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*Name Eugene A La Cross

*Address 3951 N.E. 22nd Ave

Street

Ocala FL

City

FL

State

3449

Zip

Phone _____

*Email LCRBev@yahoo.com

Are you representing someone other than yourself? Yes No

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By EUGENE A. LA GROSS

united States Constitution, Article VI, Clause 2

"This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The State Constitution, Statutes, Codes or Ordinances cannot apply to the people. They "**all**" are written by Lawyers, reviewed by Lawyers, many of you are Lawyers, and you are prohibited from participating in Government by the u.S. Constitution at Article 1, Section 9, Clause 8 and Article 1, Section 10, Clause 1 as well as the original 13th Amendment which prohibit to the States and the u.S. Governments from allowing B.A.R. Lawyers/ Attorneys from holding any Public Office or Public Trust in these United States.

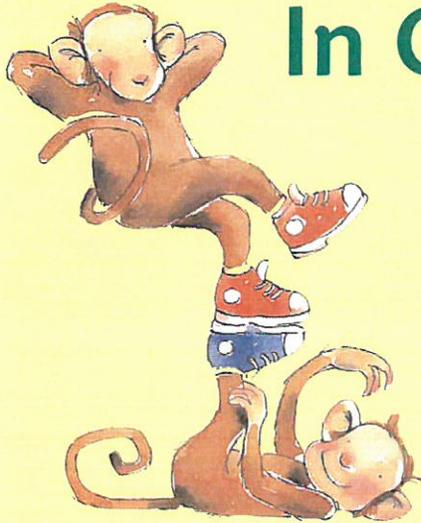
Only the people can create a Constitution! Only the People can thereby create their Form of Government! They choose their Delegates! They do this by delegating the limited and restricted powers of Government.

The People did not delegate the power for the Governor, the Speaker of the State House, the Chair of the State Senate nor the Attorney General nor any other public servant to choose who will revise the Constitution nor to create such Constitutions.

You all are without power to revise any Constitution and are impersonating Delegates chosen by the People.

By: Eugene A. La Gross Date: 4/12/2017

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child In Child Friendly Language



"Rights" are things every child should have or be able to do. All children have the same rights. These rights are listed in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Almost every country has agreed to these rights. All the rights are connected to each other, and all are equally important. Sometimes, we have to think about rights in terms of what is the best for children in a situation, and what is critical to life and protection from harm. As you grow, you have more responsibility to make choices and exercise your rights.

Article 1
Everyone under 18 has these rights.

Article 2
All children have these rights, no matter who they are, where they live, what their parents do, what language they speak, what their religion is, whether they are a boy or girl, what their culture is, whether they have a disability, whether they are rich or poor. No child should be treated unfairly on any basis.

Article 3
All adults should do what is best for you. When adults make decisions, they should think about how their decisions will affect children.

Article 4
The government has a responsibility to make sure your rights are protected. They must help your family to protect your rights and create an environment where you can grow and reach your potential.

Article 5
Your family has the responsibility to help you learn to exercise your rights, and to ensure that your rights are protected.

Article 6
You have the right to be alive.

Article 7
You have the right to a name, and this should be officially recognized by the government. You have the right to a nationality (to belong to a country).

Article 8
You have the right to an identity – an official record of who you are. No one should take this away from you.

Article 9
You have the right to live with your parent(s), unless it is bad for you. You have the right to live with a family who cares for you.

Article 10
If you live in a different country than your parents do, you have the right to be together in the same place.

Article 11
You have the right to be protected from kidnapping.

Article 12
You have the right to give your opinion, and for adults to listen and take it seriously.

Article 13
You have the right to find out things and share what you think with others, by talking, drawing, writing or in any other way unless it harms or offends other people.

Article 14
You have the right to choose your own religion and beliefs. Your parents should help you decide what is right and wrong, and what is best for you.

Article 15
You have the right to choose your own friends and join or set up groups, as long as it isn't harmful to others.

Article 16
You have the right to privacy.

Article 17
You have the right to get information that is important to your well-being, from radio, newspaper, books, computers and other sources. Adults should make sure that the information you are getting is not harmful, and help you find and understand the information you need.

Article 18
You have the right to be raised by your parent(s) if possible.

Article 19
You have the right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, in body or mind.

Article 20
You have the right to special care and help if you cannot live with your parents.

Article 21
You have the right to care and protection if you are adopted or in foster care.

Article 22
You have the right to special protection and help if you are a refugee (if you have been forced to leave your home and live in another country), as well as all the rights in this Convention.

Article 23
You have the right to special education and care if you have a disability, as well as all the rights in this Convention, so that you can live a full life.

Article 24
You have the right to the best health care possible, safe water to drink, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help you stay well.

Article 25
If you live in care or in other situations away from home, you have the right to have these living arrangements looked at regularly to see if they are the most appropriate.

Article 26
You have the right to help from the government if you are poor or in need.

Article 27
You have the right to food, clothing, a safe place to live and to have your basic needs met. You should not be disadvantaged so that you can't do many of the things other kids can do.

Article 28
You have the right to a good quality education. You should be encouraged to go to school to the highest level you can.

Article 29
Your education should help you use and develop your talents and abilities. It should also help you learn to live peacefully, protect the environment and respect other people.

Article 30
You have the right to practice your own culture, language and religion - or any you choose. Minority and indigenous groups need special protection of this right.

Article 31
You have the right to play and rest.

Article 32
You have the right to protection from work that harms you, and is bad for your health and education. If you work, you have the right to be safe and paid fairly.

Article 33
You have the right to protection from harmful drugs and from the drug trade.

Article 34
You have the right to be free from sexual abuse. Article 35 No one is allowed to kidnap or sell you.

Article 35
You have the right to protection from any kind of exploitation (being taken advantage of).

Article 37
No one is allowed to punish you in a cruel or harmful way.

Article 38
You have the right to protection and freedom from war. Children under 15 cannot be forced to go into the army or take part in war.

Article 39
You have the right to help if you've been hurt, neglected or badly treated.

Article 40
You have the right to legal help and fair treatment in the justice system that respects your rights.

Article 41
If the laws of your country provide better protection of your rights than the articles in this Convention, those laws should apply.

Article 42
You have the right to know your rights! Adults should know about these rights and help you learn about them, too.

Articles 43 to 54
These articles explain how governments and international organizations like UNICEF will work to ensure children are protected with their rights.

