

## San José Charter Review Commission Recommendation Memo - Expansion of Mayoral Powers

#### **Instructions**

- 1. Complete sections 1-3 below.
- 2. Rename document. Replace everything after the "-" in the document name with the proposal name.
  - a. Example: "SJ CRC Recommendations Memo Ranked Choice Voting"
- 3. When ready, email to the Commission Secretary (<a href="CharterReview@sanjoseca.gov">CharterReview@sanjoseca.gov</a>) for posting to the appropriate subcommittee or full Commission. Final deadline for submitting subcommittee recommendations is 12 noon on the following dates:
  - a. Friday, July 26 for Voting & Elections Subcommittee
  - b. Friday, August 23rd for Governance Structure Subcommittee
  - c. Friday, September 3rd for Policing & Municipal Law, Accountability & Inclusion Subcommittee

## 1) Proposal Name

Proposal Name:	Expansion of Mayoral Powers
Submitted by:	Christina Johnson
Date submitted:	October 12, 2021







## 2) Proposal Details





1) What problem(s) are you trying to address? Before suggesting a solution, it is important to be clear about the problem you aim to solve.

Per Council, the Charter Review Commission has been tasked with the following directives, specifically the following directives pertain to the Governance subcommittee:

- (1) Examine the current governance structure as well as a governance structure consistent with the "Mayor-Council" government structure found in other cities in the United States in which the Mayor has executive authority and the Council has legislative authority;
- (2) Research and solicit community input on strong mayor and other potential charter reforms to improve and update the City's governance structure, including the direction to "Align mayoral executive authority with residents' and local business' reasonable expectations for responsive and accountable democratic governance in a major U.S. city."
- (5) Consider additional measures and potential charter amendments, as needed, that will improve accountability, representation and inclusion at San José City Hall.





2) How has this problem possibly benefited or burdened people, especially BIPOC, lowincome. undocumen ted and immigrant, those experiencin g

Upon review and research expanding Mayoral Powers under the Mayor-Council Form of Government is in direct conflict of Council directive "5. Consider additional measures and potential charter amendments, as needed, that will improve accountability, representation, and inclusion at San José City Hall."

This measure will not improve accountability, representation, or inclusion at San José City Hall for the following reasons:

(1) If mayoral power is expanded in San José, this increased power will impact and potentially limit the current powers of our Council Members who are voted to represent their districts in San José. Residents in the council districts won't be able to lean on their Council Member because they will be limited in power to help address their concerns, which will be detrimental to the community overall because council districts are usually the first point of contact for residents when it comes to accessing city services. In addition, giving the mayor more power would further disenfranchise residents who live in historically under-resourced districts.

According to the latest census the race ethnicity breakdown for San José is:

39.9 % White

3% Black or African American

0.6% Native American

35.9% Asian

What does 0.5% Pacific Island or Native Hawaiian

5.3% Two or more races 31.6% Hispanic or Latino

the disaggregated data tell us?

houselessn

that speaks to

the impact of

this problem?

ess, etc.?

Is there data

This data shows how incredibly diverse San José. However, San José also faces a long documented wealth gap. According to the income data from the 2010 Census, high income households are concentrated in District 10, 9, 8, 4. Whereas, low-income households are in District 3, 5 and 7. Election turnout is also higher in the high income council districts versus low-income council districts. This widening income gap also impacts social capital. According to a study published by the International Monetary Fund that examined whether the downward trend in social capital is responding to the increasing gaps in income found that, "... the increasing income inequality trends in recent decades for many advanced countries may have negatively affected overall trust levels, and thereby, increased social gaps in society in the wake of widening income gaps. Given that trust has been found to be an important determinant of the macro-economic performance of the many countries, these findings suggest an important, albeit indirect, way that increasing inequality may be adversely affecting a country's growth and development over time."

Moving to a Mayor-Council form of government will dilute the overall power and representation of communities of color, further burdening and widening





# 3) What change are you proposing?

Describe the revision to San José's Charter that you are proposing. Include relevant Charter section numbers.

According to Section 700 of the current City of San José Charter, "The Mayor shall nominate one or more candidates for Council consideration for appointment to the position of City Manager."

I recommend a measure to amend section 700 to increase equitable practices by allowing City Council members also to make nominations (additions in underline):

There shall be a City Manager. The Mayor <u>and members of the Council</u> shall <u>each have the ability to</u> nominate one or more candidates for Council consideration for appointment to the position of City Manager. The City Manager shall be appointed by the Council for an indefinite term. The Council shall fix the compensation of the City Manager.

Strong political leadership isn't the only thing needed to build a thriving and equitable community. We also need intentional and thoughtful council members who will work hard to understand their constituencies and their needs, and an effective mayor will work with council members to establish appropriate policy to benefit the wider community. "There are two important features of council-manager government that have an impact on mayoral leadership. First, the mayor and council are "constitutionally" checking and balancing each other; they are part of a governing body. Second, the mayor does not execute or directly promote the accomplishments of tasks. Thus the mayor can and should exert a different kind of leadership. The mayor leads by empowering others-in particular, the council and manager - rather than seeking power for himself or herself, and the mayor accomplishes objectives through enhancing the performance of others." (Svara, James "Effective Mayoral Leadership in Council-Manager Cities: Reassessing the Facilitative Model").

