

Handwritten initials



JAMES D. "BUDDY" CALDWELL
ATTORNEY GENERAL

State of Louisiana
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
P.O. BOX 94005
BATON ROUGE
70804-9005

RECEIVED
MUNICIPAL FIRE & POLICE
CIVIL SERVICE

2008 AUG 20 PM 3:11

August 19, 2008
OPINION 08-0207

Ms. Courtney Alcock
Parish Attorney
Terrebonne Parish
Consolidated Govt.
7833 Main Street
Houma, LA 70360

71-1-B MUNICIPALITIES – HOME RULE CHARTER

R.S. 33:2481(A)

The Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government may not, by amendment to the home rule charter, change the appointed positions of fire chief and police chief from appointed and classified to appointed and non-classified civil service positions.

Dear Ms. Alcock:

You advise this office that the governmental functions of the City of Houma have been consolidated with those of Terrebonne Parish. The governing authority for both is known as the Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government (hereafter, the "governing authority").¹ The governing authority operates under the provisions of a home rule charter, adopted subsequent to the Louisiana Constitution of 1974, pursuant to Article VI, Section 5(E) (1974). You specifically ask if the governing authority has authority, by home rule charter amendment, to declassify the positions of Fire Chief and Police Chief.

A response to your question requires a general review of those statutory and constitutional provisions pertaining to the fire and police civil service law. The City of Houma "continues to exist as a legal entity and shall render certain municipal services", including fire and police protection.² Because the City of Houma operates a regularly paid fire department, and has a population in excess of thirteen thousand, Article X Section 16 of the 1974 Louisiana Constitution is applicable, and establishes a system of classified fire and police civil service within the municipality.³

¹ Article I, Section 1-04(a) of the charter states:
Sec. 1-04. Consolidation of governments.

(a) The governmental functions of the City of Houma are hereby consolidated with the governmental functions of Terrebonne Parish. The name of the new government shall be the Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government, hereinafter sometimes referred to as the "parish government."

² Article I, Section 1-04(b) of the charter states:

(b) The City of Houma shall continue to exist as a legal entity and shall render certain municipal services as provided under this charter and participate in federal and state grants, shared revenues and shared taxes peculiar to municipal governments.

³ Article X § 16 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 states:

Section 16. A system of classified fire and police civil service is created and established. It shall apply to all municipalities having a population exceeding thirteen thousand and operating a regularly paid fire and municipal police department and to all parishes and fire protection districts operating a regularly paid fire department.

The City of Houma is also subject to state law governing Municipal Fire and Police Civil Service Law for municipalities between 13,000 and 250,000 at R.S. 33:2471, *et seq.* Note that this series of statutes are a continuation of the provisions of Article XIV, Section 15.1 of the 1921 Constitution, specifically retained by Article X Section 18 of the present constitution.⁴

Each municipal fire and police civil service board is required to adopt a classification plan, pursuant to R.S. 33:2477(8). A "classification plan" means and includes "all classes of positions established for the classified service".⁵ "Class," as used in the municipal fire and police civil service system, does not mean the same as "position." "Class" refers to a specified kind of employment in the classified service which includes positions, or a group of positions, that are so nearly alike in the nature of their duties, responsibilities, and qualification requirements, that they may be reasonably treated alike for classification purposes.⁶ "Position" means an employment within a class for which one person performs the duties.⁷ Thus, each class may contain one or more positions.

An appointed fire chief and an appointed police chief are among those placed in the classified service under a classification plan. See Article XIV, Section 15.1 Subparagraph 11 (1921) and R.S. 33:2481(A).⁸ All classification plans "shall be

⁴ LSA-Const. Art. X § 18 (1974) provides, in part:

Except as inconsistent with this Part, the provisions of Article XIV, Section 15.1 of the Constitution of 1921 are retained and continued in force and effect as statutes.....

⁵R.S. 33:2476(6) provides:

"Classification plan" means all the classes of positions established for the classified service.

