

STORAGE NAME: h3367.cp

DATE: February 5, 1998

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON
CRIME AND PUNISHMENT
BILL RESEARCH & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

BILL #: HB 3367

RELATING TO: Judicial Nominating Commissions (J.N.C.)

SPONSOR(S): Rep.'s Bronson, Sembler, Spratt & others.

COMPANION BILL(S): SB 418

ORIGINATING COMMITTEE(S)/COMMITTEE(S) OF REFERENCE:

(1) CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

I. SUMMARY:

The bill requires each judicial nominating commission (J.N.C.) to include at least one resident from each county within the judicial circuit.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 1998.

II. SUBSTANTIVE RESEARCH:

A. PRESENT SITUATION:

J.N.C.'s Facilitate the Appointment of Judges & Other Officials

All justices of the Florida Supreme Court and all judges of the five district courts of appeal are appointed by the Governor. Even circuit and county judges which are elected by the People are appointed by the Governor when the elected judge is unable to complete his term of office. See, Article V, Section 11 of the Florida Constitution. In all of these cases, the Governor must select an appointee from a list of candidates provided him by a Judicial Nominating Commission (J.N.C.). One-half of the members appointed to the J.N.C. are chosen by the Florida Bar and one-half are chosen by the Governor.

The J.N.C.'s, also, create the list of candidates from which the Governor selects the three Capital Collateral Representatives and the Statewide Prosecutor. The J.N.C. must nominate at least three candidates and the Governor must choose from that list of nominated candidates. Usually three or four attorneys are nominated by the J.N.C.

Constitutional Authority for the J.N.C.'s

Article V, Section 11(d) of the Florida Constitution provides, in part:

(d) There shall be a separate judicial nominating commission as provided by general law for the supreme court, each district court of appeal, and each judicial circuit for all trial courts within the circuit.

The foregoing provision authorizes twenty-six J.N.C.'s, in the following order.

- ◆ Supreme Court -- 1
- ◆ District Courts of Appeal -- 5
- ◆ Circuit & County Courts -- 20

Membership Of the J.N.C.'s Is Provided By Statute

Although the J.N.C.'s derive their mandate from the constitution, their composition is subject to change by statute. Section 43.29, Florida Statutes, regulates the various J.N.C.'s in the following manner:

Three Categories Of Members

- a. 3 Members (citizens) are appointed by the Governor.
- b. 3 Members (lawyers) are appointed by the Florida Bar Board of Governors.
- c. 3 Members (non-lawyers) are chosen by majority vote of the appointed members.

The Florida Bar Board of Governors, which makes the appointments, is elected by Florida's attorneys. Non-lawyers may not vote for members of the Florida Bar Board of Governors.

Required Composition Of J.N.C.'s

- ◆ All members must reside in and must be electors of, or have a law practice in, the territorial jurisdiction of the court.
- ◆ At least one member of each of the three foregoing categories of appointees (a., b., & c.) must be a member of a racial or ethnic minority group or a woman.

Membership May Not Be Representative Of All Counties In the Circuit

The twenty judicial circuits range in geographical size from one to seven counties, depending upon the populations therein. Currently, the bill does not require J.N.C. membership to represent each county in the circuit. Thus, a judicial nominating commission which represents a multi-county circuit may be entirely composed of members from just one of its several counties.

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

The bill requires judicial nominating commission membership to represent each county within its judicial circuit.

Unlike the currently required quotas for race, ethnicity or women, which pre-determines three such members per commission, the bill's mandate does not predetermine a set number. Rather, it merely requires representation of all counties regardless of the number of members that formula produces.

C. APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES:

1. Less Government:

a. Does the bill create, increase or reduce, either directly or indirectly:

(1) any authority to make rules or adjudicate disputes?

No.

(2) any new responsibilities, obligations or work for other governmental or private organizations or individuals?

No.

(3) any entitlement to a government service or benefit?

No.

b. If an agency or program is eliminated or reduced:

(1) what responsibilities, costs and powers are passed on to another program, agency, level of government, or private entity?

N/A

(2) what is the cost of such responsibility at the new level/agency?

N/A

(3) how is the new agency accountable to the people governed?

N/A

2. Lower Taxes:

a. Does the bill increase anyone's taxes?

No.

b. Does the bill require or authorize an increase in any fees?

