# Jurisdictional Annexes

## Village of Mannsville

This jurisdictional annex to the Jefferson County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Village of Mannsville with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Mannsville, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Mannsville’s risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

## Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The Village of Mannsville identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Village departments.

Table A summarizes local officials who participated in the development of the annex. Additional documentation of the Village’s planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table A. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Primary Point of Contact | Alternate Point of Contact |
| Name/Title: Jon LaLone, Mayor  Address: PO Box 153 Mannsville, NY 13661  Phone Number: 315-465-5515  Email: jlalonemayor@frontier.com | Name/Title: Paula Easton, Village Clerk  Address: PO Box 153 Mannsville, NY 13661  Phone Number: 315-465-5515  Email: mannsvl@frontiernet.net |
| ***National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator*** | |
| Name/Title: Norm Jones, Floodplain Administrator  Address: PO Box 153 Mannsville, NY 13661  Phone Number: 315-465-5515  Email: mannsvlwater@frontier.com | |

## Community Profile

### Community Classifications

Table B summarizes classifications for community programs available to Mannsville.

Table B. Community Classifications

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Program | Participating? (Yes/No) | Classification | Date Classified |
| Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) | Yes | 3 | 6/27/22 |
| Community Rating System (CRS) | No | - | - |
| Firewise Communities classification | No | - | - |
| National Weather Service StormReady Certification | No | - | - |
| Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10) | No | - | - |
| NYSDEC Climate Smart Community | No | - | - |
| Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government) | No | - | - |

*N/A = Not applicable*

### Community Profile

The Village of Mannsville has an area of one square mile and is located in the southern part of the County. The Village is located completely within the Town of Ellisburg, which is bordered by the Town of Henderson and Town of Adams to the north, the Town of Lorraine to the east, Oswego County to the south, and Lake Ontario to the west. Interstate 81 and U.S. Highway 11 runs directly through the Village of Mannsville.

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Village of Mannsville was 297 which makes up 0.3 percent of the county population. Data from the 2022 American Community Survey indicates that 9.4 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 15.2 percent is 65 years of age or older, zero percent is non-English speaking, 8.1 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 7.1 percent is considered disabled.

## Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner’s vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Mannsville’s risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

Each jurisdiction has unique assets, vulnerabilities and overall risk. A multi-jurisdictional plan needs to identify every hazard (from the whole planning area). In hazard mitigation planning, risk is the potential for damage or loss when natural hazards interact with people or assets. These assets may be buildings, infrastructure or natural and cultural resources. A risk assessment is a robust, data-driven analysis. It explains what might happen. It also finds where the local jurisdiction is vulnerable to hazards.

Each community must describe how the selected hazards affect its jurisdiction. Some hazards will have similar effects across the area: extreme temperatures, windstorms, winter weather, drought, heavy rain, etc. Some have a smaller location and will vary based on geography. Multi-jurisdictional plans must explain these differences.

A diagram of a risk

Description automatically generated

Risk is the relationship, or overlap, between hazards and community assets. The smaller the overlap, the lower the risk.

### Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Village are shown in Figure 1 through Figure 2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Mannsville has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 1. Mannsville Flood and Coastal Erosion Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

