

# *The Executive Branch*

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# *The Executive Branch: An Introduction*



Photo by Eric Tournay

*The Governor and Cabinet left to right: Attorney General Pamela J. Bondi, Commissioner of Agriculture Adam H. Putnam, Governor Richard L. Scott, and Chief Financial Officer Jeffrey Atwater.*

*“The powers of the state government shall be divided into legislative, executive, and judicial branches. No person belonging to one branch shall exercise any powers appertaining to either of the other branches unless expressly provided herein.”*

Florida Constitution, Article II, Section 3

Article IV, Section 1 of the State Constitution vests the “supreme executive power” in the Governor. But the Governor shares his executive responsibility with other officers, elective and appointive.

Of these, first are the members of what the Constitution designates as the “Cabinet.”

The Cabinet formerly consisted of six officers elected statewide for terms of four years with the possibility of re-election for one successive term. The Cabinet officers were, in the order listed in the 1968 Constitution: the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Commissioner of Education.

In 1998 the Constitutional Revision Commission proposed, and the voters approved, an amendment that reduced the Cabinet to three members: an Attorney General, a Chief Financial Officer (combining the offices of Treasurer and Comptroller) and a Commissioner of Agriculture. This restructured Cabinet took effect on January 7, 2003, following the general election in November 2002. The Commissioner of Education is now chosen by a Governor appointed State Board of Education. The office of Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor.

Each of the Cabinet officers heads a department of the state government. Additionally, each serves with the Governor on a number of boards which administer other departments. On most of these boards, a Cabinet officer’s vote is equal to that of the Governor.

The Cabinet members are given the independent responsibility to manage the offices entrusted to them as divisions of the state’s executive functions, and the Legislature can give additional responsibility as well.

This means that the Governor may not always administer these jointly shared laws as he would like to do. Sometimes in Florida this spreading of responsibility has led to friction, and several Governors unsuccessfully advocated the abolition of the Cabinet. But since 1885 Florida’s Constitutions have reflected the people’s fear that one person could exercise too much authority.



Florida State Archives

*Governor Bob Graham and his six-person Cabinet: Doyle Conner (Commissioner of Agriculture), Jim Smith (Attorney General), Ralph Turlington (Commissioner of Education), Governor Graham, Gerald Lewis (Comptroller) George Firestone (Secretary of State), and Bill Gunter (Treasurer).*

### **Collegial Form**

This collegial form of state government, in which the Governor shares responsibility with the Cabinet for administration through boards, is believed to be unique to Florida.

In the State’s institutional programs prior to the 1950s, each institution was responsible directly to the Governor, Cabinet, and Legislature. Needs of an institution often were met in proportion to the influence of its legislators. But since then they have been consolidated and administered as groups meeting broad needs in areas such as corrections, education, and mental health. This trend was required to meet rapidly growing needs and efficiency of administration.

Once, in the 1930s, the Governor and Cabinet spent an hour or more arguing over whether to authorize the purchase of a mule for the farm at the State mental hospital. An incident of that nature no longer occurs because the growth of the State and its institutions requires most decisions to be made by administrators subject to department approval.

### **Changing Management**

Four factors have changed the management of Florida’s government since the days of the mule purchase.



Florida State Archives

*Governor LeRoy Collins surrounded by his family at the Governor's Mansion, Tallahassee, 1960.*

First, the phenomenal growth of the State means the Governor and Cabinet cannot concern themselves as closely with the day-to-day management.

Second, the burgeoning of the government means the Governor is involved with an increasing number of citizen groups all over the state, forcing him to delegate responsibilities to subordinates.

Third, the Legislature, through its oversight and standing committees, devotes more attention to the execution of its laws.

Fourth, while the career service and employees' unions mean the quadrennial "suitcase parade" no longer occurs with the changes of elective officers, these protections also give some independence of employees from supervisors and management policies of the Governor and Cabinet.

### **Old Chain of Command No Longer Exists**

In the opinion of Governor LeRoy Collins, whose residence in Tallahassee and public service, including two terms as chief executive that gave him the opportunity to observe Florida's changing gov-

ernment, the old chain of command no longer exists. Said Governor Collins:

In earlier years, rank-and-file State employees looked to their department and agency heads for leadership and direction, and these heads had a continuing direct relationship with the Governor in developing policy and in its execution.

The Governor himself could initiate programs and actions, and those helping him could coalesce into a clear-cut chain of responsibility. Now all governments are so much larger and more complex, with employees organized as they are that the earlier pattern is distorted. Decision-making seems to be greatly diffused, at times incoherent, and obfuscated.<sup>1</sup>

People generally associate the Executive Branch with the Governor and Cabinet, however, there are advisory bodies, as disparate as the Committee on Lay Midwifery to the Barrio Latino Commission, all with a piece of government in their hands.<sup>2</sup>

The Governor makes appointments to approximately 850 boards. The boards include professional and occupational boards that have statewide responsibilities, but the Governor also must concern himself with the local and regional appointment of hospital boards, housing authorities, judicial nominating committees, fire control districts, and boards of trustees for community colleges.<sup>3</sup>

Also, he shares the sovereignty of the State through his power of appointment of special officers to boards, commissions, water management districts, and other agencies and organizations, to which the Governor makes nearly 6,000 appointments over each four-year term.

Measuring the Governor's dominion another way, in 2010 there were more than 900 state employees paid more than Governor Crist.<sup>4</sup> (Governor Scott takes only a penny in salary.) A Governor must derive reward from the chance to leave the State a better place than when he took office.

Stated another way, the diffusion of responsibility means that perhaps the chief contribution to life in Florida by its Governors is the values and standards they reflect, and their moral suasion. The people have shown, by their votes and otherwise, that they appreciate a Governor with whom they may not

always agree but nevertheless believe he is doing what he thinks is right. They are usually willing to give him the benefit of the doubt.

### **Legislative Independence**

While it is commonly said that State government is made up of three independent branches—the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial—the separation between the Governor and the Legislature is not as sharp as that statement of independence might convey. Actually, it is a limited partnership.

Because newsmen, by way of headline shorthand, often speak of the Cabinet having taken some action, there has been a tendency to regard the Governor as being among the members of the Cabinet. He is not, except that he serves as chairman of the various boards on which he sits with members of the Cabinet.



Florida State Archives

*Cabinet meeting, 1978.*

### **Not Governor’s Cabinet**

Nor is it the Governor’s Cabinet. This must be stressed because so many Floridians have come here from other states where the Governor, as does the President of the United States, has a group of personal appointees to advise him and this group often is known as the Cabinet.

As late as six months into his administration, Governor Reubin O’D. Askew (1971–1979) was still coping with the problem of his fellow officers and the public identifying the Governor with the Cabinet:

“I’d like to address the Cabinet on this,” began Attorney General Robert L. Shevin at a meeting.

“Would you like to address me too?” interrupted Governor Askew.

“I was including you in the Cabinet, Governor,” replied the Attorney General.

“But I’m not a member of the Cabinet,” said Askew.<sup>5</sup>

Since the Governor shares so much of the traditional executive responsibility with members of an independent Cabinet, it is not surprising that political scientists regard Florida’s system of government as different than virtually all other states.

Despite the revision of the Constitution in 1968, the Executive Reorganization Act in 1969 that increased the responsibility of the Governor, and the 1998 amendment to the Constitution that reduced the Cabinet to three members, the State’s Executive branch retains its designation as a Cabinet government.

A longtime observer, Dr. Daisy Parker Flory, professor of government at Florida State University, found that the vital characteristics of the Cabinet system endure:

Cabinet officers are directly elected and thus directly responsible to the people. Each Cabinet official heads an important administrative division. Each Cabinet official also participates with the Governor in administering certain major departments ...

The 1968 Revision of the Constitution not only gives the Cabinet constitutional recognition and designation but it also directs the Legislature to place each of the executive departments of state government, unless specifically provided for otherwise in the charter, under the direct supervision of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Governor and Cabinet, a Cabinet member, or an officer or board appointed by the Governor.

The Constitution further provides that the Legislature may require confirmation by the Senate or the approval of the Cabinet for appointment to or removal from any designated statutory office. The Cabinet is constitutionally accorded a role in the determination of the incapacity of the Governor: Cabinet officers may send to the Supreme Court “a written suggestion” that the Governor is incapable to serve, the Supreme Court making the determination. Restoration of capacity, in such

case, is to be similarly determined “after docketing a written suggestion thereof by the Governor, the Legislature, or Cabinet members.”<sup>6</sup>

### “Spreading the Heat”

Governor Fuller Warren (1949–53) once stated that the phrase “spreading the heat” was not the “most elegant, exalted language that might be used to express the idea, but it was and still is my belief that Florida’s Cabinet system serves such a purpose.”<sup>7</sup>

By that, Governor Warren meant the Cabinet system diffuses accountability. Another view is that many of the important decisions of Florida’s government must be sifted through a screen of four officials (and their staffs) so that the final product represents a collective judgment. It has been contended that this collegial responsibility is one of the reasons for the stability of Florida’s State Government.

Proponents of Florida’s Cabinet system have argued that decision-making by several, as opposed to one (the Governor), spreads the responsibility and lends an additional deliberative character to actions of the Executive Branch.

Opponents reply that this contention was more persuasive in the years when the Legislature met only once every two years and specifically delegated interim authority to the Governor and Cabinet to shift funds and personnel to cope with unforeseen situations.

Now, with annual legislative sessions and professionally-staffed committees functioning year-round, lawmakers contend the Legislature is performing its Constitutional role as the deliberative, policy-making branch. This, they claim, leaves to the Executive department its function of executing the laws.

The 1998 Constitutional amendment seems to recognize the arguments on both sides by retaining a streamlined cabinet system.

### One Governor’s View: A Waste of Some Time

Governor Reubin O’D. Askew (1971–1979) once said the Cabinet system wasted a lot of his time.<sup>8</sup>

Such things as having “to learn about how big the shell of a green turtle should be before you are allowed to take them in the Atlantic and Gulf” raise

questions about the best use of top elected officials’ time, Askew said at a meeting with student-body presidents.

“To the green turtle, it’s important because it’s an animal we do not want to become extinct ... but it took several hours for the Cabinet to decide,” he added.



Photo by Jim Stokes

Commissioner of Agriculture Doyle Conner pointing out department setup to Colin English, Tallahassee, 1961.

### The Major Departments and Agencies

The Division Management Services, in the Annual Workforce Report for Fiscal Year 2011–2012, said that as of June 30, 2012, the State had 161,648 established positions, down from 173,486 positions in 2008. Florida again ranked lowest in the nation in both its ratio of State employees to residents and its per-taxpayer cost of state personnel, each at roughly half the national average.<sup>9</sup>

The 1969 Executive Reorganization vested the Governor with complete or conditional responsibility over the Departments of Administration, Business Regulation, Citrus, Commerce, Community Affairs, Environmental Regulation, Health and Rehabilita-

tive Services, Offender Rehabilitation, Professional and Occupational Regulation, and Transportation.

Over the years, the organization and names of the departments have changed, but the Governor and Cabinet continue to share management of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund and the Departments of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Law Enforcement, Veterans' Affairs, and Revenue. (Information about the restructuring and name changes of departments will be found at the beginning of the section on Major State Agencies.)

Each of the Cabinet officers heads a department. The Attorney General is responsible for the Department of Legal Affairs, the Chief Financial Officer for the Department of Financial Services, and the Commissioner of Agriculture for the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

### **Ex Officio Boards**

Many of the major administrative functions of the State are still exercised through ex officio boards. An ex officio board is a board whose members serve by virtue of other offices they hold.

Prior to Executive Reorganization in 1969, 48 ex officio boards had accumulated, ranging alphabetically in name from the Board of Administration (composed of the Governor, Comptroller, and Treasurer) to the Board for Vocational Education (composed of the Governor and Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, and Commissioner of Agriculture). Some of these seldom if ever met because of the infrequency of business to transact, for example, the Board for Confederate Pensions.

Executive Reorganization reduced the number of ex officio boards to eight with each board managing a department. Composition of the ex officio boards was also changed to provide that all members of the Cabinet should serve with the Governor, with the exception of the Board of Administration whose composition was provided for in the Constitution.

### **Reorganization and the Independent Commissions**

Reorganization also affected a large number of boards and commissions which previously had functioned with a considerable degree of independence.

Many of these regulated professions and occupations. Others managed some segment of state government. A legislative architect of Executive Reorganization wrote:

There was a great deal of overlapping responsibility and authority; there was no logical organization and there was very little communication among agencies having responsibility for the same kinds of functions. The duplication of services was costly. Worse, the quality of service which State government could offer was not adequate to meet the needs of the people.

Much of the governing structure was haphazard and confused and there were few, if any, who really understood the division of authority and responsibility which existed. No one was identifiably responsible for the functions of state government and no one could clearly be held accountable for the actions or, in some cases, the inactions of State government.<sup>10</sup>



Florida State Archives

*Secretary of State R.A. Gray (right) with his brothers, Tallahassee, 1952. Gray served as Secretary of State for nearly 31 years.*

### **Cabinet Independence of Governor**

Before the revision of the Constitution in 1968, Florida governors could not run for reelection to a successive four-year term. The revision gave them the opportunity to run for one successive term. However, members of the Cabinet were eligible to run for reelection, term after term, and they usually did so successfully until the 1992 passage of term limits.

Nathan Mayo served as Commissioner of Agriculture from November 1, 1923, until his death on April 14, 1960, and R. A. Gray was Secretary of State

from April 12, 1930 until his retirement on January 3, 1961.

Between 1900 and 2002, only seven elected Cabinet incumbents were defeated when they sought reelection.

The forcible language—“supreme executive power”—is tempered in Florida by the Governor’s obligation to share authority.

William N. Sheats was defeated as Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1904 (but reclaimed the office in 1912); Ernest Amos was defeated as Comptroller in 1932; W. S. Cawthon was defeated as Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1936; Broward Williams was defeated as Treasurer in 1970; Fred O. Dickinson was defeated as Comptroller in 1974; and Gerald Lewis was defeated as Comptroller in 1994. James W. Kynes, who had been appointed Attorney General on January 17, 1964, was edged out by Earl Faircloth in the Democratic primaries a few months later. In the 1998 Republican primary, Senator Katherine Harris defeated Secretary of State Sandra B. Mortham and went on to win the post in the general election.

Cabinet members usually conduct their party primary election campaigns separate from each other and from the Governor. There is some independent campaigning even in the general elections although the emphasis then would be on unified efforts in support of slates of party nominees.

Thus, the Cabinet officers have sought to develop their own independent constituencies for politi-

cal support. There is, for example, a natural affinity between the Commissioner of Agriculture and the many elements that make up the industry known as agribusiness. Similarly, the office of the Chief Financial Officer is a matter of concern to insurance companies, banks, and other financial institutions.

### Cabinet Day

Cabinet Day—usually a Tuesday—has come to serve as Florida’s “town meeting,” with the public’s business transacted as openly as may be found in any other state’s government.

A meeting on Cabinet Day affords the public an opportunity to watch state government in operation. Because the Governor and the Cabinet officers are peers, each responsible basically to the electorate, differences of opinion usually go unconcealed.

The public is largely represented by the Capitol’s newsmen, and Florida has one of the largest state press corps in the nation. Yet the audience will include others. Advance notice being required for many of the items of business, interested citizens will be in attendance. Controversial matters can mean standing room only. Rank-and-file citizens drop in just to see what may be happening.

Cabinet Days represent the incidental opportunity of a forum for purposes other than the transacting of the business of the ex officio boards.

The presence of the Governor and Cabinet officers affords a ceremonial setting for the recognition

of beauty queens, outstanding athletes, retiring State employees and others deserving of introduction, legislative resolutions, certificates of appreciation, and other awards.

Governor Jeb Bush made a commitment to bring state government closer to the people. This goal was achieved through initiatives such as “Capital for a Day” and “Citizen Office Hours.”

Capital for a Day, created by Governor Bush in 1999, took the bimonthly cabinet meeting on the road, allowing citizens to meet with elected officials and see how



Photo by Meredyth Hope Hall

*Governor and Cabinet with the Honorable Bill Gunter, Great Floridian Award recipient, during a Cabinet meeting in Tallahassee. June 4, 2013.*



our government works. Capital for a Day events were held in cities and towns in all parts of the state.

### Citizen Office Hours

Governor Crist’s Citizen Office Hours allowed Floridians to act as partners in solving the problems that face our state by interacting with the Governor and Lt. Governor in one-on-one meetings.

### The Number of Departments

The Constitution of 1968 (Article IV, Section 6) declared all functions of the executive branch “shall be allotted among not more than twenty-five departments, exclusive of those specifically provided for or authorized by this Constitution.”

<sup>1</sup>Letter from LeRoy Collins, March 2, 1984.

<sup>2</sup>Committee on Regulatory Reform, Florida House of Representatives, February, 1984.

<sup>3</sup>Office of the Governor, February, 1984.

<sup>4</sup>Includes all sources of State income. Office of the State Comptroller. Bureau of State Payroll.

<sup>5</sup>Tom Raum, “Governor Askew Insists He’s Not a Cabinet Member,” *Tallahassee Democrat*, July 8, 1971

<sup>6</sup>Dr. Daisy Parker Flory, “The Executive Department,” *The Florida Handbook, 1971–1972*, p. 72.

<sup>7</sup>Letter from Fuller Warren, July 15, 1971.

<sup>8</sup>Remarks by Governor Reubin O’D. Askew at meeting with Florida college student-body presidents, reported by the Associated Press February 10, 1976.

<sup>9</sup>Department of Management Services, *State Personnel System Annual Workforce Report, Fiscal Year 2011-2012*: [http://www.dms.myflorida.com/human\\_resource\\_support/human\\_resource\\_management/for\\_state\\_hr\\_practitioners/reports](http://www.dms.myflorida.com/human_resource_support/human_resource_management/for_state_hr_practitioners/reports)

<sup>10</sup>Richard A. Pettigrew, “Executive Reorganization: Uniformity with Flexibility,” *The Florida Handbook 1971–1972*, pp. 167–168.



Florida State Archives

*The first Republican Governor in the 20th century, Claude R. Kirk, Jr., had a six member cabinet—all Democrats. From left: Doyle Conner (Commissioner of Agriculture), Fred O. Dickinson, Jr. (Comptroller), Tom Adams (Secretary of State), Governor Claude R. Kirk, Jr., Earl Faircloth (Attorney General), Broward Williams (Treasurer), and Floyd T. Christian (Commissioner of Education).*



# Office of the Governor

*“The supreme executive power shall be vested in a governor.”*  
Florida Constitution, Article IV, Section 1

Governor Farris Bryant (1961–1965) said (after leaving office), that a governor of Florida could be either stronger or weaker than a reading of the Constitution and laws pertaining to the office would indicate. Governor Bryant explained:

That strength or weakness will be a product of his public popularity, and his ability to provide personal leadership to the Legislature, his ability to influence the Cabinet, and his capacity to grasp the whole broad spectrum of problems and ... give it necessary direction. I believe the public generally understands that.<sup>1</sup>

That Constitution, in Article IV, Section 1, spells out its drafters’ concept of the powers and responsibilities of the Governor in these words:

(a) The supreme executive power shall be vested in a governor. He shall be commander-in-chief of all military forces of the state not in active service of the United States. The governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, commission all officers of the state and counties, and transact all necessary business with the officers of government. The governor may require information in writing from all executive or administrative state, county or municipal officers upon any subject relating to

the duties of their respective offices...

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

(c) The governor may request in writing the opinion of the justices of the Supreme Court as to the interpretation of any portion of this constitution upon any question affecting his executive powers and duties. The justices shall, subject to their rules of procedure, permit interested persons to be heard on the questions presented and shall render their written opinion not earlier than ten days from the filing and docketing of the request, unless in their judgment the delay would cause public injury.

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

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

(f) When not otherwise provided for in this constitution, the governor shall fill by appointment any vacancy in state or county office for the



Florida State Archives

*Portrait of William P. DuVal, Florida’s first territorial Governor.*

remainder of the term of an appointive office, and for the remainder of the term of an elective office if less than twenty-eight months, otherwise until the first Tuesday after the first Monday following the next general election.

### Qualifications for Election

To be elected Governor, a person must meet certain requirements primarily of age and residence. He (or she) must be, at the time of election, not less than 30 years of age and a resident of Florida for the preceding seven years.

The same requirements of age and residence apply to the Lieutenant Governor and members of the Cabinet. Additionally, the Attorney General must have been a member of The Florida Bar for the preceding five years.

All of these officers must also be electors. That means they must possess the further qualification of being citizens of the United States and registered to vote.

Upon registering, an eligible citizen must take an oath to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the State of Florida. If elected, an officer must take the same oath.

Finally, no person convicted of a felony, or adjudicated in Florida or any other state to be mentally incompetent, is eligible either to vote or hold office unless the civil rights have been restored by the Office of Executive Clemency or the disability removed by a court possessing the authority to do this.

### Measuring a Governor

Beyond the Constitutional qualifications, the Governor should possess standards which Governor LeRoy Collins (1955–1961) set forth in these words:

1. His integrity (this embraces more than his honesty; it means the wholeness of his dedication to serve well the public interest);
2. His ability to make decisions promptly and decisively (this is very important because pressures tend to encourage procrastination and equivocation to avoid offending people and interests);
3. His administrative competence to see that his decisions are acted upon and his goals



Florida State Archives

*Governor Claude Kirk with his daughter Sarah, 1968.*

achieved; and

4. His ‘style’ or ‘charisma’ or ‘magnetic’ qualities in his personality that add to his effectiveness as a leader.

Now a governor can do a good job and fall short on one or more of these attributes, but to be superior he needs to rate well on all four standards, I think.<sup>2</sup>

### Term

The regular term of office of a governor is four years. The term begins on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January following the general election in November.

The Constitution of 1968 gave a governor the opportunity to seek reelection to a successive four-year term, a right denied prior governors. This was regarded as increasing the political and administrative potential of the Governor.

Frederick B. Karl, a knowledgeable legislator

with service in both the House of Representatives and the Senate, expressed this opinion of the old limitation:

“The Governor’s ineligibility to succeed himself tended to undermine both the political muscle and the administrative effectiveness of the office. It tilted the balance of power in favor of the Cabinet and the Legislature, despite the Constitutional grant of ‘supreme executive power’ to the Governor.”<sup>3</sup>

### **Removal from Office**

The Governor can be removed from office only by the Legislature although the Supreme Court, upon the written suggestion of the three Cabinet members, may declare the Governor physically or mentally incapable of performing his duties.

To remove the Governor, two-thirds of the Senators present must vote to convict him of the impeachment charge of misdemeanor in office. This charge—usually called an *article* of impeachment—must have been brought against the Governor by two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives present.

### **Impeachment**

Along with the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, judges of district courts of appeal, and judges of circuit and county courts are liable to impeachment.

An article of impeachment is an accusation lodged against an official by the House of Representatives just as an indictment returned by a grand jury represents a charge against an individual. Impeachment should not be confused with conviction.

An officer impeached by the House of Representatives is disqualified from performing any official duties until acquitted by the Senate, and unless the impeached official is the Governor, the Governor may fill the office by appointment until completion of the trial.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or a justice designated by him, presides at impeachment trials. (If the Chief Justice were the officer impeached,

the Governor would preside.)

The Speaker of the House of Representatives has the power at any time to appoint a committee to investigate charges against any officer subject to impeachment. The Senate may sit as a court of impeachment whether the House be in session or not, so long as the time fixed for the trial be within six months of the voting of the charge, or charges, by the House.

Conviction means removal of the offender from office and, at the discretion of the Senate, the judgment may include disqualification from holding any future office of honor, trust, or profit.

Neither conviction nor acquittal by the Senate would prevent the officer being sued or prosecuted.

### **Incapacity of the Governor**

Upon the suggestion in writing by the Cabinet, the Supreme Court may determine whether the Governor is physically or mentally able to perform his duties. The Governor may remove himself for physical disability by filing a certificate with the Secretary of State.

Restoration of the Governor to office may be achieved in the same manner as removal. The Supreme Court may review the question of the Governor’s physical or mental ability at the request in writing of the Governor, the three members of the Cabinet, or the Legislature. The Governor may declare himself again physically fit to serve by filing another certificate with the Secretary of State.

### **Succession to Office**

The Lieutenant Governor succeeds in the event of a vacancy in the office of Governor, serving either for the remainder of the term or during the period of an impeachment trial or physical or mental incapacity.

The Legislature has provided for a further gubernatorial succession in the event of catastrophe. Upon vacancy in the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the order of succession would be: Attorney General, Chief Financial Officer, Commissioner of Agriculture.

In the event this order of succession still does not provide for filling a vacancy in the office of Gov-

error, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, President Pro Tempore and Speaker pro tempore are next in order to serve as Governor for the remainder of the term.

The same succession would prevail if the Lieutenant Governor serving as Acting Governor should be unable to perform the duties.

### **The Governor's Office as an Extension of the Person**

The *Office of the Governor* can, in many respects, be made to mean what the person serving as Governor at the time wants it to mean. An observer has truly stated it is necessary to see the office and the man who occupies it as an entity. The Constitution, the laws, and custom impose so broad a range of duties that he may be selective as to where he will place his personal emphasis.

He may wish to use the respect people generally feel for the office to lead endeavors of many kinds. He might, for example, seek by television, radio, and newspaper appeals to focus attention upon the need for safe driving. He might help in the mediation of a labor dispute. He might lead efforts to protect the environment and wildlife. He might fight for reforms in tax, ethics, and election laws. People expect moral as well as legal leadership from the Office of the Governor.

The Governor travels many miles. He makes many speeches. He meets with many groups of people—Floridians and non-Floridians—interested in problems of one kind or another. All these duties and many others depend upon the aptitudes, the attitudes, and even the physical stamina, of the Governor then in office.

Governor Farris Bryant (1961–1965) has written of still another facet:

One of the unfortunate necessities about a position of political leadership, such as that of the Governor, is that at least as much time must be given to communicating with your constituency in numerous ways and in a thousand forms, as is spent resolving the problems which are your principal function.

Especially is it necessary for a Governor to establish understanding of what he proposes to



Florida State Archives

*View overlooking meeting of Governor Claude Kirk with his "Little Cabinet," Tallahassee, 1968. Identified to the immediate left of the Governor (bottom left) are Beverage Commissioner Don Pride and State Racing Commissioner L.B. Walker, Jr.*

do, constantly reinterpret it to the media and the public, and to a smaller interest among the public directly affected, and finally to explain and defend what has been done so that his leadership on future items will not be adversely affected.<sup>4</sup>

### **The Little Cabinet**

In practice, much of the Governor's program is put into effect on a day-to-day basis by agencies under his direct supervision. By law, the heads of most of these agencies serve terms that begin and end with that of the Governor. Because of this, an incoming Governor has a legally free hand to select people to head agencies and carry out the planks of the platform on which he, as a candidate, stood for election. Among these agencies are the Departments of Business and Professional Regulation, Children and Families, Citrus, Emergency Management, Corrections, Education, Elder Affairs, Environmental Protection, Health, Juvenile Justice, Law Enforcement, Lottery, Management Services, Military Affairs, State, Transportation, and Veterans' Affairs.

The Governor appoints the heads of these agencies. All, together with the Governor's chief of staff, belong to what became known as the Little Cabinet, even though that name has no formal standing. Depending upon the Governor for the frequency of meeting, the Little Cabinet gathers to discuss some subject of the Governor's policy that would affect all of them.

Through Little Cabinet agencies, a Governor can make his administration felt. Sometimes, the planks of his campaign platform can be carried out without further legislation.

There are laws stating what the work of each agency should cover. But in most cases, an administrator can still place emphasis on a certain part of the agency's work. Perhaps the Governor has promised in his campaign that a certain highway would be improved. The Secretary of Transportation he appoints will try very hard to carry out that promise. Or, the Governor may have determined during his campaign that Florida needed health care for at-risk mothers and babies. The Secretary of Health can stress the State's role in providing prenatal and postnatal care through the allocation of both state and federal funds.

### **The Cabinet Aides**

In the performance of their duties as members of the various boards, the Governor and Cabinet officers are assisted by a group known as Cabinet Aides. Each officer has a chief aide and two to three assistants. The Cabinet aides meet some days in advance of the Cabinet meeting and collectively question department heads and others with business at the Cabinet meeting. This questioning serves to give the Governor and Cabinet members a preview of the business through briefings by their aides. It also saves the time of all participants. In prior years, aides to the Governor and Cabinet members individually reviewed the departmental agendas. The meetings are open to the press and public. In the beginning, this group was known as the Mini Cabinet, but as the number of aides grew the name failed to stick.

Theoretically the Cabinet aides are only fact-gatherers. However, perhaps depending upon the background of the aides, some degree of subjectivity may enter into the briefing or report an aide will give to his superior.

Some of the aides report in writing, others orally at a Cabinet agenda review session held before the Tuesday Cabinet meeting. Usually aides provide an update of controversial issues immediately after the Cabinet Aides meeting and a regular update the day before the Cabinet meeting. This provides adequate time for research and analysis.

The Cabinet aides' meetings also help those



Photo by Jim Stokes

*Governor LeRoy Collins (left) talking with Secretary of U.S. Air Force James Douglas at the annual Military Appreciation Dinner, Orlando, 1958.*

persons having business before the Cabinet, in that questions may arise at the aides' meeting that indicates the need for additional information.

### **The Governor's Power of Appointment**

The Constitution vests the Governor with the power to fill vacancies in State and county offices. This is a far-reaching power.

Generally the Governor may appoint a successor who will complete the term of any elective officer if the remainder of that term is less than 28 months. Otherwise, his appointee would serve until the first Tuesday after the first Monday following the next general election. The successor to an appointive officer usually serves out the unfinished term.

The Governor makes approximately 1,200 appointments a year. Some are to fill vacancies in elective offices caused by death, resignation, retirement, or the creation of a new office. These would be temporary appointments pending the election of a successor. They include the United States Senate, the State Cabinet, the courts, and the county offices such as sheriff, tax assessor, tax collector, court clerk, school board and county commission members.

Most appointments are to appointive offices and stem from the expiration of terms. The variety of these is broad, and the Governor will depend upon the leaders in his campaign organization—his post-election patronage committees—for recommenda-

tions on the appointments to local offices.

Appointments by an outgoing Governor which are subject to confirmation by the Senate may be withdrawn by the incoming Governor. When Reubin O'D. Askew became Governor, he withdrew more than 100 unconfirmed appointments made by his predecessor Claude R. Kirk, Jr. Similarly, Governor Bob Martinez withdrew 277 appointments to 90 agencies by Governors Bob Graham and Wayne Mixson. Some later won office as Martinez appointees.

Governor Martinez explained, "The people of Florida sent me to Tallahassee to do a job, and I believe that the men and women who will work with me in these positions should share the philosophy and goals of my administration."

Even though Governor-elect Jeb Bush canceled 170 appointments made by Governor Lawton Chiles, their joint appointment, in 1998, of Judge Peggy Ann Quince to the Supreme Court marked the first time an incoming and outgoing governor cooperated in an end-of-term appointment.

Governor Charlie Crist rescinded 283 appointments made by Governor Bush. Governor Rick Scott rescinded 154 of Governor Crist's appointments.

The Governor puts men and women on State commissions for the licensing and regulation of certain professions and occupations. Among these are: physicians, dentists, nurses, architects, building con-

tractors, cosmetologists, sanitarians, and watchmakers.

He also selects the members of boards for such local public services as hospitals, libraries, seaports and airports, sewers, fire protection, drainage, zoning, housing, tax adjustment, and mosquito control.

Often appointees of a governor to major State offices are from among his closest friends. This "gives rise to complaints of 'cronyism,'" observed Governor LeRoy Collins (1955–1961):

If the friendship bonds represent the sole or predominant reason for the appointment, then the charge has substance. But there are other reasons a Governor may appoint a friend other than favoritism.

In the first place he should know well a friend's real qualifications. Also the friends know well the goals of the Governor and will most likely place the achievement of those goals uppermost in his own ambitions and work. No one more than a friend wants the Governor to succeed or knows better what success requires.

An ideal appointment is a person eminently qualified by objective standards who will give his total efforts in his job. If a friend fits this pattern his appointment will measure out very high in the public interest.<sup>5</sup>

By this appointive power, the Governor leaves an imprint on government which lasts beyond his own term. This is particularly true of the courts. The voters tend to keep judges in office, and many judges—if not most—were put in office first by a governor.

### **The Governor's Power of Removal**

The Governor can suspend any State or county officer not subject to impeachment for malfeasance, misfeasance, neglect of duty, drunkenness, incompetence, permanent inability to perform his official duties, or commission of a felony. Suspensions are subject to review by the Senate. The President of the Senate, or a majority of its membership, is empowered by the Constitution to convene a special session to consider the Governor's suspension charges and may remove or reinstate the accused official.



Photo by Sara Brockmann

*Orange County Clerk of the Court Eddie Fernandez (left) with Governor Rick Scott and First Lady Ann at the Hispanic Heritage Month Reception, October 2013. The Governor's appointment of Fernandez as Clerk is one of approximately 1,200 made each year.*

Among the grounds for suspension are three that require explanation. The Supreme Court has defined them. The court said malfeasance is the “performance of an act by an officer in his official capacity that is wholly illegal and wrongful.” Misfeasance was described as the “performance by an officer in his official capacity of a legal act in an improper or illegal manner.” Incompetency as a ground for suspension and removal has reference “to any physical, moral, or intellectual quality, the lack of which incapacitates one to perform the duties of his office.”

Senator Frederick B. Karl of Daytona Beach, in collaboration with his law partner, William M. Barr, wrote authoritatively on the subject of such ousters. Karl and Barr expressed the opinion that the cohesion of the State as a political and governmental entity depends to a significant degree on the constitutional powers vested in the Governor to oversee the performance and functioning of public offices:

The greatest of these powers is the Governor’s prerogative to issue an executive order suspending public officials without prior hearing. The long shadow that this executive power casts over sixty-seven courthouses tends to establish Florida as a State instead of a loose confederation of counties.

And the felt presence of the power in State offices makes the Governor’s ‘Supreme Executive power’ a reality in the Executive branch and limits the extent to which an ossified, autonomous bureaucracy, impervious and indifferent to public needs and forces outside itself, can develop in Tallahassee.<sup>6</sup>

A majority of the Senators present determines whether the Senate shall remove or reinstate the suspended officer. If the Senate decides to reinstate the officer, he very likely will receive any pay he lost while he was kept out of office.

As indicated above, the Governor does not have the power to suspend officers subject to impeachment. These are the Lieutenant Governor, the Cabinet members, Justices of the Supreme Court, the judges of the district court of appeal, the circuit and county courts, and the Governor himself.

## **The Governor and Removal of Municipal Officials**

In a separate category is the Governor’s power to suspend and remove municipal officers. This is a power first given the Governor in the 1968 Constitution. He is expressly empowered to suspend any elected municipal officer indicted for crime until the officer is acquitted. In addition, the Governor is authorized by law to suspend any elected or appointed municipal officer when any grand jury indicts him for official misconduct. If found guilty, the officer may then be removed by the Governor. If the accused municipal officer is either acquitted or the charge quashed, the suspension is terminated. The difference between the suspensions of State and county officials and the suspensions and removals of municipal officials is that the Senate does not act upon suspensions and removals of municipal officials.

## **The Governor and the Judiciary**

Certain parts of the Constitution pertain to the Governor’s powers and duties. The Governor has the right to ask Justices of the Supreme Court for their interpretation of such parts. These interpretations in writing are known as advisory opinions.

The Governor, in some cases, uses a power like that of a judge. He does this in the case of a person in Florida who is wanted by another state either for trial or completion of a prison sentence. The Governor then decides whether or not he will let that person be *extradited*, or taken, from Florida to that state. There are about 1,000 extradition requests each year.

The Governor can also have a great influence on the quality of the judiciary because of his power to fill vacancies in office. A judge already in office is likely to be kept in office by the voters.

## **The Governor and Custom**

Aside from the official duties imposed by the Constitution and laws, the Governor is asked to do many things just because of custom. As the First Citizen, he will be asked to represent the state at far more functions than he can attend.





Florida State Archives

*At the State Fair in 1949, Governor Fuller Warren interested Elsie, the Borden bovine celebrity, when he placed a band of orange blossoms around her neck. Elsie's customary neck piece was a chain of daisies.*

The Governor is almost always invited to fairs, parades, fiestas, and other community celebrations. Conventions of state and national groups held in Florida will often invite the Governor to speak. Bids also will come from industrial, business, trade, professional and vocational associations, civic clubs, fraternal orders, and church groups.

Most Governors accept all the invitations they conveniently can. They do so not only as a courtesy to their hosts, but because it gives the Governor a chance to state his views on different subjects. He may wish to gather public support for his viewpoint, and a speech or series of speeches will be helpful. When the Governor, for instance, dedicates a new building at one of the state universities, he can tell people what he thinks should be done in years to come about higher education in Florida. What he says is almost always reported through the newspapers, television, and radio. This helps shape public

opinion in the direction of his own convictions.

Sometimes the Governor addresses the convention of a national association. This gives him a chance to serve the future of the state. In most cases, the audience will be made up largely of out-of-state people. He will have much to tell them about what Florida has to offer them. Those people may come back to Florida as tourists, as investors, or as residents.

### **The Governor and the Airplane**

The airplane has been both a blessing and a burden to Florida's Governors. By reducing travel time, the airplane has made it possible for the Governor to accept more of the invitations the chief executive receives: some 6,400 in a typical year. On the other hand, however, the Governor finds it more difficult to plead, in declining invitations, that he cannot take the time from other duties.

Governor LeRoy Collins (1955–1961), last of the chief executives to mainly use the automobile, was said to have worn out three limousines as he traveled in Florida. Altogether, he accepted some 860 of 8,495 speaking invitations received in his office.<sup>7</sup>

His successor, Governor Farris Bryant (1961–1965), himself a pilot, said the airplane increased the demands on the Governor's time geometrically, expanding the "opportunity of a Governor to reach and be reached."<sup>8</sup>

Governor Haydon Burns (1965-1967) held a pilot's license and, before service in World War II, operated a flying school in Jacksonville.

Governor Claude R. Kirk (1967-1971) was criticized when he leased jets for trips he considered important to the state's tourism industry or general economy.

Governor Lawton Chiles (1991-1998) sold off the State's first jet, a 1960s Sabreliner, but flew in the corporate planes and jets of supporters and friends who were reimbursed.

In 2003, the Department of Management Services traded in the oldest of the three propeller planes in the State's fleet to lease a \$5.3 million Cessna Citation Bravo for use by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Cabinet, Supreme Court, and House and Senate leaders. The executive fleet was reduced to two planes (the Cessna and an 8-year-old King Air)

in 2008. With his stated intention to use his own jet, these were sold as one of Governor Rick Scott's first actions in office.

### The Governor and Correspondence

"I'll contact the Governor" is a possible reaction of people with a governmental question or problem. In 1998, Governor Chiles received 100,000 letters annually. Fifty-five percent of his mail was from individuals expressing opinions on State policies and legislative proposals. The balance of the mail was from people who had a problem with a State agency.

Governor Jeb Bush was Florida's first governor linked directly to constituents by email. Around the nation, the offices of most governors had an email address during his term (1999-2007), but few spent as many hours a week (25 to 30) reading and sending messages. Typically, Bush received 100 messages a day on his laptop computer. Governor Charlie Crist's email, website, and weekly "Notes from the Capitol" were available at [www.myflorida.com](http://www.myflorida.com). In addition to websites and email, within the first month of his tenure Governor Scott began using the social network Twitter to respond to constituents. In a press release of May 3, 2012, Governor Scott announced Project Sunburst, a transparency initiative providing online access to executive staff emails. Project Sunburst can be found at [www.flgov.com/sunburst](http://www.flgov.com/sunburst).

### The Governor's Legislative Program

In the years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century prior to 1960, when Florida could be regarded as a one-party state, there was little if any agitation ever for a party platform since this need was served by the primary election campaign planks of the candidate winning the

Democratic nomination.

Governor Millard F. Caldwell (1945-1949) stated the matter this way:

The dominant party in Florida prepares no gubernatorial platform and the determination of the objectives to be followed during the succeeding four years is largely left to the candidate. The Legislature, by custom, has adopted the practice of treating the successful candidate's platform as the public mandate.<sup>10</sup>



Florida State Archives

*Governor Farris 'Mach Buster' Bryant exits the cockpit of an Air Force supersonic plane he piloted through the sound barrier at a speed close to 1,200 mph. Bryant, who covered over 87,000 miles in 1961 on official business as a pilot and passenger in his state-owned plane, had piloted a jet before but had never been through the sound barrier.*

The healthy condition of the State's treasury when Caldwell came into office—a condition caused by the inability of the state government to spend to the usual extent during the years of World War II—plus the nature of his requests to the lawmakers, may have colored his appraisal of the Legislature's acceptance of a gubernatorial platform as a public mandate.

In any event, at least two of his successors in office felt differently about the extent of the mandate.

Governor Farris Bryant (1961-1965), after his service, commented, "Whether or not the program of the Governor is considered as a mandate I would now believe it to be a consequence of the Governor's political strength."<sup>11</sup>

And Governor Fuller Warren (1949-1953), also after his tenure, wrote:

My own experience as Governor indicates that the Legislature did not regard the platform or program on which I was elected as a mandate. Perhaps the two planks, in the platform on which I was elected Governor, that were most widely approved by the people of Florida were (1) outlawing livestock from public highways and (2) stopping the shipping of unripe citrus from Florida.

Despite the apparent popular approval of these two planks, it was necessary to work very hard to get them enacted into law by the 1949 Legislature. Some of the other planks on which I was nominated and elected Governor were rejected by the Legislature despite the efforts of our administration to get them enacted into law.<sup>12</sup>

If ever it were true that the Legislature was inclined to accept the gubernatorial platform as a mandate, this surely has been lessened since 1969 when the Legislature turned to the philosophy of year-round committees with staffing independent of the Executive Branch. Gains in Republican voter registration added another element to the picture. Today, the strength, or weakness, of a governor's "mandate" partly depends on whether the Governor and a majority of each legislative chamber are of the same political party.

While times have changed, however, the bully pulpit remains an effective vehicle for achieving a gubernatorial objective.

Governor Reubin O'D. Askew (1971–1979) won both legislative and voter approval of his tax reform agenda by effectively utilizing the daily visibility and speaking opportunities available to the state's chief executive. He subsequently circumvented a balky legislature to win direct voter approval of his proposed "Sunshine Amendment" setting new financial disclosure and other ethics standards for candidates and officeholders.



Photo by Phil Pollack

Governor Lawton Chiles and Lieutenant Governor Buddy Mackay campaigning, 1991.

Similarly, Governor Lawton Chiles translated the reform themes of his 1990 gubernatorial campaign into quick enactment of one of the nation's strongest election laws during the 1991 legislative session.

Governor Jeb Bush made commitments to Floridians to improve public schools, provide tax relief, protect the environment, and reform social services for children, elders, and the disabled.

Governor Charlie Crist championed strengthening Florida's economy, ensuring the education of Florida's children, and lowering the cost of doing business in Florida.

Governor Rick Scott's priorities are to implement accountability budgeting, streamline State government, and foster an environment for job creation.

### **Mechanics of Presenting the Governor's Program to the Legislature**

In Article IV, Section 1(e), the Constitution states that the "governor shall by message at least once in each regular session inform the legislature concerning the condition of the state, propose such reorganization of the executive department as will promote efficiency and economy, and recommend measures in the public interest."

It has been customary for the Governor to deliver this message in person at a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives, although in years prior to 1921 this was done in writing. (During the incapacity of Governor Dan McCarty in 1953, the message was read to the Legislature at his request by Secretary of State R. A. Gray. An ailing Governor Fred P. Cone in 1939 had his message delivered to the joint session by Attorney General George Cooper Gibbs.)

The Governor's message is printed in full in the *Journals* of the Senate and House. Newspapers, television, and radio usually devote considerable space and time to what the Governor has asked of the Legislature. Newsmen will condense the message's contents and report the comments of legislative leaders. Editorial writers will analyze the Governor's offering.

The Governor does not content himself with delivering the message. In all likelihood, his staff already will have prepared many or all of the bills

necessary to implement his recommendations, and these will be delivered to sympathetic members of the Senate and House for introduction in their own names or the names of committees. Only a member of the Legislature may introduce a bill, and some bills drafted in the offices of Governors have become orphans because no lawmaker was willing to introduce them.

In the years prior to the 1970s, the Governor probably had a legislative secretary—someone brought onto the staff solely for the purpose of overseeing the movement of the Governor’s program through the Legislature. Nowadays, however, because the year-round staff has grown sufficiently, one or more of the regular aides will attend to this task.

The Governor will draw upon the resources afforded him by the chairmen, executive secretaries, directors, and other top-echelon men and women who serve in the departments directly responsible to him. They will be assigned the responsibility for bills affecting their own departments, but they may be asked to help with other phases of the Governor’s program. At the same time, they will be seeking to fend off legislation regarded as offensive to the administration’s purposes.

The Governor will also be personally involved on behalf of his program. He will invite legislators in small groups to the Mansion for meals and talk and will also ask lawmakers to come to his office individually to discuss problems. Depending upon the importance of a matter, the Governor and aides will be on the telephone to campaign supporters and other individuals who may be inclined to intercede with the hometown senator or representative who represents them.

Opponents of the Governor’s pending proposal will describe these activities as “arm-twisting.”

The Governor may also take advantage of the goodwill to be gained by inviting lawmakers to his office to be photographed with him as he signs legislation of special interest to them. Copies of these photographs will be sent to them.

At times, as a gesture of friendly relations, the Governor and First Lady have entertained members of the Legislature, Cabinet, and Supreme Court at the Mansion on an evening early in the regular session.

The Governor faces a dilemma in dealing with the Legislature. If he presses the Legislature for en-

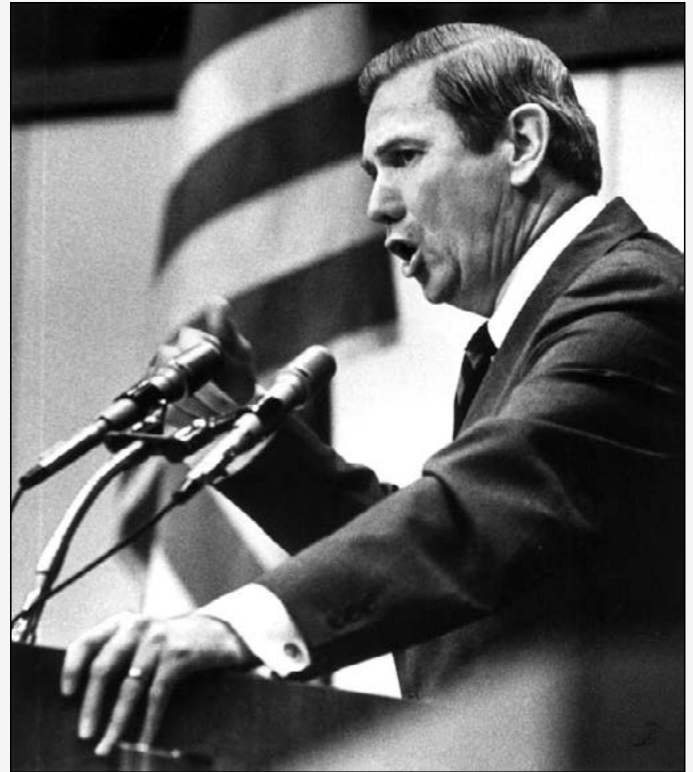


Photo by Mark T. Foley

*Governor Reubin Askew delivers his State of the State address to a joint session of the Senate and House at the new Capitol, 1978.*

actment of his program, he well may be charged with seeking to be a dictator. If he does not, he may be accused of failing to provide leadership.