No.

c. Does the bill reduce total taxes, both rates and revenues?

No.

d. Does the bill reduce total fees, both rates and revenues?

No.

e. Does the bill authorize any fee or tax increase by any local government?

No.

3. Personal Responsibility:

a. Does the bill reduce or eliminate an entitlement to government services or subsidy?

No.

- b. Do the beneficiaries of the legislation directly pay any portion of the cost of implementation and operation?

No.

4. Individual Freedom:

- a. Does the bill increase the allowable options of individuals or private organizations/associations to conduct their own affairs?

No.

- b. Does the bill prohibit, or create new government interference with, any presently lawful activity?

No.

5. Family Empowerment:

- a. If the bill purports to provide services to families or children:

- (1) Who evaluates the family's needs?

N/A

- (2) Who makes the decisions?

N/A

- (3) Are private alternatives permitted?

N/A

- (4) Are families required to participate in a program?

N/A

- (5) Are families penalized for not participating in a program?

N/A

- b. Does the bill directly affect the legal rights and obligations between family members?

No.

- c. If the bill creates or changes a program providing services to families or children, in which of the following does the bill vest control of the program, either through direct participation or appointment authority:

(1) parents and guardians?

N/A

(2) service providers?

N/A

(3) government employees/agencies?

N/A

D. STATUTE(S) AFFECTED:

Section 43.29, F.S.

E. SECTION-BY-SECTION RESEARCH:

Section 1: Provides that each judicial nominating commission must include at least one resident from each county within the circuit.

Section 2: Provides an effective date.

III. FISCAL RESEARCH & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT:

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE AGENCIES/STATE FUNDS:

1. Non-recurring Effects:

See, Fiscal Comments

2. Recurring Effects:

See, Fiscal Comments

3. Long Run Effects Other Than Normal Growth:

See, Fiscal Comments

4. Total Revenues and Expenditures:

See, Fiscal Comments

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AS A WHOLE:

1. Non-recurring Effects:

See, Fiscal Comments

2. Recurring Effects:

See, Fiscal Comments

3. Long Run Effects Other Than Normal Growth:

See, Fiscal Comments

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

1. Direct Private Sector Costs:

See, Fiscal Comments

2. Direct Private Sector Benefits:

See, Fiscal Comments

3. Effects on Competition, Private Enterprise and Employment Markets:

See, Fiscal Comments

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

At the time of publishing this report, the Criminal Justice Estimating Conference had not met to consider this bill. Nonetheless, the Conference offered a tentative estimate that there would be no fiscal impact.

IV. CONSEQUENCES OF ARTICLE VII, SECTION 18 OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION:

A. APPLICABILITY OF THE MANDATES PROVISION:

Because the bill does not mandate expense of any kind, it could not be considered an unfunded mandate.

B. REDUCTION OF REVENUE RAISING AUTHORITY:

The bill does not reduce anyone's revenue raising authority.

C. REDUCTION OF STATE TAX SHARED WITH COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES:

The bill does not reduce the state tax shared with counties and municipalities.

V. COMMENTS:

This bill does not affect the right of the Florida Bar to choose one-half of the appointed members or of the Governor to choose one-half of the appointed members. The bill would make the J.N.C. membership more representative of the people who live in the same territory as the judges who are being selected.

The Florida Constitution expressly authorizes general law to determine how the membership of the various J.N.C. committees is to be composed, as follows:

(d) There shall be a separate judicial nominating commission **as provided by general law** ... [e.a.]

Article V, Section 11 of the Florida Constitution.

Section 43.29, F.S., which imposes racial and gender requirements on J.N.C. membership, has been ruled unconstitutional by a federal court for violating equal protection guarantees under the Fourteenth Amendment. In Mallory v. Harkness, 895 F.Supp 1556 (S.D. Fla. 1995), the court set forth its reasons, as follows:

Because the statutory quota attempts to promote diversity outside of the academic context and because it measures diversity strictly in terms of race and gender, the Court, though it readily acknowledges the good intentions of the legislature, finds that Section 43.29(1)(a) does not properly advance a compelling state interest.

Id., at 1560.

VI. AMENDMENTS OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES:

N/A

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VII. SIGNATURES:

COMMITTEE ON CRIME AND PUNISHMENT:

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