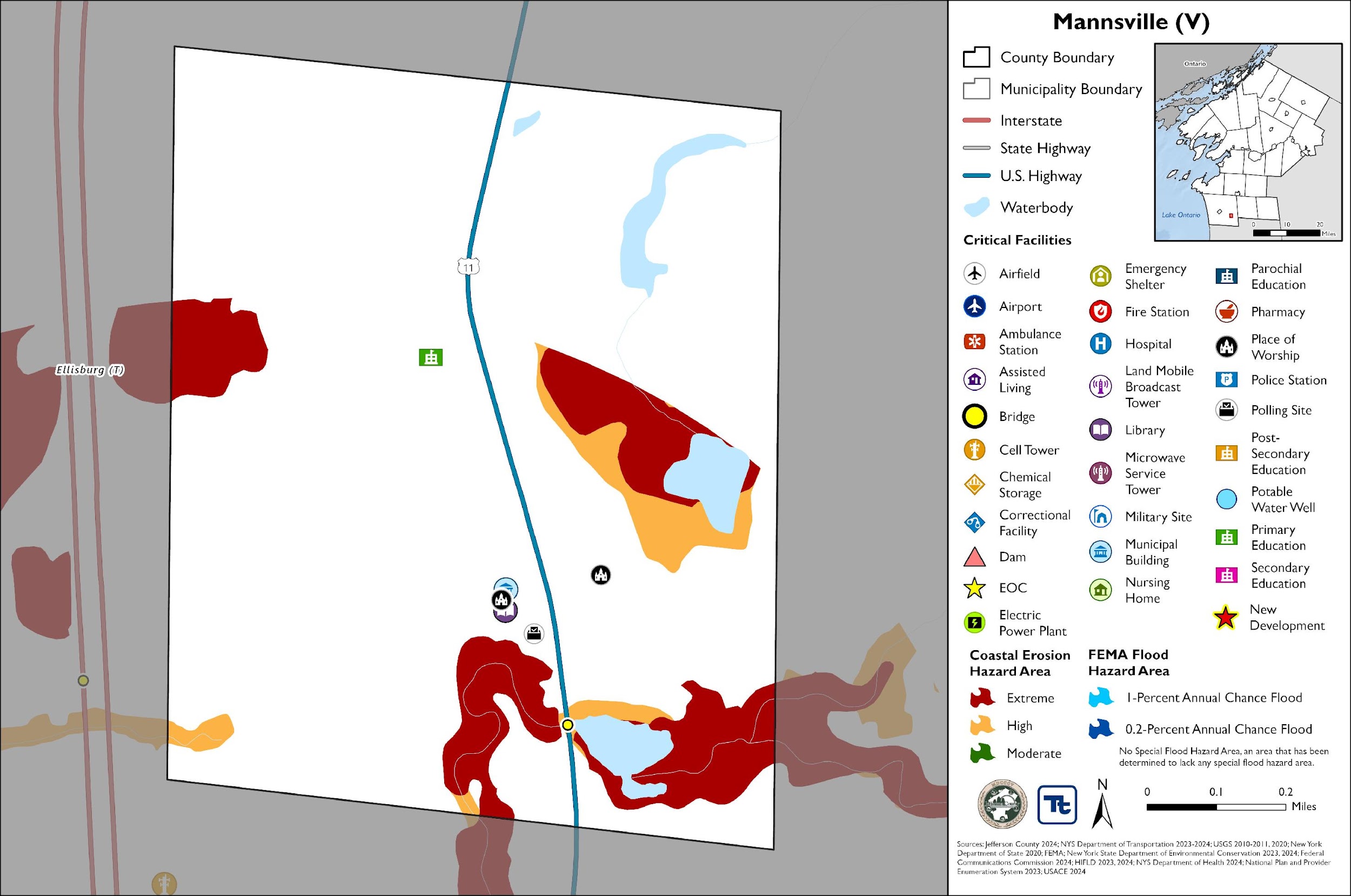


Figure 2. Mannsville Landslide and WUI Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

A screenshot of a computer game

Description automatically generated

### Previous Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Mannsville is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table C provides details on loss and damage in Mannsville during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table C. Presidential Disaster Declaration History in Mannsville

| Dates of Event | Event Type (Disaster Declaration) | Summary of Event | Summary of Damage and Losses in Mannsville |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| November 18-22, 2022 | Severe Winter Storm (EM-3589) | A winter storm caused more than six feet of snow to accumulate in Jefferson County. This intense snowfall has created extremely dangerous travel conditions, and as a result, numerous road closures and travel bans. | The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses. |
| October 31 – November 1, 2019 | Severe Storm, Flood (DR-4472) | A storm system brought record breaking rains, damaging wind gusts (45 to 50 mph), a small Lake Ontario seiche, and river flooding to the region. Thousands of power outages occurred across the area, and wind-related damage closed hundreds of roads and did countless tree damage. High winds and lakeshore flooding continued into November 1. | The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses. |
| May 2 – August 6, 2017 | Flood (DR-4348) | Six months of wet weather led to an over-accumulation of waters in Lake Ontario. Flooding from the lake began impacting areas in May and continued until early autumn. Waves destroyed public and private break walls all along the lake shore. Thousands of homes and buildings were affected flood waters. Several homes dropped off bluffs. In some areas shoreline erosion of 50 to 100 feet deep occurred. Sanitary sewer systems in lakeside communities were affected. Beaches, marinas, and state parks were closed all summer long with unknown economic losses to mainly seasonal businesses. In late May, the Governor imposed a 5-mph speed limit within 600 feet of the Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River shore. By summer’s end, damage estimates reached $10 Million in Jefferson County. | The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses. |
| November 17-26, 2014 | Severe Winter Storm, Flood (DR-4204) | A winter storm moved into the region, causing temperatures to drop tremendously. Lake effect snow impacted counties bordering Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. Travel restrictions were instituted due to whiteout conditions. The storm produced heavy snowfall, high winds, and blizzard-like conditions, resulting in road closures, travel disruptions, power outages, and damage to public and private property. | The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses. |
| October 27 – November 8, 2012 | Severe Storm (EM-3351) | Remnants of Hurricane Sandy brought strong winds and heavy rains. Rainfall amounts of two to five inches were measured across the area with some area creeks reaching bankful. High winds downed trees and power lines. Wind gusts were measured to 60 mph. Utilities reported tens of thousands of customers without power across the entire region. | The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses. |

*EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)*

*FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency*

*DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)*

*N/A = Not applicable*

### Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

In the table below representatives from the Village of Mannsville Hazard Mitigation Planning Team assessed impacts of hazards on buildings, structures, facilities, infrastructure, community assets and systems, people and the local economy.

