

9.7 TOWN OF DEWITT

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Town of DeWitt.

A.) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Eugene J. Conway, Chief of Police 5400 Butternut Drive, E. Syracuse, NY 13057 (315) 449-3640 econway@townofdewitt.com	Brian Maxwell, Highway Superintendant 5400 Butternut Drive, E. Syracuse, NY 13057 (315) 437-8331 bmaxwell@townofdewitt.com

B.) TOWN PROFILE

Population

24,403 (estimated 2007 U.S. Census)

Location

The Town of DeWitt is in east-central Onondaga County, immediately east of the City of Syracuse. The town is a suburb of Syracuse. It is also bordered by the Towns of Cicero to the north, Salina and Onondaga to the east, Lafayette and Pompey to the south, and Manlius to the east. The Village of East Syracuse is wholly within the boundaries of DeWitt. The Town is the site of most of the campus and all of the academic buildings of Le Moyne College. The northern portion of the Town is developed with a mixture of industrial, commercial and residential sections; and the central portion of the Town is primarily residential. The southern, hilly portion of the Town is generally mixed forests and fields with limited residential development and stone quarry operation. The major streams in the Town are Ley Creek and Butternut Creek.

Interstate 481 is the major highway in DeWitt crossing the center of the Town, turning northward along the east side of DeWitt. I-481 intersects Interstate 690 in the eastern part of the Town and Interstate 90 (New York State Thruway) in the northern part of the Town. New York State Route 92 conjoined with New York State Route 5 intersects I-481 in the east part of DeWitt. New York State Route 91 has its northern terminus at New York State Route 173, which crosses the southern part of the Town, at Jamesville. New York State Route 298 crosses the north part of the Town while New York State Route 290 crosses the middle portion of the Town. Other state routes of note include New York State Route 598 in the extreme northwest portion of Town and New York State Route 635 which straddles the western Town boundary with the city of Syracuse.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the Town has a total area of 33.9 square miles (87.8 km²), with 33.8 square miles (87.7 km²) of it land and 0.1 square miles (0.1 km²) of it (0.15-percent) water.

Climate

Onondaga County generally experiences seasonable weather patterns characteristic of the northeastern U.S. Cyclonic systems and cold air masses affect the County's weather, making winters cold with snow. During the summer and parts of spring and autumn, temperatures rise during the daytime and fall rapidly after sunset. Summer temperatures typically range from about 76°F to 81°F (Fahrenheit). Winter high temperatures are usually in the middle to upper 30°F, with minimum temperatures of 14°F expected.



Overall, the average high temperature for the County is approximately 57°F and the average low temperature is approximately 37°F. Snow accumulates to an average depth of 121 inches each year.

Brief History

DeWitt's history dates to the Revolutionary War when soldiers were offered 500 acres of virgin land in exchange for three years of military service. DeWitt was created in 1835 by the division of Manlius. The name honors Major Moses DeWitt, judge and soldier. DeWitt's growth reflects the adventurous spirit of the industrial revolution. The Erie Canal opening in 1825 was followed closely by railroad construction through East Syracuse in 1839. Together these events populated the Town of DeWitt with over 2,800 residents as people and commerce moved west. The Syracuse and Utica Railroad became the major east/west transportation route. In northern DeWitt the New York Central Railroad bought land in 1872 for its rail yards in what would become the incorporated Village of East Syracuse. The earliest pioneers settled three hamlets: Morehouse Flats – above the present day hamlet of Jamesville; Youngsville – later to be named Orville and now central DeWitt; and Britton's Settlement at the present day Collamer hamlet. Expansive residential growth followed both world wars, with DeWitt's population peaking in 1970 at 29,000 people.

Governing Body Format

The Town of DeWitt is governed by a supervisor and five councilors.

Growth/Development Trends

According to the Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency, as of 2009, the Town of DeWitt will be either in the process of completing or will be in the process of planning to build one residential subdivision, Steinway Heights with 8 lots. The location is provided in the hazard area map at the end of this annex.

C.) NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY SPECIFIC TO THE TOWN

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Snowstorm / Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 1961	\$80,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	July, 1970	\$250,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	March, 1971	\$806,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm / Extreme cold	Not applicable	February, 1972	\$803,000 (countywide)
Flood (Tropical Storm Agnes)	DR-338	June, 1972	\$1,600,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	March, 1973	\$200,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	December, 1973	\$83,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms and Flooding	DR-447	July, 1974	\$7,200,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms, Heavy Rain, Landslides, Flooding	DR-487	September, 1975	\$6,300,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	April, 1976	\$313,000 (countywide)
Blizzard	Not applicable	January, 1977	\$2,100,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	October, 1981	\$833,000 (countywide)
Tornado (F3)	Not applicable	May, 1983	\$2,500,000 (countywide)



Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Snowstorm	Not applicable	February, 1984	\$156,000 (countywide)
Tornado (F1)	Not applicable	July, 1986	\$250,000 (countywide)
Blizzard and Extreme Cold	EM-3107	March, 1993	\$455,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	April, 1993	\$100,000 (countywide)
Thunderstorm / Winds	Not applicable	August, 1993	\$600,000 (countywide)
Severe Storm and Flooding	DR-1095	January, 1996	\$7,600,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	November, 1996	\$100,000 (countywide)
Thunderstorm / Winds / Tornado	Not applicable	May, 1998	\$200,000 (countywide)
Thunderstorm / Winds	Not applicable	August, 1998	\$200,000 (countywide)
Severe Storm	DR-1244	September, 1998	\$90,000,000, 3 fatalities, 7 injuries (countywide)
Thunderstorm / Winds	Not applicable	July, 1999	\$750,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms	DR-1335	May/September, 2000	Not available
Snowstorms	Not applicable	December, 2002 / January, 2003	\$353,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	June, 2002	\$2,000,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm (President's Day Storm)	Not applicable	February, 2003	\$153,000 (countywide)
Ice Storm	DR-1467	April, 2003	\$2,900,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms and Flooding	DR-1564	August / September 2004	\$2,000,000 (countywide)
Severe Storm and Flooding	Not applicable	April, 2005	\$100,000 (countywide); road closures and flooded basements
Flood	Not applicable	July, 2005	\$500,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms and Flooding	Not applicable	June/July, 2006	\$29,000 (countywide); the basement of over 100 homes in the Town were inundated
Lake Effect Snowstorm / Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 2007	\$3,000,000 (countywide)

Number of FEMA Identified Repetitive Flood Loss Properties: 5

Number of FEMA Identified Severe Repetitive Flood Loss Properties: 1

Source: FEMA Region II, 2009

Note: Repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss data as of February 2009.

D.) NATURAL HAZARD RISK/VULNERABILITY RISK RANKING

Rank #	Hazard type	Estimate of Potential Dollar Losses to Structures Vulnerable to the Hazard ^{a,c}	Probability of Occurrence	Risk Ranking Score (Probability x Impact)	Hazard Ranking ^b
3	Earthquake	\$157,501,393 ^{c,e}	Rare	16	Low
2	Flood	\$121,019,000 ^{c,e}	Frequent	36	Medium
4	Ground Failure	Not available ^f	Rare	6	Low
1	Severe Storm	\$0 ^{c,d,g}	Frequent	48	High
1	Severe Winter Storm	\$155,639,550 ^{c,d}	Frequent	48	High

- a. Building damage ratio estimates based on FEMA 386-2 (August 2001)
- b. High = Total hazard priority risk ranking score of 40 and above
Medium = Total hazard priority risk ranking of 20 - 39
Low = Total hazard risk ranking below 20
- c. The valuation of general building stock and loss estimates determined in Onondaga County were based on the default general building stock database provided in HAZUS-MH MR3 (RSMMeans 2006).
- d. Severe storm and severe winter storm hazard 500-year MRP loss estimate is structural value only; does not include the value of contents. For severe winter storm, the loss estimate is 5% of total general building stock value.
- e. Loss estimates for both structure and contents (500-year MRP for the flood hazard and 2,500-year MRP for the earthquake hazard).
- f. Approximately 31% of the Town's general building stock is located within the landslide hazard area.
- g. Potential losses for severe storm are underestimated by HAZUS.

E.) CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section identifies the following capabilities of the local jurisdiction:

- Legal and regulatory capability
- Administrative and technical capability
- Fiscal capability
- Community classification.

E.1) Legal and Regulatory Capability

Regulatory Tools (Codes, Ordinances., Plans)	Local Authority (Y or N)	Prohibitions (State or Federal) (Y or N)	Higher Jurisdictional Authority (Y or N)	State Mandated (Y or N)	Code Citation (Section, Paragraph, Page Number, date of adoption)
1) Building Code	Y	N	Y	Y	New York State Building Code, Ch. 94 – 7/15/07
2) Zoning Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	Ch. 192, Adopted: 12/10/07
3) Subdivision Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	Ch. 164, Adopted: 10/25/04
4) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ch. 100, Adopted: 3/23/87
5) Growth Management	Y	N	N	N	Ch. 3 DeWitt Comprehensive Plan 2002
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	N	Y	Y	N	
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	Y	N	N	Y	Ch. 160, Adopted: 10/22/07
8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan	Y	N	N	N	Town of DeWitt Comprehensive Plan, 2002
9) Capital Improvements Plan	N	N	N	N	
10) Site Plan Review Requirements	Y	Y	Y	N	Ch. 192, Adopted: 12/10/07
11) Open Space Plan	Y	N	N	N	Ch. 4 DeWitt Comprehensive Plan 2002
12) Economic Development Plan	N	N	N	N	
13) Emergency Response Plan	Y	N	N	Y	Police Department Operations Manual
14) Post Disaster Recovery Plan	N	N	N	N	
15) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance	N	N	N	N	
16) Real Estate Disclosure req.	N	N	Y	N	
17) Other [Special Purpose Ordinances (i.e., critical or sensitive areas)]	N	N	N	N	