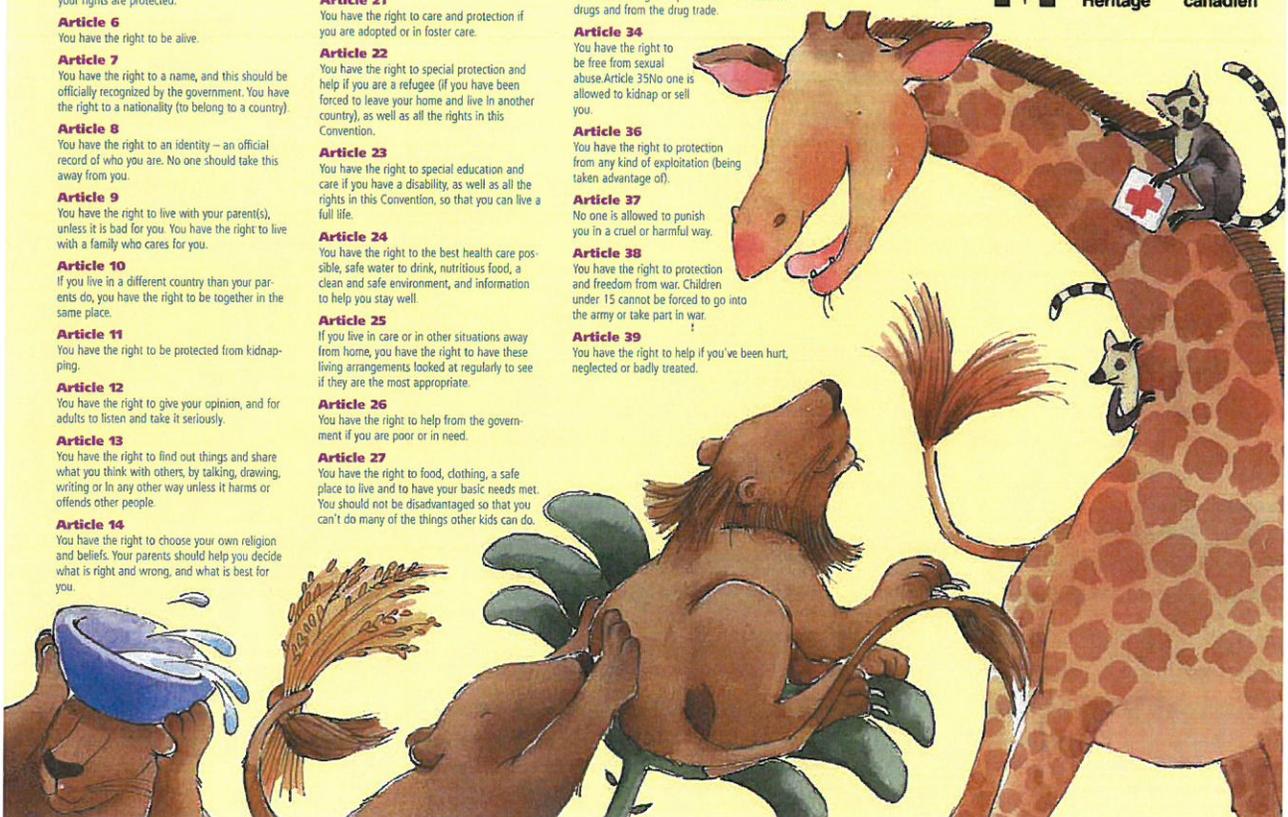


unicef



Canadian
Heritage

Patrimoine
canadien



Convention on the Rights of the Child

**Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly
resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989**

entry into force 2 September 1990, in accordance with article 49

Preamble

The States Parties to the present Convention,

Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Bearing in mind that the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter, reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person, and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Recognizing that the United Nations has, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenants on Human Rights, proclaimed and agreed that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recalling that, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations has proclaimed that childhood is entitled to special care and assistance,

Convinced that the family, as the fundamental group of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members and particularly children, should be afforded the necessary protection and assistance so that it can fully assume its responsibilities within the community,

Recognizing that the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,

Considering that the child should be fully prepared to live an individual life in society, and brought up in the spirit of the ideals proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and solidarity,

Bearing in mind that the need to extend particular care to the child has been stated in the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child of 1924 and in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1959 and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (in particular in articles 23 and 24), in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (in particular in article 10) and in the statutes and relevant instruments of specialized agencies and international organizations concerned with the welfare of children,

Bearing in mind that, as indicated in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, "the child, by reason of his physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth",

Recalling the provisions of the Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally; the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules) ; and the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict, Recognizing that, in all countries in the world, there are children living in exceptionally difficult conditions, and that such children need special consideration,

Taking due account of the importance of the traditions and cultural values of each people for the protection and harmonious development of the child, Recognizing the importance of international co-operation for improving the living conditions of children in every country, in particular in the developing countries,

Have agreed as follows:

PART I

Article 1

For the purposes of the present Convention, a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.

Article 2

1. States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians, or family members.

Article 3

1. In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.

2. States Parties undertake to ensure the child such protection and care as is necessary for his or her well-being, taking into account the rights and duties of his or her parents, legal guardians, or other individuals legally responsible for him or her, and, to this end, shall take all appropriate legislative and administrative measures.

3. States Parties shall ensure that the institutions, services and facilities responsible for the care or protection of children shall conform with the standards established by competent authorities, particularly in the areas of safety, health, in the number and suitability of their staff, as well as competent supervision.

Article 4

States Parties shall undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative, and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the present Convention. With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, States Parties shall undertake such measures to the maximum extent of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international co-operation.

Article 5

States Parties shall respect the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents or, where applicable, the members of the extended family or community as provided for by local custom, legal guardians or other persons legally responsible for the child, to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child, appropriate direction and guidance in the exercise by the child of the rights recognized in the present Convention.

Article 6

1. States Parties recognize that every child has the inherent right to life. 2. States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.

Article 7

1. The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents.

2. States Parties shall ensure the implementation of these rights in accordance with their national law and their obligations under the relevant international instruments in this field, in particular where the child would otherwise be stateless.

Article 8

1. States Parties undertake to respect the right of the child to preserve his or her identity, including nationality, name and family relations as recognized by law without unlawful interference.

2. Where a child is illegally deprived of some or all of the elements of his or her identity, States Parties shall provide appropriate assistance and protection, with a view to re-establishing speedily his or her identity.

Article 9

1. States Parties shall ensure that a child shall not be separated from his or her parents against their will, except when competent authorities subject to judicial review determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures, that such separation is necessary for the best interests of the child. Such determination may be necessary in a particular case such as one involving abuse or neglect of the child by the parents, or one where the parents are living separately and a decision must be made as to the child's place of residence.

2. In any proceedings pursuant to paragraph 1 of the present article, all interested parties shall be given an opportunity to participate in the proceedings and make their views known.

3. States Parties shall respect the right of the child who is separated from one or both parents to maintain personal relations and direct contact with both parents on a regular basis, except if it is contrary to the child's best interests.

4. Where such separation results from any action initiated by a State Party, such as the detention, imprisonment, exile, deportation or death (including death arising from any cause while the person is in the custody of the State) of one or both parents or of the child, that State Party shall, upon request, provide the parents, the child or, if appropriate, another member of the family with the essential information concerning the whereabouts of the absent member(s) of the family unless the provision of the information would be detrimental to the well-being of the child. States Parties shall further ensure that the submission of such a request shall of itself entail no adverse consequences for the person(s) concerned.

Article 10

1. In accordance with the obligation of States Parties under article 9, paragraph 1, applications by a child or his or her parents to enter or leave a State Party for the purpose of family reunification shall be dealt with by States Parties in a positive, humane and expeditious manner. States Parties shall further ensure that the submission of such a request shall entail no adverse consequences for the applicants and for the members of their family.

2. A child whose parents reside in different States shall have the right to maintain on a regular basis, save in exceptional circumstances personal relations and direct contacts with both parents. Towards that end and in accordance with the obligation of States Parties under article 9, paragraph 1, States Parties shall respect the right of the child and his or her parents to leave any country, including their

own, and to enter their own country. The right to leave any country shall be subject only to such restrictions as are prescribed by law and which are necessary to protect the national security, public order (ordre public), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Convention.

Article 11

1. States Parties shall take measures to combat the illicit transfer and non-return of children abroad.
2. To this end, States Parties shall promote the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements or accession to existing agreements.

Article 12

1. States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.
2. For this purpose, the child shall in particular be provided the opportunity to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child, either directly, or through a representative or an appropriate body, in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law.

