



DUTIES OF THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL

One of the most misunderstood aspects of municipal government is the separation of powers between the mayor and the council. Like government on the state and federal levels, municipal government is divided into three separate but equal branches: executive, legislative and judicial. Each of these branches has distinct duties and powers and restrictions on how far it can intrude into the affairs of the other branches.

At the municipal level, the mayor serves as the head of the executive branch. As such, the mayor is responsible for overseeing the day-to-day operations of the municipality. He or she oversees municipal employees, makes sure that bills are paid on time, executes municipal contracts and, in general, performs many of the same functions as a CEO of a private corporation. Section 11-43-81, Code of Alabama 1975.

In municipalities of less than 12,000 inhabitants, the mayor also presides over council meetings and serves as a member of the council. In these cities and towns, the mayor may vote on any issue before the council, introduce measures and participate in debates to the same extent as members of the council. Section 11-43-42, Code of Alabama 1975.

In cities with populations of more than 12,000, the mayor is not a voting member of the council. While not a voting member of the council, he or she does have a veto over any permanent action taken by the council. The council can override the mayor's veto by a two-thirds vote. Section 11-43-42, Code of Alabama 1975.

The council is the legislative branch. The council has authority over the finances and property of the municipality. The council establishes policies, passes ordinances, sets tax levels, determines what sorts of services the municipality will offer and has authority over all other legislative aspects of municipal government. Section 11-43-56, Code of Alabama 1975.

Perhaps the best way to sum it up is that the mayor is the chief executive officer of the city and is charged with the duty of supervision of the affairs of the city under policies fixed by the council. AGO to Hon. A.J. Cooper, August 15, 1973.

Citizens and councilmembers must understand that individual councilmembers, acting alone, have no greater power or authority than any other citizen of the municipality. The council can only act as a body at a legally convened meeting. No official action may be taken by any individual council member. All official action must be taken by the council acting as the governing body. For instance, the Attorney General has ruled that individual councilmembers cannot direct the activities of a municipal fire department, even pursuant to a properly enacted ordinance. AGO 1988-262. Other similar rulings include:

- Individual city councilmembers may not supervise and control municipal departments. The city council must approve expenditures of municipal funds. AGO 1991-147.
- A town council may not delegate its authority to appoint recreational board members to individual councilmembers. AGO 1991-402.

It is clear, then, that the primary factor in the success of a municipal government lies in the working relationship between the mayor and the city council. Elected city officials must recognize that they have dedicated themselves for the next four years to accomplishing a common goal – providing the city or town with the best municipal government possible. To achieve this goal, the mayor and the council must maintain a harmonious working relationship.

At times the mayor and the council will disagree over the best solution to a problem. Disagreement is not only inevitable; it can be healthy. Negotiating opposing viewpoints can often lead to unexpected solutions. City officials must learn that when an opposing view is taken by someone else in government, it is merely a different opinion on the best way to represent the citizens of the municipality.

The success of municipal government also depends upon the willingness of each individual councilmember to cooperate with other councilmembers in granting time, knowledge and experience toward representing the citizens of the municipality. Under the mayor-council form of government, the council is granted legislative powers to determine the policies that will be followed in the administration of the municipal government. In exercising these powers, the council determines the extent of the governmental and corporate functions of the municipal government.

Equally vital is the willingness of the mayor to properly administer the ordinances passed by the council. The mayor is charged with the general supervision and control of municipal departments, programs, and facilities. The advice, recommendations and viewpoints of the mayor generally reflect the thoughts of the voters who elected him or her and are worthy of careful consideration by the council.

The laws of Alabama necessitate a close working relationship between the council and the mayor. Without that spirit of cooperation, a municipal government will not function properly. Open communications between the mayor and the council should be maintained at all times. Before acting on any proposal, the council should carefully consider the advice, views and recommendations of the mayor. Similarly, the mayor should also listen to council discussions in order to understand the reasoning behind council actions and the intent of the council as it passes ordinances and resolutions.

