

COUNTY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE JEFFREY J. NEWTON, County Attorney

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MEMORANDUM

TO:

Mayor Jerry L. Demings

and

County Commissioners

FROM:

Jeffrey J. Newton, County Attorney

Contact: (407) 836-7320

DATE:

September 5, 2019

RE:

September 10, 2019, Closed Executive Session Regarding Florida Association For Constitutional Officers, Inc. v. Orange County, Florida,

and Bill Cowles, Orange County Supervisor of Elections, Ninth Judicial

Circuit Court Case No. 2016-CA-011202-O

At the September 5, 2019 Board meeting, I gave notice pursuant to Section 286.011(8) Florida Statutes that the Board will go into a closed Attorney-Client Executive Session so that I might seek the Board's advice concerning Florida Association For Constitutional Officers, Inc. v. Orange County, Florida, and Bill Cowles, Orange County Supervisor of Elections, Ninth Judicial Circuit Court Case No. 2016-CA-011202-O lawsuit.

The Executive Session shall be announced in public during the morning business on the Board's agenda. The closed Attorney-Client session will convene as announced by the Mayor and will occur during the morning session in the County Administrator's Executive Conference Room on the 5th Floor of the County Administration Building. In attendance, in addition to the Mayor and Commissioners, will be County Administrator Byron Brooks, and myself.

The entire session concerning this matter will be recorded by a court reporter. The court reporter's notes will be fully transcribed and provided to the Clerk. Such transcribed notes shall not be subject to public review until conclusion of all legal proceedings (including appeals, if any) in this case.

c: Byron Brooks, County Administrator

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MEMORANDUM

TO:

Katie Smith, Manager

Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners

FROM:

Jeffrey J. Newton, County Attorney

10-03-19A08:09 RCVD

RE:

Filing of Transcript for September 10, 2019, Closed Executive Session

Regarding Florida Association For Constitutional Officers, Inc. v.

Orange County, Florida, and Bill Cowles, Orange County Supervisor of Elections, Ninth Judicial Circuit Court Case No. 2016-CA-011202-O

DATE:

October 3, 2019

On Tuesday, September 10, 2019, pursuant to Section 286.011(8) of the Florida Statutes, a Closed Executive Session was held in the above-referenced matter.

Please be advised that this transcript is a public record since the litigation has concluded. The relevant statute requires that the transcript be filed with the Clerk's office.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 407-836-7320.



ORANGE COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS CLOSED EXECUTIVE SESSION

Orlando, Florida September 10, 2019 11:48 a.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

1	APPEARANCES:
2	COUNTY MAYOR JERRY DEMINGS
3	COMMISSIONERS:
4	EMILY BONILLA MARIBEL GOMEZ-CORDERO
5	CHRISTINE MOORE VICTORIA P. SIPLING
6	MAYRA URIBE
7	BYRON BROOKS, COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
8	JEFFREY J. NEWTON, ESQUIRE COUNTY ATTORNEY
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TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS held
before the Board of County Commissioners
on Tuesday, September 10, 2019, beginning
at 11:48 a.m., at 201 South Rosalind
Avenue, Fifth Floor, Orlando, Florida,
and reported by Vicky L. Barwick, Court
Reporter, Notary Public, State of Florida
at Large.

MAYOR DEMINGS: We're going to move forward and, just for the record, we have a court reporter present.

MR. NEWTON: You have a statement there now. The statement's --

MAYOR DEMINGS: I'm going to read the statement here just at the beginning when we start. I think we have everybody, so.

Please note that this discussion must be limited to legal strategy concerning the Florida Association for Constitutional Officers, Incorporated versus Orange County, Florida and Bill Cowles, Orange County Supervisor of Elections, the Ninth Judicial Circuit Court Case Number 2016-CA-011202-0.

Please also be advised that the transcript

will be a verbatim, permanent record of the 1 discussion and that the record will be available 2 to the public under the Public Records Law when 3 the litigation is concluded. 4 Please now identify yourselves so that the 5 court reporter can accurately identify who is 6 speaking and correctly attribute statements to 7 each attendee. 8 I'll begin. Jerry Demings, Orange County 9 Mayor. 10 COMMISSIONER CORDERO: Maribel Gomez-Cordero, 11 Commissioner District 4. 12 COMMISSIONER BONILLA: Emily Bonilla, 13 Commissioner District 5. 14 COMMISSIONER SIPLING: Victoria P. Sipling, 15 Orange County Commissioner District 6. 16 COMMISSIONER MOORE: Okay. Christine Moore, 17 Orange County Commissioner District 2. 18 COMMISSIONER URIBE: Mayra Uribe, Orange 19 County Commissioner District 3. 20 MR. BROOKS: Byron Brooks, County 21 Administrator. 22 MR. NEWTON: And Jeffrey Newton, County 23 Attorney. 24 MAYOR DEMINGS: Okay. We'll proceed at this

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time with Mr. Newton.

