

House Joint Resolution

A joint resolution proposing amendments to Section 24 of Article I, Section 2 of Article II, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 15, 16, 17, and 19 of Article III, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of Article IV, Section 11 of Article V, Section 4 of Article VII, Section 1 of Article VIII, Section 7 of Article IX, and Sections 1, 3, and 5 Article XI, and the creation of Sections 14, 15, 16, and 17 of Article IV, Section 8 of Article VII, and a new section of Article XII of the State Constitution to move the seat of state government; revise the size and procedures of the Legislature; create new procedures for redistricting, vacancies, and appointments; revise the amendment process; create new cabinet positions; reorganize duties of the cabinet; allow recall elections; allow counties to become charter counties; and create a number of elected boards to provide oversight of the Governor, taxation, public utilities, and state universities.

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

That the following amendments to Section 24 of Article I, Section 2 of Article II, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 15, 16, 17,

26 | and 19 of Article III, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of
 27 | Article IV, Section 11 of Article V, Section 4 of Article VII,
 28 | Section 1 of Article VIII, Section 7 of Article IX, and Sections
 29 | 1, 3, and 5 Article XI, and the creation of Sections 14, 15, 16,
 30 | and 17 of Article IV, Section 8 of Article VII, and a new
 31 | section of Article XII of the State Constitution are agreed to
 32 | and shall be submitted to the electors of this state for
 33 | approval or rejection at the next general election or at an
 34 | earlier special election specifically authorized by law for that
 35 | purpose:

36 | ARTICLE I

37 | DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

38 | SECTION 24. Access to public records and meetings.—

39 | (a) Every person has the right to inspect or copy any
 40 | public record made or received in connection with the official
 41 | business of any public body, officer, or employee of the state,
 42 | or persons acting on their behalf, except with respect to
 43 | records exempted pursuant to this section or specifically made
 44 | confidential by this Constitution. This section specifically
 45 | includes the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of
 46 | government and each agency or department created thereunder;
 47 | counties, municipalities, and districts; and each constitutional
 48 | officer, board, and commission, or entity created pursuant to
 49 | law or this Constitution.

50 | (b) All meetings of any collegial public body of the

51 executive branch of state government or of any collegial public
52 body of a county, municipality, school district, or special
53 district, at which official acts are to be taken or at which
54 public business of such body is to be transacted or discussed,
55 shall be open and noticed to the public and meetings of the
56 legislature shall be open and noticed as provided in Article
57 III, Section 4(e), except with respect to meetings exempted
58 pursuant to this section or specifically closed by this
59 Constitution.

60 (c) This section shall be self-executing. The legislature,
61 however, may provide by general law passed by a two-thirds vote
62 of each house for the exemption of records from the requirements
63 of subsection (a) and the exemption of meetings from the
64 requirements of subsection (b), provided that such law shall
65 state with specificity the public necessity justifying the
66 exemption and shall be no broader than necessary to accomplish
67 the stated purpose of the law. Any exemption passed by the
68 legislature must expire and be repealed after six years unless
69 two-thirds of the membership of each house votes to continue the
70 exemption for another six years. The legislature shall enact
71 laws governing the enforcement of this section, including the
72 maintenance, control, destruction, disposal, and disposition of
73 records made public by this section, except that each house of
74 the legislature may adopt rules governing the enforcement of
75 this section in relation to records of the legislative branch.

76 | Laws enacted pursuant to this subsection shall contain only
 77 | exemptions from the requirements of subsections (a) or (b) and
 78 | provisions governing the enforcement of this section, and shall
 79 | relate to one subject.

80 | (d) All laws that are in effect on July 1, 1993 that limit
 81 | public access to records or meetings shall remain in force, and
 82 | such laws apply to records of the legislative and judicial
 83 | branches, until they are repealed. Rules of court that are in
 84 | effect on the date of adoption of this section that limit access
 85 | to records shall remain in effect until they are repealed.

86 | ARTICLE II

87 | GENERAL PROVISIONS

88 | SECTION 2. Seat of government.—The seat of government
 89 | shall, by January 1, 2043, be located within 100 miles of the
 90 | population center of the state, as determined by the decennial
 91 | census of 2020. ~~the City of Tallahassee, in Leon County, where~~
 92 | The offices of the governor, lieutenant governor, cabinet
 93 | members and the supreme court shall be maintained and the
 94 | sessions of the legislature shall be held within the seat of
 95 | government; provided that, in time of invasion or grave
 96 | emergency, the governor by proclamation may for the period of
 97 | the emergency transfer the seat of government to another place.

98 | ARTICLE III

99 | LEGISLATURE

100 | SECTION 1. Composition.—The legislative power of the state

101 shall be vested in a legislature of the State of Florida,
102 consisting of a senate composed of one senator elected from each
103 senatorial district and a house of representatives composed of
104 one member elected from each representative district. There
105 shall be enough districts so that there is at least one
106 senatorial district for each four hundred thousand residents of
107 the state and at least one representative district for each one
108 hundred and twenty five thousand residents of the state.

109 SECTION 2. Members; officers; staff.—Each house shall be
110 the sole judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of
111 its members, ~~and shall~~ biennially choose its officers, including
112 a permanent presiding officer selected from its membership, who
113 shall be designated in the senate as President of the Senate, ~~and~~
114 and in the house as Speaker of the House of Representatives, each
115 of whom shall serve at the pleasure of the respective
116 house. Each house shall also designate an alternate presiding
117 officer who shall preside in the absence of the presiding
118 officer and who shall be designated as the officer pro tempore.
119 The presiding officer shall preside over sessions of his or her
120 respective house of the legislature and may vote, but shall
121 serve no other role and may not introduce legislation. Committee
122 chairs shall be considered officers. A member may not serve in
123 more than one legislative officer position at a time. A
124 legislative officer may be removed from his or her position at
125 any time by a majority vote of the respective house. Each house

126 shall designate an executive director who shall be responsible
127 for administration of the respective house and who shall serve
128 at the pleasure of the respective house. Once every ten years
129 the members shall designate a parliamentarian by a three-fifths
130 vote of each chamber. The parliamentarian may only be removed
131 for cause by a two-thirds vote of each chamber. The senate shall
132 designate a Secretary to serve at its pleasure, and the house of
133 representatives shall designate a Clerk to serve at its
134 pleasure. Each member shall receive an annual salary equal to
135 the United States Census Bureau's reported median household
136 income for the state. Each member of the house of
137 representatives shall have a minimum of three full-time
138 employees to serve as staff. Each member of the senate shall
139 have a minimum of five full-time employees to serve as staff.
140 Members are solely and exclusively responsible for decisions
141 concerning the member's staff. Staff must pass a civil service
142 test created for the legislature. Members shall be provided
143 office space in the seat of government and in the district he or
144 she represents. Each member shall be provided funds equal to the
145 number of staff such member has multiplied by the statewide
146 average median salary for paying staff. The pay disparity
147 between individual staff of a member may not be more than thirty
148 percent. The member must have one employee work from the office
149 located in the seat of government. Within thirty days after
150 being sworn to office, each member must complete training on the

151 constitution, legislative rules, and budget procedures. The
152 training must take place in person and may not be partisan. Each
153 year each member shall be provided with funds equal to seventy
154 percent of the statewide average median salary to use to
155 purchase resources necessary for his or her work. Any unspent
156 funds must be returned by the end of the year. ~~The legislature~~
157 ~~shall appoint an auditor to serve at its pleasure who shall~~
158 ~~audit public records and perform related duties as prescribed by~~
159 ~~law or concurrent resolution.~~

160 SECTION 3. Sessions of the legislature.—

161 (a) ORGANIZATION SESSIONS. On the fourteenth day
162 following each general election the legislature shall convene
163 for the exclusive purpose of organization and selection of
164 officers, including legislative committee chairs, except that in
165 years during which the fourteenth day following the general
166 election falls during the same calendar week as Thanksgiving,
167 the legislature shall convene on the twenty-second day following
168 the general election.

169 (b) REGULAR SESSIONS. A regular session of the
170 legislature shall convene on March 1 and September 10 of each
171 ~~the first Tuesday after the first Monday in March of each odd-~~
172 ~~numbered year, and on the second Tuesday after the first Monday~~
173 ~~in January of each even-numbered year.~~

174 (c) SPECIAL SESSIONS.

175 (1) The governor, with the advice of the executive

176 council, by proclamation stating the purpose, may convene the
177 legislature in special session during which only such
178 legislative business may be transacted as is within the purview
179 of the proclamation, or of a communication from the governor, or
180 is introduced by consent of two-thirds of the membership of each
181 house.

182 (2) A special session of the legislature may be convened
183 by joint resolution passed by a three-fifths vote of the
184 membership of each house. The only legislative business that may
185 be transacted is that which is contained in the joint resolution
186 ~~as provided by law.~~

187 (d) LENGTH OF SESSIONS. A regular session of the
188 legislature shall not exceed sixty consecutive days, and a
189 special session shall not exceed twenty consecutive days, unless
190 extended beyond such limit by a three-fifths vote of each house.
191 During such an extension no new business may be taken up in
192 either house without the consent of two-thirds of its
193 membership.

194 (e) ADJOURNMENT. Neither house shall adjourn for more
195 than seventy-two consecutive hours except pursuant to concurrent
196 resolution.

197 (f) ADJOURNMENT BY GOVERNOR. If, during any regular or
198 special session, the two houses cannot agree upon a time for
199 adjournment, the governor, with the advice of the executive
200 council, may adjourn the session sine die or to any date within

201 the period authorized for such session; provided that, at least
202 twenty-four hours before adjourning the session, and while
203 neither house is in recess, each house shall be given formal
204 written notice of the governor's intention to do so, and
205 agreement reached within that period by both houses on a time
206 for adjournment shall prevail.

207 SECTION 4. Quorum and procedure.—

208 (a) Fifty-five percent ~~A majority~~ of the membership of
209 each house shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may
210 adjourn from day to day and compel the presence of absent
211 members in such manner and under such penalties as it may
212 prescribe. Each house shall determine its rules of procedure;
213 however:

214 (1) There may be no rule to manage time or to limit the
215 maximum amount of time which may be spent debating a bill on the
216 floor. Bills concerning appropriations, taxes, or amendments to
217 the constitution must have a minimum of four hours of debate on
218 the floor of each house. Members introducing a germane amendment
219 on the floor must be allowed to speak for no more than two
220 minutes and members rising in support of such amendments to
221 speak for no more than one minute.

222 (2) Multiple amendments may not be considered in a single
223 vote unless four-fifths of the membership agrees to such a vote.

224 (3) The sponsor of a bill that has been in possession of a
225 legislative committee for at least thirty days without being

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226 heard may petition for the bill to be discharged from the
227 committee upon the agreement of a majority of the membership of
228 the house in which such committee is located.

229 (4) A strike-all amendment must be filed at least seventy-
230 two hours before a vote and must include a summary of no more
231 than two hundred fifty words of the differences between the
232 strike-all amendment and the original bill. The summary must be
233 written in a manner able to be read and understood at a high
234 school level.

235 (5) A final vote on the floor may only be scheduled after
236 1 A.M. or before 5 A.M. if such vote is agreed to by two-thirds
237 of the membership or is necessary to prevent a government
238 shutdown.