Table D. Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

| Hazard Name | Local Impacts |
| --- | --- |
| Dam Failure | There is a dam located in the Village and the water leaks underneath the dam, resulting in low levels of water in that dam, which dries up during the summer. The dam belongs to the cemetery but deeded to the Village. The Village would be interested in possibly removing the dam but does not know what would happen if the dam was removed. |
| Drought | Three wells are all in the aquifer, they stay within a foot level wise year-round. There is no large agriculture in the Village and no reported issues. |
| Extreme Temperature | The Fire Hall acts as a heating and cooling shelter as there is a fixed backup generator.  A few homeowners have reported basement pipes that are frozen and some trailers around the Village have had lines that freeze. The Village water system is relatively new, not many issues with it. |
| Flood | The well field is a prime area of flooding, and the road that leads to the water tower has been washed out. Lilac Park Drive also experiences washouts along the edge of the road with intense precipitation events. |
| Geological Hazards | The Village has not incurred any documented damage or losses in relation to landslide and earthquake events. |
| Severe Storm | A tornado produced strong winds that tipped the Village Christmas tree over. Trees and wires have also been knocked over onto roadways. |
| Severe Winter Storm | The Village can keep up with the Snow and the Town of Ellisburg maintains some roads and areas when needed. The Town also salts roads when needed as well. |
| Wildfire | There are no major issues with wildfire, as the Village is good with following burn bans. |

### Vulnerable Community Assets

In the table below representatives from the Village of Mannsville Hazard Mitigation Planning team assessed specific impacts to the assets included in the table below. If a community asset is not present in the municipality the Planning Team stated, ‘Not Applicable.’

Table E. Vulnerable Community Assets

| Community Asset | Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities | Community Asset | Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Agriculture | No known impacts | Local Roads | The well field is prime area of flooding.  A Road (unnamed road that is called Tower Road by the Village) that leads to water tower has washed out.  Lilac Park Drive experiences washouts along the edge of the road with intense precipitation events. |
| Airports | Not applicable | Major Employers | More local businesses. |
| Area: Concentration of Businesses | Not applicable | Medical Centers (non-hospital) | Not applicable |
| Area: Concentration of Residences | No known impacts | Natural Resources | No known impacts |
| Bridges | No known impacts- | Neighborhoods | A few single-family homes on Lilac Park experience water inundations. Catch basins were not put in on one side of the road, which is also deteriorating the road.  A house had roof damage from intense snow accumulation. This resulted in destroying the porch due to the weight of the snow. |
| City Hall/Courthouse | The Village Hall/Library does not have backup power. The Village Hall and the Library are attached. | Parks and Recreational Sites | No known impacts |
| College/University | Not applicable | Place of Worship | Churches do not act as shelters. The church along Lorraine Street did have snow and ice impacts on the porch (broke part of it off). |
| Community Centers/Hubs | The Fire Department occasionally has meetings that are held by outside organizations. (twice a month outside entities use this to facilitate meetings). No known impacts | Private Property | No known impacts |
| Community Activities: major local events including festivals and economic drivers such as beaches, skiing, farming, fishing, etc. | No known impacts | Public Transportation | Not applicable |
| Cultural/Historic Buildings/Sites | Village/Town have a historical society- No known impacts.  Falling apart brick building was condemned and was a mixed use apartment building. It has fallen into disrepair and is an original Village building. It has the possibility to fall across Route 11, Lorraine Street, and into some residences. The building is only held together by a front a two sides. Poses risk to residents. | Schools (K-12) | The Village has one elementary school (Mannsville Manor Elementary) and they do not have backup power. |
| Culverts | Lilac Park Drive could use a culvert. An engineer study was done on Lilac Park and they suggest that six culverts are installed and hooked up to the already existing culverts to the west of the road. | Small Businesses | No known impacts |
| Elder-care Facilities | Not applicable | Supermarkets/Grocery Stores | Not applicable |
| Fire/Police Stations | The Village has one Fire Department, and a fixed generator was installed. | Transportation - Mobile Asset Storage | The Village has to store equipment outside and cannot use some of the equipment in the winter due to the snow that surrounds them. The Village’s garage is currently located on a small piece of land and would have to be relocated if an upgrade was to occur. |
| Gas Stations | Not applicable | Utilities | No known impacts |
| Highways | No known impacts | Wastewater Treatment Plants | Not applicable |
| Hospitals | Not applicable | Waterfront | Not applicable. |
| Other | No known impacts | Drinking Water Resources | See Well Field issues in Flood. |

### Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I.

The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Impacts from a particular hazard may have decreased due to an implemented project or relocation of an asset that was previously at risk. Alternatively, risk may have increased because population has increased in a hazard prone area.

