

Board of County Commissioners

Workshop Item

DATE OF MEETING: January 8, 2002

DATE SUBMITTED: January 3, 2002

TO: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

FROM: Parwez Alam, County Administrator
Vincent Long, Assistant County Administrator

SUBJECT: Leon County Home Rule Charter Workshop

STATEMENT OF ISSUE

This workshop item presents information to facilitate Board discussion on the consideration of a home rule charter for Leon County.

BACKGROUND

In early 1999, the Board began actively evaluating charter county government as a long term means to most effectively prepare Leon County for the issues facing growing and urbanizing county governments in Florida, including our responsiveness to the future needs of the County's citizenry. At the direction of the Board, staff conducted several workshops and provided much analysis on issues related to charter county government and the utility of a home rule charter for Leon County. Throughout this process, the Board met with the Constitutional Officers to discuss and gather their input on Leon County becoming a charter county, first in informal meetings with the Chairman and staff, and later in the workshop setting of August 31, 1999.

As directed by the Board, staff developed what is commonly referred to as a "simple" or a "starter" home rule charter draft. This draft was presented and accepted by the Board on November 16, 1999. The draft reflected the Board's early direction on a number of issues, such as a provision for the preservation of the authority, function and elected status of the Constitutional Officers (Attachment #1, Board Draft Simple Charter). Rather than further refining the draft charter and placing it on a referendum, the Board chose to convene a citizen advisory committee to review and make recommendations to the Board on a charter to propose to the local electorate (Attachment # 2, Board Draft Charter with Committee Recommendations).

On January 18, 2000, the Board approved the establishment of the Leon County Citizen Charter Advisory Committee to review and make recommendations on a proposed charter. The committee consisted of one member appointed by each of the County Commissioners, one member appointed by each of the Constitutional Officers and one member appointed by the Mayor of the City of Tallahassee, for a total committee membership of thirteen. The committee was convened for their

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first meeting on February 28, 2000, met nine times and concluded their review on May 10, 2000. All meetings of the committee were duly noticed and open to the public. The committee took testimony from the Sheriff, the Clerk of the Court and the Mayor during their proceedings.

At the regularly scheduled Commission meeting of May 16, 2000, Mr. Lee Vause, Chairman of the Citizen's Charter Study Committee, presented the committee's Final Report (Attachment #3) and answered questions regarding the committee's recommendations. At that time, Board directed staff to bring back an agenda item for Board consideration.

On June 27, 2000, staff presented an agenda item to the Board which provided an analysis of the citizen charter committee's recommendations and sought Board direction on proceeding with a referendum initiative on a proposed home rule charter for voter consideration (Attachment #4). At that time, there was considerable support expressed by the Board for placing a proposed charter on the November 2000 general election referendum. However, citing potential conflicts with the sales tax extension initiative, the Board elected not to present the charter county proposition to the voters on the November 2000 ballot.

Staff received no further direction on the issue until the regularly scheduled County Commission meeting of July 19, 2001, at which time the Board directed staff to schedule a workshop for October 9, 2001 to again consider pursuing a home rule charter for Leon County. On October 9, 2001, staff conducted a workshop with the Board. The workshop packet materials provided a broad overview of the issues related to charter county government, as well as the Board's draft charter and 2000 Charter Advisory Committee recommendations.

Citing the lack of a full Board present at the workshop, the Board directed staff to reschedule a follow-up workshop on the issue for January, 2002 to include a comparison of like-sized county charter provisions. This workshop packet presents all of the information included in the October 9, 2001 workshop packet and also includes the county charter provision comparisons requested at that workshop (Attachment #5).

ANALYSIS

COUNTY CHARTER GOVERNMENT OVERVIEW

To understand charter county government, it is important to understand both the origins and the evolution of Florida counties. Florida's early counties were not "local governments" as such, but geographically subdivided units of a rural and sparsely populated state created for the specific purpose of decentralizing administrative functions of the state government. The basic structure of county government in Florida was established by the 1868 State Constitution and remained virtually unchanged for 100 years until the 1968 State Constitutional revisions.

Prior to the 1968 State Constitutional revisions, counties derived their powers and authority based on "Dillon's Rule". Dillon's Rule was inspired by Iowa Supreme Court Justice Judge John F. Dillon who was widely held to be the nation's premiere expert on municipal law in the mid-1800's. An 1865 judicial ruling by Judge Dillon which stated in part that counties were "tenants at the will of the state" and had only those powers expressly provided in state statute, was quickly adopted by state and federal courts. Under Dillon's Rule, counties were to be presumed powerless absent specific legislative authority to act. It is important to note that this was the philosophy upon which the 1868 Florida Constitution was drafted.

