



AGENDA

March 18, 2019

CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION

5:30 p.m.

Council Chambers
311 Vernon Street
Roseville, California
www.roseville.ca.us

THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE WELCOMES YOUR PARTICIPATION

If an agenda item is open to public comment, such public comment shall be addressed to the chair of the meeting.

Public Comment - Speakers have three minutes under Public Comment to speak on issues that are not listed on the agenda and are within the City's jurisdiction. The Brown Act does not permit any action or discussion on items not listed on the agenda.

Consent Calendar - If applicable, the Consent Calendar consists of routine items that may be approved by one motion. Any person can remove an item from the Consent Calendar to be discussed separately.

Agenda Items - Speakers have five minutes to address items that are listed on the agenda.

Americans with Disabilities Act - Notify the City Clerk or Secretary at least 72 hours in advance if special assistance is required to participate in a meeting including the need of auxiliary aids or services.

Audio/Visual Presentations - If making a presentation regarding an agenda item, audio/visual materials must be submitted to the City Clerk or Secretary at least 72 hours in advance.

Roseville City Clerk 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 916-774-5200 TDD 916-774-5220

1. **CALL TO ORDER**
2. **ROLL CALL**
3. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
4. **PUBLIC COMMENTS**
5. **REQUESTS/PRESENTATIONS**
 - 5.1. Brown Act Presentation

Memo from Assistant City Attorney Michelle Sheidenberger recommending the Charter Review Commission receive a presentation on the Brown Act in regards to meeting conduct. This item is for information only and requires no action by the Charter Review Commission.

5.2. Past Charter Review Measures and Potential Current Topics

Memo from City Clerk Sonia Orozco recommending the Charter Review Commission receive a presentation on the results of items submitted by the Charter Review Commission to the City Council for placement on the 2000 and 2010 ballot, and consider potential topics to be heard during scheduled Charter Review Commission meeting dates. Potential topics are in addition to reviewing the chapter articles as listed on the Charter Review Commission calendar, or on items brought forward by Charter Review Commission members or members of the public. This item is for information only and requires no official action of the Charter Review Commission.

5.3. Selection of Charter Review Commission Chair and Vice Chair

Memo from City Clerk Sonia Orozco recommending the Charter Review Commission vote by ballot for Charter Review Commission Chair and Vice Chair. The highest vote getter shall be appointed as Chair and the second highest vote getter shall be appointed as Vice Chair. Per the City of Roseville City Council/Boards & Commission Administrative Standards, the Charter Review Commission Chair and Vice Chair shall be selected as soon as practicable.

6. ADJOURNMENT



CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION COMMUNICATION

Title: Brown Act Presentation

Contact: Michelle Sheidenberger 916-774-5325 msheidenberger@roseville.ca.us

Meeting Date: 3/18/2019

Item #: 6.1.

RECOMMENDATION

Recommend the Charter Review Commission receive a presentation on the Brown Act and its implications regarding conduct of Charter Review Commission meetings.

This item is for information only and requires no action by the Charter Review Commission.

BACKGROUND

The Brown Act serves as the model for open meeting laws declaring that all meetings of a legislative body shall be open and public, and all persons shall be permitted to attend any meeting. The intent of the law is that deliberations be conducted openly and that actions be taken openly.

The presentation is being provided to Charter Review Commission members in order to adequately inform them of their roles and responsibilities in adherence with Brown Act regulations.

A copy of "A Guide to The Ralph M. Brown Act - Open and Public V" is included and part of the Administrative Standards binder.

Respectfully Submitted,

Michelle Sheidenberger, Assistant City Attorney



CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION COMMUNICATION

Title: Past Charter Review Measures and Potential Current Topics
Contact: Sonia Orozco 916-774-5269 sorozco@roseville.ca.us

Meeting Date: 3/18/2019
Item #: 6.2.