MR. NEWTON: Okay. You each have a PowerPoint presentation before you and, as you recall, we had a closed session on this same topic back in June. I don't believe Commissioner Gomez-Cordero was here at that point in time, so she's new to this process.

COMMISSIONER GOMEZ-CORDERO: Um-hum.

MR. NEWTON: And this is an opportunity for the County Attorney to come forward and discuss with the Board in private a case -- litigation that the County's involved in. And so back in June, we went through a discussion about the Florida Association of -- for Constitutional Officer's litigation.

If you turn to Page 4 of your PowerPoint, it just gives you a little bit of background about what this case is about.

In November of 2016, voters approved charter amendments that made the constitutional offices, charter offices and those constitutional offices that were made into charter offices, the Clerk of the Courts, Comptroller, Property Appraiser, Sheriff, Supervisor of Elections and the Tax Collector.

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I'm going to move forward to Page 6 and where we are today in terms of the litigation.

Back in August, early August, Circuit Judge Lisa Munyon granted a motion for final summary judgment, which had been filed by the Supervisor of Elections.

Just to explain a little bit about the standard for a motion for final summary judgment, what that motion basically is, is a motion that says there's no factual -- factual dispute with respect to the facts of the case and the only issue -- issues are issues of law.

And so on a motion for summary judgment, the Court considers -- the Judge considers what the law is to the facts. We're all in agreement and there was no dispute with respect to what the facts are concerning the case that we're talking about.

If you turn to Page 8, that kind of gives you what the outcome of the litigation was and Judge Munyon's decision on the motion for final summary judgment. Her order effectively reinstates the constitutional offices of Clerk of Courts, Comptroller, Property Appraiser, Sheriff, Supervisor of Elections and Tax Collector.

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As I had mentioned before, those offices had been abolished and reconstituted as charter offices. Judge Munyon decided that those offices need to be reinstated as constitutional offices. Also because of the particular provisions of the charter that she struck, the -- it eliminated the term limits that had been associated with those offices.

The Charter Review Commission back in 2016 had not only put a issue on the ballot that made those constitutional offices, charter offices, but also made those charter offices subject to term limits. Those provisions were stricken.

So where we are today is that we have back to sort of square one, we have constitutional officers who are elected on a partisan basis not subject to term limits and that's where we are today.

COMMISSIONER BONILLA: So we're back where we began.

MR. NEWTON: We're right back where we -where we began five years ago in terms of all the
litigation that has taken place since then.

Turn to Page 10 and this is the crux of the issue that -- that is involved and the basis for

Judge Munyon's ruling and it has to do with

Amendment 10 that was passed by the voters in 2018

and that amendment basically reads as follows:

And it ensured the election of constitutional officers in all counties, prohibited the abolishment of constitutional officers and made it clear that constitutional officers' duties and terms are no longer subject to change by a charter.

And the question becomes whether or not that's retroactive. That's -- that's the real crux of the issue. Because if it's retroactive, if that constitutional amendment is retroactive, then it undoes everything that a county has currently in place with respect to its constitutional officers.

As you know, some counties have made their constitutional officers subject to non-partisan elections, like we had done. Some counties have made them subject to term limits. Some counties have abolished their offices altogether.

For example, in Broward County they don't have a tax collector. It's done through a department of the county. For example, in Volusia County they don't have certain elected

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constitutional officers. It's done by departments of the county.

Even though it's a department of the county, the officers are elected. So it's like an elected county officer, in a sense. So that's the crux of the issue.

Right now, there is one case pending. It's a case by Volusia County that is pending before the First Circuit Court of Appeals and it gets at the issue of whether or not this constitutional amendment is retroactive.

Well, if you turn to Page 12, this is where
I've kind of laid out what our options are at this
point or what our strategy could be.

We could appeal the summary judgment order that was entered by Judge Munyon and hold it in abeyance.

What that holding it in abeyance would do is it would allow us to wait and see what the Court, the First Circuit District Court of Appeals does in the litigation concerning Volusia County and it preserves the issue of term limits and the abolishment of the constitutional offices until a decision on the retroactivity of Amendment 10 is made.

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Or we could just not appeal. If we don't appeal, we're back to square one.

