

Local Government in Onondaga County, NY

Preliminary Baseline Review: Section I Who Does What & What It Costs



By the people, for the future.

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Note to Readers:

The Preliminary Baseline Review contains a significant amount of data and information on local government and the services it provides across Onondaga County. Though the information is accurate and reliable to the best of CGR's and the Commission's knowledge, the Preliminary Baseline Review should be viewed as a "living, breathing" document that will continue to evolve as the Consensus process moves forward. The document is therefore subject to change as new, more detailed or differently formatted information becomes available, in keeping with the Commission's goal of establishing the best, most current and most reliable information baseline for the community's consideration. Related, the information contained in the Preliminary Baseline Review *does not* represent all of the data collected by – or still to be collected by – the Commission as part of this process.

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Summary

Consensus – the Commission on Local Government Modernization – was launched in 2014 as a partnership of SYRACUSE 20/20, CenterState CEO, the County of Onondaga, the City of Syracuse, FOCUS Greater Syracuse, the League of Women Voters of the Syracuse Metropolitan Area, the Onondaga Citizens League and the Homebuilders & Remodelers Association of CNY, with the express goal of shaping a vision for more effective and efficient governance across Onondaga County.

With representatives from Onondaga County, the City of Syracuse, the Onondaga Town Supervisors Association, the Onondaga Village Mayors Association, and the business, nonprofit, higher education and K-12 education communities, the Commission has designed a process where stakeholders across the region are taking a leadership role in defining how it wants to be organized and governed locally, with high quality standards at an affordable price.

To facilitate the analysis of local governance across the County and help design the modernization plan, the Commission engaged Rochester, New York-based CGR to support the process.

As a precursor to identifying and evaluating modernization options, CGR completed a “Baseline Phase” review of existing conditions across all local governments countywide. The review is intended to establish a shared information foundation for the Commission, local government stakeholders and the broader public, and to provide a “data source” for the Commission to draw on as it moves into analysis and consideration of modernization options. The review is not intended to be the full universe of data the Commission will consider during this process, but rather a “jumping off” point for more detailed discussion.

This baseline review is specifically intended to provide a starting point for assisting the Commission and broader community of stakeholders in understanding the following:

- **What does the local government universe look like in Onondaga County – how many local governments exist, and of what types and administrative structures?**
- How is the local public service delivery framework structured across Onondaga County – which entities provide which services, where and at what cost?
- **What is the total cost of local government in Onondaga County – how much is collectively spent on all administrative and service delivery components?**
- How many local government service providers are there in common functional areas across Onondaga County?

- **How diverse is the range of local government services and spending levels across Onondaga County?**

Readers should note that the baseline review is a “clinical” presentation of Onondaga County’s local government universe today. It does *not* include an identification of alternatives or analysis of potential modernization options, nor recommendations for the Commission or community to consider. Those elements will follow in the next phase of the project, and will build on the baseline information. The exclusive purpose of this report is to establish a shared, factual “point of departure” for all stakeholders – Commissioners, local government leaders, public employees and labor groups, taxpayers, residents, businesses and other organizations that call the region home.

Format of the Baseline Review

The baseline review is comprised of three sections, as summarized below.

Baseline Review: Section I

This section focuses on the overall local government universe across Onondaga County. It documents the number, type and structure of units delivering critical public services, and provides financial context for which governments – and which levels of government – are spending how much in each functional area. It also offers historic context on how local government spending has changed in the past five and ten years across Onondaga County, as well as background on local government revenue.

Baseline Review: Section II

This second section focuses on individual local government units across Onondaga County, providing standard-format information on spending, services delivered, tax rates, socioeconomics, form of administration and budgetary structure.

Baseline Review: Section III

This final section focuses on individual service areas, as opposed to the individual government units. It provides information on *who* is providing *what service* and *where* within the County, as a starting point for identifying functional commonalities across the region’s communities.

Overview

This baseline review provides an overview of local government across Onondaga County, New York. The report, the first developed for the Commission on Local Government Modernization as part of the Consensus effort, presents information on every local government and service area currently in place in Onondaga County. Its primary goal is to establish a foundational understanding of how the region's local governments are structured, funded and deliver critical public services.

Project Background

The Consensus effort – a first-of-its-kind project in New York State – was launched in early 2014 with the appointment of the Commission on Local Government Modernization. Chaired by Cornelius (Neil) B. Murphy (Former President, SUNY ESF), M. Catherine Richardson (Retired Attorney, Bond Schoeneck & King, PLLC) and James T. Walsh (Government Affairs Counselor at K&L Gates LLP, and former U.S. Congressman), the Commission's representation spans the region's local government, business, education, higher education and nonprofit communities. The Consensus project received major bipartisan support in the form of a \$250,000 state grant secured by State Senator John A. DeFrancisco, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and supported by State Senator David J. Valesky.

The Commission's inaugural meeting was held in February 2014. Following a public request for proposal process, the Commission engaged Rochester, New York-based CGR in June 2014 to provide technical, analytical and plan design assistance.

In order to ensure representativeness and effectiveness of the Commission's work, appointees to the Commission span a broad range of stakeholders and constituencies. Commissioners are as follows:

- Cornelius B. Murphy (Co-Chair)
SUNY ESF (Ret.)
- M. Catherine Richardson (Co-Chair)
Bond, Schoeneck & King (Ret.)
- James T. Walsh (Co-Chair)
Former U.S. Congressman
- Aminy I. Audi
L. & J.G. Stickley, Inc.

-
- **Laurence G. Bousquet**
Bousquet Holstein PLLC
 - **William M. Byrne**
Byrne Dairy
 - **Dr. Donna DeSiato**
East Syracuse-Minoa Central School District
 - **Bethaida Gonzalez**
Syracuse University – University College
 - **Darlene Kerr**
Niagara Mohawk (Ret.)
 - **Hon. Patrick Kilmartin**
Onondaga County Legislature
 - **Melanie W. Littlejohn**
National Grid
 - **Andrew Maxwell**
Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency
 - **Stephen Meyer**
Welch Allyn, Inc.
 - **Dr. Dennis Nave**
Greater Syracuse Labor Council / CNY Physician Teamster Alliance
 - **Hon. Mark A. Nicotra**
Supervisor of Town of Salina / Representative of Town Supervisors Association
 - **Hon. Mark Olson**
Mayor of Village of Fayetteville / Representative of Village Mayors Association
 - **Sharon F. Owens**
Syracuse Model Neighborhood Facility
 - **Ann Rooney**
Onondaga County
 - **Hon. Chad Ryan**
Syracuse Common Council

Advancing the dialogue, not starting it

Consensus builds on a strong foundation of efforts and actions to enhance collaboration and efficiency across Onondaga County. Organizations including SYRACUSE 20/20, CenterState CEO, FOCUS Greater Syracuse, the League of Women Voters of Syracuse Metropolitan Area, the Onondaga Citizens League, and the Homebuilders and Remodelers Association of Central New York collectively called for the creation of a local government modernization commission. The effort was also one of four key initiatives outlined in the region's 2013 CenterState New York Agenda for Economic Opportunity.

Moreover, the region's local governments themselves have been leaders in pursuing collaboration and shared service across a range of functions. Baseline interviews with nearly every local government in the community have identified collaborative efforts in police, purchasing, tax collection, assessment, highways, wastewater treatment, code enforcement, facilities, financial management, animal control and more. Each of those initiatives was predicated on a shared desire to maintain – or even *enhance* – service quality while achieving cost savings through collaboration.

Still, competitiveness remains an issue

Notwithstanding previous efforts, economic vitality has remained an issue in the region. Overall, Onondaga County has experienced no net population growth over the past forty-plus years, with its estimated 2013 population (468,387) essentially flat to its 1970 level (472,835), during a period in which New York State's population grew nearly 8 percent and the nation's increased 55 percent. And population growth challenges are not confined to just one community – while it is true that the City of Syracuse experienced the greatest raw decline in population between the 2000 and 2010 decennial census, seven of the region's 19 towns and eleven of its 15 villages also experienced drops.

From 2002 to 2012, private sector employment in Onondaga County contracted 3 percent and the number of private business establishments dropped by 1 percent. At the same time, the region's tax competitiveness has remained challenged. In July 2012, data reported by the Tax Foundation ranked Onondaga County 70th (of 806 counties nationwide) in property taxes as a percent of median household income and 14th in property taxes as a percent of home value.

And for local governments, the effects of the 2007-09 recession and policy changes at the state level – most notably the property tax cap enacted in 2011 – have complicated an already challenging fiscal environment. Balancing budgets while sustaining high quality, essential services has become increasingly difficult.

The Commission's Goals

Against this backdrop, the Commission has established two primary goals for this process. First, it seeks to further the region's collective understanding of local governments and the services they deliver across Onondaga County, and to provide a common baseline of knowledge for residents, officials and stakeholders interested in optimizing services and costs countywide.

Goal #1:

Further the region's understanding of local governments and the services they deliver across the County

Recognizing that "you can't manage what you can't measure," the Commission's first order of business was to establish an objective knowledge base on how tax dollars are used – and how critical services are delivered – throughout the community.

That information is documented in this review – *which* local governments spent what amounts, *what* they spend it on, *how much* that spending overlaps across the region's local government units, *where* the tax dollars come from, and *which governments* are responsible for providing *which services*. From the Commission's perspective, these data provide an essential starting point for any conversation of government modernization.

Second, following this baseline phase the Commission will evaluate a range of potential modernization options. These options are likely to span a continuum of alternatives, from additional "informal" shared service arrangements and "formal" contract-based frameworks for local governments to increase collaboration, to possible shared service, subregional or regional approaches to deliver essential services to the Onondaga community.

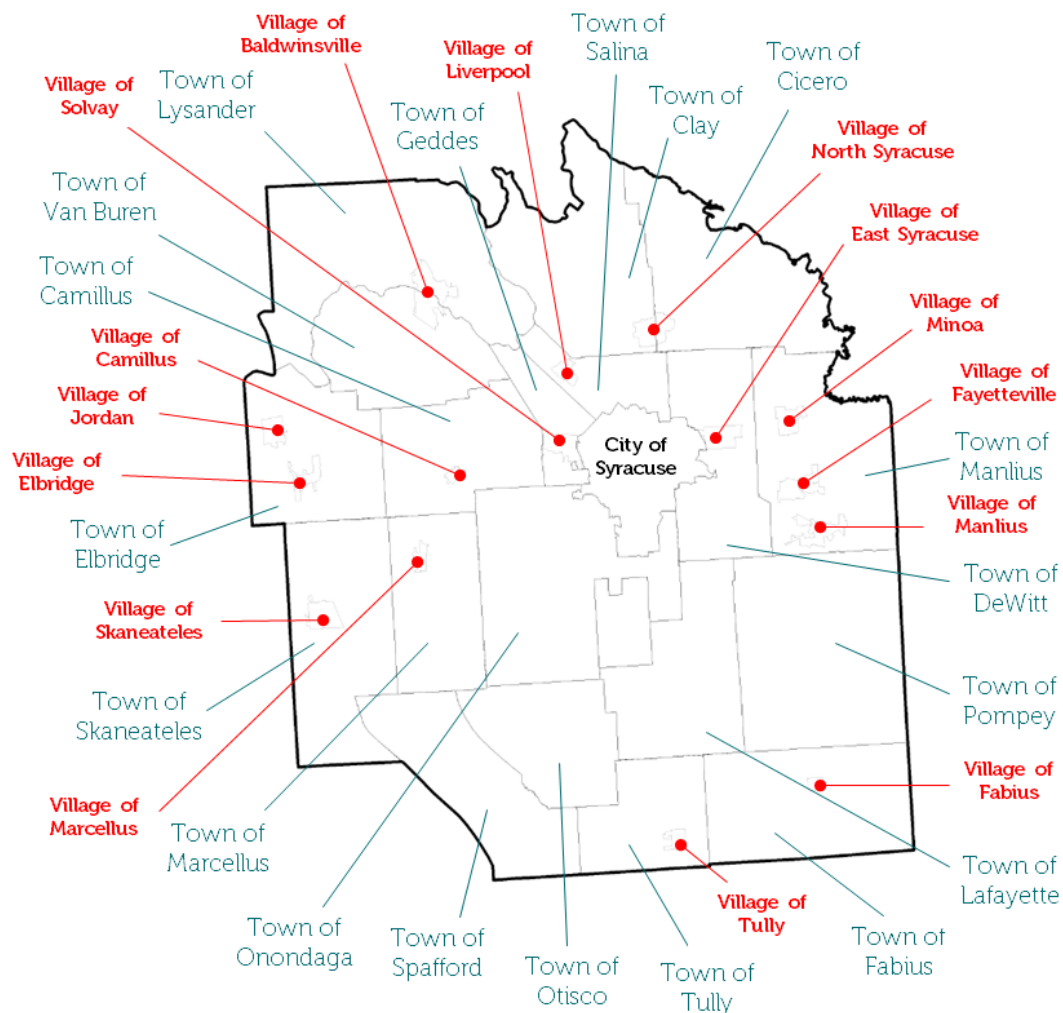
Goal #2:

Evaluate a range of modernization options to determine how they can reduce cost and increase effectiveness

An Overview of Local Government in Onondaga County

Understanding the basic structure of a community's local government is a fundamental prerequisite to understanding "who does what, where and for what cost." The local government mosaic in Onondaga County consists of thirty-six general purpose local governments serving approximately 468,000 residents – One county government, one city government, nineteen towns and fifteen villages:

- **County (1):** Onondaga
- **City (1):** Syracuse
- **Towns (19):** Camillus, Cicero, Clay, DeWitt, Elbridge, Fabius, Geddes, Lafayette, Lysander, Manlius, Marcellus, Onondaga, Otisco, Pompey, Salina, Skaneateles, Spafford, Tully and Van Buren
- **Villages (15):** Baldwinsville, Camillus, East Syracuse, Elbridge, Fabius, Fayetteville, Jordan, Liverpool, Manlius, Marcellus, Minoa, North Syracuse, Solvay and Tully



Every taxpayer in Onondaga County funds (and receives services from) at least two general purpose local governments – the County *and* their respective municipality. For example, residents in the City of Syracuse are served by both the City and County governments. Similarly, residents in each of the nineteen towns are served not only by their own town government, but also the County government. In the fifteen villages,

residents are served by their village government, their town government and the County.

Onondaga County – both as a government and service provider – spans every community in the county. When general purpose municipalities (i.e. city, town, village) are considered, Onondaga County residents are split among 37 different combinations of local government:

1. Onondaga County + City of Syracuse
2. Onondaga County + Town of Camillus
3. Onondaga County + Town of Camillus + Village of Camillus
4. Onondaga County + Town of Cicero
5. Onondaga County + Town of Cicero + Village of North Syracuse
6. Onondaga County + Town of Clay
7. Onondaga County + Town of Clay + Village of North Syracuse
8. Onondaga County + Town of DeWitt
9. Onondaga County + Town of DeWitt + Village of East Syracuse
10. Onondaga County + Town of Elbridge
11. Onondaga County + Town of Elbridge + Village of Elbridge
12. Onondaga County + Town of Elbridge + Village of Jordan
13. Onondaga County + Town of Fabius
14. Onondaga County + Town of Fabius + Village of Fabius
15. Onondaga County + Town of Geddes
16. Onondaga County + Town of Geddes + Village of Solvay
17. Onondaga County + Town of Lafayette
18. Onondaga County + Town of Lysander
19. Onondaga County + Town of Lysander + Village of Baldwinsville
20. Onondaga County + Town of Manlius
21. Onondaga County + Town of Manlius + Village of Fayetteville
22. Onondaga County + Town of Manlius + Village of Manlius
23. Onondaga County + Town of Manlius + Village of Minoa
24. Onondaga County + Town of Marcellus
25. Onondaga County + Town of Marcellus + Village of Marcellus
26. Onondaga County + Town of Onondaga
27. Onondaga County + Town of Otisco
28. Onondaga County + Town of Pompey
29. Onondaga County + Town of Salina
30. Onondaga County + Town of Salina + Village of Liverpool
31. Onondaga County + Town of Skaneateles
32. Onondaga County + Town of Skaneateles + Village of Skaneateles
33. Onondaga County + Town of Spafford
34. Onondaga County + Town of Tully

- 35. Onondaga County + Town of Tully + Village of Tully
- 36. Onondaga County + Town of Van Buren
- 37. Onondaga County + Town of Van Buren + Village of Baldwinsville

Depending on location within the County, residents are also covered by certain special service districts. Among them are twenty (20) stand-alone fire districts, which are governed by their own publicly elected boards of commissioners and have taxing authority independent of any local government. And while the Commission's primary focus is on local government, it should be noted that there are twenty-six (26) separate school districts serving portions of the County, all but one of which has separate taxing authority and therefore impact property tax bills.¹

37:
The number of unique local government combinations covering residents in Onondaga County

Economic Connections

The very existence of individual local government units and communities often lead observers to view a county or region in terms of its component units. But in many ways, those component units are intimately tied to one another. Although the region's

20:
The number of communities where more than 80% of residents live and work in different towns

local government structure – and the units that comprise it – is the focus of the Consensus effort, it is critically important to acknowledge the regional economic connections that exist between and among the communities of Onondaga County.

Local governments are legally separate entities, each with its own elected leadership and service delivery framework, but they serve communities and constituents that are vital parts of a broader regional economic marketplace. Indeed, academic

research and economic development strategies have increasingly stressed the interconnectedness of communities within larger regions. Acknowledging those connections and viewing each local community in a broader context is a prerequisite to an effort like Consensus.

¹ The Syracuse City School District is considered a "dependent" school district under State law, meaning that it is reliant on the City of Syracuse's property tax levy to fund the local share. The City School District does not have its own taxing authority independent of the City. Four other urban districts in New York State are similarly structured: Buffalo, New York City, Rochester and Yonkers.

One high-level way to demonstrate these economic connections is by looking at commuting patterns. The flow of people and commerce within the County – specifically, the nexus between where people live and work – offer context on just how connected all parts of the region are in contributing to an interrelated economic ecosystem.

The overwhelming majority of employed Onondaga County residents work in a community *other than the one in which they live*. More than 69 percent of workers leave their “home” community to travel to work, and the average duration of that commute is 19 minutes.

The rates are considerably higher in some parts of the region. For example, 89 percent of Town of Otisco residents work in another community, as do 86 percent of Geddes residents, 84 percent of Salina residents and 80 percent of Clay residents. Only in the City of Syracuse – where much of the region’s economic activity is concentrated – do a majority (nearly two-thirds) of residents actually work in the same place they live.

	Residents Working in Another Community	Average Travel Time in Minutes
Town of Otisco	89.3%	29
Town of Pompey	88.8%	23
Town of Spafford	88.8%	29
Town of Van Buren	88.5%	21
Town of Geddes	86.2%	18
Town of Onondaga	86.2%	19
Village of Fabius	85.2%	24
Village of Camillus	84.9%	21
Town of Camillus	83.9%	19
Village of N. Syracuse	83.9%	17
Village of Solvay	83.9%	17
Town of Salina	83.8%	17
Town of Fabius	82.6%	25
Town of Lysander	82.1%	24
Town of Lafayette	81.8%	21
Village of Baldwinsville	81.8%	23
Village of Minoa	81.8%	17
Town of Marcellus	81.3%	21
Village of Tully	81.3%	24
Town of Cicero	80.6%	19
Town of Clay	79.8%	19
Town of Tully	78.6%	23

Village of Elbridge	77.9%	21
Town of Elbridge	76.8%	22
Town of Manlius	76.6%	19
Village of Fayetteville	74.5%	19
Village of Jordan	74.3%	23
Village of Liverpool	72.4%	17
Village of Marcellus	72.3%	19
Onondaga County	69.1%	19
Town of DeWitt	68.1%	15
Village of Manlius	66.0%	20
Town of Skaneateles	63.5%	24
Village of Skaneateles	62.3%	24
Village of East Syracuse	57.4%	16
City of Syracuse	36.5%	17

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Note: 2008-12 results are from rolling American Community Survey.

What's Being Spent?

Local governments exist to provide services to their communities, such as public works, courts, public safety, zoning, planning and basic governance (*i.e.* executive and legislative leadership). Invariably, there are costs associated with those services. This section examines the full cost of providing local government services in Onondaga County, by each level of local government.

\$1.7 billion:
The total spent by
Onondaga County and
its local governments in
2013, not counting
school districts

Onondaga County and its local governments (excluding school districts²) spent a combined \$1.7 billion in 2013, or the equivalent of nearly 6 percent of the Syracuse Metropolitan Area's GDP.³ As the single largest government and service provider in the community, Onondaga County is responsible for the overwhelming majority of those expenditures (\$1.1 billion). Municipalities,

² School districts serving Onondaga County collectively spent nearly \$1.4 billion in 2013. Thus, the \$1.7 billion spent by general purpose local governments and fire districts accounted for approximately 55 percent of total local public sector spending across Onondaga County in 2013.

³ The Syracuse Metropolitan Area is defined by the Census Bureau to include Onondaga, Oswego and Madison counties. Metropolitan GDP data are drawn from the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis.

including the City of Syracuse, towns and villages spent a combined \$578 million. Fire districts reported an additional \$11 million. Spread across the total countywide population, local government spending occurred at a per capita rate of \$3,651.

This “grand total” figure is, of course, not actually borne by any individual taxpayer, since no one person is simultaneously subject to county, city, fire district, town and village costs. Even within towns, not all town residents pay for every cost (e.g. village residents and town-outside-village residents typically pay different rates). As such, the total figure is for illustrative purposes only. Similarly, even within categories costs vary, as some towns / villages spend more while others spend less.

However, readers can estimate the degree of cost layering by adding together the per capita local spending rate for specific categories. For example, the 2013 combined per capita spending rate for residents in the City of Syracuse was \$4,667 – that is, the City rate of \$2,253 plus the County’s rate of \$2,414. Similarly, the average village resident was subject to a village spending rate of \$1,583, plus a town spending rate of \$546, plus the County spending rate of \$2,414, for a total of \$4,543.

	2013	Per Capita ⁴
County	\$1.13 b	\$2,414
City	\$325.99 m	\$2,253
Towns	\$176.41 m	\$546
Villages	\$75.74 m	\$1,583
Fire Districts	\$11.66 m	n/a ⁵
Grand Total	\$1.70 b	\$3,651

How Has Spending Grown?

From 2003 to 2013, the total cost of local government across Onondaga County increased by approximately 34 percent. By comparison, the rate of inflation over that period was 29 percent as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI Northeast Urban). During that period, total per capita local government spending grew from \$2,816 to \$3,651.

⁴ Per capita figures are derived using the 2013 Census population estimates for only that category of government in Onondaga County. For example, the county-level per capita uses total countywide population as the denominator; the city-level figure uses total population just in the City of Syracuse; the town-level figure uses total population in just the nineteen towns, which includes residents in villages within those towns.

⁵ As fire districts are not recognized by the Census Bureau as discrete geographic units, no population figure is recorded for them in the same way as local government units. As such, a true per capita figure is not calculable.