RECOMMENDATION

Recommend the Charter Review Commission receive a presentation on the results of items submitted by the Charter Review Commission to the City Council for placement on the 2000 and 2010 ballot, and consider potential topics to be heard during scheduled Charter Review Commission meeting dates. Potential topics are in addition to reviewing the chapter articles as listed on the Charter Review Commission calendar, or on items brought forward by Charter Review Commission members or members of the public. This item is for information only and requires no action by the Charter Review Commission.

BACKGROUND

The municipal government of the City of Roseville is provided through a Charter authorized by Article 11, §3(a) of the California Constitution. The Charter is a vital document which establishes a degree of autonomy to local governments. The Charter addresses important aspects of Roseville's authority, but in practice, it is not a static document.

The original Charter of the City of Roseville was adopted by the voters on April 1, 1935 and certified by the California Secretary of State on May 2, 1935. Prior to adoption of the Charter, Roseville was governed as a General Law city. Modifications to the original document have been approved by the voters on several occasions, with the most recent amendments approved or failed during the 2000 and 2010 elections. Although not required by law, the City of Roseville has created a Charter Review Commission every ten years in order to perform an assessment and formulate proposals for amendments to the City Council.

Requirements for Roseville's Charter include the following:

- The Charter cannot be in conflict with federal and state law on matters considered "statewide concerns"
- Roseville must be in compliance with the Charter
- The Charter provides the basis for most municipal regulatory functions and the delivery of municipal services

- State law requires that amendments to the Charter be approved by the voters

The timeline for the Charter Review Commission is as follows:

- Monthly meetings beginning April 15, 2019 - third Monday of every month at 5:30 p.m.
- Complete report within one year of first meeting: March 16, 2020
- Hold two Public Forums on report and recommendations: March 30, 2020 and April 6, 2020
- Present report and proposed amendments to City Council: June 3, 2020
- Adopt resolutions calling for placement on ballot: June 3, 2020
- Argument and rebuttal period for measures: August 7 to August 17, 2020
- Amendments submitted to voters: November 3, 2020

Respectfully Submitted,

Sonia Orozco, City Clerk

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Charter Review Commission Calendar and Timeline

General Law City verses Charter City Chart

Charter Review - Past Measures and Potential Topics

**City of Roseville Charter Review Commission
Meeting Schedule and Pertinent Dates
Reference Guide for 2020 General Election
Charter Amendments**

Council Communication on agenda for Council to authorize formation of Charter Review Commission	December 19, 2018
Recruitment Period for Membership	January 7 – 25, 2019
Council Communication on agenda for Council to appointment members	February 20, 2019
Organizational Meeting – Selection of Chair/Vice-Chair, Establish Rules of Procedures	March 18, 2019
Monthly Meetings: 5:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. City Council Chambers	April 15, 2019 May 20, 2019 June 17, 2019 July 15, 2019 August 19, 2019 September 16, 2019 October 21, 2019 November 18, 2019 December 16, 2019 January 27, 2020 February 18, 2020
Complete Report within one year of first meeting	March 16, 2020
Hold Two Public Forums on report and recommendations	March 30, 2020 and April 6, 2020
Present Report for final ratification by Charter Commission after Public Forums	April 15, 2020
Charter Review Commission presentation to City Council and adoption of resolution calling for Election for placement of City Council approved amendments	June 3, 2020
Council Communication on agenda to consolidate election with Placer County – (Charter and other ballot measures and City Council candidates) with ballot text	June 3, 2020
Impartial Analysis of Measures due. Tax rate statement due if applicable to measure	June 18, 2020
Last Day Resolution and Boundary maps can be presented to Placer County Elections Division to guarantee placement of measures on ballot	June 30, 2020 (E-125)
Resolution on Board of Supervisors agenda for approval of consolidated election/measure placement/candidates	July 28, 2020 (E-98)
Last day to file arguments for and against measures	August 7, 2020 (E-88)
Last day to file rebuttal arguments for and against measures	August 17, 2020 (E-78)
First day sample ballots may be mailed to voters	September 24, 2020 (E-40)
Election Day	November 3, 2020

