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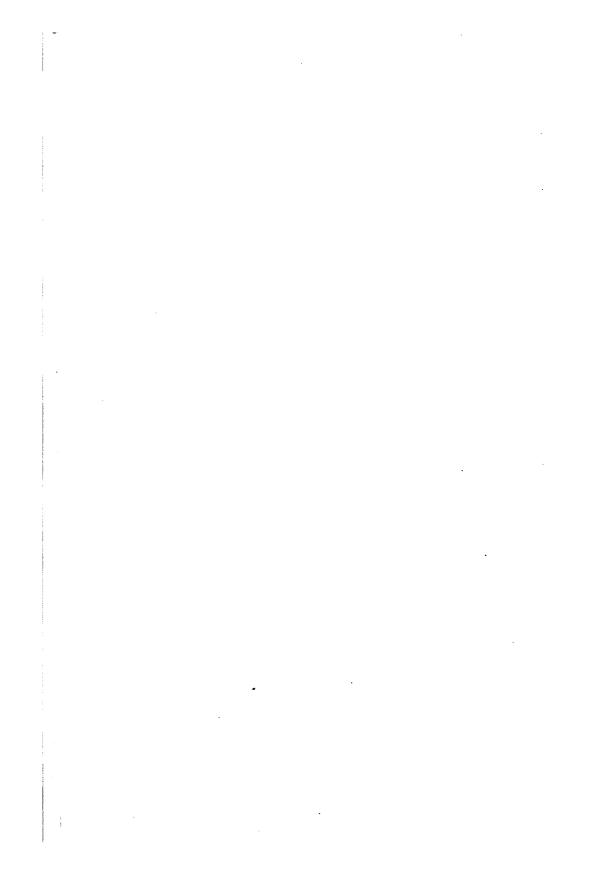
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Marie Marie



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A Model City Charter and Municipal Home Rule

as prepared by the
Committee on Municipal Program
of the

National Municipal League

1. B. Reen 239

Final Edition March 15, 1916

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A MODEL CITY CHARTER

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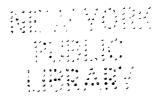
MUNICIPAL HOME RULE

AS PREPARED BY THE

COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL PROGRAM

OF THE

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE



PHILADELPHIA 1916



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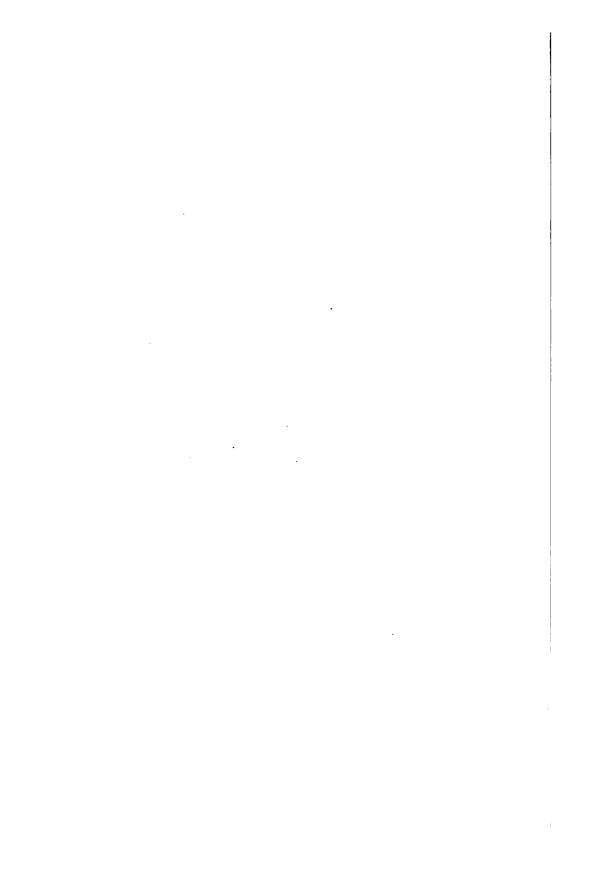
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THE COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL PROGRAM

Was appointed in 1913 to consider the original "Municipal Program" adopted in 1900 and if desirable to draft a new model charter and home rule constitutional amendments embodying the result of subsequent study and developments. This committee presented a partial report to the meeting of the League in Baltimore, in November, 1914, in the form of sections dealing with the council, the city manager and the civil service board. The committee held two day sessions in New York, April 8 and 9, 1915, at which time these sections were carefully revised and sections dealing with the initiative, referendum, recall and other electoral provisions were considered and added, and a partial draft of the constitutional provisions, which had been presented at the Baltimore meeting was completed. Another meeting of the committee was held in New York September 14, 1915, at which further revisions were made, and the financial provisions added as well as the two appendices treating of proportional representation and franchise provisions, all of which were included in the tentative draft. The Program was again submitted to the League at its annual meeting in Dayton on November 19, 1915, and the sections were approved by the members there present. The document was referred back to the Committee on Municipal Program for further amendments, and these amendments as adopted at a meeting of the Committee in Philadelphia, December 27 and 28, 1915, are also contained in the following Program.

The Committee on Municipal Program consists of:

WILLIAM DUDLEY FOULKE, Chairman, Richmond, Ind. M. N. BAKER, of the Engineering News, RICHARD S. CHILDS, New York City, JOHN A. FAIRLIE, University of Illinois. MAYO FESLER, Civic League, Cleveland, A. R. HATTON, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, HERMAN G. JAMES, University of Texas, A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, Harvard University, WILLIAM BENNETT MUNRO, HARVARD University, ROBERT TREAT PAINE, BOSTON, DELOS F. WILCOX, New York City, CLINTON ROGERS WOODBUFF, Philadelphia,



Municipal Home Rule Constitutional Provisions

(To be adopted and incorporated in the state constitution)

SECTION 1. Incorporation and Organization. Provision shall be made by a general law for the incorporation of cities and villages; and by a general law for the organization and government of cities and villages which do not adopt laws or charters in accordance with the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of this article.

Sec. 2. Optional Laws. Laws may be enacted affecting the organization and government of cities and villages, which shall become effective in any city or village only when submitted to the electors thereof and approved by a majority of those voting thereon.

SEC. 3. City Charters. Any city may frame and adopt a charter for its own government in the following manner: The legislative authority of the city may by a two-thirds vote of its members, and, upon the petition of ten per cent of the qualified electors, shall forthwith provide by ordinance for the submission to the electors of the question: "Shall a commission be chosen to frame a charter?" The ordinance shall require that the question be submitted to the electors at the next regular municipal election, if one shall occur not less than sixty nor more than one hundred and twenty days after its passage, otherwise, at a special election to be called and held within the time aforesaid; the ballot containing such question shall also contain the names of candidates for members of the proposed commission, but without party designation.

Such candidates shall be nominated by petition which shall be signed by not less than two per cent of the qualified electors, and be filed with the election authorities at least thirty days before such election; provided, that in no case shall the signatures of more than one thousand (1000) qualified electors be required for the nomination of any candidate. If a majority of the electors voting on the question of choosing a commission shall vote in the affirmative, then the fifteen

candidates receiving the highest number of votes (or if the legislative authority of the state provides by general law for the election of such commissioners by means of a preferential ballot or proportional representation or both, then the fifteen chosen in the manner required by such general law) shall constitute the charter commission and shall proceed to frame a charter.

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Any charter so framed shall be submitted to the qualified 8 electors of the city at an election to be held at a time to be 9 10 determined by the charter commission, which shall be at least thirty days subsequent to its completion and distribution 11 among the electors and not more than one year from the 12 13 date of the election of the charter commission. Alternative provisions may also be submitted to be voted upon sepa-14 The commission shall make provision for the dis-15 16 tribution of copies of the proposed charter and of any alter-17 native provisions to the qualified electors of the city not less than thirty days before the election at which it is voted 18 19 Such proposed charter and such alternative pro-20 visions as are approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon shall become the organic law of such city at such 21 22 time as may be fixed therein, and shall supersede any existing charter and all laws affecting the organization and govern-23 ment of such city which are in conflict therewith. Within 24 25 thirty days after its approval the election authorities shall certify a copy of such charter to the secretary of state, who 26 27 shall file the same as a public record in his office, and the 28 same shall be published as an appendix to the session laws 29 enacted by the legislature.

Sec. 4. Amendments. Amendments to any such charter may be framed and submitted by a charter commission in the same manner as provided in section 3 for framing and adopting a charter. Amendments may also be proposed by two-thirds of the legislative authority of the city, or by petition of ten per cent of the electors; and any such amendment, after due public hearing before such legislative authority, shall be submitted at a regular or special election as is provided for the submission of the question of choosing

a charter commission. Copies of all proposed amendments
 shall be sent to the qualified electors. Any such amendment
 approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon shall
 become a part of the charter of the city at the time fixed in
 the amendment and shall be certified to and filed and published by the secretary of state as in the case of a charter.

7 SEC. 5. Powers. Each city shall have and is hereby 8 granted the authority to exercise all powers relating to 9 municipal affairs; and no enumeration of powers in this con-10 stitution or any law shall be deemed to limit or restrict the general grant of authority hereby conferred; but this grant 11 12 of authority shall not be deemed to limit or restrict the 13 power of the legislature, in matters relating to state affairs, to enact general laws applicable alike to all cities of the 14 15 state.

The following shall be deemed to be a part of the powers conferred upon cities by this section:

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- (a) To levy, assess and collect taxes and to borrow money, within the limits prescribed by general law; and to levy and collect special assessments for benefits conferred;
- (b) To furnish all local public services; to purchase, hire, construct, own, maintain, and operate or lease local public utilities; to acquire, by condemnation or otherwise, within or without the corporate limits, property necessary for any such purposes, subject to restrictions imposed by general law for the protection of other communities; and to grant local public utility franchises and regulate the exercise thereof;
- 29 (c) To make local public improvements and to acquire, 30 by condemnation or otherwise, property within its corporate 31 limits necessary for such improvements; and also to acquire 32 an excess over that needed for any such improvement, and 33 to sell or lease such excess property with restrictions, in 34 order to protect and preserve the improvement;
 - (d) To issue and sell bonds on the security of any such excess property, or of any public utility owned by the city, or of the revenues thereof, or of both, including in the case

- of a public utility, if deemed desirable by the city, a franchise stating the terms upon which, in case of foreclosure, the purchaser may operate such utility;
- 4 (e) To organize and administer public schools and 5 libraries, subject to the general laws establishing a standard 6 of education for the state;
- 7 (f) To adopt and enforce within its limits local police, 8 sanitary and other similar regulations not in conflict with 9 general laws.

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- Sec. 6. Reports. General laws may be passed requiring reports from cities as to their transactions and financial condition, and providing for the examination of the vouchers by state officials, books and accounts of all municipal authorities, or of public undertakings conducted by such authorities.
- SEC. 7. Elections. All elections and submissions of questions provided for in this article or in any charter or law adopted in accordance herewith shall be conducted by the election authorities provided by general law.
- 20 Consolidation of City and County. Any city of 100,000 population or over, upon vote of the electors 21 taken in the manner provided by general law, may be organ-22 ized as a distinct county; and any such city and county 23 may in its municipal charter provide for the consolidation 24 of the county, city and all other local authorities in one sys-25 26 tem of municipal government, in which provision shall be made for the exercise of all powers and duties vested in the 27 several local authorities. Any such consolidated city and 28 county government shall also have the same powers to levy 29 taxes and to borrow money as were vested in the several local 30 authorities before consolidation. 31

Note 1. This number may be varied to suit local conditions in the several states.

