

9.20 VILLAGE OF MANLIUS

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Village of Manlius.

A.) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
John Mahers, Superintendent of Public Works Mailing Address: (315) 682-7634 johnm@manliusvillage.org	David W. Tessier, Dir. of Planning and Development 301 Brooklea Drive Fayetteville, NY 13066 (315) 637-8619 dtessier@townofmanlius.org

B.) VILLAGE PROFILE

Population

4,610 (estimated 2007 U.S. Census)

Location

The Village of Manlius is near the southern town line of the Town of Manlius and is southeast of the City of Syracuse. New York State Route 92 and New York State Route 173 intersect in Manlius.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the village has a total area of 1.8 square miles (4.6 km²). None of the area is covered with water.

Climate

Onondaga County generally experiences seasonable weather patterns characteristic of the northeastern U.S. Cyclonic systems and cold air masses affect the County's weather, making winters cold with snow. During the summer and parts of spring and autumn, temperatures rise during the daytime and fall rapidly after sunset. Summer temperatures typically range from about 76°F to 81°F (Fahrenheit). Winter high temperatures are usually in the middle to upper 30°F, with minimum temperatures of 14°F expected. Overall, the average high temperature for the County is approximately 57°F and the average low temperature is approximately 37°F. Snow accumulates to an average depth of 121 inches each year.

Brief History

Originally one of the communities in the Central New York Military Tract (defined as Township Number Seven), the town of Manlius was settled in 1794. The village, however, was settled two years before by John A. Shaeffer, a German. The first schoolhouse in Manlius was erected in 1798. Made out of logs, it was located near a local resident's mill, named only as Mr. Costello. By 1801, the village began to grow, with six buildings, and several amenities including a blacksmith, store, doctor, lawyer, and a tavern. By the turn of the 19th century, there was also a post office defined as "Liberty Square". However, the name of Liberty Square was eventually renamed to Manlius Square. After four years, Manlius had grown at a rapid rate, with the building of thirty houses. The growing village was defined as one of the most prominent business locations in Onondaga County. The community became the first village in the county in 1813.

Before the construction of the Erie Canal, the Village of Manlius was a large business point along the Cherry Valley Turnpike and Seneca Turnpikes. Since the travelling of goods passed through Manlius on these turnpikes, every other structure along the highways was taverns. Between Manlius and nearby Chittenango, New York, there were only about six or seven public buildings. Most of this stretch of the Seneca Turnpike is now New York State Route 173. For twenty years, Manlius was the biggest trade center in Onondaga County, with what is now Syracuse, New York.

Governing Body Format

The Village of Manlius is governed by a mayor, deputy mayor and four trustees.

Growth/Development Trends

Per D. Tessier – there is no current and anticipated development in the Village at this time.

According to their Comprehensive Plan (Draft July 2007), one of the Village’s goals is to ‘Encourage future development that minimizes negative impacts on natural resources, infrastructure, and neighboring uses in order to safeguard the health, safety, and welfare of the community.’ A strategy is to ‘Encourage mixed-use development in the commercial area.’

Focus redevelopment efforts to Fayette and Seneca Streets – the Village’s designated downtown area.

Explore redevelopment alternatives at Fairgrounds and Mill Street.

New Development/Potential Development in Municipality						
Property Name	Type Residential or Commercial	Number of Structures	Address	Block and Lot	Known Hazard Zone	Description/Status

C.) NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY SPECIFIC TO THE VILLAGE

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

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Blizzard	Not applicable	January, 1977	\$2,100,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	October, 1981	\$833,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm / Extreme Cold	Not applicable	January, 1982	\$5,000 (countywide)
Tornado (F3)	Not applicable	May, 1983	\$2,500,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	February, 1984	\$156,000 (countywide)
Tornado (F1)	Not applicable	July, 1986	\$250,000 (countywide)
Blizzard and Extreme Cold	EM-3107	March, 1993	\$455,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	April, 1993	\$100,000 (countywide)
Thunderstorm / Winds	Not applicable	August, 1993	\$600,000 (countywide)
Severe Storm and Flooding	DR-1095	January, 1996	\$7,600,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	November, 1996	\$100,000 (countywide)
Thunderstorm / Winds / Tornado	Not applicable	May, 1998	\$200,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	August, 1998	\$20,000 (townwide); one fatality
Thunderstorm / Winds	Not applicable	August, 1998	\$200,000 (countywide); uprooted trees; power outages
Severe Storm	DR-1244	September, 1998	\$90,000,000, 3 fatalities, 7 injuries (countywide)
Thunderstorm / Winds	Not applicable	July, 1999	\$750,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms	DR-1335	May/September, 2000	Not available
Snowstorms	Not applicable	December, 2002 / January, 2003	\$353,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	June, 2002	\$2,000,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm (President's Day Storm)	Not applicable	February, 2003	\$153,000 (countywide)
Lightning	Not applicable	March, 2003	\$50,000 (townwide)
Ice Storm	DR-1467	April, 2003	\$2,900,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms and Flooding	DR-1564	August / September 2004	\$2,000,000 (countywide); a bridge was washed out
Severe Storm and Flooding	Not applicable	April, 2005	\$100,000 (countywide); road closures and flooded basements
Flood	Not applicable	July, 2005	\$500,000 (countywide)
Lightning	Not applicable	August, 2005	\$50,000 (townwide)
Severe Storms and Flooding	Not applicable	June/July, 2006	\$29,000 (countywide)
Lake Effect Snowstorm / Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 2007	\$3,000,000 (countywide)