Table F. Hazard Ranking

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Hazard Name | Frequency (2011 – present):  Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same | Impacts (2011 – present):  Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same | Description of frequency and impacts (2011 – present): | Future Events (present – 2030):  Will Increase, Decrease, Stay the Same | 2025 Ranking |
| Dam Failure | Stay the Same | Stay the Same | - | Stay the Same | Medium |
| Drought | Stay the same | Stay the same | - | Stay the same | Low |
| Extreme Temperature | Heat-Stay the same  Cold-Stay the same | Heat-Stay the same  Cold-Stay the same | - | Heat-Stay the same  Cold-Stay the same | Medium |
| Flood | Increase | Increase | - | Increase | High |
| Geologic Hazards | Landslide-Stay the same  Earthquake-Increase | Landslide-Stay the same  Earthquakes-Increase | - | Landslide-Stay the same  Earthquakes-Increase | Medium |
| Severe Weather | Stay the same | Stay the same | - | Stay the same | High |
| Severe Winter Weather | Stay the same | Stay the same | - | Stay the same | High |
| Wildfire | Stay the same | Stay the same | - | Stay the same | Low |

### Critical Facilities

Table G. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

| Name | Type | Vulnerability | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1% Annual Chance Event | 0.2% Annual Chance Event |
| None Identified | | | |

*Source: Jefferson County 2024; New York State Department of Environmental Conservation 2023, 2024; Federal Communications Commission 2024; HIFLD 2023, 2024; NYS Department of Health 2024; National Plan and Provider Enumeration System 2023; USACE 2024; NYS Department of Transportation 2023*

The municipality does not have any identified high hazard potential dams within the jurisdiction.

## Growth/Development Trends

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction’s overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table H through Table L.

### Development and Permitting

Table H. Development and Permitting Capability

| Question | Answer |
| --- | --- |
| Does your municipality or the county issue building permits for development in your community? | County |
| What is your process for tracking building permits? | Copies of zoning application and permit are given to the clerk |
| Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.) | No |
| Does your community have a buildable land inventory? If yes, please describe. | No |

Table I. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | New Construction Permits Issued | | | |
|  | Single Family | Multi-Family | Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.) | Total |
| 2019 |  |  |  |  |
| Total Permits | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Permits within SFHA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2020 |  |  |  |  |
| Total Permits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Permits within SFHA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2021 |  |  |  |  |
| Total Permits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Permits within SFHA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2022 |  |  |  |  |
| Total Permits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Permits within SFHA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2023 |  |  |  |  |
| Total Permits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Permits within SFHA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2024 |  |  |  |  |
| Total Permits |  |  |  |  |
| Permits within SFHA |  |  |  |  |

*SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)*

Table J. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2011 to 2018

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property or Development Name | Type of Development | # of Units / Structures | Location (address and/or block and lot) | Known Hazard Zones | Description / Status of Development |
| None Identified | | | | | |

Table K. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property or Development Name | Type of Development | # of Units / Structures | Location (address and/or block and lot) | Known Hazard Zones | Description / Status of Development |
| None Identified | | | | | |

Table L. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property or Development Name | Type of Development | # of Units / Structures | Location (address and/or block and lot) | Known Hazard Zones\* | Description / Status of Development |
| None Identified | | | | | |

## National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

The Village does not participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.

## Jurisdictional Capability INVENTORY and ASSESSMENT

Mannsville performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

* Planning and regulatory capabilities
* Development and permitting capabilities
* Administrative and technical capabilities
* Fiscal capabilities
* Education and outreach capabilities
* Classification under various community mitigation programs
* Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Mannsville to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Village procedures.

### Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Planning and regulatory capabilities are the plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

#### Ordinances

Jefferson County has an Emergency Management Ordinance which charges the County with maintaining a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to identify local measures that may prevent disasters, to develop local mechanisms to coordinate local resources and personnel for service during and after disasters, support the facilitation of delivery of services to aid citizens and reduce human suffering resulting from disaster, and to provide for short- and long-term recovery and redevelopment after disasters.

Jefferson County has Site Plan and Subdivision Codes that are relevant to development within a certain distance of County interests. Development applications in the areas across the County are sent to County Planning for review to promote coordination of land use decisions and local/county impacts. These County capabilities are inclusive of Mannsville, and the jurisdiction often partners with the County. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County’s Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other kinds of ordinances was not considered a gap in local capabilities. The table below summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the Village.

Table O. Ordinances

| Capability Type | In Place in Municipality | Comments | Responsible Department / Agency / Organization |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Building Codes | Yes | All of the communities in Jefferson County regulate construction through the use of a building code. The Village of Mannsville adheres to a building code through County authority. Building codes regulate construction standards and are developed for specific geographic areas of the country. They consider the type, frequency, and intensity of hazards present in the region. Structures built to applicable building codes are inherently resistant to many hazards such as strong winds, floods, and earthquakes. Due to the location specific nature of the building codes, these are very valuable tools for mitigation. | Zoning |
| Real Estate Disclosure Requirements | Yes, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467 | In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit. | NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent |
| Zoning/Land Use Code | Yes | Zoning is a useful tool to consider when developing a mitigation strategy. It can be used to restrict new development, require low-density development, and designate specific uses (e.g. recreational) in the hazard prone areas. Private property rights must be considered, but enacting a zoning ordinance can reduce or potentially eliminate damages from future hazard events. | Zoning |