⁶ R.S. 33:2473(5) states:

"Class" or "class of position" means a definitely recognized kind of employment in the classified service, designated to embrace positions that are so nearly alike in the essential character of their duties, responsibilities, and consequent qualification requirements, that they can fairly and equitably be treated alike under like conditions for all personnel purposes.

⁷ R.S. 33:2473(13) states:

"Position" means any office and employment in the municipal fire and police services, the duties of which call for services to be rendered by one person.

⁸ R.S. 33:2481(A) provides, in pertinent part:

§ 2481. Classified and unclassified service

(A) The classified service shall comprise every position, except those included in the unclassified service, to which the right of employee selection, appointment, supervision, and discharge is vested in the municipal government or with an officer or employee thereof, and which has as its primary duty and responsibility one of the following:

(Fire)

(1) The chief and assistant chiefs; the intradepartmental division, bureau, squad, platoon and company officers of the fire department.

(Police)

(1) The chief and assistant chief; the intradepartmental division, bureau, squad, platoon and company officers of the fire department.

adopted as rules of the board” pursuant to R.S. 33:2483⁹; the rules adopted by the board “shall have the force and effect of law”.¹⁰

With a classification plan enacted by the board, the appointing authority¹¹ fills positions according to statutory procedures.¹² The appointing authority may abolish a position within a class.¹³ “However, to abolish an entire class requires an action of the board and compliance with due process”. *City of Shreveport v. Plaisance*, 559 So.2d 944 (La. App. 2nd Cir., 1990); *writ den.*; 564 So.2d 324 (La. 1990).

Further language from the Louisiana Supreme Court case of *Odom v. City of Minden*, 300 So.2d 462 (La. 1974), instructs:

The Constitution permits, and all parties agree, that an appointing authority may abolish a Position in the classified civil service without the formality of a Board hearing. However, abolition of a Classification within the classification system requires a public hearing before the Board in compliance with the procedure set out in La. Const. Art. XIV, § 15.1, 13, 28.

* * *

From these definitions and a reading of the related paragraphs of Art. XIV, § 15.1, it can be seen that the Constitution clearly envisions classes of positions or jobs; each class can be composed of any number of positions, or of only one, as in the case before us. One position within a classification could be abolished without leaving that classification of duties unmanned regarding the public's protection; abolition of an entire classification, however, also abolishes an entire category of services to the public. Clearly, a class cannot exist if no one is employed in any job within it and there is no intention that anyone be employed therefor. ***To permit a class to exist under such circumstances would be tantamount to granting to the appointing authority the power to alter***

⁹ R.S. 33:2483 provides, in pertinent part:

Each board, as soon as practicable (not to exceed a period of eighteen months) after this Part takes effect in the municipality, shall adopt a classification plan for the fire and police services of the municipality. Each classification plan shall consist of classes to be designated either by standard titles, ranks, or a combination thereof, for all positions included in the classified service for each of the fire and police services.

¹⁰ R.S. 33:2478 provides, in pertinent part:

Rules adopted under the authority of this section shall have the force and effect of law.

¹¹ R.S. 33:2473(2) states:

"Appointing authority" means any official, officer, board, commission, council, or person having the power to make appointments to positions in the municipal fire and police services.

¹² See R.S. 33:2473(2), R.S. 33:2494, and R.S. 33:2495.

¹³ See R.S. 33:2498.

the classification plan, in direct contravention of the clear wording of La. Const. Art. XIV. (Emphasis added).

The Houma Municipal Fire and Police Civil Service Board adopted a classification plan, designating the Fire Chief and the Police Chief each as a class within the plan.¹⁴ Both positions fall within the “classified service” under R.S. 33:2481 because “the right of.....appointment.....is vested in the municipal government” by Article IV of the Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government home rule charter.¹⁵

The proposed amendment to the home rule charter, which purports to change these positions from *appointed and classified positions*, to *appointed and non-classified positions* is an *ultra vires* act. The Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government, as a post-1974 constitution home rule charter entity, is authorized by Article VI, § 5(E) (1974) to amend its charter to include “any function necessary, requisite, or proper for the management of its affairs, *not denied by general law or inconsistent with this constitution*”. Under the reasoning of *Odom, supra*, the proposed amendment would grant the appointing authority the power to alter the classification plan, a power

