

State of
**OAKLAND
COUNTY**
1979

Daniel T. Murphy
County Executive



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1979

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Mr. Chairman, members of the Board of Commissioners, citizens of Oakland County:

We have just ended a year of extreme confusion and uncertainty about government, and its role in our society — Americans of all ages and walks of life expressed increasingly negative attitudes toward all governmental institutions while continuing to rely heavily on them to solve society's problems.

Opinion polls showed, for example, that 72 percent of the people think the federal government is too strong yet 85 percent of those same people want the government to help provide low-cost medical care.

On one hand, 82 percent of those questioned think the federal government is spending too much. But, on the other hand, 90 percent think more should be spent on improving and protecting the environment.

Public trust in the ability of all types of major institutions to perform as expected plunged again in 1978, with less than half the populace expressing confidence in the leadership of the fields of medicine, higher education, the military, large companies, organized labor, and, at the bottom of the list, government.

By every measurement, Americans were richer than ever before, but they felt poorer, less happy, and more fearful of the future. In the words of Charles Dickens, "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times . . ."

With a fury that surprised most political observers, citizens here and elsewhere used their right of initiative to place measures on the ballot that would strike down high taxes. But then, in Michigan and some other places, they voted against the proposals which seemed to be the harshest. Voters universally railed against Congress — and then returned 399 Congressmen to office while defeating only 26.

Against this background, many observers found it easy to forget these words spoken many years ago by the noted political scientist, V. O. Key: "Voters are not fools . . . in the large, the electorate behaves about as rationally and responsibly as we should expect."

Many, in the press, in business, and in government, threw up their hands in despair of ever knowing or understanding the message being sent by the voters.

This government avoided that trap. In Oakland County, we remembered that voters are not fools, and we realized that the message in 1978 was fundamentally the same as in 1977 and in every previous year. Beneath the confusion and apparently conflicting signals lay this simple fact:

In government, thrift is income. Not rising tax rates, not spiraling property values, but thrift accompanied by hard work, sacrifice, careful management, sound planning, and unquestioned fiscal integrity.

That is how the people believe the government should operate. The citizens know their

governments can give them more for their money, and in 1978 they showed their determination to have just that.

In Oakland County, the voters approved fixed millage in August — not because they wanted to curtail government services and revenues, — but because they wanted a better bargain and the ability to more directly determine the level of their own taxes.

In November, the voters approved the Headlee Amendment, which the Oakland County Executive was among the first public officials to support, and rejected the Tisch Amendment, again opting for the better bargain and proving, in the process, how difficult they are to fool.

And they watched with approval as we constructed the first tornado warning system in Michigan history. The system now covers between 70 and 75 percent of the people in Oakland County. Upon receiving the monies from the Federal Government for the additional 30 sirens, 90 percent of all the people in the county will be covered by the siren tornado warning system.

They watched as we went forward with an emergency medical service system which scorns the temptation to spend tax dollars on services which can be better provided by the private sector.

Since 1974 when I first ran for County Executive, I publicly campaigned for a solid waste system. I have recognized and promoted in the county a prompt yet thorough solution to this problem. Since that time, the Solid Waste Advisory

Committee was formed, completed its task, and reported to the County Executive and the Board of Commissioners. A consulting engineer has been hired, and the County Executive will be bringing a contract to this Board within a matter of weeks. As much as I want a solid waste system, we must be sure that it will have the latest technology and conform to all federal requirements. To that end, I pledge and ask you to pledge our determined effort to make a solid waste system a reality in this county.

The energy conservation program instituted by the County Executive in 1977 for county government, had a savings of \$235,000 in 1977 and \$437,000 in 1978.

Last Spring, the citizens of Oakland County looked on with pride as their Board of Commissioners and the County Executive combined to negotiate the return of some of our fair share of mass transit tax dollars. And they remembered that epic struggle last October, when the first fruits of our victory — the Oakland County Advanced Reservation Transit System — began operation. All of the buses that will be in the system are yet not here—but will be—so that we can say by the end of 1979 the system is up and running to capacity. To date, we have had some citizens calling to say how well the system is functioning and how they appreciate having the system. We also have some citizens who call with problems. Although those are to be expected in any new system, as we get them, we immediately get with SEMTA to try and work out any improvements that may be necessary. I'm positive that the people do appreciate the OCART system and will even more when it is at its total capacity.

Finally, we can all take great pride in the fact that the 1979 budget reflected the spirit and intent of the tax revolt year of 1978 as well as any comparable measure approved by any legislative body in the land. With the inflation rate running at nearly 10 percent for the year, the County Executive and the Board of Commissioners held the budget increase to roughly half that amount. How many private businesses did that well in 1978? How many labor unions?

And let us not forget — or permit the citizens to forget — that the employees of this government have accepted wage increases well below the inflation rate.

Our employees and our officials, regardless of their political affiliation, are following President Jimmy Carter's wage and price control guidelines to the letter. Is any other group or organization trying harder to be responsible about inflation?

This government has set an example for others to follow, and we should not be at all shy or reticent on this point. To those who criticize government spending we should say, show us how you, as an individual or organization, have done better than we have done.

Before you throw stones at us, prove that your house is not built of glass, that you have accepted wage increases far below the inflation rate, that you have willingly sacrificed for the common good.

As you may have noticed, the inflation rate for the last quarter has given the UAW employees a 13 cent per hour raise. It is obvious that the inflation

rate does not let up and does not appear to be letting up and that more cost of living allowances will be given to union members before the year is out. It will be interesting to see just how well the labor unions will react to the president's request for holding the line. If they do not, it may be necessary for the Executive to come back to this Board with an interim salary increase for the employees of Oakland County just to make it possible to meet the food bill obligations caused by inflation.

The closing of the 78 year for county government will again this year bring to the county Board the knowledge of a surplus. With the unforeseen actions of the Legislature having to do with the Headlee Amendment and with the consequences of the Headlee Amendment itself, I am recommending to this Board that money be placed in a special contingency fund for the purposes of using it in 1980. Until after we know what the effect of the Headlee amendment is — after court and legislative action — I am hoping that this Board sees the wisdom of putting those additional dollars away until it has been determined exactly how many dollars we are going to have to operate county government with in 1980.

Last January, in my annual address to this body, I suggested a number of items for the Board of Commissioners 1978 agenda. I would like to now take a few moments to comment on our progress with those items.

First was the adoption of government spending parameters. I said, and I quote, "I suggest that our goal be to hold government spending as close to

the inflation rate as possible." As I have already pointed out, that goal was met and exceeded.

The second item concerned the size of government, the number of new employees added to our payrolls. Except for the size increases forced upon us by the Michigan Legislature, success occurred in this area as well. We deployed our manpower well during the year, using existing employees to meet demands wherever possible, and did not add to the total number of budgeted positions.

The third item was the matter of employee productivity. There can be little doubt that productivity improved again in 1978, based on the fact that we met increased demands without increasing our work force.

The fourth item I mentioned last January was passage of the fixed millage which, as we all know, met with eminent success.

Fifth was a rainy day fund to be established by Legislative act. Again quoting from that address, I suggested that "such a fund would allow us to build an adequate reserve so that temporary downturns in the economy could be weathered without tax increases or deficit spending, and to meet unforeseen catastrophic emergencies."

No sensible businessman would operate without such a reserve, and it is foolish for government to attempt a businesslike approach to its affairs without having some means to smooth out the peaks and valleys of income and expenditure.

Another agenda item I proposed last year was the relationship between Oakland County and the City of Detroit.

I called then — as I have many times since assuming this office — for a full and equal partnership with Detroit, and I pledged that, with the cooperation and support of this Board of Commissioners, I would continue to maintain this partnership as we work toward achievement of common goals for southeast Michigan.

Today I renew that call. In doing so, I emphasize that I am by no means suggesting that this Board of Commissioners should agree with or endorse every proposal for the betterment of Detroit. On the contrary, every significant proposal affecting Detroit and southeast Michigan should be subjected to spirited discussion and debate, for only in this way can sound public policy be devised.

What I am suggesting is that we never forget that our role in these debates should be that of the loyal opposition, when we disagree, and that of energetic, even zealous advocates when we find ourselves in agreement with measures to improve Detroit. We must never forget that Detroit's future is our future. We cannot exist in our present form without Detroit. We cannot remain strong and vital unless Detroit remains strong and vital.

So much for the past — now let us turn to the future for, as someone once said, I expect to spend the rest of my life there.

First, with regard to this administration's efforts to

insure that the county develops and matures in an orderly and economically sound manner, we are continuing our work in economic development planning.

The overall Economic Development Program Committee which I appointed last April developed, approved, and submitted to the U.S. Department of Commerce an Oakland County Overall Economic Development Program. This document was approved this week by the Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration, thereby permitting funding of local public works projects. It now awaits only Board of Commissioners' approval. This document provides a basis for establishing objectives for the county's rational and efficient economic development.

In addition to the approval of the County Overall Economic Development Program and at the urging of the Overall Economic Development Program Committee and the North Oakland Chamber of Commerce, I will be appointing, in the near future, a Task Force to make a recommendation to me as to the feasibility of forming a County Economic Development Corporation.

I will ask this task force to make their final report to me no later than June 1. The Task Force's findings will aid us in determining the extent of the county's future involvement in economic development planning. Our overriding goal in all these efforts is to insure Oakland's orderly and economically rational development.

And, speaking of economic activity, within two weeks the owners of the National Football League

will meet to decide the site of the 1981 Superbowl. As you know, Pontiac, our county seat and the home of the Silverdome, along with Oakland County, the City of Detroit, other municipalities, the State of Michigan and innumerable businesses have been working together for nearly two years to bring this major economic and sports event to Southeast Michigan. Over fifty million dollars of new economic activity are at stake and the efforts of the committee have proven what I have said so often — that a partnership can and does exist here in Southeast Michigan and by putting together the individual resources of our separate areas — the stadium in Pontiac, the hotels and facilities of Detroit, Southfield and Troy, and the many other cultural and economic resources of the entire region, we are able to put forward an offer that is pretty hard to refuse. I'm confident of the outcome and am equally confident that we can all work together to put *our* resources behind making the largest economic event of its kind in the world a success right here in Oakland County.

In 1979, we can expect the mass transit issue to return to the fore as a topic of heated public debate. We can also expect that we will find ourselves in disagreement with Detroit on some aspects of that issue. As this occurs, let us redouble our efforts to live up to Oakland County's reputation for conscientious, responsible government. We know in advance that some compromise will be necessary, for that is always true when important public policy is being made. Let us pledge ourselves to walk every step of every mile toward responsible compromise — compromise which always respects the interests of the citizens of Oakland County while serving the

greater common good — and let us dedicate ourselves to the avoidance of shortsighted pettiness, in appearance, as well as in actuality.

Related to the Detroit issue, as well as to many other matters facing us in Oakland County government, is the need to improve Public Act 139, the act under which we are governed. Last year, I expressed regret that the Michigan legislature had not taken action on this matter and, this year, unfortunately, I must again voice that sentiment.

When the voters in 1974 approved the County Executive Act, they had the wisdom to recognize the need for accountability, and the foresight to recognize the need for centralized authority in county government and the understanding that this new form of government would give them the kind of accountability that would help to forestall and, indeed, to prevent the kind of turmoil, both fiscal and otherwise, that is taking place in our neighboring county to the south.

