Intended for
Sauquoit Creek Basin Intermunicipal Commission (SCBIC)
321 Main Street
Utica, New York 13501

Document type

Preliminary Design Report

Date

October 2026

PIETRYKA PARK AND ONEIDA STREET PRELIMINARY DESIGN REPORT

SAUQUOIT CREEK, ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW YORK



RAMBOLL

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Project name	**PIETRYKA PARK AND ONEIDA STREET PRELIMINARY DESIGN REPORT**
Project no.	**1940119419**
Recipient	**Sauquoit Creek Basin Intermunicipal Commission**
Document type	**Preliminary Design Report**
Version	**01**
Date	**October 13, 2026**
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Appendix B: Preliminary Design Drawings
Appendix C: ROM Cost for Oneida Street

ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

1-D	1-Dimensional
2-D	2-Dimensional
ACE	Annual Chance Event
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
BFE	Base Flood Elevation
BRIC	Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities
CAP	Continuing Authorities Program
CFS	Cubic Feet per Second
CRREL	Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory
CSC	Climate Smart Communities
CDBG	Community Development Block Grants
CFA	Consolidated Funding Applications
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
EWP	Emergency Watershed Protection
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Administration
FIS	Flood Insurance Study
FMA	Flood Mitigation Assistance
FT	Foot
FT/S	Feet per Second
GIS	Geographic information systems
H&H	Hydrologic and hydraulic
HEC	Hydrologic Engineering Center
HEC-RAS	Hydrologic Engineering Center River Analysis System
HMA	Hazard Mitigation Assistance
HOCCPP	Herkimer-Oneida Counties Comprehensive Planning Program
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
LB/SQ FT	Pound per square foot
LiDAR	laser imaging, detection, and ranging
LOMR	Letter of Map Revision
MMI	Milone & MacBroom, Inc.
NAVD88	North American Vertical Datum of 1988
NASS	National Agricultural Statistics Service
NCEI	National Center for Environmental Information
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Services
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NHD	National Hydrography Dataset
NY	New York
NYRCR	New York Rising Community Reconstruction
NYSOEM	New York State Office of Emergency Management
NYSPCS	New York State Plane Coordinate System
NYSWR	New York, Susquehanna and Western Railway Corporation
OBG	O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc.
OCPC	Oneida County Planning Committee
REHAB	Watershed Rehabilitation Program
RAMBOLL	Ramboll Americas Engineering Solutions, Inc.
ROM	Rough order of magnitude

RTE	Rare, threatened, and endangered
SCBIC	Sauquoit Creek Basin Intermunicipal Commission
SHPO	State Office of Historic Preservation
SQ MI	Square mile
STORM	Safeguarding Tomorrow through Ongoing Risk Mitigation Act
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geologic Survey
WFPO	Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations
WQIP	Water Quality Improvement Project
WSEL	Water Surface Elevation

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Fewer watersheds have benefited from the level of regional cooperation that exists within the Sauquoit Creek basin. Since its formation in 2004, the Sauquoit Creek Basin Intermunicipal Commission (SCBIC) has united municipalities, agencies, and community partners around a common objective: reducing flood risk and improving watershed resilience for the communities that depend on Sauquoit Creek. Through sustained collaboration, shared resources, and a commitment to basin-wide solutions, SCBIC has transformed how flooding and stormwater challenges are addressed within the watershed. The SCBIC's commitment has advanced numerous studies, restoration efforts, and flood mitigation projects. They established a foundation for proactive watershed management and demonstrated the value of regional partnership in addressing environmental challenges.

To support the SCBIC objectives, the commission has initiated this Preliminary Design Report to evaluate potential flood mitigation and stream management strategies at Pietryka Park and Oneida Street. The study assesses existing hydraulic conditions, identifies factors contributing to flood risk, and evaluates a range of alternatives intended to reduce flooding impacts at each project area. The findings and recommendations presented herein are intended to assist SCBIC and its member communities in prioritizing future planning, design, and implementation efforts.

1.2 Project Objectives

The objectives of this report are to summarize a comprehensive hydrologic and hydraulic (H&H) evaluation of two project reaches, supported by updated topographic and bathymetric data and corresponding two-dimensional (2D) H&H models. One project area is located at Pietryka Park in the Village of New York Mills, New York, while the other encompasses a reach of Sauquoit Creek parallel to Oneida Street in the Town of New Hartford, New York. The report also presents and evaluates flood mitigation and channel restoration alternatives based on flood risk reduction, regulatory permitting feasibility, constructability, and rough-order-of-magnitude (ROM) construction costs. Finally, it provides preliminary 30% design drawings for the selected alternative.

1.3 Project Goals

A primary goal of the project, particularly at Pietryka Park, is to reduce flooding by lowering water surface elevations (WSEs) associated with undersized infrastructure, excessive sediment and debris deposition, uncontrolled sediment sources, channel head cutting or downcutting, and the loss of natural floodplain function. A related goal at the Oneida Street project area is to manage streambank erosion and improve channel stability, which threatens adjacent properties, businesses, and infrastructure. These conditions are influenced by basin-wide factors, including changes in land use, upstream sediment and woody debris sources, and streambed and bank erosion. The report will present practical, ecologically sustainable solutions to address these flood mitigation and stream management challenges.

2. PROJECT LOCATIONS

2.1 Pietryka Park

Pietryka Park is located in the Village of New York Mills, Oneida County, New York, along the banks of Sauquoit Creek. The park is home to the New York Mills Little League with a basketball court, a pavilion, playground area, and a restroom building. At this location, Sauquoit Creek is approximately 16.9 miles downstream from its headwaters and 3.3 miles upstream of its confluence with the Mohawk River in the Town of Whitestown.

Flooding from Sauquoit Creek has historically affected Pietryka Park's infrastructure and public access, as well as surrounding community assets and nearby residential properties. The park is located within the FEMA-mapped Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), with much of the project area designated as Zone A, indicating potential inundation during the 1% annual chance exceedance (ACE) flood event, commonly referred to as the 100-year flood. The project area is located immediately downstream of the Clinton Street Bridge, which acts as a hydraulic constriction that influences the direction and distribution of floodwaters in the surrounding area. Because a detailed hydraulic analysis has not previously been completed for this area and base flood elevations (BFEs) have not been established, the extent of flood risk at Pietryka Park has not been fully characterized. Given the park's location along Sauquoit Creek, it remains vulnerable to flooding during significant storm events, which may affect recreational facilities, pedestrian access, associated infrastructure, and nearby residential properties.

Figure 1 represents the location of the Pietryka Park study area with the FEMA SFHAs based on flooding from Sauquoit Creek.

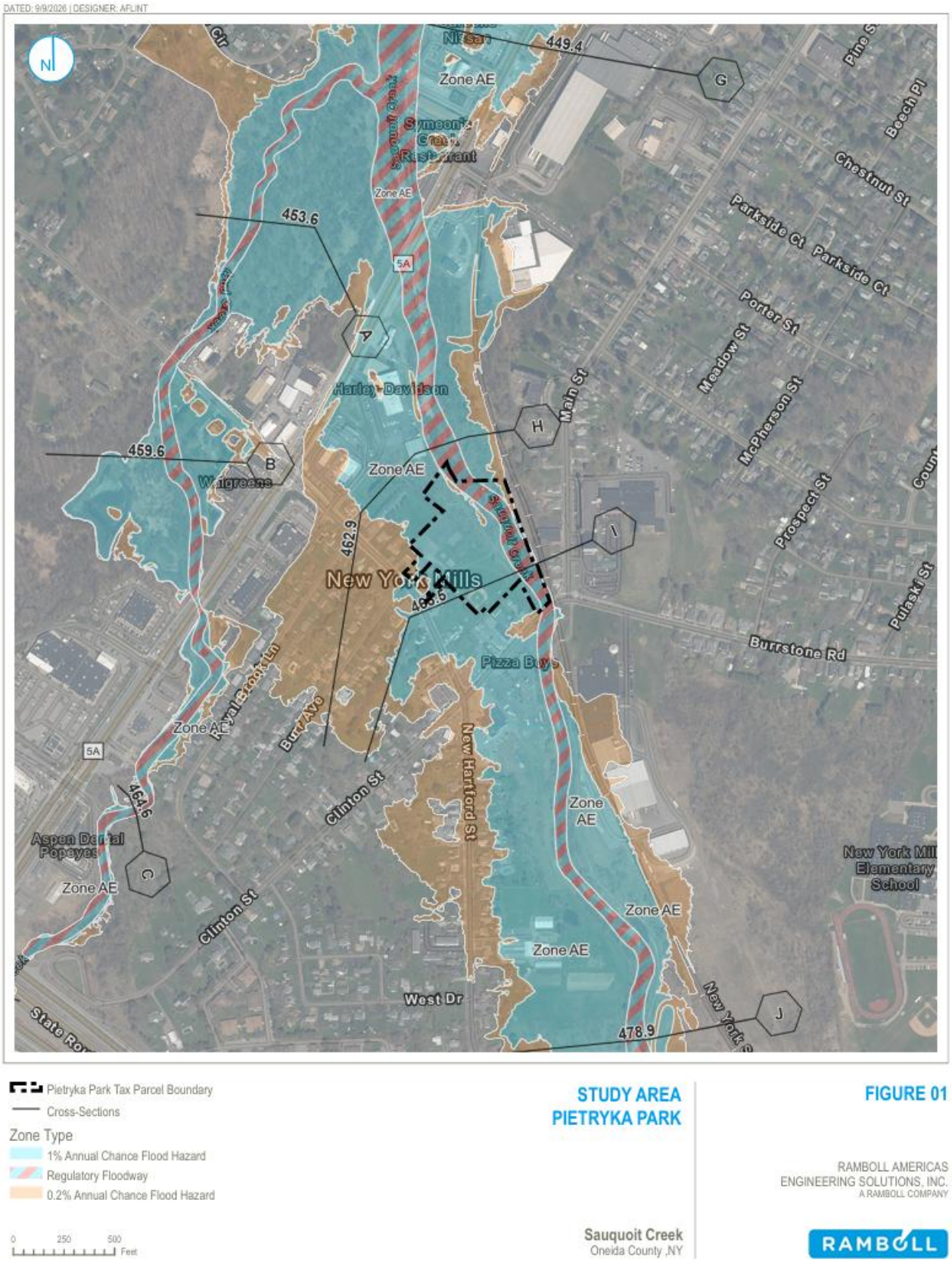


Figure 1. Pietryka Park study area with FEMA SFHA.

2.2 Oneida Street

The project area along Oneida Street encompasses approximately one mile of Sauquoit Creek within the Town of New Hartford, Oneida County, New York. The primary focus area is located along the right bank of the creek, where ongoing streambank erosion continues to threaten adjacent properties and infrastructure as the bank progressively erodes. Throughout this report, the terms “right bank” and “left bank” refer to the banks as viewed while standing in the stream and looking downstream.

The study area includes utility and developed properties along the Oneida Street corridor where recurring erosion-related impacts have been documented. At the project location, Sauquoit Creek is approximately 13.3 miles downstream of its headwaters and 5.9 miles upstream of its confluence with the Mohawk River in the Town of Whitestown. Due to its proximity to the creek, the corridor remains vulnerable to continued channel migration and bank instability, making it a priority area for evaluating erosion mitigation and long-term stream corridor resilience measures.

According to the effective FEMA FIRM, portions of the project area are located within the mapped 1% ACE floodplain associated with Sauquoit Creek. The floodplain mapping includes areas designated as Zone A and associated regulatory floodway boundaries in the vicinity of the project area. Consequently, consideration of flood hazards and opportunities to improve community resilience are key elements of the alternative’s evaluation and project development process.

Figure 2 represents the location of the Oneida Street study area with the FEMA SFHAs based on flooding from Sauquoit Creek.

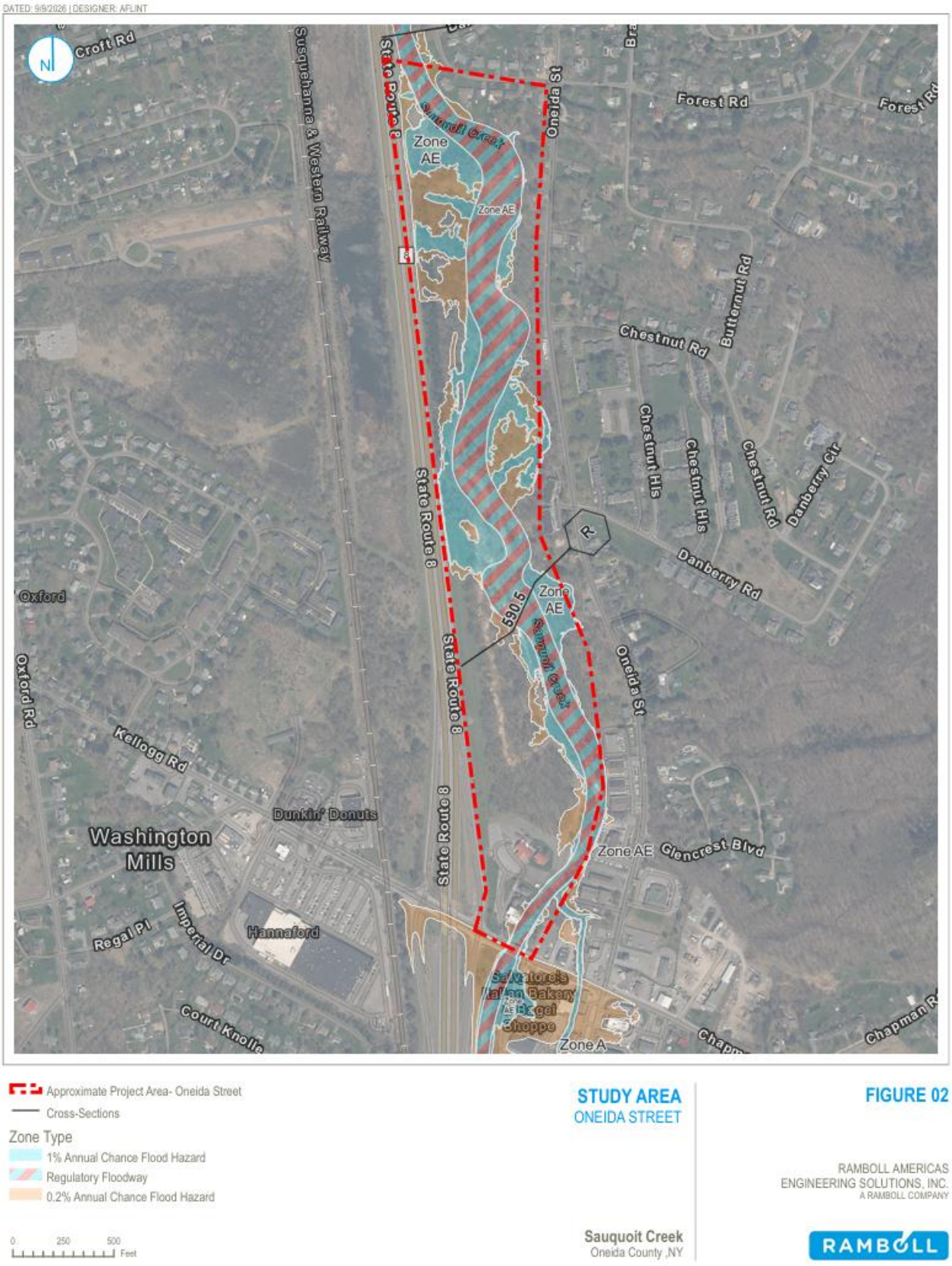


Figure 2. Oneida Street study area with FEMA SFHA.

3. FLOOD MODELING METHODOLOGY

3.1 Data Collection

This section (Section 3.1) will describe the data collected for the H&H modeling analysis.

3.1.1 SCBIC Coordination

A project kickoff meeting was held on March 15, 2026, with SCBIC to discuss project specifics, including background, purpose, roles, and timelines (**Appendix A**). Discussions involved a variety of topics, including the project goals, existing conditions, and opportunities for long-term improvements at both Pietryka Park and the Oneida Street project area. This discussion assisted in the identification of alternatives discussed in Section 4.

For Pietryka Park, stakeholders noted that the park historically included a fishing dock that served as a popular community fishing destination approximately 20 years ago. The project team noted opportunities to incorporate environmental enhancements that would provide lasting community and ecological benefits well into the future. Emphasis was placed on integrating water quality improvements with flood mitigation measures while maintaining and enhancing the park's existing recreational value. Stakeholders expressed a desire to preserve the park as a frequently used community asset rather than significantly altering or removing existing park features. The discussion also noted that Pietryka Park represents a critical gap between previous studies conducted for the Rayhill Trail and Dunham Manor Park areas, providing an opportunity to evaluate and advance improvements along a currently unaddressed reach of Sauquoit Creek. Additional considerations included the presence of PCB-contaminated areas and exposed sanitary sewer interceptor infrastructure within the project vicinity.

Discussions regarding the Oneida Street project area focused on ongoing erosion and flood-related concerns along Sauquoit Creek. Particular attention was given to streambank stability issues near the Washington Mills Plaza and a nearby apartment complex, where continued erosion may threaten adjacent structures. Stakeholders also identified significant accumulations of debris and large rock deposits within the creek channel, as well as evidence of beaver activity and beaver dam construction that may influence stream behavior. Additional concerns included exposed sanitary sewer infrastructure within this reach of Sauquoit Creek.

Progress updates following the kickoff meeting were provided by email and during the April, May, and September SCBIC meetings (**Appendix A**). The September meeting culminated in a presentation of the Preliminary Design Report and 30% Preliminary Design package.

3.1.2 Topographic and Bathymetric Survey Data Collection

Ramboll contracted Warren Ramie Surveying *(*WBE/EDEOSB/DASNY/NYS DBE Certified) for the collection of topographic surveys within the target reaches. Warren Ramie performed an aerial flyover, and they delivered a digital terrain model (DTM) displaying one-foot contours, an ortho mosaic (4 cm imagery during the Spring of 2026 and during the leaf down season), and a 3D line of the top of the bridge deck fascia.

Ramboll performed an in-channel survey using a high-accuracy Global Positioning System (GPS) data collection unit, known as the Arrow Gold Receiver, to collect the data points within the channel, channel banks, and other necessary survey locations. The Arrow Gold Receiver accurately measures the horizontal (latitude and longitude) and vertical (elevation) points within the field. A total of 30 channel cross-sections were collected at each project area. The survey point collection was integrated into the DTM provided by the surveyor. The final terrain product includes a vertical datum in North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88), and the horizontal datum is in New York State (NYS) Plane Central, NAD83, in feet.

3.1.3 Other Data Inputs

Other data collected to build the H&H models include, but are not limited to the following:

- Orthoimagery
- 2019 - 2020 USGS digital elevation model (DEM) from the NY FEMA Region 2 Central dataset with a one-meter resolution
- United States Geological Survey (USGS) data (i.e., National Hydrograph Dataset (NHD) and StreamStats peak flows)
- Effective Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Study (FIS) and Federal Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs)
- NY Department of Transportation structure database
- Ramboll H&H models from previous studies that included hydrologic structure data
- Field measurements of structure data (dated May 2026)
- National Land Cover Data (2025)

3.2 H&H Approach

Data inputs were incorporated into two separate 2D H&H models developed in the Hydrologic Engineering Center River Analysis System (HEC-RAS), Version 7.0, an industry-standard flood modeling platform. One model evaluated existing conditions and potential mitigation alternatives near Pietryka Park, while the other assessed existing conditions and three mitigation alternatives along the Oneida Street reach.

The newly collected survey data was combined with the publicly available DEM to create one terrain for both models. The storm events modeled include the bankfull, 100-, 10-, 1-, and 0.2%-annual chance exceedance (ACE) (1-, 10-, 100-, and 500-year), 24-hour storm events. Each model was validated by using the FEMA SFHA boundaries. Section 4 presents the 1% ACE results since the 1% ACE event is the standard storm for design.

Each model incorporated a 2D computational grid with breaklines delineating key features, including flowlines, embankments, railroads, and roadways. Breaklines guide the computational mesh by aligning cell edges with these important linear features, thereby improving the representation of flow paths and hydraulic conditions. Project-area parcels were designated as refinement areas, where smaller cell sizes and more detailed representations of key hydraulic features were used to improve model resolution. Sauquoit Creek was the primary focus for this flood alternative analysis; thus, other streams, especially at Pietryka Park, were not modeled, and flood impacts from the other streams were not considered in the analysis.

The upstream boundary condition was defined using a flow hydrograph developed from bankfull and peak discharges obtained through the USGS StreamStats web application. StreamStats provides estimates of streamflow statistics for selected recurrence intervals at both gaged and ungaged project areas, using methods based on project area conditions and the applicable hydrologic region(s). The FEMA Flood Insurance Study (FIS) discharges were reviewed and compared with the StreamStats estimates. Because the StreamStats estimates were more conservative for most storm events, they were used in the H&H analysis.

The downstream boundary condition for each model was defined using normal depth in Sauquoit Creek downstream of the respective project area, allowing flow to exit the model domain. Normal depth was calculated using the channel's friction slope, which was estimated from the slope of the channel bed along the downstream reach.

Figures 3 and 4 display the geometry (i.e., model domain and breaklines) for the H&H modeling of Pietryka Park and Oneida Street, respectively.