The state of the -- the state of the constitutional officers in Orange County is just that. They're constitutional officers not elected on a -- elected on a partisan basis and not subject to term limits.

The approach of not appealing is one where if we just want to not be involved in litigation any longer and if the constitutional -- I should say the Charter Review Commission wants to revisit the issue at some future point in time, they're more than willing to do so and could do so, depending upon what the outcome of the litigation on Amendment 10 is.

So that's -- that's where we are and kind of seeking a little bit of direction from the Board in terms of what the thoughts are about whether we just continue with this litigation or file -- continue with the litigation by appealing or simply just let lying dogs lie, in a sense, and stop at this point -- at this point in time.

MAYOR DEMINGS: Okay. Well, let's see. Then
I guess we'll start with Commissioner Moore, Uribe
and then --

COMMISSIONER URIBE: Okay.

MAYOR DEMINGS: -- Bonilla, if that's all right with you all.

MR. NEWTON: Um-hum.

COMMISSIONER URIBE: Yeah. Two quick questions. So one, when all the -- is there any movement afoot in Tallahassee? Because sort of, to me, they started the ball going because they allowed us to have charter counties, but then they didn't figure out its unintended consequence.

Is there any movement to deal with that in Tallahassee? And who -- second question, who actually put that amendment on the ballot?

MR. NEWTON: None that I'm aware of. There's no movement at this point in time, that I'm aware of. Maybe perhaps the Mayor might be aware of any movement, but --

MAYOR DEMINGS: Well, and with full disclosure, you know, here, I've said this to you all previously --

COMMISSIONER URIBE: Um-hum.

MAYOR DEMINGS: -- you know, I was the founding member of the Florida Association of Constitutional Officers and was its initial president that engaged in the litigation.

Since the charter amendments moved forward here in Orange County, I was part of the opposition, if you will, to the action that the County had taken. Subsequent to that date, the Florida Supreme Court had ruled in this matter and struck down certain things that, you know, counsel has just advised you of.

The second thing to happen was, independent movement occurred as a result of the -- every ten years the State of Florida is required by its constitution to have a Constitutional Revision Commission and the Governor and members of the Cabinet on this appoint the individuals.

The Florida Constitutional Revision

Commission met, decided to move forward an amendment to the Florida Constitution that was put on the ballot in 2016 and that amendment passed.

Of course, to amend the State's Constitution, you know, the threshold is better than 60 percent has to vote for it. The electorate of Florida amended its constitution.

And so you have the Florida Supreme Court ruling that occurred. You have the amendment that was passed by the voters of Florida that essentially became law. And so the actions that

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were taken by a prior Board of County Commission to put this initiative on the ballot essentially was somewhat rendered moot because of the two actions that I just talked about.

So today, you know, we have two courses of action that our County Attorney has recommended to appeal the final judgment that, again, Judge Munyon, who is a local Circuit Court Judge, has made a ruling now. And then the other is no appeal.

But, again, I want you to understand where we are because of those two key things that happened; Florida Supreme Court ruling, constitutional amendment by the State of Florida that now essentially requires counties to have certain constitutional offices, to include offices like my Sheriff, the Tax Collector, the Supervisor of Elections, the Property Appraiser, the Clerk of the Courts, et cetera, and so there's pending litigation.

As you know, our counsel has advised you of some counties that are challenging the retroactivity of the new state law. And the Courts, to me, is the appropriate place to make that determination, whether or not there's

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retroactivity or not.

But as it relates to Orange County, we're here to, as a Board of County Commission, to make a decision whether or not we appeal Judge Munyon's ruling or we don't appeal and we essentially -- if we don't appeal, then we are, you know, acquiescent to the Supreme Court ruling, the constitutional amendment that was made. And so that's where we are today.

MR. NEWTON: Yeah. Just one -- just to add a little bit to what the Mayor has mentioned. There was the 2014 litigation, as we discussed before, which was the ballot questions that were -- questions that were placed on the ballot by the Board of County Commissioners, which initially were to make the constitutional officers subject to term limits and non-partisan -- non-partisan elections and that went all the way up to the Florida Supreme Court.

The Florida Supreme Court made one initial decision. Then the composition of the Court changed and it was a subsequent decision that was made. That subsequent decision didn't invalidate the term limits parts of it, but it did invalidate the election on a non-partisan basis and so that's

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where -- that's where that litigation ended up at the Florida Supreme Court.

The subsequent litigation, which is what we're talking about that took place in 2016, is getting at the question -- this litigation is getting at the question of the -- questions that were placed on the ballot by the Charter Review Commission. I just wanted to make that clarification.

