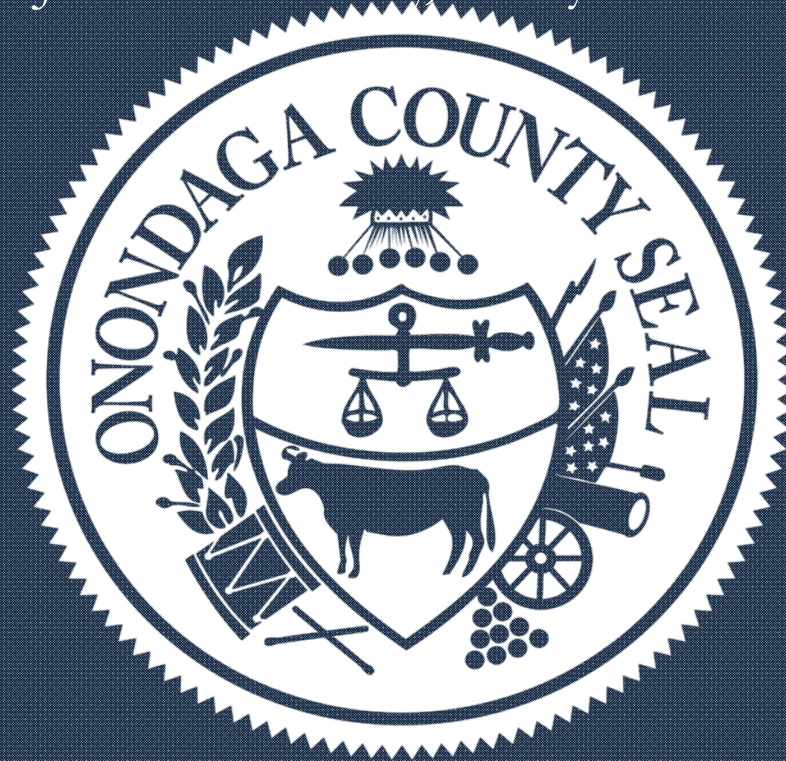


State of the County

Joanne M. Mahoney, County Executive



Tuesday, March 6, 2012

LE MOYNE

SPIRIT. INQUIRY. LEADERSHIP. *JESUIT.*



Fred Pestello

New Science Building



County Officials



Onondaga County Clerk



Onondaga County Comptroller

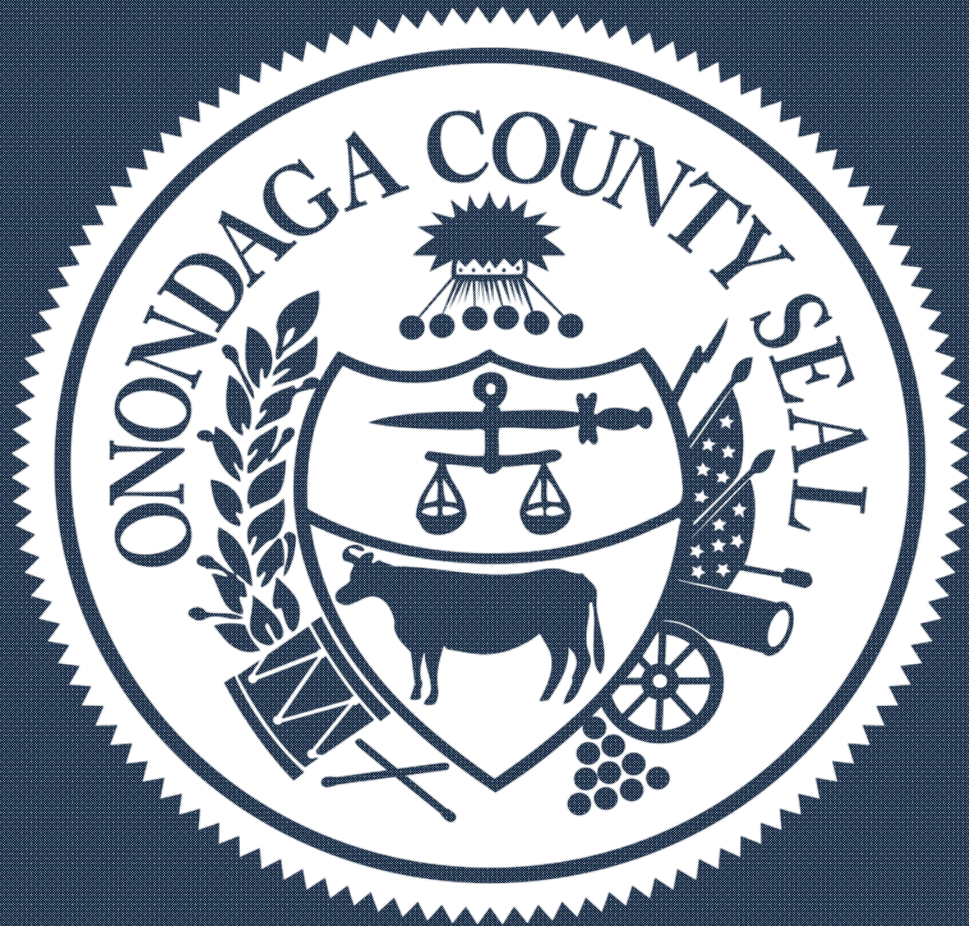


Mayor
Stephanie Miner









Onondaga County Legislature



Brian May



John Dougherty



Bill Meyer



Judy Tassone

Onondaga County Legislature



Kathy Rapp



Mike Plochoki



Danny Liedka



Chris Ryan

Onondaga County Legislature



Kevin Holmquist



Derek Shepard



Dave Knapp



Casey Jordan