E.2) Administrative and Technical Capability

Staff/ Personnel Resources	Available (Y or N)	Department/ Agency/Position
1) Planner(s) or Engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Y	Town of DeWitt Planning Board Town of DeWitt Dept. of Development & Operations O'Brien & Gere Engineers
2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Town of DeWitt Dept. of Development & Operations O'Brien & Gere Engineers
3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	Town of DeWitt Dept. of Development & Operations O'Brien & Gere Engineers
4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Y	Richard T. Robb, Commissioner of Building, Planning and Zoning
5) Surveyor(s)	Y	O'Brien & Gere Engineers
6) Personnel skilled or trained in "GIS" applications	Y	O'Brien & Gere Engineers
7) Scientist familiar with natural hazards in the Town of Ashland.	Y	O'Brien & Gere Engineers
8) Emergency Manager	Y	Chief of Police
9) Grant Writer(s)	Y	Kim Bau, Director of Parks & Recreation Ed Mickarenko, Supervisor
10) Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Y	Comptroller O'Brien & Gere Engineers

E.3) Fiscal Capability

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to use (Yes/No/Don't know)
1) Community development Block Grants (CDBG)	Yes, Certain Parts of Town Used Many Times
2) Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes, Used many Times Through Special Districts
3) Authority to Levy Taxes for specific purposes	Yes
4) User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	Yes
5) Impact Fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
6) Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
7) Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes, Special Improvement Districts
8) Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
9) Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
10) State mitigation grant programs (e.g. NYSDEC, NYCDEP)	No
11) Other	Member Items – NYS Elected Officials

E.4) Community Classifications

Program	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	NP	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	---	---
Public Protection	---	---
Storm Ready	NP	N/A
Firewise	NP	N/A

N/A = Not applicable. NP = Not participating. - = Unavailable.

The classifications listed above relate to the community's effectiveness in providing services that may impact its vulnerability to the natural hazards identified. These classifications can be viewed as a gauge of the community's capabilities in all phases of emergency management (preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation) and are used as an underwriting parameter for determining the costs of various forms of insurance. The CRS class applies to flood insurance while the BCEGS and Public Protection classifications apply to standard property insurance. CRS classifications range on a scale of 1 to 10 with class one (1) being the best possible classification, and class 10 representing no classification benefit. Firewise classifications include a higher classification when the subject property is located beyond 1000 feet of a creditable fire hydrant and is within 5 road miles of a recognized Fire Station.

Criteria for classification credits are outlined in the following documents:

- The Community Rating System Coordinators Manual
- The Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule
- The ISO Mitigation online ISO's Public Protection website at <http://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/0000/ppc0001.html>
- The National Weather Service Storm Ready website at <http://www.weather.gov/stormready/howto.htm>
- The National Firewise Communities website at <http://firewise.org/>

F.) PROPOSED HAZARD MITIGATION INITIATIVES

Initiative #	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals / Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Time-line
TDW-0	<p>Conduct and facilitate community and public education and outreach for residents and businesses to include, but not be limited to, the following to promote and effect natural hazard risk reduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide and maintain links to the Onondaga County HMP website, and regularly post notices on the municipal homepage referencing the Onondaga County HMP webpages. Prepare and distribute informational letters to flood vulnerable property owners and neighborhood associations, explaining the availability of mitigation grant funding to mitigate their properties, and instructing them on how they can learn more and implement mitigation. Use the village email notification systems and newsletters to better educate the public on flood insurance, the availability of mitigation grant funding, and personal natural hazard risk reduction measures. Work with neighborhood associations, civic and business groups to disseminate information on flood insurance and the availability of mitigation grant funding. <p>Municipal outreach activities to be supported by the County, as identified at County initiative OC-0.</p>							
	See above.	N/A	All Hazards	All Goals	Municipal officials and floodplain administrators supported by the County (through SOCPA and EM)	Low	County and Municipal Budgets; grant eligible for a defined outreach program	Short
TDW-1a	Where appropriate, support retrofitting of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority. Identify facilities that are viable candidates for retrofitting based on cost-effectiveness versus relocation. Where retrofitting is determined to be a viable option, consider implementation of that action	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1-1, 1-2, 1-6; 2-5, 2-6; 3-2, 3-5; 6-1	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local match	Long-term

Initiative #	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals / Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Time-line
	based on available funding.							
TDW-1b	Where appropriate, support purchase, or relocation of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority. Identify facilities that are viable candidates for relocation based on cost-effectiveness versus retrofitting. Where relocation is determined to be a viable option, consider implementation of that action based on available funding.	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1-1, 1-2, 1-6; 2-5, 2-6; 3-2, 3-5; 6-1	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local match	Long-term
TDW-2	Begin the process to apply to participate in the Community Rating System (CRS) to further manage flood risk and reduce flood insurance premiums for NFIP policyholders. This shall start with the submission to FEMA-DHS of a Letter of Intent to join CRS, followed by the completion and submission of an application to the program once the community's current compliance with the NFIP is established.	NA	Flood, Severe Storms	1-1, 1-3, 1-7; Goal 2 – All Objectives	NFIP Floodplain Administrator with support from NYSDEC, SOEM, FEMA	Low	Municipal Budget	Short (year 1)
TDW-3	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0	New & Existing	All Hazards	All Goals and Objectives	Municipality (through mitigation planning point of contacts)	Low	Local Budget, possibly FEMA Mitigation Grant Funding for 5-year update	Ongoing
TDW-	Maintain compliance with and	New &	Flood	2-4; 3-5,	Municipality	Low	Local Budget	Ongoing