This calendar will remain in draft form until the Secretary of State's Office publishes its election calendar (completion anticipated in late February, 2020)

Charter Review Commission Study Dates for 2020 Ballot

Organizational		Introductions, Election of Chair Vice-Chair, Rules of Procedures	}	March 18, 2019
Article	1. 2.	Incorporation, Succession & Powers Plan of Government	}	April 15, 2019
Article	3. 4.	Provisions Regarding Officers and Employees Procedure of the City Council	}	May 20, 2019
Article	5. 6.	Legislation Elections	}	June 17, 2019
Article	7.	Fiscal Administration	}	July 15, 2019
Article	8. 9.	Personnel Administration Franchises	}	August 19, 2019
Article	10.	Municipally Owned Utilities	}	September 16, 2019
Article	11. 12.	Reserved Miscellaneous	}	October 21, 2019
Remaining	A.	*Items Brought Forth by Community Members, Staff or Others	}	November 18, 2019 December 16, 2019 January 27, 2020; or February 18, 2020
Review	B.	Staff to Present Report to Committee for Review	}	
Completion	C.	Report Completion	}	March 16, 2020
Public	D.	Hold Two Public Forums for Input	}	March 30, 2020 April 6, 2020
Council	E.	Presentation to Council	}	June 3, 2020
Election Day				November 3, 2020

*Items can be recommended from the public at any meeting.

General Law City v. Charter City

Characteristic	General Law City	Charter City
Ability to Govern Municipal Affairs	Bound by the state's general law, regardless of whether the subject concerns a municipal affair.	Has supreme authority over "municipal affairs." Cal. Const. art. XI, § 5(b).
Form of Government	State law describes the city's form of government. For example, Government Code section 36501 authorizes general law cities be governed by a city council of five members, a city clerk, a city treasurer, a police chief, a fire chief and any subordinate officers or employees as required by law. City electors may adopt ordinance which provides for a different number of council members. Cal. Gov't section 34871. The Government Code also authorizes the "city manager" form of government. Cal. Gov't Code § 34851.	Charter can provide for any form of government including the "strong mayor," and "city manager" forms. See Cal. Const. art. XI, § 5(b); Cal. Gov't Code § 34450 <i>et seq.</i>
Elections Generally	Municipal elections conducted in accordance with the California Elections Code. Cal. Elec. Code §§ 10101 <i>et seq.</i>	Not bound by the California Elections Code. May establish own election dates, rules, and procedures. See Cal. Const. art. XI, § 5(b); Cal. Elec. Code §§ 10101 <i>et seq.</i>
Methods of Elections	Generally holds at-large elections whereby voters vote for any candidate on the ballot. Cities may also choose to elect the city council "by" or "from" districts, so long as the election system has been established by ordinance and approved by the voters. Cal. Gov't Code § 34871. Mayor may be elected by the city council or by vote of the people. Cal. Gov't Code §§ 34902.	May establish procedures for selecting officers. May hold at-large or district elections. See Cal. Const. art. XI, § 5(b).
City Council Member Qualifications	Minimum qualifications are: 1. United States citizen 2. At least 18 years old 3. Registered voter 4. Resident of the city at least 15 days prior to the election and throughout his or her term 5. If elected by or from a district, be a resident of the geographical area comprising the district from which he or she is elected. Cal. Elec. Code § 321; Cal. Gov't Code §§ 34882, 36502; 87 Cal. Op. Att'y Gen. 30 (2004).	Can establish own criteria for city office provided it does not violate the U.S. Constitution. Cal. Const. art. XI, § 5(b), 82 Cal. Op. Att'y Gen. 6, 8 (1999).