239 (6) A bill being heard on the floor must be publicly
240 posted on the internet at least seventy-two hours before such
241 bill is voted on, unless the bill is the general appropriations
242 act or a bill implementing such act, in which case the bill must
243 be posted at least ninety-six hours before the final vote. The
244 posted version of the general appropriations act and any bills
245 involving a tax or fee must include line-item explanations and
246 note any impact on existing programs. A conference report
247 involving the general appropriations act must be publicly posted
248 on the internet at least ninety-six hours before a final vote.
249 An amendment to a bill must be publicly posted on the internet
250 at least twelve hours before such bill is voted on.

251 Appropriations may not be added by amendments; however, an
252 amendment may remove an appropriation from a bill.

253 (7) Before a bill is placed on second reading, a summary
254 must be prepared by staff describing the changes that would
255 result from each provision that is added to or removed from
256 existing law.

257 (8) Floor debate on a bill may be ended and a vote held
258 upon the agreement of three-fifths of the total membership of
259 the house holding floor debate.

260 (b) Sessions of each house shall be public. Public
261 sessions of each house and all committee meetings must be live
262 streamed on the internet as the meetings are happening and
263 archived on the internet in a manner that is accessible to the
264 public and include English and Spanish transcripts of the
265 meetings in a machine readable format. Videos of votes on the
266 floor of each house must be posted on the internet within
267 twenty-four hours and transcripts thereof must be available
268 within one month after such vote; ~~except sessions of the senate~~
269 ~~when considering appointment to or removal from public office~~
270 may be closed.

271 (c) Each house shall keep and publish a journal of its
272 proceedings; and ~~upon the request of five members present,~~ the
273 vote of each member voting on any question shall be entered on
274 the journal. In any legislative committee or subcommittee, the
275 vote of each member voting on the final passage of any

276 legislation pending before the committee, and ~~upon the request~~
277 ~~of any two members of the committee or subcommittee,~~ the vote of
278 each member on any other question, shall be recorded.

279 (d) Each house may punish a member for contempt or
280 disorderly conduct and, by a two-thirds vote of its membership,
281 may expel a member.

282 (e) The rules of procedure of each house shall provide
283 that all legislative committee and subcommittee meetings of each
284 house, and joint conference committee meetings, shall be open
285 and noticed to the public. Committees must meet at least once
286 each month, except for June, July, and December. The rules of
287 procedure of each house shall further provide that all
288 prearranged gatherings, between more than two members of the
289 legislature, or between the governor, the president of the
290 senate, or the speaker of the house of representatives, the
291 purpose of which is to agree upon formal legislative action that
292 will be taken at a subsequent time, or at which formal
293 legislative action is taken, regarding pending legislation or
294 amendments, shall be reasonably open to the public. All open
295 meetings shall be subject to order and decorum. This section
296 shall be implemented and defined by the rules of each house, and
297 such rules shall control admission to the floor of each
298 legislative chamber and may, where reasonably necessary for
299 security purposes or to protect a witness appearing before a
300 committee, provide for the closure of committee meetings. Each

301 house shall be the sole judge for the interpretation,
302 implementation, and enforcement of this section.

303 (f) Each committee shall have nonpartisan staff that
304 includes an attorney and analysts. The staff must pass a civil
305 service test created for the legislature. Each bill heard by a
306 committee must have a staff analysis written in a manner able to
307 be read and understood at an eighth grade level.

308 (g) An office of bill drafting and research is created
309 within each house of the legislature to provide confidential
310 drafting services to members. The offices must be nonpartisan.

311 (h) All filed bills and amendments must be posted to the
312 internet. Bills and amendments must be coded with new language
313 underlined and previous language struck out. The posting must be
314 in a format that is machine readable.

315 (i) If two hundred and fifty thousand registered electors
316 in the state, including at least one thousand electors located
317 in forty percent of the legislative districts, sign a petition
318 requesting that a bill be heard in committee, the committee in
319 each house in possession of such bill must consider the bill at
320 the next regular meeting of such committee. However, if such
321 bill is a local bill the petition must instead be signed by ten
322 percent of the number of electors who voted in the most recent
323 general election.

324 (j) Employees of the legislature must complete the same
325 training required of members under Section 2 within sixty days

326 after being hired.

327 (k)(1) Each house shall be composed of, at a minimum, the
328 following legislative committees:

329 a. Appropriations.

330 b. Commerce.

331 c. Education and employment.

332 d. Health and human services.

333 e. Infrastructure.

334 f. Judiciary.

335 g. Rules.

336 h. State affairs.

337 i. Ways and means.

338 j. Executive branch oversight.

339 (2) Each legislative committee shall have prescribed and
340 nonoverlapping jurisdiction.

341 (3) Each house may by rule create subcommittees that are
342 subordinate to the legislative committees set forth in
343 subsection (1). However, the total number of legislative
344 committees and subcommittees in each house may not exceed
345 thirty. A bill passed by a subcommittee must be referred to the
346 legislative committee to which it is subordinate.

347 (4) Within each house, each member shall serve on the same
348 number of legislative committees, including subcommittees.
349 However, the president of the senate and the speaker of the
350 house of representatives may not serve on any legislative

351 committee and a member of the legislature who chairs a
352 legislative committee may only serve on that legislative
353 committee and any subordinate subcommittee of such legislative
354 committee.

355 (5) The political party affiliations of members of the
356 legislative committees and subcommittees of each house shall be
357 proportional to the political party affiliations of the
358 respective house as a whole.

359 (1) The secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house
360 of representatives, respectively, shall assign each bill to an
361 appropriate legislative committee of the respective house,
362 except that such house may by majority vote reassign any bill to
363 a different legislative committee.

364 (m) Each legislative committee agenda shall be proposed by
365 the chair and voted upon, subject to amendment, at the preceding
366 meeting. Any amendments to legislation placed on a legislative
367 committee agenda must be filed at least fourteen days, and
368 amendments to amendments and substitute amendments must be filed
369 at least seven days, before the meeting at which the legislation
370 is to be considered. However, late-filed amendments, amendments
371 to amendments, and substitute amendments may be considered upon
372 a two-thirds vote of the committee.

373 (n) Each bill must be passed by a majority of the members
374 of one or more committees before being considered on the floor
375 of either house.

376 (o) The agenda for each floor session shall be proposed by
377 the chair of the rules committee and voted upon, subject to
378 amendment, at the preceding meeting. Late-filed amendments,
379 amendments to amendments, and substitute amendments may be
380 considered upon a two-thirds vote of the respective house.

381 (p) A bill that has been placed on a committee agenda or
382 the agenda for the floor session of either house may only be
383 removed from consideration at that meeting or session due to the
384 absence or request of the main sponsor or upon a majority vote
385 of the members of the respective body.

386 (q) A bill that is not withdrawn from consideration by the
387 bill sponsor shall remain available for consideration and
388 placement on a legislative agenda until a general election
389 occurs.

390 (r) In all events, members shall be recognized in debate
391 in the order in which requests are received, and the order of
392 members recognized to debate shall be displayed in the
393 respective house during the debate and shall be accessible to
394 members through an electronic system. No attempt may be made by
395 the presiding officer or any other individual to influence the
396 order of the debate or to divide the time for debate between
397 members supporting or opposing the bill. Notwithstanding the
398 foregoing provisions of this subsection, each member may
399 exercise the right to speak upon any single measure, without
400 limitation, for up to five minutes, on the floor of the

401 respective house during a period designated by the presiding
402 officer.

403 SECTION 6. Laws.—Every law shall embrace but one subject
404 and matter properly connected therewith, and the subject shall
405 be briefly expressed in the title. Each title must include a
406 summary that does not exceed two hundred fifty words written in
407 a manner able to be read and understood at a college level. No
408 law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title only.
409 Laws to revise or amend shall set out in full the revised or
410 amended act, section, subsection or paragraph of a subsection.
411 The enacting clause of every law shall read: "Be It Enacted by
412 the Legislature of the State of Florida:".

413 SECTION 8. Executive approval and veto.—

414 (a) Every bill passed by the legislature shall be
415 presented to the governor for approval and shall become a law if
416 the governor approves and signs it, or fails to veto it within
417 seven consecutive days after presentation. If during that period
418 or on the seventh day the legislature adjourns sine die or takes
419 a recess of more than thirty days, the governor shall have
420 fifteen consecutive days from the date of presentation to act on
421 the bill. In all cases except general appropriation bills, the
422 veto shall extend to the entire bill. Except for specific
423 appropriations directed to the legislative branch, the governor
424 may veto any specific appropriation in a general appropriation
425 bill, but may not veto any qualification or restriction without

426 | also vetoing the appropriation to which it relates.

427 | (b) When a bill or any specific appropriation of a general
428 | appropriation bill has been vetoed, the governor shall transmit
429 | signed objections thereto to the house in which the bill
430 | originated if in session. If that house is not in session, the
431 | governor shall file them with the custodian of state records,
432 | who shall lay them before that house at its next regular or
433 | special session, whichever occurs first, and they shall be
434 | entered on its journal. If the originating house votes to re-
435 | enact a vetoed measure, whether in a regular or special session,
436 | and the other house does not consider or fails to re-enact the
437 | vetoed measure, no further consideration by either house at any
438 | subsequent session may be taken. If a vetoed measure is
439 | presented at a special session and the originating house does
440 | not consider it, the measure will be available for consideration
441 | at any intervening special session and until the end of the next
442 | regular session.

443 | (c) If each house shall, by a two-thirds vote, re-enact
444 | the bill or reinstate the vetoed specific appropriation of a
445 | general appropriation bill, the vote of each member voting shall
446 | be entered on the respective journals, and the bill shall become
447 | law or the specific appropriation reinstated, the veto
448 | notwithstanding.

449 | SECTION 15. Terms and qualifications of legislators.—

450 | (a) SENATORS. Senators shall be elected for terms of four

451 | years, those from odd-numbered districts in the years the
 452 | numbers of which are multiples of four and those from even-
 453 | numbered districts in even-numbered years the numbers of which
 454 | are not multiples of four; except, at the election next
 455 | following a reapportionment, some senators shall be elected for
 456 | terms of two years when necessary to maintain staggered terms.

457 | (b) REPRESENTATIVES. Members of the house of
 458 | representatives shall be elected for terms of two years in each
 459 | even-numbered year.

460 | (c) QUALIFICATIONS. Each legislator shall be at least
 461 | twenty-one years of age, an elector and resident of the district
 462 | from which elected and shall have resided in the state for a
 463 | period of two years prior to election.

464 | (d) ASSUMING OFFICE; VACANCIES. Members of the
 465 | legislature shall take office upon election. Unless the office
 466 | become vacant less than one hundred eighty days before a general
 467 | election, vacancies in legislative office shall be filled only
 468 | by a special election held no more than one hundred twenty days
 469 | after the office became vacant ~~as provided by law.~~

470 | SECTION 16. Legislative apportionment.—

471 | (a) INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSIONS. The state
 472 | shall be apportioned by three independent redistricting
 473 | commissions, one each for the senatorial, representative, and
 474 | congressional redistricting process.

475 | (1)a. Each redistricting commission shall establish a

476 screening panel consisting of thirty-seven members. The
477 president of the senate, the speaker of the house of
478 representatives, the minority leader of the house of
479 representatives, and the minority leader of the senate shall
480 each appoint nine members. The chief justice of the supreme
481 court shall appoint one member.

482 b. To apply for a commissioner position, an applicant must
483 have voted in two out of the last three presidential elections
484 and two out of the last three gubernatorial elections. The
485 following persons may not apply for a commissioner position or
486 serve as commissioner:

487 1. A person who is currently serving, or who has served,
488 in an office or position which is filled by vote of the
489 electors.