Initiative #	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals / Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Time-line
4	good-standing in the NFIP including adoption and enforcement of floodplain management requirements (e.g. regulating all new and substantially improved construction in Special Hazard Flood Areas), floodplain identification and mapping, and flood insurance outreach to the community. Further meet and/or exceed the minimum NFIP standards and criteria through the following NFIP-related continued compliance actions identified as Initiatives TDW-0, 1a, 1b, 2, and 8 through 27.	Existing		3-6	(likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)			
TDW-5	Continue to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans.	New & Existing	All Hazards	1-4; 5-5; Goal 6 – All Objectives	Municipal Emergency Manager with support from County OEM and SEMO	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing
TDW-6	Create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.	New & Existing	All Hazards	3-3; 5-2, 5-3, 5-5, 5-6; 6-5, 6-6	Local Emergency Management, DPW and Roads	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing
TDW-7	Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.	New & Existing	All Hazards	All Goals and objectives	Local departments (as applicable for specific initiative)	Low - High	Existing programs and grant funding where applicable	Ongoing – Long-term depending on initiative
TDW-8	Support/Participate in the Stream Team program offered by the Onondaga County	N/A	Flood, Severe Storms	1-3, 1-7; 2-3; 4-1,4-4; 5-1, 5-	County, OCSWCD (Mark Burger)	Medium	Local Budget	Short-term

Initiative #	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals / Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Time-line
	SWCD, to assist in the removal of debris, log jams, etc. in flood vulnerable stream sections.			2, 5-3				
TDW-9	Investigate and implement acquisition/purchase/moving residential homes in the Franklin Park/DunRovin area that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas); this may include but is not limited to participating in homeowner partnership programs.	Existing	Flood, Severe Storms	1-1, 1-6; 2-1, 2-5, 2-6; 3-8; 5-1	Municipality; homeowners	Low – High	Municipality; Homeowners; FEMA HMP grants	DOF
TDW-10	Investigate and implement a Ley Creek Drainage Basin flood control project. Ley Creek and Butternut Creek overflow their banks during heavy rain-fall events.	New & Existing	Flood, Severe Storms	1-3; 4-1; 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-4	Municipality	Low – High	Municipality; FEMA HMP grants	DOF
TDW-11	Address flooding along Butternut Drive that has damaged structures and infrastructures (property damage, business closures).	New & Existing	Flood, Severe Storms	1-1, 1-3, 1-6; 3-2, 2-5; 3-8; 5-1, 5-4	Municipality	Low – High	Municipality; FEMA HMP grants	DOF
TDW-12	Address flooding and stream-bank erosion along Meadowbrook Creek.	New & Existing	Flood, Severe Storms	1-3; 3-8; 4-1, 4-4, 4-5	Municipality	Low – High	Municipality; FEMA HMP grants	DOF
TDW-13	As identified in the 2006 Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District Study, the confluence of the Ley Creek North and South Branches, and the nearby Sanders Creek 'bottleneck' from Townline Road to the confluence with Ley Creek – North Branch and Ley Creek – South Branch. Support a detailed survey within	N/A	Flood, Severe Storms	1-3; 4-1, 4-2	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town	Medium	FEMA HMA; OC and/or local budget	DOF

Initiative #	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals / Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Time-line
	the area to allow for a more precise determination of the limits of flooding impacts because the Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage Study (2006) was based on 10-foot contours and the inundation mapping created may be conservative. The Ley Creek Main stem flows through the City of Syracuse and the Towns of Salina and Dewitt.							
TDW-14	As identified in the 2006 Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District Study, continue to support existing Beartrap-Ley Creek District channel maintenance and inspection programs within Ley Creek – Main Stem to ensure that debris does not accumulate in the watercourse. The Ley Creek Main stem flows through the City of Syracuse and the Towns of Salina and Dewitt.	New & Existing	Flood, Severe Storms	1-2, 1-6; 4-1, 4-2	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town	Low to Medium	County/ District/ Local Budgets	Ongoing
TDW-15	As identified in the 2006 Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District Study, continue to support existing maintenance and inspection activities of Ley Creek – North Branch and its culverts to ensure they remain clear of debris, structurally sound and operable.	Existing	Flood, Severe Storms	1-2, 1-6; 4-1, 4-2; 5-1	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town	Low - Medium	County/ District/ Local Budgets	Ongoing
TDW-16	As identified in the 2006 Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District Study, support improvement of conveyance	N/A	Flood, Severe Storms	4-2, 4-4, 4-5; 5-1	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection;	Medium	FEMA HMA/ District/ County or Local Budgets	DOF

