could have decided they wanted to make an example of me. Well, Marsy's Law, if this amendment doesn't pass, could be stood on its head. That's number one.

Number two, when I was a federal prosecutor, we had a lot of discretion, fortunately, but I had at least -- I am sure Pam's got many more, the General has many more than I do, but where a corporation would sometimes want to use a criminal prosecution as

an economic tool against a competitor.

I can remember one specific example of a company that had a patent on a seed and they wanted to prosecute some farmer for using some seeds that they argue was their property. And so that's another context in which just sitting here in two or three minutes thinking about the horrors that could be created, perhaps unintentionally, that Marsy's Law could give a corporation to use this law as an economic tool.

And the third -- and let's get back to the real horror of what the existing constitutional framework creates to protect against state tyranny, right? That's why the United States Constitution exists. That's why all these -- all these defendants' rights are here to protect going back, you know, 250 years ago when you had a king that could use the arm of the state in unimaginable ways to throw people in prison.

So let's just say this amendment doesn't pass, and now all of a sudden, you've got a corporation that is a political action committee or a political party, and someone

wants to use this. None of it was intended to protect the rights of families who've lost loved ones and real people who have experienced violent crimes, but now we want to use this as a political weapon.

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And I just think that there's a lot of potential unintended consequences when we take what was clearly a good intended thing to protect real humans and real people, and we now apply it to entities.

And so for all of these reasons, this, to me, is very frightening because of the potential for not just potential unintended consequences, but I think for these at least three examples that I can quickly think of and potentially others when we start to give entities and corporations and political action committees the same rights as human beings. So I am in favor of this. I hope everybody votes for it, too.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Further debate on 122812?

Seeing none, Commissioner Coxe, would you like to close on 122812, please.

COMMISSIONER COXE: I will waive the

close. 1 2 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Waive the close. All those in favor, signify by saying yea. 3 4 (Chorus of yea's.) 5 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: All those against, 6 signify by saying nay. 7 (Chorus of nay's.) 8 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: The nay's have it. 9 Motion fails. Amendment 122812 fails. 10 We will now take up -- we have debate. 11 Commissioner Martinez is recognized. 12 COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: Chair, good 13 morning. Good morning, again, fellow members. 14 At this time, I am going to make a motion to have Revision 1 committed back to Style and 15 Drafting so that it be unbundled. I've been 16 17 told by our excellent staff that in order for 18 me to actually accomplish that request, I have to make a motion on the floor as to each one of 19 20 the groups. 21 So I am making a motion. My ask is that 22 the Commission, that the floor, commit back to 23 Style and Drafting Group 1 so that Group 1 be 24 unbundled.

May I have a few minutes to explain,

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1 Mr. Chair?

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CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Proceed, Commissioner Martinez.

COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: Let me make clear orally what I've stated many times and I've stated it in writing, that I have no criticism of the work done by Style and Drafting, and particularly its Chair, Brecht Heuchan. I think Brecht has -- Commissioner Heuchan has gone out of his way to be fair, to be fully in compliance with the law, to hear everybody's input. I attribute no mischief to him or to the committee. I think they were trying to do their job as best as possible.

My criticism is not about the work of the committee *per se*. My criticism is that you shouldn't -- we should not group separate proposals.

Now, we have the advice of an excellent staff, and the Chair also went out and hired a hall of fame group of legal experts, and each one of those experts passed on the legality of the wording of each title and on the legality of the wording of each ballot summary. And there is legal guidance.

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What we are required to do with regards to both is to make sure that they fairly inform the voters of the chief purpose of the amendment and they not misled. And the ballot summaries and the titles do accomplish that.

We may disagree here and there, but they do accomplish to be legally sufficient. The legal experts were not asked to pass on the legality of the grouping, because there is no legal standard for the grouping. So what the Style and Drafting Committee did is they grouped different proposals together.

Now, according to Rule 5.4(2) of this

Commission, of the CRC, the Style and Drafting
was supposed to group related proposals,
related proposals. You may recall a couple of
weeks ago we had a debate on germanity. And I
don't need to rehash that debate, but the
question can be fairly asked is, are these
different proposals, are they related.

They may be in the same general category of government, but are they really related one to the other? And I submit to you that they are not.

Let's take Revision No. 1. Revision No. 1

has three proposals, and I supported all of them. One I sponsored, one I co-sponsored, and the other one, Marsy's Law, I voted for. Do they all deal with the courts? They do. But are they really related? They're not. One deals with the retirement age, one deals with judicial deference, and one deals with the victims of crimes. They are not related. They are separate proposals. By grouping these separate proposals together, effectively what we've done is we're log rolling.

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Now, "log rolling" is a term that the Supreme Court has -- has described as recently as last year when they passed on the validity of the amendment that will go on the ballot dealing with the restoration of voting rights. And this is what they said with regards to log rolling, and this was in the context of a citizens' initiative.

They said that log rolling refers to "a practice whereby an amendment is proposed which contains unrelated provisions, some of which electorates might wish to support in order to get an otherwise favorite provision passed."

And in the case of a citizens' initiative, what

the Supreme Court says, you can't log roll.

That's why there is a single subject rule.

Now, we're not subject to that, but the citizens' initiative is, and let me read to you why the Supreme Court says that it is subject to the single subject requirement: "The single subject requirement applies to the citizens' initiative method of amending the Constitution because the citizens' initiative process does not afford the same opportunity for public hearing and debate that accompanies other constitutional proposals and drafting processes."

We have had at the CRC a process with regards to each individual proposed amendment.

It's gone through committees, it's gone through debate, it's gone through public hearing.

Groupings not once went through any public hearings, not a single time. We had public hearings on individual proposals before the committee meetings. We had public hearings on the proposals after the committee meetings. At no time have we had any public hearing on any of the groupings. The public has not had an opportunity to tell us whether or not they

understand the grouping. There has been no process with regards to having a public hearing on whether or not the grouping, in fact, complies with the purpose of the -- what we asked our legal experts to do, which is does the grouping fairly inform the voters as to what it is that they're voting for or does it mislead.

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And I submit to you that by grouping, what we have done, by bundling different proposals together, what we have done is we have undermined the work that we have undertaken to make sure that each one of the ballot summaries is clear and fairly informs the voters. It's undermined that work.

So what I have asked you to do, and I submitted a letter on Friday. I think -- I hope most of you have read it. We've handed it out this morning as well. And what I did in this letter is I attached two exhibits, and in one exhibit, you have the proposals as they have been sent back to us from Style and Drafting grouped and some stand-alone, and then you have another exhibit that has those groups disaggregated, unbundled, except for one, the

one group that deals with repealed or obsolete provisions. Of course, since we're talking about the same ballot summary, it has the same total number of words. They're the same in terms of length of the words of the ballot summaries.

Their only difference is in the fact that because I have disaggregated the groups in Exhibit B, I had to include other titles. So the difference in word count between Exhibit A and Exhibit B, the grouped and the ungrouped, is a total of 23 words. And if you look at what I've handed out to you, there isn't really that much of a significant length in the ballot real estate, to use that term, but what there is -- what has been gained by unbundling is a ten-fold -- a ten-fold increase in the clarity of each proposal, of each question that the voters are going to be asked to decide upon.

And I think, frankly, at the end of the day, that is our paramount objective. We have a responsibility to the voters as a public servant in this capacity to safeguard the public trust and to make sure that we give to the voters a very clear choice, a very clear

question, so when they get to the booth, the voting booth, they can determine what it is exactly that they're voting for and they can make an informed decision.

And, frankly, as we have done it -- and I don't -- I don't -- I don't say anybody is acting with bad intentions, that's not my purpose. All I am saying is that in our effort to try to make the ballot shorter, what we're doing is that we're undermining the work that we have spent months doing in making sure that each proposal is clear and the voters have an opportunity to clearly vote for what it is to be informed, to be clear as to what it is they are voting for.

So what I ask of you today is that we commit back Revision 1 to the Style and Drafting Committee with an instruction that they be unbundled and be sent back to us, and that is something that can be done over the lunch break.

With that instruction, it can be done very quickly. And I'm going to make the same request as to each of the other groups, except for Revision 6, which is the group that has the

repeal and the obsolete proposals.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Further debate on the motion? I will entertain questions.

Commissioner Gaetz.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much,
Mr. Chairman.

If Commissioner Martinez would -- would give us some idea as to his purposes and the limit of those purposes. The motion before us, as I understand it, is to unbundle Group 1, but by -- is it -- is it your intent to unbundle every single group, or would you believe that there are some groups that either are made or could be made that have sufficient, not only commonality, but -- but sufficient direct relationship to each other that there could be some groupings?

In other words, are you -- are you allergic to all groupings of all kinds, or do you -- are you -- are there particular groupings that trouble you more than others?

Because depending upon your answer to that question may -- that certainly may affect my vote on your motion.

I am sympathetic to your purposes, but I believe -- and I may be the only one -- that there are some groupings of some kind in this process that are natural and do fit and that do -- and that ought to go on the ballot together. So I'd like to just ask as to your intent and whether your intent could accommodate any kind of flexibility.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Martinez.

COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: Thank you, and thank you for the question, Commissioner Gaetz.

To be consistent as a matter of principle, I am asking that all the groups be unbundled. And I start off with the one group in which I support the most, and the one that has one of the proposals that I sponsor and one that I co-sponsor.

However, if you want to know which one I think are the most egregious, I would say those are Group 3 and Group 5, Revision 3 and Revision 5.

