

ONONDAGA CITIZENS LEAGUE

Report #3

THE ONONDAGA COUNTY LEGISLATURE:
ITS FUNCTIONS, SIZE AND STRUCTURE

Approved and Issued
by the
Board of Directors
Onondaga Citizens League
August 12, 1981

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PREFACE

THE ONONDAGA CITIZENS LEAGUE

In 1978 several members of University College's Thursday Morning Roundtable explored the need for, and the feasibility of establishing a broad-based citizen organization to study and make recommendations on long-range problems facing this county. The idea of such a citizens group was inspired by the successful 25-year history of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Citizens League which has been responsible for initiating many of the progressive developments in that metropolitan area.

After many discussions, 21 persons active in the community and interested in the concept were convened to develop plans for an Onondaga Citizens League. These individuals constituted an advisory board to establish guidelines for the organization, to promote membership, to select a topic for study by league members, to prepare and adopt by-laws for operation of the organization, and in general to oversee league functions during its early months.

The Onondaga Citizens League (OCL) is a voluntary, not-for-profit organization to encourage citizen education and involvement in public issues and problems. Members of the OCL study all aspects of selected public problems, determine the facts, consider approaches or solutions, and develop recommendations for positive action. The objective is to forestall the development of problems into real crises -- to limit the growth of "government by crisis."

The first topic selected by the advisory board for study by OCL was, "What Will be the Impact of Full Value Property Assessment in Onondaga County and How Can We Best Prepare for Related Problems?"

The second topic concerned youth problems in the county and has resulted in the 1981 report, "Young People in Trouble: How Can Our Resources Be Organized and Delivered More Effectively?"

Report #3 - Summary of Recommendations

This third study concludes months of acquiring knowledge about the legislative branch of county government. As reapportionment according to population changes is mandated by our constitution every decade following the census, 1981 was selected as an opportune year in which to review the legislative branch of government.

To study the complex issues of reapportionment, redistricting and the operation of the legislature, 40 of the 150 members of the OCL volunteered to serve on the Study Committee. This report is the result of their intensive work during the past six months and includes the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1. Guidelines for redistricting should be based on criteria stating that:

1. Districts should be equal
2. Districts should be compact and contiguous
3. Integrity of political subdivisions should be maintained wherever possible

4. New district lines should be as little changed as possible from existing district lines
5. Deviation from the mean population should not exceed 2.5% in any district.

Recommendation 2. A charter commission should be set up no later than 1985 to update and clarify descriptions and policies related to the legislature.

Recommendation 3. The size of the Onondaga County Legislature should be reduced from the present twenty-four to fifteen legislators, each representing approximately 30,000 people.

Recommendation 4. Onondaga County should retain its legislators on a part-time basis.

Recommendation 5. Legislators should be elected for four-year terms during the odd year following the election of the County Executive.

Recommendation 6. Appropriate salary increases commensurate with increased responsibility and accountability should be recommended.

Recommendation 7. Legislative committees should be consolidated in function and reduced in size.

Recommendation 8. A reasonable opportunity should be provided for each legislator to have secretarial/administrative staff;

and

two research associates were deemed necessary, one appointed by the majority, and one appointed by the minority.

Recommendation 9. Closer and more continuous collaboration between the executive and legislative leaders and their committees should occur both in planning programs and in planning capital investment projects.

Recommendation 10. The City/County Coordinating Committee should be strengthened through adequate financing, appropriate staffing, and task definition. There should be citizen participation in the Committee in addition to the legislature members appointed by the city and the county; a time frame should be established for appointments to the Committee to ensure the continuity of the Committee. It is imperative that significant community-wide issues be referred to the City/County Coordinating Committee and that due consideration be given to their recommendations.

Recommendation 11. The Onondaga County Budget should be presented to the legislature no later than September 1st of each year.

Recommendation 12. The legislature should act promptly to initiate changes suggested in the above recommendations which do not require charter revisions. Recommendations 3 and 5 require charter revision and public education.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Board of Directors of the Onondaga Citizens League listed in Appendix I, wishes to acknowledge the important contributions made to this study by the following:

Members of the Study Committee, identified in Appendix II, who dedicated many hours of study and discussion to the development of this report. Their willingness to examine complex issues raised by reapportionment and to make difficult decisions regarding legislative changes certainly indicates an above average commitment to good government. The knowledgeable work of committee co-chairpersons, Helen Zych and Elma Boyko, is especially appreciated.

Those who served as consultants to the study committee, giving freely of their time and expertise to assist in clarifying the issues. Appendix III lists these individuals.

Both The League of Women Voters of Metropolitan Syracuse and the Syracuse/ Onondaga County Planning Agency (SOCPA) are to be commended for their fine publications and maps which provided immeasurably to our understanding of Onondaga County as a geographical and political entity.

The Onondaga County Legislature and the Executive branch of government proved most cooperative and greatly assisted us in our quest for information.

University College, which provided staff support, office space, telephone and other forms of assistance as a public service to implement the work of the League.

Ann Altmeyer, who served as secretary/coordinator for this study provided invaluable assistance. She also wrote initial and final drafts of this report.

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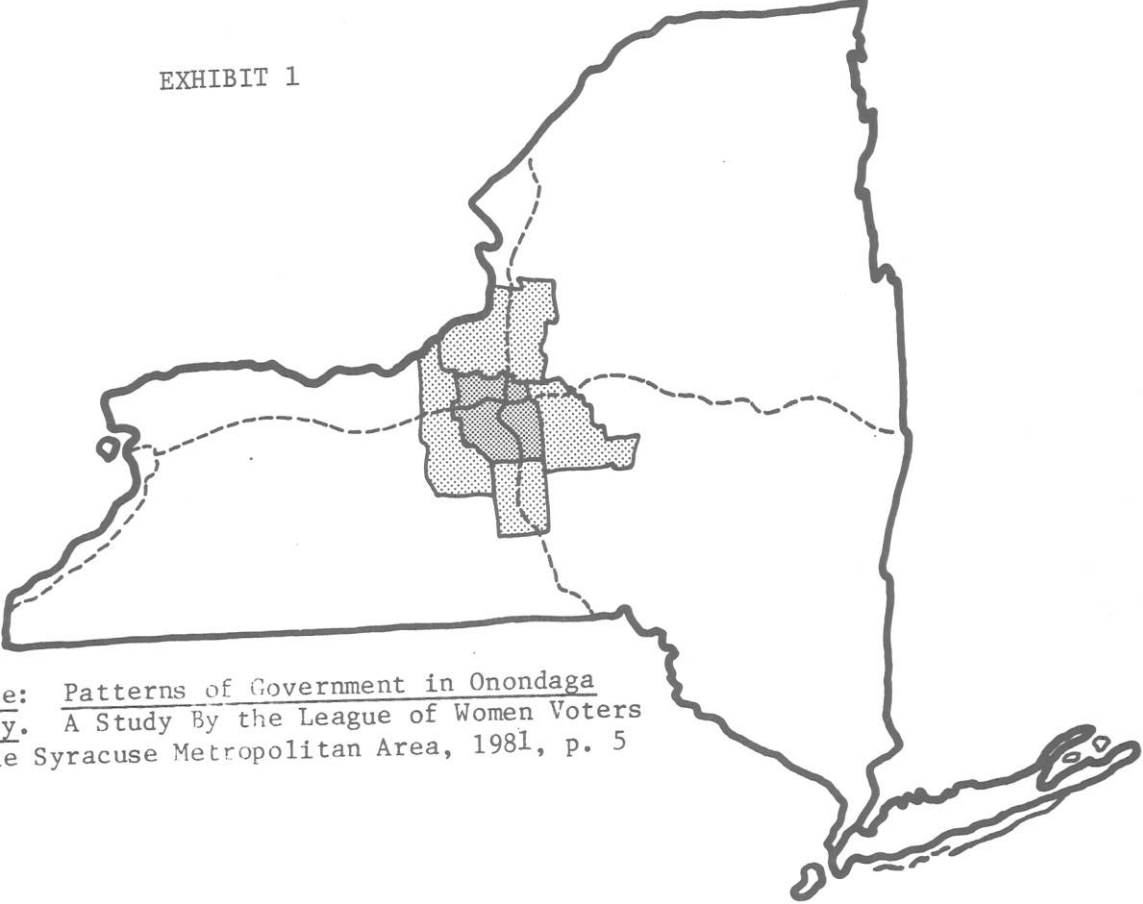
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CHAPTER 1

ONONDAGA COUNTY - AN OVERVIEW

EXHIBIT 1

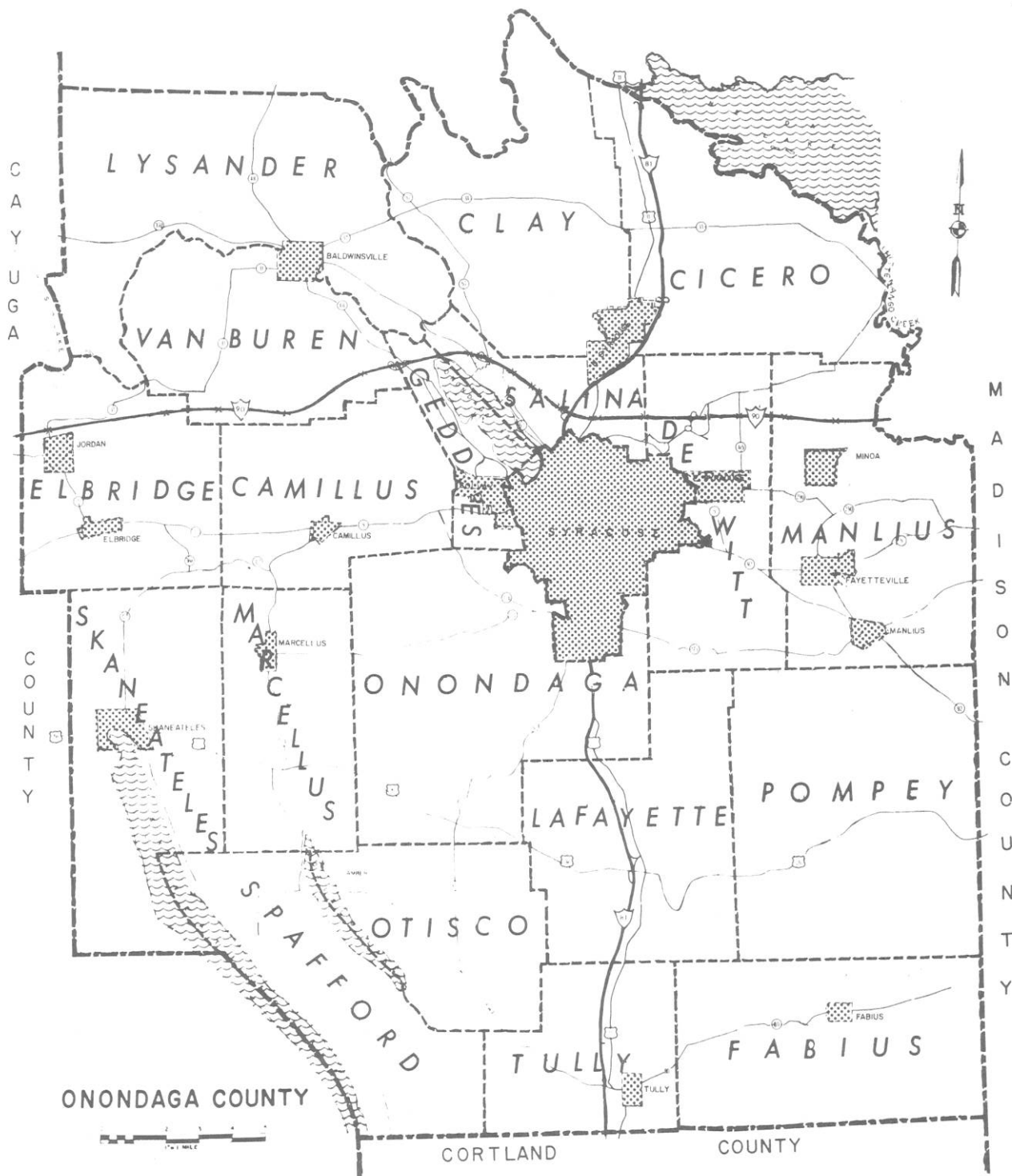


Source: Patterns of Government in Onondaga County. A Study By the League of Women Voters of the Syracuse Metropolitan Area, 1981, p. 5