So it was the Charter Review Commission that then came in and said, okay, we're going to abolish these offices and make them charter offices, as well as have them elected on a non-partisan basis and subject to term limits.

Well, in that period of time from 2016 to 2018, the voters in Florida passed the constitutional amendment, which some are arguing has the effect of retroactively undoing everything that counties may have done, whether it's abolish offices, whether it's making them non-partisan or whether it's making them subject to term limits.

And others are arguing that that amendment is only prospective, that whatever county has currently in place, stays in place and so that's -- that's where we are.

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Okay.

Judge Munyon essentially has said, I've wiped 1 out everything and we're back to the way it should 2 be, in her -- in her opinion, in terms of every 3 county within the State of Florida having elected 4 constitutional officers, which are elected on a 5 partisan basis and not subject to the term limits. 6 COMMISSIONER URIBE: Can I ask one more? 7 MAYOR DEMINGS: Yes. Commissioner Uribe. 8 So I hope that --MR. NEWTON: 9 COMMISSIONER URIBE: You did mention a little 10 bit, but I just wanted clarification. So the CRC 11 -- what year was that? 12 MR. NEWTON: 2016. 13 COMMISSIONER URIBE: 2016? And then --14 They placed their questions on MR. NEWTON: 15 the ballot in 2016. 16 COMMISSIONER URIBE: So the --17 MR. NEWTON: And understand, the Board has no 18 role in moving those questions to the ballot. 19 just goes automatically to the ballot. 20 COMMISSIONER URIBE: And are the issues only 21 now regarding the charter constitutional or is 22 non-partisan still in play? 23 MR. NEWTON: Non-partisan is not in play. 24

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COMMISSIONER URIBE: So that's done.

And what has it -- what has it cost us so far 1 to --2 MR. NEWTON: In-house. 3 COMMISSIONER URIBE: -- engage legal -- I 4 mean, but there's still a dollar, you know, 5 hours --6 MR. NEWTON: It's just time. There's no -- I 7 mean, the costs are minimal in terms of filings in 8 court and costs, you know, but we don't --9 COMMISSIONER URIBE: And one last thing, 10 Jeff. So the charter you said was 2016 when the 11 CRC --12 MR. NEWTON: Correct. 13 COMMISSIONER URIBE: -- requested that. 14 then the constitutional amendment, what year was 15 that? 16 MR. NEWTON: The constitutional amendment was 17 2018. 18 COMMISSIONER URIBE: Got it. Okay. 19 MAYOR DEMINGS: And what I will tell you in 20 terms of costs, Commissioner, there were some 21 indirect costs to the taxpayers of Orange County 22 because the constitutional offices, some of them 23 used outside counsel. 24

COMMISSIONER URIBE: Right.

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MAYOR DEMINGS: And we fund most of it, but it's -- and so, you know, through the mechanism of the Florida Association of Constitutional Officers, it was deemed that that organization had legal standing to be able to bring forward some of these court actions and so, indirectly, yeah, that was a cost, you know, to the taxpayers of Orange County, consequently.

And Commissioner Bonilla?

COMMISSIONER BONILLA: Yeah. Well, the way I look at all this is that there is a reason why the Florida Constitution had constitutional officers and it's so that there's oversight on the Board of County Commissioners because when -- you don't want to have the Comptroller being under the County when they're supposed to be auditing the County and so there's a reason why it was separated, the way it was set it the way it was.

And for whatever was happening on 2016, that, you know -- you know, gathering or reaching out for this power, that was really a stretch and that would have taken away the separation of the powers and the balance of the powers. And so I am for number two, no appeal, because I think back to where we were before is the right place where we

should have been.

MAYOR DEMINGS: You know, and keep in mind, this is -- the reason we had to go into Executive Session is to have you have a deliberation and make a decision. Certainly one could argue that because, you know, I was engaged previously in a litigation, both from 2014 and 2016, I now find myself as the County Mayor and, you know, and so it is better than we collectively have that conversation about what this Board today believes is an appropriate course of action to take.

MR. NEWTON: Right. And what I'd like to do is just get a sense of where you are, as opposed to, there's really no voting that takes place in this -- in the context of this meeting --

COMMISSIONER BONILLA: Yeah. Just kind of feel where we're at and --

MR. NEWTON: -- and get a sense of where you are and then basically move forward based upon that sense of where the Board is as a whole.

COMMISSIONER SIPLING: Okay. This is

Commissioner Sipling. And my question to the

attorney is: What -- if number one is chosen,

what are your legal arguments before this appeal?