490 2. A person who, within the past fourteen years, has been
491 a party officer, a registered lobbyist, or paid while working as
492 part of a campaign staff, or has worked for the executive office
493 of the governor.

494 3. A person who, within the past eighteen years, has
495 worked for the legislature.

496 4. A parent, spouse, child, sibling, parent-in-law, child-
497 in-law, or sibling-in-law of, or a cohabitating member of a
498 household, of a person in sub-subparagraphs 1. through 3.

499 c. After review, the screening panel shall select for
500 further consideration fifteen applicants from each of the

501 following categories:

502 1. Applicants who are registered members of the political
503 party that received the most votes in the last statewide
504 election.

505 2. Applicants who are registered members of the political
506 party that received the second-most votes in the last statewide
507 election.

508 3. Applicants who are registered as independent or members
509 of a minor political party.

510

511 The screening panel shall ensure the selected applicants are, as
512 a whole, representative of the racial, ethnic, geographic, and
513 gender diversity of the state.

514 (2)a. The president of the senate, the speaker of the
515 house of representatives, the minority leader of the senate, and
516 the minority leader of the house of representatives may each
517 strike two applicants from each of the categories described in
518 subparagraphs (1)b.1. through 3.

519 b. The screening panel shall then randomly draw five
520 applicants from each of the categories described in
521 subparagraphs (1)b.1 through 3. to create each final independent
522 redistricting commission.

523 (3) The terms of the initial group of commissioners shall
524 begin in 2027. Each commissioner shall serve a ten-year term and
525 may not serve consecutive terms. A person running for office may

526 not have served on the commission that drew the district for
527 that office during his or her term or within ten years after the
528 promulgation of those maps.

529 (4) A member of the commission shall receive compensation
530 fixed at the legislative per diem rate during commission travel
531 and meetings and shall be allowed all reasonable and necessary
532 expenses incurred in the performance of his or her duties.

533 (5)a. All meetings shall take place in person and be
534 streamed on a publicly available website.

535 b. All records and documents of the commission, including
536 a person or group performing delegated functions of the
537 commission or advising the commission, related to the
538 commission's work shall be considered public record. This
539 includes internal communications of the commission and
540 communications made to the commission.

541 c. Commissioners, staff of the commission, and any other
542 advisor or consultant to the commission may only communicate
543 with a person outside the commission about matters related to
544 reapportionment in a public meeting or hearing. This does not
545 include written public comments submitted to the commission,
546 staff of the commission, or any other advisor or consultant to
547 the commission.

548 (6) If the commission hires legal counsel the commission
549 as an entity shall be considered the client.

550 (7) The commission shall establish and maintain a public

551 website or other equivalent electronic platform to share
552 information about the commission's activities. Prior to voting
553 on any proposed plan, the commission must publish the proposed
554 plan to the website. The website must:

555 a. Be capable of receiving comments and proposals by
556 citizens of the state.

557 b. Include a public submission portal for map drawing,
558 which shall open on the website on January 1 of a year ending in
559 one.

560 c. Include all data used by the commission in the drawing
561 of districts. Such data, including census data, precinct maps,
562 election results, and shapefiles, shall be posted to the website
563 within three days after receipt by the commission.

564 (b) DISTRICT MAPS.

565 (1) Each commission shall reapportion the state by
566 creating three district maps. Each map shall be drawn according
567 to Sections 20 and 21 of Article III.

568 (2) The commission shall adopt three final district maps.
569 The maps must be approved by at least two-thirds of the
570 commissioners, including at least two commissioners registered
571 as independent or minor party affiliates.

572 (3) Before adopting a final map, the commission must hold
573 at least two public hearings in each state appellate district
574 and at least two public hearings in each county with a
575 population of 1 million or more to seek public input. All

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576 meetings and hearings held by the commission shall be adequately
577 advertised and planned to ensure the public is able to attend
578 and participate fully. Meetings and hearings must have
579 advertisements in, at minimum, in English, Spanish, Haitian
580 Creole, and Portuguese.

581 (c) ~~(a)~~ SENATORIAL AND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS. The
582 legislature ~~at its regular session in the second year following~~
583 ~~each decennial census~~, by joint resolution approved by a
584 majority vote of each chamber, shall adopt one of the maps
585 created by the commission to apportion the state in accordance
586 with the constitution of the state and of the United States into
587 ~~not less than thirty nor more than forty~~ consecutively numbered
588 senatorial districts of either contiguous, overlapping or
589 identical territory, and into ~~not less than eighty nor more than~~
590 ~~one hundred twenty~~ consecutively numbered representative
591 districts of either contiguous, overlapping or identical
592 territory. A map from the commission may be amended by the
593 legislature only if the amendment is approved by a three-
594 quarters vote of each chamber. The legislature must adopt a
595 final map by the earlier of July 1st of a year ending in one or
596 sixty days after receipt of census data. The legislature shall
597 be barred from all other involvement. The legislature may
598 authorize an extension until December 15 in the event of an
599 extraordinary circumstance. As used in this subsection, an
600 "extraordinary circumstance" means an invasion of the state by a

601 hostile foreign power and recognized as such by an act of
602 Congress, a pandemic declared as such by the President of the
603 United States, or a natural disaster declared as such by the
604 President of the United States ~~Should that session adjourn~~
605 ~~without adopting such joint resolution, the governor by~~
606 ~~proclamation shall reconvene the legislature within thirty days~~
607 ~~in special apportionment session which shall not exceed thirty~~
608 ~~consecutive days, during which no other business shall be~~
609 ~~transacted, and it shall be the mandatory duty of the~~
610 ~~legislature to adopt a joint resolution of apportionment.~~

611 (d) ~~(b)~~ FAILURE OF LEGISLATURE TO APPORTION; JUDICIAL MAP
612 SELECTION REAPPORTIONMENT. In the event a ~~special apportionment~~
613 ~~session of the legislature~~ fails to adopt ~~finally adjourns~~
614 ~~without adopting~~ a joint resolution of apportionment, the
615 supreme court shall select the most compact map out of the three
616 submitted without amendment. The supreme court may hire up to
617 two special masters for assistance with the selection ~~the~~
618 ~~attorney general shall, within five days, petition the supreme~~
619 ~~court of the state to make such apportionment. No later than the~~
620 ~~sixtieth day after the filing of such petition, the supreme~~
621 ~~court shall file with the custodian of state records an order~~
622 ~~making such apportionment.~~

623 (e) ~~(e)~~ LEGAL CHALLENGES TO JUDICIAL REVIEW OF
624 APPORTIONMENT. ~~Within fifteen days after the passage of the~~
625 ~~joint resolution of apportionment, the attorney general shall~~

626 ~~petition~~ The supreme court of the state shall have original and
627 exclusive jurisdiction of any case for a declaratory judgment
628 determining the validity of the apportionment. The supreme
629 court, in accordance with its rules, shall permit adversary
630 interests to present their views and, within thirty days from
631 the filing of the petition, shall enter its judgment. A justice
632 who has a close relationship with a member of the United States
633 Congress or of the legislature has a conflict of interest in the
634 case and may not participate in any hearing or decision related
635 to a case brought under this subsection. As used in this
636 subsection, "close relationship" means a parent, spouse, child,
637 sibling, parent-in-law, child-in-law, or sibling-in-law of, or a
638 cohabitating member of a household with a member of the United
639 States Congress or of the legislature.

640 (f)-(d) EFFECT OF JUDGMENT IN APPORTIONMENT; EXTRAORDINARY
641 APPORTIONMENT SESSION. A judgment of the supreme court of the
642 state determining the apportionment to be valid shall be binding
643 upon all the citizens of the state. Should the supreme court
644 determine that the apportionment made by the legislature is
645 invalid, the governor by proclamation shall reconvene the
646 independent redistricting commissions to determine and propose a
647 reapportionment plan to remedy the unlawful or unconstitutional
648 district in a manner that minimally interferes with other
649 districts legislature within five days thereafter in
650 extraordinary apportionment session which shall not exceed

651 ~~fifteen days, during which the legislature shall adopt a joint~~
652 ~~resolution of apportionment conforming to the judgment of the~~
653 ~~supreme court.~~

654 ~~(e) EXTRAORDINARY APPORTIONMENT SESSION; REVIEW OF~~
655 ~~APPORTIONMENT. Within fifteen days after the adjournment of an~~
656 ~~extraordinary apportionment session, the attorney general shall~~
657 ~~file a petition in the supreme court of the state setting forth~~
658 ~~the apportionment resolution adopted by the legislature, or if~~
659 ~~none has been adopted reporting that fact to the court.~~
660 ~~Consideration of the validity of a joint resolution of~~
661 ~~apportionment shall be had as provided for in cases of such~~
662 ~~joint resolution adopted at a regular or special apportionment~~
663 ~~session.~~

664 ~~(f) JUDICIAL REAPPORTIONMENT. Should an extraordinary~~
665 ~~apportionment session fail to adopt a resolution of~~
666 ~~apportionment or should the supreme court determine that the~~
667 ~~apportionment made is invalid, the court shall, not later than~~
668 ~~sixty days after receiving the petition of the attorney general,~~
669 ~~file with the custodian of state records an order making such~~
670 ~~apportionment.~~

671 SECTION 17. Impeachment.—

672 (a) The governor, lieutenant governor, members of the
673 cabinet, members of the executive council, members of the board
674 of equalization, members of the board of control, members of the
675 board of utility directors, justices of the supreme court,

676 judges of district courts of appeal, judges of circuit courts,
677 and judges of county courts shall be liable to impeachment for
678 misdemeanor in office. The house of representatives by two-
679 thirds vote shall have the power to impeach an officer. The
680 speaker of the house of representatives shall have power at any
681 time to appoint a committee to investigate charges against any
682 officer subject to impeachment.

683 (b) An officer impeached by the house of representatives
684 shall be disqualified from performing any official duties until
685 acquitted by the senate, and, unless impeached, the governor may
686 by appointment fill the office until completion of the trial.

687 (c) All impeachments by the house of representatives shall
688 be tried by the senate. The chief justice of the supreme court,
689 or another justice designated by the chief justice, shall
690 preside at the trial, except in a trial of the chief justice, in
691 which case the governor shall preside. The senate shall
692 determine the time for the trial of any impeachment and may sit
693 for the trial whether the house of representatives be in session
694 or not. The time fixed for trial shall not be more than six
695 months after the impeachment. During an impeachment trial
696 senators shall be upon their oath or affirmation. No officer
697 shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the
698 members of the senate present. Judgment of conviction in cases
699 of impeachment shall remove the offender from office and, in the
700 discretion of the senate, may include disqualification to hold

701 any office of honor, trust or profit. Conviction or acquittal
702 shall not affect the civil or criminal responsibility of the
703 officer.

704 SECTION 19. State Budgeting, Planning and Appropriations
705 Processes.—

706 (a) ANNUAL BUDGETING.

707 (1) General law shall prescribe the adoption of annual
708 state budgetary and planning processes and require that detail
709 reflecting the annualized costs of the state budget and
710 reflecting the nonrecurring costs of the budget requests shall
711 accompany state department and agency legislative budget
712 requests, the governor's recommended budget, and appropriation
713 bills.