#### Plans

Jefferson County has an Agriculture Plan (Jefferson County Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan, 2016); Climate Adaptation / Resilience Plan (North Country Regional Sustainability Plan, 2013); Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan; County Emergency Preparedness Assessment (CEPA); Continuity of Operations Plan (Jefferson County Government COOP – COG Plan, 2023); Economic Development Plan (Jefferson County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, 2021); Public Health Plan (Jefferson County Public Health Service Strategic Plan 2023-2027); Threat and Hazard Identification and Assessment (THIRA); Tourism Plan; Transportation Plan (Jefferson County Coordinated Transportation Plan for Mobility Services, 2021); and other recent plans that are all countywide in scope and implementation and are applicable to the Village of Mannsville. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County’s Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

### Administrative and Technical Capability

Jefferson County Code, Fire Prevention and Building Code department currently enforces the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code in 31 municipalities that chose not to enforce the Code at the local level, including the Village of Mannsville. The Department employs Code Enforcement Officers and clerical staff to ensure that new construction and areas of public assembly conform to the provisions of the State Uniform Code. Proper enforcement of the Code protects property and encourages quality development that enhances public safety and the economy of the County. The office's two major program responsibilities include existing and new building permit administration (i.e.: plan review, issuing permits, construction inspections and issuing certificates of occupancy) and mandated fire safety inspections.

Jefferson County has an Economic Development Commission (Jefferson County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy); Emergency Management (Jefferson County Office of Fire & Emergency Management), County Department of Planning; County Public Health Department (including Administration and Finance, Home Healthcare Services, Medical Examiner’s Office, Emergency Medical Services); County Highway Department, among others, whose programs and services serve the entire County, including the Village of Mannsville. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County’s Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing Administrative and Technical Capabilities against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other staff was not considered a gap in local capabilities. The table below summarizes staff and personnel resources.

Table Q. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

| Capability Type | In Place in Municipality | Comments |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Code Enforcement Official | Yes | The Village has one code enforcement official. |
| Maintenance Programs | Yes | The Village ensures that snowplowing and tree trimming is performed. |
| Mutual Aid Agreements | Yes | The Village has mutual aid agreements with the County and the Town. |
| Planning Board | Yes | The Village has a planning board with five members. |
| Public Works/Highway Department | Yes | The Village has a public works department with three staff members. |
| Zoning Board of Appeals | Yes | The Village has a zoning board with five members |

### Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to Mannsville.

Table R. Fiscal Capabilities

| Capability Type | Has this funding capability been used since the last plan (2011)? If yes, please describe. |
| --- | --- |
| Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR) | No |
| Capital improvement project funding | Yes, Water project |
| Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes | No |
| User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service | Yes, Water |
| Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes | No |
| Stormwater utility fee | No |
| Incur debt through general obligation bonds | No |
| Incur debt through special tax bonds | No |
| Incur debt through private activity bonds | No |
| Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas | No |
| Other Federal (non-FEMA) funding programs | Yes, ARPA Grant used the water meters and fixed Tower Road. |
| FEMA funding programs | Yes, HMP and Assistance to Firefighters Grant |
| Other State funding programs | Yes, Grant from DEC to buy equipment |
| Open Space Acquisition funding programs | No |
| Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution]) | Yes, Village participates in CHIPS. |

### Education and Outreach Capability

The table below includes education and outreach programs and methods already in place that could be used to carry out mitigation activities and communicate information about hazards.

Table S. Education and Outreach Capabilities

| Capability Type | Is this education and outreach capability currently in use in the Municipality? If yes, please describe. |
| --- | --- |
| Community Newsletter | Yes, annual water quality report is sent out; Mayor does a yearly letter about improvements the Village intends to make. |
| Hazard awareness campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, school programs, public events) | Yes, Village does Fire Prevention. County is StormReady. |
| Hazard mitigation information available on your website | No |
| Local News | Yes, This is done through the County dispatch which is typically then reported out. Boil Water notices will also make the news. |
| Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools | Yes, School does fire drills and evacuation drills; they would evacuate to the Fire Hall. Educating children on the hazard events. |
| Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations | Yes, the County would assist in facilitating support. |
| Public information officer or communications office | No |
| Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach | Yes, Facebook page and website reports out closures and other issues. |
| Warning systems for hazard events | Yes, County Reverse 911 and IPAWS that covers all municipalities. |
| Other | No |

### Hazard Capability Assessment

Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. The HMP Team ranked the local government’s capability to address risks and impacts of each hazard based on the risk and capability assessments performed above.

