

**CITY OF WOONSOCKET  
2024 CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION  
FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

**I. TECHNICAL ITEMS REVIEW**

Recommendations for changes to the Charter of a technical nature, i.e. language changes, correction or removal of outdated usage, update of defunct location reference, etc.

**1. GENDER NEUTRALITY**

With few exceptions the Charter makes use of masculine pronouns to cover people regardless of gender or sex. Many legal experts and language specialists consider this unnecessary, inaccurate and opine that this tends to reinforce historic gender stereotypes. While it is beyond the scope of this Commission to address whether the law needs to be “inclusive” it certainly must not be “exclusive” and thus we recommend this change.

**Suggestion:** Where necessary or appropriate throughout the charter, the singular and plural shall be interchangeable, and words of any gender shall be gender neutral and shall reference the position. If a pronoun must be used it shall be they / their.

**Example:** There are over 30 instances in the charter where it references the word “he” and 111 references to gender. These areas in the charter should be entirely gender neutral and simply reference the position.

RECOMMENDED UNANIMOUSLY AT 3-20-24 COMMISSION MEETING  
FINAL APPROVAL by a 5-0 roll call vote on April 22nd, 2024

**2. REQUIRE ELECTRONIC AND WEB PUBLICATION**

For at least the last two decades, and virtually without exception any searches for information start electronically. The Charter has numerous publication requirements some of which specifically mention paper media. To ensure appropriate access to information and process the Charter should explicitly require electronic publication.

**Suggestion:** Where necessary or appropriate throughout the charter, any requirement for notice or publication for documents shall also require the city to electronically publish said documents on the city's website.

**Example:** Chapter III Section 12 requires a copy of all ordinances and resolutions and of all amendments to and revisions of the same to be kept on file in the office of the city clerk and to be open for public inspection. In this example, passage of this proposal would require the city to further publish these documents on the city's website.

RECOMMENDED UNANIMOUSLY AT 3-27-24 COMMISSION MEETING  
FINAL APPROVAL by a 5-0 roll call vote on April 22nd, 2024

### **3. PUBLICATION OF LEGAL OPINIONS**

Chapter X, Article 1, Section 4 of the Charter currently requires that all legal opinions rendered by the City Solicitor must be made public and filed with the City Clerk. In a written opinion to the Commission, the Law Department outlined why this would violate Attorney Client Privilege in many, if not most, cases if this were followed. Not only does this place the Solicitor in a conflicted position it also potentially jeopardizes the City in cases of litigation or certain negotiations. In any event the client entity, whether Counsel or Administration may always choose to publish any document.

**Suggestion:** Chapter X, Article 1, Section 4 be removed from the Charter

~~All legal opinions furnished to the council and to all city officers, departments and agencies which shall be in writing shall be filed by the city solicitor with the city clerk, as a public record, together with the resolution, letter or other memorandum requesting the opinion.~~

RECOMMENDED UNANIMOUSLY AT 4-10-24 COMMISSION MEETING  
FINAL APPROVAL by a 5-0 roll call vote on April 22nd, 2024

### **4. SUSPENSION OF CHARGES OF OFFICERS FOR CRIMINAL ACT**

Chapter XVI Section 1 of the Charter outlines the process for suspension and reinstatement of an Officer of the City in the event they are charged with a capital crime. Some of the language is archaic in nature and references actions to be taken by the City which are not possible today.

**Suggestion:** Correct and update language and remove certain required actions.

**Example:** Any elected or appointive official or employee of the city, if referred ~~bound over~~ to a grand jury for a felony allegedly committed, or if secretly indicted by a grand jury for a felony, shall be automatically suspended, as of the date of the action, without pay if any accrues to their ~~his~~ position. In the event of conviction, the person ~~he~~ is automatically discharged as of

the date of the suspension. In the event of acquittal, or in the event the grand jury returns no indictment ~~when bound over, the person~~ he is reinstated as of the date of suspension and entitled to all back pay accrued during the person's ~~his~~ suspension.

FINAL APPROVAL by a 4-1 roll call vote on April 22nd, 2024

## **II. STATUTORY ITEMS REVIEW**

Certain items and requirements in the Charter currently conflict with State law. Since State law preempts local ordinances, it is not technically necessary to change the Charter, for example, the State's name is currently "The State of Rhode Island" not "The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation" no matter what the Charter states. However, leaving these items can engender confusion and may provide a certain level of "bad optics" to the City's reputation.