Characteristic	General Law City	Charter City
Public Funds for Candidate in Municipal Elections	No public officer shall expend and no candidate shall accept public money for the purpose of seeking elected office. Cal. Gov't Code § 85300.	Public financing of election campaigns is lawful. <i>Johnson v. Bradley</i> , 4 Cal. 4th 389 (1992).
Term Limits	May provide for term limits. Cal. Gov't Code § 36502(b).	May provide for term limits. Cal. Const. art. XI, § 5(b); Cal Gov't Code Section 36502 (b).
Vacancies and Termination of Office	An office becomes vacant in several instances including death, resignation, removal for failure to perform official duties, electorate irregularities, absence from meetings without permission, and upon non-residency. Cal. Gov't Code §§ 1770, 36502, 36513.	May establish criteria for vacating and terminating city offices so long as it does not violate the state and federal constitutions. Cal. Const. art. XI, § 5(b).
Council Member Compensation and Expense Reimbursement	Salary-ceiling is set by city population and salary increases set by state law except for compensation established by city electors. See Cal. Gov't Code § 36516. If a city provides any type of compensation or payment of expenses to council members, then all council members are required to have two hours of ethics training. See Cal. Gov't Code §§ 53234 - 53235.	May establish council members' salaries. See Cal. Const. art. XI, § 5(b). If a city provides any type of compensation or payment of expenses to council members, then all council members are required to have two hours of ethics training. See Cal. Gov't Code §§ 53234 - 53235.
Legislative Authority	Ordinances may not be passed within five days of introduction unless they are urgency ordinances. Cal. Gov't Code § 36934. Ordinances may only be passed at a regular meeting, and must be read in full at time of introduction and passage except when, after reading the title, further reading is waived. Cal. Gov't Code § 36934.	May establish procedures for enacting local ordinances. <i>Brougher v. Bd. of Public Works</i> , 205 Cal. 426 (1928).
Resolutions	May establish rules regarding the procedures for adopting, amending or repealing resolutions.	May establish procedures for adopting, amending or repealing resolutions. <i>Brougher v. Bd. of Public Works</i> , 205 Cal. 426 (1928).
Quorum and Voting Requirements	A majority of the city council constitutes a quorum for transaction of business. Cal. Gov't Code § 36810. All ordinances, resolutions, and orders for the payment of money require a recorded majority vote of the total membership of the city council. Cal. Gov't Code § 36936. Specific legislation requires supermajority votes for certain actions.	May establish own procedures and quorum requirements. However, certain legislation requiring supermajority votes is applicable to charter cities. For example, see California Code of Civil Procedure section 1245.240 requiring a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the governing body unless a greater vote is required by charter.

Characteristic	General Law City	Charter City
Rules Governing Procedure and Decorum	Ralph Brown Act is applicable. Cal. Gov't Code §§ 54951, 54953(a). Conflict of interest laws are applicable. See Cal. Gov't Code § 87300 <i>et seq.</i>.	Ralph Brown Act is applicable. Cal. Gov't Code §§ 54951, 54953(a). Conflict of interest laws are applicable. See Cal. Gov't Code § 87300 <i>et seq.</i>. May provide provisions related to ethics, conflicts, campaign financing and incompatibility of office.
Personnel Matters	May establish standards, requirements and procedures for hiring personnel consistent with Government Code requirements. May have "civil service" system, which includes comprehensive procedures for recruitment, hiring, testing and promotion. See Cal. Gov't Code § 45000 <i>et seq.</i> Meyers-Milias-Brown Act applies. Cal. Gov't Code § 3500. Cannot require employees be residents of the city, but can require them to reside within a reasonable and specific distance of their place of employment. Cal. Const. art. XI, § 10(b).	May establish standards, requirements, and procedures, including compensation, terms and conditions of employment for personnel. See Cal. Const. art. XI, § 5(b). Procedures set forth in Meyers-Milias-Brown Act (Cal. Gov't Code § 3500) apply, but note, "[T]here is a clear distinction between the <i>substance</i> of a public employee labor issue and the <i>procedure</i> by which it is resolved. Thus there is no question that 'salaries of local employees of a charter city constitute municipal affairs and are not subject to general laws.'" <i>Voters for Responsible Retirement v. Board of Supervisors</i>, 8 Cal.4th 765, 781 (1994). Cannot require employees be residents of the city, but can require them to reside within a reasonable and specific distance of their place of employment. Cal. Const. art. XI, section 10(b).
Contracting Services	Authority to enter into contracts to carry out necessary functions, including those expressly granted and those implied by necessity. See Cal. Gov't Code § 37103; <i>Carruth v. City of Madera</i>, 233 Cal. App. 2d 688 (1965).	Full authority to contract consistent with charter. May transfer some of its functions to the county including tax collection, assessment collection and sale of property for non-payment of taxes and assessments. Cal. Gov't Code §§ 51330, 51334, 51335.