¹⁴ The classification plan provides, in pertinent part:

FIRE CHIEF

(Competitive Class)

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF THE CLASS

This class encompasses the position of Chief of all fire department operations. The Fire Chief is responsible for the administration and coordination of all fire department activities and for the supervision of all subordinate personnel. The employee of this class directs emergency scene operations, performs public relations duties, manages equipment and supplies, provides for training, and directs a program of fire prevention and investigation. The incumbent of this class works with a high degree of independence, and reports to and has work reviewed by the Parish President.

CHIEF OF POLICE

(Competitive Class)

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF THE CLASS

This class encompasses the highest ranking position in the police department, the primary responsibility of which is acting as administrative head of the department. The Police Chief is responsible for the organization and management of the department operations and for management of personnel. The employee of this class plans and directs operations to provide law enforcement services for the community, and provides for all support functions for these operations, including production and maintenance of records, development of a crime prevention program, and public relations. The Police Chief works with a high degree of independence in the performance of duties, and reports to and has work reviewed by the Parish President.

¹⁵ Article IV of the home rule charter provides, in pertinent part:

Sec. 4-09. Police department.

(a) The head of the police department shall be the chief of police who shall be appointed by the president in accordance with applicable state police civil service law.

Sec. 4-11. Fire department.

(a) The head of the fire department shall be the fire chief who shall be appointed by the president in accordance with applicable state fire civil service law.

reserved to the board, in direct contravention of R.S. 33:2478.

A home rule charter may not legally take or have precedence over the constitution or state statutes. See *West vs. Allen*, 382 So.2d 924 (La. 1980). In accord are Opinion 92-375 (Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government could not submit an amendment to the electorate purporting to change the civil service status of the city's fire and police personnel); Opinion 83-876 (the home rule charter for the City of Hammond could not be amended to change the classified position of fire chief to an unclassified position); Opinions 83-284B and 83-284 (both opinions written to the City of Hammond, concluding the home rule charter could not be amended to make the appointive position of chief of police an appointed, non-classified position). See copies of the foregoing cited opinions attached for your review.

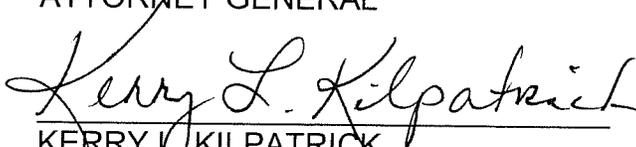
There are two avenues available to accomplish the proposed outcome. First, as mentioned above, the Houma Municipal Fire and Police Civil Service Board is authorized by R.S. 33:2478 to declassify the positions. See *Reed v. Ville Platte Fire and Police Municipal Bd.*, 263 So.2d 924 (La. App. 3rd Cir. 1972) (where the municipal civil service board had the authority to change the positions of the fire chief and assistant fire chief from the classified to the unclassified service). Second, legislative amendment to R.S. 33:2481 placing the Fire Chief and the Police Chief for the City of Houma in the unclassified service would achieve the desired result. The latter approach was taken by the City of Hammond. See R.S. 33:2481(B)(6), now listing the chief of police for the City of Hammond as in the unclassified service. Note the constitutional directive of Article X, Section 18 (1974), which requires two-thirds vote of the legislature to amend R.S. 33:2481.

We conclude the Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government may not, by amendment to the home rule charter, change the positions of Fire Chief and Police Chief from appointed and classified positions to appointed and non-classified civil service positions.

We hope the foregoing is helpful to you. Should you have other questions in which we may provide assistance, please contact this office.

Very truly yours,

JAMES D. "BUDDY" CALDWELL
ATTORNEY GENERAL

BY: 
KERRY L. KILPATRICK
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL



RICHARD P. LEYOUS
ATTORNEY GENERAL

State of Louisiana

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Baton Rouge

70804-9005

AUGUST 04 1992

OPINION NUMBER 92-375

Mr. Knowles Jones
Vice-Chairman
Lafayette Municipal Fire and Police
Civil Service Board
Post Office Box 4017-C
Lafayette, Louisiana 70502

15-A - CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
71-1 - MUNICIPALITIES - Home Rule Charter
Louisiana Constitution of 1974, Article VI,
Section 5 and Article X, Section 16;
LSA-R.S. 33:2471, et seq.
A home rule charter adopted pursuant to the
1974 Louisiana Constitution Article VI,
Section 5 may not lawfully deny general law
or be inconsistent with the Constitution.

Dear Mr. Jones:

You have requested an opinion from this office with regard to whether the adoption of the proposed Home Rule Charter for Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government, a copy of which was enclosed with your request, and which "may go before the voters in November", will "change the Civil Service status of the the City's Fire and Police personnel", and, if so, what its effects will be.

The police and fire departments of the City of Lafayette are covered by Article X, Section 16 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 and LSA-R.S. 33:2471, et seq.

Article X, Section 16 provides, in pertinent part, as follows:

A system of classified fire and police civil service is created and established. It shall apply to all municipalities having a population exceeding thirteen thousand and operating a regularly paid fire and municipal police department . . . (emphasis added)

The mandate of Article X, Section 16 is carried out through the provisions of LSA-R.S. 33:2471, et seq.

With regard to the adoption of home rule charters, Article VI, Section 5 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 provides, in pertinent part, as follows:

(E) Structure and Organization; Powers; Functions. A home rule charter adopted under this Section [5] shall provide the structure and

KNOWLES JONES
OPINION NUMBER 92-375
PAGE - 2 -

organization, powers, and functions of the government of the local governmental subdivision, which may include the exercise of any power and performance of any function necessary, requisite, or proper for the management of its affairs, not denied by general law or inconsistent with this constitution. (emphasis added)

A home rule charter may not legally take or have precedence over the constitution or state statutes. West v. Allen, 382 So.2d 924 (La. 1980). It is therefore the opinion of this office that Article X, Section 16 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 and LSA-R.S. 33:2471, et seq. are applicable to the City of Lafayette, notwithstanding the provisions of the proposed home rule charter. Thus, the Civil Service provisions contained in the proposed home rule charter for the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government may not lawfully deny (overrule or contradict) the provisions of LSA-R.S. 33:2471, et seq., or be inconsistent with Article X, Section 6 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974.

Yours very truly

RICHARD P. IEYOUB,
Attorney General

BY: Norman W. Ershler
Norman W. Ershler
Assistant Attorney General

RIP/NWE:pb-1713o



WILLIAM J. GUSTE, JR.
ATTORNEY GENERAL

State of Louisiana

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Baton Rouge

70804

OPINION NUMBER 83-876

November 29, 1983

Rel. 12-14-83

OPINION NUMBER 83-876

71-1-B Municipalities
77 Officers

LSA-R.S. 33:2481; Art. VI, Sec. 5,
La. Const. of 1974

Chief V. B. Collura
Fire Chief
City of Hammond
P. O. Box 1595
Hammond, Louisiana 70404

Position of Fire Chief for the City of Hammond may be changed from a classified civil service position to an unclassified civil service position.

Dear Chief Collura:

You requested an opinion from this office concerning the position of Fire Chief for the City of Hammond. Specifically, you asked if the position of Fire Chief for the City of Hammond may be changed from a classified civil service position to an unclassified civil service position. The City of Hammond is a Home Rule Charter municipality and is therefore governed by the applicable charter provisions.

Article IV, Section 4-05 of the Home Rule Charter for the City of Hammond provides for the fire department for the City of Hammond. It provides, in pertinent part, as follows:

A. The head of the Fire Department shall be the fire chief who shall be appointed by the mayor, subject to confirmation by the council, in accordance with applicable state law.