714 (2) Unless approved by a three-fifths vote of the
715 membership of each house, appropriations made for recurring
716 purposes from nonrecurring general revenue funds for any fiscal
717 year shall not exceed three percent of the total general revenue
718 funds estimated to be available at the time such appropriation
719 is made.

720 (3) As prescribed by general law, each state department
721 and agency shall be required to submit a legislative budget
722 request that is based upon and that reflects the long-range
723 financial outlook adopted by the joint legislative budget
724 commission or that specifically explains any variance from the
725 long-range financial outlook contained in the request.

726 (4) For purposes of this section, the terms department and
 727 agency shall include the judicial branch.

728 (b) APPROPRIATION BILLS FORMAT. Separate sections within
 729 the general appropriation bill shall be used for each major
 730 program area of the state budget; major program areas shall
 731 include: education enhancement "lottery" trust fund items;
 732 education (all other funds); human services; criminal justice
 733 and corrections; natural resources, environment, growth
 734 management, and transportation; general government; and judicial
 735 branch. Each major program area shall include an itemization of
 736 expenditures for: state operations; state capital outlay; aid to
 737 local governments and nonprofit organizations operations; aid to
 738 local governments and nonprofit organizations capital outlay;
 739 federal funds and the associated state matching funds; spending
 740 authorizations for operations; and spending authorizations for
 741 capital outlay. Additionally, appropriation bills passed by the
 742 legislature shall include an itemization of specific
 743 appropriations that exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00)
 744 in 1992 dollars. For purposes of this subsection, "specific
 745 appropriation," "itemization," and "major program area" shall be
 746 defined by law. This itemization threshold shall be adjusted by
 747 general law every four years to reflect the rate of inflation or
 748 deflation as indicated in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban
 749 Consumers, U.S. City Average, All Items, or successor reports as
 750 reported by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of

751 Labor Statistics or its successor. Substantive bills containing
752 appropriations shall also be subject to the itemization
753 requirement mandated under this provision and shall be subject
754 to the governor's specific appropriation veto power described in
755 Article III, Section 8.

756 (c) APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS.

757 (1) No later than September 15 of each year, the joint
758 legislative budget commission shall issue a long-range financial
759 outlook setting out recommended fiscal strategies for the state
760 and its departments and agencies in order to assist the
761 legislature in making budget decisions. The long-range financial
762 outlook must include major workload and revenue estimates. In
763 order to implement this paragraph, the joint legislative budget
764 commission shall use current official consensus estimates and
765 may request the development of additional official estimates.

766 (2) The joint legislative budget commission shall seek
767 input from the public and from the executive and judicial
768 branches when developing and recommending the long-range
769 financial outlook.

770 (3) The legislature shall prescribe by general law
771 conditions under which limited adjustments to the budget, as
772 recommended by the governor or the chief justice of the supreme
773 court, may be approved without the concurrence of the full
774 legislature.

775 (d) NINETY-SIX ~~SEVENTY-TWO~~ HOUR PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD. All

776 general appropriation bills shall be furnished to each member of
777 the legislature, each member of the cabinet, the governor, and
778 the chief justice of the supreme court at least ninety-six
779 ~~seventy-two~~ hours before final passage by either house of the
780 legislature of the bill in the form that will be presented to
781 the governor.

782 (e) FINAL BUDGET REPORT. A final budget report shall be
783 prepared as prescribed by general law. The final budget report
784 shall be produced no later than the 120th day after the
785 beginning of the fiscal year, and copies of the report shall be
786 furnished to each member of the legislature, the head of each
787 department and agency of the state, the auditor general, and the
788 chief justice of the supreme court.

789 (f) TRUST FUNDS.

790 (1) No trust fund of the State of Florida or other public
791 body may be created or re-created by law without a three-fifths
792 vote of the membership of each house of the legislature in a
793 separate bill for that purpose only.

794 (2) State trust funds shall terminate not more than four
795 years after the effective date of the act authorizing the
796 initial creation of the trust fund. By law the legislature may
797 set a shorter time period for which any trust fund is
798 authorized.

799 (3) Trust funds required by federal programs or mandates;
800 trust funds established for bond covenants, indentures, or

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801 resolutions, whose revenues are legally pledged by the state or
802 public body to meet debt service or other financial requirements
803 of any debt obligations of the state or any public body; the
804 state transportation trust fund; the trust fund containing the
805 net annual proceeds from the Florida Education Lotteries; the
806 Florida retirement trust fund; trust funds for institutions
807 under the management of the Board of Control ~~Board of Governors~~,
808 where such trust funds are for auxiliary enterprises and
809 contracts, grants, and donations, as those terms are defined by
810 general law; trust funds that serve as clearing funds or
811 accounts for the controller ~~chief financial officer~~ or state
812 agencies; trust funds that account for assets held by the state
813 in a trustee capacity as an agent or fiduciary for individuals,
814 private organizations, or other governmental units; and other
815 trust funds authorized by this Constitution, are not subject to
816 the requirements set forth in paragraph (2) of this subsection.

817 (4) All cash balances and income of any trust funds
818 abolished under this subsection shall be deposited into the
819 general revenue fund.

820 (g) BUDGET STABILIZATION FUND. Subject to the provisions
821 of this subsection, an amount equal to at least 5% of the last
822 completed fiscal year's net revenue collections for the general
823 revenue fund shall be retained in the budget stabilization fund.
824 The budget stabilization fund's principal balance shall not
825 exceed an amount equal to 10% of the last completed fiscal

826 | year's net revenue collections for the general revenue fund. The
827 | legislature shall provide criteria for withdrawing funds from
828 | the budget stabilization fund in a separate bill for that
829 | purpose only and only for the purpose of covering revenue
830 | shortfalls of the general revenue fund or for the purpose of
831 | providing funding for an emergency, as defined by general law.
832 | General law shall provide for the restoration of this fund. The
833 | budget stabilization fund shall be comprised of funds not
834 | otherwise obligated or committed for any purpose.

835 | (h) LONG-RANGE STATE PLANNING DOCUMENT AND DEPARTMENT AND
836 | AGENCY PLANNING DOCUMENT PROCESSES. General law shall provide
837 | for a long-range state planning document. The governor shall
838 | recommend to the legislature biennially any revisions to the
839 | long-range state planning document, as defined by law. General
840 | law shall require a biennial review and revision of the long-
841 | range state planning document and shall require all departments
842 | and agencies of state government to develop planning documents
843 | that identify statewide strategic goals and objectives,
844 | consistent with the long-range state planning document. The
845 | long-range state planning document and department and agency
846 | planning documents shall remain subject to review and revision
847 | by the legislature. The long-range state planning document must
848 | include projections of future needs and resources of the state
849 | which are consistent with the long-range financial outlook. The
850 | department and agency planning documents shall include a

851 prioritized listing of planned expenditures for review and
852 possible reduction in the event of revenue shortfalls, as
853 defined by general law.

854 (i) GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY TASK FORCE. ~~No later than~~
855 ~~January of 2007, and each fourth year thereafter,~~ The president
856 of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, and
857 the governor shall appoint a government efficiency task force,
858 the membership of which shall be established by general law. The
859 task force shall be composed of members of the legislature and
860 representatives from the private and public sectors who shall
861 develop recommendations for improving governmental operations
862 and reducing costs. Staff to assist the task force in performing
863 its duties shall be assigned by general law, and the task force
864 may obtain assistance from the private sector. The task force
865 shall complete a performance review of government programs. All
866 programs shall be ranked by budget and the top quartile must be
867 reviewed at least once every four years. The task force ~~its work~~
868 ~~within one year and~~ shall submit its recommendations to the
869 joint legislative budget commission, the governor, and the chief
870 justice of the supreme court.

871 (j) JOINT LEGISLATIVE BUDGET COMMISSION. There is created
872 within the legislature the joint legislative budget commission
873 composed of equal numbers of senate members appointed by the
874 president of the senate and house members appointed by the
875 speaker of the house of representatives. Each member shall serve

876 | at the pleasure of the officer who appointed the member. A
877 | vacancy on the commission shall be filled in the same manner as
878 | the original appointment. From November of each odd-numbered
879 | year through October of each even-numbered year, the chairperson
880 | of the joint legislative budget commission shall be appointed by
881 | the president of the senate and the vice chairperson of the
882 | commission shall be appointed by the speaker of the house of
883 | representatives. From November of each even-numbered year
884 | through October of each odd-numbered year, the chairperson of
885 | the joint legislative budget commission shall be appointed by
886 | the speaker of the house of representatives and the vice
887 | chairperson of the commission shall be appointed by the
888 | president of the senate. The joint legislative budget commission
889 | shall be governed by the joint rules of the senate and the house
890 | of representatives, which shall remain in effect until repealed
891 | or amended by concurrent resolution. The commission shall
892 | convene at least quarterly and shall convene at the call of the
893 | president of the senate and the speaker of the house of
894 | representatives. A majority of the commission members of each
895 | house plus one additional member from either house constitutes a
896 | quorum. Action by the commission requires a majority vote of the
897 | commission members present of each house. The commission may
898 | conduct its meetings through teleconferences or similar means.
899 | In addition to the powers and duties specified in this
900 | subsection, the joint legislative budget commission shall

901 exercise all other powers and perform any other duties not in
 902 conflict with paragraph (c) (3) and as prescribed by general law
 903 or joint rule.

904 (k) REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE. A nonpartisan revenue
 905 estimating conference shall be responsible for creating all
 906 revenue forecasts.

907 (l) PROHIBITION ON SUBSIDIZATION OF UNDERFUNDED COUNTIES.
 908 A county may not be required to subsidize another county through
 909 the budget. The budget must provide each county with services
 910 and funding equal to at least eighty percent of the amount of
 911 state taxation collected as a result of economic activity in
 912 such county.

913 ARTICLE IV

914 EXECUTIVE

915 SECTION 1. Governor.—

916 (a) The supreme executive power shall be vested in a
 917 governor, who shall be commander-in-chief of all military forces
 918 of the state not in active service of the United States. The
 919 governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed,
 920 commission all officers of the state and counties, and transact
 921 all necessary business with the officers of government. The
 922 governor may require information in writing from all executive
 923 or administrative state, county or municipal officers upon any
 924 subject relating to the duties of their respective offices. The
 925 governor shall be the chief administrative officer of the state

926 responsible for the planning and budgeting for the state.

927 (b) The governor may initiate judicial proceedings in the
928 name of the state against any executive or administrative state,
929 county or municipal officer to enforce compliance with any duty
930 or restrain any unauthorized act.

931 (c) The governor may request in writing the opinion of the
932 justices of the supreme court as to the interpretation of any
933 portion of this constitution upon any question affecting the
934 governor's executive powers and duties. The justices shall,
935 subject to their rules of procedure, permit interested persons
936 to be heard on the questions presented and shall render their
937 written opinion not earlier than ten days from the filing and
938 docketing of the request, unless in their judgment the delay
939 would cause public injury.

940 (d) The governor shall have power to call out the militia
941 to preserve the public peace, execute the laws of the state,
942 suppress insurrection, or repel invasion.

943 (e) The governor shall by message at least once in each
944 regular session inform the legislature concerning the condition
945 of the state, propose such reorganization of the executive
946 department as will promote efficiency and economy, and recommend
947 measures in the public interest.

948 (f) When not otherwise provided for in this constitution,
949 the governor shall fill by appointment any vacancy in state or
950 county office for the remainder of the term of an appointive

951 office, and for the remainder of the term of an elective office
952 if less than twenty-eight months, otherwise until the first
953 Tuesday after the first Monday following the next general
954 election. The governor shall make an appointment within thirty
955 days after an occurrence of a vacancy.

