

**9.6 TOWN OF CORINTH**

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Town of Corinth.

**A.) HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT**

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Charles Brown 600 Palmer Ave, Corinth, NY 12822 (518) 361-0943 chasbrown@roadrunner.com	Richard Lucia 297 Pine St., Corinth, NY 12822 (518) 361-9962 cdluca@roadrunner.com

**B.) TOWN PROFILE**

***Population***

6,382 (estimated 2007 U.S. Census)

***Location***

The Town of Corinth is on the northeast border of the County, north of Saratoga Springs. Corinth is a village located in the northeastern part of the town. It regards itself as the "snowshoe capital of the world." Corinth is bounded on the north by Day and Hadley, on the east by Warren county and Moreau, on the south by Wilton and Greenfield, and on the west by Edinburgh. The east town line, formed by the Hudson River, is the border of Warren County. The western part of the town is in the Adirondack Park. New York State Route 9N is a north-south highway within the town.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 58.1 square miles, with 56.8 square miles of land and 1.3 square miles of (2.29-percent) water.

***Climate***

Saratoga County, with all its municipalities, generally experiences seasonable weather patterns characteristic of the northeastern U.S. Warm summers are typically experienced, with occasional high temperatures and humidity. Midsummer temperatures typically range from 60°F to 83°F (Fahrenheit). The winters of Saratoga County are long and cold, with temperatures typically ranging from 12°F to 30°F (Fahrenheit). During the winter, temperatures are cooler than the temperatures in areas located near large bodies of water. Snow accumulates to an average depth of 68.7 inches each year.

***Brief History***

The town was first settled around 1775 near Mount McGregor. The town is formerly known as jesups landing. The town was formed in 1818 from the Town of Hadley. Lumbering was important to the early town, which had more than thirty sawmills. After the American Civil War, many paper mills opened in the town. In 1888, the community of Corinth set itself apart from the town by incorporating as a village.

***Governing Body Format***

Corinth is governed by a 5 member governing board , consisting of a Supervisor and 4 Councilman.

*Growth/Development Trends*

New Development/Potential Development in Municipality					
Property Name	Type	Number of Structures	Address	Block and Lot	Description
Morgans Way	Residential		Morgans Way, Corinth	86.13-1-1 through 20	Housing Development
Country Estates	Residential		Wiley Way Corinth	73.59-2-1 through 9, 11, 13, 17, 22, 23, 26 73.66-3-2 through 4 73.67-1-1 through 5	Housing Development
Pace Builders	Residential		Off Eggleston Street, Corinth	TBD	Housing Development
Barbara McDonald Drive	Residential		Barbara McDonald Drive	73.66-1-15 73.15-1-1 through 10 73.19-1-1 through 11	Housing Development
Heather Lane	Residential		Heather Lane	73.59-2-19, 20, 24, 31, 32, 33	Housing Development
Bianca Drive	Residential		Bianca Drive	73.59-2-18, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34	Housing Development

## C.) NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY SPECIFIC TO THE TOWN

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Blizzard	Not applicable	March, 1888	Not available
Flood	Not applicable	March, 1913	Not available
Snowstorm and Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 1961	\$81,000 (countywide)
Flood (Tropical Storm Agnes)	Not applicable	June, 1972	\$1,600,000 (countywide)
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	January, 1976	Not available
Flood	Not applicable	March, 1977	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	January, 1979	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 1979	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	January, 1981	Not available
Snowstorm	Not applicable	January, 1983	\$238,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	April, 1983	\$238,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	December, 1983	\$179,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	February, 1984	\$238,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	May, 1984	\$2,400,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	March, 1986	\$1,400,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	August, 1986	\$505,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	April, 1987	\$2,100,000 property damage; \$208,000 crop damage; 3 injuries (countywide)
Severe Winter Storm	DR-801	October, 1987	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	December, 1989	Not available
Snowstorm	Not applicable	February, 1990	\$545,000 (countywide)
Freezing Rain	Not applicable	March, 1991	\$833,000 (countywide)
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	February, 1993	Not available
Blizzard and Extreme Cold	EM-3107	March, 1993	Not available
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	January, 1994	Not available
Snowstorm	Not applicable	February, 1995	\$500,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	March, 1995	\$100,000 (countywide)
Severe Storm and Flooding	DR-1095	January, 1996	\$10,000,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	April, 1996	\$40,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms and Flooding	Not applicable	November, 1996	\$404,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	March / April, 1997	\$709,000 (countywide)
Severe Winter Storm and Flooding	DR-1196	January, 1998	Between \$125,000 and \$745,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms and	DR-1295	September, 1999	Not available

