STATE OF FLORIDA

CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMISSION

2017 - 2018

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The Public Hearing for the State of Florida Constitution Revision Commission, commencing at 1:00 p.m. on the 27th day of February 2018, was held at the University of West Florida Conference Center & Ballroom, 11000 University Parkway, Building 22, Pensacola, Florida, reported by David A. Deik, CP, CPE, Professional Reporter.

1 SPEAKERS: 2 Peggy Petit, Proposal No. 54 Sharon Davidson, Proposal No. 54 3 Jane Gail Boyd, Proposal No. 54 Janet Robb, Proposal No. 88 4 Rhonda Skipper, Proposal No. 13 Jack Oliver, Proposal No. 29 5 Jean Honeycutt, Proposal No. 29 Marvin Honeycutt, Proposal No. 29 6 Robert Windham, Proposal No. 29 Lilly Eubanks, Proposal No. 45 7 Judi Lightfoot, Proposal No. 88 Carol Sweeley, Bay Breeze Nursing & Retirement 8 Center Laura Meyer, Bay Breeze Nursing & Retirement 9 Center Veronica Braggs-Landrum, Bay Breeze Nursing & 10 Retirement Center Mary Lynn Beck, Bay Breeze Nursing & Retirement 11 Kristen Knapp, Proposal No. 54 12 John Donovan, Proposal No. 54 Brian Ranelli, Hospice CON 13 Mary McWilliams, Proposal No. 54 John Boden, Proposal No. 54 14 Dr. Carolyn Zonig, Proposal Nos. 72 and 4 Jennifer Hayter, Proposal No. 88 15 Larraine Head, Proposal No. 88 Richard W. Stone, Proposal No. 13 16 Jonathan Johnson, Proposal No. 13 Agnes Furey, Proposal No. 96 17 Marty McDonnell, Proposal 96 Steve Hough, Proposal No. 62 and 97 18 James Calkins, all Pat Tuthill, Proposal No. 96 19 Aletta Jarrett, Proposal No. 96 Todd Thomson, Proposal Nos. 29 and 91 20 Ellen Roston, Proposal No. 97 Janet deLorge, Proposal No. 72 21 Vivian Faircloth, Proposal No. 97 Cynthia McDonald, Proposal No. 88 22 Betty Black, Proposal No. 88 Laurie Hood, Proposal No. 67 23 Donna Banks, Proposal No. 67 Crockett Hood, Proposal No. 67 24 Emily Mitchell, Proposal No. 67 John Holguin, Proposal No. 13 25 Justin Gordon, Proposal No. 13

1 SPEAKERS (Continued): 2 Ben Anderson, Proposal Nos. 13 and 39 Margaret Albrecht, open primaries 3 Carey M. Theil, Proposal No. 67 Kate MacFall, Proposal No. 67 4 Max Harmony, Proposal Nos. 4, 22, 29, 72, 96, 97 Jaye Scamms, Proposal No. 22 5 Tracy Greene, Proposal No. 88 Bill Young, Coastal Hurricane Surge Protection 6 Amendment Paula Montgomery, Proposal No. 71 7 Ray Hudkins, Proposal Nos. 11, 62, 72, 97 Samuel McClone, Proposal No. 67 8 James Phillips, Proposal No. 67 Margie Purkerson, Proposal No. 91 9 Dianne Kramel, Proposal No. 91 Ron Davis, style and drafting process 10 Greg Ungru, Proposal No. 96 Pam Childers, Proposal No. 13 11 Susan Woolf, Proposal No. 55 Sonia Stratemann, Proposal No. 67 12 Karen Simmonos, Proposal No. 67 Conwell Hooper, Proposal No. 54 13 Stephen Jordan, Proposal No. 4 Jackie Hartstein, Proposal No. 4 14 John D. Chapman, e-verify Steve Bahmer, Proposal No. 88 15 Sara Latshaw, Proposal No. 29 Richard Branch, no aid 16 Bob Johnson, sheriff elections Jason Futral, ex-offenders voting 17 Elizabeth Hill, Proposal No. 67 Michelle Moore, Proposal No. 67 18 Elizabeth Watkins, Proposal No. 94 Doreen Swartz, open primary 19 Bill Fletcher, Proposal No. 97 Ronan Kirnan, Proposal Nos. 96, 97 20 Alan Bookman, Proposal No. 42 Samuel Bearman, Proposal No. 88 21 Rivers H. Buford, II, Proposal No. 94 Nancy Forester, Proposal No. 88 22 Barbara Buss, Proposal No. 91 Barbara Mayall, Proposal No. 22 23 Mike Folzman, e-verify Mary Collins, Proposal No. 22 24 Mellissa Evans, Proposal No. 67 Malcolm Thomas, appointed supt/s.b. term limits 25 Scott Trotter, freedom religion/public education

1 SPEAKERS (Continued): 2 Jim Blanchard, Proposal No. 67 Herb Woll, education, state college system 3 Patricia Stokes, Proposal No. 65 Mary Gutierrez, Proposal No. 91 4 Diana Gilbert, Proposal No. 11 Tom Thompson, Proposal No. 22 5 Kathy Spangler, medical my vets Heather Youmans, Proposal No. 94 6 Bruce Yates, Proposal No. 91 Grover Robinson, Proposal No. 13, 26, 95 7 Joseph Taylor, Proposal No. 33 Graham Fountain, Proposal No. 33 8 Jim Mayall, Proposal No. 22 Mike Griffith, press query 9 Linda L. Nobles, Proposal No. 26 Carole Tebay, Proposal No. 91 10 Melissa Forberg, Proposal No. 67 Andria Fernandez, tobacco policy 11 Penny Rice, Proposal No. 4 Terri Suggs, Proposal No. 67 12 Alex Kozman, Proposal Nos. 4, 6, 20, 33, 39, 48, 65, 88, 97 13 Sandi Poreda, Proposal No. 96 Steven Smith, restoration of rights to felons 14 Georgana Christley, Proposal No. 83 Haley Schipper, Proposal No. 83 15 Theresa Dennis, Proposal No. 29 Michael Cole, Proposal No. 83 16 Ray Aguado, privacy amendment/e-verify Makenzie Johnson, Proposal No. 83 17 Jessica Leleux, Proposal No. 83 Wren Godwin, Proposal No. 83 18 Susan Dombrowski, Proposal No. 67 Barry W. Beroset, Proposal No. 96 19 Colby Wise, reviving public proposal 700000 Julia Pearsall, Proposal Nos. 4, 29, 33 20 Martin Simmons, Proposal No. 97 Marilyn Oberhausen, Proposal Nos. 10, 11, 91 21 Randell Graham, Proposal No. 67 Nichele Newell, open primaries 22 Tammy Sharp, nursing homes Lily Anderson, Proposal No. 94 23 Sharron Hobbs, Proposal No. 94 Caitlin Shackelford, Proposal No. 94 24 Zac Johnson, Proposal No. 22 Crystal Spencer, Proposal No. 94 25 Michael Gerard, Proposal No. 67

SPEAKERS (Continued):

Matt Becker, Proposal No. 11

Matthew Cunningham, revive public proposal 700000

Catherine Durkin Robinson, Proposal No. 71

Helaine Gottschalk, greyhound racing

Lois F. Silberstein, greyhound, oil & gas

drilling and elder abuse
Carol Cleaver, Proposal Nos. 71, 33, 45, 4, 95

Todd Rosenbaum, Proposal No. 94

John Miller, legalization of cannabis

Rio Vanderford, Proposal No. 94

Jeff Bergosh, Proposal No. 33

Gene Mitchell, animal welfare/victim rights

Jonathan Duone, Proposal No. 94

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PROCEEDINGS

THE CHAIRMAN: Good afternoon, everyone.

If everybody will take their seats. If

everybody will take a few seconds and either

turn off your phone or put them on vibrate, we'd

appreciate it because we want to make sure that

everybody that comes here who wants to speak is

heard.

Today is our fourth stop across the State of Florida on what we call the "road to the ballot."

We are pretty excited because we've been to four other parts of the state, listened to 600 people at this point.

We're happy to have you here. Before I begin, I want to thank the University of West Florida for giving us this wonderful facility, and all of the electronic gadgets we don't have to pay for, so it saves the taxpayers a bunch of money.

(Light audience applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: We try to do that. There's only one venue we needed to pay for on this whole trip.

My name is Carlos Beruff. I was appointed by the Governor, Rick Scott, as the Chairman of this Commission. And I'm going to introduce all the Commissioners that are here with me today.

On my far right is Commissioner

Thurlow-Lippisch. Next to her, Commissioner

Jackson, Commissioner Jordan, President

Commissioner Gaetz.

On my left, Commissioner Carlton,
Commissioner Martinez, Commissioner Joyner.

And then behind me, Commissioner Heuchan, Commissioner Stemberger.

Let me see. Is that it? Did I get everybody?

(Audience applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: I did. Thank you.

If everyone would stand, the invocation will be lead by Commissioner Gaetz.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Lord, thank you for bringing us together today in a spirit of public service to listen, to learn, to respond to the voices of Florida citizens.

Thank you for this beautiful day. Thank you for the Florida sunshine, for the

opportunity to serve.

Please bless all of those who came here today. Keep them safely in your hands and safely home to their families.

In your name we pray, Amen.

AUDIENCE: Amen.

THE CHAIRMAN: Commissioner Jordan will lead us in the Pledge of Allegiance.

(Pledge of Allegiance recited.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Everybody who is signed up will be heard and in the order that they signed up, so there's no preferential treatment here.

It's whoever gets here first gets the first opportunity to speak.

There's a microphone in the front and a microphone about halfway back in the aisle for your convenience. If there's someone who can't get to the microphone, we'll find a way to get one to you.

Everyone's allowed to speak for two minutes. And we're primarily focused on the 37 pending proposals that have made it through committees.

I'm now going to pass the gavel to Commissioner Gaetz. This is his part of the

world. He'll do it better than I can.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and welcome Chairman Beruff and all the Commissioners to Pensacola and to Northwest Florida and to the Central Time Zone, which we here call correct time.

(Audience laughter and applause.)

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: As the Chairman indicated, we will hear from everyone who wishes to speak. We have a large number of people who have asked to speak and have signed up.

And so far the last person who's signed up is somebody named Barbara Mayall. And I'm an advocate for Barbara, and that's why I want to make sure she has plenty of time to present her ideas, so we will hold to the two-minute time limit.

You'll see your time before you on the screen. And ask you to respect Barbara and all the other people behind you who wish to speak, so I don't mean to be impolite, but when you run out of time, I will thank you, and we'll move on to the next speaker.

What we'd like to do is, we'd like to call

out five people at a time so that we'll have someone on deck and we won't lose any time.

So first we'll begin with Peggy Pettit, and then Sharon Davidson, and then Jan Boyd, and followed by Janet Robb and Rhonda Skipper.

Ms. Pettit, it's nice to see you again, and you're recognized.

MS. PETTIT: Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chair and Commissioners.

My name is Peggy Pettit, and I work with a hospice that employs 5,000 health care professionals and administrative staff throughout Florida.

We cared for 33,864 patients in Florida in 2017. Close to 700 volunteers devoted their time to these patients and their families.

I am here to respectfully request that Proposal 54 be amended and that hospice be removed from the proposal.

I have been a hospice nurse and administrator for 35 years. In those years, I have worked in and managed hospice in 20 different states.

From this viewpoint, I will tell you that hospice in Florida works and is, in large part,

due to COM.

The regulatory structure tied to CON does create a framework that ensures hospice operators develop and operate programs that have in place all the elements needed to comply with the state and federal regulations.

In other states, we see lower quality of care, unethical marketing tactics, and confusion for patients and families as they are steered toward hospice relationships, thus removing the perception of choice for the patient.

Some markets in other states have hundreds of hospices -- LA County has hundreds literally -- many caring for as little as 5 to 20 patients, without a perfectly trained staff and ratios that end up providing little service to the patients and their families.

If hospice CON is eliminated, the ability of AGA to monitor the compliance with the new programs without a hugely inflated annual budget is unimaginable.

It has been estimated that as many as 1,000 to 1,200 hospices could apply for and be licensed within the first two to three years.

It is possible that rural markets would lose the

vital hospice services they need.

This issue is a legislative one and does not belong in the Constitution. If the CON were eliminated, it may prove to be a mistake. There is little that could be done for 20 years to change it back. A mistake with a hospice patient can never be recovered. There is no turning back.

The safety and quality of care of those terminally ill could be significantly jeopardized through the removal of the hospice COM.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, Peggy.

MS. PETTIT: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: And as Ms. Pettit did, would you please indicate the proposal number that you're speaking about when you begin, and that will allow the Commissioners to follow along.

Ms. Davidson.

MS. DAVIDSON: Hi. Good afternoon.

My name is Sharon Davidson, and I'm the Hospice Director of Community & Volunteer Services with Big Ben Hospice in Tallahassee,

Florida.

I respectfully ask the CRC to amend Proposal 54 to remove hospice.

Today I come to you representing over 400 hospice volunteers in the Big Bend area.

Although these volunteers could not be here today because they are serving hundreds of our patients, they have asked that I share with you some of their thoughts and concerns.

"Large for-profit companies with deep pockets could come into the area and undercut the local hospice operating on a thin margin," to the point driving that small operation out.

"Once that occurs, the larger corporation may or may not have that local personal commitment in the rural counties." Phil Welsh, a veteran who has volunteered as a hospice direct patient volunteer since 2003.

"Rural patients will not have access to hospice care with a repeal of the CON because other hospice providers who will come in will only want the metropolitan counties. This has happened with the repeal of the Home Health CON." Mary Azano, retired nurse and hospice volunteer since 2005.

With respect for this committee and your time, I will not continue to read all of the comments that I've been given, so I will end with this quote, "Hometown hands are the genuine." Muriel Phillman, a volunteer since 1994.

Again, I respectfully ask the CRC to amend Proposal Number 54 to remove hospice.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, Ms. Davidson.

And next, I believe it's Jane Gail Boyd?

MS. BOYD: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you.

MS. BOYD: Thank you, Mr. President.

Thank you, all the Commissioners for your time today.

I am here as a volunteer for Big Bend Hospice, but I'm also speaking as a family member and a Registered Nurse.

I oppose the elimination of the hospice CON via the Florida Constitutional amendment. So I want to respectfully ask you to amend Proposal 54 to remove hospice.

I've had three family members cared for by

hospice, most recently my mother, who expired about a year and a half ago.

And I would tell you, even though I'm a Registered Nurse and spent my career in health care, hospice was right there for me, both professionally and personally, as a family member.

I also want to say that I'm very concerned about what would happen. I have been in the health care field for 42 years. And I will tell you I've seen what happened when we did remove the CON for home health.

We now have a moratorium in the state because of the fraud and abuse with home health care. And I would hate to see that happen in hospice.

A hospice license is not that hard to get and not that expensive. It's easy to set up a storefront and become a provider. But that doesn't always equal quality of care for patients. And I will tell you, I know a lot about quality of care.

The last but not least point I want to say is, I live in the only county in the state,

Jefferson County, that does not have a red

light. And I'm very concerned about what happens to rural health care.

So obviously those are my three points:

One as a family member, one as a professional

nurse working in health care for 42 years, and
third as a rural resident.

Please oppose and amend out hospice from Proposal 54.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, Jane Gail.
Our next, Janet Robb.

MS. ROBB: My name is Janet Robb, and I'm here on behalf of Proposal 88.

I have worked in health care for 18 years and currently am retired. Have volunteered for 10 years.

A year ago I had surgery and needed to go to a health care facility for rehab. I had the most excellent care you could ever ask for.

The patients have good hearts. They work hard. And the whole facility works hard. And the food was excellent. I had been offered many choices. And so I'm here on behalf of that to ask you to vote no for Proposal No. 88.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

Rhonda Skipper. The Honorable Rhonda Skipper.

MS. SKIPPER: Good afternoon.

Thank you for taking the time to hear from us today.

My name is Rhonda Skipper, and I serve as tax collector for the citizens of Walton County.

I have over 36 years of public service.

And I hope I've done that with great humility,
grace and honor.

Tax collectors just have a bad stigma with their title because of the title, but we don't -- We have no authority to levy a tax, to grant an exemption.

Our part is to serve with honor and dignity and to create a place our customers can come in, feel safe to do their business with.

I'm asking that you support Proposal 13 and allow us to continue to serve the people with great care and with great warmth, and respect the process that we have in place now and honor those laws and those processes because we don't have any influence in the process of levying taxes and fees.

So with that, I would leave you with Numbers 20, 18 and 19 that says, "What's in a man that seeks the truth and to do the right thing?"

So today I hope that you will support Proposal 13.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, ma'am.

And next, Jack Oliver, followed by Jean Honeycutt, followed by Marvin Honeycutt, and then Robert Windham, please, and then Lilly Eubanks.

Mr. Oliver, you're recognized, sir.

MR. OLIVER: Yes. My name is Jack Oliver.

I'm the founder and director of Floridians for
e-verify now, from North Palm Beach.

In the 2010 Governor's race, Kenneth Rick Scott identified a major problem facing Floridians.

We have over 700,000 illegal immigrants in the state. They're costing us billions of dollars and they're taking legal residents' jobs.

Candidate Scott then identified a

solution. Said Rick will require all Florida employers to use the free e-verify system to ensure that their workers are legal.

Eight years later, we have a million illegal immigrants taking legal residents' jobs, and the cost of Florida's taxpayers has tripled.

Why? Because the Florida legislature has failed to do what every other state in the southeast has done, pass mandatory e-verify to protect their legal workers and legal businesses and taxpayers.

We urge this Commission to place our proposed e-verify amendment, Number 29, on the 2018 ballot and allow the voters of Florida to do what the state legislature has refused to do now for over a decade, to protect the jobs and the tax dollars of hardworking Floridians.

Thank you.

And I have 250 postcards, petitions. Who do I give them to?

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: That young lady right there will take them.

And thank you very much, Mr. Oliver.

(Audience applause.)

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: And excuse me.

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The approach that we've used in other hearings, in order to save time and be respectful to everyone is, we would ask you to refrain, if you can, from applause or outbursts of support or opposition.

And I think that there were cards that you got or could get at the beginning. There they are. And if you want to show your support for a particular speaker or point of view, you can wave the green card.

And if you're troubled, and you want to show you opposition, you can wave the red card. But we would ask, in respect to all of our fellow citizens, that we give them the opportunity to speak without interruption.

And with that, Jean Honeycutt.

MS. HONEYCUTT: I'm here to ask you to place Proposal 29, the mandatory e-verify amendment, on the 2018 ballot.

Florida is the only state in the southeast that does not have a mandatory e-verify, thus making it a magnet attracting large numbers of illegal immigrants here for Florida jobs.

Florida voters want immigration changes. A poll -- opinion research poll showed that by a

margin of three to one Florida voters want immigration reduced.

The Federation of American Immigration

Reform Poll shows that 74 percent of all workers

want an e-verify law in Florida.

E-verify does not reduce employment. A

March 2017 report regarding employment in states
with e-verify laws since 2008 found that all
states that have had enacted or expanded
e-verify, all except one showed a drop in
unemployment.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce in testimony before Congress in 2013 endorsed mandatory e-verify.

I end my presentation to you,

Commissioners, with a question. Our proposal

will help save the lives of Florida citizens and

help reduce greatly other serious crimes

committed against them by illegal aliens.

It will save taxpayers, Florida taxpayers billions of dollars annually.

Will you vote yes to put Amendment 29, the mandatory e-verify law, on the November ballot?

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much,

ma'am.

Marvin Honeycutt.

MR. HONEYCUTT: Turn this thing around.

I want to thank you, Commissioners, for hearing us speak.

I am Marvin Honeycutt. And I do support e-verify because I really feel that our area needs this because we seem to have more people unemployed that used to do construction work than they are now because they just seem like that all of the unskilled laborers have -- have gone to the illegals for -- to do these jobs.

And I just think it's imperative that -that we do have e-verify so that this can be
rectified.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, sir.

Robert Windham.

MR. WINDHAM: Good afternoon.

I'll be addressing Proposal 29. I believe the most important question about the remaining 37 proposals is which will be the most beneficial to the people of Florida.

And I believe that Proposal 29 would be

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the most beneficial because it will literally save lives.

Data shows illegals murdered almost 3,000 people in Florida between 2008 and 2014. Research has proven e-verify moves illegals out of the state.

And that means that if our proposal becomes law, the murder rate by illegals in Florida would decrease dramatically.

If our proposal becomes law, it would dramatically reduce the rate of serious crimes, such as rape, assault, burglary and vehicular homicide committed by illegals against the people of Florida because e-verify would result in a corresponding and dramatic reduction in the rate of serious crime committed against the people of Florida by illegals because they will leave.

If our e-verify proposal becomes law, then it would save taxpayers \$6.3 billion paid last year in K through 12 education, incarceration, health care and general services to illegals in Florida because illegals will leave.

If our e-verify law becomes a proposal -proposal becomes law, the student-teacher ratio

would improve because illegals will leave Florida, taking hundreds of thousands of school-age children with them.

If our e-verify proposal becomes law, it would increase unemployment in Florida because the more than 550,000 jobs encumbered by citizens -- by illegals will become available to the citizens of Florida.

If e-verify becomes law, there will be a dramatic decrease in voting in our elections by illegals because the illegals will leave Florida.

I ask that you give the people of Florida the chance to vote on our e-verify proposal and to pass it.

All the citizens of Florida would receive the benefits I have described and Florida will become a better and safer place to live.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, sir.

Next, Lilly Eubanks.

MS. EUBANKS: I urge you to oppose

Proposal 45, which would provide public funding

for private schools and remove much-needed funds

from our public schools.

Democracy is based on having a well-educated electorate. Without one, Democracy will fail.

What has made us great has been the free public education of all people, rich and poor alike.

One of our biggest educational failures was when we allowed segregated schools, where students did not receive an education equal to those in other schools.

We should have learned from that experience that there is no such thing as separate but equal education.

However, by giving public funds created by public tax dollars to private schools, we are turning back the clock to having segregated schools.

Private schools don't have the same requirements or oversight that public schools have. Many private schools are in the business of making money, not offering educational opportunities that are best for kids.

When students bring educational funding from the government to private schools, then leave that private school later, the money

doesn't go back to the public school the child returns to.

I recommend that the Commission view the documentary film "A Backpack Full of Cash" to see the damage these for-profit schools are doing to public education.

It is the public responsibility of government to provide a good public education to all the people.

As a retired teacher, I know that public school graduates are successful, contributing members of our communities. In fact, they are the backbone of our communities.

The students from Marjory Stoneman Douglas
High School are an outstanding example of the
quality of public education.

Every tax dollar you give to a private school is one less that goes to our already underfunded public schools.

The government needs to stop trying to undermine the public school system, and instead needs to give public education the support it deserves.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much.