Onondaga County Legislature



Monica Williams

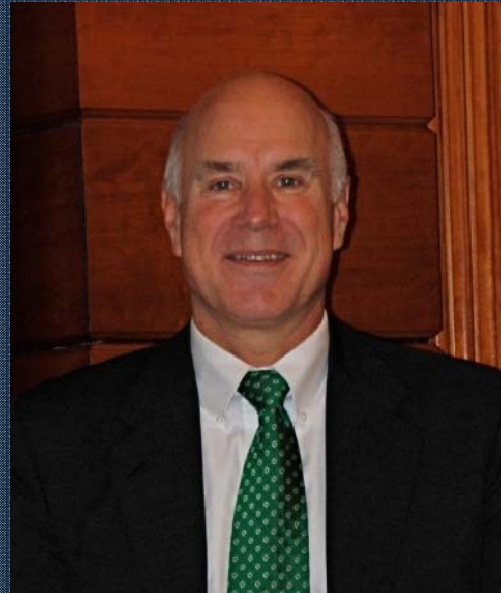


Linda Ervin

County Legislature Floor Leaders



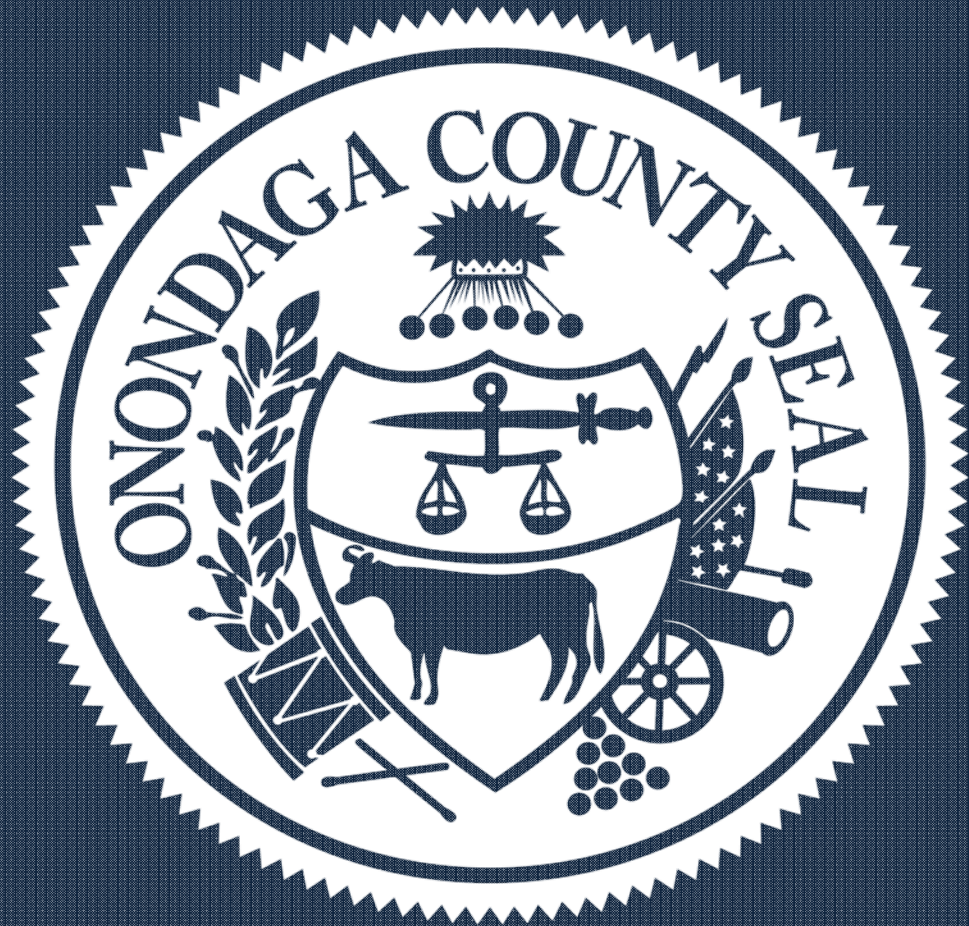
Pat Kilmartin



Mark Stanczky



Chairman of the
Legislature Ryan
McMahon

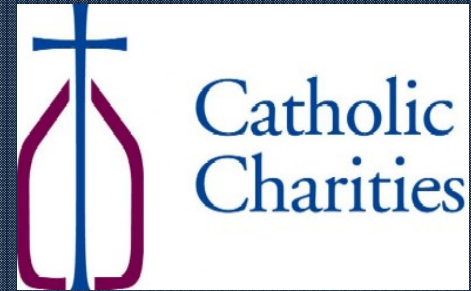


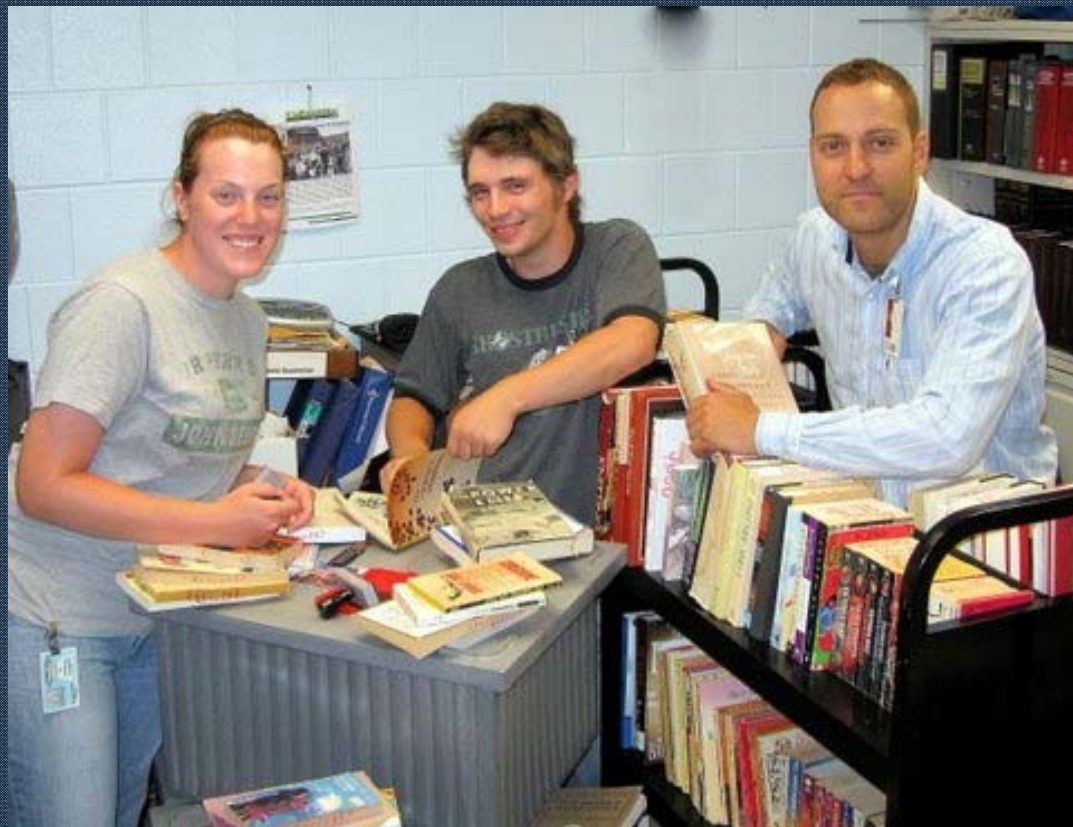
FitchRatings = AAA

**STANDARD
& POOR'S**
RATINGS SERVICES = AA+

MOODY'S = Aa1

Some Community Partners





County Employees

Former County
Executive
Nick Pirro



**ONONDAGA
COUNTY**

Parks

Onondaga Lake Park



Onondaga Lake Park





Rosamond Gifford Zoo











ONONDAGA
COMMUNITY COLLEGE



Save the Rain

savetherain.us

OnCenter Green Roof





Skiddy Park Courts 4 Kids

Save the Rain

Syracuse Crunch Ice

The image shows a large, illuminated, multi-sided digital display for Syracuse Crunch ice. The main panel features a blue background with a water drop and the Crunch mascot holding a drink, with the text "Save the Rain". Other panels show Coca-Cola branding, Dunkin' Donuts, Frito-Lay, and Time Warner Cable logos. The display is suspended from the ceiling of a large indoor arena.

DAKTRONICS PERIOD

Save the Rain

Save the Rain

Coca-Cola enjoy

CRUNCH

Save the Rain

FritoLay Good fun!

FritoLay Good fun!