Governor Askew faced up to that problem in 1971 when the Legislature, after 60 days of regular session and 10 days of special session, still was deadlocked on measures to operate the state government and to provide revenues for those operations. Governor Askew had served previously as a Representative and Senator, so he knew the legislative temper.

In an unusual address to a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives in which he spoke without a prepared text, Governor Askew said, in part:

I’ve been told by some that I have not pushed you hard enough, but I’ve been with you for twelve years and I can recall the last four years in which, as a Legislature, we were prodded many times, and I must confess that even prior to that we were prodded, and the time to prod and not to prod, if such be the case and a necessity, is not an easy one.

I’ve been told that maybe I should have told

you sooner than now my feelings, but I also know that that's a two-edged sword, and attempting to assert yourself prematurely can also have very grave complications ... I'm not a king—the people elected me only as a Governor, and so I have some respect for your authority and your power to decide.<sup>13</sup>

Governor Graham also had legislative experience. Governor Chiles had served in both state legislative bodies, but was unique in that he also served as United States Senator before becoming governor. Governor Crist served in the Senate and was elected state Attorney General before becoming governor.

### **The Governor and Special Sessions**

The Governor also has the authority to call the Legislature into special session. This gives him a chance to center attention upon a government problem of extraordinary importance. The call for the special session states the purpose of the meeting. No other business may be carried on at such a meeting except by a two-thirds vote of each legislative house.

### **The Governor's Veto Power**

The ultimate weapon in the Governor's arsenal is the veto. He may nullify, subject to legislative override, bills he considers offensive or contrary to public interest.

The Governor's veto can be overridden, or cancelled, by a two-thirds vote of each house of the Legislature. The Governor will, in a message to the Legislature, state his reasons for vetoing a measure. This gives him a chance to get public and legislative support for his position.

The time the Governor has to exercise his veto power depends upon whether the Legislature is in session. During a session, the Governor has seven consecutive days to act. If, at the end of the seven days, he has neither signed nor vetoed the proposal, it then becomes law without his signature.

Should the Legislature adjourn before the end of the seven-day period, the Governor has 15 consecutive days after the legislative officers present the enrolled Acts to him. This gives him more time to study the flood of measures generally passed in the

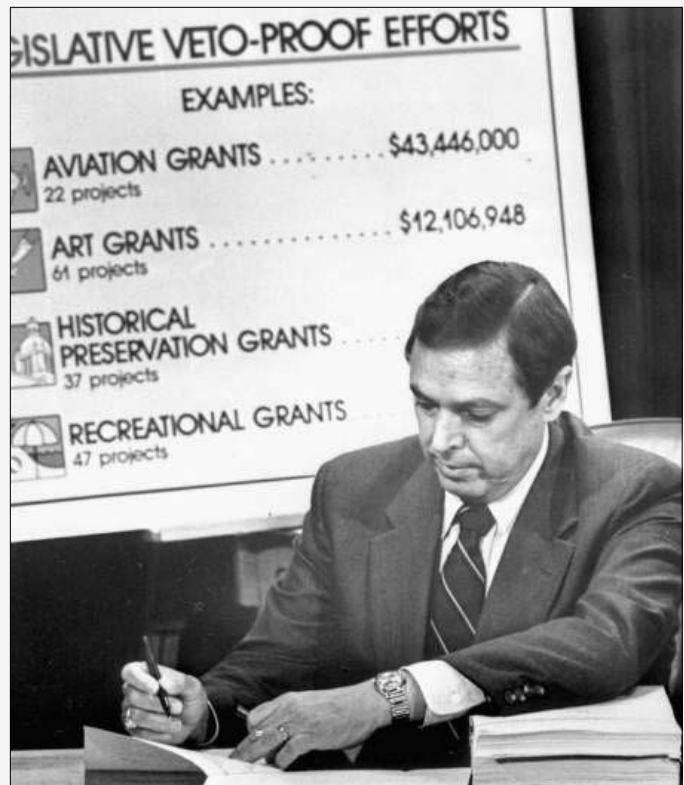


Photo by Donn Dughi

*Governor Bob Martinez signing the budget into law, 1987.*

last days of that legislative session.

A Governor's veto during those 15 days carries greater force. The Legislature will not have a chance to consider overriding the veto until the next regular or special session. Very likely this will be nearly a year away.

There is another important aspect of the Governor's veto power. This is his right to strike single items out of some proposed laws having to do with the spending of state money. In most cases the Governor must review legislative enactments as a whole. Perhaps the good features in a certain bill will be more important to have than those he may not like. But he always has the right, under the Constitution, to strike out items, or separate grants of funds, in any legislative act covering more than one appropriation. This applies mostly to the General Appropriations Act. The General Appropriations Act makes provision for hundreds of separate grants of money for state agencies. For practical reasons, the Governor can single out any part of the General Appropriations Act. He may veto one or more items, and approve those that remain.

## The Governors' Vetoes

Of the four-year Governors, Fred P. Cone (1937–1941) vetoed the greatest number of legislative acts, 146. Runner-up was Governor Claude R. Kirk, Jr. (1967–1971), who vetoed 108 acts. In his two terms, Governor Reubin O'D. Askew (1971–1979) vetoed 157 acts. Robert (Bob) Graham vetoed 105 in his eight years, and Governor Lawton Chiles vetoed 136 in his.

Governor Jeb Bush surprised supporters and opponents alike in 1999 when he line-item vetoed \$316 million in projects, more than twice what any governor before him had rejected. One lobbyist groused privately that “a lot of people got Bush-whacked.” Bush vetoed 306 items that totaled \$313.7 million in the budget passed by the legislature in 2000. Governor Charlie Crist bested Governor Jeb Bush's record when he vetoed \$459 million of the 2007 proposed budget. In 2008 he vetoed 10 acts. Seven acts and one budget item were overturned by the Legislature in November 2010. Governor Rick Scott set a new veto record in 2011 when he cut \$615 million from the proposed budget, \$305 million of which came from Florida Forever, the conservation land buying program. In 2012, Governor Scott vetoed \$142 million in projects, in 2013 he cut nearly \$368 million, and in 2014 he cut \$68.9 million in spending from the State's largest-ever budget of \$77 billion.

## The Governor as Commander in Chief

The Governor is Commander in Chief of the military forces of the state. He alone may call out the Florida National Guard and the state militia to deal with emergencies. He cannot do this, however, if the National Guard has been called into the federal service. The militia, or home guard, organized in its absence, then takes the place of the National Guard. One important use of the National Guard is in response to disasters such as hurricanes and floods.

## The Governor's Orders and Proclamations

The Governor can, by an *Executive Order*, exercise certain authority. When he suspends an officer, he does so by Executive Order. He can also issue *Proclamations*, mostly of a ceremonial nature, for

such things as Black History Month and Earth Science Week.

## The Governor and the News Media

Until recent years, the Governor (along with other state officers) were under the scrutiny of what was described as “one of the largest, most aggressive press corps outside of Washington, D.C.,” and second only “in size, influence and ability” to the group of statehouse reporters in Sacramento, California.<sup>14</sup> Although the reporters can still be described as aggressive, due to staff reductions by their hometown newspapers, brought on by lower circulation, both the California and Florida Capitol Press Corps have been seriously reduced in number.

As the State's First Citizen, the Governor usually has first claim on the attention of the press although there have been occasions when “hard” news diverted some or all of the newsmen elsewhere. Once when that happened a Governor complained to the Federal Communications Commission.

For better or for worse, the Florida public forms its image of the Governor and other top officials from the Tallahassee press corps reports of what the officials say and do.

As a member of the group wrote, the Tallahassee press corps is different from those of most statehouses because:

They are the representatives of the fractured baronies of the Florida newspaper scene, each



Photo by David Bujak

*Governor Jeb Bush speaking at a press conference following a memorial service for Hurricane Charley victims, Arcadia, 2004.*



Photo by Mark T. Foley

*Governor Bob Graham fields questions from the media just prior to a Cabinet meeting, 1986.*

from a jealously guarded bit of newspaper turf in Palm Beach, or Jacksonville, or Miami, or St. Petersburg, or Gainesville ...

Unlike Georgia, where the Atlanta papers alone speak to the state—unlike most states with one or two predominant cities—Florida has many baronies. No newspaper speaks for all of Florida—or to all of Florida.<sup>15</sup>

Television has played an increasingly important role in the Capitol news scene. It may be that a vast number of Floridians form their impression of the worthiness of a Governor or other state official from how he comes across during one-minute exposures on the six o'clock news. Statewide broadcast news-gathering networks with bureaus in Tallahassee provide daily highlights of significant government news to viewers.

The link between the Governor and the Capitol press corps, and—by telephone, email, and fax—with the news media outside Tallahassee in Florida and the nation, is his press secretary.

Frequently, a press secretary is a former newsman. The need for an awareness of the information

requirements of the press and knowledge of deadlines are qualities applicable to the position of press secretary. Sometimes a press secretary serves as the Governor's speech writer, although the talents required for the two functions are quite different.

The press secretary has much to do with shaping the Governor's public image, although no secretarial cosmetics can disguise the chief executive's true appearance for long.

Governor Farris Bryant (1961–1965), discussing an aspect of this matter of public image, wrote:

It is certainly true that Governors are less accessible, in a personal sense, to people as individuals because of the growth of our State; it is also true that the media have made it possible for people to 'know' their Governor in a way that was not so even fifteen years ago. Communication with the public has necessarily become mass on the one hand, or symbolic on the other.<sup>16</sup>

### **Previous Elective Service**

Only four Governors—Sidney J. Catts, Claude R. Kirk, Jr., John E. Bush, and Richard L. Scott—had not served in elective office before becoming Governor, although all but Scott had been candidates: Catts for the U.S. Congress in Alabama, Kirk for the U.S. Senate, and Bush for Governor.

Interestingly, in the years 1877 to 1999, Catts, Kirk, and Robert Martinez were the only successful gubernatorial nominees of parties other than the Democratic Party. Catts, while still a member of the Democratic Party, ran in the 1916 general election as the nominee of the Prohibition Party. Kirk, a former Democrat, was a Republican when he ran for the U.S. Senate and for Governor. Martinez had switched from the Democratic Party to Republican before running for Governor.

Governor Reubin O'D. Askew (1971–1979) once said, "They don't have schools for a Governor, so I'm learning the hard way, as I go along."<sup>17</sup> Governor Askew was, however, a graduate of an institution—the Legislature—which has come to be regarded as a training school for Governors and other officials.

Of Florida's 28 inaugurated Governors between 1900 and 2011, 21 had served in either the state Sen-

ate or House or both. Five had been Speaker of the House and three had been President of the Senate. Of those without legislative experience, three had been multi-term mayors of Jacksonville and Tampa.

Only 14 of the 51 Territorial and Statehood governors have not served in the Florida Legislature.

Service in the Legislature, and especially membership on committees responsible for drafting the appropriations bills, opens a window, hardly equaled as an educational opportunity, to understanding the ramifications of the state government.

### Occupations of the Governors

Eighteen of the 25 elected Governors in this century through 2012 were lawyers by profession or had law degrees. The exceptions were: Napoleon B. Broward, tugboat owner; Albert W. Gilchrist, civil engineer, land developer and citrus grower; Sidney J. Catts, Baptist minister; Dan McCarty, citrus grower and cattleman; Haydon Burns, business consultant; Robert Martinez, mayor and former restaurateur; and Jeb Bush, businessman and real estate developer. The count of elected Governors does not include Charley E. Johns, Wayne Mixson, and Kenneth H. MacKay since they came to the office to complete the term of an elected chief executive, although MacKay does have a law degree.

### The Age of Governors

Of the Governors elected in this century (through 2011), the youngest at the time of inauguration was Park Trammell, at 37, while the oldest was Frederick P. Cone, who was 61.

The median age of Governors at the time of inauguration is 45.

### First Woman Candidate

The first woman to run for Florida's mansion was Tavares lawyer Joan L. Wollin in 1986. She ran last behind four other candidates in the Democratic primary.



Joan Wollin, candidate for Governor, delivering a campaign speech, 1986.

Photo by Donn Dughi

<sup>1</sup>Letter from Farris Bryant, July 8, 1971.

<sup>2</sup>Letter from LeRoy Collins, July 27, 1971.

<sup>3</sup>William M. Barr and Frederick B. Karl, "Executive Suspension and Removal of Public Officers under the 1968 Florida Constitution," *University of Florida Law Review*, Vol. XXIII, No. 4.

<sup>4</sup>Letter from Farris Bryant, July 8, 1971.

<sup>5</sup>Letter from LeRoy Collins, July 27, 1971.

<sup>6</sup>William M. Barr and Frederick B. Karl, "Executive Suspension and Removal of Public Officers under the 1968 Florida Constitution," *University of Florida Law Review*, Vol. XXIII (Summer, 1971), 635.

<sup>7</sup>*Florida: Across the Threshold*, The Administration of Governor LeRoy Collins (Tallahassee: 1961), p. 392.

<sup>8</sup>Letter from Farris Bryant, July 8, 1971.

<sup>9</sup>Memorandum from Jill Chamberlain, Assistant Press Secretary to Governor Graham, February 1, 1984.

<sup>10</sup>Millard F. Caldwell, "The Governor's Duties and Responsibilities," an address before the 31st Annual Meeting of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce at St. Petersburg, December 2, 1947.

<sup>11</sup>Letter from Farris Bryant, July 8, 1971.

<sup>12</sup>Letter from Fuller Warren, July 8, 1971.

<sup>13</sup>Reubin O'D. Askew (Remarks to Legislature), *Journal*, House of Representatives, June 18, 1971, p. 43.

<sup>14</sup>James H. Minter, "The State's Ace Sleuths and Scribblers," *St. Petersburg Times* (Floridian Magazine Section), March 22, 1970.

<sup>15</sup>James H. Minter, "The State's Ace Sleuths and Scribblers," *St. Petersburg Times* (Floridian Magazine Section), March 22, 1970.

<sup>16</sup>Letter from Farris Bryant, July 8, 1971.

<sup>17</sup>Askew, *Tallahassee Democrat*, July 1, 1972.





## Richard L. Scott, Republican

*“The supreme executive power shall be vested in a governor.”*

Florida Constitution, Article IV, Section 1

Rick Scott is the 45th Governor of the great State of Florida. As promised during his campaign, Scott is focused on creating jobs and turning Florida’s economy around. Born in Bloomington, Illinois, and raised in Kansas City, Missouri, his father was in the 82nd Airborne during World War II. After the war, Governor Scott’s father was a city bus driver and then a truck driver. His mother worked as a JC Penney clerk. At times the family struggled financially, and when Governor Scott started public school, they lived in public housing. In high school, Governor Scott met Ann, and the high school sweethearts have been married for 40 years and have two married daughters, Allison and Jordan, and a grandson, Auguste.

After attending high school and community college, Governor Scott enlisted in the United States Navy, where he served on active duty aboard the USS Glover as a radar man. The G.I. Bill enabled Governor Scott to attend college and law school. While enrolled at the University of Missouri-Kansas City and working full-time at a local grocery store, Governor Scott and Ann made their first significant foray into the business world by buying two Kansas City doughnut shops for Governor Scott’s mother to manage. Following graduation from UMKC with a degree in business administration, Governor Scott



earned a law degree from Southern Methodist University.

After law school, Governor Scott stayed in Dallas, working for the city’s largest law firm, Johnson & Swanson, primarily representing companies in the health care, oil and gas and communication industries. In 1987, while still practicing law, Governor Scott made an offer to purchase HCA, Inc. When the offer was rejected, Governor Scott started Columbia Hospital Corporation with his and Ann’s entire life savings of \$125,000. Governor Scott also started Conservatives for Patient’s Rights, which advocated for free market principles of choice, competition, accountability, and personal responsibility in health care. Governor Scott wanted to prevent further government encroachment on the rights of patients.

When Governor Scott left Columbia in 1997 at age 44, it was one of the most admired companies in America. It had grown to become the world’s largest

health care company with more than 340 hospitals, 135 surgery centers, and 550 home health locations in 37 states and two foreign countries. Columbia employed more than 285,000 people, making it the seventh largest U.S. employer and the 12<sup>th</sup> largest employer worldwide.

### **Faith, Family and Community**

Before moving to Tallahassee, the Scott family lived in Naples. When they are back home, they still attend Naples Community Church, which Governor Scott and Ann helped start in 2006. Throughout their lives, Governor Scott and First Lady Ann have served their community through volunteer and charitable work. Governor Scott has served on the National Board of the United Way, and Governor Scott and Ann have worked with World Vision to create a primary health care system in Bunyala, a poor area of Kenya. In addition, they fund scholarships for graduates of the Kansas City high school they both attended, as well as one that enables a low-income student to attend SMU Law School each year. They also fund an entrepreneur contest at George Washington University where one of their daughters received a business degree.

### **Businessman and Entrepreneur**

Governor Scott is known as an innovator in business, health care, and politics. His specializa-

tion was in health care mergers and acquisitions, and it was during his work on these transactions that he recognized how patients could be better served by improving hospital efficiency, lowering costs, and focusing on better outcomes.

Through his entrepreneurship, Governor Scott developed a reputation in the health care industry for providing affordable, high quality care to patients. As Governor, he brings a similar vision for quality and efficiency to benefit the people of Florida.

*Legal basis for the office of Governor:* Article IV, Section 1, Florida Constitution, and ch. 14, F.S.

*Methods of selection:* Elected by the qualified voters.

*Qualifications:* When elected, shall be an elector, not less than 30 years old, and a resident of the state for the preceding seven years.

*Term:* Four years. Present term expires January 6, 2015. May be elected to one successive term.

*Method of Removal:* Through conviction in the Senate on impeachment charges brought by the House of Representatives.

*Compensation:* \$126,365 a year (Governor Scott takes only a penny), and perquisites, including the use of the Executive Mansion in Tallahassee.



*Governor Rick Scott, center-right, delivering his first State of the State address to a joint session of the Legislature on the House floor, 2011.*

Photo by Mark T. Foley

## ***Executive Office of the Governor Contact Information***

### *Executive*

Richard L. Scott  
(850) 488-2272

### *Lieutenant Governor*

Carlos Lopez-Cantera  
(850) 488-4711

### *Operations*

Adam Hollingsworth, Governor's Chief of Staff  
Geoffrey Becker, Deputy Chief of Staff  
Rachel Cone, Deputy Chief of Staff  
(850) 488-5603

### *Administration*

Dawn Hanson, Director  
(850) 717-9210

### *Appointments*

Virginia Haworth, Director  
(850) 717-9243

### *Cabinet Affairs*

Michael Sevi, Director  
(850) 717-9239

### *Chief Inspector General's Office*

Melinda Miguel, Chief Inspector General  
(850) 717-9264

### *Citizens Services*

Warren Davis, Director  
(850) 488-7146

### *External Affairs*

Brad Piepenbrink, Director  
(850) 717-9207

### *Information Systems*

Tom Doughty, Director  
(850) 717-9225

### *Legal Affairs*

Pete Antonacci, General Counsel  
(850) 717-9310

### *Legislative Affairs*

Darrick McGhee, Director  
(850) 488-5000

### *Scheduling*

(850) 717-9207

### *Office of Open Government*

Bonnie Hazelton, Director  
(850) 717-9248

### *Office of Policy and Budget*

Cynthia Kelly, Director  
Budget: (850) 717-9506  
Policy: (850) 717-9510

### *Communications Office*

Frank Collins, Director  
(850) 717-9282

NOTE: Unless otherwise stated, address is: The Capitol, 400 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee 32399-0001;  
[www.flgov.com](http://www.flgov.com)



## ***Lieutenant Governor***

### **Carlos Lopez-Cantera, Republican**

*“There shall be a lieutenant governor who shall perform such duties pertaining to the office of governor as shall be assigned by the governor, except when otherwise provided by law, and such other duties as may be prescribed by law.”*

Florida Constitution, Article IV, Section 2



Governor Rick Scott announced Carlos Lopez-Cantera as Florida’s next Lieutenant Governor on January 14, 2014.

Carlos Lopez-Cantera was born in Madrid, Spain, on December 29, 1973. He was born two months premature and was returned to his intended birthplace of Miami, Florida, once he was healthy enough to travel. Lopez-Cantera graduated from Miami-Dade College and continued his studies at the University of Miami, where he graduated with a degree in Business Administration.

In August 2012, the citizens of Miami-Dade County elected Carlos Lopez-Cantera as the Property Appraiser of Miami-Dade County. Carlos campaigned on a platform to make interaction with the office of the property appraiser easier, increasing community outreach and being more responsive to the needs of the residents of Miami-Dade.

From 2004 through 2012, Carlos served as a member of the Florida House of Representatives. Over the course of his eight-year term in the Legislature, Carlos served as a member of the Governor’s Property Tax Reform Committee, the My Safe Florida Home Advisory Council and the Miami-Dade

County Mayor’s Mortgage Fraud Task Force. In the Florida House of Representatives, he chaired the Committee on Business Regulation and the Government Affairs Committee. Carlos served as Majority Whip from 2009 through 2010 and as the Majority Leader of the Florida House of Representatives during the final two years of his term from 2010 through 2012.

Carlos has been married to his wife Renee since 2005 and they have two young daughters.

*Legal basis for the Office of Lieutenant Governor:* Article IV, Sections 2 and 3, Florida Constitution, and ss. 14.056 and 20.04, F.S.

*Method of selection:* Chosen by candidate for Governor to run in tandem. Elected by qualified electors.

*Qualifications:* An elector, not less than 30 years of age, and resident of Florida for the preceding seven years.

*Term:* Four years. Present term ends January 6, 2015.

*Method of removal:* By conviction in the Senate on impeachment articles brought by the House of Representatives.

*Compensation:* \$124,851 a year.

*Duties:* Shall perform such duties as may be assigned by the Governor.

### History and Service of Lieutenant Governors

The Florida Constitutions of 1865 and 1868 called for an elected Lieutenant Governor who also served as the presiding officer of the Senate. The office was abolished by the 1885 Constitution. The office was reestablished by the 1968 Constitution, but the position of Lieutenant Governor was not reestablished as the presiding officer of the Senate.

With the restoration of the office in the revision of the Florida Constitution in 1968, Ray C. Osborne of St. Petersburg, a member of the Florida House of Representatives, was appointed by Governor Claude R. Kirk, Jr., on January 7, 1969. Osborne served until January 5, 1971, when he was succeeded by Tom Adams, the first Lieutenant Governor elected in tandem with a Governor. Adams served with Governor

Reubin O'D. Askew for one term as the Secretary of Commerce, but was replaced by James H. "Jim" Williams for Askew's second term. Williams was Governor Askew's Secretary of Administration. J. Wayne Mixson served as Governor Graham's Secretary of Commerce during Graham's second term. Governor Martinez designated Bobby Brantley first as his legislative liaison and later as his Secretary of Commerce. Buddy MacKay played a broader role in the Chiles administration, helping to shape major policy initiatives and working with state agencies and the Legislature to implement the initiatives. Both of Governor Jeb Bush's Lieutenant Governors, Frank T. Brogan and Toni Jennings (Florida's first woman Lieutenant Governor), served mainly as his legislative liaisons.

The Lieutenant Governor is the first in the line of succession in the event of a vacancy in the office of Governor. The Florida Constitution also provides that in the party primaries and general elections, "all candidates for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor shall form joint candidacies in a manner prescribed by law so that each voter shall cast a single vote for a candidate for governor and a candidate for lieutenant governor running together." (Florida Constitution, Article IV, Section 5.)

*Governor Rick Scott (left) and newly-appointed Lieutenant Governor Carlos Lopez-Cantera (middle right) chat with associates of Shell Lumber and Hardware, Miami, January 27, 2014. Governor Scott had just announced his recommendation for a 15-day hurricane sales-tax holiday to save Florida taxpayers an estimated \$20 million.*



Photo by Meredyth Hope Hall

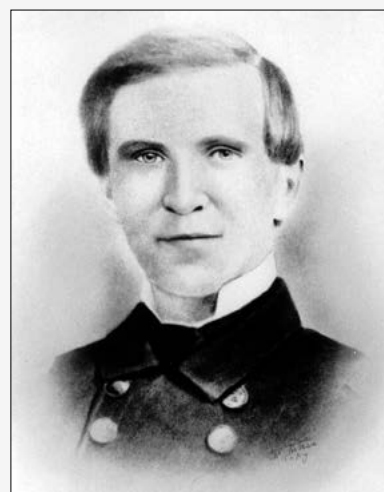
## The Lieutenant Governors

1865	William W.J. Kelly
1868	William H. Gleason
1870	E.C. Weeks
1871	Samuel T. Day
1873-1874	Marcellus L. Stearns (Stearns became Acting Governor when Governor Ossian B. Hart died on March 18, 1874.)
1877-1879	Noble A. Hull
1881-1885	L.W. Bethel
1885-1889	Milton H. Mabry (Mabry served out his term although the office was abolished by the 1885 Constitution)
1969-1971	Ray C. Osborne (Following the restoration of the office in the revision of the Constitution in 1968, Osborne, a member of the Florida House of Representatives, was appointed by Governor Claude R. Kirk, Jr.)
1971-1975	Thomas B. Adams (First Lieutenant Governor elected in tandem with a Governor.)
1975-1979	James H. Williams
1979-1987	Wayne Mixson (Became Governor for three days, January 3-6, 1987, upon the resignation of Robert Graham to take the oath of office as a United States Senator.)
1987-1991	Bobby Brantley
1991-1999	December 13, 1998. Kenneth H. “Buddy” MacKay (Took the oath of office as Governor on December 13, 1998 after the death of Governor Lawton M. Chiles on December 12th.)
1999-2003	Frank T. Brogan
2003-2007	Toni Jennings
2007-2011	Jeffrey D. Kottkamp
2011-2013	Jennifer J. Carroll (resigned March 12, 2013)
2014-	Carlos Lopez-Cantera (Sworn in February 3, 2014)

*Florida Governor Claude Kirk (left) and Lieutenant Governor Ray Osborne, Tallahassee, 1970. Under the Constitutions of 1865 and 1868, Florida had an elected Lieutenant Governor who served as presiding officer of the Senate. This position was abolished with the adoption of the Constitution of 1885. The office was reestablished on January 7, 1969, but not as a Senate presiding officer.*



Florida State Archives



*Florida's first Lieutenant Governor, William W.J. Kelly.*



# ***Attorney General***

## **Pamela J. Bondi, Republican**

*“The attorney general shall be the chief state legal officer.”*  
Florida Constitution, Article IV, Section 4(b)



A native of Tampa, Pam Bondi became Florida’s 37th Attorney General after being elected on November 2, 2010. Attorney General Bondi was sworn in to office January 4, 2011.

Attorney General Bondi is focused on protecting Floridians and upholding Florida’s laws and the Constitution. Some of her top priorities are: defending Florida’s constitutional rights against the federal health care law; strengthening penalties to stop pill mills; aggressively investigating mortgage fraud and Medicaid fraud; and ensuring Florida is compensated for Deepwater Horizon oil spill losses. Transparency and openness in government have been important throughout her career, and Attorney General Bondi continues to support Florida’s Sunshine laws.

Attorney General Bondi is dedicated to serving her community, including her membership on the Board of The Spring, Tampa’s domestic violence shelter. In her role as Attorney General, she serves on the Special Olympics Florida Board of Directors and is proud to promote their mission of assisting people with disabilities with being productive and respected members of our communities.

National Association of Drug Diversion Investigators recognized Attorney General Bondi with 2011

Leadership Award for her efforts to stop prescription drug abuse. In addition, Attorney General Bondi was awarded a special recognition by the Florida Police Chiefs Association for “efforts to reduce prescription drug abuse and strengthen Florida’s Prescription Drug Monitoring Program through additional legislation via the ‘pill mill’ bill.” Additionally, Attorney General Bondi was awarded the Florida Board of Medicine Chairman’s Recognition Award for her dedication and service to the people of Florida for her efforts to fight prescription drug abuse.

Attorney General Bondi was awarded the Distinguished Alumna Award in 2011 by Stetson University for extraordinary service to Stetson Law and to the legal profession. During her career as a prosecutor, Attorney General Bondi was awarded the Lawyers of Distinction Award by the Tampa Bay Review for outstanding performance.

Attorney General Bondi is a graduate of University of Florida and Stetson Law School and has served as a prosecutor for more than 18 years. As an assistant state attorney for the 13th judicial district, her investigative and courtroom experience includes the successful prosecution of numerous first-degree murder cases and two capital cases.

*Legal basis for the office of Attorney General:* Article IV, Section 4(b) of the Florida Constitution and ch. 16, F.S.

*Method of selection:* Elected by the qualified voters.

*Qualifications:* An elector, not less than 30 years old, a resident of the state for the preceding seven years, and a member of The Florida Bar for the preceding five years.

*Term:* Four years. May be reelected once. Present term ends January 6, 2015.

*Method of removal:* Impeachment.

*Compensation:* \$128,972 a year.

*History:* The Office of Attorney General was created by the 1838 Florida Constitution and came into effect with Statehood as the office of the Judicial Department in 1845. The 1838 Constitution provided that the Attorney General be elected by a joint vote of both houses of the Legislature. This method of election was not changed until the 1865 Constitution, which provided the office be elected by popular vote. The 1868 Constitution provided the Attorney General be appointed by the Governor with confirmation by the Senate and also made the Attorney General into a member of the Executive Department. The 1885 Constitution reestablished the office as being elected by popular vote, a provision which was reconfirmed by the Constitution of 1968.

## The Attorneys General

Joseph Branch, July 26, 1845-x

Augustus E. Maxwell, July 14, 1846

James T. Archer, April 11, 1848

David P. Hogue, October 14, 1848

Mariano D. Papy, April 19, 1853

John B. Galbraith, March 2, 1861

James D. Westcott, Jr., 1868–1868-A

A. R. Meek, 1868–1870-A

Sherman Conant, 1870–1871-A

J. B. C. Drew, 1871–1872-A

H. Bisbee, Jr., 1872–1872-A

J. P. C. Emmons, 1872–1873-A

William A. Cocke, January 16, 1873

George P. Raney, January 3, 1877

C. M. Cooper, January 20, 1885

William B. Lamar, January 8, 1889

James B. Whitfield, February 28, 1903

W. H. Ellis, February 15, 1904

Park Trammell, January 5, 1909

Thomas F. West, January 7, 1913

Van Swearingen, September 1, 1917\*

Rivers Buford, January 4, 1921

J. B. Johnson, December 4, 1925

Fred H. Davis, June 4, 1927\*

Cary D. Landis, March 9, 1931\*

George Couper Gibbs, May 16, 1938\*

J. Tom Watson, January 7, 1941

Richard W. Ervin, January 4, 1949

James W. Kynes, January 17, 1964

Earl Faircloth, January 5, 1965

Robert L. Shevin, January 5, 1971

James C. “Jim” Smith, January 2, 1979

Robert Butterworth, January 6, 1987

Richard E. Doran, November 2002\*

Charles J. “Charlie” Crist, Jr., January 7, 2003

Ira W. “Bill” McCollum, Jr., January 2, 2007

Pamela J. Bondi, January 4, 2011

x—Date of first commission. In most instances, term of predecessor ended at noon of same day.

A—Official records of the period 1866-1872 not in possession of Secretary of State. Whereabouts unknown.

\*—Appointed to complete unexpired term.



## Department of Legal Affairs

Attorney General Pamela J. Bondi

The Capitol PL 01, Tallahassee 32399-1050

(850) 414-3300

<http://myfloridalegal.com>

Deputy Attorney General and Chief of Staff: Tyler Cathey (850) 245-0140

Statewide Prosecutor: Nicholas Cox (813) 287-7960

Director of Communications: Jennifer Meale (850) 245-0150

Special Counsel for Open Government: Patricia Gleason (850) 245-0140

Director of Legal Opinions: vacant (850) 245-0158

Director of Civil Rights: Danille Carroll (850) 414-3300

Inspector General: Steve Rumph (850) 414-3300

Director of Cabinet Affairs: Rob Johnson (850) 245-0145

Director of Legislative Affairs: Rob Johnson (850) 245-0145

*Legal basis:* Article IV, Section 4(c), Florida Constitution and ch. 16, F.S., for Attorney General, and s. 20.11, F.S., for Department of Legal Affairs.

*Created:* Attorney General, 1845; Department of Legal Affairs, 1969.

### *Powers and duties:*

The powers and duties of the Attorney General come from three primary sources: the common law, the Florida Constitution, and from laws enacted by the Legislature. The common law of England, as it was on July 4, 1776, is in effect in Florida except where the common law has been replaced by provisions of the United States and Florida Constitutions or by enactments of the Legislature.

**Represents State in Courts of Appeal:** At common law, it is the duty of the Attorney General to appear on behalf of the state in all suits in the courts of appeal—the District Courts of Appeal and the Supreme Court—in which the state either may be a party or is in any manner interested. The criminal division of the Office of the Attorney General defends the state on appeals from criminal convictions through state and federal courts. It is involved in opposing writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* filed by persons seeking release from custody. Additionally, the Attorney General serves as legal adviser to the Office of the Governor in extradition proceedings, those in which another state requests the return of a person in Florida charged with a criminal offense elsewhere. If the sought-after person requests a hearing, an Assistant Attorney General usually presides at the hearing and reports to the Governor.

**Head of Department of Legal Affairs:** As the state's chief legal officer, the Attorney General is the head of the Department of Legal Affairs. The Department of Legal Affairs has responsibility for providing all legal services required by any department, unless otherwise provided by law. However, the Attorney General may authorize other counsel where emergency circumstances exist and shall authorize other counsel when professional conflict of interest is present. Each board of which the Attorney General is a member may retain legal services in lieu of those provided by the Attorney General and the Department of Legal Affairs.

**Divisions:** Administration, Opinions, Criminal Law, and Civil Law. The divisions maintain operations centers, regional facilities, and resident offices throughout the state and are supported by advisory councils reflective of the criminal justice agencies served by the Department.

Most public agencies—state, county, district, city— inquire of the Attorney General when they have a question of law. Hundreds of opinions will be given by the Attorney General and her staff during the course of a year. These opinions are not binding, but are often used as a basis for official action.

The Attorney General does not answer questions of law from private persons.

**Duality of Role:** As a member of the Cabinet, the Attorney General serves on management boards of the Executive Branch. This places her in a policy making position where she may vote in opposition to colleagues who could be calling on her for legal advice in the same matters. This duality of role has produced awkward moments and resulted in outside legal counsel being retained. For example, as Attorney General from January 1941 to January 1949, J. Tom Watson took to the courts his disagreements with the Governor and Cabinet members on board business.

It is this duality, in part, that also has likely resulted in the unwillingness of the Legislature to require state agencies to use the Attorney General’s services exclusively. Too, a number of state agencies—the Department of Transportation, for example—have sufficient volume of a specialized nature as to justify the full-time employment of staff attorneys.

**Law Enforcement Assistance:** In 1981, ch. 406, F.S., created a Medical Examiners Commission in the department with authority to oversee the distribution of state funds for medical examiner districts. Further, the commission has the power to conduct investigations of medical examiners and remove or suspend them if necessary.

**The Office of Statewide Prosecutor:** In 1986, the voters of Florida approved a constitutional amendment creating the position of Statewide Prosecutor. Under the amendment, the Statewide Prosecutor is selected by and serves at the pleasure of the Attorney General for a term of up to four years with the selection process renewed at the end of the term. The Statewide Prosecutor has the authority to investigate and prosecute organized crime and certain major felonies that cross the boundaries of Florida’s 20 judicial circuits. In addition, the Statewide Prosecutor’s office works closely with sheriffs, police departments, and other criminal justice agencies on both the state and federal levels.



*Governor Rick Scott (left), along with Attorney General Pam Bondi and House Speaker Dean Cannon, R-Winter Park, applaud the House passage of the prescription drug abuse bill, 2011. The bill, championed by Bondi, helped curb prescription drug abuse in Florida.*

Photo by Meredith Geddings



## Chief Financial Officer

### Jeffrey Atwater, Republican

*“The chief financial officer shall serve as the chief fiscal officer of the state, and shall settle and approve accounts against the state, and shall keep all state funds and securities.”*

Florida Constitution, Article IV, Section 4(c)



A fifth-generation Floridian, husband and father of four, Jeff Atwater was elected Florida’s Chief Financial Officer on November 2, 2010, and sworn into office on January 4, 2011. His commitment to public service began in 1993, when his hometown of North Palm Beach elected him Vice Mayor. Mr. Atwater was subsequently elected to the House of Representatives in 2000 and the Florida Senate in 2002 and was unanimously selected by his fellow senators to serve as Senate President in 2008.

Jeff Atwater’s family has had a long and distinguished commitment to public service at local, municipal and state levels. Family values of fairness, stewardship of the public trust, and an unshakeable faith in the American ethos have informed his sense of duty and responsibility in all facets of his public and private careers. He believes that the principle role of government is to create the conditions where the individuals, families and businesses of Florida are given every opportunity to flourish. Hard work, the value of education, commitment to Judeo-Christian ethics, and belief in the promise of America are to be encouraged and rewarded, not stymied by an

overreaching government.

CFO Atwater’s priorities since assuming office have been to aggressively eliminate the fraud that increases the cost of living for Floridians, reduce regulations that inhibit job growth and economic expansion, expand his earlier efforts at fiscal transparency and governmental accountability, and protect the state’s most vulnerable citizens from financial harm and abuse.

Mr. Atwater earned his bachelor’s degree in finance and an MBA from the University of Florida. His private sector experiences, which included twenty-five years of community banking, provide him a unique and valuable perspective on the sacrifices and challenges facing the business men and women of Florida, as well as the impact of government on the individuals and families of this state. In addition to his service as an elected official, CFO Atwater has performed volunteer work with many charitable and not-for-profit organizations and has served on a number of governing boards, including the United Way, Chamber of Commerce, Big Brothers and Big Sisters, and Take Stock in Children, among others.

*Legal basis for the office of Chief Financial Officer:* Article IV, Section 4, and Article XII, Section 24, Constitution; amending F.S. 20.04 and creating F.S. 20.121.

*Method of selection:* Elected by qualified voters.

*Qualifications:* An elector, not less than 30 years old, and a resident of the state for the preceding seven years.

*Term:* Four years. May be reelected once. Present term ends January 6, 2015.

*Method of removal:* Impeachment.

*Compensation:* \$128,972 a year.

*History:* The offices of Comptroller and State Treasurer were created by the 1838 Florida Constitution, effective with Statehood in 1845. They were elected

by a joint vote of both houses of the Legislature. The 1861 Constitution again provided for a joint vote of the Legislature. The 1865 Constitution provided for the election to the offices by the people. In the 1868 Constitution, the offices were appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The 1885 Constitution and the 1968 Constitution provides for an election of the offices by the people. The 1998 Constitutional amendment consolidated the office of Comptroller and Treasurer into an office titled Chief Financial Officer, change effective January 2003.

### **Chief Financial Officers**

C. Thomas “Tom” Gallagher, III, January 7, 2003

Adelaide Alexander Sink, January 2, 2007

Jeffrey H. “Jeff” Atwater, January 4, 2011

## **Department of Financial Services**

Chief Financial Officer Jeffrey Atwater

The Capitol PL 11, Tallahassee 32399

Address: 200 East Gaines Street, Tallahassee 32399-0300

(850) 413-3100 [www.myfloridacfo.com](http://www.myfloridacfo.com)

Chief of Staff: Dr. Robert Kneip (850) 413-4900

General Counsel: PK Jameson (850) 413-2898

Director of Communications: Chris Cate (850) 413-2842

Cabinet Affairs Director: Robert Tornillo (850) 413-2825

Legislative Affairs Director: Logan McFaddin (850) 413-2910

### **Division of Accounting and Auditing**

200 East Gaines Street Tallahassee 32399-0353

(850) 413-5510 [www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/AA/](http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/AA/)

The Division of Accounting and Auditing carries out the Chief Financial Officer’s constitutional duty to “settle and approve accounts against the state” by monitoring the expenditure of all appropriated public funds. The Division’s Bureau of State Payrolls pays all the state’s bills, including employees’ salaries, payments for goods and services used by state agencies, and benefit payments, after making sure the state has sufficient funds. The Division provides citizens with timely, factual, and comprehensive information on the state government’s fiscal soundness. In addition to reporting how state funds are used, the Office of Fiscal Integrity in the Division investigates allegations of waste, fraud, and abuse of taxpayers’ money. The Division administers Florida’s Unclaimed Property program, which holds unclaimed property from dormant accounts in financial institutions, insurance and utility companies, safe deposit boxes, and trusts. The Depart-

ment deposits the unclaimed money into the State School Fund and uses it exclusively for public education. Citizens have the right to claim property, at no cost, at any time.

### **Division of Administration**

200 East Gaines Street, Tallahassee 32399-0313

(850) 413-3100 [www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/Administration/](http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/Administration/)

The Division of Administration provides administrative services and support for the Department of Financial Services and is responsible for the bureaus of Human Resource Management, General Services, Financial & Support Services, Office of Publication, and the Office of Budgeting. The Division of Administration develops and coordinates the Long Range Program Plan, the Legislative Budget request, the operating budget, and other financial matters. The bureaus provide for the department's personnel services; mail services; printing services; purchasing services; security, employee safety; employee awards; communications; facilities acquisition; maintenance and renovation; recycling; subscriptions, and parking.

### **Division of Consumer Services**

200 East Gaines Street, Tallahassee 32399-0321

Helpline: (877) MY-FL-CFO (877-693-5236)

[www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/Consumers/](http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/Consumers/)

The Division of Consumer Services is committed to helping consumers make informed insurance and financial decisions. The Division offers consumer assistance and mediation with insurance agencies. It helps consumers with financial institutions, mortgage brokerages, securities dealers, consumer finance companies, and for-profit providers of pre-need funeral and cemetery services and merchandise. The Division also offers community education programs on financial activities. The Division's toll-free Consumer Helpline at 1-800-342-2762 is a consumer's direct access to verify the status of an insurance company or licensed agent, to request assistance with an insurance company or claim, and to report fraudulent activity or scams. The Division coordinates supplementary programs mandated by law, such as processing requests for legal remedy against insurers and helping consumers arrange mediation hearings for settling disputes. English and Spanish-speaking specialists are available to serve consumers. Regional offices are located in Daytona Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Fort Myers, Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, Pensacola, Largo, Tallahassee, Tampa, and West Palm Beach. E-Service – [www.fldfs.com](http://www.fldfs.com) – is a direct link for consumers to the most accurate information on insurance and finance in Florida.

### **Division of Funeral, Cemetery and Consumer Services**

200 East Gaines Street, Tallahassee 32399-0321

(850) 413-3039 [www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/funeralcemetery/](http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/funeralcemetery/)

The 2005 Legislature completed the regulatory consolidation of the death care industry with adjustments to the previous legislation in House Bills 529 and 1469. The Legislature created the Division of Funeral, Cemetery and Consumer Services and revised Chapter 497, *Florida Statutes*. The following are the purposes and intent in forming the Division:

- Protect the purchasers of pre-need burial rights; funeral or burial merchandise; or funeral or burial services from serious economic harm if money is not set aside for future use as intended.
- Provide administrative support to the Board of Funeral, Cemetery and Consumer Services.
- Protect the purchasers of pre-need contracts by establishing minimum qualifications for entities selling pre-need contracts.

- Ensure cemetery grounds are properly maintained to avoid the public suffering emotional stress.
- Protect the interest of public health and safety by establishing minimum qualifications for entry into the professions and occupations of embalming, funeral directing, cremation and direct disposition.
- Ensure that minimum qualifications for the professions and occupations of embalming, funeral directing, cremations, direct disposition and pre-need merchandise and service sales are maintained by taking continuing education courses.
- Provide effective discipline for those practitioners who violate the law.

Within the Division, the Director, Assistant Director and one Financial Examiner Supervisor have supervisory responsibility. In addition, the Director serves as the Executive Director of the Board of Funeral, Cemetery and Consumer Services. The Division consists of 23 employees. Headquarters is in Tallahassee with staff in three (3) field offices.

### **Division of Information Systems**

200 East Gaines Street Tallahassee 32399-0316  
 (850) 413-3184 [www.myfloridacfo.com/division/DIS/](http://www.myfloridacfo.com/division/DIS/)

The Division of Information Systems provides the information technology resources for the Department of Financial Services, Office of Financial Regulation, and Office of Insurance Regulation, including the Financial Services Commission, and supports all technology services -- including information processing hardware and software (mainframe, LAN/WAN, desktop), communication resources (data and voice), strategic applications, IT personnel, contracts with outside IT consultants, facility resources, and IT maintenance and training. The Division operates the state's accounting system, the Florida Accounting Information Resource (FLAIR), which coordinates all state accounts, including the state university system. The Division also supports the applications that the various divisions use to support their operations, including Securities and Finance Licensing, Mortgage Broker Licensing, Activity Tracking System, Unclaimed Property, Local Government, Agent and Agency Licensing, Workers' Compensation's Integrated application, Insurance Forms and Rates filings, Electronic Document Imaging for multiple divisions, Medical Malpractice, and others.

### **Division of Insurance Agent & Agency Services**

200 East Gaines Street, Tallahassee 32399-0318  
 Bureau of Licensing: (850) 413-3137  
 Bureau of Investigations: (850) 413-3136  
[www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/Agents/](http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/Agents/)

The Division of Insurance Agent & Agency Services helps protect the insurance-buying public by licensing competent and trustworthy individuals and entities and by promptly investigating alleged violations of the Florida Insurance Code and Administrative Rules by licensees or those who operate without a license. The Bureau of Agents and Agency Licensing appoints and licenses all life, health, and variable annuity agents; property and casualty insurance agents; bail bond agents; title agents; customer representatives; adjusters; reinsurance intermediaries; viatical settlement brokers; certain field insurance representatives and insurance-related entities and firms authorized to sell insurance in Florida. The Bureau of Agents and Agency Investigations is mandated by law to investigate alleged violations of the Florida Insurance Code by licensed agents; customer representatives; adjusters; bail bond agents; insurance agencies; managing general agents; viatical settlement brokers and sales agents; and unlicensed persons. The Bureau refers suspected criminal violations of the Code to the Department's Division of Insurance Fraud or other appropriate law enforcement agencies.

