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3	CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMISSION
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5	Transcript of proceedings had at the public
6	hearings conducted by the Constitution Revision
7	Commission held at Florida SouthWestern University,
8	Suncoast Credit Union Arena, 13351 FSW Parkway,
9	Fort Myers, Florida, on May 10th, 2017, commencing
10	at 5:00 P.M.
11	PARTICIPATING MEMBERS OF THE BOARD:
12	
13	Carlos Beruff, Chairman Commissioner Lisa Carlton Commissioner Erika Donalds
14	Commissioner Erika Donalds
15	ALSO PRESENT:
16	ALSO FRESENT:
17	Dr. Jeffrey Allbritten, President FSW
18	
19	
20	
21	MARTINA REPORTING SERVICES 2069 First Street, Suite 201
22	Fort Myers, Florida, 33901 (239) 334-6545
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PRESIDENT ALLBRITTEN: Good afternoon.

Would everyone take your seats. Good afternoon and welcome, glad you're all here, glad the public is here with us.

18l

Welcome to Florida SouthWestern State

College in sunny Southwest Florida. You are in our brand-new Suncoast Credit Union Arena, which we just opened about four months ago, kind of proud of it.

Glad you're here with us. Exciting what's going on every -- once every 20 years. We can play a small part in this. We're glad to have you here and host you.

Not to take your time, but I wouldn't be the president if I didn't brag one quick moment. You're sitting in the home of the Florida State champions in softball one week ago, so happy about that.

Thanks again, anything we can do to help you while you're here, our staff would be happy to do that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you so much. It's a wonderful facility. We're happy to be here as we continue going around Florida, listening and getting ideas to change the projection of Florida for the next 20 years.

This is a Constitution Revision Commission,

commonly known as the CRC. My name is Carlos Beruff, and I'm the acting chairman. I was appointed by Governor Rick Scott.

We like coming to you. That's what this is

We like coming to you. That's what this is all about. Our goal is to be able to reach all Floridians within a two-hour drive of their home, and we're going to make that happen over the next 12 months.

I would like to start by Dr. Gary Lester, who will lead us in the invocation if we could all stand.

(Whereupon, the invocation was had.)

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

(Whereupon, the Pledge of Allegiance was had.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Please be seated.

I'm going to introduce the commissioners joining me here. To my right, Commissioner Donalds, Sprowls, Commissioner Jordan, Commissioner Lester, Commissioner Johnson, Commissioner Nocco, and Commissioner Gaetz.

To my left, starting with Commissioner Carlton, Commissioner Nuñez, Commissioner Washington, Commissioner Gainey, Commissioner Joyner, and that's

it. Pepe there? No? Okay.

Behind me, we're going to start with Commissioner Smith, Commissioner Thurlow-Lippisch.

To my left on the upper level, Commissioner Timmann, Commissioner Lee, Commissioner Cerio, Commissioner Stemberger, Commissioner Solari, Commissioner Coxe.

To my right, behind me, Commissioner

Stewart, Commissioner Heuchan, Commissioner Keiser,

Commissioner Karlinsky, Commissioner Newsome,

Commissioner Kruppenbacher, and Commissioner Plymale.

A few of us missing but usually one of a crowd of about 30, so there's a bunch. I'm going to turn the gavel over to Commissioner Donalds, since this is home-court advance for her. Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Good evening, my fellow Southwest Floridians. Thanks for being here today.

I'm going to call names, forgive me if I don't pronounce them well. But when your name is called, if you could come up on either podium; and when you are up to speak, please restate your name for the court reporter and for the commissioners.

We're going to start with Gery Trelchler,

Mayor Randy Henderson, Liza McClenaghan, and Paul Waldmiller.

10l

MR. TRELCHLER: Commissioners, Mr. Chairman.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Your name, please,

your name.

MR. TRELCHLER: Gery Trelchler.

In the spirit of our founding fathers, and in this case, Benjamin Franklin, I would like to quote, "Those who beat their swords into plowshares usually end up plowing for those who kept their swords."

1.7 million Florida concealed-carry permit holders should be able to openly carry and not fear of being outed. They should be able to carry on college campuses, airport lobbies, theaters -- remember the Batman shooting -- churches -- don't forget the Carolinas -- and all other reasonable places.

Unarmed requirements present soft targets for attackers. I think anyone -- law enforcement, legislators, etc., who vote to support gun-free zones should have a sign in front of their house that says "gun-free zone."

Except for the obvious group -- felons and those judged unstable -- all Floridians should be able to purchase all guns without waiting periods or gun

control measures. Why do we want to make criminals out of good citizens and empower the criminal class only to appease the uninformed? Let the voters have their say. I believe a good with a gun is the best candidate for a bad man with a gun. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you, sir. Mayor?

MAYOR HENDERSON: Good evening. Chairman Beruff and FCRC committee members, welcome to Fort Myers, and thank you for establishing this meeting here in Fort Myers. Dr. Allbritten, thank you for your gracious host.

I would like to invite my fellow municipal officials who are here maybe to stand impunity with me.

In 1968, home rule powers were established in Florida, and we hold them as treasured to our work here in the local level. Establishment of home rule power includes municipalities and agencies who serve to drive economic development in Florida cities and --certainly here in Fort Myers and all other five cities here in Fort Myers -- economic development remains the prime initiative of all cities with home rule powers.

We ask that you support them, let them be, or we would welcome you to strengthen them even, if

you could, for our municipalities across Florida.

Other examples of home rule opportunities where we may be the first line of defense includes operating against pill mills and sober homes, where we oftentimes are involved in addressing these challenging issues.

Please protect your cities. The cities are the local reeds to the community. I want you to know they did a lot of business on behalf of the city and the public. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you. Liza McClenaghan, Paul Waldmiller, Clara Graham, Chad Hendrix.

MS. MCCLENAGHAN: Good evening. My name is Liza McClenaghan. I'm the volunteer state chair for Common Cause Florida's 50,000 members. Thank you for proving us this service, Commissioner, and for providing these forums for public engagement.

We remain concerned about the process and procedures of the commission and the public's participation. While the website has improved, there's still much information that is missing for our members and fellow Floridians to understand about our role.

There is no set timeline. For example, how

many of these public hearings will there be before committees start meeting? When is the cutoff date for making proposals? How much time will there be to comment on committee work before the full committee votes? What is the date of submission to the Secretary of State of your final product?

We look forward to the rules working through meeting next week in Tampa. Their press release and the judge have indicated that there's public comment. Are those comments limited to two minutes like these hearings? Are they only allowed before the committee discussion begins?

For many Floridians, this is a first interaction with such an important commission. Will there be a process chart to make sure you know how the Commission's work will be accomplished? How can the public participate in the committee meetings once they begin?

Common Cause and other organizations specifically urged in an April 10 letter the adoption of rules that will encourage independence, prohibit conflicts of interest, ensure nothing but transparency, and clearly specify a schedule for meaningful public participation throughout the process.

We encourage you to quickly address these issues and convey this information to the public. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you.

MR. WALDMILLER: My name is Paul Waldmiller. I'm a former internationally credentialed alcoholism and substance abuse counselor, a forensic specialist, who has established alternatives to incarceration programs. I have trained many judges, attorneys, and law enforcement. In fact, for a number of years, I was also employed as a law enforcement officer. I have helped establish drug courts, DWI, and domestic violence courts. And recently, in Hamilton County, also a veteran's treatment court.

I am, however, a victim of a foreign immigration marriage scammer and corrupt courts that cahooted to steal thousands of federal tax dollars and actually had a police officer threaten to murder me for exposing them.

I am far from being alone as an American with these sort of crimes committed against us. Our federal, state, local governments are largely corrupted by the British Accredited Registry -- the BAR Association -- and all three branches of our government. They have no real system of oversight.

Whatever you decide, you must, you must include citizens review panels to have power over all government agencies including the courts, attorneys, police, DCF, domestic violence programs and others.

Our government must be held responsible by its citizens as our founding fathers established. I have yet to receive any help from my federal representatives, my state representatives, or law and/or police; and this happened to me in 2009.

I was chased out of United States for two years while my attorney said, "Paul, don't come back here unless I say it's safe."

I was an illegal alien in another country; think on that. Think on the victims of Americans here in this country. We need real justice.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you, sir.

Ma'am?

MS. GRAHAM: Good evening. My name is Clara Anne Graham, president of the League of Women Voters of Lee County, Florida.

The league believes in promoting a clean energy future for Florida. Florida has the potential to be among the top solar-producing states in the country, but we currently generate only 1 percent of our energy from solar power. With at least 40 percent

of our state's population at risk from sea level rise, Florida is on the front lines of climate change. We cannot ignore this any longer and must instead embrace policies that will enhance our use of clean solar energy.

Sparked in part by the passage of Amendment 4 and the defeat of Amendment 1 in 2016, awareness and support for forward-thinking solar policies in Florida is growing. We need to move our state forward towards affordable, resilient energy systems that relies on clean energy sources like solar and avoids risky and expensive investments in outdated fossil fuel sources. Going solar creates more options as consumers decrease their dependency on fossil fuels and creates well-paying jobs for our economy.

Finally, the League of Women Voters is cosponsoring two state sea level rising summits both at Florida Gulf Coast University. One is the Florida Coastal and Ocean Coalition and the other addressing sea level rising resilience and adaptation in the Estero Bay region. Currently, I serve on an eight-member League of Women Voters of the United States climate change task force. I urge you to go to LWV.org to obtain a copy of our toolkit for climate action; help protect our planet.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you. Chad Hendrix, Kathleen Mayo, Eugene Milhizer, and Jon Thompson.

Please state your name.

15l

MR. HENDRIX: Hello. My name is Chad

Hendrix, and we thank you all for being here. As a

firearms trainer and the president of the Pink Pistols

Association here in Florida, Fort Myers chapter,

Florida's Constitution should be the pillar that

protects all of our civil rights. And unfortunately,

Mississippi and Georgia now have better gun rates than

the State of Florida does.

I was at Pulse nightclub one week before the terrorist attack that killed 49 of my fellow gay brothers and sisters. I feel that Florida has, in their constitution, a three-day waiting period. We have NICS checks systems that are instantaneous that protect -- it's already in place for, like, preventable -- you know, the other side likes to say that there's 2 million people that have been stopped from buying guns. Well, 90 percent of those, when you look at the numbers, are false-positive. If I have a very similar name to somebody that we do, in fact, want to keep from getting guns, but what you actually find is that 90 percent of those are false-positives;

and the gun sale is allowed to progress under the current system.

Also, I feel that our ballot initiative system is really a danger for us. We have Michael Bloomberg who wants to spend millions of dollars. He's done it in Colorado, and he's done it in the State of Washington. When I'm a firearms instructor and I hand a firearm to one of my students, that's now a crime because we didn't stop and get background checks. That's why 52 sheriffs in the State of Colorado sued and refused to enforce that law.

So if we're going to have valued initiatives in Florida, we need to do what Arizona is trying to do, and what they are doing is actually requiring all the counties in the state to actually --

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Your time is up. Thank you.

MR. HENDRIX: Thank you very much. I appreciate it.

MR. MILHIZER: Good afternoon. To the chairman of the commission, I'm Eugene Milhizer. I'm dean emeritus and a professor of law at Ave Maria School of Law.

I'm here to urge the commission to help clarify an amendment, Article I, Section 3, pertaining

to religion freedom; and Section 23, pertaining to the right of privacy.

First, with regard to the rights of privacy, our provision has been interpreted too narrow with respect to abortion, which makes it unnecessarily difficult to enact reasonable regulations to help protect women pursuing an abortion.

I would like to read you a very brief

passage from a 2007 United States Supreme Court

decision, Gonzales v. Carhart, where a majority of the

court said, and I quote, "Whether to have an abortion

requires difficult and painful moral decisions. Some

women come to regret their choice to abort the infant

life they once created and sustained. Severe

depression and loss of esteem can follow. The states

are free to enact laws to provide a reasonable

framework for a woman to make a decision that has such

a profound and lasting meaning. The state has an

interest in ensuring a grave choice is well-informed."

In other words, the overly strict interpretation of our privacy provisions present in Florida prohibiting women the time they may need to reflect upon this grave choice; and that is an important reason why this commission should reconsider that provision.

Briefly, with regard to Article I, Section 3, the so-called "No. 8 provision" under religious freedom. Once again, this constitutes an unnecessarily strict interpretation and prevents the state from working constructively with faith-based organizations, which, in turn, ultimately harms the public. And so I urge this commission, likewise, to revise the No. 8 provision. Thank you kindly for your attention.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you.

Ma'am?

MS. MAYO: My name is Kathleen Mayo. I'm a fifth-generation Floridian. I'm a retired librarian. I'm president of the local National Organization for Women, and I'm an active volunteer in my community. I care about Florida.

