

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF FINAL BILL ANALYSIS

BILL #: CS/HB 1499 Pine Tree Water Control District, Broward County

SPONSOR(S): Local Administration & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; Daley

TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:**

FINAL HOUSE FLOOR ACTION: 117 Y's 0 N's **GOVERNOR'S ACTION:** Approved

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

CS/ HB 1499 passed the House on April 23, 2021, and subsequently passed the Senate on April 29, 2021.

The Pine Tree Water Control District (District) is an independent special district in Broward County created in 1961. The District's charter was subsequently re-codified in 2001. The District is responsible for maintaining water management and control facilities, including canals, ditches, reservoirs, and other structures for the conservation, control, development, utilization, and disposal of water. The District is governed by a five-member board consisting of three members elected by the landowners of the District and one member each appointed by the city commissions of City of Coral Springs and the City of Parkland, respectively. Voting is conducted on a one-acre/one-vote basis. The total budget of the District for Fiscal Year 2020-21 is \$633,065, derived from special assessments and interest on carryover funds.

The bill revises the election method for the elected members of the board from election by landowners on a one-acre/one-vote basis to election by the qualified electors of the District. The bill is subject to approval by the qualified electors of the District voting in a referendum to be held during the 2022 general election. If approved, the first election of the popularly-elected board members would occur at the 2024 general election, with two members elected to four-year terms and one member elected to a two-year term. All members would be elected to four-year terms thereafter. Members of the board serving as of October 1, 2023, will continued to serve until the certification of the 2024 general election results.

The bill was approved by the Governor on June 29, 2021, ch. 2021-254, L.O.F., and will become effective upon its approval by the qualified electors of the district voting in a referendum, except that sections 2 and 3 of the bill became effective on June 29, 2021.

I. SUBSTANTIVE INFORMATION

A. EFFECT OF CHANGES:

Background

Special Districts

A "special district" is a unit of local government created for a particular purpose, with jurisdiction to operate within a limited geographic boundary.¹ Special districts are created by general law, special act, local ordinance, or by rule of the Governor and Cabinet.² A special district has only those powers expressly provided by, or reasonably implied from, the authority provided in the district's charter. Special districts provide specific municipal services in addition to, or in place of, those provided by a municipality or county.³

An "independent special district" is characterized by having a governing board comprised of members who are not identical in membership to, nor all appointed by, nor any removable at will by, the governing body of a single county or municipality, and the district budget cannot be affirmed or vetoed by the governing body of a single county or municipality.⁴ Additionally, a district that includes more than one county is an independent special district unless the district lies wholly within the boundaries of a single municipality.

Water Control Districts

Chapter 298, F.S., governs the creation and operation of water control districts (WCD). A WCD has authority and responsibility to construct, complete, operate, maintain, repair, and replace any and all works and improvements necessary to execute the water control plan adopted by that district.⁵ A WCD may build and construct any other works and improvements deemed necessary to preserve and maintain the works in or out of said district. A WCD also may acquire, construct, operate, maintain, use, purchase, sell, lease, convey, or transfer real or personal property, including pumping stations, pumping machinery, motive equipment, electric lines and all appurtenant or auxiliary machines, devices, or equipment.⁶

Most WCDs are governed by a three-member board composed of landowners within the district who are also residents of the county where the district is located.⁷ A landowner meeting to elect the initial board must be noticed within 20 days after the effective date of the special act creating the district. The notice must be published at least once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in each county in which the district is located and the last publication must be no less than 10 and no more than 15 days before the date of the meeting.

Landowners vote for the governing board of the district on a one-acre/one-vote basis, with the three persons receiving the highest number of votes elected in the initial election.⁸ Landowners may vote in person or by a signed proxy that complies with the requirements of s. 607.0722, F.S. The landowners at the initial election determine the length of the term of office for the initial board, selecting one

¹ See *Halifax Hospital Medical Center v. State of Fla., et al.*, 278 So. 3d 545, 547 (Fla. 2019).

² See ss. 189.02(1), 189.031(3), and 190.005(1), F.S. See *generally* s. 189.012(6), F.S.

³ 2020–2022 *Local Gov't Formation Manual*, pp. 60-61, at

<https://myfloridahouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?PublicationType=Committees&CommitteeId=3117&Session=2021&DocumentType=General+Publications&FileName=2021-2022+Local+Government+Formation+Manual.pdf> (last visited Mar. 23, 2021).

⁴ S. 189.012(3), F.S.

⁵ S. 298.22, F.S.