Powers of Appointment

In *Scott v. Coachman*, 73 So.3d 607 (Ala. 2011), the Supreme Court of Alabama held that the mayor has the authority to hire most municipal employees. The Court in *Coachman* interpreted Section 11-43-81, Code of Alabama 1975, which provides that the mayor has the “power to appoint all officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for by law.” The Court ruled that the council cannot remove the mayor’s appointment authority under Section 11-43-81 by ordinance. Since at least 1957, the Attorney General had interpreted the phrase “otherwise provided by law” to mean that the council could pass an ordinance - a law - to assume the power to appoint employees and officers. *Coachman* overturned this interpretation and stated that unless a state statute authorized a different appointment method, the mayor had the power to appoint all officers and, presumably, employees.

In cities having a population of more than 6,000, there shall be elected by the council, at its first regular meeting or as soon thereafter as practicable, a city treasurer and a city clerk, who shall hold office until the next general election and until their successors are elected and qualified, and such council may elect an auditor, and any officers whose election is required by ordinance, and, except as otherwise provided, the council shall have authority to fix the terms of office, prescribe their duties and fix the salaries of the officers. Section 11-43-3, Code of Alabama 1975. This section specifically gives the council the authority in municipalities of over 6,000, to identify “officers” of the city by ordinance and provide for their election by ordinance.

In cities having a population of less than 6,000 and in towns, the council shall elect a clerk and fix the salary and term of office, and may determine by ordinance the other officers of the city or town, their salary, the manner of their election and the terms of office. The clerk and such other officers elected by the council shall serve until their successor or successors are elected and qualified. Section 11-43-4, Code of Alabama 1975. While worded differently than §11-43-3, this section also gives the council, in municipalities of under 6,000 population, the authority to identify officers of the city by ordinance and to elect those officers or provide for another “manner of appointment” by ordinance. The council may provide for a tax assessor, tax collector, chief of police, and chief of the fire department and shall specifically prescribe their duties. The council shall designate the persons who shall administer oaths and issue warrants of arrest for violations of law and the ordinances of the city or town and the persons authorized to approve appearance bonds of persons arrested. This section identifies specific officers of a municipality and gives the council the authority to provide for these officers should it choose to.

In combination with Section 11-43-3 and Section 11-43-4 of the Code of Alabama 1975, the council, in providing for these “officers” could, by ordinance, provide for their manner of appointment, including appointment by the council rather than the mayor. In addition to the above listed code sections, Section 12-14-30 of the Code of Alabama 1975, specifically gives the council the authority to appoint, by vote of a majority of its members, the judges of the municipal court. Also, Section 11-43-20 of the Code of Alabama 1975, authorizes the city council to provide for, by ordinance, a city manager. The council is authorized to establish a police force under the general supervision of a police chief. Section 11-43-55, Code of Alabama 1975.

Where a municipality has created, *by ordinance*, the office of city attorney and the ordinance fails to designate the appointing authority, the Mayor is the appointing authority for the city attorney. AGO 2009-054. **NOTE:** Where a municipality contracts with an attorney to provide legal services for the municipality, the council must approve the contract and its terms.

The Attorney General, in Opinion 2012-039, held that the specific language of Sections 11-43-3 and 11-43-4 don’t limit the council’s appointment power only to listed “offices.” Instead, the Attorney General noted that “Section 11-43-3 authorizes a city council to elect any officer whose election is required by ordinance, to prescribe the duties, to fix salaries and to set the terms of office for these officers.” Therefore, the Attorney General concluded that the legislature has created a method for the council to appoint other positions than those listed above and designate them as “officers.” The Attorney General, though, stated that there are limitations on the council’s power to designate certain positions as officers. Using the definition in Black’s Law Dictionary, the Attorney General concluded that: “any office created by a city council must be assigned specific duties and hold a position of authority. Paramount to the authority of an officer is the ability to discharge some portion of the sovereign power. The Supreme Court of Alabama, in defining the term “office” stated the following: “We apprehend that the term “office” implies a delegation of a portion of the sovereign power, and the possession of it by the person filling the office; and the exercise of such power, within legal limits, constitutes the correct discharge of the duties of such office. The power thus delegated and possessed may be a portion belonging sometimes to one of the three great departments, and sometimes to another; still, it is a legal power, which may be rightfully exercised, and, in its effects, will bind the rights of others, and be subject to revision and correction only according to the standing laws of the state. An employment, merely, has none of these distinguishing features.” *State v. Stone*, 240 Ala. 677,680, 200 So. 756, 758 (1941). An employee, instead, is someone who “works within the service of another person (the employer) under an express or implied contract for hire (A)n officer must have responsibilities and hold a position that is superior to that of an employee ... Accordingly, an officer is limited to a person that exercises some level of authority, presumably over employees, and performs some discretionary, policy-making functions.”