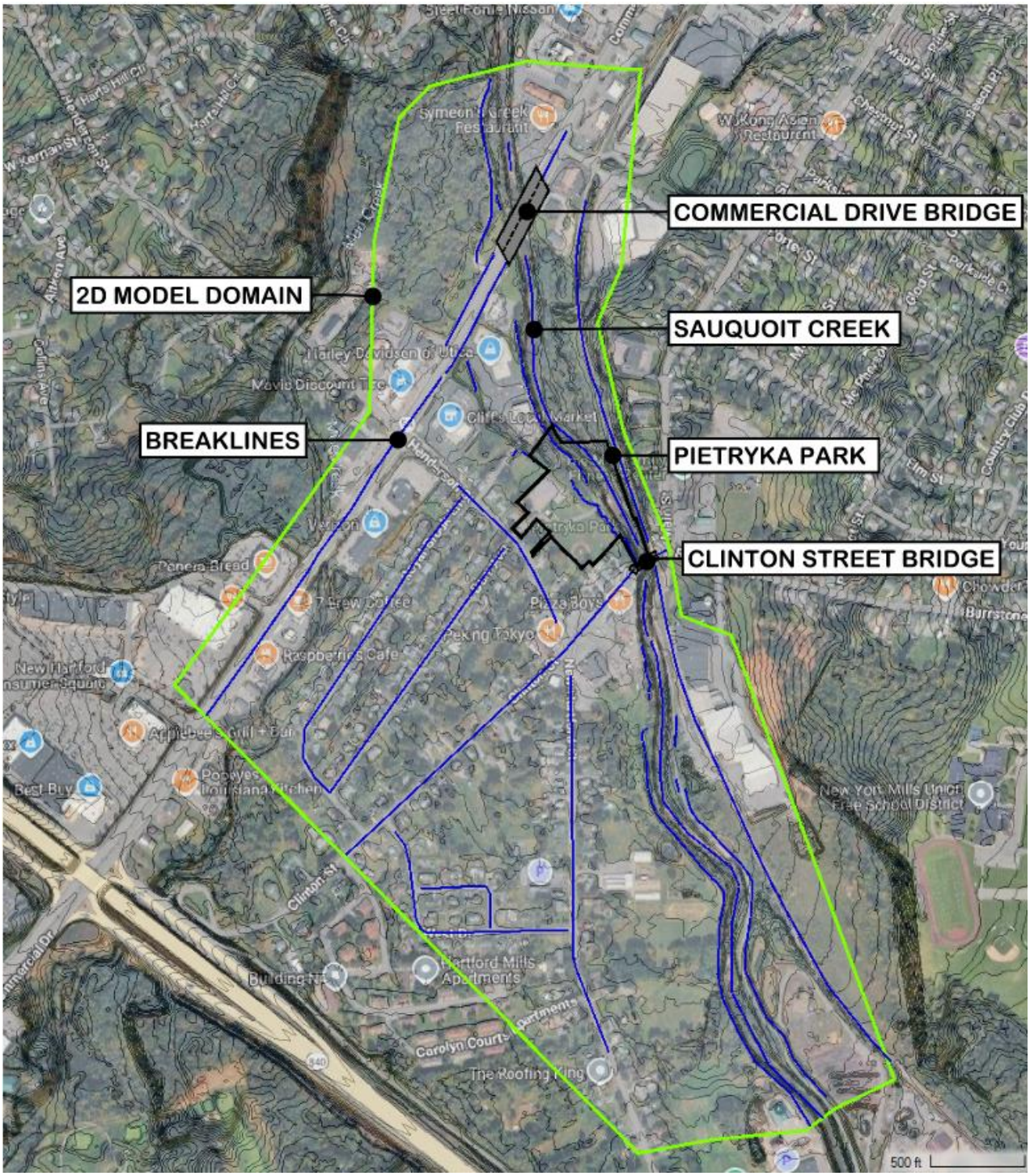


Figure 3. Pietryka Park project area model geometry.

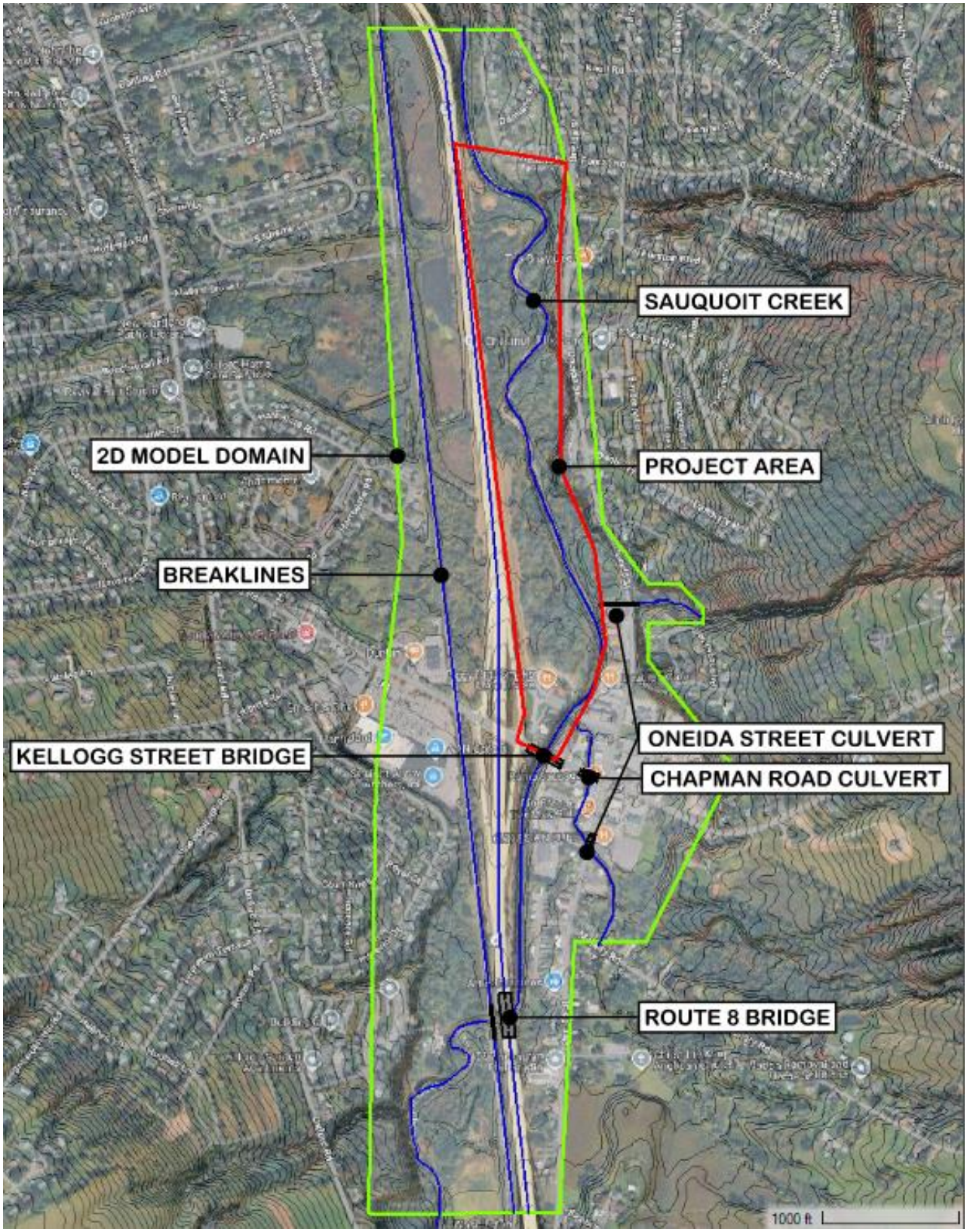


Figure 4. Oneida Street project area model geometry.

4. H&H RESULTS

Using the existing-conditions model, three potential flood mitigation or channel stabilization alternatives were evaluated for each project area in HEC-RAS. The alternatives were assessed based on the following:

- Flood risk reduction
- Regulatory permitting feasibility
- Project constructability
- Nature-based co-benefits, including improvements to channel stability, floodplain function, water quality, habitat, recreation, and long-term stream corridor resilience
- Rough-order-of-magnitude implementation costs

4.1 Pietryka Park

For the Pietryka Park project area, three alternatives were analyzed to evaluate the hydraulic and ecological benefits along Sauquoit Creek. These alternatives are as follows:

- Downstream floodplain bench
- Floodplain bench at Pietryka Park
- Upstream berm

4.1.1 Downstream Floodplain Bench

The Village owns a parcel along the right bank of Sauquoit Creek adjacent to Pietryka Park (Tax Parcel ID #317.013-1-13). For this alternative, a floodplain bench was modeled within the parcel to evaluate the potential benefits of increasing flood storage along the creek. **Figure 5** illustrates the proposed floodplain bench and the location of the cross section for **Figure 6**. **Figure 6** presents the existing and proposed terrain profiles for the floodplain bench alternative.

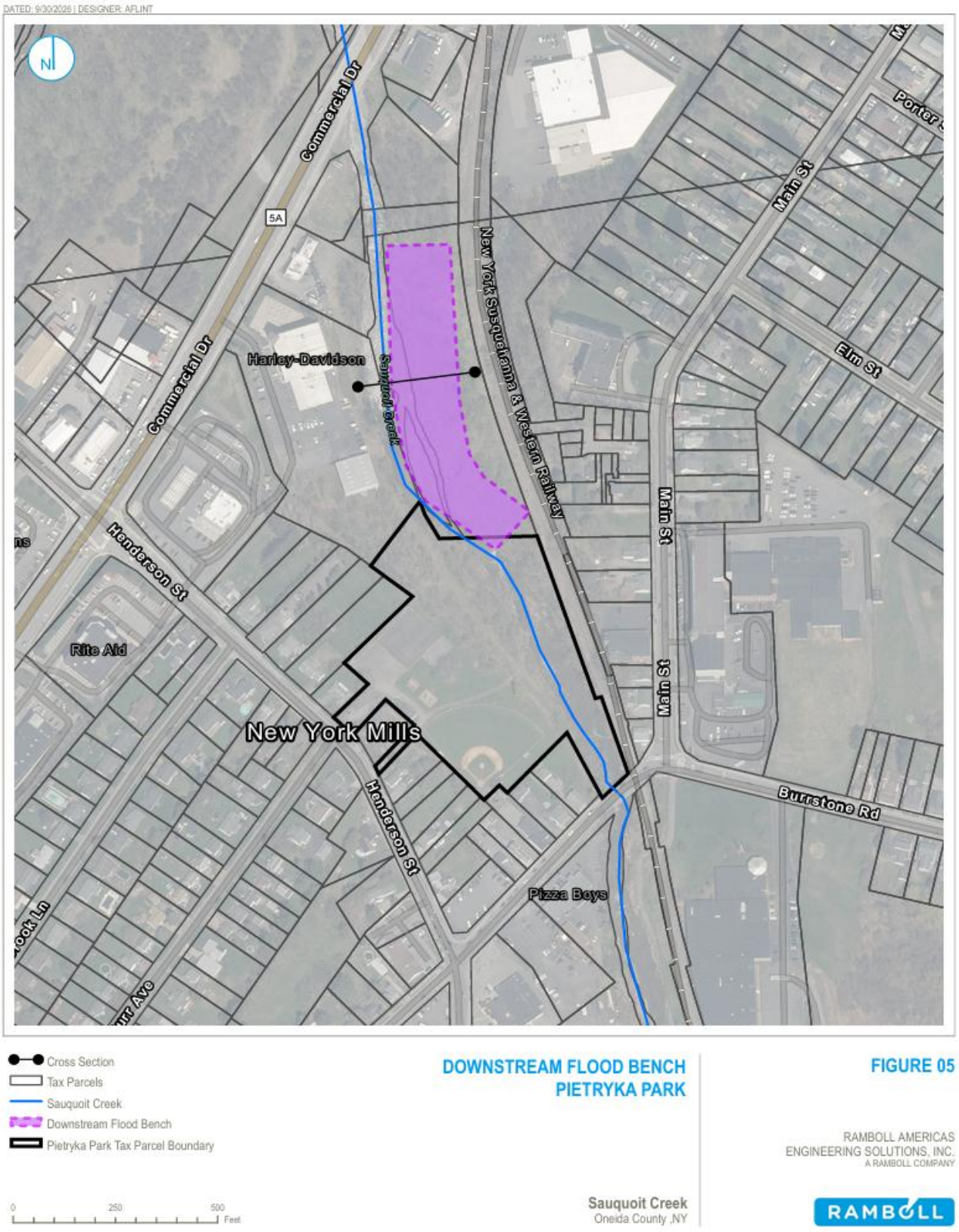


Figure 5. Location of the downstream floodplain bench alternative.

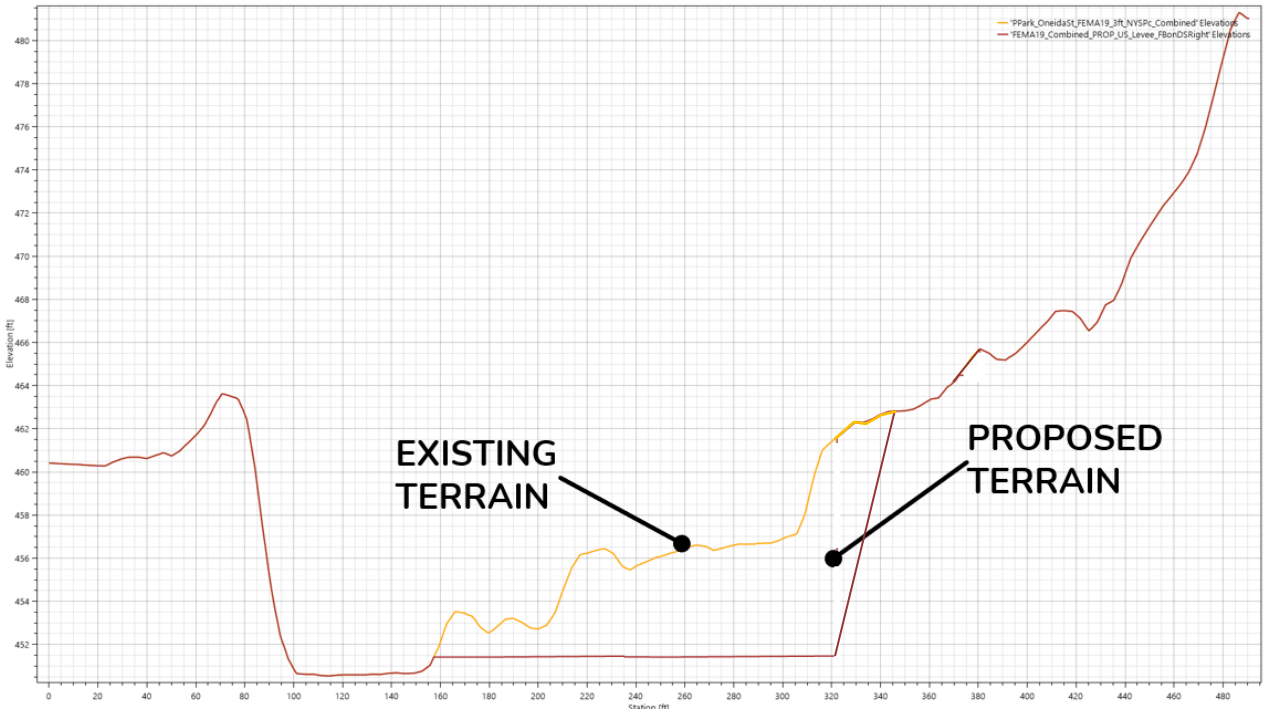


Figure 6. Terrain profile with the existing and proposed alternative.

The floodplain bench will increase channel stability and decrease the risk of erosion along Sauquoit Creek. However, model results indicate that the difference in flood extents and flood depths between the proposed alternative and existing conditions is minimal within the park and surrounding areas. **Figure 7** shows the flood extents and flood depths of the downstream floodplain bench alternative with the existing conditions during the 1% ACE flood event.

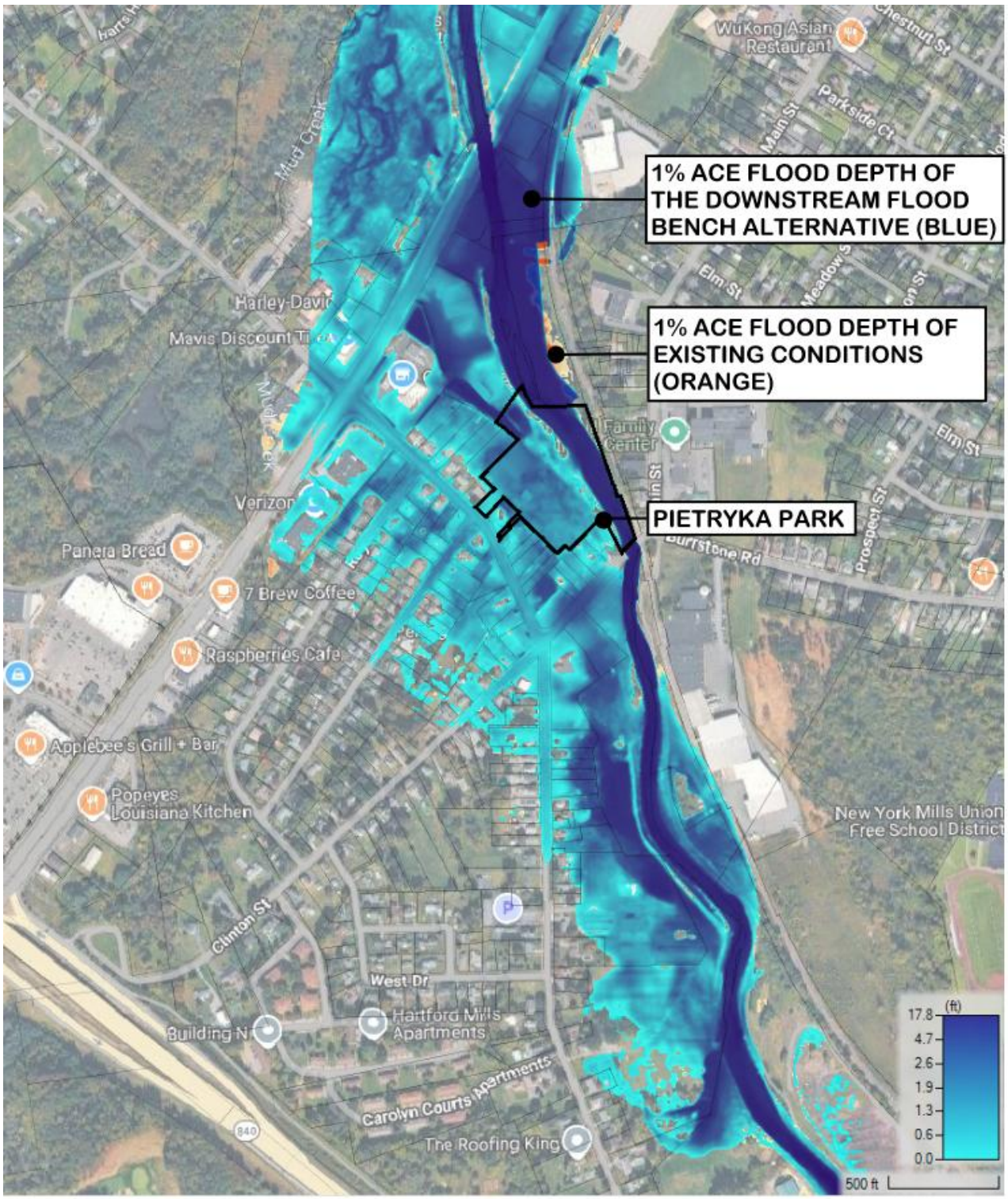


Figure 7. Flood extents and flood depths of the downstream floodplain bench alternative in comparison to the existing conditions during the 1% ACE flood event.

4.1.2 Floodplain Bench at Pietryka Park

Within the Pietryka Park parcel, a floodplain bench was modeled to evaluate the effectiveness of adding flood storage along Sauquoit Creek. The floodplain bench incorporates the entire park with the anticipation that the baseball field area will be preserved, and the field is slightly elevated. The other space at the park is anticipated to be revamped while serving as a flood storage area during extreme flood events. **Figure 8** shows the floodplain bench location and cross-section location for **Figure 9**. **Figure 9** presents the existing and proposed terrain profiles for the floodplain bench alternative.

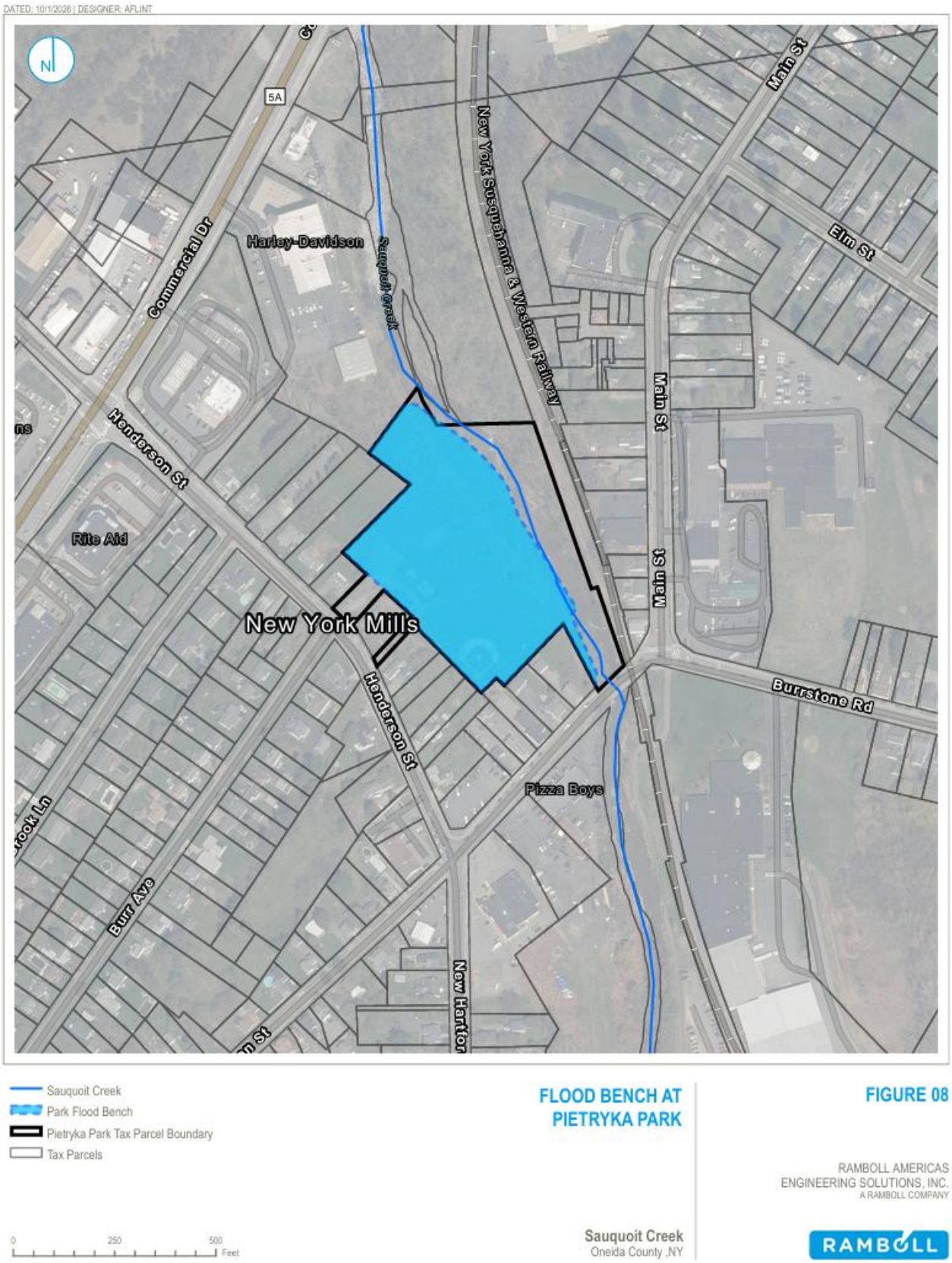


Figure 8. Location of the floodplain bench at Pietryka Park alternative.

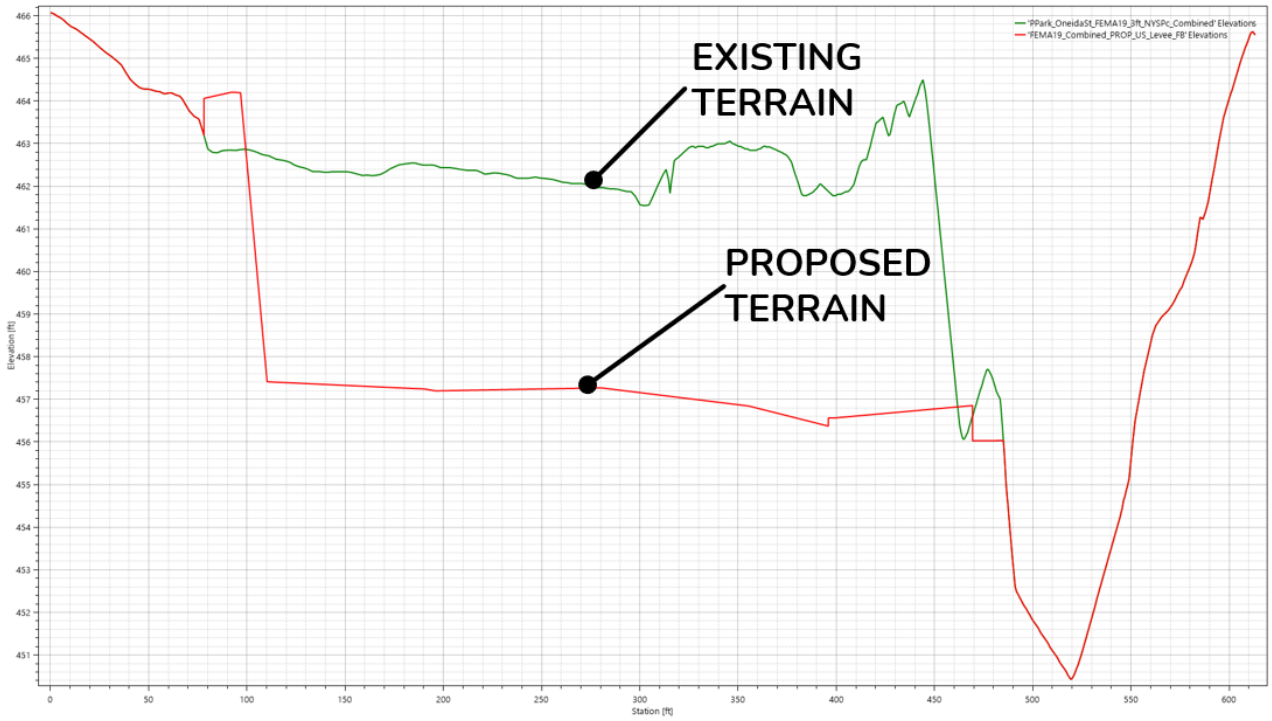


Figure 9. Terrain profile with the existing and proposed alternative.

The floodplain bench will increase channel stability and reduce the risk of erosion along Sauquoit Creek. However, model results indicate that the difference in flood extents between the proposed alternative and existing conditions is minimal within the park and surrounding areas. Some parcels downstream of the park are expected to experience reductions in 1% ACE flood depths of up to 0.9 feet. Conversely, areas adjacent to the park may experience increases in 1% ACE flood depths of up to 1.8 feet.

Figure 10 provides callouts highlighting the differences in 1% ACE flood depths between the proposed alternative and existing conditions. These differences were calculated by subtracting the existing condition flood depths from the floodplain bench alternative flood depths (difference= proposed-existing). Therefore, a negative value indicates a reduction in flood depth, while a positive value indicates an increase in flood depth under the proposed alternative. This approach is applied consistently to the flood-depth comparison figures for the additional alternatives presented in Section 4. **Figure 10** also compares the flood extents and depths associated with the Pietryka Park floodplain bench alternative and existing conditions during the 1% ACE flood event.

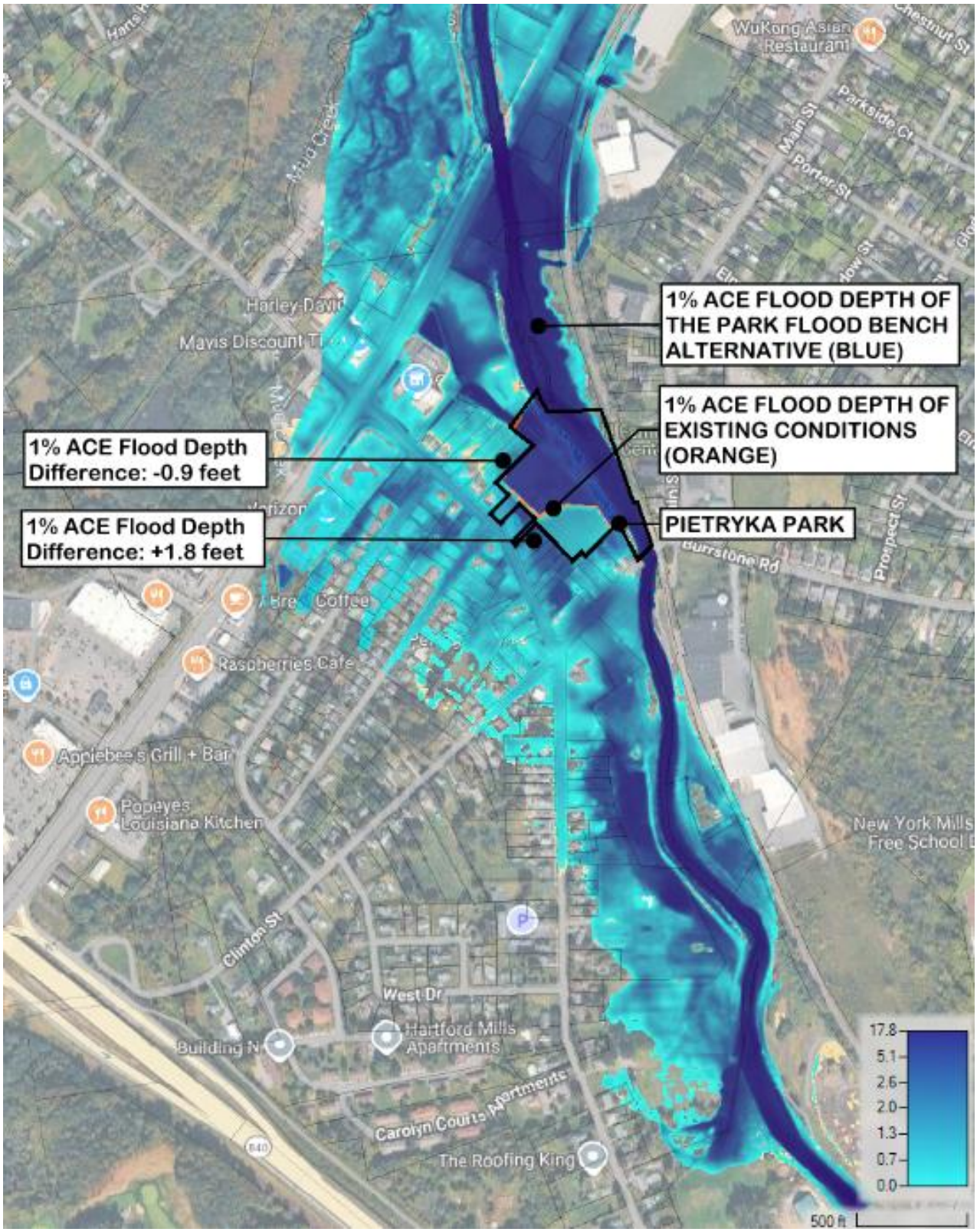


Figure 10. Flood extents and flood depths of the park floodplain bench alternative in comparison to the existing conditions during the 1% ACE flood event.

4.1.3 Upstream Berm

The floodplain bench alternatives are showing minimal flood depth reduction due to water overtopping on the left side of Sauquoit Creek about 0.6 miles upstream of the park. The overtopping water is likely to spread across the left floodplain and flow north, over Clinton Street, and into the park and residential areas. This berm alternative is designed to minimize flow from spilling over the left bank of Sauquoit Creek. The proposed berm was modeled with a maximum height of 10 feet, but an average height of around 5 feet. It was modeled with a length of approximately 0.6 miles.

Figure 11 shows the berm location. **Figure 12** shows the profile plot of the existing and proposed terrain along the length of the berm.

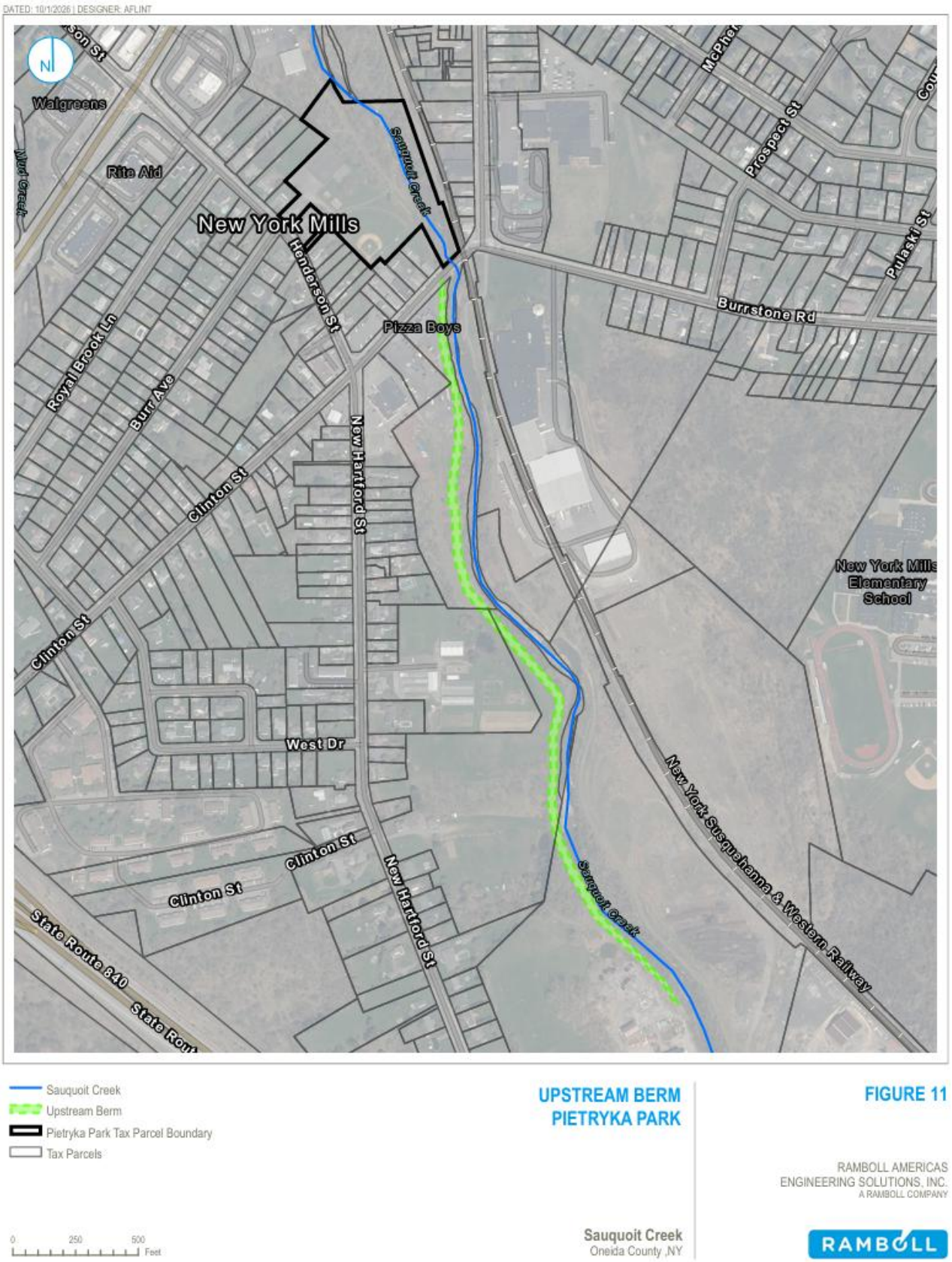


Figure 11. Location of the berm alternative.

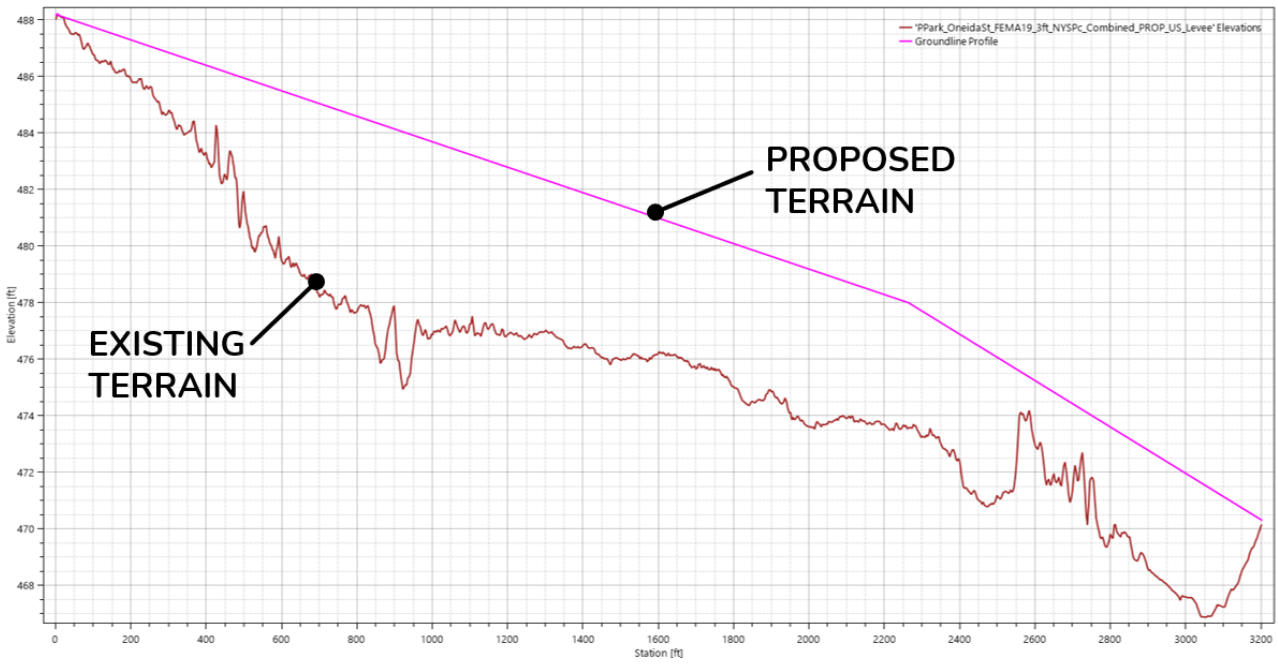


Figure 12. Terrain profile with the existing and proposed alternative.

This alternative significantly reduces existing flood extents on the left side of Sauquoit Creek upstream and downstream of the Clinton Street bridge, especially in residential areas. Approximately 65-70% of parcels are completely removed from flooding during the 1%-ACE flood event. Additionally, some parcels, including the park, are expected to experience reductions in 1% ACE flood depths of up to 1.8 feet. The Commercial Drive and Henderson Street intersection is likely to experience up to a foot of 1% ACE flooding reduction, and other areas of Commercial Drive may have 1% flood depths reduced by 0.2 feet. However, floodwaters are forced to the right bank on the upstream side of Clinton Street and will increase the 1% ACE flood depth up to 2 feet at one parcel.

Implementation may require acquisition of private property or establishment of permanent easements. Additionally, Ramboll also recognizes that an active flood improvement project for the Rayhill Memorial Trail is in progress. The completion of the project is an important factor in determining the effectiveness of this berm alternative.

Figure 13 compares the flood extents and depths associated with the upstream berm alternative and existing conditions during the 1% ACE flood event.

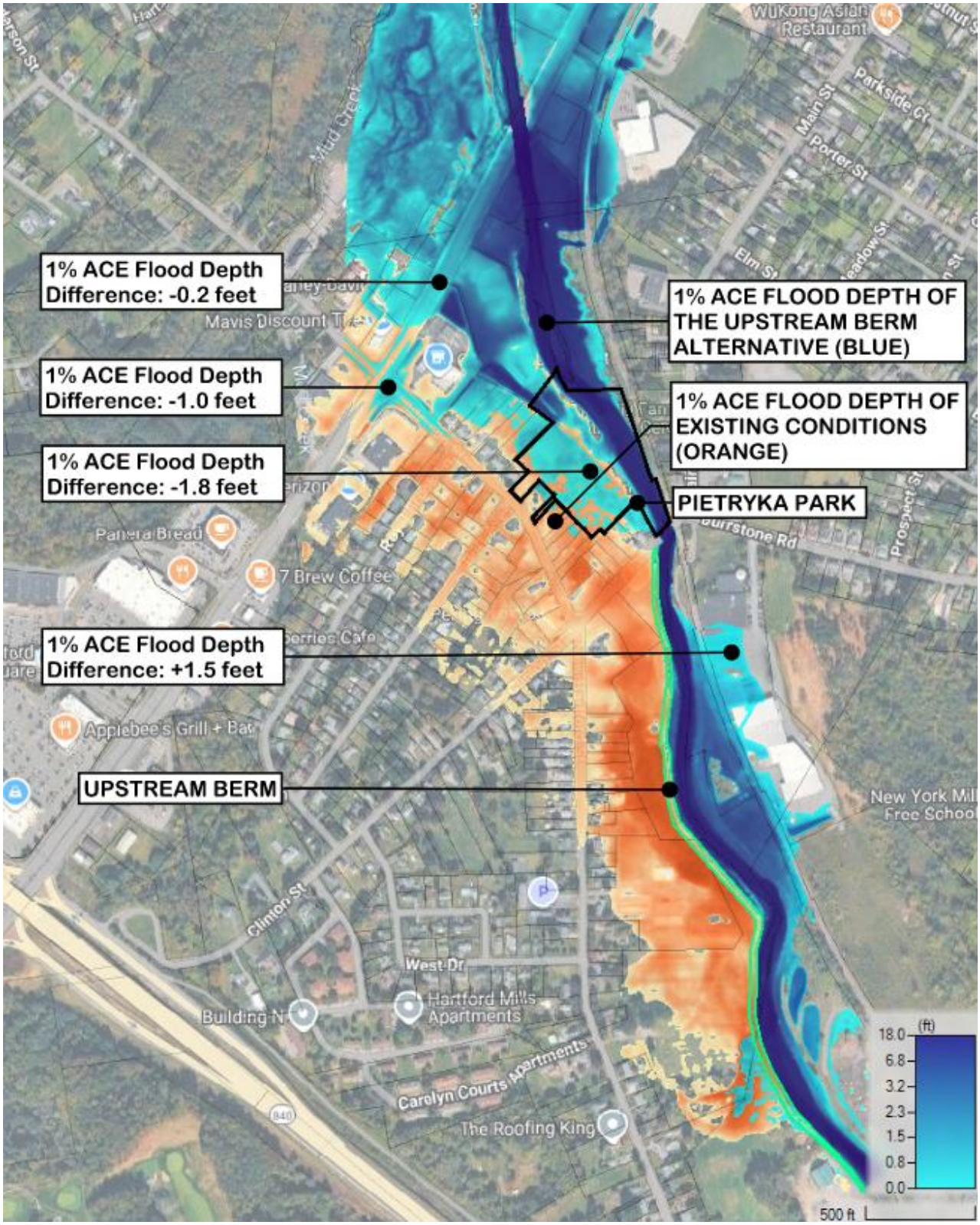


Figure 13. Flood extents and flood depths of the upstream berm alternative in comparison to the existing conditions during the 1% ACE flood event.

4.2 Oneida Street

For the Oneida Street project area, three alternatives were analyzed to evaluate the hydraulic and ecological benefits along Sauquoit Creek. These alternatives are as follows:

- Floodplain bench
- Remove In-Channel Constrictions
- Channel Widening

4.2.1 Floodplain Bench

This alternative includes constructing a floodplain bench on one parcel that is privately owned (Tax Parcel ID #339.012-1-25). The alternative is also located along the left bank of Sauquoit Creek within the project area. For this alternative, a floodplain bench was modeled within the parcel to evaluate the potential benefits of increasing flood storage along the creek. **Figure 14** illustrates the proposed floodplain bench and the location of the cross section for **Figure 15**. **Figure 15** presents the existing and proposed terrain profiles for the floodplain bench alternative.