I'd like to speak about two issues in the Florida Constitution. The first one is the right of privacy as expressed in the Constitution's Declaration of Rights, Section 23. It states that every person has the right to be let alone and free from governmental intrusion into the person's private life.

Many in our legislature, and people here today, are not happy with this right of privacy, this strong, freestanding statement that Florida voters

passed in 1980. They repeatedly worked to diminish its impact on their bills and on the subsequent rulings by the state's courts; but these legislators are perfectly happy for the state to spend tens of thousands of taxpayer dollars to defend their ill-conceived legislation in court, especially defending those bills that place limits on a woman's legal choice to terminate her pregnancy.

Like people everywhere, I cherish the right to be left alone and free from governmental intrusion in my life. I encourage you not to meddle with our right to privacy, resisting intrigues of those who would water down our rights. It's one of the nation's strongest privacy statements and guarantees some protection from those who would place their personal and religious beliefs above those of Florida citizens.

I would also ask you to look at Section 1 of the Declaration of Rights and remove the term "physical" in front of "disabilities."

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you, ma'am.

Jon Thompson, Jim Hoefling, Rodger Dowdell, and Gary Woodroffe.

MR. THOMPSON: I'm Jon Thompson, native Floridian, graduate of the University of Florida; go Gators.

I've got two issues I want to bring before the commission. The first is short: education; and the parents need choices. I would ask you to consider repelling the Blaine Amendment as other states have done and replace it with a voucher choice for parents, which should be of help to, particularly, inner-city children.

The second issue is Amendment 1, Section 23, 1980, to reinstate the original intent of the amendment. The Constitution requires the intent of the people of Florida be followed. So Amendment 1, Section 23, must be interpreted according to the reasonable intent of the people who passed it, which was to protect the privacy of citizens of Florida from improper information gathering on them.

The Florida Supreme Court chose to completely reinterpret the amendment as if they were solely responsible for the will of the people nine years later after passage of the amendment. They somehow twisted the privacy from improper information gathering to include, of all things, abortion rights of minors.

All of us who are parents and grandparents understand the limitations of minor children, whose brains are still developing through their teenage

years. Thus the need for the Florida parental contempt statute. The Uniform Gifts to Minors Acts and many other protections of minors require their parents to act to protect.

As parents, this all makes perfect sense.

Why this was taken away from parents by the Supreme

Court of Florida in the case of minors' abortions

under a constitutional amendment designed to protect

information gathering privacy is completely beyond me.

This is not justified; it's just wrong.

Informational privacy is, today, a much bigger issue than it was in 1980 when Article I, Section 23, was passed. I had no cell phone, no computer in 1980 that today can be hacked or information about all of us can be gathered by governments and businesses.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you. Time is up.

MR. DOWDELL: My name is Roger Dowdell. And as a commission, you folks have been noticed multiple times that you have no delegated authority to write a constitutional amendment. The reason for that is quite simple: The authority is in the people. It's reserved in the people. And everyone on the commission didn't come from the people or elected by

the people for that purpose. Instead, you're all very, very accomplished people -- I can see from the resumes -- very, very successful. You should be proud of yourselves, but you're politically-appointed. So you weren't really from the people. And that's the reason why any valid constitution or any valid amendment must come from the people.

It is our constitution and it is our rules to govern. So it's that, fundamentally. It's nothing disrespectful of all of your capabilities or anything else; it's the way our government runs. In addition, we've tried to make it clearer that it's important that you not do this, but also that we face enormous problems of lawlessness in our government.

I have with me a document I would like to leave with you called "the Declaration of Government Lawlessness with Harmful Intent." Similar to what our founders did in the Declaration of Independence, where they enumerated their grievances, we have a list here of all of the grievances relevant to our state, federal, and local governments, where they are not following the law. Thank you.

State your name, please.

MR. WOODROFFE: My name is Gary Woodroffe. Thank you for the opportunity to appear.

Yours truly witnessed a Tampa Middle

District federal judge, a few weeks ago, express her outrage concerning the Florida Department of Revenue modus operandi to the Civil War, Sherman's March to the Sea. If you don't know what that is, you need to resign.

Consider our legacy. Life, liberty, property, and family violations by the State of Florida to we the people continue unabated, include the best of we the people, include doctors, teachers, and engineers that are having their families, their livelihood, their reputation destroyed by this for-profit entity under the collar of law.

The Department of Revenue is a private for-profit corporation. They operate clandestinely, refusing to reveal the corporate officers' identity or shareholders' identity according to my own efforts. They appear to receive millions of dollars of Title IV-D money, while seizing millions of dollars from we the people under the color of child support without due process. The reason for their secrecy appears to be illegal, malfeasant modus operandi.

It's probably obvious to see by now, my son

was the victim of colonel kidnapping. He was born in San Francisco, California, December -- January 17, 1999. I was there. I cut his umbilical cord. I was not an absent father. Subsequently, his mother proceeded to engage in parent kidnapping, violating UCCJA 28, USC 1738 --

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Sir, your time is up. You're welcome to submit any comments on the website, FLCRC.gov.

Linda Neely, Glen Gibellina, Rae Ann Wessel, and Holly Schwartz.

MS. NEELY: Good afternoon, almost evening. My name is Linda Neely. I would like you all to read my shirt. There's a -- anybody that receives funds from the public treasury signs a notarized statement to defend and protect the United States Constitution, the Constitution of the State of Florida. Does not say that we should revision it; It says that they shall defend and uphold it.

So today we are here. You are spending -- I believe I heard your estimated budget is \$2 million to run this commission, and you are looking for ways to add things to the Constitution, while our Constitution for Florida states that the people are the true political power. That we -- under Article V, we the

people have the right to peacefully assemble. Today we are peacefully assembling to lecture our elected representatives, which are not here in front of us. We face political appointees.

And we the people are to be able to seek redress, and yet nobody from my Florida Government has ever been able to show me where redress is needed. So I think that this commission should look at strengthening the public's right.

In 2010, the Florida Supreme Court judge ruled that we the people don't have the right to speak at public meetings. In 2013, our legislators did make an adjustment to that court ruling and said that we have the right to speak out on any agenda item before it is passed. But this own commission was found by an attorney general and a finding that you have the right to do your own rules. And the legislators need to keep their noses out of your rules and procedures.

But us the people --

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you.

Glen Gibellina, Rae Ann Wessel, Holly Schwartz, Ryan Sharp.

MR. GIBELLINA: Good afternoon. My name is Glen Gibellina. I'm a parental rights advocate and cofounder of Why Dads Matter, a non-profit

organization for parental support and information.

We have a cancer, a cancer of the judicial system, and that cancer needs to be cut out.

Currently, that is the Family Law Division of the Florida Bar. They are a wrecking ball to our judicial system.

I would strongly suggest that everybody go see Divorce Corp documentary; it's on Netflix. I'll even pay for it. I'll be at the meeting next week, and I would like some feedback from this.

This is a \$50-billion-a-year industry. More money flows through the family courts than all the other courts combined. That should tell you something right off the bat. And Florida is not alone. They are one of the worst.

I'll give you an example, personally one that I know. Case No. 2002DR3254, 12th Circuit in Manatee County. This is my case. 2002, that's when I filed for divorce. Fifteen years later, it's still open. 800 documents. Is this acceptable for our family law division? Absolutely not. When you keep me from my child, that's a criminal act. Parent alienation should be filed as a criminal act.

We have on the records coming up a federal mandate for shared parenting. We've tried to work it

before; twice, it was shot down. Once the federal amendment goes into the house of cards of the Florida Bar Division, it's going to fall. Judges will be removed, lawyers will be disbarred, and the high-conflict attorneys that are the worst should be doing jail time.

Parental alienation is a crime. It should be treated as such. And I'll see you next week at the workshop. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you.

MS. WESSEL: Good afternoon and welcome to

Lee County. My name is Rae Ann Wessel, here on behalf

of the Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation,

proudly celebrating 50 years of conservation resources

in this region.

I come to you tonight with two items that we would like to put forward. First is a change in the cabinet, and the second has to do with elections.

Regarding the makeup of the cabinet, Florida's economy lives or dies based on the quality of our environment.

We know very well because Article II, Section 7, of the Florida Constitution identified there is a policy in the state to conserve and protect natural resources and the scenic beauty of the state and that we abate air and water pollution.

Water is the life source of our community and all of Florida. People have challenges to both the growth and the quality of our experiences for tourists based on our water quality. Local experience tells us that when we have green algae washing up on our beaches, an inky dark water, it's not good for tourism; and we are seeing that effect this year.

Our recommendation is to realign the state government with the economic driver by creating a cabinet position that deals with water environment and tourism and reorganize the Department of Agriculture to be on par with other committees of its same kind, like DEP, like Department of Transportation,

Department of State, Fish and Wildlife, Conservation Commission.

Our second item is to promote the idea of nonpartisan elections. Here in Lee County, we have had a significant disenfranchisement from voters because of closed elections. We're up to 60 percent of our voters may not be able to participate because of partisan elections, so we encourage you to take a look at that opportunity. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you.

MR. SHARP: Good evening, Commission members, ladies and gentlemen. I'm Ryan Sharp,

elected vice president of the America's Party of
Florida. We're an educational grassroots group making
sure that the principles of America's founders are
preserved. George Washington urged us all to "raise a
standard from which the wise and honest can repair"
and then asserted, "The rest in the hands of God."

Since 2008, we've had biweekly conference calls open to all citizens of goodwill to discuss politics, current events, and talk to candidates and elected officials. Anyone interested can call me at (727) 798-1101.

I am here on behalf of myself and thousands of legal Floridians who were denied their constitutional right to representation during the 2016 elections. Article I, Section 1, of the Florida Constitution says, "All political power is inherent in the people." I have handed copies for all of you to look at of a press release that lays out the facts of our detail -- of our case in detail. I'll not focus on the injustice today, but I will lay out the solutions.

In 1998, Article VI, Section 1, was added by this commission with the intent to make elections more fair for our parties and NPAs. This affected the opposite effect. We demand that these burdens end

immediately and that the rights of the people to vote for those who represent them be returned.

We propose that the following provisions be added to Article VI, Section 11:

A. Any legal citizen who meets all age, citizenship, and residency requirements written in the United States Constitution and the Florida

Constitution shall be able to be printed on the ballot and/or have their votes counted as a write-in candidate for the office of their choice without any undue burden, requirement, or registration beyond the lawful means of proving their citizenship and that they meet the age, citizenship, and residency requirements of the U.S. and the Florida Constitutions for that particular office they're running for. All fees, charges, financial obligations -
COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you. Time is

Ma'am?

up.

MS. SCHWARTZ: My name is Holly Schwartz. I went to school in Tallahassee and worked in Tallahassee. So I have to tell you I appreciate all the travel and effort that you're putting into this, so thank you very much.

Two issues very quickly, interesting

statistics. In Lee County, one in five jobs is tied to tourism; and tourism, last year, generated \$3 billion. So anything that could be done to help preserve our natural systems in Florida will sustain that revenue stream.

Second issue, very quickly, so that everyone is represented here. Hopefully, you'll consider, very strongly, nonpartisan election process. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you. Leslie Turner, Ligia Castaldi, Claudia Reed, and Jeanne Berdeaux.

Go ahead.

MS. TURNER: I guess I'm up. My name is

Leslie Turner. I would like to thank the commission

for allowing me the opportunity to testify today in

Lee County. I live in Parker Lakes in Fort Myers, and

I work as a medical technologist for a large Catholic

hospital. I'm also a wife, a mother, and a breast

cancer survivor.

I have two points I would like to comment on. The first has to do with open primaries. At the moment, Florida only allows Democrats or Republicans to vote in primary elections. This leaves out 25 percent of Florida citizens from participating in the election process. And this is unfair because it

leaves out so many people, many of whom I have spoken to, but it also unfairly targets the younger voters because they are the largest population registered as independent; therefore, I ask the commission to allow all voters in Florida to decide this issue by putting an open primary ballot amendment in 2018.

Second point I would like to discuss has to do with privacy provision in the Florida Constitution, Article I, Section 23. This provision guarantees the right of each Florida resident the right to be let alone and free from government intrusion into his or her private life. The Florida Supreme Court has consistently ruled that laws restricting access to women's reproductive rights and the right to choose violates the right to privacy laws; therefore, the voters of Florida should be made aware of these changes to this.

I ask the commission to please make public any proposed changes to state Constitution before they are placed on the 2018 ballot. The vast majority of voters support contraception and maintaining the balanced decision in Roe v. Wade. This majority does not want this commission to undermine a woman's reproductive rights. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you.

MS. CASTALDI: Hello. My name is Ligia
Castaldi. I'm a law professor at Ave Maria School of
Law. I would like to remind this commission that the
Florida right to abortion was created by the Florida
Supreme Court in 2007. It was not created by popular
vote or by Florida voters.

that the U.S. Supreme Court has consistently, after Roe, limited and regulated abortion practices.

