County Authority

Mixed/Restrictive (Mostly Dillon’s Rule): Most Alabama counties are governed by general law authority, and therefore have only the powers and structures provided to them by the state legislature. Shelby County and Baldwin County, however, have been granted home rule by the state legislature, which authorizes these two counties to determine their local affairs and government structure and services so long as they are not in opposition to state law.

TOP REVENUE SOURCES FOR ALABAMA COUNTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source: NACo Analysis of U.S. Census Bureau - Census of Individual Governments: Finance, 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charges and Fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Taxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Sales Taxes and Gross Receipts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergovernmental</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary of County Services

Services counties MUST provide:

- Have county boards of health to enforce state health laws and abate all nuisances to public health.
- Maintain and construct public roads.

Services counties MAY provide:

- Establish mental health facilities.
- Promote industry and trade through commercial enterprises.
- Establish and operate ambulance services.

Services counties CANNOT provide:

- Any services not explicitly authorized by the state.
**SUMMARY**

Alabama state law contains a specific section for each county that explicitly defines its structure and authority, including the size of each county commission. County commissions range from three to nine members and serve as the county’s legislative decision-making body. County commissions may also appoint a chief administrator officer to take on much of the government management responsibility. Whereas all counties may appoint a chief administrative officer, a county may only employ a chief executive officer if that authority has been explicitly provided by the state to that county. Altogether, eight counties are led solely by a county board of commissioners, 43 have a commission and a chief administrative officer and 16 counties have an elected executive.

**COUNTY STRUCTURE**

**Legislative Branch:** A county commission acts as the legislative, decision-making body. All Alabama counties have between three and nine commissioners, but this number is set and may be changed by the state.

**Executive Branch:** Sixteen (16) counties may elect a chair to lead the commission, working directly with the county administrator to carry out the executive powers of the commission. Another 14 counties have placed the chair duties with the county-wide elected Probate Judge, whose role mirrors that of the county-wide chair. In the other counties, the chair duties either rotate or one of the commissioners is elected by their peers to serve in this role. All counties have the authority to hire a county administrator who oversees the daily operations and is, in many ways, the chief executive officer of the county.

**Judicial Branch:** The counties of Alabama are divided into 41 judicial circuits. Circuit courts are responsible for addressing the majority of the legal matters within the state. Circuit courts have jurisdiction over all felony prosecutions and in proceedings where the disputed amount is more than $10,000.

**Optional Forms of Government:**
- Board of County Commissioners
- Home Rule
- Commission-Administrator
- Commission-Executive

**COUNTY AUTHORITY**

**Executive Power:** Except for Shelby County and Baldwin County, a county may only exercise the powers that have been expressly granted by Alabama state law. County commissions may provide for county property and affairs, as well as the public welfare, health and safety of its citizens throughout the county’s unincorporated areas.

**Ability to Form Partnerships:** Counties have broad discretion to form contracts with other government entities at the federal, state and local level. The county commissioners may also contract with any private entity.

**Call a State of Emergency:** A county’s governing body may declare a local disaster and establish an emergency management organization. However, the governor has the power to revoke a local declaration of disaster.

**Special Districts:** There are 530 special districts throughout Alabama. Counties may form districts for the purpose of providing water, sewer, waste disposal or fire protection services.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row Officers</th>
<th>Elected/Appointed</th>
<th>Mandatory/Optional</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coroner</td>
<td>Elected</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Clerk</td>
<td>Elected</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td>Appointed</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge of Probate</td>
<td>Elected</td>
<td>Mandatory/Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Superintendent</td>
<td>Appointed/Elected</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheriff</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surveyor</td>
<td>Appointed</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Elected</td>
<td>Mandatory/Optional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: A treasurer must be elected in counties that had more than 56,000 residents in the 1930 Census. Other counties may select a bank as the county depository to perform the duties of a treasurer.*
OVERVIEW OF COUNTY SERVICES

Alabama counties have jurisdiction over a variety of services. The residents of a county may submit an application to the board of commissioners to establish public corporations to provide hospitals, fire protection and parks and recreation authorities. The county commission may then approve an application from the residents or municipalities of the county. Alabama counties are also responsible for establishing comprehensive land-use management plans, constructing and maintaining roads and other services that provide for the public welfare of the community.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

County Health Departments: Counties must establish a county board of health that is subject to supervision by the state board of health. Any two or more county boards of health may enter into an agreement to establish a district health department.