TIME WARNER CABLE

DUNKIN' DONUTS

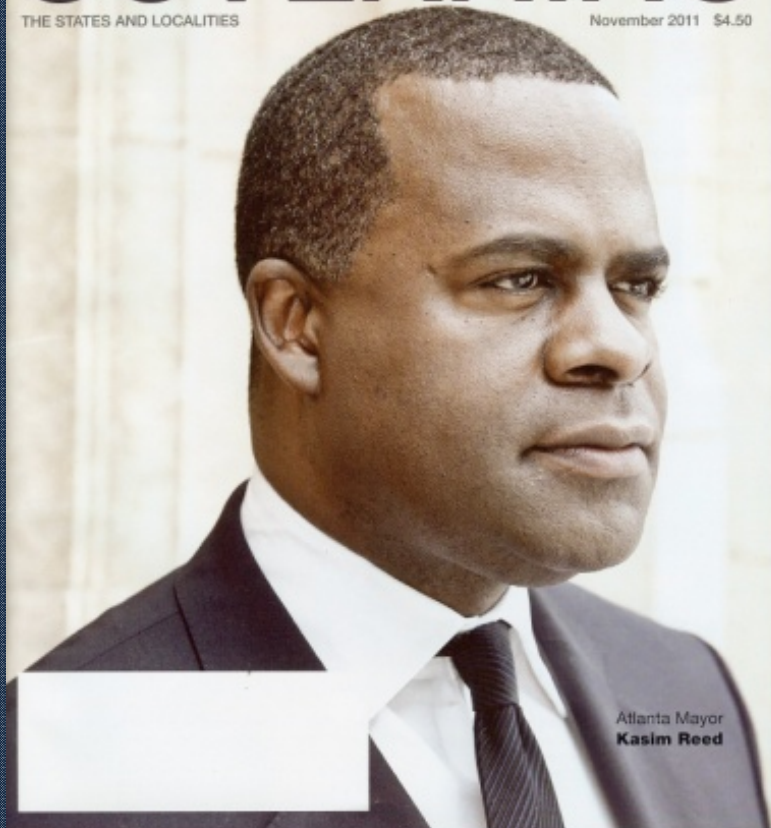
BAARDKE

PUBLIC OFFICIALS *of the* YEAR

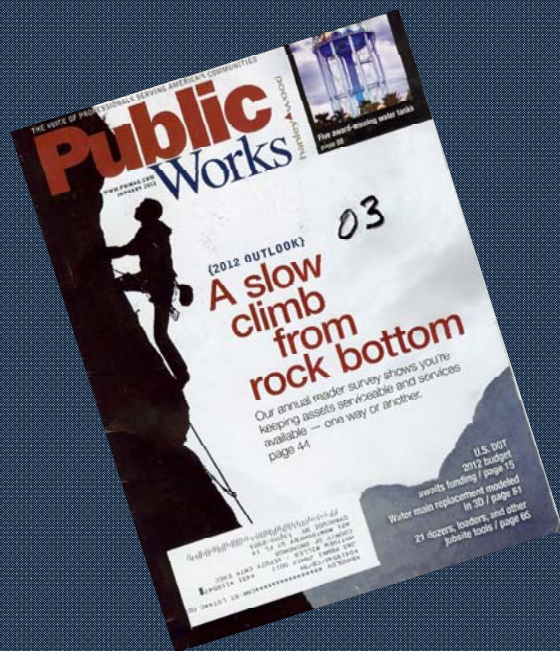
GOVERNING

THE STATES AND LOCALITIES

November 2011 \$4.50



Atlanta Mayor
Kasim Reed



Top 10 most, least energy-conscious states



Massachusetts moves to the top of the list and Maryland joins it for the first time in the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy's (ACEEE) most recent ranking based on metrics that capture best practices and recognize leadership in energy efficiency policy and program implementation. According to the *Energy-Efficiency Scorecard*, the other eight top states are: California (bumped down from the top spot it has held for four

years), New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, Connecticut, and Minnesota.

The 10 states most in need of improvement are: South Dakota, Alabama, Missouri, West Virginia, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Kansas, Mississippi, Wyoming, and North Dakota.

The report benchmarks progress and provides a roadmap to advance energy efficiency in the residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors. The six most improved states are: Michigan, Illinois, Nebraska, Alabama, Maryland, and Tennessee.

"Clearly, 2011 wasn't kind to our economy, but energy efficiency remains a growth sector that attracts investment and creates jobs," says Michael Sciortino, ACEEE senior policy analyst and the report's lead author.

"With even higher energy savings possible, we expect leading states to continue pushing the envelope next year and inspire those at the bottom of the rankings to embrace energy efficiency as a core strategy to gain a competitive advantage by generating cost-savings, promoting technological innovation, and stimulating growth."

RESEARCH

The nation's Top 10 traffic bottlenecks

You won't hear Casey Kasem counting down these "Top 40s."

In the first study of its kind, the Texas Transportation Institute calculated traffic flow in 328 U.S. travel corridors over a variety of times — all day, morning and evening peaks, midday, and weekends — to identify the most congested areas. While accounting for only 6% of total lane-miles and 10% of traffic, these corridors account for 36% of urban freeway congestion.

Seven of the top 10 overall congestion leaders are in and around Los Angeles:

1. Los Angeles Harbor Freeway/CA-110 from I-10/Santa Monica Freeway to Stadium Way/Exit 24C
2. Los Angeles Harbor Freeway/I-110 from 111th Place to I-110/I-10/Santa Monica Freeway
3. Los Angeles San Diego Freeway/I-405 from I-105/Imperial Highway to Getty Center Drive
4. New York Van Wyck Expressway/I-678 from Belt Parkway/Exit 1 to Main Street/Exit 8
5. Los Angeles San Gabriel River Freeway/I-605 from Beverly Boulevard to Florence Avenue
6. Los Angeles Santa Monica Freeway/I-10 from CA-1/Lincoln Boulevard/Exit 1B to Alameda Street
7. Los Angeles Santa Monica Freeway/I-10 from I-5/Golden State Freeway to National Boulevard
8. San Francisco I-80 from (James Lick Freeway/Bay Bridge) US-101 to Treasure Island Road
9. San Francisco Grove Shafter Freeway/CA-24 from Saint Stephens Drive to the Caldecott Tunnel
10. Los Angeles I-110 from West Vernon Avenue to 51st Street

The report suggests a combination of solutions that DOTs and traffic engineers already know about, including new or expanded transit facilities, aggressive crash removal; improving commuter information; and creating bike-friendly, walkable communities. Employers are encouraged to offer telecommuting and flexible work hours to help relieve bottlenecks. Download *2011 Congested Corridors Report* at <http://go.hw.net/pwcorridors>.

OPERATIONS

14 cities lead the way for green infrastructure

The Natural Resources Defense Council's *Roofs to Rivers II* presents case studies of U.S. cities that are employing green design and infrastructure to manage stormwater runoff — and saving money as a result:

- Philadelphia
- Milwaukee
- New York
- Portland, Ore.
- Syracuse, N.Y.
- Washington, D.C.
- Aurora, Ill.
- Toronto
- Chicago
- Kansas City, Mo.
- Nashville, Tenn.
- Seattle
- Pittsburgh
- Detroit metro area and the Rouge River Watershed

The report also outlines six key actions that cities should take to maximize green infrastructure investment. Download it at <http://go.hw.net/pw14cities>.

(continued)



A 'Save the Rainsolution

How Onondaga County implemented innovative infrastructure in Syracuse, N.Y., to prevent wet weather from entering the sewer system

By Adigun and Matthew J. Marko



Through a partnership with Syracuse University, this performance of the green roof atop the Nicholas J. Pirro Convention Center will be measured via real-time monitoring and data collection. *Photo: The Rainsolution*



This porous concrete parking surface is photo-friendly and can hold water temporarily. *Photo: The Rainsolution*

Twenty-three years ago, pollution in Onondaga Lake was the subject of a Clean Water Act lawsuit. The resulting judgment required Onondaga County, N.Y., to take certain steps to reduce pollution from the Metropolitan Syracuse (N.Y.) Wastewater Treatment Plant (Metro) and lower the impact of combined sewer overflows (CSOs) on the lake and its tributaries. As the understanding of the problem and how best to solve it evolved, the consent judgment was amended four times.

In the early 1900s, Syracuse's expanding population and diverse manufacturing industry dramatically increased lake pollution. In 1907, the city began to try reducing wastewater pollution, but by 1940, the lake was declared unsafe for swimming. Within 50 years, the government placed a ban on fishing, and Onondaga Lake was widely regarded as one of the most polluted lakes in the United States. The lake is about 1.6 km (1 mi) wide and 74 km (46 mi) long, with a maximum depth of 19 m (63 ft).

The 1988 lawsuit against Onondaga County by Atlantic States Legal Foundation (Syracuse) was not a surprise. The foundation wanted the county to clean up the pollution in the lake caused by ineffective wastewater conveyance and treatment practices. The parties settled with a "judgment on consent" approximately a year later; however, the county did not submit its proposed municipal compliance plan and draft environmental impact statement until 1996. After some negotiation, the parties entered into an amended consent judgment in early 1998. This legal order required the county to improve and upgrade the Metro plant, establish a monitoring program that would evaluate the effects of those improvements on lake water quality, and eliminate or decrease the effects of CSOs. In response, Onondaga County implemented sewer separation projects and constructed floatable control facilities and large conveyance projects.

Most significantly, the county upgraded the Metro plant, building new facilities that provide treatment for up to 308,000 m³/d (240 million gal/d) of sanitary and wet weather flow. The plant features the largest biological aerated filter process in the United States and the first large-scale ballasted flocculation process for phosphorus removal in the Northeast. The total cost of these improvements was about \$175 million.

A monitoring program showed significant decrease in levels of ammonia and phosphorus in Lake Onondaga. The program collects data and information needed to assess the effectiveness of improvements and includes field and laboratory components to identify the sources of materials (nutrients, sediment, microorganisms, and chemicals) to the lake, evaluate lake water quality conditions, and examine the interactions between Onondaga Lake and the Seneca River.

CSO abatement program

Like many northeastern cities, Syracuse has a combined sewer system with both sanitary water and stormwater entering a single sewer line. Under heavy precipitation and snowmelt, this combined flow triggers CSO events that overload sewer system capacity and release the flow into local waterways. Forty-nine CSO discharge points throughout the 314-km² (121,500-ac) combined sewer service area account for more than 1.9 million m³ (500 million gal) of CSO discharge annually. The Onondaga Lake watershed extends approximately 480 km (298 mi).

The amended consent judgment included a provision for comprehensive "gray" infrastructure for CSO mitigation. The county planned to construct regional treatment facilities (RTFs) throughout Syracuse. In 2008, a residential neighborhood in the Midland sewer district became home to the first RTF. The 20,800-m³ (5.5-million-gal) subsurface facility captures and treats flow from five CSO

DESIGNING HEALTHY COMMUNITIES



Episode 2: Rebuilding Places of the Heart



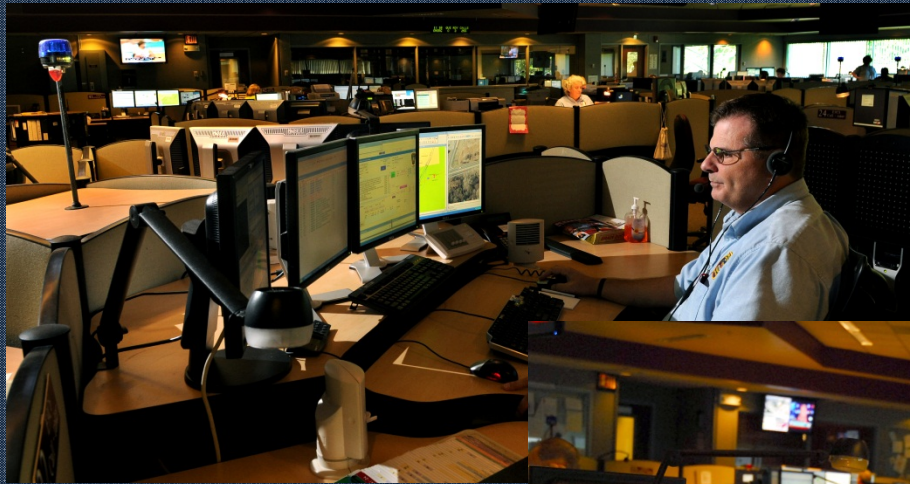
NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL
THE EARTH'S BEST DEFENSE

