

Town of Hannibal

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Town of Hannibal for the 2025 Oswego County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP). It includes information and guidance intended to assist public and private entities in reducing losses from future natural hazard events. This jurisdictional annex focuses on actions that can be implemented prior to a natural hazard event to reduce adverse impacts to people and property; it is not intended to serve as guidance for what to do when a natural hazard event occurs or how to recover following a natural hazard event. This jurisdictional annex provides an overview of the community and its critical facilities, evaluates the community's vulnerability to various natural hazards, assesses the community's existing capability to mitigate natural hazards, and identifies actions that could be implemented to mitigate natural hazard risks and, ultimately, reduce damages to people and property resulting from natural hazard events.

1 CONTACT INFORMATION

The primary contacts for Oswego County regarding this Jurisdictional Annex are identified as follows:

- Primary: Kim Malone, Town Supervisor | Supervisor@hannibalny.org, 315-564-6037x28
- Alternate: Tara Clark, Deputy Supervisor | 315-564-6037

Town Website: <https://hannibalny.org/>

2 COMMUNITY SNAPSHOT

2.1 Demographics

The 2020 Census estimated that 4,525 people live in the Town of Hannibal. The Town's population has decreased by 6.8% since the 2010 Census (4,854). The median age in the Town is 40.8 years and 20.1% of the population is over the age of 65. The median household income in the Town is \$59,464.

2.2 Location & Land Characteristics

The Town of Hannibal is located in the southwestern portion of Oswego County and is bordered by the Town of Oswego to the north, Town of Granby to the east, the Town of Ira to the south (Cayuga County) and Town of Sterling to the west (Cayuga County). The Town covers approximately 43.6 square miles (excluding the Village of Hannibal). The properties within the Town have a total assessed value of approximately \$126,183,356 (excluding the Village of Hannibal), which is distributed across a variety of property classes.

Major transportation corridors in the Town include State Route 3, State Route 34, and State Route 104, as described in Section 2.4 of the main body of the HMP.

2.3 Governing Body

The Town of Hannibal is governed by a Town Board consisting of a supervisor and 4 board members.

2.4 Recent and Anticipated Future Development

According to a review of 239 Referrals since the last County HMP (2020), new developments have been approved or proposed within the Town. The proposals that the Town received are summarized in Table 2-1 below. At least 1 of the proposals for the Town are located in the Special Flood Hazard Area (1% annual chance flood event area) or located in the Moderate Flood Hazard Area (0.2% annual chance flood event area). These developments may affect the Town's vulnerability to the hazards identified in this HMP.

Table 2-1. Developments from 2020 to 2023

Date	Request	Location	Applicant	Referring Agency	Approval	Located in 1% or 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Event Area?
7/20/20	Area variance (frontage)	Muni boundary	Dario Stipisic	ZBA	No Significant Community Impact	Yes

3 CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

3.1 Planning Mechanisms and Capabilities

The Town of Hannibal identified the following planning mechanisms and capabilities that can support the Town in hazard mitigation efforts. These capabilities can be used to support the mitigation strategy in several ways. For example, administrative capabilities can assist in implementing the mitigation actions as identified in the mitigation strategy. Existing building codes and land use regulations provide a foundation for mitigation planning and provide guidelines for infrastructure repair, new developments, and other actions. Educational programs may be developed further in order to more fully incorporate hazard mitigation. Table 3-1 elaborates on existing building codes, land use and development ordinances/regulations, and many other capabilities which can support hazard mitigation.

Table 3-1. Planning Mechanisms & Capabilities

Planning Mechanism	In Place? (Yes/No)	Notes (Does the plan address hazards? Can the capability be used to implement mitigation actions? When was it last updated?)
Administration		
Maintenance Programs	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	Join village and town officials
Mutual Aid or Shared Services Agreements	Yes	Agreements with neighboring jurisdictions and Oswego County; w/town of Granby, w/county
Planning Board	Yes	
Zoning Board	Yes	
Development Approvals		
Building Code	Yes	NYS standards followed by Town Code Enforcement Officer
Fire Department ISO Rating	Yes	4/4Y
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes	
Other		
Funding Resources		
Authority to Levy Taxes	Yes	
Capital Improvement Project Funds	No	
Federal Funding Programs (i.e., USDA, FEMA, others)	Yes	ARPA
General Obligation Bonds and/or Special Tax Bonds	No	
Impact Fees for New Development	No	
State Funding Programs (i.e., NYSEFC, NYSOGR, NYSDEC, others)	Yes	
Utility Fees (i.e., water, sewer, stormwater, gas, electric)	Yes	Public water

