San Marcos Mission Statement

The mission of the City of San Marcos is to improve the quality of life of those who live, work or visit San Marcos by providing a safe family atmosphere that is rich and diverse in cultural and natural resources and promotes economic and educational opportunities.
AGENDA

WELCOME/INTRODUCTIONS

HOUSEKEEPING ITEMS

COMMISSIONER RESOURCES

COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

COUNCIL PRIORITIES

CHAIR/VICE CHAIR ELECTION

PLANNING BASICS

NEXT STEPS
Meeting Thursday, January 16, 2020 @ 6:30 PM
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTEREST</th>
<th>APPOINTEE</th>
<th>ALTERNATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community At-Large</td>
<td>Glen Winn</td>
<td>Lela Hankins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community At-Large</td>
<td>Arcela Nuñez-Alvarez</td>
<td>Marisol Clark-Ibañez</td>
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<td>Community At-Large</td>
<td>Ed Philbrick</td>
<td>Jon Lycett</td>
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<td>Community At-Large</td>
<td>Herbie Smith</td>
<td>Letty Robles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community At-Large</td>
<td>Mike Strong</td>
<td>Kevin Karpe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business/Economic Development</td>
<td>Matt Simmons</td>
<td>Rick Rungaitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Industry/Housing</td>
<td>Michael McSweeney</td>
<td>Jeff O’Connor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sphere of Influence</td>
<td>Ramona Finnila</td>
<td>Tanis Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Primary Education (K-12)</td>
<td>Mark Schiel</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local Higher Education/Academia – CSUSM</td>
<td>Neal Hoss</td>
<td>Mark Norita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Higher Education/Academia – Palomar College</td>
<td>Chris Miller</td>
<td>Denis Astl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks/Recreation/Open Space/Trails</td>
<td>Jay Franklin</td>
<td>Joyce Sensmeier</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infrastructure/Water</td>
<td>Hal Martin</td>
<td>James Gumpel</td>
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Meetings are open to the public—encouraged to attend!

Meeting Schedule
3rd Thursday, 6:30 PM @ Community Services Main Hall

Role of Alternates
CHAIR/VICE CHAIR ELECTION

WELCOME/INTRODUCTIONS

HOUSEKEEPING ITEMS

COMMISSIONER RESOURCES
General Plan Structure

Guiding Themes

Goals

Policies

Implementation Program
• Existing Land Use Map – City and Sphere of Influence

• Colors represent land use classifications

• Shows the distribution/patterns of land use development in the City
Land Use Planning Hierarchy

- General Plan
- Specific Plans
  - Zoning (Discretionary/Legislative)
- Subdivision Maps
- Site Development Plans
- Conditional Use Permits/Director Permits (Discretionary/Quasi-Adjudicatory)
- Building Permits
  - Grading Permits (Ministerial Permits)

Long-Term

More General

More Detailed

Short-Term
• City was incorporated in 1963 and became a charter City in 1994

• City and Sphere of Influence = 33.06 square miles

• City Government
  • Council District elections in 2018
  • Contract law enforcement services/Sheriff’s Department
  • Water/Sewer provided by various Water and Sewer Districts

• San Marcos has been one of the fastest growing cities in the San Diego Region for decades
Community Statistics

Population Change 2000-2019

- **2000**: 54,977
- **2010**: 83,781
- **2019**: 98,369

Community Statistics

Housing Unit Production 2000-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Units</th>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>18,862</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>28,641</td>
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<td>2019</td>
<td>32,126</td>
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City Core “Subarea”
Next Steps

Consultant selection process will be completed November 2019

January 16, 2020 @ 6:30 PM, Community Services Main Hall

Will discuss work plan, community engagement, and schedule at the next meeting
Questions
Brown Act & Conflicts of Interest
General Plan Advisory Committee
September 26, 2019
Ralph M. Brown Act

Government Code §§ 54950 et seq.
Purpose & Scope

• Governs meetings of local government legislative bodies (i.e. councils, boards, commissions and committees)

• Meetings shall be open and public, and all persons shall be permitted to attend, subject to certain exceptions
Meetings & Prohibited Meetings

• A “meeting” is where a majority of the members of a legislative body are present at the same time and place to discuss, deliberate or take action on an item of business

• Prohibited Meetings:
  
  • Collective briefings with staff in advance of a meeting
  
  • Serial meetings conducted through direct communications, personal intermediaries or technological devices (e-mail or other technology/media) to discuss, deliberate or take action on an item of business
Exceptions to Meetings

- Individual contacts, so long as opinions of other members are not shared to reach a collective consensus
- Conferences open to the public
- Community meetings of another organization
- Publicized meetings of another body
- Standing committee meetings (as observers only)
- Social or ceremonial events where no business is discussed
- Ad hoc committees consisting of fewer than a quorum
Discussion/Action on Agenda Items

• Can only discuss/take action on items listed on the agenda, unless:
  • Legislative body determines by a majority vote there is an emergency situation, or when 2/3 of the members present determine there is a need for immediate action that can’t wait until a future meeting
  • Item appeared on the agenda of a prior meeting and was continued from that meeting (< 5 days prior)
  • Brief response to public questions or comment of non-agenda items
• Legislative body may direct staff to put an item on a future agenda
Rights of the Public

• Public cannot be required to register names, provide other information, complete a questionnaire or fulfill any condition precedent to attending a meeting

• Cannot prohibit or restrict the non-disruptive recording or public broadcast of open and public meetings

• Public must be allowed to comment on a specific agenda item before or during consideration of the item by the legislative body

• May adopt reasonable time limits for public comment

• Cannot prohibit public criticism of policies, procedures, programs or services of the agency
Conflicts of Interest

Political Reform Act
(Government Code §§ 81000 et seq.)

Government Code § 1090

Appearance of Bias
Conflicts of Interest

• Public officials must exercise the duties of their offices impartially and for the benefit of the public; not for the benefit of the official’s personal interests

• Committee members are considered “public officials” subject to the conflict of interest disclosure and disqualification requirements

• Should refrain from participating in decisions if the official has a conflict of interest or potential conflict

• Potential enforcement action includes fines/penalties, and/or criminal, civil and/or administrative proceedings
Types of Conflicts of Interest

- Business entity
- Real property
- Income
- Gifts
- Personal finances
- Financial interest in a contract made in official capacity (GC § 1090)
Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC)

• A state-wide regulatory and enforcement entity that implements rules and regulations to assist legislative bodies in determining whether a conflict of interest exists

• Seeking FPPC advice
  • Informal - request via telephone or email (response within a few days); does not provide immunity from enforcement
  • Formal - written advice can take several weeks; may provide immunity from enforcement
  • Sample informal and formal advice letters available on FPPC website
Disqualification & Recusal

• Review each agenda item ahead of a meeting to determine if you have a potential conflict of interest

• If you suspect a potential conflict of interest, you may seek advice from the FPPC or your personal attorney
  
  • City Attorney’s Office can provide general information regarding conflicts to the committee, but does not provide individual advice to committee members

• If you need to disqualify yourself from an agenda item due to a conflict of interest:
  
  • Notify staff as early as possible
  
  • At the meeting, announce the reason for recusal and leave the dais before any discussion on the item commences
Appearance of Bias

- In addition to compliance with FPPC conflict of interest requirements, public officials are subject to common law principles, including avoiding the appearance of bias.
  - Even if the public official does not receive any compensation and/or is not required to file a FPPC Form 700 (Statement of Economic Interests).
- Appearance of bias applies when a “perceived” conflict of interest exists; official may not have an actual conflict of interest, but the public may question the official’s ability to consider the agenda item impartially.
Questions?