



IX. City of Manassas Park

The City of Manassas Park was incorporated in 1957 and became an independent city in 1975. It was the last town in Virginia to become a city before a moratorium was placed on other towns achieving similar status. The population of the city was 15,726 as of the 2015 Census and was estimated by the Census Bureau to be 14,026 in 2009. Based on the 2015 United States Census Bureau information, the city population was comprised of 67.9% white, 13.0% black or African American, 0.3% Native American, 7.9% Asian, 10.5% from other races, and 7.9% bi-racial. Hispanics or Latinos, of any race, represents 34.0% of the total population.



The City of Manassas Park is seeing population growth with new residents focusing on the city center in new densely configured housing units. While traditional residents live in less dense areas in older dwellings.

The City of Manassas Park has a moderate climate. Temperatures generally range from lows in the mid-20s in January to highs in the upper-80s and lower-90s during the month of July. Annual precipitation averages are approximately 38 inches of rain and 16 inches of snow fall in any given year. The wettest month on average is May. Recent history proves that weather events well outside of these averages can and do occur. Climate change is expected to continue the trend of the past 40 to 50 years of an increased frequency of extreme weather events.

The City of Manassas Park is subject to high wind events and extreme winter weather. Winter storms pose significant threats, as evidenced during the 2009 – 2010 winter season.

To a large extent, historical records are used to identify the level of risk within the Northern Virginia region, including Manassas Park, with the assumption that the data sources cited are reliable and accurate. Unless otherwise cited, data on historical weather-related events is based on information made available through the Storm Event Database by NOAA's NCDC¹. Hazards were ranked using a semi-quantitative scoring system that involved grouping the data values (normalized to account for inflation) based on statistical methods. This method prioritizes hazard risk based on a blend of quantitative factors extracted from NCDC and other available data sources. The parameters considered include:

- Historical occurrence;
- Vulnerability of population in the hazard area; and
- Historical impact, in terms of human lives and property and crop damage.

The hazard scores were assigned a category of 'Low'; 'Medium-Low'; 'Medium'; 'Medium-High'; or 'High'. Based on this methodology, Flood, Wind, and Winter Weather hazards were ranked as 'High' for Manassas Park. See Table 7.41 for a summary of hazard rankings.



Table 7.41: Hazard Ranking for Manassas Park

Hazard	Flood	Wind	Tornado	Winter Weather	Drought	Earthquake	Landslide	Wildfire	Karst
Ranking	High	Med-High	Med-High	High	Low	Med-Low	Low	Med-Low	Low

A. City of Manassas Park Mitigation Actions and Action Plan



#	Agency/Department: Mitigation Action	Lead Agency Department Organization	Flood	Winter Storm	Wind Severe Storm	Tornado	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Dam Failure	Landslides	Karst Sinkholes	Funding Source	Target Completion Date	Interim Measure of Success	Priority	Comments
2017-1	Distribute hazard education information using different media's to include social media and webpages.	Office of Emergency Management	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Internal funding	June 2018	Develop distribution schedule and identify which utility mailing to include the fliers in by May 2011.	Medium	No
2017-2	Consider executing a public outreach campaign in the City's schools to educate staff about all hazards.	Office of Emergency Management	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	No cost – internal staff support	January 2018	Develop agreement with Manassas Park Public Schools to distribute educational fliers by January 2012.	High	No
2017-3	Display and distribute educational hazard and emergency brochures at local events where information displays exist (i.e. National Night Out, Fire Prevention week and Preparedness Month).	Office of Emergency Management, Law Enforcement	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Internal funding	June 2018	Ensure sufficient quantity of brochures for dissemination.	Medium	No
2017-4	Continue to update the City's stormwater management plan.	Department of Public Works	X	X	X									Internal funding, Possible Water Quality Improvement Act funds, revolving loan funds,	Ongoing	Review by July 2018.	High	No



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														Section 319 NPS grants from DCR.				
2010-5	Exercise the Everbridge and next Gen 911 systems City-wide.	Office of Emergency Management	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UASI funding	Ongoing	Secure funding by grant funds annually.	Medium	No
2010-6	Conduct annual outreach to each FEMA-listed repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss property owner, providing information on mitigation programs (grant assistance, mitigation measures, and flood insurance information) that can assist them in reducing their flood risk.	Office of Emergency Management	X		X									FEMA Unified Hazard Mitigation Assistance funding,	Ongoing	Develop outreach materials, or identify appropriate outreach materials for dissemination ongoing.	Medium	No
2010-7	Support mitigation of priority flood-prone structures through promotion of acquisition/ demolition, elevation, flood proofing, minor localized flood control projects, mitigation reconstruction and where feasible using FEMA HMA	Office of Emergency Management	X		X									FEMA Unified Hazard Mitigation Assistance funding,	Ongoing	Identify all priority flood-prone structures.	Medium	No



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	programs where appropriate.																	
2010-7	Promote structural mitigation to assure redundancy of critical facilities, to include but not limited to roof structure improvement, to meet or exceed building code standards, upgrade of electrical panels to accept generators, etc.	Office of Emergency Management	X		X									FEMA Unified Hazard Mitigation Assistance funding.	Ongoing	Query local government building services staffs as to effectiveness of provided information regarding the structural review.	Medium	No
2010-8	Review locality's compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program with an annual review of the Floodplain Ordinances and any newly permitted activities in the 100-year floodplain. Additionally, Conduct annual review of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss property list requested of VDEM to ensure accuracy. Review will include verification of the geographic location of each repetitive loss property and determination if that	Office of Emergency Management	7		X									Internal program support.	Ongoing	Establish a schedule of review and review committee.	Medium	No



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	property has been mitigated and by what means. Provide corrections if needed by filing form FEMA AW-501.																	

¹ NCDC's Storm Event database is available at <http://www4.ncdc.noaa.gov/cgi-win/wwcgi.dll?wwEvent~Storms>.