MS. EUBANKS: Once again, I urge you to

oppose Proposal 45.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Our next speakers will be Judi Lightfoot; Carol -- I believe it's Sweeley or Swelley, 3387 Gulf Breeze Parkway.

Then Laura Meyer. Then Veronica Braggs-Landrum, and then Mary Lynn Beck.

Ms. Lightfoot, you're recognized.

MS. LIGHTFOOT: I'd like to talk about Proposal 88.

My name is Judi Lightfoot, and I am a resident of Pensacola. And as a senior citizen and a volunteer with American Senior Alliance, I've been interested in senior issues for quite some time.

I was pleased to see the article that ran in our local newspaper yesterday that talked about the good care that our local nursing homes are giving to the residents.

I'm worried that Proposal 88 would have a bad effect on that quality of care because it would give attorneys a greater ability to sue nursing homes and assisted-living facilities.

More lawsuits mean money taken away from those facilities. And their residents rely on resources to improve their long-term care

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services.

Not to be cynical, but as altruistic as
Proposal 88 appears to be, I firmly believe the
only ones who will truly benefit from Proposal
88 are the attorneys.

I don't believe our state constitution is the place to make changes to our court system or to dictate who and how businesses, including nursing homes, can or should be sued.

When it's my time or my family's members' time to consider nursing home care, I want to be sure there continues to be a high quality -- there continues to be high-quality facilities that can support us.

I ask that you vote no on Proposal 88.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you for your testimony.

And Carol -- I apologize if I have mispronounced your name.

MS. SWEELEY: That's fine.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Please come forward.

There's a mic right here.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Oh, okay. I see, you ma'am.

And you're recognized. Thank you for

being here.

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MS. SWEELEY: All right. I'm a resident of the Bay Research Senior Living & Rehabilitation Center.

And I urge you to be against Proposal 88.

It is those proposals who made bad nursing homes and resident day care and nursing homes.

Why do we have -- What we need is adequate funding. We can't continue more success than what we receive.

And I just want you to be against Proposal 88.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much for being here, ma'am. We're very grateful for your taking the time.

MS. SWEELEY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Next, Laura Meyer.

MS. MEYER: Hi. My name is Laura Meyer.

And I'm asking you to vote against Proposal 88.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

And Veronica Braggs-Landrum.

MS. BRAGGS-LANDRUM: Yes. Hi.

I'm a activities director at a nursing home facility in Gulf Breeze. And I ask you to

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please vote against Proposal 88.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

Mary Lynn Beck. Ms. Beck.

MS. BECK: My name is Lynn Beck. And I'm here to ask that you vote against Proposal 88.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am, for your testimony.

Our next appearances will be from Kristin Knapp. Then John Donovan, Brian Ranelli, Mary McWilliams, and John Boren.

MS. KNAPP: Good afternoon. I'm --

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Ms. Knapp.

MS. KNAPP: Hello. Good afternoon.

I'm Kristin Knapp with the Florida Health Care Association.

And I am here to speak in opposition to Proposal 54, which would eliminate certificate of need for nursing homes.

In 2014, the legislature reformed the Nursing Home Certificate of Need Law. And as a result we have over 30 new nursing homes being built or in the process of being built here in our state.

This is great for our seniors because it

ensures that these nursing homes are being built in areas where there is a demonstrated need for health care administration. For example, in rural areas.

What happens if you eliminate certificate of need, is that you'll end up with a dual health care system.

You would have the new nursing homes being built in areas where there may not necessarily be a need. They would be more boutique-style nursing homes.

And what would happen is the lower

Medicaid nursing homes would no longer be able
to compete. And this would be bad for our
low-income seniors.

Certificate of need in nursing homes does a good job of ensuring a balance between home-and community-based services and nursing home care.

And Florida has done a great job of making sure that seniors are able to stay in their homes to receive that care as long as possible.

And that's what we want. We want people to get the care where they're -- where they're able to receive it most.

Also, for example, a certificate of need was eliminated in the State of Texas, which has a very similar senior population as we do in Florida.

They end up now having more -- twice as many nursing homes for the same amount of seniors as we do here in our state.

And that has resulted in poor quality, so what we want to do is keep certificate of need, the reform laws that we have today.

And I ask you to vote against Proposal 54. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, Ms. Knapp.

John Donovan.

MR. DONOVAN: Hello. My name's John Donovan, and I've been involved with hospice now for nearly 10 years, both professionally and personally.

I respectfully ask the CRC to amend

Proposition 54 to remove hospice, simply because

quality would be impacted.

Hospice is one of the few areas of health care that still has an individualized approach, where patient and family are the most important

part of that care plan.

Health care has changed over time, as we all are familiar with. Hospice still recognizes the patient as an individual. Removing the CON would take that away.

I've had family on hospice in two states, one in Florida in Fort Lauderdale and one in New England, a state that did not have a CON.

When my relative in the Northeast was looking for somebody to stay at the bedside while his mom passed away from cancer and couldn't find anybody because they said, "We don't provide that," and didn't feel the necessity to provide that -- something built into a federal benefit -- in Fort Lauderdale, when my mom was there needing somebody as her mom passed away, they had a social worker, they had a nurse bedside because it was about them.

And that's what we live in and the CON would take away from the State of Florida.

So I respectfully ask the CRC to amend Proposition Number 54 to remove hospice.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you.

MR. RANELLI: Good afternoon. I'm here to speak on behalf of amendment 54.

I'm an advocate for hospice, not only as hospice professional but as someone who's trusted hospice to care for their own mother and their own family members over this time.

I'm here this afternoon to politely request Proposition Number 54, the amendment to -- amendment to remove hospice be removed.

Studies show that when CON has been abolished, access and quality are negatively affected.

I worry about those in rural areas, and I also worry about those here in our own community having access to high-quality hospice care.

When other states have abandoned the CON, it has adversely affected hospice care. This is not an easy decision, and, furthermore, it is a difficult decision to reverse.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much.

Mary McWilliams.

MS. McWILLIAMS: Hi. My name is Mary
McWilliams. I am a family and hospice advanced
Registered Nurse practitioner and have practiced
in hospice and palliative care for the last 10
years. I hold national board certification in

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my field as a nurse practitioner.

I respectfully ask to amend Proposition 54 to remove hospice.

Hospices only have the current CON process to guarantee quality. Patients who need end-of-life care do not complain if their needs are not met.

There's no way to assess patient satisfaction with the process. No second chances. We have to get it right the first time.

Many of the patients that I see are in the rural and underserved areas. Just yesterday, I put 188 miles on my car with rural -much-needed rural visits.

Many of these families could lose access to hospice services if certificate of need is removed.

Lastly, my father is a hospice patient. At 99 years of age, he's a World War II veteran. He deserves the good end-of-life care that he's getting.

So I respectfully ask CRC to amend Proposition 54 to remove hospice.

Thank you.

1 COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, Ms. 2 McWilliams. 3 Mr. -- Is it Boden or Boren, or . . . MR. BODEN: Boden. 4 5 COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Boden. I had it 6 right the first time. That's rare. 7 MR. BODEN: Yes. I'm John Boden, and I am a hospice medical 8 director for the last eight years. 9 10 And I respectfully ask the CRC to amend 11 Proposition 54 to remove hospice. I believe that with the removal of the 12 13 hospice CON, that the quality of services will decline. 14 15 It will become a complaint-driven industry 16 and make it difficult to erase the negative 17 connotation that often comes along with hospice 18 for most people. 19 There are no second chances for 20 end-of-life care. Additionally, hospice 21 hurts -- excuse me -- hospice saves taxpayers money by reducing ER visits and hospital 2.2 readmissions. 23 24 Locally hospital readmissions are about 18

percent -- understand that's been working in

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inpatient palliative care for the last several years as well -- where hospice readmissions are less than 7 percent.

I respectfully ask the CRC to amend Proposition Number 54 to remove hospice.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, Doctor.

Our next testifiers will be, in this order, Dr. Carolyn -- I think it's Zonig, followed by Jennifer Hayter, Larraine Head, Richard Stone, and Jonathan Johnson.

I apologize, ma'am, if I got your name wrong.

DR. ZONIG: No worries. I'm Dr. Carolyn Zonig.

And, Commissioners, I'd like to thank you very much for the opportunity to speak to you today.

I'm speaking against Proposal 4 and Proposal 72.

Proposal 4 would delete the no-aid provision and allow the state government to direct taxpayer dollars toward any church or religious organization, undermining the historic protection against government entanglement with religious -- religion and religious

institutions.

Proposition 72 -- or Proposal 72 would make it almost impossible to raise new tax money in our state that has no income tax.

Commissioners, I attended publicly funded state university and medical school. And the patients who taught me were all receiving publicly funded government insurance.

I have benefited greatly from the appropriate use of public funds, as I imagine have many of you, so I'm baffled at this continued assault on our public funds.

As we saw in Parkland, Florida, we don't even now have the resources in our public schools to deal with troubled students like Nikolas Cruz.

I don't want my taxpayer money going to the pockets of privateers who plan to make big money off of charter schools.

Commissioners, I would like you to represent the voices of those who cannot take a day off work, drive 100 miles, and wait in line for two minutes of your time.

I want my tax money to level the playing field for those who have not had all the

benefits as I.

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Please vote no on Proposition 4 and Proposition 72.

And, Commissioners, before you place any of these amendments on the ballot, ask yourself, just who are you representing?

I would ask you to please be the voice for the most vulnerable among us.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, Doctor.

Next, Jennifer Hayter.

MS. HAYTER: Yes. Jennifer Hayter.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Hayter. I apologize.

MS. HAYTER: That's quite all right.

I'm here today to ask that you vote no on Proposal 88.

I've worked in long-term care for the last 23 years, 18 of which has been right here in Pensacola.

I'm currently serving as the Life Arrangement Director at Arcadia Health & Rehab, and I serve as the state president of my professional organization, which is Florida Health Care Activity Coordinators' Association.

I'm here today with coworkers, a family

member, and many of my residents, including my president of resident council, Ms. Susan Ard.

And we're here today to tell you that this proposal pretends to be about resident rights, but really it's about opening doors for more litigation against our facilities like mine, who are entrusted to take care of our vulnerable seniors.

This proposal will require increases in liability insurance for facilities, which cost money, stripping valuable resources, like people and money, which is not the way to help seniors.

I'm here to tell you what happens when costs go up and income doesn't in a nursing home. The residents suffer. Residents are affected personally by the loss of personnel and the loss of operating budgets in ancillary departments like the life enrichment department, the activities department, the dietary department.

Every time expensive requirements come into nursing homes, either the staffing of these departments is decreased or our operating budgets are decreased, which directly impacts the programs and the supplies that we're able to

provide for our residents. We end up cutting out programs that improve the quality of life. Laws like this don't improve quality of care. They only jack up the costs.

Only people can improve care, people like me and my coworkers, who are dedicated to helping these seniors. So we strongly urge you to support our seniors by voting against Proposal 88.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

Next, Larainne Head.

Ms. Head.

MS. HEAD: Hi. I'm Larraine Head, and I'm here as a voice for my mother who's 98 years old, been in a nursing home for five years.

I wish you to vote against Proposal 88.

The thing is, when the person ahead of me said the costs go up, the money is passed on to the resident or the family member who's paying it.

And already their care is so expensive that other things -- the quality of care will go down, so I please ask you to please vote against Proposal 88.

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Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am. Richard Stone.

MR. STONE: Hi there. I'm Rich Stone. have -- I want to thank y'all, first of all, for your service in these important positions of public trust on the Commission, and thank you for being in Pensacola today.

I've spent my career over the last 38 years making service to the Escambia County citizens and motorists and the Tax Collector's Office my life's work.

And one thing that I've learned, amongst many through these years, is that it is so critical -- and I'm talking about Proposal 13, selection and duties of certain county officers -- it is so critical to maintain these elected positions.

Every decision every day is trying to achieve a balance between the service levels we provide for our citizens and motorists and the costs of providing those services, every decision every day.

And you need someone accountable, through the election and reelection of the people who

are getting it right. We can't have no-waits in these offices.

We're providing ever-expanded services, whether it's concealed weapons licenses or hunting and fishing licenses, or birth certificate issuance, or everything that's been added, driver's license most notably.

The bottom line is, it is a balance, that you want to elect someone to achieve the right way to do it. You want to hold them accountable to the election process.

And I would love to see that in the Constitution by your support of Proposition -- of Proposal 13.

Thanks for that moment to speak.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much.

Jonathan Johnson.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you for allowing me to address you. And I also support Proposal 13.

I also work in the Tax Collector's Office.

I am a Senior Deputy Tax Collector, and I've

worked with the public for about 11 years.

And I can tell you that having dealt with people on a one-on-one basis, it is important that they are able to hold their elected

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officials responsible.

Our entire system of government is built on the idea that people get to make the choice by electing people that are worthy of that trust.

And I think if we were to not have elected officials in these constitutional offices, we would ultimately undermine the public trust because we would no longer be able to hold them responsible.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, sir.

Our next testifiers will be Agnes -- I believe it's Furey, followed by Marty McDonnell, Steve Hough, James Calvins and Pat Tuthill.

Is it Agnes Furey?

MS. FUREY: Furey. That is correct.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am, for being here, and you're recognized.

MS. FUREY: I'm here to speak in support of Proposition 96.

I'm a survivor of violent crime. daughter and my grandson were murdered.

It's important to me that victims have a

right to speak and be heard.

We have rights in statute. Unfortunately, sometimes each Circuit has their own way of administering those rights, and it's not as uniform as it could be.

And I'm concerned that if it's not in the Constitution, it can be changed, and we can lose some of the rights that we have.

I believe that victims and survivors are primary stakeholders in our criminal justice system. Survivors speak.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, ma'am.

Marty McDonnell.

MR. McDONNELL: Good afternoon.

My name is Marty McDonnell. I'm an attorney in Tallahassee, and I currently serve as the Chairman of the Executive Council of the Criminal Law Section of the Florida Bar.

And I'm here to speak, with all due respect to the last speaker -- my sympathies -- but I'm here to speak on behalf of the Criminal Law Section in opposition to Prop 96.

The Criminal Law Section, by way of brief

background, is comprised of judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys and law professors. We have about 2,400 members.

In January of this year, the Executive Council met, discussed Proposal 96, deliberated upon it, and voted by a vote of 29 to 3 to oppose it.

We recognize, as the people who work in the court system every day, the importance of victims' rights. We're not insensitive to them, and many of us champion those rights.

Currently in the Florida Constitution,

Article 1, Section 16 recognizes victims' rights
and the Florida Victim Rights Act, which is in

Chapter 96, Florida Statutes, that explicitly
lists approximately 30 separate victims' rights.

Your staff analysis correctly points that out.

And I ask you again to take the time and review the staff analysis and determine for yourselves whether Florida has an adequate victims' rights act.

There are sections of Proposal 96 that the Criminal Law Section just cannot stand behind.

And I ask you to take into consideration the opinions of the people who practice in those

courts every day and respectfully vote in opposition to Prop 96.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, sir. Steven Hough.

MR. HOUGH: My name is Steve Hough. I'm speaking on P-62 and P-97.

According to the CRC Website, open primaries was the second most popular issue brought before this Commission.

And I believe the applause and green cards for our speakers throughout the process is evident of overall support for attendees.

It's easy to understand, when a poll last March showed 70 percent of Floridians, including Democrats, Republicans and Independents alike agreed that the CRC should put an open primaries initiative on the 2018 ballot.

20 -- excuse me -- 84 percent of

Florida -- Florida's elections are now decided

in the primaries, which shuts out 27 percent of
the electorate.

The ideal of government of, by, and for the people has become a punch line.

We were glad to see Commissioner Plymale

sponsor a proposal to close the right-end loophole. It's a flagrant abuse of the 1998 amendment. And P-11 is an important anticorruption measure.

Commissioner Thurlow-Lippisch gave a lengthy, impassioned speech before the Ethics and Elections Committee, in which she said the system was not only corrupt but a fraud.

Chair Coxe of the Elections -- Ethics and Elections Committee said that he believed the Commission had an opportunity and an obligation to do what it could to increase the number of people able to vote in our primaries.

He also said he believed this Commission has the skill, the talent and the intelligence to make whatever tweaks necessary to allay the concerns of others on an open-primaries resolution. I agree with him. And I hope the rest of the Commission is listening.

Considering the activities among young people, in the aftermath of the Parkland shooting, it behooves us to consider that 50 percent of millenials are registered, and we must ask ourselves: What will they do once they realize they have no meaningful vote?

Claw back P-62, give it a fair hearing, and then determine if it's something that, in fact, the voters should have a final say.

Additionally P-97 appears to be a failed attempt to make it next to impossible --

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much.

MR. HOUGH: -- vote no on 97.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you. Well done.

James Calkins, please.

MR. CALKINS: How you doin' today?

I am from Navarre, Florida, and I would like to speak against Proposal 11.

I think that -- I am a Republican. And it is my belief that if you want to vote in the Republican primary, you should join the Republican party.

And I think it would be the same way for the other parties. I am staunchly against Proposal 11, so I think -- think y'all need to knock that one out.

Also Number 13. I think the -- that our sheriff needs to be able to represent us. And I believe in order to do that, we need elected

sheriffs.

I think -- I think this is a great proposal, Proposal 13, to make sure -- ensure that our sheriffs are elected and not appointed.

I'd -- I'd much rather have representation by someone who is elected that we can vote for, that we can hold accountable than somebody that's appointed.

So that's Number 13. I'm in favor.

Now, Number 29, I am fully in favor. Now, this is e-verify. Now, we have examples of states that don't have e-verify, and we have examples of states that do have e-verify.

The southeast is an area that -- We are the only state in the southeast that doesn't have e-verify.

Look at California. Do we want to become like California and have millions of illegal immigrants flooding the airways? Crimes? Tent cities? I mean, California is a disaster.

Please pass e-verify. It's one of the most important issues in our state. It's upheld by the Supreme Court in Arizona. It's successful in multiple states.

There's no fear, no danger in implementing

this, so please support e-verify.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, sir.

Pat Tuthill.

MS. TUTHILL: Good afternoon,

Commissioners.

You've heard from me before in

Tallahassee. And I'm a national victims'

advocate and a public policy activist nationally
and in Florida.

I'm here to speak on behalf of E. D. Maria, who could not be here today.

And as I testified before, I'm a survivor. My daughter was murdered.

And Ms. Daria -- Ms. Daria hadn't [sic]
been a victim of sexual assault, for five years
with a child, in domestic violence for 20 years,
feels qualified and comfortable to oppose
Prop -- Proposal 96, Marsy, and in support of
Marsy's law.

She was in an abusive relationship for 20 years. Her husband was a lieutenant colonel in the Air Force and threatened her if she ever left.

She finally left, returned to college,

earned her master's degree in mental health, became a mental counselor and a victim advocate for Okaloosa County Sheriff's Department.

Over a ten-year period, she served thousands of victims, provided them with as many excellent services as she could.

However, there was one major problem.

Many times victims were not notified the accused, the defendant, was released. And the family, parents could not -- and children -- get to a safe place to be protected. The defendant [sic] was stalked and followed the victim.

Excuse me. Also, today that Victim Assistance Center has been closed and the victims have to go to court.

They sit in the same room with the aggressor, where they are intimidated. They lived in fear, and they are threatened.

Marsy's Law for Florida is long overdue.

It needs to be put on the ballot, where victims' rights are in place and adhered to, not just empty words.

Victims need to feel and to know that the State of Florida, through Marsy's Law will keep them informed and safe, that those

Constitutional rights are not just for the defendants. We want equal rights.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, Ms. Tuthill. We appreciate your testimony.

Our next five speakers will be
Aletta Jarrett, Todd Thomson, Ellen Roston,
Janet deLorge and Vivian Faircloth.

Aletta Jarrett, please.

You are recognized, ma'am.

MS. JARRETT: Good afternoon.

My name's Aletta Jarrett.

I'm a homicide survivor. I lost my father, a doctor, and my brother, a nurse, to a brutal for-hire slaying by my father's office manager who was embezzling.

She orchestrated her boyfriend to enter my family's home, the home I grew up in, for a hired hit man, to shoot them in the head, assassination style, while they were sleeping in their beds.

This happened in Miami-Dade County. There were four defendants, two full trials, two pleas. The court proceedings went 12 years.

In the first trial, the jury found him guilty of first degree murder.

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Well, in Florida, first degree murder is an automatic life in prison without parole, and the judge immediately sentences him at the end of the trial.

I was not informed that I could speak. No one told me about a victim impact statement. In fact, to put insult upon injury, the defendant was permitted to address the family in the courtroom. He was unapologetic and blamed it on the other guy.

If I had constitutional rights to speak to guarantee my right to be heard, I don't think I would have been revictimized, and this horrible tragedy in the courtroom would not have happened.

The lawyers keep saying, "With all due respect, we don't need an amendment to the Constitution because of this -- this is already in the statute."

If the statutes were working, we would not I would not be here. The statutes are be here. not working. We need to toughen it up with a Constitutional right.

If Marsy's Law is passed, victims will not have to worry about being overlooked in the

criminal justice system, like I was.

And on behalf of all victims and their families in Florida, I implore you to support Marsy's Law. Do not let the criminal justice system revictimize us.

Thank you so much for listening. And please give us our Constitutional right to be heard.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, ma'am.

(Light audience applause.)

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Again, in respect of everyone on both sides of all issues, if you could use the cards, I think that would help your cause better.

Todd Thomson.

MR. THOMSON: President Gaetz, Chairman Beruff, Commissioners, welcome to Pensacola.

First, I am Todd Thomson. I'm here on behalf of the Greater Pensacola Chamber of Commerce.

Welcome to Pensacola. Thank you for coming and hearing our citizen input in this important process we only get to do once every 20 years.

I'm here on two issues that our board of directors has taken a position on.

Issue one, Proposal 29, we are against.

And it's not so much the policy. It's the place and the process.

We think that this is an important issue that needs to be worked on by our federal government and by our state government.

Putting it in the Constitution, it could make it difficult for our -- especially our smaller businesses that just may not know the process.

So, you know, Proposal 91, we are in favor. We don't have to remind the people in this room what happened here almost eight years ago with Deepwater Horizon.

It's very important that we keep our beaches safe and protected, and also our military missions.

Oil drilling in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico could have a negative impact on our military missions from here all the way over to Tyndall Air Force Base.

So we would ask you, even though it's only nine miles, I think it sends an important

message to the federal government, who is now considering opening up this area of the Gulf for exploration and drilling.

Thankfully, our local Congressman and our Governor have been very forward and aggressive in trying to protect us, but if we're up on 91, it sends a strong message to Washington, D.C. that Florida does not want to see oil drilling close to our shores, impacting tourism and our military mission.

Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, Todd.

Next, Ellen Roston.

MS. ROSTON: I'm Ellen Roston with the League of Women Voters of the Pensacola Bay Area.