**Office of Insurance Consumer Advocate**

The Capitol, LL26, Tallahassee 32399

Address: 200 East Gaines Street, Tallahassee 32399-0308

(850) 413-5923 [www.myfloridacfo.com/ICA/](http://www.myfloridacfo.com/ICA/)

The Office of Insurance Consumer Advocate, created by the Legislature, reports directly to the Chief Financial Officer, who is required to appoint a Consumer Advocate to represent the public. The Insurance Consumer Advocate has the authority to recommend actions to the Department of Financial Services, to appear in proceedings before hearing officers, to examine the Department's records of rate and form filings, to hire consultants, and to represent the general public's interest. The Office has authority to intervene before the Division of Administrative Hearings and before any forum in matters under the Agency's jurisdiction. Other responsibilities include forming coalitions and networks with organizations, increasing consumer awareness on issues, and seeking appropriate public input.

**Division of Insurance Fraud**

200 East Gaines Street, Tallahassee 32399-0324

(850) 413-3115 Fraud Hotline: 1-800-378-0445

[www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/Fraud/](http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/Fraud/)

The Division of Insurance Fraud is a law enforcement agency empowered to enforce the criminal laws of Florida as they relate to insurance transactions. Its investigators are certified law enforcement officers with the authority to bear arms and make arrests. The division serves and safeguards the public and businesses in Florida against acts of insurance fraud and the resulting impact those crimes have on taxpayers, personally and financially. The Division is responsible for investigating criminal violations by interviewing, interrogating, surveilling, obtaining and executing search warrants; making both probable cause and warrant arrests and testifying in court; and coordinating a reward hotline for the reporting of fraud. The Division also reviews, maintains, and tracks compliance of antifraud plans submitted by insurers, as mandated by law. It coordinates and participates in the Florida Workers' Compensation Fraud Task Force, conducts mandatory training for its certified law enforcement investigators, continually updates reports of training and disciplinary activities involving its certified law enforcement investigators to Florida Department of Law Enforcement, and performs a broad intelligence analysis of its investigations.

**Division of Legal Services**

200 East Gaines Street, Tallahassee 32399-0333

[www.myfloridacfo.com/LegalServices](http://www.myfloridacfo.com/LegalServices)

The Division of Legal Services provides legal advice to, and represents, the Chief Financial Officer's regulatory, administrative and support offices. Areas of practice include advising the Chief Financial Officer on all matters arising from his responsibilities as State Fire Marshal, on matters involving unclaimed property in the state's custody, on issues pertaining to Cabinet affairs or the State Clemency Board, as well as activities of other boards regulated by the Department of Financial Services. In addition, the Division represents the Department in matters affecting compliance by industries and individuals regulated by the Department, and in certain matters involving the enforcement and implementation of workers' compensation laws that apply to employers and carriers. Legal services promulgates Department rules, defends rule challenges, and issues legal opinions and declaratory statements.

### **Division of Public Assistance Fraud**

200 East Gaines Street, Tallahassee 32399-0333

Hotline: 1-866-762-2237 [www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/PAF/](http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/PAF/)

During the 2010 session, the Florida Legislature enacted a bill requiring that changes be made in how the State of Florida administers Medicaid. Among other provisions, this bill requires that:

- a Medicaid and Public Assistance Fraud Strike Force be established within the Department of Financial Services;
- the Division of Public Assistance Fraud be established within the Department of Financial Services, transferring responsibility for this function from the Florida Department of Law Enforcement;
- the Divisions of Insurance Fraud and Public Assistance Fraud in the Department of Financial Services be collocated with the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit if possible; and
- that positions dedicated to Medicaid managed care fraud be collocated with the Division of Insurance Fraud.

### **Division of Rehabilitation & Liquidation**

2020 Capital Circle S.E., Alexander Building, Suite 310 Tallahassee 32301-0110

Address: PO Box 110 Tallahassee 32302

1-800-882-3054 [www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/Receiver/](http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/Receiver/)

The Division of Rehabilitation & Liquidation, when appointed by the court, manages receiverships of impaired or insolvent insurance companies to maximize value to claimants and the public. When the Division takes possession of a company's assets, offices, records, and other property, it determines the financial status of the business, makes every effort to remedy the conditions that resulted in the company's financial problems—subject to the Receivership Court's close scrutiny and final approval. If the court orders liquidation, the company's net value is ascertained. The Division controls and processes the company's business functions and delivers recovered assets to the company's estate. The claims processing stage is initiated when those with interests in the estate are notified of the company's liquidation. The Claims Services Section receives and evaluates claims against the estate. Communication and coordination are required between the Receiver and insurance guaranty association. When viable assets are recovered and estate funds are distributed to claimants, the Court completes the discharge phase by ordering the company discharged from receivership.

### **Division of Risk Management**

200 East Gaines Street, Tallahassee 32399-0336

(850) 413-3120 [www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/Risk/](http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/Risk/)

The Division of Risk Management is responsible for ensuring that participating state agencies are provided quality workers' compensation, liability, federal civil rights, auto liability, and property insurance coverage at reasonable rates by providing self-insurance, purchase of insurance, claims handling, and technical assistance in managing risk through the Office of the Director and the bureaus of Risk Financing and Loss Prevention, State Employees Workers' Compensation Claims, and State Liability and Property Claims. Florida's Risk Management Program operates from the Risk Management Trust Fund which provides coverage for fire, flood insurance, sinkhole, and rental insurance coverage for all state-owned buildings and contents; Workers' Compensation for all state government employees and volunteers; federal civil rights and employment discrimination actions; general liability; fleet automobile liability; and court-awarded fees.



### **Division of State Fire Marshal**

200 East Gaines Street, Tallahassee 32399-0340

Arson Hotline: (877) NO-ARSON (877-662-7766)

[www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/SFM/](http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/SFM/)

The Division of State Fire Marshal is charged with the responsibility of minimizing the loss of life and property due to fire in Florida. The Bureau of Fire and Arson Investigations is the law enforcement branch with sworn law enforcement personnel augmented by crime intelligence analysts and civilian support who detect, apprehend, and aid in prosecuting those who commit arson, insurance fraud, and other related crimes. The Bureau is divided into seven regions, each under the command of a law enforcement captain. The Bureau of Standards and Training oversees Florida's firefighter training and certification and administers firefighter health and safety standards. This Bureau operates the Florida State Fire College near Ocala, which conducts extensive training for paid and volunteer firefighters in subjects ranging from basic firefighting to advanced arson investigating. The Bureau of Fire Prevention is the compliance and enforcement arm in code, explosives, and boiler safety matters. The Florida Fire Incident Reporting System is a means for fire departments to report and maintain computerized records of fires and other fire department incidents in a consistent manner with the National Fire Incident Reporting System. The Bureau of Forensic Fire and Explosive Analysis serves both state and local fire and police investigators throughout Florida. The bureau lab analyzes forensic fire and explosives debris and processes, analyzes, and archives photographs, videos, and digital images. It is the only state forensic laboratory in Florida that specializes in fire debris and explosives analysis.

### **Division of Treasury**

200 East Gaines Street, Tallahassee 32399-0343

(850) 413-3165 <http://fltreasury.org/>

The Division of Treasury pays all state warrants (checks), keeps detailed records of all transactions involving the state's money and produces substantial revenue for the state through short and intermediate-term investments. The Treasury performs cash management and custodial services for assets of the state and administers the Government Employees Deferred Compensation Program. The Director supervises three bureaus that carry out the Treasury's constitutional and statutory responsibilities - The Bureau of Funds Management, the Bureau of Collateral Management, and the Bureau of Deferred Compensation.

### **Division of Workers' Compensation**

200 East Gaines Street, Tallahassee 32399-4220

Workers' Compensation Claims: 1-800-342-1741; Exemption/Compliance: 1-800-742-2214

[www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/wc/](http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/wc/)

The Division of Worker's Compensation is charged with administering Florida's Unemployment Insurance Program, providing information on resources and the quality of program operations within the Division, conducting quality control investigations, processing and expediting interstate claims, working to prevent and detect internal fraud, safeguarding against potential misuse of the unemployment insurance trust funds, and ensuring system confidentiality. Workers' Compensation ensures prompt, accurate benefit payments and appropriate and timely services to injured workers to facilitate their gainful reemployment at an equitable cost distribution to employers, in support of a viable workers' compensation marketplace. The Division enforces workers' compensation laws; collects, evaluates, and disseminates workers' compensation data; manages the Special Disability Trust Fund, the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund, and the

Permanent Total Supplemental Benefits Payment Section; completes reports required by law; informs all parties in Florida's Workers' Compensation system of their rights and responsibilities; and assists in resolving workers' compensation claims.

### **The Financial Services Commission**

[www.flofr.com/staticpages/financialservicescommission.htm](http://www.flofr.com/staticpages/financialservicescommission.htm)

The Financial Services Commission includes the Governor and Cabinet who appoint the directors of the Office of Insurance Regulation and the Office of Financial Regulation to oversee rates and regulations in their respective industries. Both offices are administratively housed in the Department of Financial Services but report directly to the Financial Services Commission (Governor, Chief Financial Officer, Attorney General, Agriculture Commissioner).

#### **Office of Financial Regulation**

200 East Gaines Street, Tallahassee 32399-0370  
(850) 410-9256 [www.flofr.com/](http://www.flofr.com/)

The Office of Financial Regulation is responsible for supervising state-chartered banks, credit unions, savings associations, and international bank agencies. The OFR licenses and regulates non-depository finance companies and the securities industry and enforces the Florida Securities and Investor Protection Act in order to defend the public from investment and securities fraud while encouraging the efficient creation of capital. The antifraud provisions of the Act make it unlawful to engage in any fraudulent conduct when rendering investment advice or in connection with the offer, sale, or purchase of any investment or security. The OFR protects Florida's citizens through licensing, compliance audits, and administrative actions against entities that violate state laws and rules.

#### **Office of Insurance Regulation**

200 East Gaines Street, Tallahassee 32399-0305  
(850) 413-3140 [www.floir.com/](http://www.floir.com/)

The Office of Insurance Regulation strives to make sure that insurance companies licensed to do business in Florida are financially viable, operate within the laws and regulations governing the insurance industry, and offer insurance policy products at fair and adequate rates. The OIR has primary responsibility for regulating, monitoring compliance, and enforcing state laws related to insurance business and overseeing industry markets. Business units within the Office are organized into areas of regulatory expertise, including life and health, property and casualty, specialty lines, and other regulated insurance entities. The OIR also protects the public through regulatory oversight of policy forms and rates and new company entrants into the Florida market.



# ***Commissioner of Agriculture and Consumer Services***

**Adam H. Putnam, Republican**

*“The commissioner of agriculture shall have supervision of matters pertaining to agriculture except as otherwise provided by law.”*

Florida Constitution, Article IV, Section 4(d)



Adam Putnam was elected to serve as Florida’s Commissioner of Agriculture on November 2, 2010, and was sworn into office on January 4, 2011. In this capacity, he is leader of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, a state agency whose mission is to promote Florida agriculture, foster innovation in energy development, provide a safe and abundant food supply, manage the state’s forest resources and safeguard consumers.

A fifth generation Floridian who grew up in the citrus and cattle industry, Commissioner Putnam understands Florida’s generational challenges. In his role as Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner Putnam is focused on protecting the quantity and quality of the state’s water supply, securing a stable, reliable and diverse supply of energy, expanding access to Florida’s abundance of fresh produce and fostering the growth and diversification of Florida agriculture.

Commissioner Putnam is a member of Florida’s Cabinet. Serving alongside the Governor, Attorney General and Chief Financial Officer, Commissioner

Putnam oversees 13 boards, commissions and departments.

Previously, Commissioner Putnam served five terms as Congressman for Florida’s 12th Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives. He was recognized as a leader on a variety of issues, including water, energy and government transparency and efficiency. Commissioner Putnam was acknowledged for his efforts to bring comprehensive restoration to the Everglades, reform food safety laws, modernize programs to ensure Florida agriculture remains a leader throughout the nation and increase access to fresh fruits and vegetables to counter childhood obesity.

While in Congress, Commissioner Putnam was elected by his peers to serve as the Republican Policy Chairman during the 109th Congress and Chairman of the House Republican Conference for the 110th Congress, the highest elected leadership position any Floridian of either party has held in Washington. Commissioner Putnam also served as a member of the House Committees on Government Reform, Ag-

riculture, Rules and Financial Services.

Before he was elected to Congress, Commissioner Putnam served in the Florida House of Representatives from 1996 to 2000. He graduated from the University of Florida with a Bachelor of Science in Food Resource and Economics. Commissioner Putnam and his wife, Melissa, have four children.

*Legal basis for the office of Commissioner of Agriculture:* Article IV, Section 4 of the Florida Constitution and ch. 570, F.S.

*Method of Selection:* Election.

*Qualifications:* An elector, not less than 30 years old, and a resident of the state for the preceding seven years.

*Term:* Four years. May be reelected once. Present term ends January 6, 2015.

*Method of removal:* Impeachment.

*Compensation:* \$128,972.

*History:* The 1868 Florida Constitution created the offices of Surveyor-General and Commissioner of Immigration. The Surveyor-General and Commis-

sioner were appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The Constitution was amended in 1871 to consolidate offices under the name of Commissioner of Lands and Immigration. The 1885 Constitution created the office of Commissioner of Agriculture, absorbing the duties of Commissioner of Lands and Immigration. The commissioner was elected by the people. The 1968 Constitution also provided the commissioner be elected by the people.

### The Commissioners of Agriculture

Lucius B. Wombwell, Dec. 31, 1888

Benjamin E. McLin, January 9, 1901

John C. Luning, February 5, 1912

William A. McRae, March 1, 1912

Nathan Mayo, November 1, 1923\*

Lee Thompson, April 18, 1960\*

Doyle Conner, January 3, 1961

Robert B. Crawford, January 8, 1991

Terry L. Rhodes, January 30, 2001\*

Charles H. Bronson, May 14, 2001\*

Adam H. Putnam, January 4, 2011

\*Appointed to complete an unexpired term.

*Burquest and Stockbridge company workers loading celery crates onto trucks in Sarasota, circa 1955.*



Photo by Joseph Janney Steinmetz

# Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Commissioner of Agriculture Adam H. Putnam

The Capitol PL 10, Tallahassee 32399-0810

Phone: (850) 617-7700

<http://doacs.state.fl.us>

The Office of the Commissioner of Agriculture is another of the Cabinet offices whose purpose has changed through the years. In recognition of its new direction, the Legislature renamed the commissioner's department the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services in the executive reorganization of 1969.

Other evidence of change can be seen in the dropping from the Constitution in 1968 of the commissioner's former responsibilities for keeping a Bureau of Immigration, supervising the State Prison, and managing public land matters.

The diversity of the department's tasks may be inferred from the names of its 12 divisions and offices: Marketing and Development; Fruit and Vegetables; Animal Industry; Agricultural Environmental Services; Florida Forest Services; Food Safety; Plant Industry; Consumer Services; Administration; Aquaculture; Licensing, Food, Nutrition and Wellness; Agriculture Law Enforcement; Agricultural Water Policy; Communications; Energy; General Counsel; and Inspector General.

*Legal basis:* Article IV, Section 4(d) of the Florida Constitution and ch. 19, F.S., for the commissioner, and s. 20.14, F.S., for the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

*Created:* The office of Commissioner of Agriculture was created in 1885 (in succession to Commissioner of Immigration, established by the Constitution of 1868). The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services was not created until 1969.

## *Powers and duties:*

**Food products:** Specialists of the department check on red meat and poultry from slaughter to retail sales, on dairy products and eggs from farm to market, on fruits and vegetables from fields to retail stores, and on all packaged foods at groceries. They make certain that labels and ingredients match.

**Gasoline and oil:** Chemists in the department's laboratories test gasoline, kerosene, and diesel fuels to see if they meet state standards. Inspectors periodically inspect fuel pumps for accuracy at Florida's 13,000 service stations. Fuels used for heating are similarly tested, as are the tank trucks for hauling fuels.

**Consumer support services:** Chemists analyze samples of feeds, seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides to determine that these have been properly formulated. Foods are tested to insure they contain no harmful residues. Inspectors test all weighing and measuring devices for accuracy.

**Licensing:** The Division of Licensing regulates the security, private investigation, and repossession industries and issue concealed weapon licenses to qualified citizens who wish to carry such weapons for lawful self-defense.

**Other Services:** The department works for control and eradication of livestock and poultry diseases as well as crop and plant pests. Professional foresters provide tree care, reforestation, and conservation advice. The department performs numerous marketing services, enforces the Citrus Code, receives and refers consumer complaints to appropriate offices, and relays consumer information to the public through the media.

Because Florida’s agricultural interests are so large and varied, the commissioner has the help of an overall Agricultural Advisory Council. Most of the members of the council represent specific areas of agricultural and related trade interest. These members are appointed by the commissioner after they have been nominated by industry groups. Since the department’s responsibilities are complex, a number of its divisions also have technical advisory committees. Again, the members of these are appointed by the commissioner upon the recommendation of the industry organizations directly affected by the activities of a division.

The Commissioner of Agriculture also has a number of statutorily authorized advisory councils which make recommendations and advise him on issues and policies involving the particular segment of agriculture they represent.

**Contact Numbers for Divisions of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services:**

Division of Administration	(850) 617-7000
Division of Agricultural Environmental Services	(850) 617-7900
Office of Agricultural Emergency Preparedness	(850) 245-1388
Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement	(850) 245-1300
Office of Agricultural Water Policy	(850) 616-1700
Division of Animal Industry	(850) 410-0900
Division of Aquaculture	(850) 488-5471
Division of Consumer Services	(850) 410-3800
Office of Energy	(850) 617-7470
Division of Food, Nutrition & Wellness	(850) 617-7400
Division of Food Safety	(850) 245-5595
Division of Forestry	(850) 488-4274
Division of Fruit and Vegetables	(863) 297-3900
Division of Licensing	(850) 245-5665
Division of Marketing	(850) 617-7300
Division of Plant Industry	(352) 395-4700
State Fair Authority	1-800-345-FAIR



# Past Governors of Florida

Luis R. Arana

## Explorers who functioned as Governors

- 1513 Juan Ponce de León
- 1519 Juan Alonzo Alvarez de Pineda
- 1521 Juan Ponce de León
- 1524 Lucas Vázquez de Ayllón
- 1527 Pánfilo de Narváez
- 1539 Hernando de Soto
- 1549 Luis Cancer de Barbastro
- 1558 Tristán de Luna y Arellano
- 1561 Angel de Villafañe
- 1562 Jean Ribault
- 1564 Rene de Laudonnière
- 1565 Jean Ribault

## First Spanish Period, 1565-1763

- 1565-1574 Pedro Menéndez de Avilés
  - Acting governors during absences of Menéndez:
    - Pedro Menéndez Valdés
    - Esteban de las Alas
    - Pedro Menéndez Márqués
    - Diego de Velasco
- 1575-1576 Hernando de Miranda
- 1576 Alonso de Solís
- 1576 Hernando de Miranda
- 1576-1577 Gutierre de Miranda
- 1577-1589 Pedro Menéndez Márqués
  - Acting governors during absences of Menéndez Márqués:
    - Gutierre de Miranda
    - Juan de Posada
- 1589-1592 Gutierre de Miranda
- 1592-1594 Francisco de Salazar
- 1594-1595 Domingo Martínez de Avendaño
- 1595-1596 Royal Treasury Officials



Illustration by George Gibbs

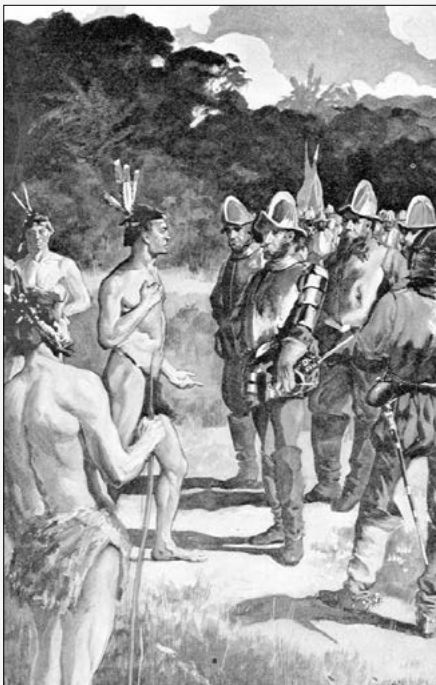
*Hernando de Soto in the bay of Apalache*



*Pedro Menéndez de Avilés*



Illustrations by George Gibbs



1596-1603	Gonzalo Méndez de Canzo
1603-1609	Pedro de Ibarra
1609-1612	Juan Fernández de Olivera
1612-1613	Royal Treasury Officials
1613-1618	Juan de Treviño Guillamas
1618-1624	Juan de Salinas
1624-1630	Luis de Rojas y Borja
1630-1631	Andrés Rodríguez de Villega
1631-1633	Nicolás Ponce de León, Sr.
1633-1638	Luis de Horruytiner
1638-1645	Damián de Vega Castro y Pardo
1645-1646	Benito Ruíz de Salazar Vallecilla
1646-1648	Royal Treasury Officials
1648	Benito Ruíz de Salazar Vallecilla
1648	Pedro Bedit Horruytiner
1648-1651	Benito Ruíz de Salazar Vallecilla
1651	Nicolás Ponce de León, Sr.
1651-1654	Pedro Benedict Horruytiner
1654-1659	Diego de Rebolledo
1659-1663	Alonso de Aranguiz y Cortés
1663-1664	Nicolás Ponce de León, Jr.
1664-1671	Francisco de la Guerra y de la Vega
1671-1673	Manuel de Cendoya
1673-1675	Nicolás Ponce de León, Jr.
1675-1680	Pablo de Hita Salazar
1680-1687	Juan Márquez Cabrera
1687	Royal Treasury Officials
1687	Pedro de Aranda y Avellaneda
1687-1693	Diego de Quiroga y Losada
1693-1700	Laureano de Torres y Ayala
1700-1706	José de Zúñiga y Cerda
1706-1716	Francisco deCórcoles y Martínez
1716	Pedro de Oliver y Fullana
1716-1718	Juan de Ayala Escobar
1718-1727	Antonio de Benavides
1727-1728	Ignacio Rodríguez Roso
1728-1734	Antonio de Benavides
1734-1737	Francisco del Moral Sánchez
1737	Manuel José de Justis
1737-1749	Manuel de Montiano
1749-1752	Melchor de Navarrete
1752-1755	Fulgencio de García Solís
1755-1758	Alonso Fernández de Heredia
1758-1761	Lucas Fernando de Palacio
1761-1762	Alonso de Cárdenas
1762-1763	Melchor Feliú



**English Period, 1763-1784  
East Florida at St. Augustine**

1763	Captain John Hedges
1763-1764	Major Francis Ogilvie
1764-1771	James Grant
1771-1774	John Moultrie
1774-1784	Patrick Tonyn

**West Florida at Pensacola**

1763-1764	Lt. Col. Augustine Prevost at Pensacola
1763-1764	Major Robert Farmar at Mobile
1764-1767	George Johnstone
1767-1769	Montfort Browne
1769	John Eliot
1769	Montfort Browne
1769-1770	Elias Durnford
1770-1781	Peter Chester

**Second Spanish Period, 1784-1821  
East Florida at St. Augustine**

1784-1790	Vicente Manuel de Céspedes
1790-1796	Juan Nepomuceno de Quesada
1706	Bartolomé Morales
1796-1811	Enrique White
1811-1812	Juan José de Estrada
1812-1815	Sebastián Kindelan
1815-1816	Juan José de Estrada
1816-1821	José Coppinger

**West Florida at Pensacola**

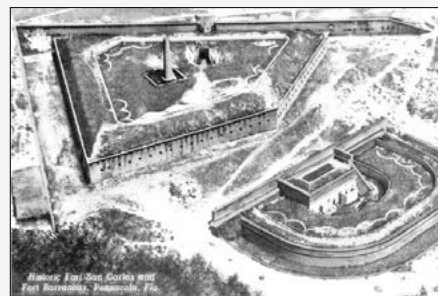
1781-1792	Arturo O'Neill
1793-1796	Enrique White
1796	Francisco de Paula Gelabert
1796-1809	Vicente Folch y Juan
1809	Francisco Maximiliano de St. Maxent
1809	Vicente Folch y Juan
1809-1810	Francisco Maximiliano de St. Maxent
1810-1811	Francisco Collell
1811-1812	Francisco Maximiliano de St. Maxent
1812-1813	Mauricio Zúñiga
1813-1815	Mateo González Manrique
1815-1816	José de Soto
1816	Mauricio de Zúñiga



*James Grant*



*George Johnstone*



Florida State Archives

*Fort Barrancas was the last incarnation of a series of forts built on the same site in the Wilmington-area of Pensacola. The English built the first fort in 1763. It was captured by the Spanish during the American Revolution and renamed San Carlos de Barrancas.*



*Andrew Jackson*

1816 Francisco Maximiliano de St. Maxent  
1816-1818 José Masot  
1819-1821 José María Callava

### **American Military Period 1821-1822**

March 10-October 8, 1821 Major General Andrew Jackson

### **Acting Governors of East Florida at St. Augustine:**

July 10-11 1821 Colonel Robert Butler  
July 11- August 20, 1821 Captain John R. Bell  
August 20, 1821-1821 William G. D. Worthington

### **Acting Governor of West Florida at Pensacola:**

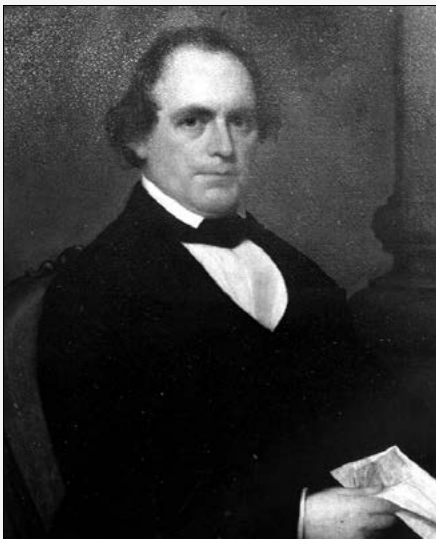
1821-1822 George Walton

### **Governors of the Territory**

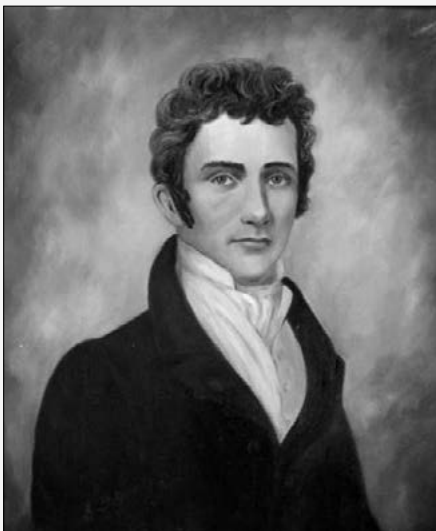
On March 10, 1821, President Monroe named General Andrew Jackson Commissioner of the United States with full power and authority to take possession of and occupy the territories ceded by Spain to the United States. He also gave Jackson all powers and authority exercised by the Governor and Captain General, the Intendant of Cuba, and the Governors of East and West Florida. Jackson accepted Florida from Spain in Pensacola on July 17, 1821, and left Florida for good on October 8, 1821. Jackson's resignation, sent from his home near Nashville, Tennessee, on November 13, 1821, was accepted by the President on December 31.

The unified Territory of Florida was established March 30, 1822, with President Monroe signing into law a congressional act providing for a government headed by a governor and a legislative council. The legislative council was to be composed of 13 of the "most fit and discreet persons of the territory," appointed annually by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

William P. DuVal of Kentucky was commissioned April 17, 1822, as Governor "in and over the Territory of Florida." The first of many distinguished leaders of Florida's Executive Branch, he arrived in Pensacola and assumed his duties as Governor on June 20, 1822.



*Richard Keith Call*

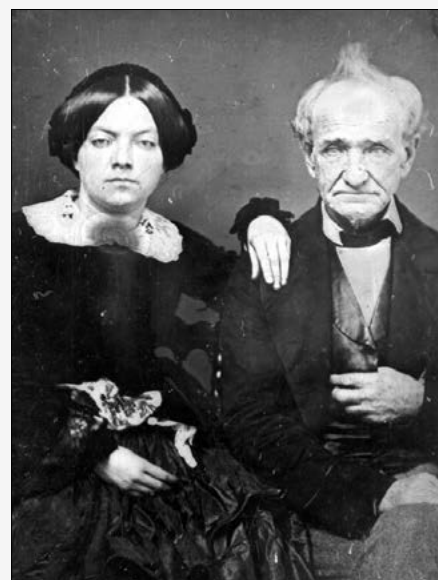


*John Branch*

1822-1834 William P. DuVal  
1834-1835 John H. Eaton  
1835-1840 Richard Keith Call  
1840-1841 Robert Raymond Reid  
1841-1844 Richard Keith Call  
1844-1845 John Branch

## Governors of the State

1845-1849	William D. Moseley—Democrat
1849-1853	Thomas Brown—Whig A. K. Allison <sup>1</sup> —Democrat
1853-1857	James E. Broome—Democrat
1857-1861	Madison S. Perry—Democrat
1861-1865	John Milton—Democrat
1865	A. K. Allison <sup>1</sup> —Democrat
1865	William Marvin <sup>2</sup> —Democrat
1865-1868	David S. Walker—Conservative
1868-1872	Harrison Reed—Republican William H. Gleason <sup>3</sup> —Republican Samuel T. Day <sup>3</sup> —Republican
1873-1874	Ossian B. Hart—Republican
1874-1877	M. L. Stearns <sup>4</sup> —Republican
1877-1881	George F. Drew—Democrat
1881-1885	William D. Bloxham—Democrat
1885-1889	Edward A. Perry—Democrat
1889-1893	Francis P. Fleming—Democrat
1893-1897	Henry L. Mitchell—Democrat
1897-1901	William D. Bloxham—Democrat
1901-1905	William S. Jennings—Democrat
1905-1909	Napoleon B. Broward—Democrat
1909-1913	Albert W. Gilchrist—Democrat
1913-1917	Park Trammell—Democrat
1917-1921	Sidney J. Catts—Democrat (elected as candidate of Prohibition Party)
1921-1925	Cary A. Hardee—Democrat
1925-1929	John W. Martin—Democrat
1929-1933	Doyle E. Carlton—Democrat
1933-1937	David Sholtz—Democrat
1937-1941	Fred P. Cone—Democrat
1941-1945	Spessard L. Holland—Democrat
1945-1949	Millard F. Caldwell—Democrat
1949-1953	Fuller Warren—Democrat
1953	Daniel T. McCarty—Democrat
1953-1955	Charley E. Johns <sup>5</sup> —Democrat
1955-1961	LeRoy Collins <sup>6</sup> —Democrat
1961-1965	Farris Bryant—Democrat
1965-1967	Haydon Burns <sup>7</sup> —Democrat
1967-1971	Claude R. Kirk, Jr.—Republican
1971-1979	Reubin O'D. Askew <sup>8</sup> —Democrat
1979-1987	D. Robert Graham—Democrat
1987	J. Wayne Mixon <sup>9</sup> —Democrat
1987-1991	Robert Martinez—Republican
1991-1998	Lawton M. Chiles—Democrat
1998-1999	Kenneth H. MacKay <sup>10</sup> —Democrat



*Thomas Brown with daughter Mag, 1856*



*William Bloxham and staff in Tampa, 1897*



Florida State Archives

*Irene Middleton (left), secretary in Governor Bryant's office, and Mrs. Cleo Rowe, switchboard operator, with portraits of Governors, 1961.*



Photo by Karl E. Holland

*Spessard L. Holland and family, 1941. From left: Mary Groover, Spessard Jr., Mrs. Holland, Ivanhoe Elizabeth, Governor Holland, Billy Ben, and Mike (dog).*

1999-2007 John Ellis Bush—Republican  
 2007-2011 Charles J. Crist, Jr.—Republican  
 2011- Richard L. Scott—Republican

<sup>1</sup>Served twice as Acting Governor: from September 16 to October 3, 1853, as Speaker of the House of Representatives during the absence from the state of Governor Brown and Senate President R. J. Floyd, and again as Senate President after the death of Governor Milton on April 1, 1865, and until ousted by federal authorities in the latter part of May 1865, his last official act recorded in the letter book of the Governor's office having been dated May 19.

<sup>2</sup>Provisional Governor by Presidential proclamation, July 13, 1865.

<sup>3</sup>Authority of both Gleason and Day disputed and neither usually counted in listing governors.

<sup>4</sup>Lieutenant Governor, became Governor upon death of O. B. Hart, March 18, 1874.

<sup>5</sup>President of the Senate, became Acting Governor upon death of Governor McCarty, September 28, 1953.

<sup>6</sup>Elected to complete term of Governor McCarty; inaugurated January 4, 1955.

<sup>7</sup>Two-year term, to change election cycle.

<sup>8</sup>Constitution amended in 1968 to allow Governor to seek election to successive four-year term.

<sup>9</sup>Served three days, January 3-6, because of resignation of Governor Graham to take oath as United States Senator.

<sup>10</sup>Served 24 days, December 12, 1998- January 5, 1999 upon death of Governor Chiles.

## First Ladies of Florida

### Territorial:

1821 Rachel Donelson Robards Jackson (Mrs. Andrew)  
 1822-1834 Nancy Hynes DuVal (Mrs. William Pope)  
 1834-1835 Peggy O'Neale Timberlake Eaton (Mrs. John Henry)  
 1835-1840 Mary Letitia Kirkman Call (Mrs. Richard Keith)  
 1840-1841 Mary Martha Smith Reid (Mrs. Robert Raymond)  
 1841-1844 Mary Letitia Kirkman Call (Mrs. Richard Keith)  
 1844-1845 Elizabeth Foort Branch (Mrs. John)

### Statehood:

1845-1849 William Dunn Moseley (Widower)  
 1849-1853 Elizabeth Simpson Brown (Mrs. Thomas)  
 1853-1857 Martha Macon Hawkins Broome (Mrs. James Emilius)  
 1857-1861 Martha Starke Peay Perry (Mrs. Madison Starke)  
 1861-1865 Caroline Howze Milton (Mrs. John)  
 1865 Elizabeth S. Coleman Allison (Mrs. Abraham Kurkindolle)  
 1865 Harriett Newell Marvin (Mrs. William)  
 1865-1868 Philoclea Alson Walker (Mrs. David Shelby)  
 1869-1873 Chloe Merrick Reed (Mrs. Harrison)  
 1873-1874 Catherine Smith Campbell Hart (Mrs. Ossian Bingley)  
 1874-1877 Marcellus Lovejoy Stearns (Bachelor)  
 1877-1881 Amelia Dickens Drew (Mrs. George Franklin)  
 1881-1885 Mary C. Davis Bloxham (Mrs. William Dunnington)  
 1885-1889 Wathen Herbert Taylor Perry (Mrs. Edward Alysworth)  
 1889-1893 Floride Lydia Pearson Fleming (Mrs. Francis Philip)  
 1893-1897 Mary Eugenia Spencer Mitchell (Mrs. Henry Laurens)  
 1897-1901 Mary C. Davis Bloxham (Mrs. William Dunnington)  
 1901-1905 May Austin Mann Jennings (Mrs. William Sherman)  
 1905-1909 Annie Isabell Douglass Broward (Mrs. Napoleon Bonaparte)  
 1909-1913 Albert Waller Gilchrist (Bachelor)



*Peggy O'Neale Eaton, 1834*



*Floride Lydia Pearson Fleming, 1868*

- 1913-1917 Virginia Darby Trammell (Mrs. Park)
- 1917-1921 Alice May Campbell Catts (Mrs. Sidney Johnston)
- 1921-1925 Maude Randell Hardee (Mrs. Cary Augustus)
- 1925-1929 Lottie Wilt Pepper Martin (Mrs. John Wellborn)
- 1929-1933 Nell Ray Carlton (Mrs. Doyle Elam)
- 1933-1937 Alice May Agee Sholtz (Mrs. David)
- 1937-1941 Mildred Victoria Thompson Cone  
(Mrs. Frederick Preston)
- 1941-1945 Mary Agnes Groover Holland (Mrs. Spessard Lindsey)
- 1945-1949 Mary Rebecca Harwood Caldwell  
(Mrs. Millard Fillmore)
- 1949-1953 Barbara Manning Warren (Mrs. Fuller)
- 1953 Olie Brown McCarty (Mrs. Daniel Thomas)
- 1953-1955 Thelma Brinson Johns (Mrs. Charley Eugene)
- 1955-1961 Mary Call Darby Collins (Mrs. Thomas LeRoy)
- 1961-1965 Julia Burnett Bryant (Mrs. Cecil Farris)
- 1965-1967 Mildred Carlyon Burns (Mrs. William Haydon)
- 1967-1971 Erika Mattfeld Kirk (Mrs. Claude Roy, Jr.)
- 1971-1979 Donna Lou Harper Askew (Mrs. Reubin O'Donovan)
- 1979-1987 Adele Khoury Graham (Mrs. D. Robert)
- 1987 Margie Grace Mixson (Mrs. John Wayne)
- 1987-1991 Mary Jane Marino Martinez (Mrs. Robert)
- 1991-1998 Rhea Grafton Chiles (Mrs. Lawton Mainor, Jr.)
- 1998-1999 Anne Selph MacKay (Mrs. Kenneth Hood)
- 1999-2007 Columba Garnica Gallo Bush (Mrs. John Ellis)
- 2008-2011 Carole Oumano Crist (Mrs. Charles Joseph, Jr.)
- 2011- Frances Annette "Ann" Holland Scott  
(Mrs. Richard Lynn)



*Erika Mattfeld Kirk, 1967*



*Frances Annette "Ann" Holland Scott*



Photo by Mark T. Foley

*First lady Columba Bush (left) joins former first ladies Donna Lou Askew and Rhea Chiles in greeting children during a Governor's Mansion ceremony in May 2000. The event helped kick off a fundraising campaign for a new Children's Home Society facility in North Florida.*

## American Period

### United States Commissioner and Governor of the Territories of East and West Florida

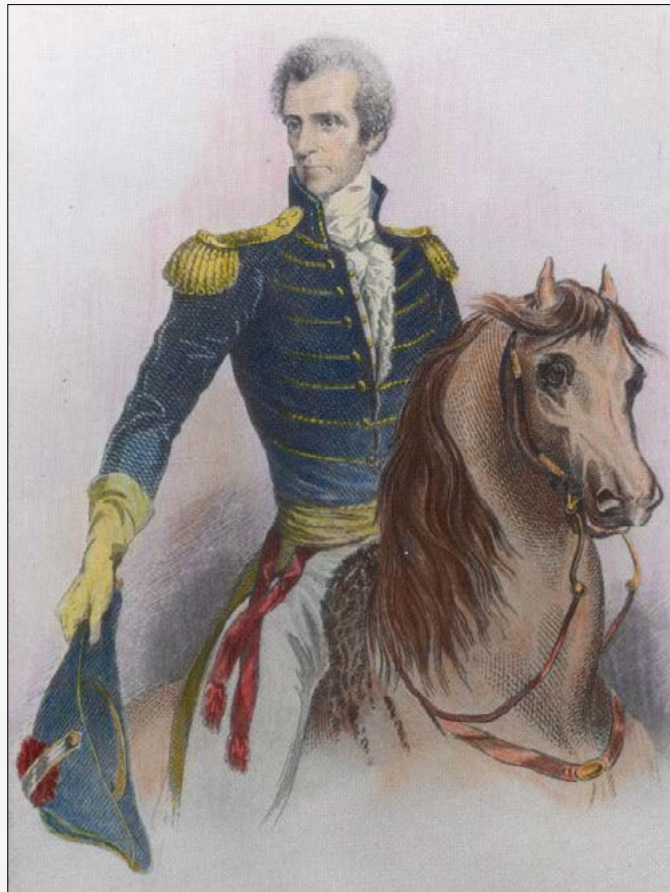
#### Andrew Jackson

General Andrew Jackson was named by President Monroe on March 10, 1821, as “Commissioner of the United States with full power and authority to him to take possession of and to occupy the territories ceded by Spain to the United States ...” On the same day, he was also appointed by President Monroe to use in the territories of East and West Florida “all the powers and authorities heretofore exercised by the Governor and Captain General and Intendant of Cuba, and by the Governors of East and West Florida.”

The ceremonies of transfer from Spain to the United States took place at Pensacola on July 17, 1821. Jackson’s resignation, sent from his home near Nashville, Tennessee, on November 13, 1821, was accepted by the President on December 31. In a letter sent from Pensacola on October 6, Jackson had announced his intention of leaving Florida.

Jackson had intended that his Florida stay would be short. He had been offered the Florida appointment in 1819, at a time when it was believed early ratification of the treaty of cession would be made by Spain. He declined the appointment then. President Monroe renewed his offer in a letter on January 24, 1821, and Jackson, replying on February 11, indicated his acceptance was conditioned upon his being permitted to resign as soon as the territorial government was organized. He accepted Florida from Spain on July 17, 1821, and left Pensacola for good on October 8, 1821.

Jackson was born in such obscurity on March 15, 1767, that two states have claimed his birthplace, though he himself stated that he had been told it was in the Waxhaw settlement in South Carolina. He attended the “old field” school and the academy of Doctor Humphries; during the Revolution he was captured by the British and confined in the stockade



Florida State Archives

*Engraving of Governor Andrew Jackson on horseback. He served as Governor of the territories of East and West Florida from March 10 until December 31, 1821. Engraving by Pease, design by William Croome.*

at Camden, South Carolina; left an orphan at fourteen years of age; worked for a time in a saddler’s shop and afterward taught school. He studied law in Salisbury, North Carolina; was admitted to the bar in 1787 and commenced practice in McLeanville, Guilford County, North Carolina. He was appointed Solicitor of the Western district of North Carolina, comprising what is now the State of Tennessee, in 1788, and located in Nashville, Tennessee, in October 1788. He was a delegate to the convention to frame a Constitution for the new State, held in Knoxville in January 1796; upon the admission of Tennessee as a State into the Union he was elected as a Democrat to the Fourth Congress and served from December 5, 1796, to March 3, 1797. He was elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4, 1797, and served from September 26, 1797, until his

resignation in April 1798; elected judge of the State Supreme Court of Tennessee and served from 1798 to July 24, 1804. He moved to the “Hermitage,” near Nashville, and engaged in planting and in mercantile pursuits; served in the Creek War of 1813; Major General of Volunteers 1812–1814; commissioned Brigadier General in the United States Army April 19, 1814, and Major General May 1, 1814. He led his army to New Orleans, where he defeated the British on January 8, 1815, and received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal by resolution of February 27, 1815. He commanded an expedition which captured Florida in 1818.

He was Governor of Florida from March 10 to October 8, 1821 (his commission ran until December 31, 1821, but he left Florida on October 8, 1821); declined the position of Minister to Mexico; again elected to the United States Senate and served

from March 4, 1823, to October 14, 1825, when he resigned. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for President in 1824; elected President of the United States in 1828; reelected in 1832 and served from March 4, 1829, to March 3, 1837. He retired to the “Hermitage,” where he died June 8, 1845, and was buried in the garden on his estate.

After Jackson left Florida, William G. D. Worthington of Maryland served as Acting Governor of East Florida and Colonel George Walton of Georgia as Acting Governor of West Florida. Worthington, based in St. Augustine, was Secretary of the Territory of East Florida, and Walton, in Pensacola, was Secretary of West Florida. Walton was the namesake son of a Georgia signer of the Declaration of Independence.

—Adapted from the Biographical Dictionary of the American Congress.



Florida State Archives

*Governor Andrew Jackson reviewing troops during the First Seminole War. U.S. settlers, Spanish citizens, British agents, and Creek Natives clashed in West Florida. Andrew Jackson, regardless of the international border, burned Native villages, hanged two British subjects, Robert Ambrister and Alexander Arbuthnot, and captured St. Marks and Pensacola. Known as the First Seminole War, Jackson's actions brought international repercussions and caused problems for him for years afterwards.*

For more about Jackson, read:

- James, Marquis, *Andrew Jackson: Border Captain* (New York, Grossett and Dunlap, 1959)
- James, Marquis, *Andrew Jackson: Portrait of a President* (New York, Grossett and Dunlap, 1961)
- Schlesinger, Arthur M., Jr. *The Age of Jackson* (Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 1945)
- Van Deusen, Glydon G. *The Jacksonian Era, 1828–1848* (New York, Harper and Row, 1959)
- Remini, Robert V. *Andrew Jackson and the Course of American Freedom, 1822–1832* (New York, Harper and Row, 1981)

More than 227 books, 353 articles, and doctoral dissertations have been written about Jackson and his influence upon American life.

## William Pope DuVal

Florida's first territorial Governor (April 17, 1822) was born in Mount Comfort, near Richmond, Virginia, in 1784, the son of William and Ann (Pope) DuVal. His father, as a lawyer, was associated with Patrick Henry in the British debt cases and, as a major of riflemen, captured a British vessel becalmed in the James River during the Revolution. Young DuVal left home at the age of 14 for the Kentucky frontier, settling in Bardstown to study law. He was admitted to the Bar at 19. He served as a captain in the mounted rangers in 1812 and as Kentucky's representative in the 13th Congress (1813–15). He came to Florida as a Territorial Judge, having been appointed by President Monroe upon the recommendation of DuVal's friend and Secretary of War, John C. Calhoun. He served about a month in St. Augustine. He was appointed Governor of Florida Territory in 1822 by President Monroe and was reappointed by Presidents Adams and Jackson. His administration was notable for the confidence he enjoyed with the Indians. The capital was established at Tallahassee during his tenure. He was a friend of Washington Irving, who wrote about him in "Ralph Ringwood." James K. Paulding also wrote of him as "Nimrod Wildlife." Duval County perpetuates his name. DuVal uniformly signed himself as "DuVal;" though the name usually appears in print as "Duval." DuVal moved to Texas in 1848, and Texas was his home when he died on March 18, 1854, in Washington, D.C.

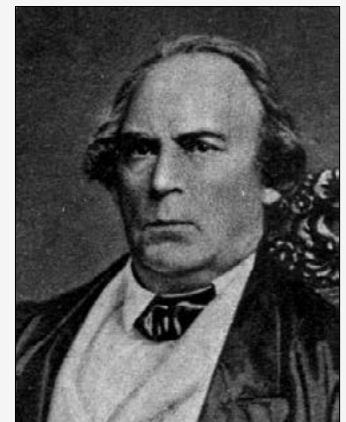


## John Henry Eaton

The second territorial Governor (April 24, 1834) was born near Scotland Neck in Halifax County, North Carolina, on June 18, 1790, as the son of John and Elizabeth Eaton. He had been a lawyer in Nashville and a member for eight years of the United States Senate when his fellow Tennessean, Andrew Jackson, appointed him Secretary of War, an office he relinquished in the cabinet turmoil over his wife, the famous Peggy O'Neale. The short Eaton administration was not a happy one. He arrived in Florida some seven months after his appointment. The Indians were restless in the leaderless territory. From Florida, Eaton went to Spain as American Minister, remaining until 1840. He wrote a biography of Jackson. He died in Washington, D.C., on November 17, 1856.