Article 13

1. The child shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice.
2. The exercise of this right may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:
 - (a) For respect of the rights or reputations of others; or
 - (b) For the protection of national security or of public order (ordre public), or of public health or morals.

Article 14

1. States Parties shall respect the right of the child to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.
2. States Parties shall respect the rights and duties of the parents and, when applicable, legal guardians, to provide direction to the child in the exercise of his or her right in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child.
3. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals, or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.

Article 15

1. States Parties recognize the rights of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly.
2. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of these rights other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

Article 16

1. No child shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his or her honour and reputation.
2. The child has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 17

States Parties recognize the important function performed by the mass media and shall ensure that the child has access to information and material from a diversity of national and international sources, especially those aimed at the promotion of his or her social, spiritual and moral well-being and physical and mental health.

To this end, States Parties shall:

- (a) Encourage the mass media to disseminate information and material of social and cultural benefit to the child and in accordance with the spirit of article 29;
- (b) Encourage international co-operation in the production, exchange and dissemination of such information and material from a diversity of cultural, national and international sources;
- (c) Encourage the production and dissemination of children's books;
- (d) Encourage the mass media to have particular regard to the linguistic needs of the child who belongs to a minority group or who is indigenous;
- (e) Encourage the development of appropriate guidelines for the protection of the child from information and material injurious to his or her well-being, bearing in mind the provisions of articles 13 and 18.

Article 18

1. States Parties shall use their best efforts to ensure recognition of the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child. Parents or, as the case may be, legal guardians, have the primary responsibility for the upbringing and development of the child. The best interests of the child will be their basic concern.
2. For the purpose of guaranteeing and promoting the rights set forth in the present Convention, States Parties shall render appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities and shall ensure the development of institutions, facilities and services for the care of children.
3. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that children of working parents have the right to benefit from child-care services and facilities for which they are eligible.

Article 19

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.
2. Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.

Article 20

1. A child temporarily or permanently deprived of his or her family environment, or in whose own best interests cannot be allowed to remain in that environment, shall be entitled to special protection and assistance provided by the State.
2. States Parties shall in accordance with their national laws ensure alternative care for such a child.
3. Such care could include, inter alia, foster placement, kafalah of Islamic law, adoption or if necessary placement in suitable institutions for the care of children. When considering solutions, due regard shall be paid to the desirability of continuity in a child's upbringing and to the child's ethnic, religious, cultural and linguistic background.

Article 21

States Parties that recognize and/or permit the system of adoption shall ensure that the best interests of the child shall be the paramount consideration and they shall:

- (a) Ensure that the adoption of a child is authorized only by competent authorities who determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures and on the basis of all pertinent and reliable information, that the adoption is permissible in view of the child's status concerning parents, relatives and legal guardians and that, if required, the persons concerned have given their informed consent to the adoption on the basis of such counselling as may be necessary;
- (b) Recognize that inter-country adoption may be considered as an alternative means of child's care, if the child cannot be placed in a foster or an adoptive family or cannot in any suitable manner be cared for in the child's country of origin;
- (c) Ensure that the child concerned by inter-country adoption enjoys safeguards and standards equivalent to those existing in the case of national adoption;
- (d) Take all appropriate measures to ensure that, in inter-country adoption, the placement does not result in improper financial gain for those involved in it;
- (e) Promote, where appropriate, the objectives of the present article by concluding bilateral or multilateral arrangements or agreements, and endeavour, within this framework, to ensure that the placement of the child in another country is carried out by competent authorities or organs.

Article 22

1. States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure that a child who is seeking refugee status or who is considered a refugee in accordance with applicable international or domestic law and procedures shall, whether unaccompanied or accompanied by his or her parents or by any other person, receive appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance in the enjoyment of applicable rights set forth in the present Convention and in other international human rights or humanitarian instruments to which the said States are Parties.
2. For this purpose, States Parties shall provide, as they consider appropriate, co-operation in any efforts by the United Nations and other competent intergovernmental organizations or non-governmental organizations co-operating with the United Nations to protect and assist such a child and to trace the parents or other members of the family of any refugee child in order to obtain information necessary for reunification with his or her family. In cases where no parents or other members of the family can be found, the child shall be accorded the same protection as any other child permanently or temporarily deprived of his or her family environment for any reason, as set forth in the present Convention.

Article 23

1. States Parties recognize that a mentally or physically disabled child should enjoy a full and decent life, in conditions which ensure dignity, promote self-reliance and facilitate the child's active participation in the community.
2. States Parties recognize the right of the disabled child to special care and shall encourage and ensure the extension, subject to available resources, to the eligible child and those responsible for his or her care, of assistance for which application is made and which is appropriate to the child's condition and to the circumstances of the parents or others caring for the child.
3. Recognizing the special needs of a disabled child, assistance extended in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present article shall be provided free of charge, whenever possible, taking into account the financial resources of the parents or others caring for the child, and shall be designed to ensure that the disabled child has effective access to and receives education, training, health care services, rehabilitation services, preparation for employment and recreation opportunities in a manner conducive to the child's achieving the fullest possible social integration and individual development, including his or her cultural and spiritual development
4. States Parties shall promote, in the spirit of international cooperation, the exchange of appropriate information in the field of preventive health care and of medical, psychological and functional treatment of disabled children, including dissemination of and access to information concerning methods of rehabilitation, education and vocational services, with the aim of enabling States Parties to improve their capabilities and skills and to widen their experience in these areas. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

Article 24

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. States Parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services.
2. States Parties shall pursue full implementation of this right and, in particular, shall take appropriate measures:
 - (a) To diminish infant and child mortality;
 - (b) To ensure the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care to all children with emphasis on the development of primary health care;
 - (c) To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through, inter alia, the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking-water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution;
 - (d) To ensure appropriate pre-natal and post-natal health care for mothers;
 - (e) To ensure that all segments of society, in particular parents and children, are informed, have access to education and are supported in the use of basic knowledge of child health and nutrition, the advantages of breastfeeding, hygiene and environmental sanitation and the prevention of accidents;
 - (f) To develop preventive health care, guidance for parents and family planning education and services.
3. States Parties shall take all effective and appropriate measures with a view to abolishing traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children.
4. States Parties undertake to promote and encourage international co-operation with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right recognized in the present article. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

Article 25

States Parties recognize the right of a child who has been placed by the competent authorities for the purposes of care, protection or treatment of his or her physical or mental health, to a periodic review of the treatment provided to the child and all other circumstances relevant to his or her placement.

Article 26

1. States Parties shall recognize for every child the right to benefit from social security, including social insurance, and shall take the necessary measures to achieve the full realization of this right in accordance with their national law.
2. The benefits should, where appropriate, be granted, taking into account the resources and the circumstances of the child and persons having responsibility for the maintenance of the child, as well as any other consideration relevant to an application for benefits made by or on behalf of the child.

Article 27

1. States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.
2. The parent(s) or others responsible for the child have the primary responsibility to secure, within their abilities and financial capacities, the conditions of living necessary for the child's development.
3. States Parties, in accordance with national conditions and within their means, shall take appropriate measures to assist parents and others responsible for the child to implement this right and shall in case of need provide material assistance and support programmes, particularly with regard to nutrition, clothing and housing.
4. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to secure the recovery of maintenance for the child from the parents or other persons having financial responsibility for the child, both within the State Party and from abroad. In particular, where the person having financial responsibility for the child lives in a State different from that of the child, States Parties shall promote the accession to international agreements or the conclusion of such agreements, as well as the making of other appropriate arrangements.