In summary, according to *Coachman*, the mayor has the power to appoint anyone whose appointment “is not otherwise provided for by [state] law.” State law clearly provides that the council shall appoint certain positions, such as clerk and treasurer. State law also allows the council to create “offices” by ordinance and, therefore, fill those positions. Keep in mind that not every position within the municipality can be designated as an office. In order to hold an office, a person must exercise some “level of authority, presumably over employees” and perform discretionary, policy-making functions. If so, the council may pass an ordinance making these positions officers of the municipality.

Powers of Dismissal

Section 11-43-160, Code of Alabama 1975, states that any person appointed to an office in any city or town may, for cause, after a hearing, be removed by the officer making the appointment. Section 11-43-81, Code of Alabama 1975, states that the mayor may remove, for good cause, any non-elected officer appointed by him or her and permanently fill the vacancy. In *State v. Thompson*, 100 So. 756 (1924), however, the Alabama Supreme Court ruled that where the mayor has been given the power to make appointments solely on his or her own discretion and without the approval of the council, the mayor must grant a hearing to the appointee before the dismissal. Of course, the appointee may waive this right to a hearing.

The mayor may remove any officer for good cause, except those elected by the people, and permanently fill the vacancy if the officer was elected by the council or appointed with its consent. In either of these cases, the mayor must report the dismissal to the council and state the reasons for the action to the council at its next regular meeting. If the council sustains the mayor's act by a majority vote of those elected to the council, the vacancy must be filled as provided in Title 11 of the Code of Alabama. Again, Section 11-43-81 states that the appointee must be granted a hearing, which can be waived by the employee, before the dismissal becomes permanent. Section 11-43-160 of the Code of Alabama gives the city council the authority to remove any officer in the several departments, but not employees. The term "officer" includes all those positions specifically set forth in the Code of Alabama as "officers," as well as any position created by the city council pursuant to ordinance. An officer is limited to a person that exercises some level of authority, presumably over employees, and performs some discretionary, policy-making functions. A city council is not authorized to fire an "employee" pursuant to section 11-43-160 of the Code. AGO 2012-039.

In municipalities having a population of less than 12,000 inhabitants, according to the last or any subsequent federal census, the mayor may vote on the removal of any person appointed to office in the municipality pursuant to this section and the mayor shall be considered as a member of the council in determining whether there is a two-thirds vote of the council for the removal of the officer. Section 11-43-81, Code of Alabama 1975. The mayor may not permanently remove the police chief or any other officials who were not appointed by him or her, but the mayor may temporarily remove such officials pending a hearing on the question by the council. The mayor may fill the vacancy temporarily by the appointment of an acting successor who is entitled to pay for services rendered. AGO to Hon. Robert S. Glasgow, July 19, 1956. The mayor of a city of 12,000 or more in population does not sit as a member of the council and, therefore, has no vote on questions of appointment or dismissal of officers or employees who come before the council. The mayor of a city of 12,000 or more in population does not have the power of veto over appointments made by the council.

The fact that the mayor, who voted and participated in a personnel hearing before the council concerning an officer's dismissal, may have had prior and independent knowledge of the dispute would not, standing alone, be sufficient to support a finding that the officer was deprived of an opportunity for an impartial hearing. However, the Alabama Supreme Court has held if before the hearing, a mayor and a councilmember had decided to uphold the discharge of the officer before evidence was presented, participation of the mayor and councilmember in the council hearing denied the officer due process. *See, Chandler v. Lanett*, 424 So.2d 1307 (Ala. 1982); *see also, Guinn v. Eufaula*, 437 So.2d 516 (Ala. 1983); *Stallworth v. Evergreen*, 680 So.2d 229 (Ala. 1996).

Municipal Finances

Section 11-43-84, Code of Alabama 1975, requires the mayor, as chief executive officer, to present a written statement to the council at least once every six months showing the financial condition of the municipality and the steps the mayor proposes to take for the protection of the city or town. This section also states that the mayor shall require any officer of the city or town to make a report at such times as the mayor or the council directs. This authority is intended to facilitate supervision of the various municipal departments and officials and to assist the mayor in making reports to the council.

