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(Optional municipal plans

of government)

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LAWS OF:

1991

CHAPTER: 430

BILL NO:

S268

SPONSOR(S)

Lynch

DATE INTRODUCED:

Pre-filed

COMMITTEE:

ASSEMBLY:

Municipal Government

SENATE:

County & Municipal Government

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DATE OF PASSAGE:

ASSEMBLY:

January 13, 1992 May 17, 1991

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January 18, 1992

FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE ATTACHED IF AVAILABLE:

SPONSOR STATEMENT:

Yes

COMMITTEE STATEMENT:

ASSEMBLY:

Yes

SENATE:

Yes

FISCAL NOTE:

No

VETO MESSAGE:

No

MESSAGE ON SIGNING:

No

FOLLOWING WERE PRINTED:

REPORTS:

No

HEARINGS:

No

KBG/pp

[FIRST REPRINT] SENATE, No. 268

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 1990 SESSION

By Senator LYNCH

AN ACT concerning optional municipal plans of government and amending P.L.1950, c.210 and P.L.1981, c.465.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

- 1. Section 1-12 of P.L.1950, c.210 (C.40:69A-12) is amended to read as follows:
 - 1-12. The charter commission may report and recommend:
- (a) That a referendum shall be held to submit to the qualified voters of the municipality the question of adopting one of the plans of government authorized in this act, and such of the alternative provisions as permitted thereunder, to be specified by the commission; or
- (b) That the governing body shall petition the Legislature for the enactment of a special charter or for one or more specific amendments of or to the charter of the municipality, the text of which shall be appended to the charter commission's report pursuant to Article IV, Section VII, Paragraph 10, of the Constitution of 1947 and to the enabling legislation enacted thereunder to the extent that such legislation is not inconsistent herewith; or
- (c) That the form of government of the municipality shall remain unchanged; or
- (d) That the charter of the municipality adopted under P.L.1950, c.210 (C.40:69A-1 et seq.) be amended to adopt one of the alternative provisions authorized under the current plan of government of the municipality, in which case a referendum shall be held to submit the question to the qualified voters of the municipality in the same manner as required for an ordinance adopted to that effect pursuant to sections 7 through 11 of P.L.1981, c.465 (40:69A-25.1 through 40:69A-25.5) and sections 17-42 through 17-47 of P.L.1950, c.210 (C.40:69A-191 through 40:69A-196); or
- [(d)] (e) Such other action as it may deem advisable consistent with its functions as set forth in section 1-7 of this article.
- 36 (cf: P.L.1981, c.465, s.1)
- 37 2. Section 1-14 of P. L.. 1950, c. 210 (C. 40:69A-14) is amended to read as follows:

EXPLANATION—Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

1-14. The question to be submitted to the voters for the adoption of any of the optional plans of government authorized by this act, including any of the alternatives contained in this act, shall be submitted in the following form or such part thereof as shall be applicable:

"Shall(insert name of plan)..... of the Optional Municipal Charter Law, providing for (a division of the municipality into(insert number)..... wards, with(insert number)..... council members (one to be elected from each ward and ...(insert number)... to be elected at large) for(insert "concurrent" or "staggered" terms)at elections held in ...(insert May or November)... , with the mayor elected(insert "directly by the voters" or "by the council from among its members"), (insert, if appropriate) with run-off elections to be held thereafter if a sufficient number of candidates fail to attain a majority of votes, be adopted by ...(insert name of municipality)...?".