Article 28

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to education, and with a view to achieving this right progressively and on the basis of equal opportunity, they shall, in particular:
 - (a) Make primary education compulsory and available free to all;
 - (b) Encourage the development of different forms of secondary education, including general and vocational education, make them available and accessible to every child, and take appropriate measures such as the introduction of free education and offering financial assistance in case of need;
 - (c) Make higher education accessible to all on the basis of capacity by every appropriate means;
 - (d) Make educational and vocational information and guidance available and accessible to all children;
 - (e) Take measures to encourage regular attendance at schools and the reduction of drop-out rates.
2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that school discipline is administered in a manner consistent with the child's human dignity and in conformity with the present Convention.
3. States Parties shall promote and encourage international cooperation in matters relating to education, in particular with a view to contributing to the elimination of ignorance and illiteracy

throughout the world and facilitating access to scientific and technical knowledge and modern teaching methods. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

Article 29

1. States Parties agree that the education of the child shall be directed to:

(a) The development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential;

(b) The development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

(c) The development of respect for the child's parents, his or her own cultural identity, language and values, for the national values of the country in which the child is living, the country from which he or she may originate, and for civilizations different from his or her own;

(d) The preparation of the child for responsible life in a free society, in the spirit of understanding, peace, tolerance, equality of sexes, and friendship among all peoples, ethnic, national and religious groups and persons of indigenous origin;

(e) The development of respect for the natural environment.

2. No part of the present article or article 28 shall be construed so as to interfere with the liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions, subject always to the observance of the principle set forth in paragraph 1 of the present article and to the requirements that the education given in such institutions shall conform to such minimum standards as may be laid down by the State.

Article 30

In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities or persons of indigenous origin exist, a child belonging to such a minority or who is indigenous shall not be denied the right, in community with other members of his or her group, to enjoy his or her own culture, to profess and practise his or her own religion, or to use his or her own language.

Article 31

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and to participate freely in cultural life and the arts.

2. States Parties shall respect and promote the right of the child to participate fully in cultural and artistic life and shall encourage the provision of appropriate and equal opportunities for cultural, artistic, recreational and leisure activity.

Article 32

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

2. States Parties shall take legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to ensure the implementation of the present article. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of other international instruments, States Parties shall in particular:

(a) Provide for a minimum age or minimum ages for admission to employment;

(b) Provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment;

(c) Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of the present article.

Article 33

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances.

Article 34

States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:

- (a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;
- (b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices;
- (c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.

Article 35

States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form.

Article 36

States Parties shall protect the child against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare.

Article 37

States Parties shall ensure that:

- (a) No child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment without possibility of release shall be imposed for offences committed by persons below eighteen years of age;
- (b) No child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. The arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child shall be in conformity with the law and shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time;
- (c) Every child deprived of liberty shall be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person, and in a manner which takes into account the needs of persons of his or her age. In particular, every child deprived of liberty shall be separated from adults unless it is considered in the child's best interest not to do so and shall have the right to maintain contact with his or her family through correspondence and visits, save in exceptional circumstances;
- (d) Every child deprived of his or her liberty shall have the right to prompt access to legal and other appropriate assistance, as well as the right to challenge the legality of the deprivation of his or her liberty before a court or other competent, independent and impartial authority, and to a prompt decision on any such action.

Article 38

1. States Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for rules of international humanitarian law applicable to them in armed conflicts which are relevant to the child.

2. States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that persons who have not attained the age of fifteen years do not take a direct part in hostilities.

3. States Parties shall refrain from recruiting any person who has not attained the age of fifteen years into their armed forces. In recruiting among those persons who have attained the age of fifteen years but who have not attained the age of eighteen years, States Parties shall endeavour to give priority to those who are oldest.

4. In accordance with their obligations under international humanitarian law to protect the civilian population in armed conflicts, States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure protection and care of children who are affected by an armed conflict.

Article 39

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of a child victim of: any form of neglect, exploitation, or abuse; torture or any other form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; or armed conflicts. Such recovery and reintegration shall take place in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.

Article 40

1. States Parties recognize the right of every child alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law to be treated in a manner consistent with the promotion of the child's sense of dignity and worth, which reinforces the child's respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of others and which takes into account the child's age and the desirability of promoting the child's reintegration and the child's assuming a constructive role in society.

2. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of international instruments, States Parties shall, in particular, ensure that:

(a) No child shall be alleged as, be accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law by reason of acts or omissions that were not prohibited by national or international law at the time they were committed;

(b) Every child alleged as or accused of having infringed the penal law has at least the following guarantees:

(i) To be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law;

(ii) To be informed promptly and directly of the charges against him or her, and, if appropriate, through his or her parents or legal guardians, and to have legal or other appropriate assistance in the preparation and presentation of his or her defence;

(iii) To have the matter determined without delay by a competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body in a fair hearing according to law, in the presence of legal or other appropriate assistance and, unless it is considered not to be in the best interest of the child, in particular, taking into account his or her age or situation, his or her parents or legal guardians;

(iv) Not to be compelled to give testimony or to confess guilt; to examine or have examined adverse witnesses and to obtain the participation and examination of witnesses on his or her behalf under conditions of equality;

(v) If considered to have infringed the penal law, to have this decision and any measures imposed in consequence thereof reviewed by a higher competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body according to law;

(vi) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if the child cannot understand or speak the language used;

(vii) To have his or her privacy fully respected at all stages of the proceedings.

3. States Parties shall seek to promote the establishment of laws, procedures, authorities and institutions specifically applicable to children alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law, and, in particular:

(a) The establishment of a minimum age below which children shall be presumed not to have the capacity to infringe the penal law;

(b) Whenever appropriate and desirable, measures for dealing with such children without resorting to judicial proceedings, providing that human rights and legal safeguards are fully respected. 4. A variety of dispositions, such as care, guidance and supervision orders; counselling; probation; foster care; education and vocational training programmes and other alternatives to institutional care shall be available to ensure that children are dealt with in a manner appropriate to their well-being and proportionate both to their circumstances and the offence.

Article 41

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect any provisions which are more conducive to the realization of the rights of the child and which may be contained in:

(a) The law of a State party; or

(b) International law in force for that State.

PART II

Article 42

States Parties undertake to make the principles and provisions of the Convention widely known, by appropriate and active means, to adults and children alike.

Article 43

1. For the purpose of examining the progress made by States Parties in achieving the realization of the obligations undertaken in the present Convention, there shall be established a Committee on the Rights of the Child, which shall carry out the functions hereinafter provided.

2. The Committee shall consist of ten experts of high moral standing and recognized competence in the field covered by this Convention. The members of the Committee shall be elected by States Parties from among their nationals and shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution, as well as to the principal legal systems.

3. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals.

4. The initial election to the Committee shall be held no later than six months after the date of the entry into force of the present Convention and thereafter every second year. At least four months before the date of each election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall subsequently prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties to the present Convention.

5. The elections shall be held at meetings of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. At those meetings, for which two thirds of States Parties shall constitute

a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.

6. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. They shall be eligible for re-election if renominated. The term of five of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election, the names of these five members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the meeting.

7. If a member of the Committee dies or resigns or declares that for any other cause he or she can no longer perform the duties of the Committee, the State Party which nominated the member shall appoint another expert from among its nationals to serve for the remainder of the term, subject to the approval of the Committee.

