



## 43 JURISDICTIONAL ANNEXES

### 43.1 TOWN OF WORTH

This jurisdictional annex to the Jefferson County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Worth with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Worth, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Worth's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

### 43.2 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Worth identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments.

Table A summarizes local officials who participated in the development of the annex. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table A. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Donald Homan, Town Supervisor Address: 24600 County Route 189, Worth, NY Phone Number: (315) 783-5108 Email: townworthsuper@gmail.com	Name/Title: Katelyn Macklen, Town Clerk Address: 24600 County Route 189, Worth, NY Phone Number: (315) 232-4289 Email: townworthclerk@yahoo.com
<b>National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator</b>	
Name/Title: Michael Dobbins, Zoning Enforcement Officer Address: 24600 County Route 189, Worth, NY Phone Number: (315) 232-4289 Email: townworthclerk@yahoo.com	
<b>Additional Contributors</b>	
Name/Title: Elizabeth King, Highway Superintendent Method of Participation: worthhighway@gmail.com	

### 43.3 COMMUNITY PROFILE

#### 43.3.1 Community Classifications

Table B summarizes classifications for community programs available to Worth.

Table B. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	3	6/24/22
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-



NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

### 43.3.2 Community Profile

The Town of Worth has an area of 43 square miles and is located in the southern part of the County. The Town is bordered by the Town of Rodman to the north, Lewis County to the east, Oswego County to the south, and the Town of Lorraine to the west.

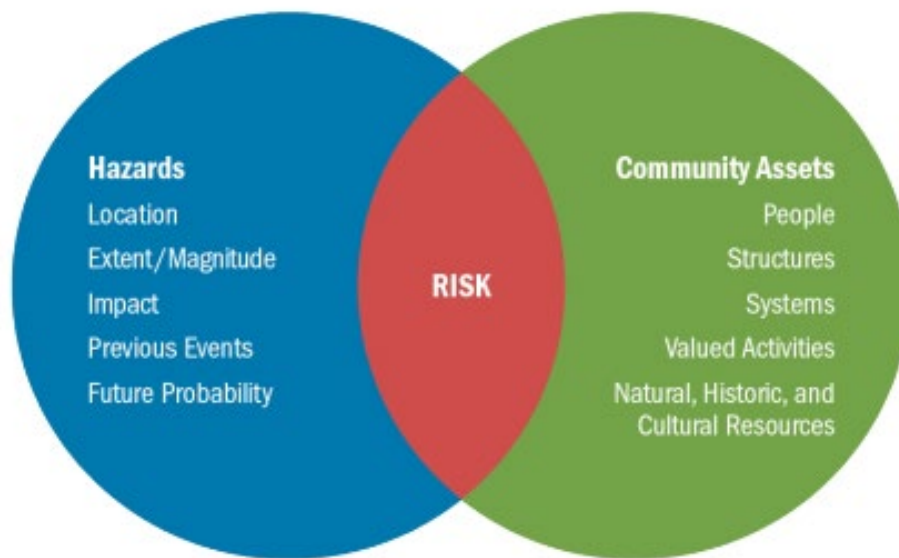
According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Town of Worth was 198 which makes up 0.2 percent of the county population. Data from the 2022 American Community Survey indicates that 2 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 15.7 percent is 65 years of age or older, zero percent is non-English speaking, 10.1 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 12.1 percent is considered disabled.

### 43.4 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Worth's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

Each jurisdiction has unique assets, vulnerabilities and overall risk. A multi-jurisdictional plan needs to identify every hazard (from the whole planning area). In hazard mitigation planning, risk is the potential for damage or loss when natural hazards interact with people or assets. These assets may be buildings, infrastructure or natural and cultural resources. A risk assessment is a robust, data-driven analysis. It explains what might happen. It also finds where the local jurisdiction is vulnerable to hazards.

Each community must describe how the selected hazards affect its jurisdiction. Some hazards will have similar effects across the area: extreme temperatures, windstorms, winter weather, drought, heavy rain, etc. Some have a smaller location and will vary based on geography. Multi-jurisdictional plans must explain these differences.