And I know that this Commission has already passed judgment as to whether or not they wanted to go to the voters, the items in those two groups, but I do think that Group 3,

for example, Revision 3, which has three proposals, one that deals with School Board term limits, and then two other ones which are -- have -- they share the same title, public schools, but they deal with totally different -- totally different topics.

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One deals with promoting civic literacy, that's your proposal, which I supported, and the other one deals with a major restructuring as to how charter schools are supervised.

Those are two different proposals. Promoting civic literacy and supporting a reorganization of the public school system with regards to how charter schools are supervised, which is going to be a major restructuring of our government, those are two different proposals.

They're not related, nor are those two related to term limit. Each one may stand or fall on their own merits, and they should, but they certainly aren't related, and I do think that that one is an egregious example as an example of proposals that are unrelated.

The other one is Revision 5. Revision 5 has four proposals. It has a proposal that requires the Legislature to retrain the

Department of Veterans' Affairs. It has a proposal that requires that local government essentially give up their rights, those governments that are charter counties give up their rights to determine for themselves whether or not they want to elect or not constitutional officers. That is a major restructuring of government, a major restructuring of government at the local level.

There's another proposal that has -- in that same group, Revision 5, that states -- it requires that the changes in the legislative session commence in a date in even-numbered years from March to January, and removes the Legislature's authorization to fix another date.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Martinez, I think we're getting off of Revision 1, which is what this is about, and going into other matters that will come -- you will have an opportunity to go into those later, if it's okay with you. I would like to go and continue debate on the subject, if you don't mind.

Well, no, I entertained questions, it's actually debate and I said I would take

1 questions.

Commissioner Heuchan, please proceed with a question or debate.

COMMISSIONER HEUCHAN: Thank you,
Mr. Chairman. I have questions. Before we get
into questions and then debate, I want to do
both of those, but I will ask the questions
first.

Commissioner Martinez, on the propo- -- or Revision No. 6, could you walk me through your logic on having this kind of pure concept I think was the words that you -- or to be more consistent perhaps were the words that you chose, but you've -- you set aside one of them to be grouped.

Could you walk me through the consistency between what you intend to do with this revision and with the following revisions up to No. 6?

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Go ahead, Commissioner Martinez. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: I'm -- I'm not sure. Would you like for me to go as to each revision?

COMMISSIONER HEUCHAN: Okay. I'll tell

you what, when we get to 6 --1 2 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: We have a question. Yes, sir. When we 3 COMMISSIONER HEUCHAN: 4 get to 6, I will get to 6. You can ask a 5 question about No. 6. 6 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Yes, let's stay on 1. 7 COMMISSIONER HEUCHAN: 8 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: So do we have a question 9 or debate on Revision 1? The answer is? 10 COMMISSIONER HEUCHAN: I have -- yes, sir. 11 Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman. I have just general 12 questions about Revision 1 or Revision 2 or 13 however many motions these are going to happen. 14 Commissioner Martinez, in 1998, did they 15 group proposals --16 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Martinez. 17 COMMISSIONER HEUCHAN: -- the CRC? 18 COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: In 1998 and in 19 1978, they grouped proposals, but just because 20 you group a proposal doesn't mean you just 21 follow what has been done before. 22 shouldn't be what determines how we do our job 23 today. What determines how we do our job today 24 is --25 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: I think -- I'm going to

try to expedite this. I think it's a yes or no 1 question. 2 COMMISSIONER HEUCHAN: And in 1968, when 3 our Constitution was established? 4 5 COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: I'm not familiar 6 with the way what was done in '68. I know in 7 1978, there was a CRC process and those were 8 grouped. 9 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Thank you. 10 Further questions, Mr. Heuchan? 11 COMMISSIONER HEUCHAN: No. I want to go 12 when we get to debate. 13 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: I think -- Commissioner 14 Solari, did I see your -- oh, let's go with 15 more questions, or is there debate? Questions? 16 Commissioner Cerio, please. 17 COMMISSIONER CERIO: Thank you. 18 Commissioner Martinez, in -- you were a 19 member of Style and Drafting. In Style and 20 Drafting, did you vote in favor of the grouping 21 for Group 1? 22 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Martinez. 23 COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: Before the vote 24 was held, I made it very clear, and you can 25 look at the tape, Commissioner Cerio, I said,

"Is the vote on sending these groups over, is that a vote on the content of the proposal, and are we saying that we agree with the grouping?"

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And it was clear and we were told that it wasn't passing judgment on either the grouping or the content of the proposal. So before I voted, I asked that question because I wanted to make sure that if we got to this stage and somebody were to ask that question of me, that I could give the answer that I just gave.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Cerio.

COMMISSIONER CERIO: Brief follow-up. So I'm clear, I understand about the content. So your affirmative vote wasn't an endorsement of the content, but your affirmative vote on the grouping was also not an endorsement of the grouping?

COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: That's exactly right. In fact, I said that on the record before the vote. Commissioner Cerio, I invite you to look at the tape.

COMMISSIONER CERIO: I remember.

COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: It's not that long. I made it very clear. I asked the Chair, I said, "If I vote to send this over to

get this thing going, I want to make sure, I want to make it clear that I am not passing my consent with regards to the grouping or the content of an individual proposal."

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Cerio.

COMMISSIONER CERIO: If that's the case, since we're -- our job was to group or not group proposals, why didn't you just vote no on the grouping if you didn't like the grouping?

COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: Because it was already clear by the way that the Chair answered my question that all we were doing was just sending it over.

I'm not here to be a clog in the wheel just to slow down this process. I just want to make sure that we have an opportunity to get to this level so that all of us, and not just a little group, the Style and Drafting Committee, can determine for the rest of the group how proposals should be voted upon.

I just wanted to get it back to the floor.

It was apparent to me in Style and Drafting
that I wasn't going to carry the day. Why
waste everybody's time? I wanted to put it
here before the whole floor so that the floor

1 could debate it.

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CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Carlton is recognized.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: For a question, Mr. Chairman.

Commissioner Martinez, I was not on -- I did not -- I was not on Style and Drafting, but I was there for every meeting every day and watched the process. And I am wondering if you recall there was public testimony in Style and Drafting with regard to the grouping.

In fact, there was public testimony on one or two different proposals that was in opposition to some of the grouping that was done. And so you made a statement earlier that there was -- there was not an opportunity for the public to be heard on the grouping issue.

And so I sort of beg to differ with that a little bit when the Style and Drafting did hear public testimony directly relating to the grouping issue, and I am wondering if you recall that.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Martinez.

COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: There were maybe four or so people who spoke to us, and they

were -- in my recollection, they were
lobbyists. So to -- nothing wrong with
lobbyists, some of my best friends are
lobbyists, and that's what they are supposed to
do, they're supposed to lobby us, petition the

2.2

government.

But this was the -- the public hearing that we had a Style and Drafting where we had a handful of lobbyists address us, it was hardly akin to the public hearing that the Chair has gone out of his way to make sure that we have throughout the state where we've gone through every corner of this state to allow the public to give their views with regards to the proposals before they went to the committee and with regards to the proposal after they came out of the committee. We haven't had that kind of process.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Carlton.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: But regardless of what you just said, it was a noticed public hearing where anyone who had anything to say about the grouping process could have and, in fact, did show up to comment on whether they were favorable or unfavorable with regard to --

with regard to the grouping. It was a publicly noticed hearing, correct?

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CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Martinez.

COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: It was a -- to my understanding, I believe our staff would have complied with the requirements. So I assume it was publicly noticed and it was a hearing scheduled here in Tallahassee.

I don't know about you all, but last night my flight got canceled and I had to fly to

Jacksonville to then rent a car this morning to get here. This is a wonderful city with great people.

Getting to Tallahassee is not exactly the easiest thing that one does in the state of Florida. But, yes, there was a public hearing that was presumably publicly noticed and about four or five lobbyists that addressed us.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Carlton.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Commissioner

Martinez, the meetings in Style and Drafting
went on for three days. So if someone failed
to show up on day one, they had -- would have
had two or three days to show up if they were
not able to get there on day one, is that

correct?

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Martinez.

COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: I don't know how people do their own schedules and calendars, but, theoretically, yes, it was noticed, presumably, and, yes, we had several days of hearings here in Tallahassee. But I don't think, you know, if we had done the same thing throughout the process, the Chair had said we're going to have all our public hearings in Tallahassee, is that really giving an opportunity to the residents of the state of Florida to actually have a real public hearing?

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Carlton.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Commissioner

Martinez, if you have a public hearing and -as you're saying, although there were people
there that objected to some of the groupings
and the Style and Drafting Committee heard -heard those objections and you were sitting
there.

So if somebody in the public vehemently objected to these public hearings and you're sitting on Style and Drafting and you're not hearing that, you could assume that there's no

opposition to the groupings because no one has shown up and opposed it, is that correct?

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CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Martinez.

COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: I would not draw that conclusion. I think that is -- you are assuming an assumption upon another assumption and another assumption, and that's just not the way it works in real life, Commissioner Carlton.

If, in fact, it would have been sufficient, like I said before, if it would have been sufficient to have a public hearing in Tallahassee and that would have sufficed, publicly noticed, we would have had all our public hearings in Tallahassee.

But to have a public hearing in

Tallahassee where four or five lobbyists talk

to us and to somehow say that that's the

equivalent of a public hearing as we had

throughout the past year where residents from

the state of Florida came to address us from

all walks of life, you're not -- it's not fair

to equate one with the other. It's just not

the same. In theory, on a piece of paper, but

in practice, they're totally different.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Carlton.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: So let me -- let me move to another topic then. So your objection is with the fact that basically any groupings were done, you don't like any of the groupings except for, coincidentally, the one that your proposal is in, that one is okay.