8. The Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure.

9. The Committee shall elect its officers for a period of two years.

10. The meetings of the Committee shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters or at any other convenient place as determined by the Committee. The Committee shall normally meet annually. The duration of the meetings of the Committee shall be determined, and reviewed, if necessary, by a meeting of the States Parties to the present Convention, subject to the approval of the General Assembly.

11. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the present Convention.

12. With the approval of the General Assembly, the members of the Committee established under the present Convention shall receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the Assembly may decide.

Article 44

1. States Parties undertake to submit to the Committee, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, reports on the measures they have adopted which give effect to the rights recognized herein and on the progress made on the enjoyment of those rights

(a) Within two years of the entry into force of the Convention for the State Party concerned;

(b) Thereafter every five years.

2. Reports made under the present article shall indicate factors and difficulties, if any, affecting the degree of fulfilment of the obligations under the present Convention. Reports shall also contain sufficient information to provide the Committee with a comprehensive understanding of the implementation of the Convention in the country concerned.

3. A State Party which has submitted a comprehensive initial report to the Committee need not, in its subsequent reports submitted in accordance with paragraph 1 (b) of the present article, repeat basic information previously provided.

4. The Committee may request from States Parties further information relevant to the implementation of the Convention.

5. The Committee shall submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, every two years, reports on its activities.

6. States Parties shall make their reports widely available to the public in their own countries.

Article 45

In order to foster the effective implementation of the Convention and to encourage international co-operation in the field covered by the Convention:

(a) The specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund, and other United Nations organs shall be entitled to be represented at the consideration of the implementation of such provisions of the present Convention as fall within the scope of their mandate. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other competent bodies as it may consider appropriate to provide expert advice on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their respective mandates. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund, and other United Nations organs to submit reports on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities;

(b) The Committee shall transmit, as it may consider appropriate, to the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other competent bodies, any reports from States Parties that contain a request, or indicate a need, for technical advice or assistance, along with the Committee's observations and suggestions, if any, on these requests or indications;

(c) The Committee may recommend to the General Assembly to request the Secretary-General to undertake on its behalf studies on specific issues relating to the rights of the child;

(d) The Committee may make suggestions and general recommendations based on information received pursuant to articles 44 and 45 of the present Convention. Such suggestions and general recommendations shall be transmitted to any State Party concerned and reported to the General Assembly, together with comments, if any, from States Parties.

PART III

Article 46

The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States.

Article 47

The present Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 48

The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 49

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.
2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 50

1. Any State Party may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to States Parties, with a request that they indicate whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposals. In the event that, within four months from the date of such communication, at least one third of the States Parties favour such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any

amendment adopted by a majority of States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

2. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present article shall enter into force when it has been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of States Parties.

3. When an amendment enters into force, it shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted it, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Convention and any earlier amendments which they have accepted.

Article 51

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive and circulate to all States the text of reservations made by States at the time of ratification or accession.

2. A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention shall not be permitted.

3. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time by notification to that effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall then inform all States. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received by the Secretary-General.

Article 52

A State Party may denounce the present Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation becomes effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

Article 53

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated as the depositary of the present Convention.

Article 54

The original of the present Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective governments, have signed the present Convention.

SHARE YOUR IDEAS

CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMISSION PUBLIC SUBMISSION

Do you have a proposal to amend the Florida Constitution? Please fill out this card with your submission.

April 12, 2017
Date

*Topic/Issue Protection for the People

*Name Gordon Ballinger

*Address 77 Regina Blvd.
Street

Phone 352 527 9146

Beverly Hills FL 34465
City State Zip

*Email _____

Are you representing someone other than yourself? Yes No

If Yes, who? _____

Information submitted on this form is public record.

*Required

Address To The CRC
By Gordon Bellinger
Protections For The People Against Tyrannical Oppression By Government Servants.

The Organic Constitution For the united States of America in the Preamble proclaimed that: "*We the people... do ordain and establish... the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity.*"

The Bill of Rights made clear that the Rights of the People were off limits to all Government Servants!

Sadly However, an Enemy has broken in upon our Fundamental Laws and have created for themselves an empire of Tyranny against the People. They have unlawfully removed the Grand Jury from the people and are today prosecuting any Man or Woman for reporting these crimes by these impostors,

They have set up a system where they protect each other from prosecution for these crimes which they are perpetually committing.

They have caused the Whistle Blowers to be prosecuted for reporting crimes committed by them ~~them~~, to Law Enforcement Officers.

Even the Chief Law Enforcement Officers refuse to arrest or prosecute the Public Servant offenders.

All Protections are removed and the people have no peaceful way to stop these transgressions. All controlled by one faction, The B.A.R associations.

These B.A.R. members have installed themselves in every Branch of Government right down to an attorney in every County office to oppress and block the people from receiving redress or remonstrance and are at this time prosecuting and seeking to prosecute anyone who exposes the evil nature of the B.A.R. Administration.

Even Christ rebuked the Lawyers. Most of you are Lawyers and those who are not, you look to the Lawyers to tell you what to do, instead of looking to the Fundamental Rule of Law by the People.

Only the People hold the power to do what you are unlawfully doing on the Constitutional Revision Commission!!!

By: Gordon Bellinger Date April 12th, 2017

SHARE YOUR IDEAS

CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMISSION PUBLIC SUBMISSION

Do you have a proposal to amend the Florida Constitution? Please fill out this card with your submission.

4/12/2017
Date

*Topic/Issue FL Constitution

*Name Richard Graybill

*Address 8519 SE 158th St

Phone 352-553-7240

Summerfield, FL 34491
City State Zip

*Email _____

Are you representing someone other than yourself? Yes No

If Yes, who? _____

Information submitted on this form is public record.

*Required

Address To The CRC

By _____
Florida Constitution 1838, 1845, 1861, 1865, 1885 and 1968

The Florida Constitution of 1838 at Article 1, Section 2 states as follows:
“That all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and established for their benefit; and, therefore, they, have, at all times, an inalienable and indivisible right to alter or abolish their form of government, in such manner as they shall deem expedient.”

That 1838, 1861, and 1865 Constitution calls us ‘ People and freemen’ several times. It further declares the following:

“That to guard against transgressions upon the rights of the people, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate; and that all laws contrary thereto, or to the following provisions, shall be void.”

Then in 1868 the Florida Constitution was radically broken in upon by those who desires power to be lodged in the B.A.R. Union. and the Public Servants.

Public Servants always seek to extend their powers over the people and to lessen their rights. History has proven this statements to be true. This is why the Founding Fathers provided that the Constitution can only be created, revised or Amended by the delegates chosen by the mighty hand of the people alone.

The Florida Constitution of 1865 did not require a complete overhaul; only an amendment to protect the rights of the Black People to be the same as white people.

The reconstruction of the Florida Constitution fundamentally changed the de jure power of the People to a Corporate form where the Government unlawfully captured “We The People” thereby changing our Status from ‘Freemen and Women’ to ‘citizen subjects’. I fear that you will do more of the same because of these transgressions and your loyalties to the B.A.R and those who chose you. You are not loyal to “We The People.’ The 37 of you were not chosen by the people; therefore you are all impostors and lack any authority to revise, amend or create a Constitution for Florida.

Richard F Graybill 4-12-2017
Sodie

SHARE YOUR IDEAS

CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMISSION PUBLIC SUBMISSION

Do you have a proposal to amend the Florida Constitution? Please fill out this card with your submission.