That's what I want to know. What legal

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argument will you present in moving forward if that's the decision or the consensus? But --

MR. NEWTON: Well, the main legal argument is that the amendment itself doesn't address the issue of retroactivity.

COMMISSIONER SIPLING: Okay.

MR. NEWTON: And that typically with amendments, as well as laws that are passed by the legislature, unless there is an expressed indication of it being retroactive, then it is not retroactive.

And so with -- concerning all of those counties that have already had their voters decide that this is the form of government that they want, whether it be having a tax collector or not having a tax collector, whether it be having constitutional officers as charter officers or not as charter officers, is a decision that should be respected and not one that should be eliminated or at least constitutionally preempted based upon language which is not clear in terms of whether or not it should be retroactive.

That's just -- that's just -- that's the main argument that's being made and it's being made -- and one of the arguments -- additional arguments

that's being made by Volusia County is that 1 Volusia County is a county that -- whose charter 2 was voted upon by the voters of Volusia County, 3 but was initiated through the Florida Legislature. 4 So how is it that the amendment, which 5 doesn't specifically address retroactivity, now 6 has the effect in Volusia County of undoing 7 everything that they've done with respect to their 8 charter form of government? 9 Commissioner Sipling COMMISSIONER SIPLING: 10 again. 11 MR. NEWTON: Um-hum. 12 COMMISSIONER SIPLING: Now, do we have any 13 legal cases or -- or that we could use to --14 There's plenty of legal cases MR. NEWTON: 15 about retroactivity. 16 COMMISSIONER SIPLING: 17 There's plenty of --MR. NEWTON: Yeah. 18 plenty of cases about that. 19 COMMISSIONER SIPLING: Within the state or --20 MR. NEWTON: Within the State of Florida, 21 yes. 22 COMMISSIONER SIPLING: And what was those --23 were the outcomes? 24 MR. NEWTON: Well, it -- you don't -- I don't 25

recall any specific case on point regarding retroactivity of a constitutional amendment.

COMMISSIONER SIPLING: Right.

MR. NEWTON: But typically, any law which you could frame the constitutional amendment as a law is not retroactive unless it specifically states that it's retroactive. There are cases out there that talk about implied retroactivity, but typically, it has to be expressed.

COMMISSIONER SIPLING: Hmm. Interesting.

MAYOR DEMINGS: Now, again -- Jerry Demings here. I do think that in Orange County, the facts relevant to Orange County may be different --

MR. NEWTON: Um-hum.

MAYOR DEMINGS: -- to other counties. And the reason I say that is, Orange County is the only county that really had moved forward with first, a charter amendment that was put on the ballot by the Board of County Commissioners in 2014 to take certain actions as has been explained to you, number one. We're the only county unique to that.

Number two, we were the only county that was unique to going through a charter review process where the action appeared in 2016.

So, you know, our -- you know, our deliberations should be about Orange County; okay?

MR. NEWTON: Um-hum.

MAYOR DEMINGS: Not to perhaps make decisions about litigation that may involve Volusia County because Volusia County is somewhat different. You know, for example, the Sheriff --

MR. NEWTON: Um-hum.

MAYOR DEMINGS: -- in Volusia County was a charter officer and in the case of the Volusia County Sheriff, the Volusia County Sheriff didn't have -- the employees of the sheriff's office were not really the employees of the Sheriff.

They were employees of the county, a real significant distinction there, and Volusia County had gotten to that point in time as a result of its own processes and charter processes to get there.

Miami-Dade County, for example, did not have an elected sheriff. Historically, there were times when Miami-Dade had an elected sheriff.

Then the voters in Miami decided not to have a sheriff, and then they decided to have a sheriff, and then they decided not to have a sheriff.

So Miami-Dade's situation was different, but

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because of the constitutional amendment that was made to Florida's Constitution, that constitutional amendment that was again passed by 60 percent -- better than 60 percent of Florida's electorate made a decision through the regular state's processes with the Constitutional Revision Commission's review every ten years, that they made a decision and the electorates statewide changed the state's constitution to say, no, we want essentially uniformity within all 67 of Florida's counties, that we want you to have these certain positions in there.

There were counties that, you know, at different times kind of opposed what the Constitutional Revision Commission was doing at the state level because of some of their past actions that they had taken.

But, again, remember, counties are subdivisions of the state and the state does have preemptive authority in some regards to certain issues and, in this case, you now have the Florida Supreme Court that has made some rulings in this case, the highest Court in our state made some rulings and as our General Counsel has said to you, the makeup of that body changed over time.

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There was a ruling and -- but the last ruling where you received an updated Executive Session, you had -- you were presented with that information and, you know, there were compelling arguments there with the Supreme Court for the reason why they took the action.