The Model Charter 1 THE COUNCIL.

- SECTION 1. Creation of Council. There is hereby created a council which shall have full power and authority, except as herein otherwise provided, to exercise all the powers conferred upon the city.
 - Nore 1. This model is assumed to be a home rule charter based upon some such provisions for constitutional municipal home rule as those suggested in this report. When this or a similar charter is made available for cities by statute it is desirable that a comprehensive grant of powers be included in the act itself. Otherwise cities securing such a charter will have only the powers enumerated in the general law of the state and be subject to all the restrictions and inconveniences arising from that method of granting powers. It is suggested, therefore, that the following grant of powers be included in any such special statutory charter or optional charter law. The changes of language necessary to adapt it to a special statutory charter readily suggest themselves:

Section —. Cities organized under this act shall have and are hereby granted authority to exercise all powers relating to their municipal affairs; and no enumeration of powers in any law shall be deemed to restrict the general grant of authority hereby conferred.

The following shall be deemed to be a part of the powers conferred upon cities by this section:

- (a) To levy, assess and collect taxes and to borrow money within the limits prescribed by general law; and to levy and collect special assessments for benefits conferred.
- (b) To furnish all local public services; to purchase, hire, construct, own, maintain and operate or lease local public utilities; to acquire, by condemnation or otherwise, within or without the corporate limits, property necessary for any such purposes, subject to restrictions imposed by general law for the protection of other communities; and to grant local public utility franchises and regulate the exercise thereof.
- (c) To make local public improvements and to acquire, by condemnation or otherwise, property within its corporate limits necessary for such improvements; and also to acquire an excess over that needed for any such improvement, and to sell or lease such excess property with restrictions, in order to protect and preserve the improvement.
- (d) To issue and sell bonds on the security of any such excess property, or of any public utility owned by the city, or of the revenues thereof, or of both, including in the case of a public utility, if deemed desirable by the city, a franchise stating the terms upon which, in case of foreclosure, the purchaser may operate such utility.
- (e) To organize and administer public schools and libraries, subject to the general laws establishing a standard of education for the state.
- (f) To adopt and enforce within their limits local police, sanitary and other similar regulations not in conflict with general laws.

Except as otherwise provided in this act the council shall have authority to determine by whom and in what manner the powers granted by this section shall be exercised. SEC. 2. Composition of Council and Vacancies. The council shall consist of members,² who shall be elected on a general ticket from the city at large and shall serve for a term of four years from days after their election, and shall be subject to recall as hereinafter provided. Vacancies in the council, except as otherwise provided herein, shall be filled for the unexpired term by a majority vote of the remaining members.³

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SEC. 3. Powers of Council. The council shall be the 9 judge of the election and qualification of its own members. subject to review by the courts. Any member of council who shall have been convicted of a crime while in office shall thereby forfeit his office. Neither the council nor any of its committees or members shall dictate the appointment of any 15 person to office or employment by the city manager, or in any manner interfere with the city manager or prevent him 16 17 from exercising his own judgment in the appointment of 18 officers and employes in the administrative service. Except 19 for the purpose of inquiry the council and its members shall deal with the administrative service solely through the city 20 21 manager, and neither the council nor any member thereof 22 shall give orders to any of the subordinates of the city manager, either publicly or privately. Any such dictation, pre-23 vention, orders, or other interference on the part of a mem-24

Note 2. At least 5 and not more than 25, the precise number being determined by the size of the city. If more than five are to be elected at one time, provision must be made to have the members after the first election chosen in rotation. For example, a council of 15 with a six-year term, 5 to be elected every two years. In cities of more than 100,000 the city should be divided into large districts, and the size of the district should never exceed 50,000 population, except in cities over 1,000,000. The purpose of this limitation is to keep the size of the district down to such a point that genuinely free competition for public office will prevail, the expense of a thorough canvass being not too great for an independent candidate who may lack the support of a permanent political machine.

If proportional representation is used, it should be so arranged that the quota needed to elect a candidate shall not exceed 10,000 votes.

Note 3. In determining whether a salary shall be paid, and if so how much, it must be borne in mind that the duties of the council are supervisory; it being the object of this charter to place the administrative affairs of the city in the hands of the city manager.

ber of council with the administration of the city shall be
deemed to be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction any member so convicted shall be subject to a fine not exceeding
or imprisonment for a term not exceeding
months, or both, and to removal from office in the discretion
of the court.

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Sec. 4. Election by Councils. Rules. Quorum. The council shall elect one of its members as chairman, who shall be entitled mayor; also a city manager, a clerk and a civil service board, but no member of the council shall be chosen as manager, or as a member of the civil service commission. The council may determine its own rules of procedure, may punish its own members for misconduct and may compel attendance of members. A majority of all the members of the council shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from time to time.

17 Organization and Procedure of Council. Sec. 5. 18 8 o'clock P. M. on the first Monday in (month) following a regular municipal election, the council shall meet at the 19 20 usual place for holding meetings at which time the newly 21 elected councilmen shall assume the duties of their office. 22 Thereafter the council shall meet at such time and place as 23 may be prescribed by ordinance. The meetings of the coun-24 cil and all sessions of committees of the council shall be 25 public. The council shall act only by ordinance or 26 resolution; and all ordinances and resolutions, except ordinances making appropriations, shall be confined to one sub-27 28 ject which shall be clearly expressed in the title. The ordinances making appropriations shall be confined to the sub-29 30 ject of appropriations. No ordinance shall be passed until it has been read on two separate days or the requirement 31 of readings on two separate days has been dispensed with 32 by a four-fifths vote of the members of the council. 33 final reading shall be in full, unless the measure shall have 34 been printed and a copy thereof furnished to each mem-35 86 ber prior to such reading. The ayes and noes shall be

- taken upon the passage of all ordinances or resolutions and entered upon the journal of the proceedings of the council, and every ordinance or resolution shall require on final passage the affirmative vote of a majority of all the members. No member shall be excused from voting except on matters involving the consideration of his own official conduct, or where his financial interests are involved. Provision shall be made for the printing and publication in full of every ordinance within ten days after its final passage.
- 10 Sec. 6. Powers of Mayor. The mayor shall preside at 11 meetings of the council and perform such other duties con-12 sistent with his office as may be imposed by the council. He 13 shall be recognized as the official head of the city for all 14 ceremonial purposes, by the courts for the purpose of serving civil processes, and by the governor for military pur-15 16 poses. In time of public danger or emergency he may, with the consent of the council, take command of the police and 17 maintain order and enforce the laws. During his absence or 18 disability his duties shall be performed by another member 19 20 appointed by the council.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

SEC. 7. Municipal Elections. A municipal election shall
be held on the —— day of —— of the —— year and of
every second year thereafter, which shall be known as the
regular municipal election. All other municipal elections
that may be held shall be known as special municipal elections.

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SEC. 8. Nomination by Petition. The mode of nomination of all elective officers provided for by this charter shall be by petition. The name of any elector of the city shall be printed upon the ballot, whenever a petition as hereinafter

NOTE 4. Municipal elections may be held in the odd years when there is no state or national election. If held in the same year, they should be separated from the latter by at least thirty, and preferably sixty, days.

prescribed shall have been filed in his behalf with the election
 authorities. Such petition shall be signed by at least ———
 electors.⁵

No elector shall sign petitions for more candidates than the number of places of that particular designation to be filled at the election and should he do so his signature shall be void as to the petition or petitions last filed.⁶

0 1 Sec. 9. Signatures to and Forms of Nomination Papers. The signatures to the nomination petition need not all be appended to one paper, but to each separate paper there shall be attached an affidavit of the circulator thereof, stating the number of signers of such paper and that each signature appended thereto was made in his presence and is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be. With each signature shall be stated the place of residence of the signer, giving the street and number or other description sufficient to identify the same. The form of the nomination petition shall be substantially as follows:

We, the undersigned, electors of the city of...., hereby nominate....., whose residence is....., for the office of, to be voted for at the election to be held in the city of, on the day of, 19..; and we individually certify that we are qualified to vote for a candidate for the above office and that we have not signed more nomination petitions of candidates for this office than there are persons to be elected thereto.

....., being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the circulator of the foregoing petition paper containing signatures, and that the signatures appended thereto

NOTE 5. From twenty-five to two hundred, the particular number depending on the size of the city adopting the charter.

Note 6. If proportional representation is used, he shall sign a petition for but one candidate.

1	were made in his presence and are the signatures of the per-
2	sons whose names they purport to be.
3	(Signed)
4	Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of
5	, 19
6	Justice of the Peace (or Notary Public).
7	This petition, if found insufficient by the election au-
8	thorities, shall be returned to at No Street.
9	Sec. 10. Filing Nomination Papers. All nomination
10	papers comprising a petition shall be assembled and filed
11	with the election authorities, as one instrument, not earlier
12	than thirty nor later than fifteen days before the election.
13	Any person nominated under this charter shall file with the
14	election authorities his written acceptance of said nomina-
15	tion not later than twenty days before the day of the elec-
16	tion, and in the absence of such acceptance his name shall
17	not appear on the ballot.

ELECTIONS.

[Regulation of Election. The council shall make all needful rules and regulations for conducting elections, for preventing fraud in elections, and for the recount of ballots in case of doubt or fraud, unless

provided for by general law.

[After the nomination of candidates by petition in pursuance of the foregoing sections, these candidates may be chosen in several ways; e. g., by proportional representation; by preferential ballot; or at a primary election to be followed (whenever necessary) by a general election. The members of the committee on municipal program had different views as to which of these different methods of selection were most desirable, the majority of the committee believing that either proportional representation or the preferential ballot might be preferable to the primary system which, in most cases, involves the expense and labor of a double election.

[That charter draftsmen may have the benefit of the committee's suggestions, alternative drafts for proportional representation and preferential voting have been prepared and inserted for their guidance as Appendix A and Appendix B, respectively. The committee feels that attention should also be directed to the form of election originally provided for in the charter of Berkeley, Cal., and now followed in San Francisco, Los Angeles and other California cities, where provision is made that any candidate for an office at the preliminary election receiving a majority of all the votes cast should be forthwith declared elected, a second election being held to select candidates for those offices only where no one candidate therefor received a majority vote.

[The essential provsions of the San Francisco charter upon this

subject, adopted November, 1915, are as follows:

[Votes Necessary to Elect. In case there is but one person to be elected to an office, the candidate receiving a majority of the votes cast at the primary election for all the candidates for that office shall be declared elected; in case there are two or more persons to be elected to an office, then those candidates equal in number to the number to be elected, who receive the highest number of votes for such office shall be declared elected; Provided, however, that no person shall be declared elected to any such office at such primary election unless the number of votes received by him shall be greater than one-half the number of ballots cast at such election.

[General Election. The vacancy or vacancies in any office to which the required number of persons have not been elected at the primary election shall be filled at the general election. The candidates not elected at such primary election, equal in number to twice the number to be elected to any given office (or less, if so there be), who receives the highest number of votes for the respective offices at such first election, shall be the only candidates at such general election; Provided, that if there be any person who, under the provisions of this sub-division, would have been entitled to become a candidate for any office except for the fact that some other candidate received an equal number of votes therefor, then all such persons receiving such equal number of votes shall likewise become candidates for such office. The candidates equal in number to the persons to be elected who shall receive the highest number of votes at such general election shall be declared elected to such office.]