### **1. CONSISTENCY WITH STATE LAW AND LOCAL ORDINANCES AS WELL AS OPEN MEETINGS ACT PROPOSAL**

A general review and update of items of conflict to be made by the Solicitor and updated by the Clerk

**Suggestion:** Where there are notice provisions throughout the charter, all notice that must be provided by the City shall be in accordance with the General Laws of Rhode Island, particularly the state Open Meetings Act, as well as any applicable local ordinances.

RECOMMENDED UNANIMOUSLY AT 3-20-24 COMMISSION MEETING

FINAL APPROVAL by a 5-0 roll call vote on April 22nd, 2024

### **2. REMOVE REFERENCES TO PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS**

In November 2020, Rhode Island voters approved removing "and Providence Plantations" from the state's official name

**Suggestion:** To ensure consistency with Rhode Island law, any reference throughout the charter that references Providence Plantations shall be stricken.

RECOMMENDED UNANIMOUSLY AT 3-27-24 COMMISSION MEETING

FINAL APPROVAL by a 5-0 roll call vote on April 22nd, 2024

### **3. UPDATE PURCHASING SECTIONS TO BE CONSISTENT WITH STATE LAW**

**Suggestion:** Any purchase shall be consistent with state and local purchasing laws and regulations as well as the provisions of this charter. Sections 4, 5, and 6 shall be amended so that any purchase in excess of ten thousand dollars for construction and five thousand dollars

for all others, or an increased amount as set by the City Council consistent with the state law dealing with the award of municipal contracts, shall only be made upon written specifications after public notice and competition. Sealed bids shall be opened publicly, in the presence of the mayor or an official designated by the mayor.

**Example:** Chapter VIII Section 4 shall be amended so that the purchasing agent shall have authority to make purchases at the best price obtainable on behalf of the city for any purchases in an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for construction and five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for all others or an increased amount as set by the City Council consistent with state law dealing with the award of municipal contracts. Chapter VIII Section 5 shall be deleted in its entirety. Chapter VIII Section 6 shall now state that all purchases or contracts in excess of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for construction and five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for construction all others or an increased amount as set by the City Council consistent with state law dealing with the award of municipal contracts shall be made only upon written specifications after public notice and competition. Sealed bids shall be opened publicly, in the presence of the mayor or an official designated by him.

RECOMMENDED UNANIMOUSLY AT 4-10-24 COMMISSION MEETING  
FINAL APPROVAL by a 5-0 roll call vote on April 22nd, 2024

#### **4. REMOVAL ROLE OF CITY CLERK AS BAIL COMMISSIONER OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT**

The Charter appoints the City Clerk as the Bail Commissioner for the Municipal Court however bail commissions are appointed and approved by the State.

**Suggestion:** Delete Charter Chapter XII-A Section 7

**Example:** ~~The clerk shall determine and shall also serve as the magistrate and bail commissioner setting bail for the defendant until the court is in session~~

RECOMMENDED UNANIMOUSLY AT 4-10-24 COMMISSION MEETING  
FINAL APPROVAL by a 5-0 roll call vote on April 22nd, 2024

#### **5. UPDATE TERM OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT FROM “INDEFINITE”**

Indefinite terms for school officials are not legal and this in fact is not the Woonsocket Education Department’s practice.

**Suggestion:** Update Chapter XIV, Section 6.

**Example:** The school committee shall appoint a superintendent of schools as its chief administrative agent to serve an indefinite term subject to employment terms and conditions as determined by a majority of the school committee.

RECOMMENDED UNANIMOUSLY AT 4-10-24 COMMISSION MEETING  
FINAL APPROVAL by a 5-0 roll call vote on April 22nd, 2024

## 6. SCHOOL DEPARTMENT PURCHASING AND CITY FINANCE DIRECTOR CONFLICT

The Charter prohibits the Finance Director from imposing restrictions or giving official “advice” to the School Department, which is also consistent with State Law. However, in instances of over budget or serious deficit the Finance Director is also requires to advise the School Department of such and assist in rectification if possible.

**Suggestion:** Update Chapter XIV, Section 9

**Example:** The pre-audit of expenditures under the authority of the school committee by the director of finance shall be purely ministerial, concerned only with the legality of the expenditures and availability of the funds, and ~~in no way shall~~ the director of finance shall only interpose his judgment regarding the wisdom or expediency of any item or items of expenditure that is consistent with and allowed by state law.

