

Section	Ontario Charter [1985]		League of Oregon Cities Model Charter	Charter Review Committee Recommendation
<b>I. INTORUDCTORY PROVISIONS</b>				
1.1	<p><b>Title.</b> This enactment shall be referred to as the Ontario Charter of 1985</p>	1.1	<p>Titles. This charter may be referred to as the 2021 Ontario Charter.</p>	<p>Titles. This charter may be referred to as the 2021 Ontario Charter.</p>
1.2	<p><b>Corporate Name of City.</b> The municipality of Ontario, Malheur County, Oregon, shall continue to be a municipal corporation with the name "CITY OF ONTARIO."</p>	1.2	<p>The City of Ontario, Oregon, continues as a municipal corporation with eh name City of Ontario</p>	
1.3	<p><b>Boundaries</b> The City shall include all territory encompassed by its boundaries as they now exist or hereafter are modified pursuant to law. The custodian of City records shall keep an accurate, up-to-date description of the boundaries and make copies of this Charter and the boundary descriptions available for public inspection.</p>	1.3	<p><b>Boundaries</b> The city includes all territory within its boundaries as they now exist or are legally modified. The city will maintain as a public record an accurate and current description of the boundaries.</p>	
		2.3	<p><b>Distribution [Section 2.3 in Model]</b> The Oregon Constitution reserves initiative and referendum powers as to all municipal legislation to city voters. This charter vests all other city powers in the council except as the charter otherwise provides. The council has legislative, administrative and quasi- judicial authority. The council exercises legislative authority by ordinance, administrative authority by resolution, and quasi-judicial authority by order. The council may not delegate its authority to adopt ordinances.</p>	

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<b>II.</b>	<b>POWERS</b>		<b>POWERS</b>	
2.1	Except as this Charter provides to the contrary, all power of the City is vested in the Council, the representative legislative body of the City.		<p>Powers</p> <p>The city has all powers that the constitutions, statutes and common law of the United States and Oregon expressly or impliedly grant or allow the city, as fully as though this charter specifically enumerated each of those powers.</p>	
2.2	The City has all powers that the constitution or laws of the United States or of this state expressly or impliedly grant or allow cities, as fully as if this Charter specifically stated each of those powers.		<p>Construction.</p> <p>The charter will be liberally construed so that the city may exercise fully all powers possible under this charter and under United States and Oregon law.</p>	
2.3	In this Charter no mention of a particular power may be construed to be exclusive or to restrict the scope of the powers that the City would have if the particular power were not mentioned. The Charter shall be liberally construed to the end that the City have all powers necessary or convenient for the conduct of its affairs, including all powers that cities may assume under state laws or the provisions of the state constitution regarding municipal home rule.		<p>Distribution.</p> <p>The Oregon Constitution reserves initiative and referendum powers asto all municipal legislation to city voters. This charter vests all other city powers in the council except as the charter otherwise provides. The council has legislative, administrative and quasi- judicial authority. The council exercises legislative authority by ordinance, administrative authority by resolution, and quasi-judicial authority by order. The council may not delegate its authority to adopt ordinances.</p>	

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<b>III.</b>	<b>CITY COUNCIL AND MAYOR</b>		<b>III. COUNCIL</b>	
3.1	<p>Council Membership</p> <p>The Council of the City shall be composed of a mayor and six councilors elected from the City at large.</p>	3.1	<p>Council.</p> <p>The council consists of a mayor and six councilors nominated and elected from the city at large.</p>	
3.2	<p>Council: Election.</p> <p>All elections for purposes of electing a mayor and/or councilors shall be conducted on a non-partisan basis. Each councilor shall be elected for four years and shall hold office until a qualified successor is elected or appointed. The first election of councilors shall take place in 1986 at which time an election will be held to fill the vacancies of the three existing councilors whose terms will expire December 31, 1986. At each subsequent biennial general election, three councilors shall be elected, each for a term of four years.</p>	7.1	<p>Councilors. The term of a councilor in office when this charter is adopted is the term for which the councilor was elected. At each general election after the adoption, three councilorsLOC Model Charter for Oregon Cities will be elected for four-year terms.</p>	
3.3	<p>Mayor: Election</p> <p>At the biennial general election held in 1986 and every fourth year thereafter a mayor shall be elected for a term of four years. The term of office of the mayor incumbent at the time this Charter is adopted shall continue until the beginning of 1987.</p>	7.2	<p>Mayor. The term of the mayor in office when this charter is adopted continues until the beginning of the first odd-numbered year after adoption. At every other general election after the adoption, a mayor will be elected for a four-year term.</p>	