We urge the CRC to preserve the present ability of Floridians to amend their Constitution and oppose Proposal 97.

It is already extremely difficult to pass any constitutional amendment in Florida. We have one of the highest voter approval thresholds in the county.

The threshold was raised from 50 percent to 60 percent in 2006. Many states only require

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a simple majority.

Under Proposal 97, the 60 percent threshold for passage is calculated from the number of people voting in the election, not the number of people voting on the issue.

This proposal turns an abstention or -and even accidental failure to vote into a no It creates a situation where a voter's vote. will would be designated without his or her knowledge or consent. I urge you to vote no on Proposal 97.

Thank you.

Thank you, ma'am. COMMISSIONER GAETZ:

Janet . . . Is it deLorge?

MS. deLORGE: Thanks.

I am here and asking you, the members of the CRC, to oppose Proposal Number 72, which would require that two-thirds of the members of each House of the Florida legislature approve any new tax or even any increase in fees.

This proposal would also say that the same two-thirds required would need to be implemented to remove any outdated tax or fee.

Some of the reasons for my opposition: First is that I think this proposal is a

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solution looking for a problem.

It does not seem that in Florida we have a problem with taxation. Florida does not have a state income tax. It's a low-tax state. And much of our general revenue is generated from tourism.

The legislature in our state meets every year, and they have the opportunity to impose taxes, review taxes, or eliminate taxes and fees.

Funding . . . Putting this two-thirds amendment on the ballot would mean that -- Excuse me.

As more people move into the State of Florida, we need to have a tax system that is flexible and that can address the needs of the people who live here.

Finally, if the Florida legislature becomes as polarized as the nation seems to be at this time, you know they would never pass any sort of amendment.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

MS. deLORGE: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Vivian Faircloth.

Ms. Faircloth, you're recognized.

MS. FAIRCLOTH: Thank you for this opportunity to speak.

I am Vivian Faircloth, and I live in Pensacola.

I urge you to oppose Proposal 97.

In the November 2008 election, a total of 8,351,358 voters voted in that election.

The Florida Marriage Protection Amendment, which was number 2 then, passed with over 60 percent, a total of 7,900,980 electors voted on that measure. It would not have passed under the proposed changes.

Amendment Number 3 on that same year passed with over 60 percent of the electors voting for the measure, which involved changes to the assessed value of residential real property. It would have failed under the new rules, as it garnered 52 percent of the total voting in that election. There were 1,159,558 people who chose not to vote for that amendment.

Please do not take action that could make it much harder for ordinary citizens, as well as the CRC and the Florida Taxation and Budget Reform Commission to amend our Constitution.

Please vote no for Proposal Number 97.

Thank you.

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And furthermore, hashtag number "again."

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Thank you.

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COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you.

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Our next speakers will be Cynthia

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McDonald, followed by Betty Black, Laurie Hood,

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Donna Banks and Crockett Hood.

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Cynthia McDonald, you're recognized.

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MS. McDONALD: My name is Cynthia

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 $\label{eq:mcDonald} \mbox{McDonald, and I'm a Restorative CNA at Rosewood}$

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Health Care Rehab. And I've worked there for 15

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I urge you to vote against Proposition 88.

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You've heard it said many times -- and

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I'll say it again -- this proposal is more about

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suing nursing homes than improving the care in

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nursing homes.

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provide excellent care. And what we don't need

Rosewood is a five-star facility.

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is additional legislation to improve on the care

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that we give.

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What we need is adequate funding to continue the care and services that we provide.

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Vote against Proposal 88.

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COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

Betty Black.

Ms. Black, thank you for being here, and you're recognized, ma'am.

MS. BLACK: I'm a veteran of Rosewood

Health Care & Rehab. I've been there 15 years,

and I'm the president of the residents' council

for 15 years.

I urge you to vote against Proposal 88.

This proposal is more about suing nursing homes than improving residents' care in the nursing homes.

Rosewood is a five-star center, and we receive great care there.

And I can't agree with that. We do not need additional demonstration to improve care.

What we need is adequate funding to continue the care and service that we receive.

Please vote against Proposition 88.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

Laurie Hood.

MS. HOOD: Hi. My name is Laurie Hood.

And I am the founder and president of Alaqua

Animal Refuge in Freeport, Florida, the largest

animal rescue, rehabilitation, adoption

sanctuary in Northwest Florida.

I am here today to ask you to vote yes on Proposal 67.

I would like to welcome you today and thank the Commission for visiting us in the Panhandle.

The work that I do allows me the opportunity to work with different groups and organizations.

Alaqua has become a recognized leader in animal welfare issues and animal cruelty prevention.

We work side by side with law enforcement, the State Attorney's Office, animal control, legislatures, and many other groups who share our mission.

In fact, our work has been chosen by

National Geographic for a TV series that follows
the daily challenges on these issues that we
have and will air this spring.

I am here to say that the animal welfare community in Northwest Florida and in the Panhandle and beyond is very strong.

We care about this issue. This is not an issue -- I'm sorry. This is an issue based on

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values, and it is important in every community, not only those with racetracks.

My life work has stemmed from the case of just one dog that moved me enough to stop the cycle of cruelty for others who were destined to follow the same path.

There is power in the story of just one dog. And today you will hear some of those stories.

I thank you for your time and consideration.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much.

(Light audience applause.)

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Donna Banks.

MS. BANKS: Yes, sir.

I'm Donna Banks, and I live in Destin, Florida. And I'm here to speak on behalf of Pretty Gorgeous.

Gorgeous was born on March 11, 2011 in a litter with just one other little extra puppy.

When she was a few months old, she got the first of two ear tattoos to distinguish her from her sibling.

At around 18 months old, Gorgeous was hauled to the Orange Park Kennel Club, where she

was kept in a warehouse-style kennel compound with rows of stacked metal cages that held hundreds of dogs.

Like all female racing greyhounds, she was likely given regular doses of anabolic steroids to prevent a loss of race days.

On November 30, 2013, Gorgeous ran her 95th and final race. According to track notes, she was trampled and fell early.

But the state investigated her death and found that she suffered a related injury from racing and was destroyed by the track veterinarian. She was only two years old.

On behalf of Pretty Gorgeous, please vote yes for the dogs on Proposal 67.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, Ms. Banks.
Next, Crocket Hood.

MS. HOOD: Hello. My name is Crocket
Hood. I live in Walton County. And I am here
to speak of RCK Untouchable.

Untouchable was born May 2, 2011. He was one of 11 puppies, with 4 brothers and 6 sisters.

When he was 19 months old, he was trucked

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to Southwind Park in Arkansas to begin racing.

After a few weeks, he was transferred to Florida. In all, he would race 103 times at 6 different tracks.

Like all racing greyhounds, Untouchable lived in a kennel compound with hundreds of other dogs.

He was fed raw 4D meat that is deemed unfit for human consumption and contains charcoal.

On December 12, 2014, Untouchable ran his final race at Sarasota Kennel Club. His trainer, William Suggs, who currently has 10 greyhound deaths on his record, told a state investigator that Untouchable was injured during the 9th race.

An explanation [sic] found a compound fracture of the right hoof, and Untouchable was killed. He was just 3 years old.

On behalf of Untouchable, please vote yes for Proposal 67.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, Crocket.

Thank you for being here today.

Our next testifiers will be in this order: Emily Mitchell, followed by John Holguin, Justin

Gordon, I believe from Fort Walton, Ben Anderson and Margaret Albrecht.

Ms. Mitchell, you're recognized.

MS. MITCHELL: Hi. My name is Emily
Mitchell. I live here in Pensacola, and I'm
here to speak on behalf of Poor Poor Pitiful Me.

Poor Poor Pitiful Me was born on May 20, 2013. There were five puppies in her litter, two sisters and two brothers.

When she was 18 months old, Poor Poor
Pitiful Me was hauled to Palm Beach Kennel Club,
where she was in the control of greyhound
trainer Monica Smith Rego, who testified before
you and defended dog racing a few weeks ago.

Poor Poor Pitiful Me only raced eight times before she died.

On the afternoon of November 18, 2014,

Poor Poor Pitiful Me was entered into a race at
the Palm Beach Kennel Club.

According to track notes, the lor (phonetic) functioned. Poor Poor Pitiful Me attempted to jump the rail, and she was electrocuted. Poor Poor Pitiful Me was just 18 months old when she died.

On behalf of Poor Poor Pitiful Me, please

vote yes for the dogs on Proposal 67.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

John Holguin.

MR. HOLGUIN: Good afternoon, Mr.

President, Commissioners. Thank you for being here today. Appreciate your time.

My name is John Holguin. I am here today to show my support for Proposal 13.

Just one example of the constitutional officers that are listed in the five is the Tax Collector. They do many state services.

We collect real estate taxes, driver's license, and . . . But one that you might not know about is the personal -- or tangible personal property tax.

Only sheriffs and tax collectors can seize and sell a citizen's property. For tax collectors, this arises when a citizen does not pay their tangible personal property tax.

This is an awesome power, but with great power comes great responsibility.

Do you really think the citizens would want to leave -- force, seize and sale of a person's property in the hands of an unelected bureaucrat taking a direct order from the

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government that receives revenue from the seizure and sale?

Ask you today to vote yes on 13 and put it on the ballot and let the citizens decide.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much.

Justin. And I apologize.

MR. GORDON: Gordon.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Gordon.

MR. GORDON: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you.

MR. GORDON: Thank you, Commissioners, for allowing us here to speak today.

I'm here today to show my support for Proposal 13.

Proposal 13 protects democracy and the right to Florida citizens to elect their county officers and officials.

Elected tax collectors specifically are sealed between the local governments that levy and impose the taxes and the citizens who pay those taxes.

Furthermore, Florida law requires that property tax collection be free from even the appearance of undue influence between the county

that imposes the taxes and the collector who collects them.

The appearance of undue influence most definitely exists when a county abolishes the office of the tax collector, and their duties are transferred to an appointed bureaucrat within that county.

In these cases, the same government that levies and imposes the tax is also responsible for the collection of that tax.

This leads to the loss of accountability and transparency, increase in the appearance of corruption and cronyism, and most important the independence afforded by the state constitution is destroyed.

All Floridians understand that the simple and fair concept of good government is one wherein an independently elected official is directly responsible to the citizens.

Thank you for your time. And I respectfully request your favorable support of Proposition -- Proposal 13.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much.
The Honorable Ben Anderson.

MR. ANDERSON: Thank you, Mr. President, Commissioners.

My name is Ben Anderson. I am the elected Tax Collector of Okaloosa County, and I'm also the president elect of the Florida Association of Tax Collectors.

Today I wanted to share with you to vote yes for Proposal 13.

The duties and responsibilities of a tax collector involve both the local and state services that are provided to its citizens.

On the local level, we collect ad valorem tax. We provide business licenses. We collect tourism tax and non-ad valorem tax.

On the state level, many of you know that we're very involved with the delivery of registrations of vehicles and vessels in the state, driver's license.

In fact, we work with numerous state departments and agencies here in Florida: The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the Department of Revenue, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Vital Statistics, and Fish & Wildlife. We deliver state services to the local level.

Proposition 13 will not encroach on home rule. It's very important to note: In fact what Proposition 13 will do, it will maintain the accountability of elected officials to deliver home rule services, such as the state services to the local citizens. And that's important.

We find that we deliver service, we feel, in a appropriate customer-service attitude and base. And the quality of service, we think, is very good.

We want to be held accountable for these specific duties of constitutional officers. You have the sheriff in public safety; tax collectors, the trust of money; supervisor of elections, the integrity of the election process; property appraisers, independent values from those taxing authorities; and the Clerk, unbiased court services.

Please vote yes on Proposal 13.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much.

Margaret Albrecht.

MS. ALBRECHT: Hello. I'm here about open primaries, Proposal 62.

3.4 million Florida taxpayers are registered NPA, like me. We pay for the primaries, but we can't vote in them.

Almost every southern state has open primaries. Florida is down there with West Virginia and Kentucky as a state that doesn't have open primaries. Alabama has open primaries. Mississippi has open primaries.

It is embarrassing that Florida is more backwards than Alabama and Mississippi.

(Audience laughter.)

MS. ALBRECHT: Open primaries are going to happen. 73 percent of Florida voters want them. That's enough to get it on the ballot and get it passed.

So open primaries are either going to happen because of you or in spite of you. Stop disenfranchising the voters. Support open primaries and be on the right side of history.

And here's something else I found out about today. Proposal 97, changing the

The Constitutional Amendment process is an important remedy for Florida citizens. It works. If it ain't broke, don't fix it. And

this isn't broken, so don't mess with it.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

Carey Theil, followed by Kate MacFall, Max Harmony, Jaye -- I think it is Shimms, and Tracy Greene.

MR. THEIL: Mr. Chairman, Commissioners,
Carey Theil with Greyhound Protection Group,
USA.

I am speaking today on behalf of DDM's O'Ryan. This is a photograph of O'Ryan. She was born on September 14, 2013, in a litter with 10 puppies.

At a young age, she was tattooed and trained to race. When she was 19 months old, she was shipped to Orange Park Kennel Club in Jacksonville, where she would eventually race 60 times.

At Orange Park, O'Ryan was kept in a warehouse-style kennel compound with nearly 1,000 other dogs. She was confined in a metal cage with carpet remnants or shredded paper as bedding, like all racing greyhounds in Florida, for more than 20 hours per day.

On January 25, 2016, O'Ryan raced for the last time. According to a state investigator

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report, O'Ryan rolled in the turn coming out of the starting box and broke his neck.

The track veterinarian told investigators O'Ryan, quote, was nonresponsive, unquote, and he believed the injury to be a fractured neck or spine, unquote. O'Ryan was just two years old when he died.

On behalf of O'Ryan and all the dogs that died in this industry, I ask you to vote yes for the dogs on Proposal 67.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, sir.

Kate MacFall.

MS. MacFALL: Hi there. I'm Kate MacFall, Humane Society of the United States --

VOICE IN THE AUDIENCE: Louder.

MS. MacFALL: -- speaking in support of Proposal 67.

I want to thank you, President Gaetz and Commissioner Heuchan, for your incredible support for the dogs.

Speaking on behalf of W.W. Flicka. This is a picture of Flicka here. Flicka was born on May 2, 2013, on the Kansas Breeding Farm, owned by Julia Ward, the President of the NGA, the

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National Greyhound Association.

She had three brothers -- three sisters and one brother. When they were 18 months old, Flicka and her littermates were sent to racetracks.

One of Flicka's sisters, M.D. Toro, was sent to Mexico's infamous Caliente Track, where, after running 300-plus races, she is still racing today.

Meanwhile, Flicka was sent to Orange Park in Jacksonville, where she raced 169 times. She became internationally known after she tested positive for cocaine seven times between January and May of 2017.

Her trainers were charged with 24 greyhound cocaine positives, which they are still fighting in court today.

Flicka won the race in this photo and tested positive for cocaine after. This was one of 70 greyhound cocaine positives over the last decade in Florida.

Flicka raced the last time on June 1, 2017. Her current whereabouts are unknown.

On behalf of Flicka, please vote yes for the dogs and Proposal 67.

Thank you.

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COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

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Next, Max -- I believe it's Harmony; is

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that correct?

MR. HARMONY: Yes.

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COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Come forward. You're

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recognized.

Floridians.

ballot.

MR. HARMONY: Good afternoon,

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Commissioners, fellow citizens.

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I have a few issues I'd like to talk

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about, so I'll talk about each of them briefly.

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First of all, I'd like to say that I'm

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very happy to hear that Proposition 22 is

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unlikely to be discussed any further.

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I just want to encourage you not to revive

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It is a great violation of the rights of

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As far as propositions that are still

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being offered, Proposition 4, the no-aid

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provision was recently re -- recently on the

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ballot, in fact, and was -- it's -- it was

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rejected by the voters because it's a

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restriction on people's religious freedom. So I

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believe that it should not go back on the

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I'm also opposed to Proposition 29, which is -- requires all employers in the state to use the e-verify system, which has been rejected repeatedly by the state legislature already. There's no reason to use it when the state has already said no to it.

I'm also opposed to Proposition 72 by requiring a two-thirds vote in connection with tax increases that are necessary for critical programs.

As far as Proposition 96, although I support victims' rights, I believe this is the wrong approach by -- And it restricts the due process rights of the Florida citizens and places an undue burden on state attorneys.

Proposition 97, as well, goes against standard principles of voting, that you actually have to vote for your vote to be counted, and it creates even more difficulty in passing amendments that might be necessary for the state.

So I hope that you'll consider this.

Thank you for your time.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you for your testimony.

1 And Jay -- I apologize. I can't make out 2 your last name properly. 3 MR. SCAMMS: Scamms. Okay. Thank you very 4 COMMISSIONER GAETZ: 5 much. 6 You're recognized. 7 MR. SCAMMS: Thank you. I'm -- I'm -- I'm here from Tallahassee. 8 And I understand you're not currently 9 10 considering Proposal 22, but I wanted to speak 11 in opposition to that. The state constitution of Florida, through 12 13 its declaration of rights, has a very 14 well-worded explanation of the citizens' right 15 to privacy. 16 And the only reason that someone would 17 want to change that wording would be to possibly deny the rights of various parties of the 18 19 population. 20 So I urge the Commission to oppose 21 Proposal 22. 2.2 COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you. Thank you 23 for your testimony. 24 Tracy Greene.

MS. GREENE: Hi. Good afternoon.

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My name is Tracy Greene. I'm the vice president of operations for Southern Health Care Management, and I've been a nursing home administrator for almost 20 years.

I'm here to discuss Proposal 88. Proposal 88 was created by trial attorneys as a way to sue nursing homes for an unlimited amount of money.

They are doing this under the guise of a resident bill of rights which already exists. Florida's nursing homes rank second in the nation in the number of five-star-rated facilities.

Over 60 percent of Florida's nursing homes have a four- or five-star staffing rating.

Lawsuits do nothing to improve care. This proposal would only serve to increase liability costs, taking valuable resources away from the vulnerable population that we serve.

Working in a nursing home is a calling, and we take great pride in the work we do and care deeply about the residents we serve.

The Florida legislature, as well as Congress, has already enacted a Residents' Bill of Rights.

The amendment in Proposal 88 does not belong in the state constitution.

Please vote no on Amendment 88.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, ma'am.

We'll take five more speakers, and then we'll take a short break.

So our next five speakers will be
Bill Young, followed by Paula Montgomery, Ray
Hudkins, Samuel McClay, and then James Phillips.

Mr. Young.

MR. YOUNG: Hello. My name is Bill Young.

I'm a resident of Pensacola. I'm a retired

career government aquatic

biologist/environmental scientist.

And I'm here to propose an amendment that reads as follows, the title of which is "Coastal Hurricane Surge Protection Amendment":

This amendment serves to protect Florida's beaches and coastal areas from destruction by hurricanes.

It recognizes that with rising sea level and larger and more intense hurricanes, beaches and coastal areas are becoming more vulnerable to destruction and damage caused by hurricane

surge.

Also, it recognizes the value and importance of healthy dune systems in protecting coastal areas, including land and waterways and their development, from destruction and damage caused by hurricane surge.

It provides a mechanism whereby oceanfront property -- private property that experiences extensive erosion or its dune structure experiences extensive damage from hurricane surge is required to be purchased at fair market value and placed in public domain as conservation and public-use land in perpetuity.

For an oceanfront property where a structure does not exist, the property shall be acquired when the waterline is landward of the 30-year erosion projection line.

For an oceanfront property on which a residential home or business structure does not exist -- I mean, does exist -- the property shall be acquired if the damage to the structure is equal to or greater than 50 percent.

When either of these thresholds is exceeded, the respective county in which the property is located will have first option to

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purchase it. If the county doesn't exercise its option, the State of Florida shall purchase it.

Provision could be made by this amendment whereby a state program similar to FEMA's flood hazard mitigation -- mitigation grant program would provide matching funds for county acquisition --

> COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you.

MR. YOUNG: -- of properties.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, sir.

MR. YOUNG: And thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Next speaker is Paula Montgomery.

MS. MONTGOMERY: Hi. Good morning. want to thank you for hearing me.

I'm speaking both for myself and also for the League of Women Voters in opposition to Proposal Number 71.

Charter schools were originally supposed to supplement the usual public schools for specific needs that were identified in that particular area.

The league has studied charter schools

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statewide and also public schools. And our results show that charter schools do no better than other public schools in general.

In fact, they frequently do significantly worse, as far as student outcomes and money management are concerned.

These disappointing results also include racial resegregation and questionable financial and other practices.

When there are unmet needs in a district, the people in the district are the ones most apt to be able to identify those needs and which particular charter, if any, could fill those needs.

A different entity located in Tallahassee or elsewhere would not be familiar with what was already available, and they would not be able to monitor very well what was going on within the charter schools that got approved.

Local control is the best way to address these questions.

I oppose Proposal 71, both for myself and also for the League of Women Voters.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

Bill Hudkins. I'm sorry. Ray Hudkins.

MR. HUDKINS: Welcome home, Commissioner Gaetz.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you.

MR. HUDKINS: My name is Ray Hudkins.

I live here in Pensacola. And I like to say I live crawling distance from McGuire's.

(Audience laughter.)

MR. HUDKINS: Listen to the kids on gun control. The CRC has a chance to make history. Put an amendment on the 2018 ballot.

The constitution is the right place because the legislature is incapable of standing against special interests; and a constitutional amendment would make it permanent, obviously.

We should ban the sale of any weapons of mass murder, ban the sale and possession of high-capacity magazines, strengthen background checks to include mental illness, close loopholes and more.

I also speak on Proposal 62, which you've heard briefly about. It deserves a hearing before the full CRC.

You've heard that 3.4 million NPA number over and over, and I'm sure you're tired of

hearing that, but did you know that 11 counties in the State of Florida already have more NPA voters than either Republican or Democratic counterparts? And it's growing, so this is something we really shouldn't ignore.

I commend Commissioner Schifino for making a case for open primaries, but as fast as it came over -- or through the General Provisions Committee, took less than one hour to arrive at a seven to zero vote.

Commissioner Schifino was not allowed to fully defend his proposal because he had to go share with the Judicial Committee at the same hour. The full CRC needs to hear Prop 62.

In my remaining time, I ask you kill Proposal 72 and 97.

Colorado tried it, a Proposal 72 approach, with disastrous results. According to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Colorado fell from 35th to 49th in the nation in K through 12 spending. Don't make the same mistake.