The twenty-four member Onondaga County Legislature serves as the legislative, appropriating, governing and policy-determining body of the county and as a partner of the Executive Branch as mandated by the county charter. Following English colonial example, New York State divided its territory into counties for the purpose of providing units through which courts functioned. Thus, a basic infrastructure was set in 1790. New York State then established towns as taxing units, thereby earning both counties and towns the description of involuntary forms of government. (Cities and villages, being self-created are described as voluntary.) The supervisors of all the towns met annually, and, when authorized by the state, undertook public projects whose costs were then shared by the towns.¹ Responsibility for roads and county poor houses was formed. County government has continued to grow in size and complexity. The 1980 Onondaga County budget exceeded 334 million dollars. Changes in population from 1850 through 1980 can be seen in Exhibit 3.

¹Patterns of Government in Onondaga County. A Study By the League of Women Voters of the Syracuse Metropolitan Area, 1970, p. 6

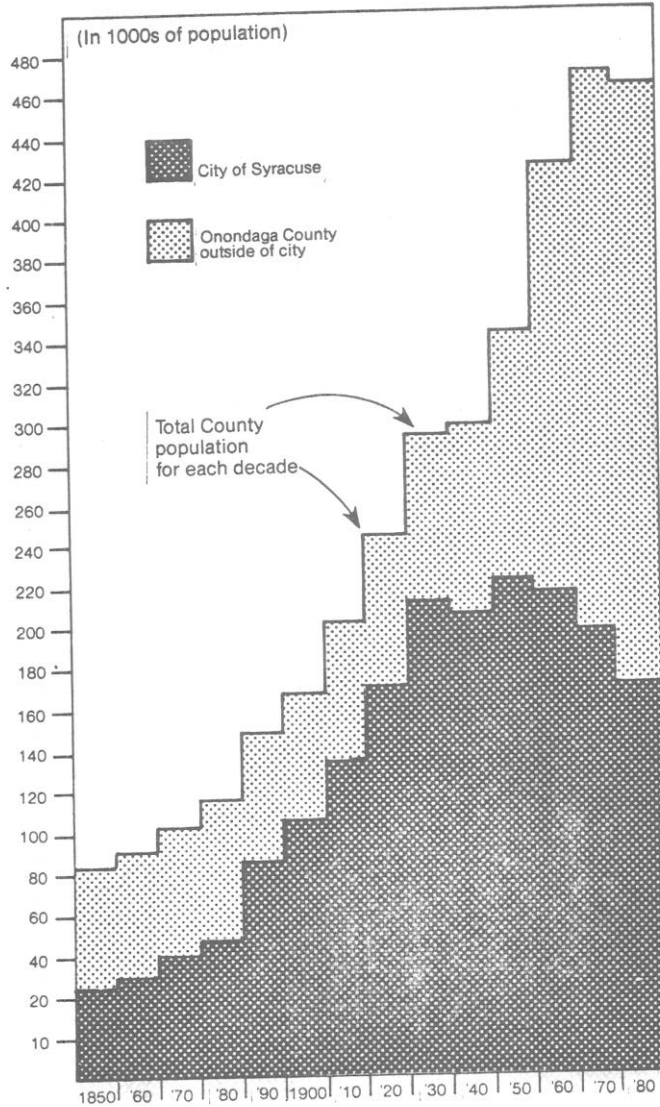
EXHIBIT 2



Source: Patterns of Government in Onondaga County. A Study by the League of Women Voters of the Syracuse Metropolitan Area, 1981, p. 4

EXHIBIT 3

Changes in Population 1850-1980



Source: 1. Patterns of Government, 1981, p. 8
2. United States Bureau of the Census, 1980 certified figures

Agriculture, industry and transportation growth provided support for a heterogenous population. However, in the past ten years not only has the city population significantly dropped but the suburbs (with the exception of those north of Syracuse (Clay)) do not appear to have picked up the difference. New York State appears to be losing population.

CHAPTER 2

ONONDAGA COUNTY LEGISLATURE

After many attempts at reforming the original structure of the Board of Supervisors, in 1961 a new County Home Rule Charter was adopted by general referendum. The Charter created an Executive Department, headed by an elected County Executive with authority to appoint and remove department heads (subject to confirmation by the legislative body).

In 1966, following the historic United States Supreme Court decision regarding "one-man, one-vote", the Onondaga County Legislature was reduced in size from 38 Supervisors to 24 legislators to more properly reflect the distribution of population throughout the county. Essentially each legislator now represented the same number of people. This was done through creating legislative districts of approximately equal population. There are presently 24 legislators.

The legislators are part-time and serve two year terms of office, with elections scheduled in the fall of odd-numbered years. At present, two legislators have both city and county constituencies. The name of the legislators and their districts served can be found in Appendix IV. The twelve standing committees of the legislature and legislative staffs are listed below.

Standing Committees-County Legislature

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Conservation and Recreation | 7. Public Safety |
| 2. Education and Libraries | 8. Public Works |
| 3. Health | 9. Social Services |
| 4. Legislative | 10. Transportation |
| 5. Personnel | 11. Ways and Means |
| 6. Planning, Research and Development | 12. Mental Health |

County Legislature Staff

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Clerk | 5. Secretary I |
| 2. Deputy Clerk | 6. Budget Analyst |
| 3. Assistant Clerk | 7. Legal Counsel |
| 4. Secretary II | |

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS ARE PORTRAYED BELOW
PRIOR TO 1981

EXHIBIT 4

**Onondaga County Legislative Districts
Within the City of Syracuse**

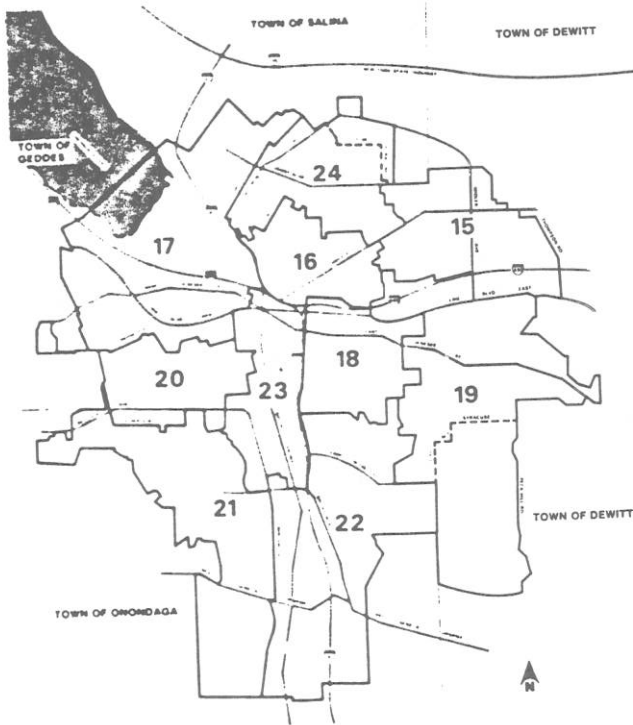
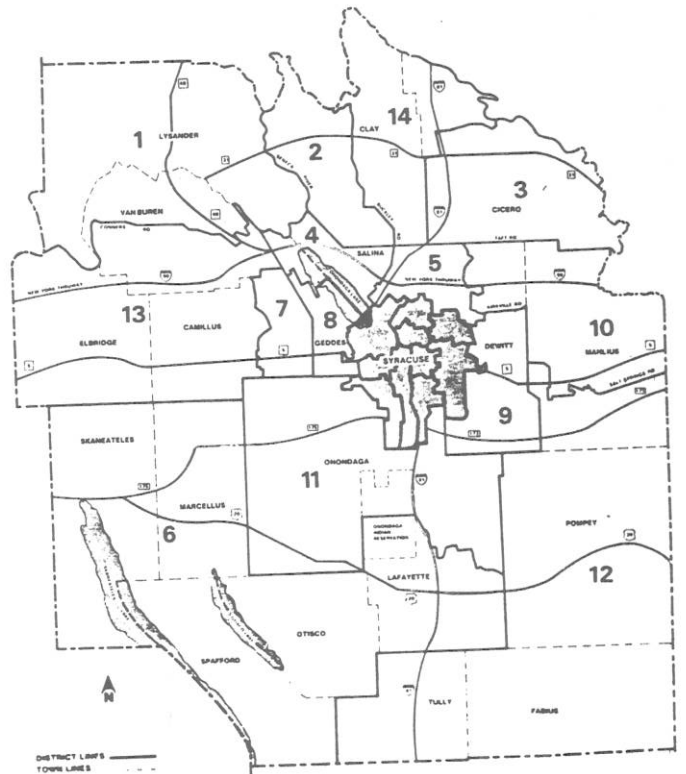


EXHIBIT 5

**Onondaga County Legislative Districts
In the Nineteen Towns**



According to the county charter, article II, the legislative branch is described as follows.

- This body shall be the legislative, appropriating, governing and policy determining body of the county.
- The legislature shall have the power to:
 1. make appropriations, levy taxes, incur indebtedness, and adopt the local budget.
 2. exercise all powers of local legislation and administration as provided for counties in article nine of the constitution of the State of New York.
 3. provide by act for compensation of appointive officers and employees paid from county funds.
 4. create, organize, alter or abolish county administrative units not headed by elective officers.
 5. fix the amount of bonds of officers and employees paid from county funds.
 6. employ legal, financial or other technical advisors as may be necessary, appoint temporary advisory boards of citizens, subpoena witnesses, administer oaths and require the production of materials as evidence when deemed necessary.
 7. legalize and validate any act taken in connection with a lawful municipal purpose.
 8. determine and make provision for any matter of county government not otherwise provided for.