Section 11-43-85, Code of Alabama 1975, requires the mayor to appoint an expert accountant to make a detailed examination of all books and accounts of the city and to make a full report in writing, under oath, to be submitted to the council at its first meeting after completion of the report. This report must be placed in the minutes of the council. Section 11-43-85 also authorizes the mayor to request the Examiners of Public Accounts to audit the municipality. AGO 1992-322.

The council does not have authority to appoint its own accountant in lieu of the mayor's appointment. Further, the mayor is authorized to fix the accountant's fee without the approval of the council and the council is legally obligated to pay a reasonable amount for these services. If the council is not satisfied with the audit provided by the mayor's accountant, the council may order an additional audit to be made by an auditor of its choice.

The council is required to appropriate the sums necessary for the expenditures of city departments, and for interest on indebtedness, not exceeding in the aggregate 10 percent of its estimated receipts. In addition, the council cannot appropriate in the aggregate an amount in excess of its annual legally authorized revenue. Section 11-43-57, Code of Alabama 1975.

While a city is not required to adopt a budget, most municipalities do so to ensure that citizens obtain maximum service for each tax dollar. As chief executive officer, the mayor is in the best position to determine the requirements of the various municipal departments. While the mayor does not draft the final budget, he or she compiles estimates of revenues and expenses and presents those figures to the council along with recommendations for appropriations and for revenue-raising procedures, if necessary. The municipal budget is not considered permanent and, therefore, is not subject to the mayor's veto. AGO 1991-180.

The mayor plays an important role in the disbursement of municipal funds. Warrants must be drawn by the clerk, approved by the mayor or such other person as the council designates and presented to the treasurer for payment. The Alabama Supreme Court held in *Edwards v. 1st National Bank of Brewton*, 377 So.2d 966 (1979), the council may, by ordinance, remove the mayor's authority to sign checks. See, AGO 1990-284; see also, AGO 2001-260.

All expenditures of municipal funds must be specifically approved by the mayor or by some other person designated by the council. Section 11-43-120, Code of Alabama 1975. The council may, however, make a purchase over the objection of the mayor. AGO to Hon. Norman Plunkett, June 22, 1977.

Further, Section 11-43-120 provides that no warrant shall be drawn except by the authority of law or ordinance, and the treasurer shall allow no expenditure unless it is approved by ordinance or by the mayor. If the mayor questions the legality of an expenditure, the clerk and treasurer and, if necessary, the city attorney, should be consulted about the matter. The mayor may be held responsible for unauthorized expenditures made on the basis of his or her approval. See, *Altmayer v. Daphne*, 613 So.2d 366 (Ala. 1993). Additionally, the council should stress that only those with authority to authorize expenditures should do so, because in *Brannan and Guy, P.C. v. Montgomery*, 828 So.2d 914 (2002), the Alabama Supreme Court held where the authority to set the compensation rates of contract attorneys rests solely with the mayor, a discussion of rates between the city attorney and the contract attorney at the request of the mayor does not create a unilateral contract that binds the city.

While it is unnecessary for the council to validate each disbursement individually, Section 11-43-120 requires that all claims, requisitions and demands against a municipality for goods purchased or debts incurred be presented to the council for approval, unless already provided by ordinance or resolution.

Municipal Contracts

Unless otherwise directed by state law or ordinance, the mayor is authorized to enter into and execute all municipal contracts in the name of the city or town. However, the mayor cannot change the price fixed by the council without authority from the council to do so. *Albany v. Spragins*, 93 So. 803 (Ala. 1922). All obligations for the payment of money by the municipality, except for bonds and interest coupons, shall be attested by the clerk. Section 11-47-5, Code of Alabama 1975.

The mayor is required to see that all contracts with the municipality are faithfully performed or kept. The mayor is required to execute all deeds and contracts and bonds required in judicial proceedings for and on behalf of the city or town. No sureties shall be required on the bond. Section 11-43-83, Code of Alabama 1975.

The Alabama Supreme Court held that, absent authorization from the council, the mayor does not have the authority to enter into and execute a contract on behalf of the municipality. While the Court recognized that the mayor is authorized to enter into and to execute contracts, it determined that the authority cannot be exercised without the direction and authorization of the council. *Town of Boligee v. Greene County Water & Sewer Auth.*, 77 So.3d 1166 (Ala. 2011). Accordingly, the general rule is that the only method by which an employee or official may expend funds or be given authority to bind the municipality to a contract is by an affirmative vote of the council reflected in the minutes. An exception is the mayor's authority to contract for an annual municipal audit pursuant to Section 11-43-85, Code of Alabama 1975.