## Richard Keith Call

The third (March 16, 1836) and fifth territorial Governor (March 19, 1841) was born in Pittsfield, Prince George County, Virginia, on October 24, 1792, as the son of Captain William and Helen Meade (Walker) Call and the namesake nephew of a Revolutionary War hero, Major Richard Keith Call. Young Call left Mount Pleasant Academy, near Clarksville, Tennessee, in 1813 for the Creek War, in which his conduct endeared him to General Andrew Jackson, whose personal aide he was thereafter. He first came to Florida in 1814 as a soldier with Jackson and returned with him to Pensacola in 1821 to set up the American government for the new Territory. In 1822, he decided to make Florida his civilian





home, first as a lawyer in Pensacola. Successively, he was a member of the Legislative Council, delegate to Congress, receiver of the West Florida land office, brigadier general of the West Florida militia, and territorial Governor. Commanding the troops in the Seminole War while Governor, he routed the Indians in the second and third battles of Wahoo Swamp. Although a Democrat, he canvassed in the North for the Whig candidate, William Henry Harrison, who subsequently appointed him to his old place of Governor. When Florida became a state in 1845, he was a candidate for Governor but was defeated, largely because of his part in the election of Harrison. He was married in General Jackson's home, the "Hermitage," in 1824 to Mary Letitia Kirkman of Nashville. Call's home in Tallahassee, "The Grove," begun in the 1820s, remains today a place of architectural and historic distinction, owned by Mrs. LeRoy Collins, the former Mary Call Darby, a great granddaughter of Governor Call. He died at "The Grove" on September 14, 1862.

Read: *Richard Keith Call, Southern Unionist*, by Herbert J. Doherty, Jr.

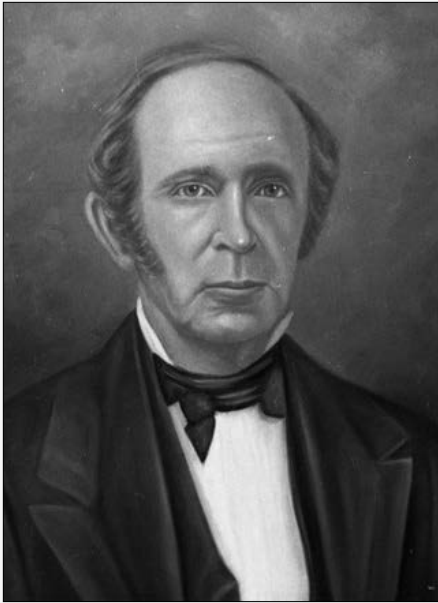
## Robert Raymond Reid

The fourth territorial Governor (December 2, 1839) was born in Prince William Parish, South Carolina, on September 8, 1789. He was educated in Augusta, Georgia, and practiced law there. He possessed exceptional talent as a public speaker. He began public service at 27 as judge of the Burke County Superior Court, and afterwards served Georgia in Congress and as judge of various courts. In May 1832, he was appointed United States Judge of East Florida by President Jackson, for whom he had voted as a presidential elector in 1828. He continued in this office until December 1839, when he was appointed Governor by President Van Buren. He presided at the convention that drafted Florida's Constitution. Like Call, he advocated a vigorous prosecution of the Indian War, but his relations with the federal authorities were more amicable. He died in Leon County, near Tallahassee, on July 1, 1841.



## John Branch

The sixth territorial Governor (August 11, 1844) was born in Halifax County, North Carolina, on November 4, 1782, as the son of Colonel John and Rebecca (Bradford) Branch. After graduating from the University of North Carolina in 1801, he studied law but never practiced, preferring the greater activity of politics. His first public service came with election in 1811 as Senator from Halifax County, an office to which he was chosen annually until 1817, when he was elected Governor of North Carolina. Completing his term as Governor, he was re-elected State Senator and subsequently United States Senator. He was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Jackson, resigning in the hubbub over Peggy O'Neale, wife of his Army colleague and predecessor as Florida Governor, John H. Eaton. Returning to North Carolina, he served in various public offices and in 1844 he was appointed Governor of Florida by President John Tyler. He died at Enfield, North Carolina, on January 3, 1863.

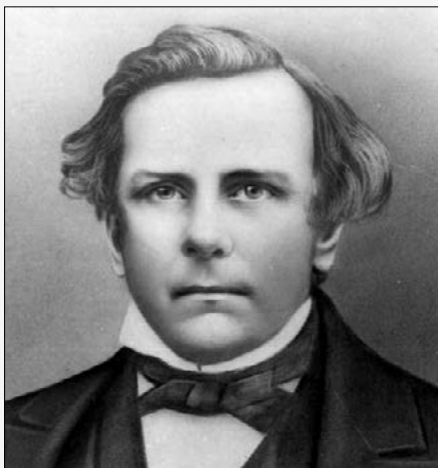
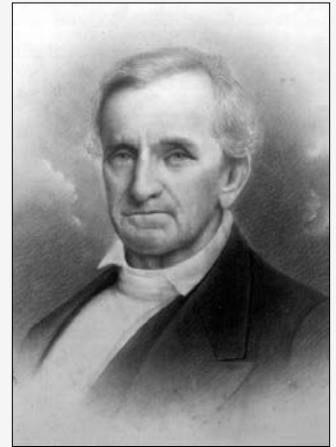


## William Dunn Moseley

The first Governor under Statehood (June 25, 1845 to October 1, 1849) was born in Moseley Hall, Lenoir County, North Carolina, on February 1, 1795, as the son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Herring) Moseley. He taught school to earn the money to enter the University of North Carolina, where he topped in educational achievement such classmates as James K. Polk, afterwards President of the United States. He practiced law in Wilmington, North Carolina. After serving as a State Senator, he was defeated in 1834 as the Democratic nominee by three votes for Governor of North Carolina. He bought a plantation on Lake Miccosukee in Jefferson County, Florida, in 1835, and resided there until 1851. He served in the territorial Legislature and defeated Richard Keith Call for Governor in the first election under Statehood. He moved to Palatka in 1851, where he was a planter and fruit grower. He appears to have served from Putnam County in the 1855 Extraordinary Session of the House of Representatives. He died on January 4, 1863.

## Thomas Brown

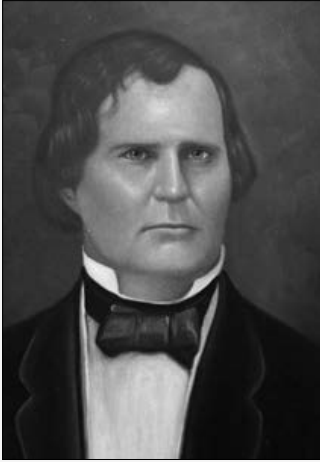
The second Governor (October 1, 1849 to October 3, 1853) was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, on October 24, 1785, as the son of William and Margaret (Templeton) Brown. He served in the War of 1812, entered a mercantile business with a brother in Alexandria, Virginia, and subsequently became chief clerk of the post office at Richmond. While chief clerk, he invented the post office letter box. He was elected in 1817 to the Virginia Legislature. In 1828, he moved with his family to Florida, settling on a plantation near Lake Jackson in Leon County. After a freeze killed his crop, he leased and operated the Planters Hotel in Tallahassee. Later, he bought the square west of the Capitol and built the City Hotel. He was Auditor of the Territory in 1834, President of the Legislative Council in 1838, member of the Constitutional Convention in 1839, and member from Leon County of the first (1845) House of Representatives. As Governor, he was concerned with internal improvements and agriculture, including efforts to determine the cost and feasibility of draining the Everglades. He was an active Mason for more than 60 years, serving as secretary in the Tallahassee lodge for a long time and compiling a book on Masonry. He died in Tallahassee on August 24, 1867.



## James Emilius Broome

The third Governor (October 3, 1853 to October 5, 1857) was born in Hamburg, Aiken County, South Carolina, on December 15, 1808, as the son of John and Jeanette (Witherspoon) Broome. He came to Tallahassee in 1837, engaging in a mercantile business until his retirement in 1841. He was appointed Probate Judge of Leon County in 1843 by a member of the opposing political party, Governor Call, and served until his retirement in 1848. As Probate Judge, he administered the oath of office to the first Governor under statehood. He was elected Governor in 1852 as the Democratic nominee although Whig candidates otherwise prevailed, a tribute to his ability as a speaker. He was an early

States-Righter, and also was known as the “veto-Governor,” vetoing more acts than any of his predecessors. He was a member of the 1861 Senate from Nassau County. He had one of the largest plantations in the state. He was married five times. He moved to New York City in 1865, but died in DeLand on November 23, 1883, while visiting a son.



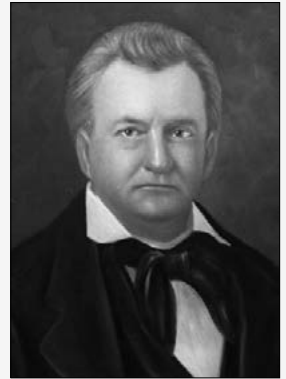
## **Madison Starke Perry**

The fourth Governor (October 5, 1857 to October 7, 1861) was born in South Carolina in 1814. He came to Florida and became a leading planter in Alachua County. He represented Alachua County in the 1850 Senate, was elected Governor as a Democrat, and helped bring about settlement of a long-standing boundary dispute with Georgia. His administration also saw considerable extensions of railroads, encouraging development of the state. He foresaw the possibility of Florida’s secession from the Union, and in 1858 urged reestablishment of the State’s militia. He told the 1860 Legislature that the election of Abraham Lincoln as President made secession inevitable. Florida withdrew, on January 11, 1861, during his administration. After his term ended, he was Colonel of the 7th Florida Regiment until illness forced his retirement. He died at his Alachua County plantation in March, 1865.

## **John Milton**

The fifth Governor (October 7, 1861 to April 1, 1865) was born near Louisville, Jefferson County, Georgia, on April 20, 1807, as the son of General Homer Virgil and Elizabeth (Robinson) Milton. He was a descendant of the poet John Milton. He was a lawyer who practiced in a number of Georgia and Alabama communities, as well as in New Orleans; he served in Florida during the Seminole War as captain of a volunteer company, and in 1846 moved to Jackson County as a farmer. Before coming to Florida, he reputedly killed an adversary in a duel. Entering politics, he became a statewide force in the Democratic Party, serving himself as a presidential elector in 1848 and as a member from Jackson County of the 1850 House of Representatives.

A vigorous States-Righter, he encouraged the seizure by Florida forces of federal military establishments and also was instrumental in the early secession of Florida from the Union. As Governor, he stressed Florida’s ability to serve as an important source of food and salt for the Confederate forces. Collapse of the Southern cause was followed by his death by gun shot at “Sylvania,” his home near Marianna, on April 1, 1865. In his last message to the Legislature, he said “death would be preferable to reunion.”



## **Abraham Kurkindolle Allison**

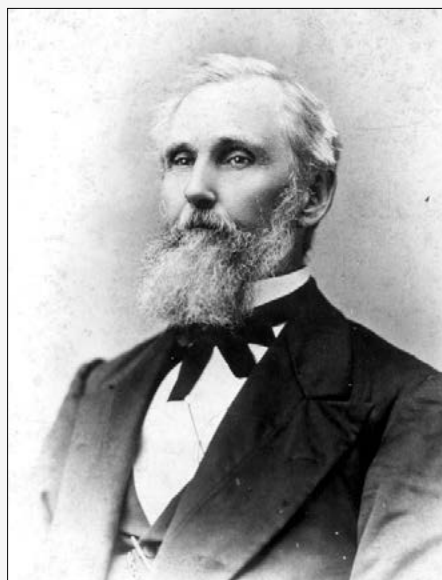
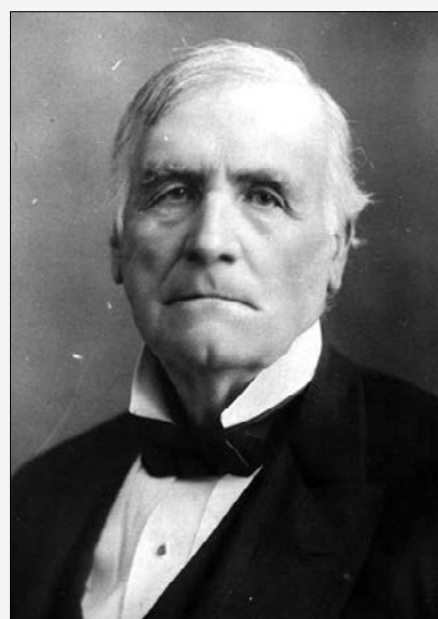


The sixth (acting) Governor (April 1, 1865 to May 19, 1865) was born in Jones County, Georgia, on December 10, 1810, the son of Captain James and Sarah (Fannin) Allison. After schooling, he engaged in mercantile trade in Columbus, Georgia, and in Henry County, Alabama, before settling in Apalachicola, where he served as first Mayor, first County Judge of Franklin County, Clerk of the United States Court, and a member of the territorial Legislature. He was captain of the Franklin Rifles in the Seminole War. He moved to Quincy in 1839 and practiced law. He served again in the territorial Legislature and, with statehood, represented Gadsden County in the 1845, 1847, and 1852 House of Repre-

sentatives and in the 1862, 1863, and 1864 Senate. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1861. He served with Confederate forces in battles at Macon, Georgia, and Natural Bridge, Florida. Allison was twice Acting Governor. As Speaker of the House, he proclaimed himself Governor on September 16, 1853, because of the absence from Florida of both Governor Thomas Brown and Senate President R. J. Floyd, serving until October 3, when James E. Broome was inaugurated. Allison seems to have regarded himself as being available on a stand-by basis and apparently did not exercise executive powers. For that reason, there has been a disposition not to count Allison's tenure then in the numerical listing of governors. Allison next was Acting Governor when Governor John Milton died on April 1, 1865, and Allison, as Senate President, succeeded to the office. His last official act recorded in the letter book of the Governor's office was dated May 19, 1865, the day before Union troops formally occupied Tallahassee. Allison was taken into custody by federal authorities and received at Fort Pulaski, Georgia, on June 19, 1865, being imprisoned there with other Confederate officials. He was held about six months. He returned to Quincy and in 1872 was convicted there on a charge of intimidating Negroes, being jailed in Tallahassee for six months and fined. He died in Quincy on July 8, 1893.

## William Marvin

The seventh (provisional) Governor (July 13, 1865 to December 20, 1865) was born at Fairfield, Herkimer County, New York, on April 14, 1808, the son of Selden and Charlotte (Pratt) Marvin. He was practicing law in Phelps, New York, when appointed by President Jackson as United States District Attorney in Key West. He was twice appointed Federal District Judge and from his experience wrote the nationally recognized textbook *Law of Wreck and Salvage*. He was twice elected a member of the territorial Legislative Council and was a delegate to the first Constitutional Convention. He was appointed Provisional Governor by President Johnson for the purpose of reestablishing state government. He was subsequently elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate, which declined to seat him. When Congress enacted laws for reconstruction of government in the seceded States, he refused to be a candidate for any office and, in 1867, moved to Skaneateles, New York, where he died on July 9, 1902.



## David Shelby Walker

The eighth Governor (December 20, 1865 to July 4, 1868) was born near Russelville, Logan County, Kentucky, on May 2, 1815, the son of David and May (Barbour) Walker. After attending private schools in Kentucky and Tennessee and studying law, he settled in Leon County in 1837. He served in Florida's first Legislature under statehood in 1845 as Senator from Leon and Wakulla Counties and in the House of Representatives from Leon County in 1848. He was the Register of Public Lands from 1849 to 1854 and, by reason of this, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. As such, he did as much as any other person prior to 1861 to create interest in public schools. He helped establish a free school supported by city taxes in Tallahassee. He was Mayor of Tallahassee and in 1860 became a Justice of the Supreme Court, an office he relinquished for the governorship. A former Whig and a Constitutional

Unionist, he had opposed secession but supported his state after it left the Union. His administration had the difficult task of restoring civil government during military occupation. He returned to the practice of law in 1868, and in 1876 was appointed Circuit Court Judge, a position he held until his death in Tallahassee on July 20, 1891.



## Harrison Reed

The ninth Governor (took oath June 8, Military recognized July 4, 1868 to January 7, 1873) was born in Littleton, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, on August 26, 1813, the son of Serb Harrison and Rhoda (Finney) Reed. He was apprenticed at 16 to the printing trade and was forced to quit after three years service because of failing health. He went into the mercantile business and, in 1836, moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he opened the first general store and organized the first Sunday school. He failed in the 1837 depression and, after a brief interval as a farmer, took charge of the new Milwaukee Sentinel as printer, editor, and publisher. He subsequently was associated with a number of political party newspapers and with the development of a manufacturing community on the Fox River in Wisconsin. He moved to Washington in 1861 as an employee of the Treasury Department and subsequently was sent to Fernandina by President Lincoln in 1863 as one of three tax commissioners with responsibility for confederate property. His reputation for honesty in this office was said to have brought appointment by President Johnson in 1865 as postal agent for Florida. He held this position until he was elected Governor under the 1868 Constitution. His administration was a stormy one, for he had to cope with factions within his own Republican Party. Two serious attempts to impeach him originated with leaders of his party. At the end of his term, he went to his farm on the St. Johns River. In 1875, he became editor of the Semi-Tropical, a monthly magazine devoted to Southern development, served from Duval County in the 1899 House of Representatives, and from 1889 to 1893 was Tallahassee Postmaster. He died in Jacksonville on May 25, 1899.

## William H. Gleason

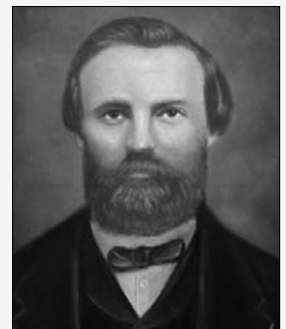
William H. Gleason claimed the office of Governor in November 1868, during efforts by a faction of his own Republican party to oust Governor Harrison Reed. Gleason had been elected Lieutenant Governor and proclaimed himself Governor after the Legislature, on November 7, 1868, adjourned until January while the Senate was considering the question of trying Governor Reed.

Loyal to Reed, the state's Adjutant General and the county's Sheriff organized volunteers who, by around-the-clock sentry duty, guarded the Capitol against entry by Gleason and his adherents. Gleason established headquarters in a nearby hotel and issued documents signed by him as Governor.

Reed asked the Supreme Court for its opinion. The Justices, on November 24, 1868, fully supported him, declaring he had not been impeached because the Senate at the time the charges were proffered was without a lawful quorum.

Governor Reed then took the offensive. He challenged Gleason's right to be Lieutenant Governor since he had not been a citizen of Florida for three years prior to his election, as the law required. Gleason, a former Wisconsin lumberman, actually had come to Florida in 1866. So the Governor won, and Gleason was ousted on December 14. Gleason served from Dade County in the House of Representatives from 1871 to 1874.

Gleason was born in New York State around 1830 and died in Eau Gallie on November 9, 1902.



## Samuel T. Day

(No portrait of Day is presently known to exist. Anyone with information, please contact the State Archives of Florida, 500 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee, Fl 32309.)

Samuel T. Day claimed to be Acting Governor from February 10 to May 4, 1872, during the pendency in the Senate of impeachment charges against Governor Harrison Reed. Day, a Republican physician from Virginia, was Lieutenant Governor in the Reed administration.

As William Watson Davis tells the story in his *The Civil War and Reconstruction in Florida*, Governor Reed quit the executive offices in Tallahassee soon after his impeachment by the House of Representatives on February 10. Reed considered himself suspended from office because he was constitutionally disqualified from performing any of the duties. He went to his farm near Jacksonville.

When, however, the Legislature adjourned sine die shortly afterwards without bringing him to trial, Reed construed its action as equivalent to acquittal. He watched for a chance to emphasize this conclusion. This chance soon came when Day, on April 10, went to Jacksonville for a party caucus.

Reed went to Tallahassee, entered the executive

offices, issued a proclamation declaring himself to be Governor of Florida, appointed a new Attorney General and a Circuit Judge, and then returned quietly to his home in Jacksonville to await results. Reed's proclamation was approved by the Secretary of State with the affixing of the Great Seal of the State.

The Reed document stated Day was "making removals from office and appointments thereto without authority."

Reed proposed to Day that they ask the Supreme Court who was Governor, and when Day paid no attention to this, Reed requested the opinion. The Supreme Court responded on April 29 that Day was "neither *de jure* nor *de facto* Governor of Florida. He is in no sense Governor. He is Lieutenant Governor exercising the functions of the office of Governor. You are still *de jure* Governor."

Meantime, on April 22, Day called a special session of the Legislature, probably expecting to finally drive Reed out of office through the trial of the impeachment charges. The Democrats who sought to benefit politically saw the Republican factions close ranks temporarily. The trial did not materialize. On May 4, the Senate agreed to dismiss the charges against Reed by a vote of 10 to 7.

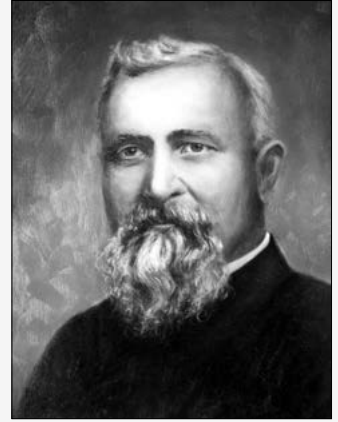


## Ossian Bingley Hart

The tenth Governor (January 7, 1873 to March 18, 1874) was born in Jacksonville on January 17, 1821, the son of Isaiah David and Nancy (Nelson) Hart. His father was a founder of Jacksonville and the present Ocean Street originally was named for Ossian. He practiced law in Jacksonville, moved in 1843 to farm near Fort Pierce and represented St. Lucie County in the 1845 House of Representatives. He moved to Key West in 1846, resuming law practice, and to Tampa in 1856. Although raised amid slaves on his father's St. Johns River plantation, he openly opposed secession and suffered hardship during the War Between the States. He took an active part in the reconstruction of Jacksonville and of the state government and in 1868 was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He was defeated for Congress in an 1870 election but was elected Republican Governor two years later. He was the first Florida-born Governor. He suffered from pneumonia as a consequence of campaign exertions and this resulted finally in his death in Jacksonville on March 18, 1874.

## Marcellus Lovejoy Stearns

The eleventh (acting) Governor (March 18, 1874 to January 2, 1877) was born at Lovell, Oxford County, Maine, on April 29, 1839, the son of Caleb and Eliza W. (Russell) Stearns. He left Waterville College (now Colby) during his junior year to join the Union Army in 1861, lost an arm at the battle of Winchester and achieved the rank of first lieutenant. He studied law while in the Army and was transferred to the Freedmen's Bureau and eventually sent to Quincy, where he remained after being mustered out of service. He served both in the 1868 Constitutional Convention and represented Gadsden County in the House of Representatives for the annual sessions from 1868 through 1872, being Speaker of the sessions beginning in 1869. He was appointed United States Surveyor-General for Florida by President Grant in 1869, holding this position until 1873. He was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1872 and succeeded to the Governorship upon the death of Governor Hart. He was then 34 years old. He was defeated for a regular term. In January 1877, he was appointed United States Commissioner in Hot Springs, Arkansas, serving until 1880. He died at Palatine Bridge, New York, on December 8, 1891, and was buried in Lovell, Maine.

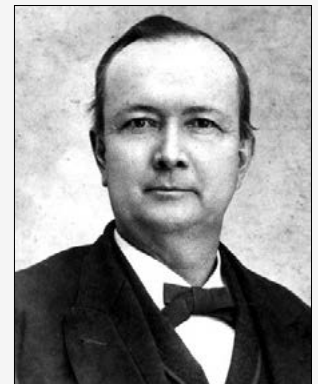


## George Franklin Drew

The twelfth Governor (January 2, 1877 to January 4, 1881) was born at Alton, New Hampshire, on August 6, 1827, the son of John and Charlotte (Davis) Drew. Learning the machinist's trade, he opened a shop in 1847 in Columbus, Georgia, and subsequently engaged in lumbering in other Georgia counties. In 1865, he built Florida's largest saw mill in Ellaville, on the Madison County side of the Suwannee River. Drew's election as Governor marked the end of the Reconstruction era in Florida. He had much to do with restoring the State's financial and political stability. He afterwards returned to the lumber business, having at one time 11 mills in operation. He was prominent in the mercantile affairs of Jacksonville, and served as first president of its Board of Trade. He died September 26, 1900, in Jacksonville.

## William Dunnington Bloxham

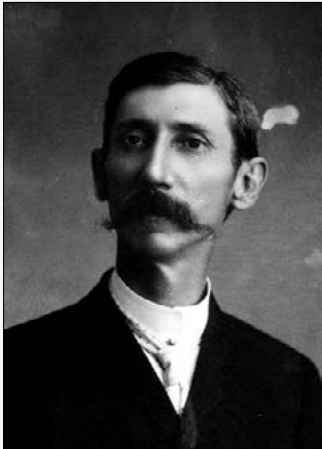
The thirteenth (January 4, 1881 to January 6, 1885) and seventeenth Governor (January 5, 1897 to January 8, 1901), was born in Leon County on July 9, 1835, the son of William and Martha (Williams) Bloxham. He graduated from William and Mary College with a law degree in 1855 but, because of health, chose to be a planter. He was elected from Leon County to the 1861 House of Representatives. He organized an infantry company in Leon County in 1862 and commanded this through the Civil War. He was in the forefront of Democratic leaders during Reconstruction. He was counted out by the State Canvassing Board of what appeared to be election as Lieutenant Governor in 1870, defeated for Governor in 1872, and appointed Secretary of State in 1877. Then he was elected Governor. His first administration was marked by the sale of 4,000,000 acres in the Everglades to the Disston interests for \$1,000,000—the money restoring the solvency of the state's Internal Improvement Fund and giving impetus to development in South Florida. He declined appointment in 1885 as Minister to Bolivia but accepted the place of United States Surveyor-



General for Florida. He was appointed Comptroller in 1890 and was subsequently elected to this office. He was reelected Comptroller in 1892, and four years later was returned to the office of Governor. His second gubernatorial administration was occupied with money problems, for freezes in 1894–95 and a hurricane in 1896 had destroyed citrus trees and other tax-producing property. He died in Tallahassee on March 15, 1911.

## Edward Aylsworth Perry

The fourteenth Governor (January 6, 1885 to January 8, 1889) was born in Richmond, Massachusetts, on March 15, 1831, the son of Asa and Philura (Aylsworth) Perry. He attended Yale, taught briefly in Alabama, and took up residence in Pensacola, where he was admitted to the practice of law in 1853. He fought with distinction in the Civil War. He was twice wounded, and rose in rank from private to brigadier general. During his gubernatorial administration, Florida adopted a new Constitution and established a State Board of Education to advance public schools. He returned to Pensacola and died there on October 15, 1889.

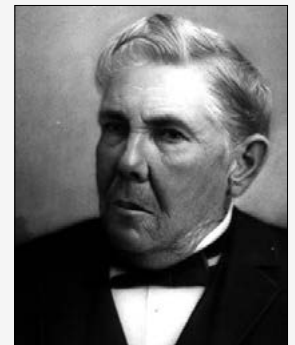


## Francis Philip Fleming

The fifteenth Governor (January 8, 1889 to January 3, 1893) was born in Panama Park, Duval County, on September 28, 1841, the son of Lewis and Margaret (Seton) Fleming. His father farmed a St. Johns River plantation, and the son was educated at home by tutors. Prior to Florida's secession from the Union, Fleming engaged in business. With the War, he enlisted as a private in a company of volunteers that was incorporated into the famous 2nd Florida Regiment. He earned a Virginia battlefield promotion to First Lieutenant. While home on sick leave, he commanded a company of volunteers at the Battle of Natural Bridge. An outstanding achievement of Governor Fleming's administration was his call for a special session of the Legislature to establish a State Board of Health with the suppression of Yellow Fever as its immediate responsibility. He died in Jacksonville on December 20, 1908.

## Henry Laurens Mitchell

The sixteenth Governor (January 3, 1893 to January 5, 1897) was born in Jefferson County, Alabama, on September 3, 1831, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Starns) Mitchell. At age 15, he went to Tampa where he studied law and was admitted to practice in 1849. He resigned as State Attorney to enlist in the Confederate Army when the Civil War began. He served as a lieutenant and captain, and, at the close of the Vicksburg campaign, resigned to become a member from Hillsborough County of the 1864 House of Representatives, to which he had been elected in his absence. He served again in the 1873 and 1875 sessions. He was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1888 and served until 1891, when he resigned to become a candidate for Governor. He told his first Legislature the state was "in a prosperous condition" although the government's own finances did not present "a healthy showing." After his term as Governor, Mitchell was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court and then County Treasurer of Hillsborough County. He died in Tampa on October 14, 1903.



Read: *The Life of Henry Laurens Mitchell, Florida's 16th Governor*, by George B. Church, Jr.





## William Sherman Jennings

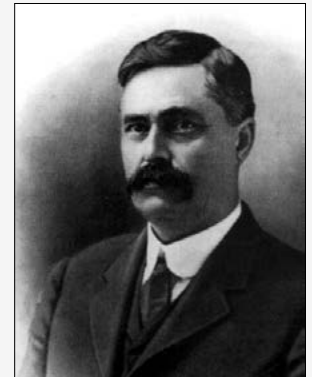
The eighteenth Governor (January 8, 1901 to January 3, 1905) was born near Walnut Hill, Illinois, on March 24, 1863, the son of Joseph W. and Amanda (Couch) Jennings and a cousin of William Jennings Bryan, a relationship regarded as an important political asset at the time. He came to Florida in 1885 to complete his legal studies and began practice in Brooksville. He was appointed Circuit Court Commissioner in 1887, and became County Judge of Hernando County the following year. He resigned his position in 1893 to serve from Hernando County in the House of Representatives, where he was Speaker in 1895. As Governor, Jennings brought into being the primary election system that displaced the convention method of nominating candidates for public office. The first statewide primary in 1902 was held during his administration. By his energies, Governor Jennings saved some 3,000,000 acres of public lands for the people. He was an ally of his successor, Governor Broward, in the reclamation of the Everglades, carrying this crusade forward as general counsel for the State's Internal Improvement Fund during the Broward administration. He died in St. Augustine on February 27, 1920.

Read: *May Mann Jennings, Florida's Genteel Activist*, by Linda D. Vance.

## Napoleon Bonaparte Broward

The nineteenth Governor (January 3, 1905 to January 5, 1909) was born on a farm in Duval County on April 19, 1857, the son of Napoleon B. and Mary Dorcas (Parsons) Broward. He lost both parents when he was 12 years old then worked in a log camp at 14 and later as a farm hand, steamboat roustabout, cod fisherman on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, seaman on steam and sail boats, pilot on the St. Johns River, joint owner of a river steamboat, operator of a woodyard, phosphate developer, and owner of steam tug. He commanded this tug, "The Three Friends," on eight voyages through the Spanish blockade with war material for Cuban revolutionists. He was twice elected Sheriff of Duval County (having been removed by the Governor and then defeating the Governor's appointee), Jacksonville City Councilman, member of the 1901 House of Representatives, and member of the State Board of Health from 1901–1904. The Broward gubernatorial administration was a stormy one, for he espoused bold, controversial programs. He unified the State's institutions of higher learning under a Board of Control, and in the drainage and reclamation of the Everglades. Broward was an unsuccessful candidate for the U.S. Senate in 1908 while Governor, but won the nomination two years later. He died in Jacksonville on October 1, 1910, before becoming Senator.

Read: *Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, Florida's Fighting Democrat*, by Samuel Proctor.



## Albert Waller Gilchrist



The twentieth Governor (January 5, 1909 to January 7, 1913) was born (during the temporary absence of his mother from Florida) at Greenwood, South Carolina, on January 15, 1858, the son of General William E. and Rhoda Elizabeth (Waller) Gilchrist. He was a descendant of the grandfathers of both George Washington and James Madison. He was a graduate of Carolina Military Institute and a member of the class of 1882 of the United States Military Academy. He was a civil engineer, real estate dealer, and orange grower in Punta Gorda. He resigned as brigadier general of the Florida militia in 1898 to enlist as a private in Company C,

3rd United States Volunteer Infantry, and served in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, being mustered out as a captain in 1899. He was a member of the House of Representatives from DeSoto County for the sessions of 1893–1895 and 1903–1905, being its Speaker in 1905. As Governor, he sponsored the enactment of much legislation to safeguard the health of both people and livestock. He died in New York on May 15, 1926.

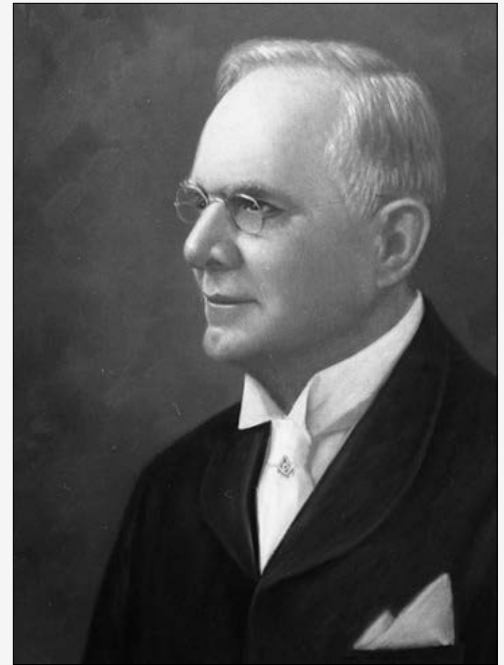


## Park Trammell

The twenty-first Governor (January 7, 1913 to January 2, 1917) was born in Macon County, Alabama, on April 9, 1876, the son of John W. and Ida E. (Park) Trammell. The family moved to Florida during his infancy. He attended grade school in Polk County and worked on the farm and in a newspaper office. During the Spanish-American War, he was in the quartermaster service in Tampa. He studied law at Vanderbilt University and at Cumberland University, where he received the LL.B. degree in 1899. He practiced law in Lakeland, where he also was a citrus grower and a newspaper owner/editor. He served two terms as Mayor of Lakeland, was elected to the 1903 House of Representatives from Polk County, and was President of the 1905 Senate. He was elected Attorney General in 1908 and Governor in 1912. As Governor, he successfully urged the passage of a law to control the amount and manner of money spent in election campaigns. He created a State tax commission for the purpose of equalizing property assessments among counties. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1916 and served there from March 4, 1917, until his death in Washington on May 8, 1936. He is buried at Roselawn Cemetery, Lakeland.

## Sidney Johnston Catts

The twenty-second Governor (January 2, 1917 to January 4, 1921) was born near Pleasant Hill, Alabama, on July 31, 1863, the son of Capt. S.W. and Adeline R. (Smyly) Catts. He attended the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama, as well as Howard College and Alabama Polytechnic Institute, receiving a LL.B. degree from Cumberland University in 1882. He was ordained a Baptist minister in 1886 and filled pulpits in Alabama until 1904. Catts shot and killed an African American man in an Alabama country store disturbance. He was freed upon the testimony of several African American witnesses. He was also a candidate for Congress in the Fifth Alabama district in 1904. He moved to Florida and was elected Governor in 1916 after a campaign which saw him edged out as the Democratic nominee only to win the general election as the nominee of the Prohibition Party. His administration was a turbulent one since many of the state's political leaders were in opposition to him. In 1920 he was defeated for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senate and in 1924 and in 1928 for nomination for Governor. A federal grand jury indicted Catts on April 9, 1929, accusing him of counterfeiting. Catts denied all charges and there was a mistrial. On the second trial Catts was acquitted, but revelations tarnished his reputation. He died in DeFuniak Springs on March 9, 1936.



Read: *Cracker Messiah, Governor Sidney J. Catts of Florida*, by Wayne Flynt.

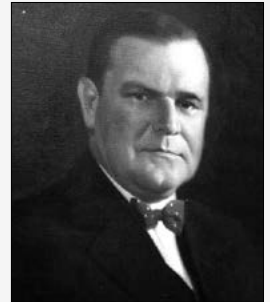


## Cary Augustus Hardee

The twenty-third Governor (January 4, 1921 to January 6, 1925) was born in Taylor County on November 13, 1876, the son of James B. and Amanda Catherine (Johnson) Hardee. Educated in the public schools, he taught school until 1900, when he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Live Oak. He was State Attorney from 1905 to 1913, House member from Suwannee County and Speaker during the sessions of 1915 and 1917, and Governor. His administration oversaw the adoption of constitutional amendments reapportioning the Legislature and prohibiting the levying of State income and inheritance taxes. Leasing of convicts to private interests was outlawed. Although a lawyer, he was better known in later years as a banker in Live Oak. He was defeated in 1932 for the Democratic nomination for Governor. He died in Live Oak on November 21, 1957.

## John Wellborn Martin

The twenty-fourth Governor (January 6, 1925 to January 8, 1929) was born at Plainfield, the family plantation, near Sparr in Marion County on June 21, 1884, the son of John M. and Willie (Owens) Martin. He attended school for four years, and then continued his education by study at night. Admitted to the bar in 1914, he began law practice in Jacksonville. He was Mayor of Jacksonville for three terms, 1917 to 1924, returning to that city after serving as Governor. As Governor during a land boom attracting national attention, he gave leadership to progressive endeavors that outlasted speculation. These included building highways on a statewide basis, financing public schools by direct State appropriations, and furnishing free textbooks to all pupils in the beginning six grades. He was defeated in 1928 for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senate and in 1932 for nomination for Governor. Beginning in the 1940s, he was co-receiver and subsequently trustee of the Florida East Coast Railroad. He died in Jacksonville on February 22, 1958.



## Doyle Elam Carlton

The twenty-fifth Governor (January 8, 1929 to January 3, 1933) was born in Wauchula on July 6, 1885, the son of Albert and Martha (McEwen) Carlton. He graduated from Stetson University, and received an A.B. degree from the University of Chicago in 1910 and an LL.B. degree from Columbia in 1912. He began practicing law in Tampa in 1912. He represented the District of Hillsborough and Pinellas counties as Senator from 1917–1919. He served as Governor during one of the most critical peacetime periods in Florida's history, having to deal with the aftermath of the collapse of the state's land boom, a violent hurricane, as well as the Mediterranean fruit fly pest and the Great Depression. After his term, he returned to Tampa and the practice of law. He was defeated in 1936 for the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senate. He was special attorney for the State in the 1947 settlement that gave the State ownership of the Ringling Museums at Sarasota. He was president of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce from 1951 to 1952. He died in Tampa on October 25, 1972.



## David Sholtz

The twenty-sixth Governor (January 3, 1933 to January 5, 1937) was born in Brooklyn, New York, on October 6, 1891, the son of Michael and Anne (Bloon) Sholtz. He received an A.B. degree from Yale in 1914 and an LL.B. degree from Stetson in 1915. He served in the Navy as an ensign in World War I, afterwards holding the rank of lieutenant commander in the reserves. Later, living in Daytona Beach, he represented Volusia County in the House of Representatives in 1917, was State Attorney from 1919 to 1921, and City Judge in 1921. Becoming Governor in 1933 during the Great Depression, Sholtz took quick advantage of the social welfare and public works programs instituted by President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal: unemployment compensation, old age assistance, and temporary relief being among these. He served as National Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the World Wars, and Vice Chairman of the Laymen's National Committee. He was defeated in 1938 for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senate. While maintaining legal residence in Florida, he spent many of the years after leaving the Governor's office in New York. He died in the Florida Keys on March 21, 1953.

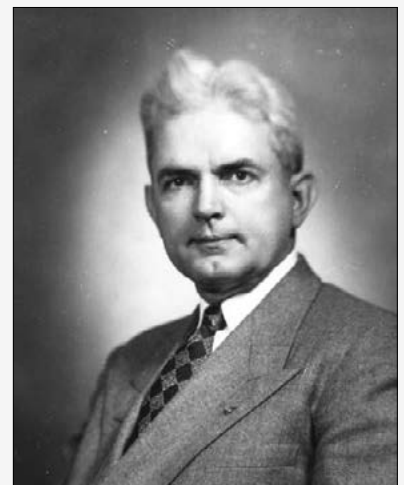


## Frederick Preston Cone

The twenty-seventh Governor (January 5, 1937 to January 7, 1941) was born in Benton, Columbia County on September 28, 1871, the son of William H. and Sarah Emily (Branch) Cone. He attended Florida Agricultural College and Jasper Normal College and was admitted to the bar in 1892, practicing in Lake City. He served in the State Senate from 1907 to 1913, and was President in 1911. He was also a banker. During the Cone administration, Florida had an outstanding state-sponsored exhibit at the 1939 New York World's Fair, and the licensing of drivers was commenced to finance a highway patrol. He was defeated in 1940 for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senate. After serving as Governor, he returned to Lake City where he died July 28, 1948. "Old Swanee," as Cone was known during his gubernatorial term, possessed the dubious distinction of having, as a youngster visiting in Hamilton County in 1888, shot and wounded, in the words of historian Jerrell H. Shofner, "a stubborn belligerent Republican, a former Union soldier and an avid member of the Grand Army of the Republic" who was about to take up appointment as postmaster of White Springs.

## Spessard Lindsey Holland

The twenty-eighth Governor (January 7, 1941 to January 2, 1945) was born in Bartow on July 10, 1892, the son of Benjamin F. and Virginia (Spessard) Holland. He graduated from Emory College (now University) in 1912 and the University of Florida in 1916. Volunteering at the outbreak of World War I, he later was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the coast artillery, but at his request in France, was transferred to the air force and saw action with the 24th flying squadron on the Meuse-Argonne, Champaign, St. Michel, and Lineville fronts. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for valor. Leaving the Army in July 1919, he resumed law practice in Bartow. He served as County Prosecuting Attorney and in 1920 was elected



County Judge, serving for eight years. He was elected to represent Polk County in the State Senate in 1932 and served for eight years until his election as Governor. As Florida's World War II Governor, he assisted the armed forces in their many activities here. Among the constitutional amendments whose adoption he had recommended were those pledging gasoline tax revenue for highway improvements and establishing the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as an independent agency. The Holland administration was also active in strengthening the ad valorem tax structure, establishing the Everglades National Park, adjusting the bond debt of the Everglades Drainage District, and initiating the committee study that brought about the Minimum Foundation Program for financing public schools. In 1946, after U.S. Senator Charles O. Andrews announced his intention not to seek reelection, Holland was nominated to succeed him and, with the death of Senator Andrews, was appointed to the Senate on September 25, 1946. He was subsequently elected to four six-year terms, voluntarily relinquishing the office in January 1971. He died in Bartow on November 6, 1971.



## Millard Fillmore Caldwell

The twenty-ninth Governor (January 2, 1945 to January 4, 1949) was born in the rural home of his parents in Beverly, near Knoxville, Tennessee, on February 6, 1897, the son of Millard F. and Martha Jane (Clapp) Caldwell. He attended Carson Newman College, the University of Mississippi, and, after serving in the Army during World War I, the University of Virginia. He came to Florida in 1924 and began practicing law in Milton. He represented Santa Rosa County in the 1929 and 1931 Florida House of Representatives and the Third District in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1933 to 1941. He retired from Congress to live on Harwood Plantation, near Tallahassee, and to practice law there. During his congressional service, he represented this country at interparliamentary conferences at The Hague, 1938, and Oslo, 1939. He was elected Governor in 1944. During his administration, the state enacted the Minimum Foundation Program for public schools, development of the Capitol Center and expansion of institutions. Governor Caldwell was Chairman of the National Governors' Conference, 1946–1947, and President of the Council of State Governments, 1947–1948. He was Chairman of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education, 1948–1951, and Administrator, Federal Civil Defense, 1950–1952. He was appointed Justice, Supreme Court of Florida, February 14, 1962, and elected that year without opposition. He was elected Chief Justice in 1967 and retired in 1969. He died at his antebellum home in Tallahassee on October 23, 1984.

## Fuller Warren

The thirtieth Governor (January 4, 1949 to January 6, 1953) was born in Blountstown on October 3, 1905, the son of Charles R. and Grace (Fuller) Warren. He attended the University of Florida and received his law degree from Cumberland University. While a student at the University of Florida, he was elected to the House of Representatives from Calhoun County serving in the 1927 session at age 21. He moved to Jacksonville in 1929 and practiced law. He served three terms in the City Council from 1931 to 1937, and was elected to the 1939 House of Representatives. He was a Navy gunnery officer in World War II, crossing the Atlantic 20 times. He wrote three books, *Eruptions of Eloquence*, 1932, *Speaking of Speaking*, 1944, and *How to Win in Politics*, 1949, with Allen Morris, and



also the weekly newspaper column, “Facts and Figures,” 1940–1948. Governor Warren’s active sponsorship resulted in cattle being outlawed from Florida’s highways, the passing of the “taste-test” citrus code, a model reforestation program, and preliminary planning for the Florida Turnpike. He also got the Jacksonville Expressway system under way and arranged the financing and construction of the Sunshine Skyway in St. Petersburg. He made speaking tours of the United States and Latin American nations to recruit tourists for Florida and invite new industries to locate in Florida. After serving as Governor, he established residence in Miami and practiced law there. He was defeated in 1956 for the Democratic nomination for Governor. He died in Miami on September 23, 1973.



## **Daniel Thomas McCarty**

The thirty-first Governor (January 6 to September 28, 1953) was born in Fort Pierce on January 18, 1912, the eldest son of Daniel Thomas and Frances (Moore) McCarty. He attended the public schools of his native St. Lucie County, and then the University of Florida, where he graduated in 1934 from the College of Agriculture. A citrus grower and beef cattleman at Fort Pierce, he served as St. Lucie’s representative in the 1937, 1939, and 1941 sessions of the House of Representatives and as the Speaker of the 1941 House. He distinguished himself in World War II, being among those who landed in Normandy with the 7th Army in southern France and came home as a colonel with the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, Purple Heart, and the French Croix de Guerre. He was runner-up for the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1948 and was elected in 1952. On February 25, 1953, seven weeks after his inauguration, he suffered a disabling heart attack and died September 28, 1953, in Tallahassee.

## **Charley Eugene Johns**

The thirty-second (acting) Governor (September 28, 1953 to January 4, 1955) was born in Starke on February 27, 1905, the son of Everett E. and Annie (Markley) Johns. His father, once Sheriff of Bradford County, was killed in the line of duty as a Deputy Sheriff in Nassau County. Markley Johns, the Acting Governor’s brother, died while President designate of the 1933 Senate and it had been Charley Johns’ ambition to complete this service, an aspiration realized when he became President of the 1953 Senate. Upon the death of Governor Dan McCarty on September 28, 1953, he became chief executive and served until LeRoy Collins, elected for the balance of the unexpired term, took office on January 4, 1955.

The Johns Administration spurred highway construction and freed the Overseas Highway from tolls. Johns, who had been an unsuccessful candidate for the unfinished McCarty term, resumed his place as Senator from the district of Bradford and Union counties serving through 1966. Governor Johns was a strong advocate of prison reform during his entire legislative career. He was a railroad conductor who retained his seniority, but was in the general insurance business for 40 years and served as President of the Community State Bank of Starke. He died in Starke on January 23, 1990.