Since the advent of the county executive form, we in Oakland County have been able to produce budget surpluses while increasing services. This had been no accident; this has been, in my judgment, a very direct result of the check and balance system and the accountability we have here in Oakland County.

I know that I am not alone in my thoughts on this matter.

I know that the major media in southeast Michigan wholeheartedly support the efforts to bring the state's largest county under county executive form

of government. I know that the governor of the state of Michigan has made a proposal to centralize and to make a more accountable county executive form a reality in Wayne County. I know that the voters in Bay County have recently adopted and elected their first county executive, and I know that now over 50 million people, including almost all of the nation's major urban counties, are governed by the county executive form of government.

Certainly, the county executive form of government is here to stay. Efforts to weaken it, efforts to dilute it, will be met with disfavor not only by the voting public, but by the careful watchdogs in the media and responsible public officials.

The failure to improve Act 139 is a severe impediment to the forward thrust of Oakland County government. Our present status is — as it was 100 years ago when our population was less than 50,000 — a situation in which we are not one government, but many. We remain fragmented and divided. Our citizens are cheated in their just attempts to hold us accountable for our actions. When a citizen has the time and perseverance to find out which of the Oakland County governments is responsible for what, he or she all too frequently discovers that the particular agency involved cannot be taken to task because the agency is beyond the reach of the voters.

In order to achieve success in the legislative arena in Lansing, on this and other matters, a spirit of bipartisanship must prevail. Much has been said here in Oakland County recently about bipartisanship.

I, for one, believe in bipartisanship. My 28 year record in county government, while showing me to be a loyal Republican, will also show me to be aware of the need for bipartisan effort and cooperation.

However, bipartisanship is a two-way street. We have only to look at the last two years in our legislative effort with respect to Public Act 139. During the last two years, this Board voted 21-6, a strong bipartisan vote, to request the legislature to amend a particular piece of legislation that affected this county's government. It is unfortunate that, when this Board speaks with a strong bipartisan voice as it did in this matter, that partisanship is not set aside so the will of the majority can prevail. Hopefully, the future will bring forth a more mature, enlightened attitude on the part of all parties.

Now, in conclusion, last year, as in the past five years, Oakland County's government has experienced continued and growing success. As for the future, I pledge to this Board of Commissioners my full cooperation in the furtherance of our mutual desires for a strong, progressive county government. I further pledge to you my respect for your role as the legislative branch in our government and I trust that with your cooperation with and understanding of the executive's role, we can move forward together in a continuation of quality representation for our one million constituents.

SUPPLEMENT I

ENERGY CONSERVATION

On January 16, 1979, James Schlesinger, Secretary of the Department of Energy, sent all governments in the United States an urgent message to renew efforts to conserve energy. The message, dispatched primarily in response to the sudden halt of oil imports from Iran, highlighted the importance of the wise management of energy to the future success of America.

For Oakland County, the federal action also dramatized our effectiveness at the art and science of energy conservation as compared to most other governments. Our energy conservation program is truly far ahead of the measures urged by Secretary Schlesinger. It would not be overstating the case to suggest that, if all governments had been able to achieve what we have achieved, America's energy problems would be considerably less severe.

The following pages document and illustrate those achievements.

SUMMARY

Oakland County government owns and operates 37 buildings, of which 27 are located on the 450 acre County Service Center on the western outskirts of Pontiac.

In a typical year before energy conservation, these buildings consumed 315,895,000 cubic feet of natural gas; 641,025 gallons of fuel oil; and 24,505,015 kilowatt hours of electricity. These amounts would be enough to supply the needs of a residential community of 2,600 households for one year.

Since energy conservation, we have cut natural gas consumption by 126,358,000 cubic feet; fuel oil by 256,410 gallons; and electricity by 7,106,450 kilowatt hours. In other words, we have released enough energy to supply the needs of 965 households for one year in a typical residential community.

On January 1, 1979, we began Phase III of the Oakland County Energy Conservation Program. A full-time professional engineer was brought on staff with the title of Energy Coordinator. A citizen's advisory committee was formed to review conservation projects and make recommendations to the County Executive. And, most importantly, a systematic, comprehensive Energy Audit Program was established to more closely monitor and report on our efforts than had been attempted before.

Our conservation goal for 1978 was an additional reduction of energy consumption of 2 to 5 percent. That goal was met and exceeded as we cut

consumption by a total of 5.6 percent for 1978, as compared to 1977.

Compared to the base year of 1976, our efforts have reduced energy consumption by 25.2 percent.

TAX SAVINGS

Stated in terms of dollars, energy conservation meant your government spent \$225,000 less for energy in 1977 than would have been spent without conservation. In 1978, that savings was increased to \$437,000 for the year.

The total savings since 1976 is \$662,000.

The total amount spent by your government in 1978 for natural gas, fuel oil, and electricity was \$1,161,000. That amount is only \$5,600 more than we spent in 1976. While the total energy bill for a typical homeowner went up 30 percent between 1976 and 1979, our bill went up only ½ percent.

SOLAR ENERGY

In January of 1979, the citizen's advisory committee recommended installation of a solar heating and cooling system on the Public Works Building, located in the County Service Center.

As currently estimated, the solar system would cost \$320,000 and would produce a yearly energy cost savings of almost \$5,000. The solar system would supply 100 percent of the hot water needs of the Public Works Building; 43 percent of the cooling needs; and 28 percent of the heating needs.

ENERGY MANAGEMENT PROCESS CONTROL

Also in January, the advisory committee and the County Executive began final planning for a computerized system of monitoring and controlling heating, cooling, and electricity in county buildings. The system would refine our conservation efforts still further, so that even more savings can be "squeezed out" in the future. Initially it would cost \$271,000 for use in seven major buildings. The system is designed to be easily expandable and could ultimately monitor and control all county buildings.

THE MESSAGE FOR YOU, THE CITIZEN

It is the policy of Oakland County government to set a strong, positive, well-documented energy conservation example for our citizens, as well as for all governments throughout the United States. We believe the best way to ask our citizens for sacrifices in the name of energy conservation is to first do the work and make the sacrifices ourselves. We have tried to set our own house in order before asking you, the citizen, to do the same. It is the hope that our deeds will speak louder — and more effectively — than our words.

Our message then, is simply this: Try to do as we have done. Try to approach your household energy consumption in an orderly, systematic way. Learn how much energy you are using, and why. Identify waste, then reduce it. Cut the fat in your energy bill, and try to make the muscle work a little harder.

For most of you, the challenge will be interesting, if not exciting. And, for all of you, it will be financially rewarding.

NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION AND COST SUMMARY

YEAR	TOTAL MCF*	PERCENT CHANGE COMPARED TO PREVIOUS YEAR	TOTAL ANNUAL COST	AVERAGE COST PER MCF	PERCENT CHANGE IN AVERAGE COST PER MCF
1973	224,724.9	- 2	142,117.59	.632	+ 14
1974	221,352.8	- 1	246,422.89	1.113	+ 76
1975	213,832.1	- 3	357,791.46	1.673	+ 50
1976	232,587.0	+ 9	432,267.48	1.858	+ 11
1977	176,375.7	- 24.2	384,729.67	2.181	+ 17
1978	189,537.4	+ 7.5	407,938.46	2.152	- 1.3
*Thousand cubic feet TOTAL UNIT COST INCREASE FROM 1973 to 1978					+ 240.5%

ELECTRIC CONSUMPTION AND COST SUMMARY

YEAR	TOTAL KWH*	PERCENT CHANGE COMPARED TO PREVIOUS YEAR	TOTAL ANNUAL COST	AVERAGE COST PER KWH	PERCENT CHANGE IN AVERAGE COST PER KWH
1973	16,992,600	+ 8	254,108.61	.0149	+ 6
1974	16,055,400	- 6	322,011.58	.0200	+ 34
1975	18,488,160	+ 15	455,193.46	.0246	+ 23
1976	19,751,760	+ 7	555,065.61	.0281	+ 14
1977	18,506,160	- 6.3	590,602.52	.0319	+ 13.5
1978	17,398,560	+ 6	620,790.05	.0357	+ 12
TOTAL UNIT COST INCREASE FROM 1973 to 1978					+ 139.6%

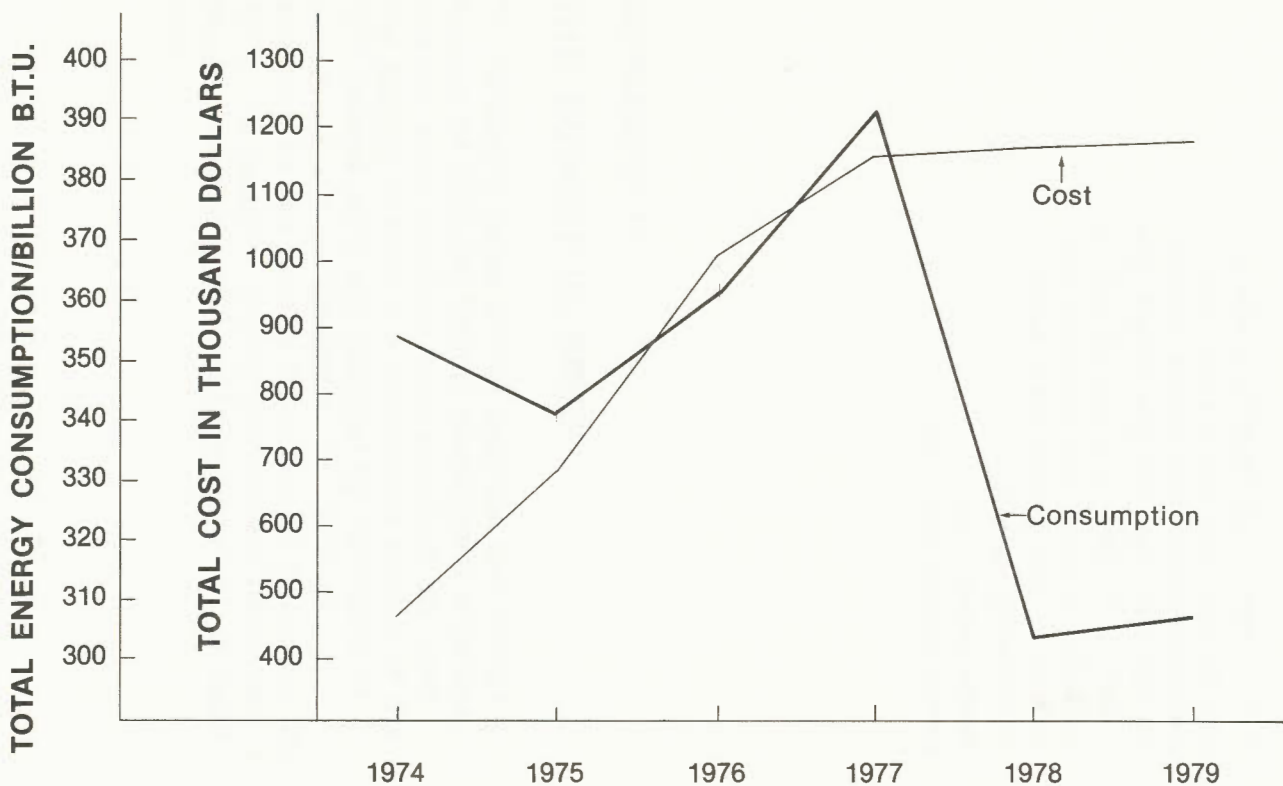
*Kilowatt-hours

FUEL OIL CONSUMPTION — CENTRAL HEATING PLANT

YEAR	GALLONS	PERCENT CHANGE COMPARED TO PREVIOUS YEAR	TOTAL ANNUAL COST	AVERAGE COST PER GALLON	PERCENT CHANGE IN AVERAGE COST PER GALLON
1973	477,900	- 15.1	63,017.37	.1318	+ 32.9
1974	434,200	- 9.1	111,501.29	.2568	+ 94.8
1975	561,300	+ 29.3	197,520.58	.3519	+ 37.0
1976	598,200	+ 6.6	167,843.56	.2806	- 20.3
1977	428,100	- 28.4	184,578.83	.4312	+ 53.7
1978	384,615	- 10.2	132,076.79	.3434	- 20.4
TOTAL UNIT COST INCREASE FROM 1973 to 1978					+ 160.5%

GASOLINE GAS CONSUMPTION AND COST SUMMARY

YEAR	MILES	GALLONS	PERCENT CHANGE COMPARED TO PREVIOUS YEAR	TOTAL ANNUAL COST	AVERAGE COST PER GALLON	PERCENT CHANGE IN AVERAGE COST PER GALLON
1973	5,577,976	611,851	3.3	107,438	.1756	47.1
1974	5,784,058	652,575	6.7	194,469	.2980	69.7
1975	6,325,727	719,430	10.2	252,772	.3513	17.9
1976	7,248,327	743,599	3.4	285,073	.3833	9.1
1977	7,116,378	767,312	3.2	319,428	.4163	8.6
1978	7,042,861	711,615	- 7.3	310,308	.4361	4.8
TOTAL UNIT COST INCREASE FROM 1973 to 1978						+ 148.3%



— a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government.

Thomas Jefferson

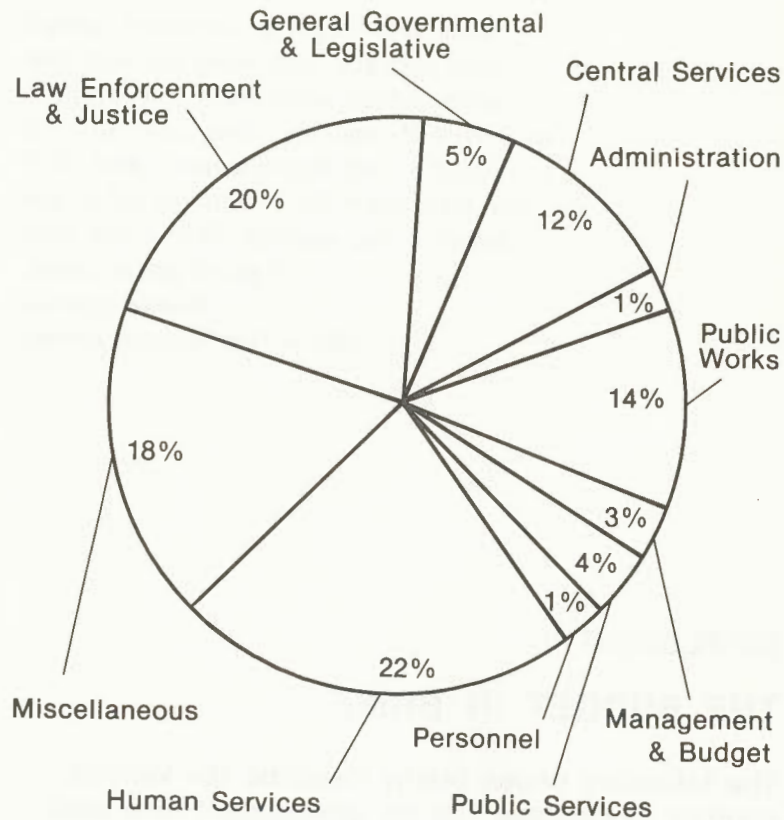
1801 — First Inaugural Address

SUPPLEMENT II

THE BUDGET IN BRIEF

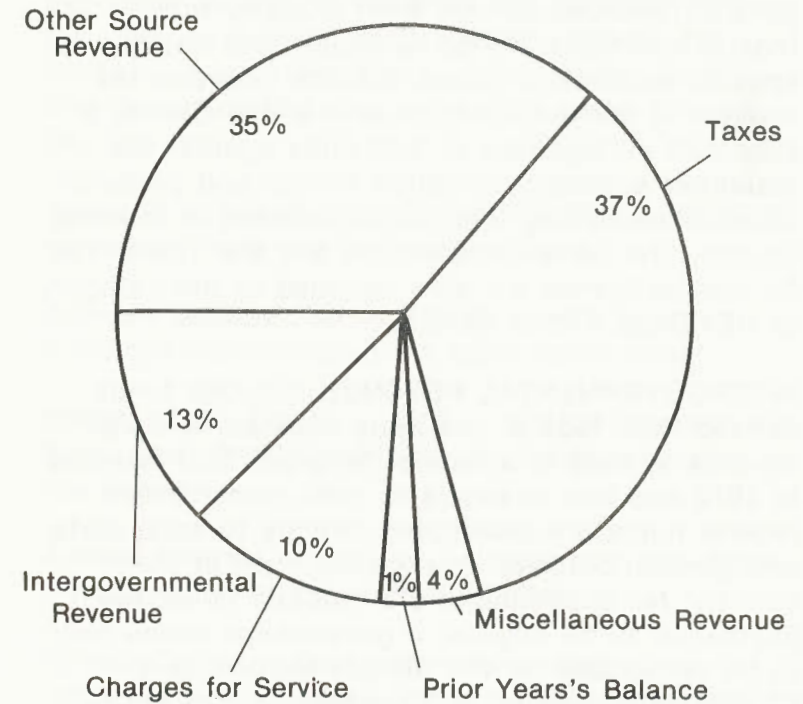
The following pages briefly describe the various sources of Oakland County government revenues, and the ways in which those revenues are used. The Budget in Brief is a condensed version of the 1979 budget as it was adopted by the Board of Commissioners on December 21, 1978, and approved by the County Executive on December 26, 1978. The Oakland County government fiscal year begins January 1, and ends December 31, of each year.

OAKLAND COUNTY 1979 EXPENDITURES-BUDGETED



	1978 Budget	1979 Budget	Other Sources	Total
Human Services	\$16,319,861	\$17,239,841	\$ 9,734,674	\$26,974,515
Public Works	645,700	777,732	16,622,336	17,400,068
Central Services	7,066,168	3,600,089	11,742,564	15,342,653
Public Services	1,295,375	1,555,017	3,242,911	4,797,928
Management & Budget	3,469,583	3,723,278	482,143	4,205,421
Personnel	752,023	926,388	142,750	1,069,138
Administrative	582,490	640,052	231,807	871,859
County Executive	\$30,131,200	\$28,462,397	\$42,199,185	\$70,661,582
Law Enforcem't & Justice	18,764,435	22,717,914	1,914,616	24,632,530
Gen. Gov't & Legislative	4,027,071	4,608,429	2,516,206	7,124,635
Non-Dept. Appropriation	21,847,055	22,881,032	—	22,881,032
Total County	\$74,769,761	\$78,669,772	\$46,630,007	\$125,299,779

OAKLAND COUNTY 1979 REVENUES-BUDGETED



	1978 Budget	1979 Budget
Revenue from Taxes	\$ 41,980,405	\$ 46,868,996
Intergovernmental Revenue	15,881,456	16,225,276
Charges for Service	12,261,900	12,395,500
Miscellaneous Revenue	3,946,000	5,080,000
Less: Allocation of Misc. Non-Tax Revenue	—	(2,500,000)
Total Budgeted Revenue	\$ 74,069,761	\$ 78,069,772
Prior Year's Balance	700,000	600,000
Total Budget Resources	\$ 74,769,761	\$ 78,669,772
Other Source Revenue	47,262,765	46,630,007
Total Available Resources	\$122,032,526	\$125,299,779

DESCRIPTION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Oakland County government operates primarily on general revenues derived from property taxes, federal and state shared revenues, and charges for specific services rendered. General property tax revenue is derived from the levy of the County's allocated millage rate of 5.23 mills against the equalized assessed valuation of real and personal property, excluding inventories, located in Oakland County. The Land Transfer Tax and the Trailer Tax for mobile homes are also included in the category of REVENUE FROM TAXES.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE includes funds derived from federal and state sources. General revenue sharing is a federal program, first enacted in 1972 and due to expire in 1980, under which federal funds are distributed directly to each state and general purpose local government in the country. No applications are required to receive payments; to be eligible, a government needs only to be recognized by the Census Bureau as a County, Municipality, or Township type of entity.

In addition, Congress enacted the anti-recession fiscal assistance program to help states and local governments maintain public services during periods of high unemployment and recession. The program became effective in July, 1976, and expired in September, 1978. Also included are subsidies for health and disaster control, as well as direct cost recovery for administration of grants and contracts.

Resources derived from the State include the County share of State Income Tax distribution, the

Child Care Subsidy, the State Health Subsidy based on \$.35 per capita, reimbursement for exclusion of inventories from the personal property tax rolls, as well as partial reimbursement for Probate Judge's Salaries and the Marine Safety and Snowmobile Safety Programs in the Sheriff's Department.

Revenue obtained from **CHARGES FOR SERVICES** is derived from the following sources:

Alimony Service Fee — \$18.00 service charge collected semi-annually on each active case.

Friend of the Court — 15% of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) payments recovered by the County.

Animal Control — Sale of licenses and fees from the operation of the Animal Shelter.

Circuit Court — Cost assessed against the respondent in Circuit Court, plus reimbursement for Court appointed attorneys.

Clerk/Register — Fees and Service Charges collected by the County Clerk and Register of Deeds.

District Courts — County portion of fees and costs collected by Oakland County's class two District Courts and costs on State Law cases from Municipal Courts.

Drain Commissioner — Fees from drainage projects, as well as soil erosion fees and plat review fees.

Health Division — Local contributions and fees for health services.

Medical Care Facility — Second and third party payments for care of patients hospitalized in the Oakland County Medical Care Facility.

Planning — Proceeds from the sale of section maps, technical bulletins, etc.

Probate Court — Fees collected for services rendered by the Estate and Mental Divisions of Probate Court.

Juvenile Court — Reimbursements from parents and responsible relatives for care of children who are Wards of the Court.

Sheriff — Reimbursement for care of prisoners, serving of legal papers by the Civil Division, Township Deputy Contracts and miscellaneous refunds.

Treasurer — County portion of inheritance taxes, penalties from the Delinquent Tax Revolving Fund, fees for Safety Deposit Box searches and other miscellaneous services.

Medicaid Reimbursement — Funds recovered from fathers and third party payees for medical services of welfare recipients paid out under the Medicaid program.

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE includes funds derived from use of county money, i.e., interest from investment of county funds.

TOTAL BUDGET REVENUE reflects the sum of the foregoing less a deduction for the Allocation of Miscellaneous NonTax Revenue which is designated for funding of the county's Capital Improvement Program.

The Prior Year's Balance is derived from an excess of revenue over expenditures from previous years operations.

OTHER SOURCE REVENUE includes funds derived from all federal, state and private grants, (as opposed to revenue sharing) as well as, charges for services provided by Intergovernmental Service Divisions. Also included is charges for providing building maintenance, custodial and landscape services to over 40 county facilities, as well as to the Oakland Schools Administration Building, Community Mental Health, District Courts, Road Commission, Drain Commission, County Airports, Parks and Recreation, and the State Department of Social Services. In addition, included are fees charged by the Division of Sewer, Water and Solid Waste which operates and maintains numerous sewage treatment plants, well water systems, water distribution systems, and sanitary sewer interceptors, trunk and lateral systems at various locations in the county. Likewise, revenue generated by the Parks and Recreation Division, the Airport Division and Community Mental Health are included in this category.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTY SERVICES

Since 1973, Oakland County has operated under the Unified Form of County Government, as

promulgated in Public Act 139 of 1973, with an elected County Executive as the designated Chief Administrative Officer. A 27 member Board of Commissioners has primary authority and responsibility for policy formulation and resource allocation as they relate to county operations. The county's annual appropriation budget is allocated among nine significant program areas, with the remainder designated for Miscellaneous Non-Departmental appropriations. The term "program area" is a tool for conceptually and organizationally grouping together related services or activities the county provides to its residents. The following examines each of the nine major program areas making up the Oakland County Appropriations Budget.

The **HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT** supervises County Human Service Programs including Public Health, Community Mental Health, Medical Care Facility, Medical Examiner, and Children's Institutions, and acts in a liaison capacity with the State Department of Social Services and the Oakland-Livingston Human Services Agency as well as the Board of Institutions, and the Community Mental Health Services Board. The Human Services Department is responsible for coordinating and improving the delivery of Human Services within financial and organizational constraints established by the Board of Commissioners.

The **DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS** is responsible for constructing, maintaining and operating all county storm and sanitary sewer, sewage disposal general drainage and flood control facilities except as the same are performed by the County Drain Commissioner. The

department supervises economic development functions, and represents the county in joint planning activities with other jurisdictions. The Parks and Recreation Divisions and Airport Divisions are also included in this program area.

The primary mission of the **CENTRAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT** is to provide support to other county functions as presented below:

Facilities and Operations — which is responsible for maintaining and operating all county buildings and grounds; the operation of the County Markets and the Telephone Exchange; the planning, design and construction of county facilities; and the development of long range capital program.

Probation — which is responsible for providing services to the Circuit and District Courts in the areas of pre-sentence investigations and supervision of probationers.

Computer Services — which is responsible for providing all inclusive data processing services; including program development, data preparation and computer processing for internal departments as well as selected programs for other local units of government.

Security — which is responsible for the protection of all county owned and leased properties. In addition, Security is responsible for traffic control in parking areas and the evacuation and protection of county employees in emergencies.

Support Services — which is a combination of intragovernmental and enterprise funds, operations; printing; record retention; mail delivery; property records; radio repair and communications; food services; laundry and dry cleaning services; photocopy and microfilm; and the risk management and safety program.

The **MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET DEPARTMENT** supervises the execution of the annual county budget and maintains expenditure control; performs all central accounting functions; administers the Convenience Copier Fund and Equipment Fund; collects moneys owing the county not particularly within the jurisdiction of other County Departments; and performs all investment, borrowing, and debt management functions except as done by the County Treasurer. The Purchasing and Equalization Divisions are also included in this Program Area, as well as the Central Stores and Stationery Stores.

The **PUBLIC SERVICES DEPARTMENT** provides general services to the general public and institutions through divisions concentrating on Veterans Services, Manpower Programs, Agriculture, Home Economics, Animal Control, Emergency Medical Services, Disaster Control, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and a County Reference Library.

The **PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT** performs all personnel and labor relations functions for the county. This includes recruiting and screening candidates for employment, coordinating activities of the Personnel Appeals Board, and interpreting and recommending changes in the Merit System.

All of the foregoing departmental functions come under the responsibility of the **COUNTY EXECUTIVE**. Powers and duties of the County Executive are as follows:

- Supervise, direct and control the functions of all departments of the county except those headed by elected officials.
- Coordinate the various activities of the county and unify the management of its affairs.
- Enforce all orders, rules and ordinances of the Board and laws of the State required to be enforced by his office.
- Prepare and submit to the Board a recommended annual county budget, work program, long-range capital improvement program, and administer the expenditure of funds in accordance with appropriations.
- Appoint, supervise and at pleasure remove heads of departments except elected officials. The appointment or removal of heads of departments shall require the concurrence of a majority of the County Board of Commissioners.
- Attend all meetings of the Board with the right to participate but not to vote.
- Submit recommendations to the Board for the efficient conduct of county business.
- Report to the Board on the affairs of the county and its needs, and advise the Board

not less than each three months on the financial condition of the county.

- Perform such other duties and activities as the Board shall direct.
- Veto any ordinance or resolution adopted by the Board, including all or any items of an ordinance appropriating funds. The Board may override the veto by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of all members elected and serving.

To accomplish the foregoing responsibilities, the six departments of the County Executive are organized to coincide with the six standing committees of the Board of Commissioners.

The **LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUSTICE PROGRAM** area includes Circuit, District and Probate Courts, as well as the Sheriff and Prosecuting Attorney.

There are fourteen **Circuit Judges** for the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Michigan (Oakland County). The Circuit Court has original jurisdiction over all felony and divorce cases and most civil cases. It also is the appeal court from decision of the District, Municipal and Probate Courts. The Circuit Court also provides administrative direction for the Law Library, providing a comprehensive source of Federal and State legal material for Oakland County. In addition, a one-man Grand Jury was established to investigate organized crime and government corruption.

It is the duty of the **Friend of the Court** to examine all records and files in divorce cases

where orders or decrees have been rendered and there are dependent minor children listed as wards of the Court. The Friend of the Court investigates all cases in pending divorce matters where there are minor children; makes recommendations to the Circuit Courts on custody and support, acts as referee in the taking of testimony of witnesses and statements of parties upon pending motions involving minor children; receives, accounts for, and disburses child support and alimony monies received on pending and granted divorce cases, and cites by contempt action the defaulting payors who fail to comply with the court orders for support of minor children.

Public Act #154 of 1968 established the **District Courts** of the State of Michigan to replace the old Justice of the Peace system. The District Court has jurisdiction of all misdemeanors, ordinances and charter violations, and of all preliminary examinations in all felony cases. The District Court has exclusive jurisdiction in civil actions when the amount does not exceed \$10,000.

Public Act #154 also established Oakland County as the "District Control Unit" for the 52nd District Court. The District Control Unit is responsible for maintenance and operation of the courts and shall provide suitable places where the judges shall hold court. The 52nd District Court maintains eight District Court Judges and their staff at four locations (an increase of three judges over 1978):

Division I — (Walled Lake)

Division II — (Clarkston)

Division III — (Rochester)

Division IV — (Troy/Clawson)

The **Probate Court Department** is comprised of three divisions. **The Estate and Mental Division** has jurisdiction over all matters relating to the settlement of the estates of all deceased persons, the appointment of guardians of minors and mentally ill persons, and of all cases involving juvenile delinquents and dependents.

The **Juvenile Court Division** handles cases involving neglected, dependent, and delinquent minors. It makes investigations, provides clinical services and casework supervision, and an adoption and foster boarding home program.

The **Juvenile Maintenance Division** expends funds for board and care of children who are placed in state institutions, private institutions, and Juvenile Court foster boarding homes.

The **Prosecutor** is the chief law enforcement officer of the county, charged with the duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed and enforced to maintain the rule of the law. He is responsible for the authorization of criminal warrants and the prosecution of criminal cases on behalf of the people of the State of Michigan. He also provides legal advice to the various police agencies in the county concerning criminal matters and investigates suspected illegal activity when it cannot be adequately dealt with by other police departments.

The **Sherriff's Department** is responsible for the delivery of law enforcement services to the unincorporated areas of the county; including road

patrol of all secondary roads; the provision of contractual service for law enforcement as required by participating townships; the provisions of support services in the areas of criminal investigation, scientific analysis of evidence, and polygraph testing to other departments as required. In addition, the Narcotic Enforcement Team (NET) involves the apprehension of persons who violate narcotic and drug laws.

The Sheriff's Department also accepts, delivers, and serves papers, summons, and subpoenas; executes civil court orders as directed by the Circuit and other courts of the county; collects fees; conducts confiscations; effects tax sales as directed by courts of competent jurisdiction.

It is also responsible for the maintenance of the County Jail, the Southfield Jail, the Trusty Camp and Work Release Program, for the housing, care, and custody of all prisoners in the county sentenced to one year or less, of all nonbonded prisoners awaiting trial in Circuit Court, and those detained for arraignment or trial in the several District Courts. The Corrective Guidance Program attempts to provide jail inmate rehabilitation services.

The Sheriff's Department has a statutory responsibility for the patrol of 450 lakes in the area, for which it maintains a fleet of boats and provides divers for underwater recovery and rescue attempts. In addition, the Sheriff's Department provides helicopter support for our own and other departments.

The **GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND LEGISLATIVE**

Program Area includes such functions as the Clerk/Register, Treasurer, Drain Commissioner, Civil Counsel and the Board of Commissioners. The office of the **County Clerk and Register of Deeds** has been combined in Oakland County since 1958. The County Clerk is the Clerk to the Circuit Court, Secretary to nearly all official County Boards and Commissions including the Board of Commissioners, and is the administrative official of the County Election Commission. The division handles processing of applications for passports and for citizenship and performs numerous statutory recording and clerical services.

The Register of Deeds Office records official documents affecting property ownership such as warranty and quit claim deeds, plats mortgages, chattel mortgages, surveys, land corners and condominiums.

The County Clerk also certifies to the Board of Election Commissioners the names and post office addresses of all party candidates whose petitions meet the requirements of the Michigan Election Law. Upon completion of any investigation or examination, the County Clerk shall make an official declaration of the sufficiency or insufficiency of any nominating petition for which a sworn complaint has been received or examined on his own initiative.

Principal functions of the **County Treasurer's Office** are to:

- Receive, maintain custody of and disburse all county monies.

- Maintain the highest level of investments with the best interest rates possible.
- Collect delinquent taxes and administers the Delinquent Tax Revolving Fund in accordance with statutory provisions.
- Open and inventory contents of safety deposit boxes.
- Collect inheritance taxes.
- Sell dog licenses.
- The County Treasurer is also a member of the County Tax Allocation Board, County Election Board and Plat Board.
- He is also Treasurer of the County Employees Retirement Commission, County Road Retirement Commission, Road Commission and all Drainage Districts.

The **Oakland County Drain Commission** supervises and administers, upon petition by local units of government, the construction of new storm drains, primarily under the provisions of Chapter 20 and 21 of the State Drain Code; and, as agent for the County of Oakland by designation of the Board of Commissioners, supervises and administers the construction of sewer and water projects financed under Public Act 342 of 1939 for local units of government in the county.

The Drain Commissioner also operates, inspects and maintains approximately 330 established County Drains, both open and enclosed, in length

totalling over 750 miles; and is responsible for maintaining the legal levels of 46 lakes, acting as the agent for the Board of Commissioners.

The Drain Commissioner operates the Southeastern Oakland County Sewage Disposal System serving fourteen cities; serves as Secretary and Superintendent of the Red Run Inter-County Drain, and is responsible for an annual renovation, reconstruction and maintenance program for the Red Run Drain. The Drain Commissioner reviews all engineering plans for new subdivision plats and corrects plans, where necessary, to provide for proper storm drainage.

The Drain Commissioner is also responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Act in 17 cities, 9 villages and 23 townships within Oakland County, and processed 605 permits under this program during 1978.

Civil Counsel represents the county in all civil matters, and defends all civil suits against the county, or any county official, or acts arising in the line of duty. This office advises and assists all county officials, commissions and department heads on business and legal matters incident to the conduct of the officials or departments. In addition, Civil Counsel attends all meetings of the Board of Commissioners and acts as parliamentarian thereof, and advises and assists all standing and special committees of the Board, when requested. The office also renders, on written request, written opinions to officials or department heads on the legality of actions or their interpretation.

As indicated previously, the **Board of Commissioners** is the legislative body of Oakland County and in addition discharges a number of policy-making responsibilities assigned by Public Act 139 of 1973; Unified Form of County Government.

Miscellaneous Non-Departmental Appropriations include the salary reserve accounts for overtime, classification and rate changes, and employee fringe benefits, as well as county allocations for other agencies and purposes, such as, Building Authority, Huron Clinton Authority, the Capital Improvement Fund, Chapter 20 and 21 drains, Insurance and Surety Bonds, the Historical Society and the Tourist and Convention Bureau.

A copy of the Adopted Budget is available for public inspection in the Office of the Oakland County Clerk/Register of Deeds, Courthouse, 1200 North Telegraph Road, Pontiac, Michigan.

If liberty and equality, as is thought by some, are chiefly to be found in democracy, they will be best attained when all persons alike share in the government to the utmost.

Aristotle

384-322 B.C.

SUPPLEMENT III

GOVERNMENT SERVICES

This supplement presents a brief overview of the 30 divisions of government which report to the County Executive through six major departments. (This reporting arrangement does not represent direct administrative control in every situation; some divisions are the administrative responsibility of other governmental units.) The material is intended to help the reader better understand the services provided by county government but is not intended to be all-inclusive; that would be impossible in the space allotted.

Obviously, the figures used for "Number of citizens directly served" can only be estimates. In some cases the figures are quite precise, in others, present analytical methods permit only rough estimates.

ACCOUNTING

Thomas Duncan, Manager	858-0379
Number of citizens directly served	All indirect
Full time employees	107
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$1,814,545
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	\$ 290,908
Total 1979 Budget	\$2,105,543

Division Function

Maintains a computerized system of accounts for most county departments to insure that the assets, liabilities, reserves, revenues, and expenditures are properly accounted for. Prepares and submits financial statements to various boards and commissions, as well as state and federal governments. Administers central payroll system. Processes all bills against the county and accounts for alimony and child support collections and disbursements.

Major New or Expanded Programs

The division will implement the concept of Office Space Rental to provide a clearer picture of the costs of government operations. It will also continue the development of a new financial management information system.

AIRPORTS

David VanderVeen, Manager	666-3901
Number of citizens directly served	400,000*
Full time employees	15
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$250,000

Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	790,850
Total 1979 Budget	\$1,040,850

Division Function

This division is responsible for operation of Oakland/Pontiac Airport, which has more take-offs and landings than any other airport in Michigan and was second only to Chicago O'Hare in the Federal Aviation Administration six state Great Lakes Region in 1978. Also responsible for Oakland/Orion and Oakland/Troy Airports.

Major New or Expanded Programs

The extension of the main runway at Pontiac was completed in 1978, permitting planes as large as 727's and DC9's to use the field. New hangars were constructed to house an additional 50 aircraft.

The parallel runway and terminal ramp at Oakland/Orion Airport was completed, increasing safety and utility, particularly during inclement weather.

The safety of Oakland/Troy Airport was improved with the resurfacing of the runway and protection of the airport approaches.

County airports, in addition to their extensive day to day operations, serve all citizens through such services as air freight, air ambulances, police aircraft, air charter, business, industry, and government travel.

*Pilot and passenger use; does not include indirect service.

ANIMAL CONTROL

Carl Anderson, Manager	858-1030
Number of citizens directly served	302,000
	(Residents of 19 townships)
Full time employees	14
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$308,004
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	<u>10,000</u>
Total 1979 Budget	\$318,004

Division Function

This division administers and enforces state livestock and animal laws, investigates all animal bites involving humans, supervises the county rabies program and dog license program, and acts as the local agent for the Michigan Department of Agriculture, Michigan Department of Health, Department of Natural Resources, and local municipalities and police in the control of animals.

Major New or Expanded Programs

The Animal Control Division has expanded the normal working hours of its field personnel to improve service to citizens. The new hours are from 8 a.m. until 8 p.m., Monday through Friday, and 8 a.m. until 4 p.m., Saturday. Emergency service will continue as necessary. The hours the office will be open have not changed. (8 a.m. until 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.)

BUDGET

Jeffrey Pardee, Manager	858-0487
Number of citizens directly served	All indirect
Full time employees	12
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$312,856
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	<u>10,000</u>
Total 1979 Budget	\$322,856

Division Function

This division prepares the annual county budget and work plan, which is submitted by the County Executive to the Board of Commissioners. It is also responsible for administering many elements of the County Executive's cost containment program, such as travel and expense account spending and overtime control. The division also advises the Board of Commissioners and the County Executive of the most economical and efficient ways to allocate county resources.

Major New or Expanded Programs

The Division will prepare a county-wide Indirect Cost Allocation Plan to ensure full cost recovery from Federal and State governments for the administration of county operated grants and contracts. It will also participate in the development of a new financial management information system and will develop a method for allocating communication expenses to departments.

CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS

Donald Rolph, Manager	858-1164
Number of citizens directly served	98,000
Full time employees	338
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$8,737,533
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	<u>111,727</u>
Total 1979 budget	\$8,849,260

Division Function

This division consists of Juvenile Court, Childrens' Village, and Camp Oakland. Childrens' Village houses neglected or delinquent wards of the Court, and Camp Oakland provides a similar service. Both are nationally recognized for the quality of their care.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

John Madole, Manager	858-0198
Number of citizens directly served	850 direct; all indirect
Full time employees	15
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$ 40,377
County sources (federal, state, etc.)	<u>4,281,873</u>
Total 1979 Budget	\$4,322,250

Division Function

This division is responsible for administering the Housing and Community Development Program, and management of county owned real estate. In 1978, 159 homes were rehabilitated through subsidized loans or grants, and 1,045 individuals received counseling assistance in securing housing. More than 100 programs and public works projects, such as sidewalks, senior citizen centers, and beautification, were undertaken in the participating communities with funding and technical assistance provided through this division.

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH

Dr. Thomas Malueg, Manager	858-1222
Number of citizens directly served	9,000
Full time employees	151
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$1,361,121
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	<u>7,386,568</u>
Total 1979 Budget	\$8,747,689

Division Function

This division provides a wide range of services to mentally ill and developmentally disabled children and adults, through 20 different programs in some 30 locations around the county. Services include outpatient treatment, day programs, rehabilitation, emergency intervention, residential care, consultation, and public information.

COMPUTER SERVICES

(Manager position vacant)	858-0810
Number of citizens directly served	
(All indirect - services	
26 cities, 23 townships,	
14 villages, 23 county	
departments, 3 other	
agencies.)	
Full time employees	99
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$2,970,322
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	<u>448,895</u>
Total 1979 Budget	\$3,419,217

Division Function

The division handles more than 100,000 computer transactions daily, up from 66,000 in January, 1978. It operates 372 pieces of equipment, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The division's CLEMIS system serves 36 of the 43 police agencies in the county, and these police agencies serve approximately 95 percent of Oakland's population. The system handles up to 60,000 transactions a day and permits police officers to communicate with data banks of the Michigan State Police, Michigan Secretary of State, and the National Crime Information Center in Washington, D.C.

Major New or Expanded Programs.

Oakland County has entered a contract with a private firm to provide partial facilities management of the division during the first part of 1979. Working closely with the County Executive Administration and the Board of Commissioners, the private firm will assist in identifying and making needed operational and organizational changes.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

Wayne Nierman, Manager	858-0888
Number of citizens directly served	24,500-30,500
Full time employees	41
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$164,033
Other Sources (federal, state, etc.)	126,362
Michigan State University	<u>535,000</u>
Total 1979 Budget	\$825,395

Division Function

The division operates a wide range of programs, which can be broken into four major categories — Family Education, 4-H Youth Program, Agriculture, and Natural Resource and Public Policy.

Family education includes the Women, Infant, and Child Feeding program to improve nutrition. Also the leadership training system ("Teach One to Reach One"), which extends knowledge on how to improve home and family situations.

The urban 4-H Program provides 12,000 Oakland County youth with opportunities to participate in learning-by-doing activities.

The Agriculture Program provides education and information to the 795 farm operators in Oakland County. Also assists owners and managers of the 8,000 to 9,000 small land units in the county (10 to 75 acres.)

Major New or Expanded Programs

The division will establish a natural resources program development committee to identify and plan programs that need to be conducted in the county.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AND DISASTER CONTROL

Gary Canfield, Manager	858-1283
Number of citizens directly served	All
Full time employees	6
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$179,975
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	—
Total 1979 Budget	\$179,975

Division Function

This division is responsible for the coordination of county-wide emergency medical service (EMS) and disaster control activities. This coordination encompasses both the direct provision of services, such as the tornado siren warning system, and the planning, review and organization of numerous EMS programs throughout the county.

Major New or Expanded Programs

A county-wide EMS Communications Coordinating Center will become operational early in 1979. This center will coordinate all Advanced Life Support (ALS) radio communications within the county. All ALS units, operating in more than 25 communities, will become direct users of this Communications Center. There is continued development in the Oakland County Tornado Siren Warning System. With the program currently running ahead of schedule, 85% of the citizens in the county are now covered by this centrally activated siren warning system. The program is the only one of its kind in Michigan and one of the few in the nation.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

Kenneth Vinstra, Manager	858-0537
Number of citizens directly served	All indirect
Full time employees	15
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$274,554
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	55,618
Total 1979 Budget	\$330,172

Division Function

The Employee Relations Division is responsible for three broad functional areas of personnel administration: processing, review and approval of various personnel transactions for all county employees and maintenance of related records; maintenance of the county classification plan including writing of job descriptions, preparation of salary recommendations and conducting of job classification audits; and handling of labor relations matters involving county employees, including most aspects of contract administration, negotiation of labor agreements, and presentation of labor cases including fact finding, interest arbitration and Michigan Employment Relations Commission matters. In addition, this division is responsible for administering the County CETA Program (sub-grantee); and preparing recommendations related to employee fringe benefit changes; and administering the unemployment insurance programs covering County employees; for handling a variety of other employee and personnel activities.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

Harold McKay, Manager	858-1078
Number of citizens directly served	16,000
Full time employees	119
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$ —
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	4,888,866
Total 1979 Budget	\$4,888,866

Division Function

This division is responsible for the revenue sharing monies allocated to Oakland County through the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. The act was originally passed in December of 1973 and revised and renewed in October, 1978 for an additional four years. Over \$150 million has been allocated to Oakland County. Over twenty thousand people have received services from these monies, with two out of three individuals reaching unsubsidized employment after completion of the training. This record is the highest in the Nation and recently received an award from the National Association of Counties.

Major New or Expanded Programs

Additional high skill training and jobs with private sector businesses will be available. Additional programs designed to place specific citizens with higher unemployment rates are expected. Such programs are for veterans, youth, displaced homemakers, handicapped and ex-offenders.

EQUALIZATION

Herman Stephens, Manager	858-0775
Number of citizens directly served	All indirect
Full time employees	64
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$1,095,583
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	—
Total 1979 Budget	\$1,095,583

Division Function

Establishes equalized property tax base for the county.

Major New or Expanded Programs

Major changes include development of an equalization system that will satisfy the requirements of the Headlee Tax Limitation Amendment to the Michigan Constitution.

FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS

	858-0125
Number of citizens directly served	(All indirect — maintains 37 county buildings and provides telephone, heat, cooling, light, and other support services to 3,000 county employees)
Full time employees	306
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$6,393,390
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	<u>1,806,589</u>
Total 1979 Budget	\$8,199,979

Division Function

The Facilities and Operations Division provides the professional engineering, maintenance, grounds, and custodial services required in the planning, construction, and maintenance of county owned buildings.

HUMAN SERVICE AGENCY

Edward Revis, Executive Director	858-5150
Number of citizens directly served	27,000
Full time employees	162
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$ 90,000
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	<u>8,273,000</u>
Total 1979 Budget	\$8,363,000

Division Function

The Human Service Agency's mission is to reduce the causes of poverty, improve the well-being of the disadvantaged, and serve as an agent to improve human service delivery systems. A wide variety of services are provided to the disadvantaged and the community; Outreach offices offer information and referral services and a Volunteer Income Tax Assistance program; Project Warmth provides a home weatherization program for the low-income and senior citizens; Head Start provides a comprehensive pre-school program for low-income 4 year olds and their families; Senior Citizen programs offer an elderly feeding program, a discount program on retail merchandise and services, multi-purpose centers offering comprehensive services; Data Division offers statistical data and survey assistance; employment programs are offered for the low-income; and Community Economic Development is designed to stimulate economic development in the community.

Major New or Expanded Programs

In 1979, several new programs will be operating: the State Homebound Meals Programs, Senior Citizen Home Chore Program, Services to Dropouts and Dropout Prevention Program. Additionally, the agency is participating in the pilot phase of the Michigan Human Services Network (scheduled to end Feb. 28, 1979) and is using a computer terminal for information and referral purposes.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

R. J. Rhodes, Jr., Manager	858-0499
Number of citizens directly served	(All indirect — services 63 units of government; 43 law enforcement agencies 12 district courts The Circuit Court The Prosecutor's Office)
Full time employees	3
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$ 9,985
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	<u>69,498</u>
Total 1979 Budget	\$79,483

Division Function

This division provides staff support for the Oakland County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. Its primary objectives are the development of priorities for the use of federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds in Oakland County; the development of an Oakland County Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan; the development of a strong planning capability at the local government level; the rendering of technical assistance whenever possible to local units of government.

MEDICAL CARE FACILITY

James A. Eddy, Manager	858-1428
Number of citizens directly served	300
Full time employees	171
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$3,234,237
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	—
Total 1979 Budget	\$3,234,237

Division Function

Provides a highly skilled level of care for the elderly. Care is greater than that provided in an extended care facility or skilled nursing facility. The 120 bed Medical Care Facility had an average daily census of 119 patients in 1978. The facility served 43,322 patient days in 1978. The average patient stay declined from 141 days in 1977 to 130 days in 1978.

Major New or Expanded Programs

The Medical Care Facility was able to reduce costs once again, mostly through reorganization measures. The full time employees were reduced from 193 in 1977 to 171 in 1978. This reduction held the cost per day for each patient to \$85, in spite of strong inflationary pressures.

MERIT SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION & SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION

C. Vincent Luzi, Asst. Dir. of Personnel	858-0543
Number of citizens directly served	All indirect
Full time employees	4
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$131,107
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	10,000
Total 1979 Budget	\$141,107

Division Function

To provide general personnel administrative support in matters not specifically delegated to the Employee Relations or Recruitment and Selection divisions. This includes preparation of the salaries portion of the annual County budget, coordination of the Personnel Committee agenda, administration of the Merit System including coordination of Personnel Appeal Board and Merit System Rules Subcommittee activities, development and implementation of multi-department employee in-service training programs, administration of the \$93,000 tuition reimbursement program, monitoring the expenditure of Emergency Salaries budgeted at \$278,050, recommending changes in each of the foregoing areas and related support activities as required.

Major New or Expanded Programs

This division is charged, among other things, with expanding the county's capabilities in the area of in-house employee training and development. This is but one element in the developing plans to reach the County's goal of productivity improvement.

No other major change or program expansions are planned for this year, however, the division's continued activities with the Merit System Rules Subcommittee could well result in major changes to the Merit System.

PARKS AND RECREATION

R. Eric Reickel, Manager	858-0909
Number of citizens directly served	550,000
Full time employees	104
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$2,205,000
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	<u>556,007</u>
Total 1979 Budget	\$2,761,007

Division Function

Parks and Recreation operates eight county parks, as well as an ongoing Mobile Recreation Program that reaches a cross-section of the residents of Oakland County and visitors. Facilities in the park system include four golf courses, 700 camping sites, picnic facilities, nature trails, fairground facilities, food and concession, meeting room, reception facilities, and Wave Pool.

Major New or Expanded Programs

In 1979, 54 new, modern campsites will be added at Groveland-Oaks Park. At Waterford Oaks, a Court Complex will be added, including eight tennis courts, four deck tennis courts, 10 shuffleboard courts, and 10 horseshoe courts.

At Red-Oaks Park, a 25 station driving range will be opened. Glen Oaks Golf Course, located in Farmington Hills, was purchased in 1978 and is available for banquet and golf.

PLANNING

Philip W. Dondero, Manager	858-0720
Number of citizens directly served	Some direct; most indirect
Full time employees	22
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$486,482
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	<u>10,000</u>
Total 1979 Budget	\$496,482

Division Function

The principal duty of this division is to prepare and maintain a land use development plan. The division also provides assistance to local communities, and collects and maintains data on economic, social, and land use growth trends.

Major New or Expanded Programs

The Division is involved in planning for the 1980 United States Census, and is assisting other government agencies with planning for solar and wind energy projects.

PROBATION

John C. Whetstone, Chief Probation Officer	858-0307
Number of citizens directly served	6,000
Full time employees	87
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$ 987,283
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	<u>700,000</u>
Total 1979 Budget	\$1,687,283

Division Function

The Probation Division, using 36 county, 33 state, and 7 district court probation officers, supervises approximately 3,000 probationers and conducts pre-sentence investigations on 3,000 individuals yearly. Those on probation are assisted in family matters and employment problems, provided with psychological and psychiatric assistance and individual counseling. Both the presentence and the probation services play a major role in the fight against crime in Oakland County.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Dr. Robert Locey, Director	858-1284
Number of citizens directly served	900,000
Full time employees	383
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$6,622,690
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	<u>2,136,935</u>
Total 1979 Budget	\$8,759,625

Division Function

The mission of this division is to contribute to the present and future health of persons residing in Oakland County.

Some programs are:

HEALTH PROMOTION

School Health Curriculum, Environmental Health Education, Maternal & Infant Education, Substance Abuse Education, Dental Health and Nutrition Education.

PRIMARY PREVENTION

Vaccine Preventable Diseases, Family Planning, Women, Infant, and Children Feeding. Child Health Conferences, Air Pollution Control, Land Use Planning, Monitoring Private and Public Drinking Water Supplies, Monitor Restaurants, Food Caterers, Food Markets and Food Manufacturers, Sewage Disposal, Solid & Industrial Waste Control, Swimming Pool & Bathing Beach Health & Safety.

SECONDARY PREVENTION

Communicable Disease Control, Child Abuse, Hypertension Control, Rodent Control, Mosquito Surveillance, Geriatric Program, Sudden Infant Death, Breast Cancer Control, Substance Abuse Casefinding, Alcohol Highway Safety.

MEDICAL CARE

Substance Abuse, Tuberculosis, Dental Restoration, and Nursing Home Patient Evaluation.

PURCHASING

James Talley, Manager	858-0514
Number of citizens directly served	All indirect
Full time employees	27
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$181,442
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	<u>181,235</u>
Total 1979 Budget	\$362,677

Division Function

This division provides goods and services to various county departments through its centralized purchasing activity.

REFERENCE LIBRARY

Phyllis Jose, Librarian	858-0738
Number of citizens directly served	All indirect
Full time employees	5
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$155,681
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	<u>8,590</u>
Total 1979 Budget	\$164,271

Division Function

All books and periodicals in the Library are available for use by all Oakland County residents. As a participant in the Oakland University Hotline, which the county funds, and as a member of the Wayne Oakland Library Federation, the Reference Library can obtain books and other materials from many other libraries in the area. Library service is provided to all jail inmates, residents of Children's Village, and all county employees. The County Library Board also assists with the funding and operation of the Subregional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped located at the Farmington Community Library.

REIMBURSEMENT

Sandra McKay, Manager	858-0502
Number of citizens directly served	All indirect
Full time employees	16
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$263,079
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	—
Total 1979 Budget	\$263,079

Division Function

The Reimbursement Division is responsible for the recovery of monies as ordered by the Probate Court for attorney fees and child care. It also recovers court costs, attorney fees, restitution and fines, as ordered by the Circuit Court.

Also, the Oakland County Medical Care Facility forwards all of its delinquent accounts to this Division for collection.

In addition, recommendations are made to the Probate Court as to whether the County should assume costs for patients and their families for miscellaneous collection of the fees for attorneys that are appointed to represent patients at their hearings for involuntary hospitalizations.

SECURITY

Donald Kratt, Manager	858-0932
Number of citizens directly served	All indirect*
Full time employees	57
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$517,668
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	179,411
Total 1979 Budget	\$696,809

Division Function

This division is responsible for the security of all county owned and leased properties and buildings including the Service Center Complex, all county parks, and the airport. In addition, services are provided to Oakland Schools and the Department of Social Services on a reimbursement basis.

*The division responds to approximately 60 calls a day, or 20,000 a year.