(cf: P.L.1989, c.221, s.1)

- 3. Section 1-25 of P.L.1950, c.210 (C.40:69A-25) is amended to read as follows:
- 1-25. Any municipality may, subject to the provisions of section 1-23 of this act, abandon its optional plan and revert to the form of government under which it was governed immediately prior thereto, upon the filing of a petition and referendum as follows:
- (a) Upon petition of the registered voters of the municipality signed by the same number thereof as required in section 1-19, for an election to submit the question of abandonment and reversion as herein provided, the municipal clerk shall provide for submission of the question in like manner as provided in section 1-20.
 - (b) The form of the question shall be as follows:

Shall abandon its present

Name of Municipality

form of government and revert to its prior form of government, known as as provided

Popular Name of Plan

Statutory Reference of Prior Plan

(c) If a majority of those voting on the question vote in the affirmative the municipality shall revert to its prior form of government as of 12 m. of the fifty-ninth day following the election of officers under the form of government to which the municipality will revert. The first officers under such form of government shall be elected at the next regular municipal or general election, as appropriate to the form of government to which the municipality will revert, occurring not less than 60 days following the referendum. It shall be the duty of the municipal clerk to perform all the duties respecting such election

as would be required of a municipal clerk for elections under the form of government to which the municipality will revert. Whenever a municipality has reverted to any form of government other than the commission form of government law (R.S.40:79-1 et seq.), or the municipal manager form of government (R.S.40:70-1 et seq.), at a later date than the one fixed for the filing of nominating petitions at the primary election, the candidates to be first elected shall be nominated by direct petition in the manner provided by law for nomination, by direct petition for a general election.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding, persons holding office at the time of a referendum approving reversion shall continue to hold office until the municipality reverts to the previous form of government. Vacancies existing at the holding of the referendum or which occur between the holding of the referendum and the reversion of the municipality to its previous form of government, shall be filled by appointment pursuant to procedures for the filing of vacancies appropriate to the "Optional Municipal Charter Law."

If a majority of those voting on the question vote in the negative, the question of abandonment and reversion shall not again be submitted for five years.

- (d) The reversion to a prior form of government shall take effect as provided in sections 17–57 through 17–59 of this act for transition to an optional plan hereunder.
- (e) No petition shall be filed nor referendum held pursuant to this section which would provide for the reversion of a municipality to a form of government which it is not currently authorized to adopt by law.

(cf: P.L.1980, c.82, s.1)

- 4. Section 8 of P.L.1981, c.465 (C.40:69A-25.2) is amended to read as follows:
- 8. a. Whenever any municipality, pursuant to the authority granted in section 7 of this act, shall amend its charter to include an alternative permitted under its plan of government and included in [either Group A. or] Group B. of subsection b. of section 7 of this act, the terms of all council members, and directly elected mayor if affected, currently serving in the municipality on the date of the election at which the amendment was adopted, and of all affected officers elected at that election, shall terminate on June 30, or December 31, as appropriate to the election provisions of the amended charter, next following the date of the first election of officers under the amended charter. The nomination and election of those municipal officers as are required shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the amended charter and appropriate law for the election to be held on the second Tuesday in May next following the date of adoption, or on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November next following the date of adoption. If the amendment

adopted to the charter shall provide for the division of the municipality into wards, or by its terms require an increase or decrease in the number of wards into which the municipality is divided, the ward boundaries required by the amended charter shall be fixed and determined pursuant to law within 90 days of the date of adoption.

If the municipality shall at the same time amend its charter to include an alternative permitted under its plan of government and included in <u>Group A.</u>, Group C., Group D. or Group E. of subsection b. of section 7 of this act, the transitional provisions of this section shall apply and the provisions of all amendments shall take effect for the election to be held pursuant to this section.

In any municipality which has amended its charter with **b.** regard to the holding of elections according to the alternatives set forth in Group A of section 7 of P.L.1981, c.465 (C.40:69A-25.1), where council members are elected for concurrent terms, the first election of council members following the referendum adopting the charter amendment shall take place at the next regular municipal election or general election, as appropriate to the election provisions of the amended charter, which shall occur in the final year of the terms of those council members serving at the time the referendum is adopted. Where council members are elected for staggered terms, except as provided below, each council member serving or elected at the time that the referendum adopting the charter amendment takes place, shall complete the term of office which he is currently serving, or to which he is elected at the time of the referendum. At the regular municipal election or general election, as appropriate to the election provisions of the amended charter, which shall occur in the final year of the term of each member, the office shall be filled according to the election provisions of the amended charter, and the term of the affected council member shall terminate on June 30 or December 31, as appropriate to the election provisions of the amended charter. (cf: P.L.1981, c.465, s.8)

