

Review of Topics Recommended by Council

Charter Review Committee December 1, 2021

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1. Directly elected at-large Mayor

- Charter Section 4 currently provides for election of seven Council members by city-wide vote
- Charter Section 15 currently provides that, once seated, the Council shall select one of its own to serve as Mayor and one of its own to serve as Vice Mayor
- The Mayor serves a two-year term. The Vice Mayor serves a one-year term



- Directly elected at-large Mayor (cont)
 - In 2018, facing litigation and finding that state law preempted the Charter's provision for at-large Council elections, Council adopted ordinance establishing district-based elections and establishing seven independent council districts
 - Process for the Council's selection of Mayor and Vice Mayor remained unchanged



- Directly elected at-large Mayor (cont)
 - This proposal would shift the structure of the City Council from seven district-based Council members to six Council members elected by district and one at-large Mayor elected by citywide vote
 - This proposal would require a Charter amendment



2. Ranked choice voting

- Currently, in each Council district, each voter votes for just one candidate and the candidate with the most votes wins the Council seat
- With ranked choice voting, each voter will rank the candidates in order of preference
- If no candidate receives a majority of the "first choice" votes, a process of elimination will be used to select the winner



- Ranked choice voting (cont)
 - Details of the procedure varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction
 - Under the most common procedure, if no candidate receives a majority of the "first choice" vote (50% plus one), the candidate with the fewest number of "first choice" votes is eliminated
 - The ballots for the eliminated candidate instead shift to the second choice identified on those ballots



- Ranked choice voting (cont)
 - The process continues until one candidate receives a majority of the votes cast
 - California cities with ranked choice voting include San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley and San Leandro (with several other cities to start in 2022)
 - > This proposal would require a Charter amendment



3. Police Auditor / Citizen Oversight Commission

- An independent police auditor is a professional who provides independent oversight of police policies and practices
- May review and investigate police operations and may observe or participate in disciplinary proceedings. Reports findings to the City Manager or Council



- Police Auditor / Citizen Oversight Commission (cont)
 - A citizen oversight commission is a commission of private citizens who perform responsibilities comparable to an independent police auditor
 - The scope of responsibilities and powers of the independent auditor or citizen oversight commission varies significantly from jurisdiction to jurisdiction



Police Auditor / Citizen Oversight Commission

- The City currently has an independent police auditor position, although the position has been vacant for several years
- City Council will consider appointment of a new independent police auditor at its Nov 30th meeting
- The City does not currently have a citizen oversight commission



- Police Auditor / Citizen Oversight Commission (cont)
 - Establishment of an independent police auditor does not require a Charter amendment. It can (and has) been done by ordinance or resolution
 - Establishment of a citizen oversight commission also does not require a Charter Amendment. It can be done by ordinance or resolution



4. Council compensation

- Charter Section 4 currently allows for the Council to establish Council compensation in accordance with formulas set forth in state law
- For a cities with population between 150,000 and 250,000, state law allows for Council member salary of \$800 per month



- Council compensation (cont)
 - State law allows the city's voters to approve a higher salary
 - Voters have previously approved higher salary for the Mayor, currently equal to \$1200 per month (150% of Council member salary)



- Council compensation (cont)
 - State law permits an annual 5% increase in Council compensation (not compounded)
 - Increase may be made by ordinance each year or periodically (for example, a \$40 increase in monthly salary each year, or a \$200 increase after five years)



Council compensation (cont)

To increase Council compensation beyond the state formula, a Charter amendment will be required



- 5. Climate change
 - Broad topic
 - Council did not provide detailed direction
 - Definition of proposal left to this Committee



- Climate change (cont)
 - Proposals could range from a general vision statement to individual climate change policies, programs or initiatives
 - Most individual climate change policies, programs and initiatives can be (and have been) done by ordinance or resolution



- 6. Diversity, equity and inclusion
 - Broad topic
 - Council did not provide detailed direction
 - Definition of proposal left to this Committee