Planning Mechanism	In Place? (Yes/No)	Notes (Does the plan address hazards? Can the capability be used to implement mitigation actions? When was it last updated?)
Other		
Land Use Regulations		
Density Controls	Yes	Trailer park density controls;
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	FEMA 2013
NFIP Participant / Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Hillside Development Regulations	No	State regulations
Open Space Preservation	Yes	
Stormwater Management Regulations	Yes	Highway Dept. responsible
Streambank Setback Regulations	No	
Subdivision Regulations	Yes	
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	Adopted 1999
Natural Resources		
Forest/Vegetation Management	No	
Stream Corridor Management	No	
Stream Dumping Regulations	No	DEC regulations
Urban Forestry and Landscape Management	No	
Watershed Management	Yes	County
Wetland Regulations	No	DEC
Plans		
Capital Improvement Plan	No	
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Joint, updated 2022
Comprehensive Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Programs/Organizations		
Climate Smart Community	No	
Local Emergency Preparedness/Disaster Response Organizations	Yes	
Local Environmental Protection Organizations	No	
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	Yes	Via the County EMO
Outreach Programs	Yes	
Partnerships with private entities addressing mitigation or disaster response	No	
School Programs or Adult Educational Programs	Yes	Citi BOCES

Planning Mechanism	In Place? (Yes/No)	Notes (Does the plan address hazards? Can the capability be used to implement mitigation actions? When was it last updated?)
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Staff Positions		
Civil Engineer	Yes	Town Highway Dept; Miller engineering
Code Enforcement Officer	Yes	Town Code Enforcement Officer
Emergency Manager	Yes	Town Supervisor
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Town Code Enforcement Officer
Planner/GIS Coordinator	No	

Technical Abilities		
Grant Writing	No	
Hazard Information Centers	No	
Hazard Warning Systems	Yes	Hyper-reach; national weather service

3.2 Integration of Planning Efforts

The Town of Hannibal understands the importance of considering an integrated approach when developing municipal plans, policies, programs, and regulations. The Town intends to reference the 2025 Oswego County HMP as part of the process for future updates to the plans, policies, programs, and regulations listed in Table 3-1, above, and for creating new regulations as applicable. This may include adding hazard mitigation as an agenda item at Town Board meetings where local laws are being developed or updated, including hazard mitigation considerations in any templates used to make new laws, adopting an ordinance that all new local laws need to consider hazard mitigation if applicable, or simply making local officials aware of the need to consider hazard mitigation in any plan updates. Additionally, the Town of Hannibal may use the local laws assessment (included in Section 4 of the main body of the HMP) to reference hazard mitigation related regulations that other jurisdictions in the County have adopted, and consider implementing similar regulations if desired.

4 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

4.1 Profiled Hazards

The following scale was developed to determine hazard vulnerability for the jurisdiction. Each event was given a ranking from one (1) through three (3) for the severity of impact based on extent, onset warning, impact in damages and injury, and frequency: three (3) represents the greatest impact (large area, no warning, severe damage, and regular occurrence); two (2) represents moderate impact (several locations, hours of warning, moderate damage, and infrequent occurrence); and one (1) represents low impact (one location, days of warning, minor damage, and rare occurrence). The scores for each of these four (4) categories were used to assign an overall vulnerability for each hazard, as follows:

- Low: 5 or less
- Moderate: 6 to 8
- High: 9 or greater

The hazard analysis criteria used to evaluate the Town's vulnerability to each natural hazard are summarized in *Table 4-1*, and the results are presented in *Table 4-2*.

Table 4-1. Hazard Analysis Criteria

Score	Impact (Damage to property, crops, people)	Frequency	Extent	Amount of Warning	Total Score	Overall Vulnerability
1	Minor	Rare	One or two problem areas within the jurisdiction	Days of Warning	4 to 5	Low
2	Moderate	Infrequent	A significant portion of the jurisdiction	Hours of Warning	6 to 8	Moderate
3	Major	Regular	The entire jurisdiction	No Warning	9 to 12	High

Table 4-2. Hazard Vulnerability by Event

Hazard Event	Impact (Damage to property, crops, people, etc.)	Frequency of Occurrence	Extent of Impacts	Amount of Warning	Overall Vulnerability	Jurisdiction Rank	Notes (Anticipated Future Changes)
Severe Winter Storm	2	3	3	2	10 (High)	1	
Ice Storm	3	2	3	2	10 (High)	2	
Severe Thunderstorm	2	3	1	2	8 (Moderate)	3	
Extreme Temperatures	2	2	3	1	8 (Moderate)	4	

Flooding: The Town did not profile flooding as a hazard because no significant flood-prone areas or past flood-related damages have been identified within its jurisdiction.