**Rooftops to Rivers II
Green Strategies for
Controlling Stormwater
and Combined Sewer
Overflows**

EPA Green

Infrastructure Partner





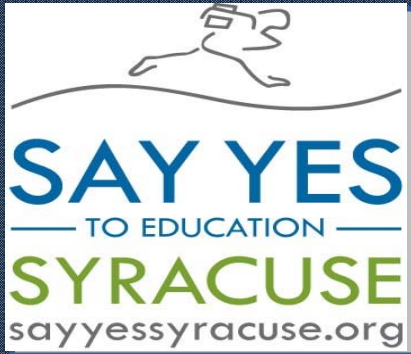




Food Stamp Hunger
Champion







Juvenile Justice

- Saved \$2.2 million dollars over the last four years
 - No public safety risk
 - Community based services
 - Better outcomes



Dr. David Smith

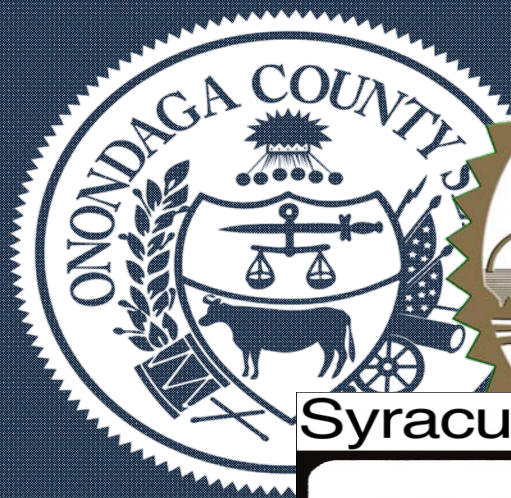






Veteran Build





Syracuse City



School District



Projected Medicaid Savings

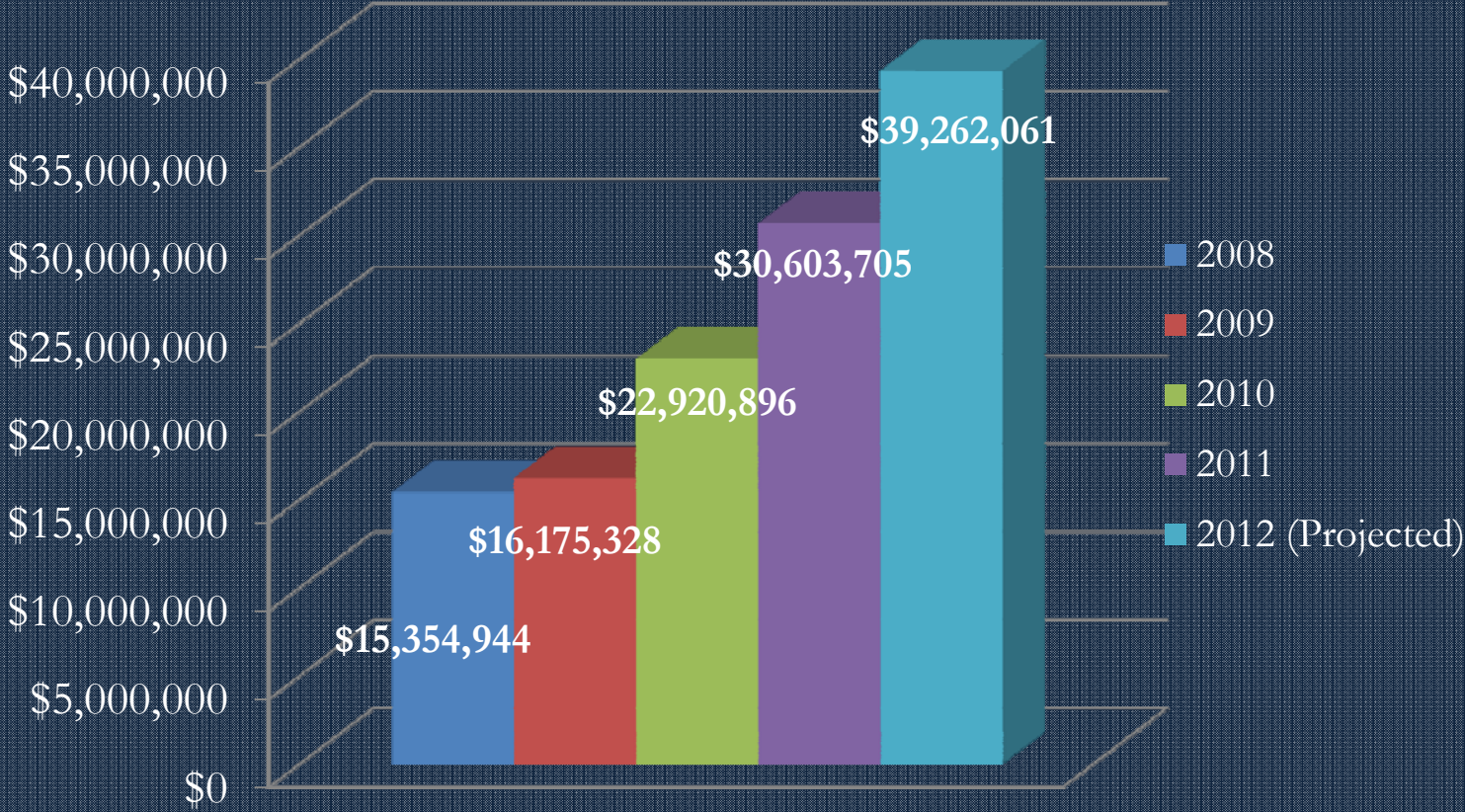
2013

Projected Savings: \$475,752

2017

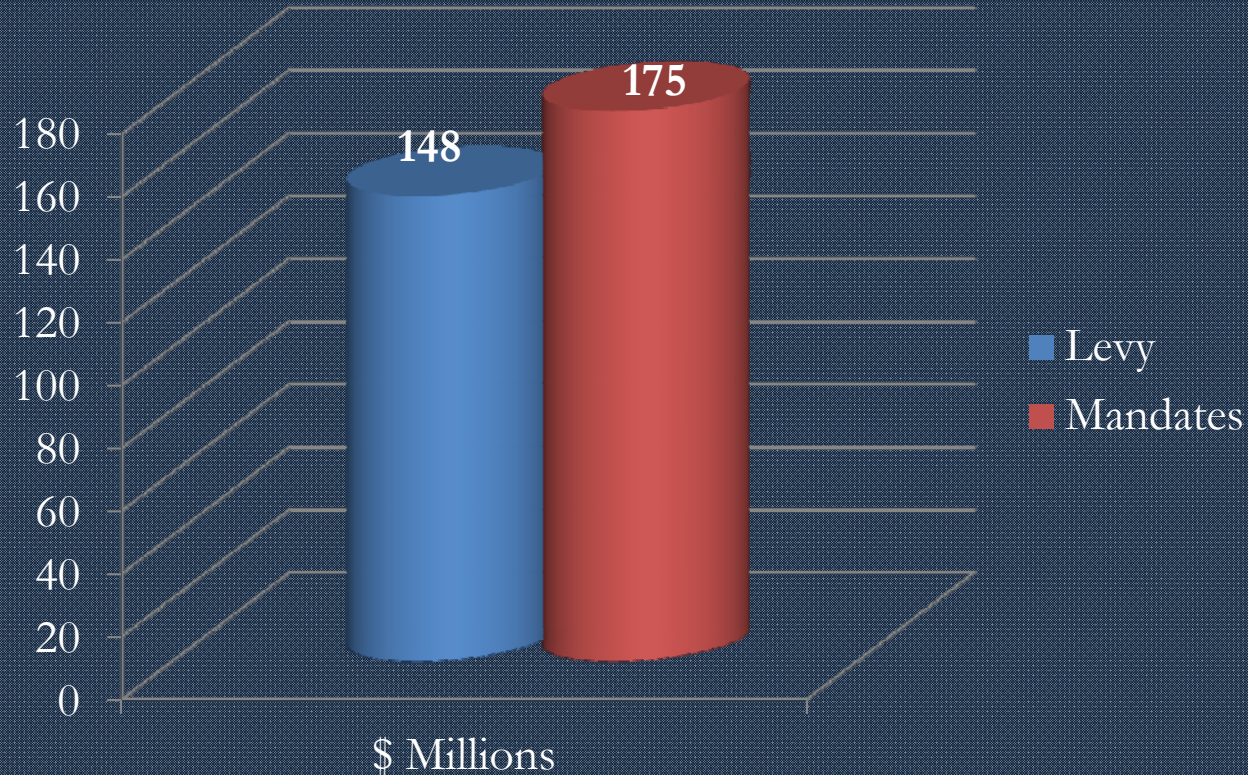
5 Year Projected Savings: \$23,457,141

Pension Costs



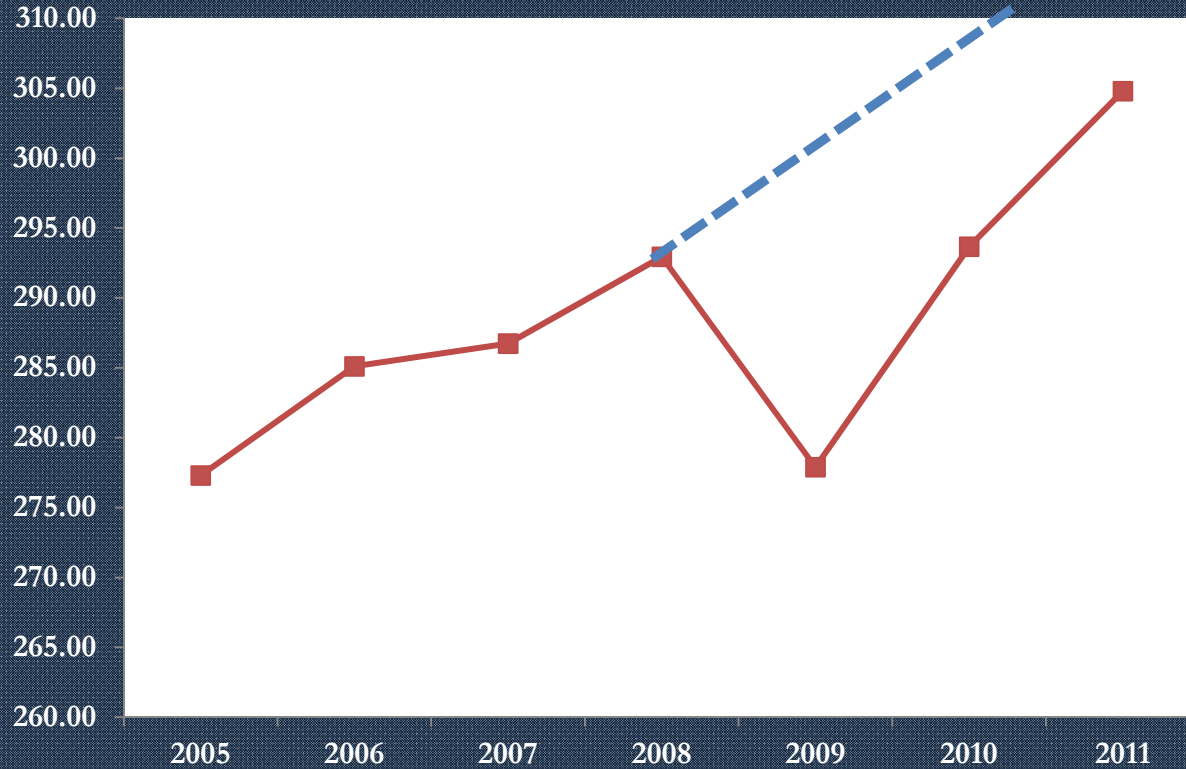


Property Tax Levy VS State Mandates





Sales Tax 2005-2011





Projected 2013 Budget Gap

\$20 Million





“Sustainability Pays”

