

9.7 Village of Corinth

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Village of Corinth. Representatives from the Village of Corinth did not provide any updates to this annex for the 2019 HMP Update. The population data was updated to be consistent with the rest of this plan.

9.7.1 Hazard Mitigation Plan Point of Contact

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Charles Brown, Emergency Coordinator 600 Palmer Ave.; Corinth, NY 12822 518-361-0943 chasbrown@roadrunner.com	Bradley Winslow, Mayor 259 Main Street; Corinth, NY 12822 518-654-9552 winslow@capital.net

9.7.2 Village Profile

Population

2,632 (American Community Survey 5-Year 2016 Estimates)

Location

The Village of Corinth is located along the east town line of the Town of Corinth. The village is located at the foothills of the Adirondacks along the banks of the Hudson River. New York State Route 9N (Maple Street/Saratoga Avenue) intersects County Road 24 (Palmer Avenue) in the village. The village is bounded on the north by the Hudson River and Warren County, on the east by the Town of Corinth and the Town of Moreau on the south and west by the Town of Corinth and to the northwest by the Town of Hadley.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the village has a total area of 1.1 square miles, with 1.1 square miles of it land and 0.04 square miles (3.60-percent) of it 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.

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Brief History

The village was established in 1886. During that period, the village was the site of many paper mills. The village is home of International Paper Company's oldest mill. The building that housed the original headquarters of International Paper still stands.

Governing Body Format

Village government is headed by the Mayor and four Trustees. Together they form the local legislative body, the Board of Trustees.

Growth/Development Trends

Table 9.7-1 New and Potential Development in the Village of Corinth

Property Name	Type	Number of Structures	Address	Block and Lot	Description
Water Filtration Plant		1	Hamilton Ave.		State Mandated
Renovation of Walnut Street		NA	Walnut Street		Complete new sewer lines, water lines and paving.

9.7.3 Village-Specific Hazard Information

Detailed hazard event histories can be found in the Previous Occurrences and Losses sections of each hazard profile in Section 5. Table 9.7-2 summarizes the Village of Corinth's ranking of the natural hazards based on probability of occurrence and impacts to the town.

Table 9.7-2 Village of Corinth Hazard Ranking

Rank #	Hazard Type	Probability of Occurrence	Risk Ranking Score ^g	Hazard Ranking ^b
N/A	Drought	No information provided	No information provided	No information provided
4	Earthquake	Rare	11	Low
1	Flood (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	Frequent	51	High
N/A	Extreme Temperature	No information provided	No information provided	No information provided
3	Ground Failure	Rare	6	Low
N/A	Invasive Species	No information provided	No information provided	No information provided
2	Severe Storm (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	Frequent	51	High

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Rank #	Hazard Type	Probability of Occurrence	Risk Ranking Score ⁹	Hazard Ranking ^b
1	Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	Frequent	54	High
N/A	Wildfire	No information provided	No information provided	No information provided

a. Risk ranking score = Probability x Impact

b. High = Total hazard priority risk ranking score of 31 and above; Medium = Total hazard priority risk ranking of 16-30; and Low = Total hazard risk ranking below 15

c. N/A = Not available. The Village of Corinth did not rank the new hazards profiled in the 2019 HMP Update. The rankings in this table reflect the village's ranking of the hazards in the previous HMP.

9.7.4 Capability Assessment

This section identifies the following capabilities of the local jurisdiction:

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

Legal and Regulatory Capability

Table 9.7-3 Legal and Regulatory Capability of the Village of Corinth

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	Y	NYS Building Code 2007
2) Zoning Ordinance	Y	Y	Y	N	
3) Subdivision Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	
4) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (if you are in the NFIP, you must have this.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
5) Growth Management	Y	Y	Y	N	
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Y	Y	Y	N	
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	Y	N	N	Y	

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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)
8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan	Y	N	N	N	
9) Capital Improvements Plan (CIP)	Y	N	N	N	
10) Site Plan Review Requirements	Y	Y	Y	N	
11) Open Space Plan	Y	N	N	N	
12) Economic Development Plan	N	Y	Y	N	
13) Emergency Response Plan	Y	N	N	Y	
14) Post Disaster Recovery Plan	Y	N	N	N	
15) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	
16) Real Estate Disclosure req.	N	N	N	N	
17) Other [Special Purpose Ordinances (i.e., critical or sensitive areas)]	Y	Y	Y	N	

Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 9.7-4 Administrative and Technical Capability of the Village of Corinth

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	Out sourced
2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Out sourced
3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	Out sourced
4) NFIP Floodplain Administrator (if you are in the NFIP, you must have one.)	Y	John Jacon – Building Code Enforcement
5) Surveyor(s)	N	
6) Personnel skilled or trained in “Geographic Information Systems” (GIS) applications	N	

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Staff/ Personnel Resources	Available (Y or N)	Department/ Agency/Position
7) Scientist familiar with natural hazards in the Village of Corinth.	N	
8) Emergency Manager	Y	Emergency Coordinator-Charles Brown
9) Grant Writer(s)	N	
10) Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	N	

Fiscal Capability

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to use (Yes/No/Don't know)
1) Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Y
2) Capital Improvements Project Funding	N
3) Authority to Levy Taxes for specific purposes	Y
4) User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	Y
5) Impact Fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Don't know
6) Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Y
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	Don't know
10) State mitigation grant programs (e.g. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation [NYSDEC], New York City Department of Environmental Protection [NYCDEP])	N
11) Other	

Community Classifications

Table 9.7-5 Community Classifications of the Village of Corinth

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

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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 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: <https://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/>;
- The National Weather Service Storm Ready website at <https://www.weather.gov/stormready/>; and,
- The National Firewise Communities website at <http://firewise.org/>.

9.7.5 Mitigation Strategy

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Table 9.7-6 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives of the Village of Corinth

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
VCR-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)	NYS DHSES, FEMA	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local budget (or property owner) for cost share	DOF
VCR-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 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)	NYS DHSES, 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
VCR-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)	NYS DHSES, ISO, FEMA	Low - Medium	Local Budget	DOF
VCR-3	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0	New & Existing	All Hazards	All	All	Municipality (through mitigation planning point of contacts)	County (through Mitigation Planning Coordinator) , NYS DHSES	Low – High (for 5-year update)	Local Budget, possibly FEMA Mitigation Grant Funding for 5-year update	DOF
VCR-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)	NYS DHSES, ISO, FEMA	Low - Medium	Local Budget	DOF
VCR-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 NYS DHSES	County Emergency Management, NYS DHSES	Low - Medium	Local Budget	DOF
VCR-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

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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
VCR-7	Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.	New & Existing	All Hazards	All	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	DOF
VCR-8	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
VCR-9	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
VCR-10	Support the Installation/Implementation of Community Emergency Alert System which will not only alert residents of a dam breach but of other hazard events as well	New & Existing	All Hazards	1, 3, 5	1-1, 3-1, 3-3, 3-5, 3-6, 5-1	Municipality	Watershed districts (if applicable); neighboring municipalities; County (if applicable); NYS	Medium	FEMA HMA	Ongoing

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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
VCR-11	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	Ongoing
VCR-12	Purchase back-up generator for schools (our shelters) to ensure continuity during emergencies	Existing	All Hazards	1, 3, 5	1-1, 3-4, 5-1	Municipality	Schools	Low	FEMA EMGP	Ongoing – Long-term depending on initiative
VCR-13	Evaluate sheltering needs.	Existing	All Hazards	3	3-3, 3-4, 3-6	Municipality		Low	Local	Short

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

Notes: Short term = 1 to 5 years; Long Term= 5 years or greater; OG = On going program; DOF = Depending on funding; NA = Not applicable; PDM = Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program.

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.

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Table 9.7-7 Analysis of Mitigation Actions of the Village of Corinth

Hazard of Concern	Type of Mitigation Action					
	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education and Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects
Drought	VCR-3, VCR-7, VCR-11, VCR-13	VCR-3, VCR-7	VCR-3, VCR-7	VCR-3, VCR-7	VCR-3, VCR-5, VCR-6, VCR-7, VCR-10, VCR-12	VCR-3, VCR-7
Earthquake	VCR-3, VCR-7, VCR-11, VCR-13	VCR-3, VCR-7	VCR-3, VCR-7	VCR-3, VCR-7	VCR-3, VCR-5, VCR-6, VCR-7, VCR-10, VCR-12	VCR-3, VCR-7
Extreme Temperatures	VCR-3, VCR-7, VCR-11, VCR-13	VCR-3, VCR-7	VCR-3, VCR-7	VCR-3, VCR-7	VCR-3, VCR-5, VCR-6, VCR-7, VCR-10, VCR-12	VCR-3, VCR-7
Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	VCR-2, VCR-3, VCR-4, VCR-7, VCR-8, VCR-11, VCR-13	VCR-1a and b, VCR-2, VCR-3, VCR-4, VCR-7	VCR-1a and b, VCR-2, VCR-3, VCR-4, VCR-7	VCR-3, VCR-7	VCR-2, VCR-3, VCR-5, VCR-6, VCR-7, VCR-8, VCR-10, VCR-12	VCR-3, VCR-7, VCR-9
Ground Failure	VCR-3, VCR-7, VCR-11, VCR-13	VCR-3, VCR-7	VCR-3, VCR-7	VCR-3, VCR-7	VCR-3, VCR-5, VCR-6, VCR-7, VCR-10, VCR-12	VCR-3, VCR-7
Invasive Species	VCR-3, VCR-7, VCR-11, VCR-13	VCR-3, VCR-7	VCR-3, VCR-7	VCR-3, VCR-7	VCR-3, VCR-5, VCR-6, VCR-7, VCR-10, VCR-12	VCR-3, VCR-7
Severe Storms (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	VCR-2, VCR-3, VCR-4, VCR-7, VCR-11, VCR-13	VCR-1a and b, VCR-2, VCR-3, VCR-4, VCR-7	VCR-1a and b, VCR-2, VCR-3, VCR-4, VCR-7	VCR-3, VCR-7	VCR-2, VCR-3, VCR-5, VCR-6, VCR-7, VCR-10, VCR-12	VCR-3, VCR-7
Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	VCR-3, VCR-7, VCR-11, VCR-13	VCR-3, VCR-7	VCR-3, VCR-7	VCR-3, VCR-7	VCR-3, VCR-5, VCR-6, VCR-7, VCR-10, VCR-12	VCR-3, VCR-7
Wildfire	VCR-3, VCR-7, VCR-11, VCR-13	VCR-3, VCR-7	VCR-3, VCR-7	VCR-3, VCR-7	VCR-3, VCR-5, VCR-6, VCR-7, VCR-10, VCR-12	VCR-3, VCR-7

Hazard of Concern	Type of Mitigation Action					
	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education and Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects

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.

Prioritization of Mitigation Initiatives

Table 9.7-8 Prioritization of Mitigation Initiatives of the Village of Corinth

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)
VCR-1a	8	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
VCR-1b	8	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
VCR-2	8	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VCR-3	28	M	M	Y	N (Yes for 5 year update)	Y	H
VCR-4	11	L	L	Y	N	Y	H
VCR-5	5	M	L	Y	N	Y	M
VCR-6	35	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
VCR-7	28	H	L-M	Y	Dependant on specific initiative	Dependant on specific initiative	M-H (dependant)
VCR-8	6	M	M-L	Y	Y	Y (local match)	M
VCR-9	3	M	M	Y	Y	Y (local match)	M
VCR-10	6	M	M	Y	Y	Y (local match)	M
VCR-11	6	M	M	Y	N	Y	H
VCR-12	3	M	L	Y	Y	Local match	M
VCR-13	3	M	L	Y	?	Dependant on specific initiative	M

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 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and NYS DHSES (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.

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- **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.

9.7.6 Future Needs to Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

None at this time.

9.7.7 Additional Comments

Corinth is located on the banks of the Hudson River. There are five 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, two dams, Curtiss and Palmer Falls, and Spier Falls south of us. Flooding would occur if one of the dams breached, especially Conklinville.

In the event of a breach of Conklinville Dam, the entire downtown would be flooded, along with Hamilton Ave. and all sidestreets. The sheltering that would be required in this instance would greatly over tax our sheltering capabilities, especially if we had a power outage. The National Grid substation that feeds the entire town and village would be one of the first things to be flooded since it sits very close to the river. The Emergency Squad building would also flood. So we would have a power outage. A backup generator for the school would solve this problem completely.

A siren system we have indicated would be needed for Route 9N would be very valuable in this situation also.