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3.4	<p>Council : Meetings The Council shall prescribe times and places for its meetings. It shall meet regularly at least once each month. At a meeting it may adjourn to the next succeeding regular meeting or to some specified time prior thereto. The mayor or a majority of the councilors may call special meetings of the Council in accordance with the laws of the State of Oregon.</p>		<p>Meetings. The council must meet at least once a month at a time and place designated by its rules, and may meet at other times in accordance with the rules and laws of the state of Oregon.</p>	
3.5	<p>Council : Quorum A majority of the councilors constitute a quorum for the transaction of Council business, except that a lesser number may meet and compel the attendance of absent members. A quorum may also compel the attendance of absent members. The mayor shall be deemed a councilor for the purpose of constituting a quorum.</p>		<p>Quorum. A majority of the council members is a quorum to conduct business. In the event of a vacancy due to resignation or other events, the quorum is reduced accordingly. In the event of an absence, a smaller number may meet and compel attendance of absent members as prescribed by council rules.</p>	
3.6	<p>Council: Record of Proceedings The Council shall keep a record of its proceedings. Except where exempted by state law, the Council's deliberations and proceedings shall be public and its records available for inspection during business hours.</p>		<p>Record. A record of council meetings must be kept in a manner prescribed by the council rules and the laws of the state of Oregon.</p>	

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3.7	<p>Mayor: Functions                      The mayor shall preside at Council meetings and shall have a vote on all matters before the Council. The mayor shall have authority to enforce the rules of the Council and determine the order of business under those rules. The mayor shall appoint the Council committees provided by the rules of the Council. The mayor shall have no veto power and shall sign all ordinances passed by the Council. The mayor shall function as councilor unless specifically designated otherwise within the sections referencing "mayor."</p>	3.2	<p>Mayor.                      The mayor presides over and facilitates council meetings, preserves order, enforces council rules, and determines the order of business under council rules. The mayor is a voting member of the council and has no veto authority.</p>	
		3.2(a)	<p>With the consent of council, the mayor appoints members of commissions and committees established by ordinance or resolution.</p>	
		3.2(b)	<p>The mayor must sign all records of council decisions.</p>	
		3.2(c)	<p>The mayor serves as the political head of the city government.</p>	

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3.8	<p>Council : President                      At the first meeting of the Council each odd-numbered year or as soon thereafter as practical, the Council shall choose one of its members to preside over the Council and perform the duties of mayor in the absence of the mayor from the City or in case of the mayor's inability to act as such. In functioning as mayor while the mayor is absent from the City on leave granted by the Council or after the mayor is absent from the City for 30 days or physically unable to function as mayor for 30 days, the president of the Council has the legal powers, and is subject to the legal limitations of the mayor.</p>		<p>Council President.                      At its first meeting each year, the council must elect a president from its membership. The president presides in the absence of the mayor and acts as mayor when the mayor is unable to perform duties.</p>	
3.9	<p>Council: Vote Required                      Except as this Charter otherwise provides, a concurrence of a majority of the members of the Council (including the mayor) present at a Council meeting shall be necessary to decide any question before the Council.</p>		<p>Vote Required.                      The express approval of a majority of a quorum of the council is necessary for any council decision, except when this charter requires approval by a majority of the council.</p>	
3.10	<p>Council: Conflict of Interest                      No councilor or mayor may vote upon any contract, the expenses of which are to be paid by the City or upon any subject in which pecuniarily interested, and shall declare publicly the conflict of interest.</p>			