The 1968 revisions to the Florida Constitution made two very significant changes to the power and structure of county governments in (1) the establishment of Home Rule and (2) the authority to establish a county charter. The County Home Rule Powers Act of 1971 legislatively granted all counties home rule powers, or the power of self-government. This authority was codified in Florida Statutes, Chapter 125, which grants to the governing boards of all counties the power to carry on county government to the extent not inconsistent with general or special law.

...the 1968 Constitutional revisions first conferred home rule powers to counties and authorized voter approved county charters...

With the ability to enact a charter, there became two types of home rule; charter county home rule and non-charter county home rule. Because non-charter counties receive their home rule authority legislatively, as opposed to through a county charter approved by the local electorate, non-charter counties are limited in their ability to respond to their unique environments and must maintain the basic structure of county government conceived in the 1868 Florida Constitution.

By virtue of the county charter, however, charter counties have broader home rule powers over local concerns. As approved and amended by the local citizenry, charters are created to reflect local concerns and preferences and have the ability to adapt to changes in local conditions through charter revisions. In addition, state statutes vest charter counties with “municipal powers” and give charter counties (and cities) more authority than non-charter counties in certain areas of law. Only through the passage of a county charter is a county recognized as having its full home rule authority under the law.

Leading up to the 1968 Constitutional revisions, and for over the last 30 years, the pattern of population growth nationally and in Florida resulted in increased numbers of people choosing to live in suburban and rural areas, much of which are located in unincorporated counties. This shift in population from cities to unincorporated areas has brought demands on county governments to provide urban services. In many cases, the county is the only government available to provide such services. Counties that have experienced this type of growth are faced with an entirely new set of functional responsibilities and an intensification of expectations of citizens on how they wish their county government to work for them.

Overwhelmingly, such counties have had home rule charters adopted as a means to most effectively face the demands of growth, increased urbanization of unincorporated areas and the future needs of their citizenry.

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The evolution of Florida counties from administrative services providers of the state to

full service local governments is evident. To date, almost 80% of all of the citizens of Florida now live in one of the state's (17) charter counties. Leon County is one of only four (4) counties with a population of 200,000 people or greater that remain non-charter counties, it should be noted that several counties significantly smaller than Leon are also charter counties.

WHAT A CHARTER IS (& IS NOT)

A county charter is simply a local "home rule constitution" which specifies the structure, organization and authority of a county government. In contrast, the structure, organization and authority of a non-charter county is predetermined as specifically enumerated in the Florida Constitution and state statute. Charter counties are obligated to provide the same state mandated functions as non-charter counties, but may have more flexibility in fulfilling state mandates and improved powers over the local concerns. The most important differences between charter and non-charter counties are found in the charter itself.

Major enhancements that can be achieved by a charter are as follows:

- C Improved citizen participation in governmental decisions
- C The structure and authority of a county may be changed
- C The separation of powers between the legislative and executive functions of a county government can be clarified
- C Responsibility and accountability can be more clearly defined

The movement to place a proposed county charter on a ballot for voter consideration happens for any number of reasons. As stated, it most often occurs after a county's population reaches 200,000 with substantial constituencies living in unincorporated areas. Often a charter is proposed as a means to increase citizen participation in county government. In some cases, Boards of County Commissioners have seen this as a way to be proactive and involve citizens to a greater extent on the front end of decision making. In other cases, citizens have brought forward proposed charters and had the issue placed on the ballot through petition. In either case, citizen participation is most commonly enhanced through a county charter in the following three ways:

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1. Initiative - The ability of citizens to petition to call for a referendum to consider charter revisions. Although far less common, initiative may also extend to the ability of citizens to petition to bring an ordinance before the Board for an official vote. In both cases, the petition requirements must meet the criteria set forth in the charter which usually are sufficient to eliminate frivolous initiatives.

2. Referendum - The ability of citizens to review and make periodic recommendations for

revisions to the charter consistent with the petition and charter review requirements stipulated in the charter.

3. Recall - The ability of citizens to remove a county commissioner from office for those reasons consistent with the state statutes and the petition requirements stipulated in the charter. Citizens in non-charter counties have no such ability.