We don't get to make state law. You know, that is the responsibility of the legislature and then the interpretation of those state laws becomes the responsibility of the Courts. And so the highest Court has done -- presented an interpretation of a ruling, a finding and so this is why we're here.

So I don't want -- I think that, focus on Orange County where Orange County's experience is and what decisions that we are making on behalf of Orange County and while it may be germane to hear some of the conversation about what other counties are doing, we are really here to, you know, to opine on Orange County's decision-making.

MR. NEWTON: And understand, too,
historically, Orange County has been kind of
schizophrenic with respect to its constitutional
officers. At one point, they were charter
officers.

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COMMISSIONER URIBE: Yeah. I know. That's right.

MR. NEWTON: Then back to constitutional, then back to charter. And now, because of the ruling, back to constitutional officers. So it's ben an ebb and flow with respect to how the electorate, as well as the Courts, have viewed Orange County.

MAYOR DEMINGS: Well, probably, you know, going back to the early '90s with this kind of ebb and flow of Orange County's constitutional offices, this is kind of really the first time, however, that the Supreme Court had some finding that's germane to the conversation and a constitutional amendment that is at play here. That's something new that kind of gives us some guidance, I think, to any actions that we might take here. It gives you some guidance in that process. And now, another Circuit Court, you know, a judge, he has given us a ruling, so.

Okay. So I think --

COMMISSIONER SIPLING: Commissioner Sipling.

I wanted to clarify, I was not saying that we need to compare ourselves to other counties. Every county is unique. I think we all realize that.

What I'm saying is that, depending on how we advise procedurally on how to move forward, we need to make sure -- well, I need to understand what basis of argument are we presenting and that's where, you know, the attorney, Attorney Newton, was just making us aware of what Volusia County's and, I guess, their argument.

So it wasn't that I was trying to compare

Orange County. I just needed to know what our

argument is and if that is a -- you know, whatever

arguments that --

MR. NEWTON: Um-hum.

COMMISSIONER SIPLING: -- the County Attorney and his team wants to present, do we feel that's a strong enough argument for us to continue? Or do we just go ahead and see how this plays out and not file the appeal?

But I think it's important for us to understand the direction of county -- the County Attorney and staff on what they're going to present and that's what, you know, my question was geared to, was just, you know, like, okay, if we say appeal, like, not only what's the strategy of the appeal, but what are you arguing?

Like, what is your basis that you feel that

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1	you can present this to, you know, to the Judge?
2	That was
3	MAYOR DEMINGS: I understand all of that and
4	I'm clear. I don't know
5	COMMISSIONER URIBE: Can I
6	MAYOR DEMINGS: if there needs to be
7	further clarity from
8	COMMISSIONER URIBE: Commissioner Uribe here
9	asking. Do you know what the results were of the
10	election when folks wanted it to go to charter?
11	MR. NEWTON: With the Orange County election?
12	COMMISSIONER URIBE: Yeah.
13	MR. NEWTON: I think it was over 70 percent.
14	COMMISSIONER URIBE: 70? And then my other
15	question is: Has the new sheriff joined the
16	lawsuit with the other constitutional offices?
17	MAYOR DEMINGS: Well, I am
18	MR. NEWTON: Are you talking about with the
19	Florida Association of Constitutional Officers?
20	COMMISSIONER URIBE: Yeah. Like
21	MR. NEWTON: It was brought by the
22	Association, not by individual entities.
23	COMMISSIONER URIBE: Yeah. But, you know,
24	they've been very supportive together.
25	MR. NEWTON: I've well

MAYOR DEMINGS: Right. That's --COMMISSIONER URIBE: I was just curious. MAYOR DEMINGS: -- again, that would be part of their --MR. NEWTON: Right. MAYOR DEMINGS: -- attorney/client privilege information. COMMISSIONER URIBE: Okay. You know, since I left that MAYOR DEMINGS: role, I do not participate in conversations or discussions with their General Counsel or with them over this matter. So, you know, I can't answer that and I don't know that Mr. Newton can answer that. Yeah. I don't know. MR. NEWTON: COMMISSIONER URIBE: Okay. Just curious. All right. MAYOR DEMINGS: Yeah. Commissioner Bonilla? COMMISSIONER BONILLA: Yeah. When it was on the ballot in 2016, there was a -- there was a group out there of people who are putting a lot of money into pushing it to pass. They were marketing it everywhere. I saw signs everywhere about, you know, the yard signs marketing it.