* *Strong: Capacity exists and effectively manages the impacts of this hazard.*
* *Moderate: Capacity exists but is not used or needs some improvement.*
* *Weak: Capacity exists and needs substantial improvement*
* *None: Capacity does not exist.*

Table T. Adaptive Capacity

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hazard | Adaptive Capacity: Strong, Moderate, Weak, None |
| Dam Failure | Moderate |
| Drought | Moderate |
| Extreme Temperature | Moderate |
| Flood | Moderate |
| Geological Hazards | Moderate |
| Severe Storm | Moderate |
| Severe Winter Storm | Moderate |
| Wildfire | Moderate |

## Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

### Past Mitigation Action Status

The Village did not participate in the last plan.

### Additional Mitigation Efforts

Since the adoption of the County’s first HMP, Mannsville has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

* XXXX

### Identified Issues

**The Village of Mannsville has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community for mitigation strategy development:**

* Lilac Park Drive is vulnerable to flooding and experiences washouts. The road has single-family homes that experience water inundation issues because catch basins were not put in on one side of the road. Additionally, an engineering study was done on Lilac Park Drive, and the recommendation was to hook up six culverts to the already existing culvert system to the west of the road.
* The Village experienced repetitive flooding along the well field. An unnamed road, which is called ‘Tower Road’, and leads to the water tower experiences repetitive washouts which limits access to that road during intense precipitation events.
* The Highway Garage is severely undersized and numerous pieces of equipment currently sit outside which impacts the lifespan of the equipment, which hinders the Village from being able to perform continuity of operations. The Village Garage is located on a small piece of land and the garage would have to be relocated.
* The Mannsville Manor Elementary and the Village Hall are unable to perform continuity of operations during power outage events as the facilities lack backup power.
* There is an old building that used to be an apartment/grocery store that consists of a falling apart brick building that was condemned and is only held together by two sides. The facility has fallen into disrepair and is an original Village building that may have historical value and other historical protections. The Village is concerned that if the facility continues to fall apart, it could fall across Route 11, Lorraine, and into some residences.
* Kellers Dam, a low hazard dam located on Skinner Creek, is located within the Village and is privately owned, but is deeded to the Village. Water leaks underneath the dam which results in low levels of water in the dam that dries up during the summer months. The Village would be interested in possible removing the dam but is unsure of the feasibility to remove the dam.

### Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Mannsville participated in the mitigation strategy workshop and identified hazard mitigation actions to reduce the risks and impacts of hazards the community ranked as high-risk. Hazard risk ranking was specific to each community in the County and was based on quantitative (i.e, analysis of the best available data) and qualitative risk assessment processes (i.e., evaluation of previous occurrences, likelihood of future occurrences and vulnerabilities to people and community services; buildings and critical infrastructure; the natural environment and other local priorities.

Implementation of these actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and local capacity and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in local priorities.

Volume I identifies fourteen evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. Below, Table U provides the prioritization criteria score for each proposed mitigation action.

Action 2025-MannsvilleV-01. Lilac Park Drive Improvements

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Lead Agency: | Village Public Works | |
| Supporting Agencies: | Village Administration | |
| Hazards of Concern: | Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm | |
| Description of the Problem: | Lilac Park Drive is vulnerable to flooding and experiences washouts. The road has single-family homes that experience water inundation issues because catch basins were not put in on one side of the road. Additionally, an engineering study was done on Lilac Park Drive, and the recommendation was to hook up six culverts to the already existing culvert system to the west of the road. | |
| Description of the Solution: | The Village will install the suggested six culverts along Lilac Park Drive to improve road drainage. If the flooding issue persists, the Village will conduct a flood study to determine potential mitigation actions that will reduce the continued flood concerns. Once these actions are identified, the Village will implement the best and most cost effective solutions. | |
| Estimated Cost: | TBD | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | HMGP, FMA, Annual Budget | |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 years | |
| Goals Met: | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 | |
| Benefits: | Future mitigation projects may be identified that will further increase overall community resiliency to flooding and other hazard events and flood risk will be reduced. | |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | * Areas vulnerable to flooding will be made aware to Village leadership and first responders which can place an emphasis on controlled future development. * If cost-effective mitigation actions are identified, they may be implemented in flood prone areas that could reduce their overall risk to loss of life and property. | |
| Impact on Future Development: | Flood insurance costs may decrease. | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | * Transportation routes will be more likely to remain open if flooding is mitigated along them. | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | This action will identify opportunities for mitigation funding to be spent in the areas in which it is most needed to increase resiliency and decrease damage from flood events. | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | Consideration should be taken to ensure any projects conducted have accounted for increased extreme rainfall events. | |
| Mitigation Category | Natural Systems Protection, Structure and Infrastructure Projects | |
| CRS Category | Property Protection, Preventative Measures | |
| Priority | High | |
| Alternative | Action | Evaluation |
| No action | - |
| Relocate all flood-prone road system | Not feasible |
| Raise all flood prone roads | Cost prohibitive |