County government through absorption of responsibilities from smaller political subdivisions and because of the complexities inherent in each type of program has grown in size, and the number of issues that must be decided on a county-wide level has increased rapidly. The changes have fallen into three major categories:

- assumption of responsibility from cities, towns and villages for social services such as health and welfare -- both programs with intricate rules, regulations and large financial ramifications. In the past decade the library, zoo and stadium, formerly city supported, have been added to the county's functions.
- environmental quality control issues such as water pollution and refuse disposal are increasingly difficult problems with conflicting expert opinions on their resolution.
- expansion of regulatory powers formerly accorded town, village and city governments, e.g., plumbing codes, health and sanitary codes and some local zoning decisions.¹

Expansion of services is reflected in the size of the budget which grew from \$31 million in 1962 to \$339 million in 1981. County employees numbered

¹Patterns of Government in Onondaga County, 1970, p. 12 and 1981, p. 12

2,800 in 1962; 4,300 in 1981. A reduction in federal and state aid would have severe implications for the county budget. Money, or lack thereof, is expected to be the major problem of county government during the 1980s.¹

The county legislature is governed by a set of Rules establishing a regular meeting schedule, the order of business, procedural policies, committee formation, voting procedure and the organization of the county legislature.² The implementation of a new committee structure as recommended by the Study Committee could be effected through a Rule change.

¹Patterns of Government in Onondaga County, 1981, p. 12

²The Rules of the Onondaga County Legislature

CHAPTER 3

WHY REAPPORTION?

I. SETTING THE BACKGROUND

In 1964, the United States Supreme Court handed down a ruling requiring that equally proportioned election districts be established. This commonly became known as the "one-man, one-vote" rule.

There were also several rulings in our state constitution that clarified concepts of compactness and contiguity plus acceptable deviations from the equal population principle. Those rulings and the "one-man, one-vote" rule affected New York State at three levels:

- 1) the New York state assembly and senate districts - redrawn in 1971,
- 2) the New York congressional districts - redrawn in 1972, 3) and local units of government such as Onondaga County.

As Onondaga County is a charter form of government, provision for the establishment of a commission to change districts are contained in Section 207, Local Laws, Onondaga County (Appendix V).

II. ONONDAGA COUNTY REAPPORTIONMENT

The 1973 Reapportionment Commission plan for redistricting was challenged by permissive referendum. Ultimately, New York State Justice Stewart Hancock, relying on Section 34 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, brought the various political factions together. In 1974 a Local Law was passed to amend the Onondaga County Charter in relation to the form and composition of the Onondaga County Legislature, repealing and amending Article II, Sections 206 and 207 respectively of the Onondaga County Charter and further provide for a permissive referendum to be had on such local law (Appendix V). Onondaga County is currently governed under this judicial decision. However, following the 1980 census, reapportionment must again occur.

CHAPTER 4

THE PROBLEM AND THE ISSUES

The Onondaga Citizens League anticipated a population shift which would require reapportionment of the County Legislature following the 1980 census. Issues connected with redistricting combined with the increasing awareness of the complexities and growth of county government, resulted in focusing on the County Legislature as an appropriate area of study. These factors, correlated with the desire for a more expeditious decision-making legislative process, led to the adoption of the 1980-1981 study topic: THE COUNTY LEGISLATURE: ITS FUNCTIONS, SIZE AND STRUCTURE.¹

The Study Committee meetings encompassed reapportionment topics including:

1. pertinent legislation
2. criteria for reapportionment
3. 1980 census data
4. historical background on reapportionment in Onondaga County

These reapportionment issues were intertwined with those more specifically centered around the county legislature such as:

1. number of legislators
2. adequate staff
3. full or part-time legislators
4. salary
5. length of term
6. staggering of terms
7. numbers and composition of committees
8. number of legislators per committee
9. exploration of relationship between the executive and legislative branches

This report will describe the work of the Study Committee in two phases. The first phase consisted of reapportionment concerns and delineation of the role of this study committee with regard to reapportionment; it concluded with a public statement by the Study Committee to the Reapportionment Commission at their public hearing on May 6, 1981.

With the immediate concerns regarding reapportionment resolved, the Study Committee then focused attention on the second phase of the study: the functions, size and structure of the Legislature. Recommendations on both phases are presented in Chapter 5 of this report. It should be noted that the committee had been initially informed that there would be no reapportionment plan forthcoming until 1982. By March, however, a new timetable evolved in which a reapportionment plan was to be presented to the legislature for approval no later than May 7, 1981. It was thus necessary that efforts during the early months of study be concentrated on understanding the ramifications of reapportionment.

¹Onondaga Citizen League Board Minutes, August 13, 1980, p. 2

THE STUDY COMMITTEE

Members of the Study Committee (see Appendix II for roster) began meeting on January 10, 1981. Helen Zych was selected as chairperson; Elma Boyko was appointed as co-chairperson. The committee initially met on alternate Tuesdays at noon, but soon scheduled weekly meetings as issues demanded more study. Experts on reapportionment, attorneys, Onondaga County legislators and the County Executive all consented to assist the study committee in its efforts. A list of all consultants is appended to this report (Appendix III).

The League of Women Voters provided background reading on reapportionment, and their study, Patterns of Government in Onondaga County was used as a valuable reference. The Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency (SOCPA) contributed necessary census data, information and maps. A bibliography of such documents and reports can be found as Appendix VII. Committee members met for 19 sessions to analyze the information, discuss findings and draft recommendations. The report was submitted to the executive board of OCL for its approval.

HISTORY OF REAPPORTIONMENT IN ONONDAGA COUNTY

The Onondaga County Charter was adopted by referendum in 1961, resulting in a change of governance from a Board of Supervisors comprised of 38 members to an Onondaga County Legislature comprised of 24 legislators. Twenty-four was chosen because it could readily be divided into the population of Onondaga County (1960 census), resulting in 12 county and 12 city seats.

Following the 1970 census it became necessary to redistrict due to the United States Supreme Court "one-man, one-vote" statutory requirements. The Reapportionment Commission proposal Local Law No. 1 was presented in 1972 and defeated by permissive referendum with 10% of the eligible voters of 1970 voting. The courts, using Section 34 of Municipal Home Rule Law 1964, then decided how redistricting should occur as elections were drawing close.

Using the 1970 census figures, the redistricted maximum deviation was 3.96% above the mean and 5.06% below the mean. The largest to smallest ratio was 9.2% as completed by 1973.

Redistricting procedures for Onondaga County are found in Local Laws, Section 207 (Appendix V). The Charter may be amended by legislative body direction or permissive referendum which requires 10% of the voting population in the last election. Local Law determines the conditions of legislative directive or permissive referendum.

As the United States Supreme Court ruling on "one-man, one-vote" occurred in the mid-sixties, the 1970 census was the one first used to implement redistricting. As the census is taken once every decade, there has been little opportunity to develop legal precedents.

DEVELOPMENT OF REAPPORTIONMENT CRITERIA

PART 1

General Considerations

Starting with a map and the desired number of legislators or districts, the "pie must be divided" following statutory guidelines and a number of criteria.

Efforts are made not to cut election districts which are units in cities, towns, villages and counties where the election process is conducted. Onondaga County has 489 election districts. Blocks are the basic units which are used in the process of creating districts.

The Onondaga County Reapportionment Commission is appointed pursuant to the County Charter. Its responsibilities include the development of a proposal for redistricting, determination of the number of districts and the criteria by which these districts are designed. District descriptions are contained in Local Laws.

Specific Considerations

1. equal population
2. compact and contiguous districts
3. integrity of subdivisions, i.e., neighborhoods

The words "compact" and "contiguous" do have legal meanings which have developed out of a series of reapportionment court decisions. The Study Committee felt that the integrity of certain districts should be honored and stressed the importance of schools, commercial and natural boundaries plus the maintenance of natural travel patterns. The concept of integrity was further defined using proposed state legislation on District Apportionment Guidelines as a model.¹ The legislation which addressed a change in state law called for

1. the number of divisions to be as small as possible
2. more populous towns to be divided in preference to less populous towns.

As Study Committee members pondered the implications of specific sets of criteria which were mandated by law or desirable, they simultaneously considered alternatives to redistricting, such as weighted voting and some type of at-large representation.

¹State of New York 11155, In Assembly, March 25, 1980, An act to amend state law, in relation to guidelines for district apportionment, introduced by A. Siegel, Multi-sponsored, read once, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

ALTERNATIVES TO REAPPORTIONMENT

Weighted Voting

Under a weighted-voting system legislators with larger populations to serve have a proportionally determined larger number of votes to cast in a legislature. For example, should weighted voting be used in Onondaga County, the town of Clay representative would have two or three more votes based on a population count than a fellow legislator with a smaller population to serve. Special problems can arise in the conduct of committee business. The courts have approved weighted voting as meeting the requirements of "one-man, one-vote".

At-Large Representation

Dual systems (at-large and district representatives) appear cumbersome at a county level. While cities are familiar with such systems, there appears to be no at-large representation in county government in New York State.

Unfortunately, at-large representation does not necessarily eliminate parochialism as sometimes claimed. A further disadvantage of legislators-at-large may be the possibility that effective interest groups might elect their people.

According to the United States Supreme Court, at-large-representation is legally permissible. However, it can lead to disenfranchisement of minority groups.

Further Considerations

Reduction in the number of legislators in the reapportionment process creates difficult and threatening circumstances. Changing large numbers of election districts is undesirable, particularly as this adds to voter confusion. Placing two incumbent legislators in the same district again can create problems. One Study Committee resource suggested that by "keeping people happy" and staying out of court, an acceptable plan may be developed in consultation with the minority party. There appears to be no ideal number of legislators. Situational circumstances seem to dictate what works best in each county.

Onondaga County Charter and Municipal Home Rule Considerations

To change districts or number of legislators will require a charter change. The Onondaga County Charter spells out the amendment of the charter in Section 2202. Of primary interest to the Study Committee is the provision that any local law which would create or abolish an elective county office ... shall be subject to mandatory referendum. This requirement, in addition to the Reapportionment Commission's decision on April 22, 1981 to use Section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule, 1976, rather than Section 34 (previously used in the court decision in 1973) appears to limit changes in government to once every decade, during the reapportionment process. Section 10 was specifically added to the Municipal Home Rule in order to clarify a procedure for reapportionment. This Section states that redistricting rules are set forth with priorities:

1. one man, one vote
2. towns below the average population of 19,330 may not be divided, while towns with populations exceeding 19,330 may be divided. However, no more than 110% may be added so a maximum addition would equal 19,330 + 10% which is 1,933 for a total population of 21,263. This second priority has become known as the "110%" provision. (Appendix VI)

The Study Committee's input to the reapportionment planning process had previously been sought when the Committee was invited to make a statement at the public hearings held by the Reapportionment Commission on April 21, 1981. President of the Onondaga Citizens League, Lee Smith, presented the following statement:

Guidelines for Redistricting

The Onondaga Citizens League's Study Committee on the County Legislature: Its Functions Size and Structure has, as part of its study, evaluated criteria for the reapportionment process which will be based on the 1980 census.

The Study Committee members have concurred that guidelines for redistricting should be based on the following principles:

1. Districts should be substantially equal in population.
2. Districts should be both compact and composed of contiguous territory to the extent possible.
3. Districts should maintain the integrity of political subdivisions wherever possible.
4. New district lines should be as little changed as possible from the existing district lines.
5. Deviation from the mean population should not exceed 2.5% in any district.

