

**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.)

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Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Rules Subcommittee on Ethics and Elections

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BILL: SM 672

INTRODUCER: Senators Negron, Evers, and others

SUBJECT: Term Limits; Congress

DATE: January 27, 2012      REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Fox	Roberts	EE	<b>Favorable</b>
2.			RC	
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

**I. Summary:**

Senate Memorial 672 urges Congress to propose to the states an amendment to the U.S. Constitution limiting the number of consecutive terms that a U.S. Senator or U.S. House Representative may serve.

A memorial has no force of law; it is a mechanism for formally petitioning the U.S. Congress for action on a specific subject.

**II. Present Situation:**

In 1992, Florida voters adopted the so-called “eight-is-enough” amendment to the State Constitution, prohibiting federal senators and representatives from Florida from having their name appear on the ballot if they served 8 consecutive years in office.<sup>1</sup> Similar limits were adopted on federal office holders in numerous other state constitutions as part of a nationwide initiative. In 1995, however, the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated these state attempts to impose term limits on federal office holders, finding that they violated the qualifications clauses of the *federal* Constitution.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Art. VI, s. 4, FLA. CONST. Florida’s eight-is-enough amendment also limited the terms of state legislators as well as the governor and other cabinet officers. *Id.*

<sup>2</sup> *See, U.S. Term Limits, Inc. v. Thornton*, 514 U.S. 779 (1995) (Arkansas provision limiting terms of its congressional members impermissibly created additional qualifications beyond those authorized in Article I of the U.S. Constitution).

**III. Effect of Proposed Changes:**

Senate Memorial 672 urges Congress to propose to the states an amendment to the U.S. Constitution limiting the number of consecutive terms that a U.S. Senator or U.S. House Representative may serve. Such an amendment would need to be proposed by a two-thirds vote of each House of Congress and subsequently be ratified by three-fourths of the states.<sup>3</sup>

**IV. Constitutional Issues:****A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

None.

**B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:**

None.

**C. Trust Funds Restrictions:**

None.

**V. Fiscal Impact Statement:****A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

**B. Private Sector Impact:**

None.

**C. Government Sector Impact:**

None.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

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<sup>3</sup> Art. V, U.S. CONST.

**VIII. Additional Information:**

- A. **Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**  
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

- B. **Amendments:**

None.

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

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