Risk is the relationship, or overlap, between hazards and community assets. The smaller the overlap, the lower the risk.

#### 43.4.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 1 through Figure 2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Worth has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.



Figure 1. Worth Flood and Coastal Erosion Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

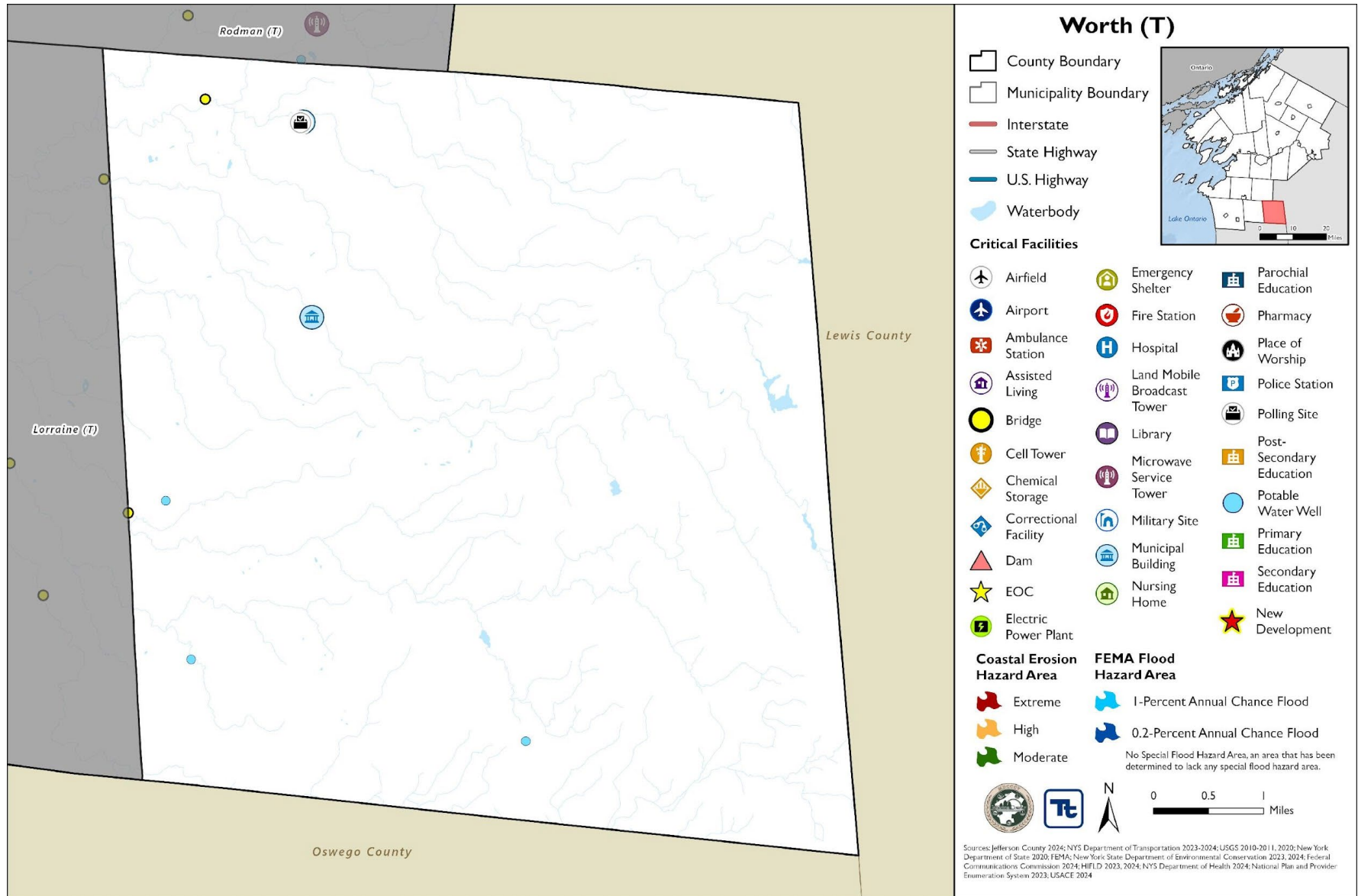
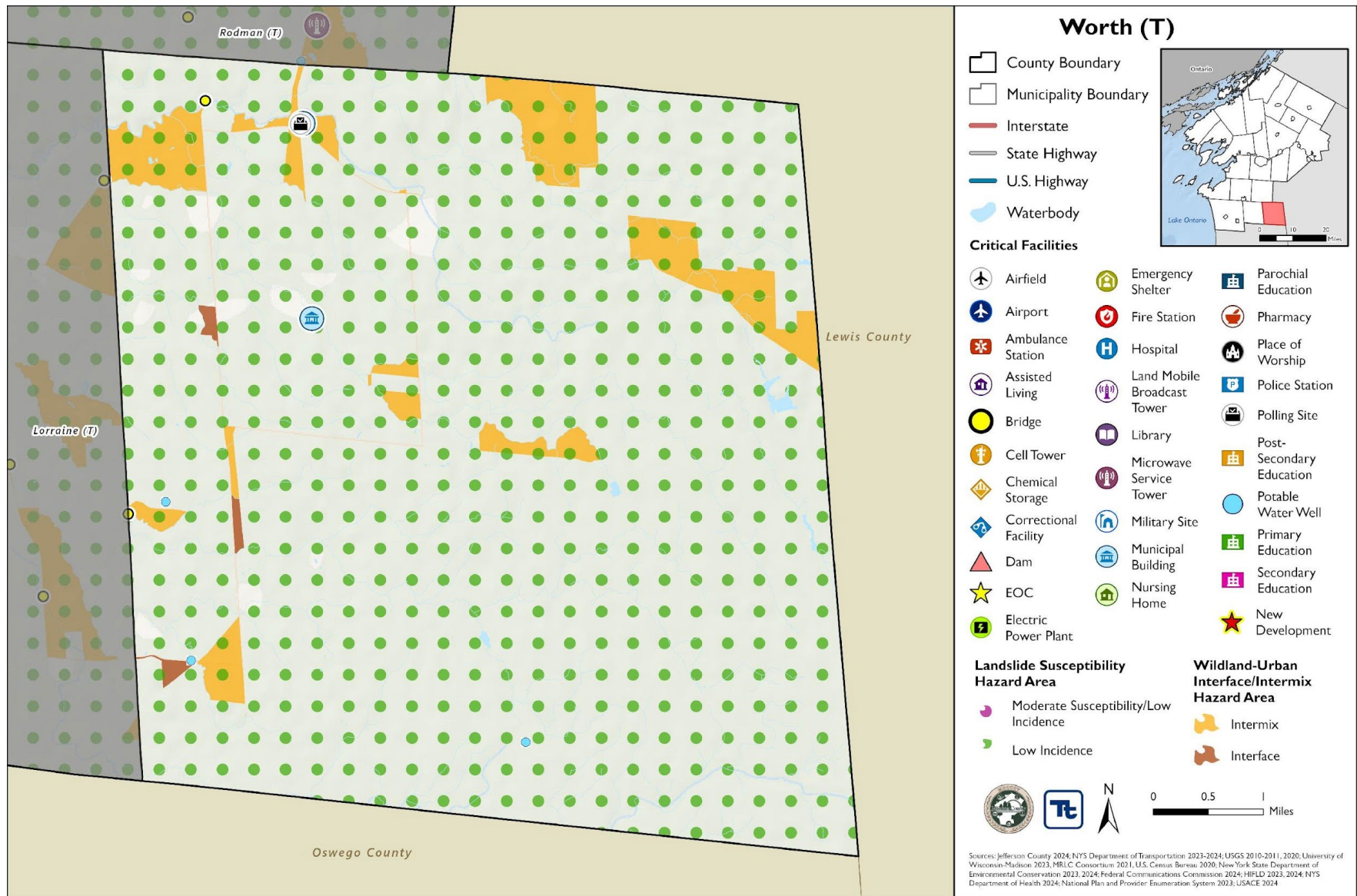