RECOMMENDED UNANIMOUSLY AT 4-10-24 COMMISSION MEETING  
FINAL APPROVAL by a 5-0 roll call vote on April 22nd, 2024

## III. PROCEDURAL ITEMS REVIEW

These items involve sections of the Charter which either through public input, case research, advice from the Administration or input from the Council were reviewed for update or significant change and addition.

### 1. CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION

It was immediately apparent to this Commission that a decennial review of the Charter is too infrequent.

**Suggestion:** Update Chapter I, Section 11 to increase frequency to every Four (4) years.

**Example:** If this charter shall not have been reviewed at some time during the period of ~~ten (10)~~ four (4) years, the mayor shall appoint a Woonsocket Home Rule Charter Review Commission to update and review the charter.

RECOMMENDED UNANIMOUSLY AT 3-27-24 COMMISSION MEETING  
FINAL APPROVAL by a 5-0 roll call vote on April 22nd, 2024

## 2. CHARTER REVIEW BY SOLICITOR

It was also obvious that many changes of either a statutory or technical nature required legal advice as the members of the commission are in this case, and typically, lay people. A review by the City Solicitor every two years to suggest amendments made necessary by landmark legal decisions or newly passed State laws would be prudent.

**Suggestion:** Add Section 6 to Chapter X, Article 1 requiring a basic review of the Charter by the City Solicitor

**Example:** The City Solicitor shall review the City Charter bi-annually and shall recommend to the Mayor and City Council those technical revisions that may be necessary based upon statutory or case law changes or updates.

**Notes:** Combine with Item 1 above

RECOMMENDED UNANIMOUSLY AT 4-17-24 COMMISSION MEETING

FINAL APPROVAL by a 5-0 roll call vote on April 22nd, 2024

## 3. PROVIDE FOR DEDICATED LEGAL ADVICE TO THE CITY COUNCIL AND REMOVE CONFLICT FROM DUTIES OF CITY SOLICITOR

After a review it was discovered that 11 Municipalities in Rhode Island and 27 in Massachusetts have either dedicated legal counsel for their legislative bodies or at least provide for the hiring of discrete outside counsel. Recent events in Woonsocket have also demonstrated that this has been required in this City from time to time. However, at all times the City Solicitor is the Counsel of record and in fact of the City as an incorporated entity, which could and has imposed a conflict when advising both the Administration the Council.

**Suggestion:** Add explicit language to the Charter enabling the Counsel to hire its own legal aid and remove the language requiring the Solicitor to at all times advise both the Council and Administration to remove conflict. The Council may always request advice and opinions from the Solicitor.

**Example:**

**Combined Voter Question:** Shall the City of Woonsocket Home Rule Charter, Chapter II, Section 17 entitled "Employment of consultants" and Chapter X Article 1 entitled "Law

Department” Section 2 entitled “Duties of solicitor generally” be amended to allow the city council to hire its own legal counsel who shall assist the council members in its legislative role but shall not conflict with the duties of the City Solicitor?

**Proposed Change to Chapter II, Section 17**

The council may authorize by resolution employment of any professional or technical consultants, including its own attorney, within the limits of appropriations provided for such purposes.

**Proposed Change to Chapter X, Article 1, Section 2**

The City Solicitor shall be the attorney for the city and legal advisor to the Mayor, City Council if requested, and all other departments (except the school Department), offices and agencies of the city.

RECOMMENDED UNANIMOUSLY AT 4-17-24 COMMISSION MEETING  
FINAL APPROVAL by a 5-0 roll call vote on April 22nd, 2024

**4. TERM OF THE MAYOR AND TERM LIMITS**

Consistent with the 2011 Charter Review Commission, this Commission feels strongly that the term of a mayor lengthens from 2 years to 4 years. A consensus was reached that 2 Year terms are both challenging and potentially problematic for several reasons:

- Attracting quality candidates for the administrative department head positions when potentially that individual could be out of a job in just 2 years is problematic.
- A short 2-year term is often not enough time for a mayor both to acquire the experience and expertise and to diagnose and remedy the issues at hand to run the city’s administration most effectively.
- 25% of a Mayoral term to some extent is spent seeking election when more focus could be on the city and its residents.
- The Grant Application process and Large Municipal projects often take span greater than 2 years from start to finish. With that consideration, two-year terms can potentially stall or impede progress made with a regime change.
- According to a 2006 survey of municipal governments by International City/County Management Association (ICMA), the most common mayoral term length is four years, or 45% of cities

Additionally, with fewer Mayoral elections, potentially there is more voter interest and turnout.

