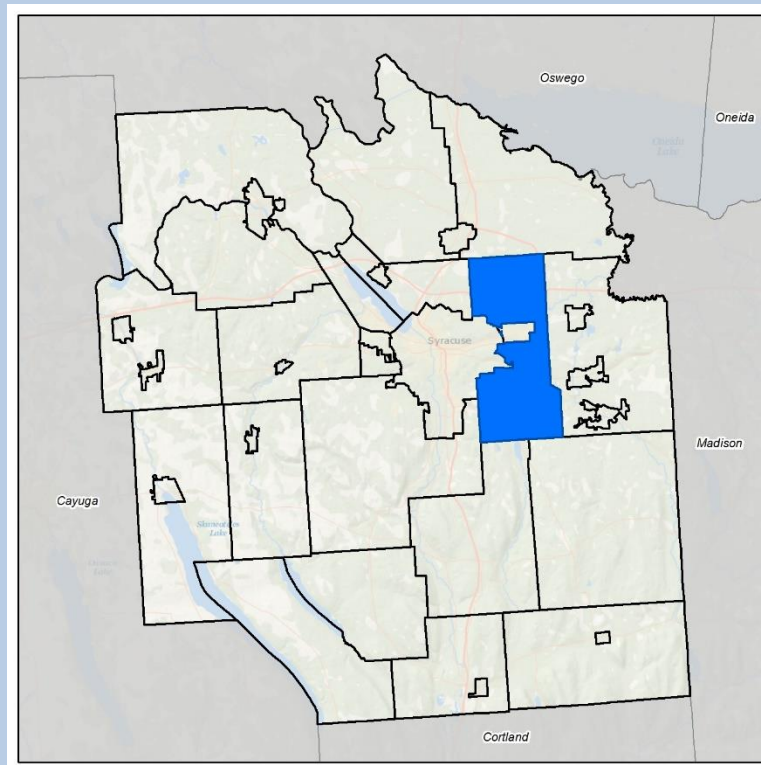




# MUNICIPAL ANNEX | Town of DeWitt



Total Population  
(2010 Census)

**22,754**



Total Number of  
Buildings

**11,191**



Number of National  
Flood Insurance  
Program (NFIP) Policies  
and Percent in  
Regulatory Floodplain

**115 (29%)**

Number of Repetitive  
Loss (RL) Properties

**8**



Total Agricultural Land  
(acres)

**1,570.5**



Harmful Algal Bloom  
Impacted Waterbody

**No**



Total Land  
(square miles)

**32.2**

Percent of Buildings  
in Regulatory  
Floodplain

**1%**



Proposed  
Project  
Types

Local Plans and Regulations,  
Education and Awareness  
Programs, and Structure and  
Infrastructure Projects



Mitigation  
Focus

Drought  
Severe Storm  
Severe Winter Storm



## 9.7 TOWN OF DEWITT

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Town of DeWitt. It includes resources and information to assist public and private sectors to reduce losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs. Rather, this annex concentrates on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. This annex includes a general overview of the municipality and who in the town participated in the planning process; an assessment of the Town of DeWitt's risk and vulnerability; the different capabilities utilized in the town; and an action plan that will be implemented to achieve a more resilient community.

### 9.7.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The following individuals have been identified as the Town of DeWitt's hazard mitigation plan primary and alternate points of contact.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name: John J. Anton Title: Chief of Police Phone Number: 315-449-3640, 315-481-2658 (cell) Address: 5400 Butternut Drive East Syracuse, NY 13057 Email: janton@townofdewitt.com	Name: Rocco Conte Title: Highway Superintendent Phone Number: 315-437-8831, 315-952-7719 (cell) Address: 5953 Butternut Drive East Syracuse, NY 13057 Email: rconte@townofdewitt.com
Floodplain Administrator	
Name: Samuel Gordon Title: Director of Planning and Zoning Phone Number: 315-446-3910 x3 Address: 5400 Butternut Drive East Syracuse, NY 13057 Email: sgordon@townofdewitt.com	

### 9.7.2 Municipal Profile

The Town of DeWitt lies just east of the center of Onondaga County in western New York State. The Village of East Syracuse is located within the town to the east of the Eastwood neighborhood of the City of Syracuse. Refer to Section 9.8 (Village of East Syracuse) for their individual annex. There are several communities located within the town: Collamer (hamlet), DeWitt (hamlet), Franklin Park (hamlet), Lyndon Corners (hamlet), Jamesville (hamlet), Oot Park (hamlet), DeWitt Acres, Messina Springs, and Morehouse Flats. The estimated 2016 population was 22,662, which is a 7.5 percent increase in population from 2010 (22,754 persons).

The Town of DeWitt has a total area of 33.9 square miles. 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. The Town of DeWitt is bordered to



the north by Town of Cicero, to the south by the Towns of Lafayette and Pompey, to the east by the Towns of Salina and Onondaga, and to the west by the City of Syracuse.

Data from the 2016 U.S. Census American Community Survey estimates that 4.3 percent of the town population is five years of age or younger, and 16.6 percent is 65 years of age or older. Communities must deploy a support system that enables all populations to safely reach shelters or to quickly evacuate a hazard area.

### History and Cultural Resources

The Town of 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. The town was formed in 1835 from the Town of Manlius. Le Moyne College is located in the town as is the Hancock Field Air National Guard Base, half of the Syracuse Hancock International Airport, and the Onondaga County Department of Correction.

While the town's population is just under 23,000, the town estimates that roughly 40,000 people are employed in the town. The town estimates that 46 percent of all industrial acreage in the county is found within the Town of DeWitt.

### Growth/Development Trends

Table 9.7 1 summarizes major residential/commercial development that was known or anticipated to take place as of July 2018. Refer to the map in Figure 9.7-1 of this annex which illustrates the hazard areas along with the location of potential new development.

**Table 9.7-1. Growth and Development**

Property or Development Name	Type (e.g. Res., Comm.)	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or Parcel ID)	Known Hazard Zone(s)	Description/Status of Development
<b>Recent Development from 2013 to present</b>					
Permits Issued for new Housing Units	Single-Family	60	various	None in flood hazard area	Varied state of completion
<b>Known or Anticipated Development in the Next Five (5) Years</b>					
New Housing	Single-Family and Multi-Family	200+/- units	Specific locations unknown at this time	No	40 units beginning construction Spring 2019; remainder is anticipated development
Commercial Development	Commercial Office/Retail	50,000 - 200,000 sf	Specific locations unknown ; primarily redevelopment	None	General anticipated development

\* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.



### 9.7.3 Hazard Event History Specific to the Town of DeWitt

Onondaga County has a history of natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The Town of DeWitt's history of federally-declared (as presented by FEMA) and significant hazard events (as presented in NOAA-NCEI) is consistent with that of Onondaga County. Table 9.7-2 provides details regarding municipal-specific loss and damages the town experienced during hazard events. Information provided in the table below is based on reference material or local sources. For details of these and additional events, refer to Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan.

**Table 9.7-2. Hazard Event History**

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	Onondaga County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
April – May 2011	Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes, and Straight-Line Winds (FEMA-DR-1993)	Yes	<p>A slow moving warm front pushed northward across central New York late in the afternoon on April 25th. Severe weather developed, and in addition to reports of severe wind damage and hail, plenty of wind shear in the vicinity of the warm front allowed for a few super-cell thunderstorms and tornadoes to develop. In addition, areas of heavy rain caused significant flash flooding in several locations of central New York.</p> <p>On May 26, a deep upper level low pressure system shifted east from the mid-Mississippi Valley region through the afternoon and evening, allowing numerous showers and thunderstorms to develop. Many reports of large hail and damaging winds occurred in central New York.</p>	The Town Highway Department had to repair roadway shoulders that were washed out.
June 30- July 1, 2015	Flash Flood	No	An unseasonably strong storm system tapping into above normal moisture sources across the Great Lakes and Northeast triggered multiple heavy rain producing thunderstorms across the region. Localized torrential rainfall in central New York caused serious urban flash flooding in the Syracuse, NY metropolitan area. Damages are estimated between three and five million dollars.	Franklin Park area residential basements were flooded.
July 1, 2017	Flash Flood	No	A tropical moisture laden air mass produced numerous showers and thunderstorms which traveled repeatedly over the same areas of the Finger Lakes Region and Upper Mohawk Valley. Widespread flash and urban flooding developed in portions of Cayuga, Onondaga, Madison and Oneida counties. Hardest hit areas were the villages and towns of Moravia, Chittenango, Oneida, and Utica to name a few. Total rainfall amounts along a narrow corridor from Moravia to Utica generally ranged from 2.5 to 5 inches, most of which fell in less	Although the county was impacted, the town did not report damages.



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	Onondaga County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
			than 1 to 2 hours. Total damages from this event range from \$10-\$15 million dollars Countywide.	
July 24, 2017	Rain and Windstorm	No	Severe storms produced damaging winds.	Overtime was paid to Highway Department for clean-up and trash removal.
2014-Present	Emerald Ash Borer	No	Emerald Ash Borer has killed ash trees throughout the County	Emerald Ash Borer has resulted in inoculation costs, trees taken down, Tree Naturalist training and time worked.

Notes:

EM Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A Not applicable

### 9.7.4 Hazard Ranking and Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Section 5.0 (Risk Assessment) of this plan have detailed information regarding each plan participant's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following summarizes the hazards of greatest concern and risk to the Town of DeWitt. For additional vulnerability information relevant to this jurisdiction, refer to Section 5.0.