LSA-R.S. 33:2481, the applicable civil service law, provides, in part, that:

A. The classified service shall comprise every position, except those included in the unclassified service, to which the right of employee selection, appointment, supervision, and discharge is vested in the municipal government or with an officer or employee thereof, and which has as its primary duty and responsibility one of the following:

Chief V. B. Collura
OPINION NUMBER 83-876
November 29, 1983
Page -2-

(1) The chief and assistant chiefs; the intradepartmental division, bureau, squad, platoon and company officers of the fire department.

* * * *

B. The unclassified service shall comprise the following:

(1) All officers, employees, and positions of employment in the municipal government, not having as a principal duty one of the duties hereinabove provided in the classified service.

(2) Officers elected by popular vote and persons appointed to fill vacancies in elective offices.

(5) Any position of employment, the duties of which are included in the classified service, to which the right of employee selection, appointment, supervision, and discharge is vested in and with those other than the municipal government or an officer or employee thereof.

Thus, in accordance with the statutes quoted above, the Fire Chief for the City of Hammond is a classified civil service employee in that the City Charter provides for the appointment of the fire chief by the mayor, subject to the confirmation of the city council. However, in accordance with the civil service laws, if the fire chief is not selected, appointed, supervised or discharged by the municipal governing authority or an officer or employee of the municipal governing authority; but is instead chosen by some other means, then the position would be an unclassified civil service position.

Article VI, Section 5 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 provides, in part, as follows:

Chief V. B. Collura
OPINION NUMBER 83-876
November 29, 1983
Page -3-

Section 5. (A) Authority to Adopt; Commission. Subject to and not inconsistent with this constitution, any local governmental subdivision may draft, adopt, or amend a home rule charter in accordance with this Section. . .

(C) Adoption; Amendment; Repeal. A home rule charter shall be adopted, amended, or repealed when approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon at an election held for that purpose.

(E) Structure and Organization; Powers; Functions. A home rule charter adopted under this Section shall provide the structure and organization, powers, and functions of the government of the local governmental subdivision, which may include the exercise of any power and performance of any function necessary, requisite, or proper for the management of its affairs, not denied by general law or inconsistent with this constitution.

Article VII, Section 7-04 provides for the amending of the Home Rule Charter for the City of Hammond. It provides, in part, that:

A. Proposals to amend or repeal this charter may be made both by the council and by petition signed by not less than twenty-five (25) percent of the qualified voters of the City. The procedures and time limits for filing such a petition, for holding a public hearing on the matter and for calling an election on the petition request shall be the same as provided for in Section 6-01 (Initiative and Referendum). A petition shall contain the full text of the proposed amendment.

Chief V. B. Collura
OPINION NUMBER 83-876
November 29, 1983
Page -4-

Thus, it appears that the Hammond City Charter may be amended to provide for the selection of the Fire Chief by some method other than appointment by the mayor or other officer or employee of the municipal government. The result of such an amendment would change the position of fire chief from a classified civil service position to an unclassified civil service position.

Therefore, it is the opinion of this office that the position of Fire Chief for the City of Hammond may be changed from a classified civil service position to an unclassified civil service position.

It is hoped that this opinion has been of some assistance to you. If we may be of any further assistance, please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. GUSTE, JR.
ATTORNEY GENERAL

BY 
CASSANDRA SIMMS
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

CS:rjl



WILLIAM J. GUSTE, JR.
ATTORNEY GENERAL

State of Louisiana

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Baton Rouge

70804

OPINION NUMBER 83-284B

October 5, 1983

Rel. 10-26-83

OPINION NUMBER 83-284B

71-1-B Municipalities-Home Rule
Charter

LSA-R.S. 33:2481; Article VI §5;
Art. X §16 of the La. Const. of 1974
The Hammond City Charter cannot be
amended to make the appointive position
of chief of police an appointive, non-
classified position.