	2003	2008	2013	Chg 03-13
County*	\$865.57 m	\$952.89 m	\$1.13 b	+ 30%
City	\$229.48 m	\$280.64 m	\$325.99 m	+ 42%
Towns	\$127.38 m	\$170.58 m	\$176.41 m	+ 38%
Villages	\$57.69 m	\$82.20 m	\$75.74 m	+ 31%
Fire Districts	\$7.53 m	\$17.77 m	\$11.66 m	+ 55%
Grand Total	\$1.28 b	\$1.50 b	\$1.70 b	+ 33%

* Readers should note that the County expenditure figures for 2008 and 2013 presented in this report have been adjusted to present a common accounting treatment throughout the ten-year time series. Due to an accounting change promulgated on all county governments by the State Comptroller after 2003, counties were required to include in their budget not only the county share of sales tax receipts (as a revenue), but the entirety of the amount shared with other local governments (as both an expenditure and a revenue item). As a result, the County expenditure figures used in this analysis differ from the numbers contained in the official County budget or State Comptroller financial reports for 2008 and 2013, as those are presented in accordance with the updated accounting treatment.

Who's Spending What?

The following summary reflects total reported expenditures for each general purpose local government in Onondaga County in 2013. As the region's largest government, Onondaga County itself accounted for the vast majority of total spending – approximately two-thirds.

The City of Syracuse accounted for 19 percent of the total. Per capita spending rates among town governments ranged from \$255 to more than \$900. Villages' per capita spend was generally higher than that of their surrounding towns, due in part to their smaller population base.

Per capita spending rates are derived based upon the population size of each jurisdiction. For example, the County's per capita rate is based upon total county population, while individual municipalities' rates are based on their own population levels. For towns, total townwide population is used, notwithstanding that certain town budget funds may apply to only segments of the community (e.g. townwide plus village, town outside village, etc.).

		2013	% of Total	Per Capita	Per Mi ²
County	Onondaga	\$1,128,121,336	66%	\$2,414	\$1,446,309
City	Syracuse	\$325,995,552	19%	\$2,253	\$12,538,290
Towns	Camillus	\$20,402,675	1%	\$840	\$591,382
	Cicero	\$14,772,718	1%	\$466	\$304,592
	Clay	\$25,219,211	1%	\$425	\$525,400
	DeWitt	\$24,386,504	1%	\$948	\$719,366

Elbridge	\$2,301,301	< 1%	\$393	\$61,205
Fabius	\$1,085,734	< 1%	\$556	\$23,299
Geddes	\$9,191,413	1%	\$542	\$999,067
Lafayette	\$2,411,228	< 1%	\$490	\$61,511
Lysander	\$5,687,941	< 1%	\$255	\$91,889
Manlius	\$16,582,944	1%	\$511	\$334,334
Marcellus	\$3,781,086	< 1%	\$611	\$116,341
Onondaga	\$9,108,689	1%	\$394	\$157,863
Otisco	\$1,234,536	< 1%	\$484	\$41,707
Pompey	\$2,806,442	< 1%	\$385	\$42,266
Salina	\$25,516,372	1%	\$759	\$1,849,012
Skaneateles	\$4,203,005	< 1%	\$582	\$98,431
Spafford	\$1,312,591	< 1%	\$786	\$40,018
Tully	\$1,991,944	< 1%	\$729	\$76,909
Van Buren	\$5,000,050	< 1%	\$374	\$140,451
Villages				
Baldwinsville	\$4,668,956	< 1%	\$626	\$1,506,115
Camillus	\$1,146,109	< 1%	\$922	\$2,865,273
E. Syracuse	\$6,349,799	< 1%	\$2,088	\$3,968,624
Elbridge	\$729,566	< 1%	\$696	\$729,566
Fabius	\$88,130	< 1%	\$257	\$220,325
Fayetteville	\$5,649,216	< 1%	\$1,302	\$3,323,068
Jordan	\$1,366,526	< 1%	\$1,012	\$1,138,772
Liverpool	\$2,454,324	< 1%	\$1,060	\$3,067,905
Manlius	\$6,213,319	< 1%	\$1,329	\$3,451,844
Marcellus	\$1,691,967	< 1%	\$946	\$2,728,979
Minoa	\$4,373,802	< 1%	\$1,241	\$3,644,835
N. Syracuse	\$4,506,743	< 1%	\$652	\$2,253,371
Skaneateles	\$6,354,706	< 1%	\$2,592	\$4,539,076
Solvay	\$28,924,777	2%	\$4,457*	\$18,077,986*
Tully	\$993,225	< 1%	\$1,142	\$1,655,375
Grand Total	\$1,706,624,437	100%		

* The Village of Solvay's figure includes the aggregate cost as reported by the Office of the State Comptroller, which (as discussed in greater detail below) includes not only general services but the Village's rate-based municipal utility. Removing utility costs, the 2013 expenditure total is reduced to \$6,640,585, represents less than 1 percent of total countywide spending, equates to a per capita figure of \$1,023 and a per square mile figure of \$4,150,366.

The range of expenditures and per capita costs in the preceding table reflect a diversity of local governments across Onondaga County – local governments that serve areas of differing geographic size, differing population sizes and densities, and differing types and levels of public service. Thus, the spending and per capita figures do not necessarily reflect “higher” or “lower” relative levels of efficiency among communities. In a very real way, there are “stories” behind each of the numbers.

Take the Village of Solvay, for example. At \$28.9 million, its reported 2013 spending level (and per capita rate of \$4,457) is significantly higher than every other village government in the County. This is not reflective of a larger geography or population – 3rd and 6th among villages, respectively, in those categories. Rather, it reflects a **unique service offering**. The Village of Solvay owns and operates a municipal electric company, one of the state’s largest, delivering discounted power to approximately 5,500 customers in the Village and neighboring Lakeland. The Village’s electric department includes approximately 20 employees and accounted for more than \$20.4 million in 2013 expenditures, with costs offset by ratepayers.

What’s it Being Spent On?

In any region, the service menu differs across local governments. For example, county governments in New York State are deeply involved in the delivery of social services, whereas towns and villages generally are not. Moreover, services often differ even within the same category of local government. For example, one town may have its own municipal police force, while another may not (rather, choosing to receive law enforcement services solely from the County Sheriff).

The following summary presents local government costs in Onondaga County by service, to illustrate the areas in which local governments are collectively investing at least \$3 million. The summary looks *only* at service categories, excluding fringe benefits, debt service and other miscellaneous expenditures (which are discussed further below).

At \$267.6 million, social service-related spending represents the single-largest local government functional cost center among the general purpose local governments of Onondaga County. The next largest functional spending area is sewer (\$146.8 million), followed by public works and highways (\$140.9 million), police (\$88.2 million), public health (\$66.5 million) and fire (\$60.8 million).

Significant public investments are also made in probation / jail services, water, culture / recreation and community development, among other areas.

The functional-area costs reflected in the following table are *exclusive* of employee fringe benefit costs.

Functional Area	2013	Per Capita
Social Services	\$267,592,321	\$571
Sewer	\$146,816,591	\$313
Public Works	\$140,925,340	\$301
Police	\$88,186,024	\$188

Public Health	\$66,488,683	\$142
Fire	\$60,829,160	\$130
Probation / Jail	\$57,549,951	\$123
Water	\$32,648,516	\$70
Culture and Recreation	\$27,461,035	\$59
Community Development	\$24,512,115	\$52
Mental Health	\$22,907,994	\$49
Sanitation and Garbage	\$22,244,093	\$47
Public Safety	\$19,293,221	\$41
Judicial	\$18,287,413	\$39
Public Transportation	\$17,668,482	\$38
Parks	\$15,665,062	\$33
IT / Data Processing	\$14,555,563	\$31
Econ Opp / Development	\$14,349,131	\$31
Library	\$13,805,005	\$29
Finance and Audit	\$9,545,420	\$20
Legal	\$6,783,185	\$14
Clerk	\$6,355,612	\$14
Zoning and Planning	\$4,459,845	\$10
Assessment	\$3,886,202	\$8
Executive	\$3,238,474	\$7
Legislative	\$3,075,978	\$7

Note: Public Safety includes services distinct from Police and Fire, such as jail / corrections, emergency communications, traffic control, animal control and safety inspections.

Aside from functional cost centers, there are a number of cost centers that are not always directly allocated to specific services but rather presented as “unallocated” items spanning all areas of a government’s budget. In certain cases, these are material items:

- The most significant is **employee fringe benefits**, which include pension costs for current employees and, where applicable, employee and retiree health benefits. At \$337.6 million, fringes were the single-largest cost category for Onondaga County’s local governments in 2013 – larger than any functional area. They are also among the most rapidly growing cost centers – from 2003 to 2013, fringe benefit costs rose 95 percent across Onondaga County’s local governments, more than double the growth rate of local government spending overall and three times the rate of inflation over the same period. In raw dollar terms, fringes accounted for about one-third of the total local government spending increase over the ten year period.
- Another is reported by the State Comptroller’s Office as **“other,”** at \$238.8 million, which is made up predominantly of County expense items. The two largest are

education (for both the community college and education of handicapped children) and the portion of county sales tax that is distributed, which under State Comptroller reporting guidelines is technically reflected as an expenditure.

- A final material category is **debt service**, reported in 2013 as \$88,645,225 across general purpose local governments and special districts.

Who's Spending on What?

How are expenditures in each function spread across the county, city, towns, villages and fire districts? Who is spending in which area? The following summary presents the same functional detail as the previous section, but breaks out spending by *level of government*. To the extent these data might be used as a starting point to inform opportunities for shared service and other efficiency improvements, this detail is essential.

It is notable that the single-largest functional spending category (social services) involves only *one* government – the County. This is hardly surprising and is typically the case across New York, since the state's structure for social service programming and administration vests significant responsibility at the county level. But it illustrates an important point: In order to most effectively use these data to identify collaborative opportunities, we need to know which levels of government are involved in providing and funding specific services.

Stated differently, in which functional areas is local government spending most disaggregated across multiple levels of government?

Public works is one example of a function where every level of local government in the community – indeed, *every individual general purpose government* – is spending money. Of the \$140.9 million spent countywide on public works and highways in 2013, the County accounted for 52 percent, the City of Syracuse 10 percent, towns 31 percent and villages 7 percent.

The functional-area costs reflected in the following table are exclusive of employee fringe benefit costs.

	2013	% County	% City	% Towns	% Villages	% Districts
Social Services	\$267,592,321	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sewer*	\$146,816,591	88%	2%	7%	3%	0%
Public Works	\$140,925,340	52%	10%	31%	7%	0%
Police	\$88,186,024	29%	52%	14%	5%	0%
Public Health	\$66,488,683	96%	0%	2%	2%	0%
Fire	\$60,829,160	0%	50%	29%	9%	12%
Probation / Jail	\$57,549,951	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Water*	\$32,648,516	46%	27%	23%	4%	0%
Culture and Recreation	\$27,461,035	64%	15%	17%	4%	0%
Community Dev	\$24,512,115	16%	83%	1%	0%	0%
Mental Health	\$22,907,994	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sanitation / Garbage*	\$22,244,093	0%	26%	66%	8%	0%

Public Safety	\$19,293,221	96%	2%	1%	1%	0%
Judicial	\$18,287,413	80%	3%	14%	3%	0%
Public Transportation	\$17,668,482	14%	86%	0%	0%	0%
Parks	\$15,665,062	59%	19%	18%	4%	0%
IT / Data Processing	\$14,555,563	91%	6%	2%	1%	0%
Econ Opp / Develop*	\$14,349,131	90%	6%	3%	1%	0%
Library*	\$13,805,005	71%	0%	13%	2%	14%
Finance and Audit	\$9,545,420	54%	19%	17%	10%	0%
Legal	\$6,783,185	45%	31%	17%	7%	0%
Clerk	\$6,355,612	67%	4%	25%	4%	0%
Zoning and Planning	\$4,459,845	26%	28%	44%	2%	0%
Assessment	\$3,886,202	30%	18%	52%	0%	0%
Executive	\$3,238,474	33%	24%	38%	5%	0%
Legislative	\$3,075,978	50%	16%	22%	12%	0%

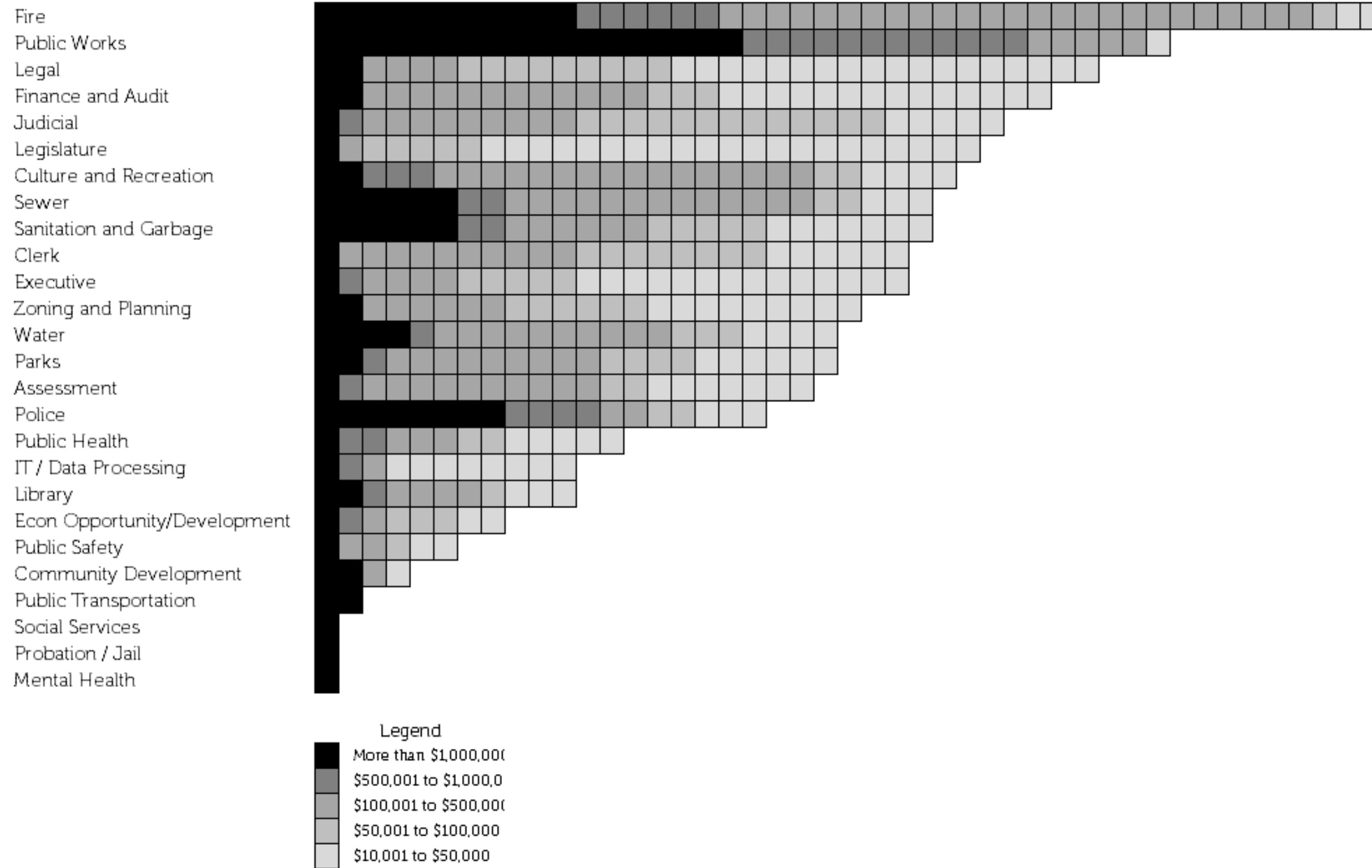
Note: Asterisk denotes service areas in which there is additional spending occurring throughout the County that is not captured in the figures reported by general purpose governments and special districts. For example, in sanitation / garbage there are some communities where the local government is not involved in delivering or contracting for trash collection. In those cases, residents have the option to privately contract with a trash hauler on their own and pay the vendor directly. Though this is a true cost to the taxpayer, it is not reflected in the government cost figures. Similarly, library costs only reflect funds that flow through local government budgets. For school district public libraries or association libraries whose budgets are voted on separately, their true costs are not reflected in the figures above.

The disaggregation of spending by level of government, as shown in the above table, can serve as an important tool for helping to target explorations of collaborative opportunities. However, knowing *who does what* among local governments is where the “rubber meets the road” in terms of identifying intermunicipal opportunities.

The individual municipal and service profiles contained later in this report present detailed information by government and function on who does what, where and at what cost. As a starting point, the following matrix graphically shows how many of the community’s local governments spend how much in which service areas. The number of blocks evidences the level of spending commonality – that is, more shaded cells indicate more local governments involved in a particular service. Each local government that spends at least \$10,000 in that service area appears as a shaded block. The intensity of the shading indicates each government’s respective “investment” in that service area, with darker shading indicating a higher level of spending.

Note that this does not necessarily indicate a government *provides* a specific service itself, but rather only that it spent money in that category in 2013.

Local Government Units in Onondaga County Spending More than \$10,000 by Functional Area



Where Does the Money Come From?

Expenditures are only half of the local government financial picture. The other piece involves revenue. Where do the dollars spent by the community's local governments originate? This section reviews total revenues received in Onondaga county during 2013, by major category.

It should be noted that the countywide sales tax sharing framework was changed in 2010 for the period 2011-2020. Beginning in 2011, the County started phasing out the previous practice of sharing sales tax with all local governments. The new arrangement, which covers the 4 percent "local share" and the additional 1 percent tax that is subject to biennial state authorization, gives the County 73.6 percent and the City 24.3 percent.⁶ Disbursements to town and village governments were phased out between 2011 and 2013. Thus, sales tax revenues shown in the following table for those levels of government are vestiges of the last year of that phase-out process.

The actual "mix" of revenues varies by level of government. On balance, towns and villages were more reliant than the County or City on property taxes. Sixty-six percent of town revenues, and 27 percent of village revenues were attributable to property taxes.

Property Taxes (2013)	Total Levy	Levy Per Capita
County	\$140.9m	\$301
City	\$33.9m	\$234
Towns	\$115.3m	\$357
Villages	\$21.1m	\$440

⁶ School districts share the difference.

	2003 Revenue		2008 Revenue		2013 Revenue	
County						
Real Prop Taxes ¹	\$165,443,835	17%	\$178,831,261	17%	\$144,756,990	12%
Sales Tax and Other ²	\$199,292,652	20%	\$297,504,868	28%	\$342,166,780	28%
Local Charges	\$118,379,499	12%	\$153,066,948	14%	\$129,953,996	11%
Other Local	\$119,636,536	12%	\$140,695,178	13%	\$172,159,230	14%
State	\$110,676,900	11%	\$123,898,159	12%	\$106,758,690	9%
Fed, Debt and Other	\$261,357,461	27%	\$168,863,210	16%	\$313,943,750	26%
City						
Real Prop Taxes	\$21,503,846	9%	\$26,868,385	9%	\$33,909,294	10%
Sales Tax	\$51,050,828	21%	\$67,278,655	22%	\$77,900,449	22%
Local Charges	\$52,380,129	22%	\$65,441,161	21%	\$71,298,843	20%
Other Local	\$3,987,608	2%	\$15,239,431	5%	\$9,830,983	3%
State	\$51,923,600	21%	\$82,453,901	27%	\$106,661,256	31%
Fed, Debt and Other	\$60,956,847	25%	\$49,736,419	16%	\$49,295,477	14%
Towns						
Real Prop Taxes	\$78,744,654	64%	\$107,431,059	66%	\$122,510,886	66%
Sales Tax	\$2,783,878	2%	\$4,338,901	3%	\$635,820	0%
Local Charges	\$11,910,276	10%	\$13,446,356	8%	\$12,300,872	7%
Other Local	\$4,586,109	4%	\$6,434,173	4%	\$6,588,451	4%
State	\$16,224,352	13%	\$12,556,953	8%	\$20,570,445	11%
Fed, Debt and Other	\$9,048,843	7%	\$17,410,011	11%	\$21,921,725	12%
Villages						
Real Prop Taxes	\$12,348,798	22%	\$16,931,886	21%	\$20,433,728	27%
Sales Tax	\$7,091,139	13%	\$8,957,615	11%	\$2,241,788	3%
Local Charges	\$23,591,419	42%	\$34,276,862	42%	\$33,191,727	44%
Other Local	\$1,279,402	2%	\$1,720,224	2%	\$3,675,711	5%
State	\$2,713,702	5%	\$2,866,681	4%	\$2,618,328	3%
Fed, Debt and Other	\$9,653,874	17%	\$16,325,004	20%	\$13,081,182	17%

¹ The property tax figure for the County includes property tax collections and special districts, along with the sales tax credit.

² The increase in County sales tax revenue between 2003 and 2008 is a function of a change in accounting treatment required by the State Comptroller. During that period, counties were required to include in their budget not only the county share of sales tax receipts (as was previously the case), but the entirety of the amount shared with other local governments. The change resulted in the shared portion appearing as both a revenue *and* an expenditure (i.e. outflow) in county budgets. This figure also includes the room tax.

Local Government in Onondaga County, NY

Preliminary Baseline Review: Section II Government Profiles



By the people, for the future.

Local Government in Onondaga County, NY

Preliminary Baseline Review: Section II Government Profiles



Note to Readers:

The Preliminary Baseline Review contains a significant amount of data and information on local government and the services it provides across Onondaga County. Though the information is accurate and reliable to the best of CGR's and the Commission's knowledge, the Preliminary Baseline Review should be viewed as a "living, breathing" document that will continue to evolve as the Consensus process moves forward. The document is therefore subject to change as new, more detailed or differently formatted information becomes available, in keeping with the Commission's goal of establishing the best, most current and most reliable information baseline for the community's consideration. Related, the information contained in the Preliminary Baseline Review *does not* represent all of the data collected by – or still to be collected by – the Commission as part of this process.

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General Purpose Governments

To provide a more granular level of detail on the entities that comprise Onondaga County's local government universe, this section provides individual unit summaries for the County, City, and towns and villages.

The purpose of these profiles is to deliver standardized data in a consistent format for every local government unit. As noted in Baseline Review: Section I, local governments are diverse in their geographies, population size, densities, and the types and levels of services they provide. Thus, the spending, per square mile and per capita figures presented here do not necessarily reflect "higher" or "lower" relative levels of efficiency among communities. They are intended to serve as a baseline in identifying key differences between communities in types, levels and expectations of services, spending and taxation. Those differences will be further explored as the Commission identifies and evaluates potential modernization options.

Each local government unit is presented here using a standard two-page format that includes data on population, land area, density, socioeconomics, expenditure levels, property tax base, workforce, tax rate, budget structure, expenditures, change in spending over time, and the specific services it funds. Notably, for certain metrics the profiles show where each local government unit "ranks" within the countywide universe and within their respective local government "class" (i.e. among all towns or villages).