Following Roe, the Supreme Court frequently ruled on abortion -- in favor of abortion providers; but it also placed a number of limitations on the constitutional right to abort, such as state requirements that only licensed physicians perform abortions and that late-term abortions be performed in licensed hospitals. The Supreme Court has found no constitutional right to government-funded abortions in cases like in Maher v. Roe and Poelker v. Doe.

We have a brief that we're going to submit to Commissioner Donalds that we would appreciate if you would read. We would like to urge you to consider amending Article I, Section 3, of the Florida Constitution to clarify the interpretation of the right to privacy and bring it closer to current federal constitutional standards on abortion. Thank

you.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you. Go ahead.

MS. REED: My name is Claudia Reed.

Officially, the United States is a democratic republic; but recent decisions have proven that in reality, on the federal level, we have become an oligarchy, ruled by the well-to-do for at least the last several decades. How did this change come to pass? I would guess through the cancerous spread of systemic corruption. Instead of representing their constituents, elected officials now do the bidding of their largest campaign donors.

On the state level, governments vary. So how does Florida rate corruption-wise? In 2015, the Center for Public Integrity gave Florida a D minus for transparency and accountability. In 2016, Harvard Law School Center for Ethics reported that in Florida, while illegal corruption is under control, legal corruption is very common in both executive and legislative branches.

Legal corruption is defined as

^ quotes?\*political gains by an official in exchange
for providing specific benefits to individuals or
groups. This means that Florida laws are commonly
passed to benefit special interest entities rather

than the public, but the public has to obey these laws nonetheless. How can this be considered okay? Why is it legal for Florida government to betray its citizens in this manner?

As a remedy, I propose integrating a comprehensive corruption ban into the Florida Constitution itself. The American Anti-Corruption Act, AACA, is a final --

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Time is up, ma'am. Thank you.

MS. BERDEAUX: I think you called me. I'm

Jeanne Berdeaux and I'm presently the Respect Life

director for the Catholic Diocese of Venice, covering

ten counties in Southwest Florida.

Unfortunately, our Florida Supreme Court
justices have decided in multiple cases, including
parental consent and 24-hour waiting periods, that
there's a right to abortion, even for minors, hidden
in the constitutional amendment Article I, Section 23.
That amendment simply states, "Every natural person
has the right to be let alone and free from
governmental intrusion into the person's private life
except as otherwise provided herein."

I remember being a young, new Florida voter back in 1980 when that amendment was on the ballot.

I feel as though I was duped into thinking it was just to protect our citizens from identity theft or governmental intrusion. I had no idea at the time that this amendment would be used to promote abortions, and I never would have agreed to it.

We have had over 50 women come to our

Project Rachel postabortion clinic retreat in just the

last two years. We have heard their stories, through

a lot of tears, of how they were coerced into having

an abortion or thought they had no other choice and

how they have handled their grief and regret for 20,

30, or more years.

Even right outside the abortion center, some women argue it's the best thing to do and sometimes change their mind when they see the people praying there. If they had to think about it for another 24 hours, perhaps more women would make a better decision, one they could live with in peace for the rest of their lives.

We have already lost almost 3 million Floridians to abortion. Please give Florida voters a chance to let our voices be heard on this issue with an amendment that would clarify that there's a right for informational privacy and should not be used as a right to abortion.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you. Michael
New, Elise Rose, Steven Maxwell, Charlotte Nycklemoe.
Go ahead.

MR. NEW: My name is Michael New. I'm a professor at Ave Maria University. And first I would like to discuss Florida's privacy clause as pertaining to protect the pro-life laws. The privacy clause was adopted in the Florida Constitution in 1980; and since that time, frequently used to strike down (inaudible). First, it was used it to strike down parental pro-life laws on two occasions, once in 1989 and once in 1999. And just this past year, the privacy clause was used to strike down a law requiring a 24-hour waiting period for women obtaining abortion.

Four quick points in my testimony. First off, the privacy clause was never intended to hinder or obstruct pro-life laws. It was discussed in 1978 Constitutional Convention. It was adopted in 1980. The clear intention of the privacy clause was to give individuals protection from government surveillance. Abortion was never mentioned either at the convention or the 1980 legislature discussion.

Secondly, waiting periods and other types of protective pro-life laws are popular. Twenty-seven states have a waiting period before a woman gets an

abortion. There's also polls that show 80 percent of Americans support 24-hour waiting periods before women can obtain abortions.

Third, waiting periods are good public policy. A 2016 study in Utah on waiting periods found that of those seeking abortion, 8 percent did not go through with the procedure; and those that didn't were the most the most conflicted about it, showing, again, that it did give women some time to make a better decision.

And fourth is concerning the privacy clause could undermine life issues in other ways. There's a big push to legalize assisted suicide over the past couple years. It's been legalized in California and Colorado. And many policy analysts are concerned that privacy clauses could be used to legalize assisted suicide. I think this is a very serious issue, one that needs public input on these hearings, testimony. It should not be decided by judicial fiat.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you, sir. Elise Rose, Steven Maxwell, Charlotte Nycklemoe, Tamara Paquette.

DR. ROSE: I'm Dr. Elise Rose. Article I,
Section 23, the right to privacy, should not be
construed as to limit waiting periods for medical

procedures, including abortion. Florida judges have struck down even a minimal 24-hour waiting period for abortions. Both the American Psychological Association and American Psychiatric Association -- both pro-choice groups -- have determined that abortion is a stressor, a stressor capable of causing post-traumatic stress disorder.

When a woman is pregnant, especially with an unplanned pregnancy, she's in a heightened emotional state. Before making a life-changing decision, such as abortion, a woman should be given time to consult her family and her regular physician or to investigate the provider. Without the mandatory waiting period, the only person she may speak with are providers such as Planned Parenthood, who have a financial stake in rushing her to get the procedure. Abortion is irreversible; once done, it cannot be undone.

When we make a purchase of a car or vacuum cleaner, we have three days to return the item. I do not believe the privacy clause was intended to prevent the minimal consumer protection provided by a one, two, or three-day waiting period; therefore, I urge amendment of this privacy clause to allow mandatory waiting period before abortion or other serious medical procedures. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you.

MS. NYCKLEMOE: Good evening. I'm Charlotte Nycklemoe. I am with the League of Women Voters, and I am here to speak to you tonight about fair districts. Presently, the legislature has its own special rules for maintaining its records. We think that the legislature should follow the same open records laws as other branches of the government and be required to maintain all records they acquire in the course of their public campaign.

During the fair district litigation,
legislatures claim that they should be excused from
testing about how the maps are drawn. The Supreme
Court ordered them to turn over documents and testify
about how the maps were drawn. The Constitution
should make clear that there is no legislative
privilege in redistricting cases, just as the Supreme
Court ruled.

The fair districts amendment passed by 63 percent of the voters in 2010 have stopped abuses by politicians that entered into secret, back-room schemes to rig political districts and elections hold onto political power; however, some think the power structure will surely seek pressure at the CRC proposed constitutional amendment that would severely

undermine fair district amendments.

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We urge the CRC to reject any attempt to change the way that fair districts rules work. We hope that the CRC will do nothing to weaken the fair district amendment or to aid and abet those who try to cheat the public by secretly drawing districts for their own political purposes. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you. Steven Maxwell, Tamara Paquette, Diana Walsh, and Joyce Fletcher.

DR. MAXWELL: Good afternoon, Commissioners.

My name is Steven Maxwell for the record.

Specifically, I would like to speak to Article II,

general provisions, Section 8, ethics in government.

My requested action is that you add
municipal officials language after the constitutional
officers paragraph in that particular section to make
full public disclosure uniform. This past section
made it to the House. Unfortunately, the Senate
seemed to be having some discomfort or undue pressure.
So I would hope that you would consider that
particular requested action I have made to add
municipal officials at the required full public
disclosure as all elected constitutional officers.
The rational being that they spend millions of dollars

of taxpayer money serving as municipal officers, specifically elected public officials, i.e. city council persons.

The second thing deals with Article V,

Section 12 of the judiciary. Specifically, I'm asking
that the Judicial Qualifications Commission remain
intact in toto. Do not try to monkey around with

something that is truly a public-based, citizens-based
article that acts as a checks-and-balance relationship
to the discipline of our judges in the State of
Florida.

Lastly, I'm speaking to Article 6, subsequent election. The requested action is to amend the sections governing closed primaries and then become an open primary state. Basically, the cornerstone of democracy is being able to vote; that is, to have the voice, the opportunity, and the ability to tax down tyranny as well as allowing for equality.

I appreciate your attention. Godspeed with you as you travel around to the 67 counties in Florida. Thank you for your attention.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you.

MS. PAQUETTE: Well, hi. Good afternoon, everybody. My name is Tamara Paquette, former

candidate for county commissioner in District 5, president of the Democratic Women's Club of Collier County and member of League of Women's Voters. Right now after I have heard testimony from quite a few other individuals, I'm just going to speak for myself because I'm going to put it right on the table today.

I have this beautiful, well-prepared speech regarding Article I, Section 23, of the Florida

Constitution. "Every natural person has the right to be let alone an free from governmental intrusion into the person's private life," and that should stay.

This elected commission has a big decision to make. Women like myself, who have terminated pregnancies, and the 70,000 women in the State of Florida who terminate pregnancies every single year do not want their government to tell them whether they can make the decision or not. We don't only have a country that has freedom of religion but freedom from religion. And I want you to dig down very deeply and decide for yourself what is best for you; and I promise you, I will never regret any decision I made when I dig down deep inside of me and chose to make my decisions that affected my health. Respectfully, thank you.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you. Diana

Walsh, Joyce Fletcher, Chauncey Goss.

MS. WALSH: Good evening. Diana Walsh from Naples, Florida, and the League of Women Voters of Collier County. I'm here to talk about process.

This commission is important. It can place revisions directly on the ballot, and it's crucial that this is done in the fairness of the public.

We're hoping that as you go forward, the public will be given ample notice so that you can have -- we can have meaningful public participation in this process.

As civically-engaged Floridians, we want assurance that we'll have an opportunity to comment on any proposals before they are recommended to be placed or voted on to be placed on the 2018 ballot.

In addition, one other item: We're concerned about the possible influences that might be brought to bear on elected officials who are on this commission. While there are ethical rules that provide that commission members cannot take anything of value from someone lobbying against you, there is an exception for campaign contributions. Your ethics rules should be changed so that legislators or other elected officials cannot take campaign contributions from any person or organization lobbying on an issue for the CRC. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Joyce Fletcher, Chauncey Goss, Yepram Dervahanian, Fred Eyrich.

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MS. FLETCHER: Good evening, Commissioners, and thank you for being here. My name is Joyce Fletcher. I have been the voter service chair with the League of Women Voters of Collier County for more than eight years. I want to address Article VI of the Florida Constitution on suffrage and elections.

During the 2016 elections last November, there was much distress that there many voters were disenfranchised by write-in candidates. Constitution, as a result of the last CRC, allows all registered voters, regardless of party, to vote in a primary when all the candidates are of the same party; however, when there's a candidate from another party running or write-in candidate, the primary is closed to only registered voters for the party of that candidate. Unfortunately, many of the write-in candidates who do not pay a fee to file or qualify, do not campaign, do not raise money, do not attend candidate forums, really only enter the race to close the primaries. I understand that one of the members experienced this during this last election cycle, as well as our state senator and two representatives in Collier County.

The issue needs to be addressed. Three possible solutions right here. One would be open primaries; another would be -- in Article I, Section -- I'm sorry; Section 1, Article VI, it says that candidates -- write-in candidates could not be faced with a greater requirement for registering than those in the larger part. Maybe we need a mandatory fee for those who register without a party. Maybe we need all candidates who appear on the ballot from the same party to appear in the primary.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you, Ms. Fletcher.

Chauncey Goss?

MR. CHAUNCEY: Good evening, Chairman,

Commissioners. Thank you all so much for visiting

Southwest Florida. I appreciate it. I'm a resident

of Sanibel. I'm a member of city council. I'm

speaking not for the council, but for myself.

I want to talk to you, briefly, about taxation without representation. I believe that any person who has the authority to levy ad valorem taxes onto the residents of Florida should be directly accountable to those taxpayers and through the electoral process. Unfortunately, that's not really the case.

According to the state's Department of

Economic Opportunity, there are 20 special independent

districts that are not accountable at all for voters,

that have their board members appointed directly by

the governor. One's here in South Florida, the South

Florida Water Management District.

The Residents of Sanibel have no say in choosing the governing board, yet the governing board can and does levy a tax on my property. The governor appoints the governing board; and if I don't like the tax or policy, my only recourse is to attend a governing board meeting.