Proposal 97 is totally unnecessary. I looked quickly at the 2012 election and found an example of a veteran's disability amendment that

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1	passed with 63 percent of the vote.
2	COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, sir.
3	MR. HUDKINS: Prop 72 would not would
4	have altered that.
5	COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you.
6	MR. HUDKINS: Thank you for hearing me.
7	COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Yes, sir.
8	Samuel McClay.
9	MR. McCLONE: Samuel McClone. I'd like
10	to
11	COMMISSIONER GAETZ: I apologize, sir.
12	Could you pronounce your last name again?
13	MR. McCLONE: McClone.
14	COMMISSIONER GAETZ: I apologize to you.
15	MR. McCLONE: I'd like to urge you to vote
16	no on 67. Not only would it get rid of jobs in
17	Florida, but it also would give the power back
18	to the casinos, where they don't have any
19	responsibilities now.
20	The dogs are having such a bad time. Put
21	the blame on them for not doing their jobs.
22	Thanks.
23	COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, sir.
24	James Phillips.
25	MR. PHILLIPS: I'd like you to vote no on

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Proposition 67.

Greyhound racing, since it's inception to the present day, has always been in complete control of the tracks themselves.

For 50 years, there was zero complaints of dog abuse or mistreatment from the trainers, while the tracks boasted of state-of-the-art facilities and fully promoted the sport.

The track made millions and millions of dollars, and took very good care of their athletes and attracted the best dogs in the country.

However, since these tracks have been granted the ability to have another form of gambling, i.e., poker rooms, which they were granted only by using the influence of the greyhound racing to get those grants, the tracks have made vast improvements to their poker facilities but absolutely zero funds to the promotion of greyhound racing or improvements to the greyhound care and or facilities themselves.

The very day that these tracks were granted licenses to have poker rooms, they began to detract and demote greyhound racing, and no improvements were made to the greyhound facility

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side of business, but instead, failed to make any improvements whatsoever for the dogs, to the point of even cutting back on funds for such improvements.

They simply wanted a divorce from the industry which created them in the first place. Florida used to boast of having the best greyhounds in the country, and the people responded by record attendance to the events.

Now Florida greyhound tracks can no longer make those claims, and again the public responded in kind.

Since tracks have complete control of how much -- how each facility is run, then we must place complete responsibility for the poor treatment of the athletes squarely upon the shoulders of the tracks themselves.

Since tracks have created these atrocities and failed at efforts to decouple themselves from dog racing, even to the point of providing --

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, sir.

Thank you have very much for your testimony.

And if there's anybody who has additional testimony beyond what they can deliver verbally,

you are welcome to provide it to the Commission, and all members of the Commission will see it and review it.

Thank you very much, sir.

When we come back from our break -
MR. PHILLIPS: Excuse me. How do I do
that?

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: By this young lady right at the front will be happy to take any materials that any of you would like to provide to the Commission.

When we come back, we'll hear from Margie Purkerson, Dianne Kramel, Ron Davis, Greg Ungru and Pam Childers.

We stand in recess for about five minutes.
(Brief recess.)

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

As we indicated, our next speaker will be Margie Purkerson, I think it is. And as she's coming forward, we've had several people ask how many more folks we have to speak.

And the answer is, many more than who have already spoken. So the best is yet to come.

Ms. Purkerson.

MS. PURKERSON: Yes. My name is Marjorie Purkerson from Santa Rosa County.

Thank you so much for allowing me to speak.

I wanted to urge all of you to please vote for Proposal 91 to ban oil and natural gas drilling in the coastal waters of Florida.

I can attest to the negative impact of offshore drilling.

My husband and I visited the State of
Texas and Palo Alto, Florida in 1996. We drove
there. We had never been to the State of Texas.

We were thinking we were going to a beautiful beach. And when we arrived at our destination, we looked at and saw oil wells out in the Gulf.

And the whole water -- the whole shore was black. And the sign on the hotel said, "Please wash off all the oil off your body before you enter the hotel." What an impression that left us.

Then we ended up in Pensacola, Florida, one of the most beautiful beaches in the whole State of Florida. It is impacted. It was -- That's why we moved here because of the beauty

of our beautiful beach.

And I don't ever want that to go away. I want it to stay as beautiful as it is for my grandchildren, and for me, and for everybody.

It brings a lot of tourism to our state. It's a big moneymaker.

So please vote yes on Proposal 91.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, ma'am.

And next, Dianne Krammel.

Ms. Krammel.

MS. KRAMMEL: It's Krammel. Yes.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Krammel. I'm sorry, ma'am.

MS. KRAMMEL: That's quite all right.

I'm here to speak in support of Proposal 91 that would ban oil and gas drilling in Florida waters.

I have lived in Pensacola for more than 58 years, and have grown up here loving our beaches. I'm going to talk about the almighty dollar because it seems it's always money that wins over people and the environment.

But maybe money won't win this time.

Maybe the idea of money, or should I say the

idea of losing money, will keep oil drilling off our Florida coast.

Tourism is the number one industry of Florida. It is a major economic driver in our economy.

More than 80 million tourists visited

Florida in 2017. But you want to know what can
kill tourism and the millions and millions of
dollars those tourists bring to Florida
overnight? Another BP oil spill on our Florida
coast.

I witnessed firsthand the horrible effects and consequences of the BP oil spill in 2010 right here on our beloved beaches of Pensacola.

It almost killed our tourist industry out there that year. It was a devastating blow to our local economy. And many people, from waitresses to business owners, suffered as a result.

I saw the heartbreaking oil covering our beautiful snow-white beaches, the dead birds covered in oil, the dead dolphins washed up on our beaches.

The BP oil spill dealt a major blow to the fishing industry. What we still don't know is

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the long-term effects this will have on our environment.

What the oil industry is hoping is out of sight and out of mind. But for those of us who have lived through the BP oil-spill nightmare, we will never let that be out of our mind.

And to take matters -- And to make matters worse, Trump wants to open virtually all federal waters to offshore drilling, even as his administration is working to relax safety regulations designed to prevent a repeat of the BP oil spill.

The changes -- and to reduce unnecessary regulatory burdens on offshore oil and gas drilling, in response to Trump's orders to reduce regulatory costs and increase domestic energy, according to the proposed rule, thus putting money over people and money over --

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, ma'am.

Our next speaker is Ron Davis.

And then following Mr. Davis, Greg -- I think -- it's Ungru.

MR. DAVIS: Thank you, Commissioners.

I'm here today not to speak about a

specific proposal but rather about process.

Part of the job with your style and drafting committee is going to be to reduce a number of proposals into a fewer number of amendments.

I understand that the intention of that is to reduce voter fatigue, so the voters don't have to read as many amendments and vote on as many amendments, but that process really concerns me.

I know in 1998, I believe there were 34 proposals that got combined into only 9 amendments.

I think many people in this room probably don't realize that there could be a situation where they need to vote on amendments that contain proposals that they strongly support and proposals that they strongly oppose, yet they only have one vote on that amendment. I think that's a concern.

I ask respectfully, for those proposals which you receive a lot of input for, positive and negative, that those proposals not be combined in amendments, that people be given the opportunity to vote up or down on the things

that they care about.

I've watched a lot of these proceedings.

I watched the recordings of them. I'll just take two as an example of things that I've seen a lot of input on.

One is Proposal 67, which we've seen some people here today about that. I've seen a lot of people in favor of the greyhound proposal.

One is Proposal 94, which would defund the tobacco program. Seen a lot of people speak in opposition to that.

If those two are combined into a single amendment, that would pit the welfare of greyhounds versus the welfare of people. I don't think we want to do that.

I think citizens deserve the right to vote on clean, single-issue amendments.

I think that combining these proposals would really be kind of an affront to our democratic process.

So I ask that you let the citizens of Florida vote on these issues and vote on the specific issues that they are concerned about.

I thank you for your time, and I thank you for your service.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, sir.

Greg, thank you very much for being here.

And you're recognized.

MR. UNGRU: Thank you.

My name is Greg Ungru.

I'm here to address Proposal 96, Marsy's Law.

Other speakers at these public hearings have talked about the deposition provision of this proposal and how the proposal would harm the process of defendants.

They've also talked about a panel of judges, prosecutors and attorneys, who have voted to oppose equal rights for victims.

It is important for this Commission to know this is a group of the Florida Bar, the same Florida Bar who opposed any victims' rights to the state constitution 30 years ago, rights that at the time were considered progressive but are now either antiquated and unenforceable.

I would like the Commission to know that not every state attorney agrees with them.

I would like to read a portion of a letter from State Attorney Brad King of the Fifth

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Judicial Circuit.

It says, in part, "I have been the elected State Attorney for 28 years and a prosecutor for 36.

"As a long-serving State Attorney, I was asked if prohibiting depositions of victims would lead to a return of preliminary hearings as that process existed before our more modern discovery process.

"The argument is that years ago, a deal was struck. If depositions were allowed, there would be no need for preliminary hearings. If depositions aren't required and preliminary hearings would somehow be reinstituted, I cannot see that occurring."

The criminal system has changed dramatically from the 1970s when these changes were made. We now have audio and video recorded statements of most all victims, as well as other witnesses, which can serve to inform the defense as to the facts in any case.

I believe that the rights of victims should be part of the constitution. It is a document that sets forth the most compelling rights bestowed on our citizens.

It is time that we recognize that the rights of victims should not be subordinated to the criminals.

Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Pam Childers.

Ms. Childers, good to see you.

MS. CHILDERS: Welcome.

I'm Pam Childers. I'm the elected

Comptroller and Clerk of the Circuit Court for

Escambia County.

I'm here today to ask for your support of Proposal 13.

I'm a CPA. I've spent my career in city government before being elected as Clerk and Comptroller.

I believe in the value of the segregation of duties. I have reviewed many internal situation where I drew a conclusion that it would have been handled better or would have not gotten to a certain point had one entity, one person, one division had all the power.

When checks and balances and when there is segregation of duties and when the constitutional officers have to answer to the public, we tend to have a better-run system that

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is reliable and trustworthy.

As a comptroller, my county knows that the contracts they sign, the agreements they make, how they spend their money will be reviewed by my office. There's no sliding or fudging.

We operate by the rules. You might think that there's no value in this because of the required audits.

However, it's a financial audit, not a fraud audit. And it doesn't look at every transaction. It is a report of fair presentation, using a statistical sample.

The people of Escambia County expect me, as Comptroller, to scrutinize and verify every transaction, just as a mom would scrutinize their daughter going to the mall.

The creators of our constitution understood the value of separation of powers and duties. This is the foundation upon which the people fill their trust in government. Please do not let that erode.

Thank you for listening, and I ask for your support for Proposal 13.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, ma'am.

Susan Woolf, followed by Sonia -- I
believe it's Stratemann, Karen Simmonos, Conwell
Hooper and Stephen Jordan.

Ms. Woolf.

MS. WOOLF: Thank you.

Good afternoon. I'm Susan Woolf, General Counsel for the Escambia County Clerk, Circuit Court, and Comptroller.

I'm speaking in support of Proposal 55.

Proposal 55 is designed to remedy the funding shortfall that plagues the clerks in Florida.

When Article 5, Section 14 of the constitution was amended by the CRC in 1998, the intent was to create a system for funding the court side of Clerk operations, through the collection of user fees and costs.

Since 1998, the climate has changed and the funding model no longer works. The pay to play model over time has failed for several reasons.

First, the primary source of funding, traffic citations, has decreased by 40 percent over the past 10 years.

There are multiple types of cases that do not pay any filing fee, including adult and

juvenile criminal cases, domestic violence cases, juvenile dependency and mental health cases, and civil litigants who are deemed to be unable to pay.

Generally, the heaviest workload for the Clerk is spent on cases that do not pay filing fees.

Simultaneously, the Clerk's budgets have decreased by almost \$63 million in the last five years, while more mandates are being placed on the Clerks.

We've transitioned from paper to electronic records. We've had increased demands on access to those records and confidentiality of the records.

There's an increased need for technology and the personnel who can address the technical issues and an increased demand for higher educated, more skilled personnel.

For these reasons, I ask for the support of Proposal 55 so that the Clerks can continue to provide the level of service expected by the governmental stakeholders and the public.

Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

1 Our next speaker is Sonia -- And I think 2 it's -- Is it Stratemann? 3 MS. STRATEMANN: Stratemann. COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Stratemann. 4 I'm 5 sorry, ma'am. 6 MS. STRATEMANN: I say it better than my 7 husband. My name is Sonia Stratemann, and I'm 8 speaking in support of Proposal 67. 9 10 My family and I have been rescuing 11 greyhounds for 14 years. And we've had over 12 2,000 come in. 13 We've seen so much, you can't even 14 imagine. It's become very commonplace for us --15 I've become pretty unreactive over a lot of it. 16 I don't cry a whole lot anymore, which I feel 17 guilty about. 18 We had a gentleman bring a dog in, a 19 pregnant dog, to me. 20 And he said, "We usually just drown the 21 puppies." I'm glad to take her. I didn't even cry. 2.2 It just is common. 23 24 We had a dog two years ago come in.

called about a track -- a track vet had three

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dogs that were supposed to be euthanized.

And I told another adoption group that I would take them. I did not know one of them had a broken leg. I had taken a lot, so I was glad to -- glad to do it.

I did not know until the dog came to us, one of the dogs had a horribly infected ureter.

One of the dogs was perfectly healthy, and was euthanized.

And the other dog. The leg -- It's hard to describe. The leg is so badly broken -- I mean, imagine, like, the hot -- it -- it flush to the ground. Didn't even have a splint on it. And it had been two weeks since the break. And this is from the track vet.

And I did contact a board member of the NGA. She contacted the owner, who is the president of the NGA.

I never heard from the owner, not once about this dog. Not a donation. Nothing at all. She actually had another trainer send me more dogs after that.

It does not matter what you say. This is how these people are. And we are crying because nothing goes through the legislature.

And we are begging you. Please, please do this for the dogs. I'm begging you. Nothing ever, ever gets done. We have watched this.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, Ms. Stratemann.

Karen Simmons.

Similar Simmonos.

MS. SIMMONOS: Hi. Good afternoon.

Thank you, Commissioners.

I'm here to ask for -- to support
Proposition 67. I've been involved with
greyhound rescue and adoptions for over a
decade.

I've had 10 personal greyhounds myself, and I've had many, many fosters and have helped place hundreds of greyhounds in South Florida.

I can talk for days about how wonderful they are, but I want to talk to you about an instance with a hauler and a greyhound in South Florida.

Our group was known as one of the very few that would take in momma dogs. We accepted them into our program for the reward of racing strong in their careers.

They get sent to farms to breed until they're no longer of any use to the breeders and owners. Then they're tossed away.

A hauler from the farms with many puppies, ready to be put into the horrors of racing, arrived at the Palm Beach Kennel Club compound where we went and then picked out the momma dogs.

As we went to unload them from the haulers, the urine-soaked straw that permeates through those haulers, with no air conditioning whatsoever -- And these dogs have been living for a considerable amount of time were then loaded into our cars.

As we're loading them into our cars, we then see new dogs that are done racing heading back into that same urine-soaked straw, going back into the farms and then breed as their reward for racing.

Well, we brought these dogs back. We took ticks off of them, bleeding all over us and everything. Their teeth were disgusting. Their breath was horrific. Their condition was horrific. They were standing -- They were soaked in urine.

We bathed them. We fed them. We got them in the proper kennel. One of them, Minimus, she was so horrific. Her teeth were nearly falling out.

We had to then take her the next day for extractions with a vet and to get proper care.

She then went immediately home with another volunteer, who then took her in. She only lasted another year to the age of 10 because of her condition and how horrible that she had been surviving for so many years in our industry.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.
Conwell Hooper.

Mr. Hooper.

MR. HOOPER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee.

My name is Conwell Hooper. I'm the Executive Director of the American Senior Alliance.

Before I get started, I wanted to tell you how grateful we are for your service and for giving us an opportunity to come visit with you today.

We are a nonprofit organization. We're

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headquartered in Georgia. We're currently operating in six states: Louisiana,
Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and
Florida. We're simply providing advocacy for senior citizens.

I shared that because some of you weren't at the last meeting where I had a chance to visit.

We have serious concerns about Proposal 54 that repeals the certificate of need process for health care facilities and nursing centers.

We believe this would be a major problem for nursing centers who care for our vulnerable senior citizens.

We are working hard to ensure our seniors receive the quality and affordable care and dependable services. And Proposal 54 would put the quality care our seniors receive at risk.

Florida is fortunate to be home of 3.5 million seniors, and many more planning to move here in the near future.

We can't afford to consider moving down the slippery slope.

The CON process that we currently operate under does a superb job of managing growth, when

there's a demonstrated need for beds, especially in rural areas across the Sunshine State.

Our nursing centers are facing shortages for nurses and certified nursing assistants. So the last thing we need to do is endanger our senior citizens, putting the care at risk with this measure.

We ask you to please think about our older Americans when considering Proposal 54 and vote no.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, sir.

Stephen Jordan.

MR. JORDAN: Thank you for the opportunity to speak today. My name is Stephen Jordan, and I'm a retiree living in the Pensacola area.

I'm here to speak in opposition to Proposition 4.

Proposition 4 would repeal a longstanding provision of the Florida Constitution that prohibits the use of public funds for religious institutions.

I have objections on three fronts. The first one is personal. I really don't want my tax dollars going to selected religious

institutions, whether they are ones I favor or ones I do not favor.

The second line of opposition is, I think, practical and civic. I believe that the effect of this measure would be to divert funds from public education, which I think is harmful not only to public education but also to fairness and equality.

My third line of objection is based on a great principle. The First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States protects everyone's religious freedom, but it also prevents the passing of laws that respect an establishment of religion.

And I believe that Proposal 4 would, in effect, violate the First Amendment of the Constitution.

Religious freedom and the separation of church and state are two of the bedrock principles of this country upon which it was founded.

So thank you. I appreciate the opportunity to speak.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you for your testimony, sir.

Our next five testifiers will be Jackie
Hartstein, John D. Chapman, Steve -- I think
it's Bahmer or Bahmer -- Sara Latshaw and
Richard Branch.

Ms. Hartstein.

MS. HARTSTEIN: Hi.

Thank you for allowing me to speak today.

I'm from Milton, Florida, and I'm here in

opposition to Proposal 4.

I have two reasons to be that way, and they're both conflictual, but I'll give them to you.

As a parent, I have my children raised in parochial schools. I never considered another taxpayer's need to help me with my personal decision, my personal responsibility to raise my kids in parochial schools.

And believe me, there's a lot of fiscal responsibility. It's not just tuition, folks. I had witnessed an alum take his child to the kindergarten registration first day.

Kindergarten class is already closed.

What do you do? Well, he turns around and says to the nun, "I can write you a check right now for eight years' tuition." We're talking

thousands of dollars. And, of course, the miracle happened. The kindergarten teacher opened up the class and a desk was found.

They are a specialized business. They do what they do very well. They've been around a long time, and they don't need your tax dollars.

On the other hand, I'm a special educator, retired. I worked with children with psychiatric and emotional problems.

They don't want my kind of students at the school. You know, they say to me, "You need that one, that one and that one."

They don't have to follow the federal laws under the Idea Act or Section 504, the Rehabilitative Act.

They don't seek federal funds, but I'm a little bit concerned about state dollars going to schools that don't have to accept or educate disabled students.

Under the federal law, they should get a free and appropriate education, no matter where they go, but not private schools.

So please take our tax dollars and put them where we need them. Give them scholarships for higher education, if you want to do that or

help the public schools that need them desperately.

Thank you very much. I made it.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you. You did very well.

Mr. Chapman, you're recognized, sir.

MR. CHAPMAN: Thank you for allowing me to speak on this issue.

I'm here to support project 29. My name is John D. Chapman. I'm retired military. I've served nearly 43 years of military service. And the reason they tell you that is, I want you to believe -- I believe -- I stand up for the things I believe in.

And that's why I'm here. I'm for number 29, e-verify. I think it's very important for the State of Florida to keep track of the people that are here to work.

And I'm sure they would all like to live here. I understand there's a lotta-lotta duplications and Social Security numbers.

And the employers, they take the information as required by the state, but they don't do anything but leave it in their office in case they're asked for it.

And I believe they should put it into the computer system and it will eliminate the duplication of Social Security numbers and -- and would make everybody a lot happier.

And I just want to thank all of you. I've been watching you. You're paying close attention. And I don't know how you keep track of all the programs that are coming in, not -- you know, not in line. Next step. And I just compliment you on being able to do that.

And also all the people that come up here and stand up for what they believe in. I could -- It's very educational for me.

And I could support a lot of them in both ways, one way or the other.

But again, thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, and thank you for your service, sir.

Steve Bahmer.

Did I get that right?

MR. BAHMER: Close, Mr. President.

Thank you. Steve Bahmer, President and CEO, Leading Age Florida.

Happens all the time, believe me.

First I want to thank you also, as the

previous speaker did, for your important service on this Commission and for the opportunity to address you this afternoon.

As President of Leading Age Florida, I represent about 250 senior-living providers across the State of Florida. That includes assisted-living providers and nursing homes.

And on their behalf I'm here today to ask you to vote against Proposal 88.

First, I want to point out that the nursing homes, which I am privileged to represent, and their assisted-living facilities, are not the caricature of the nursing home and assisted-living facility that you've heard in your previous workshops and public meetings.

Our members are mission driven. They're largely not for profit. Many of them are faith-based organizations. Residency is and has always been their number one concern.

And as you've heard in every other public meeting, they provide the highest quality of nursing home care anywhere in the State of Florida.

An average CMS star rating of over four among our members and multiple governors are the

evidence of the quality of care they provide.

At best, Proposal 88 is redundant and unnecessary. As you've heard, resident rights are already invested in the federal and state law. Nursing homes are already bound to abide by those laws. This proposal adds nothing in the way of resident rights.

Furthermore, the proposal does not include a single provision that would improve the health, safety or quality of life of any nursing home resident, particularly given that the state and federal laws already exist.

What Proposal 88 does do is include an invitation for trial lawyers to sue nursing homes, seeking "remedies without limitation."

If residents' rights are truly a concern, then this issue should be taken up and debated in the appropriate venue, the Florida legislature.

The proposal simply does not exist in the Florida Constitution. Pardon me. The proposal simply does not belong in the Florida Constitution.

I respectfully ask you this afternoon to vote against Proposal 88.

And thank you very much for your time.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, Mr.

Sara Latshaw.

Bahmer.

MS. LATSHAW: Hi. My name is Sara

Latshaw. I'm the Deputy Political Director of the ACLU of Florida.

Thank you guys so much for serving on this Commission and also for your commitment to transparency.

I'm here today to urge you to vote no on Proposal 29, known as the e-verify proposal. The Florida legislature has tried to do this several times, and they have failed. And I think that's because Florida officials recognize that this is bad for business.

The Florida Constitution should not be used as a second bite at the apple for failed legislation that undermines Florida's businesses and places insurmountable obstacles in front of workers who actually can work in the State of Florida. We know e-verify is a flawed system.

There are typos. There are -- It's not updated with name changes if people get married.

And this causes people who are eligible to work

in Florida to have barriers to employment.