So with regard to the groupings, the issue of groupings, I'm wondering if you are objecting to the fact that we are grouping, then did you file a proposal to change the Constitution or to change our rules that would have prevented us from grouping?

In other words, that could have been done by filing a proposal that would have changed the Constitution, which would have subjected the CRC to the single-subject initiative that the citizens' initiatives have to be subject to.

So did you file a proposal with regard to that? I don't remember seeing it in the 100 proposals that were filed, but maybe I missed something.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Martinez.

COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: I didn't think it

was necessary, Commissioner Carlton, because as you may recall, there is a rule right on point, Rule 5.4(2), which says that the Style and Drafting may group related proposals.

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So why should I do something that is totally unnecessary? That was a rule that you voted for. That was a rule that I voted for. So I would have thought that this Commission would follow its own rules, Style and Drafting would follow its own rules, and would only put together germane proposals, those proposals that are related to each other. So why should I do something that I thought was completely unnecessary?

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Thank you.

Is there -- I think we are going to -- is it a question? Because I am ready to close questions on this and go to debate. Is it a question? Commissioner Timmann, please, is recognized. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER TIMMANN: Thank you,

Mr. Chairman. It is just a quick question.

Commissioner Martinez, didn't you provide actually the first list of groupings for Style and Drafting Committee, including -- you had 14

total items, eight of those were groups and one of them was called due process and that included Proposals 96 and 6?

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Martinez.

COMMISSIONER TIMMANN: I was confused.

COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: I'm glad you asked that question because I want you to know what I did, because I don't arrive at this topic impulsively or by having prejudged it.

when Commissioner Heuchan was trying to organize us, I -- and he wanted us to group, I thought we'll give it a good faith effort and I attempted to group. And the way I grouped them was I grouped proposals together that were in the same general category of government, and I tried hard to see whether by working with those groups, they actually made sense, whether they were related to each other. And what I soon realized is that they weren't, they're not related.

For example, Commissioner Carlton says that I only want to keep together the groups that I support. Actually, Revision 1, Commissioner Carlton -- Revision 1,

Commissioner Carlton, has a proposal that I was the principal sponsor and it has a proposal that I co-sponsored and it has another proposal that I've strongly supported, and yet I am saying as a matter of principle, with regards to Revision 1, let's unbundle that.

I want to subject -- the test that I am asking everybody to follow, I want to subject my own group to that same test. If it's good for everybody, it should be good for me.

So, yes, to answer your question, I started in good faith trying to see can this be done, and I concluded that, no, you know what, no matter how many people of good will, how many smart people here try to do a grouping that is actually related to each other with different proposals, it just cannot be done.

And what should be guiding us is not what feels good for us. What should be guiding us is are we fairly informing the public as to what it is that they're voting for.

COMMISSIONER TIMMANN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Any further questions on Revision 1?

Debate on Revision 1? Excuse me, motion,

on the motion to move Revision 1 and uncouple it, is there any further debate on the motion?

Commissioner Solari.

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COMMISSIONER SOLARI: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Outside of Tallahassee is the rest of the state of Florida, and I think the rest of the state of Florida captured a lot of what we're talking about very well in an e-mail that was sent to us and in here citizen rights: "Please vote against bundling the CRC proposals for the following reasons: There was no outside review of bundling, bundling undermines public policy by putting unrelated issues together, bundling confuses voters."

And another citizen who wrote, who was not quite as kind, simply said that bundling was hypocritical and corrupt.

Last week I spoke before two groups, and these are in our community sophisticated groups. One was the Taxpayer's Association and one was the Republican Executive Committee.

These are people that know more or less what's going on as well as anybody, and they didn't like bundling. And one of the things I did was

I read Revision 1, and it was clear that nobody in the room could have possibly picked out the Chevron deference issue, which would make me happy because they're going to vote for the first proposal and the last they could understand, Judge's ages.

But the question is, is that all we're supposed to do? Are we supposed to set up a system where we bundle things that we know the citizens aren't going to understand substantially and then have them vote on it? And I believe that that's not what we're supposed to do.

I believe that we ought to put something together that the citizens can actually understand. And I think what will happen is a lot of citizens won't vote for a lot of proposals, but they'll vote for the proposals they actually believe in.

So I am supporting Commissioner Martinez' motion because on this issue, I believe we ought to err on the side of the citizens and give the citizens an opportunity to do what they really believe in.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Heuchan is recognized on debate.

COMMISSIONER HEUCHAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, Commissioner Martinez.

I rise to oppose this motion and I just want to work through a couple of things with you, with all of you, actually.

I got to say I think this idea that voters are going to get confused, it's literally absurd. That's absurd. Voters have routinely taken in information, whether they be ballot amendments. We saw one just last year, it was a solar amendment. The voters are very discerning when they go through their ballots.

They show up, they -- they do their job, and they regularly come to conclusions which are accepted by all. So I just got to say I reject the notion that somehow these people are not capable of understanding basic related proposals. And I want to get to the term "related" in a minute, too.

To buy this notion that, you know, by grouping, and by the way, I don't have an objection if someone wants to say, oh, look, I

don't like this grouping for this particular reason, for this particular reason. It's along the line of what President Gaetz said.

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But that's not what we're -- what we're entertaining here. The whole process is being attacked. It is being attacked. Commissioner Martinez used the word "undermine." The process is being undermined. Well, was the process undermined in 1968 when virtually the entire Constitution, save for three articles, went on the ballot in one revision? 22,000 words -- 23,000 words of our Constitution went to the voters in 1968, and guess what? They passed it. They understood it. It is the Constitution that we are operating under today.

So this idea that, oh, my gosh, this is all new and novel and we are going to prop these things up and I'm going to get to the non-propping up piece in a second, but,

Commissioner Martinez, look, I am -- I'm going to -- the more I talk, the more amped up I get, and I don't mean to do that and I appreciate really what, you know, the sentiment of you and the conversations that we've had and the candor and really affection for one another. I have a

lot of love for Commissioner Martinez for a number of reasons. I just happen to oppose this because I just oppose this idea that the process is being undermined.

In 1978, all of the revisions were grouped. In 1998, all but one were grouped.

And I just -- if you go back and you look -- and you're right, Commissioner Martinez, just because something was done in the past doesn't mean we have to replicate those things, but, boy, you know, I've been on this floor, I've been in rules hearings, I've been in committee meetings, and, you know, universally, 1998 was looked at as this -- this crown jewel.

Revision No. 7 -- if you look at the 1998 proposals, revisions, three or four or five of them look -- look a lot like the ones we have here before us today. Local option for selection of Judges and funding of state courts. I'll tell you what this one did, and you can tell me if it is related or not related. The revision dealt with the judiciary. It created an option for local electorates to end the election of Judges and change to a merit retention system where the

Governor would appoint Judges and then the locals would vote to retain at the end of the term.

It also increased County Judge terms from four to six years, just like another proposal that we have. It made technical changes to the JQCs. It added a provision requiring State Attorneys, Public Defenders, and court appointed counsel be appropriated by general law, and it created a new funding mechanism for clerks. Does that sound familiar?

So I just -- I just -- I'm sorry, I just don't -- I don't like this notion that we're talking about undermining a process that we are allowed to do. I -- one of the questions I had, I will just ask it rhetorically, was why is it do we think that in every other case for our Constitution to be amended, it has to be single subject, except for us? Why is that?

I will tell you that that committee, with the help of Commissioner Martinez and others, came to what I consider to be a pretty balanced approach.

I got Commissioner Coxe's letter. I read it 20 times probably since I received it. And

Commissioner Coxe ought to know that I read that with the most amount of sincerity.

We have now six proposals that are grouped and six that are not. We took special care and consideration to not put things that were -- received less than a preliminary vote of 22 together.

We di- -- Commissioner Coxe, you were right about that, but -- I will stop in a second, but I -- I -- I would be more considerate of motions to -- to disaggregate one group or another if it was based on the merit of that particular piece, and that's not what we're being asked today.

We are being asked to throw overboard and abandon every precedent that has ever been set in the State of Florida. That's what we're being asked to do, and so I -- I oppose this.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Smith is recognized.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and I will just follow up on that.

Yes, we are asking that you abandon it because sometimes you can do things differently. In the last couple of CRCs, they

bundled, and that's what they chose to do.

That don't mean we have to do it this way.

Voting has changed. We don't vote the same way we voted 20 years ago. We don't vote the same way we voted 40 years ago. We just had an election in Ft. Lauderdale, I, mentioned before where most of the ballots were absentee ballots. People are sitting home, they're looking at the ballots, they're taking their time.

So maybe bundling made sense when we had people waiting in line and you had a long ballot, you didn't want a big, long ballot, let them get in and get out. But you know what?

We're voting differently now from 20 years ago, from 40 years ago, so you don't have to bundle.

People are sitting at their kitchen table going -- person going issue by issue, and they can look at issue by issue and decide.

I appreciate what the committee did and I appreciate the argument earlier, but it was a little concerning that it was arguing over how many people came to debate against bundling or whatever. I mean, that was a committee in Tallahassee.

I can tell you, I spoke to groups like

Commissioner Solari, and that was one of the

main things that came up, why are you bundling

this stuff, why are you bundling this stuff,

let us vote on each one of them separately. I

would, you know, I don't want to see a ballot

with 20 amendments on it, with 30 amendments on

it.