Often times as well, a proposed charter is initiated by a Board of County Commissioners to improve county structure or address efficiency or accountability, or to provide for a more effective mechanism for the delivery of services. On the same grounds, or for perceived deficiencies in the areas mentioned, citizens may petition to have a proposed charter placed on the ballot for voter consideration. It is important to note that County Commissions are prohibited from amending a citizen proposed charter placed on the ballot by petition.

While individual county charters vary, changes to the non-charter system of county government by a charter which receive the most attention are typically those that affect: (1) the structure of county government, (2) the structure or authority of constitutional officers and (3) the county's relationship to its municipalities. These issues are often those which become confused and even controversial, for that reason it is important to understand the extent to which a charter document can affect each.

Structure of County Government

Almost all counties, charter and non-charter, with populations of over 100,000, have a Council-Manager form of government established either by ordinance or by charter. Like Leon County, this structure features a separation between legislative and executive responsibilities with a professional County Administrator appointed by the elected Board of County Commissioners to carry out the day-to-day administrative functions of the government.

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While just a few very large counties do so, a charter may provide for structures which feature elected executives or strong mayor/chairman forms of government. The citizens of some communities have chosen these forms of government for such reasons as having one person directly accountable for the overall agenda of the government or when there was a need for a community consensus builder. More common charter alternatives affecting the structure of government include opting for non-partisan elections, or altering the number of single member districts versus at-large commission districting schemes.

Constitutional Officers

The local electorate's ability to customize their county government through a home rule charter extends to Constitutional Officers. This is also the area where there are often significant

opportunities to gain efficiencies and improvements in service delivery. Very often, however, county charters do not significantly alter the function or authority of Constitutional Officers. County charters that do must ensure that any change does not discontinue any statutory requirements of that office.

Elected charter officers maintain their elected status but position and the department are subject to uniform administrative procedures (such as budget processes, personnel, risk management, fleet management, purchasing, etc.).

One fairly common provision found in county charters is the transferring of a function held by a Constitutional Officer, such as the finance and accounting function to the County Commission of the Clerk of the Court, to a position under the County Administrator. Another common change is to preserve the elected status of a position but make it an elected charter officer rather than a “constitutional” officer. This allows the local electorate to continue to elect the person for the position, but makes the position and the department subject to uniform administrative procedures (such as budget processes, personnel, risk management, fleet management, purchasing, etc.).

County Relations with Municipalities

The only way that a county charter can affect a municipality is by voter approved countywide ordinances. For non-charter counties, Florida law dictates that a city ordinance prevails within the city limits to the extent that such an ordinance conflicts with a county ordinance addressing the same issue. For charter counties, the charter dictates which ordinance prevails to the extent that they conflict.

County charters provide clarification to the extent that the ordinances of a charter county and a municipality conflict. For example, Volusia, Broward, Orange and Palm Beach Counties’ charters all stipulate that the County prevails in specified environmental matters such as land use planning, pollution, water protection, wellfields, and other growth management issues. These are often the issues that we often hear do not know political jurisdictions. In these cases, the charter effectively provides for minimum standards countywide that a municipality may exceed but may not fail to meet as specified in the charter.

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Notwithstanding the above, it should be stressed that Leon County should expect considerable opposition to a proposed charter by the City of Tallahassee. A March 30, 2000 Tallahassee Democrat article on the City Commission’s annual retreat illustrates this point. In part, the article states “One thing City Commissioners felt strongly about was Leon County. They vowed to do what they could to stop the county’s charter government push, which they described as a bad idea proposed by an economically strapped institution”.

The “Simple” or “Starter” Charter

It is very important to note that a charter document does not have to address all or any of the three aforementioned categories (structure of county government, constitutional officers or a county's relationship to its municipalities). Some counties have chosen to enact "simple" or "starter" charters which do not affect the structure of the county or, for example, the county's relationship with its Constitutional Officers, where a more "aggressive" charter could make more significant changes to the role and authority of Constitutional Officers. Major differences between simple charters and aggressive charters are based on specific elements that may or may not be incorporated into the document and the degree to which the "status quo" is changed in the document. For simple charters, provisions like the following are commonly used to address features which will remain unchanged as a result of the simple charter:

... "simple" or "starter" charters do not affect the structure of the county or, for example, the county's relationship with its Constitutional Officers..