#### Hazard Risk Ranking

Table 9.77-3 shows the community specific identification of the primary hazard concerns based on identified problems, impacts and the results of the risk assessment as presented in Section 5 of the plan. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard, along with its potential impacts on people, property, and the economy as well as community capability and changing future climate conditions. This input supports the mitigation action development to target those hazards with highest level of concern.

As discussed in Section 5.3 (Hazard Ranking), each participating town or village may have differing degrees of risk exposure and vulnerability compared to Onondaga County as a whole. Therefore, each municipality ranked the degree of risk to each hazard as it pertains to their community. The table below summarizes the hazard risk/vulnerability rankings of potential natural hazards for the Town of DeWitt. The Town of DeWitt has reviewed the county hazard risk/vulnerability risk ranking table as well as its individual results to reflect the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. The town noted that while flood should be ranked as a medium for the Town of DeWitt as a whole, areas to the north of the town that are located in the floodplain would have flood ranked as a high risk. The town noted that invasive species are already a concern in the town and there is concern for greater impact as other populations of invasive species spread into the area. Therefore, invasive species have been changed from a low to a medium hazard.

During the review of the hazard/vulnerability risk ranking, the town indicated the following:

- The town changed the risk ranking of invasive species from low to medium, due to concerns of invasive tick species.
- The town agreed with the rest of the calculated hazard rankings.



Table 9.7-3. Town of DeWitt Hazard Ranking Input

HAZARD	Drought	Earthquake	Flood	Geologic	Harmful Algal Bloom	Invasive Species	Severe Storm	Severe Winter Storm
RELATIVE RISK FACTOR	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	High	High

Note: The scale is based on the following hazard rankings as established in Section 5.3.

High = Total hazard priority risk ranking score of 5 and above

Medium = Total hazard priority risk ranking of 3.9 – 4.9

Low = Total hazard risk ranking below 3.8

\*The municipality changed the initial ranking of this hazard based on event history, municipal experience, and feedback from the municipality

### Critical Facilities Flood Risk

New York Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Statute 6 CRR-NY 502.4 sets forth floodplain management criteria for state projects located in flood hazard areas. The law provides that no such projects related to critical facilities shall be undertaken in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) unless constructed according to specific mitigation specifications, including being raised two feet above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE). This statute is outlined at <http://tinyurl.com/6-CRR-NY-502-4>. While all vulnerabilities should be assessed and documented, the State places a high priority on exposure to flooding. Critical facilities located in an SFHA, or having ever sustained previous flooding, must be protected to the 500-year flood even, or worst damage scenario. For those that do not meet this criteria, the jurisdiction must identify an action to achieve this level of protection. (NYSDHSES 2017)

The table below identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1-percent and 0.2-percent floodplain and presents Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) estimates of the damage and loss of use to critical facilities as a result of a 1-percent annual chance flood event.

Table 9.7-4. Potential Flood Losses to Critical Facilities

Name	Type	Exposure		Potential Loss from 1% Flood Event		Addressed by Proposed Action
		1% Event	0.2% Event	Percent Structure Damage	Percent Content Damage	
Town of Dewitt	DPW		X			-
Ngrid Butternut Electrical Substation	Electric Transfer	X	X	-	-	T. DeWitt-20
Ngrid Dewitt Electrical Substation	Electric Transfer	X	X	-	-	T. DeWitt-21
Radio Towers	Major Communication Facility	X	X	-	-	T. DeWitt-22
Wep Butternut Drive I Pump Sta	Waste Water Pump Station	X	X	0%	0%	T. DeWitt-23
Wep Fremont Pump Sta	Waste Water Pump Station	X	X	0.1%	0.6%	T. DeWitt-24





Name	Type	Exposure		Potential Loss from 1% Flood Event		Addressed by Proposed Action
		1% Event	0.2% Event	Percent Structure Damage	Percent Content Damage	
Jamesville Pump Station	Water Pump Station	X	X	38%	-	T. DeWitt-25

Source: FEMA 2016, SOPA 2018

### Identified Issues

Problem statements summarize the risk in the Town of DeWitt presented by each their highest hazards of concern for the community. They are a starting point for determining mitigation actions for the town. The Town of DeWitt reviewed the risk assessment for each hazard of concern and identified problem statements for their high hazards of concern. Using the problem statements, the town developed methods to reduce their risk to those hazards, as presented in Table 9.7-12. The Town of DeWitt identified the following problems for their community:

- *Franklin Park area is flood prone*
- *Other flood prone areas are Barton Circle, Park Hill, Parkwood Dr, New Court Ave., Sanders Creek Pkwy, Ley Creek area, and Butternut Drive where Town Hall is located.*

Specific areas of concern based on resident response to the Onondaga County Hazard Mitigation Citizen survey include:

- Increase public awareness and education.

### 9.7.5 Capability Assessment

This section identifies the following capabilities of the local jurisdiction:

- Planning and regulatory capability
- Administrative and technical capability
- Fiscal capability
- Community classification
- National Flood Insurance Program
- Integration of mitigation planning into existing and future planning mechanisms



## Planning and Regulatory Capability

The table below summarizes the regulatory tools that are available to the Town of DeWitt.

**Table 9.7-5. Planning and Regulatory Tools**

Tool / Program (code, ordinance, plan)	Do you have this? (Yes/No) If Yes, date of adoption or update	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Dept. /Agency Responsible	Code Citation and Comments (Code Chapter, name of plan, explanation of authority, etc.)
<b>Planning Capability</b>				
Comprehensive Plan	Yes, 2017	Local	Planning/Zoning	Comprehensive Plan
Capital Improvements Plan	No	-	-	-
Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	No	-	-	Ley Creek 100-year storm requirement
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Local	Planning/Zoning	Member of CNY Stormwater Coalition
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	Sustainability Plan 2014 Open Space Coop
Stream Corridor Management Plan	No	-	-	Process of finalizing local waterfront revitalization plan
Watershed Management or Protection Plan	No	-	-	100 foot wetland buffer protection
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Local	Planning/Zoning	DeWitt Police Manual Order #407
Emergency Operation Plan	Yes	Local	Planning/Zoning	DeWitt Police Manual Order #407, 408, 409, 410
Evacuation Plan	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
Strategic Recovery Planning Report	No	-	-	-
Climate Adaptation Plan	Yes, 2014	Local	Planning/Zoning	DeWitt Sustainability Plan
Resilience Plan	No	-	-	-
Other Plans:	No	-	-	-
<b>Regulatory Capability</b>				
Building Code	Yes	State & Local	Planning/Zoning	IBC – International Building Code
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	Local	Planning/Zoning	Chapter 192
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	Local	Planning/Zoning	Chapter 164
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Federal, State, Local	Planning/Zoning	Chapter 100
NFIP: Cumulative Substantial Damages	No	-	-	-
NFIP: Freeboard	Yes	State, Local	Planning/Zoning	State mandated BFE+2 for all construction, both residential and non-residential
Growth Management Ordinances	No	-	-	-
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes	Local	Planning/Zoning	Chapter 192





Tool / Program (code, ordinance, plan)	Do you have this? (Yes/No) If Yes, date of adoption or update	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Dept. /Agency Responsible	Code Citation and Comments (Code Chapter, name of plan, explanation of authority, etc.)
Stormwater Management Ordinance	Yes, 2017	Local	Planning/Zoning	Chapter 160
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)	Yes	Local	-	-
Natural Hazard Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Real Estate Disclosure Requirement	Yes	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent	NYS mandate, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467
Other (Special Purpose Ordinances [i.e., sensitive areas, steep slope])	No	-	-	-

### Administrative and Technical Capability

The table below summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to the Town of DeWitt.

**Table 9.7-6. Administrative and Technical Capabilities**

Resources	Is this in place? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
<b>Administrative Capability</b>		
Planning Board	Yes	Planning & Zoning
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	Supervisor, Engineer, Highway, Police, Planning
Environmental Board/Commission	Yes	DeWitt Advisory Community Commission
Open Space Board/Committee	Yes	DeWitt Advisory Community Commission
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk	Yes	Planning & Zoning, Highway, Parks Department, Tree Committee, Ordinance Chapter 175
Mutual aid agreements	No	Good relationships with other municipalities
<b>Technical/Staffing Capability</b>		
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Miller Engineers, Planning Zoning Director, Environmental Engineer, O'Brien & Gere, Codes Enforcement, Arborist
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Yes	
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	
NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	Yes	Planning & Zoning
Surveyor(s)	Yes	Miller Engineers
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	Yes	Planning & Zoning
Scientist familiar with natural hazards	Yes	Town Supervisor
Warning systems/services	Yes	-



Resources	Is this in place? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Emergency Manager	Yes	Chief of Police, Highway Superintendent
Grant writer(s)	Yes	Planning/Zoning Staff, Parks & Rec, Miller Engineers, Police, Clerk, Highway Dept
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Miller Engineers, Comptroller
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Codes Enforcement Officers, Miller Engineers, Highway Department

### Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to the Town of DeWitt.

**Table 9.7-7. Fiscal Capabilities**

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No)
Community development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvements project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	Yes
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes, special improvement district
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state Funding Programs	Yes, State EFC NYS Dept. of State
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No, applied for
Other	-

### Community Classifications

The table below summarizes classifications for community programs available to the Town of DeWitt.