956 SECTION 2. Lieutenant governor.—There shall be a
957 lieutenant governor, who shall perform such duties pertaining to
958 the office of governor as shall be assigned by the governor,
959 except when otherwise provided by law, shall serve as the state
960 fire marshal; shall have authority the division of emergency
961 management, the Department of Veterans' Affairs, and the
962 Department of Military Affairs; and such other duties as may be
963 prescribed by law.

964 SECTION 3. Succession to office of governor; acting
965 governor.—

966 (a) Upon vacancy in the office of governor, the lieutenant
967 governor shall become governor. Further succession to the office
968 of governor shall be in the following order:

- 969 (1) The attorney general.
970 (2) The auditor general.
971 (3) The controller.
972 (4) The commissioner of health and insurance.
973 (5) The commissioner of labor.
974 (6) The commissioner of agriculture.
975 (7) The commissioner of lands.

976 (8) The commissioner of education ~~prescribed by law.~~

977
 978 A successor shall serve for the remainder of the term, unless a
 979 presidential election is scheduled before the end of the term,
 980 in which case a special election for governor shall be held at
 981 the same time as such presidential election.

982 (b) Upon impeachment of the governor and until completion
 983 of trial thereof, or during the governor's physical or mental
 984 incapacity, the lieutenant governor shall act as governor.
 985 ~~Further succession as acting governor shall be prescribed by~~
 986 ~~law.~~ Incapacity to serve as governor may be determined by the
 987 supreme court upon due notice after docketing of a written
 988 petition from the attorney general who is acting with the
 989 support of a majority of the executive council ~~suggestion~~
 990 ~~thereof by three cabinet members,~~ and in such case restoration
 991 of capacity shall be similarly determined after docketing of
 992 written suggestion thereof by the governor, the legislature, or
 993 a majority of the executive council ~~three cabinet members.~~
 994 Incapacity to serve as governor may also be established by
 995 certificate filed with the custodian of state records by the
 996 governor declaring incapacity for physical reasons to serve as
 997 governor, and in such case restoration of capacity shall be
 998 similarly established.

999 SECTION 4. Cabinet.—

1000 (a) There shall be a cabinet composed of the lieutenant

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1001 governor, an attorney general, an auditor general, a
1002 commissioner of health and insurance, a commissioner of labor, a
1003 commissioner of lands, a commissioner of education, a controller
1004 ~~a chief financial officer,~~ and a commissioner of agriculture. In
1005 addition to the powers and duties specified herein, they shall
1006 exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be
1007 prescribed by law. In the event of a tie vote of the governor
1008 and cabinet, the side on which the governor voted shall be
1009 deemed to prevail. A vacancy in the cabinet shall be filled
1010 using the line of succession for governor.

1011 (b) The attorney general shall be the chief state legal
1012 officer. There is created in the office of the attorney general
1013 the position of statewide prosecutor. The statewide prosecutor
1014 shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the state attorneys to
1015 prosecute violations of criminal laws occurring or having
1016 occurred, in two or more judicial circuits as part of a related
1017 transaction, or when any such offense is affecting or has
1018 affected two or more judicial circuits as provided by general
1019 law. The statewide prosecutor shall be appointed by the attorney
1020 general from not less than three persons nominated by the
1021 judicial nominating commission for the supreme court, or as
1022 otherwise provided by general law. The attorney general shall
1023 have authority over the Human Rights Commission, the Florida
1024 Commission on offender review, the Department of Elderly
1025 Affairs, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of

1026 Corrections, the division of administrative hearings,
1027 responsibilities and duties related to consumer affairs, and
1028 responsibilities and duties related to the licensing and
1029 regulation of firearms.

1030 (c) The controller ~~chief financial officer~~ shall serve as
1031 the chief fiscal officer of the state, and shall settle and
1032 approve accounts against the state, and shall keep all state
1033 funds and securities. The controller shall have authority over
1034 the Department of Revenue, the division of management services,
1035 and the Department of Financial Services.

1036 (d) The commissioner of agriculture shall have supervision
1037 of matters pertaining to agriculture except as otherwise
1038 provided by law.

1039 (e) The commissioner of labor shall have supervision of
1040 matters concerning labor, including all labor-related duties of
1041 the Secretary of the Department of Business and Professional
1042 Regulation, all duties of the secretary of commerce, and shall
1043 be the head of a department of labor. The commissioner shall be
1044 responsible for workplace inspections, other than inspections
1045 related to agriculture, and shall establish a board of
1046 occupations health and safety.

1047 (f) The auditor general shall be responsible for auditing
1048 public records and accounts. The annual appropriation for the
1049 work of the auditor general may not be less than the amount
1050 appropriated for the previous year, adjusted upward for

1051 inflation.

1052 (g) The commissioner of health and insurance shall have
 1053 supervision over matters concerning insurance regulation and
 1054 health, including all duties as the commissioner of insurance
 1055 and shall have authority over the Florida housing finance
 1056 corporation, the Department of Health, the Agency for Persons
 1057 with Disabilities, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor
 1058 Vehicles, and housing-related authority of the Department of
 1059 Business and Professional Regulation. The surgeon general shall
 1060 report to the commissioner of health and insurance.

1061 (h) The commissioner of education shall have supervision
 1062 of matters pertaining to education and shall have authority over
 1063 the Department of Education and the Department of Children and
 1064 Families.

1065 (i) The commissioner of lands shall have supervision over
 1066 the recording of property deeds and titles. The commissioner of
 1067 lands is the head of the General Land Office and shall have
 1068 authority over the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission,
 1069 the Department of Environmental Protection, and the Department
 1070 of Transportation.

1071 (e) The governor as chair, the controller ~~chief financial~~
 1072 ~~officer~~, and the attorney general shall constitute the state
 1073 board of administration, which shall succeed to all the power,
 1074 control, and authority of the state board of administration
 1075 established pursuant to Article IX, Section 16 of the

1076 Constitution of 1885, and which shall continue as a body at
 1077 least for the life of Article XII, Section 9(c).

1078 (f) The governor as chair, the controller ~~chief financial~~
 1079 ~~officer~~, the attorney general, and the commissioner of
 1080 agriculture shall constitute the trustees of the internal
 1081 improvement trust fund and the land acquisition trust fund as
 1082 provided by law.

1083 (g) ~~The governor as chair, the chief financial officer,~~
 1084 ~~the attorney general, and the commissioner of agriculture~~ shall
 1085 serve as ~~constitute~~ the agency head of the Department of Law
 1086 Enforcement. The Office of Domestic Security and
 1087 Counterterrorism is created within the Department of Law
 1088 Enforcement. The Office of Domestic Security and
 1089 Counterterrorism shall provide support for prosecutors and
 1090 federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies that
 1091 investigate or analyze information relating to attempts or acts
 1092 of terrorism or that prosecute terrorism, and shall perform any
 1093 other duties that are provided by law.

1094 SECTION 5. Election of governor, lieutenant governor and
 1095 cabinet members; qualifications; terms.—

1096 (a) At a state-wide general election in each calendar year
 1097 the number of which is even but not a multiple of four, the
 1098 electors shall choose a governor and a lieutenant governor and
 1099 members of the cabinet each for a term of four years beginning
 1100 on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January of the

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1101 succeeding year. ~~In primary elections, candidates for the office~~
1102 ~~of governor may choose to run without a lieutenant governor~~
1103 ~~candidate. In the general election, all~~ Candidates for the
1104 offices of governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected
1105 separately ~~form joint candidacies in a manner prescribed by law~~
1106 ~~so that each voter shall cast a single vote for a candidate for~~
1107 ~~governor and a candidate for lieutenant governor running~~
1108 ~~together.~~

1109 (b) When elected, the governor, lieutenant governor and
1110 each cabinet member must be an elector not less than thirty
1111 years of age who has resided in the state for the preceding
1112 seven years. The attorney general must have been a member of the
1113 bar of Florida for the preceding five years. No person who has,
1114 or but for resignation would have, served as governor or acting
1115 governor for more than six years in two consecutive terms shall
1116 be elected governor for the succeeding term.

1117 SECTION 6. Executive departments.—All functions of the
1118 executive branch of state government shall be allotted among not
1119 more than twenty-five departments, exclusive of those
1120 specifically provided for or authorized in this constitution.
1121 The administration of each department, unless otherwise provided
1122 in this constitution, shall be placed by law under the direct
1123 supervision of the governor, the lieutenant governor, the
1124 governor and cabinet, a cabinet member, or an officer or board
1125 appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the governor,

1126 except:

1127 (a) ~~When provided by law,~~ Confirmation by a majority of

1128 the members of the senate in a public hearing noticed in advance

1129 ~~or the approval of three members of the cabinet~~ shall be

1130 required for appointment to or removal from any:

1131 (1) Elected designated statutory office.

1132 (2) Position as a head of an agency.

1133 (3) Position on a board of trustees.

1134 (4) Position appointed by the governor on any board or

1135 authority.

1136 (5) Judicial appointments by the governor.

1137

1138 If the confirmation is not finalized during the next scheduled

1139 legislative session after the appointment, the appointment shall

1140 be deemed rejected. A person who is not confirmed within one

1141 hundred eighty days after being appointed must resign the

1142 appointment. A member of the senate who takes part in the

1143 confirmation hearing must disclose any conflict of interest. If

1144 the confirmation is for statewide office or the board of utility

1145 directors, there must be at least two hearings lasting at least

1146 two hours each before the vote to confirm. The prospective

1147 appointee must testify in person unless such person is unable to

1148 testify because of a medical emergency.

1149 (b) Boards authorized to grant and revoke licenses to

1150 engage in regulated occupations shall be assigned to appropriate

1151 departments and their members appointed for fixed terms, subject
 1152 to removal only for cause.

1153 (c) Every four years the legislature shall appoint the
 1154 secretary of state in a joint session held immediately after the
 1155 general election in which the governor is elected.

1156 SECTION 7. Suspensions; filling office during
 1157 suspensions.—

1158 (a) By executive order stating the grounds and filed with
 1159 the custodian of state records, the governor may suspend from
 1160 office any state officer not subject to impeachment, any officer
 1161 of the militia not in the active service of the United States,
 1162 or any county officer, indicted for a crime ~~malfeasance,~~
 1163 ~~misfeasance, neglect of duty, drunkenness, incompetence,~~
 1164 ~~permanent inability to perform official duties, or commission of~~
 1165 ~~a felony,~~ and may fill the office by appointment for the period
 1166 of suspension. The suspended officer may at any time before
 1167 removal be reinstated by the governor.

1168 (b) The senate may, in proceedings prescribed by law,
 1169 remove from office or reinstate the suspended official and for
 1170 such purpose the senate may be convened in special session by
 1171 its president or by a majority of its membership.

1172 (c) By order of the governor any elected municipal officer
 1173 indicted for crime may be suspended from office until acquitted
 1174 and the office filled by appointment for the period of
 1175 suspension, not to extend beyond the term, unless these powers

1176 are vested elsewhere by law or the municipal charter.