So maybe we just need to vote some of them down if they don't want it that long. But you don't -- you shouldn't -- but I don't think -- and I am not so bound by the precedent that we did it this way 20 years, that we did it this way 40 years ago, because we're not voting the same way we did 20 years ago, 40 years ago. There are different ways to do this, and bundling may have made sense then and it may make sense now.

If you feel it makes sense now, I mean, you did a great job with the committee, but I just think -- I've been talking to groups, talking to citizens, and every place I go and talk to people, they say, hey, why do we have to bundle them? If I want to support this one, but don't support this one, I may support this

issue, but it's grouped with two others, they are in the same category and they're the same genre, but for some reason, I may not support this one over this one and I am forced to bundle, why do we have to bundle.

And I guess that is the fundamental question. Whoever is going to come up and speak against this, let me know why do we have to bundle? What is the possible reason that we have to bundle these things? If we have proposals out there and people want to vote on them separately, let people vote on them separately. I'm still not convinced that we have to bundle at this point.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Further debate on the motion?

Commissioner Coxe is recognized.

COMMISSIONER COXE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Briefly, I support Commissioner Martinez' motion. On the very last day we sat in this room before the break and before Style and Drafting began, I was asked if I would vote in favor of a particular proposal, knowing I would never support that proposal when it came back on the floor from Style and Drafting. And I

did. And I did that because I was led to believe that the purpose of the vote was to get a majority for a proposal to get it to Style and Drafting.

But what happened in spite of the letter I sent to Commissioner Heuchan, whom I've talked to repeatedly about this, all of a sudden, 22 is a magic number in Style and Drafting. I was never told that 22 would make a difference in Style and Drafting. It was a majority to get it to Style and Drafting for them to review it and to send it back to this Commission.

Now we have the free-standing ones that didn't get the 22 coming out of Style and Drafting, and I respectfully suggest that is not what we were -- I was led to believe was going on when we voted in the first place.

So now if you got 22 and it went to Style and Drafting, you are in a group, but if you didn't get 22, you are a stand-alone proposal, which to me is not the way the process was intended to work.

I don't know anything about log rolling because I don't know what the polling shows on any of these. So I don't have any way to

measure whether somebody's calculatedly log-rolling or not. Who knows? Maybe some people in the room know that.

Maybe some people have the benefit of polling saying I'll put this with that one, or I won't put this with that one. I don't care about that.

What I do care about is whether a citizen, not whether somebody on this Commission who's dealt with these issues for so long, but a citizen can read on the ballot what that particular proposal is and do they like it or do they not like it. Not do they like this one, but I sort of don't really like the other one, so what do I do?

I want to decide what goes in the

Constitution of the State of Florida when I

walk into that ballot. I want 6, I want 9, I

want 22, I want 25, but I want this group? I

don't like half the group. I don't know why

other people thought this should be in a group.

So in short, I support Commissioner

Martinez' proposal. I think we owe it to the

citizens of the state of Florida for them to

make an intelligent decision, not the decision

1 we made for them.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Senator Joyner is recognized --

COMMISSIONER JOYNER: Thank you, Mr. President.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: -- for the first time today.

COMMISSIONER JOYNER: Elated. Sinus,

Tallahassee has me beat up, but Commissioner

Martinez, I want to thank you. You've not

undermined the process and you haven't been a

clog in the wheel of this process because we

were all selected to come and do this and then

take sufficient time to do it, not a day, not

two days.

It's not over until May 10th, and if it takes the time to do it that we've all obligated ourselves by accepting the responsibility, then let's -- then let's do it.

I -- I concur with your action. In fact, when I left here after that last meeting and I spoke to the Chair and I said, "I really think that under the rules, we need to do each one separately," and I brought up something else, and he said, "Well, you didn't express that,"

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I didn't express it on the floor because I thought that my vote that day was to determine what was the cut-off part for what would go further, and that we would come back and vote on each separately because I might have changed my mind as a member of the Commission on something I voted for or against, you know.

And so, consequently, I said, well -- I told all the people at home we're going to go back and vote on each one after we made that I considered that last meeting the first cut. first cut. And I've been getting some feedback, and it is similar to what Commissioner Smith and that e-mail that Commissioner Solari received, what is it that you all are trying to do, because if you put the good with the bad, in my mind, this is what the people said, I am going to vote them all down, because you can't convince me that I want to -- if I want term limits for School Board members, but I don't want whatever one of the other proposals are, then I'm just going to vote it down.

I think that we have a responsibility to

the people of the state of Florida and the voters to decide each one and then give them that opportunity also, because I'm afraid that what was good 20, 40 years ago is not necessarily good for today.

This is 2018, and social media and all the changes that have occurred, it is -- it is completely different, and we need to respect and understand that.

We don't want the perception that we came up here and rushed through these last two days and bundled stuff together and said let's go home, take it or leave it. Give the voters the right to decide individually on these proposals, because if they sincerely believe in something and you put them together, people are going to go negative and vote it down, and then the good goes down with the bad in that person's mind.

I -- I thought about this a lot, and there was actually something where I said I will give it another look and maybe I will change my vote this time, and now that opportunity has been taken away from me as a member of the Commission because of the grouping. I'm -- I'm

conflicted. Here's one I like and one I don't like. Consequently, what do I do? So heaven only knows what the voters will do. Probably like me and say no.

We shouldn't sidestep our responsibility and our obligation to the voters of the state of Florida. Now -- and in no way do my comments lend any suggestion that the committee, Style and Drafting, did anything wrong. You guys worked assiduously and diligently, and I watched some and I said they are doing it, but I disagree.

But I even texted up here and said, hey, I can't hear Commissioner Carlton down on the end, please ask her and Commissioner Martinez to speak into the mike because if I can't hear them, I know the citizens can't hear them. But don't take it as an affront to what you've done. We are here for this purpose, and as we've said often, we shouldn't fear the debate, and this has been good debate about what has transpired, and the camaraderie that exists will continue to exist because folks do have different opinions and we have the right -- we should respect their opinions, irrespective of

what it is, without anyone assuming something negative about their position.

So thank you again, Commissioner Martinez, and I support you wholeheartedly.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Carlton is recognized.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: We're in debate, right, Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: We are in debate.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Okay. Well, well, well. So today is the first day that we have heard all of this commotion about groupings.

We did years -- we did rules a year ago. I certainly didn't see any amendments from anybody on the -- standing up on the floor complaining about rule whatever it is, five point whatever. Nobody complained about it.

Nobody filed an amendment to change it. Nobody filed an amendment to delete it or to take it out.

So fast -- and that was a year and a half ago, and since then, we have had a very strategic process of public hearings across the state times two, we've had hearings in Tallahassee, we've had hearings out in all

parts of the state of Florida. And so now we get to the -- the final day here, and all of a sudden, we are going to stand up and say, oh, by the way, that rule, we don't really like it, we really don't want groupings.

Well, where were you a year and a half ago? We could have -- we could have deleted that rule if you didn't like it and we could have said, you know, so 20 years ago, they had groupings, and then 40 years ago, they had groupings, but you know what, in 2018, we're just not going to do groupings. Okay. We would have a vote on it and decided if that should have been part of our rules.

But there is a process, and to -- and -you know, there is a respect for the process,
and if -- I was at the Style and Drafting
Committee meetings, and they went on and on and
on. I mean, there was a lot of testimony,
there was a lot of -- a lot of conversation
back and forth amongst the members on that
committee about how to group things. And just
because I stand up here on the floor today and
say, "Well, you know, I'm going to disparage
the process, but I don't really mean to

disparage the process because -- because it was really a good process," it is kind of like me saying, "Well, this morning when I woke up, I didn't really want to wear this blue dress, but I wore it."

Well, that's what you are doing when you stand up and you try to pretend like you're not disparaging the process, but you really are with your words disparaging the process. And as somebody who has spent a lot of time over the last year and a half respecting this process that we have built and this Commission that we have built and the respect for the public that has come before us, that is just wrong and it's not appropriate to do. It's just wrong.

Your -- your -- your complaint was a year and a half ago when we were doing rules, not today. So don't stand up here at the last minute, you stand up at the last minute, not us standing up at the last minute that's been in this process. Where have you been for the last year and a half? Because it sounds to me like your idea of what's gone on here is completely different than mine.

So I respect the process we went through.

I respect the process Style and Drafting went through. I respect the rules. We are following the Constitution by grouping. We are also following precedent by grouping. And here's the thing: There is a red and green button right here. If you don't like it, then vote against it. But don't stand up here and disparage a process that has worked very well and has included the public. Vote your red button and vote against it.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Stemberger is recognized.

COMMISSIONER STEMBERGER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Commissioner Martinez, thank you very much for being willing to stand and stand alone if necessary for what you believe in. I really respect that.

I do want to echo the comments. I think that my concern is not so much with the end vote, but it is my vote, as Commissioner Joyner was saying, that I am frustrated because I have a clear set of principles by which I'm evaluating these proposals, and now I'm

conflicted because there's ones I think do belong and ones I think don't belong together.

So -- but, ultimately, even though I appreciate the spirit and some of what you are saying, I think that ultimately I am just having to look at a balancing test now. I mean, I have to look at that or just disqualify every single one that doesn't belong in there, one of the two, and I think I'm doing both of those.

Mr. Chairman, I don't know if we have a historian or not, but there's one thing I think we could do in future years that would make the process a little bit better, and that is to have a robust debate on what should be in the Constitution and what shouldn't.