Notes: N/A = Not applicable.

Number of FEMA Identified Repetitive Flood Loss Properties: 0

Number of FEMA Identified Severe Repetitive Flood Loss Properties: 0

Source: FEMA Region II, 2009

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



D.) NATURAL HAZARD RISK/VULNERABILITY RISK RANKING

Rank #	Hazard type	Estimate of Potential Dollar Losses to Structures Vulnerable to the Hazard ^{a,c}	Probability of Occurrence	Risk Ranking Score (Probability x Impact)	Hazard Ranking ^b
3	Earthquake	\$73,224,754 ^{c,e,h}	Rare	16	Low
2	Flood	\$48,263,000 ^{c,e}	Frequent	42	High
4	Ground Failure	Not available ^f	Rare	6	Low
1	Severe Storm	\$0 ^{c,d,g}	Frequent	48	High
1	Severe Winter Storm	\$23,301,000 ^{c,d}	Frequent	48	High

- a. Building damage ratio estimates based on FEMA 386-2 (August 2001)
- b. High = Total hazard priority risk ranking score of 40 and above
Medium = Total hazard priority risk ranking of 20 - 39
Low = Total hazard risk ranking below 20
- c. The valuation of general building stock and loss estimates determined in Onondaga County were based on the default general building stock database provided in HAZUS-MH MR3 (RSMeans 2006).
- d. Severe storm and severe winter storm hazard 500-year MRP loss estimate is structural value only; does not include the value of contents. For severe winter storm, the loss estimate is 5% of total general building stock value.
- e. Loss estimates for both structure and contents (500-year MRP for the flood hazard and 2,500-year MRP for the earthquake hazard).
- f. Approximately 100% of the Village's general building stock is located within the landslide hazard area.
- g. Potential losses for severe storm are underestimated by HAZUS.
- h. Earthquake estimated losses are calculated and reported by Census Tract; therefore, estimate is for Manlius (T), Manlius (V), Minoa (V), Fayetteville (V).

E.) CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section identifies the following capabilities of the local jurisdiction:

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

E.1) Legal and Regulatory Capability

Regulatory Tools (Codes, Ordinances., Plans)	Local Authority (Y or N)	Prohibitions (State or Federal) (Y or N)	Higher Jurisdictional Authority (Y or N)	State Mandated (Y or N)	Code Citation (Section, Paragraph, Page Number, date of adoption)
1) Building Code		N	Y	N	Yes, NYS and IBC
2) Zoning Ordinance		N	N	N	???
3) Subdivision Ordinance		N	N	N	???
4) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (if you are in the NFIP, you must have this.)		Y	Y	Y	Yes
5) Growth Management		N	N	N	???
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan		Y	Y	N	???
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance		N	Y	Y	???
8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan		N	N	N	Comprehensive Plan (Draft July 2007
9) Capital Improvements Plan		N	N	N	???
10) Site Plan Review Requirements		Y	Y	N	
11) Open Space Plan					
12) Economic Development Plan		N	N	N	
13) Emergency Response Plan		N	Y	Y	
14) Post Disaster Recovery Plan					
15) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance		N	N	N	
16) Real Estate Disclosure req.		N	N	N	
17) Other [Special Purpose Ordinances (i.e., critical or sensitive areas)]					

E.2) Administrative and Technical Capability

Staff/ Personnel Resources	Available (Y or N)	Department/ Agency/Position
1) Planner(s) or Engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Y	Under contract with Town of Manlius
2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Under contract with Town of Manlius
3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	Under contract with Town of Manlius
4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator (if you are in the NFIP, you must have one.)	Y	David Tessier, Town of Manlius Planning (contract)
5) Surveyor(s)	Y	Contracted
6) Personnel skilled or trained in "GIS" applications		
7) Scientist familiar with natural hazards in the Village of Manlius.		
8) Emergency Manager		TBD
9) Grant Writer(s)		
10) Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis		

E.3) Fiscal Capability

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

E.4) Community Classifications

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

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

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

Criteria for classification credits are outlined in the following documents:

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

F.) PROPOSED HAZARD MITIGATION INITIATIVES

Initiative #	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals / Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Time-line
VMN-1	Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchase, or relocation of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority.	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1-1, 1-2, 1-6; 2-5, 2-6; 3-2, 3-5, 3-7; 6-1	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local match	Long-term
VMN-2	Consider participation in incentive-based programs such as CRS.	New & Existing	Flood	1-1, 1-3, 1-7; Goal 2 – All Objectives	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Long-term DOF
VMN-3	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0	New & Existing	All Hazards	All Goals and Objectives	Municipality (through mitigation planning point of contacts)	Low – High (for 5-year update)	Local Budget, possibly FEMA Mitigation Grant Funding for 5-year update	Ongoing
VMN-4	Strive to maintain compliance with, and good-standing in the National Flood Insurance program.	New & Existing	Flood	2-4; 3-5, 3-6	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	Low	Local Budget	Ongoing
VMN-5	Continue to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans.	New & Existing	All Hazards	1-4; 5-5; Goal 6 – All Objectives	Municipal Emergency Manager with support from County OEM and SEMO	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing

Initiative #	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals / Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Time-line
VMN-6	Create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.	New & Existing	All Hazards	3-3; 5-2, 5-3, 5-5, 5-6; 6-5, 6-6	Local Emergency Management, DPW and Roads	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing
VMN-7	Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.	New & Existing	All Hazards	All Goals	Local departments (as applicable for specific initiative)	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing
VMN-8	Support/Participate in the Stream Team program offered by the Onondaga County SWCD, to assist in the removal of debris, log jams, etc. in flood vulnerable stream sections.	n/a	Flood, Severe Storms	1-3, 1-7; 2-3; 4-1, 4-4; 5-1, 5-2, 5-3	County, OCSWCD (Mark Burger)	Medium	Local Budget	Shortterm
VMN-9	Per Village Comprehensive Plan - Review and/or develop regulations to protect water resources from future development adjacent to the creek. Such regulations may include overlay protection districts and/or setback requirements. Regulations may apply, but are not limited to, the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limestone Creek • Perry Springs • Centre Pond • Ledyard Canal 	New & Existing	Flood, Severe Storms	1-7, 1-8; 3-1, 3-5; Goal 4 – All Obj.; 6-1	Local with support of Town of Manlius and County Planning	Low	Local Budget	Shortterm
	Address floodprone residential properties along the Limestone Creek, including Brookhill Drive North along the west branch. Work with Town of Manlius and property owners to identify appropriate mitigation actions, which may include	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1-1, 1-6; 2-2, 2-4, 2-5, 2-6; 5-6	Local with support of Town of Manlius and property owners	High	FEMA HMA with local and/or property owner cost-share	Longterm DOF

Initiative #	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals / Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Time-line
	property elevations and flood retrofits, and support implementation of the those actions							

DHS Department of Homeland Security Long 5 years or greater.
 DOF Depending on Funding Short 1 to 5 years
 DPW Department of Public Works TBD To be determined
 FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency HMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance

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

G.) ANALYSIS OF MITIGATION ACTIONS

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

Hazard of Concern	Mitigation Type					
	1. Prevention	2. Property Protection	3. Public Education and Awareness	4. Natural Resource Protection	5. Emergency Services	6. Structural Projects
Earthquake	VMN-3, VMN-7	VMN-3, VMN-7	VMN-3, VMN-7	VMN-3, VMN-7	VMN-3, VMN-5, VMN-6, VMN-7	VMN-3, VMN-7
Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	VMN-2, VMN-3, VMN-4, VMN-7	VMN-1, VMN-2, VMN-3, VMN-4, VMN-7	VMN-1, VMN-2, VMN-3, VMN-4, VMN-7	VMN-3, VMN-7	VMN-2, VMN-3, VMN-5, VMN-6, VMN-7	VMN-3, VMN-7
Ground Failure	VMN-3, VMN-7	VMN-3, VMN-7	VMN-3, VMN-7	VMN-3, VMN-7	VMN-3, VMN-5, VMN-6, VMN-7	VMN-3, VMN-7
Severe Storms (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	VMN-2, VMN-3, VMN-4, VMN-7	VMN-1, VMN-2, VMN-3, VMN-4, VMN-7	VMN-1, VMN-2, VMN-3, VMN-4, VMN-7	VMN-3, VMN-7	VMN-2, VMN-3, VMN-5, VMN-6, VMN-7	VMN-3, VMN-7
Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	VMN-3, VMN-7	VMN-3, VMN-7	VMN-3, VMN-7	VMN-3, VMN-7	VMN-3, VMN-5, VMN-6, VMN-7	VMN-3, VMN-7

Notes:

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

H.) PRIORITIZATION OF MITIGATION INITIATIVES

Initiative #	# of Objectives met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits equal or exceed Costs? (Yes or No)	Is project Grant eligible? (Yes or No)	Can Project be funded under existing programs/budgets? (Yes or No)	Priority (High, Med., Low)
VMN-1		H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
VMN-2		M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VMN-3		M	M	Y	N (Yes for 5 year update)	Y	H
VMN-4		H	L	Y	N	Y	H
VMN-5		M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VMN-6		M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VMN-7		M-H	L-M	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	Dependant on specific initiative	M-H (dependant)

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

Explanation of Priorities

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

Prioritization of initiatives was based on above definitions: Yes

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

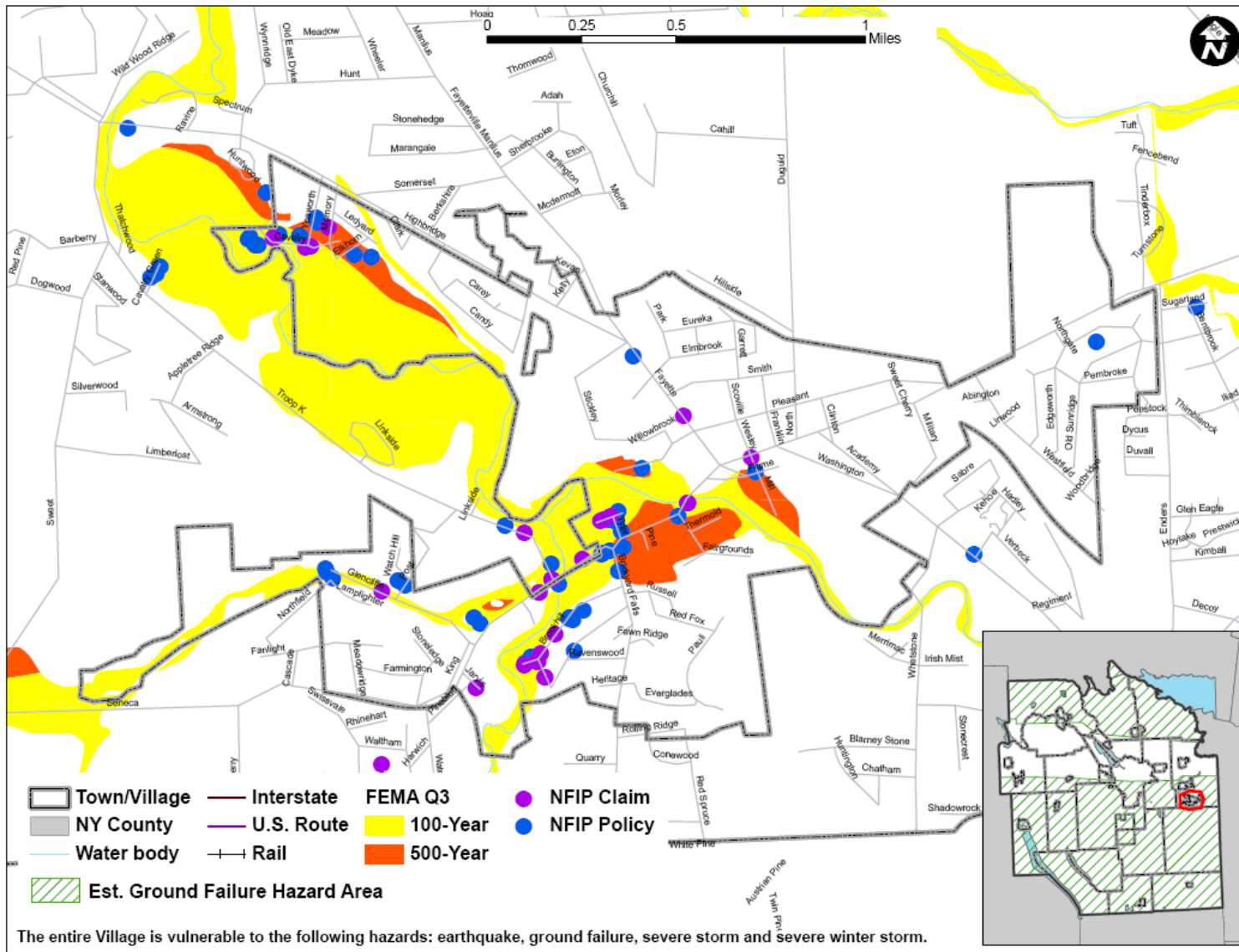
I.) FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK/VULNERABILITY

None at this time.



J.) HAZARD AREA EXTENT AND LOCATION

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



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

Notes: Est. = Estimated; NFIP = National Flood Insurance Program

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

K.) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

No additional comments at this time.