Initiative #	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals / Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Time-line
	conditions by removing remaining obstructions from the watercourse where the abandoned CSX Railroad crossing washed out in the July 12, 2005 storm.				Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town			
TDW-17	As identified in the 2006 Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District Study, support the increase of culvert crossing size and capacity between Thompson Road and CSX Railroad crossing to improve conveyance capacity of the Ley Creek- South Branch watercourse. These improvements would lower upstream water surface elevations and improve flooding conditions. Culvert crossings identified to increase size and capacity include the following crossing locations: 1) Exeter Street; 2) Thompson Road; 3) two private access roads identified in the Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District Study; and 4) washed-out abandoned CSX Railroad crossing	Existing	Flood, Severe Storms	1-2, 1-6; 4-2, 4-4, 4-5; 5-1	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town	High to Medium	FEMA HMA/ District/ County or Local Budgets	DOF
TDW-18	As identified in the 2006 Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District Study, support continue existing maintenance and inspection activities of Ley Creek-South Branch and its culverts to ensure they remain clear of debris, structurally sound and operable.	Existing	Flood, Severe Storms	1-2, 1-6; 5-1	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town	Low - Medium	County/ District/ Local Budgets	Ongoing

Initiative #	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals / Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Time-line
TDW-19	As identified in the 2006 Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District Study, support the increase the culvert capacity and modify channels upstream and downstream of culvert improvements at five locations to decrease surface water elevation in the upper reaches of Sanders Creek, extending to the Franklin Park neighborhood, to alleviate flooding: 1) three private access roads; 2) grassed non-vehicular crossing; and 3) private parking lot. Specific locations on map included in Beartrap-Ley Creek District Drainage Study (2006).	Existing	Flood, Severe Storms	1-2, 1-6; 4-2; 5-1	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town	Medium - High	FEMA HMA/ District/ County or Local Budgets	DOF
TDW-20	As identified in the 2006 Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District Study, support a more detailed survey of the lower limits of the Sanders Creek at its confluence with Ley Creek-South Branch which are impacted by flooding and have very flat channel overbanks to allow for a more precise determination of the limits of flooding impacts.	N/A	Flood, Severe Storms	1-3; 5-1	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town	Medium	FEMA HMA; County/ District/ Local Budgets	DOF
TDW-21	As identified in the 2006 Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District Study, continue the support of existing maintenance and inspection activities of Sanders Creek and its culverts to ensure they remain clear of debris, structurally sound and operable.	Existing	Flood, Severe Storms	1-2, 1-6; 5-1	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town	Low - Medium	County/ District/ Local Budgets	Ongoing

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TDW-22	As identified in the 2006 Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District Study, along Teall Brook, widen channel and/or reroute just upstream of the underground piped section at East Hampton Place to increase conveyance capacity of the channel up to the underground section. Two alternatives are summarized in the Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District Study (2006) from a 2003 report: 1) Remove the bridge at the north end of the Norwood Park athletic fields near Eastridge Drive and widen the channel throughout the length of Norwood Park area; 2) Reroute and cover the existing channel in the area of the Norwood Park athletic fields and widen the remainder of the channel within the Norwood Park area. The 2006 study indicates these improvements would result in limited reductions in water surface elevation upstream but would still be valid for small storm events (5-year or less) but will not provide adequate conveyance of the design event.	Existing	Flood, Severe Storms	1-2, 1-6; 5-1	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town	Low - High	FEMA HMA; County/ District/ Local Budgets	DOF
TDW-23	Conduct/support a more detailed study of the Franklin Park neighborhood (in the Town of Dewitt) and the area surrounding the confluence of Ley Creek – Main Stem, Ley Creek – North	N/A	Flood, Severe Storms	1-3; 4-2; 5-1	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek	Low – Medium (Dependant on initiative)	FEMA HMA; County/ District/ Local Budgets	DOF

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	Branch and Ley Creek – South Branch. According to the Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage Study (2006), these are two of the most critical areas within the Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District and two locations where grade data outside of channel banks can be better defined. A more comprehensive survey within these areas would allow for a more accurate representation of flooding limits and would provide for the development of further improvement opportunities.				Drainage District; Town			
TDW-24	The Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District is flat and heavily urbanized making the lowest areas extremely vulnerable to rain-event flooding that approach or exceed 5-year storms. Conduct /support a more detailed topographic study in the identified critical areas in the 2006 Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District Study to determine which individual properties are most at risk to assist with determining mitigation actions.	N/A	Flood, Severe Storms	1-2, 1-3; 5-1	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Village	Low-Medium	FEMA HMA; District/County/Local budgets	DOF
TDW-25	Determine if a Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC) is needed, and schedule if needed.	NA	Flood, Severe Storms	All Goals	NFIP Floodplain Administrator, with support from NYSDEC,	Low	Municipal Budget	Short (year 1)