4.2 Hazard Event History

A complete history of natural hazard events within the County – based on NOAA’s Severe Storm Database – is included in Section 6 of the main body of the HMP. The following is a subset of events that occurred specifically within the Town/Village. These records informed the development of mitigation actions by demonstrating which hazards have historically had the greatest impact on the Town.

Table 4-3. Hazard Event Records, 2013-2023

Event Type	Date	Magnitude	Estimated Property Damage	Estimated Crop Damage
Thunderstorm Wind	9/2/2013	50 kts	\$15,000	\$0
Hail	7/18/2016	1 inch	-	
Thunderstorm Wind	7/13/2021	51 kts.	\$1,000	\$0
Flood	10/26/2021		\$0	\$0
Thunderstorm Wind	6/16/2022	51 kts.	\$500	\$0
Total:			\$16,500	None Reported

Note: The table above lists only the hazard events that were recorded as occurring specifically within the Town. For records of County-wide hazard events, see the Oswego County Annex.

4.3 Floodplain Statistics

Key waterways in the Village are described in Section 2.2. FEMA provides flood insurance rate maps for the municipality and GIS data on the spatial location of floodplains. The 1% annual chance (100-year) flood event area generally corresponds with areas that are at high risk of flooding, and the 0.2% annual chance (500-year) flood event area generally corresponds with areas that are at moderate risk of flooding. Out of the 27,907 acres in the Town, approximately 9.08% are located within the 1% annual chance flood event area and approximately 0% are located within 0.2% annual chance flood event area (this percentage excludes floodplains in the Village of Hannibal). The estimated number and structure value of parcels in the municipality that intersect mapped floodplains are summarized in Table 4-5. 346 parcels in the Town are located within the 1% annual chance flood event area, with an estimated total structure value of \$26,827,150. No parcels in the Town are located within the 0.2% annual chance flood event area.

Table 4-4. Summary of Areas in Floodplains

Town of Hannibal Total Area (acres)	Percentage of Total Area		
	100-Year Floodplain	500-Year Floodplain	Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
27,907	9.08%	0%	90.92%

Table 4-5. Estimated Number and Structure Value of Parcels within Floodplains

Property Class	Parcels in 100-Year Floodplain	Approx. Structure Value* in 100-Year Floodplain	Parcels in 500-Year Floodplain	Approx. Structure Value* in 500-Year Floodplain
Agriculture	38	\$611,800	0	\$0
Residential	228	\$13,570,100	0	\$0
Vacant Land	117	\$113,850	0	\$0
Commercial	7	\$820,300	0	\$0
Recreation	1	\$500	0	\$0
Community Services	3	\$8,150,000	0	\$0
Industrial	1	\$0	0	\$0
Public Services	2	\$194,800	0	\$0
Parks, forested, conservation	1	\$0	0	\$0
Total	398	\$23,461,350	0	\$0

*Structure Value estimated by subtracting parcel Land Assessed Value from Total Assessed Value

*Parcels in the Village of Hannibal excluded.

4.4 National Flood Insurance Program

Long-term mitigation of potential flood impacts can be best achieved through comprehensive floodplain management regulations and enforcement at a local level. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), regulated by FEMA, aims to reduce the impact of flooding on private and public structures by providing affordable insurance for property owners. The program encourages local jurisdictions to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations in order to mitigate the potential effects of flooding on new and existing infrastructure (<https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance>).

Communities that participate in the NFIP adopt floodplain ordinances. If an insured structure incurs damage costs that are over 50% of its market value, the owner must comply with the local floodplain regulations when repairing or rebuilding the structure. A structure could be rebuilt at a higher elevation, or it could be acquired and demolished by the municipality or relocated outside of the floodplain. Insured structures that are located within floodplains identified on FEMA’s Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) may receive payments for structure and content losses if impacted by a flood event.

