

LEWISTON CITY COUNCIL

SPECIAL MEETING AND WORKSHOP AGENDA

Tuesday, June 8, 2021

SESSION WILL BE CONDUCTED REMOTELY AND MEMBERS WILL ONLY PARTICIPATE ELECTRONICALLY. THE MEETING CAN BE VIEWED ONLINE AT

<https://www.lewistonmaine.gov/2021cc>

6:00 pm Special Meeting

SPECIAL MEETING

Resolve, Authorizing the Transfer of \$5,000 from Miscellaneous Services to Support the Bicentennial Maine State Parade events.

WORK SESSION IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING

- A. City Charter Review Committee Update – 45 minutes
- B. Discussion about Returning to In-person Meetings – 15 minutes

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

- ES-1. Executive Session regarding consultation with the City Attorney.
- ES-2. Executive Session pursuant to MRSA Title 1, section 405(6)(A) to discuss a personnel matter regarding the City Administrator search process.

LEWISTON CITY COUNCIL

MEETING OF JUNE 8, 2021

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET:

AGENDA ITEM NO. 1

SUBJECT:

Resolve, Authorizing the Transfer of \$5,000 from Miscellaneous Services to Support the Bicentennial Maine State Parade Events.

INFORMATION:

The Downtown Lewiston Association would like to plan a family oriented event to capitalize on the Bicentennial Parade coming through Lewiston. At the City Council Meeting on June 1, 2021 Mayor Cayer requested a budget of \$5,000 to assist with the Lewiston parade events. Please see the attached memo from the Downtown Lewiston Association for additional information.

APPROVAL AND/OR COMMENTS OF CITY ADMINISTRATOR:

The City Administrator recommends approval of the requested action.

DADIKMM

REQUESTED ACTION:

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To approve the Resolve, Authorizing the Transfer of \$5,000 from Miscellaneous Services to Support the Bicentennial Maine State Parade Events.

Finance

**City Council Order
June 8, 2021**

RESOLVE, Authorizing the Transfer of \$5,000 from Miscellaneous Services to Support the Bicentennial Maine State Parade Events

WHEREAS, due to the pandemic, the Bicentennial Maine State Parade was postponed last summer and recently rescheduled for August 21, 2021;

WHEREAS, given anticipated parade attendance, the Downtown Lewiston Association is requesting funding to offer a variety of post-parade activities;

WHEREAS, both the parade and post-parade events will provide an economic infusion of funds and the ability to showcase our community; and

WHEREAS, the City will be working with the Downtown Lewiston Association to coordinate post-parade activities,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the CITY COUNCIL of the CITY of LEWISTON

That the amount of \$5,000 is hereby transferred from the Miscellaneous Services account to support the Bicentennial State Parade Events

The Downtown Lewiston Association has been asked by city Administration and Mayer Cayer to plan a family oriented event to capitalize on the Bicentennial Parade coming through Lewiston. Initial thoughts are to utilize the last block of Lisbon Street as traffic will already be closed for this section, as well as it's close proximity to the parade route.

The Challenges:

The largest challenge is obviously the time frame to coordinate a quality event in the time available (two and a half months), but this is compounded by the timing for this coordination. By this time of year, most bands that would be a draw to an event are already booked out for the summer; the same applies for food trucks. This year is no exception and with the recent announcement of state covid restrictions easing, there has been a very high demand for both food trucks and performers.

Other challenges with planning a quality event of scale this time of year with the current timetable is the ability to be nimble with decision making and direction. A small team can be very effective with quickly confirming aspects and/or deviating from a set direction. (This is how the DLA has been successful in past efforts). In short- without red tape or complicated decision making processes we can get things done correctly and on time.

What we need:

- 1.) We need funds allocated that we can utilize at our discretion & without delay.
- 2.) We need full support from (as of yet unknown) city services such as LPW resources and personnel, LPD resources and personnel, permits & fees waived, even city administration or elected official support.
- 3.) We need full and immediate access to all information about all aspects of the parade.

What we will provide:

If we have all the above outlined tools, the Downtown Lewiston Association will design and facilitate one of the following outcomes

- 1.) A quality event to supplement the Bicentennial Parade that will greatly benefit our downtown businesses and be a huge point of pride for our city.
 - a.) this may be a large scale event with a single focal point
 - b.) this may be a streetwide series of activities all focused on family/children
- 2.) Nothing at all (and all city funding will be returned or not drawn from)

These two options are realistic expectations. The Downtown Lewiston Association will not coordinate an event that does not meet our city's standards for quality. Unfortunately, due to the challenges we will not be able to make this determination until we have all necessary tools as outlined above. It is our desire to create and execute a great event our city hasn't seen the likes of which in years. If we have the full support of the City we will make that happen if it is possible considering the challenges outlined above. One thing we will not do is raise expectations and come up short.