**SECTION 9.6: TOWN OF CORINTH**

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Flooding (Hurricane Floyd)			
Flood	Not applicable	February, 2000	\$63,000 (countywide)
Severe Storms	Not applicable	May/September, 2000	\$80,000 (countywide)
Flood	Not applicable	December, 2000	\$190,000 (countywide)
Snowstorm	Not applicable	March, 2001	25 vehicles stuck on Corinth Mountain Road
Snowstorm	EM-3173	December 2002 / January 2003	Not available
Severe Storms, Tornado and Flooding	Not applicable	July / August 2003	Between \$100,000 and \$160,000 (countywide)
Extreme Cold	Not applicable	January, 2004	Not available
Severe Storms and Flooding	DR-1534	May / June 2004	\$14,000,000 (statewide)
Severe Storms and Flooding	Not applicable	June/July, 2006	Not available
Flash Flood	Not applicable	July, 2006	Not available
Ice Storm	Not applicable	January, 2007	Power outages
Snowstorm (Valentine's Day Storm)	Not applicable	February, 2007	Not available

*Number of FEMA Identified Repetitive Flood Loss Properties:* 0

*Number of FEMA Identified Severe Repetitive Flood Loss Properties:* 0

Source: FEMA Region 2, November 2008

## D.) NATURAL HAZARD RISK/VULNERABILITY RISK RANKING

Rank #	Hazard type	Estimate of Potential Dollar Losses to Structures Vulnerable to the Hazard <sup>a, c</sup>	Probability of Occurrence	Risk Ranking Score (Probability x Impact)	Hazard Ranking <sup>b</sup>
3	Earthquake	\$1,527,630 <sup>c,e</sup>	Rare	11	Low
2	Flood (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	\$10,328,000 <sup>c,e</sup>	Frequent	51	High
4	Ground Failure	Not available <sup>f</sup>	Rare	6	Low
2	Severe Storm (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	\$227,622 <sup>c,d</sup>	Frequent	51	High
1	Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	\$9,740,900 <sup>c,d</sup>	Frequent	54	High

a. Building damage ratio estimates based on FEMA 386-2 (August 2001)

b. High = Total hazard priority risk ranking score of 31 and above

Medium = Total hazard priority risk ranking of 16-30

Low = Total hazard risk ranking below 15

c. The valuation of general building stock and loss estimates determined in Saratoga 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. 0% of the Town's general building stock is located within the landslide hazard area and thus vulnerable.

## 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	Y	N	Y	N	12-5-1996
2) Zoning Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	3-25-2004
3) Subdivision Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	4-26-1990
4) NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (if you are in the NFIP, you <b>must</b> have this.)	N	Y	Y	Y	
5) Growth Management	N	N	N	N	
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	N	Y	Y	N	
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	N	N	Y	Y	
8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan	N	N	N	N	In Progress
9) Capital Improvements Plan	Y	N	N	N	Yearly
10) Site Plan Review Requirements	Y	Y	Y	N	2004
11) Open Space Plan	N	N	N	N	
12) Economic Development Plan	N	N	N	N	
13) Emergency Response Plan	Y	N	Y	Y	
14) Post Disaster Recovery Plan	N	N	N	N	
15) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance	N	N	N	N	
16) Real Estate Disclosure req.	N	N	N	N	
17) Other [Special Purpose Ordinances (i.e., critical or sensitive areas)]	N	Y	Y	N	

## 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	Outsourced
2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	N	
3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	N	
4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator (if you are in the NFIP, you <b>must</b> have one.)	N	Fred C. Mann, Jr. – Code Enforcement Officer
5) Surveyor(s)	N	
6) Personnel skilled or trained in “GIS” applications	N	
7) Scientist familiar with natural hazards in the Town of Corinth.	N	
8) Emergency Manager	Y	Emergency Coordinator
9) Grant Writer(s)	N	
10) Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	N	

## E.3) Fiscal Capability

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to use (Yes/No/Don't know)
1) Community development Block Grants (CDBG)	Yes
2) Capital Improvements Project Funding	Don't Know
3) Authority to Levy Taxes for specific purposes	No
4) User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	Yes
5) Impact Fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
6) Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
7) Incur debt through special tax bonds	Don't Know
8) Incur debt through private activity bonds	Don't Know
9) Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
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)	NP	N/A
Public Protection	NP	N/A
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 Met	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support agencies	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
TCR-1a	Where appropriate, support retrofitting of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority. Identify facilities that are viable candidates for retrofitting based on cost-effectiveness versus relocation. Where retrofitting is determined to be a viable option, consider implementation of that action based on available funding.	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1, 2, 3, 5	1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 3-1, 3-5	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	SEMO, FEMA	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local budget (or property owner) for cost share	Long-term DOF
TCR-1b	Where appropriate, support 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. Identify facilities that are viable candidates for relocation based on cost-effectiveness versus retrofitting. Where relocation is determined to be a viable option, consider implementation	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1, 2, 3, 5	1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 3-1, 3-5	Municipality (via NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	SEMO, FEMA	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local budget (or property owner) for cost share	Long-term DOF