4-12-17

Date

*Topic/Issue 1865- and 1868 FLORIDA CONSTITUTIONS

*Name CHRISTOPHER G. HOPKINS

*Address 16443 MAGNOLIA BLUFF DR

Phone 407-721-2668

Street

MONTUERDE

FL

34756

*Email cg Hopkins@aol.com

City

State

Zip

Are you representing someone other than yourself? Yes No

If Yes, who? _____

Information submitted on this form is public record.

*Required

Address To The CRC
By: Christopher G. Hopkins
1865 And 1868 Florida Constitutions

The 1838, through 1885 constitutions only needed to be Amended by two words "white Male" to "all people" to bring it into compliance with the u.S. Constitution.

However that was not what happened on any of these unlawful Constitution Revisions. What happened was power grabs by B.A.R. Member Lawyers and Public Servants.

Then in 1968 the same thing happened again with false and misleading information being dispersed to the people. The fact is that the People lost more rights and the Government gained more power, by this unlawful deceptive manipulating plan by the review commission. The Government grabbed more power for themselves while taking away the protective means for the people to hold their public servants accountable and culpable for their crimes against the people.

The Common Law was adopted as part of the Session Laws which is the peoples way of investigating and holding government servants culpable for their acts of oppression and transgression.

You in this commission are the same. You do not hold the interest of the people and you are not chosen by the people, therefore you are impersonating the delegates of the people.

The People still have the right to peaceably assemble and to instruct their representatives as declared in Article 1 Section 5 of the Florida Constitution. That is what I am doing in the interest of the people in this address to you here today. Let this be fair warning to the people for what you produce here.

By: Christopher G. Hopkins Date: April 12th, 2017

SHARE YOUR IDEAS

CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMISSION PUBLIC SUBMISSION

Do you have a proposal to amend the Florida Constitution? Please fill out this card with your submission.

4/12/17
Date

*Topic/Issue LEGAL ISSUES

*Name BOB ROOS

*Address P.O. Box 681

Street

SHADY GROVE, FL 32357

City

State

Zip

Phone 850-672-4221

*Email _____

Are you representing someone other than yourself? Yes No

If Yes, who? _____

Information submitted on this form is public record.

*Required

Testimony to Florida Constitution Revision Commission, Tallahassee, Florida

April 12, 2017

The very beginning of the Florida Constitution (Article 1, Section 1) states that "All political power is inherent in the people." In other words, the Florida Constitution contains the instructions that "We the People" gave to government servants to follow.

It is my opinion that this Constitution Revision Commission is operating illegally in a top down approach to changing these instructions that should be coming from the sovereigns. You were not elected by "We the People" as our representatives nor are you part of "We the People of Florida" in assembly.

Another troubling aspect of this process are the groups and individuals registered to lobby you. By my count the April 11, 2017 registration list includes over 11,500 groups and individuals. Many groups are government agencies looking for special consideration, again a top down approach.

I think your course should be clear to correct this basic problem...

1. Either resign as a group or
2. Refuse to produce a single recommendation.

Bob Root, just one of the people.

SHARE YOUR IDEAS

CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMISSION
PUBLIC SUBMISSION

Do you have a proposal to amend the Florida Constitution? Please fill out this card with your submission.

4/12/17
Date

*Topic/Issue Federalist 39

*Name Jerald Schumann

*Address 9475 W. M. Wankoe Ct

Phone 352 226-9438

Street

Crystal River Florida [34428]

Email theschu1@hotmail.com

City

State

Zip

Are you representing someone other than yourself? Yes No

If Yes, who? _____

Information submitted on this form is public record.

*Required

Address To The CRC

By Jerald Schumann

Federalist Papers Number 39

By James Madison

"If we resort for a criterion, to the different principles on which different forms of Government are established we may define a republic to be, or at least may bestow that name on, a government which derives all its powers directly or indirectly from the great body of the people; and is administered by persons holding their offices during pleasure, for a limited period, or during good behavior. It is essential to such a government, that it be derived from the great body of the society, not from an inconsiderable proportion, or a favored class of it; otherwise a hand full of tyrannical Nobles, exercising their oppressions by a delegation of their powers, might aspire to the rank of republicans, and claim for their government the honorable title of republic. It is sufficient for such a government that the persons administering it be chosen either directly or indirectly .by the people alone."

The People have not chosen you! You were chosen by the self serving Public Servants, the Political Noble class . Most of you are attorneys who are loyal to the B.A.R. Union and the, retirement and enormous wages,, and or the Government servant class with a Bias to your own interest, not the interest for the People.

There is no authority for you to revise, amend, or change anything which applies to the People. You are impersonating the Delegates of the People!

By: Jerald Schumann April 12th, 2017

FLORIDA CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS

201 WEST PARK AVENUE
TALLAHASSEE, FL 32301-7715

PHONE (850) 205-6820
FAX (850) 205-6849
WWW.FLACCB.ORG

MICHAEL B. SHEEDY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Remarks for Constitutional Revision Commission

Michael B. Sheedy

Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University
Tallahassee, Florida
April 12, 2017

Good evening Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission. My name is Michael Sheedy, executive director at the Florida Conference of Catholic Bishops, a non-partisan public policy voice of the Catholic Church in Florida.

As you undertake this important process, our interests are focused primarily on terminations of pregnancy and education.

We are concerned that Florida's constitution has been profoundly misinterpreted with respect to abortion. When Floridians adopted the right to privacy (Article I, Section 23), abortion rights were not part of that discussion. We urge you to clarify the misunderstanding arising from the Florida Supreme Court's *In Re: T.W.* decision that makes it difficult to enact reasonable regulations that have been adopted in other states to protect women and girls.

In education, Florida is a national leader in parental choice. However there are concerns that two sections of the Constitution could impede further innovation.

The first is the "uniformity clause" in Article IX, Section 1. When this was added to the Constitution, there were real concerns about some members of our communities not receiving equitable treatment in our education system. Today, innovation in education is bringing learning gains to children, not a one-size-fits-all approach. Uniformity – important as it was – proved to be a pitfall in the Florida Supreme Court's ruling in *Bush v. Holmes*, undoing the Opportunity Scholarship Program in 2006.

Also, despite collaboration of religious organizations and local, state and federal governments, the First District Court of Appeals' ruling in that same *Bush v. Holmes* case was based in part on Article I, Section 3's "no aid" provision, known as the Blaine Amendment. We urge a remedy that ensures inclusion of religious providers as partners with government in accord with the values Floridians embrace today.

As you continue your process, we look forward to sharing further thoughts on how best to address these concerns. Thank you for your attention and for your service.

SHARE YOUR IDEAS

CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMISSION PUBLIC SUBMISSION

Do you have a proposal to amend the Florida Constitution? Please fill out this card with your submission.

2017 APR 12 PM 8:45
APRIL 12 2017
Date

*Topic/Issue Hagen Smith CIRC

*Name _____

*Address 4480-B 80th AVE

Phone 352-502-2060

Street
Ocala

*Email hagen.smith.1946@

City Ocala State Florida Zip _____

yahoo.com

Are you representing someone other than yourself? Yes No

If Yes, who? _____

Information submitted on this form is public record.

