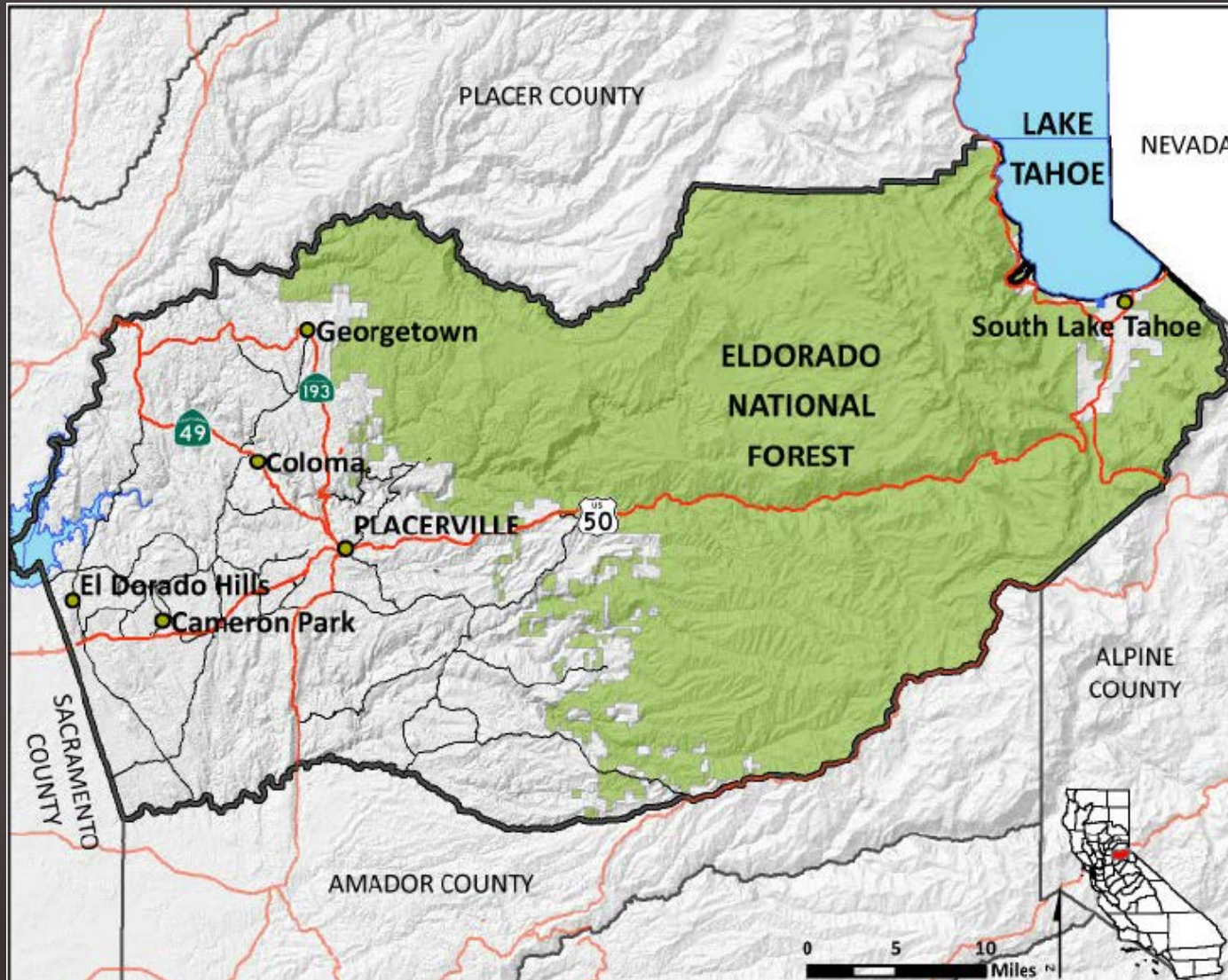


California City & County

{ Differences in Roles and Responsibilities

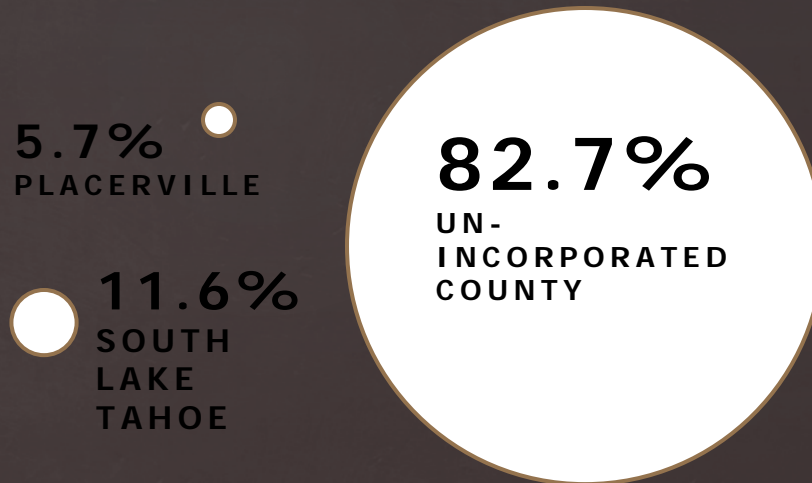


El Dorado County is one of the original 27 California counties.

Two incorporated cities: Placerville and South Lake Tahoe.

TOTAL POPULATION

Over the last 10-year period, El Dorado County grew 6 percent. The majority of El Dorado County citizens (159,722) reside outside of the two incorporated cities of Placerville and South Lake Tahoe.