Each profile contains the following elements:

- Government name (and for each village, the town(s) in which it is located)
- Number of elected executive and legislative officials
- Population (Source: 2013 U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates)
 - Rank among all governments countywide
 - Rank among governments of that class / type countywide
- Land area (Source: U.S. Census Bureau)
 - Rank among all governments countywide
 - Rank among governments of that class / type countywide
- Density (Source: CGR Calculations of U.S. Census Bureau Data)
 - Rank among all governments countywide
 - Rank among governments of that class / type countywide
- Median Household Income (Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2008-12 ACS)
- Number of Households (Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2008-12 ACS)

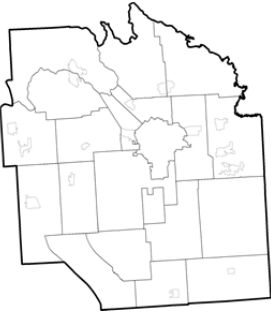
- Median Home Value (Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2008-12 ACS)
- Expenditures, 2003 (Source: Office of the State Comptroller)
- Expenditures, 2008 (Source: Office of the State Comptroller)
- Expenditures, 2013 (Source: Office of the State Comptroller)¹
- Property Tax Revenue, 2013 (Source: Office of the State Comptroller)
- Total Current Year Budget (Source: CGR Review of Budget) – Note: Includes expenditures across all budgetary funds, including special districts
- Total Current Year Property Tax Levy (Source: CGR Review of Budget) – Note: Includes expenditures across all budgetary funds, including special districts
- Employees (Source: Onondaga County Civil Service)
- Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012 (Source: NYS Office of Real Property Services) – Note: Excludes special district tax rates and school district tax rates
- Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012 (Source: NYS Office of Real Property Services) – Note: Excludes only school district tax rates
- Budget Fund Structure (Source: CGR Review of Budget)
- Expenditures Per Capita, 2013 (Source: CGR Calculations of State Comptroller Data)
 - Rank among all governments countywide
 - Rank among governments of that class / type countywide
- Expenditures Per Sq Mi, 2013 (Source: CGR Calculations of State Comptroller Data)
 - Rank among all governments countywide
 - Rank among governments of that class / type countywide
- Change in Expenditures, 2003-13 (Source: Office of the State Comptroller)
- Change in Expenditures, 2008-13 (Source: Office of the State Comptroller)
- Fund Balance by Category (Source: CGR Calculations of State Comptroller Data)
- Service Menu (Source: CGR Review of Budget and Service Delivery Menu)
 - ① indicates the service is neither provided nor funded by the entity
 - ① indicates the service is provided in whole / part by the entity itself using its own personnel / volunteers; this may include collaboration with one or more other local governments
 - ② indicates the service is provided via contract or that the entity serves as merely a fiscal intermediary on behalf of property owners who receive the service

¹ For municipalities that may not yet have filed their complete 2013 AUD reports with the state, the most recently available fiscal year is used.

A Note on Capital Expenditures

The municipal expenditure data reflected in these profiles includes capital expenses paid out by local governments, to the extent a local government made such an expenditure in the years presented in the profile. Similarly, debt service (*i.e.* principal and interest on monies borrowed) is also reflected in these profiles. Because capital items occasionally are funded over a longer period of time by debt issued by a local government, in some cases this may create an expenditure “overlap” in the numbers and artificially inflate true operating costs to a degree. Not all capital items are borrowed for, however.

Onondaga County



Government: County Executive + 17 Legislators

Population, 2013: 468,387

Rank Overall: 1 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 1 of 1 county

Land Area: 780.0 mi²

Rank Overall: 1 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 1 of 1 county

Density: 600.5 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 24 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 1 of 1 county

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$53,593 (100% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 185,036

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$131,700 (100% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$865,570,000

Expenditures, 2008: \$952,890,000

Expenditures, 2013: \$1,128,121,000

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$144,756,990 (13% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$1,213,737,955

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$140,891,159

Employees: 3,269 full-time, 412 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$5.26 - \$6.05 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: N/A per \$1,000

Rank in Class: N/A of 1 county

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – Yes

Water – Yes
Sewer – Yes
Fire Protection – No
Refuse – No
Lighting – No
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$2,414

Rank Overall: 3 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 1 of 1 county

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$1,446,309

Rank Overall: 15 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 1 of 1 county

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 30%

Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: 18%

Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):

General Fund – \$96,951,731
Roads Fund – \$1,832,469
Water Fund – \$4,661,720
Sewer Fund – \$41,634,689
Capital – -\$24,516,128
Other – \$55,145,164
Net Total – \$175,709,645

Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ①
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ①
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ①
Water – ①
Sanitation – ①
Tax Assessment – ①

Official Website: ongov.net

Syracuse city



Government: Mayor + 9 Councilors

Population, 2013: 144,669

Rank Overall: 2 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 1 of 1 city

Land Area: 26.0 mi²

Rank Overall: 18 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 1 of 1 city

Density: 5,564.2 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 1 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 1 of 1 city

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$31,459 (59% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 56,013

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$85,900 (65% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$229,484,639

Expenditures, 2008: \$280,645,233

Expenditures, 2013: \$325,995,552

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$33,909,294 (10% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$288,816,324

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$33,863,632

Employees: 1,696 full-time, 230 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$7.72 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$18.08 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 1 of 1 city

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – No

Water – Yes
Sewer – Yes
Fire Protection – No
Refuse – No
Lighting – No
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$2,253

Rank Overall: 4 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 1 of 1 city

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$12,538,290

Rank Overall: 2 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 1 of 1 city

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 42%

Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: 16%

Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):

General Fund – \$64,246,764
Roads Fund – \$0
Water Fund – \$0
Sewer Fund – \$0
Capital – \$19,806,418
Other – \$6,211,816
Net Total – \$90,264,998

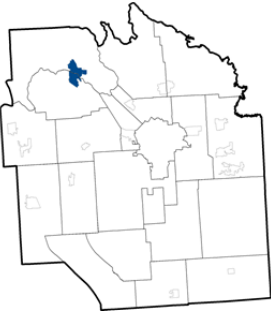
Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ①
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ①
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ①
Water – ①
Sanitation – ①
Tax Assessment – ①

Official Website: syrgov.net

Baldwinsville village

Within Lysander town and Van Buren town



Government: Mayor + 6 Trustees

Population, 2013: 7,464

Rank Overall: 13 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 1 of 15 villages

Land Area: 3.1 mi²

Rank Overall: 22 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 1 of 15 villages

Density: 2,407.7 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 11 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 9 of 15 villages

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$50,333 (94% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 3,123

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$122,700 (93% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$4,956,208

Expenditures, 2008: \$4,975,275

Expenditures, 2013: \$4,668,956

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$2,236,571 (48% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$4,758,10

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$2,296,216

Employees: 28 full-time, 16 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$6.95 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$13.86 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 11 of 15 villages

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – No

Water – Yes
Sewer – Yes
Fire Protection – No
Refuse – No
Lighting – Yes
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$626

Rank Overall: 21 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 14 of 15 villages

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$1,506,115

Rank Overall: 15 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 12 of 15 villages

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: -6%**Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: -6%****Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):**

General Fund – \$1,519,073
Roads Fund – \$0
Water Fund – \$585,685
Sewer Fund – \$336,189
Capital – \$0
Other – \$0
Net Total – \$2,440,947

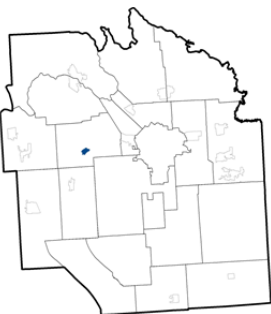
Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ①
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ①
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ①
Water – ①
Sanitation – ①
Tax Assessment – ①

Official Website: baldwinsville.org

Camillus village

Within Camillus town



Government: Mayor + 4 Trustees

Population, 2013: 1,243

Rank Overall: 33 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 12 of 15 villages

Land Area: 0.4 mi²

Rank Overall: 35 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 14 of 15 villages

Density: 3,107.5 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 4 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 3 of 15 villages

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$45,813 (85% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 553

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$106,400 (81% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$1,016,767

Expenditures, 2008: \$1,271,199

Expenditures, 2013: \$1,146,109

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$314,509 (27% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$1,152,639

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$316,056

Employees: 3 full-time, 1 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$6.59 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$16.02 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 6 of 15 villages

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – No

Water – No
Sewer – Yes
Fire Protection – No
Refuse – No
Lighting – No
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$922

Rank Overall: 14 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 11 of 15 villages

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$2,865,273

Rank Overall: 9 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 8 of 15 villages

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 13%**Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: -10%****Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):**

General Fund – \$414,673
Roads Fund – \$0
Water Fund – \$0
Sewer Fund – \$68,048
Capital – \$0
Other – \$0
Net Total – \$482,721

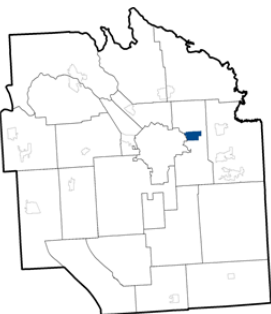
Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ②
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ①
Parks – ②
Courts – ②
Zoning and Planning – ②
Sewer – ①
Water – ②
Sanitation – ①
Tax Assessment – ②

Official Website: villageofcamillus-ny.gov

East Syracuse village

Within DeWitt town



Government: Mayor + 4 Trustees

Population, 2013: 3,041

Rank Overall: 24 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 7 of 15 villages

Land Area: 1.6 mi²

Rank Overall: 26 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 5 of 15 villages

Density: 1,900.6 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 12 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 10 of 15 villages

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$35,271 (66% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 1,413

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$88,600 (67% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$5,048,228

Expenditures, 2008: \$5,495,389

Expenditures, 2013: \$6,349,799

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$2,742,831 (43% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$4,718,782

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$2,968,805

Employees: 24 full-time, 15 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$15.40 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$21.85 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 1 of 15 villages

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – No

Water – No
Sewer – Yes
Fire Protection – No
Refuse – No
Lighting – No
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$2,088

Rank Overall: 5 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 3 of 15 villages

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$3,968,624

Rank Overall: 4 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 3 of 15 villages

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 26%**Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: 16%****Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):**

General Fund – \$781,878
Roads Fund – \$0
Water Fund – \$0
Sewer Fund – \$38,285
Capital – -\$1,856,795
Other – \$55,939
Net Total – -\$980,693

Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ①
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ①
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ②
Water – ①
Sanitation – ②
Tax Assessment – ①

Official Website: villageofeastyracuse.com

Elbridge village

Within Elbridge town



Government: Mayor + 4 Trustees

Population, 2013: 1,048

Rank Overall: 34 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 13 of 15 villages

Land Area: 1.0 mi²

Rank Overall: 31 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 10 of 15 villages

Density: 1,048.0 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 18 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 14 of 15 villages

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$65,764 (123% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 377

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$137,500 (104% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$537,405

Expenditures, 2008: \$823,886

Expenditures, 2013: \$729,566

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$163,406 (22% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$771,216

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$173,020

Employees: 3 full-time, 5 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$3.00 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$12.17 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 13 of 15 villages

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – No

Water – Yes
Sewer – No
Fire Protection – No
Refuse – No
Lighting – No
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$696

Rank Overall: 19 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 12 of 15 villages

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$729,566

Rank Overall: 18 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 14 of 15 villages

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 36%**Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: -11%****Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):**

General Fund – \$584,771
Roads Fund – \$0
Water Fund – \$490,113
Sewer Fund – \$0
Capital – \$0
Other – \$0
Net Total – \$1,074,884

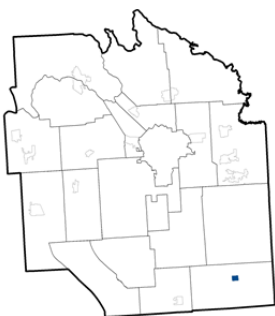
Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ①
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ①
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ① ②
Sewer – ①
Water – ① ②
Sanitation – ②
Tax Assessment – ②

Official Website: villageofelbridge.com

Fabius village

Within Fabius town



Government: Mayor + 2 Trustees

Population, 2013: 343

Rank Overall: 36 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 15 of 15 villages

Land Area: 0.4 mi²

Rank Overall: 36 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 15 of 15 villages

Density: 857.5 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 19 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 15 of 15 villages

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$56,442 (105% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 165

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$114,500 (87% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$250,575

Expenditures, 2008: \$93,602

Expenditures, 2013: \$88,130

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$29,988 (34% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$65,851

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$26,351

Employees: 0 full-time, 3 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$2.38 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$11.94 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 14 of 15 villages

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – No

Water – No
Sewer – No
Fire Protection – No
Refuse – No
Lighting – No
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$257

Rank Overall: 35 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 15 of 15 villages

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$220,325

Rank Overall: 24 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 15 of 15 villages

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: -65%**Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: -6%****Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2011):**

General Fund – \$52,964
Roads Fund – \$0
Water Fund – \$0
Sewer Fund – \$0
Capital – \$0
Other – \$0
Net Total – \$52,964

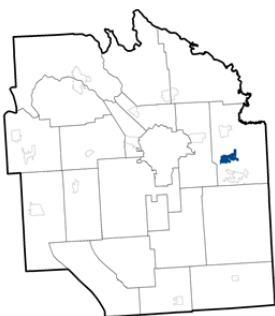
Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ②
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ②
Parks – ①
Courts – ②
Zoning and Planning – ②
Sewer – ②
Water – ②
Sanitation – ②
Tax Assessment – ②

Official Website: fabius-ny.gov

Fayetteville village

Within Manlius town



Government: Mayor + 4 Trustees

Population, 2013: 4,340

Rank Overall: 22 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 5 of 15 villages

Land Area: 1.7 mi²

Rank Overall: 25 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 4 of 15 villages

Density: 2,552.9 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 9 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 8 of 15 villages

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$78,958 (147% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 2,064

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$167,000 (127% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$2,886,688

Expenditures, 2008: \$4,958,945

Expenditures, 2013: \$5,649,216

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$1,925,379 (34% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$5,532,609

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$1,958,767

Employees: 29 full-time, 17 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$6.70 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$15.90 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 8 of 15 villages

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – No

Water – No
Sewer – No
Fire Protection – No
Refuse – No
Lighting – No
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$1,302

Rank Overall: 7 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 5 of 15 villages

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$3,323,068

Rank Overall: 7 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 6 of 15 villages

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 96%**Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: 14%****Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):**

General Fund – \$887,392
Roads Fund – \$0
Water Fund – \$415,831
Sewer Fund – \$145,279
Capital – \$0
Other – \$0
Net Total – \$1,448,502

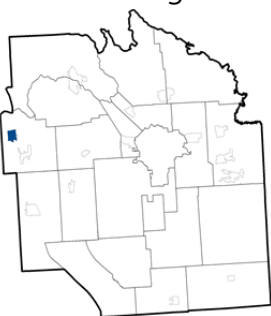
Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ②
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ①
Parks – ②
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ②
Water – ②
Sanitation – ①
Tax Assessment – ②

Official Website: fayettevillenyny.gov

Jordan village

Within Elbridge town



Government: Mayor + 4 Trustees

Population, 2013: 1,350

Rank Overall: 32 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 11 of 15 villages

Land Area: 1.2 mi²

Rank Overall: 29 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 8 of 15 villages

Density: 1,125.0 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 17 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 13 of 15 villages

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$56,161 (105% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 495

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$96,800 (74% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$899,097

Expenditures, 2008: \$1,258,615

Expenditures, 2013: \$1,366,526

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$294,439 (22% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$1,583,549

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$318,151

Employees: 4 full-time, 14 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$6.27 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$15.44 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 9 of 15 villages

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – No

Water – Yes
Sewer – Yes
Fire Protection – No
Refuse – No
Lighting – No
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$1,012

Rank Overall: 11 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 9 of 15 villages

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$1,138,772

Rank Overall: 16 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 13 of 15 villages

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 52%**Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: 9%****Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):**

General Fund – \$638,999
Roads Fund – \$0
Water Fund – \$146,968
Sewer Fund – \$94,675
Capital – \$0
Other – -\$15,852
Net Total – \$864,790

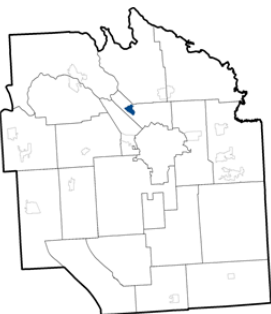
Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ①
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ①
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ① ②
Sewer – ① ②
Water – ① ②
Sanitation – ②
Tax Assessment – ①

Official Website: villageofjordan.org

Liverpool village

Within Salina town



Government: Mayor + 4 Trustees

Population, 2013: 2,315

Rank Overall: 28 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 9 of 15 villages

Land Area: 0.8 mi²

Rank Overall: 32 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 11 of 15 villages

Density: 2,893.8 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 6 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 5 of 15 villages

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$59,716 (111% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 1,077

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$117,300 (89% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$1,995,273

Expenditures, 2008: \$2,517,548

Expenditures, 2013: \$2,454,324

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$1,490,370 (61% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$2,450,648

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$1,502,616

Employees: 14 full-time, 24 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$12.40 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$19.30 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 3 of 15 villages

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – No

Water – No
Sewer – Yes
Fire Protection – No
Refuse – No
Lighting – No
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$1,060

Rank Overall: 10 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 8 of 15 villages

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$3,067,905

Rank Overall: 8 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 7 of 15 villages

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 23%**Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: -28%****Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):**

General Fund – \$889,050
Roads Fund – \$0
Water Fund – \$0
Sewer Fund – \$359,658
Capital – \$237,629
Other – \$110,143
Net Total – \$1,596,480

Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ①
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ①
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ②
Water – ①
Sanitation – ①
Tax Assessment – ①

Official Website: villageofliverpool.org

Manlius village

Within Manlius town



Government: Mayor + 6 Trustees

Population, 2013: 4,675

Rank Overall: 21 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 4 of 15 villages

Land Area: 1.8 mi²

Rank Overall: 24 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 3 of 15 villages

Density: 2,597.2 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 8 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 7 of 15 villages

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$67,275 (126% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 1,931

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$190,400 (145% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$4,045,176

Expenditures, 2008: \$5,353,230

Expenditures, 2013: \$6,213,319

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$1,916,549 (31% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$5,331,379

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$2,097,051

Employees: 25 full-time, 75 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$7.38 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$16.58 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 5 of 15 villages

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – No

Water – No
Sewer – No
Fire Protection – No
Refuse – No
Lighting – No
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$1,329

Rank Overall: 6 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 4 of 15 villages

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$3,451,844

Rank Overall: 6 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 5 of 15 villages

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 54%

Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: 16%

Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2012):

General Fund – \$2,171,000
Roads Fund – \$0
Water Fund – \$0
Sewer Fund – \$0
Capital – -\$20,361
Other – \$0
Net Total – \$2,150,639

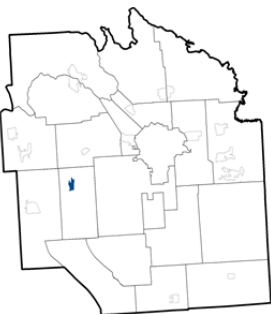
Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ②
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ①
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ①②
Water – ②
Sanitation – ①
Tax Assessment – ①②

Official Website: manliusvillage.org

Marcellus village

Within Marcellus town



Government: Mayor + 2 Trustees

Population, 2013: 1,789

Rank Overall: 30 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 10 of 15 villages

Land Area: 0.6 mi²

Rank Overall: 33 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 12 of 15 villages

Density: 2,885.5 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 7 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 6 of 15 villages

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$53,491 (100% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 741

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$157,800 (120% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$1,672,484

Expenditures, 2008: \$2,049,108

Expenditures, 2013: \$1,691,967

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$533,255 (32% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$1,019,887

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$559,887

Employees: 6 full-time, 18 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$6.00 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$15.10 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 10 of 15 villages

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – No

Water – Yes
Sewer – Yes
Fire Protection – No
Refuse – No
Lighting – No
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$946

Rank Overall: 13 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 10 of 15 villages

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$2,728,979

Rank Overall: 10 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 9 of 15 villages

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 1%**Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: -17%****Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):**

General Fund – \$134,996
Roads Fund – \$0
Water Fund – \$0
Sewer Fund – \$41,336
Capital – -\$623,521
Other – \$0
Net Total – -\$447,189

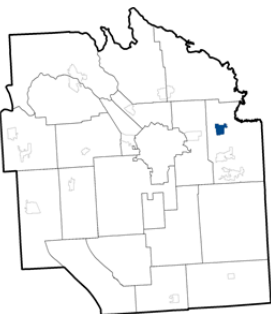
Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ①
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ①
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ①
Water – ②
Sanitation – ②
Tax Assessment – ①②

Official Website: villageofmarcellus.com

Minoa village

Within Manlius town



Government: Mayor + 4 Trustees

Population, 2013: 3,523

Rank Overall: 23 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 6 of 15 villages

Land Area: 1.2 mi²

Rank Overall: 30 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 9 of 15 villages

Density: 2,935.8 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 5 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 4 of 15 villages

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$55,685 (104% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 1,525

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$120,000 (91% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$3,714,816

Expenditures, 2008: \$3,242,561

Expenditures, 2013: \$4,373,802

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$1,302,553 (30% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$4,218,928

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$1,389,796

Employees: 13 full-time, 12 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$8.95 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$18.15 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 4 of 15 villages

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – No

Water – Yes
Sewer – Yes
Fire Protection – No
Refuse – No
Lighting – No
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$1,241

Rank Overall: 8 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 6 of 15 villages

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$3,644,835

Rank Overall: 5 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 4 of 15 villages

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 18%

Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: 35%

Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):

General Fund – \$1,030,284
Roads Fund – \$0
Water Fund – \$6,242
Sewer Fund – \$288,720
Capital – -\$774,880
Other – \$1,466
Net Total – \$551,832

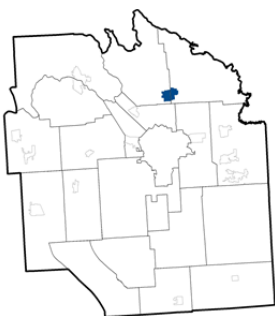
Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ②
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ①
Parks – ②
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ①
Water – ②
Sanitation – ①
Tax Assessment – ①

Official Website: villageofminoia.com

North Syracuse village

Within Cicero town and Clay town



Government: Mayor + 4 Trustees

Population, 2013: 6,916

Rank Overall: 16 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 2 of 15 villages

Land Area: 2.0 mi²

Rank Overall: 23 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 2 of 15 villages

Density: 3,458.0 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 3 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 2 of 15 villages

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$46,858 (87% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 2,611

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$96,600 (73% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$3,748,508 (Gen Fund \$3,691,910, Sewer \$56,598)

Expenditures, 2008: \$4,636,300 (Gen Fund \$4,560,211, Sewer \$76,089)

Expenditures, 2013: \$4,506,743 (Gen Fund \$4,382,209, Sewer \$124,034)

(Note: The Village notes that its expenditure levels decreased beginning in 2010 due to the loss of sales tax revenue previously shared by Onondaga County.)