Additionally, it burdens employers with an error-prone system, and this leads to discriminatory hiring practices. It will cause employers not to hire people with foreign-sounding names, for fear of having to interact with the error-prone e-verify system.

I know a bunch of folks that claim that e-verify will stop undocumented workers from working in Florida, but you know these folks are already hiring people and taking advantage of undocumented labor. I don't think this is going to stop them.

Finally, with my few seconds remaining, I just wanted to thank you-all for putting
Proposal 22 on the table. I hope that you will keep it there. I think it would be a shame to take away Florida's exclusive right to privacy from so many citizens that protect so many areas of our lives, and trying to undermine women's access to reproductive health care.

Thank you for your consideration.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

Richard Branch.

MR. BRANCH: Hi. I'm Rick Branch from

Pensacola.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

I am asking you to please oppose Proposal

4. The no-aid provision for more than 130 years
has ensured our tax dollars have respected the
delineation between the church and the state
here in Florida.

As a minister at a congregation of more than 3,000 members here in Pensacola, I want to assure you that there is wisdom keeping the state out of the church and the church out of the state.

United Methodist Church, of which I am a member, has been a strong proponent of public schooling. The national church much has stated, "We have a moral responsibility to support, strengthen and reform public schools. They have been and continue to be both an avenue of opportunity and a major cohesive force in our society.

"Public funds should be used for public purposes. We also caution that government aid to primary and secondary religious schools raises constitutional problems and could undermine the private schools independence

and/or compromise their religious message."

It is neither wise nor fair to take money from our public education and put them into religious schools.

The State of Florida and religious institutions in Florida are all concerned about the social welfare of Floridians.

Currently organizations such as the Jewish Federations, Catholic Charities, and Lutheran Social Services work well with the state within the framework of the no-aid provision.

The citizens of Florida strongly rejected an attempt to repeal the no-aid provision six years ago. So I hope you will vote no on Proposal 4.

I also want to quickly advocate for your inclusion, if it's even possible at this point, for common sense gun control measures.

I appreciate the measures that Governor

Scott put forward last week. I anticipate that
our representatives won't be as open-minded

about his proposal, so what better way to honor
the victims and the courageous survivors of the

Parkland shooting than to give Floridians an
opportunity to vote on the measures that

Page 122
Governor Scott proposed.
Thank you for your time.
COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, sir.
Bob Johnson, followed by Jason I think
it's Futral, Elizabeth Hill, Michelle Moore and
Elizabeth Watkins. Those are our next speakers.
Bob Johnson, you're recognized.
Mr. Johnson.
(No response.)
COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Mr. Johnson?
(No response.)
COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Jason Is it
Futral?
(No response.)
COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Mr. Futral, from
Grant Street or Grant Drive in Pensacola.
(No response.)
COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Libby Hill, you're
recognized.
MS. HILL: I have stuck it out, Mr.
President and Commissioners.
I am here with the Florida Federation of
Republican Women.
I'd like you to know that our organization
is supporting two proposals. One, we would like

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to see the Blaine Amendment stricken from the Constitution. That's Proposal 4.

And I would just say to people here, with a wealthy church, you may not need it. Think of a poor church in a minority neighborhood that cannot get a grant for a playground because the land is part of the church property.

We also support Proposal 67, which prohibits wagering on greyhound racing or any other dog races. And this is not an issue of gambling, but one of animal abuse.

Here in the Panhandle, we have a greyhound dog track. And we are aware of the appalling conditions and inhumane treatment of these greyhounds.

You have heard the story. I won't tell more, but your committee votes that you've had already on this proposal have been very encouraging.

We are frustrated by the state legislature. They bend to the lobbying efforts of the breeders and promoters. And this is not affecting any of their gambling, just the dogs.

I would wager, in fact, the Democrat women and, indeed, any persons of conscience will

support Proposal 67. It should be on the ballot.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, Libby.

Michelle Moore, followed by Elizabeth Watkins.

Ms. Moore, you're recognized.

MS. MOORE: Thank you, and good afternoon.

My name is Michelle Moore, and I am here in

opposition of Proposal 67.

I am representing myself and all of the retired racers I have rescued since 1989. I know veterinarians. I know trainers, hundreds of them, owners. None of these people are permitting these dogs to be abused.

I would like to show you a photograph of one of my retirees that I adopted over the years. His name is Moose. He had 75 races here in Florida.

He's not dead. He's sleeping like a dead cockroach because that's what greyhounds do when they feel secure. This dog is totally not afraid. This is Moose. He's eating his Thanksgiving turkey dinner from my sister's

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mouth. This is not an abused dog. These are my two greyhounds that I currently have.

If this proposal passes, these greyhounds will become extinct. Who's going to breed them? Who's going to breed them? AKC greyhounds are not the same demeanor as these dogs.

Here's another photograph of my supposedly abused dogs. This is my dog Ringo, who is sleeping with a cat. These dogs are not abused.

These trainers and veterinarians and owners are not going to allow abuse of these dogs. The owners want to make money. Why would they allow somebody to mistreat a dog?

And I have owned these dogs since 1989 after they have left the track. And they are the most wonderful creatures on the planet.

Please go and visit a track. Come to my house and see the track in my back yard. Don't vote on this proposal.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

Elizabeth Watkins.

MS. WATKINS: Hello. And thank you, Commissioners.

My name is Elizabeth Watkins, and I'm here

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on behalf of the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network, in opposition to Proposal 94 and in support of Proposal 65.

As you know, the legislature is currently in session. In the coming days, they will start to build a budget in the state's next fiscal year.

They will decide how much to allocate to routine biomedical research programs, as research funds devoted to tobacco-related illnesses and the Bankhead Colon Cancer Research Program. There's also separate funding specifically for pediatric cancer research.

At any time, the legislature has the ability to invest more money in cancer research, and over the last years have done so.

They have multiple sources on which to draw and do not need a constitutional amendment to make it happen. They could literally do it tomorrow.

So why is this body considering Proposal 94 that would do irreparable harm to a program that has consistently delivered on its promise of driving down the smoking rate, saving the state money, and preventing deaths from

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tobacco-related diseases?

Why are we even assessing diverting money from cancer prevention to cancer research, when the state has already proven that they can find funding for cancer research without using dollar set-asides for Tobacco-Free Florida?

There's a total of \$362,000,000 in tobacco settlement money that comes to Florida each and every year. And the state is only required to spend 15 percent on that tobacco prevention and education.

We are very pleased that Commissioner

Nunez wants the legislature to spend more money
on cancer research. We couldn't agree more, but
there are plenty of other places to find it.

Please oppose Proposal 94.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

Our next testifiers will be Doreen Swartz,
Ronan Kirnan, Bill Fletcher, Samuel Bearman and
Alan Bookman.

Doreen Swartz, are you here, ma'am?

Please come forward. You're recognized.

MS. SWARTZ: Could he go first, please?

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: I'm sorry, sir. What

is your name?

MR. BOOKMAN: Mr. Bookman.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: I don't think . . .

Alan Bookman?

MR. BOOKMAN: That's me.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: All right. Mr.

Bookman, we'll take you out of order, if that is
the preference of this young lady.

MR. BOOKMAN: Commissioner, thank you very much. I also thank all the members of the Commission for coming to Pensacola and the Panhandle.

I stand here to ask you to reinvigorate, put back on the table Proposal Number 42, concerning judicial nominating commissions.

I have the pleasure of serving on the First Circuit JNC, the First District Court of Appeal JNC. And I can tell you the JNC's work.

Reubin Askew had this dream 50 years ago.

Article 5, Section 11 was created in the Florida

Constitution, which created the JNCs, the 26

JNCs.

What was not put in the constitution but was put in the statute for how Commissioners were selected. And over the years, the

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legislature has played with that. And the legislature is playing with that as we speak today.

Governor Askew envisioned JNCs to serve as follows: Three members appointed by the Florida Bar, three members appointed by the Governor, and those six people get together and select three other people for nine.

I served on one of those committees that worked extremely well. In the early 2000s, that was changed. The Governor now appoints all nine, four of which comes from recommendations from the Florida Bar, which pending before the legislature now is that the Governor will appoint five, the Speaker of the House will appoint two, the President of the Senate will appoint two, and there will be some recommendations from the Florida Bar, but the Speaker and the President of the Senate do not have to pay any attention to the recommendations of the Florida Bar.

I'm a lawyer, just for full disclosure.

We cannot continue to play with the way judicial commissioners are selected. We have to depoliticize the process.

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The Commission being here right now is democracy in action. In order to have democracy, we need to have three independent and separate branches of government, and we have to depoliticize the process.

And the way to depoliticize the process is to put 42 back on the agenda, which was voted six to one in favor by the judiciary, your committee, but four to three against by your executive committee. Let the people decide, not your executive committee.

Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, sir.

And now, Ms. Swartz, would you like to testify, ma'am?

> MS. SWARTZ: I apologize for the delay.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Not at all.

MS. SWARTZ: I'm Doreen Swartz. And thank you for coming to Pensacola.

I urge you to vote for open primaries. You have the power to make changes that would enable all qualified electors to vote in primary elections regardless of party affiliation.

In Florida, 27 percent of registered voters are prohibited from primary elections

because they do not register -- did not register as Democrats or Republicans.

It lets voters choose a candidate regardless of party affiliation and choose other candidates for each of the parties.

In closing, I would urge everyone to view American Creed on PBS tonight.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, ma'am.

Ronan Kirnan. Mr. Kirnan.

MR. KIRNAN: Thank you very much.

I'm actually here to speak briefly in support of two proposals, Proposals 96 and 97.

There is no reason victims should not be protected under our state constitution.

Amendment 96 was written in a way to ensure that the rights of the accused are not changed but that victims' rights are given very clear constitutional support and protection.

The reason I support Proposal 97 is because I feel that the Florida Constitution is a sacred document which should only be amended in extenuating circumstances and only through informed consent.

I hope all of you will support Proposal

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Thank you.

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COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much.

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Bill Fletcher.

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MR. BEARMAN: No, sir.

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COMMISSIONER GAETZ: No, you're not Bill

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Fletcher. I know Bill Fletcher.

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MR. BEARMAN: Not today.

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COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Mr. Fletcher, are you

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(No response.)

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COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Okay. Samuel

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Bearman.

here?

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MR. BEARMAN: Yes, sir. Thank you.

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My name is Samuel Bearman, and I'm here

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speaking in support of Proposition 88.

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I'm an attorney. And over the past 15 years, I've represented hundreds of families of

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nursing home residents.

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I can tell you that the perspective I have is that each of those families had residents who

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experienced falls or pressure sores or

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malnutrition or dehydration.

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The earlier speaker speaking against

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Proposition 88 talked about this is a

1 lawsuit-oriented proposition. 2 I can tell you that if there were no 3 signs, no actions reflecting neglect or reflecting abuse in nursing homes, there would 4 5 not be any lawsuits. 6 No lawyer -- no lawyer -- is going to go 7 forward with a claim that's frivolous. VOICE IN THE AUDIENCE: Can't hear. 8 COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Just a moment. 9 10 Please stop the clock. 11 Do we have a communication problem that 12 you can help us with? 13 Commissioner Jordan opines that we may 14 have a battery problem. 15 Do we have another mic? 16 MAINTENANCE: Testing. One, two. 17 Testing. Testing. 18 COMMISSIONER GAETZ: There we go. 19 MR. BEARMAN: As I was saying, no attorney 20 is going to go --21 COMMISSIONER GAETZ: You may reorient the time, Commissioner. 2.2 23 Thank you. 24 MR. BEARMAN: Thank you.

No attorney is going to go forward with a

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claim that has no basis to it. I'm not, nor are any other members of the Bar going to spend the time and the effort and the money to prosecute a case that doesn't have merit to it.

The owners of many of the nursing homes in this state are big businesses. Many of these nursing homes are cash cows for them. The biggest expense for a nursing home typically is staffing.

And so what happens is, in every instance that I've seen where there's been neglect or abuse, it's always a function of understaffing because understaffing the facilities is able to save money.

The constitution -- I was taking a look at the Florida Constitution this morning. It presently has a section on lotteries. It has a section on net fishing. It has a section on cruel and inhumane confinement of pigs during pregnancy.

If those sections are appropriate to be in the constitution, certainly a section on protecting nursing home residents should be in the constitution.

Along with babies, nursing home residents

are our most vulnerable residents.

We simply ask that you support Proposition 88 in a way that gets it on the ballot and allows the voters of the State of Florida to make a decision about whether or not it should become part of the constitution.

The present system is not working. If it's constitutionally mandated, we hope the owners of the nursing homes will pay attention.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, sir.

Our next testifiers will be Rivers H.

Buford, Nancy Forester, Barbara Buss, Barbara

Mayall, Mike Folzman.

Mr. Buford. Good to see you.

MR. BUFORD: Thank you, Mr. President.

My name is Rivers Buford. I'm with the American Heart Association.

And first let me say that the American

Heart Association receives no funding from the

Tobacco-Free Florida Initiative, 94, which is

what I'm speaking on first. And then

Commissioner Carlton's 65.

We're in support of 65 and opposed to 94, to get that part out of it.

Article 10, Section 27 of the Florida

Constitution specifically requires 15 percent of
the funds go from the tobacco settlement, based
on the CDC's best practices of Comprehensive

Tobacco Control Program.

This amendment was done in 2006. It passed by 60 percent or more, when only 50 percent was required, so it was truly a citizen-driven initiative with great support.

The best management practices of the CDC are not arbitrary. They're created by subject-specific individuals in the Office of Smoking and Health.

Based on the data that they receive, they regularly update the publications so the states don't have to do so and reinvent the wheel over and over again.

Currently Florida is only receiving about one-third of what the CDC recommendations are, so we're not up at the point where we're above that.

The evidence is clear in the CDC guidelines that are there. Because Florida uses the funds exactly as the CDC recommends, the program's extremely successful.

Those of you that are elected officials or have been elected officials know that 60 to 80 percent of your campaign dollars go to media because it works.

So . . . And you plead for more and more contributions so you can get your message out. You know what it costs to buy media, and you know that there are results.

Why would you want to cut money from a campaign and reduce your election? Would you want to reduce your election campaign dollars? If not, then why would you want to reduce them here when they have adequate results?

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much.

MR. BUFORD: Thank you, sir.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Our next speaker will be Nancy Forester.

Ms. Forester, you're recognized.

MS. FORESTER: Thank you for the opportunity to speak about Proposal Number 88.

My name is Nancy Forester from Navarre.

Exactly a year ago today I was picking out a casket for my father. He was 97, but his death was premature, due to an incident at an assisted living facility.

An aide started to push my dad in a wheelchair towards the bathroom to help him get ready for bed. She did not have the wheelchair leg folded properly, so when she started to push him, the wheelchair leg hit a table, propelling him out of the chair, hitting the right side of his forehead on the table and then onto the floor. This caused his C2 vertebra to be broken. His neck was broken.

My dad had some swallowing issues previously, but through speech therapy, had learned to tuck his chin to produce a stronger swallow.

A broken neck meant he had to wear a neck brace. A neck brace prevented him from tucking in his chin.

Liquids and foods went straight to his lungs. They put him on a feeding tube. He was in extreme pain. He didn't want to live that way. He was miserable, and he died.

My dad was a World War II veteran with a purple heart. He made it back from the war. The enemy didn't kill him.

He and my mother were inseparable and were married 77 years, but six months after moving

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into an assisted living facility for health and safety, he was dead, due to negligence.

Nursing homes and assisted living facilities are understaffed and underpaid and often poorly trained aides, the people that are with the residents most.

Residents and families must have recourse, must have a way to stand up and fight for their loved ones.

Please vote yes on Proposal 88 to protect the rights of the residents and their families. This is our most vulnerable population. Don't let them be forgotten. Protect them.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

Barbara Buss. And following Ms. Buss, Barbara Mayall.

Ms. Buss, you're recognized.

MS. BUSS: Thank you.

I'm speaking in support of Proposal 91.

My husband and I grew up in Wisconsin, a land of ice and snow.

After graduating from the University of Wisconsin in 1970, we accepted teaching jobs in Biloxi, Mississippi.

We were enthralled with the expansive beaches and the offshore islands and the warmth.

A coteacher said, "If you think this is nice, you should check out Pensacola."

Once we saw the emerald waters and the miles of the snow-white beaches, we were hooked and immediately secured teaching jobs in Pensacola for the following year. For five years, we enjoyed the environmental treasures of Pensacola Beach.

Family duties called us back north, but before we left, we purchased some land. For 42 years, we saved money to build our forever home.

We had visions of our children and grandchildren visiting us each year and enjoying the water and beaches we discovered almost 50 years earlier.

Our house was in the process of being built in 2010 when the unimaginable happened. The Deep Water Horizon spill.

We watched transfixed to the TV as the oil gushed more months.

The first years after the spill, we were fearful for our grandchildren swimming in the Gulf, fearful of them eating the seafood.

We spent hours rubbing oil from their little feet after a trip to the beach and wanting them to stay away from the glistening oil balls while they were picking shells.

Fortunately, our waters appear to have turned back to that emerald green color, and after years of volunteers' and paid workers' help, the sand is clean.

You can imagine how we felt when we heard about the federal government opening up coastal waters.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

MS. BUSS: Please stand up for the State of Wisconsin -- or for the State of Florida.

(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you.

Can't take the girl out of Wisconsin.

In order to save time and make sure that everybody gets a chance to share their views with the Commission, if you're next, don't be shy. Come forward and queue up. And that way we can hear everybody.

Ms. Mayall is next, followed by Mike Folzman.

Ms. Mayall.

MS. MAYALL: My name is Barbara Mayall.

And I'm a registered voter in Escambia County.

And I'm passionate about God, family, community,
and my country.

Thank you for your service on this

Commission. There is no question it is a

sacrifice for you and your family, and one for
which we as citizens are very, very grateful.

I would like to speak in favor of Proposal 22.

The Florida Supreme Court has betrayed the parents and children of this state. And I would like to ask this Commission to fix the privacy statement.

It was never intended to confer a right to abortion. It was clearly intended for informational privacy.

This commission has the ability to bring this proposal back. And I would like to ask them to do that.

Proposal 22 would not remove a woman's right to choose an abortion. That right is already protected under federal law with Roe vs. Wade and would be protected even if Article 1, Section 23 on privacy under federal law, with

Roe vs. -- excuse me -- never existed in the Florida Constitution.

Proposal 22 would merely restore the original purpose of Florida's privacy clause to informational privacy.

It would also restore to the states the right to pass reasonable regulations on the abortion procedure, such as parental consent laws, to protect the health, the safety, and the welfare of the mother and of her unborn child.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

Mr. Folzman.

MR. FOLZMAN: Thank you. I appreciate the opportunity.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: And after Mr. Folzman, if Mary Collins would queue up and Melissa Evans.

MR. FOLZMAN: Thank you, sir.

My name is Mike Folzman, and I have lived in Santa Rosa County for over 30 years.

I was a helicopter mechanic at Hurlburt Field when I got out of the Air Force in 1991 after 10 years' service.

It is my understanding that Florida is the only state in the southeast without e-verify.

Common sense would tell you Florida is, therefore, a magnet for illegal aliens.

Knowing that it is easier to be hired here in Florida will, of course, draw illegal aliens to our state.

While here, some -- some -- commit violent crimes, even up to murder. They put a strain on public and private social services.

Hospitals must give basic care to illegal aliens and their families if they show up at the ER. Schools are required to educate their children.

I would just ask that the -- you vote yes on Proposition 29 and let the citizens decide.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, sir.

Mary Collins is next, followed by Melissa Evans, and then Malcom -- Superintendent Malcom Thomas, then Scott Trotter, and Jim Blanchard.

And if you folks would move to the front so that we can hear from you in order, that would be helpful.

Ms. Collins.

MS. COLLINS: I am a resident of

Pensacola, Florida.

And I have read that the Constitutional Revision Committee rejected Proposal 22 this year, and that it was laid on the table.

Please don't let this new -- resurrect itself, this proposal. This proposal isn't about protection of personal information.

That's already protected in the constitution.

The real purpose is to allow the State of Florida once again to stand between a woman and her doctor. This is about making it harder for women to make decisions about reproduction.

In June 2016, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled again in favor of women's reproductive rights in Holman vs. Ellerstate.

Therefore, any attempt by the State of Florida to overrule the U.S. Supreme Court will result in extended, costly litigation, which the state will lose.

So why -- why, when Florida children go hungry, when they attend poorly funded schools, when they're tried as adults in our courts because we say we can't afford to pay for support services, do people want to waste enormous amounts of taxpayers' money on futile

litigation?

We believe that having children is a public good. Then shouldn't we reward it by providing paid family leave, quality child care and pre-K education?

Women are not second-class people. We are not public utilities.

Women are angry. They're fed up with being excluded, harassed, underpaid and generally subjugated. Any politician who doesn't understand this will soon be rejected at the polls, just like Roy Moore was in Alabama, where the black women led the way.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

Mary Collins.

That was you.

MS. COLLINS: That was me.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: You don't have to go it again. We got it.

Melissa Evans. Melissa Evans, followed by Superintendent Thomas.

Ms. Evans.

MS. EVANS: Good afternoon. My name is Melissa, and I'm here to ask you to vote no on

P-67.

I would like to ask one thing of the committee. Before you make a decision, I would like for you to come for a kennel visit and see for yourselves how our greyhounds are taken care of. They are happy, healthy, well-fed, and most of all loved.

We have many Senators and Reps visit us over the years, and that's why we had their support.

I believe that P-67 does not have any place in our constitution. It would put thousands of hardworking, dedicated people out of a job and thousands of greyhounds with no place to go. And that is a reality.

And personally, I know where W.W. Flicka is. She's at home on a farm with her previous owner in perfect health.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am. Superintendent Thomas.

MR. THOMAS: Yes, sir. Welcome to the Panhandle, and in particular, Escambia County.

I'm Malcolm Thomas, Superintendent of Schools for the Escambia County School District.

I'm speaking in opposition of Proposal 33.

This is a proposal that would mandate all superintendents to be appointed.

I make it clear I'm not opposed to appointing superintendents. Over the last decade of my life, I've worked along with many great appointed and elected superintendents.

Over 40 school districts now have elected superintendents. That means their communities have chosen that method to select their superintendent.

You should reject this because the constitution already includes a mechanism anymore for each individual community to select their superintendent either as appointed or as elected.

I'm in a unique position. I'm in my third term. I've already declared I will not run again. We will have a new superintendent in 2020.

I made it clear to my supporters that I would like to bring a ballot to the Escambia County citizens so we can decide this issue.

But I'm paralyzed at the moment because of your proposal. I will not bring the same

question and allow you to bring the same question at the same time and confuse our voters.

If you reject Proposal 33, you can rest assured I'm going to bring the question for Escambia County. I believe that's where the question should be decided, with local voters exercising their right to decide whether their superintendent would be appointed or would be elected.