Characteristic	General Law City	Charter City
Public Contracts	Competitive bidding required for public works contracts over \$5,000. Cal. Pub. Cont. Code § 20162. Such contracts must be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. Pub. Cont. Code § 20162. If city elects subject itself to uniform construction accounting procedures, less formal procedures may be available for contracts less than \$100,000. See Cal. Pub. Cont. Code §§ 22000, 22032. Contracts for professional services such as private architectural, landscape architectural, engineering, environmental, land surveying, or construction management firms need not be competitively bid, but must be awarded on basis of demonstrated competence and professional qualifications necessary for the satisfactory performance of services. Cal. Gov't Code § 4526.	Not required to comply with bidding statutes provided the city charter or a city ordinance exempts the city from such statutes, and the subject matter of the bid constitutes a municipal affair. Pub. Cont. Code § 1100.7; see <i>R & A Vending Services, Inc. v. City of Los Angeles</i>, 172 Cal. App. 3d 1188 (1985); <i>Howard Contracting, Inc. v. G.A. MacDonald Constr. Co.</i>, 71 Cal. App. 4th 38 (1998).
Payment of Prevailing Wages	In general, prevailing wages must be paid on public works projects over \$1,000. Cal. Lab. Code § 1771. Higher thresholds apply (\$15,000 or \$25,000) if the public entity has adopted a special labor compliance program. See Cal. Labor Code § 1771.5(a)-(c).	Historically, charter cities have not been bound by state law prevailing-wage requirements so long as the project is a municipal affair, and not one funded by state or federal grants. <i>Vial v. City of San Diego</i>, 122 Cal. App. 3d 346, 348 (1981). However, there is a growing trend on the part of the courts and the Legislature to expand the applicability of prevailing wages to charter cities under an analysis that argues that the payment of prevailing wages is a matter of statewide concern. The California Supreme Court currently has before them a case that will provide the opportunity to decide whether prevailing wage is a municipal affair or whether it has become a matter of statewide concern.