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$2,784,037 (61% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$4,824,840

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$2,797,645

Employees: 27 full-time, 52 seasonal / permanent part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$9.60 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$15.92 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 7 of 15 villages

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes
Highway – No
Water – No
Sewer – Yes
Fire Protection – Yes
Refuse – No
Lighting – No
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$652

Rank Overall: 20 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 13 of 15 villages

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$2,253,371

Rank Overall: 11 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 10 of 15 villages

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 21%**Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: -3%****Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):**

General Fund – \$1,299,780
Roads Fund – \$0
Water Fund – \$0
Sewer Fund – \$700,268
Capital – \$0
Other – \$905
Net Total – \$2,000,953

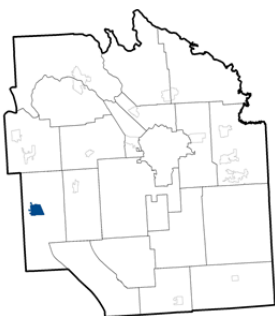
Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ①
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ①
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ①
Water – ①
Sanitation – ②
Tax Assessment – ②

Official Website: northsyracuse.ny.org

Skaneateles village

Within Skaneateles town



Government: Mayor + 4 Trustees

Population, 2013: 2,452

Rank Overall: 27 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 8 of 15 villages

Land Area: 1.4 mi²

Rank Overall: 28 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 7 of 15 villages

Density: 1,751.4 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 14 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 11 of 15 villages

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$78,456 (146% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 1,157

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$325,400 (247% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$4,584,926

Expenditures, 2008: \$5,580,063

Expenditures, 2013: \$6,354,706

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$1,536,214 (24% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$3,816,724

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$1,500,835

Employees: 13 full-time, 24 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$3.49 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$10.95 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 15 of 15 villages

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – No

Water – Yes
Sewer – Yes
Fire Protection – No
Refuse – No
Lighting – No
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$2,592

Rank Overall: 3 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 2 of 15 villages

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$4,539,076

Rank Overall: 3 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 2 of 15 villages

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 39%

Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: 14%

Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):

General Fund – \$756,348
Roads Fund – \$0
Water Fund – \$486,437
Sewer Fund – \$122,065
Capital – -\$696,853
Other – \$708,012
Net Total – \$1,376,009

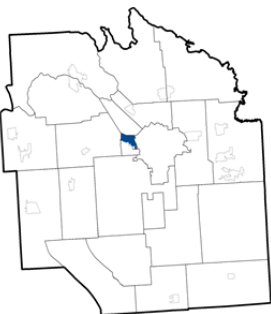
Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ①
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ①
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ①
Water – ①
Sanitation – ①
Tax Assessment – ①

Official Website: villageofskaneateles.com

Solvay village

Within Geddes town



Government: Mayor + 6 Trustees

Population, 2013: 6,490

Rank Overall: 17 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 3 of 15 villages

Land Area: 1.6 mi²

Rank Overall: 27 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 6 of 15 villages

Density: 4,056.3 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 2 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 1 of 15 villages

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$42,424 (79% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 2,865

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$104,600 (79% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$4,106,173 (General Fund only; full expenditures of \$21,548,966 include rate-based municipal utility)

Expenditures, 2008: \$5,901,140 (General Fund only; full expenditures of \$37,002,988 include rate-based municipal utility)

Expenditures, 2013: \$6,640,585 (General Fund only; full expenditures of \$28,924,777 include rate-based municipal utility)

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$2,952,001 (10% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$5,859,513 (General Fund Only)

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$3,115,540 (General and Library Funds Only)

Employees: 56 full-time, 39 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$12.41 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$20.07 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 2 of 15 villages

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

- General – Yes
- Highway – No
- Water – No
- Sewer – No
- Fire Protection – No
- Refuse – No
- Lighting – No
- Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$1,023 excluding utility, \$4,457 including utility

NOTE: When Solvay's utility costs are included (as reported by the State Comptroller's Office), it ranks 1st in per capita expenditures countywide. When they are excluded, it ranks 8th among villages in the County.

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$4,150,366 excluding utility, \$18,077,986 including utility

NOTE: When Solvay's utility costs are included (as reported by the State Comptroller's Office), it ranks 1st in per square mile expenditures countywide. When they are excluded, it ranks 2nd among villages in the County.

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 62% (excluding utility)

Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: 12% (excluding utility)

Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):

- General Fund – \$36,808
- Roads Fund – \$0
- Water Fund – \$0
- Sewer Fund – \$0
- Capital – -\$44,280
- Other – -\$4,802
- Net Total – -\$12,274

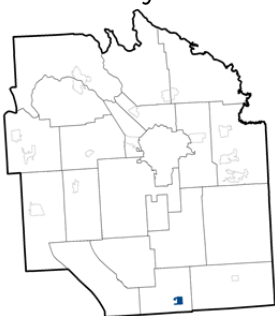
Service Menu:

- Executive – ①
- Legislative – ①
- Financial Administration – ①
- Clerk – ①
- Police – ①
- Public Works – ①
- Fire Protection – ①
- Parks – ①
- Courts – ①
- Zoning and Planning – ①
- Sewer – ①
- Water – ①
- Sanitation – ②
- Tax Assessment – ①

Official Website: villageofsolvay.com

Tully village

Within Tully town



Government: Mayor + 4 Trustees

Population, 2013: 870

Rank Overall: 35 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 14 of 15 villages

Land Area: 0.7 mi²

Rank Overall: 34 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 13 of 15 villages

Density: 1,450.0 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 15 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 12 of 15 villages

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$41,354 (77% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 395

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$121,700 (92% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$620,607

Expenditures, 2008: \$1,302,534

Expenditures, 2013: \$993,225

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$207,754 (21% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$1,216,494

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$352,550

Employees: 3 full-time, 1 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$4.92 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$13.44 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 12 of 15 villages

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – No

Water – Yes
 Sewer – Yes
 Fire Protection – No
 Refuse – No
 Lighting – No (Street lighting provided for in General Fund)
 Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$1,142

Rank Overall: 9 of 36 countywide
 Rank in Class: 7 of 15 villages

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$1,655,375

Rank Overall: 13 of 36 countywide
 Rank in Class: 11 of 15 villages

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 60%

Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: -24%

Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):

General Fund – \$144,165
 Roads Fund – \$0
 Water Fund – \$91,143
 Sewer Fund – \$95,483
 Capital – \$0
 Other – \$0
 Net Total – \$330,791

(Note: The Village notes that the above totals include \$202,770 that was returned to taxpayers as part of the 2014 budget.)

Service Menu:

Executive – ①
 Legislative – ①
 Financial Administration – ①
 Clerk – ①
 Police – ②
 Public Works – ①
 Fire Protection – ②
 Parks – ①
 Courts – ②
 Zoning and Planning – ①
 Sewer – ①②
 Water – ①②
 Sanitation – ②
 Tax Assessment – ②

Official Website: villageoftully.org

Camillus town



Government: Supervisor + 6 Councilors

Population, 2013: 24,286

Rank Overall: 8 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 6 of 19 towns

Land Area: 34.5 mi²

Rank Overall: 13 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 12 of 19 towns

Density: 703.9 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 21 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 5 of 19 towns

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$62,754 (117% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 9,817

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$134,800 (102% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$15,239,585

Expenditures, 2008: \$20,001,636

Expenditures, 2013: \$20,402,675

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$13,508,828 (66% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$17,831,868

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$9,860,550

Employees: 87 full-time, 64 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$6.56 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$14.99 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 3 of 19 towns

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – Yes

Water – No
Sewer – No
Fire Protection – No
Refuse – No
Lighting – No
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$840

Rank Overall: 15 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 2 of 19 towns

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$591,382

Rank Overall: 20 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 4 of 19 towns

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 34%**Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: 2%****Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):**

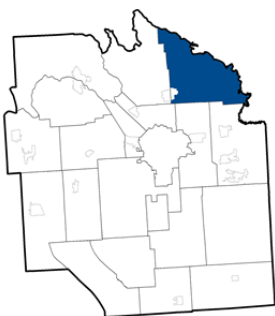
General Fund – \$1,875,289
Roads Fund – \$1,009,037
Water Fund – \$145,087
Sewer Fund – \$540,338
Capital – -\$1,438,005
Other – \$67,090
Net Total – \$2,198,836

Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ①
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ②
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ①②
Water – ①
Sanitation – ①
Tax Assessment – ①

Official Website: townofcamillus.com

Cicero town



Government: Supervisor + 4 Councilors

Population, 2013: 31,699

Rank Overall: 6 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 4 of 19 towns

Land Area: 48.5 mi²

Rank Overall: 6 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 5 of 19 towns

Density: 653.6 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 23 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 7 of 19 towns

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$65,984 (123% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 12,408

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$144,600 (110% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$9,715,922

Expenditures, 2008: \$14,530,488

Expenditures, 2013: \$14,772,718

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$11,380,267 (77% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$14,844,712

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$11,713,303

Employees: 64 full-time, 60 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$3.27 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$12.11 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 12 of 19 towns

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – Yes

Water – No
Sewer – No
Fire Protection – Yes
Refuse – Yes
Lighting – Yes
Ambulance – Yes

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$466

Rank Overall: 29 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 13 of 19 towns

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$304,592

Rank Overall: 23 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 7 of 19 towns

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 52%**Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: 2%****Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):**

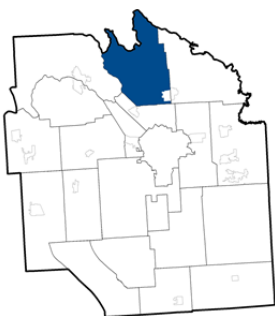
General Fund – \$3,006,637
Roads Fund – \$1,760,278
Water Fund – \$33,390
Sewer Fund – \$565,167
Capital – \$0
Other – \$237,570
Net Total – \$5,603,042

Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ①
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ②
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ②
Water – ②
Sanitation – ②
Tax Assessment – ②

Official Website: ciceronewyork.net

Clay town



Government: Supervisor + 6 Councilors

Population, 2013: 59,345

Rank Overall: 3 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 1 of 19 towns

Land Area: 48.0 mi²

Rank Overall: 7 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 6 of 19 towns

Density: 1,236.4 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 16 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 3 of 19 towns

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$63,964 (119% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 22,863

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$136,300 (103% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$23,002,859

Expenditures, 2008: \$24,456,114

Expenditures, 2013: \$25,219,211

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$18,971,253 (75% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$12,827,447

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$8,393,957

Employees: 87 full-time, 16 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$2.46 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$11.64 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 15 of 19 towns

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – Yes

Water – No
Sewer – No
Fire Protection – No
Refuse – No
Lighting – No
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$425

Rank Overall: 30 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 14 of 19 towns

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$525,400

Rank Overall: 21 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 5 of 19 towns

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 10%**Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: 3%****Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):**

General Fund – \$6,047,988
Roads Fund – \$2,828,099
Water Fund – \$1,452,609
Sewer Fund – \$1,228,542
Capital – \$8,001
Other – \$1,903,922
Net Total – \$13,469,161

Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ①
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ②
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ①
Water – ①②
Sanitation – ①
Tax Assessment – ①

Official Website: townofclay.org

De Witt town



Government: Supervisor + 6 Councilors

Population, 2013: 25,733

Rank Overall: 7 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 5 of 19 towns

Land Area: 33.9 mi²

Rank Overall: 14 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 13 of 19 towns

Density: 759.1 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 20 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 4 of 19 towns

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$60,089 (112% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 10,262

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$155,600 (118% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$16,948,677

Expenditures, 2008: \$22,019,651

Expenditures, 2013: \$24,386,504

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$15,280,657 (63% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$32,805,395

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$19,092,881

Employees: 97 full-time, 59 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$4.45 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$13.82 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 6 of 19 towns

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – Yes

Water – Yes
Sewer – Yes
Fire Protection – Yes
Refuse – Yes
Lighting – Yes
Ambulance – Yes

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$948

Rank Overall: 12 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 1 of 19 towns

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$719,366

Rank Overall: 19 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 3 of 19 towns

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 44%**Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: 11%****Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):**

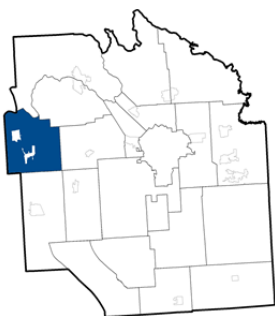
General Fund – \$4,115,501
Roads Fund – \$2,315,327
Water Fund – \$2,702,297
Sewer Fund – \$1,146,910
Capital – \$0
Other – \$1,273,952
Net Total – \$11,553,987

Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ①
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ②
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ②
Water – ①②
Sanitation – ②
Tax Assessment – ②

Official Website: townofdewitt.com

Elbridge town



Government: Supervisor + 4 Councilors

Population, 2013: 5,853

Rank Overall: 19 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 14 of 19 towns

Land Area: 37.6 mi²

Rank Overall: 11 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 10 of 19 towns

Density: 155.7 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 30 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 13 of 19 towns

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$61,210 (114% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 2,198

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$111,800 (85% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$1,859,826

Expenditures, 2008: \$2,180,519

Expenditures, 2013: \$2,301,301

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$1,737,786 (76% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$2,443,727

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$1,749,573

Employees: 11 full-time, 9 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$4.63 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$12.21 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 11 of 19 towns

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – Yes

Water – Yes
Sewer – No
Fire Protection – Yes
Refuse – No
Lighting – Yes
Ambulance – Yes

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$393

Rank Overall: 32 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 16 of 19 towns

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$61,205

Rank Overall: 32 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 15 of 19 towns

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 24%

Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: 6%

Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):

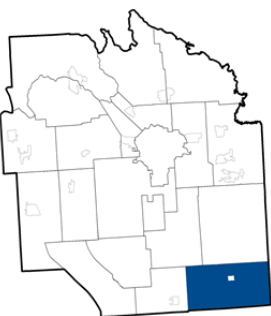
General Fund – \$1,001,030
Roads Fund – \$328,313
Water Fund – \$86,508
Sewer Fund – \$0
Capital – -\$8,918
Other – \$15,966
Net Total – \$1,422,899

Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ②
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ②
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ①
Water – ②
Sanitation – ①
Tax Assessment – ①

Official Website: townofelbridge.com

Fabius town



Government: Supervisor + 4 Councilors

Population, 2013: 1,954

Rank Overall: 29 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 18 of 19 towns

Land Area: 46.6 mi²

Rank Overall: 8 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 7 of 19 towns

Density: 41.9 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 36 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 19 of 19 towns

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$69,837 (130% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 803

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$124,800 (95% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$907,593

Expenditures, 2008: \$943,045

Expenditures, 2013: \$1,085,734

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$730,327 (67% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$1,581,581

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$1,078,478

Employees: 4 full-time, 7 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$6.66 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$15.39 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 2 of 19 towns

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – Yes

Water – No
Sewer – No
Fire Protection – Yes
Refuse – Yes
Lighting – No
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$556

Rank Overall: 24 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 8 of 19 towns

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$23,299

Rank Overall: 36 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 19 of 19 towns

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 20%**Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: 15%****Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):**

General Fund – \$198,880
Roads Fund – \$267,966
Water Fund – \$0
Sewer Fund – \$0
Capital – \$0
Other – \$0
Net Total – \$466,846

Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ① ②
Clerk – ①
Police – ①
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ②
Parks – ②
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ①
Water – ①
Sanitation – ②
Tax Assessment – ②

Official Website: fabius-ny.gov

Geddes town



Government: Supervisor + 6 Councilors

Population, 2013: 16,946

Rank Overall: 11 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 9 of 19 towns

Land Area: 9.2 mi²

Rank Overall: 21 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 19 of 19 towns

Density: 1,842.0 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 13 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 2 of 19 towns

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$56,883 (106% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 6,992

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$128,000 (97% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$8,187,211

Expenditures, 2008: \$9,874,669

Expenditures, 2013: \$9,191,413

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$7,044,903 (77% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$9,838,394

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$7,690,988

Employees: 48 full-time, 32 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$8.02 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$17.62 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 1 of 19 towns

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – Yes

Water – Yes
Sewer – Yes
Fire Protection – Yes
Refuse – Yes
Lighting – Yes
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$542

Rank Overall: 25 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 9 of 19 towns

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$999,067

Rank Overall: 17 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 2 of 19 towns

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 12%

Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: -7%

Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):

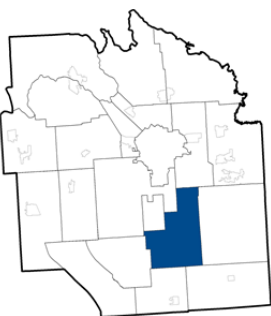
General Fund – \$2,082,544
Roads Fund – \$1,256,229
Water Fund – \$246,931
Sewer Fund – \$238,797
Capital – -\$399,369
Other – \$494,255
Net Total – \$3,919,387

Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ①
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ②
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ②
Water – ①
Sanitation – ②
Tax Assessment – ②

Official Website: townofgeddes.com

LaFayette town



Government: Supervisor + 4 Councilors

Population, 2013: 4,922

Rank Overall: 20 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 15 of 19 towns

Land Area: 39.2 mi²

Rank Overall: 10 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 9 of 19 towns

Density: 125.6 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 31 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 14 of 19 towns

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$64,962 (121% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 1,922

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$158,200 (120% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$1,795,960

Expenditures, 2008: \$2,452,335

Expenditures, 2013: \$2,411,228

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$1,839,587 (76% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$2,904,154

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$2,126,987

Employees: 7 full-time, 24 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$3.78 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$11.87 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 13 of 19 towns

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – Yes

Water – Yes
Sewer – No
Fire Protection – Yes
Refuse – Yes
Lighting – Yes
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$490

Rank Overall: 27 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 11 of 19 towns

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$61,511

Rank Overall: 31 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 14 of 19 towns

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 34%

Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: -2%

Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):

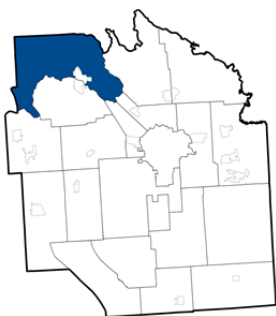
General Fund – \$688,651
Roads Fund – \$148,631
Water Fund – \$10,436
Sewer Fund – \$0
Capital – \$0
Other – \$53,914
Net Total – \$901,632

Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ① ②
Clerk – ①
Police – ①
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ②
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ①
Water – ②
Sanitation – ②
Tax Assessment – ②

Official Website: townoflafayette.com

Lysander town



Government: Supervisor + 4 Councilors

Population, 2013: 22,302

Rank Overall: 10 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 8 of 19 towns

Land Area: 61.9 mi²

Rank Overall: 3 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 2 of 19 towns

Density: 360.3 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 27 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 10 of 19 towns

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$79,513 (148% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 8,514

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$170,300 (129% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$4,382,356

Expenditures, 2008: \$5,878,860

Expenditures, 2013: \$5,687,941

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$3,252,426 (57% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$5,813,592

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$3,853,268

Employees: 21 full-time, 27 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$1.34 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$9.29 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 18 of 19 towns

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – Yes

Water – Yes
Sewer – Yes
Fire Protection – Yes
Refuse – No
Lighting – Yes
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$255

Rank Overall: 36 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 19 of 19 towns

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$91,889

Rank Overall: 29 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 12 of 19 towns

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 30%**Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: -3%****Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):**

General Fund – \$996,201
Roads Fund – \$623,121
Water Fund – \$115,990
Sewer Fund – \$189,653
Capital – \$318,594
Other – \$193,906
Net Total – \$2,437,465

Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ②
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ②
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ②
Water – ②
Sanitation – ②
Tax Assessment – ①

Official Website: townoflysander.org

Manlius town



Government: Supervisor + 6 Councilors

Population, 2013: 32,438

Rank Overall: 5 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 3 of 19 towns

Land Area: 49.6 mi²

Rank Overall: 5 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 4 of 19 towns

Density: 654.0 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 22 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 6 of 19 towns

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$76,127 (142% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 13,115

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$172,600 (131% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$11,030,463

Expenditures, 2008: \$14,124,512

Expenditures, 2013: \$16,582,944

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$14,737,091 (89% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$16,897,044

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$15,151,730

Employees: 80 full-time, 22 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$4.58 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$13.06 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 9 of 19 towns

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – Yes

Water – Yes
Sewer – Yes
Fire Protection – Yes
Refuse – Yes
Lighting – Yes
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$511

Rank Overall: 26 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 10 of 19 towns

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$334,334

Rank Overall: 22 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 6 of 19 towns

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 50%**Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: 17%****Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):**

General Fund – \$3,175,851
Roads Fund – \$1,138,115
Water Fund – \$59,119
Sewer Fund – \$139,969
Capital – \$15,532
Other – \$545,176
Net Total – \$5,073,762

Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ①
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ②
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ①②
Water – ①
Sanitation – ②
Tax Assessment – ②

Official Website: townofmanlius.org

Marcellus town



Government: Supervisor + 4 Councilors

Population, 2013: 6,187

Rank Overall: 18 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 13 of 19 towns

Land Area: 32.5 mi²

Rank Overall: 16 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 15 of 19 towns

Density: 190.4 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 28 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 11 of 19 towns

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$71,889 (134% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 2,456

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$165,700 (126% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$2,104,128

Expenditures, 2008: \$3,510,938

Expenditures, 2013: \$3,781,086

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$2,787,963 (74% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$3,325,149

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$2,485,621

Employees: 11 full-time, 26 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$4.65 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$13.77 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 7 of 19 towns

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – Yes

Water – No
Sewer – No
Fire Protection – Yes
Refuse – No
Lighting – No
Ambulance – Yes

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$611

Rank Overall: 22 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 6 of 19 towns

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$116,341

Rank Overall: 27 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 10 of 19 towns

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 80%

Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: 8%

Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2010):

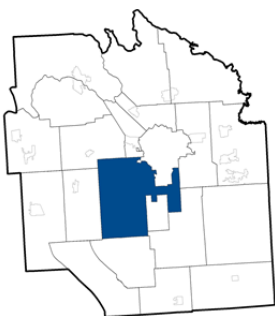
General Fund – \$1,738,033
Roads Fund – \$327,928
Water Fund – \$131,449
Sewer Fund – \$22,369
Capital – -\$6,044,436
Other – \$181,663
Net Total – -\$3,642,994

Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ②
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ②
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ②
Water – ②
Sanitation – ②
Tax Assessment – ①

Official Website: marcellusny.com

Onondaga town



Government: Supervisor + 4 Councilors

Population, 2013: 23,143

Rank Overall: 9 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 7 of 19 towns

Land Area: 57.7 mi²

Rank Overall: 4 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 3 of 19 towns

Density: 401.1 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 25 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 8 of 19 towns

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$67,293 (126% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 8,708

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$162,900 (124% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$7,291,771

Expenditures, 2008: \$8,597,632

Expenditures, 2013: \$9,108,689

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$7,768,461 (85% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$9,843,019

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$7,552,658

Employees: 34 full-time, 13 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$2.56 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$11.64 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 14 of 19 towns

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – Yes

Water – Yes
Sewer – Yes
Fire Protection – Yes
Refuse – No
Lighting – Yes
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$394

Rank Overall: 31 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 15 of 19 towns

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$157,863

Rank Overall: 25 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 8 of 19 towns

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 25%**Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: 6%****Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):**

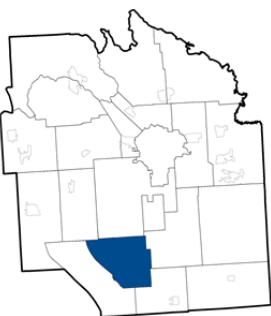
General Fund – \$5,378,388
Roads Fund – \$884,790
Water Fund – \$69,310
Sewer Fund – \$272,689
Capital – \$0
Other – \$563,256
Net Total – \$7,168,433

Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ①
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ②
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ① ②
Sewer – ②
Water – ②
Sanitation – ①
Tax Assessment – ①

Official Website: townofonondagany.com

Otisco town



Government: Supervisor + 4 Councilors

Population, 2013: 2,549

Rank Overall: 26 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 17 of 19 towns

Land Area: 29.6 mi²

Rank Overall: 17 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 16 of 19 towns

Density: 86.1 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 34 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 17 of 19 towns

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$65,417 (122% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 978

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$159,800 (121% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$852,600

Expenditures, 2008: \$1,220,624

Expenditures, 2013: \$1,234,536

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$1,058,305 (86% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$1,946,810

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$1,588,141

Employees: 5 full-time, 4 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$5.36 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$13.70 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 8 of 19 towns

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – Yes

Water – Yes
Sewer – No
Fire Protection – Yes
Refuse – No
Lighting – No
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$484

Rank Overall: 28 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 12 of 19 towns

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$41,707

Rank Overall: 34 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 17 of 19 towns

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 45%

Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: 1%

Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):

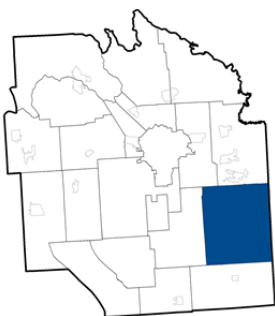
General Fund – \$416,979
Roads Fund – \$517,751
Water Fund – \$0
Sewer Fund – \$0
Capital – \$0
Other – \$0
Net Total – \$934,730

Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ① ②
Clerk – ①
Police – ①
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ②
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ①
Water – ②
Sanitation – ①
Tax Assessment – ①

Official Website: ongov.net/clerk/tOtisco.html

Pompey town



Government: Supervisor + 4 Councilors

Population, 2013: 7,282

Rank Overall: 14 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 11 of 19 towns

Land Area: 66.4 mi²

Rank Overall: 2 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 1 of 19 towns

Density: 109.7 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 32 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 15 of 19 towns

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$89,050 (166% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 2,499

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$199,500 (151% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$1,750,286

Expenditures, 2008: \$2,356,313

Expenditures, 2013: \$2,806,442

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$1,905,977 (68% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$3,906,575

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$2,828,229

Employees: 9 full-time, 16 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$1.88 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$10.01 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 16 of 19 towns

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – Yes

Water – Yes
Sewer – Yes
Fire Protection – Yes
Refuse – Yes
Lighting – Yes
Ambulance – Yes

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$385

Rank Overall: 33 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 17 of 19 towns

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$42,266

Rank Overall: 33 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 16 of 19 towns

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 60%**Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: 19%****Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):**

General Fund – \$397,132
Roads Fund – \$313,378
Water Fund – \$8,357
Sewer Fund – \$5,303
Capital – \$0
Other – \$46,371
Net Total – \$770,541

(Note: The Town notes that the above totals include \$419,451 that was returned to taxpayers as part of the 2014 budget.)

Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ②
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ②
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ①
Water – ②
Sanitation – ②
Tax Assessment – ②

Official Website: townofpompey.com

Salina town



Government: Supervisor + 4 Councilors

Population, 2013: 33,614

Rank Overall: 4 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 2 of 19 towns

Land Area: 13.8 mi²

Rank Overall: 20 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 18 of 19 towns

Density: 2,435.8 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 10 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 1 of 19 towns

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$51,952 (97% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 14,897

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$105,800 (80% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$11,489,451

Expenditures, 2008: \$17,772,382

Expenditures, 2013: \$25,516,372

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$11,367,396 (46% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$14,420,812

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$11,822,411

Employees: 50 full-time, 38 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$4.47 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$13.86 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 5 of 19 towns

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – Yes

Water – No
Sewer – Yes
Fire Protection – Yes
Refuse – Yes
Lighting – No
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$759

Rank Overall: 17 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 4 of 19 towns

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$1,849,012

Rank Overall: 12 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 1 of 19 towns

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 117%**Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: 40%****Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):**

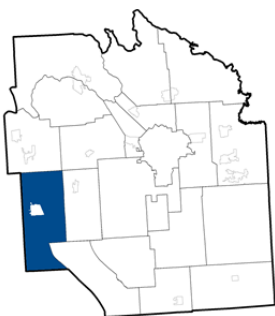
General Fund – \$2,119,493
Roads Fund – \$1,887,353
Water Fund – \$29,407
Sewer Fund – \$97,134
Capital – -\$16,135,652
Other – \$667,023
Net Total – -\$11,335,242

Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ②
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ②
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ②
Water – ①
Sanitation – ②
Tax Assessment – ②

Official Website: salina.ny.us

Skaneateles town



Government: Supervisor + 4 Councilors

Population, 2013: 7,225

Rank Overall: 15 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 12 of 19 towns

Land Area: 42.7 mi²

Rank Overall: 9 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 8 of 19 towns

Density: 169.2 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 29 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 12 of 19 towns

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$85,786 (160% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 2,900

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$257,900 (196% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$4,478,225

Expenditures, 2008: \$6,257,338

Expenditures, 2013: \$4,203,005

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$3,349,271 (80% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$4,936,692

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$3,451,465

Employees: 11 full-time, 22 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$2.48 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$9.02 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 19 of 19 towns

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – Yes

Water – Yes
 Sewer – Yes
 Fire Protection – Yes
 Refuse – No
 Lighting – Yes
 Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$582

Rank Overall: 23 of 36 countywide
 Rank in Class: 7 of 19 towns

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$98,431

Rank Overall: 28 of 36 countywide
 Rank in Class: 11 of 19 towns

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: -6%

Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: -33%

Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):

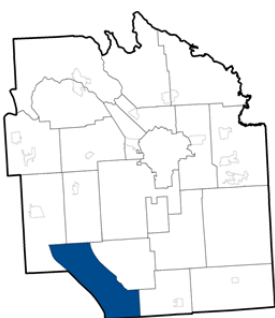
General Fund – \$2,414,960
 Roads Fund – \$769,420
 Water Fund – \$0
 Sewer Fund – \$0
 Capital – -\$240,258
 Other – \$183,778
 Net Total – \$3,127,900

Service Menu:

Executive – ①
 Legislative – ①
 Financial Administration – ①
 Clerk – ①
 Police – ②
 Public Works – ①
 Fire Protection – ②
 Parks – ①
 Courts – ①
 Zoning and Planning – ① ②
 Sewer – ②
 Water – ① ②
 Sanitation – ① ②
 Tax Assessment – ① ②

Official Website: townofskaneateles.com

Spafford town



Government: Supervisor + 4 Councilors

Population, 2013: 1,671

Rank Overall: 31 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 19 of 19 towns

Land Area: 32.8 mi²

Rank Overall: 15 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 14 of 19 towns

Density: 50.9 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 35 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 18 of 19 towns

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$76,813 (143% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 723

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$217,600 (165% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$822,721

Expenditures, 2008: \$7,035,807

Expenditures, 2013: \$1,312,591

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$902,595 (69% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$1,496,356

(Note: The CY budget total includes general, highway and water funds, where water fund is ONLY that portion paid by Spafford residents. Spafford technically serves as the fiduciary / banker for the Southern Onondaga Water District, but costs are shared with the Towns of Otisco and Marcellus.)

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$858,252

Employees: 3 full-time, 6 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$2.66 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$9.43 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 17 of 19 towns

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes
 Highway – Yes
 Water – Yes
 Sewer – No
 Fire Protection – Yes
 Refuse – No
 Lighting – No
 Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$786

Rank Overall: 16 of 36 countywide
 Rank in Class: 3 of 19 towns

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$40,018

Rank Overall: 35 of 36 countywide
 Rank in Class: 18 of 19 towns

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 60%**Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: -81%****Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):**

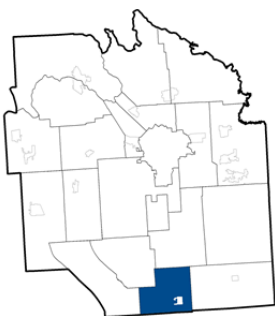
General Fund – \$371,380
 Roads Fund – \$284,404
 Water Fund – \$27,683
 Sewer Fund – \$0
 Capital – \$0
 Other – \$0
 Net Total – \$683,467

Service Menu:

Executive – ①
 Legislative – ①
 Financial Administration – ①②
 Clerk – ①
 Police – ①
 Public Works – ①
 Fire Protection – ①
 Parks – ①
 Courts – ①
 Zoning and Planning – ①
 Sewer – ①
 Water – ② (OCWA serves 20% of households; remainder on wells)
 Sanitation – ①② (Town operates a transfer station and contracts with hauler)
 Tax Assessment – ①②

Official Website: townofspafford.com

Tully town



Government: Supervisor + 4 Councilors

Population, 2013: 2,734

Rank Overall: 25 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 16 of 19 towns

Land Area: 25.9 mi²

Rank Overall: 19 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 17 of 19 towns

Density: 105.6 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 33 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 16 of 19 towns

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$72,950 (136% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 1,103

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$186,100 (141% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$1,203,792

Expenditures, 2008: \$1,809,687

Expenditures, 2013: \$1,991,944

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$1,285,605 (65% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$2,824,233

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$2,054,099

Employees: 11 full-time, 18 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$3.83 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$14.07 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 4 of 19 towns

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – Yes

Water – No
Sewer – No
Fire Protection – Yes
Refuse – No
Lighting – No
Ambulance – Yes

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$729

Rank Overall: 18 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 5 of 19 towns

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$76,909

Rank Overall: 30 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 13 of 19 towns

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 65%**Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: 10%****Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):**

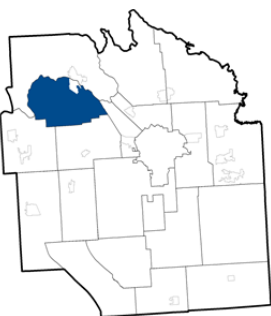
General Fund – \$189,224
Roads Fund – \$95,090
Water Fund – \$0
Sewer Fund – \$0
Capital – \$0
Other – \$100,148
Net Total – \$384,462

Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ②
Clerk – ①
Police – ①
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ①
Parks – ①②
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①②
Sewer – ①
Water – ①
Sanitation – ②
Tax Assessment – ①

Official Website: townoftully.org

Van Buren town



Government: Supervisor + 6 Councilors

Population, 2013: 13,363

Rank Overall: 12 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 10 of 19 towns

Land Area: 35.6 mi²

Rank Overall: 12 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 11 of 19 towns

Density: 375.4 persons per mi²

Rank Overall: 26 of 36 countywide

Rank in Class: 9 of 19 towns

Median Household Income, 2008-12: \$51,671 (96% of countywide MHI)

Number of Households, 2008-12: 5,828

Median Home Value, 2008-12: \$104,500 (79% of countywide MHV)

Expenditures, 2003: \$4,317,054

Expenditures, 2008: \$5,559,608

Expenditures, 2013: \$5,000,050

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$3,602,188 (72% of total spending)

Total Current Year Budget: \$5,306,377

Total Current Year Property Tax Levy: \$3,611,218

Employees: 22 full-time, 23 part-time

Equalized Tax Rate, Primary Government, 2012: \$4.45 per \$1,000

Overlapping Full Tax Rate, 2012: \$12.39 per \$1,000

Rank in Class: 10 of 19 towns

Budget Funds (i.e. does budget include a separate fund for the following?):

General – Yes

Highway – Yes

Water – Yes
Sewer – Yes
Fire Protection – Yes
Refuse – No
Lighting – Yes
Ambulance – No

Expenditures Per Capita, 2013: \$374

Rank Overall: 34 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 18 of 19 towns

Expenditures Per Mi², 2013: \$140,451

Rank Overall: 26 of 36 countywide
Rank in Class: 9 of 19 towns

Change in Expenditures, 2003-13: 16%**Change in Expenditures, 2008-13: -10%****Fund Balance (as of fiscal year 2013):**

General Fund – \$1,842,583
Roads Fund – \$1,593,005
Water Fund – \$51,658
Sewer Fund – \$247,847
Capital – \$543,879
Other – \$336,656
Net Total – \$4,615,628

Service Menu:

Executive – ①
Legislative – ①
Financial Administration – ①
Clerk – ①
Police – ②
Public Works – ①
Fire Protection – ②
Parks – ①
Courts – ①
Zoning and Planning – ①
Sewer – ①
Water – ①
Sanitation – ①
Tax Assessment – ①

Official Website: townofvanburen.com

Separately Reporting Special Districts

Although the county, city, towns and villages form the core of Onondaga's local government structure, it is important to note the prevalence and use of special districts within towns, as it impacts the way in which certain services are delivered and funded.

A 2007 report² by the Office of the State Comptroller explains the origin and role of special districts. They are:

“...geographic area(s) within a town established to address specific needs of the property owners within that district, utilizing charges and, in some cases, user fees paid by taxpayers within the district to finance these services. Special districts were statutorily authorized to assist towns in adjusting to patterns of growth that were not townwide, and have been used liberally by towns over the last several decades to address increased residential needs. The revenue raised to pay for special district services now represents a significant share of total revenue raised by local governments.

As towns grow, special districts are often established or extended to address incremental residential needs. For example, if a subdivision is built in a town, those houses may need a number of new services, such as water, sewer, street lighting or garbage collection. In cases where those services are not delivered townwide or where the development does not fall into an existing special district, a new special district is established or extended to meet those needs.

The earliest comprehensive authority for town improvement districts was provided in former Town Law (Chapter 63, Laws of 1909)... Subsequently, when the current Town Law was enacted in 1932 (Chapter 634, Laws of 1932) separate boards of commissioners were generally abolished and the powers of separate boards were transferred to town boards. Accordingly, most special improvement districts now in existence were established under general provisions of Articles 12 and 12-A of the Town Law and are administered by their respective town boards rather than separately elected boards. Some have been created by special act of the State Legislature.”

There are 867 special districts in Onondaga County. According to OSC's report, Onondaga County ranks second (to Erie County, which has 939) statewide. Onondaga County is one of only three counties statewide to have more than 500 special districts within its local government system. The special districts in Onondaga County span a

² Town Special Districts in New York, a report of the New York State Comptroller's Office, March 2007.

range of services, including 220 for sewer, 188 for lighting, 177 for drainage, 143 for water, 20 for refuse / garbage collection, 10 for parks, and 74 for other miscellaneous services. Additionally, there are 35 fire protection districts and 20 fire districts (which are different legal structures, as discussed in **Baseline Review: Section III**).

With the exception of fire *districts*, all special district costs are otherwise already accounted for within the town data discussed elsewhere in this report (as well as in the Municipal Profiles section of the Appendix).

Note: These special districts are *only* those that separately report as independent units of government. Town-based special districts come under town government and thus are already captured in the general purpose local government profiles contained in the previous section. Excluding school districts, there are twenty-two (22) such special districts that report as separate units to the Office of the State Comptroller. Those units are profiled in this section.

Of the twenty-two special districts reporting in Onondaga County, twenty are fire districts. The other two are the North Onondaga Public Library district and a small Fabius Youth Services district.

Regarding fire districts, additional detail on coverage areas, agency responses and response times is provided in the Service Profile chapter of this report.

Belgium Cold Spring Fire District

Service Areas: Town of Lysander (portion)

Stations with Apparatus: 3

Expenditures, 2003: \$803,511

Expenditures, 2008: \$1,772,162

Expenditures, 2013: \$937,932

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$1,165,157 (124% of total spending)

Official Website: belgiumcoldsprings.org

Brewerton Fire District

Service Areas: Town of Clay (portion), Town of Cicero (portion)

Stations with Apparatus: 2

Expenditures, 2003: \$402,548

Expenditures, 2008: \$488,833

Expenditures, 2013: \$659,278

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$171,421 (26% of total spending)

Official Website: brewertonfire.com

Cicero Fire District

Service Areas: Town of Cicero (portion)

Stations with Apparatus: 2

Expenditures, 2003: \$547,108

Expenditures, 2008: \$693,331

Expenditures, 2013: \$892,761

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$333,217 (37% of total spending)

Official Website: blogs.cicerofd.org/cfd

DeWitt Fire District

Service Areas: Town of DeWitt (portion)

Stations with Apparatus: 1

Expenditures, 2003: \$1,742,461

Expenditures, 2008: \$7,697,730

Expenditures, 2013: \$2,943,327

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$3,076,265 (96% of total spending)

Official Website: dewittfire.org

Jamesville Fire District

Service Areas: Town of DeWitt (portion), Town of Lafayette (portion)

Stations with Apparatus: 1

Expenditures, 2003: \$422,500

Expenditures, 2008: \$3,308,373

Expenditures, 2013: \$485,184

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$454,390 (94% of total spending)

Official Website: jamesvillefd.org

Fabius Fire District

Service Areas: Town of Fabius (portion), Village of Fabius

Stations with Apparatus: 1

Expenditures, 2003: N/R

Expenditures, 2008: \$239,939

Expenditures, 2013: \$198,166

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$253,432 (128% of total spending)

Official Website: N/A

Hinsdale Fire District

Service Areas: Town of Salina (portion)

Stations with Apparatus: 1

Expenditures, 2003: \$375,527

Expenditures, 2008: \$632,466

Expenditures, 2013: \$181,103

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$199,223 (110% of total spending)

Official Website: N/A

Kirkville Fire District

Service Areas: Town of Manlius (portion)

Stations with Apparatus: 1

Expenditures, 2003: \$117,513

Expenditures, 2008: \$110,201

Expenditures, 2013: \$131,118

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$180,100 (137% of total spending)

Official Website: kirkvillefire.com

Lakeside Fire District

Service Areas: Town of Camillus (portion), Town of Van Buren (portion), Town of Geddes (portion)

Stations with Apparatus: 2

Expenditures, 2003: \$439,152

Expenditures, 2008: \$347,019

Expenditures, 2013: \$351,995

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$445,387 (126% of total spending)

Official Website: lakesidefiredistrict.com

Lyncourt Fire District

Service Areas: Town of Salina (portion)

Stations with Apparatus: 1

Expenditures, 2003: \$538,767

Expenditures, 2008: \$600,849

Expenditures, 2013: \$739,543

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$623,250 (84% of total spending)

Official Website: lyncourtnfd.com

Mottville Fire District

Service Areas: Town of Elbridge (portion), Town of Skaneateles (portion)

Stations with Apparatus: 1

Expenditures, 2003: \$165,650

Expenditures, 2008: \$193,498

Expenditures, 2013: \$239,711

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$235,328 (98% of total spending)

Official Website: mottvillefireco.com

North West Fire District

Service Areas: Town of Lysander (portion), Town of Van Buren (portion)

* Note that the North West Fire District was established in 2013 when Lysander and Van Buren dissolved their respective fire protection districts and effectively created a single service district. Fire protection services are delivered within the district by the Lysander and Baldwinsville Fire Departments. The district had expenditures of \$614,538 in 2013.

Otisco Fire District

Service Areas: Town of Otisco (portion)

Stations with Apparatus: 1

Expenditures, 2003: \$242,903

Expenditures, 2008: \$331,786

Expenditures, 2013: N/R (spent \$319,003 in 2012)

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: N/R

Official Website: N/A

Plainville Fire District

Service Areas: Town of Lysander (portion)

Stations with Apparatus: 2

Expenditures, 2003: \$177,257

Expenditures, 2008: \$162,703

Expenditures, 2013: \$278,836

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$292,437 (105% of total spending)

Official Website: N/A

Pompey Fire District

Service Areas: Town of Pompey (portion)

Stations with Apparatus: 1

Expenditures, 2003: \$312,415

Expenditures, 2008: \$414,305

Expenditures, 2013: N/R (spent \$403,778 in 2012)

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: N/R

Official Website: pompeyhillfd.com

Salina Consolidated Fire District

Service Areas: Town of Salina (portion)

* Note that the Salina Consolidated Fire District is served by Mattydale Fire Department.

Stations with Apparatus: 1

Expenditures, 2003: \$908,680

Expenditures, 2008: \$1,045,874

Expenditures, 2013: \$589,669

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$643,738 (109% of total spending)

Official Website: mattydalefire.com

Seneca River Fire District

Service Areas: Town of Lysander (portion)

Stations with Apparatus: 1

Expenditures, 2003: \$54,775

Expenditures, 2008: \$71,576

Expenditures, 2013: \$65,224

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$76,003 (116% of total spending)

Official Website: N/A

Spafford Fire District

Service Areas: Town of Spafford (portion)

Stations with Apparatus: 1

Expenditures, 2003: \$246,849

Expenditures, 2008: \$349,788

Expenditures, 2013: \$366,584

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$353,136 (96% of total spending)

Official Website: spaffordfiredept.com

Tully Joint Fire District

Service Areas: Town of Tully, Village of Tully

Stations with Apparatus: 2

Expenditures, 2003: \$259,271

Expenditures, 2008: \$243,035

Expenditures, 2013: \$812,146

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$486,706 (60% of total spending)

Official Website: tullyfireandems.com

Warners Fire District

Service Areas: Town of Camillus (portion), Town of Van Buren (portion)

Stations with Apparatus: 1

Expenditures, 2003: \$307,538

Expenditures, 2008: \$262,895

Expenditures, 2013: \$916,720

Property Tax Revenue, 2013: \$355,768 (39% of total spending)

Official Website: N/A

Northern Onondaga Public Library District

Service Areas: Brewerton, Cicero and North Syracuse

* Note that the district was established in 1996 through the combination of three free association libraries into a single state-authorized "Special Legislative District Public Library." The district is funded in part through a library tax levied on taxpayers of the district.

Expenditures, 2013: \$2,471,792

Official Website: nopl.org

Fabius Youth District

Service Areas: Fabius

Expenditures, 2013: \$1,132

Official Website: N/A

Local Government in
Onondaga County, NY

Preliminary Baseline Review: Section III
Service Profiles



By the people, for the future.

Local Government in Onondaga County, NY

Preliminary Baseline Review: Section III Service Profiles



Note to Readers:

The Preliminary Baseline Review contains a significant amount of data and information on local government and the services it provides across Onondaga County. Though the information is accurate and reliable to the best of CGR's and the Commission's knowledge, the Preliminary Baseline Review should be viewed as a "living, breathing" document that will continue to evolve as the Consensus process moves forward. The document is therefore subject to change as new, more detailed or differently formatted information becomes available, in keeping with the Commission's goal of establishing the best, most current and most reliable information baseline for the community's consideration. Related, the information contained in the Preliminary Baseline Review *does not* represent all of the data collected by – or still to be collected by – the Commission as part of this process.

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Service Profiles

As a complement to the other two sections of the baseline review, this section focuses on individual local government *services* as the unit of analysis, rather than the units of government themselves. For each major service area, it presents a narrative on the basic service delivery framework in place across Onondaga County, and includes data on the number of individual service providers, service metrics (*i.e.* coverage areas), workload indicators (where applicable), and expenditures. To illustrate the diversity of service levels and relative investments across the county, per square mile / per capita comparisons are presented for select functions, as are “heat maps” that graphically present the diversity of service-related costs.