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals Met	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support agencies	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
	of that action based on available funding.									
TCR-2	Consider participation in incentive-based programs such as CRS.	New & Existing	Flood	1, 2, 5	1-1, 1-3, 1-6, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 5-2	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	SEMO, ISO, FEMA	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Short
TCR-3	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0	New & Existing	All Hazards	1 through 5	All	Municipality (through mitigation planning point of contacts)	County (through Mitigation Planning Coordinator), SEMO	Low – High (for 5-year update)	Local Budget, possibly FEMA Mitigation Grant Funding for 5-year update	Ongoing
TCR-4	Strive to maintain compliance with, and good-standing in the National Flood Insurance program.	New & Existing	Flood	1, 2, 4	1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-8, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4	Municipality (likely through NFIP Floodplain Administrator)	SEMO, ISO, FEMA	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing
TCR-5	Continue to develop, enhance, and implement existing emergency plans.	New & Existing	All Hazards	1, 3	1-1, 1-7, 3-2, 3-4, 3-5	Municipal Emergency Manager with support from County OEM and SEMO	County Emergency Management, SEMO	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing
TCR-6	Create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.	New & Existing	All Hazards	3, 5	3-4, 5-1, 5-3	Local Emergency Management, DPW and Roads	Surrounding municipalities and County	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Ongoing
TCR-7	Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.	New & Existing	All Hazards	1 through 5	All	Local departments (as applicable for specific initiative)	County and Regional agencies (as appropriate for initiative)	Low - High	Existing programs and grant funding where applicable	Ongoing – Long-term depending on initiative
TCR-8	Purchase back-up	Existing	All Hazards	1, 3, 5	1-1, 3-4, 5-1	Municipality	Schools	Low	FEMA	DOF

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals Met	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support agencies	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
	generator for schools (our shelters) to ensure continuity during emergencies.								EMGP	
TCR-10	Purchase and install a siren warning system to alert citizens of dam breach situations and other during other hazardous times. In the event of a Breach of Conklinville Dam, Route 9N North would be flooded in 30 minutes. We would not have a way to notify the residents in time to prevent loss of life. Educate the public on the presence and use of the system.	Existing	All Hazards	1, 2, 3	1-1, 2-2, 3-3	Municipality	Neighboring municipalities	Medium to Low	FEMA grant sources	DOF
TCR-11	Create/update the Emergency Action Plans for all dams located within the municipality.	Existing	Flood	1, 3	1-1, 1-6, 1-7, 3-1, 3-2, 3-4	Municipality	Watershed districts (if applicable); neighboring municipalities; County (if applicable); NYS	Medium to Low	FEMA HMA	DOF
TCR-12	Implement dam structure repairs as required by dam safety report/protocols	Existing	Flood	3	3-1, 3-3, 3-6	Municipality	Watershed districts (if applicable); neighboring municipalities; County (if applicable); NYS	Medium	FEMA HMA	DOF
TCR-13	Support the Installation/Implementation of Community Emergency	New & Existing	All Hazards	1, 3, 5	1-1, 3-1, 3-3, 3-5, 3-6, 5-1	Municipality	Watershed districts (if applicable);	Medium	FEMA HMA	DOF

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals Met	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support agencies	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
	Alert System						neighboring municipalities; County (if applicable); NYS			
TCR-14	Create a mitigation support fund to provide matching funds on an ongoing basis for municipality and residential mitigation projects which will fund cost-sharing portions of projects and be replenished during the annual budget cycle	New & Existing	All Hazards	1, 2, 3, 5	1-3, 1-9, 2-5, 3-1, 5-2	Municipality		Medium	Operating budget	Short
TCR-15 (SC-31)	Trim or remove trees that threaten power lines or vulnerable infrastructure to mitigate potential power outages or disruption of traffic on County Road 10 (Corinth West Mountain Road), Hunt Lake Road to Davignon Road, Town of Corinth (3.54 miles)	Existing	Flood, Severe Storm	1, 3	1-1, 1-9, 3-4, 3-6	County	Municipality	Med	HMA grant County Capital Budget	Short
TCR-16 (SC_32)	Enhance the County/community resilience to severe storms (incl. severe winter storms) by joining the NOAA "Storm Ready" program and supporting communities in joining the program. "StormReady" communities are better prepared to save lives from the onslaught of severe weather through	NA	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	1, 2, 3	1-7, 1-9, 2-2, 2-4, 2-5, 3-4	Municipal Administration	Saratoga County Office of Emergency Services	Low	Local Budget	Short