**Table 9.7-8. Community Classifications**

Program	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	Unavailable	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	Unavailable	-
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	Yes	2017	-
Storm Ready Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in/for schools	No	-	-



Program	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	Yes	Onondaga Environmental Institute	-
Public education program/outreach (through website, social media)	Yes	Website, Newsletter, Facebook, Annual Water Report	-
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	-	-
Other	No	-	-

Note:

N/A Not applicable

NP Not participating

- Unavailable

The classifications listed above relate to the community's ability to provide effective services to lessen its vulnerability to the 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 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 (<https://www.isomitigation.com/bcegs/>)
- The ISO Mitigation online ISO's Public Protection website at <https://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/>
- New York State Climate Smart Communities (<http://www.dec.ny.gov/energy/56876.html>)
- The National Weather Service Storm Ready website at <https://www.weather.gov/stormready/communities>
- The National Firewise Communities website at <http://firewise.org/>

### Self-Assessment of Capability

The table below provides an approximate measure of the Town of DeWitt's capability to work in a hazard-mitigation capacity and/or effectively implement hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities.

**Table 9.7-9. Self-Assessment Capability for the Municipality**

Area	Degree of Hazard Mitigation Capability		
	Limited (If limited, what are your obstacles?)	Moderate	High
Planning and regulatory capability			X
Administrative and technical capability			X
Fiscal capability		X	
Community political capability		X	



Area	Degree of Hazard Mitigation Capability		
	Limited (If limited, what are your obstacles?)	Moderate	High
Community resiliency capability	X – Geographical public infrastructure limited		
Capability to integrate mitigation into municipal processes and activities		X	

### National Flood Insurance Program

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain.

### NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)

Samuel Gordon, Director of Planning and Zoning

### National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

The Town of DeWitt maintains records of claims for flood damage and Letters of Map Amendment (LoMA). The town has never had a property owner proactively seek to address mitigation, but property owners have worked with the town to complete letters of map amendment through the site plan review process. The town has had less than five over the last three and a half decades. The town has not needed to make substantial damage estimates.

The following table summarizes the NFIP statistics for the Town of DeWitt.

**Table 9.7-10. NFIP Summary**

Municipality	# Policies	# Claims (Losses)	Total Loss Payments	# RL Properties	# SRL Properties	# Policies in the 1% Flood Boundary
Town of DeWitt	115	90	\$2,309,680	8	0	33

Source: FEMA Region 2 2018.

(1) Policies, claims, RL, and SRL statistics provided by FEMA Region 2, and are current as of June 30, 2018. Total number of RL properties does not include SRL properties. Number of claims represents claims closed by July 31, 2018.

(2) Total building and content losses from the claims file provided by FEMA Region 2.

(3) Number of policies inside and outside of flood zones is based on latitude and longitude coordinates provided by FEMA Region 2 in the policy file. FEMA noted that for a property with more than one entry, more than one policy may have been in force or more than one Geographic Information System (GIS) specification was possible. Number of policies and claims, and claims total, exclude properties outside Onondaga County boundary, based on provided latitude and longitude coordinates.

RL Repetitive Loss

SRL Severe Repetitive Loss

### Resources

The FPA is responsible for floodplain administration, with the assistance of several other staff including codes enforcement officers, as well as contract staff (Miller Engineers and OBG Engineers) where needed. The town does not currently provide any education or outreach to the community although the town is actively pursuing flood mitigation strategies especially in the Franklin Park and Park Hill areas of the town. The FPA noted that, to date, the town has not utilized resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change. The FPA feels adequately supported but is always interested in additional training and education. The FPA stated that many properties that are extant within the floodplain were developed decades ago, requiring mitigation of the existing properties for effective protection. The FPA noted they would consider attending continuing



education and/or certification training on floodplain management if it were offered in the county for all local floodplain administrators.

### Compliance History

The Town of DeWitt is in good-standing in the NFIP. The most recent compliance audit [e.g. Community Assistance Visit (CAV)] took place on December 8<sup>th</sup>, 2015. The town annually determines if a Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC) is needed, and schedules if needed. The town maintains compliance with and good-standing in the NFIP through the 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.

### Regulatory

**Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance:** The Town of DeWitt's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (Chapter 100 of the municipal code) was adopted to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

- Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities;
- Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters;
- Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;
- Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands; and
- Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

The Ordinance aims:

- To protect human life and health;
- To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- To minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities, such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas;
- To provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and,
- To ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

The town does have legislation that requires additional stormwater retention/detention facilities within the Ley Creek watershed for all properties. The FPA stated that the town has considered joining the Community Rating System (CRS) program to reduce flood insurance premiums for their insured in the past but has not done so to date. The town would attend a CRS seminar if offered locally.



## Integration of Hazard Mitigation into Existing and Future Planning Mechanisms

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into the day-to-day local government operations. As part of this planning effort, each community was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their community's progress in plan integration. A summary is provided below. In addition, the community identified specific integration activities that will be incorporated into municipal procedures, which is also indicated below.

### Planning

#### Existing Integration

**Comprehensive Plan:** The 2017 Town of DeWitt Comprehensive Plan Update (Comprehensive Plan Update) serves as the primary vehicle for identifying opportunities for economic growth and development; as well as a means for preserving and protecting community resources and character. Reflecting an assessment of community resources and values, a series of goals, actions, and policies are the foundation of this Comprehensive Plan Update. The primary relevant recommendation is to create land use plans and regulations that preserve the existence of a variety of natural features and resources (e.g., drumlins, wetlands, floodplains, habitat, etc.). Specific mitigation actions include the identification and designation of Critical Environmental Areas and the recommendation to further investigate various tools for the protection and preservation of natural resources. The Plan identifies areas impacted by flood zones but does not refer to a local or Countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan.

**Local Waterfront Revitalization Program (LWRP):** The Draft 2018 Town of DeWitt Local Waterfront Revitalization Program (LWRP) through its various policies, establishes the means to both protect and enhance local waterfront resources within the framework of town regulations, projects, and other implementation techniques. The town's LWRP applies to all land and water within the town, exclusive of the areas within the Village of East Syracuse. The LWRP identifies existing waterfront conditions, proposed projects and land uses, and LWRP policies that are incorporated into the town regulations. These policies aim to preserve open space, make efficient use of infrastructure, make beneficial use of a waterfront location, minimize adverse effects of development; minimize loss of life, structures, and natural resources from flooding and erosion; protect and improve water quality and supply; and protect and restore the quality and function of the ecosystem. The plan also features recommended projects that pertain to hazard mitigation. For instance, the Elevating Erie Ideas Competition, launched by the Town of DeWitt in partnership with the City of Syracuse, highlights design ideas that encourage the restoration and development of green infrastructure in areas surrounding of Widewaters Pond, the Erie Canal ecology and the Butternut Feeder Canal. An additional recommendation of the LWRP is a stormwater management plan that addresses stormwater runoff issues throughout the town.

**Sustainability Plan:** The 2014 Town of DeWitt Sustainability Plan was developed to gather information on existing local pollution emission reduction projects and programs, to identify opportunities and provide support for new emission reduction programs and initiatives, and to engage and encourage local participation in greenhouse gas emission reduction. Relevant recommendations include: improved monitoring efforts of temperature, precipitation, storm events and public health information; protection of infrastructure to facilitate storm water runoff and flood control; and protection of natural resources through smart growth strategies and invasive species control. Actions to mitigate hazards within the Town of DeWitt include the protection of open space through land grants, the restoration of wetlands and floodplains to respond to weather events, and the modification of zoning to discourage new development in flood-prone areas.

**Emerald Ash Borer Management Plan:** The 2014 Town of DeWitt Emerald Ash Borer Management Plan was adopted to reduce local adverse effects of an invasive insect, the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB), that is decimating deciduous forests in the region. The EAB Management Plan recommends a mixed strategy of preemptive





removal of trees prior to mortality, protection and preservation of ash trees with pesticides, planting of new non-host trees, and/or a do-nothing strategy in specific areas. Management actions include: an inventory of all publicly owned ash trees in town parks, lots and right-of-way; Risk Assessment Ratings to determine the condition of the trees and their surroundings; treatments and removal of trees in coordination with Onondaga County Soil and Water Conservation District; proper disposal of removed trees; and replacement of trees with alternate species.

**Urban Forestry Management Plan:** The 2016 Town of DeWitt Urban Forestry Management Plan lays the foundation for future planning efforts to increase urban tree canopy cover to enhance the environmental and economic benefits provided by urban forests. Relevant management goals include: improving efficiency in managing the urban forestry program; increasing the percentage of town residents who accept street tree plantings; increasing DeWitt's street tree stock and diversity; and updating existing ordinances to incorporate urban forestry principals and industry standards.

**Revitalize Butternut Preliminary Design Report:** The 2017 Revitalize Butternut Preliminary Design Report was conducted by a group of advanced engineering students from SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry on the behalf of the Town of DeWitt. The report includes assessments of trail options and recreational/ecological improvements for areas surrounding the Orville Feeder Canal (i.e., Butternut Feeder Canal). Relevant findings of the report include an assessment of necessary data and preliminary cost estimates for water quality improvements (which includes the repair of canal sluiceways) and cost estimates for ecological enhancements including removal of invasive species, establishment of new plantings, and streambank stabilization.

**Jamesville Hamlet Master Plan:** The 2017 Jamesville Hamlet Master Plan provides a list of issues and opportunities facing the community and provides a collection of recommendations and conceptual designs for sites throughout Jamesville. The Master Plan applies to the entire community of Jamesville, a hamlet in southern DeWitt and one of the most historically surviving rural settlements in Central New York poised for continued growth. Relevant recommendations include promoting sustainable development through healthy and stable housing and protecting high air, soil, and water quality.

**Onondaga County Hazard Mitigation Plan:** The Town of DeWitt supports the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan. The town supports County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.

**Emergency Plans:** The town's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan refers to the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The town has a Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government (COOP/COG) plan(s) to protect local government and operations from natural hazard disruptions. The town continues to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans.

