

## 9.6 Town of Corinth

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Town of Corinth. The town provided the following updates that were incorporated into this annex:

- Jurisdictional Annex Update Form (Contact Information, Profile, and Capability Assessment)
- Hazard Ranking
- NYS Mitigation Action Worksheets

### 9.6.1 Hazard Mitigation Plan Point of Contact

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Eric Butler, Town Supervisor 600 Palmer Ave.; Corinth, NY 12822 (518) 258-1833 ebutler@townofcorinthny.com	Ed Byrnes, Deputy Supervisor 600 Palmer Ave.; Corinth, NY 12822 (518) 321-0877 ebyrnes@townofcorinthny.gov

### 9.6.2 Town Profile

#### Population

6,382 (American Community Survey 5-Year 2016 Estimates)

#### 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

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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 five-member governing board, consisting of a Supervisor and four Councilman.

### Growth/Development Trends

**Table 9.6-1 New and Potential Development in Town of Charlton**

Property Name	Type Residential or Commercial	Address	Block and Lot	Description/Status
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;c73.66-3-2 through 4 73.67-1-All	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

### 9.6.3 Town-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 9.6-2 summarizes the Town of Corinth’s ranking of the natural hazards compared to the overall County rank, based on probability of occurrence and impacts to the town. The Town of Corinth perceives wildfire to be a moderate risk compared to the County that ranked it the lowest risk. This discrepancy highlights the heightened wildfire risk that

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the Town of Corinth faces, with most of the Town located in the wildland-urban interface zone (See Section 5 for information about the location of the wildland-urban interface in Saratoga County).

**Table 9.6-2 Town of Corinth Hazard Ranking**

Rank #	Hazard Type	Probability of Occurrence	Risk Ranking Score <sup>a</sup>	Hazard Ranking <sup>b</sup>	County Hazard Ranking <sup>b</sup>
6	Drought	Infrequent	14	Medium	Low
8	Earthquake	Rare	8	Low	Low
4	Extreme Temperature	Regular	4	Medium	High
1	Flood (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	Frequent	1	High	High
9	Ground Failure	Rare	9	Low	Medium
7	Invasive Species	Infrequent	7	Low	Medium
2	Severe Storm (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	Frequent	2	High	High
3	Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	Frequent	3	High	Medium
5	Wildfire	Regular	5	Medium	Low

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

### 9.6.4 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 9.6-3 Legal and Regulatory Capability of the Town 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	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) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance(if you are in the NFIP, you must have this.)	N	Y	Y	Y	Not provided
5) Growth Management	N	N	N	N	Not provided
6) Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	N	Y	Y	N	Not provided
7) Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	N	N	Y	Y	Not provided
8) Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan	N	N	N	N	In Progress
9) Capital Improvements Plan (CIP)	Y	N	N	N	Yearly
10) Site Plan Review Requirements	Y	Y	Y	N	2004
11) Open Space Plan	N	N	N	N	Not provided
12) Economic Development Plan	N	N	N	N	Not provided
13) Emergency Response Plan	Y	N	Y	Y	Not provided
14) Post Disaster Recovery Plan	N	N	N	N	Not provided
15) Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance	N	N	N	N	Not provided
16) Real Estate Disclosure req.	N	N	N	N	Not provided
17) Other [Special Purpose Ordinances (i.e., critical or sensitive areas)]	N	Y	Y	N	Not provided

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## Administrative and Technical Capability

**Table 9.6-4 Administrative and Technical Capability of the Town 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	Outsourced
2) Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	N	Not provided
3) Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	N	Not provided
4) Floodplain Administrator	N	Albert Brooks, Code Enforcement Officer and Floodplain Administrator
5) Surveyor(s)	N	Not provided
6) Personnel skilled or trained in "Geographic Information Systems" (GIS) applications	N	Not provided
7) Scientist familiar with natural hazards in the Town of Corinth.	N	Not provided
8) Emergency Manager	Y	Emergency Coordinator
9) Grant Writer(s)	N	Not provided
10) Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	N	Not provided

## Fiscal Capability

**Table 9.6-5 Fiscal Capability of the Town of Corinth**

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 sponsored grant programs such as Flood Control Assistance Account Program (FCAAP)	Not provided
11) Other	Not provided

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## Community Classifications

**Table 9.6-6 Community Classifications of the Town 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 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/>.