Figure 2. Worth Landslide and WUI Hazard Area Extent and Location Map







## 43.4.2 Previous Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Worth is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table C provides details on loss and damage in Worth during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table C. Presidential Disaster Declaration History in Worth

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Worth
November 18-22, 2022	Severe Winter Storm (EM-3589)	A winter storm caused more than six feet of snow to accumulate in Jefferson County. This intense snowfall has created extremely dangerous travel conditions, and as a result, numerous road closures and travel bans.	None identified.
October 31 – November 1, 2019	Severe Storm, Flood (DR-4472)	A storm system brought record breaking rains, damaging wind gusts (45 to 50 mph), a small Lake Ontario seiche, and river flooding to the region. Thousands of power outages occurred across the area, and wind-related damage closed hundreds of roads and did countless tree damage. High winds and lakeshore flooding continued into November 1.	Culvert washout.
May 2 – August 6, 2017	Flood (DR-4348)	Six months of wet weather led to an over-accumulation of waters in Lake Ontario. Flooding from the lake began impacting areas in May and continued until early autumn. Waves destroyed public and private break walls all along the lake shore. Thousands of homes and buildings were affected by flood waters. Several homes dropped off bluffs. In some areas shoreline erosion of 50 to 100 feet deep occurred. Sanitary sewer systems in lakeside communities were affected. Beaches, marinas, and state parks were closed all summer long with unknown economic losses to mainly seasonal businesses. In late May, the Governor imposed a 5-mph speed limit within 600 feet of the Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River shore. By summer's end, damage estimates reached \$10 Million in Jefferson County.	None identified.
November 17-26, 2014	Severe Winter Storm, Flood (DR-4204)	A winter storm moved into the region, causing temperatures to drop tremendously. Lake effect snow impacted counties bordering Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. Travel restrictions were instituted due to whiteout conditions. The storm produced heavy snowfall, high winds,	None identified.



## Town of Worth

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Worth
		and blizzard-like conditions, resulting in road closures, travel disruptions, power outages, and damage to public and private property.	
October 27 – November 8, 2012	Severe Storm (EM-3351)	Remnants of Hurricane Sandy brought strong winds and heavy rains. Rainfall amounts of two to five inches were measured across the area with some area creeks reaching bankful. High winds downed trees and power lines. Wind gusts were measured to 60 mph. Utilities reported tens of thousands of customers without power across the entire region.	None identified.

*EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)*

*FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency*

*DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)*

*N/A = Not applicable*



### 43.4.3 Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

In the table below representatives from the Town of Worth Hazard Mitigation Planning Team assessed impacts of hazards on buildings, structures, facilities, infrastructure, community assets and systems, people and the local economy.

Table D. Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

Hazard Name	Local Impacts
Dam Failure	Some culvert washouts have occurred from Beaver dams that have failed.
Drought	No known impacts
Extreme Temperature	The Town is in the process of setting up a church in the Town of Lorraine as a heating and cooling shelter and it is located six miles from the Town Barn.
Flood	<p>Loomis Road is a seasonal road that is heavily used in the spring, summer and fall for ATV use and hunting, and is primarily used as a shorter route for the locals to get to the main road. In the winter/snow season it is used as a snowmobile trail system. The road washes out and there are culvert issues. The land is mainly county and state lands with a few private land areas with one year-round resident. There are no utilities located on the road. Loomis Road GPS coordinates 43.791872,-75.850223.</p> <p>Bice Road is a year-round road that turns into a seasonal road with one year-round resident that lives half a mile past the problem area. The road is a heavily used road for ATV, and hunting in spring, summer, and fall. In winter/snow season it is a main snowmobile trail. In the winter/snow season there is only one way in or out for the resident that lives past the problem area. If the culvert and road were to be washed away the Town would have to plow several miles of seasonal road to make it so the resident could get to and from their property. These miles of road are not built to sustain the use of today's plow trucks, and the Town would have to spend thousands of dollars to build the infrastructure up to withstand the heavy equipment. Bice Road GPS coordinates 43.7285734,-75.8705856.</p> <p>Town Line Road floods private property and is eroding the property and access to the home is vulnerable. The owners have a bridge to cross the creek and with flooding waters, the bridge structure will become unstable, and they will have no access to their home. Town Line Road GPS coordinates 43.730955,-75.907377.</p> <p>Lazy Paradise Road general are of GPS coordinates 43.712267,-75.859544 and 43.713351,-75.848104 road washes away, lose culverts</p> <p>Lazy Paradise Road is a seasonal road that leads to state and private land with a gate and a dead end. There are no utilities on this road. People would have no way in or out if the road were to flood and wash away. Project in the works: Town is going to replace a culvert (5 feet across currently, needs to be doubled). Snow and ice melt contributes to issues. This culvert is along Bice Road.</p>
Geological Hazards	The Town is experiencing more earthquakes, but there is no damage that Town is aware of. The Town also has experienced smaller slides from dirt that falls into a ditch, but nothing has impacted roads or bridges.
Severe Storm	The Town had a tornado go through the woods in the fall of 2024 and is the first one that has touched down in a while.





