

County Form of Government, 2007

The *County Form of Government* survey was conducted in winter 2007 and spring 2008 and mailed to all U.S. counties. Of the 3,039 counties that received surveys, 1,102 responded (36.3%).

For more information on the ICMA's County Form of Government survey, please contact Survey Research.



Click here to buy the complete dataset from bookstore.icma.org.

Following is the survey text with the aggregate results shown next to each answer. Each answer represents the percentage reporting for that question, except where noted.

- The term *commission* refers to an elected body whose members may be called commissioners, council members, supervisors, board members, county legislators or a similar title.
- The *chief appointed official* of the local government is often referred to as county manager, county administrator, chief administrative officer, county coordinator or a similar title.
- The *presiding officer* of the local government may have the title of the presiding officer, county judge, board/commision chair, chief elected official or a similar title.
- 1. Please indicate which of the following best describes your current legal form of government as defined by your charter, ordinance, or state law. (*Please read all definitions first and check only one.*)
 - **31.6** a. Each elected commissioner or board member serves as director of one or more functional departments (e.g. Public Works Director or Director of Health and Human Services) in addition to his/her policymaking role. The presiding officer may be chosen from the board or elected directly (e.g., county judge). This is popularly known as the *commission* form of government.
 - **29.6** b. An elected board sets policy, adopts legislation, and approves the budget. The commission appoints an administrator to conduct the day-to-day county business, to prepare the budget, to oversee department heads, and to recommend policy to the board. This is popularly known as the *council-administrator* form.
 - 16.4 c. An elected board sets policy, adopts legislation, and approves the budget. The commission appoints a manager with broad executive authority to oversee and manage county departments, hire and fire most department directors, hire and fire county staff, prepare the budget, and recommend policy to the board. This is popularly known as the *council-manager* form.
 - 11.5 d. The elected board is responsible for making policy. The executive, elected at-large, implements county board policies, prepares the budget, and acts as county spokesperson. The executive often has veto power, which can be overridden. This form fully separates the legislative and executive powers and is popularly known as the *council-elected executive* form.
 - 10.9 e. Did Not Report/Respond
- 2. How is your county's *structure or form of government* established? (*Check only one.*)

9.3 a. Charter **6.5** d. Commission resolution

78.3 b. State law **1.8** e. Other

3.9 c. Local ordinance

The chie	f appoin	te the position of c ted official of the l ficer, county coora	local government	is often r			.8 1. Yes 44.2 2. No county manager, county administrator, chief			
		es have the position is the position is the position is the position in the position in the position is the position in the position in the position is the position in the position in the position in the position is the position in the po					n established the position? (This question refers es the hiring.)			
11.8	a. Chai				34.7		Commission resolution			
32.0	b. State				6.1 1.8		Chief elected official created position			
13.7	c. Local ordinance						Other			
B. If your c 1.5		es have the position	on of <i>chief appoir</i>	nted officio			ints that position? (Check only one.) ation of presiding officer and commission			
82.3							d. Other			
4. How is your	presiding	g officer selected?	(Check only one.)						
26.6	a.	Voters elect direct	ctly							
61.7	b.	Commission sele								
1.0 9.1	c. d.	The commission Commission men					general election becomes the presiding officer			
1.5	e.	Other	moers rotate into	the position	on or pro	Siuii	ing officer			
	ng office	r a member of the	commission?	91.6 1.	Yes 8	.4 2	2. No			
the term for	the posit	ion of presiding of	ficer, not of a co	ommission	member.	.) (C	•			
51.7 a.	1 year	13.8 b. 2 yea	rs 29.4 c.	4 years	5.1 d.	Othe	er			
7. Does the presiding officer have the authority to veto commission-passed measures? 6.0 1. Yes 94.0 2. No A. If <i>yes</i> , in what cases may the presiding officer exercise veto power? (<i>Check all applicable</i> .) 77.4 1. Over ordinances										
28.3		r specific sections	of ordinances							
60.4 56.6		r resolutions								
37.7	4. Over appropriations5. Over specific items of appropriations									
17.0	6. Othe									
		recall initiatives by successful?	peen filed against 4.5 1. Yes 95		_	er?	4.4 1. Yes 95.6 2. No			
							clude the presiding officer if that position our answer to question 5 should be "yes.")			
10. How many of a. Male 5.2		ommission membe male 1.5	rs are: Average							
11. Does your o	county ha	we a provision for	any of the follow	ving? (Che	eck all ap	plice	able.)			
A. Initiative? <i>Initiative allows signatures on a p</i>		1. Yes o place charter, or	59.6 2. No rdinance, or hom	e rule cha	nges on i	the b	pallot by collecting a required number of			

- 1. If yes, which of the following initiative processes does your county provide? (Check all applicable.)
- a. **Indirect:** Requires that *before* any charter, ordinance, or home rule change proposed by citizens through a petition process is placed on the ballot for vote, the commission must consider it. Vote results are binding on the local government.
- b. **Direct:** Requires that any charter, ordinance, or home rule change proposed by the citizens through a petition process must be placed directly on the ballot for a vote. Vote results are binding on the local government.
- 21.2 c. Non-binding initiative: Allows citizens to place on the ballot a question for voter approval or rejection. The voter response is non-binding on the local government.