- Diversity, equity and inclusion (cont)
 - Charter Section 10 directs the establishment of a taskforce to recommend "approaches to greatly increase citizen and neighborhood participation and responsibility"
 - Section 10 also establishes the Community Advisory Board (CAB) to provide representation by district



- Diversity, equity and inclusion (cont)
 - Charter Section 11 directs the City to "undertake all reasonable efforts to encourage participation by all citizens"
 - Section 11 also directs Council to "undertake all reasonable methods to ensure that its appointment to boards, commissions and committees reflect Santa Rosa's diversity, including geographic and ethnic diversity"



- Diversity, equity and inclusion (cont)
 - Possible revision or refinement of these provisions
 - Other proposals could range from a general vision statement to individual diversity, equity and inclusion policies, programs or initiatives
 - Many programs and initiatives for diversity, equity and inclusion can (and are being) adopted through ordinance or resolution



- 7. Excise Taxes
 - Excise taxes are taxes that are imposed at the time of the manufacturing of a good or rendering of a service
 - Excise taxes are imposed on the manufacturer or the service provider and are generally incorporated into the price of the good or service



- Excise Taxes (cont)
 - Contrast with sales taxes which are imposed at the time of sale of a good or service and are added onto the price of the good or service
 - Excise taxes are commonly used to provide revenues to address negative consequences of the good or service and/or to discourage use of such goods or service



- Excise Taxes (cont)
 - Examples include excise taxes on gasoline and other fuels, tobacco, alcohol and soda
 - All new taxes require voter approval
 - Need for Charter amendment is uncertain



- 8. Regulation of rental housing
 - Broad topic
 - Council did not provide detailed direction
 - Definition of proposal left to this Committee



- Regulation of rental housing (cont)
 - May be related to rent control, tenant protections, short term rentals or other housing matters
 - These issues do not require a Charter amendment. All can be addressed through ordinance or resolutions



- 9. Procurement policy reforms
 - Broad topic
 - Council did not provide detailed direction
 - Definition of proposal left to this Committee



- Procurement policy reforms (cont)
 - Could be used to provide for procurement flexibility, local preferences, project labor agreements or to address other procurement issues
 - Most of these issues do not require a Charter amendment, but could be addressed instead through ordinance or resolution



- Procurement policy reforms (cont)
 - If the Committee wishes to propose procurement flexibility beyond that allowed by state law such proposal may require a Charter amendment



10. Board and Commission quorums

- This item proposes to address the difficulty of ensuring quorums for various City Boards and Commissions
- The solution is uncertain and options will need to be explored
- Solutions may or may not require a Charter amendment



- 11. **Removal of Mayor or Council member for** misconduct
 - Under current law, no member of the Council can be \succ removed from the Council, except by a vote of the electorate
 - The Mayor, however, is appointed by vote of the Council and can be removed from the Mayorship by vote of the Council
 - In that event, the Mayor loses the Mayorship, but remains a member of the Council 31



- Removal of Mayor or Council members for misconduct (cont)
 - This proposal would allow the Council to remove one of its own members in the event of misconduct
 - This proposal would require a Charter amendment



12. Two year budget process

- Charter Section 28 currently sets forth a required process and schedule for an annual budget
- Council has recommended that the Committee consider whether a two-year budget cycle might be advantageous



- Two year budget process (cont)
 - Committee could consider whether to shift the City to a two-year budget cycle or simply provide flexibility for the City Manager to propose a two-year budget
 - Any allowance for a two-year budget would require a Charter Amendment



- Direct Elect Mayor
- Ranked Choice Voting
- Police Auditor / Citizen
 Oversight Commission
- Council Compensation
- Climate Change
- Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

- Excise Tax
- Rental HousingRegulation
- Procurement Reform
- > Quorums
- Removal of Mayor / Council Member for Misconduct
- Two-Year Budget





QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION