The “law” affecting California local agencies can be found in a number of places:

- **California’s Constitution** specifies the relationship among the various levels and branches of government, as well as establishes a number of individual rights. Changing the Constitution requires a vote of the people. Proposals to change the Constitution may be placed on the ballot by either the Legislature or by initiative petition.

- **Charters**, in those counties and cities whose residents have elected to have charters, determine how an agency is organized and gives the agency certain prerogatives even in the face of conflicting state statutes under some circumstances. For more information on the special powers of charter cities, see [www.cacities.org/Resources/Charter-Cities](http://www.cacities.org/Resources/Charter-Cities). For more information about charter counties, see [www.csac.counties.org/general-information/county-structure-0](http://www.csac.counties.org/general-information/county-structure-0).

- **State Statutes** are typically enacted by the Legislature in a series of “codes.” The California Government Code, for example, contains a number of provisions relating to the organization of local agencies, as well as land use, planning and employee relations matters. Note that voters can amend state statutes through the initiative process.

- **Local Ordinances** represent local agencies’ exercise of law-making powers within their respective jurisdictional boundaries.

- **Federal Constitution and Statutes** apply nationwide and typically act as restrictions on the exercise of power by state and local government.

- **Judicial Decisions** interpret all of the above, frequently resolving the conflicts among them.