*Required

Address To The CRC
By Hagan Smith
4420-B 80th Ave. Ocala, Florida

Supreme Court Case,
Vanhorn's Lessee v. Dorrance 2 US 304 (1795)

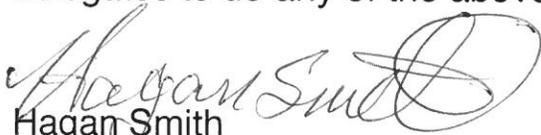
*"What is a Constitution? It is the Form of Government, **delineated by the mighty hand of the people**, in which certain first principles of Fundamental laws are established. The Constitution is certain and fixed; It contains the permanent will of the people, and is the supreme law of the land; it is paramount to the power of the Legislature, and **can be revoked or altered only by the authority that made it**. The life giving principle and the death doing stroke **must proceed from the same hand**. ...*

It is sacred; for it is further declared, that the Legislature shall have no power to add to, alter, abolish, or infringe any part of, the Constitution. The Constitution is the origin and measure of legislative authority. It says to the Legislators, this far ye shall go and no further. Not a particle of it shall be shaken; not a pebble of it can be removed. ...

One encroachment leads to another, precedent gives birth to precedent; what has been done may be done again; thus radical principles are generally broken in upon, and the Constitution eventually destroyed."

You do not have any authority to Create, revise, or Amend the Constitution in any manner! Only the people can create, revise or Amend the Florida Constitution.

The Governor, Legislature, Attorney General nor any other Public Servant has been delegated that power. Only the people can choose their delegates to do any of the above mentioned things.


Hagan Smith
April-12th 2017

Vanhorn's Lessee v. Dorrance 2-US 304 (1795)

In America the case is widely different: Every State in the Union has its constitution reduced to written exactitude and precision. What is a Constitution? It is the form of government, delineated by the mighty hand of the people, in which certain first principles of fundamental laws are established. The Constitution is certain and fixed; it contains the permanent will of the people, and is the supreme law of the land; it is paramount to the power of the Legislature, and can be revoked or altered only by the authority that made it. The life-giving principle and the death-doing stroke must proceed from the same hand. What are Legislatures? Creatures of the Constitution; they owe their existence to the Constitution: they derive their powers from the Constitution: It is their commission; and, therefore, all their acts must be conformable to it, or else they will be void. The Constitution is the work or will of the People themselves, in their original, sovereign, and unlimited capacity. Law is the work or will of the Legislature in their derivative and subordinate capacity. The one is the work of the Creator, and the other of the Creature. The Constitution fixes limits to the exercise of legislative authority, and prescribes the orbit within which it must move. In short, gentlemen, the Constitution is the sun of the political system, around which all Legislative, Executive and Judicial bodies must revolve. Whatever may be the case in other countries, yet in this there can be no doubt, that every act of the Legislature, repugnant to the Constitution, as absolutely void.

It is sacred; for, it is further declared, that the legislature shall have no power to add to, alter, abolish, or infringe any part of, the constitution. The constitution is the origin and measure of legislative authority. It says to legislators, thus far ye shall go and no further. Not a particle of it should be shaken; not a pebble of it should be removed. Innovation is dangerous. One incroachment leads to another; precedent gives birth to precedent; what has been done may be done again; thus radical principles are generally broken in upon, and the constitution eventually destroyed.

In preparation for statehood, fifty-six delegates from Florida's twenty counties assembled in the Panhandle town of Saint Joseph (near Port St. Joe) to frame the 1838 Constitution (cover). The delegates were mainly planters and lawyers from thirteen of the nation's twenty-six states and four foreign countries; only three were native Floridians. Three delegates would later become U.S. Senators; two, governors; and five, members of the state supreme court. The convention was called to order on December 3, 1838 and elected Robert Raymond Reid of St. Augustine as president.

The constitution divided the government into the traditional three branches - an executive headed by a governor elected to a single four year term, a bicameral legislature that met annually, and a judiciary headed by a supreme court. It banned bank officers, clergymen, and duelists from election to the legislature and governorship; and declared free men equal while at the same time preserving slavery. The constitution was approved by popular vote in 1839 and served as Florida's constitution from statehood in 1845 until Florida seceded from the Union in 1861.

The original 1838 Constitution, signed by forty-one delegates on January 11, 1839, has disappeared. The only surviving handwritten copy is a clerk's copy signed by Reid and Joshua Knowles, convention secretary, found by the William N. "Bill" Galphin family in Fernandina Beach in 1982. The family inherited the copy from Galphin's grandfather William Thompson. Thompson married the niece of Judge John C. McGehee, a delegate to the 1838 convention and president of the Secession Convention of 1861.

The 1838 Constitution is one of many historical documents that may be found at the Florida State Archives. Located in the R.A. Gray Building in Tallahassee, the Archives is mandated by law to collect and preserve documentation of Florida's past; including photographs, state records, and private papers of individuals and organizations.

This material is available in
alternate formats upon request.

(850) 245-6200

SHARE YOUR IDEAS

CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMISSION PUBLIC SUBMISSION

Do you have a proposal to amend the Florida Constitution? Please fill out this card with your submission.

2017 APR 12 PM 3:42
4/12/2017
Date

*Topic/Issue Independent Redistricting Commission

*Name Paul Stolc

*Address 501 Blairstone Rd Apt 2824 Phone _____

Street

Tallahassee

FL

32301

City

State

Zip

*Email paul.stolc@gmail.com

Are you representing someone other than yourself? Yes No

If Yes, who? Big Bend Democratic Progressive Caucus

Information submitted on this form is public record.

*Required

Short Title

Creating an Independent Redistricting Commission

Full Title

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Florida; Amending Article III, Section 16, Constitution of Florida; relating to ending the practice of gerrymandering and improving voter and candidate participation in elections by creating an independent commission of balanced appointments to oversee the mapping of fair and competitive congressional and legislative districts.

Summary

The amendment would amend the Florida Constitution to establish an appointed Redistricting Commission to redraw the boundaries for Florida's legislative districts (for the members of the Florida Legislature) and to redraw the boundaries for the Congressional Districts (for Florida's members of the United States Congress). Currently, state law provides that the Florida Legislature draws the legislative and congressional district lines. These lines are usually redrawn every ten years, after the state receives the results of the U.S. Census.

This proposition provides that the appointed Redistricting Commission shall draw districts that are in compliance with the standards set forth in our Constitution through the Fair Districts Amendments.

The Redistricting Commission would consist of fifteen members, no more than six of whom can be from the same political party. Persons would be eligible for membership on the commission if they meet certain voter registration requirements, and during the four years prior have not served as an elected state official, member of congress, party officer or employee, paid registered lobbyist, legislative or congressional employee, or be a relative, as defined by law, or an employee of any of the above. Each commissioner will take an oath pledging that they will not receive compensation as a paid registered lobbyist, or seek elected office in any legislative or congressional district for a period of four years after concluding service as a commissioner.

The Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives, and the President of the Florida State Senate would select three commissioners each. The Minority Parties in the Florida House of Representatives and Florida State Senate would elect one person who would select three commissioners each.

The Chief Justice of the Florida Supreme Court would select three commissioners from recommendations made by the chief judge of each district court of appeal, whereas the recommendations would meet the standards set forth as well as reside within that district.

The preliminary lines drawn by the commission shall be presented within 180 days to the public, who will be provided at least 30 days to review, and then the commission would make the lines final, subject to approval by the United States Department of Justice.