Characteristic	General Law City	Charter City
Finance and Taxing Power	May impose the same kinds of taxes and assessment as charter cities. See Cal. Gov't Code § 37100.5. Imposition of taxes and assessments subject to Proposition 218. Cal. Const. art. XIII C. Examples of common forms used in assessment district financing include: • Improvement Act of 1911. Cal. Sts. & High. Code § 22500 <i>et seq.</i>. • Municipal Improvement Act of 1913. See Cal. Sts. & High. Code §§ 10000 <i>et seq.</i>. • Improvement Bond Act of 1915. Cal. Sts. & High. Code §§ 8500 <i>et seq.</i>. • Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972. Cal. Sts. & High. Code §§ 22500 <i>et seq.</i>. • Benefit Assessment Act of 1982. Cal. Gov't Code §§ 54703 <i>et seq.</i>. May impose business license taxes for regulatory purposes, revenue purposes, or both. See Cal. Gov't Code § 37101. May not impose real property transfer tax. See Cal. Const. art. XIII A, § 4; Cal. Gov't Code § 53725; <i>but see</i> authority to impose documentary transfer taxes under certain circumstances. Cal. Rev. & Tax. Code § 11911(a), (c).	Have the power to tax. Have broader assessment powers than a general law city, as well as taxation power as determined on a case-by case basis. Imposition of taxes and assessments subject to Proposition 218, Cal. Const. art. XIII C, § 2, and own charter limitations May proceed under a general assessment law, or enact local assessment laws and then elect to proceed under the local law. See <i>J.W. Jones Companies v. City of San Diego</i>, 157 Cal. App. 3d 745 (1984). May impose business license taxes for any purpose unless limited by state or federal constitutions, or city charter. See Cal. Const. art. XI, § 5. May impose real property transfer tax; does not violate either Cal. Const art. XIII A or California Government Code section 53725. See <i>Cohn v. City of Oakland</i>, 223 Cal. App. 3d 261 (1990); <i>Fielder v. City of Los Angeles</i>, 14 Cal. App. 4th 137 (1993).
Streets & Sidewalks	State has preempted entire field of traffic control. Cal. Veh. Code § 21.	State has preempted entire field of traffic control. Cal. Veh. Code § 21.
Penalties & Cost Recovery	May impose fines, penalties and forfeitures, with a fine not exceeding \$1,000. Cal. Gov't Code § 36901.	May enact ordinances providing for various penalties so long as such penalties do not exceed any maximum limits set by the charter. <i>County of Los Angeles v. City of Los Angeles</i> , 219 Cal. App. 2d 838, 844 (1963).

Characteristic	General Law City	Charter City
Public Utilities/Franchises	May establish, purchase, and operate public works to furnish its inhabitants with electric power. See Cal. Const. art. XI, § 9(a); Cal. Gov't Code § 39732; Cal. Pub. Util. Code § 10002. May grant franchises to persons or corporations seeking to furnish light, water, power, heat, transportation or communication services in the city to allow use of city streets for such purposes. The grant of franchises can be done through a bidding process, under the Broughton Act, Cal. Pub. Util. Code §§ 6001-6092, or without a bidding process under the Franchise Act of 1937, Cal. Pub. Util. Code §§ 6201-6302.	May establish, purchase, and operate public works to furnish its inhabitants with electric power. See Cal. Const. art. XI, § 9(a); <i>Cal. Apartment Ass'n v. City of Stockton</i>, 80 Cal. App. 4th 699 (2000). May establish conditions and regulations on the granting of franchises to use city streets to persons or corporations seeking to furnish light, water, power, heat, transportation or communication services in the city. Franchise Act of 1937 is not applicable if charter provides. Cal. Pub. Util. Code § 6205.
Zoning	Zoning ordinances must be consistent with general plan. Cal. Gov't Code § 65860.	Zoning ordinances are not required to be consistent with general plan unless the city has adopted a consistency requirement by charter or ordinance. Cal. Gov't. Code § 65803.



Charter Review Commission

Organizational Meeting/Past Measures/Potential
Topics – March 18, 2019

Charter City v. General Law City

- A **charter city** allows voters to determine how their city government is organized and, with respect to municipal affairs, enact legislation differently
 - Municipal Affairs – form of government, elections, criteria for city office, land use, public utilities, finance and taxing power
- A **general law city** is a municipality that is limited to governmental structures and powers specifically granted by state law

Charter Review

- Commission Fundamental Duties:
 - Perform an assessment of the needs and alternatives among possible options for the governance of the city and formulate proposals for amendments to the City Council
- Requirements for Roseville's Charter:
 - Cannot be in conflict with federal and state law on matters considered "statewide concerns"
 - City must be in compliance with Charter
 - Charter can only be changed by the vote of Roseville residents
 - It provides the basis for most municipal regulatory functions and the delivery of municipal services