Possibilities:

Food Trucks, Live Music, Face painting, touch-a-vehicle, balloons, live animals, contests&prizes, sidewalk art show, & more unknown

LEWISTON CITY COUNCIL
WORKSHOP AGENDA
TUESDAY, June 8, 2021
6:00 PM

A. City Charter Review Committee Update (45 Mins)

The City Charter Review Committee started meeting in March and have continued their work through April and May reviewing issues and suggested changes related to the City Charter. Representatives from the Committee will present an update on their work to the City Council. Please see the attached memo on major structural issues for additional information.

B. Returning to In Person Meetings (15mins)

The City Council has requested a workshop discussion on moving from remote (Zoom) meetings back to in person City Council meetings. City staff will share the measures taken in the City Council Chambers to address health and safety concerns.

June 2, 2021

To: Members of the Charter Committee
Fr: Ed Barrett
Re: Staggered Terms for City Council

The Council currently requires all elected City and school officials to run for election every two years at the same election. In recent years, this has led to significant turnover on the Council, raising concerns regarding continuity and the potential for a largely newly elected governing body facing the challenge of the annual budget process shortly after taking office. Moving to staggered Council terms will address these concerns and ensure that a solid base of experience remains on the Council after each election.

The Charter Committee unanimously supports a move to staggered terms. At the same time, the Committee recognizes that there are a variety of ways that staggered terms can be arranged. What follows outlines the various options and presents the version that appears to currently be most favored by the Committee. As an additional note, the Committee has also discussed whether to recommend that the Mayor be authorized to vote on all issues coming before the Council. While this is still under discussion, making such a change in conjunction with moving to staggered terms for Council would add additional complexity to changes to the Charter's governing structure.

There is less consensus on allowing the Mayor to vote on all issues, given that this would also require either reducing the size of the current Council by reducing the number of wards to six or increasing its size by adding an additional Councilor, either through an at-large position or an eighth ward. Generally, the Committee believes that modifying the current ward structure would be problematic and result in significant logistical issues.

1. Staggered Terms.

The options for instituting staggered terms that have been discussed by the Committee are:

- a) Retaining the current two-year terms with an annual municipal election.
Under this option, four Council positions would be up for election in one year followed by three in the subsequent year. For School Committee, four places would be on the ballot annually. This is the simplest change that could be made to implement staggered terms. Its major benefit is that it leaves the current overall structure of governance largely intact. Even though this is a fairly straightforward and simple option, the City Attorney has provided an opinion that it would constitute a Charter Revision and, therefore, would require a Charter Commission. The

downsides are that the number of municipal elections will increase, although the cost will not dramatically change since one of the two elections will coincide with the state/federal election cycle, and the council positions on the ballot for the state/federal election would be the same positions on each subsequent state/national election. Even with staggered terms, the potential for considerable change on the Council would remain given the percentage of positions on the ballot in each election; although the extent of such change would be less for any individual election, a change of three or more Councilors would be possible on an annual basis. To ensure that a municipal race was on the ballot in all wards for each election cycle, one cycle would feature the mayor and three Councilors along with the four school committee members from wards without a Council election; the off-mayoral year contest would feature the at-large School position along with three school committee members and four Councilors, one from each of the seven wards. While a municipal position would appear on all ballots, there might be less voter interest in certain wards on off-mayoral years when the ballot in those wards would feature only School Committee members. Council orientation, now done every two years, would likely be required annually, as would a re-examination of Council priorities and adjusting the appointments of various Councilors to committees and joint/outside agencies.

- b) Increase Term Lengths for certain positions to four years with staggered elections held every two years while retaining two-year terms for the Mayor and At-Large School Committee Member. This option would retain the current municipal election cycle and further increase Council/School Committee stability by providing two-year periods in which memberships would be stable. Retaining the current two-year terms for at least the Mayor and potentially the At-Large School Committee Member would ensure that a municipal and school position would appear on all ward ballots, hopefully supporting a reasonable on-going level of voter participation. Council and School Committee positions up for election could be arranged to ensure that all wards would also have either a Council or School Committee position on the ballot. (E.g., Council elections in wards one, three, five, and seven; School Committee in two, four, and six.) The potential downsides in this model are lengthening the period of time during which voters will not have the option of removing a Councilor/School Committee member from office (given Lewiston's long history of two-year terms in office, four years seems a bit too long) and potentially lessening the appeal of running for Mayor or At-Large School Committee member given the shorter terms. Two-year Mayoral terms might be considered by some a denigration of the status of the position.
- c) Increase Term Lengths for All Elected Officials to Four Years with Staggered Elections Every Two Years. This would extend all terms to four