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals Met	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support agencies	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
	<p>advanced planning, education and awareness. Participation in the NOAA "StormReady" program shall include providing information on the "StormReady" program, facilitating public outreach and awareness programs, and supporting community storm risk reduction activities as appropriate. Specific actions addressed by "StormReady" participation include establishing a 24 hour Warning Point, increase number of ways EOC receives NWS warnings, increase number of ways to disseminate warnings, monitoring hydrometeorological data, providing annual weather safety talks, train weather spotters, create a formal hazardous weather plan, host annual visits by NWS to communities, etc.</p>									

Notes: Short term = 1 to 5 years. Long Term = 5 years or greater. OG = On going program. DOF = Depending on funding. PDM = Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program.

\*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 Town 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	TCR-3, TCR-7, TCR-13, TCR-14	TCR-3, TCR-7, TCR-8, TCR-13	TCR-3, TCR-7, TCR-9	TCR-3, TCR-7	TCR-3, TCR-5, TCR-6, TCR-7, TCR-9	TCR-3, TCR-7
Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	TCR-2, TCR-3, TCR-4, TCR-7, TCR-11, TCR-13, TCR-14, TCR-15, TCR-16	TCR-1a and b, TCR-2, TCR-3, TCR-4, TCR-7, TCR-8, TCR-12, TCR-13	TCR-1a and b, TCR-2, TCR-3, TCR-4, TCR-7, TCR-9	TCR-3, TCR-7	TCR-2, TCR-3, TCR-5, TCR-6, TCR-7, TCR-9	TCR-3, TCR-7
Ground Failure	TCR-3, TCR-7, TCR-13, TCR-14	TCR-3, TCR-7, TCR-8, TCR-13	TCR-3, TCR-7, TCR-9	TCR-3, TCR-7	TCR-3, TCR-5, TCR-6, TCR-7, TCR-9	TCR-3, TCR-7
Severe Storms (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	TCR-2, TCR-3, TCR-13, -4, TCR-7, TCR-14, TCR-15, TCR-16	TCR-1a and b, TCR-2, TCR-3, TCR-4, TCR-7, TCR-8, TCR-13	TCR-1a and b, TCR-2, TCR-3, TCR-4, TCR-7, TCR-9	TCR-3, TCR-7	TCR-2, TCR-3, TCR-5, TCR-6, TCR-7, TCR-9, TCR-15	TCR-3, TCR-7
Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	TCR-3, TCR-7, TCR-13, TCR-14, TCR-15, TCR-16	TCR-3, TCR-7, TCR-8, TCR-13	TCR-3, TCR-7, TCR-9	TCR-3, TCR-7	TCR-3, TCR-5, TCR-6, TCR-7, TCR-9, TCR-15	TCR-3, TCR-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)
TCR-1a	8	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
TCR-1b	8	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
TCR-2	8	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
TCR-3	28	M	M	Y	N (Yes for 5 year update)	Y	H
TCR-4	11	L	L	Y	N	Y	H
TCR-5	5	M	L	Y	N	Y	M
TCR-6	35	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
TCR-7	28	H	L-M	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	Dependant on specific initiative	M-H (dependant)
TCR-8	3	M	L	Y	Y	Local match	M
TCR-10	3	M	M	Y	Y	Local match	M
TCR-11	6	M	M-L	Y	Y	Local match	M
TCR-12	3	M	M	Y	Y	Local match	M
TCR-13	6	M	M	Y	Y	Local match	M
TCR-14	6	M	M	Y	N	Y	H
TCR-15	4	L	L	Y	Y	Y	H
TCR-16	6	L	L	Y	N	Y	H

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

\*This initiative has a Medium priority based on the prioritization scheme used in this planning process (implementation based on grant funding), however it is recognized that addressing repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties is considered a high priority by FEMA and SEMO (as expressed in the State HMP), and thus shall be considered a High priority for all participants in the planning process.

**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 Town of Corinth to illustrate the probable areas impacted within the Town. 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 Town of Corinth has significant exposure. The County maps are provided in the hazard profiles within Section 5.4, Volume I of this Plan.