Profiles are presented for the following service areas:

- Police
- Public Works and Highways
- Fire
- Tax Assessment
- Justice Courts
- Water and Wastewater
- Sanitation and Garbage
- Parks
- Libraries
- General Government (including executive and legislative functions, clerk, financial administration and zoning / planning)

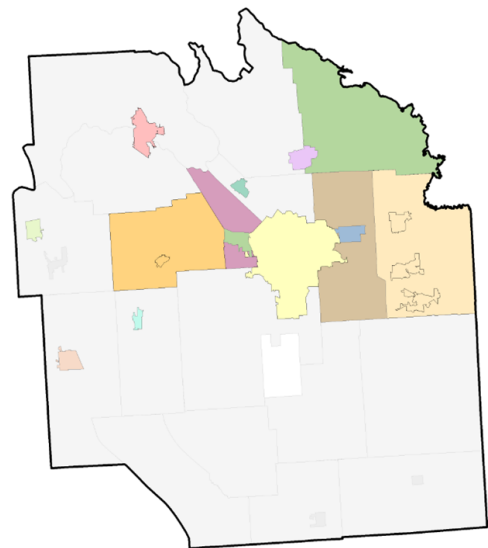
Brief summaries are also provided for “centralized services” that are provided to the community entirely (or overwhelmingly) by a single government, including social services, public health, probation and mental health.

Police

Overview

The communities of Onondaga County are collectively served by 15 local law enforcement service providers. The agencies span two levels of government: The County, through the Onondaga County Sheriff's Office, and those municipalities which maintain and fund their own police departments. Among the municipal agencies, the City of Syracuse Police Department is the largest in force size, budget and call volume.

The accompanying map illustrates the distribution of police departments throughout Onondaga County. Although the County Sheriff's Office technically has countywide jurisdiction, it serves as the primary law enforcement agency only in those localities not otherwise covered by their own municipal department (in the map, those areas shaded in light gray). Including the City of Syracuse, there are fourteen such municipal departments, concentrated generally in the northern half of the County (in the map, those areas shaded in color).



Aside from the County Sheriff's Office, two agencies serve multiple governments – the Town of Camillus PD, which serves the Town and Village, and the Town of Manlius PD, which serves the Town and the Villages of Manlius, Fayetteville and Minoa. All other local agencies provide service to a single jurisdiction.

As a general fund expense, costs for the County Sheriff's Office are underwritten by county taxpayers through the general fund tax levy. As such, every county property taxpayer is contributing to the cost of the service regardless of whether they live in an area where the Sheriff is the primary law enforcement agency (i.e. there is not a municipal police department) or the Sheriff is not primary (i.e. there is a municipal police department providing primary coverage). By contrast, each of the municipal police departments is funded only by the taxpayers within that municipal jurisdiction. Thus, the County Sheriff's Office draws from the larger regional tax base, as opposed to municipal forces which draw from a geographically smaller tax base.

In three instances, both a town government and an incorporated village within it have separate police agencies (though that will reduce to two in 2015 with the dissolution of the Village of East Syracuse Police Department). In those cases, town costs are borne only by taxpayers in the portion of the town outside the village (i.e. the unincorporated area), while village costs are borne only by village taxpayers.

Police services are characterized by occasional, as needed intergovernmental collaboration among service providers. On a mutual aid basis, neighboring departments (as well as the County Sheriff's Office) will provide call backup, as well as more intensive multi-agency response for higher-level calls.

It is also noteworthy that law enforcement services in certain parts of the county have been restructured in recent years, in an effort to reduce costs (or at least mitigate cost growth). For example, residents of the Village of East Syracuse voted to disband their village police department earlier in 2014, and contract with the surrounding town police department starting next year. Similarly, in 2008 the Town of Clay – the most populous town in Onondaga County – voted to disband its own police department and contract with the County Sheriff's Office. It followed that step in 2011 with a decision to end the formal contract with the Sheriff's Office, and receive only the level of service otherwise provided for through county taxes. And in 1985, the Villages of Minoa, Fayetteville and Manlius merged their departments with the surrounding Town of Manlius.

Service Providers¹

County-Based

- Onondaga County Sheriff's Office

City-Based

- City of Syracuse Police Department

Town-Based

- Town of Camillus Police Department
- Town of Cicero Police Department
- Town of DeWitt Police Department
- Town of Geddes Police Department
- Town of Manlius Police Department

¹ The listing of service providing agencies does not include the New York State Police, which also provides coverage to certain portions of Onondaga County.

Village-Based

- Village of Baldwinsville Police Department
- Village of East Syracuse Police Department²
- Village of Jordan Police Department
- Village of Liverpool Police Department
- Village of Marcellus Police Department
- Village of North Syracuse Police Department
- Village of Skaneateles Police Department
- Village of Solway Police Department

Provider Summaries

- Onondaga County Sheriff's Office: Though the agency technically has jurisdiction over the entire County (and is funded as such), it serves as the primary agency in those areas that are not otherwise served by a municipal police agency. This includes the Villages of Elbridge, Fabius and Tully, and the unincorporated portions of the Towns of Clay, Elbridge, Fabius, Lafayette, Lysander, Marcellus, Onondaga, Otisco, Pompey, Salina, Skaneateles, Spafford, Tully and Van Buren. Collectively, these jurisdictions span approximately 572 square miles.
- City of Syracuse Police Department: The agency serves the 26-square mile area of the City of Syracuse, and is the region's largest force in size and expenditure. Its total served population is 144,669, although the City's position as a regional economic center increases that population significantly during daytime hours and for special events.
- Town of Camillus Police Department: The agency serves the entire 34.5-square mile area of the Town of Camillus, including both the unincorporated portion and the incorporated Village of Camillus. Its total served population is 25,529.
- Town of Cicero Police Department: The agency serves only the unincorporated portion of the Town of Cicero, spanning 48 square miles and 31,699 in population. Note: The Village of North Syracuse, located partially within the Town of Cicero, is covered by its own separate agency.
- Town of DeWitt Police Department: The agency serves only the unincorporated portion of the Town of DeWitt, spanning 34 square miles and 25,733 in population. Note: The Village of East Syracuse, located within the Town of DeWitt, is covered by its own separate agency presently. However, pursuant to a 2014 referendum

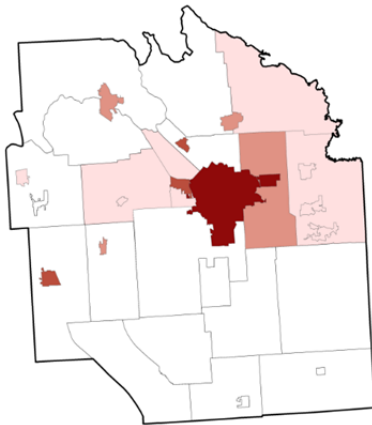
² In April 2014, residents of the Village of East Syracuse voted 333 to 199 to eliminate the Village's police department and contract with the Town of DeWitt for services. The change takes effect January 1, 2015.

approved by Village voters, the Village will eliminate its police department and begin receiving service from the Town of DeWitt Police Department next year.

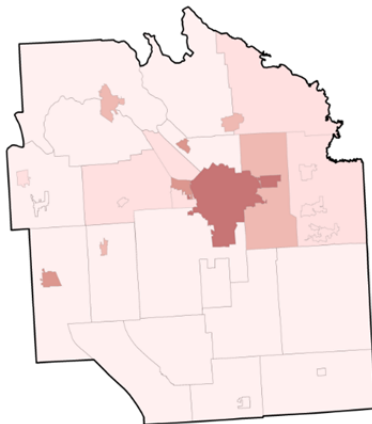
- Town of Geddes Police Department: The agency serves only the unincorporated portion of the Town of Geddes, spanning 9 square miles and 16,946 in population. Note: The Village of Solvay, located within the Town of Geddes, is covered by its own separate agency.
- Town of Manlius Police Department: The agency serves the entire 49.6-square mile area of the Town of Manlius, including both the unincorporated portion and the Villages of Manlius, Fayetteville and Minoa. Its total served population is 44,976.
- Village of Baldwinsville Police Department: The agency serves the incorporated village area only, spanning 3.1 square miles and 7,464 in population.
- Village of East Syracuse: The agency serves the incorporated village area only, spanning 1.6 square miles and 3,041 in population. Note: As referenced above, the department will be dissolved as of December 31, 2014.
- Village of Jordan Police Department: The agency serves the incorporated village area only, spanning 1.2 square miles and 1,350 in population.
- Village of Liverpool Police Department: The agency serves the incorporated village area only, spanning 0.8 square miles and 2,315 in population.
- Village of Marcellus Police Department: The agency serves the incorporated village area only, spanning 0.6 square miles and 1,789 in population.
- Village of North Syracuse Police Department: The agency serves the incorporated village area only, spanning 2 square miles and 6,916 in population.
- Village of Skaneateles Police Department: The agency serves the incorporated village area only, spanning 1.4 square miles and 2,452 in population.
- Village of Solvay Police Department: The agency serves the incorporated village area only, spanning 1.6 square miles and 6,490 in population.

Service Providers	Svc Area (mi ²)	Population (2013)	Responses (2013)	Density (per mi ²)	\$ Per Cap (2013)	\$ Per Mi ² (2013)
Onondaga Co Sheriff	780.0	468,387	88,148	600	\$81	\$48,343
Manlius, Town	49.6	44,976	21,341	907	\$114	\$103,790
Cicero, Town	48.5	31,699	17,897	654	\$63	\$41,451
Camillus, Town	34.5	25,529	14,426	740	\$118	\$86,985
DeWitt, Town	33.9	25,733	23,157	759	\$208	\$157,882
Syracuse, City	26.0	144,669	145,063	5,564	\$473	\$2,630,291
Geddes, Town	9.2	16,946	11,522	1,842	\$127	\$234,282
Baldwinsville, Village	3.1	7,464	8,288	2,408	\$194	\$468,015
N. Syracuse, Village	2.0	6,916	9,104	3,458	\$191	\$659,897
E. Syracuse, Village	1.6	3,041	7,673	1,901	\$389	\$738,444
Solvay, Village	1.6	6,490	7,771	4,056	\$285	\$1,155,011
Skaneateles, Village	1.4	2,452	3,587	1,751	\$254	\$444,203
Jordan, Village	1.2	1,350	655	1,125	\$57	\$63,804
Liverpool, Village	0.8	2,315	3,979	2,893	\$326	\$942,992
Marcellus, Village	0.6	1,789	1,244	2,885	\$172	\$495,951

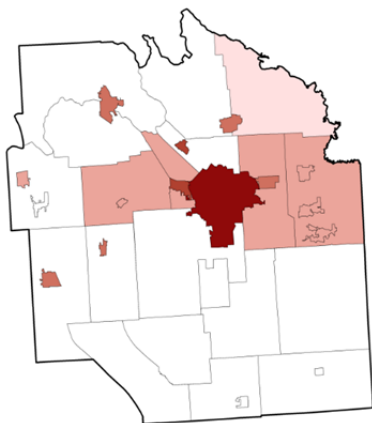
Note: Service providers are ranked according to size of service area. Onondaga County Sheriff figures reflect countywide jurisdiction, rather than only those territories in which the Sheriff is the primary responding agency. Costs per capita and per square mile include an estimate for employee benefits such as pension and health insurance. Response totals for 2013 reflect Police Dispatches by Agency reported in the 2013 Annual Report for the Onondaga County Department of Emergency Communications, and exclude NY State Police and Park Rangers.



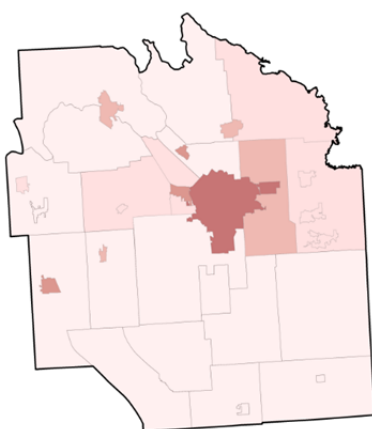
Heat Map 1:
Police costs per capita
(municipal agencies only)



Heat Map 2:
Police costs per capita
(county and municipal agencies)



Heat Map 3:
Police costs per square mile
(municipal agencies only)

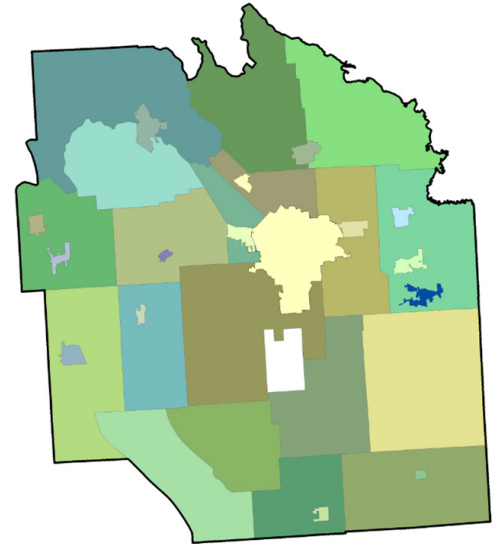


Heat Map 4:
Police costs per square mile
(county and municipal agencies)

Public Works and Highways

Overview

There are thirty-six (36) public works and highways service providers throughout Onondaga County, including the County's own Department of Transportation and municipal-level providers. In addition to the County, every other general purpose local government in Onondaga County – the City of Syracuse and every town and village – has its own public works agency.



The accompanying map illustrates the distribution of municipal-level departments throughout Onondaga County. In general, the departments are responsible for maintaining safe and efficient infrastructure systems within their jurisdictional area. The primary responsibility involves roads – basic road maintenance, repair and snow plowing are key (and seasonally intensive) services. Each agency maintains its own fleet of “rolling stock” vehicles and capital equipment to deliver these services, with the size and extent of the fleet dictated by the geographic area and road miles it is responsible for. In general, many of the departments also provide infrastructure maintenance for storm / sanitary drainage systems and government-owned spaces (e.g. parks and recreation facilities), municipal building maintenance, and leaf / brush pickup.

Funding for public works services is similar to that of police, with the County drawing its revenue from the countywide tax base and municipal providers being funded by their local tax bases.

It is important to note that at the town level, public works / highway superintendents are typically elected. Statewide, according to the Association of Towns, more than 93 percent of town highway superintendents are elected directly by voters, rather than appointed by town boards.

A considerable amount of intermunicipal cooperation is evident in the delivery of public works and highway services across Onondaga County. The cooperative arrangements are often of the informal, “handshake” variety, with public works superintendents sharing capital equipment and manpower on as needed bases in return for similar cooperation from a neighboring superintendent at a later time. This is particularly evident in cases of larger-scale projects, such as major road repavings or

infrastructure repairs, where one municipal agency may lack the capacity to complete the project in timely fashion on its own. This sharing occurs regularly, much of it outside the confines of a formal contract (and out of the public eye).

There are also more formal, contractual collaborative arrangements. One example involves countywide snow plowing. The County contracts with a number of towns and villages to provide snow and ice removal services on certain county-owned roads.

Service Providers

County-Based

- Onondaga County Department of Transportation

City-Based

- City of Syracuse Department of Public Works

Town-Based

- Town of Camillus Highway Department
- Town of Cicero Department of Public Works
- Town of Clay Highway Department
- Town of DeWitt Highway Department
- Town of Elbridge Highway Department
- Town of Fabius Highway Department
- Town of Geddes Highway Department
- Town of Lafayette Highway Department
- Town of Lysander Highway Department
- Town of Manlius Highway Department
- Town of Marcellus Highway Department
- Town of Onondaga Highway Department
- Town of Otisco Highway Department
- Town of Pompey Highway Department
- Town of Salina Highway Department
- Town of Skaneateles Highway Department
- Town of Spafford Highway Department
- Town of Tully Highway Department
- Town of Van Buren Highway Department

Village-Based

- Village of Baldwinsville Department of Public Works

- Village of Camillus Highway Department
- Village of East Syracuse Department of Public Works
- Village of Elbridge Department of Public Works
- Village of Fabius Highway Department
- Village of Fayetteville Department of Public Works
- Village of Jordan Department of Public Works
- Village of Liverpool Department of Public Works
- Village of Manlius Department of Public Works
- Village of Marcellus Highway Department
- Village of Minoa Department of Public Works
- Village of North Syracuse Department of Public Works
- Village of Skaneateles Department of Public Works
- Village of Solvay Highway Department
- Village of Tully Department of Public Works

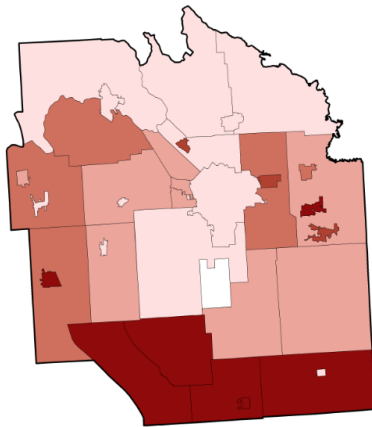
In each case, the municipal public works / highway departments service the territory within their own jurisdiction. Within towns that contain incorporated villages, the town highway department is responsible for the unincorporated area (*i.e.* outside of the village), while the village public works department is responsible inside of the incorporated village.

Service Providers	Service Area (mi ²)	Population (2013)	Centerline Miles
Onondaga County	780.0	468,387	793.8
Pompey, Town	66.4	7,282	63.7
Lysander, Town	60.3	18,570	97.2
Onondaga, Town	57.7	23,143	99.5
Cicero, Town	47.5	28,241	117.4
Clay, Town	47.0	55,887	170.7
Fabius, Town	46.2	1,611	30.5
Manlius, Town	44.9	19,900	106.8
Skaneateles, Town	41.3	4,773	40.8
Lafayette, Town	39.2	4,922	29.0
Elbridge, Town	35.4	3,455	30.1
Camillus, Town	34.1	23,043	96.4
Van Buren, Town	34.0	9,631	45.1
Spafford, Town	32.8	1,671	22.5
DeWitt, Town	32.3	22,692	124.4
Marcellus, Town	31.8	4,398	22.3
Otisco, Town	29.6	2,549	34.9
Syracuse, City	26.0	144,669	393.9
Tully, Town	25.2	1,864	21.9
Salina, Town	13.0	31,299	100.6
Geddes, Town	7.6	10,456	45.6
Baldwinsville, Village	3.1	7,464	25.1
N. Syracuse, Village	2.0	6,916	21.6
Manlius, Village	1.8	4,675	17.2
Fayetteville, Village	1.7	4,340	28.0
E. Syracuse, Village	1.6	3,041	12.7
Solvay, Village	1.6	6,490	24.0
Skaneateles, Village	1.4	2,452	8.0
Jordan, Village	1.2	1,350	6.7
Minoa, Village	1.2	3,523	10.7
Elbridge, Village	1.0	1,048	5.4
Liverpool, Village	0.8	2,315	10.6
Tully, Village	0.7	870	1.9
Marcellus, Village	0.6	1,789	4.4
Camillus, Village	0.4	1,243	5.7
Fabius, Village	0.4	343	1.2

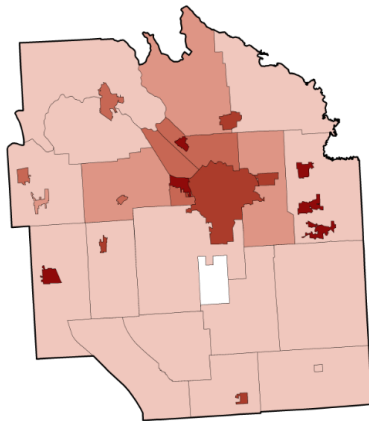
Note: Service providers are ranked according to size of service area.

Service Providers	\$ Per Cap (2013)	\$ Per Mi ² (2013)	\$ Per Ctrline Mile (2013)
Onondaga County	\$218	\$130,868	\$128,598
Pompey, Town	\$237	\$25,959	\$27,055
Lysander, Town	\$153	\$45,779	\$29,160
Onondaga, Town	\$177	\$70,804	\$41,076
Cicero, Town	\$190	\$110,781	\$45,781
Clay, Town	\$156	\$181,890	\$51,159
Fabius, Town	\$602	\$20,819	\$31,841
Manlius, Town	\$267	\$107,301	\$49,856
Skaneateles, Town	\$322	\$36,000	\$37,658
Lafayette, Town	\$243	\$30,483	\$41,248
Elbridge, Town	\$335	\$30,775	\$38,456
Camillus, Town	\$265	\$176,694	\$63,216
Van Buren, Town	\$289	\$78,318	\$61,876
Spafford, Town	\$577	\$29,392	\$42,884
DeWitt, Town	\$316	\$211,835	\$57,713
Marcellus, Town	\$258	\$35,027	\$51,084
Otisco, Town	\$484	\$41,645	\$35,331
Syracuse, City	\$135	\$752,527	\$49,672
Tully, Town	\$468	\$33,688	\$39,786
Salina, Town	\$170	\$386,342	\$52,976
Geddes, Town	\$268	\$304,072	\$61,402
Baldwinsville, Village	\$194	\$466,973	\$57,582
N. Syracuse, Village	\$188	\$649,163	\$60,108
Manlius, Village	\$389	\$1,011,183	\$105,637
Fayetteville, Village	\$517	\$1,318,790	\$80,213
E. Syracuse, Village	\$370	\$703,919	\$88,893
Solvay, Village	\$248	\$1,004,728	\$67,066
Skaneateles, Village	\$507	\$888,552	\$154,916
Jordan, Village	\$273	\$307,230	\$55,109
Minoa, Village	\$305	\$896,552	\$100,736
Elbridge, Village	\$206	\$216,352	\$40,214
Liverpool, Village	\$359	\$1,039,647	\$78,687
Tully, Village	\$557	\$692,688	\$251,234
Marcellus, Village	\$208	\$599,923	\$85,310
Camillus, Village	\$117	\$364,592	\$25,766
Fabius, Village	\$127	\$108,486	\$37,734

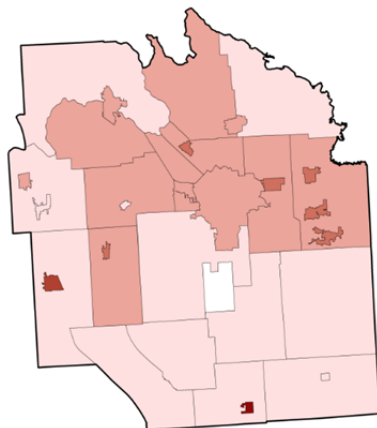
Note: Service providers are ranked according to size of service area. Costs per capita, per square mile and per centerline mile include an estimate for employee benefits such as pension and health insurance.



Heat Map 1:
Public works costs per capita
(municipal agencies only)



Heat Map 2:
Public works costs per square mile
(municipal agencies only)



Heat Map 3:
Public works costs per centerline mile
(municipal agencies only)

Fire Protection

Overview

Nearly five dozen separate agencies form the core of Onondaga County's fire protection service system. Excluding the Onondaga Nation Fire Department, there are fifty-seven agencies providing fire protection to portions of the County. There are fifteen EMS *transport* agencies in the County. Every fire department technically provides emergency medical response at some level, though it is department-specific, with some departments going to all such calls and others responding only to certain types.