Full Text

Delete current Article III, Section 16, and insert the following:

Section 16. Apportionment and Districting Commission. –

- (a) APPORTIONMENT AND DISTRICTING COMMISSION. In the year following each decennial census or when required by the United States or by court order, a commission shall divide the state into not less than 30 or more than 40 consecutively numbered senatorial districts of convenient contiguous territory, not less than 80 or more than 120 consecutively numbered representative districts of convenient contiguous territory as provided by this constitution or by general law and shall divide the state to create as many congressional districts as there are representatives in congress apportioned to this state. Districts shall be established in accordance with the constitution of this state and of the United States and shall be as nearly equal in population as practicable.
- (1) On or before June 1 in the year following each decennial census, or within 15 days after legislative apportionment or congressional districting is required by law or by court order, 15 commissioners shall be certified by the respective appointing authorities to the custodian of records. The president of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives each shall select and certify three commissioners. Members of minority parties in the senate shall elect one from their number who shall select and certify three commissioners. Members of minority parties in the House of Representatives shall elect one from their number who shall select and certify three commissioners. On or before June 1 of the same year, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall select three members of the commission, each of whom shall be a registered voter who for the previous two years was not registered with either of the two largest political parties in the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Chief Justice shall select commissioners from recommendations made by the chief judge of each district court of appeal. Each chief judge shall recommend three individuals who otherwise meet the requirements of this section and who reside in that district. From the individuals recommended by chief judges of the district courts of appeal, the chief justice shall select and certify three commissioners. No two commissioners selected by the chief justice shall reside in the same appellate district.
- (2) a. No commissioner shall have served during the four years prior to his or her certification as an elected state official, member of congress, party officer or employee, paid registered lobbyist, legislative or congressional employee, or paid consultant or contractor to any of the foregoing, and no commissioner shall be a relative, as defined by law, or an employee of any of the above.
- b. As a condition of appointment, each commissioner shall take an oath affirming that the commissioner will not receive compensation as a paid registered lobbyist, or seek elected office in any legislative or congressional district for a period of four years after concluding service as a commissioner.

- (3) The commission shall elect one of its members to serve as chair and shall establish its own rules and procedures. All commission actions shall require 10 affirmative votes. Meetings and records of the commission shall be open to the public and public notice of all meetings shall be given.
- (4) Within 180 days after the commission is certified to the custodian of records, the commission shall file with the custodian of records its final report, including all required plans.
- (5) After the Supreme Court determines that the required plans are valid, the commission shall be dissolved.
- (b) FAILURE OF COMMISSION TO APPORTION; JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT. If the commission does not timely file its final report including all required plans with the custodian of records, the commission shall be dissolved, and the attorney general shall, within five days, petition the Supreme Court of the state to make such apportionment. No later than the sixtieth day after the filing of such petition, the Supreme Court shall file with the custodian of records an order making such apportionment.
- (c) JUDICIAL REVIEW OF APPORTIONMENT. Within 15 days after the final report of the commission is filed with the custodian of records, the attorney general shall petition the Supreme Court to review and determine the validity of the apportionment. The Supreme Court, in accordance with its rules, shall permit adversary interests to present their views and, within 30 days from filing the petition, shall enter its judgment.
- (d) EFFECT OF JUDGMENT IN APPORTIONMENT. A judgment of the Supreme Court determining the apportionment to be valid or ordering judicial apportionment shall be binding upon all citizens of the state. Should the Supreme Court determine that the apportionment made by the commission is invalid, the commission, within 20 days after the ruling, shall adopt and file with the custodian of records an amended plan that conforms to the judgment of the Supreme Court. Within five days after the filing of an amended plan, the attorney general shall petition the Supreme Court of the state to determine the validity of the amended plan, or if the commission has failed to file an amended plan, report that fact to the court.
- (e) JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT. Should the commission fail to file an amended plan or should the Supreme Court determine the amended plan is invalid, the commission shall be dissolved, and the Supreme Court shall, not later than 60 days after receiving the petition of the attorney general, file with the custodian of records an order making such apportionment.

Mr. Glogau in his brief and oral argument before the 1st DCA in case No. 13-5115 stated that seines were historically defined from gill nets by mesh size. Seines were 2 inch or smaller and gill nets were 3 inch or larger. In oral argument he made the statement when our attorney could not respond.

Judge Ella Jane Davis in findings of fact, said that large mesh was historically allowed in seines (Rule 46-4.0081(1)(g)). Mr. Glogau was the chief litigator for the state in that case (No. 96-5868RP). Mr. Glogau was aware of this when he made this bad faith (fraudulent) statement before the 1st DCA. His actions have caused severe hardship to coastal fishing communities. I have been fishing for 58 years. It was against the law to catch food fish in smaller than 3 inch mesh in any net before the net limitation. Purse seines were used for bait only. Food fish nets had 3 inch or larger mesh because it was illegal to fish with smaller. It seems as if these people are defending an ideology rather than the truth. Will they do anything to win? Even lie. The FWC is always implementing a political net ban instead of a constitutional net limitation.

Richard Van Munster

850-559-0676

onebait@aol.com

objection to late-filing, or use of memoranda, all submittals have been considered in preparation of this final order.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Existing rules of the MFC require that the main ^{59%} body of a seine net be constructed of two-inch mesh or smaller. Wings 95% with larger mesh may be used. [Rule 46-4.0081(1)(g), Florida Administrative Code] The challenged rule amendment [Proposed Rule 46-4.0081(2)(d)] deletes the provision that allows a wing with larger mesh to be attached to a two-inch mesh seine.

2. The unrefuted evidence is that the proposed rule amendment will reduce the "catchability rate" of a single such seine net for many types of fish and not be commercially feasible for mullet, except possibly in "roe season,"³ and that a seine net as currently permitted with larger mesh in the wings only is commercially feasible for mullet as well as other fish.

3. "Catchability rate" is defined as "that fraction of a fish stock which is caught by a unit of fishing effort."

4. "Roe season" is that part of the year in which there is greater schooling and movement of adult mullet, approximately two years old and eleven or more inches in length, which hopefully have already reproduced. However, legal size is not a guarantee that a fish has reproduced. See below, Finding of Fact 49.

5. The term "stretched mesh" means that the mesh is measured by pulling it to its maximum length. A two-inch stretched mesh forms approximately a one inch square when fully open.

6. Generally, there are two types of nets used to catch fish: those that corral the fish by concentrating them into any

argument related to 42 USC § 1983 and asserted its affirmative defense of res judicata based on the decisions in *Wakulla Commercial Fishermen's Ass'n, Inc. v. Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Com'n*, 2006 WL 3770037 (Fla. 2nd Jud. Cir. Feb. 3, 2006), *aff'd* 951 So.2d 8 (Fla. 1st DCA 2007). The court below never ruled on this motion but took it under advisement at the beginning of trial. [Tr. 4]

At trial, the unrefuted evidence established the three inch net advocated by the Plaintiffs is a gill net. [Tr. 83, 84, 109, 131, 158-59, 176, 225, 229] They construct the 2 inch nets, which they claim gill juvenile fish, with fine twine categorized by the industry as gill net twine [Tr. 42, 118, 221, 223] and fish the nets like gill nets. [Tr. 665, 175] If they used smaller mesh and/or heavier twine, the gilling characteristics of the net can be alleviated. [Tr. 46-47, 172, 173, 213-15, 226-27, 231] Two inches was historically used to differentiate seines and gill nets.¹ Before Art. X, § 16, the Marine Fisheries Commission required seines to have meshes 2 inches or less and gill nets 3 inches or larger. [Tr. 56, 104, 155, 177, 185, 221] These distinctions were adopted based on surveys of the industry at the time. [Tr. 227] Net catalogs maintain this distinction. [Tr. 222-23] Scientific

¹ The MFC ultimately proposed the two-inch stretched mesh rule based on its review of historical mesh sizes which were already in legal use. 20 FALR 2601 ¶44.