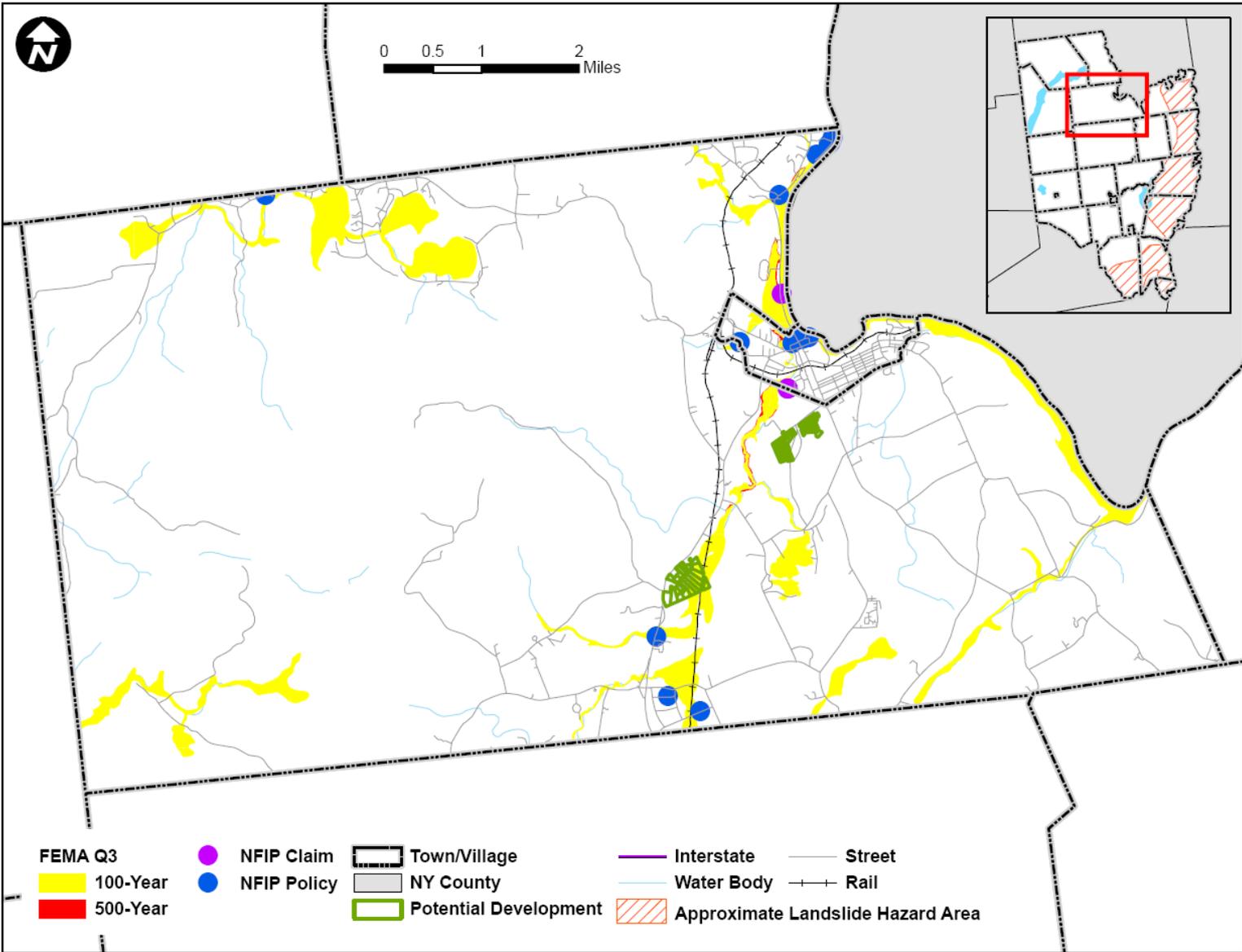
**K.) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS**

In the event of a Breach of Conklinville Dam, Route 9N North would be flooded in 30 minutes. We would not have a way to notify the residents in time to prevent loss of life. We have been assured of this by SEMO at one of our drills. A siren system is being considered for the town north of us, but nothing for us. We need one.

If this happened, our sheltering capabilities would be greatly over taxed, especially if there was a power outage, which there would be because the substation supplying power to the town would be one of the first things to be flooded. A backup generator for the school would remedy this situation completely.

Corinth is located on the banks of the Hudson River. There are 5 dams located in the area of Corinth, this controls the river to a point that there has not been flooding since the dams were built. There is Conklinville and Stewarts (E L West)North of us, Curtiss-Palmer in Corinth, 2 dams, Curtiss and Palmer

Falls, and Spier Falls south of us. Flooding would occur if one of the dams breached, especially Conklinville.



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

Notes: NFIP = National Flood Insurance Program

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