¹[5. Section 33 of P.L.1981, c.465 (C.40:69A-117.2) is amended to read as follows:

33. Any municipality adopting a small municipality plan of government may provide in its charter that the council members elected at the first regular municipal election or general election, as the charter shall provide, following the adoption of the plan shall serve for the following terms: if the municipal council is to consist of three members, one shall serve for one year, one for two years and one for three years; if the municipal council is to consist of five members, two shall serve for one year, two for two years and one for three years; or if the municipal council is to consist of seven members, three shall serve for a term of one year, two for a term of two years and two

for a term of three years. The length of the respective term of each member of the first council shall be determined by lot at the organization of the council immediately following their election; except that if, pursuant to the charter, the mayor is elected directly by the voters, the mayor shall, for the purposes of this section, be counted among those first council members to serve a [4] three year term.

 $(cf: P.L.1989, c.221, s.9)]^1$

¹[6. Section 34 of P.L.1981, c.465 (C.40:69A–117.3) is amended to read as follows:

- 34. Any municipality adopting a small municipality plan of government shall provide in its charter either:
- a. That the mayor shall be elected by the members of the council; in which case on the first day of July or January, as appropriate, following their election the members-elect of the municipal council shall assemble at the usual place of meeting of the governing body of the municipality and organize and elect one of their number as mayor; that the mayor shall be chosen by ballot by majority vote of members of the municipal council; that if the members shall be unable, within five ballots to be taken within two days of the organization meeting, to elect a mayor, then the member who in the election for members of the municipal council received the greatest number of votes shall be mayor; and that should that person decline to accept the office, then the person receiving the next highest vote shall be the mayor, and so on, until the office is filled; or
- b. That the mayor shall be elected directly by the voters of the municipality at the regular municipal election, or general election, as the charter shall provide; that at the first election following the adoption of the charter, and each appropriate subsequent election, one position of council member to be elected at large shall be designated and voted for under the title of mayor, and candidates for the position shall be clearly designated as candidates for mayor in their respective nominating petitions; and that the candidate for mayor receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected and shall serve for a term of [4] three years.

(cf: P.L.1981, c.465, s.34)] 1

- 1 [7.] $5.^{1}$ Section 17-43 of P.L.1950, c.210 (C.40:69A-192) is amended to read as follows:
- 17-43. <u>a.</u> Any ordinance to be voted on by the voters in accordance with section 17-36 or section 17-42 of this act (C.40:69A-185 or C.40:69A-191) shall be submitted at the next general or regular municipal election occurring not less than 40 days after the final date for withdrawal of the petition as provided for in section 17-42 of this act (C.40:69A-191.), provided that if no such election is to be held within 90 days the council shall provide for a special election to be held not less than 40 nor more than 60 days from the final date for withdrawal

of the petition as provided for in section 17-42 (C.40:69A-191) of this act.

<u>b.</u> In the case of an initiated petition signed by not less than 10% nor more than 15% of the legal voters, the ordinance shall be submitted at the next general or regular municipal election occurring not less than 40 days after the final date of withdrawal of the petition as provided for in section 17-42 (C.40:69A-191) of this act.

c. In any instance where a referendum election is to be held as a result of an ordinance of the council which by its terms or by law cannot become effective in the municipality unless submitted to the voters, or which by its terms authorizes a referendum in the municipality concerning the subject matter thereof, the time for submission of the question to the voters shall be [calculated for the purposes of this section and section 17-44 of P.L.1950, c.210 (C.40:69A-193)] at the next general or regular municipal election occurring not less than 40 days from the date of final passage and approval of the ordinance. Referenda held on ordinances adopted pursuant to sections 7 through 11 of P.L.1981, c.465 (C.40:69A-25.1 through 40:69A-25.5) shall be governed by this subsection, except that if the referendum is held pursuant to those sections as the result of the report of a charter study commission, the time for submission of the question shall be calculated from the date of that report.