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3.11	Council and Mayor: Immunity No councilor or mayor may be held liable, or questioned in any other place, for words uttered in any meeting of the Council, its subcommittees, commissions and boards.			
3.12			Rules. The Council must by resolution adopt rules to govern its meetings.	
<b>IV</b>	<b>CITY MANAGER</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>City Manager [Under Section 8 in model Ordinance]</b>	
		8.1(a)	The office of city manager is established as the administrative head of the city government. The city manager is responsible to the mayor and council for the proper administration of all city business. The city manager will assist the mayor and council in the development of city policies, and carry out policies established by ordinances and resolutions.	
	City Manager: Appointment and Qualifications The Council shall appoint a city manager for an indefinite term who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Council and may be removed at any time with or without cause by two-thirds vote of the entire Council. The city manager shall be chosen without regard to political considerations and solely on the basis of executive and administrative qualifications. The city manager need not be a resident of the City or state at the	8.1(b)	A majority of the council must appoint and may remove the manager. The appointment must be made without regard to political considerations and solely on the basis of education and experience in competencies and practices of local government management.	
		8.1(c)	The manager need not reside in the city. [Alternate language - "but must become and remain a resident of the city while manager."]	

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4.1	time of appointment, but promptly thereafter shall become and remain a resident of the City while in office. No councilor nor mayor may be appointed city manager until one year after the expiration of his or her service in the office of councilor or mayor.	8.1(d)	The manager may be appointed for a definite or an indefinite term, and may be removed at any time by a majority of the council. The council must fill the office by appointment as soon as practicable after the vacancy occurs.	
4.2	<p>City Manager: Vacancy</p> <p>If the office of city manager becomes vacant or if the city manager is absent from the City or disabled, the Council may designate a city manager pro tem. The city manager pro tem shall perform the duties of city manager but may appoint or dismiss a department head only with a two-thirds vote of the entire Council. The term of office of the city manager pro tem ends when the city manager returns to the City or takes office.</p>	8.1(h)	When the manager is temporarily disabled from acting as manager or when the office of the manager becomes vacant, the council must appoint a manager pro tem. The manager pro tem has the authority and duties of manager, except that a pro tem manager may appoint or remove employees only with council approval.	
4.3	<p>City Manager : Powers and Duties</p> <p>The city manager shall be the chief administrative officer of the City government and shall be responsible to the Council for the proper performance of his or her duties. The city manager shall:</p>	8.1(e)	The Manager Must:	
4.3 (a)	Attend all meetings of the Council unless excused by the Council or the mayor.	8.1(e)(1)	Attend all council meetings unless excused by the mayor or council;	

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4.3 (b)	Keep the Council advised of the affairs and needs of the City.			
4.3 (c)	Make annual reports, or more frequently if requested by the Council, about the affairs and departments of the City.	8.1(e)(2)	Make reports and recommendations to the mayor and council about the needs of the city;	
4.3 (d)	See that all ordinances are duly enforced.			
4.3 (e)	See that all franchises, leases, contracts, permits and privileges granted by the City are observed.	8.1(e)(3)	Administer and enforce all city ordinances, resolutions, franchises, leases, contracts, permits and other city decisions;	
4.3 (f)	Appoint and remove all appointive officers and employees except as otherwise provided by this Charter.	8.1(e)(4)	Appoint, supervise, and remove city employees;	
4.3 (g)	Generally supervise and control appointive officers and employees in their work.			
4.3 (h)	Organize and, as necessary, disband and reorganize the various City departments, investigate the affairs of the City or any departments thereof.	8.1(e)(5)	Organize city departments and administrative structure;	
4.3 (i)	Prepare the annual budget for transmittal to the Council.	8.1(e)(6)	Prepare and administer the annual city budget;	
4.3 (j)	Supervise the operation of all city-owned public utilities and city-owned property.	8.1(e)(7)	Administer city utilities and property;	
		8.1(e)(8)	Encourage and support regional and intergovernmental cooperation;	
		8.1(e)(9)	Promote cooperation among the council, staff and citizens in developing city policies and building a sense of community;	