NOTE 7. To eliminate the evils of ward representation it has been provided in this model charter that elections should be at large except in cities of 100,000 or more. Elections at large have, however, this disadvantage that they do not insure minority representation and that the watchful care exercised over a city government by those who are in opposition may be entirely absent. In order to remedy this defect, a system of proportional representation may be introduced. It is most effective if five or more councilmen are to be selected at a single election.

There are two well-proved methods by which the system of proportional representation can be applied. One is the List system, in use in Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland and elsewhere; the other, the Hare system, in use in Tasmania and South Africa and incorporated for Irish parliamentary elections in the Parliament of Ireland Act recently passed. The Hare system has also been recently adopted for the election of the city council of Ashtabula, Ohio. Of these two systems the List is the simpler so far as the count is concerned, but to the voter neither offers any difficulties. The Hare system makes it possible for whatever grouping is done to be done by means of the marking of the ballots, and gives the voter more perfect freedom in the expression of his will than does the List. It, therefore, more effectively discourages the retention of national party lines in city government. For these reasons the Hare system is better fitted for the choice of city councils in America.

Where proportional representation is used for the election of the council the members should be chosen either at large or in districts electing not fewer than five members. If there are districts, it is not necessary that they should all elect the same number of members. When proportional representation is not desired, the preferential ballot may be used. Provisions for this purpose will be found in Appendix B.

Model provisions for the carrying out of the Hare system are given in Appendix A.

THE RECALL.

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Procedure for Filing Recall Petition. SEC. 11. officer or officers holding an elective office provided for in this charter may be recalled and removed therefrom by the electors of the city as herein provided.9

Any elector of the city may make and file with the city 5 clerk an affidavit containing the name or names of the officer or officers whose removal is sought and a statement of the grounds for removal. The clerk shall thereupon deliver to the elector making such affidavit copies of petition blanks for such removal, printed forms of which he shall keep on Such blanks shall be issued by the clerk with his signature and official seal thereto attached; they shall be dated and addressed to the council, shall contain the name 13 of the person to whom issued, the number of blanks so is-15 sued, the name of the person or persons whose removal is sought and the office from which such removal is sought. A copy of the petition shall be entered in a record book to be kept in the office of the clerk. The recall petition, to be effective, must be returned and filed with the clerk 19 within thirty days after the filing of the affidavit. The petition before being returned and filed shall be signed by electors of the city to the number of at least fifteen per cent of the number of electors who cast their votes at the last 23 preceding regular municipal election, and to every such signature shall be added the place of residence of the signer, giving the street and number or other description sufficient to identify the place. Such signatures need not all be on one paper, but the circulator of every such paper shall make an affidavit that each signature appended to the paper is the 29 genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to

Note 8. The recall sections were inserted by a majority vote of the committee. They are not applicable in this form if proportional representation is adopted.

Note 9. Where a large city is divided into districts for electoral purposes the word "district" should be substituted for "city" in these sections.

be. All such recall papers shall be filed as one instrument,
 with the endorsements thereon of the names and addresses
 of three persons designated as filing the same.

SEC. 12. Examination and Amendment of Recall Peti-4 tions. Within ten days after the filing of the petition the 5 clerk shall ascertain whether or not the petition is signed 6 7 by the requisite number of electors and shall attach thereto his certificate showing the result of such examination. 8 his certificate shows the petition to be insufficient, he shall 9 forthwith so notify in writing one or more of the persons 10 designated on the petition as filing the same; and the peti-11 tion may be amended at any time within ten days, after 12 13 the giving of said notice, by the filing of a supplementary petition upon additional petition papers, issued, signed 14 and filed as provided herein for the original petition. 15 16 clerk shall, within ten days after such amendment, make 17 like examination of the amended petition, and attach thereto his certificate of the result. If then found to be insufficient, 18 19 or if no amendment was made, he shall file the petition in his office and shall notify each of the persons designated thereon 20 21 as filing it of that fact. The final finding of the insufficiency of a petition shall not prejudice the filing of a new petition 22 23 for the same purpose.

SEC. 13. Calling of Recall Election. If the petition or amended petition shall be certified by the clerk to be sufficient he shall submit the same with his certificate to the council at its next meeting and shall notify the officer or officers whose removal is sought of such action. The council shall thereupon, within ten days of the receipt of the clerk's certificate, order an election to be held not less than thirty nor more than forty-five days thereafter. Provided, that if any other municipal election is to occur within sixty days after the receipt of said certificate, the council may in its discretion provide for the holding of the removal election on the date of such other municipal election.

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SEC. 14. Form of Ballot to Recall Officer. Unless the officer or officers whose removal is sought shall have resigned within ten days after the receipt by the council of the clerk's certificate the form of the ballot at such election shall be as near as may be: "Shall A be recalled? Shall B be recalled?" etc., the name of the officer or officers whose recall is sought being inserted in place of A, B, etc., and the ballot shall also contain the names of the candidates to be elected in place of the men recalled, as follows: "Candidates for the place of A, if recalled; candidates for the place of B, if recalled," etc., but the men whose recall is sought shall not themselves be candidates upon such ballot.

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 In case a majority of those voting for and against the recall of any official shall vote in favor of recalling such official he shall be thereby removed, and in that event the candidate who receives the highest number of votes for his place shall be elected thereto for the balance of the unexpired term.

If the officer or officers sought to be removed shall have resigned within ten days after the receipt by the council of the clerk's certificate referred to in section 13 hereof, the form of ballot at the election shall be the same, as nearly as may be, as the form in use at a regular municipal election.

SEC. 15. Procedure on Refusal of Council. Should the council fail or refuse to order an election as herein provided within the time required, such election may be ordered by any court of general jurisdiction in the county in which said city is situated.

THE INITIATIVE.10

1 Sec. 16. Power to Initiate Ordinances. The people 2 shall have power at their option to propose ordinances, including ordinances granting franchises or privileges, and 4 other measures and to adopt the same at the polls, such power being known as the initiative. A petition, meeting 5 the requirements hereinafter provided and requesting the 6 7 council to pass an ordinance, resolution, order or vote (all 8 of these four terms being hereinafter included in the term . 9 "measure") therein set forth or designated, shall be termed 10 an initiative petition and shall be acted upon as hereinafter 11 provided.

12 SEC. 17. Preparation of Initiative Petitions. 13 tures to initiative petitions need not all be on one paper, but the circulator of every such paper shall make an affi-14 15 davit that each signature appended to the paper is the 16 genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to 17 be. With each signature shall be stated the place of residence of the signer, giving the street and number or other 18 19 description sufficient to identify the place. All such papers pertaining to any one measure shall have written or printed 20 21 thereon the names and addresses of at least five electors who shall be officially regarded as filing the petition, and shall 22 23 constitute a committee of the petitioners for the purposes hereinafter named. All such papers shall be filed in the 24 office of the city clerk as one instrument. Attached to every 25 such instrument shall be a certificate signed by the commit-26 27 tee of petitioners or a majority of them stating whether the petition is intended to be a "Fifteen Per Cent Petition" or a 28 29 "Twenty-five Per Cent Petition."

SEC. 18. Filing of Petitions. Within ten days after the filing of the petition the clerk shall ascertain by examination the number of electors whose signatures are appended

Note 10. The initiative sections were inserted by a majority vote of the committee.

thereto and whether this number is at least fifteen per cent 1 or twenty-five per cent, as the case may be, of the total 2 number of electors who cast their votes at the last preceding regular municipal election, and he shall attach to said 4 petition his certificate showing the result of said exami-5 If, by the clerk's certificate, of which notice in 6 writing shall be given to one or more of the persons desig-7 nated, the petition is shown to be insufficient it may be 8 9 amended within ten days from the date of said certificate by filing supplementary petition papers with additional signa-10 tures. The clerk shall within ten days after such amend-11 12 ment make like examination of the amended petition, and if his certificate shall show the same to be insufficient, the clerk 13 shall file the petition in his office and shall notify each mem-14 ber of the committee of that fact. The final finding of the 15 16 insufficiency of a petition shall not prejudice the filing of a 17 new petition for the same purpose.

18 Sec. 19. Submission of Petition to Council. petition shall be found to be sufficient, the clerk shall so 19 certify and submit the proposed measure to the council at 20 its next meeting, and the council shall at once read and 21 22 refer the same to an appropriate committee, which may be 28 a committee of the whole. Provision shall be made for public hearings upon the proposed measure before the committee to 24 which it is referred. Thereafter the committee shall report 25 26 the proposed measure to the council, with its recommendation thereon, not later than sixty days after the date upon 27 which such measure was submitted to the council by the 28 clerk. Upon receiving the proposed measure from the com-29 mittee the council shall at once proceed to consider it and 30 shall take final action thereon within thirty days from the 31 date of such committee report. 82

SEC. 20. Election on Initiated Measures. If the council shall fail to pass the proposed measure, or shall pass it in a form different from that set forth in the petition, then if the petition was a "twenty-five per cent petition" the proposed

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1 measure shall be submitted by the council to the vote of the electors at the next election occurring not less than thirty 2 3 days after the date of the final action by the council, and if no election is to be held within six months from such date, 4 then the council shall call a special election to be held not 5 less than thirty nor more than forty-five days from such 6 date. But if the petition was a "fifteen per cent petition" 7 the proposed measure shall be submitted as in the case of a 8 "twenty-five per cent petition," except that no special elec-9 10 tion shall be called unless within thirty days after the final action by the council on the proposed measure a supple-11 12 mental petition shall be filed with the clerk signed by a sufficient number of additional electors asking for the submis-13 14 sion of the proposed measure so that the original petition when combined with such supplementary petition shall be-15 16 come a "twenty-five per cent petition." In case such sup-17 plementary petition is filed the council shall call a special 18 election to be held not less than thirty nor more than forty-19 five days after the receipt of the clerk's certificate that a 20 sufficient supplementary petition has been filed. ficiency of any such supplementary petition shall be deter-21 22 mined, and it may be amended, in the manner provided for 23 original petitions. When submitted the measure shall be 24 either in its original form, or with any proposed change or 25 addition which was presented in writing either at the public 26 hearing before the committee to which such proposed meas-27 ure was referred, or during the consideration thereof by the 28 council; and said committee of petitioners shall certify to 29 the clerk the requirement of submission and the proposed 30 measure in the form desired, within ten days after the date of final action on such measure by the council. Upon receipt 31 32 of the certificate and certified copy of such measure, the 38 clerk shall certify the fact to the council at its next meeting 34 and such measure shall be submitted by the council to the 35 vote of the electors in a regular or special municipal election 36 as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 21. Initiative Ballots. The ballots used when voting upon any such proposed measure shall state the substance thereof, and below it the two propositions "For the measure" and "Against the measure." Immediately at the right of each proposition there shall be a square in which by making a cross (X) the voter may vote for or against the proposed measure. If a majority of the electors voting on any such measure shall vote in favor thereof, it shall thereupon become an ordinance, resolution, order or vote of the city as the case may be.

The following shall be the form of the ballot:

TITLE OF MEASURE
With general statement of substance thereof.

FOR THE MEASURE	
AGAINST THE MEASURE	

12 Sec. 22. Number of Measures to be Initiated. Any 13 number of proposed measures may be voted upon at the 14 same election in accordance with the provisions of this charter.

THE REFERENDUM.11

SEC. 23. Power of Referendum. The people shall have power at their option to approve or reject at the polls any measure passed by the council or submitted by the council to a vote of the electors, such power being known as the referendum, which power shall be invoked and exercised as herein provided. Measures submitted to the council by initiative petition and passed by the council without change, or passed in an amended form and not required by the committee of the petitioners to be submitted to a vote of the electors, shall be subject to the referendum in the same manner as other measures.