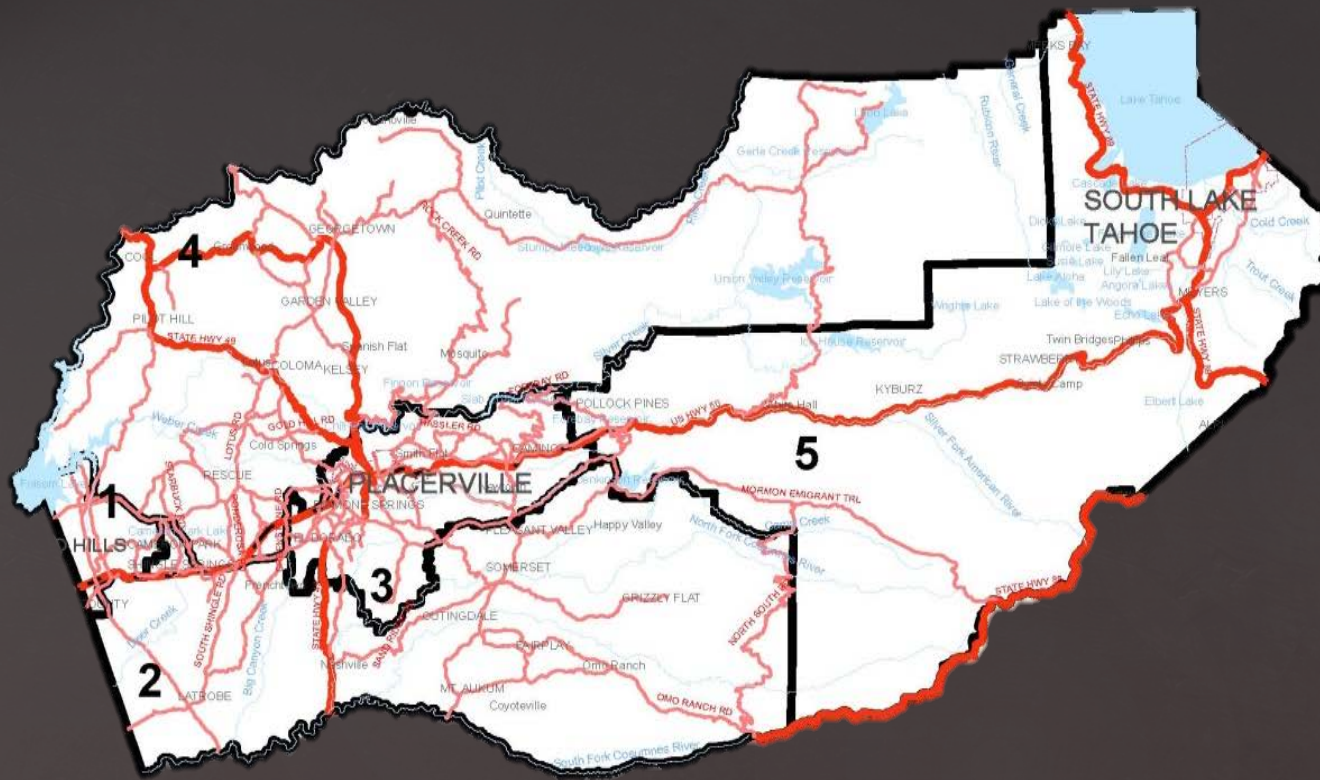


City and County Government

- ⌘ Both Cities and Counties are local government entities that make policy and provide services to those living within their borders
- ⌘ Generally, Counties (as subdivisions of the state) cover large rural or suburban areas
- ⌘ Cities, each located within a County, are usually more populous and represent a smaller, cohesive and contiguous area
- ⌘ Both rely on a combination of taxes, fees for services, grants, and other funding sources to provide services.