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4.3 (k)	Perform such other duties as the Council directs, not inconsistent with the City Charter, City Law or ordinance.	8.1(e)(10)	Perform other duties as directed by the council; and	
		8.1(e)(11)	Delegate duties, but remain responsible for actions of all subordinates.	
		8.1(f)	The manager has no authority over the council or over the judicial functions of the municipal judge.	
4.4	<p>City Manager : Council Meetings</p> <p>The city manager and such other officers of the City as the Council designates may sit with the Council but may not vote on questions before the Council. The city manager may take part in all Council discussions, but shall have no control over the Council.</p>	8.1(g)	The manager and other employees designated by the council may sit at council meetings but have no vote. The manager may take part in all council discussions.	

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4.5	<p>City Manager : Interference in Administration                      No member of the Council shall directly or indirectly, by suggestion or otherwise, attempt to coerce the city manager in the making of any appointment or removal of any officer or employee or in the purchase of supplies; or attempt to exact any promise relative to any appointment from any candidate for manager; or discuss directly or indirectly with him the matter of specific appointments to any City office or employment. Nothing in this section shall be construed, however, as prohibiting the Council while in open session from fully and freely discussing with or suggesting to the city manager anything pertaining to City affairs or the interests of the City.</p>	8.1(i)	<p>No council member may directly or indirectly attempt to coerce the manager or a candidate for the office of manager in the appointment or removal of any city employee, or in administrative decisions regarding city property or contracts. 58 Violation of this prohibition is grounds for removal from office by a majority of the council after a public hearing. In council meetings, councilors may discuss or suggest anything with the manager relating to city business.</p>	

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<b>V.</b>	<b>MUNICIPAL COURT AND JUDGE</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>MUNICIPAL COURT AND JUDGE</b>	
5.1	<p><b>Municipal Court : Creation and Jurisdiction</b>                      The Council may continue the court known as the municipal court and prescribe the time and place the court shall transact judicial business. The jurisdiction and proceedings of the municipal court are governed by the general laws of the state for justices of the peace and justice courts except as City ordinance prescribes to the contrary. The municipal court has original jurisdiction over all offenses defined and made punishable, and over all actions to recover or enforce forfeitures or penalties defined or authorized, by the ordinances of the City.</p>	8.3 (d)	<p>The municipal court has jurisdiction over every offense created by city ordinance. The court may enforce forfeitures and other penalties created by such ordinances. The court also has jurisdiction under state law unless limited by city ordinance.</p>	
5.2	<p><b>Municipal Judge : Appointment</b>                      The Council may appoint a municipal judge and such pro tem judges as it deems necessary to serve for indefinite terms to hold office at the pleasure of the Council and may remove any of them any time, with or without cause, by a majority vote of the entire Council.</p>	8.3 (a)	<p>A majority of the council may appoint and remove a municipal judge. A municipal judge will hold court in the city at such place as the council directs. The court will be known as the Municipal Court.</p>	
		8.3 (b)	<p>All proceedings of this court will conform to state laws governing justices of the peace and justice courts.</p>	
		8.3 (c)	<p>All areas within the city and areas outside the city as permitted by state law are within the territorial jurisdiction of the court.</p>	
		8.3(e)	<p>The municipal judge may:</p>	