I can also call the governor and let him know my opinion, but my voice is diluted by 20 millions other Floridians. In fact, we just had an incident recently where a mayor wrote a letter to the chairman of the governing board asking for something that's important for us, for our economy, and for our environment. Neither the chairman or staff bothered to respond. When the mayor discussed this with the governor, the governor told him to talk to the executive director. Well, the same executive director is the one who decided not to respond in the first place, so that didn't go too far. There's no direct accountability. There's not even recourse on the

ballot box.

because governors on both sides of the aisle have used this to their advantage. You have the opportunity to remove both the temptation and what I would call the perception that some may say is an old-fashioned patronage system. I urge you to support amendment to the Constitution of Article VII, Section 9, stating that there should be no ad valorem taxation by any taxing unit in Florida unless they are chosen in the ballot box by the people as taxes. It's fair; it's delightfully simple; and it's the nation's founding fathers' rallying cry.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you.

MR. DERVAHANIAN: Yepram Dervahanian. I'm from Lehigh Acres, Florida. I love my country but I fear my government. I believe that the Florida Constitution should never recognize Sharia law in any way.

I also urge that I have questions about Muslims or Islamics running for public office. Are they loyal to the Constitution of the United States, or are they loyal to the Quran of Sharia law? That should be looked into.

Last of all, Governor Rick Scott and

Superintendent Pam Stewart should get rid of this communist common core; it's terrible. Let's protect our students. Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you very much. Fred Eyrich, Dean Cross, David Doan, and John Jordan.

MR. EYRICH: Dear Mr. Chairman and members of the CRC, my name is Fred Eyrich. I'm an activist with Americans for Prosperity. I'm here to first ask you to simply do nothing and hold the citizens of Florida harmless. If this commission does seek leave from putting something forward, we hope that it will be done in the most transparent way possible.

We also ask that if you must fix anything, please fix Article IX of the State Constitution. We hope you will rework it to ensure and codify school choice options in Florida. We believe school choice has been under attack in the court system, and we hope that the CRC does anything that will make school choice ratified in the constitution. Thank you. Have a good night.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you. Sir?

MR. CROSS: Thank you, Commission. My name
is Dean Cross. I'm a native Floridian and 33-year
resident of Fort Myers. I'm also like millions of
other people throughout the United States and

Florida: a law-abiding gun owner.

We are probably the most law-abiding people there are. We abide by the rules. We do the background checks. We do everything that's required, but the ones that don't are the bad guys. They don't care about waiting periods. They don't care about background checks. They just do whatever they want to get it. But I go by the law.

So what I'm asking you to do today is: Do not recommend any kind of laws, regulations, constitutional amendments, waiting periods that would infringe upon mine, and millions of other people like me throughout the United States and Florida, the right to keep and bear arms. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you.

MR. DOAN: My name is David Doan. Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you. In 1823, Thomas Jefferson responded to letters of the Justice William Johnson of the Supreme Court; and in response, he said, "On every question of construction let us carry ourselves back to the time when the Constitution was adopted, recollect the spirit manifested in the debates, and instead of trying what meaning may be squeezed out of the text, we can conform to the probable one in which it was passed." That was good

advice then; that's good advice now.

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Article I, Section 23, of the Florida Constitution, the right to privacy, says, "Every natural person has the right to be let alone and free from governmental intrusion into the person's private life except as otherwise provided herein." When the people of Florida voted on Article I, Section 23, I don't believe for one minute they thought they were voting on anything other than to allow people the right to privacy and their personal life similar to the original intent of the Fourth Amendment. probably never dreamed they were guaranteeing anyone the right to abortion. The judges have found that somewhere in the words. I believe the importance of clarity, all too often, there's too much opportunity for the courts to misinterpret articles, amendments, and in this case, a section of the Constitution.

What I'm asking the commission to do is to reword Section 23 to make it perfectly clear that the only guarantee is the right to privacy, not to abort a baby. The same letter President Jefferson wrote the Chief Justice says there must be an ultimate arbiter somewhere. This is true but it does not prove that it's either party. The ultimate arbiter is the people. Let the people of Florida be the ultimate

arbiter in this case. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you. John Jordan, Nathan Forrester, Linda Doggett, and Ryan Kennedy.

THE CHAIRMAN: After this group, we're going the take a five-minute break and reconvene. Thank you.

DR. FORRESTER: I'm Dr. Nathan Forrester. I suggest the removal of a 1998 section that is Article VIII, Section 5 (b), of the Florida Constitution. The section creates a local option for counties to impose waiting periods and/or background checks for firearm sales in the county.

There's no statistical evidence that waiting periods or even background checks reduce homicides.

PolitiFact examined the claim that, quote, there's no statistical evidence that a waiting period for handgun purchasers reduces violence, unquote. And they found the statement to be mostly true.

The provisions of the section serve only to burden citizens and tie up law enforcement resources and do nothing to impede criminals from acquiring firearms. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you.

MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Chairman and members of

the CRC, my name is Ryan Kennedy. I'm here today to talk about the fact that we in the State of Florida and as residents of the United States should have a limited government. This includes our right to bear arms.

Currently, we have a three-day waiting period to purchase a gun. This is not what the founders intended when writing the Florida Constitution or the U.S. Constitution. This is why this should be taken out of the Florida Constitution. Thanks

> COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you.

MS. DOGGETT: Good evening and thank you. My name is Linda Doggett. I'm the elected clerk here in Lee County and comptroller. I'm here to talk to you about clerks as technology leaders for the court system.

Court system comptrollers are the independent keeper and processor of records and money flows in and out of county governments and the court system. Court clerks are accountable locally as we provide thousands of critical services including providing access to justice; and because of that accountability, we have been leaders in technology implementing solutions to meet the local needs of our

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community. But just as importantly, all of the Florida courts have to come together to implement resourceful, innovative solutions to make technology work for our statewide court system.

In the bragging rights category, the statewide e-filing portal was recognized as the best in the nation. While most states struggle with a single statewide system, Florida's integrated e-file system for the state level with that of the local level to provide seamless experience, accepting submissions from attorneys, judges, self-representing litigation and many more. The portal process system created a million dollars this last year and an average up to 63,000 new cases a month with 123,000 registered total users. With ever-expanding services, it continues to save thousands of dollars for the court system use and Florida residents.

In addition to our statewide system

providing single data base for court records access to

authorized users, called CCIS, which will soon have

recording and business analytics from the

information-rich, statewide depository of court case

data to improve our services to Florida as well as

lower the cost of doing business. All of this without

asking for additional funding from the legislature.

We ask that you preserve the locally-elected constitutional office of the clerk and the innovating technology leadership that --

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COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you.

John Jordan. If we don't have a John Jordan, then we'll put this beck in the stack, and we'll come and take a five-minute recess. Thank you.

(Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.)

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you, everyone, for your patience and to continue with the first four speakers if you could please come forward. We have John Jordan, Kenneth Wilkinson, Dan Dougherty, and Payal Majmundar. John Jordan, Kenneth Wilkinson, Dan Dougherty, and Payal Majmundar. I apologize if I mispronounced that name.

Mr. Wilkinson, you may begin.

MR. WILKINSON: Welcome Mr. Chairman and commissioners. I'm Ken Wilkinson, Lee County Property Appraiser. And like you, I was a member of the TBRC in 2008 and three of your commissioners served on the same commission. I really appreciate that you have the ability -- one difference between the two commissions is when you pass something to the ballot, it doesn't have to go before the Supreme Court.

We had three that we passed, two of which

I'm sure Commissioner Levesque will champion this time; but my issue at that time was kind of limited to our required local levy, which represents 26 percent of all taxes of every property in the State of Florida, representing about \$8 billion. We got to the ballot. The Supreme Court took it off. My hope is this commission will take another look at that and consider that as something that you can see going to the ballot.

What it does is -- as you know, had it passed, it would have amended the Florida Constitution to eliminate property taxes that the state legislator currently requires local school districts to levy in order to qualify for state aid. Everybody is in favor of a per-pupil cost. It should be equal across the state, not depending where you live; but everybody gets the same cost, so they all get the same opportunities.

This would eliminate that tax in total and replace it with a one- or two-cent sales tax or a combination of one-cent sales tax, sunset sales tax exemption except for the essentials of life: rent, utilities, medicine, food. But each of those sales tax exemptions have to come back as a separate bill, not a bundle. In the past, they'll all be back in

because certain instances will make sure that that happens.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you, Mr. Wilkinson. If you have any documents that you would like us to see, please leave them at the table.

Mr. Dougherty. And I know I'm not saying this name correctly, but Payal Majmundar, Tracey Gagnon after that.

MR. DOUGHERTY: Mr. Chairman, Commission, my name is Dan Dougherty. The Constitution Revision

Commission needs to restore Article I, Section 23, of the Florida Constitution, also known as the Privacy

Amendment, to its original purpose because it has been misused by activists judges to protect the right of an abortion. 1978 CRC, the Florida Legislature, and the majority of voters in 1980 voted for informational privacy, not an absolute right to an abortion.

absolute right to abortion, the Florida Supreme Court has ignored Article I, Section 1, of the Constitution, which establishes all political power in the state from the people, not activists judges. CRC has it within its power to revise Article I, Section 23, to the prior intention of the amendment, that the intent of the amendment is to protect informational privacy,

not the right to an abortion; and in so doing, uphold Article I, Section 1, to ensure will of the people is above the will of activists judicial branch.

Floridians use their representatives to the legislature to pass laws. The Florida Supreme Court is neither an elected body of representatives nor is it a law-making body. It interprets laws and unfortunately, has misinterpreted Article I, Section 23. Floridians have demonstrated a desire for pro-life policies both through their elected officials and at the ballot box. And because of illegal legislators at the bench, much common sense pro-life laws have been blocked, denying all Floridians, no matter how small, their constitutionally-protected right to life.

MR. CARLTON: Thank you.

Go ahead.

MS. MAJMUNDAR: Good evening. I am Payal Majmundar, a political science student at the University of Florida. First, I would like to say thank you for coming to my hometown. Earlier this year I worked with former speaker John Byrd, Supreme Court's Justice James Perry, former Attorney General Bob Butterworth, to create this particular proposal.

This proposal amends Article V, Section 8,

of the Florida Constitution to modify the mandatory retirement age for Supreme Court justices from 70 years to 75 years of age. We want to amend this particular section because the current version of the law was created in 1972 when life expectancy was only 70.75 years. Now it's 79.8 years, so the retirement age in our constitution hasn't changed to reflect So in order to retain top-experience talent on the bench, we want the raised mandatory retirement age.

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There's a growing belief that the age limit established 45 years ago is too low by today's standards and arbitrarily depriving our courts of experienced, thoughtful, and capable justices. similar amendment was successfully passed in Pennsylvania in 2016 election. The Pennsylvania Legislature had to amend their state Constitution to provide that justices on their Supreme Court and judges to retire on the last day of the calendar year in which they turn 75.

The justification behind Pennsylvania's amendment, which also applies to Florida, is that with the amount of time it takes to (inaudible) to age 70 is (inaudible) the best legal mind to serving.

There's no scientific evidence to show that age 70 is

a ceiling for intellectual ability; and in fact, three of our U.S. Supreme Court justices right now are over the age of 75. For these reasons, we hope that you consider putting our amendment on ballot to change the mandatory retirement age from 70 years to 75 years of age. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you. Tracy Gagnon.

And then I would like to call the next four speakers so you can be ready at the podium. Brian Chandler, Larry Gillis, Evelyn Brogden, and Fred Ingersoll, if the four of you could come forward.

Go ahead.

MS. GAGNON: My name is Tracy Gagnon, resident of Fort Myers, Florida. The reason I'm here today is there's too many voters in Florida being denied the right to vote in the primary elections.

Last year, 3.5 million voters were not allowed to vote in the primaries. That's a lot of votes. That's one out of every four voters not allowed to vote in the primaries. That's a lot of voters that paid for those elections that were denied the right to vote in those elections.

If the Democratic and Republican parties are private entities that get to decide who gets to vote

in their primaries, then they should pay for it. It seems rather unconstitutional to have us pay for the elections and not be able to vote in them.

I remember I honestly had no idea what a closed primary was the first time I went to vote. I was registered as an independent. There was nobody on my ballot, and that's how I learned what a closed primary was. In the election I was voting in, it was the sheriff. I couldn't belief that the sheriff is a partisan election. Where I'm from, I don't know what our sheriff is, whether he's a Republican or Democrat, and I don't know why that would matter for a sheriff.

The other reason I'm here today is because usually, it's straight Republican or Democrat; but last year, I wanted to vote in the Democratic presidential primary. I also wanted to vote for Jason Maughan; and in my opinion, Lizbeth Benacquisto cheated when she had one of her supporters register to run as a write-in candidate, disenfranchising me and others from voting in her election. I hope you can allow open primaries and close the loophole on write-in candidates.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you. Brian Chandler. Larry Gillis is next.

MR. CHANDLER: My name is Brian Chandler.