Because of the loss of population in the City of Syracuse, the Study Committee is deeply concerned about changes in the configuration of city districts, especially as any such changes may adversely affect the neighborhood integrity of the City's west side.

Members of the OCL Study Committee will continue to maintain an interest in the reapportionment process and in the impact redistricting will have on the ability of the County's population to achieve equal representation in the Onondaga County Legislature.

Mr. Pirro, Chairman of the Onondaga County Legislature presented the Reapportionment Commission's plan to the Onondaga Citizens League Study Committee on April 28, 1981.

The proposed reapportionment plan was presented in detail, with a rationale for each decision. The Reapportionment Commission (Appendix V) had worked quickly in order to prepare a plan to enable legislators to circulate petitions in designated districts for 1981. The Commission unanimously endorsed 24 legislators; and proceeding from that number, using "one-man, one-vote" as a first priority and the 110% rule as a second priority, had redistricted to represent 463,000 people, maintain city cohesiveness and strength, and provide underrepresented areas such as Clay with the appropriate representation. A standard deviation of .8 was achieved in the city and a standard deviation of 1.2 was achieved in the county. These deviations were well below the 2.5 standard deviation the Study Committee had suggested. The Study Committee felt that the compact and contiguous criteria had been violated in terms of compactness in districts 3, 6, 12 and 13. Given the statutory considerations and the other complexities of the reapportionment process, a majority of the Study Committee decided to accept the reapportionment plan as presented by the Commission on the basis of available information. This decision was predicated on application of the following criteria to the proposed plan:

1. one-man, one-vote
2. compact and contiguous territory
3. integrity of political subdivisions preserved where possible
4. preservation of district lines
5. no more than a 2.5 deviation from mean.

At the mandated public hearing on May 6, 1981, the following statement of qualified support was presented:

STATEMENT FROM OCL STUDY COMMITTEE
REGARDING REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN

During the past four months, a Study Committee of the Onondaga Citizens League has been examining various aspects, conditions and problems related to the topic, "The County Legislature: Its Size, Functions and Structure." Committee members studied reports and heard testimony from ten individuals on such issues as the most appropriate number of legislators, length of terms, whether they should be full-time or part-time officials, whether terms should be staggered, need for staff support, functioning of committees, relations between the legislature and executive office.

The Study Committee did not anticipate the need to react so quickly and abruptly to a reapportionment plan, which ideally would follow a determination of the most appropriate and effective size or number for legislature. The final report of the Committee will address that issue and others cited above in a less hurried, more deliberative manner in hopes that future planning can result in a more efficient and effective legislature.

The Study Committee has been briefed on the proposed reapportionment plan, has listened to arguments pro and con, and has debated the various aspects of the plan. At a meeting held April 30, a majority of the Committee members present voted to support the proposed reapportionment plan.

We recognize the constraints the Commission faced in developing an overall county plan for the November 1981 election. We also understand the legal limitations imposed by the "one-man, one-vote" rule, the impact of the "110 rule" and the desire to limit deviation from the mean population in each district. In only one district, 12, does the plan exceed the maximum deviation suggested by the Study Committee.

The Study Committee finds that the proposed plan does present certain problems. Some districts will not satisfy any standard of being compact; and in some cases, the new plan violates neighborhood subdivisions.

The Study Committee feels that given the priority of equal representation of the county population, and considering the effects of the "110 rule" in drawing new district lines, the proposed reapportionment plan should be approved. Those in the community who feel that there are deficiencies in the proposed plan may exercise their right to promote a referendum. However, it should be recognized that among the consequences of a referendum are:

1. implementation of any redistricting in time for the November 1981 election will be impossible
2. disproportionate representation will remain in effect
3. the possibility of three consecutive county legislative elections in 1981, 82 and 83 exists
4. court ordered relief of inequalities of representation which may lead to weighted voting.

We are particularly apprehensive over the prospects of a weighted voting procedure in the legislature. Testimony given at Committee meetings from Oswego and Oneida Counties as well as other evidence, indicates that severe ineffectiveness and inefficiency might result from weighted voting.

We appreciate the opportunity to present this statement to the legislature.

The plan was accepted by the Onondaga County Legislature on May 7, 1981.

RESTRUCTURING THE LEGISLATURE

SECTION II

Philosophy of Government

Following the acceptance of the proposed plan for redistricting by the legislature on May 7, 1981, the Study Committee immediately turned its attention to the restructuring of the legislature.

Major topics to be discussed included number of legislators, full or parttime legislators, appropriate staffing, salaries, length of terms, staggered or non-staggered terms, and relations between executive and legislative branches. Discussion revealed a variety of philosophical approaches to government. At one end of the value spectrum there was enthusiasm and support for a large legislative body which serves the constituent needs of a variety of ethnic and socioeconomic groups of citizens and reflects neighborhood enclaves. At the other end, proponents desired a smaller number of legislators serving many more constituents who could provide a broader county-wide perspective on major issues and rely on staff for research, expertise and performance of some constituent service tasks. Questions of accountability both for legislators and for staff arose as the Study Committee considered the responsibilities of the legislative branch of government. These questions affected attitudes towards part/full time legislators, length of terms and delegation of responsibility to staff.

In addition to consultants, resource people from other county legislatures and the committee's own expertise, the committee decided to develop a questionnaire to survey our current legislators. Thirteen legislators responded. Informal conversations and telephone interviews rounded out the information-seeking process. Although each item is obviously related to several of the others, for purposes of clarity the Study Committee addressed each issue separately.

Number of Legislators

Several speakers including Patrick Lozito, Program Consultant for the New York State Association of Counties; Scott Creaser, Legislator, Oneida County; and Timothy Rice, M. Betty Christen and Doris Chertow, Legislators from Onondaga County, indicated that there is no one right number. Not surprisingly, however, the legislative survey supported retaining twenty-four legislators. There has long been a concern about odd/even numbers of legislators. Attorney Joseph Watt and Calvin Webb, consultants to the 1972 Reapportionment Commission, related that they had been directed to develop the technical aspects of the plan assuming an odd number of legislators.

The variable size of county legislatures is well demonstrated by looking at Albany County with 39 legislators representing 287,580 people (1975 population estimates) as opposed to Nassau County which prefers 6 legislators representing 1,403,289 constituents.¹ According to "A Catalog of County

¹"Reorganizing Our Counties, A Catalogue of County Government Reorganization Experience in America", Governmental Research Institute, September 1980, p.

Government Reorganization Experience in America", the trend is toward smaller legislatures and more county responsibility and control.¹ Counties have become increasingly important to the local citizen, providing more local services at greater local expense, although counties remain creatures of, and administrative units of, the state.

Major frustrating issues facing the legislature are more and more county-wide, complicated problems requiring a great deal of technical expertise and a long-range planning approach. The traditional parochial approach of legislators representing neighborhood type districts does not appear to be effective in resolving these complex issues. This is probably the reason why 2/3 of the 95 charter legislatures throughout the country have fewer than ten members. All but ten are odd-numbered.²

Other reasons advanced for reducing the size of the legislature include:

1. better accountability
2. more resources per legislator
3. reflection of diminishing county population
4. better decision making in smaller bodies
5. improvement of legislative expertise
6. more efficiency and professionalization
7. possibility of neighborhood preservation through creation of larger districts.

From this perspective, the committee determined, through a process of elimination, that 15 legislators would be the most desirable number. Decreases from 24 through 17 did not appear significant, while decreases to 5, 7, or 9 appeared to mandate full-time legislators. Fifteen became an acceptable number and implicitly provided protection for the city. The fact that the city is now divided into five council districts provided additional support for the designation of fifteen as appropriate for Onondaga County. With fifteen, each legislator would represent approximately 30,000 constituents.

Part/Full Time

During the entire study, no strong proponent of full-time legislators came before the Study Committee nor did members of the committee support the full-time legislator concept. Key points made by two of the legislative questionnaire responses indicated that few good people would be willing to interrupt a career due to the unpredictability of a reelection and the inadequacy of legislative salaries in comparison with professional salaries. A point presented in support of retaining part-time legislators by Mr. Lozito suggested that part-time legislators are more representative of the population of the district, rather than full-time professional politicians would be. This was supported by Attorney Creaser, who has been an Oneida County legislator since 1967. Three legislators appearing before the Study Committee, Doris Chertow, Timothy Rice and M. Betty Christen, did not see great advantages in full-time legislators. However, they did advocate

¹"Reorganizing Our Counties, A Catalogue of County Government Reorganization Experience in America", Governmental Research Institute, September 1980, p.

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²ibid., p. 26

some staff assistance, particularly during the budget period. An informal survey of legislators from Onondaga County revealed that they estimated time spent on legislative issues averaged 40 hours per week and dramatically increased during the budget cycle.

Extension of Legislative Terms

Legislative survey results indicated that eleven legislators preferred extending terms of office, three did not and one legislator did not respond to this question. Legislative responses to the number of years was varied with 6 supporting 4-year terms, 4 supporting 3-year terms and 4 not responding at all.

Following much discussion and deliberation, the two-year term was voted down; the four-year term was supported by a majority, and the issue of staggered terms was defeated.

Discussion on the merits of a two-year term focused on accountability to the voters. The four-year proponents felt legislators would have an opportunity to develop more expertise on major problems facing the county and have more time for consideration of policy issues without the pressure of running for re-election.

The Study Committee recommended that the Onondaga County Legislature should be elected every four years in the next odd year following the election of the County Executive. The odd year was decided upon because voters would be better able to focus on local issues.

It was noted that this recommendation would require a charter change as do the recommendations on an earlier budget submittal date to the legislature and a change in the number of legislators.

Salaries

Legislative salaries were determined by Local Law passed in 1980 and became effective on January 1, 1981.

Legislative Salaries

A Legislative Annual Salary	1/1/81 - 12/31/81	\$11,522
Floor Leader's Annual Salary	1/1/81 - 12/31/81	\$15,022
Chairman of the Legislature	1/1/81 - 12/31/81	\$20,022

This schedule remains in effect until a new local law is passed. Travel expenses of approximately .18 cents per mile are allowed for meetings. The Study Committee favored appropriate salary increases commensurate with increased responsibility. Suggestions about tying salary to attendance at committee meetings were discussed. This appears to work well in Westchester County which provides a base salary and \$40.00 per committee meeting attended.

Legislative Committees

The Onondaga County Legislature currently has twelve standing committees with nine legislators serving on each committee. Each legislator now serves on four or five committees.

Testimony before the committee indicated that legislators spend far too many hours in committee meetings discussing very routine and insignificant matters. Furthermore, serving on so many committees reduces the likelihood that members will be well-informed on important issues facing each committee. It appears that the legislature would function more effectively if number of committees and committee assignments were reduced. It was noted that both Monroe and Westchester Counties operated with a maximum of eight committees. A possible type of consolidation and streamlining might be accomplished by a committee structure as follows:

Planning, Research and Development
Public Works and Transportation
Legislative and Personnel
Health and Mental Health
Conservation, Recreation, Education and Library
Public Safety
Ways and Means
Social Services

Of course, adequate staffing would become an essential requirement. With fifteen legislators, a maximum of eight or nine committees, and an average committee membership of 5 or 6, each legislator would be serving on an average of three committees. This would enable each legislator to develop the in-depth expertise which appears to be so necessary, given the growing complexity of the decisions which they are called upon to make.

