

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Community Affairs Committee

BILL: CS/SJR 1070

INTRODUCER: Community Affairs Committee and Senator Ring

SUBJECT: Term Limits/Constitutional County Officers and County Commissioners

DATE: January 30, 2012 **REVISED:** _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Anderson	Yeatman	CA	Fav/CS
2.			JU	
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

Please see Section VIII. for Additional Information:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| A. COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE..... | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Statement of Substantial Changes |
| B. AMENDMENTS..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Technical amendments were recommended |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Amendments were recommended |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Significant amendments were recommended |

I. Summary:

CS/SJR 1070 proposes an amendment to s. 1, Art. VIII of the State Constitution to authorize the imposition of term limits on county commissioners when provided for by county charter. This joint resolution provides that the amendment will be submitted to the Florida voters for approval or rejection at the next general election or at an earlier special election specifically authorized by law for that purpose. Specifically, the amendment also adds language to s. 1(e), Art. VIII, which provides that a county charter may impose term limits on county commissioners.

II. Present Situation:

Florida County Government

Article VIII of the State Constitution contains provisions relating to Florida's counties and municipalities, with s. 1 specific to the county form of government. That section requires the state to be divided by law into political subdivisions called "counties." Counties may be created, abolished or changed by law, with provision for the payment or apportionment of public debt. Pursuant to general or special law, a county government may be established by charter, which

must be adopted, amended or repealed only upon a vote of the electors of the county in a special election called for that purpose.

The Florida Constitution recognizes two types of county government in Florida: charter and non-charter. Sections 1(f) and (g), Art. VIII of the State Constitution, respectively, provide as follows:

NON-CHARTER GOVERNMENT. Counties not operating under county charters shall have such power of self-government as is provided by general or special law. The board of county commissioners of a county not operating under a charter may enact, in a manner prescribed by general law, county ordinances not inconsistent with general or special law, but an ordinance in conflict with a municipal ordinance shall not be effective within the municipality to the extent of such conflict.

CHARTER GOVERNMENT. Counties operating under county charters shall have all powers of local self-government not inconsistent with general law, or with special law approved by vote of the electors. The governing body of a county operating under a charter may enact county ordinances not inconsistent with general law. The charter shall provide which shall prevail in the event of conflict between county and municipal ordinances.

In addition, a special constitutional provision provides unique authorization for the Miami-Dade County home rule charter.¹ The most significant distinction between charter and non-charter county power is the fact that the State Constitution provides a direct constitutional grant of the power of self-government to a county upon charter approval, whereas a non-charter county has “such power of self-government as is provided by general or special law.” As such, charter counties possess greater home rule authority than non-charter counties.

A county that does not have a charter form of government may locally initiate and adopt a county home rule charter pursuant to the provisions of ss. 125.60-125.64, F.S. In addition to satisfying multiple statutory requirements, the charter must be adopted by a majority vote of the qualified electors of the county.

County Commissioners

In a non-charter county, the county’s governing body must be composed of a five or seven member board of county commissioners serving staggered terms of four years. If a county operates under a county charter, the charter may vary the number of members serving on the county’s governing body. Section 1(e), Art. VIII of the State Constitution provides:

COMMISSIONERS. Except when otherwise provided by county charter, the governing body of each county shall be a board of county commissioners composed of five or seven members serving staggered terms of four years. After each decennial census the board of county commissioners shall divide the county into districts of contiguous

¹ See, s. 11 of Art. VIII of the State Constitution of 1885, as referenced in s. 6(e), Art. VIII of the State Constitution of 1968, as amended in January 1999.

territory as nearly equal in population as practicable. One commissioner residing in each district shall be elected as provided by law.