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		8.3(e)(1)	Render judgments and impose sanctions on persons and property;	
		8.3(e)(2)	Order the arrest of anyone accused of an offense against the city;	
		8.3(e)(3)	Commit to jail or admit to bail anyone accused of a city offense;	
		8.3(e)(4)	Issue and compel obedience to subpoenas;	
		8.3(e)(5)	Compel witnesses to appear and testify and jurors to serve for trials before the court;	
		8.3(e)(6)	Penalize contempt of court;	
		8.3(e)(7)	Issue processes necessary to enforce judgments and orders of the court;	
		8.3(e)(8)	Issue search warrants; and	
		8.3(e)(9)	Perform other judicial and quasi-judicial functions assigned by ordinance.	
5.3	<p>Municipal Judge : Vacancy</p> <p>If the office of municipal judge becomes vacant or if the municipal judge is absent from the City or disabled, the City Council may appoint an acting municipal judge. The acting municipal judge shall perform the duties of municipal judge. The term of acting municipal judge shall end when the municipal judge returns to the City or takes office.</p>	8.3(f)	The council may appoint and may remove municipal judges pro tem.	
5.4	<p>Municipal Court : Transfer of Power</p> <p>The Council, by majority vote may provide for the transfer of powers and duties of the municipal court to the appropriate court of the State of Oregon.</p>	8.3(g)	The council may transfer some or all of the functions of the municipal court to an appropriate state court.	

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			City Attorney The office of city attorney is established as the chief legal officer of the city government. A majority of the council must appoint and may remove the attorney. The attorney may appoint, supervise, and may remove any employees who work in and for the city attorney's office.	
			<b>8.2 VI QUASI-JUDICIAL AUTHORITY</b>	
			Orders. The council will normally exercise its quasi-judicial authority by approving orders. The approving clause for orders may state "The City of Ontario orders as follows:"	
			6.1	
			6.2 Order Approval	
			Approval of an order or any other council quasi-judicial decision requires approval by the council at one meeting.	
			6.1(a)	
			Any substantive amendment to an order must be read aloud or made available in writing to the public at the meeting before the council adopts the order.	
			6.1(b)	
			After approval of an order or other council quasi-judicial decision, the vote of each member must be entered in the council minutes.	
			6.1(c)	
			After approval of an order, the city custodian of records must endorse it with the date of approval and the custodian's name and title.	
			6.1(d)	

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			Effective Date of Orders. Orders and other quasi-judicial decisions take effect on the date of final approval, or on a later day provided in the order.	
		6.3		
<b>VI. MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES</b>				
6.1	Qualifications:			
6.1.(1)	No person may hold an elective City office unless a legal elector under the laws and constitution of the state, a resident of the City for one year immediately before being elected or appointed to the office, a resident of the City when nominated, elected or appointed and assuming the office and receiving the highest number of the votes cast for candidates for the office at the election at which the office is to be filled.	7.4(a)	The mayor and each councilor must be a qualified elector under state law, and reside within the city for at least one year immediately before election or appointment to office.	
6.1.(2)	(2) No elective office holder of this City may be employed by the City in a position that is not substantially volunteer in nature. Any question about whether employment is substantially volunteer in nature shall be made by the Council.			
6.1.(3)	(3) No person may be a nominee for the offices of mayor and councilor at the same election.	7.4(b)	No person may be a candidate at a single election for more than one city office.	
6.1.(4)	(4) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section, the Council is the final judge of the qualifications and election of its own members.	7.4(c)	Neither the mayor nor a councilor may be employed by the city.	
		7.4(d)	The council is the final judge of the election and qualifications of its members.	

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6.2	<p>Certificate of Election</p> <p>Immediately after the votes at a municipal election for filling an elective office have been canvassed, the City officer in charge of administering elections shall issue a certificate of election to each person declared by the canvassers to have been elected at the election. The certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated, but the Council shall be the judge of the election and qualifications of the mayor and councilors, and in case of a contest between two or more persons claiming an elective City office, the Council shall determine the contest.</p>			
6.3	<p>Terms</p> <p>The term of City elective offices shall commence on the first day in January following the officer's election.</p>			
6.4	<p>Oath of Office:</p> <p>Each elective officer, the city manager and municipal judge, before entering upon the duties of office, shall take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Oregon and to faithfully perform the duties of his or her office.</p>		<p>7.7 Oath.</p> <p>The mayor and each councilor must swear or affirm to faithfully perform the duties of the office and support the constitutions and laws of the United States and Oregon.</p>	
6.5	Offices: Vacancies		7.8 Vacancies	
6.5.(1)	An office becomes vacant upon the incumbent's:		7.8 Vacancies	
			7.8 The mayor or a council office becomes vacant:	
			7.8(a) Upon the incumbent's:	
6.5.(1)(a)	Death.	7.8(a)(1)	Death	
6.5.(1)(b)	Adjudicated incompetence.	7.8 (a)(2)	Adjudicated incompetence.	