After prolonged discussion, there was consensus that committees could be consolidated in function and reduced in size. The Study Committee preferred committee membership ranging from five to seven legislators, rather than the three person committees established in some counties. Committees of particular importance such as Ways and Means could conceivably be larger. These considerations were made in the light of a fifteen person legislature, increased staff and greater utilization of appropriate technology, e.g., computer capability.

Present Onondaga County Legislative committee functions could be combined by using the already available Onondaga County Rules.¹ Several legislators indicated that by far the bulk of the committee meeting time is consumed by routine business initiated by the executive departments and not related to the central functions of committees. The central functions of the committees are:

1. to review existing programs and operations
2. to serve as a vehicle for change, new programs and methods of operation in county government.

Proposed improvements for committee operation include redefinition of all standing committees in light of the above central functions and delegation of routine business responsibility to the committee chairpersons, thereby allowing time to focus on existing or potential county programs. Better preparation and more uniform, consistent procedures regarding committee work are necessary to reduce the amount of unproductive time spent by members. This objective could be implemented in part by increased staff assistance.

¹The Rules of the Onondaga County Legislature

Legislative Staff

According to the Onondaga County Charter, the legislature is provided a clerk and a deputy clerk. As counties have assumed more responsibilities over the past fifteen years, legal counsel, a budget analyst and two secretarial persons have been added to the staff of the legislature.

The Study Committee spent many hours on this issue. The committee sought comparisons with other counties, questioned legislators and proposed a tentative staffing plan which would include Clerk, Deputy Clerk, Legal Counsel, one or two budget analysts, two research assistants (one appointed by the majority and one by the minority), and four to six secretarial/administrative assistants. Further legislative input on the proposed staff was sought by telephone survey. Concern was voiced by some legislators or Study Committee members that additional legislative staff would disrupt the balance between the legislative and executive branches, creating a need for more executive staff. According to Study Committee legislative survey responses, thirteen out of fourteen indicated a need for clerical, research, budget analysts and computer assistance.

Relationship Between Legislative and Executive Branches

County Executive John Mulroy explained to the committee that executive and legislative responsibilities are established by County Charter and Administrative Code. These documents assure separation of powers in government, secure home rule and, according to Mr. Mulroy, promote efficient, economic and responsible administration. The Onondaga County Charter provides for a strong county executive with appointment, veto, reorganization and budget line item veto powers.¹ In 1975, through the Administrative Code, the Executive was divided into three areas:

1. financial
2. human service
3. physical service.

Mr. Pirro, Chairman of the Legislature, noted that, while the executive has more powers, the two branches are equals in budgetary affairs. The legislature has a line item veto where it can add or delete. If an item is added, the executive can veto. Because of inflation and the county's current economic situation, open conflict has occurred over both the budget and the taxes necessary to raise revenue. Particularly on capital projects, the legislature must be involved in the initial planning stages. Mr. Pirro told the Study Committee that there must be mutual determination regarding the amount of money government is willing to spend at the front end of the planning process. He and County Executive Mulroy meet on a weekly basis to discuss problems and possible approaches to them. Money is the big issue and the most difficult portion of the budget is the 70% allocated to human services. County Executive Mulroy felt that utilization of technology will assist the government in becoming more efficient. Word processors, microfilm storage and computer systems are already employed. According to Mr. Mulroy, legislators and county executives do not fully understand the capabilities of

¹Reorganizing Our Counties, A Catalog of County Government Reorganization Experience in America, p. 31

computer technology. Therefore these budget items tend to get cut in spite of the fact that they may prove an important aid to efficient government.

In discussing the functions and powers of the branches of government, the Study Committee explored two areas of concern: 1) the City-County Coordinating Committee and 2) the Onondaga County budget cycle.

City-County Coordinating Committee

The Study Committee explored the functioning of this committee and found that while it was established in order to float bonds for the public safety building and must continue until such bonds are paid off - it has no authority and seldom meets.

The City-County Coordinating Committee was seen by the Study Committee as an appropriate vehicle which could enhance city/county joint efforts. The committee has at times dealt with subjects of importance including MacArthur Stadium, the parking garage and Consumer Affairs administration. The City-County Coordinating Committee should be strengthened through adequate financing, appropriate staffing and task definition. There should be citizen participation on the Committee, in addition to the legislative members appointed by the city and the county; a time frame should be established for appointments to the Committee to ensure the continuity of the Committee. It is imperative that significant community-wide issues be referred to the City-County Coordinating Committee and that due consideration be given to their recommendations.

Onondaga County Budget Cycle

A budget schedule is clearly set forth in the Charter. The Study Committee concluded that the budget should be presented to the legislature by September 1 rather than September 20. This would allow more time for budget analysts and legislators to closely examine the new budget. A change such as this could be done under current rules as the Charter language now says "on or before September 30". However, the Study Committee advocates strengthening this suggestion through a Charter change, leaving the remainder of the Charter schedule intact.

The Study Committee discussed the need for definite procedures and plans for the 1991 reapportionment in Onondaga County. Unnecessary confusion resulted in the 1981 reapportionment process because the Charter is unclear as to definite procedures that must be followed in reapportionment. For example,

Section 2202 of the Charter indicates that a mandatory referendum is required to change the number of legislators; it does not provide a time frame. During 1981 a new section of the Municipal Home Rule, Section 10, was used as a guideline by the 1981 reapportionment commission. This section prohibits major changes in government except once every decade during redistricting.

CHARTER COMMISSION

The Study Committee would like to see a commission set up no later than 1985 to update and clarify descriptions and policies related to the legislature and reapportionment.

RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION #1

REAPPORTIONMENT

The Onondaga Citizens League's Study Committee on the "County Legislature: Its Functions, Size and Structure" has, as part of its study, evaluated criteria for the reapportionment process based on the 1980 census. The Study Committee members recommend that guidelines for redistricting should be based on the following principles:

1. Districts should be substantially equal in population.
2. Districts should be both compact and composed of contiguous territory to the extent possible.
3. Districts should maintain the integrity of political subdivisions wherever possible.
4. New district lines should be as little changed as possible from the existing district lines.
5. Deviation from the mean population should not exceed 2.5% in any district.

In light of the fact that the Study Committee had not finished its work, the above criteria were used in commenting on redistricting. Later recommendations were then developed which pertain specifically to the restructuring of the legislature and to its functioning.

RECOMMENDATION #2

CHARTER COMMISSION

A charter commission should be set up no later than 1985 to update and clarify descriptions and policies related to the legislature. In addition, the commission should:

develop more specific guidelines for reapportionment in 1991, and make changes necessary to implement the recommendations in this report.

Unnecessary confusion resulted in the 1981 reapportionment process because the Charter is unclear as to definite procedures that must be followed in reapportionment.

RECOMMENDATION #3

SIZE OF LEGISLATURE

The size of the Onondaga County Legislature should be reduced from the present twenty-four to fifteen legislators who would each represent approximately 30,000 people.

Major frustrating issues facing the legislature are more and more those of county-wide, complicated problems requiring a great deal of technical expertise and a long-range, county-wide approach. The traditional parochial approach of legislators representing neighborhood type districts does not appear to be effective in resolving these complex issues. A broader concern needs to be encouraged.

Other reasons advanced for reducing the size of the legislature include:

- 1) better accountability
- 2) more resources per legislator
- 3) reflection of diminishing county population
- 4) more efficient decision making in smaller bodies
- 5) in-depth of legislative expertise
- 6) more efficiency and professionalization
- 7) possibility of neighborhood preservation through creation of larger districts.

From this perspective, the committee determined that 15 legislators would be the most desirable number. Fewer decreases did not appear significant, while decreases to 9 or below appeared to mandate full-time legislators. Fifteen implicitly provides protection for the city which would have five members, especially on financial issues requiring one plus 2/3 majority votes.

RECOMMENDATION #4

PART-TIME LEGISLATORS

Onondaga County should retain its legislators on a part-time basis.

The League supports part-time legislators for the following reasons:

1. Part-time legislators are more representative of the general population than full-time professional politicians would be.
2. The Legislative survey conducted by the Study Committee indicated that:
 - A. few competent people would be willing to jeopardize their careers due to the uncertainty of a political career
 - B. legislative salaries are not commensurate with professional salaries.
3. With a reduced number of legislators serving on a part-time basis, it must be recognized that adequate staffing must be provided.

RECOMMENDATION #5

FOUR-YEAR TERM

The Onondaga County Legislature should be elected every four years in the next odd year following election of the county executive.

Four year terms should enable legislators to develop professionally and gain more expertise on major problems facing the county. This length of term would allow time for consideration of policy issues without the continued pressure of running for re-election. The decision to support an odd-year election was based on the desire that the voter concentrate on local issues.

RECOMMENDATION #6

SALARY

Appropriate salary increases commensurate with increased responsibility and accountability should be provided.

Consideration should be given to the concept of tying salary increases to attendance at committee meetings. Adequate fringe benefits and salaries sufficient to attract competent representatives were thought to be of importance.

RECOMMENDATION #7

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

Legislative committees should be consolidated in function and reduced in size.

One possible realignment or combination of committees could be:

Planning, Research and Development

Public Works and Transportation

Legislative and Personnel

Health and Mental Health

Conservation; Recreation, Education and Library

Public Safety

Ways and Means

Social Services

With fifteen legislators and a maximum of eight or nine committees and committee membership averaging about 5, each legislator would be serving on two or three committees. This would enable each legislator to develop the in-depth expertise which appears to be so necessary, given the growing complexity of the decisions which they are called upon to make.

RECOMMENDATION #8

STAFF ASSISTANCE

A reasonable opportunity should be provided for each legislator to have secretarial/administrative staff. Two research associates are necessary, one appointed by the majority and one appointed by the minority.

According to information obtained from the legislative survey, staffing needs included clerical, research and budgetary analysts. (The following staffing pattern is proposed:)

- 1 clerk
- 1 deputy clerk
- 1 legal counsel
- 2 budget analysts
- 2 professionally trained research assistants (1 for each party)
- 4-6 secretarial/administrative aides with both committee responsibilities and individual legislator assignments.

Most legislators contacted thought the basic staffing plan described above was adequate. Some legislators indicated a preference for one budget analyst; others suggested a trade-off, i.e., secretarial staff in lieu of salary increases. A minimum of secretarial assistance is suggested - perhaps 5-7 hours per legislator -rather than a fixed number of hours.

Adequate staff support is recognized as necessary in order to attract competent legislators.

RECOMMENDATION #9

LEGISLATIVE-EXECUTIVE RELATIONSHIPS

There should be closer and more continuous collaboration between the executive and the legislative leaders and their committees is recommended both in planning programs and in planning capital investment projects.

The Charter assures separation of powers in government and Onondaga County is provided with a strong executive who has powers of appointment, veto, reorganization and line item veto. While the executive has these powers, the two branches are equals in budgetary affairs. The legislature has a line item veto where it can add or delete budget items.