County Basics

- California is divided into 58 counties.
- *General law counties* rely on state law for their powers and responsibilities (there are 44).
- *Charter counties* run under locally adopted charters which provide counties with greater discretion over the election and compensation of board members, the powers and duties of county officials, and the structure of county offices (there are 14).



- 1 - John Hidahl
- 2 - George Turnboo
- 3 - Wendy Thomas
- 4 - Lori Parlin
- 5 - Sue Novasel

The Board of Supervisors

- & comprises five members, one elected from each geographical County district.
- & has authority to perform all the duties vested in it by the Constitution, general law, and the charter.
- & appoints the Chief Administrative Officer, members of boards and commissions, and nonelected department heads.

CITIZENS OF EL DORADO COUNTY

County Counsel

Board of Supervisors

Chief Administrative Officer

General Government

Assessor

Auditor Controller

Human Resources/
Risk Mgmt

Information Technologies

Recorder Clerk

Registrar of Voters

Treasurer/Tax Collector

Law & Justice

District Attorney

Grand Jury

Probation

Public Defender

Sheriff

Land Use & Development Services

Agricultural Commissioner

Environmental
Management

Planning & Building

Surveyor

Transportation

Health & Human Services

Child Support Services

Health & Human Services
Agency

Library

Veterans Affairs

Gray =
Elected Official

County Services

Counties provide three levels of service.

- ⌘ As subunits, agents, or “arms” of the State, social services and health services.
- ⌘ Countywide services
- ⌘ Municipal-type services in their unincorporated areas

County Services

County provides state-mandated and funded services including:

- ⌘ Health and Human Services including Mental Health, Substance Abuse programs, Public Assistance, Public Health
- ⌘ Child Supportive Services
- ⌘ Foster Care and Adoption Assistance
- ⌘ Emergency Preparedness and Response

County Services

County-Wide Services (provided to unincorporated areas and Cities)

- ✧ County Assessor
- ✧ Registrar of Voters and Elections
- ✧ Recorder-Clerk
- ✧ Treasurer Tax Collector
- ✧ Surveyor
- ✧ Public Guardian
- ✧ Public Defender
- ✧ Probation, and Jails
- ✧ District Attorney
- ✧ Agricultural Services
- ✧ Emergency Medical Services and Ambulance Billing
- ✧ Waste Management
- ✧ Vector Control
- ✧ Grand Jury
- ✧ Veteran's Services

County Services

Municipal-type Services: typically provided by cities are provided to citizens in the unincorporated areas of the County.

- ⌘ Animal control
- ⌘ Sheriff patrol
- ⌘ Libraries and Museum
- ⌘ Parks, River, and Rubicon
- ⌘ Economic Development
- ⌘ Snow removal and waste management
- ⌘ Roads, Airports
- ⌘ Planning and Building services
- ⌘ Communications

County Powers

- ⌘ Counties lack broad powers of self-government that California cities have. A county may only impose those taxes that it is specifically authorized to impose under California statutes.
- ⌘ Legislative control over counties is more complete than it is over cities. Unless restricted by a specific provision of the state Constitution, the Legislature may delegate to the counties any of the functions which belong to the state itself. Conversely, the state may take back to itself and resume the functions which it has delegated to counties.

City Basics

- ⌘ California has 482 Cities.
- ⌘ *General law cities* (like Counties) rely on state law for their powers and responsibilities (there are 361).
- ⌘ *Charter cities* run under locally adopted charters and have an extra measure of independence from certain kinds of state requirements, such as establishing their own election dates, rules, and procedures, that would otherwise apply as a general law city (there are 112).