Since 1890, There have been 30 mayors to serve the City of Woonsocket. In that timeframe the average tenure of Woonsocket Mayor to hold office is just over four (4) years but not all held

office consecutively. Conversely, on three (3) Mayors have served for longer than 8 years but only two have served more than 8 years consecutively. With that in mind, the Charter Review Commission recommends that with the election of November 2026 no duly sworn mayor shall be elected for more than **two consecutive** four-year terms. This does not prevent a previous mayor from running again, but only after a 4-year period has passed. Where term limits are imposed, 54 percent of the cities impose a two-term limit, and 28 percent impose a three-term limit, according to the same 2006 survey of municipal governments mentioned earlier.

**Suggestion:** Amend Chapter IV, Section 1 to provide for Four (4) year terms for the Mayor with a limit of Two (2) Consecutive Terms.

**Example:** Beginning with the general city election of 2026 and every four years thereafter, there shall be a mayor who shall be elected at the regular city election in each fourth second year for a term of four (4) two (2) years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

No person who has been duly sworn as mayor effective with the election of November 2026 shall be elected to the office of mayor for more than two consecutive four-year terms.

RECOMMENDED UNANIMOUSLY AT 4-17-24 COMMISSION MEETING  
FINAL APPROVAL by a 5-0 roll call vote on April 22nd, 2024

## **5. VACANCIES IN THE OFFICE OF THE MAYOR**

As it stands the office of the Mayor, if it becomes vacant, is filled by the sitting City Council President. Since the position of the Mayor is a full time obligation and that of Council President a part time obligation, this can impose a huge burden on the new sitting mayor. It is interesting to note that the Charter currently requires special elections for Council vacancies but not for mayoral vacancies.

**Suggestion:** Amend Chapter IV, Section 7 to provide for special elections, with times frames consistent with State Law to fill the office of the Mayor unless such vacancy is within 270 day (9 months) of an upcoming general election.

**Example:** A vacancy in the office of Mayor occurring more than two hundred seventy (270) days before the holding the next succeeding regular city election shall be filled by a special election in the city. Such special election shall be called by the canvassing authority for the purpose of filling such vacancy for the remainder of the term and shall be conducted as provided by law. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Mayor occurring two hundred seventy (270) days or less before the time of holding the next succeeding regular city election, the President of the



Council, or the Vice-President of the Council if the President shall decline the position of Mayor, shall be and become the mayor. The vacancy in the city council based upon the ascension to the position Mayor, shall be filled as provided in Chapter II Section 5 of this Charter dealing with vacancies in the Council.

FINAL APPROVAL by a 5-0 roll call vote on April 22nd, 2024 & April 24th, 2024

## 6. VACANCIES IN THE COUNCIL

The charter as it is currently constituted states:

*If a vacancy occurs in the office of councilperson more than two hundred forty (240) days before the time of holding the next succeeding regular city election, the canvassing authority shall forthwith call a special election for the purpose of filling such vacancy for the remainder of the term.*

The last special election was held earlier this year, and voter turnout was abysmal. Only 1,352 ballots were cast, which equates to 4.67% in a city of approximately 28,900 registered voters. The winning candidate Daniel Gendron finished with 1,014 votes but needed only 339 votes to surpass the 2<sup>nd</sup> place finisher which equates to a little over 1% of all registered voters. Furthermore, according to testimony acquired from the board of canvasser's office, the total cost to run both a primary and special elections was approximately 24 thousand dollars.

Conversely, in the last general election held in 2022, 8,135 ballots were cast, or 6x the amount of that of the 2024 special election. Ironically, this year's special election winning candidate, Daniel Gendron, finished in 8<sup>th</sup> place with 2,934 votes in the last general election, or nearly 3x more than he gathered in the 2024 special election.

**Suggestion:** Amend Chapter II, Section 5 such that the City council appoints the he remaining council members shall appoint the person who received the next highest number of votes in the previous general election held for city council.