B. Legislative referendum? 70.5 1. Yes 29.5 2. No

Legislative referendum allows the <u>commission</u> to place any question on the ballot for voter approval or rejection. The results may be binding or non-binding.

- 1. If yes, which of the following items must be placed on the ballot for voter approval? (Check all applicable.)
 - **83.1** a. Local bond measures
 - **18.5** b. Proposed charter amendments
 - 15.5 c. Proposed ordinances
 - **18.0** d. Proposed home rule changes
 - **17.7** e. Other

C. **Popular referendum?** 32.0 1. Yes 68.0 2. No

Allows <u>citizens</u> to collect signatures on a petition to place on the ballot any charter, ordinance, or home rule change that has been adopted by the local government <u>before the change</u> can take effect.

D. **Recall?** 54.6 1. Yes 45.4 2. No

Allows <u>citizens</u> to collect signatures on a petition to place on the ballot a question of whether an elected official should be removed from office before the expiration of his/her term.

- 12. Are the members of your commission elected? (Check only one.)
 - **25.1** a. All at large
- **60.5** b. All by ward/district
- **14.4** c. Combination of at large and ward/district.
- A. *If you selected c*, indicate the number of commission members elected by each of the following methods: **Average**1.4 a. at large

 3.9 b. by ward/district
- 13. Does the political party affiliation of commission candidates appear on the ballot in your local general elections?

 82.7 1. Yes 17.3 2. No
- 14. Since 2002, have any recall initiatives been filed against commission members?

 A. If yes, were any successful?

 15.2 1. Yes 84.8 2. No
- 15. Are your department heads: (Check only one.)
 - **12.1** a. All elected
- **19.4** b. All appointed
- **68.5** c. Combination, some are elected and some appointed
- A. If any of your department heads are appointed, who appoints them? (Check only one.)

3.9	a. The presiding officer	53.0	f. Commission
11.9	b. Chief appointed official	7.0	g. Chief appointed official with advice
2.3	c. Combination of the presiding officer		and consent of commission
	and chief appointed official	0.9	h. The presiding officer, chief appointed
11.8	d. Combination of chief appointed official and commission		official, and commission
5.2	e. The presiding officer and approved by commission	4.2	i. Other

16. Are the following department heads appointed or elected?

	Appointed	Elected		Appointed	Elected
a. Assessor	45.7	54.3	f. School superintendent	77.5	22.5
b. Prosecutor	7.1	92.9	g. Treasurer	16.3	83.7
 c. Civil attorney 	65.9	34.1	h. Clerk of governing board	43.8	56.2
d. Sheriff	0.9	99.1	i. Clerk of court	23.8	76.2
e. Recorder	13.3	86.7	Controller	73.2	26.8

A. For appointed positions, please indicate (using the corresponding letter above) in the space below whether any of these positions were at one time elected offices:

- 17. Is there a legal limit on the number of terms a commission member may serve? 5.6 1. Yes 94.4 2. No
 - A. If yes, what is the maximum number of terms allowed by law? 2.7 Average
 - B. When was the term limitation enacted? 1988 Average
 - C. By what authority is the number of terms limited? (*Check only one.*)
 - **12.3** 1. Ordinance **22.8** 2. Charter
- **63.2** 3. State law
- **1.8** 4. Other
- 18. How many incumbents ran for reelection to the commission in the last general election? 3.5 Average
 - A. How many incumbents ran unopposed? 2.2
- B. How many incumbents were reelected? 3.1
- 19. How is a commission member's seat filled if it is vacated before the term has expired? (Check only one.)
 - a. Special election 12.5
 - 27.1 b. Appointed by commission
 - c. Method depends on length of term remaining 15.1
 - d. Appointed by presiding officer 5.9
 - 0.7 e. Position left vacant until next regular election
 - 33.0 f. Political party/governor appoints
 - 5.7 g. Other
- 20. When does your fiscal year begin? Average Month May (5) Year 2007