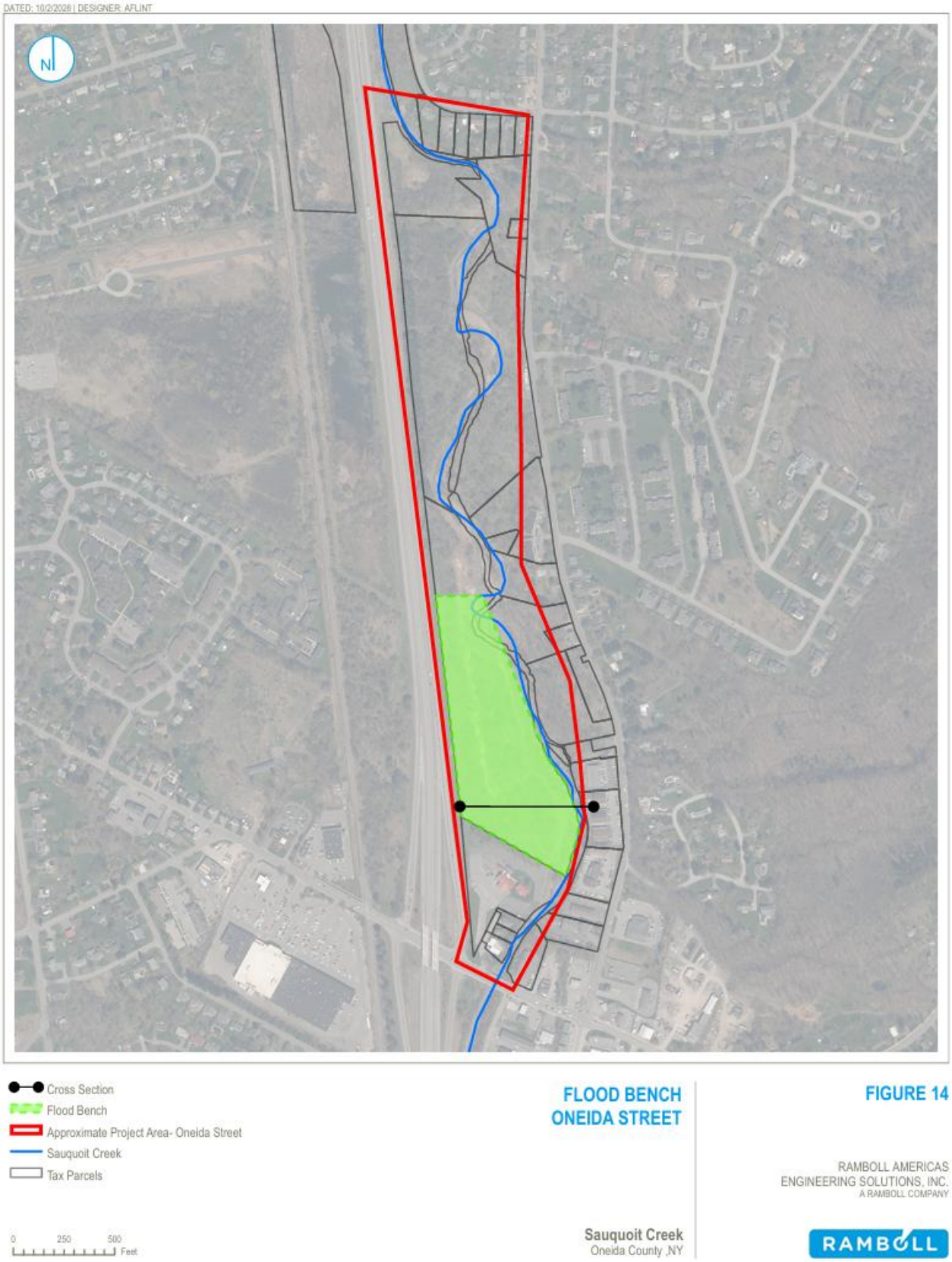


Figure 14. Location of the Oneida Street floodplain bench alternative.

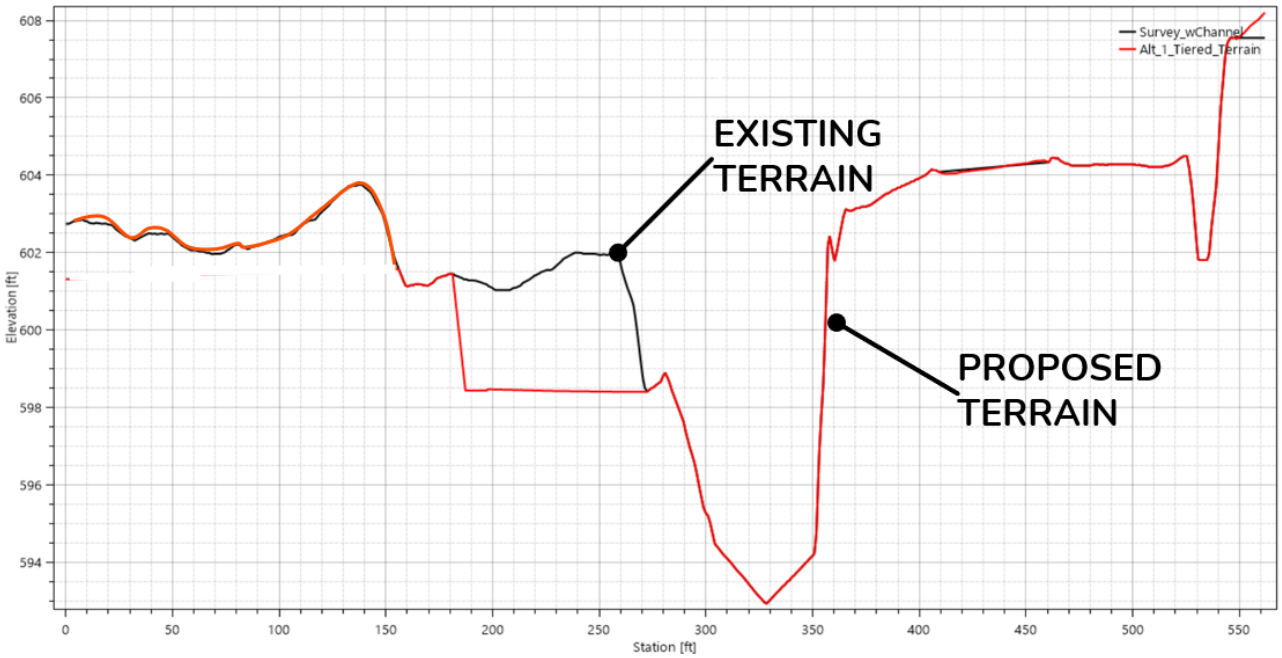


Figure 15. Terrain profile with the existing and proposed alternative.

The alternative results suggest decreases in WSEs within the floodplain bench area by as much as one foot, providing measurable local flood relief. Immediately upstream and downstream of the floodplain bench, the WSEs are reduced by about 0.5 feet. Beyond flood reduction, this alternative will deliver co-benefit opportunities such as improved trail access and recreational space and reduce the risk of bank and channel erosion by creating a more gradual transition between the channel and adjacent land. Implementation may require acquisition of private property or establishment of permanent easements, and its effectiveness is largely localized.

Figure 16 shows the flood extents and flood depths of the floodplain bench alternative with the existing conditions during the 1% ACE flood event.

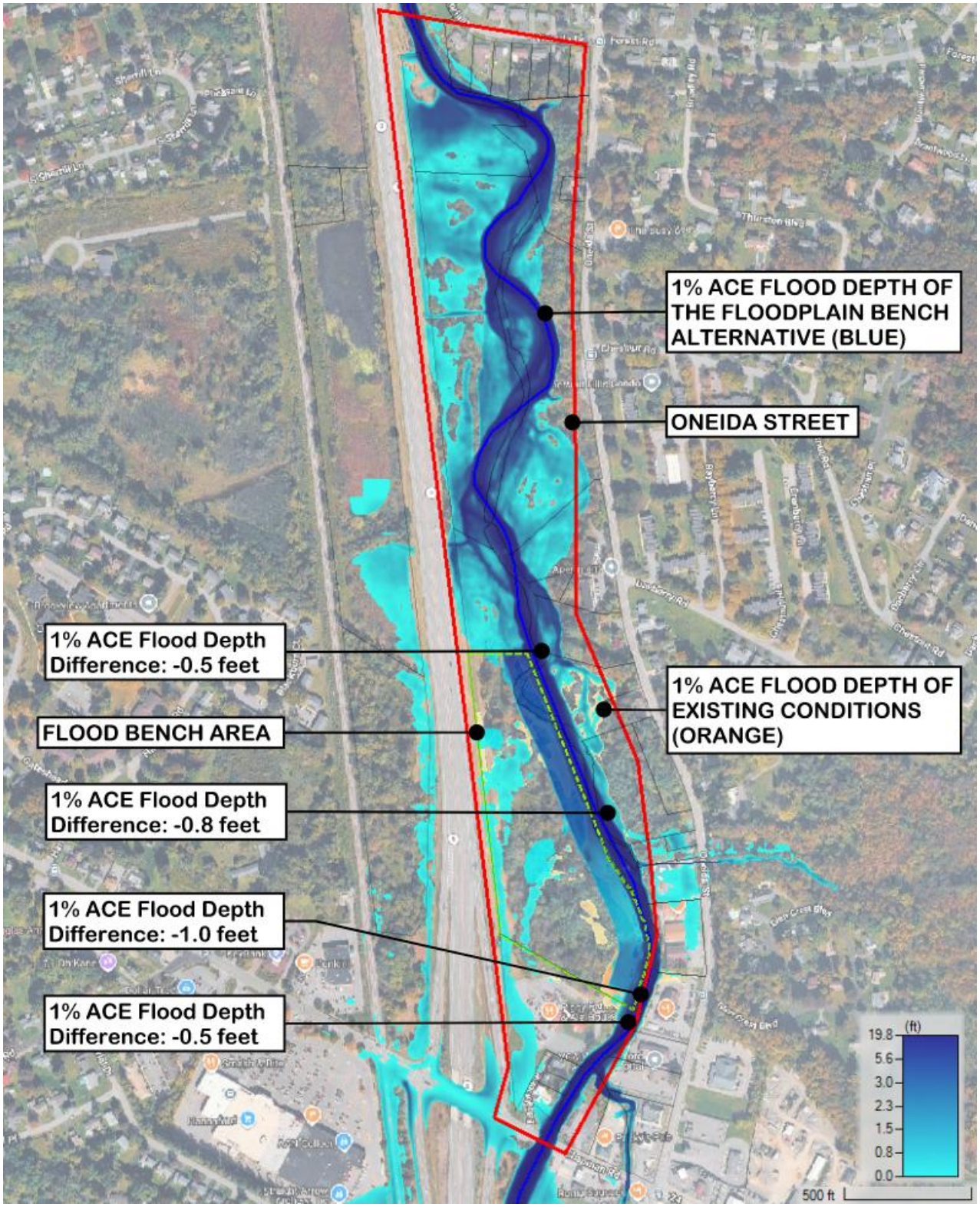


Figure 16. Flood extents and flood depths of the floodplain bench alternative in comparison to the existing conditions during the 1% ACE flood event. Remove In-Channel Constrictions.

This alternative includes removing channel constrictions within the project area, such as accumulated sediment, debris blockages, and other obstructions that restrict flow, as well as stabilizing portions of the channel where appropriate. All proposed modifications would remain within the publicly owned channel right-of-way, avoiding impacts on private property. For evaluation purposes, terrain modifications were incorporated into the hydraulic model to represent increased cross-sectional flow area and improved channel conveyance. Removing these constrictions would provide additional area for flood flows and improve hydraulic efficiency by reducing localized flow restrictions and upstream backwater effects. Channel stabilization measures could further reduce erosion and bank failure, limit sediment delivery to downstream reaches of Sauquoit Creek, and reduce the potential for future debris accumulation. Vegetation and forest management could also be incorporated, where appropriate, to address risks associated with tree mortality and subsequent woody debris entering the channel.

Figure 17 visualizes the existing conditions of the constrictions in the channel and a conceptual representation of a potential post-project condition for this alternative. **Figure 18** illustrates the proposed floodplain bench. **Figure 19** shows the profile plot of the existing and proposed terrain along the length of the channel.



Figure 17. Existing conditions and conceptual visualization of the potential alternative.

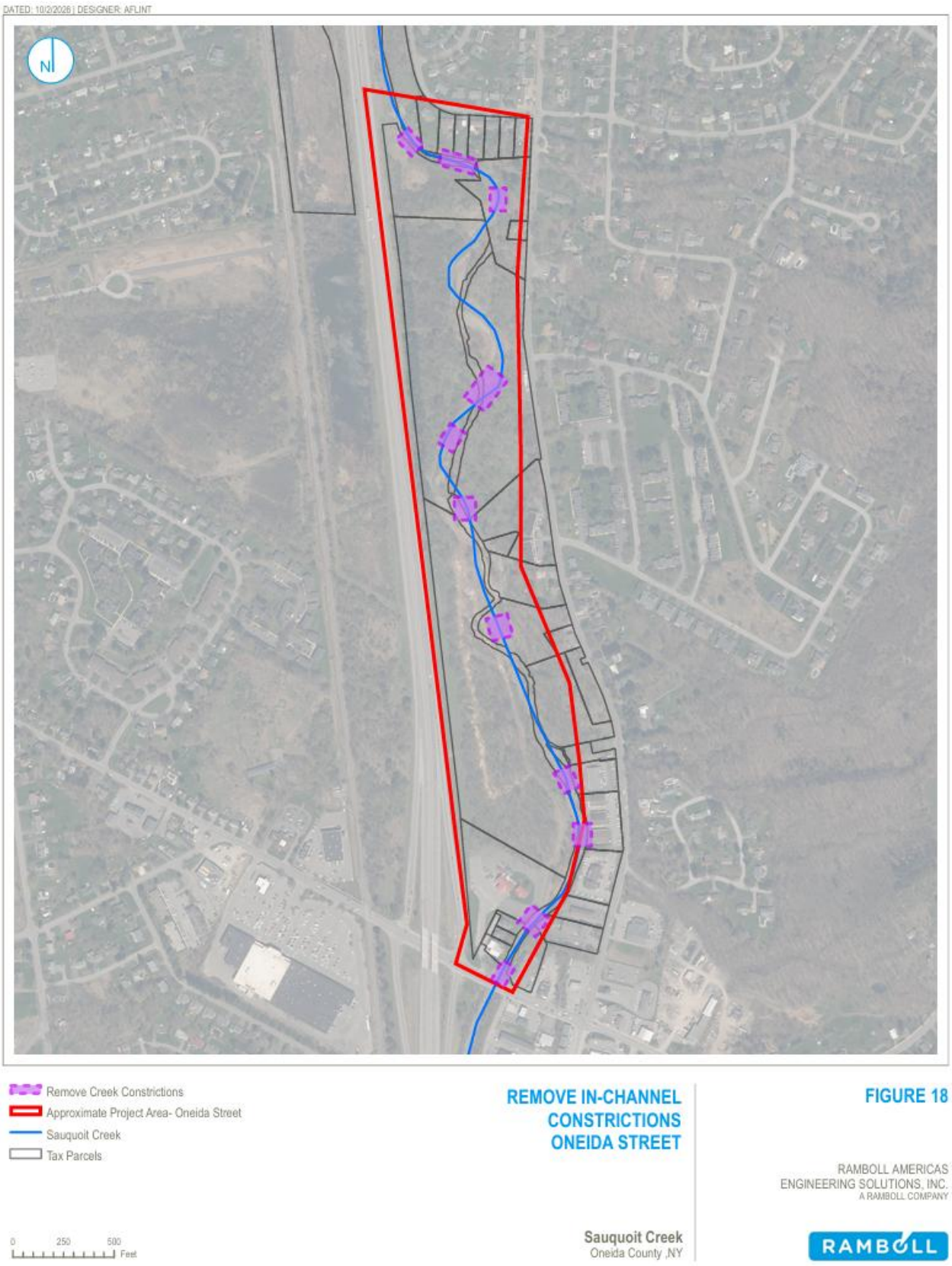


Figure 18. Location of the in-channel constrictions to remove in Sauquoit Creek at the Oneida Street project area.

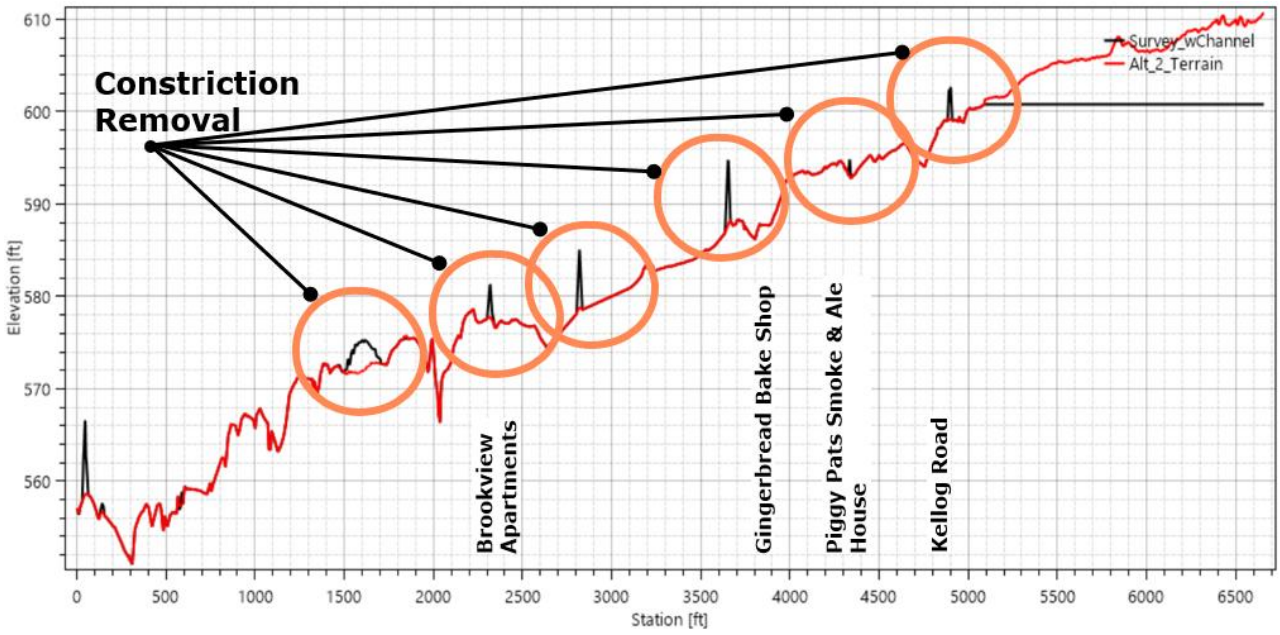


Figure 19. Terrain profile with the existing and proposed alternative.

Model results indicate that the alternative could reduce WSEs by approximately one foot along the majority of the main stem, with greater localized benefits in some areas. The largest modeled reduction is approximately three (3) feet immediately downstream of the Washington Mills Plaza. Farther downstream, the benefits gradually diminish to approximately 0.5 foot of WSE reduction.

Figure 20 shows the flood extents and flood depths of in-channel constriction removal alternative with the existing conditions during the 1% ACE flood event.

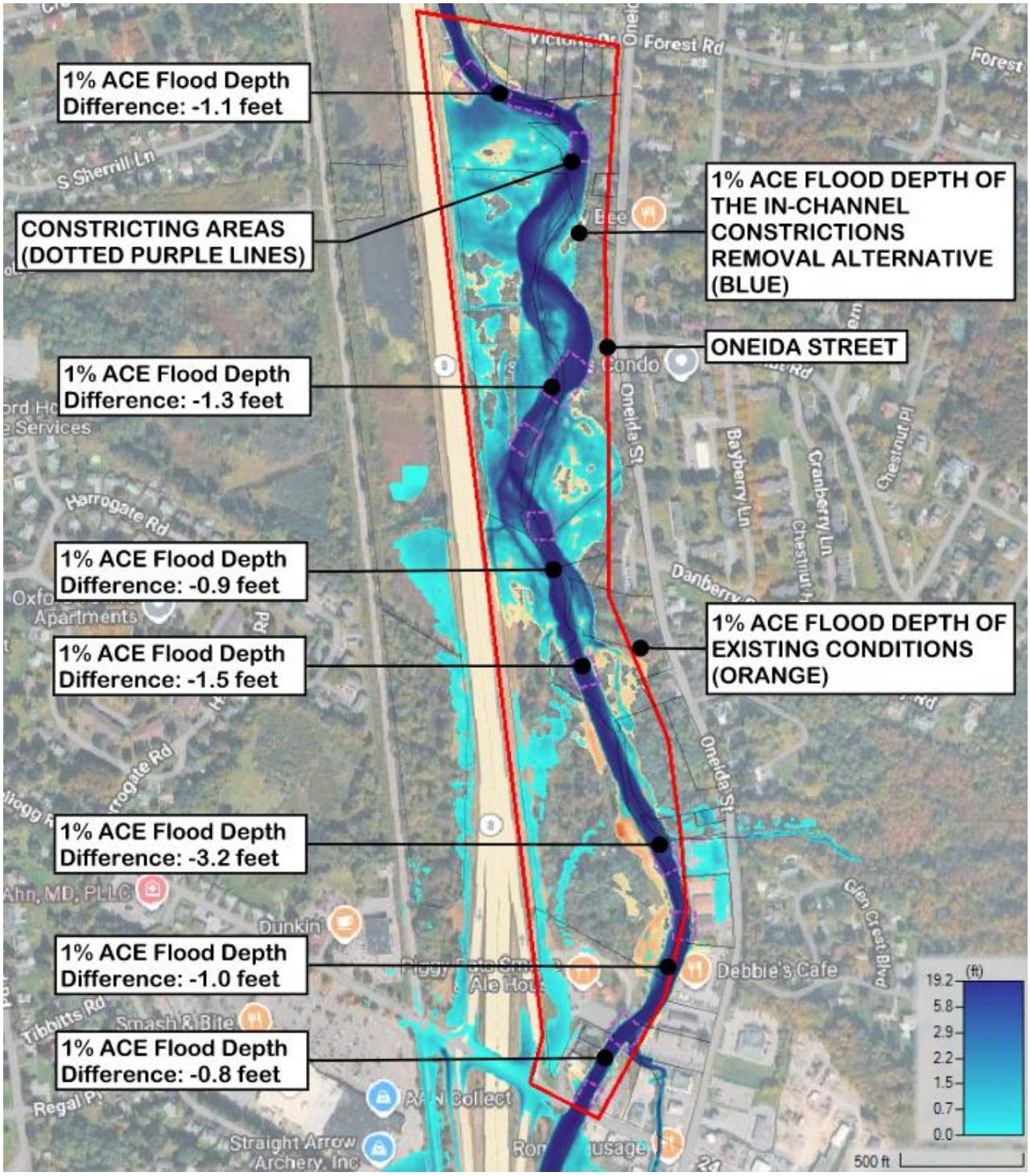


Figure 20. Flood extents and flood depths of the in-channel constriction removal alternative in comparison to the existing conditions during the 1% ACE flood event.