Hazard Name	Local Impacts
Severe Winter Storm	Numerous buildings have been impacted and have been knocked down due to the weight of the snow.  The Town has three plows that are set up on a four-hour schedule and each plow has its own path to plow. Sometimes the Town has issues with high volume snow. The Town Trucks have a v-wing to push banks over and a snowblower.
Wildfire	No known impacts

### 43.4.4 Vulnerable Community Assets

In the table below representatives from the Town of Worth Hazard Mitigation Planning team assessed specific impacts to the assets included in the table below. If a community asset is not present in the municipality the Planning Team stated, 'Not Applicable.'

Table E. Vulnerable Community Assets

Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
Agriculture	No known impacts	Local Roads	Loomis road washes away, making it impassable. Refer to flood above.
Airports	Not applicable	Major Employers	No known impacts
Area: Concentration of Businesses	Not applicable	Medical Centers (non-hospital)	Not applicable
Area: Concentration of Residences	The Town has one Hamlet centered around the Town Barn. No known impacts. There are alot of seasonal residences.	Natural Resources	There are several wells that have natural gas in them and every once in a while, they blow up. Nothing recently has occurred.
Bridges	Not applicable	Neighborhoods	Piles of snow make for hazardous travel conditions.
City Hall/Courthouse	The Town hall has mold and is leaking which resulted in closure about 5 years ago. The Town was intending on building a new one, but priorities had to shift to Town Barn. The Barn was inspected, and trucks cannot be put in the barn while people are working inside the Barn. There is consideration of dissolving the Town or building something.	Parks and Recreational Sites	No known impacts
College/University	Not applicable	Place of Worship	The local church in Lorraine has community activities.
Community Centers/Hubs	Not applicable	Private Property	See Flood section above.



Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
Community Activities: major local events including festivals and economic drivers such as beaches, skiing, farming, fishing, etc.	No known impacts	Public Transportation	Not applicable
Cultural/Historic Buildings/Sites	There is a cemetery with potential Civil War Veterans that is not well maintained, and the Town cannot clean it up because the County has the responsibility. Some grave sites are not well marked.	Schools (K-12)	Not applicable
Culverts	<p>Loomis road culvert at GPS coordinates 43.791872,-75.850223 is undersized and allows major flooding during the spring time thaw and intense rain events resulting road wash outs. The road has washed away 6 times within four years.</p> <p>Bice road culvert at GPS coordinates 43.7285734,-75.8705856 is undersized and floods and washes away with the spring time thaw and intense rain events. The road has collapsed once since 2021, with multiple times prior for years with no record.</p> <p>Lazy Paradise road culvert at GPS 43.712267,-75.859544 and 43.713351,-75.848104 are undersized and allows flooding with road washing away during the spring time thaw and intense rain events. The road washing happens every year in the spring and at least once every summer for the past 4 years with multiple times prior with no record. This is a seasonal camp road, and no one lives up there anymore.</p> <p>Town Line road culvert floods with the springtime thaw and potential flooding with intense rain events.</p> <p>Macklen Road culvert sometimes has water wash over it.</p>	Small Businesses	Not applicable