- C "Municipal ordinances shall prevail over County ordinances to the extent that any conflict" (Seminole County Home Rule Charter, Section 1.4).
- C "The offices of the sheriff, property appraiser, tax collector, clerk of the circuit court and the supervisor of elections shall remain as elected constitutional officers and their powers, duties and functions shall not be altered by this home rule charter" (Alachua County Home Rule Charter, Section 3.1).
- C "There shall be a county manager who shall be appointed by and who shall serve at the pleasure of the Board of County Commissioners. The county manager shall be chosen on the basis of professional training, executive and administrative experience and qualifications" (Brevard County Home Rule Charter, Section 3.1).

While these provisions are conservative and do not distinguish charter counties from non-charter counties, other provisions in a charter document may significantly address areas of particular local concern. For example, Polk County's simple charter adopted by the voters in 1999, did not change the structure of the organization, its relationship to its municipalities or attempt any statutory transfer of powers. However, the document does provide for redistricting, citizen initiative, recall, and charter review provisions. Perhaps most importantly, the charter distinguishes the county as one with "municipal powers" which greatly increases their fiscal flexibility.

Consequently, you will find that even a simple charter has the capability to confer broader home rule authority over local concerns, grant additional fiscal flexibility and serve the very important purpose of having the charter mechanism in place to be able to quickly respond to current and emerging issues. The charter drafted by staff and reviewed and amended by the 2000 Citizens Charter Advisory Committee, which is discussed in greater detail further in this document, is very much a simple charter.

INCREASED AUTHORITY OVER LOCAL CONCERNS

Special Law Preemption

As stated earlier, throughout state law, charter counties are granted broader home rule powers than non-charter counties. One compelling example of this is referred to as Special Law Preemption. In

a non-charter county, the Legislature can adopt a special law without the approval of the electors. However, in a charter county, the special law preemption principle holds that the Legislature cannot approve a special law unless it is approved by vote of the local electorate. Depending on the county, some special law preemption charter provisions provide for the Legislature to retain power over certain subjects.

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Section 1.9 of the Leon County Proposed Draft Charter addresses special law preemption with the boiler plate language recommended by the citizen's advisory committee which reads: "the provisions of this home rule charter are not intended and shall not be construed to conflict with the State Constitution, general law or special law approved by the local electorate".

TIF Example

An actual example that Leon County was faced with recently dramatically illustrates Leon County's authority as a non-charter county over an issue of local concern and is contrasted here with that of a charter county in the same situation.

For several months leading up to the April 19, 1999 meeting of the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO), City, County and MPO staff had been working with St. Joe / Arvida representatives to resolve transportation problems of the proposed Southwood development. The developer proposed that the City establish a Tax Increment Finance (TIF) mechanism to pay for the cost of transportation improvements. A TIF established by the City, upon a finding of necessity and need, would freeze the county's ad valorem tax base in the TIF area (Community Redevelopment Area (CRA)) with the County being required to contribute the otherwise incremental tax increases to a redevelopment trust fund for a period of time, up to 30 years per statute. This action would have not required the permission or assent of Leon County as a non-charter county.

This developer subsequently decided not to pursue tax increment financing in this case. However, the City's ability to grant a TIF freezing County ad valorem revenue without the consent of the County remains. The possible impact of this to the County is only limited to size and scope of the project. Section 163.410 and 163.415, Florida Statutes (1997), enumerate the powerlessness of non-charter counties in this situation and clearly state the absolute authority of a charter county in the same situation.

Charter County	Non-Charter County
<p>163.410 Exercise of powers in counties with home rule charters.—In any county which has adopted a home rule charter, the powers conferred by this part shall be exercised exclusively by the governing body of such county. <u>However, the governing body of any such county which has adopted a home rule charter may, in its discretion, by resolution delegate the exercise of the powers conferred upon the county by this part within the boundaries of a municipality to the governing body of such a municipality. Such a delegation to a municipality shall confer only such powers upon a municipality as shall be specifically enumerated in the delegating resolution. Any power not specifically delegated shall be reserved exclusively to the governing body of the county.</u> This section does not affect any community redevelopment agency created by a municipality prior to the adoption of a county home rule charter (Section 163.410, Florida Statutes (1997)).</p>	<p>163.415 Exercise of powers in counties without home rule charters.—<u>The powers conferred by this part upon counties not having adopted a home rule charter shall not be exercised within the boundaries of a municipality within said county unless the governing body of the municipality expresses its consent by resolution.</u> Such a resolution consenting to the exercise of the powers conferred upon counties by this part shall specifically enumerate the powers to be exercised by the county within the boundaries of the municipality. <u>Any power not specifically enumerated in such a resolution of consent shall be exercised exclusively by the municipality within its boundaries.</u> (Section 163.415, F.S).</p>