4.2.2 Channel Widening

This alternative consists of widening and stabilizing approximately 0.3 miles of Sauquoit Creek within two town-owned parcels (Tax Parcel IDs 339.008-3-3 and 339.008-3-1). The alternative was evaluated to determine whether increasing channel conveyance and improving the available floodplain could reduce flood elevations and erosion potential within the project area while optimizing improvements to publicly owned property.

For modeling purposes, the channel terrain was modified by smoothing and deepening the existing channel by approximately three (3) feet and widening the channel to approximately fifty (50) feet. The proposed modifications also provide additional space for flood conveyance and increase the hydraulic capacity of the reach. Additional benefits include reduction of flow velocities, which may also reduce erosion potential and provide opportunities for channel stabilization.

Figure 21 illustrates the proposed floodplain bench and the location of the cross section for **Figure 22**. **Figure 22** presents the existing and proposed terrain profiles for the floodplain bench alternative.

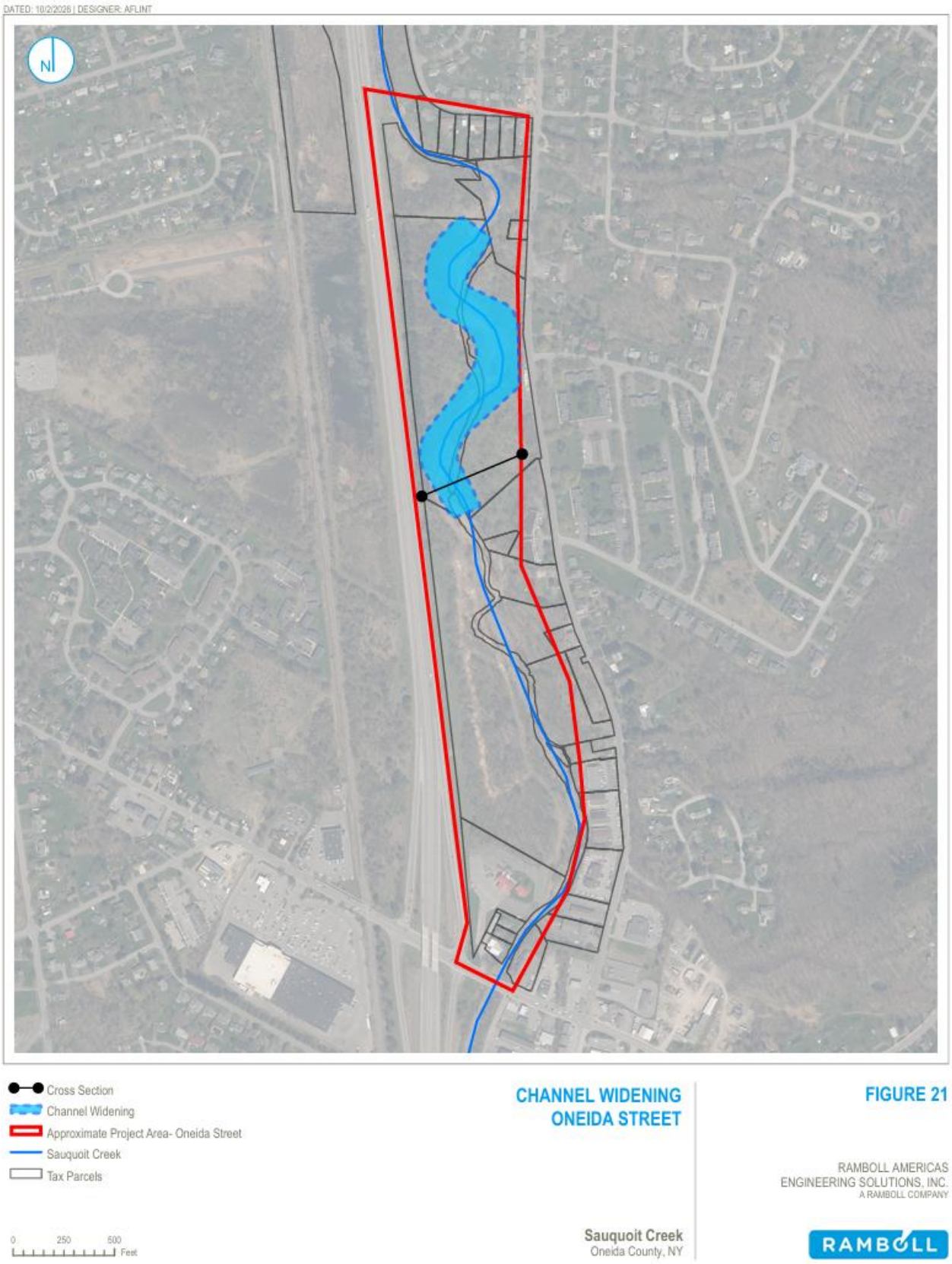


Figure 21. Location of the Oneida Street floodplain bench alternative.

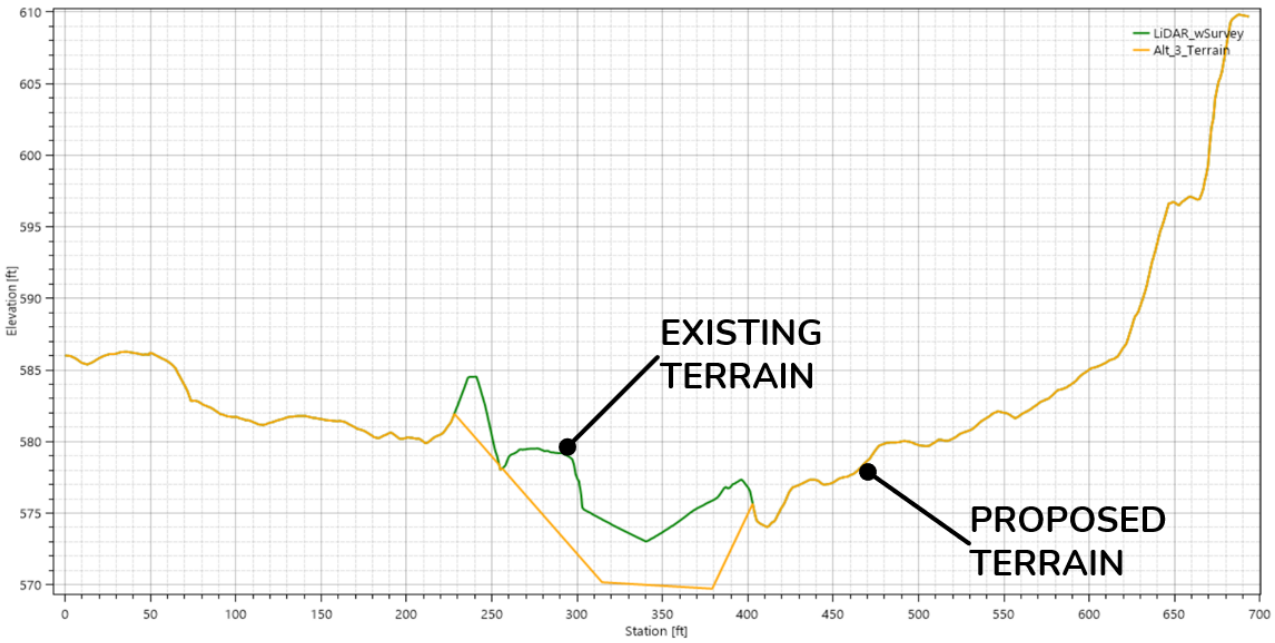


Figure 22. Terrain profile with the existing and proposed alternative.

Modeling results indicate that the alternative could reduce WSEs by up to approximately 3.2 feet within the widened reach. The benefits are localized, which means no significant reduction in WSEs occurs upstream of the channel widening.

Because the improvements are located on Town-owned property, the alternative could minimize or avoid the need for construction on privately owned parcels. However, the extent of channel modification, including widening, deepening, and stabilization, may have regulatory and permitting implications. Additional design development and coordination with applicable permitting agencies would be required to determine the feasibility of the proposed improvements and to develop appropriate channel stabilization and erosion protection measures.

Figure 23 shows the flood extents and flood depths of the channel-widening alternative with the existing conditions during the 1% ACE flood event.

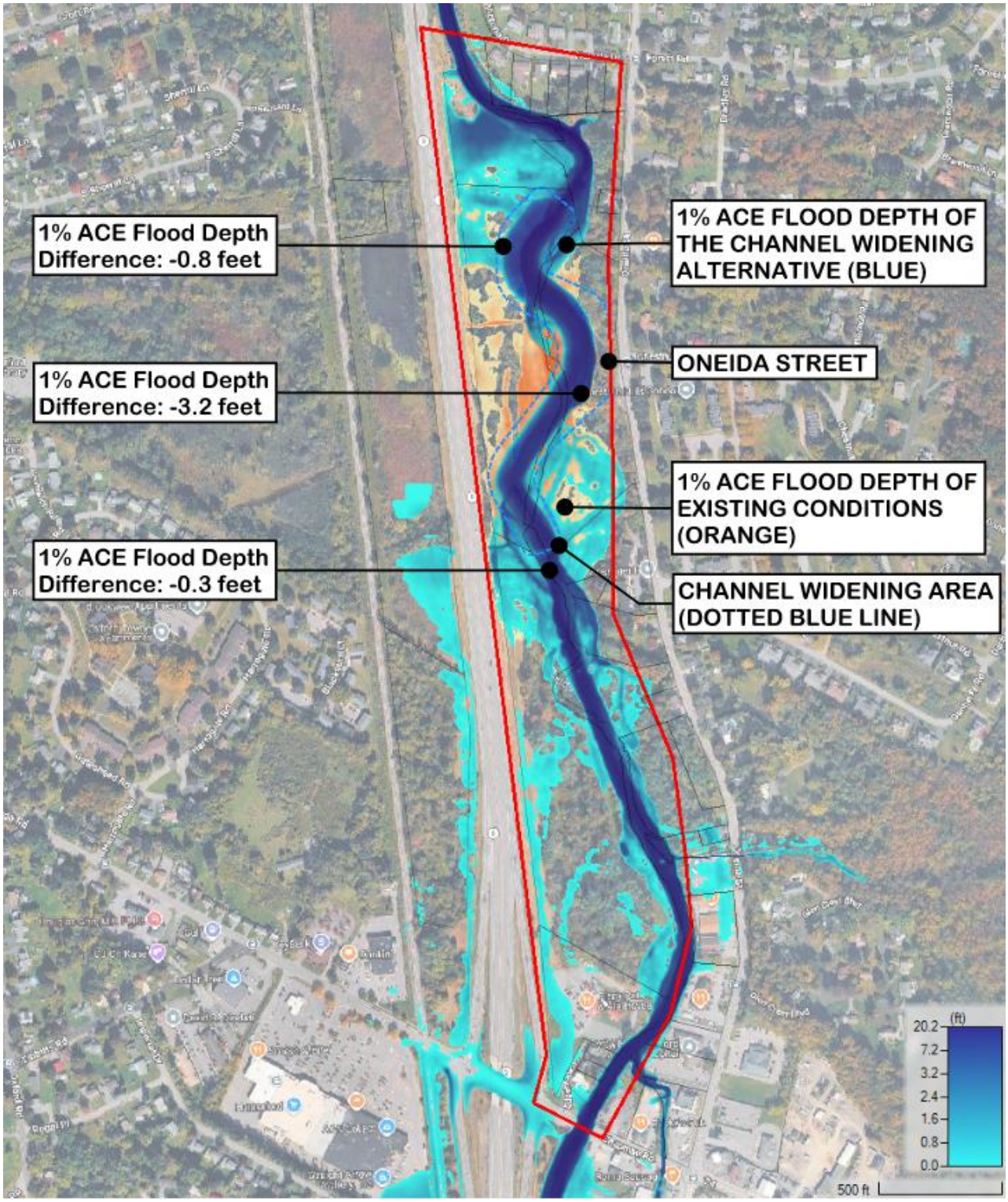


Figure 23. Flood extents and flood depths of the channel-widening alternative in comparison to the existing conditions during the 1% ACE flood event.

4.3 Summary of Alternatives and Recommendation

For Pietryka Park, the upstream berm alternative may provide the most benefits when compared to existing conditions and the other two alternatives. Approximately 65-70% of parcels are completely removed from flooding during the 1%-ACE flood event according to the H&H model results for the upstream berm alternative. Additionally, some parcels, including the park, are expected to experience reductions in 1% ACE flood depths of up to 1.8 feet.

For Oneida Street, both removing the in-channel constriction and widening the channel result in a maximum WSE reduction of 3.2 feet. However, the modeling indicates that removing in-channel constrictions may provide more widespread WSE reductions along Sauquoit Creek within the project area.

Potential constraints in both project areas include property acquisition or easements, regulatory requirements, and the need for stabilization measures to address potential erosion. A detailed in-stream survey would be needed to characterize constrictions, refine proposed modifications, and confirm modeled benefits.

These preliminary proposed alternatives were presented to SCBIC and after they reviewed the benefits and considerations of each alternative, they approved of the following path forward:

- Improvements at or near Pietryka Park for Sauquoit Creek will be reevaluated after the completion of ongoing and other potential updates to the channel and floodplain geometry modifications within the vicinity of the Pietryka Park project area, including the Rayhill Memorial Trail Improvement project.
- The Oneida Street project area will move forward with a 30% design to incorporate a mix of all three proposed alternatives by optimizing publicly owned land. Further details about the 30% conceptual design are presented in Section 5.

5. PRELIMINARY DESIGN DRAWINGS

5.1 Design Approach for Oneida Street

The preliminary design was developed based on existing conditions assessments, design alternative approaches, and design feedback received from SCBIC. The preliminary design provides a conceptual vision and basis of design approach for further detailed design aligned with SCBIC goals. Several goals were established for the Oneida Street project area, including reduction in bank erosion, reduction of flooding, and creation of public access and trailways.

The Oneida Street project area includes both public property and private property, although there is not currently any public access to the project area. Located on Highway 8 to the west and Oneida Street to the east, the creek is constrained between two important vehicular corridors. The creek has areas of steep embankments with privately owned residential and commercial property structures in close proximity to the embankments in the southern and northern portions of the project area. The central portion of the project area has a natural floodplain with woodlands and shallow slopes. No existing wetlands are present on the project area.

The preliminary design involved three primary design strategies that evolved from the Alternatives analysis and seek to achieve the larger project goals. These design strategies include the following and are illustrated in Figure 24:

- Improving the channel conveyance by strategically removing creek constrictions and widening the channel
- Leveraging the existing flow patterns and topography by creating flood benches and intentional overflow habitat to lessen the erosive pressure of the creek
- Enhancing habitat strategically where needed in coordination with the creek flood risk reduction improvements
- Providing public access with a pedestrian trail and creek overlook from Oneida Street

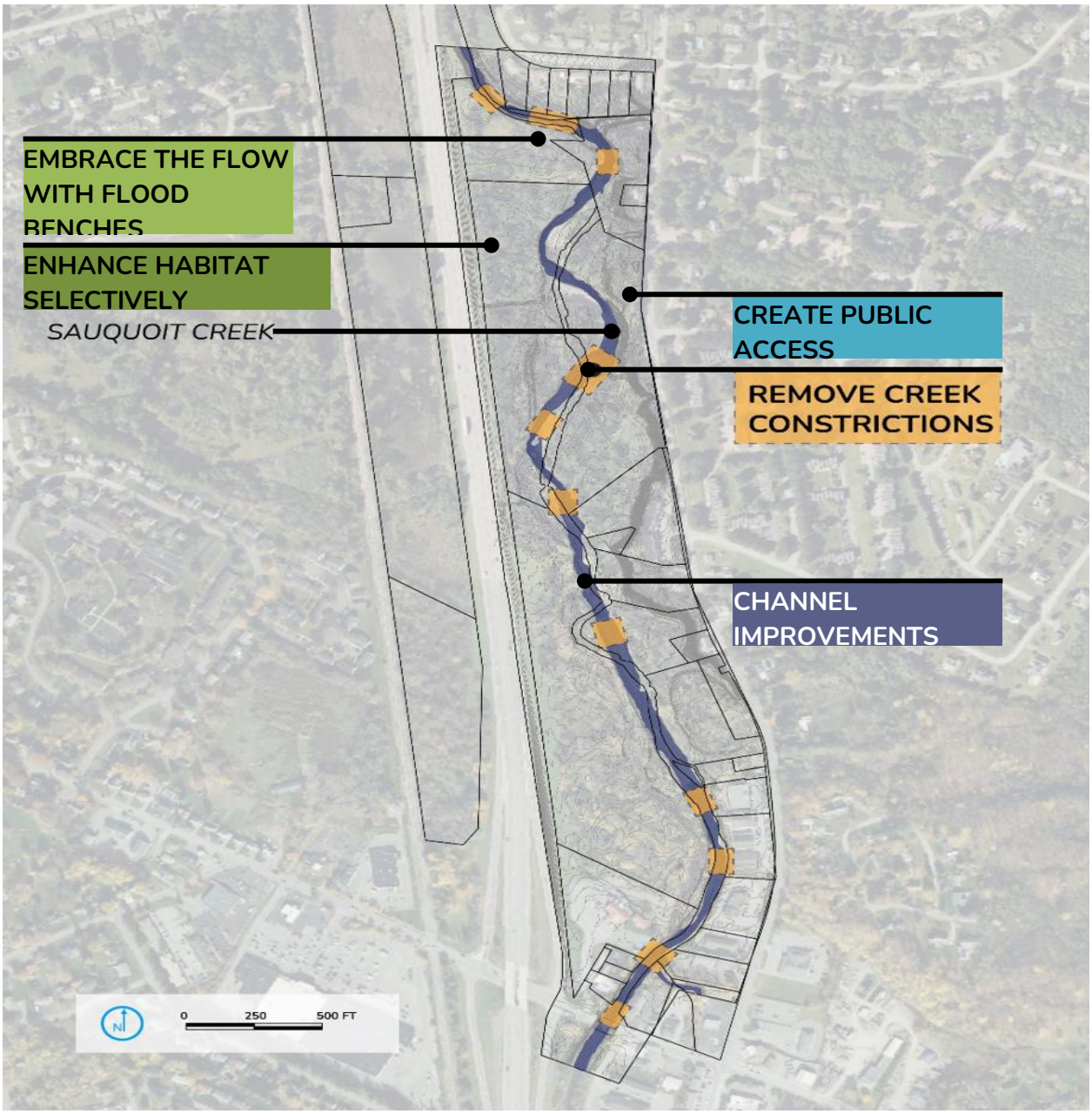


Figure 24. Concept design strategies for Sauquoit Creek along Oneida Street

The preliminary design drawings are shown in **Appendix B**. The approach to the creek improvements varies within the project area according to the site constraints and property ownership. Within the creek embankments, improvements are proposed to widen the bottom width to approximately 50 feet, with slope improvements including boulders to strengthen the slopes, with interwoven wetland vegetation shelves in the banks further supported by a vegetated coir mat and live fascine bundles with rip-rap toe. These improvements were selected based on an analysis of the sheer stresses and velocities of 100-year flows from the H&H model.

The creek improvements in areas adjacent to privately owned property are focused on the within the channel, however, expanded easements are recommended to allow for adequate embankment stabilization, increased capacity of the creek, and on-going maintenance to ensure long-term flood and erosion reduction.

The creek improvements within public property extend beyond the creek and include the full area from Highway 8 to Oneida Street. The majority of the improvements are concentrated around the creek itself; however, regrading and habitat improvements in existing flood-prone areas will allow for intentional larger volumes of overflow into hydrophytic vegetation zones. Additionally, channel widening and selective habitat improvements for removal of invasive species or increased biodiversity are recommended. Lastly, public access with low-impact pedestrian trails and event or small-group gathering overlooks are proposed near Oneida Street and Chestnut Road.

The preliminary design draft was presented to SCBIC and received positive feedback.

6. COST ESTIMATES

6.1 Cost Estimates for Oneida Street

High-level cost estimates were developed for the strategies at Sauquoit Creek along Oneida Street. It is important to note that these costs should be refined as the design progresses. A full cost breakdown is included in **Appendix C.**

SCBIC is expected to use this cost estimate to secure additional funding for the final design and construction of the approach presented in this Preliminary Design Submittal.