Sec. 24. Limitations on Enforcement of Ordinances. No measure shall go into effect until thirty days after its passage unless it be declared an emergency measure on the

Note 11. The referendum sections were inserted by a majority vote of the committee.

ground of urgent public need for the preservation of peace, health, safety or property, the facts showing such urgency and need being specifically stated in the measure itself and the measure being passed by a vote of not less than four-fifths of the members of the council. But no measure granting or amending any public utility or amending or repealing any measure adopted by the people at the polls or by the council in compliance with an initiative petition, shall be regarded as an emergency measure.

SEC. 25. Referendum Petition. If within thirty days after the final passage of any measure by the council a petition signed by electors of the city to the number of at least 10 per cent of the number of electors who cast their votes at the last preceding regular municipal election, be filed with the city clerk requesting that any such measure, or any part thereof, be repealed or be submitted to a vote of the electors, it shall not, except in the case of an emergency measure, become operative until the steps indicated herein have been taken.

SEC. 26. Signatures to Petition. The signatures thereto need not all be on one paper, but the circulator of every such paper shall make an affidavit that each signature appended thereto is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be. With each signature shall be stated the place of residence of the signer, giving the street and number or other description sufficient to identify the place. All such papers shall be filed in the office of the city clerk as one instrument. A referendum petition need not contain the text of the measure designated therein and of which the repeal is sought.

Sec. 27. Certification of Petition. Within ten days after the filing of the petition the clerk shall ascertain whether or not the petition is signed by the electors of the city to the number of at least 10 per cent of the number of electors who cast their votes at the last preceding regular

municipal election and he shall attach to such petition his certificate showing the result of such examination. If by the clerk's certificate the petition is shown to be insufficient, it may be amended within ten days from the date of said certificate by the filing of supplementary petition papers with additional signatures. The clerk shall within ten days after such amendment make like examination of the amended petition and certify the result thereof.

9 Sec. 28. Referendum Election. If the petition be found sufficient, the council shall proceed to reconsider such 10 measure or such part thereof as the petition shall specify. 11 12 If upon such reconsideration such measure, or such part thereof, be not repealed or amended as demanded in the 13 petition, the council shall provide for submitting the same, 14 by the method herein provided, to a vote of the elec-15 tors at the next municipal election occurring not less than 16 thirty days after the receipt by the council of the clerk's 17 certificate, and such measure, or such part thereof, shall 18 thereupon be suspended from going into effect until said 19 election and shall then be deemed repealed unless approved 20 by a majority of those voting thereon. Or the council by 21 a four-fifths vote may submit such measure or part thereof 22 23 with like effect to the electors at a special election to be called by said council not less than thirty days after the 24 25 receipt of said clerk's certificate.

Title of Ballot. Proposed measures and char-26 ter amendments shall be submitted by ballot title. 27 shall appear upon the official ballot a ballot title which may 28 29 be distinct from the legal title of any such proposed measure 30 or charter amendment and which shall be a clear, concise 31 statement, without argument or prejudice, descriptive of the 32 substance of such measure or charter amendment. The bal-33 lot title shall be prepared by the committee of the petitioners if for an initiated or a referendum measure, or by a com-34 mittee of the council when submitted by the council. 35

SEC. 30. Form of Ballot. The ballots used when voting upon such proposed measure shall designate the same, and below it the two propositions, "For the measure" and "Against the measure."

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5 Sec. 31. Emergency Measures. Measures passed as emergency measures shall be subject to referendum like other в measures, except that they shall not be suspended from going 7 8 into effect while referendum proceedings are pending. when submitted to a vote of the electors, an emergency meas-9 ure be not approved by a majority of those voting thereon, 10 it shall be considered repealed, as regards any further action 11 thereunder and all rights and privileges conferred by it shall 12 be null and void: Provided, however, that such measure so 13 repealed shall be deemed sufficient authority for any payment 14 made or expense incurred in accordance with the measure 15 previous to the referendum vote thereon. 16

17 Official Publicity Pamphlet. The city clerk, SEC. 32. at least fifteen days before any election at which any measure 18 or charter amendment is to be submitted, shall print and 19 mail to each elector qualified to vote thereon an official pub-20 licity pamphlet containing the full text of every measure or 21 charter amendment submitted, with their respective ballot 22 23 titles, together with arguments, for or against such measures or charter amendments, which may have been filed 24 25 with the city clerk not less than twenty days before such Such arguments shall be signed by the person, 26 27 persons, or officers of organizations authorized to submit and sign the same, who shall deposit with the city clerk at the 28 time of filing a sum of money sufficient to cover the propor-29 tionate cost of the printing and paper for the space taken, 30 but no more. The text of every measure or charter amend-31 32 ment shall also be displayed at the polling booths in such election. Provided, that the validity of a measure or charter 33 34 amendment approved by the electors shall not be questioned because of errors or irregularities in such mailing, distribu-35 tion or display. 36

SEC. 33. Conflict of Referred Measures. If two or more measures adopted or approved at the same election conflict in respect of any of their provisions, they shall go into effect in respect of such of their provisions as are not in conflict and the one receiving the highest affirmative vote shall prevail in so far as their provisions conflict.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE: THE CITY MANAGER.¹²

SEC. 34. The City Manager. The city manager shall
be the chief executive officer of the city. He shall be chosen
by the council solely on the basis of his executive and administrative qualifications. The choice shall not be limited
to inhabitants of the city or state.¹⁸

The city manager shall receive a compensation of not 6 a year.14 He shall be appointed for an 7 less than indefinite period. He shall be removable by the council. If removed at any time after six months he may demand written charges and a public hearing on the same before the council 11 prior to the date on which his final removal shall take effect, 12 but during such hearing the council may suspend him from 13 office. During the absence or disability of the city manager 14 the council shall designate some properly qualified person to 15 perform the duties of the office.

Sec. 35. Powers and Duties of the City Manager. The city manager shall be responsible to the council for the proper administration of all affairs of the city, and to that

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Note 12. While the manager plan herein proposed is probably the most advanced and scientific form of municipal organization yet suggested, it is of the highest importance that any city adopting the plan should not omit any of the other principal features accompanying it in this draft. Without these provisions the manager plan, owing to its concentration of executive and administrative authority in the manager, might prove to be susceptible to perversion in the interest of a boss in cities with an undeveloped and inactive public opinion, because the members of council might then be elected upon a slate pledged beforehand to the selection of some particular candidate as manager.

It is also true that no form of government can in and of itself produce good results. The most that any plan can do is to provide an organization which lends itself to efficient action, and which at the same time places in the hands of the electorate simple and effective means for controlling their government in their own interests. The evils in city government due to defective and undemocratic organization can thus be removed; beyond that, results can only be achieved through the growth of an active and enlightened public opinion.

NOTE 13. The German plan of publicly advertising for a burgo-meister and heads of departments and selecting the ones who best show the qualifications demanded has been highly successful.

Note 14. The minimum salary would vary according to the size of the city and the responsibilities of the office. Dayton, Ohio, a city of 117,000 inhabitants, pays its city manager a salary of \$12,500 per year.

end shall make all appointments, except as otherwise provided in this charter. Except when the council is considering his removal, he shall be entitled to be present at all meetings of the council and of its committees and to take part in their discussion.

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SEC. 36. Annual Budget. The city manager shall prepare and submit to the council the annual budget after receiving estimates made by the directors of the departments.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Sec. 37. Administrative Departments Created. 9 10 shall be six administrative departments as follows: Law, health, works and utilities, safety and welfare, education 15 11 and finance, the functions of which shall be prescribed 12 13 by the council except as herein otherwise provided. 14 council shall fix all salaries, which in the classified service shall be uniform for each grade, as established by the civil 15 service commission, and the council may, by a three-fourths 16 vote of its entire membership, create new departments, com-17 bine or abolish existing departments or establish temporary 18 19 departments for special work.16

NOTE 15. In places where the school system works well under a separate organization it had better not be disturbed, and in such cases the department of education will generally have to be omitted.

Note 16. The number of departments may be increased or diminished according to the population or other local needs of a given city. Where it is increased it will probably be desirable to divide the department of safety and welfare into two departments, and in some cases to divide the department of safety into police and fire departments respectively. The department of utilities may be separated from department of public works when (1) such utilities are privately owned, so that their administration is chiefly regulative; and (2) in large cities where the department of works and utilities would make too large a department or where it seemed desirable to put all the revenue-producing industries in one department. In reducing the number of departments, those of law, health and finance might be cut out in the order named, either combining them with remaining departments (as health with welfare and safety) or making them directly subordinate to the city manager.

The number of departments can be kept down in the larger cities and reduced in the smaller ones by (1) the creation of department bureaus and (2) where so complex an organization as a bureau is not needed by having the proper official report directly to the city manager instead of to a department head.

instead of to a department head.

The principle underlying the formation of departments and bureaus should be twofold: (1) functional grouping and (2) tasks which demand the time and capacity of the highest grade of administrative heads—
i. e., one first-class full-time man to head each department.

Sec. 38. Duties of Directors of Departments. the head of each department there shall be a director. Each director shall be chosen on the basis of his general executive and administrative experience and ability and of his education, training and experience in the class of work which he is to administer. The director of the de-partment of law shall be a lawyer; of health, a sanitary engi-neer or a member of the medical profession; of works, an en-gineer; of education, a teacher by profession; of safety, and welfare, a man who has had administrative experience; and of finance, a man who has had experience in banking, ac-counting or other financial matters; or in each case the man must have rendered active service in the same department in this or some other city.

Each director shall be appointed by the city manager and may be removed by him at any time; but in case of such removal, if the director so demands, written charges must be preferred by the city manager, and the director shall be given a public hearing before the order of removal is made final. The charges and the director's reply thereto shall be filed with the clerk of council.

 SEC. 39. Responsibility of Directors of Departments. The directors of departments shall be immediately responsible to the city manager for the administration of their departments and their advice in writing may be required by him on all matters affecting their departments. They shall prepare departmental estimates, which shall be open to public inspection, and they shall make all other reports and recommendations concerning their departments at stated intervals or when requested by the city manager.

SEC. 40. Powers of Subpoena. The council, the city manager and any officer or board authorized by them, or either of them, shall have power to make investigations as to city affairs, to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths and compel the production of books and papers.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

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Sec. 41. Creation of Civil Service Board. A civil service board shall be appointed by the council to consist of three members. The terms of the members when the first appointments are made shall be so arranged as to expire one every two years, and each appointment made thereafter upon the expiration of any term shall be for six years. The council shall also fill any vacancy for an unexpired term. A member of the board shall be removable for neglect, incapacity or malfeasance in office by a four-fifths vote of the council, after written charges upon at least ten days' notice and after a public hearing.

The board shall employ a secretary and a chief examiner (but the same person may perform the duties of both offices) and such further examiners and such clerical and other assistance as may be necessary, and shall determine the compensation of all persons so employed. Provision shall be made in the annual budget and appropriation bill for the expenses of the board.