## **[Thomas] LeRoy Collins**

The thirty-third Governor (January 4, 1955 to January 3, 1961) was born in Tallahassee on March 10, 1909, one of four sons and two daughters of a grocer, Marvin Collins, and his wife, the former Mattie Brandon. LeRoy Collins graduated from Tallahassee’s Leon High School, attended the Eastman School of Business in Poughkeepsie, New York, and received a law degree from Cumberland University. He married Mary



Call Darby in 1932, a great-granddaughter of Richard Keith Call, who was twice Territorial Governor of Florida. Governor and Mrs. Collins raised their four children in the Call family home, “The Grove,” acquired by them in 1941, is located just north of the Governor’s Mansion in Tallahassee.

At 25, he was elected as Leon County Representative in 1934, and subsequently reelected in 1936 and 1938. He was elected to the Senate in 1940 to complete an unexpired term, reelected in 1942, resigned to serve in the Navy during World War II, reelected in 1946 and again in 1950. He was the first Governor to be elected for consecutive terms. He was first elected in 1954 to complete the two remaining years of the term of the late Governor Dan McCarty and reelected in 1956 for a regular four-year term. He also made political history in 1956 by being the first Florida Governor to win a first primary victory, defeating five opponents. Governor Collins was the first American Governor to serve simultaneously as chairman of the Southern Governors’ Conference and the National Governors’ Confer-

ence. As chairman of the latter, he led the first delegation of Governors on a foreign visit, to the Soviet Union in 1959 to compare its republic-level governments with the states. He was the first Governor since the Civil War to serve as permanent chairman of a Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles in 1960.

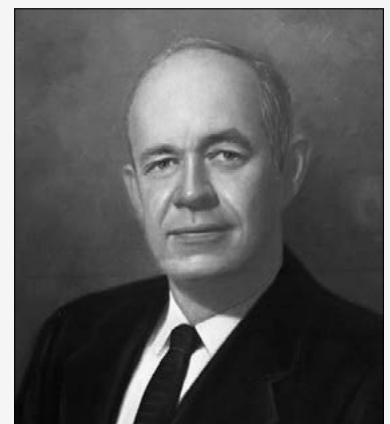
He led efforts to establish a strong, diversified state-based economy supported by industry, agriculture, and tourism through creation of the State Development Commission and assisted in its promotion program. His prime interest was education, and he worked to strengthen and modernize Florida’s school system from the grade schools through the universities. He sponsored educational television, nuclear science, a broad community college program, and university expansion and improvement. In the racial unrest of his time he took a moderate course, counseling progress under law, and the state experienced only minimal disorder. He also served two terms as chairman of the Southern Regional Education Board.

Upon completion of six years as Governor, he became president of the National Association of Broadcasters. He resigned this at the request of President Lyndon B. Johnson to become the first Director of the Community Relations Service under the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Also by Presidential appointment, he became Undersecretary of Commerce on July 7, 1965. He resigned this position effective October 1, 1966, to return to Florida and become a partner in a Tampa law firm. He successfully obtained the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senate in the primary elections of 1968 but was defeated in the general election. In early 1969, he resigned from the Tampa firm and after business that required his residence in Miami, returned to Tallahassee where he practiced law as counsel to the firm of Ervin, Yarn, Jacobs, Odom and Ervin. He died March 12, 1991 at “The Grove.”

Read: *Governor LeRoy Collins of Florida, Spokesman of the New South*, by Thomas R. Wagy; *Floridian of His Century, The Courage of Governor LeRoy Collins*, by Martin A. Dyckman

## [Cecil] Farris Bryant

The thirty-fourth Governor (January 3, 1961 to January 5, 1965) was born on July 26, 1914, near the family’s Marion County farm. He was one of the three children of Cecil and Lela (Farris) Bryant. While his father farmed, his profession was that of an accountant, and he was one of the early members of the State Board of Accountancy. An uncle of the Governor, Ion Farris, twice served as Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives and this perhaps influenced Farris Bryant to seek a public career through legislative service. After graduation from the University of Florida and Harvard Law School, he was elected in 1946 to the first of five legislative terms, the last



four without opposition, and served as Speaker of the 1953 House.

Governor Bryant recognized education as the critical factor of Florida's future. For the first 12 grades, the Bryant program was an implementing of past trends; in higher education, the Governor said, "We have pioneered: the fight to raise professors' salaries; FICUS (Florida Institute for Continuing University Studies), a degree program for off-campus students; GENESYS (Graduate Engineering Education System), a graduate study program conducted by television; the trimester, the bond issue—I would like for them to be remembered." By the "bond issue," the Governor meant the public's acceptance of a constitutional amendment authorizing the sale of bonds for construction at institutions of higher learning by which more than \$1 billion of construction has been provided. The Bryant administration also coordinated state-federal energies for expanded water control projects, including the start of construction of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal. He led in support of another constitutional amendment authorizing bonds to acquire land for conservation and recreation purposes. The Bryant years brought the Sunshine State Parkway from Fort Pierce to Wildwood, Alligator Alley from Fort Lauderdale to Naples, and a special program for constructing multi-lane highways without regard for road board districts or county boundaries.

After service as Governor, Bryant went to Jacksonville to resume the practice of law as a member of the firm of Bryant, Freeman, Richardson and Watson. He also became Chairman of the Boards of National Life of Florida Corporation and Voyager Life Insurance Company, Atlantic Warranty Company, television station WTLV, Worth Avenue National Bank, and other enterprises. On March 23, 1966, he became director of the Office of Emergency Planning and a member of the National Security Council by appointment of President Lyndon B. Johnson and terminated his service on October 10, 1967. He returned to the practice of law in Jacksonville as a member of the firm of Bryant, Dickens, Franson and Miller. On February 20, 1967, he was appointed by President Johnson as a member of the United States Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations and was appointed Chairman on October 10, 1967, serving for two years. He was defeated in 1970 in the runoff for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senate. He married Julia Burnett of Madison and their children are Julie Lovett Felter, Cecelia Ann Lipsey, and Allison Adair Simon. He died in Jacksonville on March 1, 2002.

## **[William] Haydon Burns**

Thirty-fifth Governor (January 5, 1965 to January 3, 1967) was born in Chicago, Illinois, on March 17, 1912, the son of Harry Haydon and Ethel (Burnett) Burns. The family home was in Louisville, Kentucky, and Governor Burns regarded himself as a native of Louisville. The family moved to Jacksonville in 1922. Haydon Burns attended Jacksonville public schools and Babson College (Massachusetts). He was a Lieutenant (jg), USNR, during World War II, serving as an aeronautical salvage specialist assigned to the Office of the Secretary of the Navy. Prior to the war he held a pilot's license and operated a flying school. He also owned an appliance business, and after the war he was a business and public relations consultant.

He became a candidate for public office for the first time in 1949, winning election as Mayor-Commissioner of Jacksonville. He was elected again in 1951, 1955, 1959, and 1963. These elections gave him the longest tenure of any Jacksonville chief executive. He was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1960, finishing third. He tried again in 1964, and was the high man in both the first and second primaries. The cycle of gubernatorial elections having been changed from presidential election years, he was able constitutionally to run for a successive four-year term and was defeated in the runoff for the Democratic nomination.

The two-year Burns term saw progress on constitutional revision, outdoor recreation, industrial de-





velopment and tax reform. He appointed three members of the Cabinet, a Treasurer, a Comptroller, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction. After completing his term, Burns returned to Jacksonville and resumed his practice as a business consultant. In 1971 he was defeated for election as Mayor of Jacksonville. He died in Jacksonville on November 22, 1987.



## Claude Roy Kirk, Jr.

Thirty-sixth Governor (January 3, 1967 to January 5, 1971) was born on January 7, 1926, in San Bernardino, California, the son of Claude Roy and Myrtle (McLure) Kirk. During his youth, the Kirk family lived also in Chicago and its suburbs of River Forest and Oak Park, Illinois, and Montgomery Alabama. He graduated from a Montgomery high school at 17 and enlisted in the Marine Corps. After officer training at Quantico, he was commissioned a second lieutenant at 19. He ended three years of service in 1946 then returned to duty in Korea, serving both in combat forces and as a fire control spotter. He received a law degree from the University of Alabama in 1949. He began selling insurance and eventually, with two other men, founded the American Heritage Life Insurance Company of Jacksonville.

He was president of American Heritage for five years. Later, he became Vice Chairman of the Board and a partner of the national investment house of Hayden, Stone & Company. He also established the Kirk Investments Company.

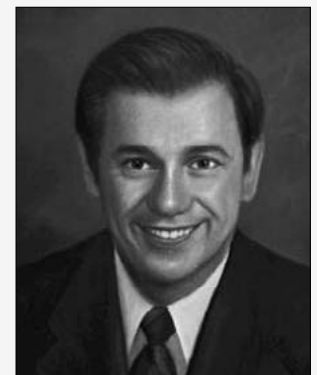
A former Democrat, he led the Floridians for Nixon campaign in 1960. As the Republican nominee in 1964, he unsuccessfully ran for the U.S. Senate. In 1966, he was the Republican nominee for Governor and was elected, being the first GOP chief executive elected since 1872. He was renominated by Republican voters in 1970, but was defeated in the general election. He was often at odds with the Cabinet and even with Republicans in the Legislature, whose membership was largely Democratic. During the Kirk tenure, there was a substantial revision of the 1885 Constitution and a Democratic-Republican coalition reorganized the Executive Department to lodge greater responsibility with the Governor.

As Governor, he and Miss Erika Mattfeld were wed. He had been married previously, as had she. With the end of his term, the Governor and Mrs. Kirk returned to their home in Palm Beach. He resumed the presidency of Kirk and Company, merchant bankers. He ran unsuccessfully as a Democrat in seeking the nomination for Governor in 1978 and again in 1988 as a Democratic candidate for United States Senate. In 1990 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Commissioner of Education. He died in West Palm Beach on September 28, 2011.

Read: *Claude Kirk, the Man and the Myth*, by Ralph deToledano and Philip V. Brennan, Jr.; *Claude R. Kirk, Jr. a man and his words*, edited by Arthur H. Simons; *Claude Kirk and the Policies of Confrontation*, by Edmund F. Kallina, Jr.

## Reubin O'Donovan Askew

The thirty-seventh Governor (January 5, 1971 to January 2, 1979) was born in Muskogee, Oklahoma, on September 11, 1928, one of six children of Leon G. and Alberta Askew. He moved to Pensacola with his mother in 1937. He married the former Donna Lou Harper of Sanford and have two children, Angela Askew Cook and Kevin. The Governor received a B.S. from Florida State University and an LL.B. from the University of Florida. At Florida State, he was student body president. There, he was also a distinguished military graduate and a member of



Omicron Delta Kappa, Gold Key, Delta Tau Delta, and Alpha Phi Omega. At the University of Florida, he was class president, chairman of the Board of Masters of the Honor Court, executive editor of the Law Review, and justice of the Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity. He enlisted in the United States Army paratroopers in 1946 as a private and was discharged as a sergeant in 1948. He served in the Air Force as a second lieutenant from 1951-1953. He began his public career as Assistant County Solicitor for Escambia County in 1956.

He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1958 and to the Senate in 1962. He served as President pro tempore in 1969-1970. He was elected Governor in 1970 and reelected in 1974, the first governor to be elected for a second, successive four-year term.

After Inauguration, he began to carry out an uphill fight for the tax reform he had promised the voters. He won legislative approval of a referendum on levying a corporate income tax and campaigned statewide for approval of this constitutional change. This victory was followed by repeal of consumer taxes on household utilities and apartment rentals. Additional State revenues were shared with schools and other units of local government to ease the burden of local property taxes on homeowners. Upon the Governor's urging, the Legislature increased the homestead exemption from \$5,000 to \$10,000 for persons of 65 years and older and for the disabled. He also supported the rolling back of local school taxes by two mills and the exemption of the first \$20,000 in intangibles from State taxes. If tax reform was the top priority of his first administration, Governor Askew saw his reelection as a mandate for full and public financial disclosure by candidates and public officials.

When the Legislature failed to act in what he regarded as a meaningful way, the Governor took the issue to the people, obtaining some 220,000 signatures to place the "Sunshine Amendment" on the ballot with ratification by 80 percent of the voters. He was a large part of the successful opposition to the ratification of a constitutional amendment which would have legalized casino gambling in an oceanfront area of Dade and Broward counties.



Florida State Archives

*Governor Reubin Askew and his family, 1974.  
From left: Angela, Reubin, Kevin, Donna Lou.*

He named the first black Justice of the Supreme Court, the first woman to the State Cabinet, and the first black in a hundred years as a member of the Cabinet. He delivered the keynote address at the 1972 Democratic National Convention and served as chairman of President Carter's Advisory Committee on Ambassadorial appointments.

Upon retiring as Governor, Askew joined the Miami law firm of Greenberg, Traurig, Askew, Hoffman, Lipoff, Rosen and Quentel. On October 1, 1979, Askew was sworn in as United States Trade Representative with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, serving as a member of President Jimmy Carter's Cabinet. With the end of the Carter Administration, he returned to the Miami law firm until in March 1981, he commenced "testing the waters" as a prelude to seeking the Democratic nomination for President of the United States. That campaign ended as he finished last in the New Hampshire primary in February 1984. He announced his candidacy for the United States Senate on December 21, 1987, but withdrew on May 7, 1988, citing the rigors of fundraising.

Askew taught Florida Government and Florida Public Administration and Public Policy in Florida universities. He began teaching at Florida International University in 1989 and became a tenured professor at Florida Atlantic University in 1991. His tenure was moved to Florida State University in September 1995. He was a Senior Fellow of the Florida Institute of Government and Chair of the Board of Trustees of the LeRoy Collins Center for Public Policy. In 1994, the University of Florida created the Askew Institute of Politics and Society and Florida State University renamed its school of Public Administration and Policy in his honor. He was "Of Counsel" to Akerman, Senterfitt & Eidson, PA.

Governor Askew passed away March 13, 2014.



## D. Robert (Bob) Graham

The thirty-eighth Governor (January 2, 1979 to January 3, 1987) was first elected to public office as a member of the Florida House of Representatives in 1966 and then as a state senator in 1970. Graham was born in Coral Gables on November 9, 1936. He grew up in a coral rock house that still stands in Pennsuco, Dade County. His father, Ernest Graham, first went to Dade County in 1919 as a mining engineer. There he founded a dairy and cattle business that is now one of Florida's largest. Later he became a major land developer and a state senator. The Governor's mother, Hilda Simmons Graham, grew up in Walton County as the daughter of a country doctor, and worked as a school teacher in DeFuniak Springs. The Governor served in executive positions with the family-owned Sengra Corporation (now The Graham Companies), developer of Miami Lakes and The Graham

Company (now Graham Farms), which has extensive cattle holdings in Florida and Georgia. Graham was the youngest of three brothers. The eldest, Phillip, now deceased, was publisher of the Washington Post and Newsweek. William A. Graham was chairman of the board and chief executive of The Graham Companies.

In February 1959, Bob Graham married Adele Khoury of Miami Springs. Their four daughters are: Gwendolyn, Glynn, Arva Suzanne, and Kendall.

He received a bachelor's degree in 1959 from the University of Florida, where he was Phi Beta Kappa, a member of the Florida Blue Key, and president of the Honor Court. Graham received a doctor of law degree from Harvard Law School in 1962.

As Governor, Graham showed leadership in times of unprecedented crises such as the massive Cuban-Haitian influx of 1980 and the civil disturbances in Miami in that same year. In 1979, a strike by truckers threatened to paralyze the state. Graham averted the shutdown by ordering private trucks, under National Guard protection, to transport gasoline. In 1979, two hurricanes threatened Florida back-to-back within two weeks of each other. Graham oversaw the huge evacuation programs that saved lives and prevented injuries. He advocated a strong federal role in fighting crime in Florida because of the state's unique vulnerability to illegal drug smuggling and immigration. Believing that capital punishment is a deterrent, Graham signed more than 120 death warrants.

In 1982, the Florida Legislature approved one of the Governor's environmental priorities, the Save Our Rivers Act. This provided approximately \$300 million over a decade for the acquisition of river floodplains and water management land. Also in 1982, Graham pushed through authorization of the sale of \$200 million in bonds for the Save Our Coasts program. This provides the State with funds to acquire beaches and barrier islands threatened by development. Graham launched the Save Our Everglades program in 1983 to restore and protect Florida's water supply, vast wetlands, endangered species and their habitats and to re-establish the natural flow of the Kissimmee River. The Governor supported and approved the 1984 Wetlands Protection Act, which placed the responsibility for the regulation of Florida's wetlands with the Department of Environmental



Florida State Archives

*Governor Bob Graham and his family, circa 1982. From left: Suzanne, Bob, Kendall, Adele Khoury, Cissy, and Gwendolyn.*

Regulation and the state's five water management districts.

Governor Graham believed in a personal style of governing. He carried over into his term as Governor the campaign practice of doing "workdays" through the state. His more than 180 jobs included policeman, railroad engineer, construction worker, sponge fisherman, factory worker, social worker, busboy, teacher, and newsman.

Graham was elected United States Senator in November, 1986. He sought the Democratic nomination for President for five months in 2003, ending his campaign before the New Hampshire primary because of fund raising problems. He did not run for reelection in 2004.

## **[John] Wayne Mixson**

The thirty-ninth Governor (January 3, 1987 to January 6, 1987) served three days in succession to Bob Graham, who resigned as Governor to take the oath of United States Senator. Under the terms of Article IV, Section 3(a) of the Florida Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor becomes "Governor," not "acting Governor," upon a vacancy in the office of Governor.

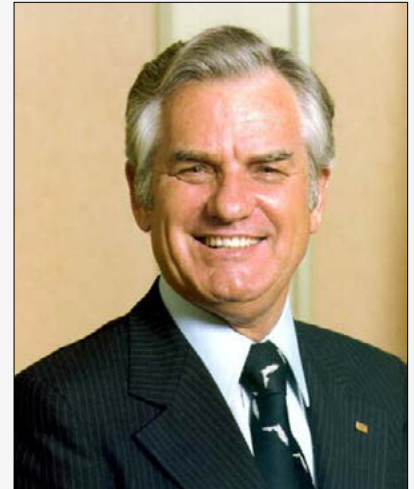
Wayne Mixson was born June 16, 1922, at his family's farm near New Brockton, Alabama, the son of Cecil and Mineola Moseley Mixson.

The day after he graduated from high school in Alabama, Mixson moved to Panama City, Florida, and went to work at a paper mill. He enlisted in the Navy on October 2, 1942, serving in a lighter-than-air unit on anti-submarine duty. He attended Columbia University in New York under a Navy V-12 program, and later the Wharton School of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1947, he graduated with honors from the University of Florida, with a bachelor's degree in business administration. His college affiliations included the Phi Gamma Delta social fraternity and Phi Kappa Phi honorary fraternity.

On December 27, 1947 he married Margie Grace, the grand-daughter of the founder of her hometown, Graceville, Florida. Mrs. Mixson, who earned a bachelor's degree from Florida State University and a master's degree from the University of Florida, taught English in high school and community college for 30 years.

Governor and Mrs. Mixson owned a 2,000-acre cattle and feed grain farm in Jackson County near Marianna, their former home.

Governor Mixson began his public service career in March of 1967 when he was elected to the Florida House of Representatives. He served six consecutive terms, representing districts including Jackson, Gadsden, Liberty, Washington, Holmes, and Walton counties.



## **Robert (Bob) Martinez**

The fortieth Governor (January 6, 1987 to January 8, 1991) may be remembered by a string of initials: SWIM (Surface Water Management and Improvement Act), SWDA (Solid Waste Disposal Act), CARL (Conservation and Recreational Lands), and Preservation 2000 were among the landsaving undertakings best known by their code names. To the credit of Republican Martinez was his carrying forward environmental programs of his Democratic predecessor, Governor Bob Graham. Among those programs was the dechannelization of the Kissimmee River.

Florida's first American Governor of Hispanic descent, the second Republican elected chief executive since Reconstruction, and first Governor from



the Tampa Bay area in half a century, Bob Martinez brought to the leadership of government a perspective developed during seven eventful years as Tampa's Mayor.

Bob Martinez was born in Tampa on Christmas Day, 1934, the son of Serafin and Iva Martinez and the grandson of Spanish immigrants who moved to Tampa at the turn of the century. He grew up in Tampa's West Tampa section, an area that still retains the deep ethnic heritage of the Hispanics who operated the city's famed cigar factories through most of the century.

Bob Martinez earned a Bachelor of Science degree from his hometown University of Tampa. Later he attended the University of Illinois where he received a master's degree in labor and industrial relations.

The first significant public initiative to save an environmental asset was begun by Governor Graham with the "Save the Everglades" campaign. Again, Martinez carried forward a program of his predecessor.

Governor Martinez won bipartisan legislative support for SWIM, creating for the first time uniform policies for the management and protection of Florida's surface waters. Water bodies benefiting from SWIM included Lake Okeechobee, Tampa Bay, Lake Jackson, the Winter Haven Chain of Lakes, the St. Johns River, and the Kissimmee River.

A comprehensive program to cope with the disposal of solid waste was saluted by the Wall Street Journal as "the most comprehensive of its kind in the nation."

The Governor also gave attention to the interlocking of the state's water resources in newly developing growth management: for agriculture, recreation, and human use.

The Governor's dealings with the members of the Legislature brought aggravation to both sides as Martinez sought, on an individual basis, to weed out "turkeys," and on a general basis, to organize the budgetary process and spending program on a more rational approach. During his four years, Martinez vetoed items totaling \$420 million from the appropriations bills enacted by the Legislature. When he was unsuccessful in a cooperative, negotiated approach, he used his veto power. For example, the Governor vetoed 136 items in the 1988 General Appropriations Act. This approach resulted ultimately in budget-making reforms.

Governor Martinez was active in numerous other fields. These included offshore oil drilling, drug-free work place, and prison construction.

Outgoing national drug czar William Bennett issued a report card on all state drug-control programs which gave Florida "very strong grades." Florida, he said, had implemented 14 of 18 federally recommended anti-drug measures. Bennett said Florida had "pretty well covered the landscape."

A lasting political embarrassment for Martinez was the Legislature's enactment, at his urging, of a tax on services. Included were first-time levies such as television advertising and services of physicians and professionals. A fire-storm of protest, largely agitated by the media and most particularly the television industry, forced the Governor and Legislature to retreat from the tax, which was repealed.

As the first Republican Governor in this century had been elected through disruption in the Democratic Party, so was Bob Martinez elected as the second Republican Governor. He strove to build the Republican party through, among other means, insisting that his appointees to political office be Republicans. But the Republican Party still was numerically the minority party. On the other side, the Democrats went into the

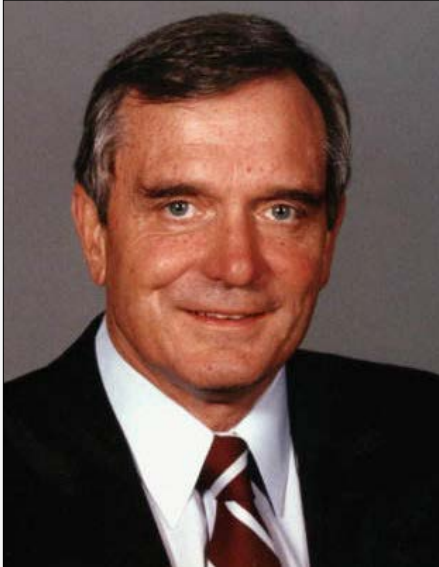


Florida State Archives

*Governor Bob Martinez and his family on inauguration day, 1987. From left: Sharon Keen, Bob's daughter, holding her daughter Emily Ida, Governor-elect Bob Martinez, Mary Jane Marino Martinez, Neil Keen, holding his daughter Lydia Marie, and Alan Martinez.*

1990 General Election politically unified. And so, like Republican Governor Claude R. Kirk in 1970, Bob Martinez was defeated. President Bush appointed Martinez Director of the National Campaign Against Use of Drugs in 1991.

Martinez is a senior policy advisor for Holland & Knight, and maintains offices in Tampa, Tallahassee, and Washington, D.C.



## **Lawton M. Chiles**

Forty-first Governor (January 8, 1991 to December 12, 1998). Throughout his four decades of public service as a state legislator, United States Senator, and Governor, Chiles was a strong champion for the state’s children and families.

From his legendary walk across the state during the 1970 U.S. Senate campaign, to placing a \$100 limit on individual campaign contributions during his two gubernatorial races, Chiles demonstrated a sense of political style and timing. By using a genuine down-home manner, a strong work ethic, listening to his constituents and addressing their concerns, “Walkin’ Lawton” never lost an election. In 1994, after winning a second term as Governor, Chiles became the only “big-state” Democrat to remain sitting as Governor.

Throughout his political career, Chiles has promoted the health, safety, education, and families of the state’s children. This dedication to children and families led to some of his greatest accomplishments as Governor. Under Chiles’ leadership, the state scored a landmark victory against the tobacco industry.

One of the greatest achievements of the Chiles administration was the approval of the Florida Kid-care Act, passed by the 1998 Legislature. Chiles also bolstered prenatal and infant care services, enhanced child care services to help more families escape from dependence on government, and strengthened the state’s efforts to preserve families and protect children from abuse and neglect.

Governor Chiles and Lt. Governor Buddy MacKay led the effort to privatize the Florida Department of Commerce and establish Enterprise Florida and the Florida Tourism Industry Marketing Corporation as public/private partnerships to boost economic development and tourism in the state. This strategy gives business people more of a say in the state’s economic development efforts.

Prior to his service as governor, Chiles made his mark on the national scene in the United States Senate. He won his 1970 U. S. Senate race and the nickname “Walkin’ Lawton” by hiking 1,033 miles in 91 days from the Panhandle to the Keys.

Chiles served 18 years (1971-1989) in Washington. In the 96th Congress (1979-1981), he served as chairman of the Special Committee on Aging and in the 100th Congress (1987-1989), Chiles became the first Floridian to serve as Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee— one of the Senate’s most powerful positions. As Budget Chairman, Chiles used his influence to draw national attention to the threat of the growing federal budget deficit and became a strong voice on the national scene as a champion for children by helping to create the National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality.

Lawton Mainor Chiles, Jr., was born in Lakeland on April 3, 1930. He attended Lakeland public schools then graduated from the University of Florida in 1952, and then from the University of Florida law school in 1955. He was chosen for Florida Blue Key, the Hall of Fame, and Alpha Tau Omega. Chiles served in the United States Army as an artillery officer during the Korean conflict, 1953 to 1954. He was admitted to The Florida Bar in 1955 and commenced practice in Lakeland. His affiliations included Kiwanis, the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and the Polk County Association for Retarded Children. He was a legislative counselor for Florida Boys’ State and the first Boys’ State participant to return to Boys’ State as

a legislator. He served in the Florida House of Representatives from 1958 to 1966, and in the State Senate from 1966 to 1970. He was Chairman of the Florida Law Revision Commission from 1968 to 1970. He was elected as a Democrat to the U.S. Senate in 1970, reelected in 1976 and again in 1982. He retired from the Senate on January 3, 1989.

After leaving the Senate, Chiles returned to Florida. In 1990, with former U.S. Representative Buddy MacKay of Ocala as his running mate, Chiles won election to the state's highest office—defeating Governor Bob Martinez. In 1994, the team defeated Republican Jeb Bush.

Mrs. Chiles is the former Rhea Grafton of Coral Gables. The Chiles raised four children: Tandy Chiles Barrett, Lawton (Bud) Chiles III, Ed Chiles, and Rhea Gay Chiles-McKinnon.

The Governor and Mrs. Chiles were regarded as interlocking parts of a team. In his first inaugural address, the Governor said of Rhea Chiles: "On this platform today, I'm blessed to have my closest confidant—my best friend—my key political advisor—the love of my life—my wife and the mother of my children. Rhea fills all these roles and she now is also your First Lady of Florida."

On the afternoon of December 12th, 1998, 24 days before the end of his second term as Governor, Chiles was found dead of heart dysrhythmia—an abnormal heartbeat—in the Mansion gym.



## **Kenneth Hood (Buddy) MacKay, Jr.**

Forty-second Governor of the State of Florida. MacKay served December 12, 1998, to January 5, 1999, after the death of Governor Lawton M. Chiles. He was elected 14th Lieutenant Governor of the state in tandem with Governor Chiles and served in that office from January 8, 1991 until becoming Governor.

Governor MacKay had served in the Florida House of Representatives 1968–1974 from Marion and Alachua counties. He then went to the State Senate and served 1974–1980 from the Sixth District, Marion and Alachua counties, plus 14 other counties in north central Florida.

He was an unsuccessful candidate for the United States Senate in 1980 but was elected as a Democrat to the United States House of Representatives, serving three terms commencing in 1983. He was elected the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate in 1988, but lost a tightly contested general election to the Republican nominee, Connie Mack. MacKay received 49.6 percent of the vote.

MacKay was born March 22, 1933, in Ocala. He received a B.S. and B.A. from the University of Florida in 1954, and an LL.B from the University's Law School in 1961. He was elected to Florida Blue Key and installed in the University's Hall of Fame. Mrs. MacKay is the former Anne Selph of Ocala. They have four sons, John, Ken, Ben and Andy. He is Presbyterian. He served in the United States Air Force 1955–1958 attaining the rank of captain. He was a lawyer in Ocala and Miami and a citrus grower.

## **John Ellis Bush**

Forty-third Governor (January 5, 1999-January 2, 2007) Bush was born in Midland Texas on February 11, 1953. He earned his B.A. in Latin American studies at the University of Texas in Austin. From Austin Governor Bush pursued a banking career in Houston, Venezuela and back to Houston. While campaigning for his father in 1979 Bush met South Florida builder Armando Codina who convinced him to come to Florida and become his business partner. Bush moved to Miami in 1980 and in 1981 helped start the real estate development company called the Codina Group. He served as the president and chief operating officer of the business until he left to run for Governor.

He served as Florida's Secretary of Commerce under Governor Robert Martinez, promoting Florida's business climate worldwide, and was the Republican nominee for governor in 1994. He established the Foundation for Florida's Future, a not for profit organization that worked to impact public policy at the grass roots level beginning in 1995, and volunteered his time to assist the Miami Children's Hospital, the United Negro College Fund of South Florida, the United Way of Dade County and the Dade County Homeless Trust.

As the chairman of the Foundation for Florida's Future, with the Urban League of Greater Miami, he helped launch the state's first charter school in Liberty City.

In addition to his frontline activism in education, Jeb Bush successfully led an effort in 1997 to cut unemployment compensation taxes for Florida businesses by \$170 million, one of the largest tax cuts in Florida in the last 20 years, while also expanding benefits for Florida's unemployed. Through a series of statewide conferences, he helped train law enforcement officers to better respond to the growing number of elder abuse and neglect cases.

During his first term Governor Bush and his administration made commitments to the people of Florida to improve public schools, provide tax relief, fight illegal drugs, protect the environment, punish criminals who use guns and reform social services for children, elders and the disabled.

The Bush A+ Plan for Education provided a three-year increase in K-12 funding, while holding schools accountable for teaching students reading, writing and math skills and ensuring that no child is left behind.

Bush championed tax cuts and eliminated the Intangibles Tax.

Governor Bush's One Florida Initiative aimed to increase opportunity and diversity in the state's universities and in state contracting without policies that discriminate or pit one racial group against another.

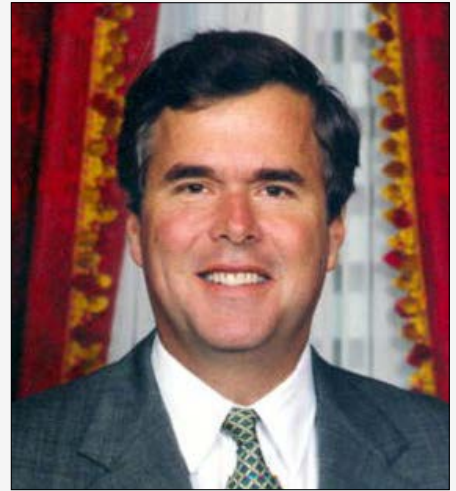
Environmental issues promoted by Bush included legislation to restore the ecosystem of Florida's Everglades, restoring the courses of Florida rivers, acquiring land through the Florida Forever program and opposition to oil drilling in waters directly off Florida's coast.

Governor Bush instituted his Service First initiative, aimed at reforming and modernizing Florida's civil service system and employing technology to increase service while reducing cost. Through consolidation and outsourcing, the state bureaucracy was reduced.

He met Columba Garnica Gallo, a native of Leon, Mexico, in Mexico City while he was an exchange student from Phillips Academy at Andover. They were married at the University of Texas, at Austin in 1977 and have three children, George, Noelle, and John Ellis, Jr.

Upon leaving the Governor's office, in January 2007, Jeb Bush declined a state pension — the only living governor to do so.

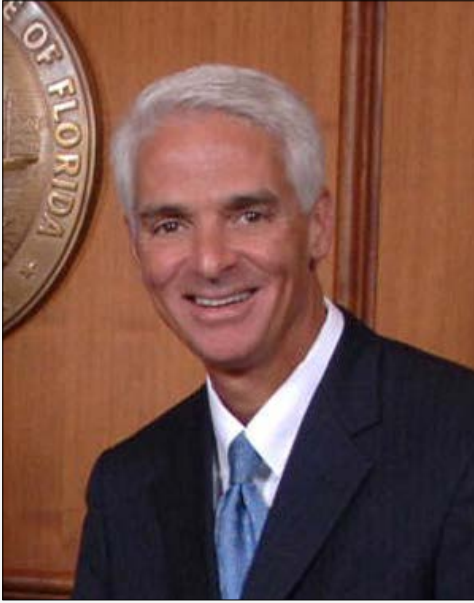
He founded Jeb Bush & Associates, a consulting firm and has global speaking engagements.



## **Charles Joseph (Charlie) Crist, Jr.**

Forty-fourth Governor (January 2, 2007-January 4, 2010) Crist was born on July 24, 1956 in Altoona, Pennsylvania, but his family soon settled in St. Petersburg. Crist served as class president at St. Petersburg High School, and later as student body vice president at Florida State University. In high school Crist was the starting quarterback for his football team. He played football at Wake Forest University before transferring and receiving his degree from Florida State in 1978. Crist earned his law degree from the Cumberland School of Law in Birmingham, Alabama.





Crist received invaluable experience in Florida's criminal justice system while interning in the State Attorney's Office before accepting a position as general counsel for the minor league division of the Baseball Commissioner's Office. Crist began his government service as state director for former U.S. Senator Connie Mack before later returning to the private practice of law with the Tampa firm of Wood and Crist.

In 1992, Crist won a seat in the Florida Senate. For six years in the Senate, Crist served as Chairman of the Senate Ethics and Elections Committee and as Chairman of the Appropriations Criminal Justice Subcommittee. A strong voice for public safety, he sponsored, among other legislation, the Stop Turning Out Prisoners (STOP) bill requiring prisoners to serve at least 85 percent of their sentences. This earned him numerous honors, including appointment as an Honorary Sheriff by the Florida Sheriffs Association.

After completing his Senate service, Governor Bush appointed him as Deputy Secretary of the Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation. In 2000, he won a special election and became Commissioner of Education. Crist's path of public service next led him to seek election as Attorney General in 2002. He won by more than one-third of a million votes to become Florida's first elected Republican Attorney General. On November 7, 2006, Crist was elected to serve as Florida's Governor.

Crist worked to lower the cost of doing business and living in Florida, increase people's access to government, strengthen Florida's economy and ensure the safety and world-class education of Florida's children. Upon taking his oath as Governor, Crist immediately established the Office of Open Government by Executive Order, in order to make government more accessible to the people it serves. He addressed high property taxes and insurance costs and worked with both Democrats and Republicans in the Florida Legislature to work toward finding solutions to both issues.

Accomplishments of Crist's administration: the largest tax cut in Florida history, the unanimously passed Cover Florida Health Care plan that provides access to affordable health care for thousands of uninsured Floridians, the Anti-Murder Act that has placed probation violators behind bars, Operation Orange Tree to capture the monsters who prey on children, and a record 10,000 foster children adopted into permanent family homes.

Crist's Explore Adoption initiative increased awareness about adopting teens, sibling groups and children with special needs from state foster care, resulting in back-to-back years of record-setting numbers of adoptions. He established the Governor's Council on Physical Fitness to educate and encourage Florida students about leading healthy and active lifestyles. He also created the Children and Youth Cabinet and appointed a Chief Child Advocate to streamline Florida's adoption process. The Florida Small Business Summit, which Governor Crist convened in November 2009, sought ways to get government out of the way and allow Florida's small businesses to thrive.

Governor Crist is the first governor in Florida history who could have sought re-election, but did not, an option since 1968 when the constitution was amended to allow a second term. He ran for U.S. Senate but lost to Marco Rubio.

Governor Crist became the fourth Florida Governor to marry during his term. On December 12, 2008 he and Carole Rome were married in First United Methodist Church in St. Petersburg. Mrs. Crist has two daughters, Jessica and Skylar, from a former marriage.

## Acting Governors

Florida has had a number of Acting Governors, although only three succeeded to the governorship by reason of the death of the chief executive.

Two Acting Governors took over when Andrew Jackson returned to Tennessee in October, 1821, after serving briefly as United States Commissioner and Governor of the Territories of East and West Florida. George Walton served as Acting Governor for West Florida, with headquarters at Pensacola, and William G. D. Worthington was Acting Governor for East Florida, with his base at St. Augustine. Walton had been Secretary of the Territory of West Florida, and Worthington had been Secretary of the Territory of East Florida.

In 1822 the government of the two old Spanish provinces was consolidated. Thereafter, the Secretary of the Territory was Acting Governor if the Governor was away from the capital. Among the Secretaries who functioned as Acting Governor were William M. McCarty, James D. Westcott Jr., and John P. DuVal.

From 1845 to 1865 and from 1885 to 1969 (see Lieutenant Governors), the gubernatorial succession was vested in the presiding officer of the Senate and, in case of his inability to serve, in the Speaker of the House. Only once, however, was a Speaker of the House called upon to act as Governor.

The state's first three constitutions provided that the succession should become operative in the event of the absence of the Governor from the state. With Governor Thomas Brown in Boston to attend what was described by the Boston Herald as a "convention of governors to promote American industry," and with Senate President R. J. Floyd also out of the state, House Speaker A. K. Allison proclaimed himself Acting Governor on September 16, 1853. He served until October 3 of the same year, when James E. Broome was regularly inaugurated as Governor.

By a quirk of fate, Allison was Senate President and again became Acting Governor when Governor John Milton died on April 1, 1865. Allison served until the later part of May, his last official act recorded in the letter book of the Governor's office being dated May 19. Arrested by U.S. military authorities, Allison was received at Fort Pulaski, Georgia, on June 19, 1865, for imprisonment with other Confederate officials.



Florida State Archives

*Acting Governor Charley E. Johns signing bill at the Capitol office. From left: C.M. Gay (Comptroller), Governor Johns, and J. Edwin Larson (Treasurer).*

Lieutenant Governor Marcellus L. Stearns succeeded to the governorship upon the death of Ossian B. Hart on March 18, 1874. Although Hart died before the midterm election of 1874, the Constitution then in force permitted Stearns to serve out the full unexpired term and he was Governor until January, 1877.

Prior to Hart's death, Stearns served as Acting Governor for three months while the Governor was out of the state. Philip Dell, President of the 1856 Senate, also functioned as Acting Governor for a brief period, presumably while Governor James E. Broome was away.

Charley E. Johns of Starke, President of the 1953 Senate, succeeded to the governorship with the death of Governor Dan T. McCarty on September 28, 1953. Johns served as Acting Governor until January 4, 1955. The Supreme Court declared Johns' title to be "Acting Governor." The court also ruled Johns eligible to become a candidate for the McCarty unexpired term. The Constitution then prohibited a four-year Governor from serving a successive term. Johns ran but was defeated.

In territorial days, absence of the Governor from the capital—just the city—sufficed for an Acting Governor to take over. By the time of statehood, in 1845, absence from the state was required. Now, absence of itself is no reason. Governors have traveled to Europe, South America, and Japan without any question to their legal ability to function.



# Inaugurations

## Day of Inauguration

Governors assuming office by virtue of election are inaugurated on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January following the General Election in November.

## Oath of Office

A new Governor is required by the Constitution to take the following oath of office:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, and that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of Governor on which I am now about to enter. So help me God.

Except for substituting the name of the office, every officer of the State, including members of the Legislature, takes exactly the same oath before entering upon the performance of his official duties. The requirement plus the language of the oath is stated in Article II, Section 5(b) of the Constitution.

## Hour of Inaugurations

Noon has been the traditional hour for administering the oath to an incoming Governor, but as a matter of law he could assume the duties by taking this oath after midnight on the Monday preceding the first Tuesday in January following election in November. The inaugural proceedings are ceremonial in nature rather than required by Constitution or law.



Florida State Archives

*Campaign foes but now all smiles, as is the Florida political tradition, top-hatted Acting Governor Charley E. Johns, at left, and incoming Governor LeRoy Collins ride together from the Mansion to the Capitol for the Collins inauguration on January 4, 1955.*

Because of ill-will between their supporters, Governor-elect LeRoy Collins agonized over whether he should take the oath in advance of the noon ceremony so Acting Governor Charley E. Johns would be prevented from exercising the powers of Governor after the inaugural day commenced at midnight.

Collins felt the midnight oath could make the later ceremony on the Capitol steps something of a sham. A Collins representative secured Johns' promise—which he kept—to refrain. Collins went to bed as did Justice Glenn Terrell, who had been prepared to administer the early oath.

Governor-elect Reubin O'D. Askew signed an oath and filed this with the Secretary of State on December 30, 1970, for the term beginning on January 5, 1971. Thus, Askew automatically became Governor at midnight although he was inaugurated ceremonially just before noon 12 hours later. By so doing, Governor Askew prevented the incumbent, Governor Claude R. Kirk, Jr., from performing any official actions between midnight and the formal in-



Florida State Archives

*Crowd gathered for the inauguration of Governor Warren, Tallahassee, 1949.*

augural ceremony.

There have been exceptions to the noon hour. Governor William D. Bloxham was, for example, inaugurated in 1881 at a 2 p. m. ceremony.

Governor Bob Graham set a record for advance taking of the oath. He signed on November 22, 1982 the oath which he ceremonially took on January 4, 1983. Since he was succeeding himself, there was no political reason for taking the first oath that far in advance.

### **When Cabinet Officers Are Installed**

The regular terms of members of the Executive Department, the Cabinet officers, begin on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January following the General Election in November.

For many years, the Cabinet officers were installed either by separately taking the oath of office or as a group in the Board room of the Capitol. In 1957, however, the swearing in of the Cabinet members was made a part of the ceremonies at the inauguration of Governor LeRoy Collins for his second term.

### **Inaugural Scenes and Sidelights**

The scene of the inauguration of Florida's Governors has moved from place to place about the Capitol since 1845, when William D. Moseley became the first chief executive under statehood. Moseley took the oath of office on the East steps of the old Capitol, thereby setting a precedent for location of

the inaugural ceremonies that lasted until 1955.

In 1955, because of highway construction on the East side, the inaugural was shifted to the West side of the Capitol with a platform extending across Adams Street and onto the lip of Waller Park. This remained the scene until 1975 when construction of the new Capitol dictated the return to the East Front. (This gave Reubin O'D. Askew the distinction of being the only Governor to be inaugurated on both fronts, the West in 1971 and the East in 1975.)

In 1979, the site again was changed, this time to the West front of the new Capitol.

The oathtaking at the new scene by Governor Bob Graham was noteworthy for two reasons. Incoming Governor Graham and outgoing Governor Askew wore everyday suits instead of the frock coats and top hats of their predecessors. With a temperature of 42 degrees, and an estimated chill factor of 25 degrees, when former Governor LeRoy Collins, as master of ceremonies, convened the ceremony, the throng dwindled rapidly. The *Florida Times-Union* estimated "no more than 500" persons remained at the conclusion of Graham's address. The chill gave grim meaning to a long-standing Florida political witticism that "it'll be a cold day in Hell when a candidate from Dade County becomes Governor." Senator Graham repeated the quip when he spoke at the inauguration of the next Dade County governor. It was sunny, but estimated to be only 14 degrees with the wind chill factor, for the inauguration of Governor Jeb Bush on January 5, 1999.

The second inauguration for Graham was conducted in a new location, on a platform built out from the west steps of the old Capitol so that the ceremony faced the east front of the new Capitol.

Governor Bob Martinez was also inaugurated there, but both of Governor Lawton Chiles' and Governor Jeb Bush's ceremonies were held on platforms on the east side of the old Capitol.

### **Indoor Ceremonies**

In 1881 William D. Bloxham took the oath as Governor in the presence of a joint session of the Legislature in the House chamber of the Capitol. The oath was administered by a Circuit Judge, David S. Walker, instead of the usual Justice of the Supreme Court.

Another exception to the portico ceremonies was that of Albert W. Gilchrist who received the oath in 1909 in the House chamber because heavy rain forced the ceremony indoors. In 1967, a contingency plan was prepared to move the inauguration of Governor Claude R. Kirk, Jr., into the House chamber because of threatening rain. However, although the throng was dampened, it was not necessary to move the ceremony indoors.

Becoming Acting Governor upon the death of Governor Dan McCarty in September, 1953, Senate President Charley E. Johns took the oath in the Senate chamber.

Lieutenant Governor Wayne Mixon, who became Governor when Bob Graham resigned to take his seat as a United States Senator, took his oath in the House chamber where he had served between 1967 and 1978.

Lieutenant Governor Buddy MacKay was in Massachusetts when Governor Lawton Chiles died, on the afternoon of December 12, 1998. MacKay immediately became Florida's 42nd Governor, but was not sworn in until he was able to return to Tallahassee. Delayed by fog, the ceremony took place in MacKay's Capitol office at 12:30 a.m. December 13, 1998. Supreme Court Justice Charles Wells delivered the oath witnessed by staff and family.

### Shortest Notice

George F. Drew, the Democrat whose election in 1876 ended eight years of Republican administration during Reconstruction, had the shortest notice that he would, in fact, become Governor. The election having been contested, the Supreme Court's mandate declaring Drew the winner by 195 votes was filed at 10 o'clock on the morning of the inaugural.

Upon being officially notified that his election had been certified, the Governor-elect walked across the street from the City Hotel, which stood at the southwest corner of Adams and Pensacola Streets, and was administered the oath by Chief Justice E. M. Randall at Noon on the East portico.

The late Chief Justice James B. Whitfield related how Democrats feared the outgoing Acting Governor and Republican nominee, M. L. Stearns, might refuse to surrender the office. Judge Whitfield



Florida State Archives

*Inauguration of Governor Farris Bryant, 1961*

said groups of Democrats, armed with rifles, shotguns and pistols, concealed themselves in buildings near the Capitol, ready to spring into action if followers of Stearns sought to block Drew's inauguration. Stearns, however, accepted the mandate of the Supreme Court and the inauguration occurred without incident.