Inflation has created severe problems and open conflict has erupted at times between the two branches due to the county's current economic situation.

Closer cooperation in the initial planning stages of large dollar projects, coupled with adequate budgetary analysis capability, will enhance working relationships between the branches of government.

RECOMMENDATION #10

CITY-COUNTY COORDINATING COMMITTEE

The City-County Coordinating Committee should be strengthened through adequate financing, appropriate staffing and task definition. There should be citizen participation on the Committee, in addition to the legislative members appointed by the city and the county; a time frame should be established for appointments to the Committee to ensure the continuity of the Committee. It is imperative that significant community-wide issues be referred to the City-County Coordinating Committee and that due consideration be given to their recommendations.

RECOMMENDATION #11

BUDGET CYCLE

The Onondaga County Budget should be presented to the legislature by September 1.

The budget schedule is set forth in the charter and, under current rules, must be presented to the legislature "on or before September 20." Presenting the budget to the legislature by September 1 would provide a more realistic number of working days for budget review, particularly in view of their recommendations for budget and research staff increase.

RECOMMENDATION #12

IMPLEMENTATION

The League recognizes legal, procedural and traditional problems related to implementing certain of these recommendations. Those which require only changing rules or working relationships should be put into effect directly. For the fundamental changes requiring charter revision, it is hoped that the legislature will establish a commission to review the charter and make those changes necessary to bring into effect these recommendations.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

THE ONONDAGA CITIZENS LEAGUE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
1981-82

Joseph T. Ash
Niagara Mohawk

Daniel W. Casey
Library Trustee

Max Casper
Syracuse University
School of Social Work

Margaret Charters
Syracuse University
College of Human Development

Carter Chase
Hiscock, Lee, Rogers,
Henley & Barclay

Davice G. Chimene
University College

Judith Fitzpatrick
Federal Court Judge Office

Helen Goglia
Volunteer

John Hennigan
Onondaga County Department
of Public Works

Robert Hennigan
College of Environmental
Science & Forestry

Richard N. Hueber
Westcott Cordials

Leo Jivoff
Upstate Medical Center

James Konski
Konski Engineers

John LaVine
Real Estate

Minchin Lewis
County Legislator

Marilyn Pinsky
City-County Youth Bureau

Jean Reeve
Volunteer Center

Roberta Schofield
The Salvation Army

John H. Schwartz
Pomeroy Appraisal Associates

Lee Smith
University College

William O. Thomas
Syracuse/Onondaga County
Planning Association

Barbara Wicks
City-County Youth Bureau

Frank Woolever
Family Matters

Ralph Wright
Volunteer

Martin Yenawine
Eastern Ambulance

Helen Zych
Regional Learning Service

APPENDIX II

MEMBERS OF STUDY AND STUDY-REPORT COMMITTEES

CO-CHAIRPERSONS: HELEN ZYCH
 ELMA BOYKO

The Onondaga Citizens League Study and Study-Report Committees were comprised of a diverse citizenry with business and professional interests. The following committee members participated in the informational and study sessions and with staff assistance drafted this report.

Ann S. Altmeyer
Study Committee Coordinator

Joseph T. Ash
Niagara Mohawk

Elma Boyko
OCL Study Committee Co-Chairperson

Diane Martin Brooks
University College

Daniel W. Casey
Library Trustee

Davice G. Chimene
University College

Patrick T. Corbett
Onondaga County Sheriff (Retired)

Richard N. Hueber
Westcott Cordials

Stephen Kraatz
Cooperative Extension

John LaVine
Real Estate

Nancy K. McCarty
Onondaga Community College

Sarah Stuart McIlvain
Concerned Citizen

Jean Reeve
Volunteer

Lee Smith
University College

Barbara J. Stratton
Junior League of Syracuse

Ruth Timmermann
President, League of Women Voters

Lee Stemmer
New York Telephone Company

Frank Wood Jr.
Onondaga County Research
and Development (Retired)

Helen Zych
Regional Learning Service
OCL Study Committee Co-Chairperson

The following participated in the informational/study meetings of the committee.

Sylvan Z. Beer
Niagara Scientific Inc.

Charles A. Borgognoni
Onondaga County Democratic Committee

June B. Brower
Syracuse University Graduate Assistant

David Brownell
Department of Mental Health

Helen Buck
University College

Beverly S. Bunch
Syracuse University Maxwell
School, Student/Intern

Max Casper
Syracuse University
School of Social Work

J. Roland Craner
Van Duyn Hospital

Gerald C. Donato
Deputy City Auditor

Thomas P. Dydyk
Legislative/Budget Analyst

Timothy E. Gorman
County Legislator

Barbara Pickard
Concerned Citizen

Marilyn L. Pinsky
City/County Youth Bureau

Richard A. Planer
Maria Regina College

Robert Rossi
County Attorney

Caroline Ruhe
Social Worker (Retired)

Barbara Wicks
Syracuse Onondaga Youth Bureau

Ralph Wright
Economist (Retired)

APPENDIX III

ONONDAGA CITIZENS LEAGUE STUDY COMMITTEE

CONSULTANTS

- November 13, 1980 - Nicholas Pirro - Chairman, Onondaga County Legislature
M. Betty Christen - Onondaga County Legislator
Minchin Lewis - Onondaga County Legislator
Legislative Issues
- January 27, 1981 - Robert Rossi - County Attorney
Legislative History of Reapportionment
- February 2, 1981 - Joseph Watt - Consultant to 1972 Reapportionment Committee
Calvin Webb - Consultant to 1972 Reapportionment Committee
John Kinsella - Board of Elections Commissioner
History of the 1973 Reapportionment
- February 10, 1981 - Janet Edison - Census Director
General Census Information
- February 24, 1981 - Patrick Lozito - Program Consultant, New York State
Association of Counties
The Role of the State in Reapportionment
- March 3, 1981 - Scott Creaser - Chairman of the Reapportionment Committee
of Oneida County 1974-75, 1981
A County Charter and A Weighted Legislature
- March 10, 1981 - Timothy Rice - Onondaga County Legislator
County Legislature - Functions, Size and Structure
- March 17, 1981 - M. Betty Christen - Onondaga County Legislator
Doris Chertow - Onondaga County Legislator
The Committee Structures and Functions of the Legislature
- March 26, 1981 - Carter Chase - Attorney and Economic Planner
The Pros and Cons of a Corporate Model for a County Legislature
- April 7, 1981 - John Mulroy - County Executive
Nicholas Pirro - Chairman of the Legislature
The Executive-Legislative Relationship

APPENDIX IV

ONONDAGA COUNTY LEGISLATURE
1980 - 1981

	<u>Legis.</u> <u>Dist.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
R	1st	M. Betty Christen	104 Meadowbrook Dr., Baldwinsville, NY 13027
D	2nd	Caryl J. Frawley	9 Forester Rd., Liverpool, NY 13088
R	3rd	Robert F. Tomeny	6117 Birchwood Rd., N. Syracuse, NY 13212
R	4th	William Sanford	Longbranch Rd., Liverpool, NY 13088
D	5th	John E. Garland	101 Leonard St., Mattydale, NY 13211
R	6th	Gordon E. Ireland	2132 Rose Hill Rd., Marietta, NY 13110
D	7th	James F. Salanger	201 Mason Dr., Syracuse, NY 13219
R	8th	John J. Haley	302 Grove Rd., Syracuse, NY 13219
R	9th	Harold C. Brown, Jr.	5 Jamar Dr., Fayetteville, NY 13066
R	10th	Terry Pickard	102 Ferris Lane, Fayetteville, NY 13066
R	11th	John C. Kanaley	5050 Majors Dr., Syracuse, NY 13215
R	12th	Willard C. Lipe	Pompey Center Rd., Manlius, NY 13104
R	13th	Kenneth L. Bush	17 N. Main St., Jordan, NY 13080
R	14th	Charles A. Durham	7192 Willow Rd., N. Syracuse, NY 13212
D	15th	Minchin G. Lewis	205 Rigi Ave., Syracuse, NY 13206
R	16th	Nicholas J. Pirro	704 N. McBride St., Syracuse, NY 13203
D	17th	Edward F. Ryan	1756 W. Genesee St., Syracuse, NY 13204
D	18th	Timothy E. Rice	1105 Madison St., Syracuse, NY 13210
D	19th	Doris Chertow	139 Sunnyside Park Rd., Syracuse, NY 13214
D	20th	David J. Holihan	227 Hubbell Ave., Syracuse, NY 13207
D	21st	Timothy E. Gorman	167 Beverly Rd., Syracuse, NY 13207
R	22nd	James C. Tormey III	211 Lafayette Rd., Syracuse, NY 13205
D	23rd	Clarence E. Dunham	824 South Ave., Syracuse, NY 13207
R	24th	Gerald J. Mingolelli, Jr.	904 Carbon St., Syracuse, NY 13208

APPENDIX V

1981 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION
(Pursuant to Section 207 of the Charter)

Commission Chairman

Vincent Cook, appointed to represent County Executive John Mulroy
Nicholas Pirro - Chairman, County Legislature
Clarence Dunham - Minority Leader
Gerald Mingolelli - Majority Leader
John Kinsella - Republican Elections Commissioner
Richard Romeo - Democratic Elections Commissioner

REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION MEETING SCHEDULE

<u>DATE</u>	<u>ACTION TAKEN</u>
April 13, 1981	Organization Meeting
April 22, 1981	Presentation of census data Unanimous decision to retain 24 seats
April 24, 1981	Proposal for weighted voting defeated
April 25, 1981	Chairman Cook, Legislators Pirro and Mingolelli present a plan for reapportionment
April 28, 1981	Proposed plan was accepted by <u>Voting</u> Yes: Cook, Pirro, Kinsella Mingolelli; No: Dunham, Romeo

REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION TIMETABLE FOR ACTION

<u>DATE</u>	
April 20, 1981	Reapportionment Commission Public Hearing to provide opportunity for citizen input.
April 21, 1981	
April 28, 1981	Reapportionment Commission presents proposed redistricting plan to the Onondaga County Legislature (Legislature must have seven days not counting Sunday to consider a local law.)
May 6, 1981	Onondaga County Legislature Public Hearing on proposed plan.
May 7, 1981	Onondaga County Legislature approved proposed plan.
June 22, 1981	Last day to certify petitions calling for a permissive referendum on proposed plan.

DEFINITIONS

Election district	- units in which the election process is conducted. 489 in Onondaga County. Law requires 1 machine per 800 people.
Block—a basic unit	- a city block having natural boundaries and described by the census — a village line might serve as a boundary in a rural area. Designated by census bureau and County Planning Department.
Census	- any official count of population and recording of economic status, age, sex.
One-man, one-vote	- each citizen's vote counts equally; a citizen is defined as a population head count, not a voter.
Apportion	- to divide and distribute proportionally according to a plan.
Redistricting	- to divide anew into districts, especially in order to reapportion electoral representatives.
Referendum	- the submission of a law, proposed or already in effect, to a direct vote of the people or the right of the people to vote directly on such laws, superceding or overruling the legislature.