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		7.8 (b)	Upon declaration by the council after the incumbnet's:	
6.5.(1)(c)	Conviction of a crime pertaining to the office, conviction of a felony, or conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude.	7.8(b)(5)	Conviction of a misdemeanor or felony crime;	
6.5.(1)(d)	Unlawful destruction of public records.			
6.5.(1)(e)	Resignation.	7.8(b)(6)	Resignation from Office	
6.5.(1)(f)	Recall from office.	7.8(a) (3)	Recall from the office.	
6.5.(1)(g)	Ceasing to possess the qualifications for office.	7.8(b)(3)	Ceasing to be a qualified elector under state law	
		7.8 (b)	Upon declaration by the council after the incumbnet's:	
6.5.(1)(h)	Failure, following election or appointment to the office, to qualify for the office within ten days after the time for the term of office to commence.	7.8(b)(1)	Failure to qualify for the office within 10 days of the time the term of office is to begin.	
		7.8(b)(2)	Absence from the city for 30 days without council consent, or from all council meetings within a 60-day period;	
		7.8(b)(3)	Ceasing to reside in the city;	
		7.8(b)(4)	Ceasing to be a qualified elector under state law;	
		7.8(b)(5)	Conviction of a misdemeanor or felony crime;	
		7.8(b)(7)	Removal under Section 8.1(i).[in LOC model charter]	
6.5.(1)(i)	Violation of any provision of this Charter.			
6.5.(2)	The Council shall judge whan an office becomes vacant			

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6.5.(3)	<p>Vacant elective City offices shall be filled by appointment by a majority vote of the remaining members of the Council. The appointee's term of office begins immediately on appointment and continues throughout the unexpired term of the predecessor. During the temporary disability of an officer or during an officer's temporary absence from the City for any cause, the office may be filled pro tem in the manner provided for filling vacancies in office.</p>		<p>Filling Vacancies A mayor or councilor vacancy will be filled by appointment by a majority of the remaining council members. The appointee's term of office runs from appointment until expiration of the term of office of the last person elected to that office. If a disability prevents a council member from attending council meetings or a member is absent from the city, a majority of the council may appoint a councilor pro tem.</p>	
6.6	<p>Compensation Councilors and the mayor shall be compensated for services in an amount to be fixed by the Council. No increase in the compensation of councilors shall take effect, however, until the first day of the odd-numbered year immediately following the first biennial general election after the increase is ordered.</p>			



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7.4	<p>Commencement of Terms of Office The term of office of a person elected to a City office at a regular City election commences at the first Council meeting of the year immediately following the election.</p>	7.6	<p>Terms. The term of an officer elected at a general election begins at the first council meeting of the year immediately after the election, and continues until the successor qualifies and assumes the office.</p>	
<b>V ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY</b>				
		5.1	<p>Resolutions. The council will normally exercise its administrative authority by approving resolutions.<sup>32</sup> The approving clause for resolutions may state “The City of Ontario resolves as follows:”</p>	
		5.2	Resolution Approval	
		5.2(a)	Approval of a resolution or any other council administrative decision requires approval by the council at one meeting.	
		5.2(b)	Any substantive amendment to a resolution must be read aloud or made available in writing to the public before the council adopts the resolution at that meeting.	
		5.2(c)	After approval of a resolution or other administrative decision, the vote of each member must be entered into the council minutes.	
		5.2(d)	After approval of a resolution, the city custodian of records must endorse it with the date of approval and the custodian’s name and title.	