### Example:

#### Proposed Change to Chapter II, Section 5

##### **Sec. 5. Vacancies.**

(a) ~~If a vacancy occurs in the office of councilman more than two hundred forty (240) days before the time of holding the next succeeding regular city election, the canvassing authority shall forthwith call a special election for the purpose of filling such vacancy for the remainder of the term.~~

~~(b) If any such vacancy occurs two hundred forty (240) days, or less, before the time of holding the next succeeding regular city election, the council may in its discretion direct the canvassing authority to call a special election for said purpose, to be held in the same manner as indicated below.~~

(a) If a vacancy occurs in the office of councilperson, the remaining council members shall appoint the person who received the next highest number of votes in the previous general election held for city council. If the person who received the next highest number of votes declines the appointment to the position of City Council, then the remaining council members shall continue down the same list of individuals from the previous general election for city council based upon the highest number votes received until a person is appointed to fill the vacant council position.

(b) If all individuals from the prior general election for city council shall decline the appointment by the remaining members of the city council, then the canvassing authority shall forthwith call a special election for the purpose of filling such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

(c) Such special election shall be held within seventy-five (75) days of the date of the occurrence of such vacancy and the procedure to be followed for the holding of such special election shall be the same as that designated in chapter XV of this charter, in regard to nominating petitions, primary election and election.

FINAL APPROVAL by a 5-0 roll call vote on April 22nd, 2024 & April 24th, 2024

### **III-A REMOVAL FROM OFFICE**

In the state of Rhode Island, the City of Woonsocket is the only municipality where the charter grants the authority of the Legislative branch (City Council) to remove a mayor from office. Research to date has discovered that only three (3) municipalities in New England and less than fifty (50) municipalities nationwide have such authority. Testimony was provided to the Commission both for and against the removal regarding Chapter XVI - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS - Article. 2 "REMOVAL FROM OFFICE". After much debate and a lengthy discussion, the Commission ultimately arrived at a consensus that the removal clause shall remain. The Commission agreed that a removal hearing, as painful as it was, helped provide transparency to the general public. However, with Article 2, this Commission strongly believe that certain "grounds" language and heightened procedural hurdles are both prudent and warranted. When considering the 2022 election results, the majority of voters may likely agree.

### **7. REMOVAL FROM OFFICE - GROUNDS**

Chapter XVI, Article 2, Section 2 enumerates the grounds under which certain officials may be removed from office. After careful review and discussion with legal counsel both inside and out, this Commission determined that the current language is sufficiently vague and inconsistent with State Law that it may leave the City open to legal action.

**Suggestion:** Chapter XVI, Article 2, Section 2 to include language derived from the State Ethics Commission, the disciplinary panel of the RI Supreme Judicial Court and the Rhode Island Constitution.

**Example:**

**Sec. 2. Grounds.**

The following causes shall constitute causes for impeachment:

- (1) Willful and repeated violations of any material provisions of the charter or ordinances;
- (2) Being declared medically incompetent or disabled to perform the duties of this office by a Rhode Island licensed medical physician ~~Incompetency;~~
- (3) ~~Substance abuse;~~ Being indicted or informed against for a felony, convicted of a misdemeanor or felony, or against whom a finding of probable cause of violation of the code of ethics has been made by the Rhode Island Ethics Commission.
- (4) ~~Willful neglect of duty;~~ Willfully misused, converted, or misappropriated, without authority, public property or public funds entrusted to or associated with the elective office to which the official has been elected or appointed; and
- (5) Corrupt or willful malfeasance in office. ~~;~~ and
- (6) ~~Willful misconduct to the injury of public service. (Election of 11-6-01)~~

FINAL APPROVAL by a 5-0 roll call vote on April 22nd, 2024

**8. REMOVAL FROM OFFICE - INITIATION OF PROCEEDINGS**

To avoid the ability of a lone individual to single handedly initiate a costly and resource intensive removal process, or for other individuals to be forced to recuse themselves simply by agreeing, the Commissions' recommendation would require the CC to hold meeting to determine whether there is sufficient cause to proceed to a hearing on the matter as herein provided. If at least two members of the city council who did not initiate the complaint, agree that there is sufficient cause then a hearing on the complaint shall proceed as herein provided. This is essentially a "low bar" show cause hearing in which the merits of removal process must be debated at least minimally in a public forum.