(cf: P.L.1982, c.145, s.4)

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 $^1\mbox{[8.]}$ $\underline{6.}^1$ Section 17-58 of P.L.1950, c.210 (C.40:69A-207) is amended to read as follows:

17-58. a. At 12 o'clock noon on the effective date of an optional plan adopted pursuant to this act, all offices then existing in such municipality shall be abolished and the terms of all elected and appointed officers shall immediately cease and determine; provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to abolish the office or terminate the term of office of any member of the board of education, board of fire commissioners of a township fire district, trustees of the free public library, commissioners of a local housing authority, members of a municipal shade tree commission, board of managers of a municipal hospital, municipal magistrates or of any official or employee now protected by any tenure of office law, or of any policeman, fireman, teacher, principal or school superintendent whether or not protected by a tenure of office law. If the municipality is operating under the provisions of Title 11 of the Revised Statutes (Civil Service) at the time of the adoption of an optional plan under this act, nothing herein contained shall affect the tenure of office of any person holding any position or office coming within the provisions of said Title 11 as it applies to said officers and employees. If the municipal clerk has, prior to the effective date of the optional plan, acquired a protected tenure of office pursuant to law, be shall

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become the first municipal clerk under the optional plan.

- <u>b.</u> Provision for officers and for the organization and administration of the municipal government under the optional plan may be made by <u>an interim</u> resolution pending the adoption of [ordinances, but any such resolution shall expire not later than 30 days after the effective date of the optional plan] <u>an</u> administrative code.
- c. Within 90 days after the date of organization of the first municipal council elected under the optional plan, the municipal governing body shall adopt, by ordinance, an administrative code organizing the administration of the municipal government, setting forth the duties, responsibilities and powers of all municipal officers, departments and agencies, and establishing the manner of performance thereof.

The code shall restate the major provisions of the municipal charter and the applicable sections of general law, and provide such additional details as are necessary to present a complete guide describing: the municipal offices; how municipal officers are selected; how municipal departments, divisions, boards, commissions, and agencies are organized; lines of supervisory responsibility and accountability; and procedures to be followed to carry out the functions and activities of the municipal government.

- d. The administrative code shall take effect 30 days after its adoption. Thereupon, all municipal offices, departments, divisions, boards, commissions, and agencies shall assume the form, perform the duties and responsibilities, and exercise the powers granted under the administrative code in the manner prescribed therein.
- e. The administrative code may be amended or supplemented from time to time by ordinance, subject to the provisions of law. (cf: P.L.1977, c.392, s.1)
 - 1[9.] 7.1. This act shall take effect immediately.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Corrects and clarifies various sections of the "Optional Municipal Charter Law."

STATEMENT

This bill makes technical corrections and clarifications in the "Optional Municipal Charter Law" P.L.1950, c.210 (C.40:69A-1 et seq.).

The bill:

- 1. Corrects a reference to a four-year term of office for the mayor under the small municipality plan of government; under that plan all terms of elected office are for three years;
- 2. Assures that the proposed manner of selecting the mayor (either by election directly by the voters, or by election by the council from among its members) and the proposed sequence of council members' terms of office (concurrent or staggered terms) are included in the public question submitted to the voters at the charter election;
- 3. Provides a mechanism through which a charter study commission studying the plan of government under which a municipality currently operates under the "Optional Municipal Charter Law" could recommend and place directly on the ballot for referendum the question of adopting an authorized amendment to the current charter while leaving the basic plan of government in place. Currently, the power to place on the ballot the question of amending the adopted charter is limited to the voters by petition or to the governing body by ordinance.
- 4. Clarifies the process by which a municipality adopting the "Optional Municipal Charter Law" adopts an administrative code, and provides direction regarding the nature and contents of that code.
- 5. Clarifies that municipalities which abandon the "Optional Municipal Charter Law" may not revert to a form of government which is not currently authorized by law. This provision acknowledges that several old statutes authorizing forms of government have been repealed as antiquated and are no longer in use.
- 6. Clarifies that in municipalities operating under the "Optional Municipal Charter Law" which by referendum change from partisan to nonpartisan elections, or vice versa, incumbent council members will serve their complete terms before a new election or elections, as appropriate, are held.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Corrects and clarifies various sections of the "Optional Municipal Charter Law."