The Onondaga County Legislature was created by the following local law:

Local Law No. 2 - 1966 was read as follows:

By Mr. T. Murphy:

LOCAL LAW NO. 2 - 1966

A Local Law to amend the Onondaga County Charter in relation to the form and composition of the Board of Supervisors and Repealing Article II thereof.

Be it enacted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Onondaga, as follows:

Section 1. Article II of the Onondaga County Charter, as adopted by Local Law No. 1 - 1961, is hereby repealed and a new Article II is hereby inserted in place thereof, to read as follows:

183

June 6, 1966

**ARTICLE II
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH**

Section

201. County legislature; status and title.
202. County legislators; qualifications; term.
203. Organization; officers; committees.
204. Compensation of legislators, chairman, clerk, deputy clerk, employees of legislature.
205. Vacancies.
206. Districts.
207. Change in districts.
208. Powers and duties of the legislature.
209. Local Laws.
210. Adoption.
211. Filing and Publication of Local Laws.
212. Referendum.
213. Effective date.
214. Ordinances.
215. Separability.
216. Construction.

*201. County legislature; status and title. The legislative branch of the government of Onondaga County shall consist of an elective governing body which shall be known as the county legislature. Its members shall be known as county legislators, and shall be elected one from each of the districts into which Onondaga County shall be divided as more particularly hereinafter set forth. The county legislature, when lawfully convened, shall take the place of the prior Onondaga County Board of Supervisors, which shall be thereby abolished and superseded, and the county legislature shall constitute the legislative, appropriating, policy determining and governing body of the county.

The county legislature shall have and exercise all of the functions, powers and duties that were possessed by and shall be subject to the same rules and procedures as applied to the prior Onondaga County Board of Supervisors.

* Whenever the term "county board", "board of supervisors", "county governing board", "elective governing body of the county" is referred to in any law, it shall be deemed to mean and refer to the county legislature.

*202. County legislators; qualifications; term. All county legislators shall be electors of Onondaga County and shall have been residents continuously in the county for at least one year preceding their election, and all county legislators shall reside in the district from which they seek election at the time of their designation for office and shall continue to be residents of Onondaga County and of the district within the county which they represent for the entire term of their office. Members of the county legislature shall be nominated at the primary election held in the same manner as other county officers are nominated pursuant to the provisions of the election law.

The county legislature shall be in charge of the qualifications of its members and for that purpose shall have the power to subpoena witnesses, take testimony and require production of records. Decisions made by the county legislature in the exercise of powers granted by this section shall be subject to review by the courts.

Except as provided in this section or as otherwise provided by law, the term of office of the

members of the county legislature shall be two years, and shall begin on the first day of January next following their election. Said elections for the county legislators shall be conducted at general elections in each odd-numbered year.

*203. Organization; officers, committees. The county legislature, members of which are elected in nineteen hundred sixty-seven and every second year thereafter, shall meet on the first day other than a Sunday or holiday, in the month of January in the year nineteen hundred sixty-eight and every second year thereafter, for the purpose of organization and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it; thereafter said county legislature shall hold monthly meetings on the days designated in the rules of the prior Onondaga County Board of Supervisors, which shall apply as hereinabove provided, and at such other times as the county legislature may fix by resolution duly adopted by vote of a majority thereof or authorized by its rules.

At the organization of said county legislature in the year nineteen hundred sixty-eight and every second year thereafter, a permanent chairman shall be elected who shall serve until the next organization meeting. In case of his death, removal, resignation or retirement from said county legislature, a successor shall be elected for the unexpired term. In case of failure to elect a permanent chairman on any day herein provided, said county legislature shall adjourn from day to day, Sundays and holidays excepted, until said chairman shall be elected.

The chairman shall have and may cast the vote to which he is entitled as a member of the county legislature.

At the organization of the county legislature in nineteen hundred sixty-eight and each second year thereafter, the county legislature shall elect a clerk, deputy clerk and such other employees as it may deem necessary, which officers and employees of the county legislature may be removed and their successors appointed at the pleasure of said county legislature. Said deputy clerk shall perform the duties of the clerk in his absence and shall perform such other duties in connection with such office as shall be directed by said county legislature or the clerk. Said clerk, deputy clerk and such other employees of the county legislature as are appointed by it shall hold office until their successors are appointed. All officers elected and appointments made by the county legislature shall be *vive voce* upon call of the roll of members and all other questions shall be determined in a similar manner.

The said county legislature shall have power to enact local laws or rules fixing the dates and time of its sessions; governing the conduct of the members at such sessions and the manner of transacting business thereat; fixing and prescribing penalties for its members to attend the stated or adjourned meeting of said county legislature or of any committee thereof and the manner of enforcing or collecting the same, and fixing the time when and the form in which reports shall be made to said county legislature by any officer of said county.

Such standing committees as are now prescribed by the rules of the Onondaga County Board of Supervisors or any local law adopted by said board of supervisors or which may hereafter be prescribed or adopted by the county

legislature, shall be appointed by the permanent chairman of the county legislature within twenty days after his election, such appointment to be in writing and filed with the clerk of the county legislature, who shall give immediate notice thereof to the members of said county legislature by mail. Such committees shall continue in office until their successors have been appointed, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to allow any member of said county legislature whose term shall have expired, or who shall have resigned or have been removed from office, to continue to serve upon any committee after he shall have ceased to be a member of said county legislature.

*204. Compensation of legislators, chairman, clerk, deputy clerk, employees of legislature. The county legislature shall have the power to fix the compensation of its members and the chairman of said county legislature, which compensation shall be a stated annual salary; all of said salaries to be paid in equal bi-weekly installments in each month by the Department of Audit and Control and Department of Finance of the County of Onondaga, in like manner as other county salaries are paid. However, the Onondaga County Board of Supervisors may fix the initial compensation of the county legislators prior to the election of such legislators. The salary of each county legislator fixed and paid during a fiscal year shall not exceed the salary as specified in the notice of the public hearing on the tentative budget prepared for such fiscal year.

Expenses actually incurred by any county legislator under the authority or direction of the county legislature, outside the limits of the County of Onondaga, may be allowed and paid in like manner as other county charges; but no claims for expenses shall be audited or allowed which are not fully itemized and verified by affidavit of the claimant in the manner prescribed by law.

The clerk, deputy clerk and other employees of the county legislature shall each receive a stated annual salary to be fixed by said county legislature, in the same manner as other county salaries are paid, and shall cease and terminate immediately upon the death, resignation or removal of such officer.

*205. Vacancies. A vacancy in the county legislature shall be filled by appointment by the county executive within thirty days of such vacancy, and the appointee shall serve until the next general election after such vacancy occurs, at which election such vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term. Any successor who shall be so appointed or elected shall possess all the qualifications required of the members of the county legislature as set forth in this charter.

Any vacancy in any committee of the county legislature shall be filled by appointment by the permanent chairman of said county legislature.

*206. Districts. For the purpose of electing county legislators, Onondaga County shall be divided into twenty-four districts. One county legislator shall be elected to the county legislature of Onondaga County from each of said districts. Twelve of these districts shall be composed of territory within the County of Onondaga totally outside the City of Syracuse and twelve of these districts shall be composed of territory within the City of Syracuse. All references to towns apply to that territory wholly contained in each of the towns of Onondaga

County bounded as of January 1, 1966.

The twelve districts within the County of Onondaga being totally outside of the City of Syracuse, are as follows:

DISTRICT 1.
Town of Lysander, districts 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10.
Town of VanBuren, districts 2,3,4,5,6,7.

DISTRICT 2.
Town of Clay, districts 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18.

DISTRICT 3.
Town of Cicero, districts 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13.
Town of DeWitt, districts 13,17.

DISTRICT 4.
Town of Salina, districts 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,12,13,14.

DISTRICT 5.
Town of Salina, districts 11,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26.

DISTRICT 6.
Town of Elbridge, districts 1,2,3,4,5.
Town of Skaneateles, districts 1,2,3,4,5,6,7.
Town of Marcellus, districts 1,2,3,4.
Town of VanBuren, district 1.
Town of Camillus, district 1.

DISTRICT 7.
Town of Camillus, districts 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16.

DISTRICT 8.
Town of Geddes, districts 1,2,3,4,5, 7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,17.

DISTRICT 9.
Town of DeWitt, districts 3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,14,15,16,18.

DISTRICT 10.
Town of Manlius, districts 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,15.

DISTRICT 11.
Town of Onondaga, districts 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10,11,12, Onondaga Indian Reservation.
Town of Geddes, districts 6,16.

DISTRICT 12.
Town of Spafford, districts 1,2.
Town of Otisco, districts 1,2.
Town of Tully, district 1.
Town of Fabius, districts 1,2.
Town of Lafayette, districts 1,2,3,4.
Town of Pompey, districts 1,2,3,4,5.
Town of Manlius, district 14.
Town of DeWitt, districts 1,2.
Town of Onondaga, district 5.

The twelve districts within the County of Onondaga being totally within the City of Syracuse, are as follows:

DISTRICT 13.
Ward 1, districts 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9.
Ward 2, districts 1,2,4,5,6,7.
Ward 7, district 1.

- DISTRICT 14.**
Ward 1, districts 1,10.
Ward 3, districts 6,7,8,9,10,11.
Ward 4, districts 1,2,3,4,5,6,10,12.
- DISTRICT 15.**
Ward 4, districts 7,8,9,11,13.
Ward 5, districts 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12.
- DISTRICT 16.**
Ward 2, district 3.
Ward 3, districts 1,2,3,4,5.
Ward 6, districts 2,3,4,5,9,10,11.
Ward 9, districts 1,2,3,4.
- DISTRICT 17.**
Ward 7, districts 2,3,4,5,6,7.
Ward 8, districts 1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9.
Ward 10, districts 1,2,6.
- DISTRICT 18.**
Ward 5, district 1.
Ward 6, districts 1,6,7,8.
Ward 15, districts 2,4.
Ward 16, districts 1,2,3,8.
Ward 17, district 6.
- DISTRICT 19.**
Ward 17, districts 1,2,4,5,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,
14,15.
- DISTRICT 20.**
Ward 8, district 6.
Ward 9, district 5.
Ward 10, districts 3,4,5,7,8.
Ward 11, districts 2,5,6.
Ward 15, districts 1,3,7.
Ward 18, districts 1,2,3.
- DISTRICT 21.**
Ward 11, districts 1,3,4,7,8,9.
Ward 12, districts 1,4,5,6,8.
Ward 13, districts 2,3,4,5.
- DISTRICT 22.**
Ward 9, district 6.
Ward 15, district 5,6.
Ward 16, districts 4,5,6,7.
Ward 17, district 3.
Ward 19, districts 6,9,11,12.
- DISTRICT 23.**
Ward 12, districts 2,3,7.
Ward 13, districts 1,6,7,8,9,10,11.
Ward 14, district 7.
Ward 18, district 6.
Ward 19, districts 1,3,4.
- DISTRICT 24.**
Ward 14, districts 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10.
Ward 18, districts 4,5,7.
Ward 19, districts 2,5,7,8,10.

