

STORAGE NAME: h0437.er

DATE: March 9, 1997

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON
ELECTION REFORM
BILL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

BILL #: HJR 437

RELATING TO: elected public officers

SPONSOR(S): Representative Miller

STATUTE(S) AFFECTED: creates s. 10, Article II, Florida Constitution

COMPANION BILL(S):

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

- (1) ELECTION REFORM (GRC)
- (2) GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS (GRC)
- (3) RULES, RESOLUTIONS & ETHICS (PC)
- (4)
- (5)

I. SUMMARY:

HJR 437 provides that an elected public officer relinquishes office upon the officer's failure to maintain registration as a member of the same political party in which the officer was registered when qualified for and elected to office. This provision will not apply to officers elected in a nonpartisan election.

The fiscal impact of this bill on state and local governments is indeterminable.

II. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS:

A. PRESENT SITUATION:

Section 3, Article X, Florida Constitution provides that a vacancy in office shall occur upon the creation of an office, upon the death of the incumbent or his removal from office, resignation, succession to another office, unexplained absence for sixty consecutive days, or failure to maintain the residence required when elected or appointed, and upon failure of one elected or appointed to office to qualify within thirty days from the commencement of the term.

There are three methods by which an officeholder may be removed from office:

The governor, lieutenant governor, members of the cabinet, justices of the supreme court, judges of district courts of appeal, judges of circuit courts, and judges of county courts shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office. The House of Representatives has the power by two-thirds vote to impeach one of these officers. All impeached officials shall be tried by the Senate.

The governor may by executive order impeach any state or county officer for malfeasance, misfeasance, neglect of duty, drunkenness, incompetence, permanent inability to perform his official duties, or commission of a felony. Suspensions of state and county officers shall be referred to the senate for removal or reinstatement to office.

The governor may suspend any elected municipal officer indicted for a crime until acquitted.

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

HJR 437 provides that an elected public officer relinquishes his office upon the officer's failure to maintain registration as a member of the same political party in which the officer was registered when qualified and elected to office. This provision will not apply to officers elected in nonpartisan elections.

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?

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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?

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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?

HJR 437 will prevent an officeholder from changing his or her political party. This prohibition infringes on the officeholder's freedom of association rights under the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. (See comments section)

5. Family Empowerment:

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

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

Not applicable.

- (2) Who makes the decisions?

Not applicable.

- (3) Are private alternatives permitted?

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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?

Not applicable.

(2) service providers?

Not applicable.

(3) government employees/agencies?

Not applicable.

D. SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS:

This section need be completed only in the discretion of the Committee.

III. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT:

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE AGENCIES/STATE FUNDS:

1. Non-recurring Effects:

Each constitutional amendment is required to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in each county, once in the sixth week and once in the tenth week preceding the general election. Costs of advertising vary depending on the length of the amendment; however, it is estimated that the cost per amendment averages \$35,000.

2. Recurring Effects:

The only possible recurring cost of this provision would be the cost of holding special elections to fill vacancies in office caused by this resolution. There is no way to project the number of such vacancies that may occur. Therefore, the recurring costs are indeterminable.

3. Long Run Effects Other Than Normal Growth:

None.

4. Total Revenues and Expenditures:

Each constitutional amendment is required to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in each county, once in the sixth week and once in the tenth week preceding the general election. Costs of advertising vary depending on the length of the amendment; however, it is estimated that the cost per amendment averages \$35,000.

The only possible recurring cost of this provision would be the cost of holding special elections to fill vacancies in office caused by this resolution. There is no way to project the number of such vacancies that may occur. Therefore, the recurring costs are indeterminable.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AS A WHOLE:

1. Non-recurring Effects:

None.

2. Recurring Effects:

The only possible recurring cost of this provision would be the cost of holding special elections to fill vacancies in office caused by this resolution. There is no way to project the number of such vacancies that may occur. Therefore, the recurring costs are indeterminable.

3. Long Run Effects Other Than Normal Growth:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

1. Direct Private Sector Costs:

None.

2. Direct Private Sector Benefits:

None.

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

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

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

A. APPLICABILITY OF THE MANDATES PROVISION:

Not applicable.

B. REDUCTION OF REVENUE RAISING AUTHORITY:

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

V. COMMENTS:

The First and Fourteenth amendments to the U.S. Constitution guarantee the freedom to associate with others for the common advancement of political beliefs and ideas. This freedom of association encompasses the right to associate with the political party of ones choice. Kusper v. Pontikes, 414 U.S. 51 (1973); Buckley v. Valeo, 424 U.S. 1 (1976); Tashjian v. Republican Party of Connecticut, 479 U.S. 208 (1986). Therefore, the state may not prohibit a person from changing his political party.

The government "may not deny a benefit to a person on a basis that infringes his constitutionally protected interests." Perry v. Sinderman, 408 U.S. 593 (1973). If the government could

deny a benefit to a person because his constitutionally protects speech or associations, his exercise of those freedoms would in effect be penalized and inhibited. This would allow the government to "produce a result which [it] could not command directly."

Id. at 597; Quoting, Speiser v. Randall, 357 U.S. 513.

For the above reasons, the provisions contained in HJR 437 would probably be held violative of the U.S. Constitution.

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VI. AMENDMENTS OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES:

VII. SIGNATURES:

COMMITTEE ON ELECTION REFORM:

Prepared by:

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Clay Roberts

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