## 9.6.5 Mitigation Strategy

### Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Table 9.6-7 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives of the Town of Corinth

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals Met	Objectives Met	Lead	Support	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
TCR-1	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	Severe Storm	1, 2, 3, 5	1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 3-1, 3-5	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	NYS DHSES, FEMA	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local budget (or property owner) for cost share	Ongoing

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals Met	Objectives Met	Lead	Support	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
TCR-2	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	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	NYS DHSES, FEMA	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local budget (or property owner) for cost share	Long Term
TCR-3	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	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	NYS DHSES, ISO, FEMA	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Long Term

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Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals Met	Objectives Met	Lead	Support	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
TCR-4	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan, as defined in Section 7.0	New & Existing	All Hazards	All	All	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	County (through Mitigation Planning Coordinator), NYS DHSES	Low – High (for 5-year update)	Local Budget, possibly FEMA Mitigation Grant Funding for 5-year update	Long Term
TCR-5	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	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	NYS DHSES, ISO, FEMA	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Long Term
TCR-6	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	Emergency Management with support from County OEM and NYS DHSES	County Emergency Management , NYS DHSES	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Long Term
TCR-7	Create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.	New & Existing	All Hazards	3, 5	3-4, 5-1, 5-3	Emergency Mgmt., DPW and Roads	Surrounding municipalities and County	Low - Medium	Local Budget	Long Term

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Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals Met	Objectives Met	Lead	Support	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
TCR-8	Support County-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the County Annex.	New & Existing	All Hazards	All	All	Appropriate Departments	County and Regional agencies (as appropriate for initiative)	Low - High	Existing programs and grant funding where applicable	Long Term
TCR-9	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	School Board	Schools	Low	FEMA EMPG	Long Term
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	NFIP Floodplain Administrator; Office of Emergency Management	Neighboring municipalities	Medium to Low	FEMA grant sources	Long Term

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Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals Met	Objectives Met	Lead	Support	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
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	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Watershed districts (if applicable); neighboring municipalities ; County (if applicable); NYS	Medium to Low	FEMA, HMA	Short Term
TCR-12	Implement dam structure repairs as required by dam safety report/protocols	Existing	Flood	3	3-1, 3-3, 3-6	NFIP Floodplain Administrator; Engineering Department	Watershed districts (if applicable); neighboring municipalities ; County (if applicable); NYS	Medium	FEMA, HMA	Long Term
TCR-13	Support the Installation/Implementation of Community Emergency Alert System	New & Existing	All Hazards	1, 3, 5	1-1, 3-1, 3-3, 3-5, 3-6,5-1	LEMC	Watershed districts (if applicable); neighboring municipalities ; County (if applicable); NYS	Medium	FEMA, HMA	Short Term

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Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals Met	Objectives Met	Lead	Support	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline
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	Town Board	N/A	Medium	Operating budget	Long Term
TCR-15	Upgrade and relocate Town Hall propane tank	Existing	All Hazards	1, 3	1-1, 3-6	Fire Department	N/A	Medium	Multiple Sources; Grant	Short Term
TCR-16	Upgrade and elevate Emergency Medical Squad generators that continuous power can be provided to the EMS building as a designated shelter in the provision of the vital functions it provides during a catastrophic event.	Existing	All Hazards	1, 4	1-1, 3-6	Fire Department/E MS services	N/A	Medium	Multiple Sources; Grant	Short Term

\*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 = Ongoing program; DOF = Depending on funding; NA = Not applicable; PDM = Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program.

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## 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.