Initiative #	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals / Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Time-line
					SOEM, FEMA			
TDW-26	<p>Participate in RL/SRL property owner outreach and education activities, provided by FEMA, as initiated and coordinated by the County initiative OC-35, described herein.</p> <p>Within the first year of Plan adoption, request FEMA to conduct a mitigation workshop targeting those communities with significant numbers of flood vulnerable properties and Repetitive Loss/Severe Repetitive Loss (RL/SRL) properties (e.g. Towns of Cicero, DeWitt, Elbridge, Lafayette, Lysander, Manlius; Village of Skaneateles; City of Syracuse). This program should address the specific interests and concerns of these flood vulnerable communities in the County which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaining a better understanding of the available mitigation grant programs, including the procedural requirements of a RL/SRL community under this program; Understanding how flood vulnerable and RL/SRL communities can enhance their efforts to encourage and support property owners to mitigate their properties, Understanding how flood vulnerable and RL/SRL communities can best leverage existing data, information and studies (e.g. NFIP data) to target specific properties for mitigation, and Learning what resources are available to conduct/complete Repetitive Loss Area Analyses, and gather critical data (e.g. structure elevations) to screen and move properties through the applicable mitigation grant programs. <p>The County shall promote this workshop through established groups and forums including the OC SWCD and the ongoing County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. Further, the County shall continue to conduct meetings as needed with these flood vulnerable communities, with the support of NYSOEM and FEMA, to assist communities as they work to address their flood vulnerable and RL/RSL properties.</p>							
	See description above	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1-1; 2-1, 2-5, 2-6; 3-6, 3-7; 5-4, 5-6	Local floodplain administrator working with County Hazard Mitigation Coordinator	L	Existing Budgets	Short (year 1)
TDW-27	<p>Participate in regional, county and/or state level projects and programs to develop improved structure and facility inventories and hazard datasets to support enhanced risk assessment efforts. Such programs may include developing a detailed inventory of critical facilities based upon FEMA's Comprehensive Data Management System (CDMS) which could be used for various planning and emergency management purposes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the performance of enhanced risk and vulnerability assessments for hazards including flooding, earthquake, wind, and land failure. Support state, county and local planning efforts including mitigation (including updates to the State HMP), comprehensive emergency management, debris management, and land use. <p>Improved structural and facility inventories could incorporate flood, wind and seismic-specific parameters (e.g. first floor elevations, roof types, structure types) based on FEMA-154 "Rapid Visual Screening of Buildings for Potential Seismic Hazards" methodologies, or "Rapid Observation of Vulnerability</p>							



Initiative #	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals / Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Time-line
	and Estimation of Risk - ROVER. It is recognized that these programs will likely need to be initiated and supported at the Regional and/or State level, and will likely require training, tools and funding provided at the regional, state and/or federal level.							
	See above.	Existing	All Hazards	1-2, 1-4, 1-6; 2-3; 3-2; 5-2, 5-3; 6-2, 6-3, 6-5	Local building code official and/or engineer working with OC EM	M-H	Regional funding; Mitigation grant programs (PDM or HMGP) with local match	Long

Notes: DOF = Depending on Funding. FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency. Long = 5 years or greater. N/A = Not applicable. Short = 1 to 5 years. TBD = To be determined

*Does this mitigation initiative reduce the effects of hazards on new and/or existing buildings and/or infrastructure?

G.) ANALYSIS OF MITIGATION ACTIONS

This table summarizes the participant's mitigation actions by hazard of concern and the six mitigation types to illustrate that the Town has selected a comprehensive range of actions/projects.

Hazard of Concern	Mitigation Type					
	1. Prevention	2. Property Protection	3. Public Education and Awareness	4. Natural Resource Protection	5. Emergency Services	6. Structural Projects
Earthquake	TDW-3, TDW-7	TDW-3, TDW-7	TDW-0, TDW-3, TDW-7, TDW-27	TDW-3, TDW-7	TDW-3, TDW-5, TDW-6, TDW-7, TDW-27	TDW-3, TDW-7
Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	TDW-2, TDW-3, TDW-4, TDW-7, TDW-8, TDW-9 to 13, TDW-15, TDW-20, TDW-23, TDW-24, TDW-25	TDW-1a and b, TDW-2, TDW-3, TDW-4, TDW-7, TDW-9 to 12, TDW-17, TDW-19, TDW-21, TDW-22	TDW-0, TDW-1a and b, TDW-2, TDW-3, TDW-4, TDW-7, TDW-9, TDW-26, TDW-27	TDW-3, TDW-7, TDW-8, TDW-10, TDW-12, TDW-14 to 19, TDW-21, TDW-22	TDW-2, TDW-3, TDW-5, TDW-6, TDW-7, TDW-27	TDW-3, TDW-7
Ground Failure	TDW-3, TDW-7	TDW-3, TDW-7	TDW-0, TDW-3, TDW-7, TDW-27	TDW-3, TDW-7	TDW-3, TDW-5, TDW-6, TDW-7, TDW-27	TDW-3, TDW-7
Severe Storms (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	TDW-2, TDW-3, TDW-4, TDW-7, TDW-8, TDW-9 to 13, TDW-15, TDW-20, TDW-23, TDW-24, TDW-25	TDW-1a and b, TDW-2, TDW-3, TDW-4, TDW-7, TDW-9 to 12, TDW-17, TDW-19, TDW-21, TDW-22	TDW-0, TDW-1a and b, TDW-2, TDW-3, TDW-4, TDW-7, TDW-9, TDW-26, TDW-27	TDW-3, TDW-7, TDW-8, TDW-10, TDW-12, TDW-14, to 19, TDW-21, TDW-22	TDW-2, TDW-3, TDW-5, TDW-6, TDW-7, TDW-27	TDW-3, TDW-7
Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	TDW-3, TDW-7	TDW-3, TDW-7	TDW-0, TDW-3, TDW-7, TDW-27	TDW-3, TDW-7	TDW-3, TDW-5, TDW-6, TDW-7, TDW-27	TDW-3, TDW-7