Action 2025-MannsvilleV-02. Well Field Flooding

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Lead Agency: | Village Public Works | |
| Supporting Agencies: | Village Administration | |
| Hazards of Concern: | Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm | |
| Description of the Problem: | The Village experienced repetitive flooding along the well field. An unnamed road, which is called ‘Tower Road’, and leads to the water tower experiences repetitive washouts which limits access to that road during intense precipitation events. | |
| Description of the Solution: | The Village will conduct a flood study to determine the best and most cost-effective solution to reduce flooding along the well field and the unnamed road. Once solutions are determined, the Village will implement the best and most cost-effective solution. | |
| Estimated Cost: | TBD | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | HMGP, FMA, Annual Budget | |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 years | |
| Goals Met: | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 | |
| Benefits: | Future mitigation projects may be identified that will further increase overall community resiliency to flooding and other hazard events and flood risk will be reduced. | |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | * If cost-effective mitigation actions are identified, they may be implemented in flood prone areas that could reduce their overall risk to loss of life and property. | |
| Impact on Future Development: | Flood insurance costs may decrease. | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | * Transportation routes will be more likely to remain open if flooding is mitigated along them and access to the water tower will be preserved. * Hydration systems may remain potable for community usage if projects are identified to protect the existing infrastructure from flooding. | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | This study will identify opportunities for mitigation funding to be spent in the areas in which it is most needed to increase resiliency and decrease damage from flood events. | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | Consideration should be taken to ensure any projects conducted have accounted for increased extreme rainfall events. | |
| Mitigation Category | Natural Systems Protection, Structure and Infrastructure Projects | |
| CRS Category | Property Protection, Preventative Measures | |
| Priority | High | |
| Alternative | Action | Evaluation |
| No action | - |
| Relocate all flood-prone road system | Not feasible |
| Raise all flood prone roads | Cost prohibitive |

Action 2025-MannsvilleV-03. Highway Garage

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Lead Agency: | Village Public Works | |
| Supporting Agencies: | Village Administration | |
| Hazards of Concern: | Dam Failure, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geologic Hazards,  Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire | |
| Description of the Problem: | The Highway Garage is severely undersized and numerous pieces of equipment currently sit outside which impacts the lifespan of the equipment, which hinders the Village from being able to perform continuity of operations. The Village Garage is located on a small piece of land and the garage would have to be relocated. | |
| Description of the Solution: | The Village will consult with an engineer to determine the best location and size for an upgraded and weather-proofed highway garage facility that has the capacity to store all the vehicles that should be kept inside, while having room for the Village to be able to perform continuity of operations within the garage. The Village will be responsible for ensuring routine maintenance is performed in the garage. The Village will also ensure the new garage has a backup power source. | |
| Estimated Cost: | TBD based on Engineer | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | HMGP, Village Budget | |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 Years | |
| Goals Met: | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 | |
| Benefits: | The Village will have a proper-sized Village garage that can store all of the tools that need to be kept in a more temperature-controlled setting. | |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | The Village population will be better protected by a fully prepared Public Works. | |
| Impact on Future Development: | Any future development will have support from a fully prepared Highway Department with functioning equipment due to proper storage and maintenance of all equipment. | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | Any critical facilities will have support from fully prepared Public Works with functioning equipment due to proper storage and maintenance of all equipment. | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | This action strengthens Public Works’ functionality which allows for more efficient work to be performed. | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | Climate change is likely to increase severity but decrease the frequency of severe weather events such as high winds and severe winter weather. This action considers the chance of more severe weather and temperature extremes. | |
| Mitigation Category | Structure and Infrastructure Projects | |
| CRS Category | Property Protection, Emergency Services, Public Information | |
| Priority | High | |
| Alternative | Action | Evaluation |
| No action | - |
| Rely on neighboring municipalities for equipment | Does not fix current issue of leaks and damage in the facility |
| Rely on neighboring County for equipment | Does not fix current issue of leaks and damage in the facility |

Action 2025-MannsvilleV-04. Backup Power for the Village Hall and Mannsville Manor Elementary School

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Lead Agency: | Village Public Works | |
| Supporting Agencies: | Village Administration | |
| Hazards of Concern: | Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geologic Hazards, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Wildfire | |
| Description of the Problem: | The Mannsville Manor Elementary and the Village Hall are unable to perform continuity of operations during power outage events as the facilities lack backup power. | |
| Description of the Solution: | The Village will conduct a generator study to determine what sized generators are needed to power the elementary school and the Village Hall in the event of a power outage. The Village will then acquire funding to purchase and install a fixed-mounted diesel-powered generator and necessary electrical components to supply backup power to the elementary school and the Village Hall. | |
| Estimated Cost: | TBD | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | HMGP, Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Annual Budget | |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 Years | |
| Goals Met: | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 | |
| Benefits: | This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage. | |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas. | |
| Impact on Future Development: | This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development. | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage. | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities. | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events. | |
| Mitigation Category | Structure and Infrastructure Projects | |
| CRS Category | Emergency Services | |
| Priority | High | |
| Alternative | Action | Evaluation |
| No action | - |
| Microgrid | Costly and difficult to implement. |
| Solar panels and battery backup | Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events. |