Cost Summary for Stream Rehabilitation on Sauquoit Creek at Oneida Street 30% Design		
Planning	Permitting and Regulatory Review	$116,052.74
Design & Survey	Engineering and Hydraulic Modeling, Construction Management, Survey, Evaluation	$807,632.17
Construction	Erosion Control	$1,330,278.02
	Hauling for off-site Disposal	$668,640.00
	Mobilization and Demobilization	$13,677.40
	Clearing & grubbing/site access	$65,428.38
	Grading	$19,721.79
	Mechanical Sediment Removal	$175,838.80
	Dewatering	$1,950.00
	Vegetation	$470,786.40
	Pedestrian Walkway	$229,390.40
	30% Construction Contingency	$892,713.36
Grand Total		***$4,792,109.46***

7. REGULATORY PERMITTING CONSTRAINTS

7.1 Permitting Considerations

Permitting considerations for the proposed Sauquoit Creek restoration should focus first on confirming the stream's regulatory classification, wetland jurisdiction, floodplain status, property boundaries, and final limits of disturbance. Because the design includes in-channel improvements, bank stabilization, channel widening, overflow-storage habitat, excavation and fill, riparian restoration, temporary construction access, and an elevated public-access deck, the project will likely require coordination with NYSDEC under the Protection of Waters and, if applicable, Freshwater Wetlands programs. The project should also be screened to determine whether portions of the work qualify for NYSDEC Stream Activities General Permit GP-0-26-003 or whether an individual permit is more appropriate. Since the work involves federally regulated waters, a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers authorization and associated Section 401 Water Quality Certification may also be required. Construction-related soil disturbance should be quantified across the entire project, including channel widening, staging, access, trail, and deck construction, to determine whether coverage under the NYSDEC SPDES Construction General Permit and preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan are required. Because the plans depict 100-year flood elevations and proposed flood-storage improvements, the project should also be reviewed by the Town of New Hartford floodplain administrator, including hydraulic analysis demonstrating that the design will not adversely affect flood elevations, conveyance, velocities, or neighboring properties; work within a regulatory floodway may require a no-rise analysis. Additional coordination may be needed for SEQR, SHPO and archaeological review, threatened and endangered species screening, NYSDOT authorization for work within Route 8/Oneida Street right-of-way, local building and accessibility approvals for the pedestrian trail, and property or easement agreements.

7.2 Other Considerations

Throughout the Oneida Street project area, an interceptor sewer runs parallel to Sauquoit Creek at multiple project locations. Coordination with Oneida County will be necessary to ensure that the proposed improvements do not conflict with the sewer or its associated infrastructure.

As noted previously, continued progress on the Pietryka Park project will require coordination with the Rayhill Memorial Trail project to ensure that there are no adverse impacts on nearby properties. In addition, proposed work at the Clinton Street Bridge could affect the project's results and should be coordinated accordingly if it is scheduled to occur before or during continued efforts at Pietryka Park.

8. CONCLUSION

The study evaluated flood mitigation and stream restoration alternatives for Pietryka Park and Oneida Street using updated survey data and 2D H&H modeling. At Pietryka Park, the upstream berm alternative provided the greatest modeled flood-reduction benefits; however, its effectiveness should be reevaluated after nearby channel, floodplain, and Rayhill Memorial Trail improvements are completed. At Oneida Street, the project will proceed to 30% design by combining channel-conveyance improvements, floodplain benches, selective habitat enhancements, and public-access features on publicly owned land. The preliminary design is intended to reduce flooding and erosion while improving habitat and community access, subject to further design development, property coordination, permitting, and refinement of the preliminary cost estimate.

Appendix A: SCBIC Meeting Minutes

Sauquoit Creek Basin Intermunicipal Commission
HOCCPP · Boehlert Center at Union Station · 321 Main St. Utica N.Y. 13501
315.798.5710 · planning@oneidacountyny.gov

MEETING MINUTES
March 17, 2026
3:30 PM

Whitestown Town Offices
8539 Clark Mills Road
Whitestown, NY

Present

Chairperson Dave Glenn (T. of Whitestown)
Joseph Morosco (V. of Yorkville)
Kyle Tritten (V. of Whitesboro)
Tom Hughes (V. of New Hartford)
Don Bathke (V. of New Hartford)
Nicole Bourgeois (OC WPC)
Jake Voelker (NYS DOT)
Nicole Del Monaco (Ramboll)
Alyssa Flint (Ramboll)
Hanna Sauberan (HOCCPP Staff)
Kristin Campbell (HOCCPP Staff)

The meeting was opened at 3:35 pm by Chairperson Dave Glenn. The February 2026 minutes were approved unanimously following a motion by Kyle T. and second by Joseph M.

Kick-Off H&H Modeling Grant

Ramboll presented preliminary information and a schedule for the H&H modeling and conceptual design of projects near Pietryka Park and Washington Mills along Oneida Street. The study areas are impacted by bank erosion and flooding that impact adjacent structures and sewer lines. The schedule will start with survey work in May 2026 and complete a draft report in August 2026 with 6 alternatives and 30% design. There will be a workshop meeting in July 2026 for members to discuss the plan.

Current Projects

Engineers are responding to the final comments on Project 3 from NYS DEC in Whitestown. There was no update on Project 4 in Whitestown as engineers are looking at project definition still. At this time, 42 homes have been purchased in the NRCS Buyouts and 10 more have been approved to be purchased. Absbestos abatement and demolition process is being reviewed and hope to start soon.

The NYS Route 69 and Main Street Bridge replacement projects are still being reviewed and in design.

The Town of New Hartford was not in attendance so no updates on the Rayhill Trail Repairs and bank stabilization project.

Treasurer's Report

The balance in the Commission's bank account is $163,467.39. A motion to accept the treasurer's report was made by Kyle T. and second by Tom H., with the motion passing unanimously.

Member Reports

Kyle T. mentioned a vacant house on Main Street in Whitesboro that has been cleaned and boarded multiple times. There was discussion about reaching out to the landowner to see if the building could be included in the buyout program.

Other Business

Kristin C. reminded the group that they need to nominate a chairperson for 2026. Dave Glenn was nominated upon a motion by Kyle T. and seconded by Tom H. The motion passed unanimously.

The next regular meeting date is **April 21st, 2026 at 3:30pm** at the Whitestown Town Offices.

Sauquoit Creek Basin Intermunicipal Commission
HOCCPP · Boehlert Center at Union Station · 321 Main St. Utica N.Y. 13501
315.798.5710 · planning@oneidacountyny.gov

MEETING MINUTES
April 21, 2026
3:30 PM

Whitestown Town Offices
8539 Clark Mills Road
Whitestown, NY

Present

Chairperson Dave Glenn (T. of Whitestown)
Joseph Morosco (V. of Yorkville)
Kyle Tritten (V. of Whitesboro)
Tom Hughes (V. of New Hartford)
Stephanie Wurz (C. of Utica)
Nicole Bourgeois (OC WPC)
Jake Voelker (NYS DOT)
Alyssa Flint (Ramboll)
Hanna Sauberan (HOCCPP Staff)
JP Dillon (HOCCPP Staff)
Kristin Campbell (HOCCPP Staff)

The meeting was opened at 3:35 pm by Chairperson Dave Glenn. The March 2026 minutes were approved unanimously following a motion by Kyle T. and second by Joesph M.

New Grant Opportunities

Kristin C. discussed two grant opportunities. The FEMA BRIC grant is being re-released and will be accepting applications. The NOFO was sent out along with the meeting invite. The federal share is 75% with a 25% local match. Applications are due May 22, 2026 in the FEMA GO portal. The priority is shovel-ready projects.

The second grant opportunity is for NYS DEC Resilient Watershed Grant, due June 26th. The State share is 90% with a 10% local match. The projects must be mentioned within a Resilient NY report, which includes the Sauquoit Creek Sediment and Debris Management Plan, the Sauquoit Creek and Mud Creek Emergency Transportation Plans by MMI, Upper Sauquoit Creek Flood Study, and the Upper Sauquoit Creek Study.

There was discussion about projects that would be eligible for either of the grants include: Brookline Drive in Utica, Gingerbread House (Oneida Street), Bleachery Avenue in New Hartford, and the Clinton Street bridge.

Update on the H&H Modeling Grant

Alyssa F. provided an update on the modeling of Pietryka Park and Washinton Mills. Ramboll has contracted a surveyor who will give them data by the middle of May. Alyssa and Nicole D. will also be going out into the field next week.

Current Projects

Engineers are responding to the final comments on the Sauquoit Creek Flood Plain Restoration Project 3 from NYS DEC. There was no update on Project 4 (AKA Wadas Bench) in Whitestown as they are waiting for funding opportunities. The Town of Whitestown has purchased 42 homes to date with the USDA NRCS Buyout Program. Ten additional homes more have been approved by the Town Board to be purchased will be closing in May 2026.

There were no updates on NYS Route 69 and Main Street Bridge replacement projects; they are still in design. Any current activity in the area is an ongoing planned project by National Grid.

The Highway Garage & Rayhill Trail Repairs has been out to bid and the project is underway. Kristin C. said she received a call from NYS Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (DHSES) coming out to do a tour of the projects completed along Sauquoit Creek in Whitestown and New Hartford. Drone footage is being collection to be compiled with footage from 2013, 2017, 2019, and 2023 to show the progress of the projects over the past decade.

Treasurer's Report

The balance in the Commission's bank account is $163,467.39. A motion to accept the treasurer's report was made by Kyle T. and second by Stephanie W., with the motion passing unanimously.

Member Reports

Stephanie W. confirmed that Utica will resubmit the Brookline Drive project for the Resilient Watershed Grant.

Chairperson Dave G. mentioned a possible project at Coventry and Bayliss Avenues in Yorkville. Inlets must be cleaned underneath the railroad bridge.

Other Business

The next regular meeting date is **May 19, 2026 at 3:30pm** at the Whitestown Town Offices.

Sauquoit Creek Basin Intermunicipal Commission
HOCCPP · Boehlert Center at Union Station · 321 Main St. Utica N.Y. 13501
315.798.5710 · planning@oneidacountyny.gov

MEETING NOTICE
May 19, 2026
3:30 PM

Whitestown Town Offices
8539 Clark Mills Road
Whitestown, NY

AGENDA

1. Approval of April 21, 2026, meeting minutes

2. Update on the H&H Modeling Grant:
   - Oneida Street, Washington Mills and Pietryka Park, NY Mills

3. Current Projects
   - Whitestown: Projects 3 and 4 Status, NRCS Buyout, Rte. 69 &Main Street Bridge replacements
   - New Hartford: Rayhill Trail Repairs

4. Treasurer's Report
   - Payment of bill

5. Member reports

6. Other Business
   Current Grant Opportunities
   - NYS DEC Resilient Watershed Grant (due June 26)
   - NYS EFC Green Resiliency & Innovation Grant Program (Due June 12)

Sauquoit Creek Basin Intermunicipal Commission
HOCCPP · Boehlert Center at Union Station · 321 Main St. Utica N.Y. 13501
315.798.5710 · planning@oneidacountyny.gov

MEETING MINUTES
September 15, 2026
3:30 PM

Whitestown Town Offices
8539 Clark Mills Road
Whitestown, NY

Present

Chairperson Dave Glenn (T. of Whitestown)
Joseph Morosco (V. of Yorkville)
Kyle Tritten (V. of Whitesboro)
Tom Hughes (V. of New Hartford)
Don Bathke (V. of New Hartford)
Chris Burtch (V. of Oriskany)
Stephanie Wurz (C. of Utica)
Alyssa Flint (Ramboll)
Nicole Del Monaco (Ramboll)
Hanna Sauberan (HOCCPP Staff)
JP Dillon (HOCCPP Staff)
Kristin Campbell (HOCCPP Staff)

The meeting was opened at 3:31 pm by Chairperson Dave Glenn. The May 19, 2026 minutes were approved unanimously following a motion by Tom H. and second by Kyle T.

H&H Modeling Grant Update

Alyssa F. and Nicole D. from Ramboll engineering provided an update on the H&H modeling of Pietryka Park, NY Mills and Oneida Street/Kellog Road, Washinton Mills. There was a presentation on potential mitigation strategies for each location and their benefits in flood reduction. Elements included floodplain benches, and an upstream berm along New Hartford Steet for the Pietryka Park location and removal of creek constrictions and channel widening along Oneida Street along with potential trail access to the creek. The ROM cost for Oneida Street was estimated to be around $5 million.

Kristin C. mentioned the Town of New Hartford applied for the NYS Resilient Watershed Grant for a project on Oneida Street using this study, as well as the Washington Mills Athletic Park and Bleachery Avenue.

Current Projects

There were no updates on Sauquoit Creek Flood Plain Restoration Project 3 and 4 and the Route 69 and Main Street Bridge replacement projects.

Chairperson Dave G. said eight more houses were purchased by the Town of Whitestown as part of the NRCS Buyouts. Over 70 houses have now been closed on by the Town. A Request for Proposal (RFP) for demolition of the homes has been advertised, and will soon be awarded.

Kristin C. discussed the Highway Garage & Rayhill Trail Repairs in the Town of New Hartford. The FEMA grant for bank restoration is on hold as FEMA has changed their decision on the funding.

Treasurer's Report

The balance in the Commission's bank account is $76,338.60. A motion to accept the treasurer's report was made by Kyle T. and second by Joseph M., with the motion passing unanimously.

There was one bill for $13,000 submitted by Ramboll for the H&H Modeling services. A motion to pay the invoice was made by Kyle T. and seconded by Stephanie W., with the motion passing unanimously.

Members discussed the proposed 2026-27 member contributions. The budget was unchanged from last year, with a total of $25,000. One error was noted and an updated proposed budget will be available for the October meeting.

Member Reports

Kyle T. said two trees are down in Sauquoit Creek. Part of one tree moved north of the Main Street bridge in the Villages of Whitesboro and Yorkville. There was a discussion on access to remove the trees. Village can go in creek and cut the trees up but there is still no good access point to remove the logs and eventually they will collect at the CS Bridge. Joeseph M is sending pictures to Kristin and she will contact DEC for assistance on what can be done to remove the trees.

Kristin C. said that Village of Clayville is asking for funding assistance to cover part if the local match to develop a stream corridor study needed to analyze a dam located on the Sauquoit Creek. The dam if fails could impact an abutting business and road.

Other Business

Kristin C. said NYS DEC has reimbursed $30,000 for the Non-Agricultural Non-point Source grant reward that has funded the Upper Sauquoit Creek H&H Study. The funds will be deposited into the SCBIC's bank account.

She also mentioned that Britt Westergard from NYS DEC is scheduled to come to the next SCBIC meeting to discuss the Mohawk River Basin Action Agenda and future grant opportunities.

There was a discussion on the possibility of moving the Oriskany Creek Watershed Commission meetings to be back-to-back with SCBIC or overlapping the two meeting times because of repetitive discussion topics on both agendas and overlapping memberships. Chairperson Dave G. will discuss this with Chris B. to address how the two Commissions should meet going forward.

The next regular meeting date is **October 20, 2026 at 3:30pm** at the Whitestown Town Offices.

Appendix B: Preliminary Design Drawings

30% DESIGN REVIEW

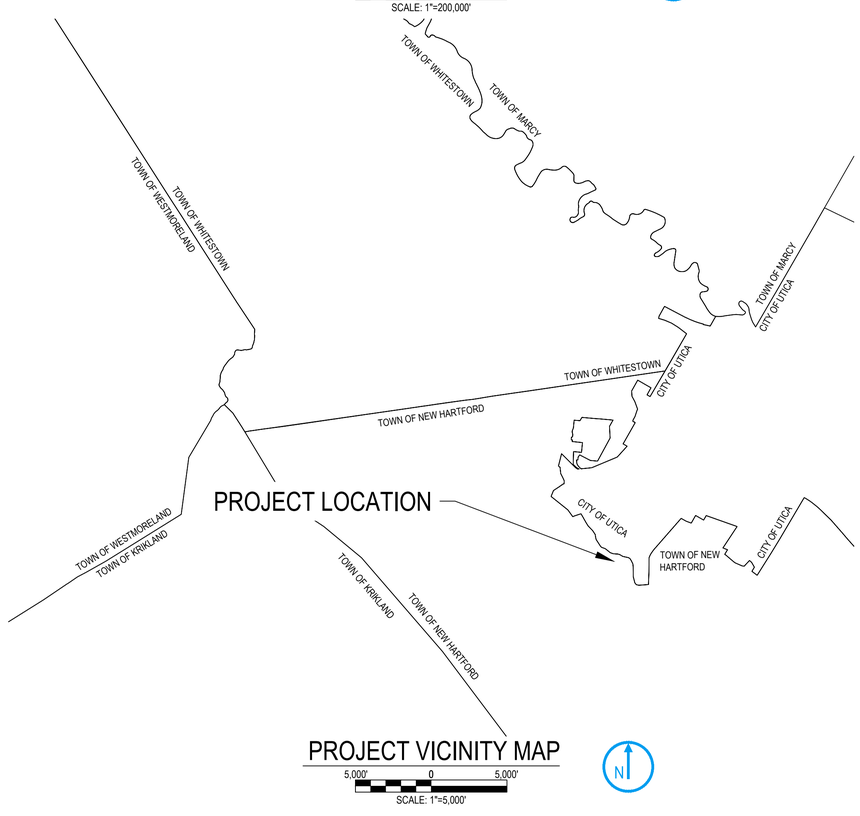
STREAM REHABILITATION ON SAUQUOIT CREEK AT ONEIDA STREET



PROJECT LOCATION MAP

200,000' 0 200,000'

SCALE: 1"=200,000'



PROJECT VICINITY MAP

5,000' 0 5,000'

SCALE: 1"=5,000'

SHEET INDEX	
SHEET NUMBER	SHEET TITLE
G-000	COVER
G-001	NOTES, LEGENDS & ABBREVIATIONS
C-100	EXISTING SITE LAYOUT PLAN
C-101	PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT PLAN
C-102	TYPICAL RESTORATION SECTION 1
C-103	TYPICAL RESTORATION SECTION 2
C-104	TYPICAL RESTORATION SECTION 3
C-105	TYPICAL RESTORATION SECTION 4
C-601	DETAILS

ONEIDA STREET

TOWN OF NEW HARTFORD, NY 13413

RAMBOLL

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION:
RAMBOLL AMERICAS ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS, INC.

SAVED: 9/28/26 1:58 PM

NOTES FOR ALL CIVIL DRAWINGS

GENERAL NOTES:

1. THESE PLANS REPRESENT APPROXIMATELY 30% DESIGN AND ARE SUBJECT TO REVISION IN SUBSEQUENT DESIGN PHASES
2. ALL PROPOSED ELEVATIONS AND CONTOURS ARE APPROXIMATE AND SHALL BE CONFIRMED BY DETAILED SURVEY PRIOR TO FINAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
3. THE INTENT OF THE PROJECT IS TO PROVIDE FLOOD STORAGE RELIEF TO REDUCE STREAM VELOCITIES AND BANK SHEAR STRESSES AND THEREBY MINIMIZE EROSION POTENTIAL.
4. PROPOSED CHANNEL WIDENING GEOMETRY AND GRADING LIMITS ARE PRELIMINARY AND MAY CHANGE BASED ON SURVEY, HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS , GEOTECHNICAL REVIEW, ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS, AND PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS.
5. VEGETATION SELECTIONS AND RESTORATION DETAILS WILL BE PROVIDED AT A FUTURE DESIGN MILESTONE.
6. EXISTING CONDITIONS, UTILITIES, AND DRAINAGE FEATURES SHALL BE FIELD VERIFIED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
7. TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.
8. DISTURBANCE OUTSIDE THE DESIGNATED LIMITS OF WORK SHALL BE MINIMIZED.
9. FINAL DESIGN SHALL INCORPORATE APPLICABLE AGENCY AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.
10. ALL WORK SHALL CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF ALL APPLICABLE CODES AND GOVERNING AUTHORITIES AND SHALL BE PERFORMED TO HIGHEST STANDARDS OF PRACTICE FOR EACH.
11. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE TO SECURE ALL PERMITS AND PROVIDE ALL BONDS REQUIRED FOR THIS WORK.
12. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FIELD VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS, GRADES, UTILITIES, AND LOCATIONS PRIOR TO PERFORMING WORK. FIELD VERIFIED DIMENSIONS SHALL HAVE PREFERENCE OVER SCALED DIMENSIONS.
13. ALL EXISTING PAVEMENT THAT IS DAMAGED OR EXCAVATED DUE TO CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE RESTORED TO EXISTING CONDITIONS OR BETTER.
14. PROPERTY LINES SHOWN WERE TAKEN FROM MASTER SITE PLAN PROVIDED BY FRESH MARK. PROPERTY LINES DO NOT SHOW PRECISE PROPERTY BOUNDARIES AND CANNOT BE USED TO DETERMINE ACTUAL PROPERTY OWNERSHIP.
15. SITE CONTRACTOR SHALL HAVE A WATER TRUCK OR OTHER ACCEPTABLE MEANS OF CONTROLLING DUST AVAILABLE ON SITE AT ALL TIMES.
16. ALL AREAS OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL REMAIN IN STABLE CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF EACH CONSTRUCTION DAY.
17. EXISTING STORM INLETS TO BE PROTECTED BY INLET PROTECTION.
18. ALL ADJACENT ROADWAYS SHALL BE KEPT CLEAN. FILL MATERIAL, CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, OR CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE STORED OR SPILLED ONTO ROADWAYS.
19. IT IS ASSUMED THERE IS NO RISK OF ENCOUNTERING POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED MATERIALS, INCLUDING SOIL OR GROUNDWATER, DURING PERFORMANCE OF WORK OF THIS PROJECT.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL:

1. PROVIDE SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL FEATURES PRIOR TO ANY SITE DISTURBANCE.
2. REMOVE SEDIMENT FROM SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL FEATURES BEFORE THEY REACH 50% CAPACITY.
3. DEFICIENCIES IN SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES ARE TO BE ADDRESSED IMMEDIATELY.
4. BASINS AND INLETS ON SITE ARE TO BE INSPECTED AFTER RAIN EVENTS AND ON A WEEKLY BASIS TO MONITOR BUILDUP OF SEDIMENT FOR INDICATIONS OF ISSUES. ANY CONTROL MEASURE WITH SEDIMENT REACHING MORE THAN 50% OF SUMP DEPTH ARE TO BE CLEANED.
5. REDUCE THE DISTURBANCE OF VEGETATIVE SOIL COVER TO THE MINIMUM REQUIRED BY THE WORK.
6. PROVIDE, MAINTAIN AND REMOVE ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AS ORDERED BY THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE DURING PROGRESSION OF THE WORK AND PRIOR TO FINAL RESTORATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATION.
7. SPREAD TOPSOIL TO A MINIMUM 4-INCH THICKNESS TO BRING THE SITE TO FINISHED GRADE IN AREAS NOT PAVED OR WHERE VEGETATION IS TO BE REMOVED AND RESTORED.
8. PROVIDE ADEQUATE RESERVE OF EROSION CONTROL MATERIALS ON SITE FOR EMERGENCY OR ROUTINE REPLACEMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES:

1. ALL SOIL EXCAVATED IS TO REMAIN ON SITE WITH EXCESS MATERIAL PLACED AT AN ON-SITE LOCATION, OR REMOVED FROM THE SITE, AS DIRECTED BY THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE.
2. ALL STOCKPILES, CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES, AND STAGING AREAS TO BE PLACED IN LOCATIONS DESIGNATED BY THE OWNERS REPRESENTATIVE.