Mr. George Perkins
President, City Council
P. O. Box 2066
Hammond, Louisiana 70404

Dear Mr. Perkins:

You requested a clarification of Opinion Number 83-284 in which our office ruled that the chief of police for the City of Hammond is a classified civil service employee and therefore "locked into" his position through civil service. Specifically, you were concerned about the propriety of amending the Hammond City Charter to provide that the position of chief of police shall be an appointive, non-classified position.

Article IV, Section 4-04 of the Home Rule Charter for the City of Hammond provides, in part, as follows:

Section 4-04. Police Department.

A. The head of the Police Department shall be the police chief who shall be appointed by the mayor, subject to confirmation by the council, in accordance with applicable state law.

LSA-R.S. 33:2481 (the applicable state civil service law) provides, in part, that:

A. The classified service shall comprise every position, except those included in the unclassified service, to which the right of employee selection, appointment, supervision, and discharge is vested in the municipal

Mr. George Perkins
October 5, 1983
OPINION NUMBER 83-284B
Page -2-

government or with an officer or employee thereof, and which has as its primary duty and responsibility one of the following:

(1) The chief and assistant chiefs; the intradepartmental division, bureau, squad, platoon, and company officers of the police department.

Article VI, Section 5 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 provides, in pertinent part, as follows:

Section 5. (A) Authority to Adopt; Commission. Subject to and not inconsistent with this constitution, any local governmental subdivision may draft, adopt, or amend a home rule charter in accordance with this Section.

(E) Structure and Organization; Powers; Functions. A home rule charter adopted under this Section shall provide the structure and organization, powers, and functions of the government of the local governmental subdivision, which may include the exercise of any power and performance of any function necessary, requisite, or proper for the management of its affairs, not denied by general law or inconsistent with this constitution.

Article X, Section 16 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 provides:

Section 16. A system of classified fire and police civil service is created and established. It shall apply to all municipalities having a population exceeding thirteen thousand and operating a regularly paid fire and municipal police department and to all parishes and fire protection districts operating a regularly paid fire department.

Mr. George Perkins
October 5, 1983
OPINION NUMBER 83-284B
Page -3-

In West, et al. vs. Allen, et al., 382 So.2d 924 (La. 1980) the Supreme Court held the classified civil service system for firemen and policemen established by the State Constitution and state statutes applicable to Jefferson Parish and its employed firemen despite the parish's contention that its inclusion of said employees under the general civil service system was authorized by the parish home rule charter. The court, citing Article X, Section 16 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974, stated that the cited article, as a matter of constitutional law, creates a system of fire civil service applicable to all parishes. The Court stated:

Jefferson Parish's Home Rule Charter creates a civil service system which includes the firemen and policemen. That function of the local governmental subdivision (Jefferson Parish) is inconsistent with the 1974 Constitution, which in Part 2 of Article 10 (§§16-20) establishes a system of classified fire and police civil service. The inconsistencies are: the Jefferson system includes police and firemen in the system with all other employees, while the Constitution establishes a system of fire and police civil service which applies to towns larger than thirteen thousand and to all parishes with paid fire departments; the constitutional system covers all towns of a certain size, and all parishes, while Jefferson Parish seeks to exclude its firemen from the constitutional system; the Constitution authorizes civil service systems for political subdivisions, specifically excluding from them police and firemen (Article 10, § 19), while Jefferson includes police and firemen with all other employees in its civil service system.

Thus, applying the quoted statute provision and jurisprudence to the case at hand, it is the opinion of this office that the Hammond City Charter cannot be amended to make the appointive position of chief of police an appointive, non-

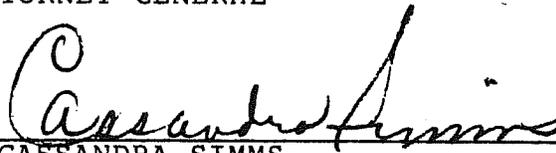
Mr. George Perkins
October 5, 1983
OPINION NUMBER 83-284B
Page -4-

classified position. However, as was stated in Opinion Number 83-284, the position of chief of police may be changed from an appointed one to an elected one by amending the municipal charter to provide for this.