The Town of DeWitt is an MS4 Regulated Community. The town does not have a formal Stormwater Management Plan but is a member of the Central NY Stormwater Coalition. In 2011, the town adopted regulations to require additional stormwater facilities for new construction projects in the Ley Creek watershed.

The Town of DeWitt does not have a Re-Development Plan, Growth Plan, Economic Development Plan, Open Space Plan, Watershed or Stream Corridor Management Plan, or Post-Disaster Recovery Plan/Strategic Recovery Plan.. The town is working on finalizing a Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan. The town's Climate Adaptation Plan was adopted in 2014.



### Opportunities for Future Integration

Updates to plans or new plans could include information on natural hazard risk and refer to the Countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan. The town will adopt the County Hazard Mitigation Plan which will become part of the Comprehensive Plan.

### Regulatory and Enforcement (Ordinances)

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#### Existing Integration

The town has multiple ordinances pertaining to the mitigation of hazards. These ordinances include the Establishment of Boards (see Operational and Administration below), Environmental Quality Review Ordinance, Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance, Trees Ordinance, Zoning Ordinance, Subdivision of Land Ordinance. The town also adheres to the New York State Fire Prevention and Building Code. The municipal Code and ordinances are available on the town website: <http://www.townofdewitt.com/PlanningandZoning.aspx>.

The Town of DeWitt's municipal zoning, subdivision regulations, and site plan review process consider natural hazard risk and require developers to take additional actions to mitigate natural hazard risk. The Planning Board and ZBA's decisions are assisted by the Town Engineer, Town Planners, and other outside consultants with respect to natural hazard risk management. Additional resources are available through outside consultants.

**Zoning Ordinance:** The Town of DeWitt's Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 192 of the municipal code) establishes and implements regulatory powers to ensure that:

- Adequate light, pure air, convenient access and safety from fire, flood and other dangers may be secured;
- The taxable value of land and buildings throughout the town may be conserved and enhanced;
- Congestion in the public streets may be lessened or avoided;
- The hazards to persons and damage to property resulting from the accumulation or runoff of stormwater may be lessened or avoided;
- Sites, areas and structures of historical, architectural, natural and aesthetic importance may be preserved and enhanced; and
- The public health, safety, comfort, morals, beauty and welfare may be promoted.

**Subdivision Ordinance:** The Town of DeWitt's Subdivision of Land Ordinance (Chapter 164 of the municipal code) guides and regulate the town's land in such a manner as to meet the following requirements for orderly and harmonious growth:

- Land to be subdivided or developed shall be of such character that it can be used safely without danger to health or peril from fire, flood, erosion, excessive noise or smoke or other menace.
- Proper provisions shall be made for drainage, water supply, sewerage and other appropriate utility services.
- The proposed streets shall provide a safe, convenient and functional system for vehicular circulation and shall be properly related to the Comprehensive Plan of the area.
- Streets shall be of such width, grade and location as to accommodate prospective traffic as determined by existing and probable future land and building uses.
- Buildings, lots, blocks and streets shall be so arranged as to afford adequate light, view and air, to facilitate fire protection and to provide ample access for fire-fighting equipment to buildings.
- Land shall be subdivided and developed with due regard to topography so that the natural beauty of the land and vegetation shall be protected and enhanced.



- Provisions shall be made for open land, including sites for schools, parks, playgrounds and other community services.

**Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance:** The Town of DeWitt's Storm Sewer Ordinance (Chapter 160 of the municipal code) was adopted to establish minimum stormwater management requirements and controls to protect and safeguard the general health, safety, and welfare of the public residing within the town. This chapter seeks to meet those purposes by achieving the following objectives:

- Meet the requirements of minimum measures 4 and 5 of the SPDES general permit for stormwater discharges from municipal separate stormwater sewer systems (MS4s), Permit No. GP-02-02 or as amended or revised;
- Require land development activities to conform to the substantive requirements of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) general permit for construction activities GP-02-01 or as amended or revised;
- Minimize increases in stormwater runoff from land development activities in order to reduce flooding, siltation, increases in stream temperature, and streambank erosion and maintain the integrity of stream channels;
- Minimize increases in pollution caused by stormwater runoff from land development activities which would otherwise degrade local water quality;
- Minimize the total annual volume of stormwater runoff which flows from any specific site during and following development to the maximum extent practicable; and
- Reduce stormwater runoff rates and volumes, soil erosion and nonpoint source pollution, wherever possible, through stormwater management practices and to ensure that these management practices are properly maintained and eliminate threats to public safety.
- Improve water quality within the Onondaga Lake watershed as Onondaga lake has been identified as a TMDL water body impaired by the effects from a stormwater runoff.

### Opportunities for Future Integration

When updating the town's ordinances, the town will consider hazard mitigation and resilience.

### Operational and Administration

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#### Existing Integration

**Planning Board/Zoning Board:** The Town of DeWitt's Planning Board and Zoning Board are required to ensure that site plans consider flood and other natural hazard risk and implement the appropriate mitigation strategies.

**Critical Response Committee:** The Town of DeWitt's Critical Response Committee meets every month to discuss risks not covered by the Planning Board or ZBA.

**Retrofitting/Removal of Structures from Hazard Prone Areas:** Where appropriate, the Town of DeWitt supports the retrofitting, 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. The town works to identify facilities that are viable candidates for each strategy based on cost-effectiveness. Implementation of these actions are based on available funding.

**Mutual Aid Agreements:** The Town of DeWitt works to create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.



**Stream Team Program:** The Town of DeWitt supports/participates in the Stream Team program offered by the Onondaga County SWCD, to assist in the removal of debris, log jams, etc. in flood vulnerable stream sections.

**Structure/Facility Inventories/Datasets:** The Town of DeWitt participates 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:

- 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.

The town has established an Advisory Conservation Commission and a Permitting and Code Enforcement department. These, in conjunction with the Planning/Zoning Board and Critical Response Committee to support land use decisions, public health and safety and assure compliance with regulations, ordinances and adopted plans.

The Town of DeWitt has two planners. The Director of Planning and Zoning is the Floodplain Administrator and the Environmental Planner is responsible for reviewing site plans to determine flood risk and to identify mitigation strategies. Stormwater Management functions are also performed by the Department of Planning and Zoning. The town has staff or contracts with firms that have experience with developing Benefit-Cost Analysis, can perform Substantial Damage Estimates, and have experience in preparing grant applications for mitigation projects. Town staff have job descriptions that involve natural hazard risk, receive training or continuing professional education which supports natural hazard risk reduction, and participate in associations, organizations, groups or other committees that support natural hazard risk reduction and build hazard management capabilities. The town does not do vegetation management or stream clearing but cleans stormwater components.

### Opportunities for Future Integration

The town could look into creating stream clearing and vegetation management programs.

### Funding

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#### Existing Integration

New York State Environmental Protection Fund enabled in Title 11 of the New York State Environmental Protection Act has been used for the development of the LWRP document and the implementation of waterfront improvement and analysis projects in the town.

Pre-disaster mitigation funds will be available upon FEMA approval of this plan, along with other funding available through the state and federal sources, such as the NYS Department of Conservation (Climate Smart Communities Grants, Water Quality Improvements Program, Trees for Tribes), NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation (Wastewater Infrastructure Engineering Planning, Clean Water Revolving Loan Fund, Green Innovation Grant Program), New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (Clean Energy Communities Program), and Empire State Development. The town has a multiple person Planning and Zoning Department including two full time code enforcement officers.



The Town of DeWitt does not have a line item for mitigation projects/activities in the municipal budget or in the Capital Improvements Budget. The town has not pursued or been awarded grant funds for mitigation-related projects. The town does not have any other mechanisms to fiscally support hazard mitigation projects.

### Opportunities for Future Integration

The town could apply for grants and allocate funding from the municipal budget funding to support hazard mitigation projects.

### Education and Outreach

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#### Existing Integration

The Town of DeWitt utilizes a variety of public outreach mechanisms/programs to inform citizens on natural hazards including the Town Newsletter and social media, and other local media outlets, and town website (<http://www.townofdewitt.com/>). The town's website posts information regarding upcoming community events and important municipal decisions. The website provides information related to safety and hazard mitigation including local emergency response contact information, current information relating to flood risks, stormwater management, and street tree management, and links to related ordinances and plans (see Regulatory and Enforcement).

The town participates in RL/SRL property owner outreach and education activities, provided by FEMA, as initiated and coordinated by the County.

### Opportunities for Future Integration

The town could develop a flyer that addresses natural hazard risk strategies for the general public.

### Sheltering, Evacuation, and Temporary Housing

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Temporary housing, evacuation routes, and sheltering measures must be in place and available for public awareness to protect residents, mitigate risk, and relocate residents, if necessary, to maintain post-disaster social and economic stability.

### Temporary and Permanent Housing

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The Town of DeWitt has not identified potential sites for the placement of temporary housing for residents displaced by a disaster; however, the county identified potential locations throughout the county, as shown in Section 4 (County Profile), Table 4-3 and Figure 4-18 that can be utilized by municipal residents.

The town has identified the following site suitable for relocating houses of the floodplain and/or building new homes once properties in the floodplain are acquired.

- Jamesville Site: Jamesville, NY 13078; however, land availability is unknown at this time.

To accommodate longer term housing needs of permanently displaced residents, there is an existing supply of vacant housing units within the county which may be able to satisfy and absorb those housing needs. The county also has ample buildable land availability throughout its communities to satisfy construction of new housing units if needed, as mapped in Section 4, figure 4-20 in Volume I of this plan. Of note, given the nature of the hazards of concern to Onondaga County, the extent of housing need is also not likely to exceed currently available housing stock for all but the most extreme and widespread hazard events.