FLOODZONE CONSIDERATIONS

1. THE WORK AREA (IS/ IS NOT) WITHIN A FEMA FLOODZONE

LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
- EXISTING BUILDINGS
- EXISTING MAJOR CONTOURS
- EXISTING MINOR CONTOURS
- IN-CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS
- CHANNEL WIDENING
- STORAGE OVERFLOW HABITAT
- HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS
- PUBLIC PEDESTRIAN ACCESS

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR
CONSTRUCTION
DATE: 9/10/2026

NO.	REV DATE	REVISION	INT.

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Project Details

PIETRYKA PARK RESTORATION

Drawing Title
LEGEND AND GENERAL NOTES

Location:

Designer / Professional Engineer Responsible:
B. WHITTAKER

RAMBOLL
RAMBOLL AMERICAS ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS, INC.
101 FIRST STREET, 4TH FLOOR,
UTICA, NEW YORK 13501
315-956-6950

Project Number	Designed by	Drawn by	Checked by	Approved by	Date
1940115245	A. HOCHHALTER	T. NIGHTENGALE	N. DEL MONACO		8/1/2026

Project Status	Drawing Number	Scale	Sc	Rev.
30% DESIGN REVIEW	**G-001**	AS NOTED	x	x

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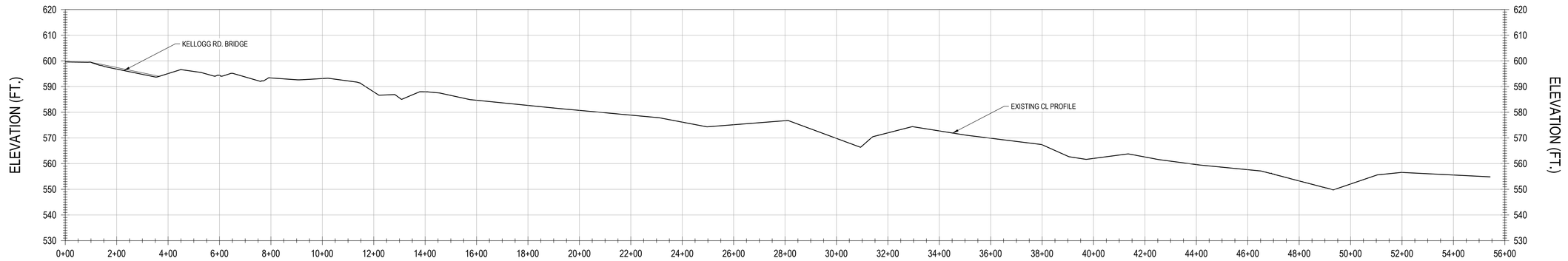
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EXISTING SITE PLAN

150 0 150

SCALE: 1"=150'



STREAM PROFILE STATION 0+00 TO 56+00

20 0 20 — SCALE HORZ. 1" = 20'

20 0 20 — SCALE: VERT. 1"=20'

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CONSTRUCTION
DATE: 9/10/2026

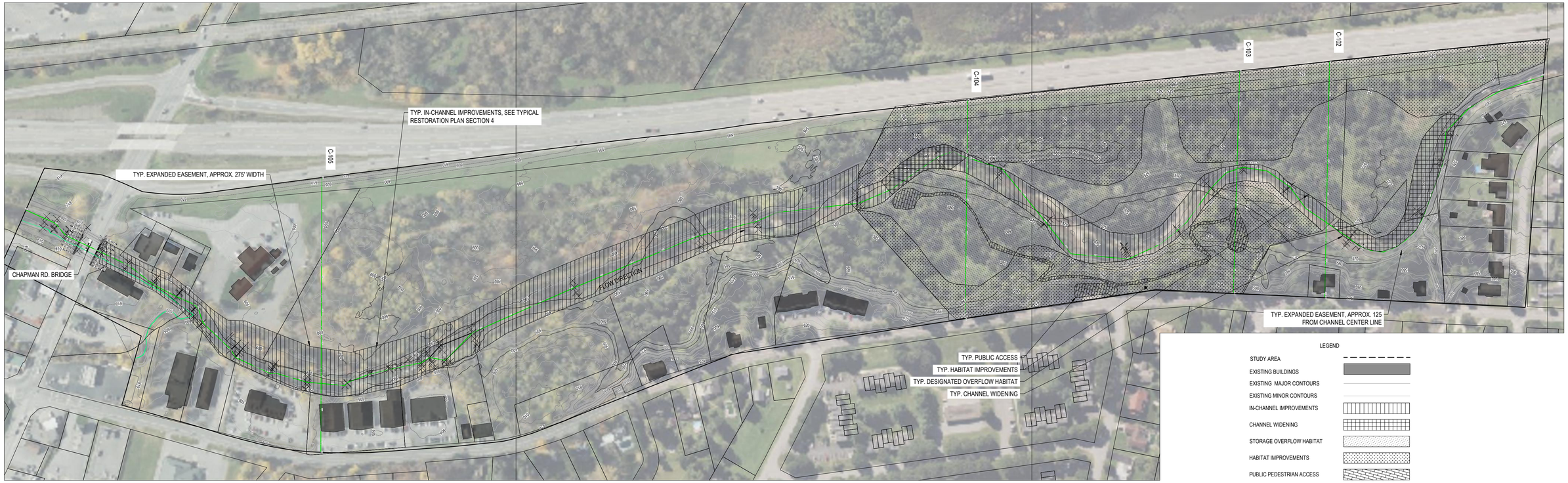
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Project Details: ---- ONEIDA STREAM REAHABILITATION ---- ----	Drawing Title: **EXISTING SITE LAYOUT PLAN**					RAMBOLL	
Location:	Designer / Professional Engineer Responsible: B. WHITTAKER					**RAMBOLL AMERICAS ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS, INC.** 101 FIRST STREET, 4TH FLOOR, UTICA, NEW YORK 13501 315-956-6950	
Project Number **1940115245**	Designed by A. HOCHHALTER	Drawn by T. NIGHTENGALE	Checked by N. DEL MONACO	Approved by	Date 8/1/2026		
Project Status 30% DESIGN REVIEW	Drawing Number **C-100**			Scale AS NOTED	Sc x	Rev. x	

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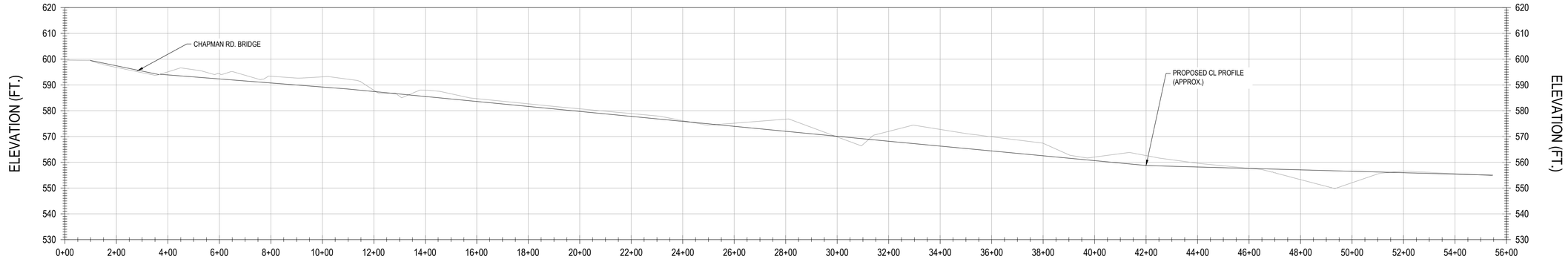
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PROPOSED SITE PLAN

150 0 150

SCALE: 1"=150'



STREAM PROFILE STATION 0+00 TO 56+00

20 0 20

SCALE HORZ. 1" = 20'

20 0 20

SCALE: VERT. 1"=20'

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR
CONSTRUCTION

DATE: 9/10/2026

NO.	REV DATE	REVISION	INT.

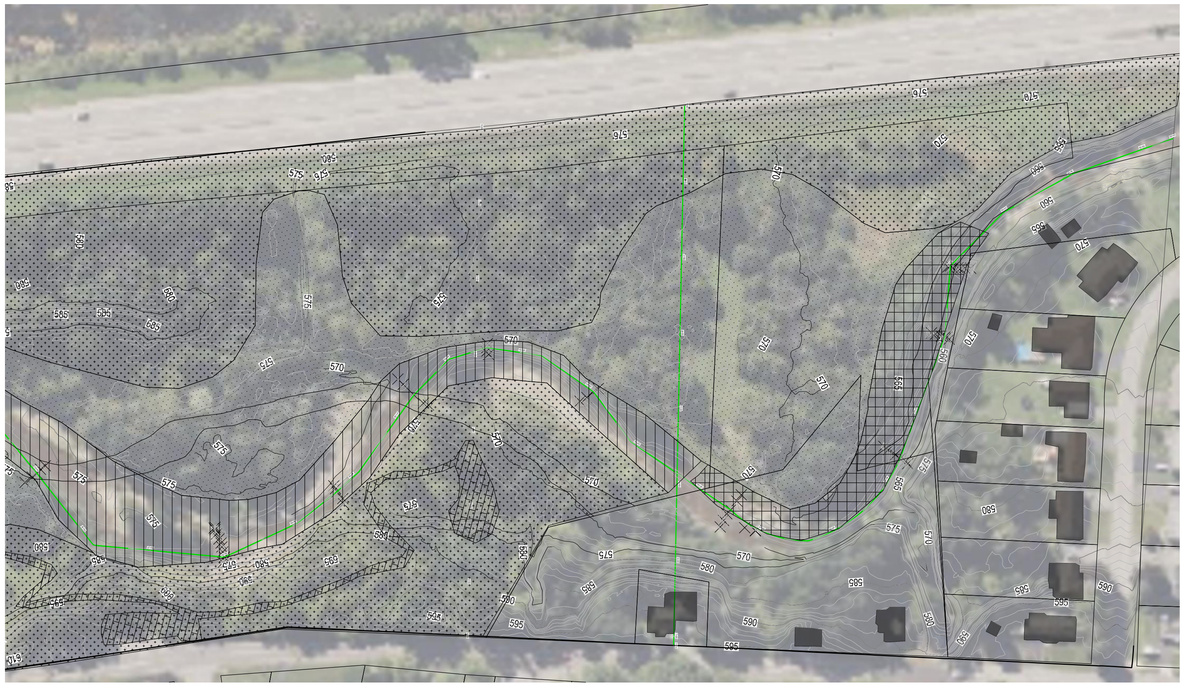
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Project Details ---- ONEIDA STREAM REAHABILITATION ---- ----	Drawing Title **PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT PLAN**					
Location:	Designer / Professional Engineer Responsible: B. WHITTAKER					
Project Number **1940115245**	Designed by A. HOCHHALTER	Drawn by T. NIGHTENGALE	Checked by N. DEL MONACO	Approved by	Date 8/25/2026	
Project Status 30% DESIGN REVIEW	Drawing Number **C-200**			Scale AS NOTED	Sz X	Rev. X

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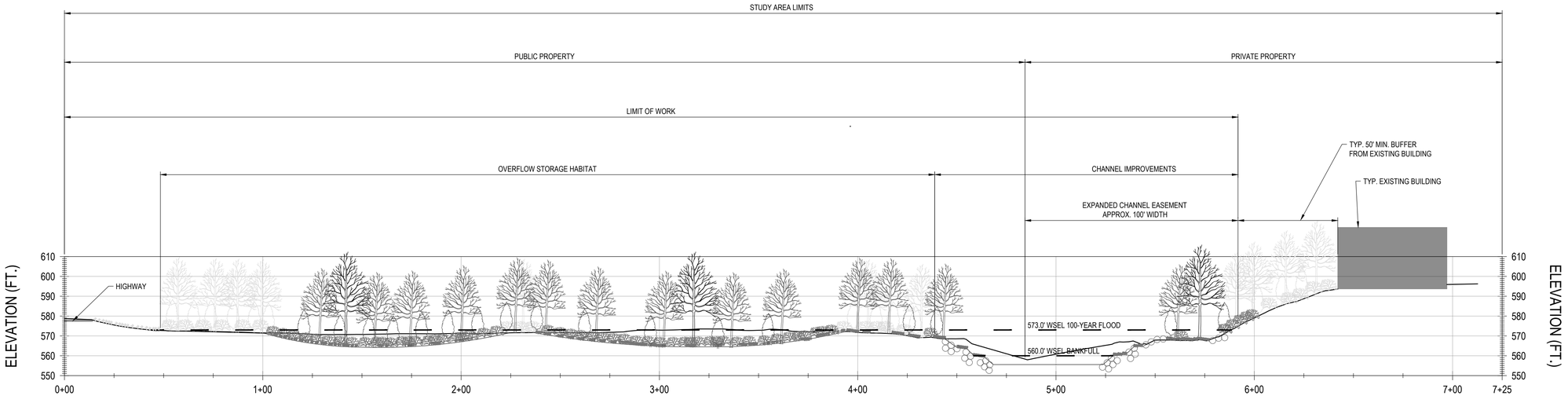
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TYPICAL RESTORATION PLAN ENLARGEMENT 1

100 0 100
SCALE: 1"=100'



TYPICAL RESTORATION SECTION 1 STATION 0+00 TO 6+96

20 0 20
SCALE HORZ. 1" = 20'

20 0 20
SCALE: VERT. 1"=20'

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR
CONSTRUCTION
DATE: 9/10/2026

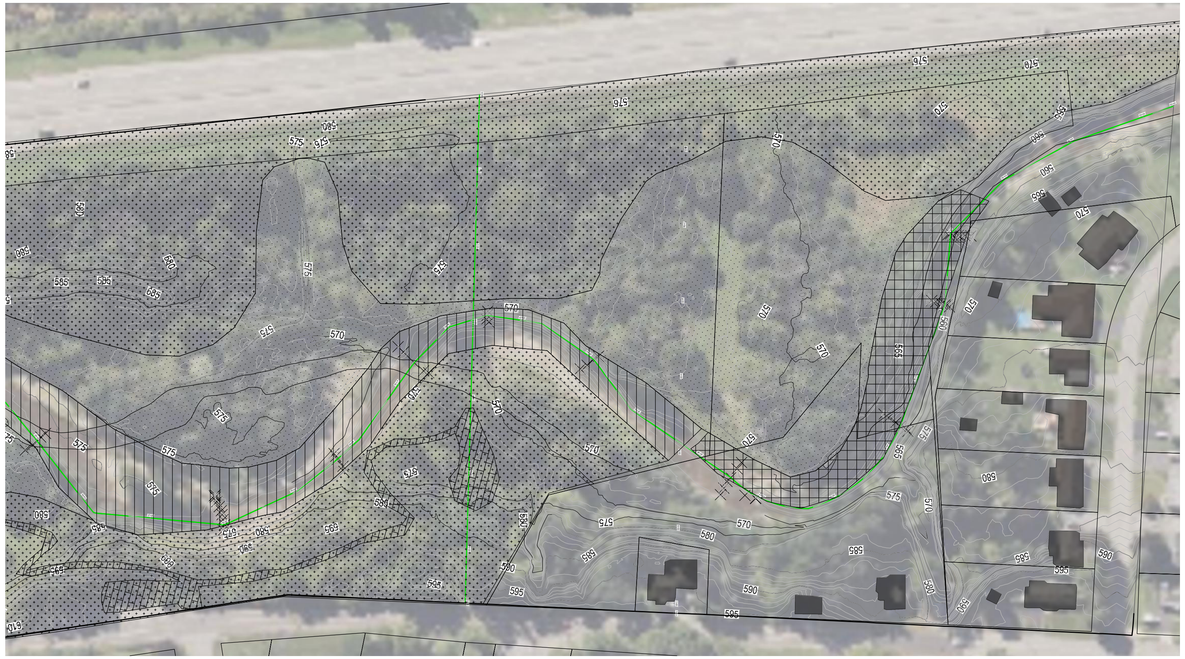
NO.	REV DATE	REVISION	INT.

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Project Details: ---- PIETRYKA PARK RESTORATION ---- ----	Drawing Title: **NORTHERN SITE PLAN**					RAMBOLL **RAMBOLL AMERICAS ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS, INC.** 101 FIRST STREET, 4TH FLOOR, UTICA, NEW YORK 13501 315-956-6950
Location:	Designer / Professional Engineer Responsible: B. WHITTAKER					
Project Number: **1940115245**	Designed by: A. HOCHHALTER	Drawn by: T. NIGHTENGALE	Checked by: N. DEL MONACO	Approved by:	Date: 7/22/2026	
Project Status: 30% DESIGN REVIEW	Drawing Number: **C-102**			Scale: AS NOTED	Sc: X	Rev.: X

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LEGEND

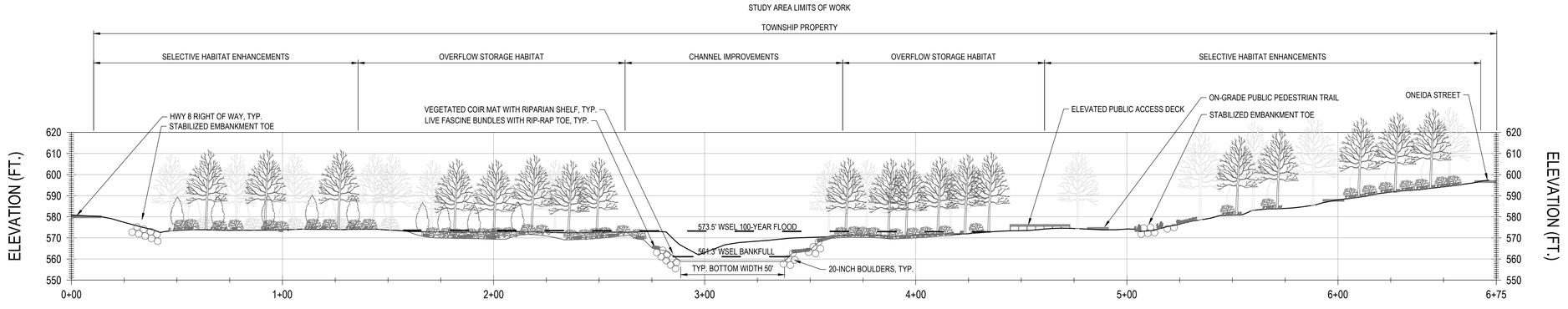
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- EXISTING BUILDINGS
- EXISTING MAJOR CONTOURS
- EXISTING MINOR CONTOURS
- IN-CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS
- CHANNEL WIDENING
- STORAGE OVERFLOW HABITAT
- HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS
- PUBLIC PEDESTRIAN ACCESS

TYPICAL RESTORATION PLAN ENLARGEMENT 2

100 0 100

SCALE: 1"=100'

N



TYPICAL RESTORATION SECTION 2 STATION 0+00 TO 7+25

20 0 20

SCALE HORZ. 1" = 20'

20 0 20

SCALE: VERT. 1"=20'

NO.	REV DATE	REVISION	INT.