That great debate we had initiated by

Commissioner Diaz on day one of us as a full

body, and this debate here on day one, before

we do anything else, that one day when we came

and we didn't know what we were doing and we

heard from the Speaker and the Senate

President, I think it would behoove us to have

that debate on the front end in the future if

there's a historian listening, because now we

are having the debate now.

And I agree with Commissioner Carlton, we have a process. This is an institution. We need to respect the process, we need to respect the collective wisdom of this body, its rules, and the Style and Drafting Committee. And so for that reason, I will vote against Commissioner Martinez' motion.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Solari is recognized.

COMMISSIONER SOLARI: I want to respond to a couple of things that Commissioner Carlton put up. If you had served in the Florida Senate or the Florida House, you may have understood the process a year and a half ago. I didn't, and I certainly would not have been able to formulate any of the questions that I've asked -- would have been asked to formulate a year ago at that time.

I didn't understand the process then. I certainly don't understand the Senate process of going through rules and amendments and amendments and amendments today. I will admit that fact.

And my concern at the end of the day is

not with the process. My concern today is what goes before the voters of the state of Florida. And I'm sorry if I -- if I should have done something years ago or months ago or whatever, but at the end of the day, my concern is what the voters are going to look at and see when they go in and vote their conscience, and I believe that the unbundling is better for that, and for those reasons, again, I support Commissioner Martinez.

But don't -- let's not fool ourselves.

Let's not think that there are all these things
we could have, should have, and would have done
because we didn't know. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Further debate on the motion?

The Chair does not recognize any further debate. I'm sorry? Would you like to speak, Commissioner Lee? You are recognized.

COMMISSIONER LEE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

And first, I realize that people rise in support, Mr. Chair, of and opposition to this for -- some have political motivations, they don't like things that are bundled together, or they have principles where they don't like

things that are bundled together, and I don't really want to speak to that. I don't know how to resolve that.

I would say that from a standpoint of correcting the record, we had a meeting in Orlando in June of last year, and there could have been no less than thirty some odd amendments left for consideration when this Commission abruptly adjourned without any parliamentary authority in either Robert's Rules or Mason's Manual to do so.

And had we stayed in what would have probably been a very long meeting that wouldn't have turned out any different than it did because clearly, there was motivations on and a consensus among the Commission to go with a set of rules, we would have heard a slew of amendments that changed the germanity and single-subject limit -- and provide single-subject limitations on this Commission. But we were denied that ability that day.

And it -- like I say, it wouldn't have mattered anyway, I don't think. The votes were there to pass the set of rules that we had. So it was probably more efficient that we did what

we did, but it -- but to say that there weren't a lot of members with a lot of questions about the germanity and the potential log-rolling that could result from this is a bit revisionist.

And I -- I realize that Style and Drafting had a tough job and I told the Chairman, I said, you know, "You could have seen this coming." Heck, when you really look at it, isn't it remarkable that it appears a lot of these special interest groups really didn't even begin to take what we were doing seriously until it got to Style and Drafting?

Look at your proposal, President Gaetz.

They came, it was like, you know, you flipped on the lights and the cockroaches were everywhere. I mean, it's, you know, but it was all going fine until then, wasn't it? Or for the most part.

And these people do come late and attack these proposals. It's more serious now. This is about to happen. And as a result of that, Style and Drafting was always going to have a heavy load. Now we have proposals that have come out of Style and Drafting that it will

never have been voted on as an individual proposal as amended. They'll never have been considered by this Commission as amended on an up or down vote individually because it's now part of a bundle. I don't know how many of those proposals there are.

President Gaetz' proposal is one of them,

I know that. And so we'll never have a chance
to vote up or down with 22 votes on each
individual proposal. Some of them are bundled
together now.

And I raise this -- and because we talk about the '97-'98 rules, and that seems to be kind of a safe harbor with a lot of us. And it's great -- it's great, and I think always wise to try to follow a precedent where you can, but '97-'98 was a bipartisan commission. It was chaired by one of the most celebrated Democrats in Florida history, Dexter Douglass. And yet you had a Republican Legislature, appointing 18 members. There's nothing -- there's very little bipartisan about this Commission.

And so when we talk about the bundles that took place then, they took place in a working

group that was bipartisan. And I don't know the extent to which some of those bundles might have had embedded in them some controversial issues that -- but I do know that some people feel some of these issues are controversial.

And so it is -- it is difficult to just throw yourself back on '97-'98 or '77-'78.

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But this is an important conversation for a couple of reasons. First, those of us who have been around this for a long time, which is most of us, have seen a lot of good policy die over flawed process. Our process will be reviewed and re-reviewed time and time again as people editorialize, comment on the work this Commission did. And it is very important that our process be as unassailable as possible.

And I would also state the obvious, that we're operating under a very different obligation today or burden today than any other commission has ever operated under. You now have to get 60 percent of the voters to support what we're doing. It's no longer 50 percent plus one. The threshold is higher. And I think we need to be more cautious about how we use the power of Style and Drafting.

I don't know from my reading of the rules how we don't end up with a germanity problem under bundling related proposals when some of these are not related at all. And we've already established a germanity standard here on the floor that denied Commissioner Martinez the ability to put some gun control in a proposal that if it would have been done by Style and Drafting, it would have been considered entirely appropriate.

So what I really would prefer here -- and I -- we have a motion on the floor and it will be voted on -- is what Commissioner Heuchan has suggested. And, you know, rather -- because I don't think there's anything nefarious or wholesale inappropriate about bundling some of these amendments. But where there is controversy and where there is clearly no connective tissue between these bundled proposals, I think it is entirely appropriate for us to consider on a bundle-by-bundle basis whether or not one or more of these amendments don't belong in that particular bundle and should be severed and should ride separately. And I won't pick on any of them in particular,

but I just -- as you -- I don't want to embrace 1 2 some of the rhetoric here, Mr. Chairman, but as 3 a matter of process, as a matter of how we will 4 be viewed by the public and our credibility and 5 the standards under which our proposals are 6 going to be considered in 2018, I do think there are some -- some of these bundles that 7 8 have come together, and perhaps as we move forward with this, if nothing else, maybe we 9 10 can have an explanation about how the committee 11 saw these as being -- let's just not, you know, 12 germane without using that term in a formal 13 sense -- because I think there is some room for 14 us to maybe not come out with 24 proposals, but 15 maybe come out with a couple more than we have 16 right now and alleviate some of the heartburn 17 that exists here on the floor.

And this is a tough issue to -- I'm not sure how to vote on Commissioner Martinez' motion because I don't think it actually solves the problem that -- I think it may over-solve the problem, but in the spirit of what he's trying to achieve, he makes a very, very valid point for all the reasons I've just stated.

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CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Further debate on the

1 motion?

Commissioner Schifino is recognized.

COMMISSIONER SCHIFINO: Thank you, Chair Beruff. So much to say, so little time, and there have been a lot of good comments, and so I will be brief.

Commissioner Martinez, thank you for bringing this to our attention. I think this is a discussion we all knew we needed to have this morning. We can't hide behind it. We've heard from many around the state that have implored us to have this discussion, and we are having it and it is winding down. Good comments on both sides of the table.

I am going to echo what Commissioner Lee just said. I, too, don't have a -- I am okay with bundling in the right situation is the best way to put it. I don't believe that we need a blanket rule that says there will be no bundling. I think we need to meet these proposals one by one and go through this exercise, talk about them. Are they related to one another? Is -- are the citizens of the state going to be confused by that particular approach?

So I've talked to Commissioner Heuchan and I applaud the work. You know how I feel about it, I think you all did a great job. But I think if we handle these one at a time, we're going to get what we need to go.

I will finish by saying we're not in a hurry, we know that. We are here in the end and at the -- what, the last meeting, and we owe it to these citizens to go through this, take the time necessary to analyze each proposal, each revision and each proposal within a particular revision to the extent we need to.

Thank you very much, Chair.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Thank you. There was another Commissioner who wanted to speak.

Commissioner Coxe, thank you.

COMMISSIONER COXE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I just want to respond to Commissioner

Carlton and the substance of the issue. I know

Commissioner Carlton is a great student of the

rules, and 5.4(2) says, "Rules and drafting" -
drafting -- I mean drafting, whatever they're

called -- "Style and Drafting may bundle." It

says that. We all knew that going to the

outset. That wasn't a shock to us. That is
why the letter that Commissioner Heuchan
referenced that he read several times that I
sent and copied every Commissioner,
acknowledged that you may bundle.

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What the letter did was discourage the grouping or the bundling. That's what the letter did. Didn't say can't do it. It said we -- I discourage that from happening.

And so I just respond to Commissioner

Carlton, everybody got a copy of the letter,
everybody knew the issue was out there as to
whether it should or shouldn't be bundled. So
I don't think it is something that suddenly is
coming up at the very last second. I think
everybody was conscious of the issue. And so
the committee chose to bundle, they got the
letter, everybody knew it. It was not -- it
was an issue on the floor. So it's not a shock
now.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Further debate on the motion?

Commissioner Stargel.

COMMISSIONER STARGEL: I will be brief.

Just want to, first of all, thank you to

everyone who has accepted me as the newcomer to this process. I have been following it, as most of you know, but when I was asked to sit on the Style and Drafting Committee just days after I was here, I thank you Chair Beruff for

having that confidence in me.

It was a lot of work. It was a lot of work. And Chair Heuchan did a marvelous job of trying to keep all of the different factions and ideas together, making sure that everyone was heard, including Commissioner Martinez and others he brought in, Commissioner Levesque, right from the beginning, because she had that responsibility before when she was the Chair of Style and Drafting for the Tax and Budget Reform Commission.