I'm a Florida resident. I appreciate the opportunity to speak here. When I first heard of the commission and the opportunity we have to speak, I was going to speak on something else; but having watched some of the other testimonials last night and what I have seen here, I decided to say something different.

When our country was founded, the founders of our country committed treason to break from the crown. They dedicated their lives, their property, and their honor, everything that they had, everything that they possessed, everything that they were to bring freedom to this country. Many of them paid for their lives; many of them paid for their lives and property; some of them paid for just the property. They fought for our freedom and the freedom that we have.

The writings of a very wise man that I read, that I frequently read, makes it very clear that the type of government we have is less important than the integrity of those who administrate it. The ethics of government and the ethics of those writing our laws, administrating the laws, interpreting our laws is more important to the people than how it is actually established.

I urge you to look carefully at the impact

of the reformations that you will make and to strengthen the ethics in government and transparency to the people and to (inaudible) the people. This is what our founding fathers pledged their lives to do and what our military pledges their lives to do. Will you pledge your life to do it? Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you.

Mr. Gillis?

MR. GILLIS: I'm Larry Gillis. Thank you for hearing me. I'm from Cape Coral. I'm a fourth-generation Bostonian, but I kept my residence in Florida for the last nine years. My proposal on minimizing government was submitted this afternoon electronically, 100182.

As you all know, whenever some major (inaudible), the common response is to say, "There ought to be a law." You know, hopefully, the "do something" attitude and how it affects our legislators, especially those who wish to be seen as doing something about the cruelties of life, especially those who will become notorious. The same attitude affects bureaucrats and administrative agencies who tend to engage in mission creep and use taxpayer money to lobby legislators into expanding their legislative bureaucratic mandates. Sometimes we

see solutions in search of problems. This is not good. Government is metastasizing before our very eyes. Most worrying of all is our court's administrative and government agencies.

My proposal is a simple one: create a presumption to default mode against government latching and requiring for minimalizing our government. It needs to be done so the government, particularly administrative agencies, make use of the least amount of power. My time is -- to speak is limited, so I will end here. Yes, I am a registered Libertarian voter, and my proposal is consistent with Libertarian principle. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you. And if you would like to leave any comments or documents, you can leave them at the table there.

MS. BROGDEN: Hello. My name is Evelyn Brogden, and I was born and raised, for the most part, here in the State of Florida. I'm a current field organizer for Equality Florida. And as a gay woman, I believe that all the people, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender, should have equal treatment in our great state. I urge you, please, do not roll back any progress we've made in this community and for the gay and transgender community.

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In light of what happened last summer at Pulse, it is in the role as a state and as a community to give protection. So we're working so hard to get on the local level all the way to the state the right to keep existing because I, myself, have felt threatened, scared, and fearful for my safety just for breathing after the Pulse tragedy.

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Secondly, as a community, it is vital that we have constant access to privacy to make our own decisions about ourselves and our bodies. Again, I urge you that this body does not make any attempt to circumvent Florida Supreme Court's decision in order to pander to the interests of a few local individuals that are trying to further their idealogical agenda at the expense of a woman's ability to make the most personal and difficult decision for herself, for myself. Please do not interfere with that and continue as.

Lastly, I ask that you consider the restoration of voting rights for convicted felons. If we, as a state, are going to have representatives, we have to have all citizens have the right to vote and have representatives that rightfully represent their needs. And when a convicted felon serves their time, that should be the end of it. They should not have

their Bill of Rights taken away because of a status they served, and they paid their dues. And I just want to thank you again for your time, and I hope that you all travel safe back to your homes.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you. I'll call the next four speakers if you would please, all four, come forward. Grayson Porter, Archie Taghan, Claudia Volk, and Louis Piche.

Grayson Porter.

MS. PORTER: I'm an impromptu speaker today.

I didn't really plan this. I wanted to point out the great State of Florida is being sprayed. I'm an antigeoengineering activist, and I suffer from Morgellons, the nonlesion version. If anyone here is interested in fighting Morgellons and geoengineering, please grab me on my way out.

And I would like to see -- I don't know if there's anything on the Constitution right now to stop the State of Florida from actually doing geoengineering aerosol spraying. If it's there, keep it. If it's not there, let's get something now.

In 2014, I did eight months of research for Matt Joiner federal programs -- director for Adam

Putnam's office -- for the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, a mouthful. When I

finished, he wouldn't return any phone calls. He was moved to Bartow. He didn't ever respond, period. I also copied the 8-gig memory stick to Rubio's office, Grayson's office, Nelson's office; and only now, two years later, I have one person in Rubio's office who will actually talk to me. This failure to respond, period, across the board on the geoengineering aerosol spraying that is taking place right now across our entire state is just appalling to me.

So if you don't know anything about geoengineering, go to chemtrailsplanet.net, take a look at what Mr. Saive has collected up in Gainesville; and look up any time. If the contrail doesn't go way, there's a reason for it. It's aluminum, barium, and strontium. If you're worried about it, get yourself on diatomaceous earth and see if you can start getting the toxic heavy metal out of your system. You'll feel a lot better. And thank you for your time.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Just for the record, could you state your name?

MS. PORTER: Grayson Porter, sorry.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Go ahead.

MR. TAGHAN: I'm Archie Taghan for Americans for Prosperity. And I really question the reason for

this commission, but it is what it is.

So my feelings are that if you do need to go and do something -- because you don't necessarily have to do something if you're looking for something to do. So if you're going to do that, we support that you would make changes in Article IX of the Florida Constitution to ensure and codify the school choice.

I've got grandkids coming up; I've got great-grandkids just getting ready to happen. So I care about the schools. I care about what is going on, and I want them to have every choice that they need. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you. Claudia Volk, Louis Piche.

And I'm just going to call the next four speakers if you would come forward. Lori Cook North, Carolyn Morton, Stephen Hooper, and David Rodenfels if you would please come forward to be ready to speak.

Go ahead.

MR. PICHE: Thank you. Dear Mr. Chairman and members of the CRC, my name is Louis Piche. I'm a member representing Americans for Prosperity.

So our goal is to simply ask you that you do nothing with the Florida Constitution; but if you must, we ask that you do it in a transparent way. If you must, we also ask you to look at Article IX of the

State Constitution, hope you will rework it to codify school choice and options in Florida. We believe school choice has been under attack in the court system, and we hope if the CRC does anything, it will make sure that our school choice will be ratified in the Constitution. I appreciate your time today. Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you. Lori

MS. NORTH: Hi. I'm Lori North. And I just say today to the Chairman and the members of the Constitution Revision Commission, I'm a volunteer with Americans for Prosperity. And I'm here to ask you first to simply do nothing and hold the citizens of Florida harmless.

If this commission does see the need for putting something forward, we hope that it will be done in the most transparent way possible. We also ask that if you find a need to fix something, please modify Article IX of the State Constitution. We hope you will revise it to ensure and codify school choice options in Florida. I have grandchildren, like the previous gentlemen said, and I see how it has benefited their lives and success in schools. We believe school choice has been under attack in the

court system, and we hope that if the CRC does anything, it will make sure school choice will be ratified in the Constitution. Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you. Carolyn Morton, Stephen Hooper. David Rodenfels after Mr. Hooper.

Go ahead.

MR. HOOPER: Good evening. My name is Steve Hooper, two o's, not two p's. Fun fact: There are 196 countries on the planet. The United States is but one of them. It has the shortest constitution in the history of man. That Constitution takes about 30 minutes and 30 seconds to read. The United States is also the longest lasting constitution in the history of the planet.

One of the things that's missing from the U.S. Constitution is mention of corporations. The other thing that's missing in the U.S. Constitution is mention of political parties. And now we have corporations that are political parties that are running everything. I suggest to you that there's nothing fundamentally wrong with that.

A lot of the speakers that have come here today have spoken to you about the need for open primaries. When people vote, the vote should mean

something. When they pay taxes, there should be -they should have the ability to elect the people that
are representing them. Until and unless you find a
way to allow them to do that unfettered by political
persuasion, by corporate influence, by political
parties, we will never have that; and we will just be
one of the other 195 countries. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you. And then after Mr. Rodenfels, we have -- Keith Flaugh come forward. And looks like Chris Rubino from Fort Myers; sorry about that. Kurt Goerke and then Steve Hemping.

MR. RODENFELS: My name is David Rodenfels.

Looking at the transcripts online and some of the comments that have been posted to the website, I know some of my fellow Floridians have their opinion with access to affordable healthcare.

I want to voice my support for a proper amendment requiring healthcare, so no Floridian, regardless of age, gender, income, or any pre-existing condition, needs to suffer when treatment is available and accessible.

I also want to state that Floridians want to know who they're voting for and more specifically, who those candidates actually represent. I would like to propose an amendment that would require candidates for

statewide offices, including the governor, lieutenant governor, county officials, U.S. officials, the president and vice president, to disclose their tax returns as a requirement to appear on the Florida ballot.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you.

MR. GOERKE: Hi. My name is Kurt Goerke, and I'm here tonight representing the American Lung Association of Florida. And I would like to speak on support of two constitutional amendments that are tobacco control-related, and both were added to our constitution through the initiative process in Florida.

The first one is Article X, Section 20; and it passed in 2002 by 70 percent of our Florida voters and basically brought us almost all workplaces are now smoke-free, including restaurants. We know that there's no acceptable, safe exposure to secondhand smoke. We also know that most indoor workplaces now being smoke-free has been a great public health benefit to both workers and patrons in Florida.

The second one I would like to address is

Article X, Section 27. It was passed in 2006 by 60

percent of Americans -- excuse me; Florida voters. It

basically mandated that the State of Florida continue

to allocate a portion of the tobacco control dollars
to prevention programs in Florida, and it is
administered through the Florida Department of Health.

Most people know it as "Tobacco Free Florida."

According to the Florida Department of Health, the
program has saved the State of Florida \$3.2 billion in
healthcare costs. And annual smoking-related
healthcare costs in Florida are down by 15 percent
between 2006 and 2015.

Unfortunately, we have a ways to go yet. We still know that tobacco-related illness and death is the number one preventable cause of death in Florida. And 7,400 Floridians will begin to smoke again this year. So we -- basically, the American Lung Association stand ready to help you in any way, and we thank you for the opportunity to speak before your services. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you. Keith Flaugh.

MR. FLAUGH: Good evening. My name is Keith Flaugh, Southwest Florida. I'm one of the managing directors of Florida Citizens' Alliance. We work with over 80 groups across the State of Florida and have 20,000 supporters -- more than 20,000 supporters.

We're very focused on K through 12 local education

through our communities and preserving our school choice. Many supporters of our alliance are also activists which you have had from already today.

We also ask and urge that you do nothing. So don't tinker, but if you decide you are going to do something, do it with absolute transparency. In the area of K through 2 education, we also urge that you fix Article IX of the State Constitution to codify school choice options for our children. It is essential that we reform our system to unleash the potential of each and every child. Obliteration of this competition is an absolute critical-must to make this a reality.

Regarding the Second Amendment, this is a God-given right. We strongly urge you to protect, and I quote, "The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." I always like to hear people in the audience, "What comes after the word 'infringed'?" Period. Federal government has no right to infringe on our Second Amendment rights. In fact, here in Florida, we ask you to strengthen every Floridian's right by codifying three items: Declaring what 10 states have all done: Nullification of the Second Amendment is federal infringement of our Second Amendment rights; support constitutional carry as 13

other states have done; and finally, support national response of the CCW permit under Article IV of the U.S. Constitution just as we do with driver's license. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you. You're going to correct me, I know.

MR. RUBINO: My name is Chris Rubino; sorry about that. I have awful handwriting. I'd like to say thank you, appreciate the opportunity to speak. I would like to speak about two issues.

I spent 27 years in the United States Navy.

My honor, my privilege to serve, but I don't think we do enough for our veterans. I think we find a way to put it in our Constitution to make sure we have no more homeless veterans, no more 22 veterans a day that commit suicide. We need to put more of our money into taking care of the people that took care of us. I spend most of my days off at the VFW helping veterans. The VFW is doing a lot, but the state, every state, needs to do more to take care of our veterans after they serve.

Second issue I would like to talk about is the Second Amendment like many people talked about today. In addition to the 27 years I did in the Navy, I did 20 years as a police officer and as an

instructor at police academy. I have had many instances in my career where I have had a gun at the back of my head. I have been in fire fights. I have done everything that you could think on the law enforcement end of owning a gun. And I must say, of all the guns I have taken off the street -- it's probably in the hundreds -- not one was ever by a legal law-abiding citizen.

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Making more laws to limit law-abiding citizens owning guns is just -- it doesn't do anything. There's other words to be used, but it wouldn't be proper. It doesn't do a thing. We need to enforce the laws that we have for illegal gun ownership. When people commit crimes with a gun, they should be put away. It shouldn't be the law-abiding citizens that are -- that take the brunt of these Instant background checks do their part making laws. sure that people don't get the guns they shouldn't have; but after that, the three-day wait, the other background checks, do nothing to keep the guns out of people that will go out there and commit murders, commit acts of atrocity. It's not the law-abiding people that need to be regulated. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you. Thank you for your service.