## Town of Worth

Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
Elder-care Facilities	Not applicable	Supermarkets/Grocery Stores	Not applicable
Fire/Police Stations	Not applicable	Transportation - Mobile Asset Storage	No known impacts.
Gas Stations	Not applicable	Utilities	Town just got internet within the last 3-4 years. Issues with reliability (unsure if problems are hazard related or not).
Highways	County Route 189- one culvert was replaced a year ago: Part of 95/93 - No known impacts	Wastewater Treatment Plants	Not applicable
Hospitals	Not applicable	Waterfront	No known impacts
Other	No known impacts	Drinking Water Resources	No known impacts.



### 43.4.5 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I.

The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Impacts from a particular hazard may have decreased due to an implemented project or relocation of an asset that was previously at risk. Alternatively, risk may have increased because population has increased in a hazard prone area.

Table F. Hazard Ranking

Hazard Name	Frequency (2011 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Impacts (2011 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Description of frequency and impacts (2011 – present):	Future Events (present – 2030): Will Increase, Decrease, Stay the Same	2025 Ranking
Dam Failure	Not relevant	Not relevant	-	Not relevant	Low
Drought	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	-	Stay the same	Low
Extreme Temperature	Heat-Stayed the Same Cold-Stayed the same	Heat-Stayed the Same Cold-Stayed the same	-	Heat-Stayed the Same Cold-Stayed the same	Medium
Flood	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	Since 2020 our community has not had any increased flooding. It has remained relatively the same. In 2024 we had multiple intense rain events that caused more than normal flooding.	Increase	High
Geologic Hazards	Landslide-Stay the same Earthquake-Stay the same	Landslide-Stay the same Earthquake-Stay the same	Landslide issues would be manmade in the Town	Landslide-Stay the same Earthquake-Stay the same	Low
Severe Weather	Increased	Increased	Since 2020 our community has seen an increase in high wind events. In January 2024 we had a severe weather event, which included rain, and extremely high winds. This event lead to many downed trees and power outages throughout the entire town including the Highway garage.	Increase	High
Severe Winter Weather	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	-	Stayed the same	High



Hazard Name	Frequency (2011 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Impacts (2011 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Description of frequency and impacts (2011 – present):	Future Events (present – 2030): Will Increase, Decrease, Stay the Same	2025 Ranking
Wildfire	Stay the same	Stay the same	-	Stay the same	Low

### 43.4.6 Critical Facilities

Table G. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		

None Identified

Source: Jefferson County 2024; New York State Department of Environmental Conservation 2023, 2024; Federal Communications Commission 2024; HIFLD 2023, 2024; NYS Department of Health 2024; National Plan and Provider Enumeration System 2023; USACE 2024; NYS Department of Transportation 2023

The municipality does not have any identified high hazard potential dams within the jurisdiction.



## 43.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table H through Table L.

### 43.5.1 Development and Permitting

Table H. Development and Permitting Capability

Question	Answer
Does your municipality or the county issue building permits for development in your community?	Jefferson County
What is your process for tracking building permits?	Zoning Officer
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	N/A
Does your community have a buildable land inventory? If yes, please describe.	Only if individual people sell a lot. The population is decreasing.

Table I. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	3	0	0	3
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits				
Permits within SFHA				





SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table J. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2011 to 2018

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones	Description / Status of Development
None Identified					

Table K. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones	Description / Status of Development
None Identified					

Table L Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
None Identified					

## 43.6 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table A is responsible for maintaining this information.

### 43.6.1 NFIP Statistics

Table M summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Worth.

Table M. Worth NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	0
# Claims (Losses)	0
Total Loss Payments	\$0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

*NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than \$1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.*

*FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.*



*Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over \$5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds \$20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.*

*Source: FEMA 2024*

## 43.6.2 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Flood Vulnerability Summary

The HMP Team provided information on participation in and continued compliance with the NFIP in the table below.