Consistent with state law, a range of legal structures is used to deliver fire services.³

- **Cities and villages can directly provide the service themselves.** The highest profile example of this in Onondaga County is the City of Syracuse Fire Department, which is the region's largest fire protection agency in size, workforce, capacity and service volume. In cases of municipal agencies, costs are underwritten through municipal property taxes and the service is furnished only within the municipality's borders.
- **Fire districts can be created with their own property taxing authority.** Under state law, fire districts are separate units of local government (with their own elected boards of commissioners) established for the purpose of providing fire protection and emergency response within designated geographic areas. Typically, fire districts will have their own fire departments to deliver the service, although districts need not – they are empowered to contract with other fire service providers in lieu of having their own department, in which case the district serves more as a "service organizing" principle than as a service provider. Of the twenty fire districts in Onondaga County, most have their own fire departments. There are more than 800 fire districts in New York State.
- **Fire protection districts can be created by towns.** As creatures of town governments, fire protection districts receive service pursuant to a formal contract between the town government and one or more fire service providers. The expense of that service is borne by property taxpayers within the protection district. Protection districts do not have their own elected boards of commissioners. Town boards can create, consolidate or otherwise change the boundaries of protection

³ Portions of this section are drawn from "Fire Protection in New York State," an informative guide developed by the NYS Commission on Local Government and Economic Competitiveness, and available online.

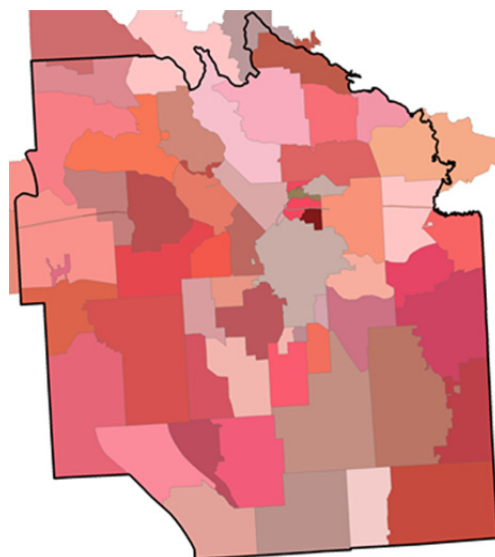
districts unilaterally or by petition. There are more than 900 fire protection districts in New York State.

In cities and villages, fire services are funded through property taxes. In town fire protection districts, the town government levies the property tax on property owners in the respective area. By contrast, for fire districts, town governments levy (and collect) the district tax but otherwise have no input into the district budget.

Moreover, a single fire department may be delivering service to multiple geographic areas under different legal structures. For example, a village fire department may be providing service to village taxpayers as a **municipal agency**, while it may also contract with a **fire district** to service some / all of the district area and contract with a town to service a **fire protection district**.

Although Onondaga County itself is not formally involved in the actual delivery of fire services, its Office of Emergency Management does play a coordinating and oversight role. The agency's Fire Bureau oversees the mutual aid plan for fire service providers countywide, coordinates certain trainings and oversees the County's fire investigation unit. Onondaga County is also a member of the New York State fire mobilization and mutual aid plan.

The accompanying map illustrates the distribution of fire service providers throughout Onondaga County. As noted, there are fifty-seven agencies providing service in varying legal capacities. Most towns in the County are served by more than one fire department, and the territories of most providers do not conform to specific municipal boundaries. In select cases, the map reflects fire service providers whose coverage areas span outside of the borders of Onondaga County.



As is the case with police, fire service providers collaborate on a mutual aid basis when higher-level events require more intensive responses.

Service Providers

Current service providers in Onondaga County are listed below. For categorization purposes, they are organized by type – *i.e.* whether they are an independent non-profit fire company, a municipally-based city or village fire department, or a fire department that is connected to a fire district. It should be noted that five of the 57

departments are actually based in a neighboring county, and only a small portion of their total coverage area is included within Onondaga County. They are Bridgeport FD (Madison County), Caughdenoy (Oswego County), Phoenix (Oswego County), Weedsport (Cayuga County) and Cody (Oswego County).

Most of these departments are volunteer. Exceptions include Syracuse FD (career department) and Fayetteville FD, Manlius FD, Tully FD and DeWitt FD (combination career and volunteer departments).

Independent Fire Companies

- **Bridgeport FD**
Town of Cicero (portion)
Also outside of Onondaga County
- **Camillus FD**
Town of Camillus (portion)
Village of Camillus
- **Caughdenoy FD**
Town of Clay (portion)
Also outside of Onondaga County
- **Clay FD**
Town of Clay (portion)
- **Delphi Falls FD**
Town of Pompey (portion)
- **Fairmount FD**
Town of Camillus (portion)
- **Howlett Hill FD**
Town of Onondaga (portion)
- **Lafayette FD**
Town of Lafayette (portion)
- **Liverpool FD**
Town of Salina (portion)
Village of Liverpool
- **Moyers Corners FD**
Town of Clay (portion)
- **Navarino FD**
Town of Onondaga (portion)
- **Nedrow FD**
Town of Onondaga (portion)
- **Marcellus FD**
Town of Marcellus
Town of Skaneateles (portion)
Village of Marcellus
- **Mattydale FD**
Town of Salina (portion)
- **Onondaga Hill FD**
Town of Onondaga (portion)
- **Phoenix FD**
Town of Lysander (portion)
Also outside of Onondaga County
- **Sentinel Heights FD**
Town of Onondaga (portion)
- **Solvay FD**
Town of Camillus (portion)
Town of Geddes (portion)
Village of Solvay
- **South Bay FD**
Town of Cicero (portion)
- **South Onondaga FD**
Town of Onondaga (portion)
- **Southwood FD**
Town of Onondaga (portion)
- **Taunton FD**
Town of Onondaga (portion)
- **Weedsport FD**
Thruway (portion)
Also outside of Onondaga County

Municipal Fire Departments

- **Syracuse FD**
City of Syracuse
Airport
- **East Syracuse FD**
Town of DeWitt (portion)
Village of East Syracuse
- **Elbridge FD**
Village of Elbridge
- **Fayetteville FD**
Town of Manlius (portion)
Village of Fayetteville
- **Jordan FD**
Town of Elbridge (portion)
Village of Jordan
- **Manlius FD**
Town of Manlius (portion)
Town of Pompey (portion)
Village of Manlius
- **Minoa FD**
Town of Manlius (portion)
Village of Minoa
- **North Syracuse FD**
Town of Clay (portion)
Town of Cicero (portion)
Village of North Syracuse
- **Skaneateles FD**
Town of Skaneateles (portion)
Village of Skaneateles

Fire District Departments

- **Amber FD**
Town of Otisco (portion)
- **Apulia FD**
Town of Fabius (portion)
- **Baldwinsville FD**
Town of Van Buren (portion)
Town of Lysander (portion)
Village of Baldwinsville
- **Belgium Cold Springs FD**
Town of Lysander (portion)
- **Borodino FD**
Town of Spafford (portion)
- **Brewerton FD**
Town of Clay (portion)
Town of Cicero (portion)
Also outside of Onondaga County
- **Cicero FD**
Town of Cicero (portion)
- **Cody FD**
Town of Lysander (portion)
Also outside of Onondaga County
- **DeWitt FD**
Town of DeWitt (portion)
- **Jamesville FD**
Town of DeWitt (portion)
Town of Lafayette (portion)
- **Fabius FD**
Town of Fabius (portion)
Village of Fabius
- **Hinsdale FD**
Town of Salina (portion)
- **Kirkville FD**
Town of Manlius (portion)
- **Lakeside FD**
Town of Camillus (portion)
Town of Van Buren (portion)
Town of Geddes (portion)

- Lyncourt FD
Town of Salina (portion)
- Lysander FD
Town of Lysander (portion)
- Memphis FD
Town of Van Buren (portion)
Town of Camillus (portion)
- Mottville FD
Town of Elbridge (portion)
Town of Skaneateles (portion)
- Otisco FD
Town of Otisco (portion)
- Plainville FD
Town of Lysander (portion)
- Pompey Hill FD
Town of Pompey (portion)
- Seneca River FD
Town of Lysander (portion)
- Spafford FD
Town of Spafford (portion)
- Tully FD
Town of Tully
Village of Tully
- Warners FD
Town of Camillus (portion)
Town of Van Buren (portion)

The following table presents data for each department that serves a portion of Onondaga County. In reviewing the “Fire Department Responses” field, readers should note that the direct comparability of the figures across different providers is challenged by the fact that *not all agencies respond to the same types / levels of call in the same way*. Although every fire department provides emergency medical response at some level, the decision on which type / level of call to respond to is department-specific. Thus, the response figures presented in the table are not necessarily standardized.

Further, several agencies have their own separate ambulance transport services to respond to EMS calls, including Amber, Brewerton, Fayetteville, Jordan, Lafayette, Manlius, Minoa and Tully. In those cases, EMS call volume is stratified out of the fire totals – and captured separately as ambulance call volume – in a way that differentiates them from agencies that do not have their own ambulance service. In those cases, the separate ambulance call volume is listed in the far-right column to provide a more complete sense of overall calls for service.

Service Providers	Service Area (mi ²)	Fire Dept Responses (2013)	Are EMS Calls Included in Total?	Add'l Ambul Responses (2013)
Marcellus FD	38.2	271	Yes	-
Pompey Hill FD	37.2	258	Yes	-
Lafayette FD	35.9	229	No	405
Skaneateles FD	35.6	365	Yes	-
Fabius FD	33.7	153	Yes	-
Jordan FD	29.9	219	No	1,037
Syracuse FD	28.0	28,022	Yes	-

Tully FD	26.3	149	No	538
Manlius FD	26.3	643	No	1,632
Plainville FD	22.9	258	Yes	-
Otisco FD	21.5	102	Yes	-
Clay FD	19.9	608	Yes	-
Borodino FD	19.6	103	Yes	-
Spafford FD	19.5	89	Yes	-
Baldwinsville FD	19.1	774	Yes	-
Moyers Corners FD	18.1	1,403	Yes	-
Delphi Falls FD	17.3	96	Yes	-
Camillus FD	16.5	467	Yes	-
Warners FD	15.5	276	Yes	-
E. Syracuse FD	15.3	1,055	Yes	-
S. Onondaga FD	15.2	211	Yes	-
Minoa FD	15.1	507	No	1,191
Bridgeport FD	14.8	699	Yes	-
Mottville FD	14.5	257	Yes	-
N. Syracuse FD	13.8	821	Yes	-
Belgium Cold Spr FD	13.7	570	Yes	-
Lysander FD	13.6	161	Yes	-
Apulia FD	12.9	59	Yes	-
Onondaga Hill FD	12.8	1,039	Yes	-
Jamesville FD	12.6	460	Yes	-
Memphis FD	11.8	271	Yes	-
Brewerton FD	11.0	303	No	620
Navarino FD	10.7	166	Yes	-
Cicero FD	10.7	1,048	Yes	-
Lakeside FD	10.2	799	Yes	-
Fayetteville FD	10.1	635	No	2,875
Kirkville FD	10.1	267	Yes	-
Liverpool FD	9.9	1,854	Yes	-
Amber FD	9.6	133	No	90
DeWitt FD	8.2	1,797	Yes	-
Howlett Hill FD	7.6	268	Yes	-
Phoenix FD	7.4*	n/r	Yes	-
Solvay FD	7.4	1,431	Yes	-
South Bay FD	7.3	385	Yes	-
Fairmount FD	6.1	646	Yes	-
Taunton FD	4.5	778	Yes	-
Sentinel Heights FD	4.4	166	Yes	-
Mattydale FD	2.6	1,090	Yes	-
Caughdenoy FD	2.2*	n/r	Yes	-
Cody FD	1.9*	n/r	Yes	-
Southwood FD	1.6	238	Yes	-
Lyncourt FD	1.3	571	Yes	-
Elbridge FD	1.1	434	Yes	-
Hinsdale FD	0.9	465	Yes	-
Seneca River FD	0.9	41	Yes	-
Nedrow FD	0.8	515	Yes	-
Weedsport FD	0.3*	n/r	Yes	-

Note: Service providers are ranked according to size of service area. Asterisks denote fire departments whose overall service territory includes areas outside Onondaga County. For those agencies, only the portion within Onondaga County is included in the Service Area total. Response numbers and times for non-Onondaga County departments are omitted.

Response totals for 2013 reflect the Fire Department Reference (DR) numbers reported in the 2013 Annual Report for the Onondaga County Department of Emergency Communications.

Emergency Medical Services

The service delivery framework for EMS and ambulance service is, in many parts of the county, tied to the fire services system. While 28 agencies technically have EMS Operating Certificates from the State Department of Health, as shown in the following table, there are actually fifteen EMS transport agencies that were dispatched by County 911 in 2013.

Agencies are certified by the State DOH for different levels of care, based on their individual capabilities. The following is a comprehensive list of those agencies certified by DOH, along with their service type, ownership status and level of care capabilities.

Service Providers	Type	Status	Level	Ambulances*	Responses (2013)
Amber Ambulance	Ambulance	Independent	EMT	1	90
Brewerton Fire/Ambulance	Ambulance	Fire Dept	EMT-P	1	620
East Area Volunteer ES	Ambulance	Independent	EMT-P	4	2,680
Rural Metro	Ambulance	Commercial	EMT-P	32	55,120
Village of Fayetteville	Ambulance	Municipal	EMT-P	3	2,875
Baldwinsville Amb Corps	Ambulance	Independent	EMT-P	4	3,603
Lafayette Fire Dept	Ambulance	Fire Dept	EMT-CC	2	405
Village of Manlius	Ambulance	Fire Dept	EMT-P	2	1,632
Marcellus Ambulance VES	Ambulance	Independent	EMT-P	3	735
Village of Minoa	Ambulance	Municipal	EMT-P	2	1,191
North Area VAC	Ambulance	Independent	EMT-P	5	5,589
N. Onondaga Vol Amb	Ambulance	Independent	EMT-P	7	5,820
Jordan Fire Department	Ambulance	Independent	EMT-P	3	1,037
Skaneateles Ambulance	Ambulance	Independent	EMT-P	2	860
Town of Tully	Ambulance	Municipal	EMT-P	2	538
Western Area VES	Ambulance	Independent	EMT-P	3	2,348
TLC Medical Transport	Ambulance	Commercial	EMT-P	1	N/A
Carrier Dome Health Squad	First Resp	Industrial	EMT-P	0	-
Clay Volunteer Fire	First Resp	Fire Dept	EMT-I	0	-
DeWitt Fire District	First Resp	Fire Dept	EMT-P	0	-
Fabius Fire Rescue	First Resp	Fire Dept	EMT-D	0	-
Jamesville Fire Dept	First Resp	Fire Dept	EMT-D	0	-
Mattydale Fire Dept	First Resp	Fire Dept	EMT-I	0	-
North Syracuse Fire Dept	First Resp	Fire Dept	EMT-P	0	-

Onondaga Co Sheriff	Ambulance	Municipal	EMT-P	1	-
Pompey Hill Fire Dept	First Resp	Fire Dept	EMT-P	0	-
Syracuse Fire Dept	Ambulance	Municipal	EMT-P	1	-
Syracuse Univ Ambulance	Ambulance	College	EMT-D	2	-

Response totals for 2013 reflect the Ambulance Corps Departmental Reference (DR) numbers reported in the 2013 Annual Report for the Onondaga County Department of Emergency Communications; Data for TLC Medical Transport not available at the time of report

EMT = Emergency Medical Technician; EMT-P = Paramedic Level; EMT-I = Intermediate Level; EMT-CC = Critical Care Level; EMT-D = Basic/Defibrillator Level

Notes: Rural Metro is the operating name for Eastern Paramedics; Jordan FD's certificate is under the name Old Erie Emergency Services; Onondaga County Sheriff is the county helicopter

* Ambulances only, not including any "fly cars" or other response vehicles

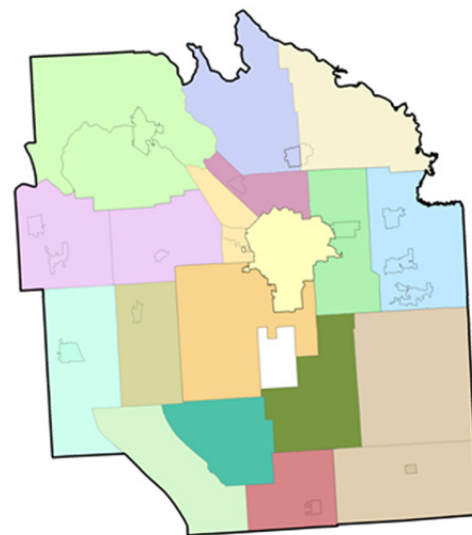
Tax Assessment

Overview

As discussed in **Baseline Review: Section I**, property taxes are an important revenue source for local governments in Onondaga County. The County relies on property taxes for approximately 12 percent of its budget, and the City for 10 percent. Towns and villages are even more dependent on property taxes as a source of revenue – 66 percent and 27 percent, respectively. Critical district-based services such as fire protection also rely on property taxes to underwrite their costs.

The basis for an effective, equitable and reliable property taxation system is tax assessment. New York is one of a handful of states where tax assessment is a municipal-level function, rather than county- or state-based. Across Onondaga County, the function is vested in town governments and the City of Syracuse.

In total, there are 17 assessment units in Onondaga County. The largest is the City of Syracuse, which is responsible for maintaining accurate and equitable assessments on 42,015 parcels citywide. The next-largest is the Town of Clay (20,957 parcels); the smallest assessing unit in the county is the Town of Tully (1,539 parcels).



Although villages have the authority to run their own assessment operations in New York State, in Onondaga County none do. Each village's assessment function is effectively consolidated within its surrounding town, and village property taxes are levied using the town-derived assessment for each property.

Service Providers

The assessment units in Onondaga County are of two types: Coordinated Assessment Programs (CAPs), and town / city-based assessment offices.

There are three Coordinated Assessment Programs in the county, established in accordance with State Real Property Tax Law §579. CAPs effectively merge the assessment function of multiple jurisdictions. The current CAPs in Onondaga County are:

- Town of Fabius, Town of Pompey and Village of Fabius (5,044 parcels);
- Town of Camillus, Town of Elbridge, Village of Camillus, Village of Elbridge and Village of Jordan (13,441 parcels); and
- Town of Lysander, Town of Van Buren and Village of Baldwinsville (15,390 parcels).

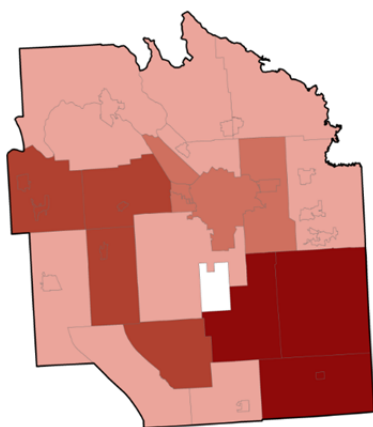
The 14 non-CAP assessment units (and their jurisdictions) are as follows:

- **City of Syracuse**
City of Syracuse
- **Town of Cicero**
Town of Cicero
Village of North Syracuse (portion)
- **Town of Clay**
Town of Clay
Village of North Syracuse (portion)
- **Town of DeWitt**
Town of DeWitt
Village of East Syracuse
- **Town of Geddes**
Town of Geddes
Village of Solvay
- **Town of Lafayette**
Town of Lafayette
- **Town of Manlius**
Town of Manlius
Village of Fayetteville
Village of Manlius
Village of Minoa
- **Town of Marcellus**
Town of Marcellus
Village of Marcellus
- **Town of Onondaga**
Town of Onondaga
- **Town of Otisco**
Town of Otisco
- **Town of Salina**
Town of Salina
Village of Liverpool
- **Town of Skaneateles**
Town of Skaneateles
Village of Skaneateles
- **Town of Spafford**
Town of Spafford
- **Town of Tully**
Town of Tully
Village of Tully

It should be noted that although Onondaga County government is not itself an assessing unit, it does have a Real Property Tax Services Office.

Service Providers	Parcels Covered	\$ Per Parcel (2013)	Equalization Rate
Syracuse, City	42,015	\$15.68	82.0
Clay, Town	20,957	\$9.45	4.3
CAP: Lysander/Van Buren	15,390	\$8.16	100.0
Manlius, Town	14,117	\$7.47	100.0
Cicero, Town	13,744	\$14.54	100.0
Salina, Town	13,537	\$2.13	100.0
CAP: Camillus/Elbridge	13,441	\$30.35	100.0
DeWitt, Town	11,446	\$17.03	100.0
Onondaga, Town	9,333	\$6.66	100.0
Geddes, Town	7,627	\$22.20	93.0
CAP: Fabius/Pompey	5,044	\$41.75	100.0
Skaneateles, Town	4,259	\$6.39	100.0
Marcellus, Town	2,990	\$28.07	100.0
Lafayette, Town	2,571	\$43.33	93.0
Spafford, Town	1,935	\$13.98	100.0
Otisco, Town	1,848	\$26.31	2.3
Tully, Town	1,539	\$10.00	100.0

Note: Equalization rate is as determined by the State Office of Real Property Services for 2013. The rate (on a scale of 0 to 100) reflects the relationship of locally assessed values to "true" property values as determined by ORPS. Generally speaking, assessing units whose rates are 100.0 are found by ORPS to have assessed valuations consistent with the true market value of properties within their jurisdiction.



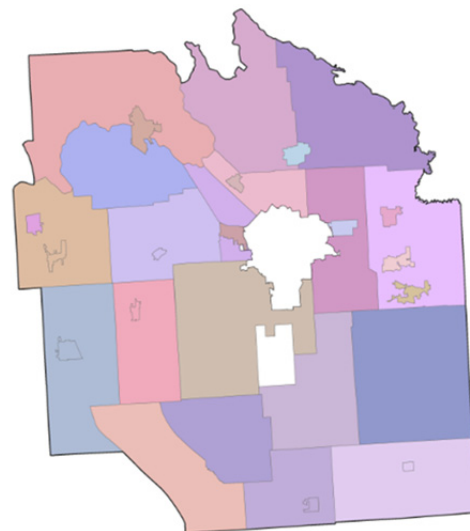
Heat Map 1:
Assessment cost per parcel
(municipal agencies only)

Justice Courts

Overview

The organization of New York State's court system results in different levels of local government having markedly different responsibilities. For example, city and county courts are state-funded, while town and village (*i.e.* municipal) courts are locally funded.

As discussed in Baseline Review: Section I, total judicial costs across Onondaga County were nearly \$18.3 million in 2013. Although 80 percent of those costs were attributable to Onondaga County itself, the expenditures were not directly court-related. Rather, they funded state-mandated functions in areas such as district attorney and public defender. By contrast, the costs attributable to towns and villages in the county – accounting for 17 percent of the total countywide expenditure – were directly related to the maintenance and operation of municipal courts.



There are 19 town courts and 9 village courts across Onondaga County. That is, every town government operates its own court, while 9 of the county's fifteen villages operate their own. For those villages that do not maintain their own court, proceedings are handled by the surrounding town's court.

A range of criminal proceedings are handled in these municipal courts, including felonies, misdemeanors / violations and traffic infractions (with this category accounting for a significant share of municipal court activities). These courts also have civil jurisdiction for actions with awards up to \$3,000. As a general rule, town and village courts provide support staff (at the municipality's expense) to ensure efficient operation of their court.