Steve Hemping? Steve Hemping?

All right. I'll call the next four speakers if you could come forward. John Kesich, Steve Miles, Branden Pearson, and Carl Veaux.

MR. KESICH: Good evening, Commissioners.

My name is John Kesich from Venice up in Sarasota

County. I would like to propose two related changes
that will make our elections better.

First is to switch from first-past-the-post voting to single transferable vote, which is a form of rank very similar to the runoff voting that you may be more familiar with.

The second is to -- in all cases where it is practicable to use multimember districts. I intend to submit an electronic submission which will have more detailed information for you including a link to a five-minute video which explains how single transferable vote with multimember districts works; however, I will just give you one example from my personal life which might make things clear for you.

On the 2016 ballot, we in Sarasota County had five races to populate our charter review board.

Like many citizens, I voted for five candidates and none of them made it. I don't know if you can understand why I feel that I'm not represented on that

board. Now, if on the other hand, we had all of the candidates run in one single race where every voter got to rank the choices in their order of preference and then we applied the rules of single transferable vote, the results would be much more representative and much more fair. Thank you for your consideration.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you. Steve Miles.

Branden Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: Good evening, Constitution
Review Committee. My name is Branden Pearson. I'm a
recently-registered voter here in Lee County. Shortly
after turning 18, I registered -- when I went to
register to vote, I was uncertain if I wanted to
pledge party affiliation at the same time. At the
national, state, and even local level, we have seen
party divides cause discontent; and personally, I lean
to more conservative values, but there are times where
(inaudible) are more to my principles.

I believe President John F. Kennedy said it best: "Let us not keep the Republican answer or the Democratic answer, but the right answer." (Inaudible) State of Florida. This can be very dangerous. The State of Florida is only 1 of 11 states with a closed primary system. This has prevented the over 2.8

million registered voters that have no party
affiliation from voting in primaries. Even in cases
where only candidates of a single party are running,
an independent writing in, a single individual, can
close an entire primary and prevent voters from having
a choice. Ultimately, this is excluding millions of
voters from across the great State of Florida from
having an equal voice in the election.

It is this reason why I believe the

Constitution Review Commission should place on the

2018 ballot an amendment to establish either semiopen
or open primaries here in the State of Florida. I

believe this will expand voter participation in

(inaudible) and allow a more fair and ethical
election. Thank you for your time. I hope for you to
consider either a semiopen or open primary form of
election. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you. And while Mr. Veaux is coming forward, I'll call the next four speakers. Catherine Durkin Robinson, Glen Ahlert, Matthew Gomes, Samantha Severance.

MR. VEAUX: Good evening. My name is Carl
Veaux. I am currently president of Cape Coral Friends
of Wildlife and president of Southwest Florida Audubon
Society. I was on the Lee County Charter Commission,

so I know what you're going through; and it is a wonderful process.

I am here to propose that the real estate (inaudible) for supplying wildlife with quality land for the next seven to ten years not be ignored by our government as of now, and we need to preserve our land for our children and their grandchildren. We all remember when you saw your first eagle or deer, fox; and this will deprive our children if we don't buy more land for wildlife and water quality.

It's in your hearts. I know this is how I was when I was in your shoes. And if you have the heart, vote for Amendment One included in the Constitution to help it; however, it is in the courts. And if the courts don't rule in your favor, you don't have to, but I still think it would be good to be in the Constitution.

I collected 4,300 votes for Amendment One.

I'm no stranger to it, and I would like to see it

implemented in the way that people want it. Remember,

74 percent of the people of Florida voted for it and

78 percent in Lee County. So if you please remember

your eagle, your children, and the panther, we need

this before the millions of people who will be coming

here to live. We won't have land without it. Thank

you.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you. Catherine Durkin Robinson, Glen Ahlert, Matthew Gomes, Samantha Severance.

MS. ROBINSON: Hi. My name is Catherine

Durkin Robinson. I organize Parent Network in the

State of Florida who believe in their -- preserving

their right to choose the type of education for their

kids. One of our parents is here today. She would

like to introduce herself to you and tell you why

we're here.

MS. BANNWORTH: Hello. My name is Tiffany
Bannworth. I'm a lifelong resident of Lee County.

I'm a mother of seven boys. And I believe that you
should vote for any amendment that protects the rights
of parents like me to choose the type of education the
their children ought to have.

Previously, if I had infinite amounts of money, I could choose and send my children wherever I wanted. What happens to people who are lower-income, or who are not able to afford a large family but also want my child to have either a Christian faith private education or homeschool? Now, It's not to say that one is better than the other. Some people, public school's preferred, private school's preferred, or

homeschool. The idea is that the rights should lie within the parents to be able to choose what they know about their own family and what's better for their family. You only get one chance to send them to school during their life of education. So why settle for what you think is best for your children?

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And there are avenues which I'm able to send my children to private school. But now I do send my kids to a private Christian academy. I'm able to utilize the Florida tax credit through (inaudible). Thank God I'm able to renew that every year. So that the finances cannot be poured into other avenues so this program ceases to exist. Thank God it happens to me and my family and seven boys, but other families deserve this option as well. And I ask that you think about this, and you think that there is not only one proper way of education in the State of Florida, that you allow it to open up to any avenue to better serve the children and the families that do have access to education. And I thank you for listening. I hope you guys will continue to fund private education as well. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you. For the record, could you please state your name?

MS. BANNWORTH: My name is Tiffany

Bannworth.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: And if you would please fill out the speaker card, so we would have a record of you.

Glen Ahlert. Glen Ahlert?

Matthew Gomes?

MR. GOMES: Hello. My name is Matthew Gomes, and I have lived in Florida for 15 years. I appreciate the opportunity to speak before the commission.

As a gay individual, I believe that -- and I'm involved in my school's gay/straight alliance group. I believe that all people regardless of their sexual orientation or gender should have equal treatment in our great state. I ask you, please, do not roll back any progress made to the community and to the state thus far for the gay and transgender community. In the upcoming 2018 election, I'll be thoroughly exercising my right to vote. And I hope to see more positive action for the well-being of the LGBTQ community.

Furthermore, in accordance with equality for our community is the right to safety and privacy. On behalf of women and their right to their own bodies, it is vital that they have constant access to full

privacy to make their own decisions about themselves and their bodies. Because of this, I want you to ensure protection guaranteed under the privacy clause, Article I, Section 23, continues to protect the woman's and anyone who may need access to their right to make private decisions about their own bodies. Thank you very much.

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COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you. Samantha Severance.

And then while Ms. Severance is coming forward, I'll call the next four speakers if you would come forward. Amy French, Dean Water, Terry -- I'm sorry; I can't read the last name -- from Fort Myers, Terry Loraine maybe, and Ronnie Rankin if you four could come forward.

MS. SEVERANCE: Good evening. My name is Samantha Severance. The reason I came here this evening was to -- I was very curious about what this whole process was about, and this is also an impromptu sort of speaking.

I decided that I wanted to speak about corporate interests versus citizens interests in our democratic process and that the effects of the way our (inaudible) have from everything from education to the environment.

I wanted to speak on basic rights. I think it's important that we start to think about basic rights of clean water, clean air, and an environment that we can protect and pass onto our children. I think that we have to consider that corporations are way more powerful, have a lot more political clout than just ordinary citizens; and that is unfair, especially in the education process as well. If we start to prioritize education and fund private education, then we're really taking away from our public education and the -- and what we want so much for our kids.

Really just short and sweet, maybe not so sweet, but I would really like to see corporate

America step back and not be treated as equal citizens. Corporations are not people and they shouldn't be given the same rights as people. Please listen to the people. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you. Amy French.

MS. FRENCH: Thank you for being here. I'm a proud member of the Teachers Association of Lee County. I'm a proud public school teacher, proud about the choices that we have in our public schools right now. But I'm really here to speak to you about

Article I, Section 6, the right to work.

"The right of the employees, by and through a labor organization, to bargain collectively shall not be denied or abridged." So I'm going to ask you when you go back and go through the Constitution, leave that one alone. We have that already. The language is good, so you don't have to do anything.

Make your lives easier. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you. Dean Water. Dean Waters?

Terry -- I'll let you say your last name.

MS. LIANZI: Good evening. Thank you for allowing me to speak. My name is Terry Lianzi. I'm speaking for the League of Women Voters of Lee County, Florida, with the agreement of our president.

Since 1994, voters have approved numerous proposed amendments to our Constitution relating to conservation. In 2014, the voters statewide by a vote of 74.96 percent approved the constitutional amendment to preserve ecologically sensitive and vulnerable land. In Florida, protecting conservation lands is conserving water, which is why we urge this commission to consider a proposal to acquire and restore land necessary to protect our drinking water sources and protect the water quality in our lakes and streams.

Also, land conservation for a habitat for wildlife can create recreational opportunities for residents and visitors alike, fueling our tourism and the economy. As voters in Lee County, we passed a grassroots initiative, Conservation 20/20, by 84 percent. The league was one of the founders of this very successful grassroots initiative.

I am a lifelong conservationist, and I want you to restore the water from Lake Okeechobee to Florida Bay. This is necessary to counter sea level rise and saltwater intrusion. I was once upon a time a member of the board for South Florida Water Management District. There's lots of information. Thank you for allowing me to speak.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you. Ronnie Rankin. Ronnie Rankin?

All right. The next four speakers are June Comer, Karen Leonardi, Al Riker, and Robert Himschoot.

June?

MS. LEONARDI: I'm not June. I'm Karen

Leonardi. Good evening. In 1885, the Florida State

Constitution under Article IX, Section 9, provided for
a property tax exemption for widows who were bona fide
residents of the State of Florida. In 1968, the

Florida State constitution revised this specific

provision; and the provision was altered and expanded to set a specific value of an amount if not less than \$500 to be provided to every widow, widower, and blind or disabled person, an exemption of property taxation, as stated in Article VII, Section 3.

Now, this is an important point being that the \$500 exemption has remained at this amount and has not been adjusted since 1968; therefore, in recognition that property values in the State of Florida have substantially increased since 1968, and quite honestly, the property taxes, relative to those increased values, have also substantially increased, it is requested that the amount of the property tax exemption for widows, widowers, and blind and disabled persons as addressed in the Florida State Constitution be reviewed and the dollar amount for this exemption be suitably and appropriately increased to reflect the current times.

I hope that I, in my quiet and very small voice, with yours as well, can bring about a positive change. Thank you so very much, and thank you for listening.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you. Al Riker?

Robert Himschoot from Fort Myers?

All right. I'll call the next four

speakers. Dr. Joseph Doyle, Christopher Turner, Shaun Connett, and Gwynne Hickman.

DR. DOYLE: Good evening, Commissioners.

I'm Dr. Joseph Doyle, a physician from Naples,

Florida. I would like to address corruption at the

local level. And we need to drain the swamp like

Donald Trump says. I'm not talking about the

Everglades.

At the local level, I believe we need to have the county commissioners and the school board members term limits just like we do for our state representatives, senators, governor, and constitutional officers. We recently had school board members that served over 10 years. We currently have a commissioner of the court of 14 years who's up for re-election. And tried to have a local ordinance recently. They imposed -- they agreed to three terms, 12 years; well, that's a joke. We need two terms, eight years, or something like that similar to what we're doing at the state level.

The other think I would like to see is we have a billion-dollar county budget, and we have a billion-dollar school board budget. The county has the clerk of courts overseeing the county's. We have nothing like that at the school board level. We have

a superintendent and a board majority, does not monitor it. So I think we need to expand the role of the clerk to have oversight over the school board. Along those lines, we still need to look at local control and do all we can for school choice. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you.

Christopher Turner, American Cancer Society, probably mispronouncing the last name.

Shaun Connett.

MR. CONNETT: How's everyone doing today?

My name is Shaun Connett. I'm a U.S. Army veteran.

I'm asking this board to keep the Florida Constitution as it is now. All of us can agree this country is in a very divided state and not everything need to be put into the Constitution. It can be resolved at local levels.

I would also ask that you look into your local universities and see what they're teaching in those universities. If you're not familiar with antifa, maybe you should look into that. Also, you should look into why people are dropping out of colleges with hatred towards America. And I'll leave you with that. Thank you very much for your time.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you for your

service.

Gwynne Hickman and while she's coming up,

Jennifer Leaf, Melissa Butler, Ron Saberton from Fort

Myers speaking about -- looks like gerrymandering, and

David Crowther.

MR. TURNER: Excuse me; Christopher Turner for The American Cancer Society. I apologize for my handwriting. I'm here on behalf of the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network. I appreciate the opportunity to speak in support of two tobacco control-related amendments that are added to the state Constitution through the citizens initiative process.