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			Effective Date of Resolutions. Resolutions and other administrative decisions take effect on the date of approval, or on a later day provided in the resolution.	
		5.3		
<b>VIII.</b>	<b>ORDINANCES</b>		<b>IV LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY</b>	
	Ordaining Clause The ordaining clause of an ordinance shall read:		Ordinances The council will exercise its legislative authority by adopting ordinances. The enacting clause for all ordinances must state	
8.1	"The City of Ontario ordains as follows:".	4.1	"The City of Ontario ordains as follows:".	
8.2	Passage	4.2	Ordinance Adoption	
8.2.(1)	Except as subsections (2) and (3) of this section provide to the contrary, before being put upon its final passage, every ordinance of the Council shall be read fully and distinctly in open Council meeting on two different days.	4.2(a)	Except as authorized by subsection (b), adoption of an ordinance requires approval by a majority of the council at two meetings.	
8.2.(2)	Except as subsection (3) provides to the contrary, an ordinance may be enacted at a single meeting of the Council by a unanimous vote of the councilors present upon being read by title twice.			

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8.2.(3)	<p>The readings of an ordinance shall be by title only if a majority of the Council members present at the meeting do not request to have the ordinance read in full or if a copy of the ordinance is provided for each councilor and three copies are provided for public inspection in the office of the mayor or city manager no later than one week before the first reading of the ordinance and if notice of their availability is posted at the City Hall or published once in a newspaper of general circulation in the City.</p>	4.2(b)	<p>The council may adopt an ordinance at a single meeting by the unanimous approval of at least a quorum of the council, provided the proposed ordinance is available in writing to the public at least one week before the meeting.</p>	
8.2.(4)	<p>An ordinance enacted after being read by title alone, under the provisions of subsections (2) and (3) shall have no legal effect if it differs substantially from its terms as filed prior to the reading, unless each section incorporating such a difference is read fully and distinctly in open Council meeting as finally amended prior to being approved by the Council. An ordinance may be amended at the time of enactment if the ordinance as amended deals with the same general subject.</p>	4.2(c)	<p>Any substantive amendment to a proposed ordinance must be read aloud or made available in writing to the public before the council adopts the ordinance at that meeting.</p>	
		4.2(d)	<p>d) After the adoption of an ordinance, the vote of each member must be entered into the council minutes.</p>	
8.2.(5)	<p>(5) Upon the passage of an ordinance, the City Recorder shall sign it and date it with the date of its passage.</p>	4.2(e)	<p>e) After adoption of an ordinance, the city custodian of records must endorse it with the date of adoption and the custodian's name and title.</p>	

Section	Ontario Charter [1985]		League of Oregon Cities Model Charter	Charter Review Committee Recommendation
8.2.(6)	(6) An ordinance takes effect on the thirtieth day after its enactment. However, when the Council considers it advisable, an ordinance may provide a later effective date or, in an emergency, an ordinance may take effect immediately on enactment.		Section 4.3. Effective Date of Ordinances. Ordinances normally take effect on the 30th day after adoption, or on a later day provided in the ordinance. An ordinance may take effect as soon as adopted or other date less than 30 days after adoption if it contains an emergency clause.	
<b>IX. Public Improvements</b>				
9.1	Procedure		Procedure The council may by ordinance provide for procedures governing the making, altering, vacating, or abandoning of a public improvement. <sup>66</sup> A proposed public improvement may be suspended for six months upon remonstrance by owners of the real property to be specially assessed for the improvement. The number of owners necessary to suspend the action will be determined by ordinance.	
9.1.(1)	Except as provided in this section, the procedure for making, altering, vacating, or abandoning a public improvement shall be governed by general ordinances or, to the extent not so governed, by the applicable general laws of the state.	10.1		
9.1.(2)	Action on a proposed public improvement shall be suspended for six months on a remonstrance by the owners of two-thirds of the land to be specially assessed for the improvement. In this section "owner" means the record holder of legal title or, if land is being purchased under a land sale contract recorded or verified in writing by the record holder of legal title to the land, the purchaser.			