- SEC. 42. Power to Make Rules and What the Rules Shall Provide. The board shall, after public notice and hearing, make, promulgate and, when necessary, amend rules for the appointment, promotion, transfer, lay off, reinstatement, suspension and removal of city officials and employes, reporting its proceedings to the council and to the city manager when required. Such rules shall, among other things, provide:
- (a) For the standardization and classification of all positions and employments in the civil service of the city. The classification into groups and subdivisions shall be based upon and graded according to their duties and responsibilities and so arranged as to promote the filling of the higher grades, so far as practicable, through promotion. All salaries shall be uniform for like service in each grade as the same shall be standardized and classified by the civil service board. The civil service so standardized and classified shall

not include officers elected by the people, nor the judges, and may or may not include the directors of executive departments, or the superintendents, principals and teachers of the public schools, as may be directed by the council.

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- For open competitive tests, to ascertain the relative 5 fitness of all applicants for appointment to the classified civil 6 . 7 service of said city, including mechanics and laborers—skilled and unskilled. Such tests shall be practical and relate to 8 matters which will fairly measure the relative fitness of the 9 10 candidates to discharge the duties of the positions to which they seek to be appointed. Notice of such tests shall be 11 12 given not less than ten days in advance by public advertisement in at least one newspaper of general circulation, and 13 14 by posting a notice in the city hall. The board may, by 15 unanimous vote, provide for non-competitive tests for any position requiring peculiar and exceptional qualifications of 16 a scientific, managerial, professional or educational charac-17 18 ter, but all such actions of the board with the reasons therefor shall be published in its annual report. 19
 - (c) For the creation of eligible lists upon which shall be entered the names of successful candidates in the order of their standing in examination, and for the filling of places in the civil service of the city by selection from not more than the three candidates graded highest on such eligible lists. Eligible lists shall remain in force not longer than two years.

In the absence of an appropriate eligible list, any place may be filled temporarily without examination for a period limited by the rules, but not to exceed sixty days, during which time the board shall hold the necessary examination for filling the place permanently. With the consent of the board, persons may be temporarily employed for transitory work without examination, but such employment shall not continue for more than sixty days, or be renewed.

No person shall be appointed or employed under any title not appropriate to the duties to be performed, and no person shall be transferred to or assigned to perform any duties of any position subject to competitive tests unless
he shall have been appointed to the position from which
transfer is made as the result of an open competitive test
equivalent to that required for the position to be filled, or
unless he shall have served with fidelity for at least two
years immediately preceding in a similar position in the
city. Each list of eligibles, with the respective grades, shall
be open to public inspection.

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Any person appointed from an eligible list and laid off for lack of work or of appropriation shall be placed at the head of the eligible list and shall be eligible for reappointment for the period of eligibility as provided by the rules of the board.

- (d) For a period of probation not exceeding six months before an appointment or employment is made permanent.
- (e) For reinstatement on the eligible lists of persons who without fault or delinquency are separated from the service.
- (f) For promotion from the lower grades to the higher, based upon competitive records of efficiency and seniority to be furnished by the departments in which the person is employed and kept by said civil service board, or upon competitive promotion tests, or both. Appointments to such higher positions as shall be specified by the board may, if the city manager approves, be made after competitive tests in which persons not in the service of the city may also compete as well as applicants for such positions from the lower grades of the service or from other branches thereof; and the appointments shall be made to such higher positions from those standing highest as in the case of other competitive tests. An increase in compensation within a grade may be granted upon the basis of efficiency and seniority records.
- SEC. 43. Supervisory Powers of Civil Service Board. It shall be the duty of the civil service board to supervise the execution of the civil service sections and the rules made thereunder, and it shall be the duty of all persons in the

public service of said city to comply with said rules and aid in their enforcement.

The said board shall keep public records of its proceedings of the markings and gradings upon examinations, and of all recommendations or certificates of the qualifications of applicants for office or employment; and it shall also keep a public record of the conduct and efficiency of each person in the service of the city, to be furnished by the head of the department in which such person is employed in such form and manner as the board may prescribe.

The board may make investigations concerning the facts in respect to the execution of the civil service sections and of the rules established thereunder and concerning the general condition of the civil service of the city or any branch thereof. The board shall fix standards of efficiency and recommend measures for co-ordinating the operation of the various departments and for increasing individual, group and departmental efficiency. Each member of the board, or any person whom the board may appoint to make such investigations, shall have power to administer oaths, to compel the production of books and papers and to subpœna witnesses.

The board shall keep a complete public roster of all per-sons in the service of the city and certify to the proper official the name and compensation of each person employed; also every change occurring in any office or employment, and no treasurer or other public disbursing officer shall pay and no controller or other auditing officer shall authorize the payment of any salary or compensation to any person holding a position in the classified service, unless the pay roll or account for such salary or compensation shall bear the certificate of the board that the person named therein has been appointed or employed and is performing serv-ices in accordance with the provisions of this charter and the rules hereby authorized. Any sums paid contrary to the provisions of this section may be recovered from any

officer paying or authorizing the payment thereof and from the sureties on his official bond.

SEC. 44. Power of Removal and Suspension. Any officer or employe in the classified service may be removed, suspended, laid off, or reduced in grade by the city manager or by the head of the department in which he is employed, for any cause which will promote the efficiency of the serv-ice; but he must first be furnished with a written statement of the reasons therefor and be allowed a reasonable time for answering such reasons in writing, which answer, if he so request, shall (so far as the same is relevant and pertinent) be made a part of the records of the board; and he may be suspended from the date when such written statement of reasons is furnished him. No trial or examination of witnesses shall be required in such case except in the dis-cretion of the officer making the removal. In all cases pro-vided for in this paragraph the action of the city manager or head of the department shall be final.

The civil service board shall also have the right to remove or reduce any official or employe upon written charges of misconduct preferred by any citizen, but only after reasonable notice to the accused and full hearing. It shall also be the duty of the board to fix a minimum standard of conduct and efficiency for each grade in the service, and whenever it shall appear from the reports of efficiency made to said board, for a period of three months, that the conduct and efficiency of any employe has fallen below this minimum, such employe shall be called before the board to show cause why he should not be removed, and if upon hearing no reason is shown satisfactory to the board he shall be removed, suspended or reduced in grade as the board shall determine.

Sec. 45. Restrictions on Civil Service Appointees and Forbidden Practices. No person shall willfully or corruptly make any false statement, certificate, mark, grading or report in regard to any examination or appointment held or made under this article, or in any other manner attempt to

commit any fraud upon the impartial execution of this article or of the civil service rules and regulations.

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No person in the classified service shall directly or indi-3 rectly give, solicit or receive or be in any manner concerned 4 in giving, soliciting or receiving any assessment, subscription 5 or contribution for any political party or purpose whatever. в 7 No person whosoever shall orally or by letter solicit or be in any manner concerned in soliciting any assessment, sub-8 scription or contribution for any political party from any 9 10 person holding a position in the classified service. No person shall use or promise to use his influence or official authority 11 12 to secure any appointment or prospect of appointment to 13 any position classified and graded under this charter as a reward or return for personal or partisan political service. 14 15 No person about to be appointed to any position classified 16 and graded under this charter shall sign or execute a resignation dated or undated in advance of such appointment. No 17 18 person in the service of the city shall discharge, suspend, lay off, degrade, or promote, or in any manner change the 19 official rank or compensation of any other person in said 20 service, or promise or threaten to do so for withholding or 21 neglecting to make any contribution of money or service or 22 23 any other valuable thing for any political purpose.

No person shall take part in preparing any political assessment, subscription or contribution with the intent that the same shall be sent or presented to or collected from any person in the classified service of the city; and no person shall knowingly send or present, directly or indirectly, in person or by letter, any political assessment, subscription or contribution to, or request its payment by any person in the classified service.

No person in the service of the city shall use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body, or to interfere with any nomination or election to public office. No person holding office or place classified and graded under the provisions of this article shall act as an officer of a political organization or take any active part in a political campaign or serve as a member of a committee of any such organization or circulate or seek signatures to any petition provided for by any primary or election laws, other than an initiative or referendum petition, or act as a worker at the polls in favor of or opposed to any candidate for election or nomination to a public office, whether federal, state, county or municipal.

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Sec. 46. Politics and Religion Excluded. No question in any examination held hereunder shall relate to political or religious opinions, affiliations or service, and no appointment, transfer, lay off, promotion, reduction, suspension or removal shall be affected or influenced by such opinions, affiliations or service.

SEC. 47. Violations of Civil Service Rules and Regulations. Any person who shall willfully, or through culpable negligence, violate any of the provisions of this article or of the rules of the board made in pursuance thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1000. or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. If such person be an applicant for examination he shall be excluded therefrom. If he be an eligible his name shall be removed from the eligible list, and if he be an officer or employe of the city he shall thereby be removed forthwith from the service.

SEC. 48. Power of Taxpayer to Enforce Rules. Any taxpayer in the city may maintain an action to recover for the city any sum of money paid in violation of the civil service provisions, or to enjoin the board from attaching its certificate to a payroll or account for services rendered in violation of this charter or the rules made thereunder; and the rules made under the foregoing provisions shall for this and all other purposes have the force of law.

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS.

SEC. 49. The Director of Finance. The director of finance shall have direct supervision over the department of finance and the administration of the financial affairs of the city, including the keeping of accounts and financial records; the levy, assessment and collection of taxes, special assessments and other revenues (except as otherwise provided by general law); the custody and disbursement of city funds and moneys; the control over expenditures; and such other duties as the council may, by ordinance, provide.

SEC. 50. Accounts and Records. Accounts shall be kept by the department of finance showing the financial transactions for all departments of the city. Forms for all such accounts shall be prescribed by the director of finance with the approval of the city manager; and shall be adequate to record all cash receipts and disbursements, all revenues accrued and liabilities incurred, and all transactions affecting the acquisition, custody and disposition of values, and to make such reports of the financial transactions and condition of the city as may be required by law or ordinance. Financial reports shall be prepared for each quarter and each fiscal year, and for such other periods as may be required by the city manager, or the council.

- Sec. 51. Annual Budget. Not later than one month before the end of each fiscal year, the city manager shall prepare and submit to the council an annual budget for the ensuing fiscal year, based upon detailed estimates furnished by the several departments and other divisions of the city government, according to a classification as nearly uniform as possible. The budget shall present the following information:
- (a) An itemized statement of the appropriations recommended by the city manager for current expenses and for permanent improvements for each department and each division thereof for the ensuing fiscal year, with comparative statements in parallel columns of the appropriations and

expenditures for the current and next preceding fiscal year, and the increases or decreases in the appropriations recommended;

- (b) An itemized statement of the taxes required and of the estimated revenues of the city from all other sources for the ensuing fiscal year, with comparative statements in parallel columns of the taxes and other revenues for the current and next preceding fiscal year, and of the increases or decreases estimated or proposed;
- 10 (c) A statement of the financial condition of the city; 11 and
- 12 (d) Such other information as may be required by the 13 council.

Copies of such budget shall be printed and available for distribution not later than two weeks after its submission to the council; and a public hearing shall be given thereon by the council or a committee thereof before action by the council.

Sec. 52. Appropriation Ordinance. Temporary Appropriations. Transfers. Not later than one month after the beginning of the fiscal year the council shall pass an annual appropriation ordinance, which shall be based on the budget submitted by the city manager. The total amount of appropriations shall not exceed the estimated revenues of the city.

Before the annual appropriation ordinance has been passed, the council, with the approval in writing of the city manager, may make appropriations for current department expenses, chargeable to the appropriations of the year when passed, to an amount sufficient to cover the necessary expenses of the various departments until the annual appropriation is in force. No other liabilities shall be incurred by any officer or employe of the city, except in accordance with the provisions of the annual appropriation ordinance, or under continuing contracts and loans authorized under the provisions of this charter.