### Catts, a Different Governor

After a bitterly contested campaign, Sidney J. Catts, the Baptist minister elected Governor representing the Prohibition Party, had questions as to whether his inauguration would pass without incident. Catts was said to have armed himself with a revolver for the 1917 ceremony. Catts likely excelled every other Governor in quoting Scripture and drawing historical allusions. He likened his victory to the triumph of Cromwell over the English royalists, to the French Revolution over the nobility, and to the American colonies over Great Britain. He enumerated the forces he said had opposed him, concluding:

The common people of Florida, the everyday masses of the cracker people have triumphed and the day of your apotheosis has arrived, and you can say, as said the ancient Hebrew devotee, "Lift up your gates, and be ye lifted up, ye everlasting doors, and let the Lord of Glory in.

## An Inaugural Sidelight

Even Florida's first inaugural in 1845 had its sidelight. *The Florida Sentinel*, a Whig Tallahassee newspaper and critic of Democrat Moseley, printed this aside, prefaced with a disclaimer as to vouching for the truth:

One of the dignitaries of the day, as the Governor was about to take the oath of office, handed him what was supposed to be a written copy of the oath to be taken; but a mistake had been made, and the paper proved to be a petition to His Excellency, by the dignitary aforesaid, to be made Adjutant General.

Moseley was inaugurated to the booming of 28 cannon and the lively jump of “Yankee Doodle Dandy.”

## Inaugural Parades

With some exceptions, having a parade has been a fixture of inaugural ceremonies since Governor William Dunn Moseley.

*The Star of Florida*, a Tallahassee newspaper, set the scene for the Moseley inauguration by reporting, in part:

The chief marshal of the day, will, upon the firing of a cannon at 12 o'clock, meridian, form the civic procession in front of the courthouse (now the site of the Park Avenue Federal building), when the military will form as an escort, and proceed down Monroe Street to the eastern front of the state house.

Conspicuous among the paraders were the Quincy Lancers, with a gay red pennon fluttering from each horseman's lance. Another smart military outfit, the Tallahassee Guards, made—in the words of *The Sentinel*—“a gallant appearance.”

Ceremonies opened with “Hail Columbia” and a prayer. The Governor's address followed presentation of his credentials and, by a committee of its drafters, the Constitution put together at St. Joseph six years earlier, in anticipation of statehood.

“The seal of the Territory was then transferred



Florida State Archives

*Inauguration parade of Governor Fuller Warren, 1949. This float from Pinellas County featured Janet Ruth Crockett on the right of the “liberty bell”. She was later with the Jackie Gleason show.*

to the Governor by the late Governor of Florida, John Branch, with a neat address,” said *The Sentinel*, “and proclamation was made by the chief marshal of the establishment and organization of the government of the State of Florida, and that William D. Moseley, was duly qualified, as Governor and commander in chief of the Army and Navy of the State.”

The fervor of Moseley's inauguration was dampened by news of the death of Andrew Jackson, the man most responsible for the acquisition of Florida by the United States from Spain. Many of the inaugural participants wore black arm bands in Jackson's memory.

## Inaugural Firsts

Carriages first were used for the procession at the inauguration of Governor William S. Jennings in 1901; automobiles for Governor Sidney J. Catts in 1917. Catts was the first to use an automobile extensively to campaign in Florida, and his inaugural vehicle carried a sign, “This is the Ford that Got Me There.” Catts' inaugural also was the first filmed in Florida with a motion picture camera.

Loudspeakers first were used at the inaugural of Governor Doyle E. Carlton in 1929, and the radio broadcast of Governor Dave Sholtz's inauguration in 1933 also was a first. Estimates of the crowd before the Capitol for the inauguration of Governor

Fuller Warren in 1949 varied from 10,000 (by the *Florida Times-Union*) to 40,000 (by Governor Warren) but 28,000 plates of barbecue were served on the Capitol grounds. Governor LeRoy Collins was the first at his inaugural in 1955 to use ministers of the three major religious faiths, Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish. For many years, along with the traditional ball at the gymnasium of Florida State University, a separate ball was held on the campus of Florida A&M University but this was discontinued in 1971 with the inauguration of Governor Reubin O'D. Askew. Governor Haydon Burns sponsored five inaugural balls throughout the state, with a fee charged and the proceeds pledged to university scholarships.

A tradition was created in 1957 when, because Governor LeRoy Collins was succeeding himself and there was no outgoing chief executive with a farewell address, there was a gap in the customary timing of the program. This was filled by Governor Collins inviting members of the Cabinet to take their oath on his platform. This now has become routine.

In 1955, outgoing Acting Governor Charley E. Johns ignored the unwritten custom that the departing chief executive leaves the limelight to his successor, by staying through the evening to dance at Governor Collins' inaugural balls.

The second inauguration of Governor Collins in 1957 was the first to be televised. A mobile unit of WTVT-Ch. 13, Tampa, used the microwave facility of WCTV-Ch. 6, Tallahassee, to beam signals to the microwave receiver at the Thomasville, Georgia, station of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which relayed the sound and picture to Florida stations.

The first Republican inaugural of this century, in 1967, was memorable for two reasons not on the program.

The new GOP Governor, Claude R. Kirk, Jr., was accompanied by "Madame X," whom Kirk would not introduce to the press. Reporters later discovered "Madame X" was Erika Mattfeld, a native of Germany whom Kirk had met in Brazil. They were wed a month after the inauguration. Both had been married before and divorced.



Florida State Archives

*Florida's 36th Governor Claude Kirk and his fiancée Erika Mattfeld talking at the inaugural ball, 1967.*

The other surprise, particularly to legislators present, was Kirk's announcement in his inaugural address that he was calling a special session of the Legislature for the following Monday. "I cannot see the emergency," declared Senate President Verle A. Pope. A sentiment echoed by Allen Morris, Clerk of the House of Representatives who was then on his honeymoon in Washington D.C.

### **An Evening to be Remembered**

Republicans celebrated their party's return to the Governor's office in 1987, after a 20-year absence, with a Tallahassee Civic Center gala for 6,000. The Governor and Mrs. Martinez started the ball by dancing to Bruce Springsteen's "My Hometown," a song somewhat appropriate.

### **Florida Jubilee 1991**

The Florida Jubilee 1991 commemorated the inauguration of Governor Lawton Chiles and Lieu-

tenant Governor Buddy MacKay as well as Cabinet officers. The theme of the Inaugural was “A Celebration of Florida and Its People.” The Jubilee was structured to celebrate both the vitality of the people and richness of the history of the state. To capture the spirit of the Chiles/MacKay campaign, all inaugural activities were free and open to the public. A Florida Jubilee was again the theme for Chiles’ 1995 inaugural.

### Bush Inaugurals

Governor Jeb Bush’s first inaugural celebration began in Miami on January 3, 1999, with a festival and concert. There was an event for children in Orlando and an inaugural ball in Tampa on January 4th. On inauguration day, January 5th, after the prayer breakfast at Florida A. & M. University and the noon swearing in ceremonies, which brought to town former President and Mrs. George H.W. Bush, brother and Governor of Texas, George W. Bush as well as the Reverend Billy Graham, there was a parade, a street festival, open house at the Governor’s Mansion, an evening laser show, and later a private ball at the Civic Center.

The second inauguration of Governor Jeb Bush was a three-day series of festivities beginning with a barbecue in Miami on the Sunday prior to his swearing-in.

On Monday night a “Black Tie and Blue Jeans Ball” was held in a pavilion set up on Florida State University’s intramural fields.

Inauguration day started with the traditional prayer breakfast at Florida A&M University, and then moved downtown for the swearing-in ceremonies on the east side of the Historic Capitol. With his parents, George and Barbara Bush, in attendance Governor Jeb Bush was sworn in as the first two-term Republican governor in Florida history.

Afterwards there was a party on North Adams Street close to the Governor’s Mansion, which was open to the public.

### Crist Inaugural

Governor Charles J. Crist’s inauguration day (the first Republican to Republican transfer of the state’s top office since 1874) was January 2, 2007. It began with the traditional prayer breakfast at Florida A & M University. The swearing-in ceremony began with the Florida National Guard’s 13th Army Band, the state’s official military band, playing while dignitaries were seated on the dais facing Monroe Street and Apalachee Parkway. An audience, estimated at over 3000, watched as U.S. Senator Mel Martinez served as master of ceremonies. Chief Justice R. Fred Lewis swore in Lieutenant Governor Jeff Kottkamp and then Governor Crist who, after a 19-gun salute and jet fly-over, delivered his inaugural address.

The inaugural parade, led by Governor Crist in a vintage Mustang convertible, left the Donald L. Tucker Civic Center and proceeded north on Adams Street to the Governor’s Mansion. At the Mansion, the Governor spent hours mingling in the large crowd shaking hands and posing for photos with well-wishers. Several blocks around the Mansion were filled with food booths and performance areas.

Governor Crist had cancelled his inaugural ball when there was criticism of the price of tickets, so the rest of his evening was spent with family and guests at the Mansion and Tallahassee’s oldest family owned restaurant, The Silver Slipper.



Florida State Archives

*Governor Jeb Bush, with his wife, Columba, at his side, takes the oath of office from Florida Supreme Court Chief Justice Major B. Harding, 1999. From left to right in background: Former President George H. W. Bush, George P. Bush, George W. Bush, Jeb Bush, Jr., and Noelle Bush.*



## Scott Inaugural

Governor Rick Scott's inauguration day began with a two hour celebration of faith at Florida A & M University's Prayer Breakfast.

The swearing in of the Cabinet, Lieutenant Governor, and Governor on the east front of the Historic Capitol was officiated by Chief Justice Charles T. Canaday.

In his inaugural address Governor Scott called "taxation, regulation and litigation" an "axis of unemployment" and vowed to reduce all three.

Immediately after the conclusion of the inaugu-

ral ceremonies Governor Scott signed four executive orders, including one that created an Office of Fiscal Accountability and Regulatory Reform.

A "Let's Get to Work" Leadership Luncheon was held on the Capitol's 22nd floor before the start of the Inaugural parade which ran between the Capitol and the Mansion.

In late afternoon the first family opened the doors of the Mansion for tours by Floridians from across the state.

Inauguration day concluded with a ball held at the Donald L. Tucker Civic Center.

*Governor Rick Scott delivering his inaugural address, 2011. Standing at the left in purple is Florida's First Lady Annette "Ann" Scott.*



Photo by Roy Lett



## The Governor's Mansion



Florida provides its first family with a residence known generally as “The Mansion” but also designated during one gubernatorial administration as “The Executive Residence.” Officially, its name remains “Florida Governor’s Mansion.”

With the address of 700 North Adams Street, the Mansion is situated at the center of a city block. It is bordered on the east and south sides, Adams and Brevard Streets, by landscaped buffer areas. (For security reasons, the block of Adams Street in front of the Mansion was blocked in 2004.) On the north are the spacious grounds of “The Grove.” On the west is a vacant city block bounded by Duval Street, First Avenue, Bronough and Brevard Streets. The 2.69-acre parcel was acquired by land swap in August 2006, to ensure the security of the Mansion.

“The Grove” is the imposing territorial home of Governor Richard K. Call and in more recent years the residence of Governor and Mrs. LeRoy Collins.

From the portico of “The Grove,” the viewer may look south along Adams Street. It was from this portico that Call, a slaveholder but a Unionist, warned Secessionists celebrating Florida’s leaving the Union: “Well, gentlemen, all I wish to say to you is that you have just opened the gates of hell.”

Thus, the Governor’s residence occupies a place of historic significance apart from its own meaning.

The present gubernatorial home resembles the

mansion of Florida’s first American chief executive: Andrew Jackson’s “Hermitage,” near Nashville, Tennessee. Like the Hermitage, it has a two-story central portion faced with tall columns. Unlike the Hermitage, whose brick has been painted white to give a monolithic appearance, the Florida Mansion has red brick in a range of shades.

Designed by noted Palm Beach architect Marion Sims Wyeth, the executive residence was completed in 1957 at a cost to build and initially furnish of approximately \$350,000. It was erected on the site of a predecessor Mansion. On July 20, 2006 it was added to the National Register of Historic Places to celebrate the Mansion’s 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

Florida’s first gubernatorial mansion was occupied in September or October, 1907 after Governor Napoleon B. Broward persuaded the Legis-

lature of the need for furnishing the chief executive with a state-owned residence. The architect for the Georgian-Colonial style structure was H. J. Klutho of Jacksonville and the builder was O. C. Parker of Tallahassee. The original contract was \$23,462 but the actual cost was \$21,242 for the building and \$4,444.75 for furnishings, selected by Mrs. Broward, not including kitchen equipment. The Mansion and grounds occupied eight city lots, four of which were donated by George W. Saxon, a Tallahassee banker and developer. This mansion was occupied by first families from that of Governor Broward to Governor



Florida State Archives  
*Governor and Mrs. LeRoy Collins consult with the foreman during construction of the Mansion, 1956.*



Florida State Archives

*This was Florida's first State-owned Mansion. Built in 1906, it was demolished in 1955 and replaced by the present Mansion.*

Charley E. Johns in 1955. It was demolished after an engineering study disclosed structural faults beyond reasonable repair.

### **Dual Purposes of Mansion**

The present Mansion was constructed to serve two purposes. It is first the home for the First Family, with rooms on the center section's second floor tailored for their personal use. But it is also the official residence, with rooms intended for the entertainment and accommodation of guests.

The Mansion's main floor contains the official state rooms used for formal occasions—the large Entrance Hall, Reception Room, Dining Room, Guest Bedroom, Florida Room, and Library, plus the main kitchen and butler's pantry.

The south wing contains some private living quarters—the family's kitchen, dining room, and sitting room—as well a powder room and hat and coat room for use by the public.

The basement has offices for the Governor's Mansion staff and headquarters for the agents of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement who are stationed at the Mansion around the clock, laundry rooms and a fallout shelter.

Many authentic antiques, including Sheraton and Chippendale pieces, circa 1775–1830, have been used to furnish the formal rooms. The dining room chandelier, which has been converted from candles

to electricity, is of ornate cut glass. Notes about the Mansion's history and furnishings say it dates from a French castle of 1760.

James L. Cogar, a decorator who was previously curator at the colonial restoration project in Williamsburg, Va., was commissioned to furnish the Mansion in its elegant style. And at the suggestion of LeRoy Collins, first Governor to live in the new Mansion, an eight-member Governor's Mansion Commission was established by the 1957 Legislature. Specifically, the commission is “charged with preserving the style and character of the original plan of construction and furnishing.”

As in any home, the warmth and flavor of the private quarters come mainly from the wife's personality. The Governor's family usually brings along a few favorite furnishings, lounge chairs or a bedroom suite. The family rooms are painted to the family's tastes.

Each wife has added something to the Mansion. Mrs. Collins worked closely with decorator Cogar. She also had photographs taken of the Mansion's contents including the famed Mansion silver.

The service was designed by the Gorham Company and presented to the battleship USS *Florida* in 1911. Donations from Florida adults along with the pennies, nickels and dimes given by Florida children paid the \$10,000 cost. When the *Florida* was decommissioned and scrapped in 1931, the ornate service was placed in the old Mansion.

During the Bryant term, the heated swimming pool and cabana were added, along with a four-car garage and an apartment for full-time Mansion guests.

Mrs. Haydon Burns selected a scenic print wallpaper to decorate the large entrance hall.

The security fence was placed around the Mansion in 1975 during the occupancy of Governor Askew. A metal fence, picket on the north, south, and east property lines with gates electrically operated by security officers within the Mansion, and chain link on the west side, cost \$100,806. The Legislature appropriated the money after secret service agents vetoed an overnight stay at the Mansion by Vice President Spiro T. Agnew when he visited Tallahassee in 1971. The fencing was accompanied by the installation of high intensity lights and the closing of a block of city street between Adams and Duval streets sepa-

rating the Mansion property from that of The Grove.

Also, a tennis court was built across Brevard street south of the Mansion during the Askew Administration.

Under the auspices of Mrs. Bob Graham, the Florida Governor's Mansion Foundation, Inc., was established in 1980 for the purpose of refurbishing the public rooms of the Mansion. The first fundraiser, a dinner dance at the Mansion on October 10, 1980, grossed \$100,000 from members paying \$500 each. The Foundation's first addition to the Mansion was a portrait of Andrew Jackson in formal attire. Jackson was painted from life by Asher Durand. The original hangs in the New York Historical Society Museum. The Mansion's copy was painted by Gregory Stapko of McLean, Virginia.

The Foundation also was responsible for providing the foyer with a Martha Washington chair and a 1910 Persian rug in the Heriz pattern which is now in State Dining Room. The Heriz is an exceptionally large example (14½ feet x 23½ feet) of hand-tied, not woven, rug made up of hundreds of thousands of knots. Heriz carpets are extremely durable since they were made to withstand the rigors of nomadic life.

First Lady Mary Jane Martinez was responsible for the addition of "Manatee Dance" to the courtyard. This bronze sculpture, celebrating the state marine mammal, was created by Hugh Bradford Nicholson.

Governor Lawton Chiles concern for Florida's youngest citizens is reflected by Rhea Chiles choice of Sandy Proctor's "Florida's Finest." The bronze sculpture of children running on a log was placed in the park east of the Mansion. Mrs. Chiles also oversaw a renovation of the kitchen and pantry.

### Reception Room

This, the largest room in the Mansion, is where guests gather during parties or receptions.

The paintings in the reception room are on loan from the John & Mable Ringling Museum of Art in Sarasota, the state museum and change frequently.

All the lamps here and in the other rooms are antiques, and all are electrified. The candlesticks date from the mid-18th to the mid-19th century.

A Persian Heriz rug, 15 feet x 25 feet, adds warmth and elegance to this room. This hand-knotted rug, made around 1900, has an intricate diamond



Florida State Archives

*Visitors line up at a mansion reception for the inauguration of Governor Bob Martinez, 1987.*

medallion in the center with palmettos on each end.

The upholstered sofas and wing chairs are reproductions in the style of the late 18th century.

A handcrafted crystal bowl made in Norway and presented to the Grahams by King Olav V of Norway during his visit to Florida in 1982 is sometimes displayed. The bowl is decorated with a Viking ship, King Olav's royal crest, and the state seal of Florida.

### Guest Bedroom

VIP visitors have spent the night here. President Jimmy Carter slept here in October 1980. The next morning he made up his own bed. Mrs. George H. W. Bush spent the night here during the Martinez administration and President Bill Clinton slept here March 29, 1995.

### Florida Room

This light informal room was added in the first term of the Graham administration when the brick patio was enclosed. It has two largely glass paned walls. The north wall overlooks the northwest corner garden.

There is an Empire display cabinet which houses a collection of miniature portraits, by Florida artists, of the First Ladies who have lived in the present Governor's Mansion. Other art in the room includes an Edward Marshall Boehm porcelain of the State Bird. It depicts a male mockingbird bringing a berry to his offspring.

## Library-Portico

A 550 square ft. library was added to the Mansion, west of the State Reception Room, in 2006, the last year of the Bush administration. Besides providing a home for the Mansion's collection of Floridaiana, there is a large flat-screen television (hidden behind wood panels when not in use).

A covered brick portico with skylights was added to the area north of the Library and west of the Florida room. There is access to the portico from both rooms.

## Mansion Energy Efficiency Program

In July 2007 Governor Charlie Crist announced that a hydrogen fuel cell which removes hydrogen from natural gas to generate electricity, and a solar pool heating system had been installed at "The People's House."

The fuel cell will supply five kilowatts of electric power to the mansion, reducing the power the mansion draws from the city, the energy lost through transmission, and the need for additional power lines.

The solar heating system replaced a natural gas system. It produces 20 percent less emissions and will save an estimated \$45,000 over ten years.

## Marriages by Governors

Four Governors have married during their terms.

Governor Harrison Reed was wed to Miss Chloe Merrick of Syracuse, N.Y. at Wilmington, N.C., on August 10, 1869.

Governor Fuller Warren was married to Miss Barbara Manning in Los Angeles, Calif., on June 27, 1949.

Governor Claude R. Kirk, Jr., was wed to Erika Mattfeld at West Palm Beach on February 18, 1967.

Governor Charlie Crist proposed to Carole Rome on July 3, 2008.

On December 12, 2008 they were married in a traditional ceremony, performed by the Reverend David R. Miller, in First United Methodist Church, St. Petersburg. The church was decorated with white hydrangeas and roses. The bride wore a classic white



Florida State Archives

*Governor Fuller Warren and his bride Barbara cutting their wedding cake, Los Angeles, 1949.*

silk floor-length, Spanish designed, gown with a train-length veil. The Governor, in formal wear, had a white rose boutonniere to match the bride's bouquet. The bride's daughters, Jessica and Skylar, served as junior bridesmaids and gave her away. Her sister, Michele Powell, was her Matron of Honor and the Governor's three sisters, Margaret Wood, Elizabeth Hyden and Catherine Kennedy were bridesmaids. Dr. Charles Crist served as his son's Best Man and brothers-in-law of the bride and bridegroom (Emory Wood, Cary Hyden, Byron Kennedy and Dean Powell) were groomsmen. At the conclusion of the ceremony, as the governor, his bride, and their guests left the church, well-wishers and protestors for various causes hailed them from across the street in Williams Park. A reception for the wedding party and 200 guests followed the ceremony, at the Renaissance Vinoy, the restored 1920s Mediterranean Revival hotel a short distance away.

## Mansion Marriages

Daughters of three Governors have been married during their occupancy of the present Mansion. In no case was the ceremony performed at the Mansion.



Florida State Archives

*Mrs. John Karl Aurell, the former Jane Brevard Collins, daughter of Florida Governor LeRoy Collins, throws her bouquet from the balcony of the mansion, 1960.*

Miss Jane Brevard Collins, daughter of Governor and Mrs. LeRoy Collins, was wed on October 1, 1960, in St. John's Episcopal Church in Tallahassee to John Karl Aurell, son of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Aurell of Washington, D.C. Following the church ceremony, a reception was given by the bride's parents at the Mansion.

Miss Katherine Gilmer Kirk, daughter of Governor Claude R. Kirk, Jr., and of Mrs. Edmund Richardson McDavid of New York City, was married on June 13, 1970, in St. John's (Episcopal) Cathedral of Jacksonville to Alexander Mann (Ander) Crenshaw, son of Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy Crenshaw of Jacksonville.

Gwendolyn Patricia, a daughter of Governor and Mrs. Bob Graham, was wed to Mark Logan of Belleair, on June 1, 1985, at St. John's Episcopal Church of Tallahassee. Mark was the son of Mr. and

Mrs. Frank Logan of Clearwater.

Cutler's history of Florida reports Miss Elizabeth Moseley, daughter of William D. Moseley, Florida's first Governor under statehood, was married during his term. Miss Moseley was wed to Judge T. S. Houghton on December 21, 1848, at Moseley Hall, the family's plantation home in Jefferson County.

### Children in the Mansion

Children often have been among the families in the old and new Mansions but so far only three have been born to an incumbent Governor.

The first was Elizabeth Hutchinson Broward, daughter of Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, Governor from 1905 to 1909. She was born August 31, 1906, eighth of the nine children of the Governor and his wife, Annie Rice. (The ninth was born after Broward completed his term.)

Elizabeth Broward was born in the family's residence on North Monroe Street in Tallahassee, for the first State-owned gubernatorial mansion was not occupied until September or October 1907. A section of the attic was arranged as a playroom for the Broward children.

The three children of Governor Doyle E. Carlton (1929–33), Martha, Mary and Doyle Jr., were among the youngsters to occupy the Mansion in the years after the Browards. The Carlton family kept a horse and pony stabled at the Mansion, and the Governor occasionally rode with his children.

There were four young people in the Mansion during the administration (1941–45) of Governor and Mrs. Spessard L. Holland: Spessard Lindsey Jr., Mary Groover, William Benjamin and Ivanhoe.

First to occupy the present Mansion was the family of Governor and Mrs. LeRoy Collins (1955–61). They had four children, and the neighborhood was not new to them for they had been raised across the street in "The Grove," ancestral home of Mrs. Collins.

Recollection of Mansion life remains quite vivid in the mind of Mary Call Proctor. For example, the fun the Collins children had riding the dumbwaiter between floors - until they were caught by their parents.

Beside the Collins tenure, there were children living in the present Mansion during the terms of

Governors Farris Bryant, Claude R. Kirk, Jr., Reubin O'D. Askew, D. Robert Graham and John E. Bush.

Governor and Mrs. Bryant's (1961-65) girls were Julia, who attended Florida State University, Cecilia, and Adair.

Governor and Mrs. Haydon Burns (1965-67) welcomed the visits of their children Bill and Eleanor and especially grandson Clay Burns Watkins.

Claudia Kirk was born on August 14, 1968, to Governor Claude Kirk (1967-71) and his wife, Erika. Claudia was delivered at Good Samaritan Hospital in West Palm Beach. She was Erika's second, and the Governor's fifth child. A second child, Erik Henry, was born to Governor and Mrs. Kirk in Tallahassee on April 9, 1970.

Because the revision of the constitution in 1968 allowed a governor to succeed himself for one four-year term, Governor and Mrs. Askew (1971-79) and their children Angela and Kevin spent eight years in the Mansion.

Three of Governor and Mrs. Graham's (1979-87) four daughters (Cissy, Suzanne and Kendall) spent eight years in the Mansion. Their oldest daughter, Gwen, married during their sixth year of residence.

First Lady and Governor Martinez (1987-91) welcomed their son Alan and daughter Sharon Keen with their granddaughters Emily Ida and Lydia Marie.

Governor and Mrs. Chiles (1991-98) probably set the record for extended family. They came to the Mansion with four adult children (Tandy Chiles Barrett, Lawton (Bud) III, Edward and Rhea Chiles-MacKinnon) and ten grandchildren (Geoffrey, Ashley, Katie, Christin and Lawton IV Chiles; Brynne, Mack and Annesley MacKinnon; Tandy and Joe Lawton Barrett).

Governor and Mrs. Bush (1999-2007) brought daughter Noelle to the Mansion. Their older son, George was a public school teacher in Dade County and John Ellis, Jr. attended boarding school.

With Governor Crist's (2007-2011) marriage there were children in the Mansion again: Mrs. Crist's daughters, Jessica and Skylar, from a former marriage.



Florida State Archives

*Governor Napoleon B. Broward with his family on the steps of the mansion, circa 1907.*

Current Governor Rick Scott (2011- ) and First lady Ann Scott welcome their two daughters, Allison and Jourdan.

### **Mansion Draws a Candidate**

Governor Warren was responsible for making a written record of an anecdote involving the original Mansion. In a tribute to R. A. (Cap'n Bob) Gray, Florida's Secretary of State for 30 years, Governor Warren said Cap'n Bob Gray witnessed what was believed to be the birth of the candidacy of the man who succeeded Governor Park Trammell as chief executive. Mr. Gray was Executive Secretary to Governor Trammell, and he and Mrs. Gray had been invited by Governor Trammell to reside at the Mansion.

In the fall of 1915, related Governor Warren, West Florida Baptists held their annual convention in Tallahassee. Local Baptists agreed to have as guests in their homes the delegates, or 'messengers' as they were called, to the convention.

A messenger named Sidney J. Catts, from DeFuniak Springs, was assigned by the convention committee to be the guest of Governor and Mrs. Trammell. Mr. Gray recalled that the Reverend Catts, during dinner the first night there, asked many questions about the Mansion and inspected the entire premises, including the attic and stables. At the last

meal before leaving, the Reverend Catts asked Governor Trammell, "Governor, how much rent does this place cost you?" Governor Trammell replied, "Reverend, it is provided rent-free by the taxpayers of Florida."

A few weeks after, the Reverend Catts announced his candidacy for Governor and was elected. Governor Warren said Mr. Gray was inclined to believe the fact that the Mansion was rent-free might

have had something to do with the Reverend Catts' decision to run.

Public tours of the Governor's Mansion are available during the holiday season, legislative session, and by special appointment: Telephone (850) 717-9345 or email mansion curator: [carol.beck@myflorida.com](mailto:carol.beck@myflorida.com). A virtual tour is available at: [www.floridagovernorsmansion.com](http://www.floridagovernorsmansion.com)



*Governor Millard F. Caldwell and family on the steps of the mansion just before Fuller Warren's inauguration, 1949. Shown are the Governor and Mrs. Caldwell, Sally and Susan.*

Florida State Archives





## *Subsequent Political Careers of Governors*

1822 **Andrew Jackson** (1821), Governor of the territories of East and West Florida, elected to the U.S. Senate from Tennessee, was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for President in 1824 but was elected President of the United States in 1828 and reelected in 1832.

1840 **John Henry Eaton** (1834-1835), second territorial Governor, served as American Minister to Spain.

1841 **Richard Keith Call** (1835-1840), third territorial Governor, appointed to a second term and served as fifth territorial Governor. When Florida became a state in 1845, he was a candidate for Governor but was defeated by William D. Moseley 3,292 to 2,679.

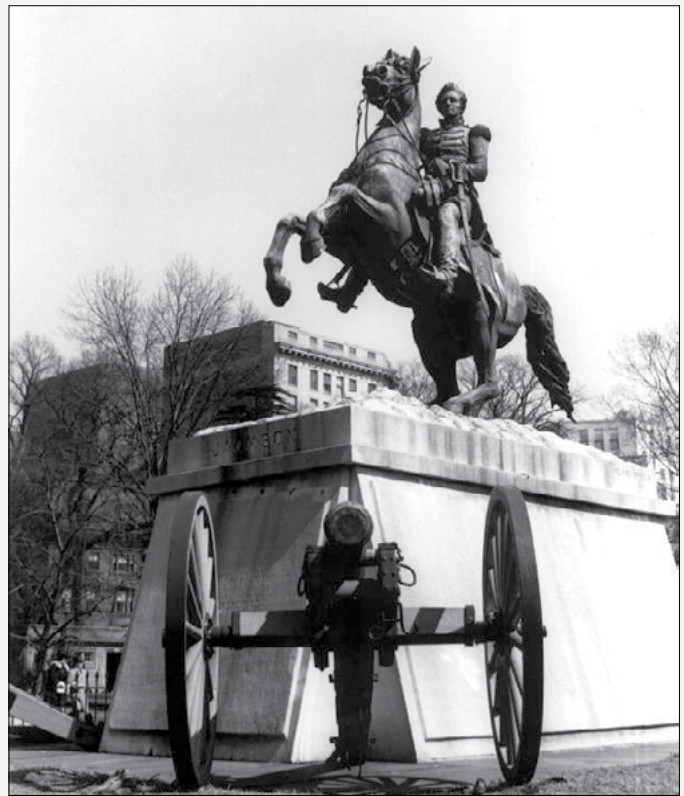
1855 **William D. Moseley** (1845-1849), first Governor under statehood, served in the House from Putnam County in an extraordinary session.

1861 **James E. Broome** (1853-1857) served in the 1861 Senate from Nassau County.

1866 **William Marvin** (1865) elected to the U.S. Senate, which refused to seat him.

1871 **William H. Gleason** (1868) represented Dade County in the House.

1877 **Marcellus L. Stearns** (1874-1877) was defeated for a regular term after having completed O.B. Hart's term. Appointed U.S. Commissioner at Hot Springs, Arkansas.



Florida State Archives

*Andrew Jackson served as the governor of the territories until December 31, 1821, and as United States President from 1829-1837.*

1885 **William D. Bloxham** (1881-1885) was appointed U.S. Surveyor-General for Florida, (1890) appointed Comptroller, elected and reelected, reelected as seventeenth Governor (1897-1901).

1897 **Henry L. Mitchell** (1893-1897) was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court then County Treasurer of Hillsborough County.

1899 **Harrison Reed** (1868-1873) served from Duval County in the House.

1904 **William S. Jennings** (1901-1905) ran third in a field of four for U.S. Senator. Incumbent Senator James P. Taliaferro received 22,222 votes to Jennings' 9,245.

1908 **Napoleon Broward** (1905-1909) was defeated for U.S. Senate by Duncan U. Fletcher, former Mayor of Jacksonville and State Representative. Broward received 25,563 votes to Fletcher's 29,151. Broward won nomination to the U.S. Senate two years later, defeating Senator James P. Taliaferro, 25,780 to 23,193, but died before taking office.

1916 **Albert W. Gilchrist** (1909-1913) ran fourth in a field of four for U.S. Senate. Governor Park Trammell (1913-1917) was winner, with 37,575 first choice votes to Gilchrist's 9,863. Trammell served until his death on May 8, 1936.

1920 **Sidney J. Catts** (1917-1921) was defeated by incumbent Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, 62,304 to 25,007.

1922 **Albert W. Gilchrist** (1909-1913) was again defeated by incumbent Senator Park Trammell, 43,589 to 22,183.

1924 **Sidney J. Catts** (1917-1921) was defeated for Governor by John W. Martin, Mayor of Jacksonville (1917-1924). Martin received 55,715 first choice votes to Catts' 43,230.

1928 **Sidney J. Catts** (1917-1921) was defeated for Governor by Doyle E. Carlton, 77,569 first choice votes to 68,984.

1928 **John W. Martin** (1925-1929) was defeated for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senate.

1932 **John W. Martin** (1925-1929) and Cary A. Hardee (1921-1925) were defeated for Governor by David Sholtz. In runoff, Sholtz received 173,540 votes to Martin's 102,805.

1936 **Doyle E. Carlton** (1929-1933) defeated for U.S. Senate by Charles O. Andrews, 67,387 to 62,530.



Sketch by Jerry W. Carter

Despite this 1920 political sketch drawn by Hotel Commissioner Jerry W. Carter, Sidney J. Catts lost his Senate race against incumbent Duncan U. Fletcher.

1938 **David Sholtz** (1933-1937) finished third to Claude Pepper in field of five for U.S. Senate. Pepper received 242,350 to Sholtz's 52,785 with runner-up J. Mark Wilcox with 110,675. Pepper had majority, no second primary.

1940 **Fred P. Cone** (1937-1941) finished fifth in field of six for U.S. Senate, with incumbent Senator Charles O. Andrews the leader in the first primary. Andrews defeated Jerry W. Carter in second primary, 312,293 votes to 137,6431.

1946 **Spessard L. Holland** (1941-1945) won nomination to the U.S. Senate over three opponents competing for retiring Senator Charles O. Andrews' seat.

1954 **Charley E. Johns** (1953-1955) was defeated in second primary for Governor by LeRoy Collins, 380,323 to 314,198, resumed his place in the Senate serving until 1966.

1956 **Fuller Warren** (1949-1953) finished fourth in a field of four major contenders for Governor, with Governor LeRoy Collins first primary victor, 434,274 to 107,990.

1966 **Haydon Burns** (1965-1967) was defeated in Democratic second primary for Governor by Robert King High, 596,471 to 509,271. High defeated in

general election by Claude R. Kirk, Jr., Republican, 821,190 to 668,223.

1968 **LeRoy Collins** (1955-1961) defeated Attorney General Earl Faircloth in second Democratic primary for U.S. Senate, 410,689 to 407,696, but lost to Edward J. Gurney, the Republican nominee, 1,131,499 to 892,637, in general election.

1970 **Farris Bryant** (1961-1965) was defeated by State Senator Lawton M. Chiles in runoff Democratic primary for U.S. Senate, 474,420 to 247,211. Chiles defeated Republican nominee, Congressman William C. Cramer, 902,438 to 772,817.

1970 **Claude R. Kirk, Jr.** (1967-1971), Republican, was defeated for reelection by Democrat Reubin O'D. Askew, 984,305 to 746,243.

1971 **Haydon Burns** (1965-1967) was defeated for election as Mayor of Jacksonville.

1974 **Reubin O'D. Askew** (1971-1979) topped a field of four in first Democratic primary and defeated former Senate President Jerry Thomas, the Republican nominee, for Askew's second term. Askew received 1,118,954 votes to Thomas' 709,438.

1978 **Claude R. Kirk, Jr.** (1967-1971) ran sixth in a field of seven in the Democratic primary for Governor with Bob Graham the ultimate winner.

1979 **Reubin O'D. Askew** (1971-1979) was sworn in as U.S. Trade Representative with the rank of Ambassador.

1982 **Bob Graham** (1979-1987), seeking reelection, defeated two opponents in Democratic first primary, and topped Republican nominee, Skip Bafalis, 1,739,553 to 949,023, in general election.

1984 **Reubin O'D. Askew** (1971-1979) sought the Democratic nomination for President. His campaign ended after the New Hampshire primary.

1986 **Bob Graham** (1979-1987), Democrat, unseated United States Senator Paula Hawkins, Republican, 1,877,231 to 1,551,888.

1988 **Claude R. Kirk, Jr.** (1967-1971) ran fifth in Democratic primary for U.S. Senator with Kenneth H. MacKay the winner.

1990 **Robert Martinez** (1987-1991) was defeated for reelection by former U.S. Senator Lawton M. Chiles, 1,988,341 to 1,526,738.

1990 **Claude R. Kirk, Jr.** (1967-1971) was defeated for Commissioner of Education by Elizabeth B. Castor in general election, 2,253,809 to 1,167,957.

1991 **Robert Martinez** (1987-1991) was appointed Director of the National Campaign Against Use of Drugs.

1994 **Lawton M. Chiles** (1991-1998) won more than twice as many votes as his opponent in Democratic primary, and reelection over Jeb Bush, 746,325 to 327,731.

2002 **John E. Bush** (1999-2007) became the first Florida Republican Governor to win reelection.

2003 **Robert Graham** (1979-1987), U.S. Senator and former Governor, sought the Democratic nomination for President for five months ending his campaign before the New Hampshire primary because of problems raising money.

2010 **Charles J. Crist** (2007-2011) is the first governor in Florida history who could have sought reelection, but did not, an option since 1968 when the Constitution was amended to allow a second term. He ran for U.S. Senate but lost to then candidate Marco Rubio, who served Florida as the Speaker of the House during the 2006-2008 legislative term. Crist announced his entrance into the 2014 Governor's race November 4, 2013.



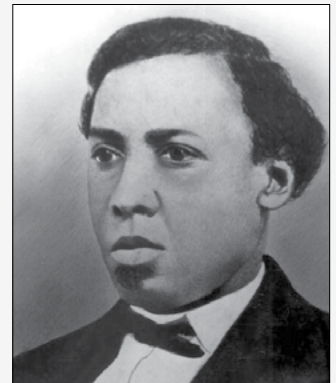
## *Cabinet Milestones*

Four Cabinet offices were created by the 1838 Florida Constitution and became effective with Statehood in 1845. They were Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer and Comptroller. The 1868 Constitution created the offices of Superintendent of Public Instruction (renamed Commissioner of Education by the 1968 constitution) and offices of Surveyor-General and Commissioner of Immigration. A Constitutional amendment in 1871 consolidated the offices under the name of Commissioner of Lands and Immigration. The 1885 Constitution created the office of Commissioner of Agriculture, absorbing the duties of Commissioner of Lands and Immigration. In 1998, voters approved a Constitutional amendment that made major changes and shrank the Cabinet from six members to three. The offices of Comptroller and Treasurer were consolidated into one office called Chief Financial Officer. The offices of Education Commissioner and Secretary of State were removed from the Cabinet, effective in 2003.

The selection method for Cabinet members has varied through the years. The 1865 Constitution changed the method of selection from joint vote of both houses of the Legislature to election by the voters. The 1868 Constitution changed the selection method to appointment by the Governor, with confirmation by the Senate. The 1885 Constitution returned the method of selection to election by the voters. The 1998 Constitutional amendment that deleted the offices of Education Commissioner and Secretary of State from the Cabinet, effective in 2003, also changed the offices' method of selection. The Secretary of State is currently appointed by the Governor. The Commissioner of Education is now appointed by the State Board of Education, which

in turn is appointed by the Governor. Formerly, the Governor and Cabinet together sat as the State Board of Education.

James T. Archer served in three different Cabinet offices: Secretary of State 1845-1848; Attorney General, April-October 1848; Comptroller 1854-1855. Jonathan C. Gibbs was the first black Cabinet member. He served as Secretary of State 1868-1873 and Superintendent of Public Instruction 1873 until his death on August 14, 1874.



*Jonathan C. Gibbs*

Samuel B. McLin served in two Cabinet offices at the same time: Secretary of State and Acting Superintendent of Public Instruction August 1874-March 1875.

The office of Secretary of State remained in the same family for nearly 50 years. John L. Crawford served from January 1881 until his death on January 21, 1902. His son succeeded him on January 28, 1902 and served until his death in September 1929.

Longest serving cabinet member was Commissioner of Agriculture Nathan Mayo. Mayo served 36 years and five months, from November 1, 1923, until his death on April 14, 1960.

Dorothy W. Glisson (July 1974-January 1975) was the first woman to serve on the Cabinet. She was appointed by Governor Reubin O'D. Askew to complete the term of Secretary of State Richard B. Stone, who had been elected to the U.S. Senate.

Jesse J. McCrary, Jr. was the first black to serve

in a cabinet post in the 20th century, appointed by Reubin O'D. Askew to complete the term of Secretary of State Bruce A. Smathers, July 1978-January 1979.

Elizabeth B. Castor was the first woman elected to a Cabinet office, Commissioner of Education, in 1986.

In 1987, James C. Smith, who had served two terms as Attorney General while still a Democrat, became the first Republican to serve on the Cabinet in the modern era. Governor Robert Martinez appointed him to replace Secretary of State George Fires-

tone, who had resigned. The following year Smith was elected to complete the remaining two years of the four-year term.

As of inauguration day, January 7, 2003, the Cabinet consists of three members and for the first time in Florida history all members of the cabinet are Republican.

In 2010, for the first time since 1877, all cabinet offices and the Governor's office were open for election. Pamela Bondi is the first woman elected Attorney General.

*Education Commissioner Betty Castor speaks about the lottery's impact on education, 1990. Castor was the first woman elected to a Cabinet office.*



Photo by Mark T. Foley



# Former Cabinet Offices



## Secretary of State

The Office of Secretary of State was created by the 1838 Florida Constitution, effective with Statehood in 1845. The Secretary was elected by a joint vote of both houses of the Legislature. The 1861 Constitution again provided for a joint vote of Legislatures. The 1865 Constitution provided for the election to the position of the Florida Secretary of State by the people. The 1868 Constitution provided appointment by the Governor with confirmation by the Senate. Both the 1885 Constitution and the 1968 Constitution provided for the election to the position of Florida Secretary of State by the people. A 1998 Constitutional amendment removed this office from the Cabinet and made the office of the Secretary of State to be appointed by the Governor and provided that the office’s duties be defined by law. Change effective January 2003.

### Secretaries of State

James T. Archer, July 23, 1845-x	Dorothy W. Glisson, July 8, 1974*
A. E. Maxwell, April 11, 1848	Bruce A. Smathers, January 7, 1975
C. W. Downing, July 23, 1849	Jesse J. McCrary, Jr., July 19, 1978*
Fred L. Villepigue, July 1, 1853	George Firestone, January 2, 1979
Benjamin F. Allen, January 13, 1863	James C. Smith, August 5, 1987*
George J. Alden, August 7, 1868	Sandra B. Mortham, January 3, 1995
Jonathan C. Gibbs, November 6, 1868	Katherine D. Harris, January 5, 1999
Samuel B. McLin, January 17, 1873	James C. Smith, August 13, 2002*
W. D. Bloxham, January 3, 1877	Kenneth W. Detzner, January 7, 2003 <sup>#</sup>
F. W. A. Rankin, Jr., October 1, 1880	Glenda Hood, February 26, 2003
John L. Crawford, January 21, 1881	David E. Mann, Nov., 22 2005 <sup>#</sup>
Henry C. Crawford, January 28, 1902	Sue M. Cobb, February, 2006
W. M. Igou, September 23, 1929*	Kurt Browning, January 2, 2007
Robert A. Gray, April 12, 1930*	Dawn K. Roberts, July, 2010 <sup>#</sup>
Thomas B. Adams, January 3, 1961	Kurt Browning, January 2011
Richard B. Stone, January 5, 1971	Kenneth W. Detzner, February 2012

x—Date of first commission. In most instances, term of predecessor ended on the same day.  
\*—Appointed to complete an unexpired term.  
#—Interim Secretary.

NOTE: Biographies of Secretaries Gibbs and McCrary, the only black members of the Cabinet, may be found on pages 131-132 of *The Florida Handbook 1981-1982*. Information about Secretary Glisson, the first woman Cabinet officer, also appears on page 132 of the same edition.



## Comptroller

The Office of the Comptroller was created by the 1838 Florida Constitution, effective with Statehood in 1845. The Comptroller was elected by a joint vote of both houses of the Legislature. The 1861 Constitution again provided for a joint vote of the Legislature. The 1865 Constitution provided for the election to the position of the Comptroller of the State of Florida by the people. The 1868 Constitution provided for appointment to the Office of the Comptroller by the Governor with confirmation by the Senate. The 1885 Constitution and 1968 Constitution provided for the election to the position of the Comptroller of the State of Florida by the people. The 1998 Constitutional amendment consolidated the office of Comptroller and Treasurer into an office titled Chief Financial Officer. Change effective January 2003.

The Comptroller (pronounced kon-trol-er, with the accent on the second syllable) is thought of as the “watchdog of the public treasury.” This role is emphasized in the official seal of the office. It shows a large safe guarded by a dog, with the word “Defendo,” meaning “I defend,” beneath.

### The Comptrollers

Nathaniel P. Bemis, July 23, 1845-x	Columbus Drew, January 12, 1877
Hugh Archer, August 26, 1845	W.D. Barnes, January 13, 1881
Nathaniel P. Bemis, January 2, 1847	William D. Bloxham, May 1, 1890*
Hugh Archer, July 24, 1847	William H. Reynolds, January 3, 1897
Simon Towle, December 28, 1847	A.C. Croom, July 29, 1901*
John Beard, January 25, 1851	William V. Knott, February 17, 1912*
Theodore W. Brevard, April 3, 1854	Ernest Amos, January 2, 1917
James T. Archer, November 27, 1854	J.M. Lee, January 3, 1933
Theodore W. Brevard, January 24, 1855	C.M. Gay, October 9, 1946*
Robert C. Williams, December 14, 1860	Ray E. Green, April 11, 1955*
Walter Gwynn, May 26, 1863	Fred O. Dickinson, Jr., September 1, 1965*
John Beard, January 17, 1866	Gerald Lewis, January 7, 1975
Robert H. Gamble, August 29, 1868	Robert Milligan, January 3, 1995-January 7, 2003
Clayton A. Cowgill, January 15, 1873	

x—Date of first commission. In most instances, term of predecessor ended at noon of same day.

\*—Appointed to complete an unexpired term.

*Comptroller's office, early 20th century. William V. Knott (in dark jacket) became Comptroller in 1912.*



Florida State Archives



## Treasurer and Insurance Commissioner

The Office of Treasurer was created by the 1838 Florida Constitution, effective with statehood in 1845. The Treasurer was elected by a joint vote of both houses of the Legislature. The 1861 Constitution again provided for a joint vote of Legislature. The 1865 Constitution provided for the election to the position of the Treasurer of the State of Florida by the people. The 1868 Constitution provided for the appointment to the Office by the Governor with confirmation by the Senate. Both the 1885 and 1968 Constitutions provided for the Office of Treasurer to be elected by the people.