The NFIP and other flood mitigation actions are important for the protection of public and private property and public safety. Flood mitigation is valuable to communities because it:

1. Creates safer environments by reducing loss of life and decreasing property damage;
2. Allows individuals to minimize post-flood disaster disruptions and to recover quicker (homes built to NFIP standards generally experience less damage from flood events, and when damage does occur, the flood insurance program protects the homeowner’s investment); and
3. Lessens the financial impacts on individuals, communities, and other involved parties (<https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance>).

The Town of Hannibal currently participates in the NFIP (community ID 360651), and its current FIRM(s) became effective on 06/18/2013. The Town joined the NFIP on this same date. There were no compliance issues identified in this hazard mitigation planning process. The Town will continue to comply with the NFIP by enforcing floodplain management requirements and regulating new development in special flood hazard areas, among other required duties. Staff capabilities to implement the NFIP and local floodplain regulations are listed in Table 3-1 of this annex.

According to NFIP claims data provided by FEMA, there are no repetitive loss properties in the Town of Hannibal.

4.5 Considerations for Future Hazards

No concerns about future changes in hazard impacts specific to the Town were identified during the hazard mitigation planning process. The effects of climate change and other factors on future hazard events in Oswego County are covered in more detail in Section 6 of the main body of the HMP.

Climate change predictions depend on the amount of global greenhouse gas emissions, as well as other factors. However, based on the [Climate Mapping For Resilience and Adaptation tool](#), it is predicted that Oswego County will experience:

- **More extreme heat** (14 to 20 days per year above 90 degrees Fahrenheit by mid-century [2035-2064], compared with 12 to 17 days per year in modeled history [1976-2005], according to mid-level projections).
- **Slightly more dry days** (4.9 to 6.9 more days per year with no precipitation by mid-century [2035-2064], compared with 1976-2005, according to mid-level projections. Maximum consecutive dry days increases by 0.5 to 0.8 days per year for the same time period).
- **Slightly fewer wet days, but slightly more heavy precipitation events** (4.9 to 6.9 fewer days per year with any precipitation by mid-century [2035-2064], compared with 1976-2005, according to mid-level projections. 5.6 to 6.0 days per year that exceed 99th percentile precipitation by mid-century, compared to 4.1 to 4.2 days per year from 1976-2005; 47.9 to 48.4 inches of average annual total precipitation by mid-century [2023-2064], an additional 2.2 to 2.7 inches per year average annual total precipitation compared with 1976-2005).
- **Fewer cold days** (35.1 to 31.5 days per year with maximum temperature below 32 degrees Fahrenheit by mid-century [2035-2064], compared with 10.8 to 18.1 days per year in modeled history [1976-2005], according to mid-level projections).

5 ASSETS AND VULNERABILITIES

5.1 Critical Facilities

Critical facilities include any facility that is critical for emergency response or that requires a special emergency response in the event of hazardous incidents as identified by the Town of Hannibal. These critical facilities include community lifelines, such as fire departments, EMS services, police stations, water and wastewater services, medical facilities, highway garages, and hazardous materials. They also include facilities

such as Town and Village halls, schools, and senior centers. In the hazard mitigation planning process, each jurisdiction ultimately decided which facilities they consider to be critical facilities for their community.

Table 5-1 denotes the name, type, and location of the critical facilities within the Town of Hannibal, and any particular vulnerabilities of note. More information about hazard vulnerability, including a tool for understanding the vulnerability of community assets to events of varying magnitudes, is included in Section 7 of the main body of the HMP. Additional vulnerabilities by location are assessed in the HAZUS analysis, included in the appendices of the HMP.

Table 5-1. Critical Facilities

Facility Name	Facility Type	Location	Located in 1% or 0.2% Chance Flood Event Area?	Protected to a 0.2% chance flood event or previous worst case flood event (whichever is greater)?	If does not meet this level of protection, identify associated action or explain why infeasible.	Vulnerabilities to Other Hazards	Notes
Hannibal Town Hall	Municipal	824 CR 34, Hannibal, NY 13074	NO				
Highway Garage	Municipal	68 Cemetery Dr, Hannibal, NY 13074	NO				
National Grid Substation	Public Utility	1338 CR 3, Hannibal, NY 13074	NO				
Water Storage Tank	Public Utility	824 CR 34, Hannibal, NY 13074	NO				
Kids count child care	Day Care	252 Phinney Rd, Hannibal, NY 13074	NO				
Bus Garage		787 Cayuga Street, Hannibal, NY 13074	NO				
Robert Scott Dam	Dam	Trib. to Sterling Creek of 66th Rd	N/A				
Rogers Bros Dam	Dam	Ninemile Creek off of Brackett Rd	N/A				

All critical facilities are protected to a 0.2% annual chance (500-year) flood event. Critical facilities that are located in the SFHA, and/or have been previously flooded, are protected against a repeat of that flood or to the 0.2% annual chance flood event, whichever provides the greater protection.