I heard many people speak today regarding Proposition 13. You heard a lot of reasons why elected officials are wanted by citizens. I think a lot of that applies to elected superintendents as well.

And lastly, I'll speak a little bit to

Proposition 43. That deals with applying term

limits to school board members.

I would ask you a couple of questions there. Why are we applying retroactivity to this measure, when we've never used that approach in the past for term limits?

And if term limits are so great, why do we just cherry-pick school board members? Why don't we get all elected officials?

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, Mr. Superintendent.

Next we'll hear from Scott Trotter, Jim Blanchard, Herb Woll, and Patricia Stokes and Mary Gutierrez.

So if you would each come forward, we'll hear from you, beginning with Mr. Trotter.

MR. TROTTER: Thank you.

Hello. My name is Scott Trotter. I'm a retired Air Force veteran of 21 years and a graduate student here at UWF in the history department.

I'm concerned about the growing tendency of the religious majority to use the power of the state to pay for some religious beliefs over others.

Proposition 4. Religious freedom is not intended to protect religious freedom, but rather to force all taxpayers to aid the religious majority.

Proposal 4, when coupled with Proposal 45, will allow the state to set up two parallel school systems, one for public schools and one for parochial schools.

This situation will create an uneven

playing field, which is designed to favor religious schools over public schools.

Private schools can hand pick the best students, while students with learning disabilities or behavioral problems are often denied this option.

This will result in two separate but unequal educational systems, with the deck stacked against public schools.

Also, because religious schools are not held to the same academic standards as public schools, we're likely to see high school graduates that have been taught that the world is only 6,000 years old and evolution is a nonproven theory. This is clearly a Republican attempt to hijack the Florida Constitution.

A similar amendment was overwhelmingly defeated just six years ago. And in the unlikely event that they are adopted, this will open Florida up for a series of First Amendment lawsuits.

Pursuing these two amendments any further represents a waste of public resources.

I request that Proposals 4 and 45 be removed from any further consideration.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, sir.

Next is Jim Blanchard.

And following Mr. Blanchard, Herb Woll.

Mr. Blanchard, you're recognized.

MR. BLANCHARD: My name is Jim Blanchard.

I've had the privilege of taking care of greyhounds for over 50 years. I am also President of the Florida Greyhound Association, so I have to defend my interest against CP-67.

Last week I listened to an out-of-state activist continually talk about our care of our greyhounds and our lobbyist Jack Corey.

There is no bigger advocate of animals in Tallahassee. Just ask around, or better yet, follow Jack Arnold as he runs rescue for other breeds.

This out-of-state activist made a statement at the Tallahassee CRC meeting that when Massachusetts passed their betting ban on live greyhound racing, they did not have to compensate anyone.

True. But the Massachusetts legislature, seeing the injustice of singling out an industry, passed the Racing Stabilization Fund

to compensate the owners. They also had another pool of money to help reeducate the employees who lost their jobs; and another pool for the humane care and maintenance and adoption of all greyhounds. And it is administered by the Undersecretary of Consumer Affairs.

I heard about the legislators not doing anything. Over the years, I have Representatives, Senators, TV stations, and reporters.

And with them calling all of the shots, almost to the man, to the lady, they have come away supporting my industry or at least remaining neutral. The only rule that I have is having an open mind when you come to visit.

This belongs in the hands of the legislators who our citizens voted in, not in the constitution, being pushed by out-of-state activists.

And the burden here is that will take care of any compensation, if it so passes in Florida.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, sir.

Herb Woll.

And then following Herb, Patricia Stokes.

MR. WOLL: Good afternoon. My name is Herb Woll.

I serve as a member of the Board of Trustees, Pensacola State College. And I want to thank the CRC for being here today and your service.

I'm here today to ask for your support of Proposal 83, which is on your agenda, and to thank Nicole Washington for her foresight in proposing this educational amendment.

Since I'm the only one speaking about it today, I'll try to fill you in. By working closely with our college presidents, our local board and trustees are able to be the eyes and ears of our communities, helping to address the educational and workforce needs of the geographic areas we serve.

Throughout the state, we take our role seriously, working not to operate, readminister or hamper the work of our educational leaders, but to enhance relationships and to promote the programmatic nimbleness and responsiveness that is the hallmark of our Florida's community and state colleges.

Establishing the Florida college system in

the state constitution is important, as the 28 public, community and state colleges which enroll approximately 800,000 students annually is not currently in the constitution.

The Florida college system institutions awarded nearly 116,000 certificates and degrees in 2015 and 2016.

Over 60 percent of graduating seniors from Florida public high schools that go on to postsecondary education enroll first in the Florida college system, and nearly 54 percent of juniors and seniors in the state university system come from the Florida college system.

And of more than 1100 community state colleges in the nation, 14 Florida college institutions are ranked nationally in the top 100 associate degrees.

It has been my honor to be here today and to serve as trustee of Pensacola State College.

And I respectfully ask for your support of Proposal 83 in support for the Florida college system.

Again, thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, sir.

Patricia Stokes, followed by Mary -- I

believe it's Mary Gutierrez.

MS. STOKES: Good afternoon. My name is Patricia Stokes. I've been a Florida resident for 10 years, and I'm a proud United States citizen for 2.

I oppose Prop 65 and support 94.

I'm a local bake-shop owner, I'm a Registered Nurse, and I'm a Vapor.

In 2009, my first, I took my first puff from an electronic cigarette. A patient at the hospital I was working at let me try hers.

I've been smoking cigarettes since the age of 13, and then tried the patches, the gum, and the pills, without any long-term success, and my health is starting to suffer.

After the first puff, I immediately knew that this technology could help me quit once and for all.

That night, I purchased my first EC and have not had a cigarette since. Within a matter of days, I could feel the benefits of switching to vapor. Within weeks, my lungs had cleared, my hacking cough had gone, and my energy levels have increased. Today I enjoy activities without being short of breath.

I can honestly and unequivocally say that switching to vapor has increased my health -- improved health -- sorry -- overall health and has saved me from experiencing a smoking-related illness.

I am pleased to report that my personal experiences are backed by research. In 2016, the World College of Physicians found that vapor is at least 95 percent less harmful than smoking.

This year, the National Academy of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine produced similar findings.

The National Institute of Occupational
Health and Safety and the California Department
of Public Health have been conducting air
samplings and personal exposure monitoring in
vape shops.

These studies, while conducted under very high exposure conditions in small, nonventilated vape shops, with a substantial number of employees and customers producing visible clouds of vapor, did not document any dangerous hazardous -- hazard -- sorry -- dangerous levels of exposure to any hazardous chemicals.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much.

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MS. STOKES: Thank you.

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COMMISSIONER GAETZ: And if you have any additional testimony, please free to give it to the young lady in the front row.

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Ms. Gutierrez. Did I butcher your name,

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MS. GUTIERREZ: No. That's correct.

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Thank you. I appreciate that.

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And thank you for the opportunity to

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speak, and thank you.

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I'm here to speak on Proposal 91. And I'd

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like to thank the Commissioner for bringing --

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having insight to bring that forward.

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Appreciate that.

million.

Ms. Gutierrez?

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We have seen firsthand the harmful impacts

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associated with offshore drilling. And I have

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unfortunately learned offshore drilling poses

not only environmental impacts; it also imposes

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economic ones as well.

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After the BP oil spill, the Gulf coastal

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tourism industry lost about \$22.7 billion, and

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the area's commercial fishing industry lost \$247

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We are in a position -- In this moment, we

have a -- we have an unprecedented opportunity to transition our country and our state towards clean energy, where we are currently seeing the highest levels of economic growth, fiscal health and success, and away from the use of fossil fuels which are finite, limited, and a failing industry.

I'd like to ask you for you to take this in consideration and continue on with your support of Proposal 91 and help us, help the State of Florida move forward in turning the Sunshine State into a solar state.

Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much.

Our next speakers will be Diane Gilbert,
Tom Thompson, Kathy Spangler, Heather Youmans
and Bruce Yates.

And if you would come forward, as many of you as we can, we can make it much easier for everybody to have a chance to speak.

Ms. Gilbert. Good to see you.

MS. GILBERT: Good to see you.

I am here to oppose Proposal 11 concerning primary, general, special elections, electors voting in parts of primaries in elections.

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I support closed primaries, all closed primaries. If a political party A has two or more candidates and party B, C, D and E, et cetera, do not choose to have a candidate, I do not believe that they should be allowed to vote for party A's candidates in the primary. It is their responsibility to have their own candidates.

The fact that they choose not to have their own candidates should not be permission to vote in someone else's primary to elect someone else's candidate who has a different ideology.

So I'm just here to say that I hope that you will oppose Proposal 11.

And I haven't seen Proposal 62 on this, but if it comes back, I'm hoping you will oppose that one also.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, Ms. Gilbert.

Tom Thompson.

MR. THOMPSON: Thank you, sir.

WIERZBICKI COURT REPORTING

I would like to say a special word of appreciation for those of you putting up with listening to all of this for all this time, and

realize you had to travel around the state and do the same thing.

But my name is Tom Thompson. I'm here today for a couple of things. I do want to make mention, though, before I get to those, I do support Proposal 4.

I am opposed -- Excuse me. I am in favor of elected officials, and also I'm much in favor of closed primaries.

Some of you may know I've been very involved over the last 20 years in the election process. I've worked with a number of candidates, good, bad and indifferent. I'm sure they'll tell you the same thing.

And it's important that only Republicans vote for Republicans and Democrats vote for Democrats.

In November, we can vote for everybody, but the reality is, we don't always have everybody there to vote.

But that is the system. And I think it's the best system. I do want to make known, though, I'm here today primarily to ask you to bring back Proposal Number 22.

Now, I want you to know you've heard from

a lot of people speak today, some of which are volunteers, some of which are paid.

I want you to know today not only am I not paid to be here; I had to take a day off of work, so I'm missing a day of pay in order to come here to speak to you in regards to that.

But I do ask that you would restore the original intent of the privacy amendment, namely to protect informational privacy, which the court has denied.

And I'm not going to get finished, but I've enjoyed talking to you. And please take that into account.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, Tom. And if you have anything else that you'd like us to look at --

MR. THOMPSON: I ran out of time.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: No, but you can give it to that young lady there.

MR. THOMPSON: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: She'll pass it around.

MR. THOMPSON: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Kathy Spangler. And

following Ms. Spangler, Heather -- I believe it's Youmans.

MS. SPANGLER: Hi. I'm Kathy Spangler, and I'm from Milton, Florida.

I'm a disabled vet, and I'm trying to get the Proposal 700000 back on the vote for Florida. We voted before for the implementation for marijuana -- marijuana.

And I, for one, am -- I agree with that.

I was on Oxycontin. I don't know if you know,
but it's 150 milligrams a day, which means I
couldn't function.

With the VA, they will not allow me to take that. They would continue giving me the Oxycontin but would not let me have marijuana. I left the VA because of that.

I needed something that I can work with that keeps me alive and well. And it's doing a great job. If you had seen me a year ago, I couldn't even walk because I was so high.

But we're also -- I am 63 years old.

21-year-olds know what they need or what is best for them. I don't think Florida should be taking away our rights to medical marijuana or regular marijuana.

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They say it's because if they don't have more studies for -- that go for the states.

Look, I've lost all my teeth. It's rotted my mouth out. Marijuana would not do that.

We need to get it legal for people who don't have necessarily the qualifying legislation that's out there now.

And we need to be more specific on exactly what that law will be. They need to revise and replace it with the fact that they said it wasn't legal in there.

That's besides the point. It was approved of by 72 percent of the people in the State of Florida. And I shouldn't still be fighting for that. I fought for my country. I got disabled because of my country. My country should stand by me.

Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you for your service.

Heather -- And I apologize, ma'am, if I mispronounced it. How is your last name pronounced?

MS. YOUMANS: Ms. Youmans.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: I got one. Thank

you.

MS. YOUMANS: Thank you, sir.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Commissioner, my name is Heather Youmans, and I'm here on behalf of the American Cancer Society and for Action Network in support of Proposal 65 and in opposition to 94.

At the public hearing last week in Jacksonville, there was a member of the public who spoke about a recent policy change with the American Cancer Society.

And that position was mischaracterized, so

I wanted to take a moment today to give some

more clarification to the Commission on the

American Cancer Society's position.

ACS believes that no one should smoke cigarettes, and including teenagers. We should get smokers off of all forms of tobacco. We need to prevent everyone, especially youth, from starting any tobacco products.

Additionally, ACS strongly advises smokers to use FDA-approved cessation methods, such as prescription medications and counseling to quit.

While there is evidence to indicate that the current generation of e-cigarettes may be

less harmful than cigarettes, there's no way to know the long-term impact of these devices, and they have not been approved as a cessation device.

This new ACS position does not change our support for Proposal 65 or our opposition to Proposal 94. Tobacco control efforts in Florida must be vigilant for the new and emerging tobacco products.

Proposition 65 isn't an issue of whether e-cigarettes are better or worse for you. It is about every Floridian's right to bring you clean air.

According to the CDC, e-cigarettes have popularity, especially among middle and high school students, so it is essential that Tobacco Free Florida has the resources necessary to combat these new threats to public health.

Our defense against the tobacco industry and its marketing machine and the lives it's cost -- Article 10, Section 27 of the Florida Constitution, which is why we are asking you to reject Proposal 64 -- 94.

It's time to include new and emerging e-cigarettes and aerosol products in the

1 Constitution, so we ask that you support 2 Proposal 65. 3 Thank you, Mr. Chair. COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, 4 5 ma'am. 6 Bruce Yates. Mr. Yates. 7 (No response.) COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Bruce Yates. 8 Commissioner Grover Robinson, followed by 9 10 Joseph Taylor, Commissioner Graham Fountain, Jim 11 Mayall. I don't know if that's the same 12 individual who signed up before. And Mike Griffith. 13 14 MR. ROBINSON: Commissioner. 15 COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you for 16 allowing us to be in your community. And you're 17 recognized. 18 COMMISSIONER ROBINSON: President Gaetz, 19 thank you so much. Glad to have you. 20 My name is Grover Robinson, and I am an 21 Escambia County Commissioner. I'm also past president of the Florida Association of 2.2 Counties. 23 24 And I'm certainly here to speak to you on

home rule today.

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We welcome you to the west gate of the Sunshine State. In fact, this is the birthplace of Florida, both in terms of colonial settlement and entering into the United States.

In 2021, we will celebrate 200 years of Escambia County. We are proud Floridians. But we share more border miles in a number of neighboring counties in Alabama than Florida.

This is simply to say that in Florida, 67 counties are different. And the '68 Constitution recognizes Florida's maximized when counties are allowed to pursue what is best for their community.

I don't want to be Broward or Bradford, and I'm sure they don't want to be Escambia

County either. One size simply does not fit all when it comes to Florida.

For these reasons, I'm adamantly opposed to any resurrection of Proposal 95 coming forward, and the issues that would threaten the '68 Constitution's home rule provisions.

I'm also against Proposal 13 and 26.

Those are certainly issues with home rule.

I will say, while I have a little bit of time, I'll tell a separate note. I'm in favor

of 91, due to all of my experience with the oil spill. Certainly appreciate the help from President Gaetz at the time and all that he did for us.

I would also say my association -long-time association with Pensacola State
College, I support what Herb Woll said with 83,
so I appreciate that as well.

I'll give you 30 seconds back. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you,

Commissioner.

Joseph Taylor.

MR. TAYLOR: Thank you very much. COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Mr. Taylor.

MR. TAYLOR: How are you today?

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Superintendent

Taylor.

MR. TAYLOR: That's correct. I am

Superintendent of Schools for Washington County

School District, and I am here in opposition to

your Proposal Number 33, which is to make

superintendents appointed, as opposed to

elected.

I've heard Commissioner Malcom Thomas, who spoke. He mentioned that Escambia already has

an award-set program. Why would something need to go in the Constitution that can already be handled statutorily?

Some people spoke about home rule requirements and how important it was to be able to be close to the districts.

So when you decide that this will do, please understand, I'm also the Chairman of the Panhandle Area Education Consortium for 13 districts that are actually east of you, smaller, rural districts.

Of the 13 of us, it's 9 were nontraditional. Now, thinking the one-size-fits-all approach to education will do that. That's part of what this is all about.

And so that's also why I'm opposed to it. I am one of those 4 who are not traditional.

I did not come to the classroom. I cannot do that. Matter of fact, I'm a graduate here of the University of West Florida. My background is in accounting. I have -- That is what my degree is in. Small business owner.

Construction, those type things.

And so when I see this -- And -- and here is where you start talking about home rule, and

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you talk about things, there's also a value question here.

Superintendent Thomas had mentioned there's 41 who are appointed. That's correct. Those 41 have about 18 percent, 19 percent of the voters of the State of Florida, which means that the rest of the voters in the State of Florida who already have appointed superintendents, which they're satisfied with, can say the value system of the Panhandle of Florida needs to be fixed.

That is not what I think when we talk about your Proposal Number 10 for civics class. It would be interesting. I would like to see somebody spin that, explaining to a civics class about involvement and why it doesn't always work. Why can't it? What's a republic? What's a democracy?

I would ask you to vote this down.

I very much appreciate your time. you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, Superintendent.

Graham Fountain, County Commissioner, Okaloosa County.

COMMISSIONER FOUNTAIN: Thank you, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: You're recognized.

COMMISSIONER FOUNTAIN: Thank you, Mr. President.

And Mr. Chairman and Commissioners, thank y'all for having us today.

I want to for just a minute share. Bob

Johnson had to slip out. I think he had an

emergency, but he was here to speak on

Proposition 13, which is near and dear to a lot

of our hearts that have come from the sheriffing

world, to make sure that in the future that

sheriffs are always elected, including places

that decide they don't want to do that. We feel

like the sheriffs ought to be elected.

Second of all, as a retired undersheriff and state law enforcement director, I'm here to speak on Proposition 49.

My good friend and Commissioner Emory

Gaines (phonetic) had a great, great proposition
to codify in advance some further protections
for our fallen brothers and sisters in law
enforcement and first responders in public
safety, to make sure that their families are

taken care of.

As we speak today, in a state nearby they're burying another police officer that was murdered. It's every day somewhere we're doing that, so let's take care of them.

But I want to -- I want to offer -- I'm not going to be a real, real advocate for this, but I listened to the superintendents here. And it made me think. The last year we experienced some very interesting things in our county. And I'm not so sure that we shouldn't put the superintendent's election, as appointed, on the ballot.

I was always for an elected superintendent, but when Florida Statute 1001 and 1002 is not followed by the superintendent, and they withhold material information from a school board to do their own doings, I think maybe we should look at it, to let the people decide if they want to elect a CEO that will take the direction of the school board and carry that out like that job is supposed to be instead of making it their own policy.

Thank y'all very much for your time, and thank you for serving on this very long process.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, Commissioner.

Jim Mayall, and followed by Mike Griffith, and then followed by Linda Nobles.

Mr. Mayall.

MR. MAYALL: Thank you for having me.

I want to support bringing Proposal 22 to the full body of the CRC. Fix Florida's privacy clause and allow legislation to enact laws that would require parental consent before a minor girl undergoes an abortion surgery. Please vote yes on Proposal 22.

To repeal the anti-Catholic-motivated Blaine amendment, no age is mentioned in Florida's Constitution.

Repealing this division would prevent religious discrimination to allow educational vouchers to be issued so that parents could use their own tax dollars to direct the education of their children to the school of their choice for the public, private, charter or home school. Please vote yes on Proposal 4.

Proposal 45 specifies that no provision in the state of constitution -- in the state constitution may be construed to limit the

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legislature from making provision for other educational services that are beneficial to Florida's children and families. Vote yes on that.

Proposal 71 allows the legislature to establish charter schools without the court striking down the laws for various reasons. Proposal 71. Vote yes on that.

Proposal 43 establishes term limits for school board members so that they cannot serve for more than two four-year terms totaling eight years of service. Please vote yes on that.

And my last one is Proposal 13. I think we should be electing our sheriff.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, sir.
Mike Griffith.

MR. GRIFFITH: Mike Griffith, with the Bay Beacon of Niceville. I may have some questions for some of you later, but for now I relinquish my remaining time.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Okay. Thank you very much, Mr. Griffith.

And I'm sure Commissioners will be around

later if you wish to chat with them.

Our next testifiers will be Linda Nobles,
Carole -- I think it's Tebay or Tebay, Melissa
Forberg and Andrew Fernandez and Penny Rice.

So if Ms. Nobles is here.

CHIEF JUDGE NOBLES: I am. I am Linda

Nobles, and I am the Chief Judge of the First

Judicial Circuit. That's comprised of Escambia,

Santa Rosa, Okaloosa and Walton Counties.

But I'm here today not only to speak on behalf of the First Judicial Circuit, but of every judge throughout the State of Florida.

We first want to thank you for your service on this Commission and also want to thank you for giving me and all of the rest of the people here today an opportunity to speak.

I want to speak on Proposal 26 relating to the Office of Domestic Security and Counterterrorism within the FDLE.

Proposal 26 was amended in committee to provide for the sheriff's autonomous authority for courthouse security through the entire State of Florida.

We truly believe this issue, courthouse security, should not be addressed through the

Constitution. But even so, it really is unnecessary.

For years, the Chief Justice, the sheriffs, and the County Commissioners have been effectively collaborating on courthouse security, and this service -- I mean, this process has served us very well.

The Chief Justice has absolutely no desire to be the operational decision-making entity. We would not begin to suggest to qualify sheriffs throughout the state how to train their deputies, but due process, which is to protect those that use the courthouse, that falls directly at my feet.

Luckily, the Chief Justice and the sheriffs have the same goal. We want to protect our communities, and we want to make sure that courthouse are safe for those who use it and who work in it.

For that reason, the members of the judiciary and the Sheriffs' Association have drafted litigation -- I mean legislation which effectively addresses courthouse security, is currently pending in the legislature. And we respectfully reject -- ask that you reject the

amended language. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

Next . . . Is it Carole . . .

MS. TEBAY: Carole Tebay.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Tebay. Okay. Thank you, ma'am.

MS. TEBAY: I'm here on Number 91. I'm speaking in favor of it.

I've just heard the other day that the United States exports more oil than any other country in the world.

This is at a time when the BOEM is considering decreasing the regulations on oil drilling and when there's a cap of \$25 million on any company that has a great big oil spill. Florida can't afford that. Our economy can't afford it, nor our environment.

I'd also like to speak for Number 37, which would stop you from naming buildings after standing legislators.

I get hot under the collar every time I go to the Milton campus of PSC and see the building named for Bo Johnson, who -- a legislator that went to prison.

Thank you.

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COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

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Melissa Forberg.

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And following Ms. Forberg, Andria

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Fernandez, and then Bennie Rice.

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Ms. Forberg.