Article X, Section 20, of the Florida

Constitution passed in 2002 and prohibits smoking in most indoor workplaces including restaurants. Having most of us take smoke-free places for granted, now that we've had this Constitution for 15 years, was important for the thousands of advocates who worked tirelessly for years to bring this public health measure forward. The incorporation measure an important step forward protecting Floridians every day from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

Article X, Section 27, passed in 2006 and mandated the state allocate portions of tobacco settlement money to tobacco prevention. The resulting

program is administered by the Florida Department of Health; it's better known as "Tobacco free Florida."

Tobacco Free Florida works to protect

Floridians from dangers of tobacco by helping current smokers quit and focusing on prevention efforts that have brought our youth smoking rates down from 10.6 percent in 2006 to 3 percent in 2015. It's had a 71 percent decrease. The program follows the CDC best practices and is a shining example for other states on how to do tobacco prevention and education the right way. ACS stands ready to provide any additional information this body may need in order to protect these important public health provisions of Florida's Constitution. Again, Commissioner, members of the commission, I thank you for the opportunity to speak and for your service to our great state.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you. Gwynne Hickman?

Our last four speakers before we take a five-minute break are Jennifer Leaf, Melissa Butler, Ron Saberton, and David Crowther.

MS. HICKMAN: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Gwynne Hickman, and I'm a resident of Cape Coral. I just want to say that I'm a supporter of the Second Amendment of the Constitution

of the United States. We have some laws on the books already in the State of Florida. I don't know that it's necessary to put anymore on there. I don't think it's necessary to change our Constitution. We can just go by our U.S. Constitution; although, some of the comments that were made before about that and I totally agree with. And I just wanted to state my thoughts on that. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you very much. Jennifer Leaf?

DR. LEAF: My name is Jennifer Leaf. I'm a physician who retired this year, and I have lived in Florida for 27 years, 19 in Lee County. I'm here to advocate for open primaries. Thank you so much for allowing me a voice today, especially since I feel that in our current system of closed primaries, as a voter registered without a party affiliation, it seems like I'm often denied that voice. I do lean left of center in my political beliefs and consider myself a politically-informed person. I have never given money to a party or candidate because I feel the system is so unfair. Yes, you heard me. I'm a doctor and I have never given money to a doctor pack. I do contribute to organizations such as Project Vote Smart and Common Cause that work for more fair political

process, and open primary Florida would be a step in that direction.

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Twenty-five percent of the registered voters in Florida have no party affiliation. This is true in my county also with votes strongly Republican. Closed primaries denies citizens who are actually paying for the primary elections and our registered voters from being able to vote. Both the voters with no party affiliation and the local minority party -- as in a county like Lee -- are denied a meaningful voice and who their political leaders will be. This leads to a more polarized candidates who know that they do not have to pay any attention to the majority of the people in their constituencies. This is not fair; this is not democratic. Let's not pretend that the concept of a universal primary contest solves the problem. There are ways to gain that also, well-used by old parties.

Please help us stop the suppression of so many of our voices. Our most fundamental right as a citizen is our right to vote in fair elections. I plead with you to put a constitutional amendment on the Florida ballot to allow open primaries. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you.

MS. BUTLER: My name is Melissa Butler, and I'm a retired professor of political science. And I appreciate your being here and letting us see the political process in action.

I'm not fully retired, though. I still teach American government in the summer in the People's Republic of China. When I'm there in Shanghai, I try to teach Chinese university students what democracy is and why it's a good thing. I tell them about government of the people by the people and for the people and about the value of full political participation. But I feel just a little bit hypocritical when I reflect on how our own system often fails to measure up as a democracy. And there is two things that come to mind that you folks could address, and they have both been mentioned already.

One is the move from closed primaries to open primaries. My Chinese students understand the idea of only letting party members vote, but that's really not democracy. We can do better than that.

Second thing is to restore voting rights to those who've had felony convictions, who paid their debt to society. They ought to be restored to full citizenship and allowed to participate politically. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you. Ron Saberton? I think I'm saying your last name wrong. I apologize.

MR. SABERTON: Ron Saberton. That's all right. I'm not retired yet, but I heard something that was really good. I don't mean to repeat it --

THE CHAIRMAN: Can you put the microphone a little closer so we can hear you?

MR. SABERTON: Okay.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. We'll give you more time.

MR. SABERTON: Bill of Rights, I think everybody needs the right to healthcare, somehow education. Housing is relevant to the Bill of Rights. Like to see some of the money out of politics because it creates just unfair distribution in favor of large corporations whom I would like to see have less influence in government. Seems like they're taking over. The people aren't allowed to vote that are -- don't have access. You know, we can put people on the moon, and we can spy on everybody in this country. I think we should be able to determine who we like to vote for in a more efficient, effective manner.

Maybe Florida gets a wall; maybe we should put up on the Florida-Georgia border because we're

exceeding our capacity to provide ourselves with drinking water here and just became evident Florida seems to have the worst drinking water in the country according to the Internet, whatever credence you give to that instrument.

The legislation needs some supervision. If you look at a map of districting in the State of Florida, you wonder a child would not be able to figure out why it's guided that way.

Somebody mentioned people have paid their dues in prison. They should have their rights restored.

Minorities should have access to the polls as well as majorities, which we're not going to be much longer. I didn't come to Florida to pay -- not pay taxes 40 years ago. It seems to be --

COMMISSIONER CARLTON: Thank you. That's the end of your time. If you do have comments you would like to leave, please leave them on the table. I'll make sure we get copies of the rest of your testimony. Thank you.

David Crowther?

All right. Mr. Chairman, that's my last speaker. We have approximately 20-some speakers left, and we'll stand in a five-minute recess.

(Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.)

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: We're going to get started with the remaining speakers. I'm going to go ahead and call several names. Please make your way to either podium so we can keep the meeting moving.

Erica Evans, Charla Fox, Elise Rose, and

Kyra Johnson if you could make your way down as your

commissioners are on the way back. Please be sure to

state your name prior to your comments.

Go ahead.

MS. FOX: My name is Charla Fox, and I am a native of Fort Myers, lifelong resident. I am a proud Lee County public school teacher and a member of our local union organization. I wanted to address you today because I want to make sure that you recognize that in this state -- I know that you know that we're a right-to-work state.

Article I, Section 6, addresses that and it made that change back in the '80s, I believe it was -- or actually the '70s after the teacher strikes. We now have the only state that has the ability to have collective bargaining between the unions and the school districts and public education. It is important that that is in the hands of our school districts of the centers where our education and where

these things are happening; because if we take that out of the hands of the local area, we are making it more government, more decentralized. Those things can be done at the local level. And if we take that away, we're just making for bigger government, and that's one thing I do ask that you leave alone.

The other area that I would like to address is public schools. You hear a lot about school choice. We have good schools in Florida, but they have been under attack; and the funding has been under attack for many years. If we were to fund public schools the way that we do our special interest, we would have the best schools not just in the nation -
COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you. Your time it up.

Erica Evans, Elise Rose, Kyra Johnson, Cheryl Lee.

MS. EVANS: Hi. My name is Erica Evans. My three pet peeves have already been brought up multiple times, so I would like to espouse on why they are important to the people of this area.

My first one is just on Article II. The wording of the Florida Constitution, issues for conservation. Adequate provision made by the law to protect Florida's natural resources. Adequate is not

cutting it in Lee County. Our Florida water quality dipped because of water pollution from the Okeechobee. In my 14 years here in the area, I've seen the landscape change and it's heartbreaking. I came here 14 years ago from the mountains; and I didn't even like it here, but I felt it was so beautiful. I feel my heart breaking inside. I'm begging you to strength then the wording, if possible, of Article II.

Secondly, privacy with women's choices and their healthcare. I'm a nurse and as difficult as abortions for any women to make that choice, I want women to seek out healthcare providers who will give them unbiased information and support to make the decision for themselves. I don't want the government coming in and taking their choices and rights away from them.

And lastly, I would just like to, again, say open primaries. And I wanted to tell you a brief story about when I came to Florida as a young person to Lee County. I got involved in local politics right away. I was invited to a fundraiser for a local politician, and I was told that if I didn't register for one particular party, my vote would never count in Lee County ever again because of closed primaries and because of the write-in loophole. I have seen that

happen over and over again in 14 years. Please close the loophole so young people, younger than me, don't lose faith in the political process in Florida. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Elise Rose, Kyra

Johnson, Cheryl Lee, Robert Geltner, Robert Valenta,
and Arlene Goldberg.

MS. JOHNSON: Hi. My name is Kyra Johnson, and I was born and raised in Florida. And I'm thankful for this opportunity to speak before the commission. I'm involved in gay/straight alliance at my high school. And as an allied individual, I will believe that all people, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity should have equal treatment in our great state. I ask that you please do not roll back any progress we made as a community as far as the gay and transgender community.

In the upcoming 2018 election, I'll be thoroughly exercising my right to vote. And I hope to see measures and protections for the well-being of my LGBTQ friends and family so that they may live a life without fear because of their sexual orientation in the State of Florida.

Furthermore, a cornerstone in equality for our community is the right to safety and privacy. As

a community, it's vital that we have constant access to full privacy to make decisions about ourselves and our bodies. As more than 90,000 people who participated in the women's marches and rallies across Florida, it made it loud and clear in January that we do not want access to reproductive rights attacked through the legislative process; we do not want crucial healthcare providers like Planned Parenthood defunded; and we certainly don't want women's rights undermined in our state Constitution. Therefore, I urge you to ensure that these protections guaranteed under the Florida privacy rights clause of the Constitution, Article I, Section 23, continue to protect a woman's -- and anyone who may need access to reproductive care -- the right to make a private decision about her body. Thank you for your time.

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COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you.

MS. LEE: Cheryl Lee, native Floridian. I
live in North Port, Florida, currently, about an hour
north of here in Sarasota County. I came here tonight
with my 20-year-old daughter who recently had her
chance to vote for her first presidential election.
And between my husband and I we have three daughters,
two of them voting age, and a young son.

In our home, turning 18 comes with a voter

registration form in your face at sunup. We regard registering to vote as a major milestone and an important privilege. We raised our children to understand that the seemingly simple act of voting was fought for and our right to vote should be respected so as to respect those who struggled and fought for that right before us. When my daughter registered to vote at 18, still in high school, she wasn't comfortable with labeling herself as a Republican or a Democrat, so she registered as an independent. And the conversation went something like this over the next couple of years, "Mom, I registered. Can I be an independent?"

"Absolutely. You're an American. You can register with whatever you feel you resonate with."

So fast-forward a little bit to the presidential primaries. "I'm registered to vote. Can I go vote?"

"Well, no, sorry, you can't vote. All this important stuff we've been talking about the last couple of years, it doesn't apply to you as a registered voter. It only applies to people who registered to vote in another way."

So it's pretty clear to her and to my other daughters that there is voter discrimination. I mean,

that's the message that they're taking home with them after registering to vote and learning that they tightened the voter restrictions of the system of anyone who falls outside of two narrow options. So please open Florida's primaries to all Florida registered voters.

And I have a couple seconds left. Also, speaking of my three daughters, please preserve their right to reproductive privacy. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you. Elise
Rose, Kay Haering, Robert Geltner, Robert Valenta, and
Arlene Goldberg.

MR. GELTNER: I'm Robert Geltner. I'm a resident of North Fort Myers. I have been in Florida for 30 years. I'm an Air Force veteran. I know it would be great if many provisions were not needed to be placed in the Constitution; however, I think because our executive and legislative branches have refused to deal with so many issues, it's important that we get some constitutional protection. So I'm going to ask you to research some of the issues that I'm going to mention.

First, Florida must maintain an independent and ethically-funded judiciary. And by making sure that there's strong constitutional language to keep

the executive and the legislative branches from infringing on that third branch of government. And I also concur on the need to increase the age of judiciary to 75.

Second, I ask for constitutional language that limits the undue influence maintained by legislative staff. I actually believe that whereas state legislators have term limits, their staff's influence continues to increase forever giving the staff more influence than the legislators; and I think something need to be done about that.

Three, the Sunshine Law should be strengthened by our Constitution, again, not allowing the executive and legislative branch to tamper with it.

Four, the Constitution must contain provisions to compel the legislature to obey the vote of the people when they adopt constitutional provisions.

Five, we need provisions to make it easier for everyone to vote and not have litigation.

Six, we need constitutional provisions clarifying that corporations are not legal persons and that their rights can be restricted.

Seven, we need veterans' rights protected.

Eight, we need to protect workers who are injured under the workers' compensation laws. The legislator is not doing an adequate job.

Nine, we need to protect collective-party rights. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you. If I called your name, go ahead.

MS. HAERING: Hello. My name is Kay
Haering. I'm requesting constitutional laws to be
introduced that would protect our Florida black bear.