5.2 High Hazard Potential Dams

The Town of Hannibal does not have any high hazard potential dams located within the municipal boundaries.

5.3 Additional Jurisdiction/Public Identified Vulnerabilities

In addition to critical facilities, it is important to take a holistic approach to identifying assets in the jurisdiction and how they may be vulnerable to the hazards identified in the HMP. Examples of other assets considered include:

- People (residents, workers, visiting populations, and socially vulnerable populations like seniors, individuals with disabilities, lower-income individuals, etc.)
- Other structures (community centers, historic places, planned capital improvement)
- Economic assets (major employers, primary economic sectors, key infrastructure like telecommunications networks)
- Natural, historic and cultural resources (areas of conservation, beaches, parks, critical habitats)
- Critical facilities and infrastructure (hospitals, law enforcement, water, power)
- Community activities (major local events such as festivals or economic events like farming or fishing)

The Town of Hannibal has not identified any specific additional assets aside from critical facilities listed in Table 5-1, but has taken the above example assets into consideration during the development of this annex.

6 SUMMARY OF HAZARD IMPACTS AND VULNERABILITIES

6.1 Severe Winter Storm

The Town of Hannibal has ranked their overall vulnerability to a severe winter storm event as high, as indicated in Table 4-2. Severe winter storms occur regularly in the jurisdiction and affect the entire jurisdiction, causing moderate damage. The jurisdiction gets Hours of Warning for severe winter storm events.

Records of severe winter storm events are described in Section 0. Impacts to the Town from severe winter storm events include fallen trees from severe winds, which can damage overhead utility lines, resulting in power outages. These events are likely to result in damages to private and public infrastructure and property. In addition, during severe winter storm events, roadway safety is a primary concern and impacts the safety of residents and operation of critical facilities. Damages to the Town's critical infrastructure or primary transportation routes would be most impactful to residents. Winter storm damages would primarily impact the more populated portions of the Town, such as Hannibal Center, North Hannibal, South Hannibal, and

Fairdale. The Town completes tree maintenance within Town road right of ways to minimize potential damages to overhead utility lines. Private utility right-of-ways are generally maintained by individual utility companies. Plowing is the responsibility of the Town's Highway Department. The Town also depends on surrounding jurisdictional agreements and partnerships for plowing of state, county, as well as some town and local roads.

Future vulnerability to severe storm events high, is expected to increase, and may be affected by climate change, land use, and population changes, as described in Section 4.4 of this annex and in Section 6 of the main body of the HMP.

6.2 Ice Storm

The Town of Hannibal has ranked their overall vulnerability to an ice storm event as high, as indicated in Table 4-2. Severe winter storms occur infrequently in the jurisdiction and affect the entire jurisdiction, causing major damage. The jurisdiction gets Hours of Warning for ice storm events.

Records of ice storm events are described in Section 4.2. The Town of Hannibal will continue to experience ice storm events in the future, as will the rest of Oswego County. The Town completes tree maintenance within road right of ways to minimize potential damages to overhead utility lines, which is common during ice storms. Private utility right of ways are generally maintained by the individual utility companies.

6.3 Severe Storm

The Town of Hannibal has ranked their overall vulnerability to a severe storm event as moderate, as indicated in Table 4-2. Severe storms occur regularly in the jurisdiction and affect one or two problem areas within the jurisdiction, causing moderate damage. The jurisdiction gets Hours of Warning for severe storm events.

Records of severe storm events are described in Section 4.2. Impacts to the Town from severe storm events include fallen trees from severe winds, which can damage overhead utility lines, resulting in power outages. These events are likely to result in damages to private and public infrastructure and property. In addition, during severe winter storm events, roadway safety is a primary concern and impacts the safety of residents and operation of critical facilities. Damages to the Town's critical infrastructure or primary transportation routes would be most impactful to residents. Storm damages would primarily impact the more populated portions of the Town, such as Hannibal Center, North Hannibal, South Hannibal, and Fairdale. The Town completes tree maintenance within Town road right of ways to minimize potential damages to overhead utility lines. Private utility right-of-ways are generally maintained by individual utility companies.