**Table 9.6-8 Analysis of Mitigation Actions of the Town of Corinth**

Hazard of Concern	Type of Mitigation Action					
	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education and Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects
Drought	TCR-4, TCR-8, TCR-14, TCR-15	TCR-4, TCR-8, TCR-9, TCR-14	TCR-4, TCR-8, TCR-10	TCR-4, TCR-8	TCR-4, TCR-6, TCR-7, TCR-8, TCR-10, TCR-15, TCR-16	TCR-4, TCR-8
Earthquake	TCR-4, TCR-8, TCR-14, TCR-15	TCR-4, TCR-8, TCR-9, TCR-14	TCR-4, TCR-8, TCR-10	TCR-4, TCR-8	TCR-4, TCR-6, TCR-7, TCR-8, TCR-10, TCR-15, TCR-16	TCR-4, TCR-8
Extreme Temperatures	TCR-4, TCR-8, TCR-14, TCR-15	TCR-4, TCR-8, TCR-9, TCR-14	TCR-4, TCR-8, TCR-10	TCR-4, TCR-8	TCR-4, TCR-6, TCR-7, TCR-8, TCR-10, TCR-15, TCR-16	TCR-4, TCR-8
Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	TCR-3, TCR-4, TCR-5, TCR-8, TCR-12, TCR-14, TCR-15	TCR-1, TCR-2, TCR-3, TCR-4, TCR-5, TCR-8, TCR-9, TCR-13, TCR-14	TCR-1, TCR-2, TCR-3, TCR-4, TCR-5, TCR-8, TCR-10	TCR-4, TCR-8	TCR-3, TCR-4, TCR-6, TCR-7, TCR-8, TCR-10, TCR-15, TCR-16	TCR-4, TCR-8
Ground Failure	TCR-4, TCR-8, TCR-14, TCR-15	TCR-4, TCR-8, TCR-9, TCR-14	TCR-4, TCR-8, TCR-10	TCR-4, TCR-8	TCR-4, TCR-6, TCR-7, TCR-8, TCR-10, TCR-15, TCR-16	TCR-4, TCR-8
Invasive Species	TCR-4, TCR-8, TCR-14, TCR-15	TCR-4, TCR-8, TCR-9, TCR-14	TCR-4, TCR-8, TCR-10	TCR-4, TCR-8	TCR-4, TCR-6, TCR-7, TCR-8, TCR-10, TCR-15, TCR-16	TCR-4, TCR-8

Hazard of Concern	Type of Mitigation Action					
	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education and Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects
Severe Storms (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	TCR-3, TCR-4, TCR-5, TCR-14, TCR-8, TCR-15	TCR-1, TCR-2, TCR-3, TCR-4, TCR-5, TCR-8, TCR-9, TCR-14	TCR-1, TCR-2, TCR-3, TCR-4, TCR-5, TCR-8, TCR-10	TCR-4, TCR-8	TCR-3, TCR-4, TCR-6, TCR-7, TCR-8, TCR-10, TCR-15, 16	TCR-4, TCR-8
Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	TCR-4, TCR-8, TCR-14, TCR-15	TCR-4, TCR-8, TCR-9, TCR-14	TCR-4, TCR-8, TCR-10	TCR-4, TCR-8	TCR-4, TCR-6, TCR-7, TCR-8, TCR-10, TCR-15, TCR-16	TCR-4, TCR-8
Wildfire	TCR-4, TCR-8, TCR-14, TCR-15	TCR-4, TCR-8, TCR-9, TCR-14	TCR-4, TCR-8, TCR-10	TCR-4, TCR-8	TCR-15, CR-16	TCR-4, TCR-8

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 9.6-9 Prioritization of Mitigation Initiatives of the Town 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)
TCR-1	8	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
TCR-2	8	H	H	Y	Y	N	M-H*
TCR-3	8	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
TCR-4	28	M	M	Y	N (Yes for 5-year update)	Y	H
TCR-5	11	L	L	Y	N	Y	H
TCR-6	5	M	L	Y	N	Y	M
TCR-7	35	M	L	Y	N	Y	H
TCR-8	28	H	L-M	Y	Dependent on specific initiative	Dependent on specific initiative	M-H (dependent)
TCR-9	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	2	H	M	Y	Y	N	H
TCR-16	2	H	M	Y	Y	N	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 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and NYS Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (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

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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.

### 9.6.6 National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

The Town of Corinth (Town) participates in the NFIP and draws on a number of capabilities to carry out program requirements. The Town maintains a number of jurisdictional ordinances that ensure all construction is appropriate for the areas considered at risk to flooding, such as Site Plan Review Requirements (2004).

The Town is staffed with professionals whose expertise supports a high standard of floodplain management. In addition to employing an emergency manager, included on Town staff are planners and engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices. Project review input from professionals serving in these technical positions provides guidance to property owners about how to build or rebuild in ways that minimize flood damage to persons and property.

The community also developed three mitigation actions to enhance NFIP program management. These include reviewing the vulnerability of facilities in hazard prone areas and determining the appropriate course of action (e.g. retrofitting vs relocation); reviewing the feasibility of becoming a member of the Community Rating System; and dam structure repairs as required by dam safety report/protocols.

The town does not currently have any properties that have experienced repetitive loss (RL) or severe repetitive losses (SRL) from flood. The town will continue to proactively mitigate at-risk properties and monitor NFIP claims for RL and SRL properties.

### 9.6.7 Future Needs to Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

None at this time.



### **9.6.8 Additional Comments**

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

If this happened, the Town's 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 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 the Town's. Flooding would occur if one of the dams breached, especially Conklinville.

### **9.6.9 NYS Mitigation Action Worksheets**

See next page.