Term Limits

The Florida Supreme Court held in *Cook v. City of Jacksonville*,² that a charter county may not impose a “term limit” provision upon those county officer positions which are authorized by s. 1(d), Art. VIII of the State Constitution in that a term limit is a disqualification from election to office and that s. 4, Art. VI of the State Constitution provides the exclusive list of those disqualifications, which may be permissibly imposed. That section provides term limits for Florida representatives and senators, the lieutenant governor, any office of the Florida cabinet, and U.S. Representatives and Senators from Florida.³

On December 12, 2011, the Florida Supreme Court agreed to hear an appeal from a Fourth District Court of Appeal case that overturned a 2010 Broward County trial court decision ruling that voter-imposed term limits for county commissioners were unconstitutional, based on previous Florida Supreme Court decisions.⁴ The West Palm Beach appeals court held that s. 1(e), Art. VII of the Florida Constitution grants voters in charter counties the home rule power to term limit their own commissioners.⁵

The Respondents in the Broward case (Broward County and its supervisor of elections) have argued that *Cook* addressed the constitutionality of term limits on s. 1(d) officers (i.e., county constitutional officers), and that section 1(e) (regarding county commissioners) was not at issue in *Cook*. Further, the Respondents have asserted that *Cook*'s rationale for prohibiting term limits is inapplicable to county commissioners because, unlike section 1(d), section 1(e) grants charter counties broad power to structure their own governing bodies, noting the introductory language of that provision: “[e]xcept when otherwise provided by county charter.”

Twenty of Florida's 67 counties currently operate under a charter: Alachua, Brevard, Broward, Charlotte, Clay, Columbia, Duval, Hillsborough, Lee, Leon, Miami-Dade, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Pinellas, Polk, Sarasota, Seminole, Volusia and Wakulla. Ten of these charters contain term limitations,⁶ and several of these provisions have been challenged.⁷

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

CS/SJR 1070 proposes an amendment to s. 1, Art. VIII of the State Constitution to authorize the imposition of term limits on county commissioners when provided for by county charter. The joint resolution provides that the amendment will be submitted to the Florida voters for approval or rejection at the next general election or at an earlier special election specifically authorized by

² *Cook v. City of Jacksonville* 823 So. 2d 86 (Fla. 2002).

³ FL. Const. art. VI, §4.

⁴ SC11-1737 Fla. Sup. Ct. (pending)

⁵ *Snipes v. Telli*, 2011 WL3477086 (Fla. App. 4 Dist.)

⁶ Brevard, Broward, Clay, Duval, Hillsborough, Orange, Palm Beach, Polk, Sarasota and Volusia counties.

⁷ For example, *In Re: The Matter of Sam Killebrew v. Lori Edwards* Case No.: 53-2011CA-001950-0000-00 (the Polk County Supervisor of Elections), was filed in the Circuit Court of the Tenth Judicial Circuit on May 3, 2011. This lawsuit requests the court to declare the portions of the Polk County Charter providing terms limits for county commissioners as unconstitutional and invalid.

law for that purpose. Specifically, the amendment also adds language to s. 1(e), Art. VIII of the State Constitution, which provides that a county charter may impose term limits on county commissioners.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. Other Constitutional Issues:

Constitutional Amendments

Section 1, Article XI of the Florida Constitution, authorizes the Legislature to propose amendments to the State Constitution by joint resolution approved by three-fifths vote of the membership of each house. The amendment must be placed before the electorate at the next general election held after the proposal has been filed with the Secretary of State, or at a special election held for that purpose.

Section 5(d), Article XI of the Florida Constitution, requires proposed amendments or constitutional revisions to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in each county where a newspaper is published. The amendment or revision must be published once in the tenth week and again in the sixth week immediately preceding the week the election is held. The Division of Elections within the Department of State estimated that the average cost per word to advertise an amendment to the State Constitution is \$106.14 for this fiscal year.

Section 5(e), Article XI of the Florida Constitution, requires a 60 percent voter approval for a constitutional amendment to take effect. An approved amendment becomes effective on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January following the election at which it is approved, or on such other date as may be specified in the amendment or revision.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The Division of Elections of the Department of State is required to publish the proposed constitutional amendment twice in a newspaper of general circulation in each county. The average cost per word to advertise an amendment is \$106.14.

The Department of State normally is the defendant in lawsuits challenging proposed amendments to the Florida Constitution. The cost for defending these lawsuits has ranged from \$10,000 to \$150,000, depending on a number of variables.⁸

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)**CS by Community Affairs on January 30, 2012**

This amendment removes the provision of the bill that would have allowed a county charter to subject any constitutional county officer to term limits.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

⁸ *Id.*