The Legislature, speaking through the Executive Reorganization Act of 1969, said the Treasurer “shall hereafter be named the ‘Insurance Commissioner and Treasurer.’” The same law created the Department of Insurance, with the Treasurer as its head. The legislative action recognized the fact that, however important the duties of the Treasurer as the State’s paymaster and banker, his responsibilities as Insurance Commissioner had earned him the dual title. Additionally, the Treasurer was the State Fire Marshal.

A 1998 Constitutional amendment consolidated the office of Comptroller and Treasurer into an office titled Chief Financial Officer. Change effective January 2003.

### The Treasurers

Benjamin Byrd, August 5, 1845-x	J.B. Whitfield, June 19, 1897
William V. Knott, March 1, 1903*	John C. Luning, February 19, 1912*
William R. Hayward, January 8, 1848	William V. Knott, September 28, 1928*
Charles H. Austin, January 24, 1853	J. Edwin Larson, January 3, 1941
Simon B. Conover, August 19, 1868	Broward Williams, January 28, 1965
Charles H. Foster, January 16, 1873	Thomas D. O’Malley, January 5, 1971
Walter H. Gwynn, January 9, 1877	Philip F. Ashler, June 3, 1975*
Henry A. L’Engle, February 1, 1881	William D. Gunter, Jr., Nov. 9, 1976
E.S. Crill, February 19, 1885	C. Thomas Gallagher, January 3, 1989
F.J. Pons, January 8, 1889	C. William Nelson, January 3, 1995
E.J. Triay, December 31, 1891	C. Thomas Gallagher, January 3, 2001-
C.B. Collins, January 3, 1893	January 7, 2003

x—Date of first commission. In most instances, term of predecessor ended at noon of same day.

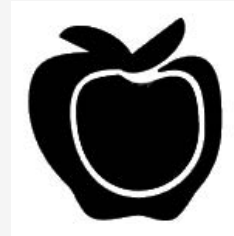
*Florida’s Governor Haydon Burns (right) and Treasurer Broward Williams being shown a computer, circa 1966.*



Florida State Archives



## Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioner of Education



The Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was created by the 1868 Florida Constitution. The Superintendent was appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The 1885 Constitution provided for the election to the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction by the people. The 1968 Constitution changed the name of the office to Commissioner of Education and again provided the Commissioner be elected by the people. A 1998 Constitutional amendment removed the office from the elective Cabinet, changing the composition of the State Board of Education from Governor and Cabinet to a board appointed by the Governor which appoints the Commissioner. Change effective January 2003.

### Superintendents of Public Instruction

C. Thurston Chase, August 13, 1868-x	Albert J. Russell, February 21, 1884
Henry Quarles, September 23, 1870	William N. Sheats, January 3, 1893
Rev. Charles Beecher, March 18, 1871	William M. Holloway, Jan 3, 1905
Jonathan C. Gibbs, January 23, 1873*	William N. Sheats, January 7, 1913
Samuel B. McLin, August 17, 1874**	W. S. Cawthon, July 24, 1922***
Rev. William W. Hicks, March 1, 1875	Colin English, January 5, 1937
William P. Haisley, January 6, 1877	Thomas D. Bailey, January 4, 1949
Eleazer K. Foster, January 31, 1881	Floyd T. Christian, October 1, 1965***

### Commissioners of Education

Floyd T. Christian, January 7, 1969	John L. Winn, 2004
Ralph D. Turlington, April 25, 1974***	Jeanine Blombert, 2007#
Elizabeth B. Castor, December 31, 1986	Eric J. Smith, October 2007
Douglas L. Jamerson, January 3, 1994***	John Winn, June 11, 2011#
Frank T. Brogan, January 3, 1995	Gerard Robinson, August 2011*
C. Thomas Gallagher, January 5, 1999	Pam Stewart, August 31, 2012#
Charles J. Crist, Jr. January 3, 2001	Dr. Tony Bennett, December 12, 2012
Jim Horne, 2003	Pam Stewart, August 2013

x—Date of first commission. In most instances, term of predecessor ended the same day.

\*—Black. For more information see pages 131-132 of *The Florida Handbook* 1981-1982.

\*\*—Acting, while serving as Secretary of State.

\*\*\*—Appointed to complete unexpired term.

#—Interim Commissioner.



# Protocol

Protocol has been described as “who-goes-before-whom” at official functions. It does not say that one person is more important than anyone else. But it does make for an orderliness in procedure. As Thomas Jefferson wrote in his manual of parliamentary procedure, it is “more material that there should be a rule to go by than what the rule is.” Official functions occur sufficiently often to justify the setting down here of a few basic rules.

The precedence of officers of the Executive Department finds its rules in the Constitution, which names the Governor first, next the Lieutenant Governor, then the Attorney General, Chief Financial Officer, and Commissioner of Agriculture and Consumer Services. In introducing these officers at a public gathering, the order is reversed, with the Commissioner of Agriculture presented first to the audience and the Governor last.

## Receiving Lines

Receiving lines for all events should be based on the Table of Precedence and following these general outlines:

1. A receiving line should include the host and hostess, the guest of honor, and the ranking persons of the agencies in attendance.

2. When private individuals formally entertain officials there should be a receiving line in the entrance to the reception or drawing room. This is the order: the hostess; on her right the guest of honor; the host; the spouse of the guest of honor. This gives the hostess and host the opportunity to introduce to other guests the guest of honor and his wife (or her husband).

3. Receiving lines should be maintained for 30 minutes to an hour from the starting time of an event. The basic guide for the length of time should be based on the number of guests invited to the event.

4. As an arriving guest moves down the line, it is proper for him to introduce himself to members of the receiving line if the previous person in the line has failed to introduce the guest to the next person in the receiving line.

5. It is extremely rude and impolite to strike up conversation with members of a receiving line since this results in halting the movement of the line and the bunching of those waiting in line.

6. It is usual at receptions for the guests to be greeted by someone who serves as an intermediary to obtain the names and present the guests to the head of the receiving line. In addition to making the first introduction, these greeters serve to control the flow of guests.



Florida State Archives  
*Governor and Mrs. Millard Caldwell (center) in receiving line at Governor's Mansion, 1947.*

The receiving line at a reception should be kept as small as possible; generally it should be limited to the host, hostess, and the guest(s) of honor. The shorter the receiving line, the better the effect achieved, long receiving lines tend to slow down a reception and serve no useful purpose.



Florida State Archives

*Receiving line at Governor Farris Bryant's inaugural reception in the Capitol, 1961.*

Attorney General, Chief Financial Officer, Commissioner of Agriculture, Justices of the Supreme Court (by seniority, from senior to junior), President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and Speaker pro tempore of the House.

At a banquet or other formal affair, it is customary to introduce all those officers by name. Usually, the other members of the Senate and House are recognized as a group instead of by name.

### Guests in a Receiving Line

In official functions, the officer precedes the spouse as guests in a receiving line.

### Seating

The seating of guests of honor at a public banquet is different from their seating at a formal dinner, since there is usually no host and hostess facing each other from opposite ends of a table. The guests are seated alternately, in diminishing order, first right then left (their right and left) from the middle of a rectangular or U-shaped table. When space permits, places are set along one side only, so the guests of honor face the tables at which the rest of the guests are seated.

At a luncheon, or a formal or informal dinner, the woman who sits to the right of the host should make the initial move to go home; and until she arises to leave, no one else should take the



Florida State Archives

*Philanthropist Theresa Castro with Governor Farris Bryant at a luncheon in Ocala, 1964.*

### Seniority

Seniority determines the placing of Justices of the Supreme Court. In a receiving line, the Chief Justice stands first, followed by the Justices in the order of the length of their service on the court. Again, this order is reversed when the Justices are introduced at a function. There, the junior Justice is presented first and the others in the order of years of service except that the Chief Justice is introduced last.

At a reception where all three branches of the State government are represented, the officers (and their wives) should stand in this order in the receiving line:

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, Chief Justice of the Supreme court,

liberty of doing so. Even though a man is of higher rank than the ranking woman, she is still the one to make the first gesture toward going home. She properly starts to leave a formal dinner at ten o'clock; an informal one at ten-thirty; a formal luncheon not later than three o'clock. After she departs, there is no more precedence. It is courteous, however, that a guest not leave until those of higher rank have departed.



Florida State Archives

*U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Florida Governor David Sholtz, and Jacksonville Mayor John T. Alsop going for a ride, circa 1935.*

### **Ranking of Governor, U. S. Senators**

Responding to a question regarding the ranking of officials, the protocol officer of the United States Department of State wrote:

“It is the practice in the Department to suggest that in the Governor’s own state, the Governor ranks after the President and Vice President; the Senators follow the Governor, the senior Senator first. The speaker of the day sits where his own rank places him. The host or toastmaster is seated in the center of the head table. At his right hand would be the no. 1 place or in this instance the Governor. At his left hand would be the no. 2 place or the senior Senator. The junior Senator would be next to no. 1, and so on alternately right and left down the table.”

The State Government has many other officers, and these fundamentals may be helpful in placing these at functions:

1. An elected officer should be placed before an appointed officer. This is so because the people are the source of political power. An appointed officer has achieved that position only because of selection by an elected officer.
2. The geographic scope of responsibility helps determine the placement of both elected and appointed officers within their respective brackets. An officer elected by the people of the entire state takes precedence over an officer elected by the people of a district within the state. Similarly, an officer appointed to represent the entire state outranks one serving from a district.
3. The number of officers occupying a position influences its placement. Particularly at a function predominantly of a State nature, the Governor takes precedence over a United States Senator, for there is only one Governor while there are two Senators.

### **Definitions of Apparel**

**Formal:** White Tie (virtually an obsolete term) means black tail coats for men; floor-length evening dresses for women. Black tie means tuxedos or dinner jackets for men; floor-length or short evening dresses for women.

**Semiformal:** Dark business suits for men; floor-length dresses or short cocktail dresses for women.

**Informal:** Business suits or sports jackets for men; short dresses for women.

**Casual:** Sports clothes to suit the activities indicated; no coats or ties for men.



Florida State Archives

*Mrs. Farris Bryant modeling her gown before her husband's inauguration, 1960.*

## Use of the American and Florida Flags



Photo by Mark T. Foley

*Governor Jeb Bush pledging allegiance to the flag during a Veteran's Day ceremony, Tallahassee, 1999.*

The basic rule for civilian display of the flag of the United States is that it should be equal to, or in advance of, any other flag.

When displayed from a staff at a meeting, the American flag should be placed at the speaker's right as he faces the audience. The Florida flag would be displayed at the speaker's left. When displayed flat in an auditorium, the American flag should be placed above and behind the speaker.

Florida law requires county commissioners to make an American flag available for display at polling places for municipal and county elections.

The law also requires the display, weather permitting, of the American flag at the Capitol, each county courthouse and public auditoriums.

The Florida state flag shall, by law, be displayed on the grounds of each elementary and secondary public school. Usually, the flag is flown only on days when the school is in session.

Improper use of the American and Florida flags is forbidden. Such misuse is defined in Chapter 256, *Florida Statutes*, as to "publicly mutilate, deface, defile, defy, trample upon, or by word or act cast contempt upon any such flag, standard, color, ensign or shield."

The American flag, if illuminated, may be displayed at night.

When carried in a procession with another flag or flags the American flag should be either on the marching right or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line.

For more information on protocol, including detailed forms of address for state and federal officials, see *Practical Protocol for Floridians, Revised 7th Edition*, available online at the Florida House of Representatives Public Guide webpage: <http://myfloridahouse.gov/Sections/PublicGuide/PublicGuide.aspx>.

The Office of the Governor also offers detailed information relating to the National and State Flags online at [www.flgov.com/flag-information/](http://www.flgov.com/flag-information/).



# Major State Agencies

## Introduction: Some Definitions and History

The Governmental Reorganization Act of 1969 established definitions to provide uniform nomenclature throughout the structure of the Executive Department. (See Richard A. Pettigrew's article "Executive Reorganization: Uniformity with Flexibility" in the 1971-1972 edition of *The Florida Handbook* pp. 167-168.)

Under Chapter 20 of the *Florida Statutes*, the following definitions apply:

"Agency," as the context requires, means an official, officer, commission, authority, council, committee, department, division, bureau, board, section, or another unit or entity of government.

"Commission," unless otherwise required by the State Constitution, means a body established within a department, the office of the Governor, or the Executive Office of the Governor, and exercising limited quasi-legislative or quasi-judicial powers or both independently of the head of the department or the Governor.

"Department" means the principal administrative unit within the executive branch of state government. For internal structure, most departments adhere to the following standard terms:

"Department" means the principal administrative unit within the executive branch of state government. For internal structure, most departments adhere to the following standard terms:

(a) The principal unit of the department is the "division." Each division is headed by a "director."

(b) The principal unit of the division is the "bureau." Each bureau is headed by a "chief."

(c) The principal unit of the bureau is the "section." Each section is headed by an "administrator."

(d) If further subdivision is necessary, sections may be divided into units known as "subsections"



Photo by Mark T. Foley

Governor Bob Martinez and Lottery Secretary Rebecca Paul celebrate the start of the lottery. Martinez scratched off the message "Florida Is The Winner" from a giant "Millionaire" lottery ticket (right). The Legislature created the Department of the Lottery in 1987.

which are headed by "supervisors."

In 1970, the major departments were: Administration, Agriculture and Consumer Services, Air and Water Pollution Control, Banking and Finance, Business Regulation, Citrus, Commerce, Community Affairs, Education, General Services, Health and Rehabilitative Services, Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Insurance, Labor and Employment Security, Law Enforcement, Legal Affairs, Military Affairs, Natural Resources, Professional and Occupational Regulation, Revenue, State, and Transportation.

The 1971 Legislature renamed the Department of Air and Water Pollution Control as the Department of Pollution Control. The 1975 Legislature transferred the Department of Pollution Control to

the Department of Environmental Regulation.

The 1975 Legislature created the Department of Offender Rehabilitation. The 1978 Legislature renamed the department as the Department of Corrections.

The 1979 Legislature renamed the Department of Professional and Occupational Regulation as the Department of Professional Regulation.

The 1987 Legislature created the Department of the Lottery.

The 1988 Legislature transferred the Division of Veterans' Affairs within the Department of Administration to the new Department of Veterans' Affairs.

The 1991 Legislature created the Department of Elderly Affairs. The duties of the former Commission on Aging were transferred to this department. The 1995 Legislature added a provision to the effect that the department shall also be known as the Department of Elder Affairs.

The 1992 Legislature renamed the Department of General Services as the Department of Management Services. The Department of Administration was abolished, with its duties transferred to the Department of Management Services, the Executive Office of the Governor, and the State Board of Administration.

The 1992 Legislature also created the Agency for Health Care Administration, within the Department of Professional Regulation. The 2000 Legislature specifically designated the agency as a department.

The 1993 Legislature created the Department of Environmental Protection, transferring the duties of the Department of Environmental Regulation and the Department of Natural Resources to this new department.

The 1993 Legislature also abolished the Department of Business Regulation and the Department of Professional Regulation and created the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

The 1994 Legislature removed the juvenile justice programs from the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services and created the Department of Juvenile Justice.

The 1996 Legislature renamed the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services as the Department of Children and Family Services and transferred the duties of the Department of Health and

Rehabilitative Services that dealt with public and environmental health and children's medical services to the new Department of Health.

The 1996 Legislature also abolished the Department of Commerce and transferred its duties to the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development; Enterprise Florida, Inc.; and other offices.

The 2000 Legislature reorganized the Department of Labor and Employment Security. Unemployment Compensation went to the Department of Revenue; job-training and placement services were privatized in the Agency for Workforce Innovation. Apprenticeship programs and vocational rehabilitation were moved to the Department of Education, along with services for the blind. The Department of Health took over the Office of Disability Determination, the Department of Management Services got the Minority Business Advocacy and Assistance Office and the Public Employee Relations Commission, and the Division of Safety was abolished.

The 2002 Legislature dissolved the Department of Labor and Employment Security. The Division of Workers' Compensation was transferred to the Department of Insurance, except for its medical services unit, which went to the Agency for Health Care Administration. The Office of Rehabilitation for Injured Workers was transferred to the Department of Education, and enforcement of child labor laws and farm labor regulation went to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

The 2002 Legislature also created the Department of Financial Services from the former Department of Banking and Finance and the former Department of Insurance.

The 2011 Legislature transferred the early learning functions of the Agency for Workforce Innovation to the Department of Education and the rest of its functions to a new Department of Economic Opportunity. The functions of the Department of Community Affairs were transferred to the Department of Economic Opportunity, the Executive Office of the Governor, the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, and the Department of Environmental Protection.

The 2012 Legislature renamed the Department of Children and Family Services as the Department of Children and Families.

## ***Executive Agencies***

### **Department of Business and Professional Regulation**

Northwood Centre

1940 North Monroe Street, Tallahassee 32399-1027

Phone: (850) 487-1395 Fax: (850) 488-5761

[www.myfloridalicense.com](http://www.myfloridalicense.com)

Secretary: Kenneth Lawson

The Department of Business and Professional Regulation is the agency charged with licensing and regulating businesses and professionals in the State of Florida, such as cosmetologists, veterinarians, real estate agents and pari-mutuel wagering facilities. Our mission is to license efficiently, regulate fairly, and we strive to meet this goal in our day-to-day operation. The Department is under the executive branch of the Governor and is governed by Chapter 120, F.S. The Department is structured according to the requirements of section 20.165 of the *Florida Statutes*.

The Department of Business and Professional Regulation is headed by a Secretary appointed by the Governor. The Secretary serves at the pleasure of the Governor and is subject to Senate confirmation.

DBPR is composed of various divisions and commissions: Certified Public Accounting; Administration; Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco; Hotels and Restaurants; Condominiums, Timeshares and Mobile Homes; Pari-mutuel Wagering; Professions; Real Estate; Regulation; Service Operations; Drugs, Devices, and Cosmetics; the Florida State Boxing Commission; and the Florida Building Commission.

*The Division of Certified Public Accounting* is responsible for the regulation of more than 35,000 Certified Public Accountants (CPAs) and accounting firms. Located in Gainesville, the Division also provides administrative support to the Board of Accountancy.

*The Division of Administration and Financial Management* is responsible for the Department's personnel, agency services and support services such as agency-wide award programs, safety and loss control, and facilities management. The Division also performs the Department's central planning and budgeting functions, including monitoring spending, revenue projections, fiscal impact statements, legislative budget requests, budget amendments, and the Long Range Program Plan. The Division is also responsible for the payment of the Department's bills.

*The Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco* issues licenses or permits that are required for any business or person to manufacture, import, export, store, distribute or sell alcoholic beverages or tobacco. The Division issues permits required for any business or person engaging in business as a manufacturer, importer, exporter, distributing agent or wholesale dealer of cigarettes; for distributors, makers, manufacturers or fabricators of other tobacco products within the state; and for distributors of cigars within the state.

*The Division of Hotels and Restaurants* licenses, inspects and regulates public lodging and food service establishments in Florida. The mission of the Division is to protect the health and safety of the public by providing the industry with quality inspections and fair regulation. The Division also licenses and regulates elevators, escalators and other vertical conveyance devices.

*The Division of Condominiums, Timeshares and Mobile Homes* provides consumer protection for Florida residents living in the regulated communities through education, complaint resolution, mediation and arbitration and developer disclosure. This Division licenses and regulates yacht and ship brokers and regulates condominiums, cooperatives, timeshares and mobile home parks.

*The Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering* is charged with the regulation of Florida's pari-mutuel, card-room and slot gaming industries, as well as collecting and safeguarding associated revenues due to the state.



Horse racing, harness horse racing, greyhound racing, jai alai games and cardroom poker games are authorized throughout the state. Slot machine gaming at pari-mutuel facilities is authorized in Broward and Miami-Dade Counties. Florida is also the only state in the United States where live jai alai games are conducted.

*The Division of Professions* is responsible for licensing nearly half a million professionals. The Division administers 12 professional boards, five Department-regulated professions and one council. Each board office is responsible for the administrative functions of its board and for coordinating support functions provided by the Department, including establishing meeting dates and locations, compiling and preparing agendas, noticing meetings in the Florida Administrative Weekly and ensuring the effective operation of board meetings and board business. After a board meeting, staff is responsible for notifying the Bureau of Education and Testing and the Central Intake Unit of all application approvals and denials, preparing executive summaries and meeting minutes.

*The Division of Real Estate* protects the public by regulating real estate and appraisal licensees through education and compliance. The Division is responsible for the examination, licensing and regulation of more than a quarter of a million individuals, corporations, real estate schools and instructors. Located in Orlando, the Division also provides administrative support to the Florida Real Estate Commission (FREC) and the Florida Real Estate Appraisal Board (FREAB).

*The Division of Regulation/Compliance* is the enforcement authority for the professional boards and programs. The Division monitors professions and related businesses to ensure that the laws, rules and standards set by the Legislature and professional boards are followed by proactively monitoring the professionals and related businesses; investigating complaints of wrongdoing; using compliance mechanisms such as notices of noncompliance and citations; and performing statutorily mandated inspections. The Division is divided into six program areas – Complaints, Alternative Dispute Resolution, Unlicensed Activity, Compliance, Farm Labor and Child Labor. Regional offices are located in Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Gainesville, Orlando, Ft. Myers, West Palm Beach, Margate (Ft. Lauderdale) and Miami, with satellite offices in Pensacola and Tampa.

*The Division of Service Operations* manages the Central Intake and Licensure unit, the one-stop shop for intake of applications and payments. The Division also oversees the Customer Contact Center, which handles all initial interaction conducted via telephone, email and the Web.

*The Florida State Boxing Commission* licenses and regulates professional boxing, kickboxing and mixed martial arts and approves amateur boxing, kickboxing and mixed martial arts sanctioning organizations. The Commission ensures that all professional matches are conducted in accordance with provisions of state laws and rules. It also makes certain that health and safety requirements are met and that matches are competitive and physically safe for participants. The Commission is comprised of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

*The Florida Building Commission* is a 25-member technical body responsible for the development, maintenance and interpretation of the Florida Building Code through a consensus-building process. The Chair is appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate, and serves at the pleasure of the Governor. Other Commission members appointed by the Governor represent architects, engineers, contractors, building owners, insurance, public education, local governments, building and fire officials and persons with disabilities. The Commission also approves products for statewide acceptance and administers the Building Code Training Program.



Florida State Archives

Postcard of horse race at Hialeah Race Course, Miami, 1956.

DBPR is funded by revenue generated from application and licensure fees and the collection of tax revenues from alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, and pari-mutuel events.

*In 1993, the Department of Business Regulation and the Department of Professional and Occupational Regulation were merged as Business and Professional Regulation.*

## **Department of Children and Families**

1317 Winewood Boulevard, Building 1, Room 202, Tallahassee 32399-0700

Phone: (850) 487-1111 Fax: (850) 922-2993

[www.dcf.state.fl.us](http://www.dcf.state.fl.us)

Secretary: Esther Jacobo (Interim)

The Department of Children and Families (DCF) was created by section 20.19 of the *Florida Statutes*. The department is led by the Secretary, who is appointed by the Governor and subject to confirmation by the Senate. The Secretary serves at the pleasure of the Governor.

The mission of the Department of Children and Families is to work in partnership with local communities to protect the vulnerable, promote strong and economically self-sufficient families, and advance personal and family recovery and resiliency. DCF is charged with serving Florida's citizens through a wide range of social services, which include:

- preventing and alleviating the abuse, neglect, and exploitation of children and vulnerable adults;
- managing the Florida Abuse Hotline, which serves as the central reporting center for allegations of abuse, neglect, and exploitation for all children and vulnerable adults in Florida;
- working in partnership with local communities, courts, and tribes to ensure the safety, well-being, and timely permanency of children and families;
- promoting strong and economically self-sufficient communities by providing food, cash, and medical assistance to individuals and families;
- overseeing a statewide system of care for the prevention, treatment, and recovery of children and adults with serious mental illnesses and/or substance abuse disorders;
- licensing and training for child care facilities throughout Florida;
- helping refugees in Florida to become economically self-sufficient;
- coordinating the services of the various state agencies and programs to serve individuals or families who are homeless, or are facing homelessness; and
- ensuring the safety of victims of domestic violence by developing partnerships with community organizations in the prevention and intervention of domestic violence.

## **Department of Citrus**

Bob Crawford Agricultural Center

605 East Main Street, Bartow 33830

Post Office Box 9010, Bartow 333831-9010

Phone: (863) 537-3999 Fax: (877) 352-2487

[www.fdocgrower.com](http://www.fdocgrower.com)

Executive Director: Douglas Ackerman

The Department of Citrus/Florida Citrus Commission is an executive agency of state government established in 1935 by an act of the Florida Legislature as the result of an industry request. The act, called the Florida Citrus Code (Chapter 601, *Florida Statutes*), states that the department's purpose is to protect and

enhance the quality and reputation of Florida citrus fruit and processed citrus products in both domestic and foreign markets. It also acts to “protect the health and welfare and stabilize and protect the citrus industry of the state,” which in turn helps to promote the general welfare and economy of the state.

The Department of Citrus is a trust fund agency financed by an excise tax placed on each box of citrus moved through commercial channels. The Florida Citrus Code stipulates the maximum tax and how funds generated are allocated. A portion of that tax is deposited in the state’s general revenue fund to offset administrative costs.

The Department of Citrus is committed to fund citrus disease research, in particular citrus greening, which is one of the most serious citrus diseases in the world. A significant percentage of the annual budget has been allocated to disease research efforts. Another large part of the department’s budget is spent on advertising and promotional activities for Florida citrus in the United States, Canada, Europe, and Asia. The balance of the department’s funds is spent on administration, economic and market research, and regulatory activities.

The Florida Citrus Commission is the agency head and serves in the capacity of a board of directors for the Department of Citrus. The commission consists of 9 members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate for 3-year terms. By statute, each of Florida’s three citrus districts are represented by three commissioners, each of whom must physically reside in the district from which appointed. In order to be a member of the commission, the individual must receive his or her primary source of income from the growing of citrus, the growing and packing/shipping of citrus, or the growing and processing of citrus.

The Commission oversees and guides the activities of the Department of Citrus. It is responsible for setting the annual amount of the excise tax as well as quality standards for all citrus grown, packed, or processed in Florida. In addition, the commission adopts rules regulating packaging and labeling of Florida citrus products and licensing requirements for packers, shippers, and processors.

The Department of Citrus carries out Commission policy by conducting a wide variety of programs involving industry regulation, scientific, market and economic research, advertising, merchandising, public and industry relations, and consumer promotions.

## Department of Corrections

501 South Calhoun Street, Tallahassee 32399

Phone: (850) 717-3030 Fax: (850) 922-2848

[www.dc.state.fl.us](http://www.dc.state.fl.us)

Secretary: Michael D. Crews

Public Affairs Director: Jessica Cary (850) 488-0420

The Department of Corrections is authorized by Chapter 20.315 of the *Florida Statutes*.

The head of the department is a secretary who is appointed by the Governor. The secretary serves at the pleasure of the Governor and is subject to Senate confirmation.

The department protects the public by operating a safe, secure, humane, and efficient corrections system for adults and youthful offenders.



Florida State Archives

*Governor Farris Bryant (left). Sam Banks, chairman of the Florida Citrus Commission, and Doyle E. Conner, Commissioner of Agriculture, inspect Florida’s freeze damaged fruit, 1962.*

Institutional, probation, and parole services are administered on a regional basis. The department is divided into four institutional regions and four probation and parole regions. The secretary appoints regional directors.

Persons tried as adults for felony offenses and sentenced to one or more years are committed to the custody of the department.

The department provided incarceration for 100,884 inmates in 2013 at 142 facilities, including major prisons, annexes, work camps, and community-based facilities. In Florida there are seven private prisons housing more than 10,000 inmates.

The department's 1,981 probation and parole officers supervise offenders placed on parole or sentenced to probation or community control. More than 145,000 offenders are supervised from the department's 130 probation and parole offices.

The department provides specialized field services and administrative support through its offices of Health Services, Support Services, and Administration.

The Parole Commission, an autonomous agency, is responsible for making decisions concerning the release of adults on parole, control release, conditional release, and conditional medical release.

*The Department of Offender Rehabilitation was created in 1975 to merge the Division of Corrections with the field staff of the Florida Parole and Probation Commission. In 1978, Offender Rehabilitation was renamed Department of Corrections.*

## **Department of Economic Opportunity**

Caldwell Building

107 East Madison Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399

Phone: (850) 245-7105

[www.floridajobs.org](http://www.floridajobs.org)

Executive Director: Jesse Panuccio

The Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) is an executive agency of state government established in 2011 by an act of the Florida Legislature. DEO's purpose is to assist the Governor in working with the Legislature, state agencies, business leaders, and economic development professionals to formulate and implement coherent and consistent policies and strategies designed to promote economic opportunities for all Floridians.

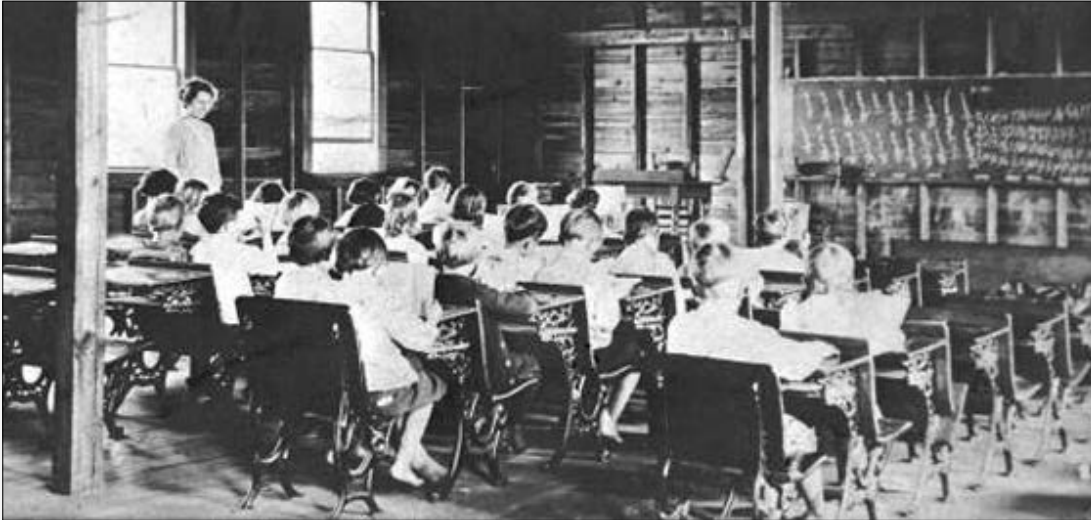
DEO is comprised of three legacy agencies and handles a broad array of responsibilities including re-employment assistance, labor-market analysis and forecasting, community development and planning, granting and monitoring of economic incentives, and monitoring of regional workforce boards. The agency has 1,600 employees. There are three divisions of the department: Division of Strategic Business Development, Division of Community Development, and Division of Workforce Services.

The Division of Strategic Business Development analyzes and evaluates business prospects, administers tax refunds, tax credits, and grant programs that have been created in law. The division is also responsible for developing measurement protocols for state incentive programs.

The Division of Community Development is responsible for assisting local governments and their communities in finding creative planning solutions to foster healthy economic communities. The division is also responsible for administering state and federal grant programs to provide community development and project planning activities to maintain viable communities, revitalize existing communities, and expanding economic development and employment opportunities.

The Division of Workforce Services ensures that the state appropriately administers federal and state workforce funding. Workforce Services is responsible for administering the Re-employment Assistance program.

DEO promotes economic opportunities for all Floridians by forming and implementing successful workforce, community, and economic development policies and strategies. DEO's overall goal is to increase Florida's global competitiveness as a destination for business, capital, talent, innovation, and entrepreneurship. This is possible by promoting Florida as the number one world destination of choice for business and industry and facilitating business development through the delivery of world class customer service. DEO works in partnership with Enterprise Florida Inc. and Workforce Florida Inc. to attract, retain, and grow businesses while creating jobs in Florida.



*Elementary school class of Eva Wooten, Cocoa, 1912.*

Florida State Archives

## **Department of Education**

325 West Gaines Street, Suite 1514, Tallahassee 32399-0400

Phone: (850) 245-0505 Fax: (850) 245-9667

[www.fldoe.org](http://www.fldoe.org)

Commissioner: Pam Stewart (Interim)

### **History**

The Department of Education's origin as a state agency began with the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, created in the Florida Constitution in 1885 (effective, 1887). Governance, responsibilities, and organization have changed several times since then. As a result of the constitutional amendment passed by the voters in 1998, sweeping changes were made to the structure of the education system. In 1998, Floridians chose to replace the statewide-elected Commissioner of Education with an appointed commissioner, moving the department under the general authority of the Governor. The effective date for the transfer was January 2003. The amendment also changed the department's composition, creating a seamless system of education in Florida. All public educational entities, from kindergarten through graduate school, were brought together under the same governance organization.

### **Agency Head**

The State Board of Education serves as the head of the agency. The Governor appoints the seven board members to staggered 4-year terms subject to confirmation by the Senate. The Commissioner of Education is appointed by the board and serves as the agency's executive director.

### **Legal basis**

Article IX, Section 2 of the Florida Constitution, and section 20.15 of the *Florida Statutes*, which became effective in January 2003, establish and guide the department.

## **Powers and Duties**

The State Board of Education is the chief implementing and coordinating body of public education in Florida and is responsible for the improvement of Florida's school system. Statutorily, the board is required to focus on high-level policy decisions. The board has rule-making authority and may delegate its general powers to the Commissioner of Education or the directors of the divisions of the department. (For specific information on powers and duties, see Chapters 1000-1013 of the *Florida Statutes*.)

## **Organization**

### **Programmatic:**

Pursuant to s. 20.15(3), F.S., the Department consists of the following divisions: Public Schools (which includes teacher recruitment and certification); Florida Colleges; Accountability, Research and Measurement; Vocational Rehabilitation; Career and Adult Education; Finance and Operations; and Blind Services. Division directors are appointed by the Commissioner of Education subject to the approval of the State Board of Education. Divisions are charged with ensuring the greatest possible coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of education for students in Florida's K-20 system.

### **Operational:**

The operations of the department are administered by the Chief of Staff who oversees three support functions: Administrative (personnel, contracts, purchasing, employee development and training); Technology (all computer services including the state-wide educational network and technical assistance with all teacher and classroom-related software programs); and Finance (K-20 budget, student financial aid, school facilities, and federal programs such as free/reduced lunch).

### **Commissioner's Office:**

The offices of the general counsel and inspector general report directly to the commissioner. Other functions housed within the Commissioner's Office include governmental relations, Articulation, Commission for Independent Education, Independent Education and Parental Choice, and Communications and Public Affairs. All report to the Chief of Staff.

During reorganization to a K-20 structure, data collection and analysis for all sectors were moved into a new work unit called Accountability, Research and Measurement (ARM). ARM is responsible for Student and School Assessment and Performance, Education Information, and Accountability.

## **General Information**

According to data released by the Florida Department of Education in November 2012, approximately 2.7 million students were enrolled in Florida's PK-12 public schools during school year 2012-13. An additional 396,224 students were listed as home schooled or enrolled in private schools. White students made up 41.6 percent of the student body. The racial makeup of the balance was: 23.0 percent Black or African American; 29.3 percent Hispanic/Latino; and 6.1 percent other races. In 2011-12, the state awarded 147,230 standard high school diplomas.

In 2012-13, Florida had a total of 4,271 PK-12 public schools. The PK-12 system included 194,008 instructional staff in 2012-13. Included in that category are classroom teachers, media and library specialists, and guidance counselors.

The average Florida teacher has been in the classroom almost 12 years. Over 35 percent had advanced degrees (more than a baccalaureate degree) in 2011-12.

Florida surveys high school seniors each year to find out their post-secondary plans. In 2011-12, 53 percent of those responding said they were planning to attend a Florida public college or university. About 3 percent planned to attend a technical or trade school.

### **Post-secondary Education:**

A multitude of post-secondary opportunities are available in Florida. The state has 12 public universities, 27 private colleges and universities, 28 public colleges, and 38 public vocational-technical centers. In addition, the Department of Education licenses several hundred for-profit institutions that offer career training, specialized certification, vocational programs, and an adult education curriculum.

Florida's college system dates from 1933 when Palm Beach Junior College was established as a public two-year college. In response to a State Board of Education recommendation in 1957, the Florida Legislature implemented a master plan designed to provide access to community colleges for 99 percent of the state's population. This, of course, was before the Internet and the availability of distance learning, when access meant the physical commute to college. Pasco-Hernando Community College, which opened in 1972, was the completing link in the implementation plan. In 2011-12, colleges reported approximately 900,000 enrolled students. System-wide, 105,798 degrees were granted. In fall 2012, 37 percent of students were full-time and 63 percent were part-time students. The average age of these students was 26.

The public university system in Florida dates to 1905 when the Florida Legislature consolidated the public post-secondary institutions into what today are Florida A&M University, Florida State University, and the University of Florida. Today, 12 institutions comprise the state's university system. Combined enrollment headcount for fall 2012 was 334,989. The total degrees awarded in 2011-2012 was 79,322.

During the education reorganization that resulted from the 1998 constitutional amendment, the Board of Regents was abolished and university governance was devolved to the university boards of trustees, with high-level issues moved to the State Board of Education. However, in 2002, the voters created a 17-member Board of Governors that gave State University System governance to the new board.

Florida's private colleges and universities are not part of the formal governance system. However, the private institutions have a highly developed partnering relationship with both community colleges and state universities that is designed to maximize baccalaureate production. Some of Florida's oldest and well-known institutions are private, including Florida Southern College, established in 1855, and the University of Miami.

Branch campuses, off-campus centers and instructional sites, partnering with other institutions, and course work available via the Internet, have allowed Floridians a level of access to higher education that is greater than ever before in the history of the state.

## **Department of Elder Affairs**

4040 Esplanade Way, Tallahassee 32399-7000

Phone: (850) 414-2000 Fax: (850) 414-2004

[information@elderaffairs.org](mailto:information@elderaffairs.org)

[www.elderaffairs.state.fl.us](http://www.elderaffairs.state.fl.us)

Secretary: Charles T. Corley

With approximately 4.45 million residents age 60 and older, Florida currently ranks first in the nation in the percentage of its citizens who are elders, and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future. Currently, elders make up 24 percent of the state's population, and this is expected to grow to 35 percent by 2030. There are more than 1.7 million Floridians age 75 and older, and the population group 100 and older is Florida's fastest growing age group by percentage. With more elders living within our borders than the populations of 17 other states and the District of Columbia combined, Florida's future is linked to the financial, health and physical security of its elder population.

The department provides most services through its Division of Statewide Community-Based Services, which works through the state's eleven Area Agencies on Aging and local service providers to deliver essential services to a vital segment of the population. The department also directly administers a wide range of programs, ranging from the Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program, Statewide Public Guardianship Office

and Communities for a Lifetime to SHINE (Serving Health Insurance Needs of Elders), and CARES (Comprehensive Assessment and Review for Long-Term Care Services).

The department recognizes that individuals age differently, and therefore the state's residents don't each need the same kind of care or services as others the same age. Some individuals may suffer from chronic conditions that began long before they reached age 60, while others may be able to live their entire lives without ever needing long-term medical or social services. One of the department's highest priorities is reducing the need for many elders to be placed in nursing homes and other long-term care facilities.

Ultimately, the goal is to efficiently use resources to ensure that the greatest number of elders possible get to spend their golden years living healthy, active, and fulfilling lives in their communities.

*Mission Statement:* To foster an environment that promotes well-being for Florida's elders and enables them to remain in their homes and communities.

*Vision:* All Floridians aging with dignity, purpose, and independence.

## Department of Environmental Protection

3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee 32399-3000

Phone: (850) 245-2118 Fax: (850) 245-2128

[www.dep.state.fl.us](http://www.dep.state.fl.us)

Secretary: Herschel T. Vinyard, Jr.

The Department of Environmental Protection has built a philosophy centered on respect for scientific and legal integrity. The department serves the state of Florida, its environment and its residents every day by focusing on three key priorities: developing a consistent and effective regulatory process, ensuring the quality and quantity of our state's water resources, and increasing access to our award-winning state parks.

The department is comprised of the following programs: Administrative Services, Technology and Information Services, Air Resource Management, Environmental Assessment and Restoration, Recreation and Parks, State Lands, Waste Management, Water Resource Management, Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, Water Policy and Ecosystem Restoration Projects. Division directors serve at the pleasure of the secretary, except for the director of the Division of State Lands, whose selection by the secretary is subject to confirmation by the Governor and Cabinet, sitting as the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund.

The department is responsible for carrying out most of the environmental and natural resources laws of the state. Rules adopted by the department cover a wide range of subjects: air quality, surface and ground water quality, solid and hazardous waste, environmental cleanup, oil spill prevention and cleanup, mine reclamation, wetland protection, coastal systems, state land acquisition and management, oil and gas conservation, and management of state parks and trails.

Six district offices—Northwest in Pensacola, Northeast in Jacksonville, Central in Orlando, Southwest in Temple Terrace, Southeast in West Palm Beach, and South in Fort Myers—conduct the department's regulatory activities throughout the state. The department's regulatory program governs activities conducted



Florida State Archives

*Aerial view of retirement community, Ormond Beach, 1961.*



in or on waters of the state, including beaches and wetlands, requires permits for discharges to air or water, and governs the collecting, storing, transport, and disposal of solid or hazardous wastes. The Florida Geological Survey conducts research to support management of the state's natural resources. The Office of Emergency Response provides technical and on-site assistance to ensure that pollution threats to the environment and human safety are quickly addressed.

The Division of State Lands administers through leases, easements, acquisition, and sale, and reviews the management of 12 million acres of state-owned conservation and non-conservation lands. The Division of Recreation and Parks manages 161 state parks and 10 state trails.

The Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas manages Florida's 41 aquatic preserves, three National Estuarine Research Reserves, and the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary. The Office of Ecosystem Projects oversees the department's policy, funding, and regulatory responsibilities to improve water quality and restore water flows to the Everglades. The Office of Water Policy coordinates closely with the state's five water management districts to address statewide water management and water supply issues. The department also exercises general supervisory authority over the water management districts.

*In 1975, the Department of Air and Water Pollution Control became the Department of Environmental Regulation. In 1993, the Department of Environmental Regulation and the Department of Natural Resources merged to become the Department of Environmental Protection.*

## **Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission**

102 Farris Bryant Building, 620 South Meridian Street, Tallahassee 32399-1600

Phone: (850) 488-4676 Fax: (850) 488-6988

[www.myfwc.com](http://www.myfwc.com)

Executive Director: Nick Wiley (850) 487-3796

Assistant Executive Director: Greg Holder (850) 487-3796

Chief of Staff: Karen Ventimiglia (850) 487-3796

The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is governed by a board of commissioners, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, to serve 5-year terms on a staggered basis. Commissioners select the executive director, who serves at their pleasure.

Major divisions within the agency include Law Enforcement, Freshwater Fisheries Management, Marine Fisheries Management, Habitat and Species Conservation, Hunting and Game Management, and the Fish and Wildlife Research Institute.

It is a matter of law in Florida that the people who live here own the state's fish and wildlife. Floridians traditionally love nature, and they have entrusted the FWC to manage the living resources that lend such natural wealth to the lifestyle people enjoy here.

The FWC relies heavily on public input and science in making management decisions concerning fish and wildlife. Five regional offices in Panama City, Lake City, Ocala, Lakeland, and West Palm Beach frequently conduct public workshops and invite interested individuals and organizations to share their perspectives regarding conservation issues such as hunting and fishing bag limits, open seasons, and other matters.



Florida State Archives

*Seascape view of the Everglades, 1977.*

Workshops are particularly important in the decision-making process regarding commercial fishing, since people's livelihoods are at stake, and the fisheries are vulnerable to natural and man-made hazards.

Florida offers a variety of recreational endeavors for nature lovers, and the FWC manages millions of acres of wilderness areas and waters for wildlife watchers, hikers, horseback riders, all-terrain vehicle riders, campers, canoeists, kayakers, boaters, water-skiers, divers, and many others.

The agency employs hundreds of scientists in its divisions and in the Fish and Wildlife Research Institute in St. Petersburg. Scientists work in the field and in labs, piecing together the latest data to arm FWC commissioners with the facts they need to balance protection of nature with public access. In many areas of research and management, the FWC sets the standard for other fish and wildlife agencies throughout the world.

FWC law enforcement officers have a proud tradition of courage and dedication in patrolling Florida's wilderness areas and protecting the resources that make this state such an enviable place to live. The agency's officers are highly trained and uniquely equipped to carry out search-and-rescue operations in wilderness areas and to provide homeland security facilities that would otherwise be vulnerable to attack from waterways or undeveloped lands.

Technology is the key to modern resource law enforcement, and FWC officers have access to state-of-the-art forensic science experts, satellite tracking technology, night-vision equipment, and many other modern wonders to boost their effectiveness.

The FWC prides itself in maintaining open lines of communication with stakeholders and the general public. Commission meetings are open and they take place in locations throughout the state to ensure everyone has an opportunity to address the Commission, in person, on conservation issues.

In addition, the FWC offers free courses in hunter safety and boating safety and offers outreach programs to encourage women and children to take up outdoor endeavors like hunting and fishing.

*A 1998 constitutional amendment, implemented by the Legislature in 1999, formed the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission by combining the Game and Freshwater Fish Commission with the Marine Fisheries Commission.*

## **Department of Health**

4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin #A00, Tallahassee 32399-1701

Phone: (850) 245-4444 Fax: (850) 487-4574

[www.doh.state.fl.us](http://www.doh.state.fl.us)

State Surgeon General / State Health Officer: John H. Armstrong, M.D., F.A.C.S., F.C.C.P.

The Department of Health is Florida's state agency dedicated to protecting, promoting, and improving the health of all people in Florida. Established by the Florida Legislature in 1996, the department traces its roots to the creation of the Florida State Board of Health in 1888. The department is an executive branch agency, established in section 20.43 of the *Florida Statutes*. The department is led by a State Surgeon General, who serves as the State Health Officer, and is directly appointed by Florida's Governor and confirmed by Florida's Senate.

The department has three deputy secretaries that oversee all of its business and programmatic operations. The department is comprised of a central office in Tallahassee, with statewide responsibilities; Florida's 67 county health departments; 22 Children's Medical Services area offices; 12 Medical Quality Assurance regional offices; nine Disability Determinations regional offices; and four public health laboratories. Facilities for the 67 county health departments (CHDs) are provided through partnerships with local county governments. CHDs provide a variety of services, and range from small to large in location size.