SELECTION, PLACEMENT, AND EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Michael Blaszcak, Manager	858-0539
Number of citizens directly served	All indirect
Full time employees	18
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$366,917
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	<u>70,739</u>
Total 1979 Budget	\$437,656

Division Function

This division provides a centralized personnel employment system for county government. The division received and processed over 8,000 employment applications to fill approximately 1,500 full and part time positions in 1978. In accordance with the Merit System Resolution, the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, and numerous Supreme Court Decisions, it is this division's further responsibility to assure that current employment practices are non-discriminatory.

Major New or Expanded Programs

In 1979, this division will implement a computerized application processing system which will provide for the more effective utilization of staff and more efficient response to applicants regarding available employment opportunities. In addition, this division has again secured federal grant funds to further improve the quality of applicant screening devices to better assure the employment of only the highest caliber applicants.

SEWER, WATER, SOLID WASTE

Donald W. Ringler, Manager	858-1080
Number of citizens directly served	600,000*
Full time employees	130
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$9,453,137
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	<u>110,000</u>
Total 1979 Budget	\$9,563,137

Division Function

This division operates and maintains numerous sewage treatment plants, water distribution systems, well water systems, and sanitary sewer systems. Also responsible for implementation of the Solid Waste Disposal System Master Plan, and various planning activities on areawide water quality.

*Estimate based on those served by wholesale and retail waste-water disposal, and retail water units; may include some overlapping.

SUPPORT SERVICES

Managed by Director of Department of Central Services — Glen Dick	858-0516
Number of citizens directly served	All indirect
Full time employees	79
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$2,703,554
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	—
Total 1979 Budget	\$2,703,554

Division Function

This division provides services to all areas of county government through its printing, record retention, mail delivery, property records, radio repair and communications, food services, laundry and dry cleaning services, photocopy and microfilm, risk management and safety, and fleet operations.

VETERANS' SERVICES

Carl A. Pardon, Manager	858-0790
Number of citizens directly served	80,000
Full time employees	23
Budget	
County tax dollars	\$680,483
Other sources (federal, state, etc.)	<u>61,515</u>
Total 1979 Budget	\$741,998

Division Function

The division assists county veterans and their relatives in obtaining federal, state, and local veterans' benefits in securing gainful employment, and transports disadvantaged veterans to Veterans' Administration hospitals and the state "old soldiers home." It also assists unemployed and underemployed veterans.

SUPPLEMENT IV

THE LAW

In August of 1974, by an overwhelming margin of 2 to 1, the voters of Oakland County adopted unified county government under Public Act 139 of 1973. The voters also chose "Option B" of Act 139, which calls for an elected County Executive.

Michigan's first County Executive, Daniel T. Murphy, was elected in November of 1974 and took office in January of 1975. He was re-elected in November of 1976 - this time to the full, four year term called for in Act 139.

In 1978, Bay County became the second of Michigan's 83 counties to adopt 139. Voters there also chose "Option B," and the first Bay County Executive was elected and took office early in 1979. The County Executive form is also being considered for both Wayne and Genesee Counties. Nationally, the number of counties with the County Executive form of government has grown from 56 in 1974 to approximately 150 in 1979 (out of 3,100 counties).

Because Act 139 serves as the "constitution" of Oakland County, and because of its increasing significance as a governing form throughout Michigan, it is important that citizens be familiar with the law. Accordingly, the following pages reproduce Act 139 in its entirety.

MICHIGAN PUBLIC ACT 139 OF 1973,
AS AMENDED

AN ACT to provide forms of county government; to provide for county managers and county executives and to prescribe their powers and duties; to abolish certain departments, boards, commissions, and authorities; to provide for transfer of certain powers and functions; to prescribe powers of a board of county commissioners and elected officials; to provide organization of administrative functions; to transfer property; to retain ordinances and laws not inconsistent with this act; and to provide methods for abolition of a unified form of county government.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Sec. 1. A county which has not adopted a charter, or elected a charter commission which has not been dissolved pursuant to Act No. 293 of the Public Acts of 1966, being sections 45.501 to 45.521 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, may adopt an optional unified form of county government. A unified form of government adopted pursuant to this act shall supersede the existing form of government of the county.

Sec. 2. (1) An optional unified form of county government shall include either:

(a) An appointed county manager, who shall comply with the qualifications and exercise the responsibilities detailed in sections 7 and 8. This form of county government shall be known as alternate A.

(b) An elected county executive, who shall comply

with the qualifications and exercise the responsibilities detailed in sections 8, 9, 10, and 11. This form of county government shall be known as alternate B.

(2) A provision of this act not specifically designated as applicable to alternate A or alternate B is applicable to the unified form of county government adopted.

Sec. 3. (1) An optional unified form of county government shall be adopted and become effective in the following manner:

(a) The county board of commissioners by a majority vote of the members elected and serving may adopt an optional unified form of county government with an appointed manager. The adoption shall be submitted to the electors pursuant to subdivision (c). A vote of disapproval by the electors does not limit the power of the county board of commissioners subsequently to adopt an optional unified form of county government with an elected county executive pursuant to subdivision (b). A county board of commissioners may not adopt an optional unified form of county government with an appointed manager within two years after an optional unified form of county government with an appointed manager is disapproved by the electors.

(b) The county board of commissioners, by a majority vote of the members elected and serving, may adopt an optional unified form of county government with an elected county executive. The adoption shall be submitted to the electors pursuant to subdivision (c). A vote of disapproval by the electors does not limit the power of the county board of commissioners subsequently to

adopt an optional unified form of county government with an appointed manager pursuant to subdivision (a). A county board of commissioners may not adopt an optional unified form of county government with an elected executive within 2 years after an optional unified form of county government with an elected executive is disapproved by the electors.

(c) Within 90 days of the adoption of an optional unified form of county government by the county board of commissioners, petitions bearing the signatures of registered electors of the county equal to not less than 5% of the total number of votes cast for governor in the county in the last previous election at which a governor was elected, requesting adoption of the other optional unified form of county government may be filed with the county clerk. The county clerk shall canvas and certify the sufficiency of the petitions within 14 days of the filing.

The election to be held on the question of an optional unified form of county government pursuant to the action of the county board of commissioners or pursuant to that action and the filing of petitions, shall be held at the next regular primary election occurring not less than 49 days nor more than 180 days following the date of the action of the county board of commissioners or the date of the certification of the petition, whichever is later. If a regular primary election is not scheduled during that period the board of county canvassers shall call a special election for the purpose of voting on the issue within that period.

If a valid petition is not filed, the question presented to the voters shall be on whether the alternate set forth in the board action shall be adopted. If a majority of the electors voting on the question vote in favor of the question the optional unified form of county government set forth in the question shall be effective 30 days following the certification of the election by the board of county canvassers.

If a valid petition is filed, the questions presented to the voters shall be on whether to adopt an optional unified form of county government, and then whether to adopt alternate A or alternate B. If a majority of the electors voting on the question of whether to adopt an optional unified form of county government vote in favor of the question, the alternate receiving the highest number of votes shall prevail and shall be effective 30 days following the certification of the election by the board of county canvassers. A county board of commissioners, by majority vote, may place both alternate A and alternate B on the ballot at the same time. The alternate receiving the highest number of votes by the electors shall prevail.

If the question of adopting an optional unified form of county government is not approved, approval of either alternate is void and the subsequent adoption of an optional unified form of county government shall be in accordance with subdivisions (a) and (b).

(d) If the county board of commissioners does not adopt an optional unified form of county government, petitions bearing the signatures of registered electors of the county equal to not less than 10% of the total number of votes cast for

governor in the county in the last previous election at which a governor was elected, may be filed with the county clerk requesting adoption of alternate A or alternate B. Two separate petitions or sets of petitions may be filed if each petition or set of petitions requests the adoption of a different alternate. Upon the clerk certifying to the county board of commissioners that a proper petition is filed, the question of adopting an optional unified form of county government with the alternate specified in the petition or both alternates if two separate petitions or sets of petitions, of which each petition or set of petitions requests the adoption of a different alternate, are filed and certified, shall be submitted by the board to the electorate of the county for approval or disapproval at the next regular primary election occurring not less than 90 days nor more than 180 days after the date the clerk certifies the petitions to the county board of commissioners; or, if a primary election is not scheduled during the period, at a special election called by the county board of commissioners for the purpose within the period. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal approve the adoption, the optional unified form of county government containing the alternate specified in the original petition then shall become effective in the county 180 days after the date of the election. If both alternates are on the ballot and a majority of the votes cast on the proposal approve the adoption of an optional unified form of county government, the alternate receiving the highest number of votes shall prevail and shall become effective in the county 180 days after the date of the election. If the question of adopting an optional unified form of county government is not approved, approval of either alternate is void and

the subsequent adoption of an optional unified form of county government shall be in accordance with subsection (1)(a) or (b).

(2) An election held pursuant to this section shall be subject to and in accordance with the general election laws.

(3) Except as otherwise provided by law, an election which is requested by a county board of commissioners or pursuant to petitions filed by the electors for purposes of implementing this act shall be paid by the county.

(4) A petition requesting adoption of an optional unified form of county government which received signatures before the effective date of this subsection or the adoption of an optional unified form of county government by a county board of commissioners before the effective date of this subsection shall not be construed as being invalid or to require any further action as a result of the amendatory act which added this subsection, and the optional unified form of county government requested by the petition or adopted by a county board of commissioners or both shall be placed on the ballot as provided in this act as amended.

Sec. 4. (1) On the date the optional unified form of county government becomes effective all appointed boards, commissions, and authorities except the apportionment commission, airport zoning board of appeals, board of county canvassers, boards of determination for drainage districts, civil service commission, county drainage board, concealed weapons licensing board, election commission, jury commission, library commission, parks and recreation commission, social services board, tax

allocation board, any board established to oversee retirement programs, any plat board, any mental health board, any hospital board, any intercounty drainage board, and any building authority established by the county individually or in conjunction with another unit of government and the boards of county road commissioners; and all elective county offices except those of county commissioner, prosecuting attorney, clerk, register of deeds, treasurer, sheriff, elected county auditors, and drain commissioner are abolished and the tenure of persons holding the offices or appointments are terminated. Termination shall take effect whether or not it coincides with the end of a term of office or appointment. All county departments in conflict with the departmental organization established by this act are abolished. As used in this act, the term department or county department shall not be construed to include boards of county road commissioners.

(2) Powers vested in any abolished office, board, commission, authority, or department, on the date the optional unified form of county government becomes effective, become general county government powers, and functions performed by the office, board, commission, authority, or department shall be carried on as provided in this act.

(3) A board or commission which is excepted from this act pursuant to subsection (1) shall exercise the powers and duties as provided by law.

(4) The power vested in the office of county prosecuting attorney, county sheriff, county register of deeds, county clerk, county treasurer, county drain commissioner, or the board of county road commissioners and elected county auditor

shall not be minimized or divested by any provision of this act.

Sec. 5. Upon the date an optional unified form of county government becomes effective, the board of county commissioners shall be the governing body of the county. The board shall be elected in the manner and number and for terms as provided by law. Its organization and procedures shall be as provided by law, except as modified by this act.

Sec. 6. The board may:

(a) Establish policies to be followed by the government of the county in the conduct of its affairs and exercise all powers and duties vested in boards of county commissioners not inconsistent with this act.

(b) Adopt ordinances and rules necessary for the conduct of county business and exercise all other powers in the area of legislation authorized by this act or by general law.