Hospitals: Any county may organize a public corporation to acquire, own and operate a public hospital or other public health facility within the county. The county must levy a special county tax for the construction, operation and maintenance of a county hospital.

Senior Care Facilities: The state department on aging cooperates with counties and other local governments to provide senior services. Counties may establish recreational centers including senior centers.

Mental Health Facilities: The state department of mental health coordinates with counties and other local governments to provide mental health services. Counties may construct and establish public health facilities, including mental health facilities.

Child Welfare: The state administers child welfare services.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Roads: Counties must construct and maintain all public roads within their jurisdiction but may contract with private service providers. Counties may use surplus general funds to construct and maintain roads.

Public Transportation: Counties with more than 600,000 residents may, by resolution, establish a system of public transportation. The board of commissioners must partially elect the board of directors for the agency.

Port Authorities: If petitioned, a county may establish a port authority.

Antenna Television Facilities: A county may grant, by resolution or ordinance, franchises to install poles or conduits for community antenna television facilities.

Utilities: Counties may construct and provide facilities to provide gas, water, electricity and sanitation with the approval of the county commission or by a public corporation application. Counties may contract with a private utility provider or, if there are no private providers available, construct their own utility facilities. The state public services commission, however, regulates utilities and sets rates across the state.

- Water: Counties may acquire and operate a waterworks plant or water distribution system.
- Sanitation: Counties may provide sanitations services.
- Electric: Counties may contract with private providers or construct electric facilities.
- Gas: Counties may contract with private providers or construct gas facilities.
PUBLIC AMENITIES

Parks and Recreation: Counties may maintain recreation facilities and equipment and may designate any lands within their jurisdiction for park or recreational use. Counties may also form recreation boards of 5-9 members selected by the commission, if a municipality or at least three residents file an application to the commission.

Libraries: Any county may establish and maintain a library or a system of libraries that is overseen by a five-member county library board, appointed by the county board of commissioners. The commission may also, by resolution, establish and maintain a county law library for the courthouse to benefit the county and state officials, the court system and the public.

Cemeteries: Any county may appoint a commission to manage a cemetery if the judge of the probate is petitioned by at least five residents.

Tourism: Counties may form public authorities to promote and develop tourism, either independently or jointly with another local government.

ZONING AND DEVELOPMENT

Zoning Power: The county board of commissioners must appoint a county board of adjustments to exercise zoning authority and implement zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building code, health regulations and other applications.

Zoning Restriction: The county board of adjustments must allow for appeals to be heard from all parts impacted by board decisions within 15 days of any decision. All actions proceeding from the decision must halt until the decision is heard.

Comprehensive Land Use Management Plans: Counties must develop a comprehensive land-use management plan to constrict and guide the development of land which is exposed to flood damage in flood-prone areas.

Housing: Counties may form a housing authority consisting of five appointed housing commissioners. This authority may acquire a property within its jurisdiction through eminent domain for the purposes ensuring safe and affordable housing through the construction of low-income units. A board of county commissioners may also directly contribute to the construction, maintenance, operation and funding of shelters, halfway houses and affordable housing units.

Industry and Trade: Counties may acquire, own and lease projects for the purpose of promoting industry and trade by inducing manufacturing, industrial and commercial enterprises to locate in the state or to expand, enlarge or modernize existing enterprises or both.

Industrial Parks: Counties may establish an industrial park.
County Government Overview: Alabama

**SCHOOLS**

**Education, Generally:** The county board of commissioners must appoint the five-member county board of education, which carries out general school administration according to state laws and policies. The state has the power but not the obligation to fund the public school system.