1177 SECTION 14. General land office.—There shall be a general
 1178 land office that shall register all instruments relating to the
 1179 ownership, transfer, or encumbrance of or claims against real
 1180 property including deeds, leases, bills of sales, agreements,
 1181 mortgages, notices of claims of lien, notices of levy, tax
 1182 warrants, and tax executions, and the extensions, assignments
 1183 releases, cancellations, or satisfactions of mortgages and
 1184 liens. The commissioner of lands shall coordinate with each
 1185 clerk of circuit court to transfer all existing instruments to
 1186 the possession of the general land office. The legislature shall
 1187 set fees for the recording of instruments at a level to allow
 1188 the office to be self-sustaining.

1189 SECTION 15. Executive council.—There shall be an executive
 1190 council composed of eleven executive councilors.

1191 (a) The independent redistricting commission responsible
 1192 for representative redistricting shall divide the state into
 1193 eleven districts, using the same criteria used for
 1194 representative districts. One executive councilor shall be
 1195 elected from each district at a general election to serve
 1196 staggered four-year terms. Elections shall be partisan. The
 1197 executive council shall have the following duties:

1198 (1) When requested by the governor, provide advice on
 1199 affairs of the state.

1200 (2) Review state contracts of more than two hundred and

1201 fifty thousand dollars. The council may reject a contract by a
1202 majority vote. The value of contracts under this paragraph shall
1203 be adjusted annually on January 1 of each year for inflation
1204 using the percent change in the Consumer Price Index for All
1205 Urban Consumers, U.S. City Average, all items 1967=100, or
1206 successor reports for the preceding calendar year as initially
1207 reported by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of
1208 Labor Statistics, if such percent change is positive.

1209 (3) Review all pardon decisions made by the governor. The
1210 council may override the decision made by the governor by a
1211 majority vote.

1212 (4) For any position for which a nominating council is
1213 used, except for judicial nominations, the executive council
1214 shall choose the nominee to fill the open position.

1215 (5) Approve the budget by a majority vote.

1216 (b) A vacancy in the executive council shall be filled in
1217 the same manner as a vacancy in the legislature.

1218 (c) All resolutions and advice of the council must be
1219 recorded in writing by a member selected as secretary. Each
1220 member must sign the record to demonstrate he or she agrees with
1221 the accuracy of the record. If a member wishes to enter a
1222 dissenting opinion he or she may do so in writing.

1223 (d) Executive councilors shall be subject to the same
1224 staffing and salary rules as the legislature.

1225 (e) Each executive councilor shall be at least twenty-one

1226 years of age, an elector and resident of the district from which
 1227 elected, and shall have resided in the state for a minimum of
 1228 two years before election.

1229 (f) The executive councilors shall elect a chair for
 1230 organizational purposes only.

1231 SECTION 16. Board of utility directors.—There shall be a
 1232 board of utility directors composed of eleven utility directors.
 1233 The commissioner of health and insurance and an ombudsman
 1234 representing the interests of residents of the state shall be
 1235 nonvoting members of the board.

1236 (a) The independent redistricting commission responsible
 1237 for senatorial redistricting shall divide the state into eleven
 1238 districts, using the same criteria used for senatorial
 1239 districts. One utility director shall be elected from each
 1240 district at an election held on the second Tuesday in March to
 1241 serve staggered four-year terms. Elections shall be partisan.

1242 (b) A vacancy in the board of utility directors shall be
 1243 filled in the same manner as a vacancy in the legislature.

1244 (c) Utility directors shall be subject to the same
 1245 staffing and salary rules as the legislature.

1246 (d) A utility director, or a nominee for director, or a
 1247 parent, spouse, child, sibling, parent-in-law, child-in-law, or
 1248 sibling-in-law, or the cohabitating member of a household of
 1249 such member or nominee, may not accept anything of value from
 1250 any utility company, individual tied to a utility company, or

1251 political committee that has ties to a utility company.

1252 (e) Each utility director shall be at least twenty-one
1253 years of age, an elector and resident of the district from which
1254 elected, and shall have resided in the state for a period of two
1255 years before election.

1256 (f) The utility directors shall elect a chair for
1257 organizational purposes only.

1258 SECTION 17. Board of equalization.—There shall be a board
1259 of equalization composed of eleven members. The board is
1260 responsible for overseeing tax administration and collection.

1261 (a) The independent redistricting commission responsible
1262 for senatorial redistricting shall divide the state into eleven
1263 districts, using the same criteria used for senatorial
1264 districts. One member shall be elected from each district at a
1265 general election to serve staggered four-year terms. Elections
1266 shall be partisan.

1267 (b) A vacancy in the board of equalization shall be filled
1268 in the same manner as a vacancy in the legislature.

1269 (c) The members of the board of equalization shall be
1270 subject to the same staffing and salary rules as the
1271 legislature.

1272 (d) Each member of the board of equalization shall be at
1273 least twenty-one years of age, an elector and resident of the
1274 district from which elected, and shall have resided in the state
1275 for a period of two years before election.

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1276 (e) The members of the board of equalization shall elect a
 1277 chair for organizational purposes only.

1278 ARTICLE V

1279 JUDICIARY

1280 SECTION 11. Vacancies.—

1281 (a) Whenever a vacancy occurs in a judicial office to
 1282 which election for retention applies, the attorney general
 1283 ~~governor~~ shall fill the vacancy by appointing for a term ending
 1284 on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January of the
 1285 year following the next general election occurring at least one
 1286 year after the date of appointment, one of not fewer than three
 1287 persons nor more than six persons nominated by the appropriate
 1288 judicial nominating commission.

1289 (b) The attorney general ~~governor~~ shall fill each vacancy
 1290 on a circuit court or on a county court, wherein the judges are
 1291 elected by a majority vote of the electors, by appointing for a
 1292 term ending on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in
 1293 January of the year following the next primary and general
 1294 election occurring at least one year after the date of
 1295 appointment, one of not fewer than three persons nor more than
 1296 six persons nominated by the appropriate judicial nominating
 1297 commission. An election shall be held to fill that judicial
 1298 office for the term of the office beginning at the end of the
 1299 appointed term.

1300 (c) ~~The nominations shall be made within thirty days from~~

1301 ~~the occurrence of a vacancy unless the period is extended by the~~
1302 ~~governor for a time not to exceed thirty days. The attorney~~
1303 ~~general ~~governor~~ shall make the appointment within thirty ~~sixty~~~~
1304 ~~days from the occurrence of a vacancy ~~after the nominations have~~~~
1305 ~~been certified to the governor.~~

1306 (d) There shall be a separate judicial nominating
1307 commission as provided by general law for the supreme court,
1308 each district court of appeal, and each judicial circuit for all
1309 trial courts within the circuit. Uniform rules of procedure
1310 shall be established by the judicial nominating commissions at
1311 each level of the court system. Such rules, or any part thereof,
1312 may be repealed by general law enacted by a majority vote of the
1313 membership of each house of the legislature, or by the supreme
1314 court, five justices concurring. Except for deliberations of the
1315 judicial nominating commissions, the proceedings of the
1316 commissions and their records shall be open to the public.

1317 (e) The list created by the judicial nominating commission
1318 must be used and may not be rejected completely.

ARTICLE VII

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS

SECTION 4. Disqualifications.—

1322 (a) No person convicted of a felony, or adjudicated in
1323 this or any other state to be mentally incompetent, shall be
1324 qualified to vote or hold office until restoration of civil
1325 rights or removal of disability. Except as provided in

1326 subsection (b) of this section, any disqualification from voting
 1327 arising from a felony conviction shall terminate and voting
 1328 rights shall be restored upon completion of all terms of
 1329 sentence including parole or probation.

1330 (b) No person convicted of murder or a felony sexual
 1331 offense shall be qualified to vote until restoration of civil
 1332 rights.

1333 (c) No person may appear on the ballot for re-election to
 1334 any of the following offices:

- 1335 (1) Florida representative,
- 1336 (2) Florida senator,
- 1337 ~~(3) Florida Lieutenant governor,~~
- 1338 ~~(4) any office of the Florida cabinet,~~
- 1339 (3)(5) U.S. Representative from Florida, or
- 1340 (4)(6) U.S. Senator from Florida

1341
 1342 if, by the end of the current term of office, the person will
 1343 have served ~~(or, but for resignation, would have served)~~ in that
 1344 office for eight consecutive years.

1345 (d) No person may appear on the ballot for re-election to
 1346 any of the following offices:

- 1347 (1) Lieutenant governor, or
- 1348 (2) any office of the cabinet

1349
 1350 if, by the end of the current term of office, the person will

1351 have served or, but for resignation would have served, in that
1352 office for twelve consecutive years.

1353 SECTION 8. Recall of elected officials.-

1354 (a) Any statewide elected official and member of the
1355 legislature may be removed from office by the electors pursuant
1356 to this section.

1357 (b) (1) In order to begin the recall process, the following
1358 number of proponents of the recall must sign a notice of
1359 intention:

1360 a. For a statewide office or a legislative member
1361 representing a district with at least one hundred thousand
1362 residents, five percent of the total number of registered
1363 electors in the electoral district or fifty proponents,
1364 whichever is greater.

1365 b. For a legislative member representing a district of at
1366 least one thousand residents but less than one hundred thousand
1367 residents, three percent of the total number of registered
1368 electors in the electoral district or thirty proponents,
1369 whichever is greater.

1370 c. For a legislative member representing a district of
1371 less than one thousand residents, thirty proponents.

1372 (c) The notice of intention must include the name of the
1373 person subject to potential recall, the office or legislative
1374 district he or she serves, a statement of two hundred words or
1375 less describing the reasons for recall, and the names and

1376 residential and mailing addresses of the required number of
 1377 proponents of the recall.

1378 (d) The notice of intention must be served on the person
 1379 subject to recall, published in a newspaper of general
 1380 circulation, and filed with the secretary of state.

1381 (e) If the secretary of state determines the notice of
 1382 recall is sufficient, the secretary of state shall provide a
 1383 petition that may be used to collect signatures for the recall.
 1384 Proponents may submit an alternative petition format that may be
 1385 used upon approval by the secretary of state. The petition must
 1386 require that each person signing the petition write, by his or
 1387 her own hand, his or her signature, printed name, and
 1388 residential address, including zip code. Only registered
 1389 electors from the electoral district of the officer or member
 1390 subject to the recall petition may sign a petition.

1391 (f) Petitions must only be circulated by an elector
 1392 registered to vote in the electoral district of the officer or
 1393 member subject to the recall petition. A petition circulator
 1394 must sign a declaration verifying that he or she meets the
 1395 requirements of this subsection.

1396 (g) A petition for recall must collect the following
 1397 number of verified signatures:

1398 (1) For statewide office, there must be verified
 1399 signatures from at least six counties in which the number of
 1400 signatures in each county is more than 3 percent of the number

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1401 of votes cast in the most recent election for such office, and
1402 the total number of signatures must be greater than 12 percent
1403 of the number of votes cast in the most recent election for such
1404 office.

1405 (2) For a legislative district, the total number of
1406 verified signatures must be greater than twenty percent of the
1407 number of votes case in the most recent election for such
1408 district.

1409 (h) Completed petitions for the recall of a statewide
1410 officer may be submitted to the supervisor of elections for the
1411 county in which the petition was circulated. The supervisor of
1412 elections shall verify the signatures either manually, if there
1413 are less than five hundred signatures, or by a random sampling
1414 method. The supervisor of elections shall update the secretary
1415 of state on the number of verified signatures every thirty days.

1416 (i) Completed petitions for the recall of a member of the
1417 legislature shall be returned to a supervisor of elections of a
1418 county within the electoral district of the member subject to
1419 the petition. The supervisor of elections shall verify the
1420 signatures either manually, if there are less than five hundred
1421 signatures, or by a random sampling method.