Charter Measures 2000

MEASURE	SUBJECT	RESULTS	VOTES	%
G – Section 3.04	Prohibit City Officers/Employees from Financial Interests In Any Contract Made by them in their official capacity	Passed	24,568 Yes 4,399 No	84.81 15.19
H – Section 3.05	Increase Council and Mayor Salaries Based on Population – Over 75,000 population = \$600 per month/\$50 extra for Mayor	Passed	16,496 Yes 13,196 No	55.56 44.44
J – Section 8.08	Council's Determination on Any Collective Bargaining shall be Final and Binding and not subject to arbitration	Failed	14,707 No 13,776 Yes	51.63 48.37

Charter Measures 2000

MEASURE	SUBJECT	RESULTS	VOTES	%
K – Section 9.01	Clarified that <u>City</u> owned utilities pay an in-lieu of franchise fee of 4% of operating and capital expenditures to be solely appropriated for police, fire, parks and recreation or library services	Passed	15,634 Yes 13,521 No	53.62 46.38
L – Various Sections	Out of date provisions and typographical and grammatical corrections	Passed	20,856 Yes 6,129 No	77.29 22.71
M – Sections 2.13, 3.09, 6.02	Amended the City Clerk responsibilities during elections and the reference to incumbency of appointed council members on the ballot	Passed	20,792 Yes 6,750 No	75.49 24.51

Charter Measures 2000

MEASURE	SUBJECT	RESULTS	VOTES	%
N – Sections 7.02, 7.03, 7.06, 7.07, 7.12, 10.02, 10.03	Clarified budget procedures regarding estimates of proposed expenditures consistent with current practices and deleted the Charter reference to a “cash revolving fund” – an outdated practice	Passed	19,175 Yes 7,462 No	71.99 28.01
P – Sections 7.21, 7.23	Proposal to raise the threshold at which sealed bids are required for purchases from \$10,000 to \$100,000; and adopting an ordinance allowing the use of city forces to perform certain types of work	Failed	16,176 No 11,186 Yes	59.12 40.88

Charter Measures 2000

MEASURE	SUBJECT	RESULTS	VOTES	%
Q – Section 7.095	Measure to incorporate the utility user's tax in the Charter, designating the funds for police, fire, parks and recreation, and library services	Passed	15,320 Yes 14,081 No	52.11 47.89
S – Section 4.32	Initiative received from proponents – Measure to repeal the 5% Utility User's Tax – tax on use of electricity, gas, telecommunications, water, refuse, sewer, and cable television	Passed	15,288 Yes 14,533 No	51.27 48.73

Charter Measures 2000

MEASURE	SUBJECT	RESULTS	VOTES	%
T	Initiative received from proponents - Amendment to Charter to provide the Council be elected by district with the city divided into five (5) districts and with the voter's able to vote for one candidate residing within the voter's district and further providing that the office of Mayor shall rotate between districts	Failed	18,336 No 11,294 Yes	61.88 38.12
U – Section 10.01	Placement in Charter of longstanding practice of requiring City owned utilities to be fiscally self-sufficient	Passed	21,732 Yes 11,294 No	61.88 38.12

Charter Measures 2010

MEASURE	SUBJECT	RESULTS	VOTES	%
B – Various Sections	Minor procedural changes capitalizing the word City, replacing the word member with councilmember, and adding the word City to all named officials	Passed	27,844 Yes 7,798 No	78.12 21.88
C – Section 2.02, 2.05	Providing that a partial termed served due to appointment to a vacant council seat does not count as a term; and changing the title of mayor pro tempore to vice mayor	Passed	21,449 Yes 13,809 No	60.83 39.17