ASSEMBLY MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 268

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JUNE 10, 1991

The Assembly Municipal Government Committee favorably reports Senate Bill No. 268.

Senate Bill No. 268 makes technical corrections and clarifications in the "Optional Municipal Charter Law" P.L.1950, c.210 (C.40:69A-1 et seq.).

The bill:

- 1. Corrects a reference to a four-year term of office for the mayor under the small municipality plan of government; under that plan all terms of elected office are for three years;
- 2. Assures that the proposed manner of selecting the mayor (either by election directly by the voters, or by election by the council from among its members) and the proposed sequence of council members' terms of office (concurrent or staggered terms) are included in the public question submitted to the voters at the charter election;
- 3. Provides a mechanism through which a charter study commission studying the plan of government under which a municipality currently operates under the "Optional Municipal Charter Law" could recommend and place directly on the ballot for referendum the question of adopting an authorized amendment to the current charter while leaving the basic plan of government in place. Currently, the power to place on the ballot the question of amending the adopted charter is limited to the voters by petition or to the governing body by ordinance.
- 4. Clarifies the process by which a municipality adopting the "Optional Municipal Charter Law" adopts an administrative code, and provides direction regarding the nature and contents of that code.
- 5. Clarifies that municipalities which abandon the "Optional Municipal Charter Law" may not revert to a form of government which is not currently authorized by law. This provision acknowledges that several old statutes authorizing forms of government have been repealed as antiquated and are no longer in use.
- 6. Clarifies that in municipalities operating under the "Optional Municipal Charter Law" which by referendum change from partisan to nonpartisan elections, or vice versa, incumbent council members will serve their complete terms before a new election or elections, as appropriate, are held.

SENATE COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 268

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: FEBRUARY 5, 1990

The Senate County and Municipal Government Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 268.

Senate Bill No. 268 makes technical corrections and clarifications in the "Optional Municipal Charter Law" P.L.1950, c.210 (C.40:69A-1 et seq.).

The bill:

- 1. Corrects a reference to a four-year term of office for the mayor under the small municipality plan of government; under that plan all terms of elected office are for three years;
- 2. Assures that the proposed manner of selecting the mayor (either by election directly by the voters, or by election by the council from among its members) and the proposed sequence of council members' terms of office (concurrent or staggered terms) are included in the public question submitted to the voters at the charter election;
- 3. Provides a mechanism through which a charter study commission studying the plan of government under which a municipality currently operates under the "Optional Municipal Charter Law" could recommend and place directly on the ballot for referendum the question of adopting an authorized amendment to the current charter while leaving the basic plan of government in place. Currently, the power to place on the ballot the question of amending the adopted charter is limited to the voters by petition or to the governing body by ordinance.
- 4. Clarifies the process by which a municipality adopting the "Optional Municipal Charter Law" adopts an administrative code, and provides direction regarding the nature and contents of that code.
- 5. Clarifies that municipalities which abandon the "Optional Municipal Charter Law" may not revert to a form of government which is not currently authorized by law. This provision acknowledges that several old statutes authorizing forms of government have been repealed as antiquated and are no longer in use.
- 6. Clarifies that in municipalities operating under the "Optional Municipal Charter Law" which by referendum change from partisan to nonpartisan elections, or vice versa, incumbent council members will serve their complete terms before a new election or elections, as appropriate, are held.

This bill was pre-filed for introduction in the 1990 session pending technical review. As reported, the bill includes the changes required by technical review which has been performed.