1422 (h) Within fourteen days after the required number of
1423 verified signatures have been collected, a recall election shall
1424 be scheduled within one hundred twenty days, unless there is
1425 general election scheduled within one hundred eighty days, in

1426 which case the recall will be held at the general election.

1427 (i) For a statewide office, a person who qualifies as a
1428 candidate for the office may submit himself or herself as a
1429 possible replacement sixty days or more before the recall
1430 election. The person subject to recall may not be a possible
1431 replacement.

1432 (j) For the recall of a statewide office the ballot shall
1433 read substantially as follows: "Shall (name of the statewide
1434 officer subject to recall) be recalled from (title of office)?"
1435 and include the list of replacement candidates who qualified
1436 under subsection (i). If a majority of electors vote in favor of
1437 the recall, the replacement candidate with the most votes shall
1438 take office for the remainder of the term.

1439 (k) For the recall of a member of the legislature, the
1440 ballot shall read substantially as follows: "Shall (name of the
1441 member of the legislature) be recalled from office as a member
1442 of the Florida (name of the house of the legislature in which
1443 such person serves)?".

1444 ARTICLE VIII

1445 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1446 SECTION 1. Counties.—

1447 (a) POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS. The state shall be divided by
1448 law into political subdivisions called counties. Counties may be
1449 created, abolished or changed by law, with provision for payment
1450 or apportionment of the public debt.

1451 (b) COUNTY FUNDS. The care, custody and method of
 1452 disbursing county funds shall be provided by general law.

1453 (c) GOVERNMENT. Pursuant to general or special law, a
 1454 county government may be established by charter which shall be
 1455 adopted, amended or repealed only upon vote of the electors of
 1456 the county in a special election called for that purpose.

1457 (d) COUNTY OFFICERS. There shall be elected by the
 1458 electors of each county, for terms of four years, a sheriff, a
 1459 tax collector, a property appraiser, a supervisor of elections,
 1460 and a clerk of the circuit court. Unless otherwise provided by
 1461 special law approved by vote of the electors or pursuant to
 1462 Article V, section 16, the clerk of the circuit court shall be
 1463 ex officio clerk of the board of county commissioners, auditor,
 1464 recorder and custodian of all county funds. Notwithstanding
 1465 subsection 6(e) of this article, a county charter may not
 1466 abolish the office of a sheriff, a tax collector, a property
 1467 appraiser, a supervisor of elections, or a clerk of the circuit
 1468 court; transfer the duties of those officers to another officer
 1469 or office; change the length of the four-year term of office; or
 1470 establish any manner of selection other than by election by the
 1471 electors of the county.

1472 (e) COMMISSIONERS. Except when otherwise provided by
 1473 county charter, the governing body of each county shall be a
 1474 board of county commissioners composed of five or seven members
 1475 serving staggered terms of four years. After each decennial

1476 census the board of county commissioners shall divide the county
 1477 into districts of contiguous territory as nearly equal in
 1478 population as practicable. One commissioner residing in each
 1479 district shall be elected as provided by law.

1480 (f) NON-CHARTER GOVERNMENT. Counties not operating under
 1481 county charters shall have such power of self-government as is
 1482 provided by general or special law. The board of county
 1483 commissioners of a county not operating under a charter may
 1484 enact, in a manner prescribed by general law, county ordinances
 1485 not inconsistent with general or special law, but an ordinance
 1486 in conflict with a municipal ordinance shall not be effective
 1487 within the municipality to the extent of such conflict. A non-
 1488 charter government county may choose to adopt a charter upon a
 1489 petition by forty percent of the number of the electors who
 1490 participated in the most recent general election.

1491 (g) CHARTER GOVERNMENT. Counties operating under county
 1492 charters shall have all powers of local self-government not
 1493 inconsistent with general law, or with special law approved by
 1494 vote of the electors. The governing body of a county operating
 1495 under a charter may enact county ordinances not inconsistent
 1496 with general law. The charter shall provide which shall prevail
 1497 in the event of conflict between county and municipal
 1498 ordinances.

1499 (h) TAXES; LIMITATION. Property situate within
 1500 municipalities shall not be subject to taxation for services

1501 rendered by the county exclusively for the benefit of the
1502 property or residents in unincorporated areas.

1503 (i) COUNTY ORDINANCES. Each county ordinance shall be
1504 filed with the custodian of state records and shall become
1505 effective at such time thereafter as is provided by general law.

1506 (j) VIOLATION OF ORDINANCES. Persons violating county
1507 ordinances shall be prosecuted and punished as provided by law.

1508 (k) COUNTY SEAT. In every county there shall be a county
1509 seat at which shall be located the principal offices and
1510 permanent records of all county officers. The county seat may
1511 not be moved except as provided by general law. Branch offices
1512 for the conduct of county business may be established elsewhere
1513 in the county by resolution of the governing body of the county
1514 in the manner prescribed by law. No instrument shall be deemed
1515 recorded until filed at the county seat, or a branch office
1516 designated by the governing body of the county for the recording
1517 of instruments, according to law.

1518 ARTICLE IX

1519 EDUCATION

1520 SECTION 7. State University System.—

1521 (a) PURPOSES. In order to achieve excellence through
1522 teaching students, advancing research and providing public
1523 service for the benefit of Florida's citizens, their communities
1524 and economies, the people hereby establish a system of
1525 governance for the state university system of Florida.

1526 (b) STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM. There shall be a single
 1527 state university system comprised of all public universities. A
 1528 board of trustees shall administer each public university and a
 1529 board of control ~~board of governors~~ shall govern the state
 1530 university system.

1531 (c) LOCAL BOARDS OF TRUSTEES. Each local constituent
 1532 university shall be administered by a board of trustees
 1533 consisting of thirteen members dedicated to the purposes of the
 1534 state university system. The board of control ~~board of governors~~
 1535 shall establish the powers and duties of the boards of trustees.
 1536 Each board of trustees shall consist of six citizen members
 1537 appointed by the governor and five citizen members appointed by
 1538 the board of control ~~board of governors~~. The appointed members
 1539 shall be confirmed by the senate and serve staggered terms of
 1540 five years as provided by law. The chair of the faculty senate,
 1541 or the equivalent, and the president of the student body of the
 1542 university shall also be members.

1543 (d) ~~STATEWIDE~~ BOARD OF CONTROL ~~GOVERNORS~~. The board of
 1544 control ~~governors~~ shall be an elected independent a body
 1545 ~~corporate~~ consisting of eleven ~~seventeen~~ members. The
 1546 independent redistricting commission responsible for senatorial
 1547 redistricting shall divide the state into eleven districts,
 1548 using the same criteria used for senatorial districts. One
 1549 member of the board of control shall be elected from each
 1550 district at a general election to serve staggered four-year

1551 terms. Elections shall be nonpartisan. The board shall operate,
1552 regulate, control, and be fully responsible for the management
1553 of the whole university system. These responsibilities shall
1554 include, but not be limited to, defining the distinctive mission
1555 of each constituent university and its articulation with free
1556 public schools and community colleges, ensuring the well-planned
1557 coordination and operation of the system, making employment
1558 decisions for university leadership and administration of
1559 universities, making recommendations to the taxation and budget
1560 reform commission, and avoiding wasteful duplication of
1561 facilities or programs. ~~The board's management shall be subject~~
1562 ~~to the powers of the legislature to appropriate for the~~
1563 ~~expenditure of funds, and the board shall account for such~~
1564 ~~expenditures as provided by law. The governor shall appoint to~~
1565 ~~the board fourteen citizens dedicated to the purposes of the~~
1566 ~~state university system. The appointed members shall be~~
1567 ~~confirmed by the senate and serve staggered terms of seven years~~
1568 ~~as provided by law. The commissioner of education and one~~
1569 student representative, one faculty representative, and one
1570 nonfaculty staff representative from each state university, ~~the~~
1571 ~~chair of the advisory council of faculty senates, or the~~
1572 ~~equivalent, and the president of the Florida student~~
1573 ~~association, or the equivalent,~~ shall also be nonvoting members
1574 of the board. A vacancy on the board of control shall be filled
1575 in the same manner as a vacancy in the legislature. Members of

1576 the board of control shall be subject to the same staffing and
 1577 salary rules as the legislature. Each member of the board of
 1578 control shall be at least twenty years of age, be an elector and
 1579 a resident of the district from which elected, and have resided
 1580 in the state for a period of two years before election. Members
 1581 of the board of control shall elect a chair for organizational
 1582 purposes only.

1583 (e) FEES. Any proposal or action of a constituent
 1584 university to raise, impose, or authorize any fee, as authorized
 1585 by law, must be approved by at least nine affirmative votes of
 1586 the members of the board of trustees of the constituent
 1587 university, if approval by the board of trustees is required by
 1588 general law, and at least twelve affirmative votes of the
 1589 members of the board of control ~~board of governors~~, if approval
 1590 by the board of control ~~board of governors~~ is required by
 1591 general law, in order to take effect. A fee under this
 1592 subsection shall not include tuition.

1593 ARTICLE XI

1594 AMENDMENTS

1595 SECTION 1. Proposal by legislature.—Amendment of a section
 1596 or revision of one or more articles, or the whole, of this
 1597 constitution may be proposed by joint resolution agreed to by
 1598 three-fifths of the membership of each house of the legislature.
 1599 The full text of the joint resolution and the vote of each
 1600 member voting shall be entered on the journal of each house.

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1601 However, before such resolution may be placed on the ballot the
1602 legislature must explain the amendment in at least two public
1603 hearings in each appellate district and two public hearings in
1604 any county with a population of one million or more. All
1605 meetings and hearings held by the commission shall be adequately
1606 advertised and planned to ensure the public is able to attend
1607 and participate fully. Meetings and hearings must have
1608 advertisements in, at minimum, English, Spanish, Haitian Creole,
1609 and Portuguese.

1610 SECTION 3. Initiative.—The power to propose the revision
1611 or amendment of any portion or portions of this constitution by
1612 initiative is reserved to the people, provided that, any such
1613 revision or amendment, except for those limiting the power of
1614 government to raise revenue, shall embrace but one subject and
1615 matter directly connected therewith. It may be invoked by filing
1616 with the custodian of state records a petition containing a copy
1617 of the proposed revision or amendment, signed by a number of
1618 electors in each of one half of the congressional districts of
1619 the state, and of the state as a whole, equal to eight percent
1620 of the votes cast in each of such districts respectively and in
1621 the state as a whole in the last preceding election in which
1622 presidential electors were chosen. This section is the only
1623 authority regulating the initiative process. Any other law,
1624 rule, or ordinance concerning the initiative process that has
1625 gone into effect after January 1, 1999, is void.

1626 SECTION 5. Amendment or revision election.—

1627 (a) A proposed amendment to or revision of this
1628 constitution, or any part of it, shall be submitted to the
1629 electors at the next general election held more than ninety days
1630 after the joint resolution or report of revision commission,
1631 constitutional convention or taxation and budget reform
1632 commission proposing it is filed with the custodian of state
1633 records, unless, pursuant to law enacted by the affirmative vote
1634 of three-fourths of the membership of each house of the
1635 legislature and limited to a single amendment or revision, it is
1636 submitted at an earlier special election held more than ninety
1637 days after such filing.

1638 (b) A proposed amendment or revision of this constitution,
1639 or any part of it, by initiative shall be submitted to the
1640 electors at the general election provided the initiative
1641 petition is filed with the custodian of state records no later
1642 than February 1 of the year in which the general election is
1643 held.

1644 (c) The legislature shall provide by general law, prior to
1645 the holding of an election pursuant to this section, for the
1646 provision of a statement to the public regarding the probable
1647 financial impact of any amendment proposed by initiative
1648 pursuant to section 3.

1649 (d) Once in the tenth week, and once in the sixth week
1650 immediately preceding the week in which the election is held,

1651 the proposed amendment or revision, with notice of the date of
 1652 election at which it will be submitted to the electors, shall be
 1653 published in one newspaper of general circulation in each county
 1654 in which a newspaper is published.

1655 (e) Unless otherwise specifically provided for elsewhere
 1656 in this constitution, if the proposed amendment or revision is
 1657 approved by vote of at least fifty-five ~~sixty~~ percent of the
 1658 electors voting on the measure, it shall be effective as an
 1659 amendment to or revision of the constitution of the state on the
 1660 first Tuesday after the first Monday in January following the
 1661 election, or on such other date as may be specified in the
 1662 amendment or revision.

1663 ARTICLE XII

1664 SCHEDULE

1665 Transfer of duties and powers.—

1666 (a) The statutory jurisdiction and duties of the chief
 1667 financial officer shall be transferred as constitutional duties
 1668 to the controller. Any statutory authority given to the governor
 1669 over the Department of Revenue, the Department of Management
 1670 Services, and the Department of Financial Services shall become
 1671 constitutional authority of the controller. This subsection does
 1672 not apply to statutory authority over appointments.

1673 (b) The statutory jurisdiction and duties of auditor
 1674 general shall be transferred as constitutional duties to the
 1675 elected auditor general.

1676 (c) The statutory jurisdiction and duties of the
1677 commissioner of agriculture remaining after the application of
1678 this section shall be transferred as constitutional duties to
1679 the commissioner of agriculture.

1680 (d) Any statutory authority given to the governor over the
1681 division of emergency management, the state fire marshal, the
1682 Department of Veterans' Affairs, and the Department of Military
1683 Affairs shall become constitutional authority of the lieutenant
1684 governor. This subsection does not apply to statutory authority
1685 over appointments.

1686 (e) The statutory jurisdiction and duties of the secretary
1687 of commerce and the labor related jurisdiction and duties of the
1688 secretary of the department of business and professional
1689 regulation shall be transferred as constitutional duties to the
1690 commissioner of labor. Any statutory authority given to the
1691 governor over the Department of Commerce and the labor-related
1692 authority over the department of business and professional
1693 regulation shall become constitutional authority of the
1694 commissioner of labor. This subsection does not apply to
1695 statutory authority over appointments.

1696 (f) The statutory jurisdiction and duties given to the
1697 commissioner of agriculture over firearm regulation and consumer
1698 affairs shall transfer as constitutional duties to the attorney
1699 general. Any statutory authority given to the governor over the
1700 human rights commission, the commission on offender review, the

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1701 Department of Elderly Affairs, the Department of Juvenile
1702 Justice, the Department of Corrections, and the division of
1703 administrative hearings shall become constitutional authority of
1704 the attorney general. This subsection does not apply to
1705 statutory authority over appointments.

1706 (g) The statutory jurisdiction and duties given to the
1707 insurance commissioner shall transfer as constitutional duties
1708 to the commissioner of health and insurance. Any statutory
1709 authority given to the governor over the Florida housing finance
1710 corporation, the Department of Health, the agency for persons
1711 with disabilities, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor
1712 Vehicles, and housing-related authority of the Department of
1713 Business and Professional Regulation shall become constitutional
1714 authority of the commissioner of health and insurance. This
1715 subsection does not apply to statutory authority over
1716 appointments.

1717 (h) The statutory jurisdiction and duties of the
1718 commissioner of education shall be transferred as constitutional
1719 duties to the elected commissioner of education. Any statutory
1720 authority given to the governor over the Department of Education
1721 and the Department of Children and Families shall become the
1722 constitutional authority of the commissioner of education. This
1723 subsection does not apply to statutory authority over
1724 appointments.

1725 (i) The statutory jurisdiction and duties of the clerks of

1726 courts related to the recording of instruments are transferred
 1727 as constitutional duties to the commissioner of lands. Any
 1728 statutory authority given to the governor over the Fish and
 1729 Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Department of
 1730 Environmental Protection, and the Department of Transportation
 1731 shall become constitutional authority of the commissioner of
 1732 lands. This subsection does not apply to statutory authority
 1733 over appointments.

1734 (j) The statutory jurisdiction and duties of the public
 1735 service commission are transferred as constitutional duties to
 1736 the board of utility directors.

1737 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the following statement be
 1738 placed on the ballot:

1739 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

1740 ARTICLE I, SECTION 24

1741 ARTICLE II, SECTION 2

1742 ARTICLE III, SECTIONS 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 15, 16, 17, AND 19

1743 ARTICLE IV, SECTIONS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15, 16, AND 17

1744 ARTICLE V, SECTION 11

1745 ARTICLE VII, SECTIONS 4 AND 8

1746 ARTICLE VIII, SECTION 1

1747 ARTICLE IX, SECTION 7

1748 ARTICLE XI, SECTIONS 1, 3, AND 5

1749 ARTICLE XII

1750 REORGANIZATION OF FLORIDA GOVERNMENT.—Proposing an
 1751 amendment to the State Constitution to move the seat of state
 1752 government; revise the size and procedures of the Legislature;
 1753 create new procedures for redistricting, vacancies and
 1754 appointments are; revise the amendment process, create new
 1755 cabinet positions, reorganize duties of the cabinet, allow
 1756 recall elections, allow counties to become charter counties; and
 1757 create a number of elected boards to provide oversight of the
 1758 Governor, taxation, public utilities, and state universities.

1759 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the following statement be
 1760 placed on the ballot if a court declares the preceding statement
 1761 defective and the decision of the court is not reversed:

1762 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

1763 A ARTICLE I, SECTION 24

1764 ARTICLE II, SECTION 2

1765 ARTICLE III, SECTIONS 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 15, 16, 17, AND 19

1766 ARTICLE IV, SECTIONS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15, 16, AND 17

1767 ARTICLE V, SECTION 11

1768 ARTICLE VII, SECTIONS 4 AND 8

1769 ARTICLE VIII, SECTION 1

1770 ARTICLE IX, SECTION 7

1771 ARTICLE XI, SECTIONS 1, 3, AND 5

1772 ARTICLE XII

1773 REORGANIZATION OF FLORIDA GOVERNMENT.—Proposing amendments
 1774 to the State Constitution to require public records and meetings

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1775 exemption of expire after 6 years unless a supermajority of each
1776 house votes to continue such exemption; move the seat of state
1777 government; revise the size of the Legislature; require each
1778 house to elect a presiding officer; require each house to
1779 designate an executive director; prohibit members from serving
1780 in more than one officer position including committee chair;
1781 allowing legislative officers to be removed; require members of
1782 the Legislature to be paid based the median household income of
1783 a resident of the state; require member training; create minimum
1784 staffing requirements and training for members and committees;
1785 require a Parliamentarian be selected to serve for a 10-year
1786 term; allow the Parliamentarian to only be removed with cause by
1787 a 2/3 vote; provide certain office space and resources to
1788 members; require members meet in an organizational session;
1789 require the Legislature to meet twice a year and for committees
1790 to meet during certain months; revising the membership needed to
1791 constitute a quorum; prohibit limits on debate and requires
1792 minimum time for debate of certain bills; create procedures to
1793 move a bill out of a committee or require a committee hear a
1794 bill; create procedures to end debate on a bill; revising
1795 requirements for posting of bills and amendments; prohibit votes
1796 during certain hours unless necessary to prevent a government
1797 shutdown; create independent Offices of Bill Drafting and
1798 Research; require livestreaming, video archiving, and
1799 transcripts of the Legislature; require legislative staff pass a

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1800 civil service exam; require certain committees to be created;
1801 provide requirements for selecting members for committees and
1802 subcommittees; revise committee procedures; revise procedures
1803 for debate and discussion on the floor; prohibit the veto of
1804 appropriations to the Legislature; require Legislative vacancies
1805 be filled by a special election within 120 days; create
1806 independent redistricting commissions for the House of
1807 Representatives, the Senate, and congressional districts;
1808 establish a screening panel and procedure to review commission
1809 applicants; provide that commissioners will be compensated at
1810 the legislative per diem rate; provide commission meeting
1811 requirements and responsibilities; provide that if a commission
1812 hires an attorney, the commission shall be considered the
1813 client; require at least 15 public hearings be held across the
1814 state; requiring each commission to draw district maps based
1815 solely on constitutional provisions; require that three final
1816 maps be approved by at least a two-thirds supermajority,
1817 including votes from at least two independent or minor party
1818 affiliates; require the Legislature to select one map from the
1819 three submitted, by a majority vote, not subject to a
1820 gubernatorial veto; provide that the Supreme Court shall have
1821 original and exclusive jurisdiction over any litigation related
1822 to a district map; provide that if the Legislature fails to
1823 adopt a joint resolution, the Supreme Court shall select the
1824 most compact map from the three submitted, but may not amend any

1825 | map; provide that if the Supreme Court finds the Legislature's
 1826 | adopted map invalid, the Governor shall reconvene the
 1827 | commissions to create a lawful replacement; create a nonpartisan
 1828 | revenue estimating conference; require counties receive services
 1829 | relative to the amount of tax revenue the county generates;
 1830 | require certain programs be reviewed on a regular schedule;
 1831 | revise the positions requiring Senate confirmation; require
 1832 | confirmations hearings be public, noticed in advanced, and that
 1833 | participants appear in person and disclose conflicts; revise how
 1834 | vacancies are filled; requiring amendments to the State
 1835 | Constitution to be shared in public meetings across the state;
 1836 | prohibit regulation of the amendment or initiative process;
 1837 | declare existing regulations passed after a certain date to be
 1838 | void; revise downward the required vote to amend the
 1839 | constitution to 55 percent; revise the line of succession for
 1840 | the Governor and cabinet; require the Lieutenant Governor be
 1841 | elected separately from the Governor; revise the duties of the
 1842 | Lieutenant Governor and cabinet; create new cabinet positions of
 1843 | the Auditor General, the Commissioner of Lands, the Health and
 1844 | Insurance Commissioner, the Labor Commissioner, and the
 1845 | Education Commissioner; replace the Chief Financial Officer with
 1846 | a position of Controller; transfer the Governor's authority over
 1847 | certain departments to members of the cabinet; prohibit the
 1848 | Governor from removing elected officials from office unless such
 1849 | official is charged with a crime; require the Legislature to

1850 | select the Secretary of State; create a General Land Office
1851 | responsible for the managing all property instruments and
1852 | recording duties; create an elected Executive Council that
1853 | provides guidance to the Governor and may override contracts and
1854 | pardons, make nominations, and must approve the budget; create
1855 | an elected Board of Equalization to oversee tax and
1856 | administration and make recommendations to the tax and budget
1857 | reform commission; replace the Board of Governors with an
1858 | elected Board of Control to oversee state universities; replace
1859 | the Florida Public Service Commission with an elected Board of
1860 | Utility Directors; allow the recall of statewide officers and
1861 | members of the Legislature; and allow counties without charters
1862 | to become charter counties.