(c) Establish committees of the board necessary for the efficient conduct of business.

(d) Adopt the annual county budget and work program, and adopt and from time to time revise and update a long range capital improvement program and capital budget.

(e) Make appropriations, levy taxes, and incur indebtedness in the manner authorized by law for the carrying out of functions, powers and duties granted or imposed upon the county or upon any office or department thereof as provided by general law.

(f) Establish the budget for any department unless otherwise fixed by law.

(g) Establish salaries of elected officials and heads of boards, commissions, and departments unless otherwise fixed by law. Adopt a classification and pay plan for all positions in the county service, which shall provide uniform compensation for like service.

(h) Adopt, following a public hearing, personnel rules governing county employment and operation of a merit system if adopted as provided by law.

(i) Appoint members of any board, commission, and authority.

(j) Appoint, when alternate A of this act is applicable, a county manager to serve as chief administrative officer of the county.

(k) Inquire into and investigate the official conduct and audit the accounts of any county office or offices. For these purposes it may subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, and require the production of books, papers, and other evidence.

(l) Appoint a staff to assist it in postaudit and investigative functions.

(m) Appoint necessary personnel to assist it.

(n) Adopt, and from time to time revise, a comprehensive plan for county development as provided by law.

(o) Adopt and enforce rules establishing and defining the authority, duties, and responsibilities of county departments and offices.

(p) Consolidate county departments or transfer functions from one department to another.

(q) Enter into agreements with other governmental or quasi-governmental entities for the performance of services jointly.

(r) Accept gifts and grants-in-aid from a government or private source.

Sec. 7. Within 60 days after an optional unified form of county government containing alternate A becomes effective, the board of county commissioners by a majority vote of all members elected and serving shall appoint a county manager. The manager shall be the administrative head of the county government and shall be responsible for the overall supervision of all county departments not headed by elected officers. He shall be appointed on the basis of merit only. He need not be a resident of the county at the time of his appointment but shall assume and maintain residence in the county following appointment except in counties of 1,000,000 or more he shall also be a resident at the time of his appointment. He shall be paid a compensation as the board determines. A member of the board during his term of office and for one year thereafter is not eligible for appointment as county manager. The county manager shall hold office at the pleasure of the board and may be removed by a majority vote of all members elected and serving.

Sec. 8. A county manager or county executive shall:

(a) Supervise, direct, and control the functions of all departments of the county except those headed by elected officials.

(b) Coordinate the various activities of the county and unify the management of its affairs.

(c) Enforce all orders, rules, and ordinances of the board and laws of the state required to be enforced by his office.

(d) Prepare and submit to the board a recommended annual county budget and work program, and administer the expenditure of funds in accordance with appropriations. An elected officer or county road commissioner may appear before the board as to his own budget. Not less than once each year the appointed manager or county executive shall submit to the board a proposed long-range capital improvement program and capital budget.

(e) Appoint, supervise and at pleasure remove heads of departments except elected officials. The appointment or removal of heads of departments shall require the concurrence of a majority of the county board of commissioners.

(f) Attend all meetings of the board with the right to participate but not to vote.

(g) Submit recommendations to the board for the efficient conduct of county business.

(h) Report to the board on the affairs of the county and its needs, and advise the board not less than each three months on the financial condition of the county.

(i) Perform such other duties and activities as the board shall direct.

Sec. 9. (1) A county executive, who is a qualified elector in the county shall be elected on a partisan basis for a term of 4 years concurrent with that of the county prosecuting attorney, county clerk, county register of deeds, county treasurer, county

sheriff, elected county auditors, and county drain commissioner.

(2) The first county executive shall be nominated in the same election in which alternate B is approved. He shall then be elected in the next regular primary or general election occurring not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days after the date of the election in which alternate B is approved. If a primary or general election is not scheduled during the period, the county executive shall be elected at a special election called by the board of county commissioners for this purpose within the period. Thereafter, he shall be nominated and elected in accordance with and subject to the same laws applicable to the nomination and election of other county officials.

(3) If the first election of a county executive is a special election for that purpose only, and no more than one candidate for each political party shall qualify to have his name appear on the primary ballot, no primary election shall be held, and the candidate so qualifying shall be certified as the nominee of the political party for which he filed.

(4) The office of elected county executive which becomes vacant due to resignation or death shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired term by appointment of the board of county commissioners.

(5) The salary of the county executive for the initial term shall be established by the board of county commissioners not less than 6 months prior to the date the optional unified form of county government containing alternate B becomes effective. For all subsequent terms it shall be

established by the board consistent with the procedures established for other elected officials. The salary of a county executive shall not be reduced during his term of office except as part of a general salary reduction.

Sec. 10. The county executive shall be responsible for the overall supervision of all county departments not headed by other elected officials.

Sec. 11. (1) The county executive may veto any ordinance or resolution adopted by the board, including all or any items of an ordinance appropriating funds. The veto shall be certified by the county executive to the board of county commissioners within 10 days from date of adoption of the ordinance or resolution and the board may override the veto by a 2/3 vote of all members elected and serving.

(2) Under the unified form of county government containing alternate B an ordinance or resolution shall become effective on approval of the county executive, on expiration of 10 days without approval or veto, or on the overriding of a veto in the manner above described.

Sec. 12. (1) Upon the date an optional unified form of county government becomes effective, the following officials shall exercise the powers and functions as provided by law, unless other powers or functions are delegated to an official by the board of county commissioners:

(a) The sheriff.

(b) The clerk-register or clerk and the register of deeds.

(c) The treasurer.

(d) The prosecuting attorney. Where a county employs an attorney pursuant to Act No. 15 of the Public Acts of 1941, as amended, being sections 49.71 and 49.72 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, the prosecuting attorney shall not act relative thereto.

(e) The drain commissioner.

(f) The boards of county road commissioners.

(2) The officials named in subsection (1) shall be elected or appointed in such manner and for such term as provided by law.

Sec. 13. An optional unified form of county government shall have all functions, except when otherwise allocated by this act, performed by 1 or more departments of the county or by the remaining boards, commissions, or authorities. Each department shall be headed by a director. Subject to the authority of the county manager or elected county executive the following departments and their respective directors may be established and designated to be responsible for performance of the functions enumerated:

(a) The department of administrative services shall perform general administrative and service functions for the county government; carry on public relations and information activities and deal with citizen complaints, plan for, assign, manage, and maintain all county building space, and manage a central motor pool.

(b) The department of finance shall supervise the execution of the annual county budget and maintain expenditure control; perform all central

accounting functions; collect moneys owing the county not particularly within the jurisdiction of the county treasurer; purchase supplies and equipment required by county departments; and perform all investment, borrowing, and debt management functions except as done by the county treasurer.

(c) The department of planning and development shall prepare comprehensive plans for the overall development of the county; coordinate the preparation of county capital improvement programs; supervise economic development functions; and represent the county in joint planning activities with other jurisdictions.

(d) The department of medical examiners shall coordinate and supervise medical investigative activities.

(e) The department of corporation counsel if adopted shall perform as provided by law all civil law functions and provide property acquisition services for the county as provided by law.

(f) The department of parks and recreation shall develop, maintain, and operate all county parks and recreation facilities and supervise all recreation programs except where the same is under a board of county road commissioners, or a parks and recreation commission.

(g) The department of personnel and employee relations shall perform all personnel and labor relations functions for the county.

(h) The department of health and environmental protection shall perform all public health services for the county and carry on environmental upgrading programs.

(i) The department of libraries shall operate a general library program for the county if no library board or commission exists and may operate libraries for other governmental and semi-governmental entities.

(j) The department of public works shall construct, maintain, and operate all county storm and sanitary sewer, sewage disposal, general drainage, and flood control facilities except as the same are performed by the county drain commissioner; perform general engineering, construction, and maintenance functions for all county departments and, upon approval of the board, for other governmental and semi-governmental entities; and operate the county airport except where the airport is operated by a board of county road commissioners.

(k) The department of institutional and human services shall supervise county human service programs including hospitals and child care institutions.

Sec. 14. Except to a department headed by elected county officials or the board of county road commissioners, the board of county commissioners may:

(a) Consolidate departments completely or in part or may transfer a function from one department to another upon the affirmative recommendation of the county manager or elected county executive and following a public hearing.

(b) Create additional departments.

(c) Require the county manager or elected county executive to serve as director of a department.

Sec. 15. (1) Each department head may appoint one deputy.

(2) A department head and any deputy appointed thereunder is exempt from civil service.

Sec. 16. The civil service commission, if existing, shall hear and decide appeals from any disciplinary action, suspension, or removal of county employees who are within the classified service, and shall perform no other function. The commission in exercising its duties shall be authorized to employ such secretarial and clerical assistance as may be approved by the board of county commissioners. All other personnel and employee relations functions of the county shall be performed by the department of personnel and employee relations, the county manager or elected county executive and the board of county commissioners. The civil service commission shall have no authority over the performance of such functions.

Sec. 17. The board of county commissioners shall continue, without diminution of function or authority, any board previously established to administer employee retirement and pension programs or may create a retirement board if none exists. A retirement board may invest or reinvest the moneys thereof.

Sec. 18. Upon the date an optional unified form of county government becomes effective, title to all property, real or personal, formerly held in the name of any office, board, commission, authority or department which is abolished shall be held in the name of the county.

Sec. 19. When an optional unified form of county government becomes effective all ordinances previously enacted by the board of county commissioners and unrepealed, to the extent not inconsistent with this act, remain in full force and effect.

Sec. 20. When an optional unified form of county government becomes effective, this act is controlling as to all matters to which it relates, and provisions of law not in conflict continue in full force and effect.

Sec. 21. Under an optional unified form of county government all rights secured employees by existing civil service and merit system legislation are continued in full force and effect, except as specifically modified by this act.

Sec. 22. Under an optional unified form of county government all retirement and pension rights of employees provided by existing law remain in full force and effect.

Sec. 23. An optional unified form of county government may be abolished in the following manner:

(a) After a period of four years from the date an optional unified form of county government originally became effective, the board of county commissioners of the county, by a majority vote of those members elected and serving, may abolish the form and elect to be governed by the provisions of the general county law then in force. Such abolition then shall be submitted to the electorate of the county for approval or disapproval



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at the next regular primary or general election occurring within the county. If a majority of votes cast on the proposal at such election shall approve the abolition, the optional unified form of county government shall be abolished in the county effective 180 days after the date of the election.

(b) Upon adoption by the voters of the county of a home rule charter.

(c) After a period of four years from the date an optional unified form of county government containing alternate A or alternate B originally became effective, if the board of county commissioners of the county does not exercise its discretion to abolish the form, a petition, signed by not less than 10% of the total number of persons voting in the last previous election for which votes were cast for governor may be filed with the clerk-register or clerk requesting abolition of the form. Upon the clerk-register or clerk certifying to the board that proper petition has been filed, the board shall submit the question of abolishing the optional unified form of county government to the electorate of the county for approval or disapproval at the next regular primary or general election occurring within the county. If a majority of votes cast on the proposal at such election approve the abolition, the optional unified form of county government shall be abolished in the county effective 180 days after the date of the election.

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