As specified in statute, the City of Tallahassee would be authorized to create a TIF with no statutory restrictions that would require approval or agreement from Leon County as a non-charter county. In June, 1998, when the City was establishing the County’s first CRA, the County Attorney issued a memorandum on the City’s ability to create a TIF district without the consent of the County. This fiscal year, the County remitted its first payment to the Frenchtown CRA of \$175,000. This figure is expected to grow to \$4 million by the time the CRA is phased out. Notwithstanding the merits of this particular project, this example represents just one real and current issue that has occurred and will likely occur again and the County’s ability to self-govern as a non-charter county as opposed to the improved ability to be able to respond to the same issue as a charter county.

INCREASED FISCAL FLEXIBILITY

An important consideration for this workshop was an interest by the Board of County Commissioners to evaluate pursuing a county charter as a long-term strategy to better situate the County to most effectively respond to the increased demands for urban services and supporting infrastructure. While it has been presented here that the adoption of a county charter offers many opportunities not available to non-charter counties, one of the essential distinctions between a charter and a non-charter county is the constitutional vesting of “municipal powers” granted to charter counties by the 1968 constitutional revision. This vesting of municipal powers provides a charter county with authority on par with that granted to municipalities.

One example of this was in the case of Volusia County v Dickenson (1972) where Volusia County, which became a charter county the year prior, was challenged as to their authority to levy a cigarette

tax in the unincorporated county. In this case, a charter county's authority to levy by ordinance a cigarette tax in the unincorporated area statutorily granted to a municipality was upheld as follows:

When Section 1 (g), Article VIII and Section 9(a), Article VII are read together, it will be noted that charter counties and municipalities are placed in the same category for all practical purposes. That upon a county becoming a charter county it automatically becomes a metropolitan entity for self-government purposes. This is so because Section 1(g) of Article VIII provides that charter counties "shall have all powers of local self-government not inconsistent with general law..." This all inclusive language unquestionably vests in a charter county the authority to levy any tax not inconsistent with general or special law as is permitted to municipalities.

Read together, Sections 9(a), Article VII and 1(g), Article VIII, clearly describe the principal that unless precluded by general or special law, a charter county may under authority of existing general law impose by ordinance any tax in the area of its tax jurisdiction a municipality may impose.

A charter county's ability to levy a Public Service Tax, which is also referred to as a Municipal Utility Tax (MUT), has also been explored at length judicially and upheld as a valid exercise of a charter county's municipal powers (see *McLeod v. Orange County*, 645 So.2d 411 (Fla. 1194)). This allows a charter county to levy a tax on the purchase of electricity, metered natural gas, liquified petroleum gas, either metered or bottled, manufactured gas, either metered or bottled water service and telecommunications services. Eight charter counties currently levy a public service tax.

Leon County felt the impact of not being a charter county in 2001 with the passage of the Communications Services Simplified Tax Act. The Act replaced local taxes previously authorized on communications services with a "flat tax". The Act, however, implemented a differential rate for charter and non-charter counties based on a county's authority to levy the PST. As a result, the legislation authorized the imposition of a rate of 5.1 percent to charter counties and municipalities and a rate of 1.6 percent for non-charter counties to be applied to a broad base of communications services. The Board of County Commissioners approved the rate based on an agenda item of June 12, 2001. In that agenda item, staff advised that the revenues for 2001 to Leon County based on the base rate would be \$995,420 as opposed to \$3,172,900 which would have been authorized for Leon County to collect as a charter county. Should Leon County become a charter county, the county will be eligible for the charter county rate under the Act prospectively.

Under the Act...the base revenues for 2001 to Leon County are \$995,420 as opposed to \$3,172,900 which would have been authorized for Leon County to collect as a charter county.

The limitations on non-charter counties' home rule authority over a specific local issue (as in the TIF example) combined with the lack of fiscal flexibility (as in the PST example) put a non-charter county in a reactive posture in dealing with the fiscal impact on the county's limited resources. In addition, absent municipal powers non-charter counties are also further restricted than charter

counties in their ability to be proactive in generating revenue and how they pay for the provision of services.