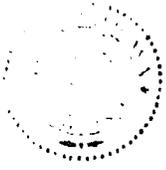
It is hoped that this opinion has been of some assistance to you. If we may be of any further assistance, please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. GUSTE, JR.
ATTORNEY GENERAL

BY 
CASSANDRA SIMMS
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

CS:rjl



WILLIAM J. GUSTE, JR.
ATTORNEY GENERAL

State of Louisiana

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Baton Rouge

70804

OPINION NUMBER 83-284

March 17, 1983

Del. 3-22-83

Mr. Rudolph Gibson
Charter Revision Committee Member
210 Jackson Road
Hammond, Louisiana 70401

Dear Mr. Gibson:

You recently requested an opinion from this office concerning the position of chief of police for the City of Hammond. The City of Hammond is a Home Rule Charter municipality and is therefore governed by the applicable charter provisions.

Your first question was, is the chief of police "locked into" his position through civil service. Article IV, Section 4-04 of the Home Rule Charter for the City of Hammond provides, in pertinent part, as follows:

Section 4-04. Police Department.

A. The head of the Police Department shall be the police chief who shall be appointed by the mayor, subject to confirmation by the council, in accordance with applicable state law.

LSA-R.S. 33:2481 (the applicable state civil service law) provides, in part, that:

A. The classified service shall comprise every position, except those included in the unclassified service, to which the right of employee selection, appointment, supervision, and discharge is vested in the municipal

OPINION NUMBER 83-284

71 Municipalities

77 Officers

LSA-R.S. 33:2481; Art. VI, §5(C) of 1974 La. Const.

The chief of police for the City of Hammond is a classified civil service employee and is therefore "locked into" his position through civil service.

Mr. Rudolph Gibson
OPINION NUMBER 83-284
March 17, 1983
Page -2-

government or with an officer or employee thereof, and which has as its primary duty and responsibility one of the following:

(1) The chief and assistant chiefs; the intradepartmental division, bureau, squad, platoon, and company officers of the police department.

Considering the statutes quoted above, it is the opinion of this office that the chief of police for the City of Hammond is a classified civil service employee and is therefore "locked into" his position through civil service.

You also inquired about the proper procedures to follow in order to change the chief of police's position from an appointed one to an elected one.

Article VI, Section 5(C) of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 provides:

(C) Adoption; Amendment; Repeal. A home rule charter shall be adopted, amended, or repealed when approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon at an election held for that purpose.

Article VII, Section 7-04 provides, in part, that:

Section 7-04. Amending or Repealing the Charter. A. Proposals to amend or repeal this charter may be made both by the council and by petition signed by not less than twenty-five (25) percent of the qualified voters of the City. The procedures and time limits for filing such a petition, for holding a public hearing on the matter and for calling an election on the petition request shall be the same as provided for in Section 6-01 (Initiative and Referendum). A petition shall contain the full text of the proposed amendment.

Mr. Rudolph Gibson
OPINION NUMBER 83-284
March 17, 1983
Page -3-

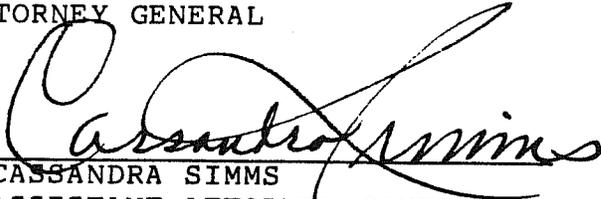
Thus, it is the opinion of this office that the position of chief of police may be changed from an appointed one to an elected one by amending the municipal charter (Section 4-04 and related sections) to provide for this. The proper procedures to be followed are provided in Article VII, Section 7-04 of the municipal charter.

It is hoped that this opinion has been of some assistance to you. If we may be of any further assistance, please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. GUSTE, JR.
ATTORNEY GENERAL

BY


CASSANDRA SIMMS
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

CS:rjl

2008 AUG 20 PM 3:11
MUNICIPAL FIRE & POLICE
CIVIL SERVICE