Action 2025-MannsvilleV-05. Original Village Building Mitigation

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Lead Agency: | Village Administration | |
| Supporting Agencies: | Village Planning, Historical Society | |
| Hazards of Concern: | Flood, Geologic Hazards, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Wildfire | |
| Description of the Problem: | There is an old building that used to be an apartment/grocery store that consists of a falling apart brick building that was condemned and is only held together by two sides. The facility has fallen into disrepair and is an original Village building that may have historical value and other historical protections. The Village is concerned that if the facility continues to fall apart, it could fall across Route 11, Lorraine, and into some residences. | |
| Description of the Solution: | The Village will determine the historical value and protections that may be in place for the building and will conduct a study about how to further protect the building if it will be kept in the location that it is in. If the building can be relocated or taken down, the Village will decide what to do after evaluating the historical significance and safety of residents. | |
| Estimated Cost: | TBD after decision is made | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | HMGP, Historic Preservation Fund, Village Budget | |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 Years | |
| Goals Met: | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 | |
| Benefits: | The Village will remove the risk of the falling building to residents by implementing protections, relocation, or removal of the building. If the building is historical, the history will be protected and shared for residents and tourists to appreciate. | |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | The falling facility may impact economically disadvantaged people in the Village who’s homes may be impacted by the collapsing structure, and the mitigation of the facility to reduce or prevent damage protects any homes that would be impacted. | |
| Impact on Future Development: | The Village may be able to more safely develop in this area with the protections of the facility being implemented or the facility being relocated. | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | Roadways are a critical to the transportation lifeline, and the building collapse may hinder travel along Route 11 and Lorraine which may also inhibit emergency responders accessing residential homes. | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | This action strengthens the Village’s ability to ensure a clear transportation route and also protects residents homes that may have also been impacted. | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and geologic events that may continue to knock the facility down. | |
| Mitigation Category | Structure and Infrastructure Project | |
| CRS Category | Structural Flood Control Projects, Property Protection | |
| Priority | High | |
| Alternative | Action | Evaluation |
| No action | - |
| Rebuild facility as original structure | Unknown if current facility has historical protections, but is an original Village building |
| Relocate Roadways | Not feasible |

Action 2025-MannsvilleV-06. Kellers Dam Mitigation

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Lead Agency: | Village Administration | |
| Supporting Agencies: | Village Planning | |
| Hazards of Concern: | Dam Failure, Flood | |
| Description of the Problem: | Kellers Dam, a low hazard dam located on Skinner Creek, is located within the Village and is privately owned, but is deeded to the Village. Water leaks underneath the dam which results in low levels of water in the dam that dries up during the summer months. The Village would be interested in possible removing the dam but is unsure of the feasibility to remove the dam. | |
| Description of the Solution: | The Village will conduct a dam removal study to determine the feasibility of removing the dam. Once the results of the study are complete, the Village will either repair the dam or will remove the dam. | |
| Estimated Cost: | TBD after Study | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | HMGP, Village Budget | |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 Years | |
| Goals Met: | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 | |
| Benefits: | The Village will no longer have the responsibility of a leaking dam and can focus their emergency elsewhere. | |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | Not applicable | |
| Impact on Future Development: | New development may elect to be built in the area after the dam repair or removal. | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | Not applicable | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | This strengthens the Village capabilities because it would remove of reduce the possibility of a dam failure. | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | Climate change is leading to an increase in precipitation events that may change the water levels of the dam. | |
| Mitigation Category | Structure and Infrastructure Project, Natural Systems Protection | |
| CRS Category | Structural Flood Control Projects, Natural Resource Protection | |
| Priority | High | |
| Alternative | Action | Evaluation |
| No action | - |
| Build a new dam | Dam dries up in the summer and is not currently being used so constructing a new dam would not be cost effective |
| Install flood protections for snow melt season | Not cost effective |

Table U. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

|  |  | Scores for Evaluation Criteria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project Number | Project Name | Life Safety | Property Protection | Cost-Effectiveness | Political | Legal | Fiscal | Environmental | Social Vulnerability | Administrative | Hazards of Concern | Climate Change | Timeline | Community Lifelines | Other Local Objectives | **Total** | High / Medium / Low |
| Action 2025-MannsvilleV-01. | Lilac Park Drive Improvements | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | High |
| Action 2025-MannsvilleV-02. | Well Field Flooding | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | High |
| Action 2025-MannsvilleV-03. | Highway Garage | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | High |
| Action 2025-MannsvilleV-04. | Backup Power for the Village Hall and Mannsville Manor Elementary School | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | High |
| Action 2025-MannsvilleV-05. | Original Village Building Mitigation | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | **13** | High |
| Action 2025-MannsvilleV-06. | Kellers Dam Mitigation | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | **11** | High |

*Note: Volume I, Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14)*