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So a lot of money was spent to get that 70

They really -- I didn't -percent. 1 COMMISSIONER URIBE: I'm aware of that. Ι 2 just wanted to know the number. 3 MR. NEWTON: Yeah. 4 COMMISSIONER BONILLA: But also, I felt that 5 the marketing was misleading, too. They weren't 6 signs of --7 MR. NEWTON: So let's -- let's make sure we 8 stay on strategy and --9 COMMISSIONER BONILLA: -- explaining 10 everything. 11 MAYOR DEMINGS: We kind of have to stay 12 within this -- the purpose of the Executive 13 Session, you know. 14 COMMISSIONER BONILLA: Well, the purpose of 15 this, I felt that was very misleading to the 16 people when they had put it on the ballot 17 originally. 18 MAYOR DEMINGS: Yeah. I hear your anecdotal 19 information, but -- so --20 COMMISSIONER BONILLA: Well, that's my reason 21 for going for number two. 22 MAYOR DEMINGS: And, remember, the County 23 Attorney essentially takes his direction from the 24

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Board on this matter. The County Attorney would

not unilaterally make a decision here. The County Attorney has to hear from you on this matter. I dare say, he should hear from us, you know, to be inclusive here on this matter. And so in terms of strategy, he has to understand what is the will of the Board of County Commissioners in this regard. COMMISSIONER MOORE: Should we go around the room? MAYOR DEMINGS: That might be one way to do it, you know, because --That would be helpful. MR. NEWTON: I have a sense -- or sort of have a sense. MAYOR DEMINGS:

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We have two options. Commissioner Moore, what would your preference be? If you want to.

COMMISSIONER MOORE: But I don't like the whole thing. I want to opine on it that when you have a Supreme Court ruling and then -- and a constitutional amendment that went through, I mean, I'm not sure why we should appeal, honestly. So I probably would say no.

MAYOR DEMINGS: Commissioner Uribe?

COMMISSIONER URIBE: I am going to say that I do not believe that we appeal this issue.

MAYOR DEMINGS: Well, I -- you kind of trailed off, so I couldn't really hear what you said.

MR. NEWTON: I got it.

COMMISSIONER URIBE: I do not want -- I don't believe we need to appeal it.

MAYOR DEMINGS: Okay. Commissioner Maribel Gomez-Cordero?

COMMISSIONER GOMEZ-CORDERO: Well, hearing everything and just giving it -- I don't think we should appeal.

MAYOR DEMINGS: So she's a two as well.

Commissioner Bonilla?

COMMISSIONER BONILLA: For the third time saying it, number two.

MAYOR DEMINGS: Yeah. Number two. Commissioner Sipling?

COMMISSIONER SIPLING: Commissioner Sipling here. And, you know, whenever you are placed in a position where you have Supreme Court rulings, you have citizens who have voted on an issue and knowing as those who've been elected to represent the citizens, but also we have a obligation to try to make a decision based on what we feel if we have a strong legal stance, that we need to take

that.

And my question to the attorney was, I was trying to get a feel of what legal stance, strong legal stance that we have to win this, not for, you know, us as individuals, but as the residents who voted for this amendment.

And so with that legal stance and that, you know, Mr. Newton presented, I don't know if that is a strong enough argument, you know, to spend more time fighting something that you can clearly see has been for years.

MR. NEWTON: Um-hum.

COMMISSIONER SIPLING: And so that's -that's my basis for my decision for not appealing
is based on what is our argument and do I feel it
is strong enough to go before a judge thinking
that we will prevail?

MR. NEWTON: Um-hum. Um-hum.

COMMISSIONER SIPLING: And I don't think so at this time, so.

MR. NEWTON: Um-hum. Um-hum.

COMMISSIONER URIBE: Can I say something else?

MAYOR DEMINGS: Um-hum.

COMMISSIONER URIBE: Commissioner Uribe here.

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And knowing that the Supreme Court has already rejected this --

MR. NEWTON: Well --

COMMISSIONER URIBE: -- well, reversed this,
I guess, are we -- you know, are we fighting a
battle that legally doesn't make sense for --

MR. NEWTON: Well, the Supreme Court could have avoided all this if they had initially, when a lawsuit was brought by Broward County and other counties prior to the vote on the question, if the Supreme Court had addressed the issue of retroactivity.

But the Supreme Court said at that point in time, prior to the question being voted upon, was that, we'll -- if there's a lawsuit after -- we address issues of retroactivity after the voters have voted.

And so that's why we're in this situation because they refused to address the issue of retroactivity during the initial case in 2018 that was filed trying to keep the matter off of the ballot in the first place.