As host to the state's capital, two major universities, and a very active and involved citizen population of over 245,000, Leon County has experienced and increasingly endures the strain placed on our limited resources to be able to respond to the increased wants and needs placed on modern county governments. In sum, given the limitations placed on their revenue generating ability, coupled with the unconstitutionality of all counties to collect fees on many essential services, non-charter counties naturally develop a reliance on ad valorem taxes to fund government programs and services. As Leon County approaches the 10 mill cap, the need for increased fiscal flexibility is unmistakable. The fiscal flexibility and increased authority over local concerns granted under even the simplest of charters could greatly benefit Leon County's ability to effectively budget for the provision of needed services into the future.

CHARTER APPROVAL PROCESS

All charters must be adopted by an affirmative vote of the local electorate in a referendum election pursuant to 125.60, Florida Statutes. There are three ways that a charter document can be placed before the voters for consideration: (1) Charter Commission - as a recommendation of a Charter Study Commission, (2) Optional Method - as a result of a charter document approved by ordinance by the Board of County Commissioners, and (3) Special Act - by virtue of the charter passed by a special act of the local legislative delegation. Please see below for additional details of each method.

Charter Commission

- C Created by resolution of the Board of County Commissioners or petition signed by 15% of electorate.
- C Members appointed by County Commission (if created by resolution) or local legislative delegation (if created by citizen initiative).
- C Must be odd number of members between 11 and 15.
- C No member of the BCC or Legislature may serve.
- C Expenses paid by BCC.
- C First meeting must be held within 30 days of creation, work product must be delivered to the BCC within 18 months.
- C BCC must call special election within 45 to 90 days after receipt of charter.
- C **BCC is prohibited from amending or rejecting the document.**

Optional Method

- C BCC submits charter by ordinance, no charter commission is required although "citizen/study commissions" are generally used.
- C Three general structural options are provided for in statute (County Manager form, County Chairman-Administrator form and County Executive form), however, as with any charter provision, specific language may vary.
- C If a citizen/study commission is used, their recommendations are not binding on the BCC.

Special Act

- C This option is rarely used.
- C Citizen/study commission may be used in the preparation of the Special Act, local legislative delegation submits charter to the public.

2000 CITIZEN CHARTER ADVISORY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Chapter 125.80 - 125.86, Florida Statutes, the "Optional County Charter Law", provides the statutory guidelines for counties proposing a home rule charter to the local electorate by ordinance. This section does not require a citizen study component, however, counties using this method of charter adoption often appoint a citizen study committee to review and make recommendations on a home rule charter draft. The Board chose this method as a means to further evaluate the issue and to get citizen input on a charter that reflects the views of the community.

As stated, staff developed a simple home rule charter draft which reflected the Board's early direction on a number of issues. The Board provided this home rule charter draft to the committee with the charge to review the draft and make recommendations to the Board on the best possible charter to propose to the electorate. The committee was given the latitude to develop their work plan and determine the time line to complete their task. In addition, the Board hired the consulting firm of Kurt Spitzer & Associates, Inc. to provide professional staffing to the committee. County Administration and County Attorney staff were also assigned to the committee.

The Citizen's Charter Advisory Committee was convened to review the draft charter and make recommendations to the Board on the best possible starter charter to propose to the electorate. The committee's charter revisions and recommendations are presented here for Board consideration. It should be noted, however, that the Board is not bound by the committee's recommendations. Rather, the Board may choose to include any or all of the committee's recommendations in proceeding further with a home rule charter referendum initiative for voter consideration.

OPTIONS:

1. Direct staff to incorporate the Board's direction into the draft Home Rule Charter for Leon County (Attachment #1).
2. Direct staff to pursue a referendum initiative on the proposed charter for the November 2002 General Election to include a citizen information campaign.
3. Reconvene the 2000 Citizen Charter Advisory Committee, or another committee of the Board's choosing, to again review and make recommendations to the Board on a proposed charter.
4. Take no further action on this issue.
5. Provide staff other direction.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Options 1 & 2

Attachments:

- #1 - Leon County Simple Home Rule Charter Working Draft
- #2 - Leon County Simple Home Rule Charter Working Draft with Committee Recommendations
- #3 - Citizen Advisory Committee Final Report
- #4 - June 27, 2000 Agenda Item
- #5 - County by county comparisons of charter provisions

Workshop: Leon County Home Rule Charter

Date: January 8, 2002

Page: 13