## Evacuation and Sheltering Needs

The Town of DeWitt has designated the following emergency shelters evacuation routes:

- American Red Cross National: The Red Cross shelter is ADA compliant and has backup power.
- LeMoyne College: DeWitt, NY. The College shelter is ADA compliant and has backup power.
- Syracuse University: Syracuse, NY. The University is ADA compliant and has backup power.
- Syracuse War Memorial: Syracuse, NY. The War Memorial is ADA compliant and has backup power.
- Doubletree Hotel: 6301 NY-298 East Syracuse. The Hotel has a capacity of 250 rooms and a ballroom. No actions would be required to ensure conformance with the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code.
- Jamesville DeWitt School District: DeWitt, NY 13214. The School district has a capacity of 1,000. No actions would be required to ensure conformance with the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code.

The Town of DeWitt has identified the following evacuation routes:

- Kirkville Road, Fly Road, Rt 298, Rt 481, Rt 690, NYS Thruway exits 34A and 35, Thompson Road, Carrier Circle

Per the County Emergency Management Plan, in the event of a hazard occurrence, the Department of Emergency Management is tasked with coordinating evacuation procedures with the Sheriff's Department, the On-Scene Commander, the Transportation Coordinator, the ARC, hospitals, special facilities, the fire service and the Health Department. The Sheriff's Department is responsible for implementing traffic control procedures including coordination of vehicular traffic and protection of resources, facilities and services in the affected areas. As noted in Section 4, Figure 4-19 in Volume I of this plan, the primary roads and highways are the evacuation routes for Onondaga County; the county is fortunate to have a variety of well-connected arterial and collector roadways to provide a variety of routing options during times of large-scale evacuation.

The American Red Cross (ARC) has primary contractual responsibility to provide sheltering, including short term housing, for Onondaga County individuals and families during an emergency occurring in Onondaga County. Services of the ARC include emergency sheltering needs, mass care, feeding, information and referral, and special population assistance. A confidential shelters list is maintained by the Department of Emergency Management and the ARC which identifies capacity for 15,000+ residents across Onondaga County. The ARC is responsible for maintaining shelter and temporary housing agreements with selected facilities.

### 9.7.6 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses past mitigations actions and status, describes proposed hazard mitigation initiatives, and their prioritization.

#### Past Mitigation Initiative Status

The following table indicates progress on the community's mitigation strategy identified in the 2013 Plan. Actions that are carried forward as part of this plan update are included in the following subsection in its own table with prioritization. Previous actions that are now on-going programs and capabilities are indicated as such in the following table and may also be found under 'Capability Assessment' presented previously in this annex.





Table 9.7-11. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
TDW-0	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide and maintain links to the Onondaga County HMP website, and regularly post notices on the municipal homepage referencing the Onondaga County HMP webpages.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• Work with neighborhood associations, civic and business groups to disseminate information on flood insurance and the availability of mitigation grant funding.</li></ul> Municipal outreach activities to be supported by the County, as identified at County initiative OC-0.							
	See above.				No Progress	Cost		1. Include in 2019 Plan 2. Partner with the County to complete outreach. 3.
						Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
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 based on available funding.	Flood, Severe Storm	Properties located in the floodplain areas of Ley Creek and Butternut Creek.	Town of DeWitt through the NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Ongoing capability	Cost	low	1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
						Level of Protection	moderate	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	Ongoing damages in flood prone Franklin Park and Parkwood neighborhoods	
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	Flood, Severe Storm	Properties located in the floodplains of Butternut Creek and Ley Creek	Town of DeWitt through the NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Ongoing capability	Cost	\$150,000	1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
						Level of Protection	complete	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	The town has purchased several properties along the Butternut	



Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	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.						Creek corridor that were subject to flooding	
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.	Flood, Severe Storm	Properties located in the floodplains of Butternut Creek and Ley Creek	Town of DeWitt through the NFIP Floodplain Administrator	In Progress	Cost	low	1. Include in 2019 HMP 2. No change 3.
						Level of Protection	moderate	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
TDW-3	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0	All Hazards		Municipality (through mitigation planning point of contacts).	Ongoing capability	Cost	Low	1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
						Level of Protection	high	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
TDW-4	Maintain compliance with and 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	Flood	Properties located within the floodplains of Butternut Creek and Ley Creek drainage basins	Town of DeWitt through the NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Ongoing capability	Cost	Low	1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
						Level of Protection	High	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	Adopted updated flood protection legislation in 2017	



Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	criteria through the following NFIP-related continued compliance actions identified as Initiatives TDW-0, 1a, 1b, 2, and 8 through 27.							
TDW-5	Continue to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans.	All Hazards	-	Municipal Emergency Manager with support from County OEM and SEMO	Ongoing capability	Cost	Low-medium	1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
						Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
TDW-6	Create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.	All Hazards		Local Emergency Management, DPW, and Roads.	Ongoing capability	Cost	Low-medium	1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
						Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
TDW-7	Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.	All Hazards		Local departments (as applicable for specific initiative).	Ongoing capability	Cost	Low-High	1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
						Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
TDW-8	Support/Participate in the Stream Team program offered by the Onondaga County SWCD, to assist in the removal of debris, log jams, etc. in flood vulnerable stream sections.	Flood, Severe Storms		County, OCSWCD (Mark Burger)	Ongoing capability	Cost	Moderate	1. Discontinue 2.
						Level of Protection	moderate	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	The town has worked with SWCD to remove debris in the Butternut Creek and Ley Creek corridors.	3. Ongoing capability
TDW-9	Investigate and implement acquisition/purchase/moving residential homes in the	Flood, Severe Storms	Past flooding events in the neighborhood.	Municipality, homeowners	In Progress	Cost	Low-high	1. Include in 2019 HMP 2. No change
						Level of Protection		



Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	Franklin Park/Dunrovin area that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas); this may include but is not limited to participating in homeowner partnership programs.					Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.
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.	Flood, Severe Storms	Past flooding events	Municipality, FEMA HMP grants	In Progress	Cost	Low-high	1. Include in 2019 HMP
						Level of Protection	Moderate-high	2. No change.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.
TDW-11	Address flooding along Butternut Drive that has damaged structures and infrastructures (property damage, business closures).	Flood, Severe Storms	Past flooding events.	Municipality, FEMA HMP grants	No Progress	Cost	Low-high	1. Include in 2019 HMP
						Level of Protection		2. No change.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.
TDW-12	Address flooding and stream-bank erosion along Meadowbrook Creek.	Flood, Severe Storms	Past flooding events	Municipality, FEMA HMP grants	No Progress	Cost		1. Include in 2019 HMP
						Level of Protection		2. No change.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.
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 the area to allow for a more precise determination of the limits of flooding impacts because the Beartrap-Ley	Flood, Severe Storms	Past flooding events	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town of DeWitt	No Progress	Cost		1. Include in 2019 HMP
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.



Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	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.	Flood, Severe Storms		OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town of DeWitt	In Progress	Cost	Low-high	1. Include in 2019 HMP 2. No Change 3.
						Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
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.	Flood, Severe Storms		OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town of DeWitt	In Progress	Cost	Low-high	1. Include in 2019 HMP 2. No change. 3.
						Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
TDW-16	As identified in the 2006 Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District Study, support improvement of conveyance conditions by removing remaining obstructions from the watercourse where the abandoned CSX Railroad crossing washed out in the July 12, 2005 storm.	Flood, Severe Storms		OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town of DeWitt	No Progress	Cost		1. Include in 2019 HMP 2. 3.
						Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
						Cost		1. Include in 2019 HMP







Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	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).			Town of DeWitt				
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.	Flood, Severe Storms		OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town of DeWitt	In Progress	Cost		1. Include in 2019 HMP 2. 3.
						Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
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.	Flood, Severe Storms		OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town of DeWitt	In Progress	Cost		1. Include in 2019 HMP 2. 3.
						Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
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	Flood, Severe Storms		OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town of DeWitt	In Progress	Cost		1. Include in 2019 HMP 2. 3.
						Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		



Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	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.							
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 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	Flood, Severe Storms		OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town of DeWitt	In Progress	Cost		1. Include in 2019 HMP 2. 3.
						Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		



Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	more accurate representation of flooding limits and would provide for the development of further improvement opportunities.							
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.	Flood, Severe Storms		OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town of DeWitt	In Progress	Cost		1. Include in 2019 HMP  2.  3.
						Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
TDW-25	Determine if a Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC) is needed, and schedule if needed.	Flood, Severe Storms			Ongoing capability	Cost		1. Discontinue  2.  3. Ongoing capability
						Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
TDW-26	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.  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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Gaining a better understanding of the available mitigation grant programs, including the procedural requirements of a RL/SRL community under this program;</li><li>Understanding how flood vulnerable and RL/SRL communities can enhance their efforts to encourage and support property owners to mitigate their properties,</li><li>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</li><li>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.</li></ul> 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.							



Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
						Cost		
	See above.	Flood, Severe Storms			Ongoing Capability	Level of Protection		1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability
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"> <li>Support the performance of enhanced risk and vulnerability assessments for hazards including flooding, earthquake, wind, and land failure.</li> <li>Support state, county and local planning efforts including mitigation (including updates to the State HMP), comprehensive emergency management, debris management, and land use.</li> </ul> <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 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.</p>							
	See above.	All Hazards.			Ongoing capability	Cost		1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability



### Completed Mitigation Initiatives Not Identified in the Previous Mitigation Strategy

The Town of DeWitt has identified the following mitigation projects/activities that have also been completed but were not identified in the previous mitigation strategy in the 2013 Plan:

- *The town worked with USDA to have a cull to prevent the spread the tick-borne disease.*
- *The town has treated ash trees on municipal properties to prevent impacts of EAB.*

### Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the Plan Update

The Town of DeWitt participated in a mitigation action workshop on January 14, 2019 and was provided the following FEMA publications to use as a resource as part of their comprehensive review of all possible activities and mitigation measures to address their hazards: FEMA 551 ‘Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures’ (March 2007) and FEMA ‘Mitigation Ideas – A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards’ (January 2013).