Future vulnerability to severe storm events high, is expected to increase, and may be affected by climate change, land use, and population changes, as described in Section 4.4 of this annex and in Section 6 of the main body of the HMP.

6.4 Extreme Temperatures

The Town of Hannibal has ranked their overall vulnerability to an extreme temperature event as moderate, as indicated in Table 4-2. Extreme temperature events occur infrequently in the jurisdiction and affect the entire jurisdiction, causing moderate damage. The jurisdiction gets Days of Warning for extreme temperature events.

Extreme temperature events tend to have greater impacts on vulnerable populations, including older adults (over 65 years), young children (under 5 years), individuals with health complications, and individuals who cannot afford to sufficiently heat or cool their homes. Approximately 4.4% of the population in the Town is under 5 years old, and 20.1% of the population is over 65 years old. Approximately 11.0% of the residents of the Town have a disability (excluding any institutionalized residents and active-duty military members) some of whom have health problems that make them more vulnerable to extreme heat or cold. Approximately 19.9% of the Town's population is below the poverty level. Many residents within these populations are at a higher risk of being impacted by extreme temperature events.

Future vulnerability to extreme temperature events is expected to increase, and may be affected by climate change, land use, and population changes, as described in Section 4.4 of this annex and in Section 6 of the main body of the HMP.

6.5 Jurisdictional Priorities

Taking into account the identified natural hazards, potential impacts, assets, and vulnerabilities identified above, key vulnerabilities and priorities to be addressed in this HMP were identified for the Town.

Top concerns about hazard mitigation in the Town included:

- Winter storms; and
- Severe thunderstorms.

The following populations were identified as being particularly vulnerable to hazards:

- Senior citizens; and
- Low income residents located at trailer parks (Stock Road, Carter, Hollard; Locust Grove; Country Haven).

The Town has not identified any changes in priorities since the 2020 HMP Update.

Additional concerns that the Town would like addressed in the plan include:

- None identified.

6.6 Additional Impacts

Additional impacts of the hazards are summarized in the problem descriptions in Appendix I: New Mitigation Actions – Review spreadsheet.

7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 Past, Completed, and Ongoing Initiatives

The Town proposed 3 mitigation actions in the 2020 Oswego County HMP Update. The status of each action is summarized in Table 7-1, below.

Table 7-1. Status of 2020 Mitigation Actions

Name	Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Lead Agency	Status (Completed, In Progress, No Progress, Discontinued)	Carried into 2025 HMP Update? (Yes/No)
Snow fencing along Town roads	Install snow fencing along Town roads	Severe Winter Storm, Transportation Accident	Town Highway Superintendent	No progress	Yes
Preventative tree clearing along Town roads	Establish protocol for preventative tree clearing along Town roads	Ice Storm, Severe Storm	Town Highway Superintendent	In Progress	No; currently in progress and actively being implemented
Public awareness program during natural disasters	Implement public awareness program to keep public informed before and during natural disasters	All	Town Supervisor	No Progress	No; No Longer a Priority

7.2 New Mitigation Actions

In addition to the actions carried over from the 2020 HMP, the Town of Hannibal identified new mitigation actions for inclusion in the 2025 HMP Update, in conjunction with the project team. First, a list of actions was brainstormed based on the capabilities, hazard identification, impacts, and vulnerabilities described above. This included consideration to the ways that the Town of Hannibal could expand and improve the identified capabilities to achieve mitigation, as described in Section 3 of this annex. Then, a more comprehensive range of actions were evaluated as described in Section 8 of the main body of the HMP. Finally, actions that tied in most closely with the vulnerabilities identified by the Town were selected for inclusion in the HMP.

The Town proposed 5 new mitigation actions to be included in the 2025 HMP update. These actions are included in Table 7-2 below, and described in more detail in the Mitigation Action – Review spreadsheet (Appendix I).