Notes:

- 1. Prevention:** Government, administrative or regulatory actions or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. These actions also include public activities to reduce hazard losses. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.
- 2. Property Protection:** Actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
- 3. Public Education and Awareness:** Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and school-age and adult education programs.
- 4. Natural Resource Protection:** Actions that minimize hazard loss and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.
- 5. Emergency Services:** Actions that protect people and property, during and immediately following, a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities.

6. **Structural Projects:** Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

H.) PRIORITIZATION OF MITIGATION INITIATIVES

Initiative #	# of Objectives met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits equal or exceed Costs? (Yes or No)	Is project Grant eligible? (Yes or No)	Can Project be funded under existing programs/budgets? (Yes or No)	Priority (High, Med., Low)
TDW-0	38	M	L	Y	Y (for defined outreach project)	Y	H
TDW-1a	8	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
TDW-1b	8	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
TDW-2	9	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
TDW-3	38	M	M	Y	N (Yes for 5 year update)	Y	H
TDW-4	3	H	L	Y	N	Y	H
TDW-5	8	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
TDW-6	7	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
TDW-7	38	M-H	L-M	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	Dependant on specific initiative	M-H (dependant)
TDW-8	8	H	L - H	Y	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	M
TDW-9	7	H	L-H	Y	Y	Y (local match only)	M
TDW-10	6	H	L-H	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	Y (local match only)	M
TDW-11	8	H	L-H	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	Y (local match only)	M
TDW-12	5	H	L-H	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	Y (local match only)	M
TDW-13	3	M	L-M	Y	Y	N	M
TDW-14	4	M	M	Y	N	Y	H
TDW-15	5	M	L - M	Y	N	Y	H
TDW-16	4	M	M	Y	Y	Y (local match?)	M
TDW-17	6	H	H-M	Y	Y	Y (local match?)	M
TDW-18	3	M	L-M	Y	N	Y	H
TDW-19	4	H	M-H	Y	Y	Y (local match?)	M
TDW-20	2	M	M	Y	Y	Y (local match?)	M

Initiative #	# of Objectives met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits equal or exceed Costs? (Yes or No)	Is project Grant eligible? (Yes or No)	Can Project be funded under existing programs/budgets? (Yes or No)	Priority (High, Med., Low)
TDW-21	3	M	L-M	Y	N	Y	H
TDW-22	3	H	L-H	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	Y (local match?)	M
TDW-23	3	M	L-M	Y	Y	Y (local match)	DOF
TDW-24	3	M	L-M	Y	Y	Local Match Dependant on specific initiative	M
TDW-25	38	L	L	Y	N	TBD	M
TDW-26	8	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
TDW-27	8	M-H	M-H	Y	Y	N	M

Notes: H = High. L = Low. M = Medium. N = No. N/A = Not applicable. Y = Yes.

* This initiative has a “Medium” priority based on the prioritization scheme used in this planning process (implementation dependent on grant funding), however it is recognized that addressing repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties is considered a high priority by FEMA and SEMO (as expressed in the State HMP), and thus shall be considered a “High” priority for all participants in this planning process.

Explanation of Priorities

- **High Priority** - A project that meets multiple objectives (i.e., multiple hazards), benefits exceeds cost, has funding secured or is an on-going project and project meets eligibility requirements for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) or Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM) programs. High priority projects can be completed in the short term (1 to 5 years).
- **Medium Priority** - A project that meets goals and objectives, benefits exceeds costs, funding has not been secured but project is grant eligible under, HMGP, PDM or other grant programs. Project can be completed in the short term, once funding is completed. Medium priority projects will become high priority projects once funding is secured.
- **Low Priority** - Any project that will mitigate the risk of a hazard, benefits do not exceed the costs or are difficult to quantify, funding has not been secured and project is not eligible for HMGP or PDM grant funding, and time line for completion is considered long term (1 to 10 years). Low priority projects may be eligible other sources of grant funding from other programs. A low priority project could become a high priority project once funding is secured as long as it could be completed in the short term.