years. The positions could be staggered so that one cycle would include the Mayor, Councilors from Wards two, four, and six, and School Committee Members for Wards one, three, five, and seven. The next cycle would include Councilors for Wards one, three, five, and seven, the at-large school committee position, and school committee members from Wards two, four, and six. This would likely result in much higher interest and turnout in elections with the Mayor on the ballot. The alternate cycle would only feature the At-large school committee member on all ballots along with either a council or school committee position in each ward. Some wards would have only school positions on the ballot, likely reducing voter interest.

- d) Increase Term Lengths for All Elected Officials to Three-Years with Annual Elections and Increase the Number of Voting Councilors to Nine. Both Portland and Bangor feature nine member Councils with annual elections for one-third of the members. In Bangor, all municipal officials are elected at large with the top three candidates elected. The Mayor/Council Chair is elected annually by the Council from its members. Portland uses a mixed system with 5 ward Councilors and 4 at-large members, including the Mayor who, while separately elected, is a member of the Council with voting authority. Moving to three-year terms with annual elections would ensure a generally high level of council continuity given that no more than three new Councilors (1/3rd of the Council) could be new to the Council in any one year. The addition of two at-large Council positions would add a stronger city-wide perspective to the Council, balancing the current ward-centered approach. As noted, this would require increasing the number of voting members on the Council from seven to nine by adding two at large positions.¹ In this system, each year would feature an at-large municipal official on the ballot (Mayor, At-Large, At-Large), ensuring a municipal race in each ward. With three-year School Committee terms, three ward elected members would appear on the ballot on two years and one ward member and the at-large member would appear on the third year. On alternate years, this option would also face competing with state/national elections, as is the case with the two-year staggered term option

¹ Another option would be to add one at large Councilor and allow the Mayor to vote. Allowing the Mayor to vote introduces a number of complications and would likely require other changes to the charter to ensure a reasonable balance of authority between the Council and the Mayor. Under this option, there would only be two city-wide elected officials on the municipal side and one on the school side. This would mean that one election cycle would only feature the at-large school committee position and three council wards, which might result in low turnout for those wards with only school positions on the ballot for that election. The election cycle might look like: Year 1: Mayor city wide, Council Wards 1 and 2, School Committee Wards 3 and 4. Year 2: At-large Councilor, Council ward 3 and 4, School Committee Wards 5, 6, and 7. Year 3: School Committee at Large, Council wards 5, 6, and 7 and School Committee Wards 1 and 2. A second concern raised by the Committee was the potential for a leadership struggle between the Mayor and the At-Large Councilor as the only two city-wide elected municipal officials. Most mixed ward/at-large council systems have more than one at-large councilor.

discussed above. With a three-year cycle, however, this would be somewhat mitigating by affecting different positions in each cycle. This option would also slightly increase election costs as well as compensation for the additional Councilors. It would, however, provide a much higher level of Council continuity.

2. Allow the Mayor to Vote on All Items.

The Mayor currently can vote to break a tie or when another member is absent or unable to vote. Some have proposed extending this authority to all items on the Council agenda. This approach recognizes that the Mayor is the only city official elected on a city-wide basis and, therefore, should be allowed both by virtue of the position providing a potentially less parochial perspective and to establish a record that the electorate can use to evaluate the Mayor's performance and policy preferences. The counter-argument asserts that the current system allows the Mayor to vote in instances where that vote may actually have an impact and making such a significant change would upset the current balance of power between the Mayor and the Council, likely requiring other changes to address the issues posed by an equal number of voting members, e.g., adding or deleting a Council position, modifying the Mayor's appointment authority, etc. This problem could be addressed in the following ways:

- a) Couple the Mayor's vote with a reduction in the number of Councilors from 7 to 6. This would require considerable changes in the current ward boundaries and expand the size of the wards, potentially diluting the ease of contact between citizens and their ward councilor. The logistics of making this change could be difficult, and this option is not recommended.
- b) Add an at-large position. There has been some support for this in that it would introduce a broader, city-wide perspective into Council deliberations. It would slightly increase costs in terms of Council salaries and expenses. A concern has been raised that, with only one at-large position, the potential for a power struggle between the Mayor and at-large councilor would be present.
- c) Establish a Charter based rule that, in case of a tie, the side on which the Mayor votes prevails. This is unusual, but would avoid the issue of adding an additional Councilor while allowing the Mayor to vote. It could also lead to some contention/division on the Council given that the Mayor and three councilors could effectively be the majority with a majority of the Council (4) in the minority. This option is also not recommended.