According to Section 702 of San José's Charter, the Council may remove the City Manager from office at any time. The City Manager may also be removed from office by the People of the City pursuant and subject to the provisions of Section 1604 of the charter according to Section 703. Based on these provisions in the charter, there are less obstacles involved in removing a City Manager vs a Mayor under any form of governance since a mayor can only be removed by a recall election.





# 4) Is this change feasible?

Think through the revision you are proposing. Is it legally possible? Is it practical? If there are questions you cannot answer, list them here. Yes, it is feasible to empower the council districts to increase representation. I recommend adding "Council" to section 700 to increase equitable practices: "The Mayor and Council shall have the ability to nominate a City Manager for a majority vote (perhaps using Vote Choice Ranking) approval of City Council (including the Mayor).

This change is feasible and will increase equitable representation in the applicant pool for the City Manager appointment process. The Mayor and Council already regularly review candidates based on skill and experience. Allowing the entire Council to submit (if they so choose or to back another Council Member's nomination) will foster collaboration and ensure equitable representation by allowing Council Members to submit an applicant that aligns with their/constituents' values.

# 5) Who might benefit from or be burdened by this change? Is there data that speaks to

the potential impact of this change? What are the potential unintended consequence s of this change?

Everyone including the Mayor will benefit from keeping our governance structure the same, as it maintains equity in the process.

In this amendment more power will be shared with Council but at no cost to the Mayor's pre-existing appointment powers. Additionally, by enabling Council Members to submit their own nominations, the process will improve efficiency and avoid situations where nominee(s) are rejected, forcing the Mayor to restart the time-sensitive process.





6) What are the arguments against this proposal?

Summarize
the
arguments
you expect or
data you have
found in
opposition to
this
recommendati
on.

The two main arguments for expanding Mayoral powers is that under our current governance form, the Mayor is viewed as a figurehead and doesn't have enough power to get things done, whereas the City Manager has too much power and is not directly accountable to the public. However, the fact is that the City Manager has to answer to the council members, which include the Mayor. If the City Manager isn't performing their job satisfactorily, it is the job of the Council and the Mayor to hold them accountable. The Mayor and Council can employ management strategies like annual evaluations that are public, performance markers, ensuring that the City Manager and their department is properly resourced. Under the current governance structure the Mayor is granted enough power to achieve their vision through collaboration, an example of this is Mayor Chuck Reed's Green Vision, which he was able to see to fruition because he had the support of the Council.

Former Mayor Ron Gonzales also shared in our study session on April 5 that under our current governance structure the mayor already has enhanced powers. An example of this is the ability of the mayor to do the city's budget message, which lays out the policy direction for the city manager.

Mayor Gonzales also passed bond measures for affordable housing, open spaces, strong neighborhood initiative and libraries using the leadership of the Mayor's office during his tenure.





7) Must this be a Charter revision? Can this problem be addressed without changing the charter (e.g., Council action, cultural change)? If not, should this be a policy	Yes, this would have to be a charter revision.
recommendati on to be included in the Commission's report?	
8) Are there other examples of this change? If you have found other examples of this change, please share them and any outcomes that have been observed.	Cities that have considered changing their governance structure to Mayor-Council but ultimately voted against it i.e. Sacramento and Austin  Cities that have adopted a strong mayor form of governance i.e. San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Houston, Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia.

## 3) Proposal Research & Citations

List below the results of any research conducted to inform this memo.





List of citations All data must be cited so that Commission ers who are not part of the Subcommitt ee in question may locate the source of information as needed.	Svara, James H. "Effective Mayoral Leadership in Council-Manager Cities: Reassessing the Facilitative Model." <i>National Civic Review</i> , vol. 92, no. 2, 2003, pp. 157–172., doi:10.1002/ncr.14.  Gould, Eric D., and Alexander Hijzen. <i>Growing Apart, Losing Trust? The Impact of Inequality on Social Capital</i> . International Monetary Fund, 23 Aug. 2016, www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2016/wp16176.pdf.	
Any speakers who presented to the subcommittee must be listed. Include name, title, affiliations, etc., along with a brief summary of the information presented by them.	N/A	





## Relevant Links

Provide links or locations of the information in this research as much as possible, otherwise provide attachments.

https://icma.org/sites/default/files/ Survey%20Research%20Snapshot MFOG.pdf

https://www.dmagazine.com/frontburner/2021/02/could-dallas-reform-its-government-without-going-full-strong-mayor/

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/ 2014-07-31/strong-mayor-weak-mayor-no-mayorin-terms-of-policy-it-may-not-matter-much

https://ctausanovitch.com/ Municipal\_Representation\_140502.pdf

https://www.sacbee.com/news/politics-government/election/article246811372.html

https://www.nlc.org/resource/forms-of-municipal-government/

https://communityimpact.com/austin/central-austin/government/2021/01/12/potential-strong-mayor-system-in-austin-would-be-weakest-of-any-big-city-in-the-country-supporters-say/

https://www.mercurynews.com/2008/10/05/san-José-makes-progress-on-mayors-ambitious-greenvision/

https://www.capradio.org/articles/2020/08/04/ifstrong-mayor-goes-to-sacramento-voters-how-willit-impact-their-everyday-lives/

https://now.tufts.edu/articles/local-governments-favor-white-and-wealthy

https://review.law.stanford.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2017/02/69-Stan-L-Rev-549.pdf

https://www.academia.edu/31986476/
Effective\_mayoral\_leadership\_in\_council\_manager\_cities\_Reassessing\_the\_facilitative\_model

https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/sanJosécitycalifornia,US/PST045219