I just want to say that, first of all, we are solidly in line with what has happened in the past commissions, both Tax and Budget Reform Commissions, the Constitutional Revision Commissions. The work that we did -- I brought this. If anybody wants to come -- if you watched it, you saw. I spent hours and hours trying to group these things to make sure that it met our rules, to make sure that we were

doing it in a way, and if anyone has a problem with that, they can and should make a rule challenge because that's what our rules allow.

But I just wanted to say one thing.

Someone has suggested that there were amendments that were made that no one has had a chance to debate, and that is not true. We were very careful, and one of the reasons that Commissioner Gaetz' proposal was on its own is because we knew there were substantive amendments and they were going to come to this body. And even our Chair filed an amendment because he had a difference of opinion, possibly with something our committee did.

But to Commissioner Gaetz, and I've already talked to him today, that ended in a good place that I am going to support, but it's on its own because we wanted the full body to have an opportunity to have input on that. And if there were any provisions that had major changes to them, we did that.

Maybe one exception that somebody may say no, that's not true with Commissioner Gainey's, but from the very beginning, the very first day of Style and Drafting, Commissioner Gainey

showed up with his change that was requested from this body. Everyone said we like it, we are voting for it, but we want it narrowed down and let the Legislature put in all of the details, which he did.

And we felt like that met the desires and the instructions given by this body to Commissioner Gainey. Other than that, if there was anything that approached substantive issues, we kept it separate so that you all could decide.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Further debate on the motion? I'm glad there's no further debate on this motion.

All those that are going to support this motion -- excuse me. Close on the motion, we hope.

COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: True to form.

Mr. Chair, thank you very much, and thank you,
colleagues, for everybody contributing. And,
Chairman Beruff, I want to say again that Chair
Heuchan did a great job as the Chair of Style
and Drafting, and I think he tried to do the
best he could and hear everybody's concerns,

and he did that, and he did that.

I want to answer something Commissioner

Carlton said, that we should have spoken up

earlier about the need for a rule. We didn't

need to. It was already in our rule. And,

again, I want to make it clear, it's already in

Rule 5.4(2), and that is that the Style and

Drafting Committee can put together proposals

if they are related.

Now, "related" is a term that I heard a couple weeks ago when a germanity objection was made as to one of my proposals. And if you look at Mason's Manual, Section 402, you will see that "related" and "germanity" are very similar, and the way that the manual describes it at 402-3 is that there be -- excuse me, 402-2 -- is that there be a natural and logical sequence to the two.

For example, is there a natural and logical sequence to the proposal dealing with a statewide chartering authority or charter school and civic literacy? There isn't.

We will get to that when we get to

Revision 3, but with regards to Revision 1,

which is what's before us at this point in

time, that is a group that has proposals that I strongly support. And I have to apply the test to my group. I have to apply the test to me as a matter of principle. So as a matter of principle, I'd say to you we should unbundle that group.

However, getting to the point that

President Gaetz made, and also President Lee,

and that is that, yes, some groups are more

offensive than others, to use that term. There

are some groups that contain terms that clearly

are not germane, proposals that are not

germane.

So even though I hope you will vote in favor of this motion as to Revision 1, but should you vote against it, I'm going to make it again as to Revisions 2, 3, 4, and 5, because those are different, and I think -- Commissioner Gaetz, I think you're right, we should take them up individually, and we will do that.

So I am hoping that you support me as to this motion at this time, but if you don't, keep an open mind when I make it again as to the other revisions.

Thank you, Mr. Chair. 1 2 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Close. Those that are going to vote in favor will send this back to 3 4 Style and Drafting and separate it. against will be nay and it -- we'll go on to 5 6 Revision 2. 7 So all those in favor of the motion, 8 signify by saying yea. 9 (Chorus of yea's.) 10 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: All those against, 11 signify by saying nay. 12 (Chorus of nay's.) 13 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: The nay's have it. 14 motion fails. Now we are going to take up -- I don't 15 16 know where we are on Revision 1. That was two hours ago. We are in debate. We are in debate 17 now on Revision 1. All the amendments have 18 19 failed, the motion failed, back to square one. 20 So the Chair will recognize debate on Revision 21 I think it's been heavily debated. 22 Commissioner Heuchan, who -- who should 23 speak to close on Revision 1? Would that be --24 COMMISSIONER HEUCHAN: Thank you, Mr.

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Chairman. Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Okay. Would you please 1 2 close. 3 COMMISSIONER HEUCHAN: What's the matter, Coxe? You want to close? 4 5 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: I don't care as long as 6 it's brief. COMMISSIONER HEUCHAN: No, I'll just --7 8 look, this is -- this -- this grouping, this 9 revision has been debated, not just by Style 10 and Drafting, but by this Commission. 11 believe that these issues are related, and I --I will just end with that. 12 13 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 14 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Open up the board. 15 Commissioners, please vote. Thank you. 16 Everyone vote? We're going to close the 17 board. Please vote. 18 I think everybody is accounted for. Close 19 the board and announce the tally, please. 20 THE SECRETARY: Thirty-four yea's, three 21 nay's, Mr. Chair. 22 The revision is adopted CHAIRMAN BERUFF: 23 and shall be submitted to the Secretary of 24 State to be placed on the ballot at the 25 November 6th, 2018, general election.

Yes, Commissioner Carlton is recognized.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: For purposes of a motion, that the board be opened so that those that wish to co-sponsor the measure would be allowed to, because many of us co-sponsored the underlying proposals, but that co-sponsorship kind of went away now that we have passed this.

So if you would, with your indulgence, if you would open up the board and allow us all to -- the ones that want, to co-sponsor.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: If you want to join the endorsement and co-sponsor, please signify by pressing the right button. Open the board.

Okay. What we're doing, Commissioner Carlton, if I may -- if I may explain.

Co-endorsers, right?

Commissioner Carlton is recognized.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Basically the motion is to allow the President to -- or the Chairman to open up the board so that those that wish to be a co-sponsor of this particular revision can. Many of you individually co-sponsored one or all three of the proposals, but that kind of goes away. So this is a brand-new day here with this Revision 6-0 --

what is it, 6-0-0 --1 2 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: 1. 3 COMMISSIONER CARLTON: -- 1. So if you would like to co-sponsor 6001, that is what 4 5 this motion is, for you to be able to be 6 registered as a co-sponsor of this -- this 7 6001. 8 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Are we having fun yet? 9 Commissioner Cerio is recognized. 10 COMMISSIONER CERIO: Just a question for 11 the sponsor. So there's no way this can be 12 considered a re-vote, right? Like we're good, 13 we passed. Okay, I am good with it then. 14 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Coxe. COMMISSIONER COXE: Is -- is that in the 15 16 rules, what you just proposed? 17 COMMISSIONER CARLTON: I don't know. 18 COMMISSIONER COXE: Just curious. 19 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Anybody can co-sign on 20 to re-endorse it. 21 So is everybody clear on what we're asking 2.2 them to do? Okay. 23 Do you have to? UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: 24 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: No, you don't have to. 25 We -- those that want to co-sponsor this

particular revision can do so by voting now, and we are going to close the board in one second.

The board is closed, and everybody knows what happened.

Okay. We are going to go on to Revision

2. Commissioner Heuchan, would you like to
introduce this one?

COMMISSIONER HEUCHAN: Yes, sir. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

This is Revision No. 2. It is a group of Proposal No. 49, 44, and 83. The title of this revision is "First Responder and Military Members Survivor Benefits, Public Colleges and Universities."

Each one of these proposals in Revision 2 has a higher education component to it. This grouping was also included in submissions from Commission members. Revision 2 increases the voting thresholds for adding or increasing university fees, and enshrines the state college system in the Constitution just like the university system.

The committee also discussed how the higher education benefit was a key part of

Commissioner Gainey's Proposal No. 49. While there was some suggestion of splitting

Commissioner Gainey's proposal into a separate higher ed benefit and death benefit, based on the advice of our lawyers, we determined that that was not to be necessary so long as we ensured that the summary is clear and the ballot title is accurate, and I feel that the committee did do that.

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There was one amendment. As I promised earlier, to the extent that Style and Drafting substantively changed anything, I'm just going to represent that to you. There was one amendment -- I'm sorry, there were two amendments.

The first one was to the individual Proposal No. 44. Proposal 44 was amended to clarify that the proposal is intended only to raise the vote threshold to a super majority for fees that are required to be approved by a university board of trustees or board of governors as determined by law.

The second amendment was to Proposal 49, Commissioner Gainey's proposal. This was amended at the request of the sponsor to

streamline the proposal. We also heard from many of you all when we dealt with this on the special order calendar. Commissioner Gainey worked with other members to -- to get to a place where he was comfortable and they were comfortable.

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So it gives the Legislature more discretion to determine the higher education and death benefits that will be paid to the qualifying survivors of first responders and military members killed in the line of duty.

With that, Mr. Chairman, that is an explanation of Revision 2, PCP 6002, and I am glad to answer any questions, and I know Commissioner Timmann, Commissioner Washington, and Commissioner Gainey could help me with any questions.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: We will open up -- let's go to -- would Commissioner Gainey like to introduce his amendment?

COMMISSIONER GAINEY: Yes, thank you, Mr. Chair, fellow Commissioners.

As was stated earlier, at the request and suggestion of fellow Commissioners, I presented an amendment to streamline 49 and leaving the

implementing the language to the purview of the Legislature, which is most proper and most

appropriate.