At any meeting after the passage of the appropriation ordinance, and after at least one week's public notice, the council, by a three-fourths vote, may amend such ordinance, so as to authorize the transfer of unused balances appropriated for one purpose to another purpose, or to appropriate available revenues not included in the annual budget.

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7 SEC. 53. Tax Levy. On or before the 8 day of in each year, the council shall, by ordi-9 nance, levy such tax as may be necessary to meet the appro-10 priations made (less the estimated amount of revenue from 11 other sources) and all sums required by law to be raised on 12 account of the city debt, together with such addition, not exceeding five per cent, as may be necessary to meet com-13 missions, fees and abatements in the amount of taxes col-14 lected from the estimates. 15

Sec. 54. Assessment of Property. All property subject to ad valorem taxation shall be valued at its fair market value, subject to review and equalization, as provided by law or ordinance. In valuing improved real estate for taxation the market value of the land shall be valued separately; and improvements thereon shall be valued at the amount by which they increase the value of the land.

23 Special Assessments. The council shall have Sec. 55. 24 power by ordinance to provide for the payment of all or 25 any part of the cost of the construction, reconstruction, repair, operation or maintenance of any structure or work 26 27 in the nature of a public improvement, including a public 28 utility, by levying and collecting special assessments upon 29 abutting, adjacent and contiguous or other property specially benefited. Such special assessments for works of 30 construction or reconstruction may be payable in instal-31 ments within a period of not more than ten years. 32 amount so assessed against any property shall not exceed 33 the amount of benefits accruing to such property from such 34 35 improvement and the operation thereof. Provision shall be

made by ordinance for the method of levying and apportioning such special assessments, for the publication of plans, for serving notices on the owners of property affected, and for hearing complaints and claims before final action thereon.

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SEC. 56. Bond Issues. Money may be borrowed by the issue and sale of bonds, pledged on the credit of the city, or on the property or revenues of any public utility owned by the city, for the purchase of land, the construction and equipment of buildings and other permanent public improvements and the payment or refunding of bonds previously issued. No ordinance providing for the issue of bonds shall be passed without public notice at least two weeks before final action by the council, and the approval of two-thirds of all the members of the council, or submission to the electors of the city at a regular or special election and the approval of a majority of those voting thereon. No bonds shall be issued on the credit of the city which shall increase such bonded indebtedness of the city beyond cent of the assessed valuation of property in the city subject to direct taxation, as shown by the last preceding valuation for city taxes.¹⁷ Every issue of bonds shall be payable within a term of years, not to exceed the estimated period of utility of the improvement for which they are issued, and in no case to exceed thirty years; 18 and shall be payable in equal annual serial instalments, including principal and interest. Every ordinance for the issue of bonds shall provide for a tax levy for each year to meet the annual serial instalments of principal and interest, and such amounts shall be included in the tax levy for each year. 19

Note 17. If desired, provision may be made for the issue of bonds outside the debt limit on the credit of the city for self-sustaining utilities.

NOTE 18. In cities where subways and other improvements of extraordinary cost and permanency may be needed this period may be extended to fifty years.

Note 19. For cities having sinking funds, provision should be made for their continuation and management until maturity. The sinking fund board may consist of the mayor, the director of finance and three other members appointed by the council for a term of four years, to serve without compensation.

1 Sec. 57. Temporary Loans. Money may be borrowed in anticipation of the receipts from taxes during any fiscal year, by the issue of notes, certificates of indebtedness or 3 4 revenue bonds; but the aggregate amount of such loans at any time outstanding shall not exceed 5 per cent of the receipts from taxes during the preceding fiscal year; and all such loans shall be paid out of the receipts from 8 taxes for the fiscal year in which they are issued. If upon 9 day of , there shall be any outstanding loans or notes for money borrowed in antici-10 pation of taxes prior to the adoption of this charter, such 11 12 loans or any part thereof may be renewed or refunded by the issue of notes, certificates of indebtedness or revenue 13 bonds, payable in equal annual instalments with interest, 14 for not more than five successive years. No temporary loans 15 authorized by this section shall be made without public 16 notice at least two weeks before final action by the council, 17 18 and the approval of two-thirds of all the members of the council. 19

SEC. 58. Restrictions on Loans and Credit. No money shall be borrowed by the city except for the issue of bonds or temporary loans, as authorized by sections 56 and 57 of this charter, and subject to the limitations prescribed by law and this charter. The credit of the city shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, except that suitable provision may be made for the aid and support of its poor.

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Sec. 59. Collection and Custody of City Moneys. All taxes, special assessments, and license fees accruing to the city shall be collected by officers of the department of finance. All moneys received by any officer or employe of the city for or in connection with the business of the city shall be paid promptly into the city treasury, and shall be deposited with such responsible banking institutions as furnish such security as the council may determine and shall pay the highest rate of interest, and all such interest shall

accrue to the benefit of the city. The council shall provide by ordinance for the prompt and regular payment and deposit of all city moneys as required by this section.

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SEC. 60. Contracts and Purchases. No continuing contract (which involves the payment of money out of the appropriations of more than two years) shall be made for a period of more than ten years except public utility franchises; and no such contract shall be valid without public notice at least two weeks before final action of the council and the approval of two-thirds of all the members of the council, or submission to the electors of the city at a regular or special election and the approval of a majority of those voting thereon.

14 Any public work or improvement costing more than one 15 thousand dollars shall be executed by contract, except where 16 a specific work or improvement is authorized by the council 17 based on detailed estimates submitted by the department 18 authorized to execute such work or improvement. All con-19 tracts for more than one thousand dollars shall be awarded 20 to the lowest responsible bidder, after public advertisement and competition, as may be prescribed by ordinance. 21 22 the city manager shall have the power to reject all the bids 23 and to advertise again; and all advertisements shall contain 24 a reservation of this right.

25 Sec. 61. Payment of Claims. Payments by the city shall be made only upon vouchers certified by the head of 26 27 the appropriate department or other division of the city government, and by means of warrants on the city treasury, 28 29 issued by the director of finance and countersigned by the 30 city manager. The director of finance shall examine all pay rolls, bills and other claims and demands against the city; 31 32 and shall issue no warrant for payment unless he finds that 33 the claim is in proper form, correctly computed and duly 34 certified; that it is justly and legally due and payable; that 35 an appropriation has been made therefor which has not been **36** exhausted or that the payment has been otherwise legally

authorized; and that there is money in the city treasury to make payment. He may require any claimant to make oath to the validity of a claim. He may investigate any claim, and for such purposes may examine witnesses under oath; and if he finds it is fraudulent, erroneous or otherwise invalid, shall not issue a warrant therefor.

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Sec. 62. Audit of Accounts. Upon the death, resignation, removal or expiration of the term of any officer of the city, other than the director of finance, the director of finance shall make an audit and investigation of the accounts of such officer, and shall report to the city manager and council.

13 As soon as practicable after the close of each fiscal year, an annual audit shall be made of all the accounts of all city 14 15 officers; and upon the death, resignation, removal or expiration of the term of the director of finance, an audit shall be 16 17 made of his accounts. Such audits shall be made under the 18 provisions of any law for the inspection and audit of municipal accounts by state officers; and if there is no such state 19 20 inspection such audits shall be made by qualified public 21 accountants, selected by the council, who have no personal 22 interest, direct or indirect, in the financial affairs of the city or any of its officers or employes. The council may 23 24 at any time provide for an examination or audit of the accounts of any officer or department of the city government. 25

PUBLIC UTILITIES.20

1 Granted by Ordinance. All public utility franchises and all renewals, extensions and amendments 3 thereof shall be granted or made only by ordinance; but no such proposed ordinance shall be adopted until it has been printed in full and until a printed report containing recom-6 mendations thereon shall have been made to the council by 7 the city manager [or the bureau of franchises], until adequate public hearings have thereafter been held on such ordinance and until at least two weeks after its official publica-10 tion in final form. No public utility franchise shall be trans-11 ferable except with the approval of the council expressed 12 by ordinance; and copies of all transfers and mortgages or

Nore 20. The public utility and franchise policy embodied in a model city charter should be so formulated as to conserve and further the following purposes:

I. To secure to the people of the city the best public utility service that is practicable.

II. To secure and preserve to the city as a municipal corporation the fullest possible control of the streets and of their special uses.

III. To remove as far as practicable the obstacles in the way of the extension of municipal ownership and operation of public utilities, and to render practicable the success of such ownership and operation when undertaken.

IV. To secure for the people of the city public utility rates as low as practicable, consistent with the realization of the three purposes above set forth.

It should be no part of such policy to secure compensation for franchises or special revenues for general city purposes by an indirect tax upon the consumers of public utility services.

In formulating a policy to carry out the four purposes above stated the following principles should be recognized:

1. Each utility serving an urban community should be treated as far as practicable as a monopoly with the obligations of a monopoly; and its operation within the city should be based as far as practicable upon a single comprehensive ordinance or franchise grant uniform in its application to all parts of the city and to all extensions of plant and service.

2. Every franchise should be revocable by the city upon just compensation being paid to its owners, when the city is prepared to under-

take public ownership.

3. The control of the location and character of public utility fixtures, the character and amount of service rendered and the rates charged therefor should be reserved to the city, subject to reasonable review by the courts or a state utilities commission where one exists.

4. The granting and enforcement of franchises and the regulation of utilities operating thereunder should be subject to adequate public scrutiny and discussion and should receive full consideration by an

other documents affecting the title or use of public utilities shall be filed with the city manager within ten days after the execution thereof.

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Sec. 64. Term and Plan of Purchase. Any public utility franchise may be terminated by ordinance at specified intervals of not more than five years after the beginning of operation, whenever the city shall determine to acquire by condemnation or otherwise the property of such utility necessarily used in or conveniently useful for the operation thereof within the city limits.²¹ The method of determining the price to be paid for the public utility property shall be fixed in the ordinance granting the franchise.

SEC. 65. Right of Regulation. All grants, renewals, extensions or amendments of public utility franchises, whether so provided in the ordinance or not, shall be subject to the right of the city:

- (a) To repeal the same by ordinance at any time for misuse or non-use, or for failure to begin construction within the time prescribed, or otherwise to comply with the terms prescribed;
- (b) To require proper and adequate extensions of plant and service, and the maintenance of the plant and fixtures at the highest practicable standard of efficiency;
- (c) To establish reasonable standards of service and quality of products and prevent unjust discrimination in service or rates; ²²

expert bureau of the city government established and maintained for that purpose, or in case the maintenance of such bureau is impracticable, by an officer or committee designated for the purpose.

ticable, by an officer or committee designated for the purpose.

5. Private investments in public utilities should be treated as investments in aid of public credit and subject to public control, and should be safeguarded in every possible way and the rate of return allowed thereon should be reduced to the minimum return necessary in the case of safe investments with a fixed and substantially assured fair earning power.

Note 21. Where a term limit for the franchise is desired, provision should be made either for amortization of the investment, or at least that portion of it within the limits of public streets and places, during the term of the grant, or for purchase of the physical property at the end of the term.

Note 22. A franchise should include provisions for the readjustment of rates from time to time, or for the accumulation of surplus earnings for the purchase of the property in case rates are fixed for a long period in the grant.