Table 9.7-12 summarizes the comprehensive-range of specific mitigation initiatives the Town of DeWitt would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. Some of these initiatives may be previous actions carried forward for this plan update. These initiatives are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in municipal priorities. Both the four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table below to further demonstrate the wide-range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

As discussed in Section 6, 14 evaluation/prioritization criteria are used to complete the prioritization of mitigation initiatives. For each new mitigation action, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the 14 evaluation criteria to assist with prioritizing your actions as ‘High’, ‘Medium’, or ‘Low.’ The table below summarizes the evaluation of each mitigation initiative, listed by Action Number.

Table 9.7-13 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the Plan update.



Table 9.7-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem	Description of Solution?	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
T. of DeWitt-1	Lyme Disease Surveying and Outreach	1, 2, 4	Invasive Species	A high percentage of residents of the Town of DeWitt have been diagnosed with Lyme Disease. The increase in occurrence of the disease is believed to be tied to an increase in tick populations and invasive tick species.	The town will conduct a survey of residents to determine where hotspots of Lyme Disease is occurring. Results of the survey will be used to conduct targeted outreach to the most at-risk neighborhoods and develop appropriate response such as targeted white tail deer culling.	No	Yes, could result in cull of white tail deer.	Within 1 year	Town of DeWitt Department of Planning and Zoning; Sustainability	\$50,000	Reduction in rate of Lyme Disease among residents and reduction in tick population. Reduction in risk of invasive plant species. Increased health of native forest.	Municipal budget	High	EAP	PI
T. of DeWitt-2 (former TDW-9)	Investigate and implement acquisition/purchase/moving residential homes in the Franklin Park/Dunrovin area that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas);	1, 2, 5	Flood, Severe Storm	Past flooding events in the neighborhood.	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.	No	None	2 years	NFIP Floodplain Administrator, supported by homeowners	\$1 million	Eliminates flood damage to homes and residents, creates open space for the Town	Municipality; FEMA HMP grants	Medium	SIP	PP
T. of DeWitt-3 (former TDW-0)	Partner with the County to complete outreach.	All Goals	All	Residents need to be educated about hazards	The town will partner with the County to conduct and facilitate community and public education and outreach for residents and businesses to promote and effect natural hazard risk reduction:	No	None	Within 5 years	Municipal officials and floodplain administrators supported by the County (through SOCPA and EM)	\$5,000	Informed and prepared public.	County and Municipal Budgets; grant eligible for a defined outreach program	High	EAP	PI
T. of DeWitt-4 (former TDW-2)	Begin the process to apply to participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)	1, 2	Flood, Severe Storm	Properties located in the floodplains of Butternut Creek and Ley Creek	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	No	None	Within 5 years	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Staff time	Reduction in flood risk, reduction in flood insurance premiums for residents.	Municipal budget	High	LPR	All





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Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem	Description of Solution?	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
					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.										
T. of DeWitt-5 (former TDW-10)	Investigate and implement a Ley Creek Drainage Basin flood control project.	1, 4, 5	Flood, Severe Storms	Ley Creek and Butternut Creek overflow their banks during heavy rain-fall events.	Investigate and implement a Ley Creek Drainage Basin flood control project.	No	None	Within 5 years	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	\$50,000	Reduction in flooding along Ley Creek and Butternut Creek.	Municipality; FEMA HMP grants	Medium	SI	SP
T. of DeWitt-6 (former TDW-11)	Address flooding along Butternut Drive	1, 2, 5	Flood, Severe Storms	Flooding along Butternut Drive that has damaged structures and infrastructures (property damage, business closures).	Address flooding along Butternut Drive that has damaged structures and infrastructures (property damage, business closures).	No	None	Within 5 years	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	\$50,000	Reduction in flooding along Butternut Creek	Municipality; FEMA HMP grants	Medium	SI	SP
T. of DeWitt-7 (former TDW-12)	Address flooding and stream-bank erosion along Meadowbrook Creek.	1, 4	Flood, Severe Storms	Flooding and stream-bank erosion along Meadowbrook Creek.	Address flooding and stream-bank erosion along Meadowbrook Creek.	No	May require permitting from NY DEC	Within 5 years	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	\$50,000	Reduction in flooding and streambank erosion along Meadowbrook Creek	Municipality; FEMA HMP grants	Medium	SI	SP
T. of DeWitt-8 (former TDW-13)	Support a detailed survey within the Ley Creek North and South Branches area to allow for a more precise determination of the limits of flooding impacts	1, 4	Flood, Severe Storms	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	Support a detailed survey within the Ley Creek North and South Branches 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	No	None	Within 5 years	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town of DeWitt	\$30,000	Determination of flooding impacts to better inform mitigation techniques.	FEMA HMA; OC and/or local budget	Medium	LPR	PR



Table 9.7-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem	Description of Solution?	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
				and Ley Creek – South Branch.	of Syracuse and the Towns of Salina and Dewitt.										
T. of DeWitt-9 (former TDW-14)	Support existing Beartrap-Ley Creek District channel maintenance and inspection programs within Ley Creek – Main Stem	1, 4	Flood, Severe Storms	Ley Creek – Main Stem: debris accumulates in the watercourse. The Ley Creek Main stem flows through the City of Syracuse and the Towns of Salina and Dewitt.	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.	No	May require permitting from NY DEC	Within 5 years	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town of DeWitt	\$10,000	Reduction in debris, reduction in flooding.	County/ District/ Local Budgets	High	SI	SP
T. of DeWitt-10 (former TDW-15)	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.	1, 4, 5	Flood, Severe Storms	Ley Creek – North Branch and its culverts become clogged with debris,	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.	No	May require permitting from NY DEC	Within 5 years	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town of DeWitt	\$10,000	Culverts remain operational, flooding reduced.	County/ District/ Local Budgets	High	LPR	PR
T. of DeWitt-11 (former TDW-16)	Support improvement of conveyance conditions by removing remaining obstructions from the watercourse where the abandoned CSX Railroad crossing washed out in the July 12, 2005 storm.	4, 5	Flood, Severe Storms	Past flooding events. CSX Railroad crossing washed out in the July 12, 2005 storm.	As identified in the 2006 Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District Study, support improvement of conveyance conditions by removing remaining obstructions from the watercourse where the abandoned CSX Railroad crossing washed out in the July 12, 2005 storm.	No	May require permitting from NY DEC	Within 5 years	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town of DeWitt	\$5,000	Reduction in flooding	FEMA HMA/ District/ County or Local Budgets	Medium	SIP	SP
T. of DeWitt-12 (former TDW-17)	Support the increase of culvert crossing size and capacity between Thompson Road and CSX Railroad crossing	1, 4, 5	Flood, Severe Storms	Conveyance capacity needs to be improved. Past flooding events	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	No	May require permitting from NY DEC	Within 5 years	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley	\$40,000	Reduction in flooding	FEMA HMA/ District/ County or Local Budgets	Medium	SIP	SP



Table 9.7-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem	Description of Solution?	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
					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				Creek Drainage District; Town of DeWitt						
T. of DeWitt-13 (former TDW-18)	Support continue existing maintenance and inspection activities of Ley Creek-South Branch and its culverts.	1, 5	Flood, Severe Storms	Culverts have become clogged with debris, causing flooding.	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.	No	May require permitting from NY DEC	Within 5 years	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town of DeWitt	\$10,000	Reduction in flooding	County/ District/ Local Budgets	High	LPR	PR
T. of DeWitt-14 (former TDW-19)	Support the increase of 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.	1, 4, 5	Flood, Severe Storms	Low culvert capacity. Past flooding events.	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	No	May require permitting from NY DEC	Within 5 years	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town of DeWitt	\$50,000	Reduction of flooding	FEMA HMA/ District/ County or Local Budgets	Medium	SIP	SP



Table 9.7-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem	Description of Solution?	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
					included in Beartrap-Ley Creek District Drainage Study (2006).										
T. of DeWitt-15 (former TDW-20)	Support a more detailed survey of the lower limits of the Sanders Creek at its confluence with Ley Creek-South Branch.	1, 5	Flood, Severe Storms	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	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.	No	May require permitting from NY DEC	Within 5 years	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town of DeWitt	\$15,000	Determination of flooding issues to allow for mitigation	FEMA HMA; County/District/Local Budgets	Medium	LPR	PR
T. of DeWitt-16 (former TDW-21)	Support of existing maintenance and inspection activities of Sanders Creek and its culverts.	1, 5	Flood, Severe Storms	Culverts have become clogged with debris leading to flooding.	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.	No	May require permitting from NY DEC	Within 5 years	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town of DeWitt	\$10,000	Reduction in flooding	County/District/Local Budgets	High	LPR	PR
T. of DeWitt-17 (former TDW-22)	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.	1, 5	Flood, Severe Storms	Past flooding events	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.	No	May require permitting from NY DEC	Within 5 years	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town of DeWitt	\$50,000	Reduction in flooding	FEMA HMA; District/County/Local budgets	Medium	SIP	SP
T. of DeWitt-18 (former 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 Branch and Ley Creek – South Branch.	1, 4, 5	Flood, Severe Storms	A more comprehensive survey within these areas would allow for a more accurate representation of flooding limits	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 Branch and Ley Creek – South Branch. According to the	No	None	Within 5 years	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage	\$15,000	Determination of flooding issues to allow for mitigation	FEMA HMA; District/County/Local budgets	Medium	LPR	PR