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MS. FORBERG: Hi. I'm Melissa Forberg from Defuniak Springs, and I'm here to speak on

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behalf of Ell's Tato Skins.

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Tato was born on September 18, 2011. She

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was one of six puppies, with three brothers and

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two sisters.

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When she was a few months old, she got the

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first of two ear tattoos to distinguish her from

At around one year of age, Tato began

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her siblings.

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training to run. She was also trained to spend

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most of her time in a cage to prepare her for

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life on the track.

in Jacksonville.

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She was later shipped to Orange Park Kennel Club

first of 132 career races in Bluffs Run in Iowa.

When she was 19 months old, Tato ran her

On the morning of June 26, 2015, Tato was taken out of her cage in the Jim Blanchard

Kennel for a practice run.

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She did not finish. Her trainer,
Christopher Maynard, put her in the greyhound

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hauling truck and turned his attention to the

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other dogs.

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7 laying dead in the truck. She was just three

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years old.

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On behalf of Tato, please vote yes for the

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

When Maynard returned later, he found Tato

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dogs, Proposal 67.

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Andria Fernandez.

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Ms. Fernandez.

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(No response.)

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COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Ms. Andria Fernandez.

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(No response.)

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COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Penny Rice.

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And Terri Suggs will follow Ms. Rice, so

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if you'll please be on deck, Terri Suggs.

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Ms. Rice, you are recognized.

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MS. RICE: Okay. Good afternoon.

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My name is Penny Rice, and I'm here

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speaking in opposition to Proposition 4.

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I am a retired social studies teacher and university supervisor of practicum and student

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teachers.

I have worked in public schools in four different states. In these capacities, I have seen vastly different schools with vastly different school populations, but they had one thing in common, a dire need for more funding.

And for public schools, that money comes from the taxpayers. The attempt by lawmakers to use public money to support religious and for-profit schools is wrong. Taxpayers expect that their tax dollars will fund public education, not private entities.

Private and religious schools are not subject to the same requirements as public schools. Private and religious school students do not have to take certain parts of state tests that public students do.

Private and religious school teachers do not have to be certified. Public school teachers do. Private and religious schools can change graduation requirements. Public schools can't.

Public school taxpayers know what they are paying for. With private and religious schools, they do not.

Public money should not be siphoned off to pay for religious for-profit schools. Our constitution is very clear about the separation of church and state.

I also want to support bringing back

Proposition 62 to the full CSC. As a former school teacher, I cannot imagine myself being expected to carry a gun into the classroom.

I cannot imagine myself being able to defend my young students against an assault rifle. Assault rifles are weapons of war. We need to ban them. We are the adults.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

Terri Suggs.

And then following Ms. Suggs, Alex -- I believe it's Kozman. Sandy P-o-r-e-a, I believe. And then Steven Smith, and then Georgana Christley.

So if you would all please come to the front so that we can hear from you as I've laid out the speaking order.

Terri Suggs.

MS. SUGGS: Yes. Hello. My name is Terri Suggs, and I'm a greyhound trainer.

I respectfully ask you to vote no on Proposal 67.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Ma'am, would you get a little closer to the microphone, please.

Thank you.

MS. SUGGS: Sorry.

I'd like to tell you a little bit about my job. I get to spend every day, seven days a week, in the kennels with greyhounds.

I get to take care of them. I get to love them. I get to play with them. I get to watch my greyhound, my four-year-old greyhound, play with him all day long.

When I think about them taking the greyhounds away, I worried because my little granddaughter loves to watch him run.

Absolutely loves it.

My boys are trainers. My oldest one, Wade Suggs, is a greyhound trainer, and when the constitution threatens my livelihood, I thought the constitution was supposed to protect me.

When you're voting, I've asked you to vote no. But before you vote, stop and think about all the families like mine that has dedicated their lives, every day of their lives to taking

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care of these dogs.

Think about who it affects and what the animals -- the animals it affects because where we going to go? Where are they going to run?

Because we're the only state that provides this. We're a tourist state. And this is a family-oriented thing for our tourists.

Y'all please, before you vote, stop and think about me and my family and vote no, please.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

Alex -- I think it's Kozman. Is that correct, sir?

I'm sorry if I mispronounced it.

MR. KOZMAN: Yes, sir. No; that's correct.

And I thank you for allowing me to appear before you today. I had a few points to address.

Proposal 4, I'd ask that the Commission not support that. The state should not be supporting private organizations or organizations with a private agenda.

With this proposal, not only is there a

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risk of favoring one religion over another, but favoring the religious over the nonreligious.

Proposal 6. I'd ask you to support that.

I believe a judge is to be impartial; and in doing so, should be evaluating the merits of legal arguments for himself, rather than relying on interpretations of the party in the legal action. In this proposal, I believe the impartial judiciary is the citizen's protection.

Proposal 20, I'd like you -- Disregard that.

Proposal 33, I'd like you to not support that. I believe public officials should be accountable to the citizenry. An appointed superintendent takes that accountability away from the citizens and makes the superintendent accountable to the school board instead.

Proposal 39. I'd like you to support.

Public officers, I believe, are public servants and should not be profiting from their office beyond the salary allocated.

A baseline code of conduct -- code of ethics would be important to have as our social decorum continues to deteriorate.

Proposal 43, I'd like you to support that.

Public officials are public servants. And as such, should be working for the citizenry and not for profits.

Term limits would help us place the focus on public officials for the -- of the good of the community rather than that of personal gain.

On Proposal 65, I'd like you to support that. It's unfortunate that the state must regulate offensive behavior in the citizens, but due to the deterioration of social requirements it's important for the state to protect all citizens, even at times protect us from ourselves.

Quickly, on 91, we must be stewards of the environment. I'd like you to support that.

And I thank you for your time.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, sir.

Sandi -- Is it P-o-r-e-d-a? I'm sorry if I messed that up.

Sandi?

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: On Proposal 96?

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Okay.

Steven Smith, followed by Georgana Christley, and followed by Haley Schipper.

So please come forward so that we can make sure we get you in.

Mr. Smith.

MR. SMITH: All right. First of all, I want to say thank you for passing the felons right to vote, at least giving people a chance to vote in November.

My name is Steven Smith. And I'm a felon. In 2009 I was convicted of a drug felony. I served my time and paid my debt to society.

And since that time, I have volunteered thousands of hours to feed the homeless and participate in several community outreach programs.

I recently graduated from Pensacola State College with my associate's in legal studies, and was named student scholar of the year 2017 in the legal department.

I'm now currently attending UWF prelaw.

And I know the felon voting rights proposal has recently passed here, as well as Florida dependency process being declared unconstitutional this month by U.S. District

Court Judge Mark Walker.

I just want to ask: Should I be punished for the rest of my life?

I just want to ask all the voters here to please vote yes this November for Amendment 4 for restoration of voting rights for felons.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, sir.

Georgana Christley.

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Georgana Christley.

Ms. Christley.

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Haley Schipper, followed by Theresa Dennis, followed by Michael Cole.

Please go ahead, ma'am. You're recognized.

MS. SCHIPPER: Thank you. My name is
Haley Schipper. I am the student government
president at Pensacola State College. And I'm
here to support Proposal 83.

I grew up in Okinawa, Japan as a military brat. I moved there when I was two years old, and I left at the age of 17 after graduating

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high school.

I will be moving to Pensacola, and my parents are at home here. But I had to choose between Pensacola State or UWF.

I chose PSC because I knew that that was the culture shock in having to move and stay by myself, that I would need an easy transition.

Pensacola State was the best choice because of the small classes and interactions with my professors and the community that PSC has.

I just graduated my AA in business and have begun my bachelor's degree in project management at PSC as well.

I enjoy the bachelor program because of the flexibility of my extracurricular activities and my full-time job.

I am proud to be a student of our nationally ranked Florida college system.

I am standing here today to say thank you for proposing Proposal 83 by Commissioner Nicole Washington.

I believe that the Florida college system should be codified in the constitution, as university and K through 12 systems are.

As education is a path for many like me,
I'd like throughout the systems of our state to
vote on this. I ask that the Florida CRC
support this proposal.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, ma'am.

Theresa Dennis.

MS. DENNIS: Good afternoon.

Thank you very much for your time and sacrifice traveling with this great weather.

I am here to speak on the behalf of two different proposals.

I am asking for you to please vote yes for the dogs on Proposal 67. We've been working for years to get this passed.

And while I am tremendously grateful to hear people talk about how much they love the dogs and how much they love their dogs with the dogs, that doesn't nullify the pain and anguish suffered by so many other dogs.

So this guy is Highly K-lights. In three years, he went from being born and racing 113 times to being destroyed because he had a broken leg.

I spent

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took on a fight with a great dane. She couldn't win. They wouldn't spend \$500 to set his leg and give him a chance to get adopted and find a forever home. It just killed him.

I know they want to make money. I know

I have three rescue dogs at home.

\$5,000 rebuilding an ACL on a mutt because he

I know they want to make money. I know how they make money, so I'm asking to please, please vote yes. Let the people decide.

I'm also here to ask you to oppose 29. I saw your voting. I appreciate your opinions.

And I'm here hoping I can change your mind.

This is an unfair burden to especially small business owners. We do have e-verify in Florida, but it's expensive and it takes time.

I have friends that run small businesses and owns small businesses. And if they want to hire legal immigrants with documentation right now, they can immediately verify through the already approved-of channels and put them to work.

They are hardworking people. They come here from all over the world. They bring color and music and food and fabulous volunteer time and churches to our great area.

And I'm asking you to please protect the business owners and keep our state from becoming a hate state and oppose Proposal 29.

Thank you very much for your time.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

Michael Cole. Then Ray Aguado, Makenzie Johnson, and Jessica Leleux, I believe.

Michael Cole.

MR. COLE: Thank you, sir.

I'm here today with PSC in favor of Proposal 83.

I'm a graduate and a current student at PSC. And I'm here in favor of Proposal 83 because I believe that such a great school as PSC should be supported and supervised by this proposal.

Has affordable education, which I personally go to. I'm a graduate. I have many choices for schools to go to, but I chose PSC because of the great programs, wonderful faculty and members and support for the students. And I believe they should be supported as well by the constitution.

Also, with my remaining time, I'd like to address, as a current student in the Florida

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State, the ban of AR-15s and assault weapons in our schools.

I believe there are -- In our states I believe there is no place for them in our state or in our country, and to please consider this.

I encourage you to consider legislation banning the sale of AR-15s in the State of Florida for our students and our citizens.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much.

Ray Aguado.

Did I get that right, Ray?

MR. AGUADO: It's Aguado.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Aguado. I'm sorry.

MR. AGUADO: That's okay. I apologize.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: No, no. Please don't apologize.

MR. AGUADO: My name is Ray Aguado. I live in Pensacola, and I would like to encourage the Commission to oppose Proposition 29, also known as e-verify.

Now, the goal of e-verify may be meritorious. And I am all about securing our borders, protecting our jobs, but I am not in favor of increasing the size of government.

I am not in favor of e-verify because determining if a person is legally able to work in this country is already -- identified for a Social Security number.

We shouldn't burden businesses with responsibilities of conducting background checks, when that should be and is the responsibility of government agencies such as Homeland Security and the Social Security Administration.

Also, e-verify is costly to taxpayers, and it is flawed. A government analysis states that e-verify would cost businesses approximately \$20 per employee, and that same analysis reports that an error rate with e-verify of approximately 15 percent. So, please, I ask the Commission to oppose Prop 29. There has to be a better way.

I'm also here to ask the Commission to reconsider and restore Proposition 22, for this privacy amendment to its original purpose. The amendment was to protect the informal privacy of its citizens, protect ourselves from the government's increasing ability to gather our personal information.

Unfortunately, the privacy amendment has been misinterpreted by the courts. And as a result, Florida has created a fundamental right for a minor to have an abortion without the consent of her parents.

So I'm asking the Commission to restore the privacy amendment to what it was intended, to ensure informational privacy, and not to grant any greater rights for an abortion to minors without the consent of parents. This is not an abortion issue. There is a parental right issue.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, sir.

Makenzie Johnson. And following Ms. Johnson's comments, we are going to take a 15-minute break.

And when we come back, our first speakers will be Jessica -- I think it's L-e-l-e-u-x, Wren Godwin, Susan Dombrowski and Barry Beroset,

Ms. Johnson, you're recognized.

MS. JOHNSON: Thank you for the opportunity to speak today.

My name is Makenzie Johnson. I'm the

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coordinator of -- (Audience members speaking out loud to each other sitting next to the court reporter; speaker's words not reportable.) -- leadership at Pensacola State College.

I'm speaking in favor of Proposal 83, and
I'm here on behalf of some of our students
unable to attend. They're in class or working.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: I'm sorry, ma'am.

Would you stop? Stop the clock. I apologize,
sir.

THE COURT REPORTER: It's not you, sir.

These people here are talking, and I can't hear.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: All right. If we have conversations in the room, particularly around the court reporter, let's try to take those conversations outside.

Ma'am, please start.

MS. JOHNSON: Proposal 83 refers to students, many of whom are economically disadvantaged, working adults or first-generation students.

Proposal 83 reflects a strong mission of Florida's college system, which is a preservation of open access and affordability to college.

This -- The Florida Constitution is to reflect the democratic values of our cause and its language.

Its education is a path -- is the path -- I'm sorry. If education is the path for many of our students working, et cetera, then the citizens should be allowed to vote, and I believe it should be reflected within the constitution.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much. The Commission stands in recess for 15 minutes.

(Brief recess.)

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Our next group of speakers will be Jessica -- And I know Jessica is going help me with her last name.

Jessica . . . I think it's Leleux, or something like that, Jessica Leleux, Wren Godwin, Susan Dombrowski, Barry Beroset.

So let's begin with Jessica.

What is your last name?

MS. LELEUX: My name is Leleux.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Say it again, please.

MS. LELEUX: Is Leleux. It's French or technically Cajun.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Oh. It's a beautiful name.

MS. LELEUX: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: You're recognized, ma'am.

MS. LELEUX: So my name is Jessica Leleux. I'm speaking on behalf of Proposal 83. I am a student from Pensacola State College. And I'd like to say that I believe this proposal would keep the campus and the others -- you know, state colleges more affordable and open, accessible.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you. Thank you, ma'am, for your testimony.

And next, Wren Godwin, please.

MS. GODWIN: Thank you. Good afternoon.

My name is Wren Godwin, and I am here to represent Pensacola State College in support of Proposal 83, which reflects a strong mission of the college system to present open access and affordability of good education.

I am a high school senior preparing to graduate and have dual enrollment at PSC for nearly two years.

Being a student at PSC has helped me to

not only prepare but to become -- but to become comfortable with the college life -- college life and developing peers, which is so important for people my age, young kids like me, for just getting their start in the world.

For many, graduating PSC, community college, provides vestigial first steps which allows further access to higher education.

I now want to say that earning a degree from a community college such as PSC will help me get a good start in building the career I am working hard to achieve.

Community college will help me to receive a strong education and give me opportunities for an even brighter future.

The board of -- the board of constitution should reflect these same values that are very important.

Respectfully, I request for you to support Proposal 83, by Commissioner Nicole Washington, on behalf of students like me who are working toward a bright future.

Thank you for your time, and thank you for listening.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

1 Susan Dombrowski. 2 (No response.) 3 COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Ms. Dombrowski. (No response.) 4 5 COMMISSIONER GAETZ: All right. 6 Barry Beroset. 7 Good evening, Counselor. Good to see you. 8 MR. BEROSET: Thank you. How are you doing? 9 10 COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Good. 11 MR. BEROSET: I'm here to speak in 12 opposition of Proposal 96. 13 I'm a criminal defense lawyer. I've been 14 a criminal lawyer for, I think, 45 years. Ι 15 started out as a prosecutor working with Curtis 16 Golden. 17 And I'm not opposed to victim rights. fact, the Constitution, Article 1, Subsection b 18 already provides for rights for victims. 19 20 They are to be advised of all critical 21 stages of the procedures and to have the right of allocution at sentencing. 2.2 So many of the things that they delineated 23 24 specifically in this proposal are already

included in the Constitution.

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The problem that I have with the specific parts of the constitution I'll mention, but like I say, I've tried probably over 300 jury trials. Thousands of victims. And all of these victims or almost, in every case, every felony, have been interviewed at depositions.

One of the proposals in this is that the victims should not be required to give a deposition.

I know there's not a constitutional right to depositions, but in Florida we have that opportunity.

And when we sit down and take a deposition, the prosecutor's there. The defendant's not there. And we have an opportunity to learn about the case.

The prosecutor, surprisingly, learns about the case. He probably has or she 250 cases, and so many times those cases are settled as a result of that deposition. It's very important.

Another factor that's important here, it says they do not have to provide any discovery request. This is in clear violation of Brady vs. Maryland, which requires them to disclose exculpatory matters.

And then, of course, you're bringing in a third party that may control when the trial goes.

And I think this is going to be a great detriment to the prosecutors, the Florida Bar, the Criminal Law Committee, composed of prosecutors, defense attorneys and judges have unanimous -- or not unanimously, but overwhelmingly opposed.

So I want to thank you very much. And good to see you all.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, Counselor.

Next is Colby Wise. And following Colby Wise, Julia Pearsall, Martin Simmons and Marilyn Oberhausen.

Colby.

MR. WISE: Hello, Commissioners. Thank you very much. My name is Colby Wise. I'm from Bradenton, Florida.

I wanted to speak today in support of you reviving Public Proposal 700000 and placing it on the 2018 ballot.

I speak on behalf of millions of Floridians who have yet to realize how beneficial cannabis can be, as well the

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half-a-million Floridians that have been arrested since the last Constitutional Revision Commission met, as well as the 60,000 that will be arrested between now and 2020, when we hope to have the similar ballot initiative on the ballot for voters to decide.

I urge you all, please, realize that this issue has benefits for all Floridians and really needs to be considered before it just gets thrown out with the -- thrown out with the bath water.

Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: You bet. Thank you so much, sir.

Julia Pearsall.

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Julia Pearsall.

(No response.)

Marty Simmons.

MR. SIMMONS: Thank you so much. I'm Martin Simmons.

And let me tell you folks, you have a great leader in President Don Gaetz there.

We're proud of him here in the Panhandle. In case you didn't know, he is from the Panhandle.

We're glad to have him.

When I walked in this morning, I said, "I can breathe easy."

Proposal 97. This would actually count under-votes as no votes. What other race on any ballot counts under-votes as no?

If someone chooses not to participate on the question or raise on their ballot, they're choosing not to vote.

It's very common for responsible voters who are not familiar with a race, a judge or an amendment, to simply not vote on that question so as to not vote incorrectly. They're not voting no. Please let the 60 percent threshold be a percentage of the votes on that amendment.

As a wise king once said, "Let your yes be yes and your no be no."

As for closed primaries, these aren't actually elections where -- of a selection process for the nomination of a party candidate to the November general election where every registered voter can vote.

No voter's ever prevented from registering with whatever party affiliation they choose.

This allows them to vote in the selection

primary of their party.

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primaries, simply choose a party that is closest to your beliefs, and you'll get to vote.

Because I was one of the 99 delegates from Florida to the convention in Cleveland. And it

process works. If you want to vote in

When they register, they know how this

was a closed system. I was one of the 99 from Florida. We voted for our nominee to the November general election, and then every

It's a selection process, not an election where everybody gets to vote. That's what we have in November. And that's the way it should stay.

Thank you very much.

registered voter could vote.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, Marty.

Marilyn Oberhausen.

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Ms. Oberhausen.

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: All right. Randell Graham. Then Nichele Newell. And then Tammy Sharp.

Randall Graham.

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MR. GRAHAM: Yes, sir.

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COMMISSIONER GAETZ: You are recognized,

I spoke to you last week about living my

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sir.

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MR. GRAHAM: Thank you very much.

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American dream, racing greyhounds. And I'm

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driving a total of 12 hours today to speak with

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you again.

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We've heard many unpleasant words to

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describe greyhound racing and the care of the

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animals perceived. Simply, they are beings.

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They all have different characteristics,

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personalities and tendencies.

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And I can guarantee you I know every one of them, all 68 of my greyhounds.

At Orange Park in a racing program you might see Jackson. That's Too-Too. But I will see Anna. I will see Swiss Miss is Reba.

Kentucky Bronco is Tuffs and LK's Lionheart is Leo. I could do that 64 more times without these notes.

So I extend a -- Several members of greyhound racing have encouraged and invited all of you, but I know you're busy. That's not a

realistic invitation, and you can't be expected to accept it.

So I extend an invitation to any person you employ. They will have unrestricted access.

All I ask is that you show up with a genuine interest in learning about greyhounds.

Come visit Abby and Cody, Rosie and Richie, Joshua and Somal. And I bet when you leave my kennel, you'll have a new best friend. His name is Pressley.

While we urge you to come pay us a visit and know all 67, we would like to remind you again this week that voting no does not mean you support racing.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, sir.

Nichele Newell. Did I get that right, ma'am?

MS. NEWELL: Yes, you did. Thank you.

And I want to thank everyone for being here. I think it's important that everyone here is exercising their right and participating in our democracy.

And to our Commissioners, I hope that you try to make it as easy as possible for all to

participate in our democracy. I think it's far too restrictive right now.

I support restoring felons' right to vote automatically. I support open primaries. And I support public financing of elections. It was established to try to help stave off private interests in -- in our government. And it doesn't do enough, so please don't get rid of that. I think we should hold the politicians accountable to voters, not to donors.

And lastly, I just want to say that we really need to put a ban up for a vote in 2018, and we can't afford any more lies. We need to get it done right away.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, Ms. Newell.

Tammy Sharp. And following Ms. Sharp, Lily Anderson, and then Sharron Hobbs.

Ms. Sharp.

MS. SHARP: Hi. My name is Tammy Sharp.

I am from Milton, Florida.

I'm here for Proposal 88. I've heard several people get up here and say it's unnecessary.

But imagine if I -- if it was taken out, elderly, starving them; not bathing them; not giving them water; allowing sores to fester and grow until the smell was so strong, it made you throw up; physically and mentally abusing them for days, weeks and months until they died.

There would be an outrage. This kind of torture to our senior citizens happens daily. This is an outrage.

Patterns of neglect by underpaid, understaffed, undertrained employees are a constant issue, but you say it's unnecessary to give rights to the citizens.

According to Nursing Home Abuse Center, out of 2,000 nursing homes, there's a 44 percent rate of abuse, and a neglect rate of 95 percent. And they say it's unnecessary.

In Florida, out of 200 women, 67 percent claimed abuse by staff and caregivers. Out of 342 senior citizen men, 55 percent claimed slapping, hitting and shoving by staff and caregivers.

I'm speaking today for you, for your families, for your wives, for your children, for your grandparents, and your mothers and your

fathers.

I'm speaking for you because, see, I already lost my cause in this fight. So now I'm speaking for you to make sure this is taken care of by the time that we got you.