Service Providers

Town-Based

- Town of Camillus
- Town of Cicero
- Town of Clay
- Town of DeWitt

-
- Town of Elbridge
 - Town of Fabius
 - Town of Geddes
 - Town of Lafayette
 - Town of Lysander
 - Town of Manlius
 - Town of Marcellus
 - Town of Onondaga
 - Town of Otisco
 - Town of Pompey
 - Town of Salina
 - Town of Skaneateles
 - Town of Spafford
 - Town of Tully
 - Town of Van Buren

Village-Based

- Village of Baldwinsville
- Village of East Syracuse
- Village of Fayetteville
- Village of Jordan
- Village of Liverpool
- Village of Manlius
- Village of Minoa
- Village of North Syracuse
- Village of Solvay

Town and village justice courts do generate revenue that offset their local costs. In some cases, these revenues can exceed operational costs, making the court effectively cost-neutral. The following table ranks the town and village justice courts in Onondaga County by the total revenue they generated during calendar year 2013 (this can also be viewed as a proxy ranking for caseload / volume).

T&V Justice Courts	State Revenue	County Revenue	Local Revenue	Total Revenue
Town of Salina	\$693,393	\$68,737	\$307,775	\$1,069,906
Town of Clay	\$444,961	\$41,873	\$311,552	\$798,386
Town of Cicero	\$447,292	\$47,730	\$250,148	\$745,171
Town of DeWitt	\$318,744	\$23,682	\$200,033	\$542,459
Town of Camillus	\$202,154	\$33,373	\$142,744	\$378,271
Town of Van Buren	\$216,506	\$9,200	\$98,761	\$324,467
Town of Manlius	\$174,286	\$28,356	\$111,770	\$314,413
Town of Onondaga	\$173,114	\$28,925	\$100,167	\$302,207
Town of Geddes	\$131,228	\$20,286	\$120,720	\$272,234
Town of Lafayette	\$165,264	\$4,496	\$76,110	\$245,871
Town of Elbridge	\$144,534	\$10,940	\$48,672	\$204,146
Village of Solvay	\$83,709	\$17,640	\$98,392	\$199,741
Village of North Syracuse	\$99,538	\$11,390	\$58,578	\$169,506
Town of Skaneateles	\$86,696	\$9,330	\$65,912	\$161,938
Village of Liverpool	\$86,788	\$16,283	\$45,766	\$148,837
Town of Tully	\$96,064	\$1,460	\$48,687	\$146,211
Village of Baldwinsville	\$55,477	\$20,584	\$52,725	\$128,787
Town of Pompey	\$75,556	\$2,870	\$50,338	\$128,765
Village of Manlius	\$72,943	\$5,005	\$48,588	\$126,537
Village of East Syracuse	\$60,861	\$16,552	\$44,872	\$122,286
Town of Lysander	\$73,135	\$12,630	\$31,932	\$117,697
Village of Fayetteville	\$41,635	\$5,087	\$57,615	\$104,338
Town of Marcellus	\$46,728	\$9,365	\$23,979	\$80,072
Village of Minoa	\$14,136	\$880	\$24,777	\$39,794
Village of Jordan	\$11,948	\$1,043	\$7,433	\$20,424
Town of Fabius	\$10,482	\$1,935	\$5,960	\$18,377
Town of Otisco	\$8,176	\$920	\$3,700	\$12,796
Town of Spafford	\$6,277	\$490	\$3,155	\$9,922

Water and Wastewater

Water and wastewater / sewer functions are infrastructure- and financially-intensive services and, though they involve multiple levels of government, are generally regionalized on a countywide basis (with certain exceptions).⁴

Summary: Water

Drinking water standards are set by the State Department of Health and can be more, but not less, stringent than the standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Suppliers of drinking water must test their water according to schedules and regulations established by the DOH.

Within Onondaga County, three main entities are primarily responsible for providing water services. Collectively, they are responsible for supplying approximately 90 percent of residents in Onondaga County.⁵ They are the:

- Metropolitan Water Board (and the Onondaga County Water District);
- Onondaga County Water Authority; and
- City of Syracuse Water Department.

The 10 percent of county residents who are not supplied through these entities get their water from local municipal wells (in the Villages of Baldwinsville and Tully) or individual wells.

Metropolitan Water Board

The Onondaga County Legislature established the Onondaga County Water District as a means of financing major water supply, distribution and treatment projects proposed by the Metropolitan Water Board (MWB) and determined by the legislature to be of importance to the County as a whole. The creation of the district provides access to the county tax base as a means of financing these projects. The district comprises the entire area of the County with the exception of the Towns of Skaneateles and Spafford.⁶

⁴ Readers are strongly encouraged to review the Water Resources element of the County's Sustainable Development Plan for additional detail and coverage area maps illustrating water and wastewater services in Onondaga County. The report can be accessed here: <http://future.ongov.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/ONON-Water-Resources-final.pdf>.

⁵ "Patterns of Government in Onondaga County," A Report by F.O.C.U.S. Greater Syracuse and the Community Benchmarks Program of the Maxwell School of Syracuse University, Chapter Fifteen: Water Supply.

⁶ Op. cit.

The Metropolitan Water Board is the administrative arm of the Onondaga County Water District. Its mission is to provide clean, safe, reliable, sustainable and cost-efficient wholesale drinking water from Lake Ontario to the Central Upstate New York region. It was created to provide wholesale drinking water to municipal corporations and public authorities and to supplement the limited capacity of the area's primary retail water utilities – the Onondaga County Water Authority (OCWA – Otisco Lake supply) and the City of Syracuse Water Department (SWD – Skaneateles Lake supply). It does not sell water directly to any retail customers.

The MWB pumps raw water from an intake off the shore of Oswego to its Water Treatment Plant nearby where it is filtered, purified and tested prior to transmitting the finished water to its Terminal Reservoir in the Town of Clay. The MWB system has the capacity to sustain production of up to 60 million gallons per day (mgd) and store in excess of 110 million gallons of water for emergencies, including fire protection and periods of drought.⁷

County Water Authority

The Onondaga County Water Authority (OCWA) was created in 1951 to operate and maintain a water supply and distribution system for the benefit of the residents in and around Onondaga County. OCWA is a public benefit corporation established in accordance with the New York State Public Authorities Law. It treats and delivers water from Otisco Lake and purchases wholesale water from the MWB. It is financed solely by revenues from the sale of water and related services, and it does not have taxing authority.

OCWA provides water to the following communities:⁸

Town of Camillus	Town of Cicero	Town of Clay
Town of DeWitt	Town of Elbridge	Town of Geddes
Town of Lafayette	Town of Lysander	Town of Marcellus
Town of Onondaga	Town of Onondaga	Town of Otisco
Town of Pompey	Town of Salina	Town of Skaneateles
Town of Spafford	Town of Van Buren	Village of Camillus
Village of East Syracuse	Village of Fayetteville	Village of Liverpool
Village of Manlius	Village of Marcellus	Village of Minoa
Village of N. Syracuse	Village of Solvay	

⁷ www.ongov.net/mwb/

⁸ www.ocwa.org

The Towns of Clay, Camillus and DeWitt operate their own water systems with the water they purchase from the County Water Authority.

OCWA also provides water to parts of Madison, Oneida and Oswego counties, and has water main connections with the City of Syracuse and Village of Baldwinsville to provide water for emergency purposes.

City Water Department

The City of Syracuse Water Department is responsible for the retail supply of safe, potable water to the entire City of Syracuse. In addition, the department has wholesale water supply and other service agreements with the following governments:

Town of Camillus	Town of DeWitt	Town of Elbridge
Town of Geddes	Town of Onondaga	Town of Salina
Town of Skaneateles	Village of Elbridge	Village of Jordan
Village of Skaneateles		

The City's water system is comprised of three main pipelines that transport unfiltered water from Skaneateles Lake to different areas of the City. Water is stored in Woodland and Westcott Reservoirs located on the City's west side and two standpipes and three tanks that comprise Morningside Reservoir.

Summary: Wastewater

The discharge of pollutants into surface and ground water is regulated by the State Department of Environmental Conservation .⁹ Wastewater treatment for most municipalities in Onondaga County is provided by the Onondaga County Department of Water Environment Protection (WEP). WEP operates six wastewater treatment plants, and more than 150 pumping stations throughout the Consolidated Sanitary District. Most of the major treatment plants and other wastewater treatment appurtenances were constructed during the 1970s and 1980s under federal and state grants programs that provided approximately 87.5 percent of funding.

The six wastewater treatment plants operated by WEP are Metropolitan Syracuse (Metro), Oak Orchard, Baldwinsville-Seneca Knolls, Meadowbrook-Limestone, Wetzel Road and Brewerton.

⁹ The standards for water quality are set forth in amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, the Clean Water Act of 1977 and Article 17 of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law.

County sewer service is confined to the Onondaga County Consolidated Sanitary District which is a portion of the County, and includes all or portions of 21 municipal entities.¹⁰

Several villages own and maintain their own sewage treatment plants, including the Villages of Jordan, Marcellus, Minoa, Skaneateles and Tully. Where municipal sewage treatment is not available, on-site septic systems are used.

¹⁰ Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency website, "G.I.S. On the Web".

Sanitation and Garbage

Overview

Sanitation services are handled in a variety of ways throughout Onondaga County. In general, three basic approaches are used. **First**, some municipalities provide the service directly to property owners, using municipal employees and equipment to pickup and dispose of trash. **Second**, some municipalities “broker” the services on behalf of their residents, contracting with an outside service provider and levying the cost of the service back onto property taxpayers (either through general property taxes or district-based fees). **Third**, some municipalities have no involvement in the sanitation function at all, either as a provider or broker. In those cases, property owners must make their own arrangements to dispose of trash. This is typically done through direct contract between the property owner and a private hauler or with residents self-transporting their waste for disposal at a landfill.

Service Providers

Municipally-Delivered Refuse Operations

- City of Syracuse
- Village of Camillus
- Village of Fayetteville
- Village of Liverpool
- Village of Manlius
- Village of Minoa

Municipally-Brokered Refuse Operations

- Town of Camillus
- Town of Cicero
- Town of DeWitt
- Town of Fabius
- Town of Geddes
- Town of Lafayette
- Town of Marcellus
- Town of Manlius
- Town of Pompey
- Town of Salina
- Town of Skaneateles
- Town of Spafford

-
- Town of Tully
 - Village of East Syracuse
 - Village of Elbridge
 - Village of Jordan
 - Village of Marcellus
 - Village of North Syracuse
 - Village of Solway
 - Village of Tully

No Municipal Involvement in Refuse

- Town of Clay
- Town of Elbridge
- Town of Lysander
- Town of Onondaga
- Town of Otisco
- Town of Van Buren
- Village of Baldwinsville
- Village of Fabius

Note: The total sanitation cost figure shown in **Baseline Review: Section I** (\$22,244,093) captures only those governments that are directly spending on sanitation and recycling, and thus have those funds included in their budget (either in the general fund or a special district fund). This figure does not account for the cost of contracts between individual property owners and private haulers in those communities where the local government is not otherwise involved in sanitation and recycling services. The true cost of the service is therefore higher than what is reflected in direct local government costs.

It is worth noting that a 1999 benchmarking analysis produced by Syracuse University's Maxwell School found that, of the varied approaches to handling residential trash services in Onondaga County, municipally-brokered / contracted trash collection was the least costly. By contrast, in those communities in which the municipality had no involvement in the service, residents individually contracted for trash collection at roughly double the cost of municipally-brokered communities.¹¹

¹¹ "Residential Trash Collection in Onondaga County: A Study Comparing Cost and Type of Service," June 1999, Syracuse University, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs.

Parks

Overview

Collectively, Onondaga County and its local governments spent more than \$15.6 million on parks related activities in 2013. The majority of that - \$9.2 million – was expended by the County itself on parks maintenance and administration for venues including Onondaga Lake Park, Jamesville Beach Park, Rosamond Gifford Zoo, Carpenter’s Brook Fish Hatchery and other attractions.

The next-largest spending local government was the City of Syracuse, which allocated more than \$3.0 million to maintain and program nearly 1,000 acres of parkland, playgrounds, facilities and greenspace in more than 50 locations throughout the City. Additionally, ten towns and villages spent more than \$100,000 on parks maintenance and programming.

For those local governments providing parks maintenance and programming services, the functions are generally structured in one of the following ways:

- **A stand-alone parks (or parks and recreation) department**, such as in the City of Syracuse, with its own staff and equipment, and presented as a separate cost center in the municipal budget;
- **A stand-alone recreation department**, such as in many of the towns and villages, where parks maintenance is captured under programming directed at community residents (or specific groups within the community, such as youth or adult recreation); or
- **As part of a larger department of public works**, where parks maintenance is performed by the same crews (and often using the same equipment) that are responsible for maintaining municipal roads, facilities and greenspaces. In these cases, the focus tends to be more on parkland maintenance and less on active programming.

Service Providers

The following list presents only those local governments spending more than \$100,000 on parks functions in 2013.

- Onondaga County
- City of Syracuse
- Town of Camillus
- Town of Cicero

- Town of Clay
- Town of DeWitt
- Town of Marcellus
- Town of Onondaga
- Town of Salina
- Village of Baldwinsville
- Village of Fayetteville
- Village of Solway

Library

Overview

Library services in Onondaga County are essentially consolidated under the Onondaga County Public Library (OCPL). The product of a 1976 merger of the Syracuse Public Library and the nonprofit Onondaga Library System, OCPL is one of 23 public library systems chartered by the New York State Board of Regents. In that role, it is responsible for providing library development and resource sharing support across the system's member libraries, as well as an integrated records system that links member libraries.

OCPL operates a Central Library downtown, eight branch libraries within the City, two satellite libraries, and 21 independent suburban member libraries. Among those member libraries are the Northern Onondaga Public Libraries (NOPL) in Brewerton, Cicero and North Syracuse, which serve a dedicated combined library district created in 1996 to fund library operations through a special district tax. Outside that district, funding comes from a variety of sources.

The libraries within OCPL are a variety of different types, which impacts not only their governance structure but funding sources.

- There are **Public School District** libraries which were established by school district voters, incorporated by the state Board of Regents, and have their budgets approved by school district voters. They may also petition for a tax levy from the municipalities they serve. They are governed by boards of trustees elected by school district voters.
- There are **Public Special Legislative District** libraries which were established by special act of the State Legislature and special district voters, incorporated by the State Board of Regents, and have their budgets approved by special district voters. They may also petition for a tax levy for the municipalities they serve. They are governed by boards of trustees elected by residents of the special district.
- There are **Association** libraries which were established by vote of association members / trustees, incorporated by the State Board of Regents, and may receive funding from units of government. They may also receive a tax levy by vote of municipal or school district voters. Often, the library will sign a formal contract with the government(s) providing funding. They are governed by boards of trustees elected by association members.
- There are **Public / Municipal** libraries, such as those run by towns and villages (and OCPL itself), created by vote of a county, city, town or village board, incorporated

by the State Board of Regents, and funded through a budget approved by the sponsoring government. They also have the power to tax by vote of municipal or school district voters. They are governed by boards of trustees approved by the sponsoring government.

Public School District Libraries

- Baldwinsville Public Library
- Liverpool Public Library

Public Special Legislative District Libraries

- NOPL Brewerton
- NOPL Cicero
- NOPL North Syracuse

Association Town / Village Libraries

- East Syracuse Free Library
- Elbridge Free Library
- Jordan Bramley Library
- Marcellus Free Library
- Minoa Library
- Skaneateles Library Association

Association School District Libraries

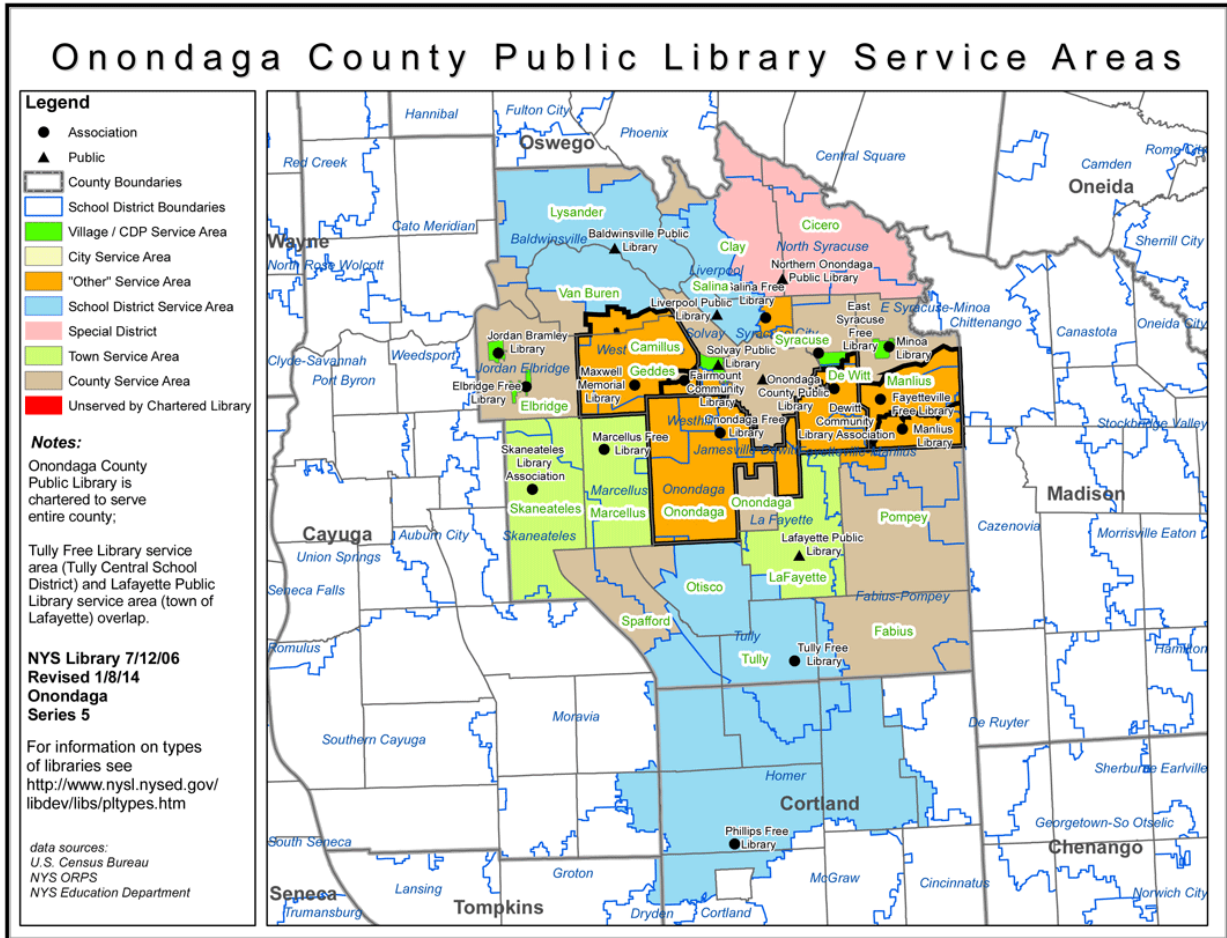
- Tully Free Library

Association "Other" Libraries

- Maxwell Memorial Library (Camillus)
- DeWitt Community Library Association
- Fairmount Community Library Association
- Fayetteville Free Library
- Manlius Library
- Onondaga Free Library
- Salina Free Library

Public Town / Village / County Libraries

- Lafayette Public Library
- Onondaga County Public Library
- Solvay Public Library



Summary of General Government Services

Executive

Every general purpose local government in Onondaga County has an elected chief executive. In the County, it is a county executive; for the City of Syracuse and village governments, it is a mayor; for towns, it is a supervisor. In total, Onondaga County has 36 elected chief executives.

Legislative

Every general purpose local government in Onondaga County has an elected legislature. In the County, it is a 17-member legislature; in the City, it is a 9-member council; in the towns, it is a council ranging from 4-to-6 members; and in the villages, it is a board of trustees ranging from 2-to-6 members. In total, Onondaga County has 174 elected legislators.

Clerk

Every general purpose local government in Onondaga County has a clerk position. Duties of the clerk's office are similar across levels of government, generally related to maintaining books, files and records of the government, and processing permit and license applications. In the County, the clerk is an elected position in accordance with State County Law §400; in the City, it is an appointed position in accordance with the city charter; in town governments across New York, clerk positions are almost always elected, pursuant to State Town Law §20, although some towns have sought to convert the position to an appointed one in recent years¹²; and in villages, clerks are appointed by the mayor and board of trustees, in accordance with State Village Law §3-301. In total, Onondaga County has 36 clerks, and in most cases those positions are supported by deputy clerk and / or clerical personnel.

Financial Administration

Every general purpose local government in Onondaga County has a treasurer, budget officer and / or finance department to administer its fiscal responsibilities. The size, cost and capacity of the function varies widely, with the largest-budget governments tending to have the greatest investment in financial administration. In smaller governments, the budget officer responsibility is borne by the town supervisor or

¹² Only 68 towns statewide have appointed clerks; the remainder are elected.

village mayor's office, with input from department heads who oversee specific functional areas; in the larger governments the function is a separate department reporting directly to the chief executive. In the County, it is the Finance Department; in the City, it is a separate Budget Department and Finance Department. Additionally, the County has a separately-elected Comptroller charged with independently overseeing finance and audit functions across county government.

Zoning and Planning

Every general purpose local government in Onondaga County is authorized to carry out certain zoning and planning functions. Every government has some involvement in the planning function, and every government except the County (i.e. the City, towns and villages) has zoning authority.

At a regional level, Onondaga County and the City of Syracuse have already linked their respective planning functions. In 2013, the City merged its Bureau of Planning and Sustainability into the regional Syracuse Onondaga County Planning Agency (SOCPA), which was jointly established by the City and County in the 1960s to administer County planning and City zoning services.

Municipally, towns and villages administer zoning and planning functions individually. Towns are authorized under State Town Law, Article 16 to perform zoning and planning, and to establish zoning boards of appeals (§267) and planning boards (§271). Similarly, villages are authorized under State Village Law Article 7, and can establish zoning boards (§7-712) and planning boards (§7-718).

For the smallest local governments, the zoning and planning function is not a material cost center. Volunteer zoning and planning boards are occasionally supplemented by contracted expertise from outside vendors, particularly in the development of land use plans.

Summary of Centralized Services

Social Services

As noted in **Baseline Review: Section I**, social services represents the single largest local government *functional* cost center across Onondaga County. At \$267.6 million in 2013, the function equated to \$571 per capita. However, administration and delivery of social services is vested entirely at the county government level; the city, towns and villages have no direct involvement in the delivery of those services. Moreover, the administration and delivery of those services is largely governed by state law.

Public and Mental Health

As noted in **Baseline Review: Section I**, public health functions represent the fifth-largest local government cost center. At \$66.5 million in 2013, they amounted to \$142 on a per capita basis. But as with social services, the spending is overwhelmingly (96 percent) administered at the county level.

The situation is similar for mental health functions, which accounted for \$22.9 million (\$49 per capita) in 2013. All of that spending was vested at the county level.

Probation

As noted in **Baseline Review: Section I**, probation costs totaled \$57.5 million (or \$123 per capita) in 2013. Pursuant to state law, exclusive responsibility for this service is borne by the County.