Further and as noted, if the Mayor was given the vote, other duties and responsibilities of the mayor should also be reviewed (e.g., appointment authority) to ensure that the position does not exercise too much authority.

Interim Recommendation

At the present time, and subject to additional discussion, the Committee is leaning toward the option of a nine-member Council, with seven elected by ward and two elected at large. The Council term would be three years with three Council positions elected annually. The Mayor would continue to vote only to break a tie or when another member is absent or unable to vote.

This option would dramatically increase Council continuity by limiting the potential turnover of Councilors; add a stronger city-wide perspective to Council deliberations; and generally maintain the current balance between the authority of the Mayor and that of the Council. As noted, it would require annual elections with a relatively minor increase in election expenses and would add two additional municipal officials, again requiring a minor increase in expenses.

§2103. Charter commission, membership, procedure

1. Membership. The charter commission shall consist of several voters in the municipality, elected under paragraph A, and 3 members appointed by the municipal officers under paragraph B.

A. Voter members must be elected by one of the following methods:

- (1) Six voter members are elected in the same manner as the municipal officers, except that they must be elected at-large and without party designations;
- (2) One voter member is elected from each voting district or ward in the same manner as municipal officers, except that the voter member must be elected without party designation; or
- (3) Voter members are elected both at-large and by district or ward, as long as the number of voter members is the same as the number of municipal officers on the board or council of that municipality and the voter members are elected in the same manner as the municipal officers, except that they must be elected without party designation.

Election of voter members may be held either at the same municipal election as the referendum for the charter commission or at the next scheduled regular or special municipal or state election. The names of the candidates on the ballot must be arranged alphabetically by last name. If the elections are held at the same time, the names of the candidates must appear immediately below the question relating to the charter commission. [PL 2009, c. 52, §1 (AMD); PL 2009, c. 52, §2 (AFF).]

B. Appointive members need not be residents of the municipality, but only one may be a municipal officer. The municipal officers shall make the appointments in accordance with municipal custom or bylaws within 30 days after the election approving the establishment of the charter commission. [PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); PL 1989, c. 6 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]
[PL 2009, c. 52, §1 (AMD); PL 2009, c. 52, §2 (AFF).]

2. Organization. Immediately after receiving notice of the appointment of the members by the municipal officers, the municipal clerk shall notify the appointed and elected members of the charter commission of the date, time and place of the charter commission's organizational meeting. The clerk shall set the date, time and place of the meeting and give at least 7 days' notice of the meeting.

The charter commission shall organize by electing from its members a chairman, vice-chairman and a secretary and shall file notice of these elections with the municipal clerk. Vacancies occurring on the commission shall be filled by vote of the commission from the voters of the municipality, except that a vacancy among appointive members shall be promptly filled by the municipal officers. Members shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed from the commission's account for expenses lawfully incurred by them in the performance of their duties.

[PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); PL 1989, c. 6 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

3. Regulations, staff. The charter commission may adopt regulations governing the conduct of its meetings and proceedings and may employ any necessary legal, research, clerical or other employees and consultants within the limits of its budget.

[PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); PL 1989, c. 6 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

4. Funding. A municipality shall provide its charter commission, free of charge, with suitable office space and with reasonable access to facilities for holding public hearings, may contribute clerical and other assistance to the commission and shall permit it to consult with and obtain advice and information from municipal officers, officials and employees during ordinary working hours. Within 20 days after the members of a charter commission are elected and appointed, the municipal officers shall credit \$100 to the charter commission account. A municipality, from time to time, may

appropriate additional funds to the charter commission account. These funds may be raised by taxation, borrowed or transferred from surplus.

A. In addition to funds made available by a municipality, the charter commission account may receive funds from any other source, public or private, except that no contribution of more than \$5 may be accepted from any source other than the municipality, unless the name and address of the person or agency making the contribution and the amount of the contribution are disclosed in writing filed with the clerk. [PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); PL 1989, c. 6 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

B. Prior to its termination, the charter commission shall file with the clerk a complete account of all its receipts and expenditures for public inspection. Any balance remaining in its account shall be credited to the municipality's surplus account. [PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); PL 1989, c. 6 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

[PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); PL 1989, c. 6 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

5. Hearings, reports, time limits. The following requirements regarding hearings, reports and time limits apply to a charter commission.