Table 7-2. New Mitigation Actions

Project #	Project Name	Goal/ Objective being Met	Hazard to be Mitigated	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Related to CF?	EHP Issues*	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs**	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
H1.ET1	Water Supply / Redundancy Improvements	G1, G3	Extreme Temperatures	During extreme temperatures there is an insufficient water supply threatening community well-being and critical services.	Enable a stable, reliable, and redundant water supply during extreme temperatures via feasibility studies and infrastructure upgrades.	Maybe - location based action	No	3 - 5 Years	Water Department; Town Supervisor	\$\$\$	Ensuring a stable, reliable, and redundant water supply during extreme temperatures enhances community resilience. Feasibility studies and infrastructure upgrades safeguard vital services, mitigate risks of water shortages, and promote public safety and well-being.	FEMA HMGP, FEMA BRIC, NYS HM RLF, Water SMART Drought Response Program, USDA's Rural Development Water and Environmental Programs (WEP), Economic Development Administration Disaster Recovery, EPA's Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), EPA EFC Grant Program	Medium
H1.IS1	Vegetation Management Program	G2, G3, G4	Ice Storm	Tree limbs impacting power lines and falling on roads and structures during natural hazard events have been an issue.	Vegetation management program to maintain, trim, or remove trees that could break under the weight of ice and fall into roads, power lines, structures.	No	Maybe - location based action	6 months - 1 year	Town Highway Superintendent	\$\$	By regularly inspecting and maintaining hazardous trees, the Town will reduce the impacts of severe storms and floods on infrastructure and public safety.	US CDBG-MIT, US HMGP, US Flood Mitigation Assistance, NYS HM RLF, FEMA BRIC	High

Project #	Project Name	Goal/ Objective being Met	Hazard to be Mitigated	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Related to CF?	EHP Issues*	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs**	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
H1.T1	Critical Facility Lightning Protection Enhancement	G3	Severe Thunderstorm	Severe thunderstorms in the Town of Hannibal can cause power surges and outages, disrupting essential services due to inadequate lightning protection at critical facilities.	Install advanced lightning protection systems at critical facilities to prevent electrical damage during severe thunderstorms, ensuring continuous operation of essential services.	Yes	No	1 Year	Town Highway Superintendent	\$\$	Reduces risk of electrical damage, ensures uninterrupted essential services during thunderstorms, and enhances public safety by maintaining critical infrastructure operations.	FEMA HMGP, FEMA BRIC, NYS HM RLF; Town Budget	High
H1.WS1	Snow Fencing	G4	Severe Winter Storm	Multiple roadways within the Town lack wind breaks and have issues with blowing snow during the winter (particularly Wiltsieville Rd, Sixty Six Rd, Parsons Rd, and County Rt 7), leading to dangerous travel conditions.	Install snow fencing along Wiltsieville Rd, Sixty Six Rd, Parsons Rd, and County Rt 7 within the Town to improve winter roadway safety.	No	Maybe - location based action	1 Year	Town Highway Superintendent	\$	The Town can reduce personal injury, vehicular, and infrastructure damage by protecting major roads / routes during severe winter storms that cause snow drifts.	Town Budget; FEMA- PDM	Medium
H1.F1	Stormwater Infrastructure Enhancement Project	G2, G3, G4	Flooding	Flooding in the Town of Hannibal leads to road closures and property damage due to inadequate stormwater drainage systems.	Upgrade and expand stormwater drainage infrastructure to efficiently manage runoff during heavy rainfall, reducing flood risks in vulnerable areas.	No	Maybe - location based action	1 Year – 18 Months	Town Highway Superintendent	\$\$\$	Mitigates flood risks, prevents road closures, protects properties, and enhances public safety by improving stormwater management.	FEMA HMGP, FEMA BRIC, FEMA PDM; NYS EFC; Town Budget	Medium

*EHP: Environmental Planning and Historical Preservation.

**Estimated Costs: \$=Low <\$10,000; \$\$=Medium \$10,000-\$100,000; \$\$\$=High >\$100,000.

7.3 Mitigation Action Prioritization

Each of the Town’s proposed mitigation actions were evaluated and prioritized according to the criteria listed in Section 8 of the main body of the HMP. This includes a cost-benefit review of the proposed actions.

7.4 Mitigation Action Implementation and Administration

The Town’s new mitigation actions will be implemented and administered as described in Section 9 of the main body of the HMP. This section includes additional potential funding sources for consideration by each jurisdiction.

8 ADDITIONAL PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Public input was solicited to guide the development of the HMP through two public information meetings and a community survey. A summary of the findings of these outreach activities can be found in Section 3 of the main body of the HMP. The Town of Hannibal may continue to seek public participation in hazard mitigation planning after HMP approval by including discussion of the HMP as an agenda item at public Town Board meetings and by offering opportunities for members of the public to participate in the implementation of relevant mitigation actions.