Section 11-47-20 of the Code of Alabama, 1975 authorizes a municipality, by ordinance entered on the minutes of the council, to dispose of any real property not needed for public or municipal purposes. The council directs the mayor to make title thereto. The council may file a writ of mandamus against the mayor if the mayor refuses to execute a deed as required. AGO 1995-113. A conveyance made by the mayor in accordance with this ordinance invests the grantee with the title of the municipality. Section 11-47-21 requires a municipality to follow the same procedure when it wishes to lease any of its real property. No similar requirement is made for personal property. See, Section 11-43-56, Code of Alabama 1975. For further discussion on this topic, please see the article entitled "Sale of Lease of Unneeded Municipal Property" located in the *Selected Readings for the Municipal Official* (2016 ed.).

If a public official, public employee, member of the household of the public official or employee, or business with which that person is associated, enters into a contract to provide goods or services and payment, in whole or part, for the contract will come out of state, county or municipal funds, must be filed within the Ethics Commission within ten days after the contract has been entered into, regardless of the amount of the contract or whether or not the contract has obtained through competitive bid. AGO 2001-029.

Legislative and Judicial Powers of the Mayor

Section 11-45-1, Code of Alabama 1975, gives municipalities the power to adopt ordinances and resolutions to carry into effect the powers and duties conferred on it by statute and to provide for the safety, preserve the health, promote the prosperity, improve the morals, order, comfort and convenience of the citizens of the municipality. The council, as the legislative body of the municipality, is responsible for enacting these ordinances.

In municipalities of less than 12,000 in population, the mayor sits with, presides over and is considered a member of the municipal council. This provision entitles the mayor to vote for or against the adoption of ordinances that the council considers. It is unnecessary that an ordinance be approved by the mayor or authenticated by his or her signature. Section 11-43-2, Code of Alabama 1975.

In cities with populations of 12,000 or more, the mayor does not sit as a member of the council, unless the city has elected by ordinance to continue operating under the legislative functions of a city with a population less than 12,000. See Section 11-43-2, Code of Alabama 1975. Therefore, the clerk must transmit all ordinances and resolutions intended to be of a permanent nature to the mayor

within 48 hours after passage by the council. If the mayor disapproves of an ordinance or resolution transmitted by the clerk, he or she must, within 10 days of its passage by the council, return it to the clerk with the written objections. The clerk is to report these objections to the council at its next regular meeting. If the mayor fails to return the ordinance within 10 days, the clerk shall publish the ordinance as though the mayor had signed his or her approval. *See*, Sections 11-45-4 and 11-45-5, Code of Alabama 1975. The mayor has no authority to veto an ordinance which merely disposes of an administrative matter. AGO to Hon. Carl H. Kilgore, July 8, 1975. Therefore, nonpermanent ordinances are not subject to the mayor's veto. AGO 1991-072.

The council has the power to pass an ordinance over the mayor's veto by two-thirds vote of the members elected to the council. The vote must be recorded on the minutes. Section 11-45-5, Code of Alabama 1975.

Under general law, in municipalities over 12,000 in population, Section 11-45-5 gives the mayor power to approve or veto in whole or in part all ordinances or resolutions fixing the salaries of officers and employees. At its next regular meeting, the council votes on whether it will override the mayor's veto. If it fails to override the veto, then it votes upon the approval of the ordinances as approved by the mayor. However, the mayor of a city or town that has elected, by ordinance, to continue operating under the legislative functions of a city with a population less than 12,000 may not exercise veto power and his or her signature as the mayor may not affect the validity of an ordinance or resolution passed by the council while the mayor is a voting member of the council. *See* Section 11-45-5, Code of Alabama 1975.