Prioritization of initiatives was based on above definitions: Yes

Prioritization of initiatives was based on parameters other than stated above: Not applicable.

I.) FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK/VULNERABILITY

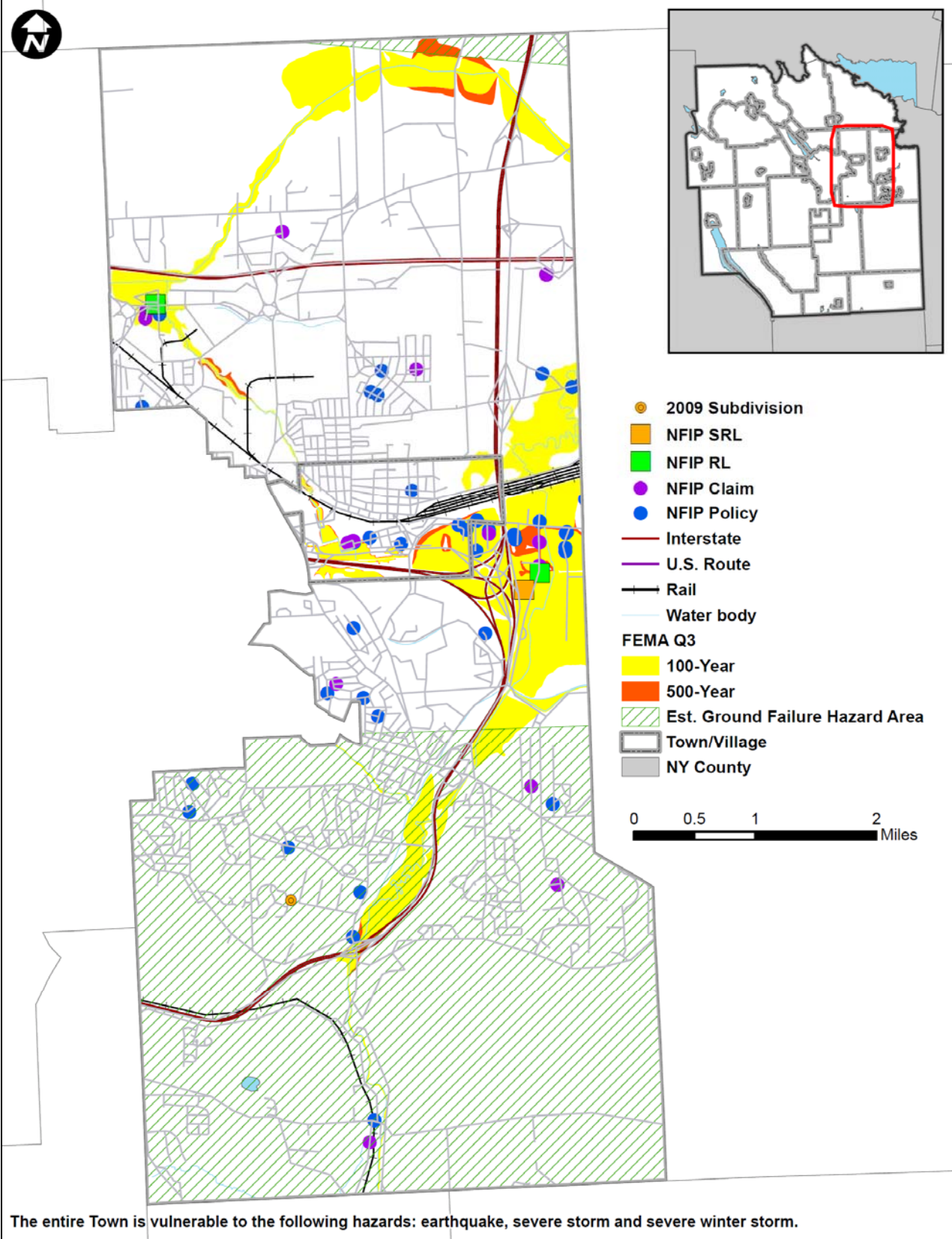
None at this time.

J.) HAZARD AREA EXTENT AND LOCATION

A hazard area extent and location map has been generated and is provided below for the Town of DeWitt to illustrate the probable areas impacted within the Town. The map below is based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this Plan, and is considered to be adequate for planning purposes. Maps have only been generated for those hazards that can be clearly identified using mapping techniques and technologies, and for which the Town of DeWitt has significant exposure. The County maps are provided in the hazard profiles within Section 5.4, Volume I of this Plan.

K.) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

No additional comments at this time.



The entire Town is vulnerable to the following hazards: earthquake, severe storm and severe winter storm.

Sources: FEMA Q3; FEMA Region II, 2008; HAZUS-MH MR3; NYSDPC, 2008

Notes: Est. = Estimated; NFIP = National Flood Insurance Program; RL = Repetitive Loss; SRL = Severe Repetitive Loss
The entire municipality is vulnerable to the following hazards: earthquake, severe storm, and severe winter storm.