⁶ S. 298.22(3), F.S.

⁷ S. 298.11(1), F.S.

⁸ S. 298.11(2), F.S. Landowners who own less than one acre receive one vote, while landowners who own more than one acre are entitled to additional votes for any fraction of an acre greater than one-half owned in addition to votes equal to the number of whole acres owned.

member to serve a one-, two-, or three-year term, respectively. All members subsequently elected serve a three-year term, with one member of the board elected by the landowners each year.⁹ Ch. 298, F.S., provides no authority to convert the governing board of a WCD to election by the qualified electors of the district on a one-person/one-vote basis.¹⁰

A special act or general law of local application may not grant additional authority, powers, rights, or privileges to a WCD.¹¹ This prohibition, however, excludes legislation that would:

- Amend an existing special act to provide for the levy of an annual maintenance tax of a district;
- Extend the corporate life of a district;
- Consolidate adjacent districts; or
- Authorize the construction or maintenance of roads for agricultural purposes.

Additionally, the statute expressly does not prohibit special or local legislation to:

- Change the method of voting for a board of supervisors for any WCD;¹²
- Change the term of office for board members and the qualifications to serve on the board of supervisors in a WCD;¹³ and
- Change the governing authority or governing board of any WCD.¹⁴

Any special or local law enacted by the Legislature pertaining to a WCD prevails on the district and has the same force and effect as if it was a part of ch. 298, F.S., at the time the district was created and organized.¹⁵

Pine Tree Water Control District

The Pine Tree Water Control District (District) is an independent special district in Broward County created in 1961.¹⁶ The District's charter was subsequently re-codified in 2001.¹⁷ The charter does not provide for conversion of the District to popular elections of the board members. The District is responsible for maintaining water management and control facilities, including canals, ditches, reservoirs, and other structures for the conservation, control, development, utilization, and disposal of water.¹⁸

The District is governed by a five-member board consisting of three members elected by the landowners of the District and one member appointed by the city commissions of City of Coral Springs and the City of Parkland, respectively.¹⁹ All members must be landowners within the District and the members appointed by city commissions must be residents of the District.²⁰

The total budget of the District for Fiscal Year 2020-21 is \$633,065, derived from special assessments and interest on carryover funds.²¹

⁹ S. 298.12(1), F.S.

¹⁰ See ss. 298.11, 298.12, F.S.

¹¹ S. 298.76(1), F.S. Before revisions in 1980, this section provided an explicit restatement of the Legislature's authority to grant additional powers to WCDs by special act. See ch. 80-281, s. 5, Laws of Fla.

¹² S. 298.76(2), F.S.

¹³ S. 298.76(3), F.S.

¹⁴ S. 298.76(4), F.S.

¹⁵ S. 298.76(5), F.S.

¹⁶ Ch. 2001-320, s. 2, Laws of Fla.

¹⁷ Ch. 2001-320, Laws of Fla.

¹⁸ Ch. 2001-320, s. 3(4)(8), Laws of Fla.

¹⁹ Ch. 2001-320, s. 3(5)(1), Laws of Fla.

²⁰ Ch. 2001-320, ss. 3(5)(1), 3(5)(6), Laws of Fla.

²¹ *Annual Operating Budget Fiscal Year 2021*, Pine Tree Water Control District, available at <https://www.pinetreewcd.com/finances> (last visited Mar. 17, 2021).

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill revises the election method for the elected members of the board from election by landowners on a one-acre/one-vote basis to election by the qualified electors of the District. The first election of the popularly-elected board members would occur at the 2024 general election, with two members elected to four-year terms and one member elected to a two-year term. All members are elected to four-year terms thereafter. Members of the board serving as of October 1, 2023, will continued to serve until the certification of the 2024 general election results.

Elections to the board must be non-partisan and conducted in accordance with general law concerning elections. Candidates for the board are required to file qualifying papers for individual seats and either pay a qualifying fee or submit a petition signed by at least 1 percent of the qualified electors of the District.

The bill may only take effect upon approval of the qualified electors of the District voting in a referendum held during the 2022 general election. The bill provides a ballot title and question for the referendum and instructs the Broward County Supervisor of Elections to conduct the referendum election.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT FILED? Yes No

D. NOTICE PUBLISHED? Yes No

IF YES, WHEN? January 17, 2021

WHERE? The *Sun-Sentinel*, a daily newspaper of general circulation published in Broward County, Florida.

E. REFERENDUM(S) REQUIRED? Yes No

IF YES, WHEN? November 8, 2022