Section 12-14-15, Code of Alabama 1975, states that the mayor, under authority as chief executive officer, has the power to remit fines and costs imposed by the municipal judge or the court to which an appeal was taken for violation of a municipal ordinance. In addition, the mayor has the power to pardon those convicted and sentenced by the municipal judge for violations of municipal ordinances. In an opinion to the city council of East Brewton, however, the Attorney General ruled that a mayor has no authority to dismiss pending cases in municipal court. AGO to City Council of East Brewton, August 8, 1974. Further, the Attorney General has determined that the mayor has no authority to remit forfeitures levied against sureties on appearance bonds by the municipal judge. AGO to Hon. Richmond McClintock, July 17, 1957. Likewise, the mayor has no authority to approve or order the approval of any appearance bonds. AGO 1991-374. Similarly, councilmembers may not sign as surety on bail bonds for persons arrested by municipal police officers. AGO 1990-282.

Section 12-14-15 also requires the mayor to make a written report to the council at its first regular meeting each month, listing the fines and costs remitted, sentences commuted, and pardons and paroles granted by the mayor during the preceding months and stating the reasons therefore.

The council may, by a properly-adopted ordinance, authorize the mayor to administer oaths on behalf of the municipality, pursuant to Section 11-43-5, Code of Alabama 1975. AGO 1988-397.

The mayor may serve as superintendent of the municipal utility system. The council has no authority to reduce the mayor's salary by the amount he or she receives for serving as superintendent. AGO 1989-070.

Similarly, the council may not require the mayor to devote full time to his or her duties as mayor. AGO to Hon. William Willis, January 20, 1960. However, the Legislature may, by local act, require the mayor to serve in a full-time capacity. AGO 1988-298. *See also*, AGO 2005-076.

Legislative Powers of the Council

The council as a body establishes municipal policy, and the mayor is charged with the duty of implementing that policy. For instance, in AGO 1989-243, the issue was whether the mayor or the council had authority to establish the working conditions of a police dispatcher. The Attorney General concluded that the mayor could require the dispatcher to work at city hall unless the council provided otherwise. The question of where the dispatcher performed her duties was a matter of policy, a decision for the council to resolve. Until the council acted, it was the mayor's decision. However, once the council acted, the mayor was required to implement that policy.

Another example of the legislative power of the council is found in AGO 1992-289. It concluded that the council is responsible for establishing policies which will be followed by municipal departments. Department heads may not set policies unless the council has delegated the authority to them. A council may delegate authority to set policy to the mayor, who may authorize department heads to determine policies which their departments will follow. Where the council has not acted, department heads may set informal procedures to be followed until the council acts.

Other examples of the legislative power of the council to draft city policy include AGO 1995-091, which concludes that the use of city-owned vehicles is under the control of the council, which should promulgate a policy regarding their use. This Opinion also makes clear that the council has the power to decide how much to reimburse an individual for the use of a personal vehicle on municipal business.

Subpoena Power

A municipal council or a committee authorized by the council may, by resolution, issue subpoenas pursuant to Section 11-43-163 of the Code of Alabama 1975. This does not require a permanent resolution. The council or committee may impose punishment pursuant to Section 11-43-163 for failure to comply with the subpoena. AGO 1999-076.

Council Committees

While no law requires a council to establish committees, most councils set up committees to study the needs of the various departments of municipal government and to make recommendations regarding the operating policy of each department. Council committees should confer with the mayor for his or her views on the policies and programs under consideration since, as the chief executive, the mayor will be responsible for carrying them out.

When questions about council committees arise, they usually involve the desire of councilmembers to directly control the functions of city employees. It must be remembered that council committees are not administrative bodies and have no authority to exercise any executive power over the administrative branch of the municipal government. This means that the council cannot direct and supervise the work of employees, even through the creation of a committee. AGO to Hon. Norman Plunkett, June 22, 1977; AGO 1988-262; and AGO 1991-147. Council committees are advisory only and cannot supervise or give directions to city employees. AGO 1985-156 (to Hon. H.T. Mathis, January 8, 1985).

The sole purpose of committees is to give detailed attention to the programs and policies concerning the departments entrusted to their study and to report their findings to the full council and the mayor so appropriate actions may be taken.

Generally, the presiding officer of the council makes appointments to the committees, which usually consist of three councilmembers each. In AGO 1981-409 (to Hon. Gwin Wells, June 4, 1981), however, the Attorney General stated that council committees may be appointed by the mayor, or by the mayor and the council, depending on the internal rules of procedure established by the council. The mayor of a municipality of under 12,000 in population is a member of the municipal council and therefore may vote on and serve on these committees.