And so they didn't address something. That's why you have the litigation now. It hasn't been addressed and some counties will want to know what

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the definitive answer is. And so that's why it's here before you.

The no-appeal option is equally as viable an option as it is to appeal. Because with the no-appeal option, if the Charter Review Commission at some point in time feels based upon the decision that's ultimately made by the -- probably the Florida Supreme Court and not just the First District Court of Appeals, if Volusia moves forward, you know, after getting a decision and it's not a favorable decision, if the Charter Review Commission comes back and says, you know, the Florida Supreme Court finally ruled that it's not retroactive, we need to put back in place what we had in place in terms of the constitutional officers, then they have the ability to do that.

If the Florida Supreme Court rules that, no, it was retroactive, then guess what? That ability ceases to exist.

COMMISSIONER URIBE: And one more question:
There are other counties that are moving forward
with appealing?

MR. NEWTON: Volusia County is the only county that I know that's challenging it right now.

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COMMISSIONER URIBE: Okay. 1 MR. NEWTON: Yeah. 2 COMMISSIONER URIBE: I know we're not making 3 a decision on that. I was just --4 MR. NEWTON: Right. 5 COMMISSIONER URIBE: -- trying to find out if 6 other counties were moving forward on the appeal. 7 So there essentially could be an appeal out there 8 that could --9 This Executive Session MAYOR DEMINGS: Yes. 10 is --11 COMMISSIONER URIBE: -- that could affect us 12 one way or another. 13 Yes. There -- yes. MAYOR DEMINGS: 14 All right. COMMISSIONER URIBE: 15 MAYOR DEMINGS: You know, I read that 16 statement in the beginning about this Executive 17 Session is because of strategy --18 MR. NEWTON: Yeah. 19 MAYOR DEMINGS: -- and that's kind of why I'm 20 trying to focus on Orange about our strategy. 21 MR. NEWTON: So one thing, Mayor, that --22 MAYOR DEMINGS: Yes. 23 MR. NEWTON: -- as I mentioned before, we 24 really don't make decisions in this kind of --25

kind of Executive Session. There's one issue I have to look at in terms of whether or not there's a need to come forward to the Board, given the kind of consensus and discussion that we've had here today, to actually place something on the Board's agenda that says no appeal.

I'm going to look at that issue and I'll come back and it would be simply a consent item that just, you know, indicates that, based upon discussions with the Board, we've decided not to, you know, that the County Attorney will not be appealing the decision, so.

MAYOR DEMINGS: And for me, if it -- there's an item that comes before the Board where there's an actual vote, I may or may not vote. I may abstain just because of, you know, the different positions that I've been in, you know, over time.

And so, you know, as transparent as I need to be in these circumstances, but this is where we depend on you all.

Okay. I think that you have a sense of direction there and so we will conclude our Executive Session at this time.

COMMISSIONER URIBE: Oh, we leave our PowerPoints here; right?

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MAYOR DEMINGS: Yes. Yes.

[Whereupon, the foregoing proceedings were concluded at 12:27 p.m.]

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CERTIFICATE

STATE OF FLORIDA:

COUNTY OF SEMINOLE:

I, Vicky L. Barwick, Court Reporter and
Notary Public, State of Florida at Large, do hereby
certify that I was authorized to and did report the
above and foregoing proceedings at the time and place
aforesaid, and that the pages numbered 3 through 38,
inclusive, constitute a true, complete and accurate
excerpt transcript to the best of my skill and ability.

WITNESS MY HAND this 19th day of September 2019.

VICKY L. BARWICK

Marge Raeder Court Reporter, Inc. Court Reporter and Notary Public, State of Florida at Large Commission Number FF 979351 Expiration April 6, 2020

SUBSCRIPTION OF DEPONENT

I, JEFFREY J. NEWTON, ESQUIRE, have read the foregoing transcript of proceedings held on September 10, 2019, in Orlando, Florida, and the following corrections, if any, should be made in the transcript:

PAGE	LINE	CORRECTION AND	REASON
5	23	"Comptroller or" to "Comptroller,"	incorrect word
6	15	"due" Delete	incorrect word
7	14	"you have" to "we are"	incorrect words
8	25	"elective" to "elected"	incorrect word
9	19	"would allow us to wait to" to "it would allow us to wait and"	incorrect word
14	13	"valid" to ballot"	incorrect word
21	15	"casea" to "cases"	incorrect word

2.1

Subject to the above corrections, if any, the proceedings are accepted as provided in the foregoing transcript of proceedings.

SIGNED this 2 ad day of September 2019.

JEFFREY J. NEWTON, ESQUIRE