Charter Measures 2010

MEASURE	SUBJECT	RESULTS	VOTES	%
D – Section 2.03	Modifying the time frame for assumption of office by, and seating of, elected councilmembers, to conform to California Elections Code §15372 – 30 day certification by Placer County	Passed	28,018 Yes 6,708 No	80.68 19.32
E – Sections 7.09, 7.10, 7.095, 7.05, 7.06, 7.15, 7.19, 7.20	Updating the Charter to conform to changes in State Tax and Assessment law beginning with the passage of Proposition 13 in 1978; and minor procedural amendments to 7.05, 7.06, 7.15, 7.19 and 7.20	Passed	24,403 Yes 9,099 No	72.84 27.16

Charter Measures 2010

MEASURE	SUBJECT	RESULTS	VOTES	%
F – Section 7.21	Allowing adoption of an ordinance establishing bidding preference for businesses located with the City of Roseville	Failed	19,562 No 14,604 Yes	57.26 42.74
G – Section 7.21	Increasing the dollar amount of items requiring a sealed bid from \$10,000 to \$19,500	Passed	20,149 Yes 13,962 No	59.07 40.93
H – Section 2.02	Providing term limits be modified from two consecutive four year terms of office to three terms for four years each. Ineligibility after serving three four year terms	Failed	23,996 No 10,996 Yes	68.58 31.42

Consideration of Potential Topics

Items Failed – 2000 and 2010	Items – 2020
Threshold of Sealed Bid Requirement	Councilmember or Mayor Vacancy Appointments
District Elections (current statewide potential of litigation compelling at-large elections to transition to district elections per the California Voting Rights Act)	Combining City Advisory Board Committees
Local Bidding Preference	Compensation of Council and Mayor
Term Limit Modifications	City Manager Contract Authority
Utility Users Tax	General Law City vs. Charter City
	Other Topics Requested by Citizen, Business, Civic Group, RCONA

Timeline for Potential Topics

Charter Section	Date	Items	
2.02	April 15 th	Term Limit Modifications	
2.14	April 15 th	Combining City Advisory Committees	
3.05, 3.09	May 20 th	Compensation of Council and Mayor and Council or Mayor Vacancy Appointments	
6.01, 6.02	June 17 th	District Elections	
7.21, 7.23	July 15 th	Threshold of Sealed Bid Requirement Local Bidding Preference	
Undefined Code Sections		City Manager Contract Authority Utility Users Tax General Law City vs. Charter City Other Topics Requested	



CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION COMMUNICATION

Title: Selection of Charter Review Commission Chair and Vice Chair
Contact: Sonia Orozco 916-774-5269 sorozco@roseville.ca.us

Meeting Date: 3/18/2019
Item #: 6.3.

RECOMMENDATION

Recommend the Charter Review Commission vote by ballot for selection of Charter Review Commission Chair and Vice Chair. The highest vote getter shall be appointed as Chair and the second highest vote getter shall be appointed as Vice Chair.

BACKGROUND

The Charter Review Commission was established by resolution at the December 19, 2018 Council meeting. The nine members of Charter Review Commissioners were appointed at the February 20, 2019 Council meeting. Per City of Roseville City Council/Boards & Commissions Administrative Standards, the Chair and Vice Chair shall be selected as soon as practicable, and any member of the of the commission can serve as Chair.

The Chair shall have the roles and responsibilities of being the presiding officer of all official meetings and preserving order at all official meetings. Additionally, the Chair shall attend all meetings, call meeting to order, propose adjournment, decide all questions of order without debate, call for discussion and votes on proposals, clarify or request clarifications be made, rule out of order, interpret and enforce meeting bylaws and procedures, call members to order if they disregard rules of procedure or decorum of the meeting, and ensure meetings are conducted in and efficient and productive manner in conjunction with the meeting liaisons and secretary.

In the absence of the Chair, the Vice Chair is the presiding officer of the meeting and shall therefore observe and adhere to all the roles and responsibilities of the Chair included above.

Respectfully Submitted,

Sonia Orozco, City Clerk