**Funding:** The state legislature provides appropriations from state funds and may levy taxes for fund public schools.

**School Districts:** County boards of education may establish 5-7 school districts from the areas within their jurisdiction.

**PUBLIC SAFETY**

**Law Enforcement:** Counties must provide some law enforcement through elected sheriffs. The state legislature defines specific duties for county sheriffs, which vary from county to county.

**Jails:** Counties must maintain an adequate county jail. If there is no existing, adequate facility within the county, the commission must levy a tax to erect one. However, two or more counties may form a regional jail.

**Courthouses:** Counties must erect a courthouse through a land donation or through general use of public funds. The courthouse, once erected, is in the custody of the county commissioners who have the authority to levy a special tax for construction purposes.

**Fire:** Any county may approve an application to create a public corporation for the purpose of constructing, equipping and operating fire protection facilities.

**Ambulance:** Any county may create, maintain and operate ambulance services for the entire county and may make appropriations from general funds to do so. Counties may partner with municipalities to provide this service and may contract with private service providers.

**Radio Alerts:** One or more counties may, by resolution of the board of commissioners, establish a radio/alert notification communications district.

**ALABAMA COUNTIES EMPLOY 19,700 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES**

Source: NACo Analysis of U.S. Census Bureau - Census of Individual Governments: Employment, 2017

**ALABAMA COUNTY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY TOP FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES**

Source: NACo Analysis of U.S. Census Bureau - Census of Individual Governments: Employment, 2017
OVERVIEW OF COUNTY FINANCE STRUCTURE

Most of the authority granted to counties regarding taxation is specifically granted by the state on a county-by-county basis. Alabama legislature defines, for each county, which taxes are imposed and what the rate restrictions are. Counties do have the ability, however, to levy property taxes and may also levy sales taxes on a variety of goods and services. No county in Alabama is able to levy income or mineral taxes. One of the less common provisions for Alabama counties is that a board of county commissioners may enforce a poll tax for the purpose of providing supplemental funding to county school systems.

FINANCES, TAXES AND LIMITATIONS

Property Tax: Counties may levy a property tax of up to 0.5 percent of the assessed value of the levied property.

Personal Property: Counties may assess personal property for tax purposes.

Income Tax: Counties cannot impose income taxes.

Sales Tax: Counties may levy local sales taxes in addition to those levied by the state on a broad variety of goods and services.

Mineral Tax: Counties cannot impose a mineral tax.

Gas/Fuel Taxes: Counties and local municipalities are entitled to 55 percent of the funds raised from the state gas tax to be used for the purposes of county highway construction and maintenance. Counties and municipalities may levy a sales tax on gasoline that must be applied for the transaction minus the state gas tax.

Alcohol/Tobacco Taxes: The state administers county taxes on alcohol and tobacco and distributes the revenue to counties.

Poll Tax: Counties may impose a poll tax specifically for the support of public schools.

Debt and Debt Limit: Counties may issue and sell bonds to repay the floating debt, to fund public building construction and improvement, to purchase land for county parks and for any other lawful purpose under general law. The county commission may hold an election to determine whether bonds may be issued and for what purpose.

Emergencies: In the event of an unforeseen emergency, a county commission may issue its interest-bearing warrants in an amount sufficient to pay such emergency obligation.

ALABAMA COUNTIES INVEST $2.2 BILLION ANNUALLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and Human Services</td>
<td>$470 M</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>$339 M</td>
<td>15%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewerage and Solid Waste Management</td>
<td>$148 M</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice and Public Safety</td>
<td>$653 M</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NACo Analysis of U.S. Census Bureau - Census of Individual Governments: Finance, 2017

ALABAMA COUNTIES RECEIVE $453 MILLION FROM INTERGOVERNMENTAL SOURCES

- 82% From State Government
- 15% From Local Government
- 1% From Federal Government
- 1% County-Generated Revenue

Source: NACo Analysis of U.S. Census Bureau - Census of Individual Governments: Finance, 2017