However, in doing so, after reviewing the filing of this, I realized that we may have inadvertently left the eligible membership class far broader than intended. Particularly when you look at the language without this -- without the amendment, it simply states "eligible members of the United States Armed Forces." I believe that would leave it much broader than the state of Florida, and the intent was always just the state of Florida.

So what we added back in is language that was in the original amendment, and that's -the original proposal, and that's the amendment today, simply to make sure the eligible
membership class, those first responders who are working for the State of Florida or any of its political subdivisions and/or military
members whose duty posts are in the state of Florida or they are residents of the state of Florida. That's what the amendment does to limit and clearly limit that those eligible
memberships to the class hadn't related to the

State of Florida. 1 I believe what it also does, it still 2 leaves it broad enough for a member of the 3 4 Legislature for this to pass to go in and define the specifics of what those eligibility 5 6 requirements are. 7 Mr. Chair, that's it. 8 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Thank you very much. 9 think we are going to entertain questions on 10 the amendment, if there are any. 11 The Chair sees no questions on the 12 amendment. 13 Debate on the amendment, Amendment No. 14 398192. 15 Close debate on the amendment. 16 We will then go to questions on Revision 17 2. Oh, we got off. 18 Would you like to close, Commissioner 19 Gainey? 20 COMMISSIONER GAINEY: Just to be sure, 21 Mr. Chair, no close. 22 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: We are going to try to 23 start speeding this thing up. 24 Okay. So we're going to by a voice vote, 25 vote yea or nay on Amendment 398192.

All those in favor of the amendment, 1 2 signify by saying yea. 3 (Chorus of yea's.) 4 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: All those against, by 5 nay. That carries unanimously pretty much. 6 7 amendment is -- Revision 2 is amended. And now 8 we are going to open up questions on Revision 9 2 -- 2. Chair will recognize questions on 10 Revision 2. No questions? 11 Debate on Revision 2? The Chair 12 recognizes Commissioner Martinez. Would you like to make a motion? 13 14 COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: Yes, Mr. Chair, I do, the same one as before as a matter of 15 16 principle, but I'm going to waive argument on 17 it. 18 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Heuchan, would you like to close on revision -- excuse 19 20 me. You made your motion, but I thought he 21 deferred to something. 22 COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: No, no, I just 23 said I'm waiving my argument on it because my 24 argument has already been made. 25 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Okay. So is there

debate on the motion, which is similar to the 1 motion that was made on Revision 1? Debate on 2 Commissioner Martinez' motion? 3 Seeing no debate, we will vote on the 4 5 motion. 6 All those in support of the motion, 7 signify by saying yea. 8 (Chorus of yea's.) 9 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: All those against, 10 signify by saying nay. 11 (Chorus of nay's.) 12 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: The nay's carry. 13 you. The motion fails. 14 Commissioner Heuchan, would you like to 15 close on Revision 2? 16 COMMISSIONER HEUCHAN: I will waive the 17 close, Mr. Chairman. CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Waive the close. 18 19 Please open up the board. We're about to 20 vote. All those in favor, and there we go. 21 Announce the tally -- close the board. 22 Oh, Mr. Smith is voting, hold it, don't close 23 the board. Commissioner Joyner, there we go. 24 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Wait, wait, wait. 25 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Open the board. Reopen

the board. We can redo this. It's a button.

Somebody's got a button somewhere. We got to

close it and reopen it. Sorry, guys, a little

too fast. I apologize, that's my fault. Okay.

Marva, Marva, where is Marva?

Okay. Let's see, I am looking -- I am not going to do this twice. I think everybody is covered. Close the board and announce the tally, please.

THE SECRETARY: Thirty yea's, seven nay's, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Thank you.

Commissioner Carlton, would -- those that would like to be co-endorsers on revision -- sponsors, excuse me -- sponsors on Revision 2, please signify by your vote.

Okay. We've got the board. Anybody else? Going once, going twice. We're done. Thank you.

I think it would be prudent at this moment to take a real fast break so everybody can have something to eat, a little coffee. We will reconvene in 20 minutes. We've got a lot to do.

(Brief recess taken.)

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: On reconvene, and Commissioner Heuchan, you are recognized to present Revision 3. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER HEUCHAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

This is Revision No. 3 as prepared by

Style and Drafting, PCP 6003. It includes

Proposals 43, 71, and 10. The title is "School

Board Term Limits and Duties; Public Schools."

Each one of the proposals in Revision 3 deals with public education. This was another instance where the grouping was also included in submissions from Commission members. All the submissions tended to have all the proposals with public school issues together.

The three proposals in Revision 3 are included together based on the word counts of the ballot summaries, which is kind of an outgrowth of the process that I described earlier.

Proposal 93, innovation school districts by Commissioner Martinez, was initially discussed as a part of the K-12 education package, this package or this revision, proposals, along with Proposals 10, 43, and 71.

However, this group was disaggregated due to
the length of the ballot summary draft. Any
one of those proposals could have been
separated out to comply with the word count

limit that we were dealing with.

The committee, along with the proposal

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sponsor, supported P-93 standing alone, which solved both of the issues that we had.

There were two amendments to the underlying proposals, one to Proposal 10, which is Senator Gaetz' civic literacy, and one was to -- excuse me -- Proposal 71, which is Commissioner Donalds' proposal.

Proposal 10 was amended by replacing,
quote, "citizens of a constitutional democracy"
with, quote, "citizens of a constitutional
republic," end quote. This amendment came
straight from the deliberations of the
Commission during the special order discussion
and week.

Proposal 71 was amended to clarify that school districts, which are areas of land, do not establish schools. School boards, which are bodies that govern the districts, establish the schools.

And with that, Mr. Chairman, that is the explanation of Revision 3. If there's any questions about the changes that were made or the grouping in general, I will be happy to answer those. And Commissioner Timmann helped me, helped the committee, I should say, and helped President Gaetz with the Proposal 10 amendment, and then Proposal 71, the amendment on that was offered by Commissioner Stargel, and he can help answer any questions on that.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Thank you, Commissioner Heuchan.

Commissioner Smith, you are recognized on questions.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: Yes, sir.

Commissioner Heuchan, for the public and for myself, can you walk us through a little bit more about the questions that I've been getting with this one is you're talking about term limits for School Board members, which are handling certain public schools. They were grouping it with an outcrop of charter schools, which are public schools also.

But you are saying charter schools, really the foundation of them won't be handled by the

School Board, you have it in the same grouping we were talking about how long someone can serve on the School Board. So if you can just walk us through a little better why those two were put together, because I think this is one where a lot of people have contacted me who have asked about it.

COMMISSIONER HEUCHAN: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Heuchan.

COMMISSIONER HEUCHAN: Thank you, Leader Smith. I appreciate the question, and I will try to give you as much detail as I can on the -- which essentially the process by which that led to this.

As I mentioned in my introduction, these three, along with Proposal No. 93, the commi- -- different Commissioners through the invitation to participate in the grouping process, whether they be on the committee or not on the committee, we got submissions from Commissioner Donalds, submissions from Commissioner Carlton in particular, there were different variations and those proposals were essentially kind of interchanged, 10, 71, 40, 43, and 93.

With regard to 71 and 43, right -- is that 1 2 3 4 5

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your question, Senator Smith? Yes, sir. wasn't any kind of like grand plan to put those together in particular, like, oh, well, we have to have those together. As I mentioned, it could have been -- it was really kind of a default position. When Commissioner Martinez -- he didn't want his with these.

And to be fair, I think the other people that are in this group didn't want his with theirs. So it was -- it was kind of an easy --I mean, you could call it kind of a, you know, it was -- it ended up being a default position. There wasn't any -- I don't recall, and any --Commissioner Gamez, there were lots of people, obviously, that were there when we discussed these things. I don't remember there being any kind of context or, you know, discussion about keeping those two in particular together.

I know I am probably not -- not answering exactly the way you want me to, Commissioner Smith, but in our view and the committee's view and, frankly, in my own view, from my own voice, those all deal with -- with the K-12 system, but you're right. I mean, you know,

any number of these could have been put with other things. That just wasn't the consensus of the committee.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Thank you. Further questions on Revision 3?

No further questions on Revision 3. Then, Commissioner Martinez, would you like to introduce Amendment 327072, please? Thank you.

COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

This is an amendment to the title. It's just to the title. Revision 3, the current title of it is "School Board Term Limits and Duties; Public Schools." It has two titles, but there are three proposals. And presumably the public schools title, I assume, is supposed to be the title for the proposal that deals both with civic literacy and the state chartering authority.

And I believe that, although I voted against P-71, which is a state chartering authority, although I am for choice and I would have voted to overturn Bush versus Holmes, I just think it needs to be clear to the voters what it is that they are voting for, and the

title, it doesn't sufficiently describe it.

It's a big deal. It's a game-changer. It's
that P-71 is -- is designed to create an

alternative statewide agency, if that's what

the Legislature wants to do, to supervise

public charter schools. That's a big deal.

That's a game-changer. That's why the

proponents of the proposal want it, because

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So I think it is important that the public be informed that -- with the title, that what they are voting for is something that is significant and it isn't just about public schools, it's something much more than that. Thank you.

they want to do a game-changer to the system.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Thank you. Do we have questions on Amendment 327072? Questions on the amendment?

Commissioner Donalds is recognized and then Commissioner Johnson.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Commissioner

Martinez, I appreciate your efforts to make sure that the title is clear on this ballot proposal. Did you consult with any of the attorneys on the constitutional sufficiency of

the original title that was proposed?