The department carries out its work through an internal structure of nine divisions:

- Division of Community Health Promotion
- Division of Disease Control and Health Protection
- Division of Emergency Preparedness and Community Support
- Division of Medical Quality Assurance
- Division of Children’s Medical Services
- Division of Disability Determinations
- Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management
- Division of Information Technology
- Division of Administration

The department monitors the health status of Floridians; identifies, diagnoses, investigates and treats health problems; and mobilizes local communities to address health-related issues. The department formulates policies and plans that support public health goals, enforces laws and regulations necessary to protect the public’s health, links people to needed health care services, and provides services locally where necessary. The department licenses and regulates health care practitioners, and provides medical disability determinations. In addition, the department has statewide and local responsibilities in the area of disaster preparedness and response, and provides specialized assistance to pregnant women, infants, and children with special health care needs.

The department also serves as the state’s official registrar for all vital records and the statewide repository for aggregate health related data accumulated by Florida’s state agencies. The department’s public health pharmacy distributes and dispense drugs and nutritional supplements for the treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, epilepsy, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, diabetes, and rabies; prevention of PKU (phenylketonuria); family planning (contraceptives and devices); and general clinic drugs for county health departments in both bulk and patient specific prescription formats. Additionally, the department is also responsible for the procurement, management, and distribution of the Public Antiviral Stockpile, chemical and radiological antidotes, and mass prophylaxis antibiotics. The department also has a large base of emergency preparedness related assets, including equipment, vehicles, mobile medical clinics, and communications infrastructure.

Through its network of county health departments and a number of community-based clinics across the state, for example, the department provides direct clinical and case management services to a variety of clients, including the medically indigent and those who do not have health insurance, utilizing a sliding fee scale to determine costs. While there is limited competition with other clinical providers serving the insured, the department’s providers offer sliding-scale fees for those who otherwise cannot afford care. Clinical providers are attentive to the needs of certain populations, such as older adults, women, children, and disabled persons, and are committed to providing linguistically and culturally competent services to all clients.

The scope and complexity of current health problems continue to present formidable challenges for Florida. A number of factors confront the state in meeting the health needs of its residents and visitors. These include the growth and diversity of Florida’s population; the ongoing threat of infectious diseases, such as Influenza, HIV/AIDS, and Tuberculosis; the large number of substance abusers, including children and adults who use tobacco and consume alcohol; and the ever-present threat of natural or man-made disasters.



Florida State Archives

*Doctors in Dade County to help victims of Hurricane Andrew, November 1992. On August 24, 1992, Hurricane Andrew struck southern Florida. An estimated 180,000 persons were left homeless; insured damages were estimated at \$15.5 billion and total damages at more than \$30 billion. During November 3-13, to help prioritize health needs and direct public health resources, the Dade County Public Health Unit of the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services conducted a survey to assess health needs and the availability of health-care services during the recovery phase with funds provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).*

Also of critical importance is the unequal burden of disease based on socio-economic status and race. The system faces wide disparities in health status, with minority populations bearing a disproportionate burden of disease. Current national health care reform efforts and Medicaid changes will also affect the public health system in Florida.

The department uses community-focused strategies to provide the tools, planning support and policy direction communities need in order to address the challenges presented by a broad spectrum of public health issues. The department is diligent in its responsiveness to a rapidly changing health and societal landscape, including demands for increased accountability for public agencies, rapid technological and medical advances, escalating health care costs, and managed care within the framework of economic realities. The department maintains a continual readiness stance in order to address new or resurfacing health problems, diseases, or disasters.

## **Department of Juvenile Justice**

2737 Centerview Drive, Tallahassee 32399-3100

Phone: (850) 488-1850

[www.djj.state.fl.us](http://www.djj.state.fl.us)

Secretary: Wansley Walters

The Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) was established by the Juvenile Justice Act of 1994 and is guided by Chapters 984 and 985 of the *Florida Statutes*. The secretary of the department is appointed by the Governor to lead the agency. The secretary shares leadership duties with a deputy secretary.

The mission of DJJ is “to increase public safety by reducing juvenile delinquency through effective prevention, intervention, and treatment services that strengthen families and turn around the lives of troubled youth.” DJJ is focused on ensuring Florida’s at-risk and troubled youth have access to the right services, at the right place, in the right way, and at the right time to best meet the needs of youth, families, and communities and, with the help of meaningful partnerships throughout the state, provides a full continuum of programs and services. With the creation of its Roadmap to System Excellence in 2011, DJJ has placed an increased emphasis on front-end services to help Florida’s youth avoid involvement with the juvenile justice system, or further progression within it, and enable them to make the most of their futures while also saving taxpayer dollars.

The department is comprised of core programs: Prevention Services, Probation and Community Intervention Services, Detention Services, and Residential Services. Supported by an administrative unit, these programs are delivered throughout the state by more than 3,500 employees and well over 300 private providers.

Prevention Services offers voluntary crime prevention programs to help youth who are displaying “warning signs” of trouble get on the right track and avoid the juvenile justice system. This includes Children In Need of Services (CINS)/Families In Need of Services (FINS), which assists homeless, runaway, and troubled youth between 10 and 17 years of age and their families through an array of services, such as shelter, non-residential counseling, and case management. These programs also specialize services for females between 12 and 17 years of age, helping them set and achieve academic goals and prepare for careers.

Probation and Community Intervention Services staff are typically the first DJJ employees a youth encounters following arrest because they are responsible for intake—the entry point for all juveniles referred to DJJ for a delinquent act. A critical component of intake is screening; every youth is screened to assess their individual needs and determine the most appropriate treatment and intervention plan. Based on information from the arresting law enforcement officer and interviews with the victim, youth, youth’s family, and other sources, DJJ makes a recommendation to the state attorney and the juvenile court regarding appropriate sanctions and services. Some youth receive diversion, which consists of low-cost, community-based programs that administer sanctions and treatment while keeping less serious and early offenders out of the judicial

system. Youth may also be court-ordered onto probation in lieu of commitment to DJJ or upon completion of a residential placement, and given comprehensive transitional services while under supervision.

Detention Services is responsible for the care and custody of youth who have allegedly committed new crimes and are considered a risk to public safety or risk to show up for their court date and/or youth who are awaiting court action or placement in a residential commitment program. While in detention, DJJ addresses each youth's medical, mental health, and educational needs. Youth appear before the court within 24 hours of being taken into custody, at which time a juvenile judge determines whether there is a need for continued detention. Generally there is a 21-day limit to secure detention, but those charged with serious offenses can be held up to 30 days; the average length of stay is 11 days. Certified juvenile detention officers provide direct supervision and care of the youth in 21 state-operated secure detention facilities around the state.

Residential Services provide continued care for youth committed to DJJ's custody. In Florida, only a judge can place a youth into a residential program, but DJJ's commitment manager works closely with each youth's probation officer to recommend to the court the most appropriate residential commitment level and placement. Residential programs are classified by risk levels: low, moderate, high, or maximum risk. Residential commitment is for an indeterminate period of time; each youth must complete an individually-designed treatment plan based upon his or her rehabilitative needs in order to be released. Each youth receives educational and vocational services, as well as behavioral health, mental health, substance abuse, and sex offender treatment as needed. Effective July 1, 2013, all of DJJ's residential facilities are operated by private providers.

The department's local jurisdictional boundaries are the same as Florida's 20 judicial circuits. Each circuit has a chief probation officer to supervise the juvenile probation officers and function as the department's key local contact on juvenile justice issues.

*The 1994 Legislature took action to reduce the scope of authority of the then-present Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services. The Child Support Enforcement Program was transferred to the Department of Revenue and a new Department of Juvenile Justice was created to handle delinquency programs. These changes were in addition to the 1992 restructuring initiatives, which established the Agency for Health Care administration as administered by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation. Health care regulatory activities and the Medicaid Program were transferred to this new entity, thus reducing the size and diversity of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, which, in 1996, was split into the Department of Health and the Department of Children and Families.*

## **Department of the Lottery**

250 Marriott Drive, Tallahassee 32399-4000

Phone: (850) 487-7777 Fax: (850) 488-8049

[www.flalottery.com](http://www.flalottery.com)

Secretary: Cynthia O'Connell

The Florida Lottery was created in 1987 by the Florida Public Education Lottery Act. The Act implemented Article X, Section 15 of the Florida Constitution, which was adopted by the people of Florida in the 1986 General Election.

The purpose of the act is to implement the constitutional provision "in a manner that enables the people of the state to benefit from significant additional moneys for education and also enables the people of the state to play the best lottery games available."

The act states the legislative intent as follows: that the net proceeds of the lottery games be used to support improvements in public education and not as a substitute for existing resources for public education; that the games be operated by a department that runs as much as possible in the manner of an entrepreneurial business enterprise; that the department be self-supporting and revenue-producing; and that the department

be accountable to the Legislature and the people of the state.

The head of the department is the Secretary of the Lottery, who is appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. The Florida Lottery began ticket sales on January 12, 1988, with the “Millionaire” Instant Lottery game. The Lottery introduced computerized, on-line Lottery games in April 1988. The Lottery joined the Multi-state Lottery Association (MUSL) and launched POWERBALL® in early January 2009. Since inception, the Florida Lottery has contributed more than \$25 billion to the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund (EETF).

## **Department of Management Services**

4050 Esplanade Way, Tallahassee 32399-0950

Phone: (850) 488-2786 Fax: (850) 922-6149

[www.dms.myflorida.com](http://www.dms.myflorida.com)

Secretary: Craig J. Nichols

The Department of Management Services has a governor-appointed secretary who oversees human resource management, retirement, health and insurance benefits, the People First human resource management system, real estate management, state purchasing, telecommunications, and other specialized services including fleet management and private prison monitoring. Its role is to “serve those who serve Florida” by supporting state and local government so they can focus on their core missions.

Successfully delivering quality products and services allows all levels of government to better serve the citizens of Florida. The Department of Management Services brings value by:

Managing human resource policies, procedures, and data systems for those who work in public service;Overseeing retirement operations for those who currently or previously worked in public service;

Providing health and benefit options for public servants;Maintaining a portion of the state-owned real estate pool where agencies serve citizens;Providing specialized services through fleet management and private prison oversight;Operating the purchasing Web portal for government buyers at all levels;

Negotiating savings on behalf of state agencies through state term contracts; and

Negotiating telecommunication services for government and non-profit organizations at a fraction of the cost.

*The Department of Administration and The Department of General Services were joined to become Management Services in 1992.*

## **Department of Military Affairs**

82 Marine Street, Post Office Box 1008, St. Augustine 32085-1008

Phone: (904) 823-0364 Fax: (904) 823-0125

<http://dma.myflorida.com>

The Adjutant General: Major General Emmett R. Titshaw, Jr.

The Department of Military Affairs was established by Chapter 250.05 of the *Florida Statutes*. The head of the department is the Adjutant General who is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

The department manages and supports the Florida National Guard and operates within the policy guidance and fiscal framework of both state and federal authorities. The Florida National Guard is composed of Army and Air Force Guard units, manned largely by citizen soldiers and airmen. A full-time complement of departmental Guard personnel, federal technicians, and state employees support the citizen force.

The department is comprised of the following sections: the Joint Force Headquarters Command Element; the Deputy Chiefs of Staff for Personnel, Logistics, Operations and Information Management; the

Joint Director of Military Support; the Human Resources Office; the Construction and Facilities Management Office; the United States Property and Fiscal Office; the State Quartermaster; the State Aviation Office; and Staff Office – Air National Guard.

The department’s mission is to: provide ready units and personnel to support the national security objectives of the United States; protect life and property; to preserve peace, order, and public safety; and contribute to such national and local programs that add value to the nation and state. (Title 32, U.S. Code) The adjutant general, along with assistant adjutants general for Army and Air Force, and headquarters staff, provide direction and oversight to four U.S. Army Guard Major Commands and one U.S. Air Guard Wing located in Florida. These commands are prepared to provide trained and qualified individuals and units for federal or state service. When exercised in their federal role, Florida Guard units train, mobilize, deploy, and operate as part of the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force. The Florida Air National Guard has a day-to-day air sovereignty mission for the Eastern Seaboard of the United States, maintaining aircraft armed and ready for immediate commitment, on a 24-hour alert status. In carrying out their state role, Florida Guard units respond to the need of Floridians in crisis. This effort involves the commitment of units, personnel, and equipment to natural disaster, civil unrest, drug interdiction, and drug demand reduction requirements.

## **Department of State**

R. A. Gray Building, 500 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee 32399

Phone: (850) 245-6500

[www.dos.state.fl.us](http://www.dos.state.fl.us)

Secretary of State: Ken Detzner

The Florida Department of State was created by section 20.10 of the *Florida Statutes*. The Secretary of State is the custodian of the State Constitution; the Great Seal of Florida; original laws, statutes and resolutions of the Legislature; and all official public records. The Secretary oversees the operation of several divisions: Corporations, Elections, Administrative Services, Cultural Affairs, Historical Resources, and Library and Information Services.

The Secretary of State is recognized nationally and internationally as the “keeper of records” and the authenticity verification official. Located in the Department of State, the Division of Corporations instills confidence, encourages investments, and drives business activity. To ensure accountability and to prevent misrepresentation within Florida’s business environment, individuals and groups from all facets of life rely on the division’s services, i.e., the general public, businesses, law enforcement, the legal community, the banking industry, and other governmental agencies.

The Division of Corporations serves as the state’s central repository for a number of commercial activities that include a variety of business entity filings such as profit and not-for-profit corporations, limited liability companies, limited partnerships, trade and service mark registrations, federal lien recordings, judgment lien filings, uniform commercial code financing statements, fictitious name registrations, notary commissions, and cable and video service franchises. The division also provides Apostilles, records certifications, and document authentications. The division renders two broad functional services: (1) formalizes the legal standing of a business or activity by accepting and indexing the filings or registrations, and (2) supplies information and certification regarding the filings and activities of record. These essential government services are performed by a filing bureau (Bureau of Commercial Recording) and an information bureau (Bureau of Commercial Information Services).

The Division of Elections performs the following functions: provides advisory opinions, interpretation, and guidance to the counties, candidates, and political entities on the state’s election laws and procedures; adopts and enforces rules to ensure uniform standards for the proper and equitable implementation of election law; administers the federal grants under Help America Vote Act (HAVA) and Health and Human Services (HHS); certifies new and updated voting systems to be used in the state; provides technical assistance

to the supervisors of elections on voting systems; supervises and observes registration and election processes, governs the access, use, and operation of the statewide voter registration system; provides voter registration services including entering new registrations and updates; investigates (in conjunction with supervisors of elections) the continuing accuracy and eligibility of voter information in registration rolls; monitors the activities of special voter registration entities (such as designated voter registration agencies and third-party voter registration organizations) governed under state and/or federal laws; provides voter assistance including education and the investigation of complaints related to fraud, irregularity or non-compliance with registration, voting and citizen's initiative and candidate petition processes; compiles and/or furnishes statistical data relating to registration, voter information, voting history, election returns, and results; facilitates supervisor of elections' administrative reporting duties including election results for federal, state, county, and special district elections; processes all required filings for candidates, political committees, and parties; reviews campaign treasurer reports for completeness and compliance; serves as liaison with the Legislature and Office of the Governor on certifications of elected and appointed offices; oversees Spanish translation of constitutional amendments; and coordinates the citizens' initiative petition process, and the ballot position process for legislatively proposed constitutional amendments and citizens' initiatives.



Architectural drawing by Fletcher and Valenti

*Architectural drawing of R.A. Gray building, Tallahassee, which houses the Department of State.*

including education and the investigation of complaints related to fraud, irregularity or non-compliance with registration, voting and citizen's initiative and candidate petition processes; compiles and/or furnishes statistical data relating to registration, voter information, voting history, election returns, and results; facilitates supervisor of elections' administrative reporting duties including election results for federal, state, county, and special district elections; processes all required filings for candidates, political committees, and parties; reviews campaign treasurer reports for completeness and compliance; serves as liaison with the Legislature and Office of the Governor on certifications of elected and appointed offices; oversees Spanish translation of constitutional amendments; and coordinates the citizens' initiative petition process, and the ballot position process for legislatively proposed constitutional amendments and citizens' initiatives.

The Division of Cultural Affairs is the designated state arts agency which administers programs that benefit artists, cultural organizations, and Florida's cultural constituents, as well as overseeing the Museum of Florida History. Grants are awarded annually to support cultural activity and programming, as well as programs for construction and renovation of cultural facilities. In addition to grants programs, the division administers promotional programs that recognize notable contributions to Florida culture, such as the Florida Artists Hall of Fame and various exhibition programs. The division also produces an electronic newsletter which is distributed to artists, cultural organizations, and other interested parties to provide them with state, regional, and national arts-related information and provides webinars on topics such as ADA compliance, grant writing and reporting.

The division administers the following grant programs and services: Cultural and Museum Grants (including arts in education and underserved communities projects), State Touring Program, Cultural Facilities Program, Cultural Endowment Program, Individual Artist Fellowship Program, Florida Artists Hall of Fame, Poetry Out Loud, Capitol Complex Exhibitions, Art in State Buildings and professional development workshops for established Florida artists.

The Secretary of State serves as Florida's Chief Cultural Officer (s. 15.18, F.S.). The Florida Council on Arts and Culture, an advisory group to the Secretary, recommends grant funding and encourages cultural development statewide.

The Museum of Florida History, managed by the division, collects, preserves, exhibits, and interprets evidence of past and present cultures in Florida, and promotes education and appreciation of our heritage. The programs offered by the Museum of Florida History served more than 400,000 people.

The Division of Historical Resources has two major program areas: historic preservation and archaeological research. The Bureaus of Historic Preservation and Archaeological Research protect and document



Florida's historic buildings and archaeological sites, including underwater sites.

The Bureau of Historic Preservation administers a Historic Preservation Grants-in-Aid Program and the Florida Main Street Program (a downtown revitalization effort that emphasizes preservation and rehabilitation of traditional commercial areas of our cities) as well as the Florida Folklife and State Historical Markers Programs, the Florida Master Site File, and the Compliance Review program, which reviews development projects for their impacts on prehistoric and historic sites. The nomination of historic resources in Florida for listing in the National Register of Historic Places is a function of the State Historic Preservation Officer. National Register nominations are reviewed and recommended by the Florida National Register Review Board before forwarding to the Keeper of the National Register in Washington, D.C. The Certified Local Government (CLG) Program links three levels of government—federal, state, and local—into a preservation partnership for the identification, evaluation and protection of historic properties. Designation as a certified local government, either as a municipality or a county, makes historic preservation a public policy through passage of a historic preservation ordinance. The Florida Master Site File is the state's inventory of known archaeological and historical sites.

The Florida Folklife Program documents and presents the folklife, folklore, and folk arts of the state through programs such as the Florida Folk Heritage Awards, Folklife Apprenticeships, and an annual survey of traditional culture.

The Bureau of Archaeological Research provides leadership in the identification, preservation, and interpretation of archaeological sites, primarily on state owned lands. Staff provide technical assistance, and conduct training courses. The underwater archaeology program manages the state's historic shipwreck sites, the Underwater Archaeological Preserves, and the Florida Panhandle Shipwreck Trail. The Bureau also operates a Conservation Laboratory which specializes in the cleaning and conservation of metal and wooden artifacts, including very large objects such as dugout canoes, cannons, and anchors.

A State Historic Preservation Officer is designated by the Governor. The Florida Historical Commission serves in an advisory capacity to the director of the Division of Historical Resources to assist the director in carrying out the purposes, duties, and responsibilities of the Division.

The Division of Library and Information Services is the information resource provider for the Florida Legislature and state agencies. It functions to: coordinate and fund public libraries; implement statewide reading, information, and literacy initiatives; provide records management services; and collect, preserve, and make available the published and unpublished documentary history of the state. The division contributes to enhanced access to information and improved quality of life for Floridians in a variety of ways, such as preserving the history of Florida's government and people—the division's extensive holdings represent one of the most comprehensive collections about Florida and Floridians in existence, including items covering Florida's past, present, and future.

The State Archives of Florida collects and preserves the historically significant records of the state. Historic treasures in the archives' collection include Florida's first constitution and the state's Ordinance of Secession.

The State Library of Florida collects and maintains the published history of Florida's state government. Its collection includes publications by state agencies dating from the territorial days to the present.

**Managing Government Records:** The division helps state and local governments manage records through services including training, technical assistance, and records storage. Through records management practices, Florida's government agencies save millions each year in cost avoidance.

**Supporting Florida's Public Libraries:** Floridians depend on their local public libraries to meet their information, education, business, and recreation needs. The division supports the efforts of Florida's libraries to develop and enhance their services to citizens.

The division administers federal and state grant funds each year to support the establishment, expansion, and improvement of library service in Florida.

The division provides vital information to library staff members statewide through workshops, semi-

nars, conferences, and one-on-one consultation, enabling them to serve citizens more efficiently and effectively.

Enhancing Floridian's Access to Information: The division continues to seek ways to improve the availability of information resources for Florida's citizens. As a result of these efforts, citizens statewide benefit from the division's services through on-line access to key resources.

The Florida Electronic Library provides access to convenient, reliable information free of charge to any Florida resident with a public library card, and can be accessed from any home, workplace, public school, or public library in Florida, 24 hours a day, and seven days a week.

The Florida Memory Project provides researchers, teachers, and students of all ages with worldwide, around-the-clock access to significant records from the collections of the State Archives, including more than 178,000 photographs, images of historically significant documents, and recordings from over 50 years of the Florida Folk Festival.

Researchers worldwide have on-line access to the catalogs of the State Library and the State Archives.

The Capitol Branch Library, located in the Capitol Building, provides a reference service to legislators and staff, and is a branch of the State Library.

## **Department of Transportation**

605 Suwannee Street, Haydon Burns Building

Tallahassee 32399-0450

Phone: (850) 414-4100 Fax: (850) 414-5201

[www.dot.state.fl.us](http://www.dot.state.fl.us)

Secretary: Ananth Prasad, P.E.

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is an executive agency of the Governor. Its primary statutory mandate is to coordinate the planning and development of a safe, viable, and balanced state transportation system serving all regions of the state, and to assure the compatibility of all components, including multimodal facilities. A multimodal transportation system combines two or more modes of movement of people or goods. Florida's transportation system includes roadways, air, rail, seaports and waterways, spaceports, public transit, and bicycle and pedestrian facilities.

In developing the state's transportation network, FDOT works with its transportation partners at the federal, regional, and local levels to ensure our system is a fully integrated multimodal network moving people and goods safely and efficiently.

As Florida continues to face economic challenges, transportation continues to play an important role in the economic prosperity and future of the state.

### ***Basic Needs***

*Transportation is a basic necessity of a society which directly affects our quality of life. The infrastructure and services benefit all of us regardless of our socio-economic background. Transportation connects not only the places where we live, work, and play, but also people and businesses to opportunities.*

### ***Jobs***

*Every \$1 billion spent on highways enables **businesses to support 28,000 jobs**; one-third of those being in construction-related employment. Overall, employment in the transportation, trade, and utilities sectors comprises 20% of total employment in Florida.*

### ***Economy***

*Sustaining the performance of Florida's transportation system enables a strong competitive Florida economy. **All segments of the economy depend on efficient transportation** to move people and trans-*

port goods. Over the next five years the FDOT work program will increase Florida's Gross State Product by over \$11 billion in increased productivity.

**Return on investment**

Every dollar invested in transportation is estimated to result in a **return of nearly \$5 in user and economic benefits** to Florida's residents and businesses.

While FDOT's highest priorities are safety and system preservation, the Department also places great emphasis on developing the system to enhance economic opportunities and preserve the quality of our environment and communities.

Funding for the Florida Department of Transportation comes from the State Transportation Trust Fund (STTF). The STTF was established with the sole purpose of managing funds dedicated to transportation. Sources of revenue for the STTF include state fuel taxes, motor vehicle fees as well as federal funding.

The Florida Department of Transportation has been an active partner with the private sector even before the current era of "public-private partnerships" or P3's. While **100 percent of construction projects are contracted to the private sector, FDOT has aggressively expanded private sector participation** in other areas such as planning, design, construction, inspection, and maintenance.

The Florida Department of Transportation takes seriously its responsibility to serve the citizens of Florida. Through innovation, creative financing and project acceleration, the Department continues to move forward with its Transportation Vision for the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

**FAST FACTS** (last updated on 7/8/2013)

- Decentralized Agency – Seven Districts and Turnpike Enterprise
- \$7.6 billion Average Annual Funding (FY 2014-18)
- Adopted Work Program (FY 2014-18)
  - Number of Projects 7,558
  - Number of Project Phases 12,306
- Areas Highly Privatized
  - Construction
  - Toll Collections
  - Design
  - Maintenance
  - Planning
- State Highways
  - 12,079 Centerline Miles
  - 6,661 Bridges
- Local Roads
  - 107,518 Centerline Miles
  - 5,051 Bridges
- Aviation
  - 129 Public Use Facilities
  - 647 Private Use Facilities
- Seaports
  - 15 Deepwater Ports
- Rail
  - 2,793 miles
  - 143 miles state owned

## **Agency for Health Care Administration**

2727 Mahan Drive, Tallahassee 32308

Phone: 850-412-3600 Fax: (850) 922-2897

AHCA Complaint Line (888) 419-3456

[www.ahca.myflorida.com](http://www.ahca.myflorida.com)

[www.floridahealthfinder.gov](http://www.floridahealthfinder.gov)

Secretary: Elizabeth Dudek

The Agency for Health Care Administration was established by section 20.42 of the *Florida Statutes*. The head of the Agency is the Secretary, who is appointed by the Governor. The Agency is guided by its mission of *Better Health Care for All Floridians*.

The Agency is responsible for health facilities licensure, inspection, and regulatory enforcement; investigation of consumer complaints related to health care facilities and managed care plans; the implementation of the Certificate of Need program; the operation of the Florida Center for Health Information and Policy Analysis; the administration of the Medicaid program; the administration of the contracts with the Florida Healthy Kids Corporation; the certification of health maintenance organizations; and the publishing of health care data and statistics.

The Division of Medicaid includes the bureaus of Program Analysis, Program Finance, Health Systems Development, Contract Management, Pharmacy Services, Medicaid Services, the Choice Counseling Unit, the Performance, Evaluation and Research Unit as well as staff in 11 area offices. Medicaid is responsible for administering the state's medical assistance program for low-income individuals and families. With local, state, and federal funds, Medicaid finances health care for more than 3.4 million recipients. The Agency has staff within the Division of Medicaid and in the Inspector General's Office dedicated to preventing and detecting fraud and abuse within the Medicaid program.

The Division of Health Quality Assurance includes the bureaus of Health Facility Regulation, Managed Health Care, Central Services, the Office of Plans and Construction, staff in eight area offices as well as the Florida Center for Health Information and Policy Analysis. Health Quality Assurance ensures high-quality health services through the following functions: regulating managed care providers; directing state licensure and federal certification of health care facilities; investigating consumer complaints regarding facilities and health plans; providing training to staff, consumers, and provider associations; determining the need for new health care facilities and services; and overseeing the construction of health care facilities. The Florida Center is responsible for the oversight of [www.FloridaHealthFinder.gov](http://www.FloridaHealthFinder.gov), the promotion of the exchange of secure, privacy-protected health care information, the adoption of electronic health records among providers, and the use of personal health records by all consumers.

## **Agency for Persons with Disabilities**

4030 Esplanade Way, Suite 380, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0950

Phone: (850) 488-4257 Fax: (850) 922-6456

Toll-Free: 1-866-APD-CARES (1-888-273-2273)

Email: [APD.Info@apdcares.org](mailto:APD.Info@apdcares.org)

[www.APDcares.org](http://www.APDcares.org)

Director: Barbara Palmer

In October 2004, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities (APD) became an agency separate from the Department of Children and Families, specifically tasked with serving the needs of Floridians with developmental disabilities of autism, cerebral palsy, Down syndrome, intellectual disabilities, spina bifida, and Prader-Willi syndrome. Prior to that time, it existed as the Developmental Disabilities Program.

The APD works in partnership with local communities and private providers to assist people who have developmental disabilities and their families. APD also provides assistance in identifying the needs of people with developmental disabilities for supports and services.

Agency Mission: The Agency Supports Persons with Developmental Disabilities in Living, Learning, and Working in their Communities.

## ***Cabinet Entities***

### **Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles**

Headquarters: Neil Kirkman Building, 2900 Apalachee Parkway, Tallahassee 32399-0500

Phone for Customer Service: (850) 617-2000 Fax: (850) 922-6274

[www.flhsmv.gov](http://www.flhsmv.gov)

Executive Director: Julie L. Jones

The mission of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles is to “provide highway safety and security through excellence in service, education, and enforcement.” The Florida Legislature created DHSMV in 1969 through Chapter 20.24 of the *Florida Statutes*. The Governor and Cabinet appoint the executive director of DHSMV. The executive director supervises, directs, coordinates, and administers all activities of the department. The department patrols the state’s highways; issues driver licenses, identification cards, registrations, and titles for motor vehicles, vessels, and mobile homes; and promotes a safe driving environment. The agency performs its responsibilities in partnership with numerous stakeholders, including county tax collectors and federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.

The department encompasses the Divisions of the Florida Highway Patrol, Motorist Services, and Administrative Services, which, along with the Information Systems Administration and many other areas, support the mission of the agency. The department’s duties, responsibilities, and procedures are mandated through chs. 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 328, 488, F.S., and ss. 627.730–627.7405, F.S., and Chapter 15-1 of the Florida Administrative Code.

The Division of the Florida Highway Patrol promotes a safe driving environment through proactive law enforcement and public education. The Patrol’s values of courtesy, service, and protection guide troopers, who work the state’s highways and roadways. The Patrol also utilizes an all-volunteer reserve and auxiliary program to enhance service delivery.

The Division of Motorist Services handles all credentialing, compliance, and customer service activities for driver licenses, identification cards, registrations, and titles for motor vehicles, vessels, and mobile homes. Related services include maintaining records, checking insurance, sanctioning violators, monitoring commercial carriers, and licensing all recreational vehicle and manufactured home dealers, manufacturers, importers, and distributors. DHSMV is also responsible for inspecting mobile home manufacturing plants. The division also directs a network of field offices and tax collector agent offices throughout the state.



Photo by Mark T. Foley

*State Trooper Mark Freemon relates a few humorous stories of the public’s reaction to the Trans Am in which he patrols the highways, Tallahassee, 1983. The Florida Highway Patrol had just launched a fleet of some 40 new high performance Ford Mustangs.*

The Division of Administrative Services is responsible for all administrative functions of the DHSMV including accounting, budgeting, purchasing, and facilities. The Information Systems Administration supports the mission of the department by planning, developing, and implementing all information technology, systems, and services for the department's operational divisions.

Other areas of the agency include financial management, communications, legislative affairs, legal, administrative reviews, cyber security, human resources, training, strategic planning, performance management, program planning, office of the Executive Director, and the Inspector General's office.

## **Department of Law Enforcement**

Post Office Box 1489, Tallahassee 32302-1489

Phone: (850) 410-7000 Fax: (850) 410-7022

[www.fdle.state.fl.us](http://www.fdle.state.fl.us)

Commissioner: Gerald M. Bailey

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) was created by section 20.201 of the *Florida Statutes*. FDLE is headed by an executive director, or commissioner, who is appointed by the Governor, approved by the Cabinet, and confirmed by the Senate.

FDLE's mission is to promote public safety and strengthen domestic security by providing services in partnership with local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies to prevent, investigate, and solve crimes while protecting Florida's citizens and visitors. FDLE employs about 1,700 people statewide and in 2011-2012 had an operating budget of \$282 million. Its responsibilities are articulated in ch. 943, F.S., and Chapter 11 of the Florida Administrative Code.

FDLE is composed of five programs: Executive Direction and Business Support, Criminal Investigations and Forensic Science, Florida Capitol Police, Criminal Justice Information, and Criminal Justice Professionalism. Through seven Regional Operations Centers, 14 Field Offices, and seven Crime Laboratories, FDLE delivers investigative, forensic and information system services to Florida's criminal justice community.

Executive Direction and Business Support includes the Offices of the Executive Director, Inspector General, Legislative Affairs, External Affairs, Executive Investigations, and General Counsel. The Office of the Executive Director provides management, coordination, and leadership to the agency, and ensures that FDLE's mission and objectives are being followed. Business Support Services includes General Services, Office of Financial Management, Human Resources, and Criminal Justice Grants. These services assist FDLE's programs by coordinating and providing the business activities necessary for the daily operations of the agency.

The Criminal Investigations and Forensic Science Program manages, coordinates, and provides investigative, forensic, and protection services to local, state, and federal agencies. Available services include: identifying and investigating organized and multi-jurisdictional crimes; apprehending criminals and fugitives; gathering and sharing criminal intelligence; investigating public corruption; seizing illegally gained assets; dismantling criminal organizations; conducting investigations of crimes against children; and providing specialized investigative assistance for computer crime cases. FDLE is statutorily charged with coordinating counter-terrorism preparedness and response efforts for the state of Florida. FDLE is also responsible for administering the Florida Mutual Aid Plan, which coordinates state and local law enforcement response during a declared state of emergency or natural or man-made mass disaster.

In addition, FDLE's Crime Laboratory System provides timely, expert, and professional examination of evidentiary materials utilizing state of the art equipment and scientific techniques. Scientists perform forensic analyses in the disciplines of chemistry, toxicology, microanalysis, latent prints, serology/DNA, firearms, crime scene, and computer evidence recovery. FDLE also houses the state's DNA Database, which collects, analyzes, and stores DNA samples from felons and offenders convicted of designated crimes.

The Florida Capitol Police provides law enforcement and security services to the Governor and first family, the Governor's mansion and office, the Cabinet, Legislature, visiting dignitaries and state officials, employees, and visitors to the Capitol Complex. The Capitol Police are responsible for developing and implementing plans for reporting incidents involving buildings and property within the Capitol Complex and conducting investigations relating to felonies and misdemeanors that occur within the Capitol Complex.

The Criminal Justice Information Services Program is committed to providing timely and accurate criminal justice information to prevent crime, solve cases, recover property, and identify persons with criminal warrants, arrests, and convictions. FDLE maintains the central repository of criminal history records, as well as "hot files" that provide such data as wanted and missing persons, stolen vehicles, guns, and property, domestic violence injunctions, parole statuses, deported aliens, and registered sexual offenders/predators and career criminals. These databases, and many others, are accessible to all criminal justice agencies statewide through the Florida Crime Information Center, which links agencies to the FBI's National Crime Information Center. FDLE's Biometric Identification System provides the immediate positive identification of fingerprints of arrested persons and automatically updates the criminal history files.

The Criminal Justice Professionalism Program strives to ensure that a qualified, well-trained, competent, and ethical law enforcement community serves Florida's citizens. It works with criminal justice agencies to provide officer training, assist with accreditation application efforts, and to maintain disciplinary standards. Training programs are offered to sworn officers to enhance their law enforcement knowledge and skills. FDLE certifies qualified officers, as well as revokes the certification of officers who fail to maintain minimum standards. The Criminal Justice Executive Institute offers executive level training to sheriffs, police chiefs, law enforcement managers, and other criminal justice leaders and practitioners.

*In 1974, the Department of Law Enforcement's name changed to the Department of Criminal Law Enforcement and took on increased duties. In 1978, it was redesignated as the Department of Law Enforcement.*

## **Department of Revenue**

5050 West Tennessee Street, Tallahassee 32399-0100

Phone: (850) 617-8600 Fax: (850) 488-0024

[www.myflorida.com/dor](http://www.myflorida.com/dor)

Interim Executive Director: Marshall Stranburg

Child support customer service: (800) 622-5437 (KIDS)

Tax information and assistance: (800) 352-3671

Created by section 20.21 of the *Florida Statutes*, the Department of Revenue is headed by the Governor and Cabinet. The department has three main programs: general tax administration, property tax oversight, and child support enforcement:

- General Tax Administration is responsible for taxpayer registration, tax processing, tax collection, tax enforcement, and fund distribution, as well as providing taxpayer assistance and resolution of taxpayer complaints. Total collections for department-administered taxes were nearly \$34 billion in FY 2011-12.
- Property Tax Oversight oversees a local property tax system that in 2011 had 9.9 million parcels of real property with a market value of \$1.80 trillion, and more than \$24 billion in property taxes levied by local governments and taxing authorities. The department reviews and approves the property tax rolls for each of Florida's 67 counties every year.
- Child Support Enforcement helps children get the financial support they need when it is not received from one or both parents. Child support collections have climbed steadily from \$388 million in 1994 to over \$1.6 billion in FY 2011-12.

## Department of Veterans' Affairs

11351 Ulmerton Road, #311-K Largo, FL 33778-1630

Phone: (727) 518-3202 Fax: (727) 518-3403

[www.FloridaVets.org](http://www.FloridaVets.org)

Executive Director: Michael Prendergast

The Florida Department of Veterans' Affairs (FDVA) was created by the Legislature in 1988, and was established on January 3, 1989, after the electorate ratified a constitutional amendment authorizing the department.

Florida has earned a reputation as one of the most veteran-friendly states in the nation. Of our state's 18.8 million residents, nearly 10 percent are military veterans.

Watching over and advocating for Florida's veteran population are the men and women of the Florida Department of Veterans' Affairs.

The department is a state agency responsible for assisting, without charge, Florida's veterans, their families and survivors in improving their health and economic well-being through quality benefit information, advocacy, and education.

FDVA also provides long-term health care services through six veterans' nursing homes (Daytona Beach, Land O' Lakes, Pembroke Pines, Springfield, Port Charlotte, and St. Augustine) and one assisted-living facility in Lake City.

The FDVA works closely with the Governor, Cabinet, Legislature, Florida's Congressional delegation, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, the Florida Veterans Foundation, and the major state veterans' service organizations to assist veterans with obtaining federal and state benefits earned by their military service to our nation.

*In 1980, the Department of Community Affairs was renamed Veteran and Community Affairs, but Veterans' Affairs was transferred in 1982 to the Department of Administration, and, in 1988, Veterans' Affairs became an independent department by constitutional amendment.*

## Board of Administration

1801 Hermitage Boulevard, Suite 100, Tallahassee 32308

Post Office Box 13300, Tallahassee 32317-3300

Phone: (850) 488-4406 Fax: (850) 413-1255

[www.sbafla.com](http://www.sbafla.com)

Executive Director & Chief Investment Officer: Ashbel C. Williams

The State Board of Administration (SBA) of Florida is the State's chief investment manager and financial advisor. The SBA oversees the investment of the Florida Retirement System (FRS), consisting of the Pension and Investment Plans, as well as several other trust fund accounts. The members of the board of trustees are the Governor, Chief Financial Officer, and Attorney General. The board appoints an executive director to manage the daily affairs of the agency. It also appoints a nine-member Investment Advisory Council composed of private citizens familiar with investment strategy and financial markets.

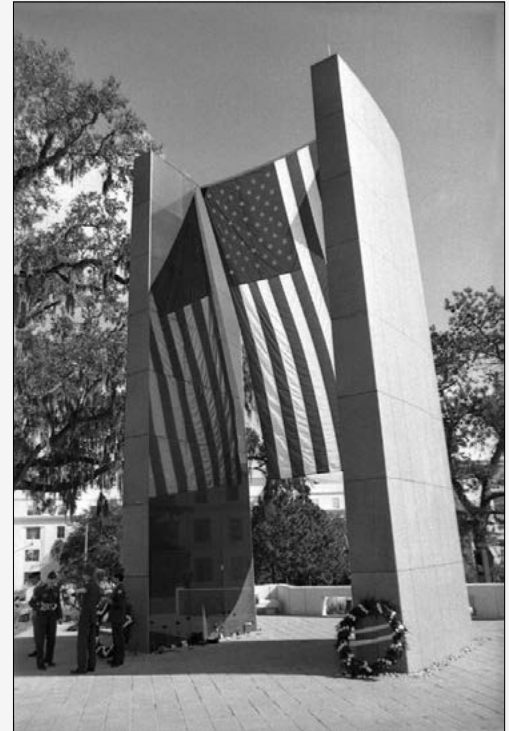


Photo by Deborah Thomas

*Vietnam Memorial on Veterans' Day, Tallahassee, 1985.*



The SBA must invest the billions of dollars in state pension and trust funds in order to get the highest possible risk-adjusted yield. The SBA functions very much like a large money management firm and money market fund. It makes investments in stocks, bonds, alternative investments, real estate, and cash instruments. To safeguard investments from the ups and downs of the financial markets, the SBA is constrained by law as to the percentage of its funds that can go into stocks, bonds, alternative investments, and real estate. In addition to a significant internally managed portion of its total assets, the SBA also uses nearly 100 outside investment firms.

The largest responsibility of the SBA is investing the FRS Trust Fund, which pays the retirement checks for retired state, school board, and select local government employees. At the end of fiscal year 2012, this fund totaled \$122.7 billion. The net gain from investments varies from year to year, depending on the performance of the investments. Other duties of the SBA include: (1) to administer bond debt service, ranging from gas tax receipts to local road and bridge bonds; (2) approve legal and fiscal sufficiency of all state bond issues; (3) as required by statute, approve, when necessary, interest rates in excess of legal limitations; (4) designate bank depositories for clearing accounts and revolving funds; and (5) administer the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, the Florida Water Pollution Control Finance Corporation, and the Inland Protection Financing Corporation. Housed at the SBA, but not managed by the SBA, are the Division of Bond Finance and the Florida Prepaid College Program.

The SBA was created in 1942 through Articles IX and XII of the Florida Constitution. In the 2000 Legislative Session, the law governing the operation of the Florida Retirement System was amended to create a new defined contribution plan (formally called the Public Employee Optional Retirement Plan, but known as the ‘Investment Plan’) to allow individual investment accounts. The FRS Investment Plan enables government employees to direct their own investing and take their assets with them when they leave government service. The State Board of Administration is charged by law with administering the \$7.1 billion in this defined contribution program.

## ***Public/Private Partnerships***

### **Enterprise Florida, Inc.**

800 North Magnolia Avenue, Suite 1100, Orlando 32803

Phone: (407) 956-5600 Fax: (407) 956-5599

[www.eflorida.com](http://www.eflorida.com)

President & CEO: Gray Swoope

Enterprise Florida, Inc. (EFI) is the public-private partnership representing the state’s government and business leaders that has served as Florida’s lead economic development organization. EFI’s mission is to **facilitate job growth for Florida’s businesses & citizens leading to a vibrant statewide economy.**

EFI focuses on attracting, retaining, and expanding businesses in Florida that can provide high-wage jobs. To that end, EFI works collaboratively with a statewide network of regional and local economic development organizations with a twofold objective: to continually improve Florida’s business climate, and help the state maintain a strong competitive position for job recruitment globally. Strategic goals employed to accomplish the mission are:

Position the state to retain jobs and aggressively compete for recruitment and expansion of investment and job-generating projects.

Partner with stakeholders as appropriate to promote EFI’s mission and support economic development initiatives that positively impact all types of job growth.

Aggressively market the state to target individuals and groups to: create awareness of the Florida’s pro-business proposition; drive lead generation; and to increase deal flow.

Secure adequate, sustainable public and private-sector participation to advance the mission of the organization.

Create a culture of professional economic development focused on continual improvement while maintaining resources necessary to support the organization's mission.

### **Governance**

EFI is governed by a board of directors, which is chaired by Florida's Governor and consists of top business, economic development and government leaders. In 2011, Florida passed legislation to merge minority business development, tourism marketing (VISIT FLORIDA) and sports marketing (Florida Sports Foundation) under EFI. Space Florida also is linked now to EFI through its board, which consists of the 12 appointed members to the EFI board.

### **Operational & Fiscal Accountability**

EFI's activities are measured and reported regularly through its performance-based contract with the state's Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO). EFI also has an internal operations plan with its own set of rigorous objectives and measures. Each staff member develops a performance plan annually with stretch goals.

The state invests annually in Enterprise Florida's operations budget, which includes amounts appropriated for Florida Sports Foundation and Minority Business Development. The private sector augments the state's efforts by joining the board of directors as corporate investors.

Enterprise Florida five year results from 2007-2011:

- 105,726 new and retained jobs
- \$7.2 billion in capital investment
- \$18 billion added to Florida's gross state product
- \$3 billion in export sales
- \$713 million in increased state and local tax revenue

*In 1978, the responsibilities of the Department of Commerce were split with the new Department of Labor and Employment Security. In 1996, the Florida's legislature became the first in the nation to abolish its state's Commerce Department entirely, giving principal responsibility for economic development to a public-private partnership.*

## **VISIT FLORIDA**

2540 West Executive Center Circle, Suite 200, Tallahassee 32301-5015

Phone: (850) 488-5607

[VISITFLORIDA.com](http://VISITFLORIDA.com)

President and CEO: Will Seccombe

2013-2014 Chair, VISIT FLORIDA Board of Directors: Tammy Gustafson

VISIT FLORIDA, the state's official tourism marketing corporation, serves as Florida's official source for travel planning to visitors across the globe. VISIT FLORIDA is not a government agency, but rather a not-for-profit corporation created as a public/private partnership by the Florida Legislature in 1996.

As the state's number one industry, tourism was responsible for welcoming 91.5 million visitors in 2012 who spent more than \$71.8 billion, generating 23 percent of the state's sales tax revenue and employing more than one million Floridians. For every \$1 spent on tourism marketing, VISIT FLORIDA generates more than \$258 in tourism spending and \$15 in new sales tax collections, paid by visitors, not residents.

Additional funding is secured from the private sector to expand VISIT FLORIDA's marketing dollars.

Last fiscal year, VISIT FLORIDA raised more than \$108.6 million in private sector matching funds. This is done by actively recruiting the state's tourism industry to invest as Partners through cooperative advertising campaigns, promotional programs, and many other pay-to-play ventures. Through this public/private partnership, VISIT FLORIDA serves nearly 12,000 tourism industry businesses, including 2,700 invested Partners, 9,200 web affiliates, and major strategic alliance partnerships with Disney Destinations, Dollar Rent A Car, The Hertz Corporation, SeaWorld Parks & Entertainment, and Universal Orlando.

VISIT FLORIDA facilitates tourism industry participation in domestic and international travel trade and consumer shows, as well as media missions to the top global visitor markets. VISIT FLORIDA also works closely with travel agents, tour operators, meeting and event planners, and is responsible for operating Florida's five Official Welcome Centers.

VISIT FLORIDA has 115 employees in Florida and an international team of contracted staff covering Canada, China, India, Germany, Latin America, and the United Kingdom. VISIT FLORIDA's corporate office is located at 2540 W. Executive Center Circle, Suite 200, Tallahassee, Florida 32301. The office can be reached at (850) 488-5607.

To learn more about VISIT FLORIDA, follow our corporate blog at [www.sunshinematters.org](http://www.sunshinematters.org).

NOTE: For information about other Florida Departments, Agencies, Boards, Commissions, and Offices check: <http://dlis.dos.state.fl.us/fgils/government.html> or *The Guide to Florida Government* available in hard copy from the Clerk's Office of the Florida House of Representatives and online at: [www.myfloridahouse.gov/FileStores/Adhoc/GuideToFlorida/GuideToFlorida.pdf](http://www.myfloridahouse.gov/FileStores/Adhoc/GuideToFlorida/GuideToFlorida.pdf)