



# Guidelines for Determining When Residency Qualifications for Elected Office Must be Met

*DE Reference Guide 0008 (Updated 01/2024)*

*These guidelines are for reference only. They are not to be construed as legal advice or representation. For any particular set of facts or circumstances, refer to the applicable state, federal law, and case law, and/or consult a private attorney before drawing any legal conclusions or relying upon this information.*

## RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS – GENERAL OVERVIEW

- **In general.** Unless otherwise provided for constitutionally, legislatively or judicially, any residency requirement for an elected office must be met at the time of assuming office.
- **Oath.** State law requires that all candidates at the time of qualifying subscribe to an oath ([s. 99.021, F.S.](#)) that they are qualified electors of their county. In order to be a qualified elector, one must be a resident of Florida and the county wherein he or she registers to vote. The oath also provides that the candidate is qualified for the office being sought. However, this oath is considered prospective in nature – it becomes effective at the time of assuming office or at time of election, as applicable, unless otherwise provided for constitutionally, legislatively or judicially.<sup>1</sup>
- **Continuous residency.** Failure to maintain the residency throughout the term may result in vacancy in office. See generally [s. 3, Art. X, Fla. Const.](#) and [s. 114.01\(1\)\(g\), F.S.](#)<sup>2</sup>

## RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS – SPECIFIC OFFICES

The following represent residency requirements for candidates and elected officials.

### ➤ CITY COMMISSIONER

- **At the time of assuming office, unless provided otherwise by city charter or ordinance.**<sup>3</sup>

### ➤ CONGRESSIONAL MEMBERS (U.S. SENATORS AND U.S. REPRESENTATIVES)

- Must be an inhabitant of the state when elected. (ss. 2 & 3, Art.1., [U.S. Constitution](#))
- States have no authority to add residency requirements to federal offices.
- Questions about residency relating to a U.S. Senator or U.S. Representative should be directed to the respective Congressional chamber which has *exclusive* jurisdiction over the qualifications including the residency of its membership. See s. 5, Art. I., [U.S. Constitution](#).
- Addresses: [Clerk of U.S. House of Representatives](#), U.S. Capitol, Room H154, Washington, DC 20515–6601; phone: (202) 225–7000; [Secretary of the Senate](#), United States Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510; phone: (202) 224-3121.

### ➤ COUNTY COMMISSIONER

- **At the time of election.**
- See *State v. Grassi*, 532 So.2d 1055 (Fla. 1988); [s. 1\(e\), Art. VIII, Fla. Const.](#); [DE 90-30](#), [DE 92-10](#), [DE 94-04](#); & [AGO 74-293](#).

<sup>1</sup> See *Davis v. Crawford*, 116 So. 41 (Fla. 1928); *State v. Haskell*, 72 So. 651 (Fla. 1916)

<sup>2</sup> In absence of a statute, constitutional provision, or municipal ordinance that establishes a residency requirement, failure to establish or maintain residency alone does not trigger a vacancy in office. See AGO 75-113; AGO 88-11 (exception for redistricting)

<sup>3</sup> See DE 94-04; DE 92-10; *Nichols v. State*, 177 So.2d 467 (Fla. 1965) & *Marina v. Leahy*, 578 So.2d 382 (Fla. 3rd DCA 1991)(re: reasonable durational residency requirements).

- **CONSTITUTIONAL COUNTY OFFICERS (E.G., CLERK OF COURT, SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS, PROPERTY TAX APPRAISER, SHERIFF<sup>4</sup>, ETC.)**
  - **At the time of assuming office.**<sup>5</sup>
  - By analogy, see *Advisory Opinion to Governor*, 192 So.2d 757 (Fla. 1966); [DE 92-10](#), & [DE 94-04](#)
- **GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, AND CABINET MEMBERS**
  - **At the time of election.**
  - Must be resident of State for preceding seven years. See [s. 5, Art. IV, Fla. Const.](#)
- **JUDGES**
  - **At the time of assuming office.**
  - By analogy, see *Advisory Opinion to Governor*, 192 So.2d 757 (Fla. 1966); [DE 94-04](#), & [DE 78-31](#); [s. 8, Art. V, Fla. Const.](#) (eligibility of justice/judge must be elector of state and reside in territorial jurisdiction of court).
- **LEGISLATORS (STATE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES)**
  - **At the time of election.**
  - A legislator assumes office on Election Day (*Ruiz v. Farias*, 43 So. 3d. 124, 127 (Fla. 3DCA 2010)).
  - A legislator must be a resident of the district ‘from which elected’ and be a resident in state for two years prior to election. See [s. 15, Art. III, Fla. Const.](#) (terms and qualifications, including residency).
  - Further questions about residency should be directed to the respective Florida legislative chamber which has *exclusive* jurisdiction over the qualifications of its members. See Joint Rule 7.1 of the [Senate](#)<sup>6</sup> and [House](#)<sup>7</sup> publications, which addresses residency for its respective membership.
- **SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER**
  - **At the time of assuming office.**
  - See ss. [1001.34](#) (membership) & [1001.361](#)<sup>8</sup>(election), F.S.
- **SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT**
  - **At the time of assuming office.**
  - See DE 94-04; s. 1001.463, F.S. (vacancy - failure to maintain residency); [s. 5, Art. IX, Fla. Const.](#) (4-yr term); [s. 1001.46, F.S.](#) (elected/term); [s. 1001.461, F.S.](#) (appointed/term).
- **WRITE-IN CANDIDATE**
  - **Refer to particular office listed above.**

## RESIDENCY QUESTIONS

Any questions regarding residency requirements for officials *not* expressly stated in the Florida Election Code should be addressed to the Florida Attorney General’s Office.

**Sources:** Division of Elections’ Advisory opinions (<https://dos.fl.gov/elections/laws-rules/advisory-opinions/>); Attorney General Opinions (<https://www.myfloridalegal.com/ag-opinions/>); Florida laws, U.S. and Florida constitutions, case law.

<sup>4</sup> For Sheriff residency, see [DE 18-11](#) (No residency requirements exist for a county sheriff other than those required by being a qualified elector, *i.e.*, being a legal resident of Florida and of the county in which the sheriff is registered to vote.)

<sup>5</sup> No minimum residency requirements exist in Florida Constitution but some county charters may mandate durational residency.

<sup>6</sup> [https://www.flsenate.gov/UserContent/Publications/SenateRules/2022-2024\\_Rules.pdf](https://www.flsenate.gov/UserContent/Publications/SenateRules/2022-2024_Rules.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.myfloridahouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loaddoc.aspx?PublicationType=Reference&Committeeld=&Session=2024&DocumentType=The+Rules+Of+The+House+of+Representatives&FileName=2022-2024+House+Rules+-+Edition+1.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> See chapter 2023-101, Laws of Florida – changed residency requirement from time of qualifying to time of assuming office