Your Legal Powers and Obligations

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LEGAL RESOURCES

www.cacities.org/CPRAGuide

www.cacities.org/BrownActGuide
AGENDA

• City Powers and Limitations
• General Law Cities v. Charter Cities
• Raising Revenue
• Open Government and Transparency
• Ethics
• Councilmember’s Role Concerning City Employees

SOURCES OF LAW

• California Constitution
• United States Constitution
• State Statutes
• Federal Statutes
• City Ordinances
• City Charters
• Court Decisions
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CITY POWERS

- Tax
- Eminent Domain
- Public Works
- Corporate
- “Police Power”

POLICE POWER

- Granted by the California Constitution

- Power to regulate to further the public’s health, safety, convenience and general prosperity

- Examples:
  - Land use regulations
  - Fire and safety regulations
  - Fees
LIMITATIONS ON POWERS

• City limits

• No gifts of public funds
  • Expenditures must have a public purpose

• Preemption by state or federal law

PREEMPTION

• Basic Rule: when there is a conflict between laws, the “higher” government wins

• A “conflict” exists when:
  • An ordinance contradicts federal/state law
  • An ordinance duplicates federal/state law
  • An ordinance regulates an area “fully occupied” by federal/state law

• Charter cities have authority over “municipal affairs”
GENERAL LAW V. CHARTER CITIES

• 121 charter cities

• General law cities are bound by state law

• Charter cities have authority over “municipal affairs”

RAISING REVENUE

• Taxes
  • General – requires majority approval
  • Special – requires 2/3 approval
  • Proposition 26 broadly defines tax unless an exception applies

• Fees
  • If new, must fit under exception

• Assessments

• Debt Financing
OPEN GOVERNMENT AND TRANSPARENCY

www.cacities.org/CPRAGuide
www.cacities.org/BrownActGuide

BROWN ACT

• Requires “meetings” of a “legislative body” be “open and public”
"LEGISLATIVE BODY"

- Includes:
  - Governing body (city council)
  - Newly elected members who have not yet assumed office
  - Appointed bodies
  - Standing committees (regardless of composition)
  - Governing body of a private organization in limited circumstances

"LEGISLATIVE BODY"

- Does not include:
  - Temporary advisory committees composed of less than a quorum
  - Groups that advise a single decision maker
"MEETINGS"

• Includes:
  • Any gathering of a majority of the legislative body “to hear, discuss, deliberate, or take action” on a matter within the agency’s subject matter jurisdiction
  • Oral collective briefings
  • Legislative retreats
  • “Serial meetings”
    • No daisy chains or hub-and-spoke meetings
    • Use caution with email/social media

"MEETINGS"

• Does not include:
  • Individual contacts or staff briefings
  • Conferences
  • Community meetings
  • Meetings of other legislative bodies
  • Social and ceremonial gatherings
  • Attending standing committee meeting
“OPEN AND PUBLIC”

• Includes:
  • Notice
    • Must post agenda in advance containing brief general description of items to be discussed
      • 72 hours for regular meeting
      • 24 hours for special meeting
      • Also on website
    • Teleconferencing rules
  • Cannot discuss non-agenda items
  • Public Comment

“OPEN AND PUBLIC”

• Does Not Include:
  • Closed Sessions
    • Examples:
      • Litigation
      • Real Estate Negotiations
      • Public Employment
      • Labor Negotiations
  • Requirements:
    • Agenda – “safe harbor” descriptions
    • Public report of actions and votes
    • Confidentiality
“Public records” must be disclosed unless they are “exempt”

“PUBLIC RECORDS’

• Includes:
  • Any writing containing information relating to the conduct of the public’s business that is prepared, owned, used or retained by the agency regardless of physical form or characteristic
  • Electronic records
    • City of San Jose v. Smith: "writings about public business are not excluded simply because they have been sent, received or stored in a personal account.”
"PUBLIC RECORDS"

- Does not include:
  - Statutory list of exemptions
  - “Catchall” allows nondisclosure where the public interest in nondisclosure clearly outweighs the public interest in disclosure

ETHICS

- Political Reform Act
  - Prohibits official from making, participating in, or influencing a governmental decision in which he or she has a financial interest
    - Reporting obligations

- Government Code section 1090
  - Prohibits official from having a financial interest in their agency’s contract

- Incompatible Offices
  - Prohibits public officials from holding multiple offices that are incompatible with one another
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<tr>
<th>COUNCILMEMBER’S ROLE WITH RESPECT TO CITY EMPLOYEES</th>
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<td>• May have appointing authority over the city’s highest officials (e.g., city manager)</td>
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<th>CITY COUNCIL-CITY ATTORNEY RELATIONSHIP</th>
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<td>• City is the client</td>
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<td>• Consult the city attorney early and often</td>
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<td>• Relay all pertinent facts and objectives</td>
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<td>• Recognize that a concrete answer is not always possible</td>
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Questions?