Praise God you never do, but you find yourself in one.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

Lilly Anderson, followed by Sharron Hobbs and Caitlin Shackelford.

MS. ANDERSON: Good afternoon. My name is Lilly Anderson.

I'm a junior at Chuly High School,
Washington County. I am also a member of
Students Working Against Tobacco or SWAT.

Today I'm going to speak to you about an issue that is super close to my heart.

You know, first I want to tell you a little bit about SWAT. SWAT is a network of youth across the State of Florida working to create a diverse tobacco-free generation.

As a member, I've been able to help improve our community for not just me but for my peers and for future generations.

In Washington County, we have worked with our local school systems to enhance our tobacco-free policies, issuance of cessation of services, which are those not just the adults but the youth as well.

Recently we will -- Recently we have worked with the City of Chipley to create ordinances to prohibit free sampling and distribution of smokeless tobacco at community events.

While working here locally, we have also worked hard partnering with the Truth Initiative to create clean-air zones in front of businesses.

As we've worked hard, our expenses in Washington County are not unsolicited. Across Florida, over 7,000 of my peers share my passion to transform communities.

Youth work alongside adult partners from their schools, law enforcement -- excuse me -- businesses and faith-based groups to make tobacco -- tobacco less acceptable and less accessible.

With that being said, I urge you to oppose Proposal 94.

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I'd also like to voice my opinion that I am in favor of Proposal 65.

Thank you so much.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much for your testimony.

Sharron Hobbs.

And following Ms. Hobbs, Caitlin Shackelford and then Zac Johnson.

MS. HOBBS: Hi. I'm Sharron Hobbs. I'm from Washington County, Florida.

I'm here to voice opposition -- opposition to Proposal 94.

As a career veteran in public health, I'm here on my own time today. I'll be retiring after a long, long tenure with Department of Health December 31st of this year.

I've seen a lot of programs come and go in my time, some good, some bad, some it didn't really matter. It didn't make much of a difference.

I was -- worked in disease. I worked in the field. I was in and out of crack houses and all kinds of places. And I remember from the field hearing about these kids, these SWAT kids.

I thought, "How cool is that?" And I

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watched them from the sidelines.

I was a street person. I did disease intervention. I worried about people with HIV and syphilis, not kids whether they smoked or not.

Then I watched them, and I watched the change they made. I watched their decreasing smoking rates, and adults and youths.

And then I watched the money go away. And then I decided, when it came back, I'm going to get on that line. I'm going to support them.

That's how I'm going to end my career is, I'm going to be out there with them.

Now, I've watched since we have rekindled.

I've watched -- They have reenergized my public health career. They've made me stick it out when I got frustrated and realized, this is a good thing. This is a good thing that they're doing.

I want you to realize that, you know, with time, they have -- Well, with the smoking rates, again, they went up when the money went away.

Now they're going back down. They're making a difference.

They're working with local businesses.

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It's not just about kids having fun. They're making change in our community. They're creating policies.

They're working on workplace wellness.

They're working with employers. They're worried about those people having strokes. They're getting them health information.

They're doing things that make a difference. They're becoming strong, responsible leaders. Taking this funding and diverting it could create big problems.

I also want to voice my support for including baking and Proposition 65 as well.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, ma'am.

Caitlin Shackelford. And following Ms. Shackelford, Zac Johnson.

MS. SHACKELFORD: Hello. My name is Caitlin Shackelford, and I am a junior at Chipley High School. I'm here today in opposition of Proposal 94.

I'm involved in meaningful clubs that are working against tobacco, and I am also the founder of a faith-based club called T7.

As a member of the statewide movement, our

efforts are most effective in a sustainable campaign against big tobacco.

In 1994, one tobacco executive stated,
"Young adult smokers are the only replacement of
smokers who pass on."

I'm here to tell you that I am not a replacement. I am an activist, but I haven't always had the skills and confidence to be the change maker that I am today.

There are many reasons to choose to be involved in this movement. Some see this as a ministry. Others want the benefit of skills learned from staff and adult mentors. For me, it was very personal.

When I think back, the first thing that comes to mind is small towns. And Chipley is just that.

It has become so accepted in our society that we tend to sort of brush off the dangers of smoking.

My grandmother smoked from the time she was a preteen up until age 35, and it caught up to her. She is now a survivor of cancer due to smoking. However, all too often you don't get to hear such good news.

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There are many people who have had many loved ones pass away due to tobacco-related illnesses, including Lloyd's grandmother who died at age 59 from lung cancer.

Our organization is on the front lines of change, but we recognize success will not occur without a comprehensive effort.

The achievements in Washington County and across the state are possible because we have adult staff and mentors to support our goals, communities to embrace tobacco-free policy and nationally recognized cessation services to help those who quit. Every component definitely matters.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much.

Zac Johnson.

(No response.)

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Zac Johnson. Mr.

(No response.)

Johnson.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Crystal Spencer, followed by Michael Gerard, I believe. And then Matt Becker and Matthew Cunningham.

Crystal Spencer, you're recognized.

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MS. SPENCER: Thank you.

Good afternoon, Commissioner -- or
Chairman Gaetz and Commissioners. Thank you for
allowing me the opportunity to speak.

I am an attorney and I am also a volunteer for the American Heart Association. And I've been a past volunteer for the American Cancer Society.

I stand here as someone having been impacted deeply by both heart disease and cancer. Both of these diseases, which are preventable -- they are preventable through funding programs, such as cessation of smoking.

It is very important and extremely basic. In order to diminish the suffering caused by these diseases, we must eliminate the disease. We eliminate the disease by preventing the disease.

Tobacco-free -- Tobacco-free Florida is a program that is designed to do just that, prevent the disease.

When you prevent the disease, you prevent -- prevent smoking, you prevent heart disease, you prevent cancer, you prevent many other type conditions that impact our society

due to smoking.

The tobacco industry continues to pour \$559 million into this state in advertising, targeting teens, targeting high-risk communities.

Why do they target a teen? Because if you catch them when they're young, you have a lifelong smoker or you're likely to have a lifelong smoker.

I had the privilege to be the American

Heart Association representative on the Tobacco

Education and Use Preventative Advisory Council,

TEUPAC. That's a very long name. We did that

for a reason. And It's amazing that the work

that they're doing.

If this funding is diverted, if you remove that funding, then the -- and you remove the advertising, then the strides we have made are in jeopardy, our citizens are in jeopardy.

There are so many reasons to oppose Proposal 94, not the least of which is the financial impact on our state due to the increased personal health expenses and the extraordinary expense on Medicaid.

I urge you strongly, oppose 94.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

Michael -- Is it Gerard?

MR. GERARD: Yes, Michael Gerard.

How are you?

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Yes, sir. Good.

MR. GERARD: Good.

I'm here to oppose Proposal 67. I think we spoke -- I spoke with y'all last week in Jacksonville. I drove six hours over here to address you again.

There's a lot been spoken at these meetings about the greyhounds.

I'm very open. We're very open. There are a couple instances that was brought up today, Flicka for one. That proves drug-testing works. However, how the dog got that, that's beyond me. But it works. They're caught.

Before, the other dog that died, that's terrible that that happened, but it wasn't -- Again, it could have been very easy -- She spoke of it happening in the morning, school. Could have easily been disposed of at the vet's office. It was registered, just like we're supposed to by regulations.

If we end greyhound racing, as far as parimutuel racing, there would still be greyhound racing. It would just be unregulated. We all spoke with this also last week.

Greyhounds need to be protected. They need to be supervised by state regulations, where there's no drugs, nothing's hidden, everything's out in the open.

I think it's unfair that I have to defend myself here against out-of-state hate groups who propose and -- and -- and spew a lot of lies.

And they have believers and followers.

And I believe these people truly believe and love the greyhounds as I do, but for the wrong reasons. They think they're being abused. They are not.

My family's been doing this for over 100 years. I've never -- Not one of them's been -- been involved in any type of incident where there were animals abused. We love them. I love them.

I have them in my home. I have them in my work. I raise them on my farm. All of my -- I have 50 -- I have 50 racing. I have my granddaughter who works now. My father works.

My granddaughter works. My uncles have worked in this business.

This business still makes money. If it didn't, the tracks wouldn't be there.

I know there's stipulations. And that should be all taken care of in Tallahassee with the regulations, that there's -- I must say that that should be there. To industry that's been around for so long -- it's profitable -- should not be up to a committee or on some ballot. I think that's ridiculous.

Thank you. I hope y'all will be able to make the right choices.

Thank y'all for your time.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you for your testimony.

Matt Becker. And following Mr. Becker,
Matthew Cunningham, and then Catherine Durkin
Robinson.

Mr. Becker.

MR. BECKER: Yes. Hi. I'm here from Gulf Breeze and just want to thank you,

Commissioners, for the work you're doing and for the opportunity to speak here today.

WIERZBICKI COURT REPORTING

I'd like to start by voicing support for

Proposal 11 that would open elections to all registered voters.

We currently have a system where -- where people are -- are gaming the system with write-in candidates. And this is a particular problem in this community -- county, and it has the effect of disenfranchising a lot of people.

And given that the right to vote is the better off of a functioning democracy, again, I'd like you to support Proposal 11.

I would also like to oppose Proposal 29.

That would require the use of e-verify in hiring processes. E-verify is riddled with errors that would cause problems for a lot of people just trying to earn a decent living.

It's a government overreach, quite honestly, that would make it harder for small business owners to succeed and would do so at a cost to the taxpayer. And it would be, in all likelihood, another policy that would disproportionately and negatively affect people of color. So, again, I would ask you to please oppose Proposal 29.

And finally, I would also ask you to oppose Proposals 4 and 45 and any other proposal

that would use public school money to help fund private and religious education.

That's not the purpose. We should be supporting our public schools that are available to all.

So, again, I'd like to support Proposal 11 and oppose Proposals 29, 4 and 45.

Thank you for your time.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you for your testimony.

Matthew Cunningham.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Yes. Hi. My name is Matthew Cunningham. Welcome to Florida.

Thank you for a chance to speak, too, about the quality of life.

I'd like to have you revisit

Constitutional 700000. And we need to revisit.

In the spring of 2016, I asked my doctor about medical cannabis to help me sleep. His comments were, he would if he could but was afraid of the drug, which I thought was ludicrous, in my mind.

Where have they hidden all this carnage in the last 50 years that I've partaken?

So he prescribes me this sleeping pill

Ambien. June 9th I wake up in the ER, pretty much paralyzed from the neck down from a sleepwalking accident.

I'm usually left-handed. Now I can barely use my right hand. You know, it -- I think if it wasn't for my 21 days of Medicare, I'd be dead.

I developed a Stage IV bedsore, you know, in this local Crestview rehab place. And for the next seven months, I was on a wound bag, you know, and this thing was next to my bed sleeping. Very uncomfortable.

You could smell the wound -- you know, the gangrene from the decayed flesh from the bedsore. You know, for months, every week I'd have to go and have it painfully scraped just to -- you know, to help the healing go on.

Today, give me, you know -- Then they gave me all kinds of morphine, Oxycontin, everything else, you know, because they thought I was going to die, you know.

But now, you know, it's gotten ridiculous. You know, it's like you got to really beg in order to get any medicine.

You know, I need to be able to grow

cannabis myself. I need to be able to treat myself. You know, our whole legal system, you know, is based on our common law.

If you read the Magna Carta or our Constitution, it's all about freedoms and liberties.

You know, we have these rights. And these are common-law rights that we have. They're endowed by our Creator and our government, that we should be able to, you know, grow our own.

So I ask you, please, let us revisit 700.

Put it on the ballot and let us vote on it.

It's not right. It's been -- We have wronged too many people by bad laws.

And these are -- laws are ridiculous. You know, just think of it. And it's all about money.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, sir. Thank you.

Next, Catherine Durkin Robinson. And following Ms. Robinson, Helaine Gottschalk, and then Lois -- I believe it's Silberstein -- Silberstein.

Ms. Robinson.

MS. ROBINSON: Hi. My name is Catherine

Durkin Robinson. I am the Executive Director of the Florida Parent Network.

And I'm here representing over 107,000 children who are on the waiting list for charter schools throughout the state.

Unfortunately, they have no options in their neighborhoods. They have no options in their area, and they are desperately in need for more.

To an independent authorizer, like the one in Proposal 71, would allow these children to have the kinds of options that they need now.

They can't wait, so please keep this in mind when you consider Proposal 71.

Thank you so much.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

Helaine -- Is it Gottschalk?

MS. GOTTSCHALK: Very good. Thank you very much.

I'm very much in support of Proposition -I shouldn't say "proposition," but Proposal 67.

As a Floridian, I am really embarrassed to be standing up here, the reason being 40 states -- 40 states -- have banned greyhound racing. Five other states, even though it isn't

banned in those states, they aren't racing any greyhounds there.

Now, Florida can take great pride -- kiddingly -- that we are one of the five states that still allows it.

Florida, Arkansas, Alabama, West Virginia and Texas. And that's why I'm standing up here embarrassed that I have to be a Floridian that has to have greyhound racing in my back yard.

I'd like you to think about that.

If all of these states have banned racing, why hasn't Florida come up to the 21st Century in acknowledging that we don't need to do it here anymore?

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

Lois Silberstein. Did I get your name right or wrong?

MS. SILBERSTEIN: (No response.)

Good afternoon. I'm here to support

Proposal 67. And first of all, I want to thank
the sponsor.

And I always pronounce your name wrong. It's Gaetz, Gaetz.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: After all I've done

today, you can pronounce it any way you want and I'll be all right.

MS. SILBERSTEIN: We know who you are.

The sponsor and cosponsors of this proposal. I've spoken in front of commissions and panels before. And it's not pleasant. I took off from work to be here today because it's that important to me.

And I would venture to say the majority of people in the State of Florida that support the continued existence of greyhound racing are the ones that have a vested interest and make their living doing it.

I also believe that the majority of people in Florida, the voters, have not heard their voices heard in the past several years, year after year after year, when legislation has been introduced to ban greyhound racing.

And I believe that if they are given the opportunity to vote in November, they will support this. And if they don't, I will be very surprised, but I think the least that we can do is give the voters the opportunity to express, discuss and hope that greyhound racing will die, as it should have been years ago.

And for anyone, not just an animal lover or a dog lover or a greyhound -- a greyhound lover would say, "I think it's just a matter of common decency, and it's the moral thing to do, and it's the right thing to do," and just let the voters speak.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

Carol Cleaver, followed by Todd Rosenbaum,

followed by John Miller.

Ms. Cleaver, you're recognized.

MS. CLEAVER: Thank you.

Thank you, Commissioners, for taking our input tonight.

As a public school teacher and a parent, I'm here to voice concern against Proposal 71.

This proposal allows other agencies, not just school boards, to authorize new charter schools.

This is an attack on local control and subverts the will of voters who choose their school board members with the idea in mind that those members will govern the schools in their communities.

Democratically elected school boards

should remain in control of the schools in the area where the voters are living.

Proposal 33 takes away the ability of a community to elect their school superintendent and declares that all superintendents shall be appointed. This is another way in which the new proposals seek to silence parents and voters. I am urging you to vote no on it.

Proposal 95 also offers another attack on local control. It overrides the way that local businesses conduct their own affairs.

The proposal threatens the progress made by cities that have written their own nondiscrimination ordinances.

Many cities in Florida are looking to the future and are seeking to protect their employees and citizens who identify as LGBTQ.

Taking away the rights to write their own ordinances for conducting business gives too much power to the state.

I would like to also speak against

Proposals 4 and 45. They use tax dollars to

support private schools. It is the business of
this state to use public tax dollars to support
all children with equal access to education.

Public schools should be supported and not have their funding undercut by using tax dollars to support private schools.

The restriction that is currently in the Florida Constitution that bars the funding of private and religious schools with public monies should remain as written.

I'm here to ask you to vote no on these proposals. Public tax dollars should be spent solely on public and equal education.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, ma'am.

Todd Rosenbaum, and then John Miller, and

then -- and I think -- Is it Rio Vanderford?

Todd Rosenbaum.

MR. ROSENBAUM: Good afternoon or good evening, Commissioners. Chairman, thank you for your time.

My name is Todd Rosenbaum, with the American Heart Association. I'm here to speak in opposition to Proposal 94.

You've heard from a number of our advocates in blue shirts and very personal stories about why Tobacco-Free Florida matters and what these programs do for community members in Florida.

I want to leave you with two important facts. The first is that since the initial funding in 2006, youth smoking rates in Florida have dropped 71 percent.

The second is that even though it's underfunded, according to the CDCs guidelines, Tobacco-Free Florida has saved the state \$17.7 billion dollars in smoking-related health care costs. And we haven't spent a single penny of taxpayer money to do that.

You know, they say that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. In this case, \$70 million a year worth of prevention yields \$3.2 billion worth of cure.

Thank you for your time and your consideration.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, sir.

John Miller, followed by Rio Vanderford.

Mr. Miller, you're recognized.

MR. MILLER: Good -- good day, Commissioners.

I'm here to support legalization of cannabis. As a child, I was beat by my mother's boyfriend, which gave me PTSD and other mental

disorders, which cannabis helps when I smoke it.

I don't have panic attacks and I don't get angry at certain things. And when I was 18 years old, I started having seizures. And I knocked out a front tooth. I've bitten through my lips and everything.

And cannabis keeps me from having seizures for a month at a time, just smoking one time with cannabis.

And also, I believe that it would help people cut down on tobacco -- tobacco use, and it would keep people being healthy because it heals all of these people with fibromyalgia and different diseases.

And it just keeps the world going round.

God put it here for a purpose. And I'm -- I'm

hoping that we can support God and His -- His -
His earth. And that's what I have to say.

Y'all have a great evening.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much, sir.

Is it Rio Vanderford? Is that correct, ma'am?

MS. VANDERFORD: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: All right. You're

recognized.

MS. VANDERFORD: Hello. My name is Rio Vanderford, and I'm from Bank Middle School, Shalimar, Florida.

Today I'm speaking in opposition of

Proposal 94. Currently, tobacco prevention -
prevention funds Students Working Against

Tobacco, otherwise known as SWAT.

SWAT is very important in many -- in our communities today. With middle schoolers and high schoolers today, tobacco is cool.

Through SWAT, we as students can make a change. Cancer research will show us what we all need to know. However, through SWAT we can make a real change. Help fight for what's right.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you very much for your testimony.

The Honorable Jeff Bergosh.

COMMISSIONER BERGOSH: Caught me offguard there, President Gaetz. Welcome. Welcome, Commissioners. Thank you so much for coming to Pensacola.

Couple of things I want to speak in

support of. I'm a tenured school board member, so I'm very passionate about education.

I'm currently a County Commissioner, so right off the bat 45, 71, 33, 43 I strongly support.

10, I support.

29 I support.

11, strongly oppose.

I want to focus on Proposal 33. 15,500 school districts around the country, a little over 100 of them left with the arcane throwback model of an elected superintendent.

No disrespect, sir. I know that you're an elected superintendent, but I want to -- As a school board member and going forward in the State of Florida, I want us to enter the 21st Century to eliminate the politics from the position, put the power back in the school board, let them cast a wide net to find the most professionally qualified, high-energy, high-intensity, highly qualified superintendent of schools from a nationwide search.

In Escambia County, we have tremendous challenges. We have a lot of inner city social dysfunction, all kinds of generational poverty

like you can't believe.

And I have nothing against our current elected superintendent. He's extremely popular. He's a very good politician.

But I'm not convinced that we have the best that's out there. We probably need to pay more, but I really believe this is something that must change.

There's only two states in the union that still practice this, this arcane throwback method of popularity contest to bring in your chief education officer through your county.

It's akin to Tuscaloosa County and the University of Alabama saying, "We're going to get the best coach we can for our football team, but we can only choose from 270,000 residents in the county." They have to go nationwide because they want the best running the Crimson Tide.

I want the best superintendent running
Escambia County schools going forward, so please
put 33 on the ballot. Please.

Two-thirds of the state students were already educated in districts that have a professional, appointed superintendent. Let's make it statewide. Let's join the 21st Century.

Thank

1 Thank you very much. 2 COMMISSIONER GAETZ: Thank you, 3 Commissioner. And this person should have been a 4 5 physician, and maybe is a physician. 6 handwriting. 7 B-e-n-e, M-i-t-e-g. You gotta help me here. I know I'm real far off. 8 MR. MITCHELL: Good evening. I deserve 9 10 that. 11 My name is Gene, G-e-n-e, Mitchell. 12 COMMISSIONER GAETZ: They could have held 13 a gun on me and I wouldn't have been able to 14 figure that out. 15 Welcome, and you're recognized. 16 MR. MITCHELL: I'll work on that. 17 you. Hello. My name is Gene Mitchell. I live 18 19 here in Pensacola, and I'm here to speak on 20 behalf of Backward Turner. Backward Turner was 21 born on September 1, 2010. He was one of nine puppies. He has two brothers and six sisters. 2.2 23 Can you folks see this? 24 Thank you.

25

When he was 16 months old, Backward Turner

was shipped to Derby Lane to begin racing. In total, he raced 106 times at four different Florida tracks.

Turner suffered a catastrophic spinal injury on November 20, 2014. In the third race at Sanford Oakland -- Orlando Kennel Club -- pardon me -- according to a state investigative report, Backward Turner went down right out of the box.

The track veterinarian found that he suffered a spinal disk rupture, and two days later he was destroyed. Turner was four years old when he died.

The greyhound trainer in control of

Backward Turner recently had his license revoked

for an unrelated greyhound drug-positive test.

On behalf of Backward Turner, please vote yes to

the dogs on Proposal 67.

Additionally, I am a 25-year board-certified criminal trial defense attorney.

I understand that there's concern about victim rights in criminal cases. I urge the committee to consider the role of due process.

Our system is based on the idea that the worst thing that could happen would be for an

innocent person to be wrongfully convicted.

And I certainly appreciate your attention. Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER GAETZ: And we have heard from 146 individuals who have taken their time away from their jobs and their families and their pursuits to come and speak to our Commission today.

We're very grateful for all their information and for the information they provided in writing.

This was the last speaker who had signed up to speak. And unless there's someone else who has filled out a card to present to our staff, we thank Dr. Saunders and the University of West Florida for being gracious hosts to the Commission. We thank all of those who have been involved.

And unless any members of the Commission have any other business, Senator Carlton, please arise.

(Public hearing concluded at 5:49 p.m.)

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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

STATE OF FLORIDA)

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COUNTY OF ESCAMBIA

I, DAVID A. DEIK, CP, CPE, Professional Court
Reporter, certify that I was authorized to and did
stenographically report the foregoing public hearing
proceedings; and that the transcript is a true record of
the proceedings contained herein.

I further certify that I am not a relative, employee, attorney, or counsel to any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.

DAVID A. DEIK, CP, CPE

Professional Court Reporter