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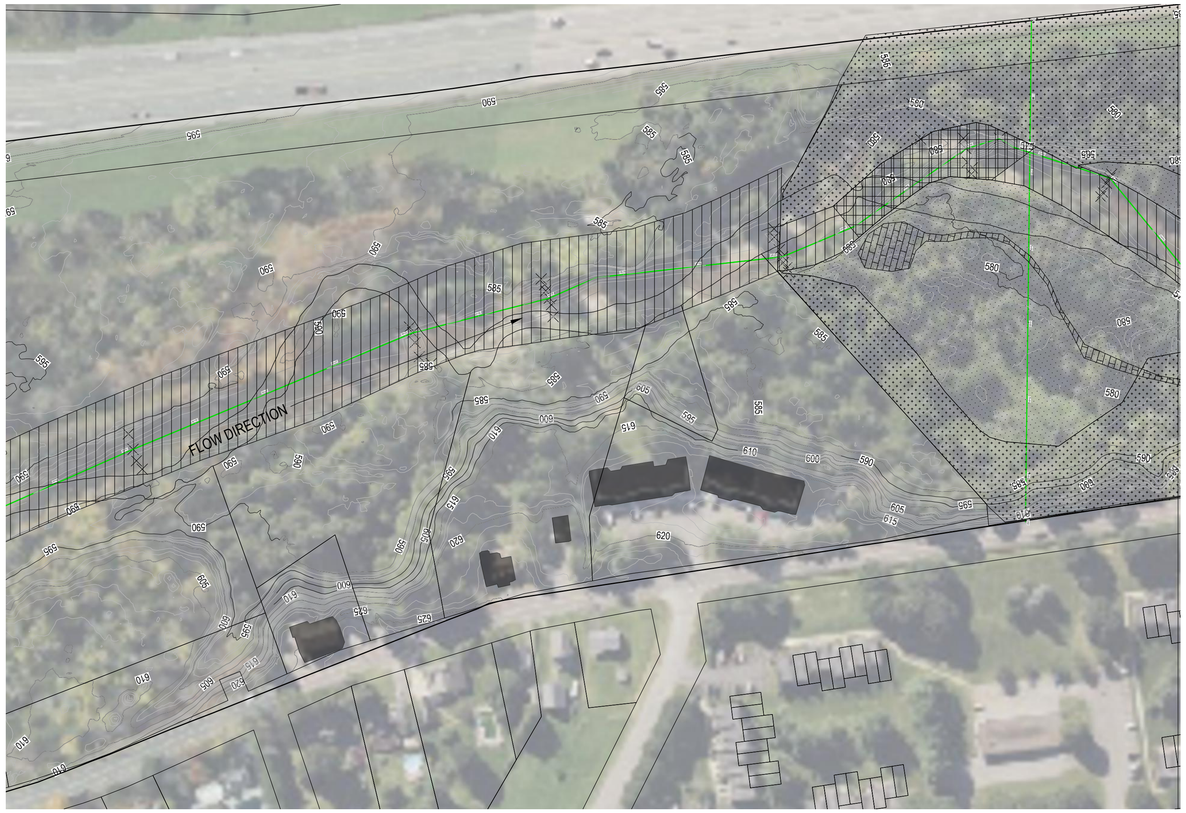
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NOT FOR
CONSTRUCTION
DATE: 9/10/2026

Project Details: ---- PIETRYKA PARK RESTORATION ---- ----	Drawing Title: NORTHERN SITE PLAN 2					
Location:	Designer / Professional Engineer Responsible: B. WHITTAKER					
Project Number: 1940115245	Designed by: A. HOCHHALTER	Drawn by: T. NIGHTENGALE	Checked by: N. DEL MONACO	Approved by:	Date: 8/1/2026	
Project Status: 30% DESIGN REVIEW	Drawing Number: C-102			Scale: AS NOTED	Sc: x	Rev.: x

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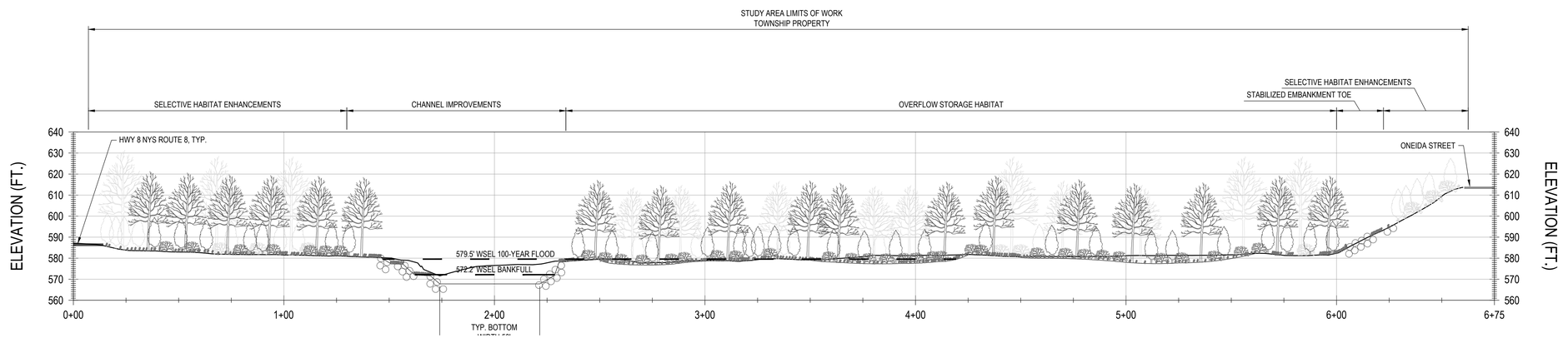
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- EXISTING BUILDINGS
- EXISTING MAJOR CONTOURS
- EXISTING MINOR CONTOURS
- IN-CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS
- CHANNEL WIDENING
- STORAGE OVERFLOW HABITAT
- HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS
- PUBLIC PEDESTRIAN ACCESS

TYPICAL RESTORATION PLAN ENLARGEMENT 3

100 0 100

SCALE: 1"=100'

N



TYPICAL RESTORATION SECTION 3 STATION 0+00 TO 6+75

20 0 20

SCALE HORZ. 1" = 20'

20 0 20

SCALE: VERT. 1"=20'

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CONSTRUCTION

DATE: 9/10/2026

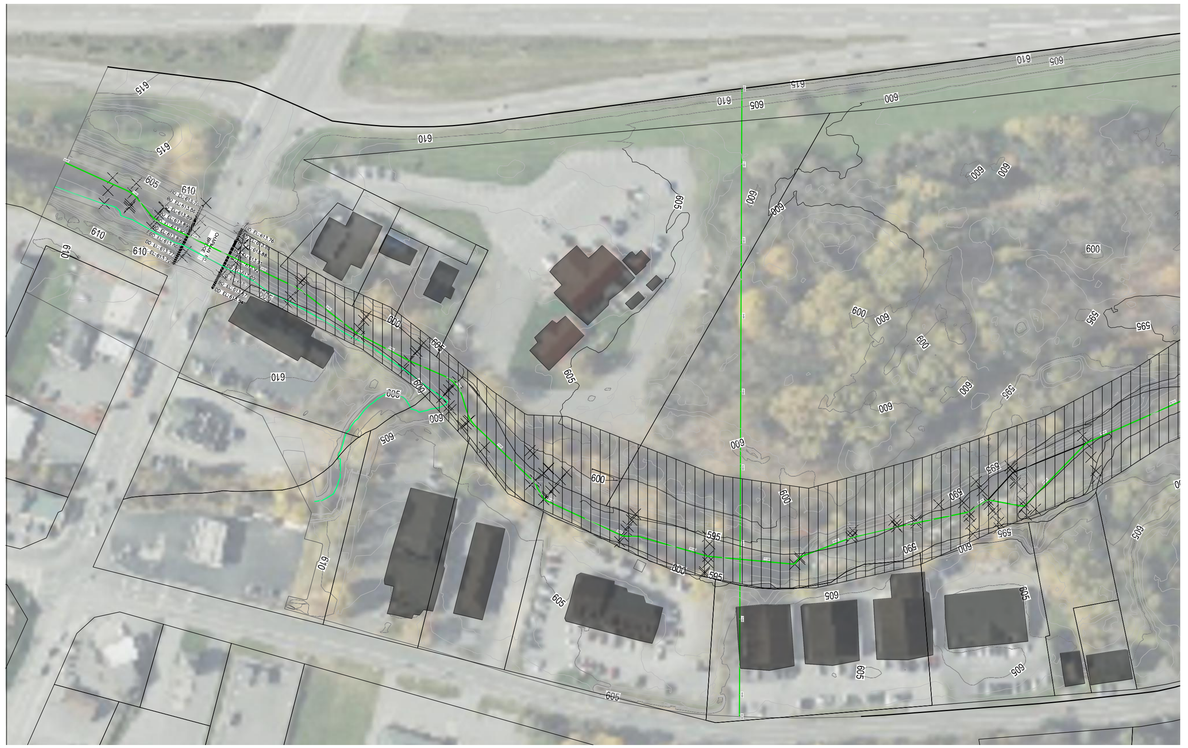
NO.	REV DATE	REVISION	INT.

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Project Details ---- PIETRYKA PARK RESTORATION ---- ----	Drawing Title **CENTRAL SITE PLAN**				RAMBOLL **RAMBOLL AMERICAS ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS, INC.** 101 FIRST STREET, 4TH FLOOR, UTICA, NEW YORK 13501 315-956-6950	
Location:	Designer / Professional Engineer Responsible: B. WHITTAKER					
Project Number **1940115245**	Designed by A. HOCHHALTER	Drawn by T. NIGHTENGALE	Checked by N. DEL MONACO	Approved by	Date 8/1/2026	
Project Status 30% DESIGN REVIEW	Drawing Number **C-103**			Scale AS NOTED	Sc x	Rev. x

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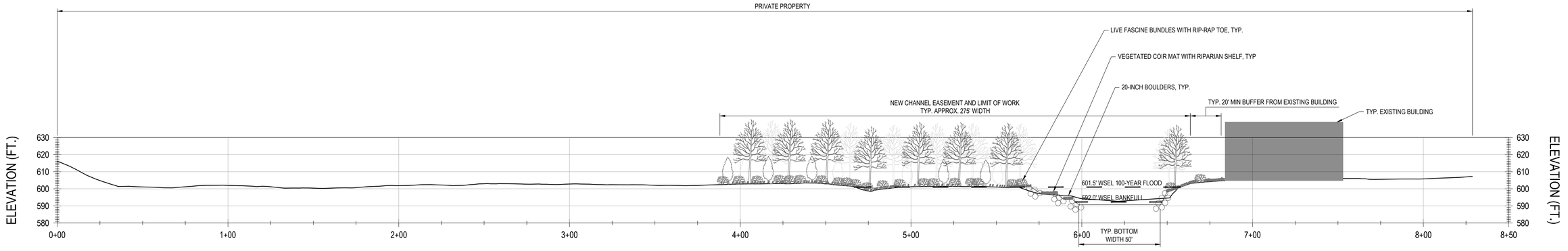


LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
- EXISTING BUILDINGS
- EXISTING MAJOR CONTOURS
- EXISTING MINOR CONTOURS
- IN-CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS
- CHANNEL WIDENING
- STORAGE OVERFLOW HABITAT
- HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS
- PUBLIC PEDESTRIAN ACCESS

TYPICAL RESTORATION PLAN ENLARGEMENT 4

100 0 100
SCALE: 1"=100'



TYPICAL RESTORATION SECTION 4 STATION 0+00 TO 8+50

20 0 20
SCALE HORZ. 1" = 20'

20 0 20
SCALE: VERT. 1"=20'

NO.	REV DATE	REVISION	INT.

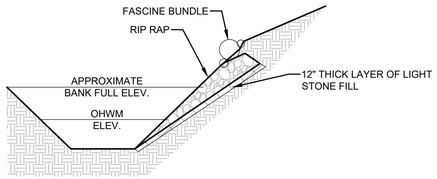
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NOT FOR
CONSTRUCTION
DATE: 9/10/2026

Project Details: ---- PIETRYKA PARK RESTORATION ---- ----	Drawing Title: **SOUTHERN SITE PLAN**					RAMBOLL	
Location:	Designer / Professional Engineer Responsible: B. WHITTAKER					**RAMBOLL AMERICAS ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS, INC.** 101 FIRST STREET, 4TH FLOOR, UTICA, NEW YORK 13501 315-956-6950	
Project Number **1940115245**	Designed by A. HOCHHALTER	Drawn by T. NIGHTENGALE	Checked by N. DEL MONACO		Approved by	Date 8/1/2026	
Project Status 30% DESIGN REVIEW	Drawing Number **C-104**				Scale AS NOTED	Sc x	Rev. x

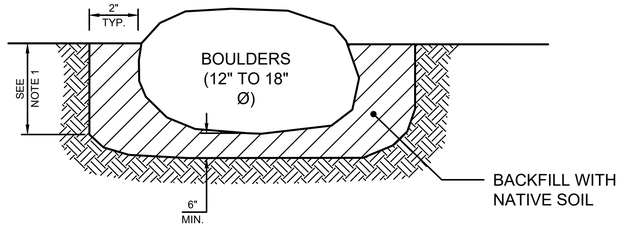
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1 LIVE FASCINE BUNDLES WITH RIP-RAP TOE

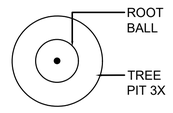
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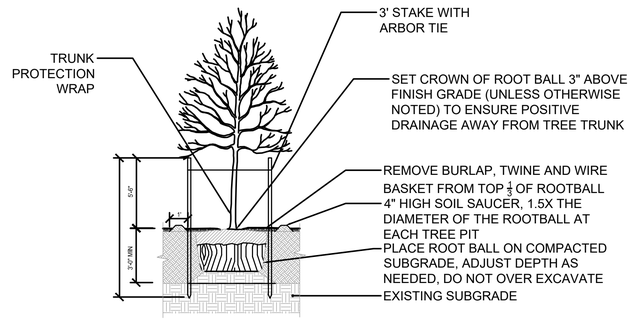
NOTE:
1. SET 2/3 OF VERTICAL HEIGHT OF BOULDER BELOW FINISHED GRADE.

2 BOULDER, TYP

NOT TO SCALE



PLAN

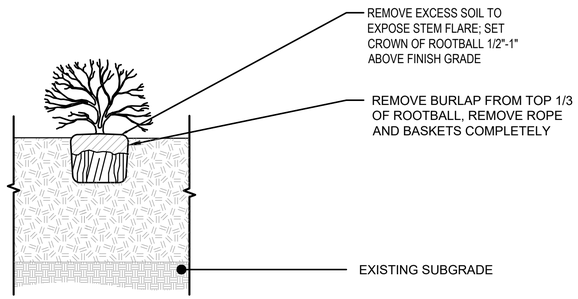


SECTION

NOTE:
1. DETAIL APPLIES TO RESTORATION PLANTING AREAS SHOWN ON WETLAND RESTORATION PLANS.
2. SEE ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN SPECIFICATION 32 93 10 LANDSCAPE WORK.

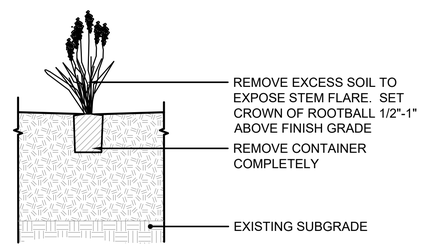
4 TREE PLANTING, TYP

NOT TO SCALE



3 SHRUB PLANTING, TYP

NOT TO SCALE



5 PLUG PLANTING, TYP

NOT TO SCALE

NO.	REV DATE	REVISION	INT.

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CONSTRUCTION
DATE: 8/1/2026

Project Details: ---- PIETRYKA PARK RESTORATION ---- ----	Drawing Title: **NORTHERN SITE PLAN**			RAMBOLL	
Location:	Designer / Professional Engineer Responsible: B. WHITTAKER			**RAMBOLL AMERICAS ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS, INC.** 101 FIRST STREET, 4TH FLOOR, UTICA, NEW YORK 13501 315-956-6950	
Project Number **1940115245**	Designed by T. NIGHTENGALE	Drawn by T. NIGHTENGALE	Checked by B. WHITTAKER	Approved by	Date 7/22/2026
Project Status 30% DESIGN REVIEW	Drawing Number **C-102**			Scale AS NOTED	Sc x / Rev. x

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Appendix C: ROM Cost for Oneida Street

Costs based on RSMeans data

COST ESTIMATE REPORT
DATE: 10/12/2026

Estimate Name: Stream Rehabilitation on Sauquoit Creek at Oneida Street 30% Design

ESTIMATE INFORMATION

Client Name:
Estimate Address:

Type: Unit
Measurement System: US Standard

Notes:

COST DATA

Estimate Summary:

	Material	Labor	Equipment	Total*
Base Total	$ 604,007.16	$ 801,377.44	$ 926,979.90	$ 2,332,364.50
Total O&P	$ 664,564.79	$ 1,287,828.90	$ 1,023,317.50	$ 2,975,711.19

**"Total" column values include the cost of Exception lines that may not be included in the Material, Labor and Equipment totals.*

Catalog: Site Work and Landscape
Format: MasterFormat 2018
Release: Year 2026 Quarter 2
Labor Type: Open Shop
City Cost Index: NEW YORK / UTICA (133-135)

LEGEND

Line Source:
U - User defined line item
A - Adjustment/Modifier
E - Exception lines

ESTIMATE

Quantity	LineNumber	Line Source	SubContracted Ind.	Description	Crew	Daily Output	Labor Hours	Unit	Material	Labor	Equipment	Total	Ext. Mat.	Ext. Labor	Ext. Equip.	Ext. Total	Mat. O&P	Labor O&P	Equip. O&P	Total O&P	Ext. Mat. O&P	Ext. Labor O&P	Ext. Equip. O&P	Ext. Total O&P	Labor Type	Notes
40330.00	312316131000			Excavating, trench or continuous footing, common earth, 1-1/2 C.Y. excavator, 10' to 14' deep, excludes sheeting or dewatering	B12B	540	0.03	B.C.Y.	$ -	$ 1.26	$ 2.13	$ 3.39	$ -	$ 50,815.80	$ 85,902.90	$ 136,718.70	$ -	$ 2.01	$ 2.35	$ 4.36	$ -	$ 81,063.30	$ 94,775.50	$ 175,838.80	OPN	
50000.00	312323200024			Cycle hauling(wait, load, travel, unload or dump & return) time per cycle, excavated or borrow, loose cubic yards, 10 min wait/load/unload, 8 C.Y. truck, cycle 8 miles, 15 MPH, excludes loading equipment	B34A	88	0.091	L.C.Y.	$ -	$ 3.77	$ 6.05	$ 9.82	$ -	$ 188,500.00	$ 302,500.00	$ 491,000.00	$ -	$ 6.09	$ 6.65	$ 12.74	$ -	$ 304,500.00	$ 332,500.00	$ 637,000.00	OPN	
6.00	311110100260			Clearing & grubbing, dense brush, including stumps, clear and grub	B30	0.47	51.064	Acre	$ -	$ 2,234.33	$ 6,675.00	$ 8,909.33	$ -	$ 13,405.98	$ 40,050.00	$ 53,455.98	$ -	$ 3,579.73	$ 7,325.00	$ 10,904.73	$ -	$ 21,478.38	$ 43,950.00	$ 65,428.38	OPN	
5000.00	312319100020			Cut drainage ditch, common earth, 30' wide x 1' deep	B11L	6000	0.003	L.F.	$ -	$ 0.11	$ 0.20	$ 0.31	$ -	$ 550.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,550.00	$ -	$ 0.17	$ 0.22	$ 0.39	$ -	$ 850.00	$ 1,100.00	$ 1,950.00	OPN	
3.00	312213200280			Rough grading sites, open, 75,100-100,000 S.F., grader	B11L	0.36	44.444	Ea.	$ -	$ 1,846.08	$ 3,300.00	$ 5,146.08	$ -	$ 5,538.24	$ 9,900.00	$ 15,438.24	$ -	$ 2,948.93	$ 3,625.00	$ 6,573.93	$ -	$ 8,846.79	$ 10,875.00	$ 19,721.79	OPN	
90.00	329343302120			Deciduous trees, cornus florida, (white flowering dogwood), B&B, zone 5, 5' to 6'		0	0	Ea.	$ 43.56	$ -	$ -	$ 43.56	$ 3,920.40	$ -	$ -	$ 3,920.40	$ 47.96	$ -	$ -	$ 47.96	$ 4,316.40	$ -	$ -	$ 4,316.40	OPN	
9000.00	329333200400			Shrubs, boxwood, B&B, 15"-18", planted in prepared beds	B1	96	0.25	Ea.	$ 34.32	$ 8.90	$ -	$ 43.22	$ 308,880.00	$ 80,100.00	$ -	$ 388,980.00	$ 37.62	$ 14.21	$ -	$ 51.83	$ 338,580.00	$ 127,890.00	$ -	$ 466,470.00	OPN	
10000.00	312514161000			Synthetic erosion control, silt fence, install and remove, 3' high	B62	650	0.037	L.F.	$ 0.45	$ 1.42	$ 0.42	$ 2.29	$ 4,500.00	$ 14,200.00	$ 4,200.00	$ 22,900.00	$ 0.49	$ 2.27	$ 0.47	$ 3.23	$ 4,900.00	$ 22,700.00	$ 4,700.00	$ 32,300.00	OPN	
4.00	015436501600			Mobilization or demobilization, delivery charge for equipment, hauled on 50-ton capacity towed trailer	B34V	1	24	Ea.	$ -	$ 1,193.70	$ 1,375.00	$ 2,568.70	$ -	$ 4,774.80	$ 5,500.00	$ 10,274.80	$ -	$ 1,894.35	$ 1,525.00	$ 3,419.35	$ -	$ 7,577.40	$ 6,100.00	$ 13,677.40	OPN	
4000.00	015523501100			Temporary, ramps, plywood, 3/4" plywood on 2" x 10" joists, 16" OC	2 Carp	275	0.058	S.F.	$ 3.06	$ 2.83	$ -	$ 5.89	$ 12,240.00	$ 11,320.00	$ -	$ 23,560.00	$ 3.37	$ 4.54	$ -	$ 7.91	$ 13,480.00	$ 18,160.00	$ -	$ 31,640.00	OPN	
24560.00	321413160750			Precast concrete unit paving slabs, patio block, exposed local aggregate, natural	2 Bric	250	0.064	S.F.	$ 3.91	$ 3.11	$ -	$ 7.02	$ 96,029.60	$ 76,381.60	$ -	$ 172,411.20	$ 4.31	$ 5.03	$ -	$ 9.34	$ 105,853.60	$ 123,536.80	$ -	$ 229,390.40	OPN	
10278.00	313713100200			Rip-rap and rock lining, random, broken stone, 18" minimum thickness, machine placed for slope protection, not grouted	B13	53	0.906	S.Y.	$ 14.88	$ 34.04	$ 46.50	$ 95.42	$ 152,936.64	$ 349,863.12	$ 477,927.00	$ 980,726.76	$ 16.50	$ 54.66	$ 51.50	$ 122.66	$ 169,587.00	$ 561,795.48	$ 529,317.00	$ 1,260,699.48	OPN	
10278.00	313219161500			Geosynthetic soil stabilization, geotextile fabric, woven, 200 lb. tensile strength	2 Clab	2500	0.006	S.Y.	$ 0.60	$ 0.22	$ -	$ 0.82	$ 6,166.80	$ 2,261.16	$ -	$ 8,427.96	$ 0.65	$ 0.35	$ -	$ 1.00	$ 6,680.70	$ 3,597.30	$ -	$ 10,278.00	OPN	
16667.00	313219161550			Geosynthetic soil stabilization, geotextile fabric, non-woven, 120 lb. tensile strength, includes scarifying and compaction	2 Clab	2500	0.006	S.Y.	$ 1.16	$ 0.22	$ -	$ 1.38	$ 19,333.72	$ 3,666.74	$ -	$ 23,000.46	$ 1.27	$ 0.35	$ -	$ 1.62	$ 21,167.09	$ 5,833.45	$ -	$ 27,000.54	OPN	