Section	Ontario Charter [1985]		League of Oregon Cities Model Charter	Charter Review Committee Recommendation
9.2	<p>Assessments                      Unless otherwise provided by this Charter or the applicable general laws of this state, the procedure for levying, collecting, and enforcing the payment of special assessments for public improvements, City liens, or other services to be charged against real property shall be governed by general ordinance.</p>	10.2	<p>Special Assessments. The procedure for levying, collecting and enforcing special assessments for public improvements or other services charged against real property will be governed by ordinance.</p>	
9.3	<p>Liens                      The docket of City liens is a public writing, and the original or a certified copy of any matter authorized by ordinance to be entered in the docket shall have the force and effect of a judgment unless otherwise provided by this Charter or the applicable general laws of this state. From the time of the Council's authorization of an improvement on account of which an assessment is entered in the docket, the sum so entered is a lien against the property. The lien has priority over all other liens and encumbrances upon the property and may be enforced in the manner authorized by the Council.</p>			
9.4	<p>Condemnation                      A necessity of taking property for the City by condemnation shall be determined by the Council and declared by a resolution of the Council describing the property and stating the uses to which it shall be devoted.</p>			

Section	Ontario Charter [1985]		League of Oregon Cities Model Charter	Charter Review Committee Recommendation
<b>X</b>	<b>MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS</b>			
10.1	<p>Revenue Bonds The Council may issue revenue bonds without voter approval only for commercial or industrial development or a municipal utility. Such bonds shall not constitute general obligations of the City and shall only be payable from the proceeds of the commercial or industrial development or the municipal utility.</p>			
10.2	Indebtedness: Limits.			
10.2.(1)	Indebtedness of the City may not exceed the limits on City indebtedness under state law.	11.1	<p>Debt City indebtedness may not exceed debt limits imposed by state law. A charter amendment is not required to authorize city indebtedness.</p>	
10.2.(2)	Approval by the voters of City indebtedness need not be in the form of a Charter amendment.			
10.3	<p>Terms, Proceeds, and Retirement of Bonds Bonds issued by the City as evidence of indebtedness shall include such terms, the manner in which the proceeds from sale of the bonds shall be kept, invested, disbursed, and accounted for and the manner in which the indebtedness shall be retired as the Council prescribes. The prescription may not be changed for a particular bond after it is issued.</p>			

Section	Ontario Charter [1985]		League of Oregon Cities Model Charter	Charter Review Committee Recommendation
10.4	<p>Presumption of Validity of City Action.                      In every proceeding in any court concerning the exercise or enforcement by the City or any of its officers or agencies of any power by this act given to the City or any of its officers or agencies, all acts by the City or any of its officers or agencies shall be presumed to be valid and no error or omission in any such act invalidates it, unless the person attacking it alleges and proves that he or she has been misled by the error or omission to his or her damage. The court shall disregard every error or omission which does not affect a substantial right of the person. Any action by this Charter committed to the discretion of the Council, when taken, shall be final and shall not be reviewed or called into question elsewhere.</p>			

Section	Ontario Charter [1985]		League of Oregon Cities Model Charter	Charter Review Committee Recommendation
10.5	Existing Ordinances Continued All ordinances of the City consistent with this Charter and in force when it takes effect shall remain in effect until amended or repealed.		11.2 Ordinance Continuation All ordinances consistent with this charter in force when it takes effect remain in effect until amended or repealed.	
10.6	Repeal.			
10.6.(1)	All Charter provisions of the City enacted prior to the time that this Charter is approved by the voters are hereby repealed.		11.3 Repeal All charter provisions adopted before this charter takes effect are repealed.	
10.6.(2)	No repeal of a feature of the 1954 Charter or any amendment or addition thereto that has repealed an earlier such feature revives the earlier.			
10.6.(3)	No repeat of a feature of the 1954 Charter or an amendment or addition thereto affects the validity of an outstanding bond issued by the City or impairs the obligation of the City under the bond or the rights of the holders of the bond.			
			11.4 Severability. The terms of this charter are severable. If any provision is held invalid by a court, the invalidity does not affect any other part of the charter.	
10.7	Effective Date of Revision. This revised Charter takes effect on January 1, 1985.		11.5 Time of Effect. This charter takes effect _____, 20__.	