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Martinez.

COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: The original title was approved by the outside legal experts. All of these titles that have been presented by Style and Drafting have been approved by the outside legal expert.

With regards to the amendment that I am proposing, that also was run by the outside legal experts. In fact, I spoke with that legal expert, Barry Richard, several times, and I think one of the conversations involved, I believe, Jeff Woodburn or Will Spicola, I forgot which one of the two handsome gentlemen. So -- and they also signed off on it.

So it is just a matter, if you're comparing one with the other, which one is more descriptive to what the ballot summary is intended to do. Is it public schools or is it the one that I have suggested, which is an alternative state supervision of certain public schools? And I think mine is.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Donalds.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: So you would agree that the title proposed by the Style and

Drafting Committee is constitutionally sufficient, according to the experts?

COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: I have to -- yes, in that I think that Barry Richard and Jason Gonzalez are excellent lawyers. So, yes, I think they advised us to -- with regards to titles that they felt were legally sufficient.

However, just because a title is legally sufficient doesn't mean that it is sufficiently descriptive of the impact of the proposed amendment. And I think we can see for ourselves which one describes it better. I think it is pretty self-evident.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Johnson is recognized.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Thank you, Chair.

My question is really to understand better the process and the intent here. So,

Commissioner Martinez, are you asking in this amendment to change the title regardless of whether the actual proposal is disaggregated or whether it's kept together? I am trying to understand procedurally what your order of process is.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Martinez.

COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: So I think the way that I've been told to do this, I am not an expert on Mason's, is I have to make an amendment to the title. So it would amend the title of the bundle, of the group, of Revision 3. Were it to be disaggregated, then the Style and Drafting would have to consider how to disaggregate it and send it back to us.

And I assume that if my amendment passes, that should it be disaggregated, it would come back with a new title if the Commission here were to agree that it should be amended.

Does that answer the question?

COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: It does. Thank

you.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Further questions on the amendment?

Commissioner Rouson is recognized.

COMMISSIONER ROUSON: Thank you very much,
Mr. Chair.

Because the title has been determined to be legally sufficient by outside counsel, did they also say anything to you about it being exclusive?

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Martinez.

commissioner martinez: It is not exclusive, but, obviously -- good question. By them -- by the outside expert -- and the one I consulted with was Barry Richard. I don't know if staff also consulted with others. But by saying back to us your proposed amendment is also in compliance with the Constitution and the law, then, obviously, the original title, it's not exclusive.

There are different ways of describing it to satisfy the requirements of the law. It is just a matter of which one informs the voter better.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Questions on 327072?

Seeing none, we will open 327072 to

debate. Debate?

Commissioner Donalds is recognized.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: I -- thank you. I appreciate the discussion about the title on this. Obviously, this refers to Proposal 71 as a part of this piece, 6003.

I do have a concern with the amendment and I cannot support the amendment today. We were advised that the title is read in conjunction with the ballot summary. And I think that

there was a great effort and I appreciate the
work of the Style and Drafting Committee and
Commissioner Stargel, Commissioner Timmann, for
putting together a ballot summary that truly

And read in conjunction with the title that was proposed, it is very clear what the proposed amendment does when read together.

does reflect exactly what the amendment does.

The other advice was that the title is to be general and not specific, because when you get specific, you're excluding other specifics. For example, in this particular amendment, it says, "alternative state supervision of certain public schools." However, the amendment allows for operation, control, and supervision of public schools by an alternative overseen by the state.

So those details are left out of this title, and, therefore, are being excluded, which I think goes against what we were told as far as being more general. I think when you know that the title is read in conjunction with the ballot summary and you read the ballot summary that is very detailed, in fact, one of the longer ones that was brought forth, that it

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is very clear exactly what the amendment does.

And to that point, and we will get into

this as we talk about Proposal 3, we have to be

careful about saying what the amendment does

when you're talking about what the Legislature

could do. And that also gets into what this

proposal or this -- this title is saying.

It is assuming what the Legislature will do if this proposal passes as opposed to what the proposal actually does if it passes. would ask for you to vote down on this amendment. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Further debate on Revision 3 -- excuse me, Amendment 327072? seeing -- Commissioner Martinez, would you like to close on your amendment?

Yes, Mr. Chair. COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: Thank you.

I think Commissioner Donalds would agree that the reason for P-71, for the proposed amendment, it's not just that it deal with public schools. It is to be a game-changer. It is to radically transform the way in which public charter schools are supervised by a statewide agency. It will allow the

Legislature to create a new government

bureaucracy, not located at the local level,

somewhere up here in Tallahassee. It will be

staffed by people who the locals won't know who

they are, and it is to allow for charter

schools to be chartered by the agency and then

could be supervised by the agency to take them

outside of the control of the local school

boards.

That was clear throughout all the different hearings that were held on this particular issue, it is to be a game-changer.

And to have a title that innocuously describes it as public schools, although it may be legally sufficient, it is not the best title. And I think we can all see that for ourselves. All one has to do is read the title, "public school," and see what it says. You also read the title "public schools" and you see "civic literacy" and you say these are two different things.

So all I am suggesting is that let's give the voters because -- the voters a better title, a better tag, so when they get to that question, they can understand what is it

exactly that we're being asked to vote on. 1 2 I think that's what my title does. Thank you. 3 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: We will now by voice 4 vote, vote on 327072. All those in favor, signify by saying yea. 5 6 (Chorus of yea's.) 7 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: All those against, by 8 nay. 9 (Chorus of nay's.) 10 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Tough call. I think we 11 are going to -- Commissioner Martinez? 12 COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: Go to the board. 13 Probably should go to the board. 14 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: The yea's have it. would like to go to the board. There's three 15 16 vote -- there are three hands. 17 On the amendment, we are voting on the 18 amendment, only the amendment. 19 Everybody voted? Close the board. 20 too close to call by voice vote, I can tell you 21 that. 22 THE SECRETARY: That's 16 yea's, 21 nay's, Mr. Chair. 23 24 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Okay. The amendment 25 fails.

We are now on to debate Revision 3. 1 2 Commissioner Martinez is recognized. 3 COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: Mr. Chair, at this point in time, I would like to make the same 4 5 motion I made as to Revision 1 and 2, but I'd 6 like to speak a little bit further about it, or 7 I can -- I can defer to Commissioner Smith. 8 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: You can both speak to 9 it. 10 COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: I would Okay. 11 like to let him go first, if I may. CHAIRMAN BERUFF: You want to defer to 12 Commissioner Smith? 13 14 COMMISSIONER MARTINEZ: 15 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Smith, you 16 are recognized. 17 Thank you, Mr. Chair. COMMISSIONER SMITH: 18 When we discussed this earlier, it may not 19 have been the right amendment. This was the 20 amendment that I was truly talking about when 21 we talk about the bundling, and that is why I 22 asked the question earlier. These are three separate issues that 23 24 people have strong issues on. There is a

debate on term limits and, actually, the

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philosophy of term limits and should we have them, should we not have them. There's a debate on charter schools and local control or state control or how charter schools could go forward. And, I mean, there's not much debate on civic literacy, and Gaetz just likes that.

These are -- these are three separate issues, and I think you will have -- this won't be one where someone could merge all three of those and say, okay, I have three yeses, I'm going to vote for this, or I have three no's, you know, for this issue, I am going to vote -- I am going to vote against this.

This one will be a little hard for voters to truly make their decision. It is hard for me to make a decision on how I'm -- I don't even realize how I'm going to vote on this yet because I am strong on some of it, I'm against some of it. The only thing that may prod me forward is that the voters are going to decide. But this is one where there is a little concern about these three being grouped together because there are concerns and there is support for each one of them individually, and I think this is one where we need to really consider

pulling apart from being grouped together. 1 2 And, again, no -- mean no disrespect to the committee, but I think this is one where we 3 really should consider that. 4 CHAIRMAN BERUFF: Commissioner Schifino is 5 6 recognized. 7 COMMISSIONER SCHIFINO: Thank you, Chair 8 Beruff. 9 When I gave my comments to the initial 10 proposal, this also was one of the two that I 11 am going to speak on that should be unbundled. 12 Let me start by saying I voted yes on each 13 of these proposals separately, but that's 14 different than when you analyze looking at 15 these three together, because they are not 16 related sufficiently to stay bundled, in my opinion. 17 18 First, term limits. I think it is a very 19 easy decision to analyze -- or easy question to 20 analyze. Do you support term limits for your 21 School Board members, yes or no? 22 Civic literacy, I don't know how that is related to the other two at all. 23

But when you talk about 71, that's something to think about. And people are going

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to have very divergent opinions on what we should do with our charter schools and which agencies -- which governing body should be supervising them. I just think it is -- it is a completely different matrix you are going to walk through in analyzing Proposal 3.

And, therefore, I think on this particular proposal, I stand in support of Commissioner Martinez. I think that we owe it to the citizens of the state to allow them the opportunity to analyze 71 separate from the others.

Thank you, Chair Beruff.

(Whereupon, proceedings continue in Volume II.)

1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
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5	I, CLARA C. ROTRUCK, do hereby certify that I
6	was authorized to and did report the foregoing
7	proceedings, and that the transcript, pages 001 through
8	160, is a true and correct record of my stenographic
9	notes.
LO	
L1	Dated this 17th day of May, 2018, at
L2	Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida.
L3	
L4	
L5	CLARA C. ROTRUCK
L6	Court Reporter
L7	Commission No.: FF 174037
L8	Expiration date: November 13, 2018
L9	
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