Onondaga County Agricultural Council

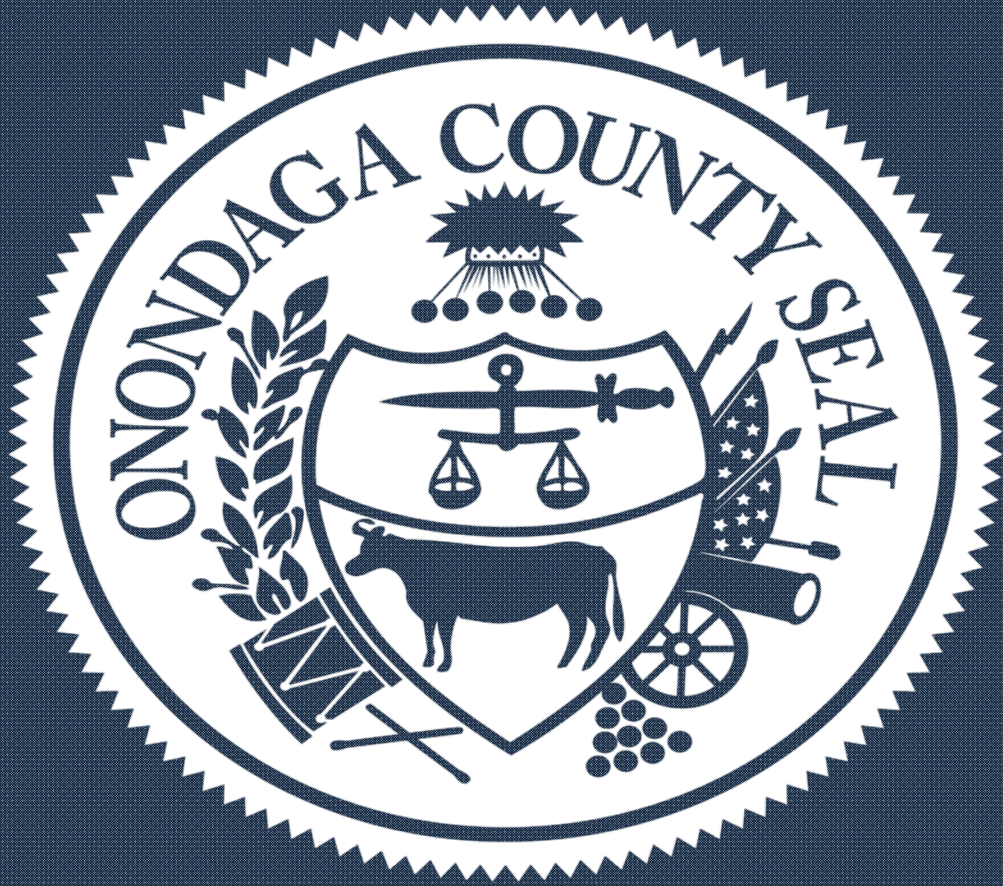


Onondaga County
Agricultural
Council Co-Chair



Greater
Syracuse
Property
Development
Corp





REDC Award Ceremony



REDC Award

\$103.7 M

#1

74+ Projects

#1 Most Affordable Place to Live (CNN money)

#4 Best Place to Raise a Family (Forbes)

One of the Top 10 Healthiest Cities (Parenting)

One of America's Top 25 Green Cities
(National Geographic)









30-1