Table 9.7-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem	Description of Solution?	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
				and would provide for the development of further improvement opportunities.	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.				District; Town of DeWitt						
T. of DeWitt-19 (former TDW-24)	Conduct /support a more detailed topographic study in the identified critical areas in the 2006 Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District Study	1, 5	Flood, Severe Storms	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.	No	None	Within 5 years	OC Dept of Water Environment Protection; Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District; Town of DeWitt	\$15,000	Determination of flooding issues to allow for mitigation	FEMA HMA; District/County/Local budgets	Medium	LPR	PR
T. of DeWitt-20	Protect the Ngrid Butternut Electrical Substation to the 500-year flood level.	1, 3	Flood	The Substation is located in the 100-year floodplain. The town does not have jurisdiction over the facility and cannot mitigate themselves.	The town will contact the facilities manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 500-year flood level	Yes	None	Within 6 months	Town Floodplain Administrator working with facility operators / owners	<\$100	Provide outreach to the property owner and informing them of potential flood damage and possible solutions	Municipal budget	Medium	EAP	PI
T. of DeWitt-21	Protect the Ngrid DeWitt Electrical Substation to the 500-year flood level.	1, 3	Flood	The Substation is located in the 100-year floodplain. The town does not have jurisdiction over the facility and cannot	The town will contact the facilities manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 500-year flood level	Yes	None	Within 6 months	Town Floodplain Administrator working with facility operators / owners	<\$100	Provide outreach to the property owner and informing them of potential flood damage	Municipal budget	Medium	EAP	PI



Table 9.7-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

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				mitigate themselves.							and possible solutions				
T. of DeWitt-22	Protect the Radio Towers to the 500-year flood level.	1, 3	Flood	The Radio Towers are located in the 100-year floodplain. The town does not have jurisdiction over the facility and cannot mitigate themselves.	The town will contact the facilities manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 500-year flood level	Yes	None	Within 6 months	Town Floodplain Administrator working with facility operators / owners	<\$100	Provide outreach to the property owner and informing them of potential flood damage and possible solutions	Municipal budget	Medium	EAP	PI
T. of DeWitt-23	Protect the Wep Butternut Drive I Pump Station to the 500-year flood level.	1, 2, 6	Flood	The Pump Station is located in the 100-year floodplain	Refer to Section 9.1 for the county annex for the project.	Yes	None	Ongoing until complete	OC WEP	\$1+ million	Reduction in flood exposure	FEMA HMGP and PDM, WQIP, county budget	High	SIP	PP
T. of DeWitt-24	Protect the Wep Fremont Pump Station to the 500-year flood level.	1, 2, 6	Flood	The Pump Station is located in the 100-year floodplain	Refer to Section 9.1 for the county annex for the project.	Yes	None	Ongoing until complete	OC WEP	\$1+ million	Reduction in flood exposure	FEMA HMGP and PDM, WQIP, county budget	High	SIP	PP
T. of DeWitt-25	Protect the Jamesville Pump Station to the 500-year flood level.	1, 3	Flood	The Pump Station is located in the 100-year floodplain	The town will contact the facilities manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 500-year flood level	Yes	None	Within 5 years	Facilities manager, Town	Staff time	Pump Station protected to the 500-year flood level	HMGP	High	SIP	PP



Notes:

Not all acronyms and abbreviations defined below are included in the table.

\*Does this mitigation initiative reduce the effects of hazards on new and/or existing buildings and/or infrastructure? Not applicable (N/A) is inserted if this does not apply.

Acronyms and Abbreviations:

CAV	Community Assistance Visit
CRS	Community Rating System
DPW	Department of Public Works
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FPA	Floodplain Administrator
HMA	Hazard Mitigation Assistance
N/A	Not applicable
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
OEM	Office of Emergency Management

Potential FEMA HMA Funding Sources:

FMA	Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program

Timeline:

The time required for completion of the project upon implementation

Cost:

The estimated cost for implementation.

Benefits:

A description of the estimated benefits, either quantitative and/or qualitative.

Mitigation Category:

- Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) – These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.
- Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) - These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards.
- Natural Systems Protection (NSP) – These are actions that minimize damage and losses, and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.
- Education and Awareness Programs (EAP) – These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

CRS Category:

- Preventative Measures (PR) - Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.
- Property Protection (PP) - These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or 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.
- Public Information (PI) - 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 educational programs for school-age children and adults.
- Natural Resource Protection (NR) - 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.
- Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) - 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.
- Emergency Services (ES) - 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

Critical Facility:

Yes ☒ Critical Facility located in 1% floodplain







Table 9.7-13. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Technical	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Multi-Hazard	Timeline	Agency Champion	Other Community	Total	High / Medium / Low
T. of DeWitt-1	Lyme Disease Surveying and Outreach	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	11	High
T. of DeWitt-2 (former TDW-9)	Investigate and implement acquisition/purchase/moving residential homes in the Franklin Park/Dunrovin area that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas);	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	8	Medium
T. of DeWitt-3 (former TDW-0)	Partner with the County to complete outreach.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
T. of DeWitt-4 (former TDW-2)	Begin the process to apply to participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
T. of DeWitt-5 (former TDW-10)	Investigate and implement a Ley Creek Drainage Basin flood control project.	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	6	Medium
T. of DeWitt-6 (former TDW-11)	Address flooding along Butternut Drive	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	7	Medium
T. of DeWitt-7 (former TDW-12)	Address flooding and stream-bank erosion along Meadowbrook Creek.	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	8	Medium
T. of DeWitt-8 (former TDW-13)	Support a detailed survey within the Ley Creek North and South Branches area to allow for a more precise determination of the limits of flooding impacts	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	8	Medium
T. of DeWitt-9 (former TDW-14)	Support existing Beartrap-Ley Creek District channel maintenance and inspection programs within Ley Creek – Main Stem	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
T. of DeWitt-10 (former TDW-15)	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.	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High



Table 9.7-13. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Technical	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Multi-Hazard	Timeline	Agency Champion	Other Community	Total	High / Medium / Low
T. of DeWitt-11 (former TDW-16)	Support improvement of conveyance conditions by removing remaining obstructions from the watercourse where the abandoned CSX Railroad crossing washed out in the July 12, 2005 storm.	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	8	Medium
T. of DeWitt-12 (former TDW-17)	Support the increase of culvert crossing size and capacity between Thompson Road and CSX Railroad crossing	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	8	Medium
T. of DeWitt-13 (former TDW-18)	Support continue existing maintenance and inspection activities of Ley Creek-South Branch and its culverts.	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
T. of DeWitt-14 (former TDW-19)	Support the increase of 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.	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	8	Medium
T. of DeWitt-15 (former TDW-20)	Support a more detailed survey of the lower limits of the Sanders Creek at its confluence with Ley Creek-South Branch.	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	7	Medium
T. of DeWitt-16 (former TDW-21)	Support of existing maintenance and inspection activities of Sanders Creek and its culverts.	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
T. of DeWitt-17 (former TDW-22)	Along Teall Brook, widen channel and/or reroute just upstream of the underground	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	8	Medium



Table 9.7-13. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Technical	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Multi-Hazard	Timeline	Agency Champion	Other Community	Total	High / Medium / Low
	pipd section at East Hampton Place to increase conveyance capacity of the channel up to the underground section.																
T. of DeWitt-18 (former 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 Branch and Ley Creek – South Branch.	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	7	Medium
T. of DeWitt-19 (former TDW-24)	Conduct /support a more detailed topographic study in the identified critical areas in the 2006 Beartrap-Ley Creek Drainage District Study	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	7	Medium
T. of DeWitt-20	Protect the Ngrid Butternut Electrical Substation to the 500-year flood level.	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	8	Medium
T. of DeWitt-21	Protect the Ngrid DeWitt Electrical Substation to the 500-year flood level.	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	8	Medium
T. of DeWitt-22	Protect the Radio Towers to the 500-year flood level.	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	8	Medium
T. of DeWitt-23	Protect the Wep Butternut Drive I Pump Station to the 500-year flood level.	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	9	High
T. of DeWitt-24	Protect the Wep Fremont Pump Station to the 500-year flood level.	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	9	High
T. of DeWitt-25	Protect the Jamesville Pump Station to the 500-year flood level.	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	9	High

Note: Refer to Section 6, which conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-4), Medium (5-8), High (9-14).



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### 9.7.7 Future Needs To Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

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None at this time.

### 9.7.8 Staff and Local Stakeholder Involvement in Annex Development

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The Town of DeWitt followed the planning process described in Section 3 (Planning Process) in Volume I of this plan update. This annex was developed over the course of several months with input from many town departments, including: Chief of Police, Highway Superintendent, and the Director of Planning and Zoning. The Supervisor represented the Town of DeWitt on the Steering Committee. The Chief of Police represented the community on the Onondaga County Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process requirements by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Additional documentation on the municipality's planning process through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Section 3 (Planning Process) and Appendix C (Meetings).