As a registered Native American, we're taught to protect our land for our time and for future generations to come. We tried but could not protect our bears from 2015 hunts. But we did stop it from being repeated in '16, '17, and it will be stopped again in 2018. Over 6.5 million citizens from all across Florida were represented by resolution signed by county and cities statewide asking the state to not to allow bear hunting in their vicinity. There's major opposition to bear killing by the majority.

Recently, a Senate bill was issued. SB 1304 in its original form wouldn't have offered many protections. Issuing a ban on bear hunts, no forest burns during den months, which burns to death infant bears too little to run from the flames. And a

constitutional amendment could go further. It would protect our bears permanently, banning their hunts forever. The bears belong to a majority of the citizens and to the public trust doctrine, not to (inaudible) that choose to destroy them.

Fact: Nature has designed bears to self-regulate population. They will not carry a pregnancy if food is scarce. No man is needed to regulate their population.

Fact: No unprovoked bear attack has ever taken place in Florida.

Fact: Black bears are timid creatures and will run if given an escape.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you. Your time is up.

MS. GOLDBERG: Hello. My name is Arlene Goldberg, and I have lived here in Fort Myers since 1989. As a lesbian and a person stung by the pangs of discrimination, I believe that all people, regardless of the their sexual orientation or gender identity should have equal treatment in our great state. I ask you please do not roll back any progress we have made as a community and as a state thus far for the gay and transgender community.

There are states in Florida -- there are

counties in Florida that do have rights: rights to work, rights to have a place to live, and rights for services. And there are counties like that. But there are counties where we don't have those rights, and we're terribly discriminated against.

And being married here -- I was lucky enough to be in a lawsuit with the ACLU, and my lawsuit won marriage for Florida. My partner of 47 years, she died a few years ago, but we won marriage for Florida and I'm very proud of that. But there are still states that -- and still towns that have absolutely no benefits at all and terribly discriminated against.

I formed the Southwest Florida community,
Southwest Florida Harmony Chamber of Commerce here.

It embraces equality, diversity. We're opening a LBGT community center here. We're working very hard locally. We know right now we have no rights in the state, so we're trying to keep our heads down. So we're trying to make sure that we can be safe here in our own county. Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you.

MR. VALENTA: My name is Bob Valenta. I'm a 34-year resident of Lee County and of the State of Florida. I'm a 49-year respondent of the United States of America, a constitutional republic, not a

democracy.

Florida Constitution gives locally-elected school boards the responsibility of providing quality education for all students and rightfully so. It also states that while more than one rural county can join together to form one school board, no county can have more than one school board. I think this is archaic and unnecessary.

We are contributing \$1.7 billion to county school district funding. We find it to be too large and convoluted without a team of CPAs taking leadership. We find it funny that the best performing districts were smaller districts with more citizen input. I'm not asking you to put forth an amendment requiring the larger districts be broken up, only that the cuffs be removed so that if the citizens of Lee County or any county so choose, they may vote to do so; Otherwise, the bureaucrats control the education system, which is unconstitutional. So please remove that from the Constitution. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you. Don Jacobs, Pete Burkert, Cathy Michiels, E. Kingsley and Eric Irizarry.

Go ahead.

MR. JACOBS: Good evening. Thank you for

the opportunity to speak. My name is Don Jacobs. I live in Lehigh Acres. I have been a resident here in Lee County for about 14 years now. I'm a former paramedic, and I drive a bus for a living.

The topic that I came to speak on tonight has been commented pretty good tonight. The issue that I wanted to speak you about this evening is open primaries. It's been said much better that I can many times. Politicians created the problem. The parties and politicians benefit from it. They have no desire to take it. The only way it can be changed is if you put it to the voters, and that responsibility lies with you. You could change that.

One of the things that were mentioned was 25 percent of voters are disenfranchised. With open primaries -- actually, that number is higher. Here in Lee County, we're primarily a Republican stronghold. And if you were a Democrat -- because I'm a registered Democrat. I don't really agree with everything the Democrats do, but that's why I'm registered. Anyway, independents are locked out but also the minority parties. The number is not 25 percent; it's more like half or better than half. So really, the minority is running the show, and that's not the way it should be. That's not a representative government.

The senator that represents me in this district right now, the re-election, in the primary, that's where the campaign went on. That's where the candidates attended forums, debated. Okay, I'm running out of time. Anyway, please support open primaries, put it to the voters. Let the voters decide. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you.

MR. BURKERT: Good evening. My name is Pete Burkert, and I also want to speak about the election process a little bit. I know many of you up there are elected officials now or have been in the past. And you know that intuitively that it would make no sense for you to stir, for example, your county's canvassing board while you were running for office and have some say in the votes that are being counted. It is equally obvious that you, as an elected official, should have no say on what people comprise the district that you are running for. You should not be able to put this thousand people into your district or remove this thousand people in your district. I'm talking about the redistricting issue.

In 2010, Florida voters, by about 63 to 37 I believe, passed the fair districts amendment, requiring, among many things, that a district cannot

favor incumbents or a political party. Well, what happened? The immediate redistricting that occurred resulted in just that: incumbent and political parties were favored, and the courts ruled down the line over a five-year struggle back and forth with the court system that in fact, the redistricting was done incorrectly and in violation of the Florida Constitution.

Florida is the only state that requires this kind of redistricting, that is, not favoring incumbent or political party, that does not utilize an independent commission. So it is time that an independent commission be placed in the Florida Constitution, and the job of redistricting be removed from those people who choose to and perhaps can benefit by what happens with redistricting. So I urge this Constitutional Revision Commission to include an independent commission for redistricting for the next go-around in 2020. Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you.

MS. KINGSLEY: Elizabeth Kingsley from Fort Myers, Florida. Political parties are not mentioned in the Constitution, but the rights of the individual to vote are clearly stated. We have had Democrats, Republicans, Democrats Republicans, and a

conventionally Republican party in our history.

I voted this year and had to change parties to vote in the primary. I'm requesting that we have open primaries. I do not feel represented by either party, as I don't want to go through what I did last year. I changed my party three times just to vote each time. One comes up that doesn't represent me, I go back to the independent party. Thank you for listening. Thank you for your time.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you. Cathy Michiels, Eric Irizarry, James Brantley, John Nipper, and Neil Volz. If you're in that group, just go ahead.

MR. BRANTLEY: Commissioners, my name is Jim Brantley, and I'm a 37-year resident of Lee County, 50-year resident of the State of Florida. Appreciate your time tonight.

I'm here because in the lead up to the assembly of the Constitutional Revision Commission, at least two members of the House of Representatives, back in their home districts, made public statements about what they saw as the number one goal for the work for this commission; and that was the repeal of Article I, Section 6, of the Constitution. One of those two elected representatives went so far as to

say that the work of this commission he classified as a war on unions. That's what he saw. So I'm here to speak about that tonight.

No relationship of any type works when all of the power and relationship is on one side. The right to collective bargaining has been called the counter-veiling power. John Kenneth Galbraith coined that phrase because it gave the employees a voice so that relationship wasn't one sided. Labor stability provide for economic stability. Securing collective bargaining in the Constitution provides stability in matters related to labor management relations in the public sector. This is good for Florida's economy, and it's good for our continued growth.

I urge you to keep Article I, Section 6, granting Florida's public employees the right to collective bargaining with their employers to have a seat at the table. I'm urging you to please keep that status quo. And I thank you for your time.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you.

MR. KRUPPENBACHER: Madam Chair, can I just say one thing for the record? Sir, no one commissioner in this body speaks for this entire body. This body is comprised of 37 individual members, and we have not agreed on any issue. We haven't even

may write what somebody represents as the commission, I don't believe any member of this body to me is making those representations to begin with. But I just want the record to reflect where we are.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you. Cathy Michiels, Eric Irizarry, John Nipper, and Neil Volz. Go ahead.

MR. NIPPER: Good evening. So I don't -COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Your name?

MR. NIPPER: Oh, John Nipper. I'm a resident of Fort Myers. I don't have anything written or rehearsed. I stumbled upon this quite by happenstance, so I'm not prepared in that aspect. But as a citizen and a veteran and as a father of two, I do feel prepared to speak. And I feel inclined to take this opportunity as I saw fit.

So I would like to speak on behalf of fathers and others like me who are struggling with the issue of abortion. And I'm in no way questioning the right of a woman to terminate a pregnancy, but I would like to have that extended to the father as well.

This should be a two-person system where if either parent has desire to take responsibility for the child, then I think that should be established. I

think the fathers should be allowed freedom to be responsible and participate. And for that very reason, as the father, I couldn't imagine having that taken away from me. As soon as I found out I was going to be a father, that was my whole life plan. To have that purpose taken from me, to not be able to choose that, would be very frustrating. because if I'm required to be financially responsible for a child for 20 years, and I'm required to pay child support, and certainly be compelled to provide for this child, it stands to reason I should also have the right to decide as well. And I think that's something that I have found resonance with talking to many fathers, and I feel that should be established and considered. Thank you again for this moment to speak with you. I appreciate it very much.

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COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you.

MR. VOLZ: Hello. I'm Neil Volz. I'm a member of the Florida Rights Restoration Coalition, and I just want to thank all you guys for sitting through this. This is a cool exercise, a give-and-take public debate.

I just want you to know I'm here in support of the voter restoration initiative recently approved by the Florida Supreme Court. This initiative will

help improve our state by restoring voter rights to 2 million former felons in Florida who paid their debt back to society but are currently unable to vote.

This does not include people guilty of murder or sexual offenses. I believe it's important to pass this initiative for four reasons:

- 1. Our system is currently broken. In Florida, we have two things happening at the same time:
- 1. We have incredibly high disenfranchise rates for felonies. Felony rates in Florida, are higher than other states. It's a felony in Florida for releasing helium balloons on the beach, driving on a suspended driver's license, walking into a construction site. So that is on one hand. On the other hand, we are one of only three states that permanently disenfranchised people for life. That's how we ended up with 2 million people who are sitting on the sidelines going back to our community and restoring the lives of their families.
- 2. The public overwhelmingly supports these changes. According to the empirical evidence, the data shows that Republicans, Democrats, and Independents all overwhelmingly support this change.
  - 3. This initiative constitutional amendment

was shown by the Florida Supreme Court.

4. This initiative will help transform millions of lives, restore millions of families, and have a positive impact on our state. And I would definitely urge you to think about that. This is not just a political exercise. This is involving 2 million families, 2 million people's personal faith. That's 2 million sons and daughter of God whose lives can be greatly affected by this change. I appreciate everything you guys do.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you. Cathy Michiels, Eric Irizarry, and Joel Breneman.

If none of those are present, those are our final speakers. Is there anyone who signed up to speak who's name has not been called?

MR. BRENEMAN: I'm Joel.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Okay.

MR. BRENEMAN: Hello. My name is Joel
Breneman, social worker. I am also very much involved
in the population of Southwest Florida, specifically
Collier County with substance abuse. What I want to
speak on is Statute 943.0585, court-ordered expunction
of criminal history.

Now, as Neil just kind of spoke on it, about 2 million individuals who have nonviolent crimes that

they have committed when they were younger. Well, in this state, there's also no way for someone adjudicated guilty to get those sealed or expunged off their records. So someone's done their time, whether it be Department of Corrections or local county jail. They get out. They're still being tried for what they have done. They can't find suitable housing; they can't find suitable education; and they can't find employment.

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So what I propose I would like to see if the commission would be able to do a possible solution for the nonviolent offenders that -- say they did something when they were 19, 20 years old in a simple possession of narcotics. That adjudicated quilt, to see if 15 years down the road if they can seal the record and move on with their life and become productive members of society. Because what I have seen is we're losing many good men and women who have actual life experience in dealing with this and stopping the recidivism of coming in and out of the county jail all throughout the State of Florida just because they screwed up when they're younger. They have no help in their mind. And again, they can't find work, can't get jobs; they can't get the education they need to better help themselves.

COMMISSIONER DONALDS: Thank you, sir. Thank you. Cathy Michiels or Eric Irizarry? Anyone else who submitted their name who hasn't been called? Okay. Well, on behalf of the Constitutional Revision Commission, thank you so much for being here tonight. You can visit our website to submit proposals or documentation at FLCRC.gov. And we stand adjourned. 

1 (STATE OF FLORIDA) 2 3 (COUNTY OF LEE) 4 5 6 I, Jon Martina, Registered Professional Reporter for the 20th Judicial Circuit of the State of 7 Florida, do certify that I was authorized to and did 8 stenographically report the foregoing proceedings and 9 that the typewritten transcript, consisting of pages 10 numbered 1 through 117, is a true record. 11 12 Dated this 26th day of May, 2017. 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 John Martina, Contract 20 Court Reporter, 20th Judicial Circuit of Florida, State of 21 Florida at Large. 22 My commission expires: 23 24 JOHN FRANCIS MARTINA Notary Public - State of Florida Commission # GG 075075 25 My Comm. Expires Mar 3, 2021

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