A. Within 30 days after its organizational meeting, the charter commission shall hold a public meeting to receive information, views, comments and other material relating to its functions. [PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); PL 1989, c. 6 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

B. The charter commission shall hold its public hearings within the municipality at the times and places set by the commission. At least 10 days before a hearing, the charter commission shall publish the date, time and place of the hearing in a notice in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality. Hearings may be adjourned from time to time without further published notice. [PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); PL 1989, c. 6 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

C. Within 9 months after its election, the charter commission shall:

- (1) Prepare a preliminary report including the text of the charter or charter revision which the commission intends to submit to the voters and any explanatory information the commission considers desirable;
- (2) Have the report printed and circulated throughout the municipality; and
- (3) Provide sufficient copies of the preliminary report to the municipal clerk to permit its distribution to each voter requesting a copy. [PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); PL 1989, c. 6 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

D. Within 12 months after its election, the charter commission shall submit its final report to the municipal officers. This report must include:

- (1) The full text and an explanation of the proposed new charter or charter revision;
- (2) Any comments that the commission considers desirable;
- (3) An indication of the major differences between the current and proposed charters; and
- (4) A written opinion by an attorney admitted to the bar of this State that the proposed charter or charter revision does not contain any provision prohibited by the United States Constitution, the Constitution of Maine or the general laws.

Minority reports if filed may not exceed 1,000 words. [PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); PL 1989, c. 6 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

E. The municipal officers may extend the time limits for the preparation and submission of preliminary and final reports of the charter commission for up to 24 months after the election of the commission if the extension is necessary to:

- (1) Properly complete the reports;
- (2) Have them printed or circulated; or
- (3) Obtain the written opinion of an attorney. [PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); PL 1989, c. 6 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

[PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); PL 1989, c. 6 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

6. Election. When the final report is filed, the municipal officers shall order the proposed new charter or charter revision to be submitted to the voters at the next regular or special municipal election held at least 35 days after the final report is filed.

[PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); PL 1989, c. 6 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

7. Charter modification summaries. When a proposed charter revision is submitted to the voters in separate questions as charter modifications under section 2105, subsection 1, paragraph A, and the municipal officers, with the advice of an attorney, determine that it is not practical to print the proposed charter modification on the ballot and that a summary would not misrepresent the subject matter of the proposed modification, a summary of the modification may be substituted for the text of the proposed modification in the same manner as a summary is substituted for a proposed amendment under section 2104, subsection 6.

[PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); PL 1989, c. 6 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

8. Termination. Except as provided in paragraph A, the charter commission shall continue in existence for 30 days after submitting its final report to the municipal officers for the purpose of winding up its affairs.

A. If judicial review is sought under section 2108, the charter commission shall continue in existence until that review and any appeals are finally completed for the purpose of intervening in those proceedings. [PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); PL 1989, c. 6 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

[PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); PL 1989, c. 6 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); PL 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1987, c. 737, §§A2,C106 (NEW). PL 1989, c. 6 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 104, §§C8,10 (AMD). PL 2007, c. 495, §1 (AMD). PL 2009, c. 52, §1 (AMD). PL 2009, c. 52, §2 (AFF).

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LEWISTON CITY COUNCIL

MEETING OF JUNE 8, 2021

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET:

AGENDA ITEM NO. ES-1

SUBJECT:

Executive Session regarding consultation with the City Attorney.

INFORMATION:

The Maine State Statutes, Title 1, section 405, define the permissible grounds and subject matters of executive sessions for public meetings. Discussing a legal matter with the City Attorney is a topic permitted under the statutes.

APPROVAL AND/OR COMMENTS OF CITY ADMINISTRATOR:

The state statutes outline the issues allowed to be discussed in an executive session.

DAD/kmm

REQUESTED ACTION:

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To enter into an Executive Session pursuant to MRSA Title 1, section 405(6)(E) to discuss a legal matter with the City Attorney.

LEWISTON CITY COUNCIL

MEETING OF JUNE 8, 2021

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET:

AGENDA ITEM NO. ES-2

SUBJECT:

Executive Session pursuant to MRSA Title 1, section 405(6)(A) to discuss a personnel matter regarding the City Administrator search process.

INFORMATION:

The Maine State Statutes, Title 1, section 405, define the permissible grounds and subject matters of executive sessions for public meetings.

APPROVAL AND/OR COMMENTS OF CITY ADMINISTRATOR:

Entering into executive session is permitted and defined under Maine State Statutes.

DAD/kmm

REQUESTED ACTION:

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To enter into an Executive Session pursuant to MRSA Title 1, section 405(6)(A) to discuss a personnel matter regarding the City Administrator search process.