In event that this repeal and amendment to the Onondaga County charter shall be adopted and shall be approved by the electors of Onondaga County at the next general election occurring on November 8, 1968, this section of this charter shall be repealed to include a detailed word description of the boundaries of the above listed districts as shown on maps of such districts on file in the office of the clerk of the governing body of Onondaga County. The maps of districts referred to above as well as maps showing the districts into which Onondaga County is herein divided, shall be filed with the clerk of the governing body of the County of Onondaga and shall remain on file,

and said maps shall be considered and made a part hereof of this charter.

*207. Change in districts. The county legislature shall appoint a commission to evaluate the existing county legislative districts for equity and representation in relation to population within six months after the publication of the results of the regular federal census taken in Onondaga County in 1970; or within six months after the publication of the results of any federal or special population census, taken pursuant to section 20 of the General Municipal Law and held not more than once every five years; or, after any annexation which has the effect of increasing or decreasing the population of any county legislative district by more than ten per cent.

Such commission shall consist of the members of the county board of elections, the chairman of the county legislature, one person selected by the county executive, one person selected by the legislative members of the majority political party represented on the county legislature and one person selected by the legislative members of the minority party or parties represented on the county legislature. The commission shall study the population data and within three months after appointment make recommendations, if necessary, in the form of a proposed local law as to changes in the boundaries of county legislative districts. In their deliberation to redesign the legislative districts, the commission shall consider the application of the "one-person, one-vote" concept of recent federal court decisions and also compliance with the equal protection clauses of the 14th amendment of the United States constitution and Article I, sections 1 and 11 of the New York State constitution.

Within three months after the submission of the report of the commission which will be submitted to the county legislature in the form of a proposed local law, the county legislature shall conduct a public hearing on the proposed changes, if any, and shall then enact a local law setting forth revised district boundaries subject to a permissive referendum at the next general election. If such local law is defeated in a referendum, the legislative district revision commission shall be reactivated to study and prepare a new proposed law for submission to the county legislature at least ninety days prior to the next general election subject to the same procedures and requirements as provided above.

*208. Powers and duties of the legislature. Except as otherwise provided in this charter, the county legislature shall have and exercise all of the powers and duties now conferred on the Onondaga County board of supervisors and now or hereafter generally conferred on said legislature and on boards of supervisors or other governing bodies of counties in the State of New York by applicable law, and all powers necessarily incidental thereto, and shall for the purposes of general laws conferring powers upon boards of supervisors be deemed a board of supervisors.

The county legislature shall be the policy determining body of the county and shall be vested with all the powers of the county. The county legislature shall have, but not by way of limitation, the following powers and duties:

(a) To make appropriations, levy taxes, incur indebtedness and adopt the budget

Source: Local Laws Amending the Onondaga County Charter, June 1976 Local Law No. 2 - 1966 - Article II.

APPENDIX VI

MUNICIPAL HOME RULE LAW

Section Ten, (13) (a.)* + (f.)*

MUNICIPAL HOME RULE LAW

ARTICLE 1—SHORT TITLE; DEFINITIONS

§ 2. Definitions

Supplementary Index to Notes
Resolution 7

protection of law provisions of State
or Federal Constitution. Patrolmen's
Benev. Ass'n of City of New York v.
City of New York, 1969, 59 Misc.2d
536, 299 N.Y.S.2d 986.

4. Charter amendment

The term "charter amendment" in-
cludes a new charter. 1976, Op.
Atty.Gen. (Inf.) 199.

5. Special law

Enactment of special legislation un-
der this article is violative neither of
impairment of contract nor equal

7. Resolution

Only controlling difference between
municipal resolution and ordinance is
that "ordinance" is a more formal
"resolution." Daly v. Egan, 1972,
77 Misc.2d 279, 353 N.Y.S.2d-845.

ARTICLE 2—GENERAL POWERS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
TO ADOPT AND AMEND LOCAL LAWS; RESTRICTIONS

§ 10. General powers of local governments to adopt and amend local
laws

1. In addition to powers granted in the constitution, the statute of
local governments or in any other law,

[See main volume for text of (i) and (ii)]

a. A county, city, town or village:

[See main volume for text of (1) to (10)]

(11) The protection and enhancement of its physical and visual en-
vironment.

(12) The government, protection, order, conduct, safety, health and
well-being of persons or property therein. This provision shall include
but not be limited to the power to adopt local laws providing for the reg-
ulation or licensing of occupations or businesses provided, however, that:

(a) The exercise of such power by a town shall relate only to the
area thereof outside the village or villages therein.

(b) Except in a case where and to the extent that a county is specif-
ically authorized to regulate or license an occupation or business, the
exercise of such power by a county shall not relate to the area thereof
in any city, village or area of any town outside the village or villages
therein during such time as such city, village or town is regulating or
licensing the occupation or business in question.

(13) The apportionment of its legislative body and, only in connection
with such action taken pursuant to this subparagraph, the composition
and membership of such body, the terms of office of members thereof,
the units of local government or other areas from which representatives
are to be chosen and the voting powers of individual members of such
legislative body. The power granted by this subparagraph shall be in
addition to and not in substitution for any other power and the provi-
sions of this subparagraph shall apply only to local governments which
adopt a plan of apportionment thereunder.

*(a.) A plan of apportionment adopted under this subparagraph shall
comply with the following standards, which shall have priority in the
order herein set forth, to the extent applicable:

§ 10

MUNICIPAL HOME RULE LAW

(i.) The plan shall provide substantially equal weight for all the voters of that local government in the allocation of representation in the local legislative body.

(ii.) In such plan adopted by a county, no town except a town having more than one hundred and ten per cent of a full ratio for each representative, shall be divided in the formation of representation areas. Adjacent representation areas in the same town or city shall not contain a greater excess in population than five per cent of a full ratio for each representative.

(iii.) The plan shall provide substantially fair and effective representation for the people of the local government as organized in political parties.

(iv.) Representation areas shall be of convenient and contiguous territory in as compact form as practicable.

(b.) A plan of apportionment adopted by a county under this subparagraph may provide that mayors of cities or villages, supervisors of towns or members of the legislative bodies of cities, towns, or villages, who reside in the county shall be eligible to be elected as members of the county legislative body.

(c.) As used in this subparagraph the term "population" shall mean residents, citizens, or registered voters. A population base for such a plan of apportionment shall utilize the latest statistical information obtainable from an official enumeration done at the same time for all the residents, citizens, or registered voters of the local government. Such a plan may allocate, by extrapolation or any other rational method, such latest statistical information to representation areas or units of local government, provided that any plan containing such an allocation shall have annexed thereto as an appendix, a detailed explanation of the allocation.

(d.) Where a public hearing on a local law proposed to be adopted under this subparagraph is required, by subdivision five of section twenty of this chapter, to be held only before an elective chief executive officer, the legislative body shall not adopt such proposed local law until after a public hearing shall have been held thereon before it, on notice as provided in such subdivision five, in which event no public hearing thereon before such chief executive officer shall be required.

(e.) A local law proposed to be adopted under this subparagraph shall be subject to referendum only in the manner provided by paragraph j of subdivision two of section twenty-four of this chapter, except that such local law shall be subject to a mandatory referendum in any county in which a provision of law requires a mandatory referendum if a local law proposes a change in the form or composition of the elective governing body of the county. The local law may be so structured as to permit separate submission of the principle elements (such as, multiple office holding as in clause (b) above, the use of multiple member or floterial districts in portions of the local government, and so forth) of the plan and also may provide alternatives in the event one or more of these separate submissions is rejected by the electorate.

* (f.) Notwithstanding any inconsistent provisions of any general or special law, or any local law, ordinance, resolution or city or county charter heretofore or hereafter adopted, no local government may restructure its local legislative body (pursuant to provision of this chapter or any other provision of law) more than once in each decade commencing with the year nineteen hundred seventy; provided, however, that this prohibition shall not prevent the periodic adjustment of the weight of the votes of representatives on the basis of current census, voter, or other valid information where an existing plan distributes the votes of representatives on such a basis.

APPENDIX VII

LIST OF AUTHORIZED AGENCIES OF THE ONONDAGA COUNTY LEGISLATURE

AUTHORIZED AGENCIES

Conservation & Recreation — Cooperative Extension of Onondaga County, 1050 W. Genesee St., Syracuse, N.Y. 13204, 423-5551; County Soil & Water Conservation District, 4876 Onondaga Rd., Syracuse, N.Y., 469-5034; Onondaga Nature Center, 60 Oswego St., B'ville, N.Y. 635-9005.

Education & Libraries - Americanization League 917 Madison St., Syracuse, N.Y., 425-4120; Canal Museum, Erie Blvd., E. Syracuse, N.Y., 471-7220; Civic Morning Musical, Inc., 411 Montgomery St., Syracuse, N.Y., 422-8915; Cultural Resources Council, 421 Montgomery St., Syracuse, N.Y., 425-2155; Educational Television, WCNY-TV; Old Liverpool Rd., Liverpool, N.Y., 457-0440; Everson Museum of Art, Cor.; S. State & Harrison Sts., Syracuse, N.Y., 474-6064; Metropolitan School for the Arts, 339 E. Onondaga St., Syracuse, N.Y., 475-5414; Onondaga Historical Association, 311 Montgomery St., Syracuse, N.Y., 422-9948; Opera Theatre of Syracuse, 204 E. Jefferson St., Syracuse, N.Y., 475-5915; Syracuse Ballet Theatre, 411 Montgomery St., Syracuse, N.Y., 471-2168; Syracuse Chorale, 411 Montgomery St., Syracuse, N.Y., 652-5478; Syracuse Stage, 820 E. Genesee St., Syracuse, N.Y., 423-4008; Syracuse Symphony Orchestra, 411 Montgomery St., Syracuse, N.Y., 424-8200.

Legislative - Legal Aid Society, 433 S. Warren St., Syracuse, N.Y., 422-8200; Onondaga Neighborhood Legal Services, 633 S. Warren St., Syracuse, N.Y., 475-3127; Memorial Day Committee, (out of County Exec. office), Paralegal Project (ONLS), 633 S. Warren St., Syracuse, N.Y., 475-3127.

Social Services - Onondaga County Child Care Council, 262 E. Onondaga St., Syracuse, N.Y., 472-6919; Lighthouse, 373 Spencer St., Syracuse, N.Y., 422-5991; P.E.A.C.E., 117-119 Gifford St., Syracuse, N.Y., 475-0176; Rape Crisis Center, 709 Park Street, Syracuse, N.Y., 422-7273; Human Services Administration Corp., 1 United Way, Syracuse, N.Y., 475-5483; Syracuse Model Neighborhood Corp. (SNMC), 1317 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N.Y., 475-8437; Volunteer Center, 103 E. Water St., Syracuse, N.Y., 474-7011.

Public Safety - Criminal Justice Action Commission, 262 E. Onondaga St., Syracuse, N.Y., 474-2976.

Transportation - CENTRO, 614 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N.Y., 424-7011; Central New York Coach, 815 Erie Blvd., E. Syracuse, N.Y., 471-7171; Syracuse & Oswego Motor Lines, 815 Erie Blvd., E. Syracuse, N.Y., 422-3663; Onondaga Coach Corp., 815 Erie Blvd., E. Syracuse, N.Y., 471-7171.

Health - Area III Health Systems Agency, 5795 Widewaters Parkway, DeWitt, N.Y., 446-8334.

APPENDIX VIII

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