29 JURISDICTIONAL ANNEXES

29.1 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.

29.2 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	

29.3 COMMUNITY PROFILE

29.3.1 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

29.3.2 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.

29.4 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.

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

29.4.1 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

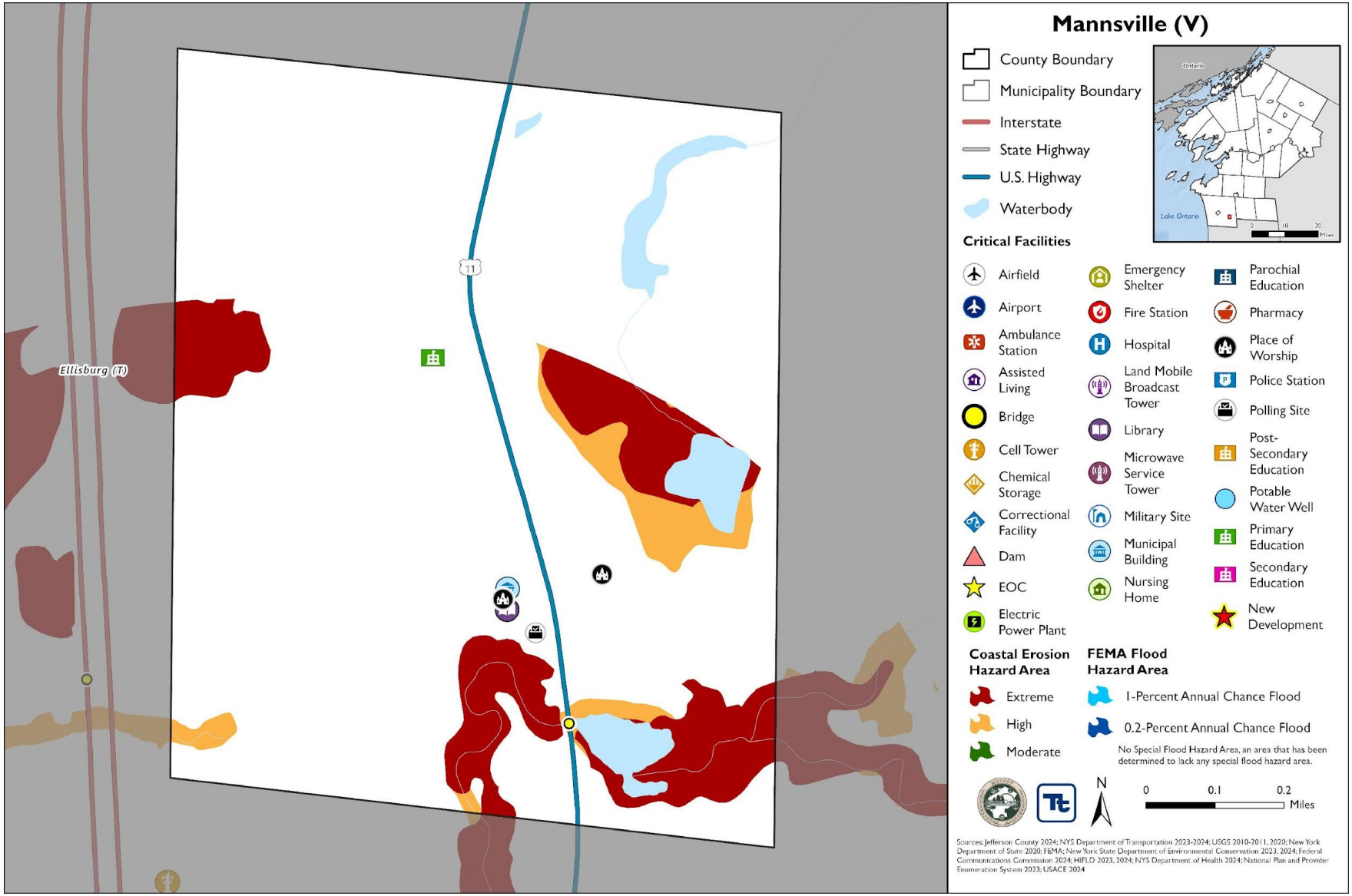
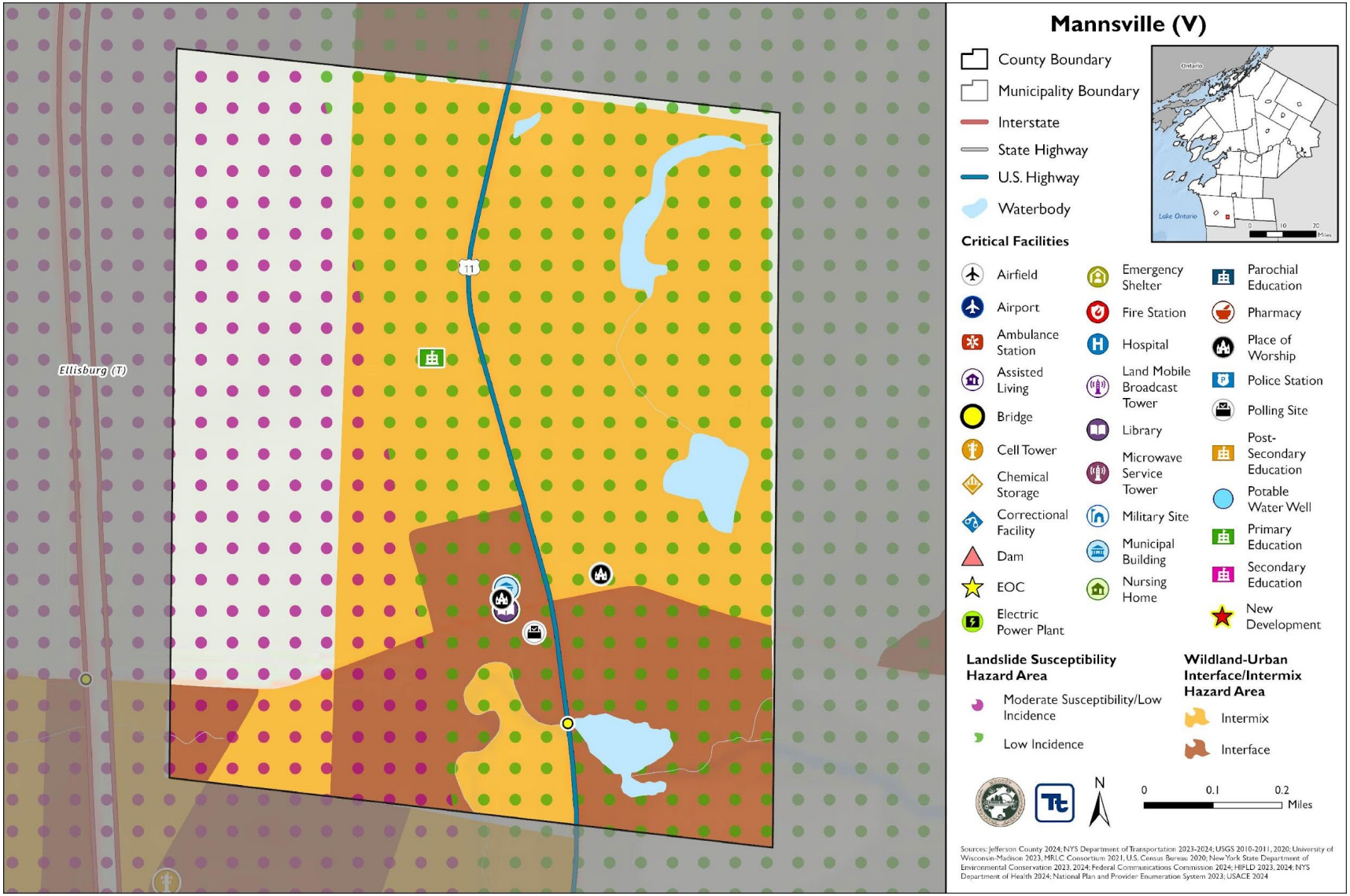


Figure 2. Mannsville Landslide and WUI Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



29.4.2 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,	The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Mannsville
		and blizzard-like conditions, resulting in road closures, travel disruptions, power outages, and damage to public and private property.	
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

29.4.3 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.

29.4.4 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 Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
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.

29.4.5 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

29.4.6 Critical Facilities

Table G. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level
		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.

29.5 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.

29.5.1 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					

29.6 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

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

29.7 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.

29.7.1 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

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
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.

29.7.2 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

29.7.3 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

Capability Type	Has this funding capability been used since the last plan (2011)? If yes, please describe.
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.

29.7.4 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

29.7.5 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

29.8 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.

29.8.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

The Village did not participate in the last plan.

29.8.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

- XXXX

29.8.3 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.

29.8.4 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: No action — Evaluation: -
	Action: Relocate all flood-prone road system — Evaluation: Not feasible
	Action: Raise all flood prone roads — Evaluation: Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-MannsvilleV-03. Highway Garage

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

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		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**	
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)