**Suggestion:** Require a two-vote assent at a normal council hearing, amended as follows below.

**Example:**

**Sec. 3. Initiation of proceedings.**

Removal proceedings may be initiated by any member of the council or by any fifty (50) electors as hereinafter provided. Upon the filing with the council of a complaint in writing specifying any matter or thing made cause for removal under this charter, which complaint shall be signed by at least one member of the council or by not less than fifty (50) electors of the city, which said complaint, in either case, shall be verified by the oath of at least one of the signers, the council shall proceed to hear and determine whether there is sufficient cause to proceed to a hearing on the matter as herein provided. Upon the affirmative vote and finding of sufficient cause to proceed by at least two members of the city council who did not initiate the complaint, then a hearing on the complaint shall proceed as herein provided.

FINAL APPROVAL by a 5-0 roll call vote on April 22nd, 2024

**9. REMOVAL FROM OFFICE – TIME TO HEARING AND MAJORITY REQUIRED**

Throughout the Woonsocket City charter, affirmative vote thresholds are clearly documented. Particularly notable is the threshold needed to terminate a city solicitor which is two-thirds (2/3) of the whole number of its members. However, in the instance of removing an elected official, there is no defined threshold to affirmative votes required. One might presume it's just a simple majority. The Commission strongly believes that an affirmative vote tally of **less than** majority of the **whole council** is not sufficient to remove an elective official. The Charter Review Commission is not interested in debating the merits of why the Council choose the action it took in the fall of 2022. Without question, the members of the previous City Council did what they felt was noble, justified and warranted. However, at the conclusion of the mayor removal hearing, only 3 votes were needed to have a 4-term mayor removed while simultaneously disenfranchising the 7,502 voters that previously that voted for that mayor. In the election that followed 2 months later, the people spoke and it was clear that the majority of the city voters did not agree with the action taken of the previous City Council.

With the presumption that one Council member will need to recuse themselves, the Commission recommends that 4 votes will be necessary to remove an elected official.

**Suggestion and Example:**

**Sec. 5. Time for hearing and majority vote required.**

The council shall hear and determine said charges within ten (10) days after the officer against whom the charges have been brought has been furnished with a copy of said charges, unless said proceedings shall be adjourned for cause to a time not exceeding thirty (30) days in all, or unless, through no fault of the council, the charges cannot be

heard and determined within the time hereinabove set forth, in which case the council shall hear and determine the charges within the time hereinabove set forth when the cause for delay has been removed. The affirmative vote of a majority of the whole number of the council shall be necessary for the removal of the officer against whom the charges have been brought.

FINAL APPROVAL by a 5-0 roll call vote on April 22nd, 2024

## **10. REQUIREMENTS AND APPROVAL FOR GRANT APPLICATIONS**

With consideration to testimony given by Council President Ward, the Charter Review Commission agrees that language should be added Chapter XVI – Misc. Provisions to specifically address both Grant Applications and Grant Awards. Preliminary research provided by the Planning Dept. indicates that’s since 2020 59 grants have been awarded. However, only 19 grants fall under the Council President’s recommended threshold of \$100,000 dollars. Just Nine (9) grants or 15% fall between \$100,000 & 250,000 dollars with remaining 31 grants or 52.5% exceeding the \$250,000 dollar threshold. With consideration to the City Council’s workload and of the Executive Branch’s ability to efficiently run its day-to-day operations that are often deadline oriented, the Commission has recommended that the threshold for the City Council grant approval be \$250,000 for both grant application and grant awards.

**Suggestion:** An article be added Chapter XVI to require Council approval, by resolution, to apply for Grants in amounts over \$250,000.

### **Example:**

All grant applications amounting to a request of Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$250,000) or more shall not be submitted by the administration until the City Council has adopted a resolution approving such application.

Any grant award in an amount of Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$250,000) or more and constitutes an obligation for a term of more than one (1) year shall not be signed by any city officer until the City Council has adopted a resolution approving such award.

FINAL APPROVAL by a 5-0 roll call vote on April 22nd, 2024

## **IV. ITEMS DEBATED AND REMOVED FROM CONSIDERATION**

1. **Chapter XVI - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS - Article 9. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES; DUAL OFFICE HOLDING**
2. **MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS, Article 6. PUBLICATIONS OF LEGAL NOTICES**
3. **TEN DAY PURCHASE APPROVALS**
4. **THE CITY SHALL BE ONE WARD**

Respectfully Submitted:

**2024 City of Woonsocket Charter Review Commission**

Vincent J. Bono, Chair

David Nabb, Vice Chair

Carol Chattman, Commissioner

Thomas Gray, Commissioner

David LaHousse, Commissioner