### 9.7.9 Hazard Area Extent and Location

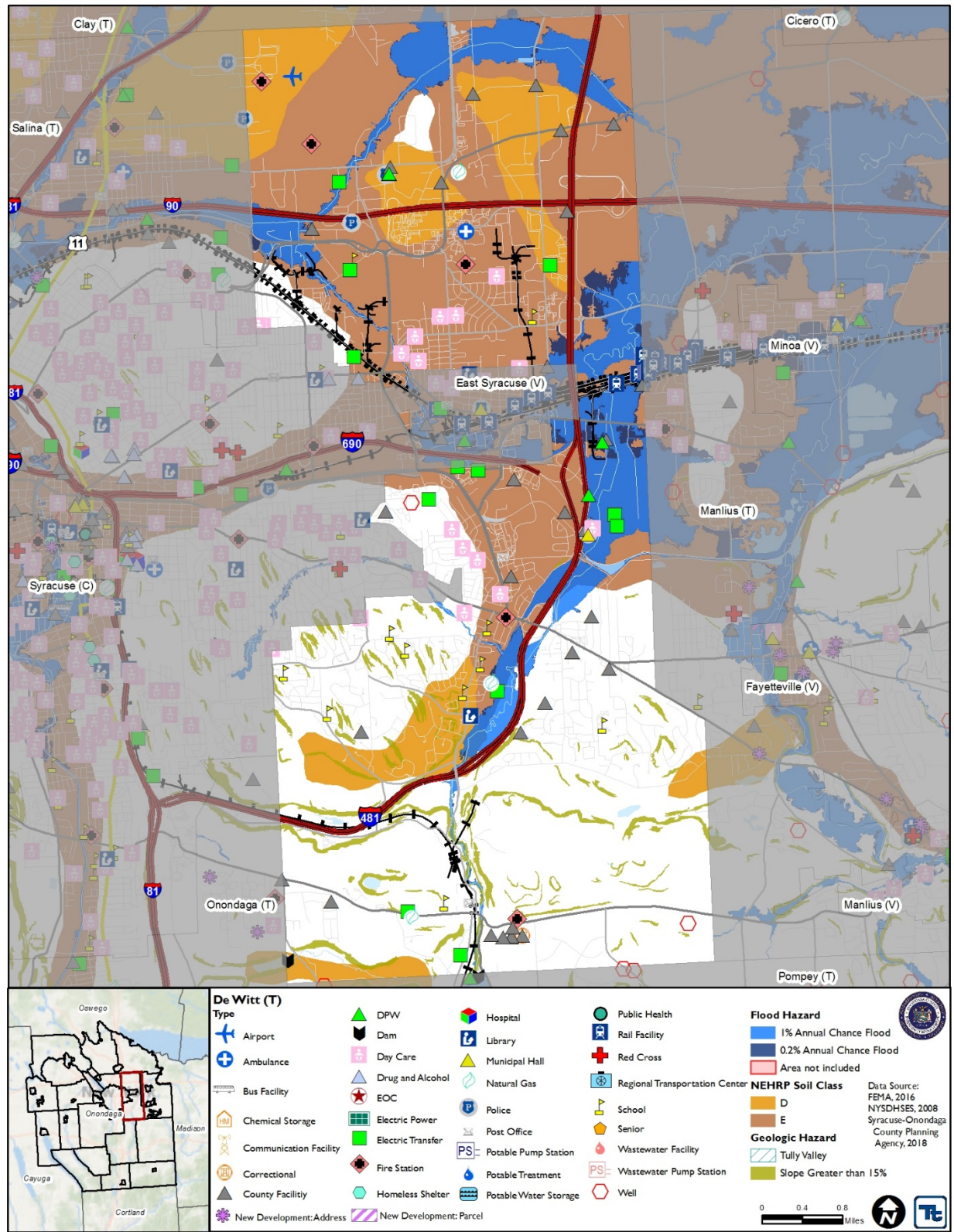
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Hazard area extent and location maps have been generated for the Town of DeWitt that illustrate the probable areas impacted within the municipality. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan, and are 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. A map of the Town of DeWitt hazard area extent and location is provided on the following page. This map indicates the location of the regulatory floodplain as well as identified critical facilities within the municipality.

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Figure 9.7-1. Town of DeWitt Hazard Area Extent and Location Map







Town of DeWitt Action Worksheet			
<b>Project Name:</b>	Lyme Disease Surveying and Outreach		
<b>Project Number:</b>	T. of DeWitt-1		
<b>Risk / Vulnerability</b>			
<b>Hazard(s) of Concern:</b>	Invasive Species		
<b>Description of the Problem:</b>	A high percentage of residents of the Town of DeWitt have been diagnosed with Lyme Disease. The increase in occurrence of the disease is believed to be tied to an increase in tick populations and invasive tick species. The town has conducted culls of the white tail deer population partially as a result of the occurrence of Lyme Disease.		
<b>Action or Project Intended for Implementation</b>			
<b>Description of the Solution:</b>	The town will conduct a survey of residents to determine where hotspots of Lyme Disease is occurring. Results of the survey will be used to conduct targeted outreach to the most at-risk neighborhoods and develop appropriate response such as targeted white tail deer culling. Culls also protect the health of the native forest and reduce the occurrence of invasive plants.		
<b>Is this project related to a Critical Facility?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
<b>Level of Protection:</b>	N/A: Reduction in tick population leading to reduction in rate of Lyme Disease. Increased public knowledge resulting in reduction in rate of Lyme Disease.	<b>Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):</b>	Reduction in rate of Lyme Disease among residents and reduction in tick population. Reduction in risk of invasive plant species. Increased health of native forest.
<b>Useful Life:</b>	5 years	<b>Goals Met:</b>	1, 2, 4
<b>Estimated Cost:</b>	\$50,000	<b>Mitigation Action Type:</b>	Education and Awareness Programs
<b>Plan for Implementation</b>			
<b>Prioritization:</b>	High	<b>Desired Timeframe for Implementation:</b>	Within 1 year
<b>Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:</b>	Within 1 year	<b>Potential Funding Sources:</b>	Municipal budget
<b>Responsible Organization:</b>	Planning and Zoning: Sustainability	<b>Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:</b>	Sustainability Planning
<b>Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)</b>			
<b>Alternatives:</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>
	No Action	\$0	Problem continues.
	Rely on countywide surveys for Lyme Disease	\$0	May not be targeted enough to determine hotspots of Lyme Disease and tick populations within the town.
	Conduct general outreach throughout the town without surveying.	\$500	Outreach may not be as effective and hotspot locations of Lyme Disease and tick populations will not be identified.
<b>Progress Report (for plan maintenance)</b>			
<b>Date of Status Report:</b>			
<b>Report of Progress:</b>			



<b>Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:</b>	
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Action Worksheet		
<b>Project Name:</b>	Lyme Disease Surveying and Outreach	
<b>Project Number:</b>	T. of DeWitt-1	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Project will result in reduction of disease which can lead to complications that are life threatening if not properly diagnosed
Property Protection	0	
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	
Political	0	White tail deer culls occasionally result in public pushback.
Legal	1	
Fiscal	1	
Environmental	1	Project will result in ability to target tick populations and related white tail deer populations for cull. Return of deer population to more natural levels will increase the health of the native forest and reduce likelihood of invasive plant species.
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	0	Invasive Species
Timeline	1	Within 1 year
Agency Champion	1	Sustainability Department
Other Community Objectives	1	
Total	11	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	



Action Worksheet			
<b>Project Name:</b>	Investigate and implement acquisition/purchase/moving residential homes in the Franklin Park/Dunrovin area that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas);		
<b>Project Number:</b>	T. of DeWitt-2		
Risk / Vulnerability			
<b>Hazard(s) of Concern:</b>	Flood, Severe Storm		
<b>Description of the Problem:</b>	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages in the Franklin Park/Dunrovin area. This area is residential.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
<b>Description of the Solution:</b>	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.		
<b>Is this project related to a Critical Facility?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
<b>Level of Protection:</b>	500-year flood event – removing residents out of the floodplain	<b>Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):</b>	Eliminates flood damage to homes and residents, creates open space for the town.
<b>Useful Life:</b>	100	<b>Goals Met:</b>	1, 2, 5
<b>Estimated Cost:</b>	\$1 million	<b>Mitigation Action Type:</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Project
Plan for Implementation			
<b>Prioritization:</b>	Medium	<b>Desired Timeframe for Implementation:</b>	Within 6 months
<b>Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:</b>	Two years	<b>Potential Funding Sources:</b>	FEMA HMGP and FMA, local cost share by residents
<b>Responsible Organization:</b>	NFIP Floodplain Administrator, supported by homeowners	<b>Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:</b>	Hazard Mitigation
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
<b>Alternatives:</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>
	No Action	\$0	Current problem continues
	Elevate homes	\$500,000	When this area floods, the entire area is impacted; elevating homes would not alleviate the problem and still lead to road closures and impassable roads
	Elevate roads	\$500,000	Elevated roadways would not protect the homes from flood damages
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
<b>Date of Status Report:</b>			
<b>Report of Progress:</b>			
<b>Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:</b>			



Action Worksheet		
<b>Project Name:</b>	Investigate and implement acquisition/purchase/moving residential homes in the Franklin Park/Dunrovin area that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas);	
<b>Project Number:</b>	T. of DeWitt-2	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Families moved out of high risk areas.
Property Protection	1	Properties removed from high risk areas.
Cost-Effectiveness	0	
Technical	0	
Political	1	
Legal	1	The town has the legal authority to conduct the project.
Fiscal	0	Project will require grant funding.
Environmental	1	
Social	0	Project would remove families from Franklin Park/Dunrovin area.
Administrative	0	
Multi-Hazard	1	Flood, Severe Storm
Timeline	0	
Agency Champion	1	NFIP Floodplain Administrator, supported by homeowners
Other Community Objectives	1	
Total	8	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	Medium	