(d) To prescribe the form of accounts and at any time to examine and audit the accounts and other records of any such utility and to require annual and other reports by each such public utility; *Provided*, that if a public service commission or any other authority shall be given the power by law to prescribe the forms of accounts for public utilities throughout the state or throughout any district of which the city is a part, the forms so prescribed shall be controlling so far as they go, but the council may prescribe more detailed forms for the utilities within its jurisdiction;

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- (e) To impose such other regulations as may be conducive to the safety, welfare and accommodation of the public.
- Sec. 66. Consents of Property Owners. The consent of abutting and adjacent property owners shall not be required for the construction, extension, maintenance or operation of any public utility; ²³ but any such property owner shall be entitled to recover from the owner of such public utility the actual amount of damages to such property on account thereof less any benefits received therefrom; Provided, suit is commenced within two years after the damage is begun.
- Sec. 67. Revocable Permits. Permits revocable at the will of the council for such minor or temporary public utility privileges as may be specified by general ordinance may be granted and revoked by the council from time to time in accordance with the terms and conditions to be prescribed thereby; and such permits shall not be deemed to be franchises as the term is used in this charter. Such general ordinance, however, shall be subject to the same procedure as an ordinance granting a franchise and shall not be passed as an emergency measure.

NOTE 23. In some states there are constitutional provisions requiring the consent of adjacent property owners for the construction and operation of street railways. The constitution of New York requires such consent, or in lieu thereof approval of the proposed construction by commissioners appointed by the appellate division of the Supreme Court, and confirmed by the Court. Some such provision as the latter may be desirable.

SEC. 68. Extensions. All extensions of public utilities within the city limits shall become a part of the aggregate property of the public utility, shall be operated as such, and shall be subject to all the obligations and reserved rights contained in this charter and in any original grant hereafter made. The right to use and maintain any extension shall terminate with the original grant and shall be terminable as provided in section 64 hereof. In case of an extension of a public utility operated under a franchise hereafter granted, then such right shall be terminable at the same times and under the same conditions as the original grant.

SEC. 69. Other Conditions. Every public utility franchise hereafter granted shall be held subject to all the terms and conditions contained in sections 63 to 72 hereof, whether or not such terms are specifically mentioned in such franchise. Nothing in this charter shall operate to limit in any way, except as specifically stated, the discretion of the council or the electors of the city in imposing terms and conditions in connection with any franchise grant.

SEC. 70. Franchise Records. Within six months after this charter takes effect every public utility and every owner of a public utility franchise shall file with the city, as may be prescribed by ordinance, certified copies of all the franchises owned or claimed, or under which any such utility is operated. The city shall compile and maintain a public record of all public utility franchises and of all public utility fixtures in the streets of the city.

SEC. 71. Bureau of Franchises and Public Utilities. There shall be established by ordinance a bureau of franchises and public utilities, at the head of which shall be an officer to be appointed by the city manager.²⁴ Such officer

Note 24. In the smaller cities, say, of less than 50,000 population, it may not be feasible to maintain a separate bureau of franchises and public utilities, but in every city where there is no such bureau the duties described in this section should be specifically imposed upon the city manager. The bureau, when one exists, will be a part of the department of public works and utilities; but in the large cities it may be found desirable to create a separate department of utilities as suggested in note 16.

1 shall be an expert in franchise and public utility matters, and he shall be provided with such expert and other assist-3 ance as is necessary to enable him to perform his duties. It shall be the duty of such officer and bureau to investigate and report on all proposed ordinances relating to public utilities, to exercise a diligent oversight over the operation of all public utilities operated under franchises, to report thereon with recommendations to the city manager, to represent the city in all, except legal, proceedings before any state public utilities commission involving the public utilities within the city, and to perform such other duties under the direction of the city manager as may be prescribed by the council.

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SEC. 72. Accounts of Municipally owned Utilities. Accounts shall be kept for each public utility owned or operated by the city, distinct from other city accounts and in such manner as to show the true and complete financial result of such city ownership, or ownership and operation, including all assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Such accounts shall show the actual cost to the city of each public utility owned; the cost of all extensions, additions and improvements; all expenses of maintenance; the amounts set aside for sinking fund purposes; and, in the case of city operation, all operating expenses of every description. The accounts shall show as nearly as possible the value of any service furnished to or rendered by any such public utility by or to any other city or governmental department. The accounts shall also show a proper allowance for depreciation, insurance and interest on the investment and estimates of the amount of taxes that would be chargeable against the property if privately owned. council shall annually cause to be made and printed for public distribution a report showing the financial results of such city ownership or ownership and operation, which report shall give the information specified in this section and such other information as the council shall deem expedient.

CITY PLANNING.

SEC. 73. Creation of a City Planning Board. There shall be a city planning board of three members, consisting of the director of public works and utilities and two citizen members chosen because of their knowledge of city planning.25 It shall be the duty of the board to keep itself informed of the progress of city planning in this and other countries, to make studies and recommendations for the improvement of the plan of the city with a view to the present and future movement of traffic, the convenience, amenity, health, recreation, general welfare and other needs of the city dependent on the city plan; to consider and report upon the designs and their relations to the city plan of all new public ways, lands, buildings, bridges and all other public places and structures, of additions to and alterations in those already existing, and of the layout or plotting of new subdivisions of the city, or of territory adjacent to or near the city.

SEC. 74. Power of Board. All acts of the council or of any other branch of the city government affecting the city plan shall be submitted to the board for report and recommendations. The council may at any time call upon the board to report with recommendations, and the board of its own volition may also report to the council with recommendations on any matter which, in the opinion of either body, affects the plan of the city.

Any matter referred by the council to the board shall be acted upon by the board within thirty days of the date of reference, unless a longer or shorter period is specified. No action by the council involving any points hereinbefore set forth shall be legal or binding until it has been referred to the board and until the recommendations of the board thereon have been accepted or rejected by the council.

Note 25. In larger cities having a separate director of utilities a board of five members, consisting of the director of public works, the director of utilities and three citizen members, is recommended.

Sec. 75. Annual Report. The board shall submit to the council an annual report summarizing the activities of the board for the fiscal year, the recommendations made by it to the council during the year and the action of the coun-cil during the year on any and all recommendations made by the board in that or former years. The annual report of the board shall also contain a program for improvements to the city plan year by year during the three years next ensuing, with estimates of the cost thereof and recommenda-tions as to how the cost shall be met.

SEC. 76. Secretary of the Board. The board shall appoint as secretary a person of skill and experience in city planning and may employ consulting city planning experts as need may arise. The city engineer shall serve as chief engineer of the city planning board, and it shall be his particular duty to make recommendations designed to bring all the engineering works of the city into harmony as parts of one comprehensive plan. The executive health officer of the city shall advise the planning board from time to time of any municipal improvements within the scope of the board which, in his opinion, would improve the healthfulness of the city. The board shall have power to call upon any branch of the city government at any time for information and advice which in the opinion of the board will insure the efficiency of its work.²⁶

Note 26. In some places it may be desirable to give the city planning board some of the powers conferred on the existing municipal art commissions in the United States. These powers relate to the æsthetic features of public buildings, bridges and other public structures and embrace the acceptance or rejection of works of art or designs therefor to be placed in public buildings or in other places within the city. The section in the Cleveland charter relating to city planning commission and the ordinance based on it are commended for careful consideration, especially the manner provided for the effective control of land subdivision.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Sec. 77. Publicity of Accounts. All accounts and the records of every office and department of the city shall be open to the public at all reasonable times under reasonable regulations, except such records and documents where the disclosure of the information contained therein would tend to defeat the lawful purpose of the officer or department withholding them from access to the public.

Sec. 78. No Personal Interest. No member of the coun-cil nor any officer or employe of the city shall have a financial interest, direct or indirect, in any contract with the city, or be financially interested, directly or indirectly, in the sale to the city of any land, materials, supplies or services, except on behalf of the city as a member of the council, officer or employe; Provided, that the ownership of less than 5 per cent of the stock or shares of a corporation or association with which a contract may be made shall not be considered as involving an interest in the contract within the meaning of this section. No officer or employe of a public utility operating in the city shall be a member of the council. Any wilful violation of this section shall constitute malfeasance in office, and any member of the council, officer or employe found guilty thereof shall thereby forfeit his office or posi-tion. Any violation of this section, with the knowledge ex-pressed or implied, of the person or corporation contracting with the city, shall render the contract involved voidable by the city manager or the council.

SEC. 79. When Charter Shall Take Effect. For the purpose of nominating and electing officers as provided herein, this charter shall take effect from and after the time of its approval by the electors of the city. For the purpose of exercising the powers of the city, establishing departments, divisions and offices, and distributing the functions thereof, and for all other purposes, it shall take effect on the first day of

APPENDIX A.

THE HARE SYSTEM OF PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

(To be inserted, if desired, after section 10 of the charter)

Nomination for candidates for council shall be made according to the provisions of Sections 8, 9 and 10 of this charter.

Section 1. Marking the Ballot. Ballots for the election of members of the council shall be marked according to the following rules, which shall be printed at the top of each ballot under the head of "Directions to Voters."

Put the figure 1 opposite the name of your first choice for the council. If you want to express also second, third, and other preferences, do so by putting the figure 2 opposite the name of your second choice, the figure 3 opposite the name of your third choice, and so on. You may express thus as many preferences as you please. This ballot will not be counted for your second choice unless it is found that it cannot help your first; it will not be counted for your third choice unless it is found that it cannot help either your first or your second, etc. The more choices you express, the surer you are to make your ballot count for one of the candidates you favor.

A ballot is spoiled if the figure 1 is put opposite more than one name. If you spoil this ballot, tear it across once, return it to the election officer in charge of the ballots, and get another from him.

- SEC. 2. Rules for Counting the Ballots. Ballots cast for the election of members of the council shall be counted and the results determined by the election authorities according to the following rules:
- (a) On all ballots a cross shall be considered equivalent to the figure 1. So far as may be consistent with the general election laws, every ballot from which the first choice of the voter can be clearly ascertained shall be considered valid.

- 1 The ballots shall first be sorted and counted at the 2 several voting precincts according to the first choices of 3 the voters. At each voting precinct the first-choice ballots 4 cast for each candidate shall be put up in a separate pack-5 age, which shall be properly marked on the outside to show 6 the number of ballots therein and the name of the candidate 7 for whom cast. The ballots declared invalid by the pre-8 cinct officials shall also be put up in a separate package, 9 properly marked on the outside. All the packages of the precinct, together with a record of the precinct count, 10 11 shall be forwarded to the general election authorities of the 12 city as directed by those authorities, and the counting of the 13 ballots shall proceed under their direction.
- 14 (c) First-choice votes for each candidate shall be added 15 and tabulated as the first count.

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- (d) The whole number of valid ballots shall then be divided by a number greater by one than the number of seats to be filled. The next whole number larger than the quotient thus obtained shall be the quota or constituency.
- (e) All candidates the number of whose votes on the first count is equal to or greater than the quota shall then be declared elected.
- (f) All votes obtained by any candidate in excess of the quota shall be termed the surplus of that candidate.
- (g) The surpluses shall be transferred, the largest surplus first, then the next largest, and so on. Each ballot of the surplus that is capable of transfer shall be transferred to and added to the votes of the continuing candidate, marked on it as the next preference.
- (h) "Ballots capable of transfer" means ballots from which the next lower choice of the voter for some continuing candidate can be ascertained. "Continuing candidates" means candidates as yet neither elected nor defeated.
- (i) The particular ballots to be taken for transfer as the surplus of such candidate shall be obtained by taking as nearly an equal number of ballots as possible from the

first-choice ballots, capable of transfer, that have been cast for the candidate in each of the different precincts of the city. All such surplus ballots shall be taken without selection as they may happen to come in the different packages.