Councilmembers

Tamara Wallace, Mayor

Devin Middlebrook,
Mayor Pro Tem

Cody Bass

Cristi Creegan

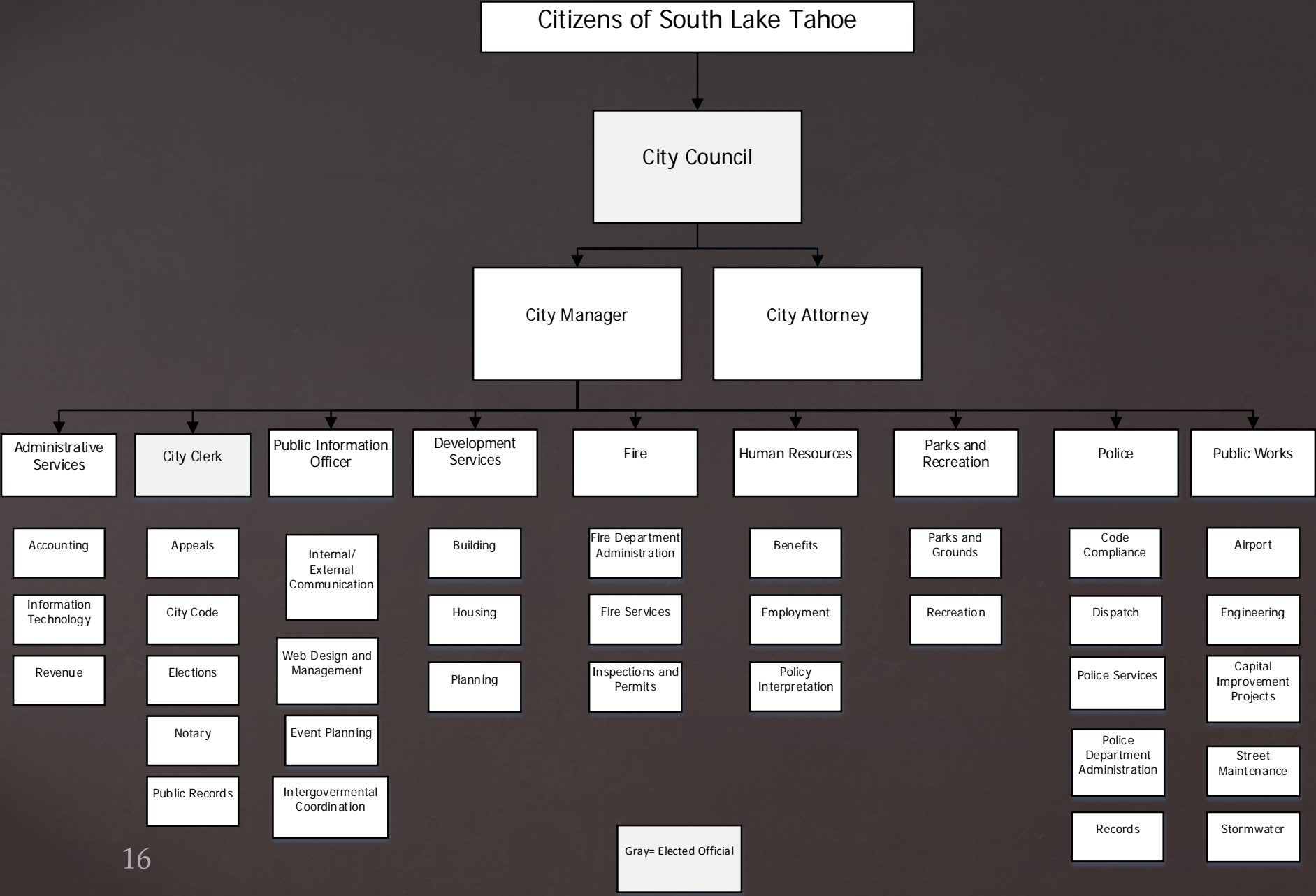
John Friedrich

The City Council:

- & Comprises five members, one of them appointed as Mayor
- & Approves the annual budget and sets City policy
- & Appoints the City Manager and City Attorney and members of boards and commissions

City Services

- ⌘ Within city boundaries, cities have responsibility for such services as police and fire, parks & recreation, public works, water, solid waste, and libraries.
- ⌘ Sometimes these services may be provided by the city itself or by the county, a special district or a private company.
- ⌘ Cities also have authority to adopt regulations that promote the public good within city limits. These include regulations relating to land use and building code enforcement.



City Powers

- ⌘ Cities in California have broad power of local control over municipal affairs.
- ⌘ The California Legislature may decide certain matters are of statewide concern and preempt local regulation (e.g. housing laws, environmental regulations, alcohol beverage regulation, etc.)
- ⌘ The state does not provide services through Cities in the same way, or to the same extent as it does through County government.