- (j) After the transfer of all surpluses, the votes standing to the credit of each candidate shall be counted and tabulated as the second count.
 - (k) After the tabulation of the second count (or after that of the first count if no candidate received a surplus on the first) the candidate lowest on the poll as it then stands shall be declared defeated and all his ballots capable of transfer shall be transferred to the continuing candidates, each ballot being transferred to the credit of that continuing candidate preferred by the voter. After the transfer of these ballots a fresh count and tabulation shall be made. In this manner candidates shall be successively declared defeated, and their ballots capable of transfer transferred to continuing candidates, and a fresh count and tabulation made. After any tabulation the candidate to be declared defeated shall be the one then lowest on the poll.
- (1) Whenever in the transfer of a surplus or of the ballots of a defeated candidate the votes of any candidate shall equal the quota, he shall immediately be declared elected and no further transfer to him shall be made.
- (m) When candidates to the number of the seats to be filled have received a quota and therefore have been declared elected, all other candidates shall be declared defeated and the count shall be at an end; and when the number of continuing candidates shall be reduced to the number of seats to be filled, those candidates shall be declared elected whether they have received the full quota or not and the count shall be at an end.
- (n) If at any count two or more candidates at the bottom of the poll have the same number of votes, that candidate shall first be declared defeated who was lowest at the

next preceding count at which their votes were different. Should it happen that the votes of these candidates are equal to each other on all counts, lots shall be drawn to decide which candidate shall next be declared defeated.

(o) In the transfer of the ballots of any candidate who has received ballots by transfer those ballots shall first be transferred upon which the defeated candidate was first choice and the remaining ballots shall be transferred in the order of the transfers by which they were received by the defeated candidate.

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- (p) On each tabulation a count shall be kept of those ballots which have not been used in the election of some candidate and which are not capable of transfer, under the designation "Non-transferable ballots."
- (q) So far as may be consistent with good order and with convenience in the counting and transferring of the ballots, the public, representatives of the press, and especially the candidates themselves shall be afforded every facility for being present and witnessing these operations.²

Note 1. If it is desired to make possible a recount of the ballots, there should be inserted here a provision for the safekeeping of the ballots and also the following paragraph:

ballots and also the following paragraph:

Every ballot that is transferred from one candidate to another shall be stamped or marked so that its entire course from candidate to candidate throughout the count can be conveniently traced. In case a recount of the ballots is made, every ballot shall be made to take in the recount the same course that it took in the first count unless there is discovered a mistake that requires its taking a different course, in which case such mistake shall be corrected and any changes made in the course taken by ballots that may be required as a result of such correction. The particular ballots the course of which is to be changed in the recount as a result of such correction shall be taken as they happen to come, without selection.

Note 2. Since the members of council elected by proportional representation do not represent the entire body of the electorate, but each member represents a certain quota or group therein, it is evident that a recall by a majority of the entire electorate of a single councilman or of any number less than the whole council would destroy the principle of minority or quota representation. Provision may be made, however, for the recall of the whole council and the election of a new one by proportional representation at the same election whereby any particular members who could no longer command a quota of votes would be eliminated. It should be considered in this connection that under proportional representation a member of the council will retain his seat as long as he retains the support of a bare quota of votes. A certain permanency of tenure is thus secured so that frequent elections are not so objectionable as under other systems, and when terms are short the need of a recall is less imperative.

APPENDIX B.

PREFERENTIAL BALLOT.

(To be inserted, if desired, after section 10 of the charter)

1 Section 1. Preparation of Ballot. All ballots used in elec-2 tions held under the authority of this charter shall be printed 3 by the city and shall contain the names of the candidates without party or other designation. The order of arrange-4 5 ment of the names shall be alphabetical in rotation; that is, there shall be as many sets of ballots printed as there are 6 7 candidates. Each set of ballots shall begin with the name of a different candidate, the other names being arranged there-8 9 after in regular alphabetical order, commencing with the name next in alphabetical order after the one that stands 10 11 first on that set of ballots. When the last name is reached 12 in alphabetical order it shall be followed by the name that 13 begins with the first letter represented in the list of names 14 and by the others in regular order. The ballots so printed 15 shall then be combined in tablets, so as to have the fewest 16 possible ballots having the same order of names printed thereon together in the same tablet. 17

Arrangement for First, Second and Other 18 SEC. 2. After the column containing the names of the 19 20 candidates, arranged as indicated, there shall be printed three columns headed "first choice," "second choice," and 21 22 "other choices," respectively. Each voter shall be entitled to place as many crosses in the column marked "first choice" 23 as there are offices to be filled. He shall also be entitled to 24 place as many crosses in the column marked "second choice" 25 as there are offices to be filled, provided that he may not 26 mark a cross in the column marked "second choice" after a 27 name for which he has marked a cross in the first column. 28 He may also place in the column marked "other choices" 29 crosses after any names which he had not designated as first 30 or second choices. 31

1 Sec. 3. Form of Ballot. The form of the ballot with 2 the voter's choices thereon shall be substantially the following:

REGULAR (OR SPECIAL) MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

NAMES OF CANDIDATES	FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE	OTHER CHOICES
A	X		
В .		X	
C			
D			X
E			X

INSTRUCTIONS.

Vote your first choice in the first column. Vote your second choice in the second column. Vote in the third column for any other candidates whom you are willing to support.

Do not vote more than one first choice and one second choice for any one office.

If you wrongly mark, tear or deface this ballot, return it and obtain another.

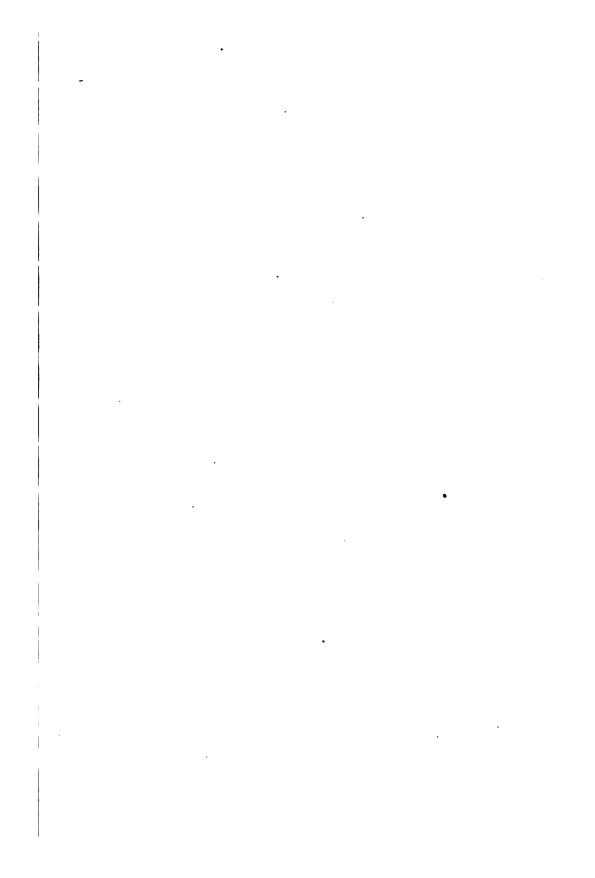
When more than one candidate is to be chosen the foregoing instructions must be modified in accordance with the provisions of section 2.

SEC. 4. Counting of Ballots. 4 The ballots shall be counted by adding up the first choices cast for each candi-5 date. If any candidates receive a number of first choices equal to a majority of all the ballots cast, they shall be declared elected in the order of the votes received. 8 9 candidates who have not received such a majority, the number of second choices cast for each candidate shall then be 10 counted and shall be added to the number of first choices. 11 Any candidates who have then a total of first and second 12 choices equal to a majority of all ballots cast shall be de-13 clared elected in the order of the number of votes received. 14 If a sufficient number of candidates have not yet received the 15 required majority, the other choices cast for each candi-16 date shall be added to his first and second choices, and can-17 didates shall be declared elected in the order of the number 18 19 of votes received. In case of a tie, the order of precedence 20 shall be determined by the larger number of first choices in 21 the vote.

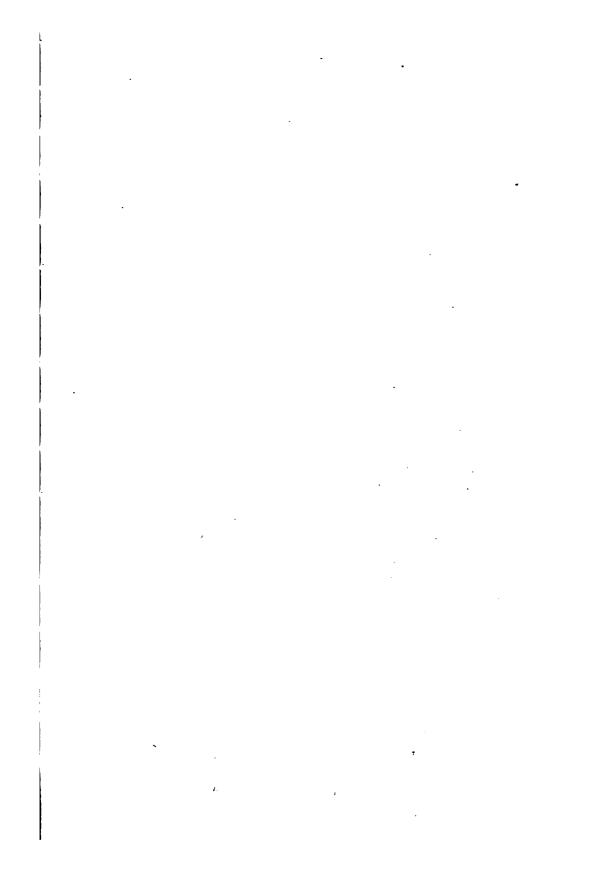
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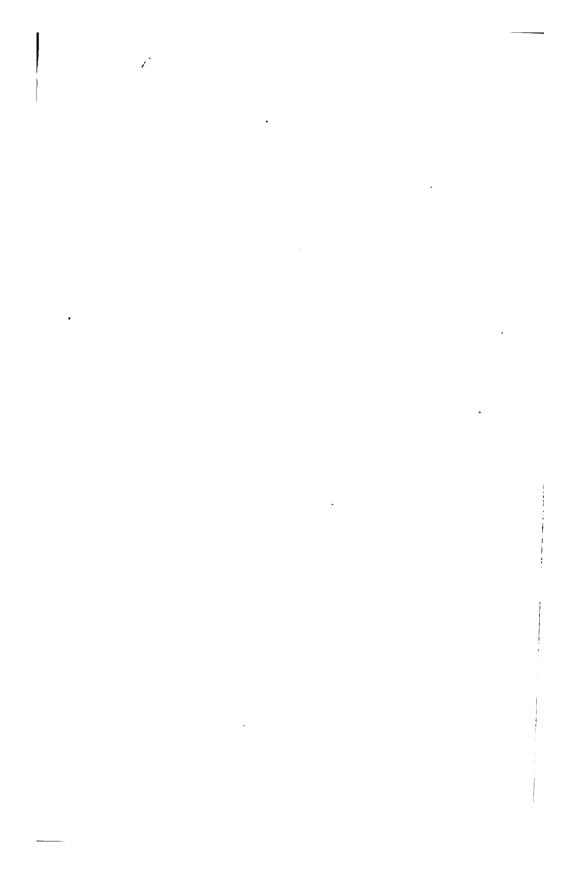
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