Table N. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Refer to roadways listed in above tables
Who is the Community Floodplain Administrator (FPA)? Do they serve any roles other than FPA? Do they have adequate training and capacity for this role?	Michael Dobbins, Zoning Enforcement Officer
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Zoning Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	The Town, County and NYSDEC did not have record of this law number/municipal code.
When was the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) adopted, if applicable?	Low flood risk- Non-Special Flood Hazard Area classification
Explain NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, inspections, engineering capability, GIS, etc.)	Town does not have a floodplain.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in your community, if any?	No



NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If yes, what type of assistance/training is needed?	No
How many NFIP policies are in your community? What is the total premium and coverage?	No Policies
How many claims have been paid out in the community? What is the total amount of paid claims?	No Claims
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? What is the process to make sure these structures are brought into compliance?	No process: no issues have been had with lack of development
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Goes back to permitting process; zoning enforcement officer would determine this. A permit is only required if the rebuild is not the same use as it was prior.
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
Does the community track the number of buildings in the floodplain? If so, how many structures are in special flood hazard area (SFHA)?	N/A
How many structures (residential and non-residential) are exposed to flood risk within the community outside of the regulatory maps?	No; King property has an area that floods, but this does not impact any infrastructure to the Town's knowledge.
Does the community maintain elevation records? If yes, please describe.	N/A
Are there any repetitive loss (RL) or severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures in the community? If yes, how many of each category?	None
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	N/A
How does the community teach property owners or other stakeholders about the importance of flood insurance?	Bank does this.



NFIP Topic	Comments
What digital sources (like the FEMA Map Service Center, National Flood Hazard Layer) or non-regulatory tools does your community use?	Not aware of any
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Town requires limit on acre size (one acre is smallest)
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAV: Not Documented CAC: Not Documented
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

---



## 43.7 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

---

Worth performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Worth to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.



### 43.7.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Planning and regulatory capabilities are the plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

#### Ordinances

Jefferson County has an Emergency Management Ordinance which charges the County with maintaining a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to identify local measures that may prevent disasters, to develop local mechanisms to coordinate local resources and personnel for service during and after disasters, support the facilitation of delivery of services to aid citizens and reduce human suffering resulting from disaster, and to provide for short- and long-term recovery and redevelopment after disasters.

Jefferson County has Site Plan and Subdivision Codes that are relevant to development within a certain distance of County interests. Development applications in the areas across the County are sent to County Planning for review to promote coordination of land use decisions and local/county impacts. These County capabilities are inclusive of Worth and the jurisdiction often partners with the County. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County's Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other kinds of ordinances was not considered a gap in local capabilities. The table below summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the Town.

Table O. Ordinances

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Building Codes	Yes	All of the communities in Jefferson County regulate construction through the use of a building code. The Town of Worth adhere to the building code through County Authority. Building codes regulate construction standards and are developed for specific geographic areas of the country. They consider the type, frequency, and intensity of hazards present in the region. Structures built to applicable building codes are inherently resistant to many hazards such as strong winds, floods, and earthquakes. Due to the location specific nature of the building codes, these are very valuable tools for mitigation.	Jefferson County
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	This ordinance is designed to protect communities from flood hazards by implementing regulations that ensures the land use and development practices account for the flood risks, requires vulnerable structures to be constructed to withstand flood damage, and to control changes to the natural floodplain and stream channels to prevent increased flood hazards.	Floodplain Administrator
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to "caveat emptor," a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of \$500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent





Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
		opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.	
Site Plan Code	Yes	Site plan review requirements are used to evaluate proposed development prior to construction. An illustration of the proposed work, including its location, exact dimensions, existing and proposed buildings, and many other elements are often included in the site plan review requirements. The site plan reviews offer an opportunity to incorporate mitigation principles, such as ensuring that the proposed development is not in an identified hazard area and that appropriate setbacks are included.	Town Administration
Subdivision Code	Yes	Subdivision ordinances offer an opportunity to account for natural hazards prior to the development of land as they formulate regulations when the land is subdivided. Subdivision designs that incorporates mitigation principles can reduce the exposure of future development to hazard events.	Town Administration
Wellhead Protection	Yes	Required to have any wells a certain amount of feet away from septic and property line.	Town Administration
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Hamlet is a specific zone; the rest of the Town is Forestry or Agriculture.	Town Administration

## Plans

Jefferson County has an Agriculture Plan (Jefferson County Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan, 2016); Climate Adaptation / Resilience Plan (North Country Regional Sustainability Plan, 2013); Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan; County Emergency Preparedness Assessment (CEPA); Continuity of Operations Plan (Jefferson County Government COOP – COG Plan, 2023); Economic Development Plan (Jefferson County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, 2021); Public Health Plan (Jefferson County Public Health Service Strategic Plan 2023-2027); Threat and Hazard Identification and Assessment (THIRA); Tourism Plan; Transportation Plan (Jefferson County Coordinated Transportation Plan for Mobility Services, 2021); and other recent plans that are all countywide in scope and implementation and are applicable to the Town of Worth. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County's Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities. The table below summarizes the plans currently in place.



Table P. Plans

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Comprehensive Plan	Yes	A comprehensive plan is a document which illustrates the overall vision and goals of a community. It serves as a guide for the community's future and often includes anticipated demographics, land use, transportation, and actions to achieve desired goals. Integrating mitigation concepts and policies into a comprehensive plan provides a means for implementing initiatives through legal frameworks and enhances the opportunity to reduce the risk posed by hazard events.	Town Administration
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	-	Town Administration

### 43.7.2 Administrative and Technical Capability

Jefferson County Code, Fire Prevention and Building Code department currently enforces the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code in 31 municipalities that chose not to enforce the Code at the local level, including the Town of Worth. The Department employs Code Enforcement Officers and clerical staff to ensure that new construction and areas of public assembly conform to the provisions of the State Uniform Code. Proper enforcement of the Code protects property and encourages quality development that enhances public safety and the economy of the County. The office's two major program responsibilities include existing and new building permit administration (i.e.: plan review, issuing permits, construction inspections and issuing certificates of occupancy) and mandated fire safety inspections.

Jefferson County has an Economic Development Commission (Jefferson County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy); Emergency Management (Jefferson County Office of Fire & Emergency Management), County Department of Planning; County Public Health Department (including Administration and Finance, Home Healthcare Services, Medical Examiner's Office, Emergency Medical Services); County Highway Department, among others, whose programs and services serve the entire County, including the Town of Worth. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County's Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing Administrative and Technical Capabilities against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other staff was not considered a gap in local capabilities. The table below summarizes staff and personnel resources.

Table Q. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments
Code Enforcement Official	Yes	The Town has a Zoning Enforcement Officer.
Maintenance Programs	Yes	The Town Highway performs snow removal and tree trimming.
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	The Town has agreements with the Tug Hill Commission and the County.



Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board has five members
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department has three staff members and is in need of additional equipment.
Zoning Board of Appeals	Yes	The Zoning Board has three members.

### 43.7.3 Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to Worth.

Table R. Fiscal Capabilities

Capability Type	Has this funding capability been used since the last plan (2011)? If yes, please describe.
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	Hoping to find some; not in use, but searching for it
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	No, Barn possible
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No, may have to in the future
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other Federal (non-FEMA) funding programs	Yes, CHIPS - culvert repairs
FEMA funding programs	Yes, HMP
Other State funding programs	No
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No



### 43.7.4 Education and Outreach Capability

The table below includes education and outreach programs and methods already in place that could be used to carry out mitigation activities and communicate information about hazards.

Table S. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Capability Type	Is this education and outreach capability currently in use in the Municipality? If yes, please describe.
Community Newsletter	No
Hazard awareness campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, school programs, public events)	No
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No
Local News	Yes, to distribute new information
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	N/A
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	Yes, the Town would deal with this
Public information officer or communications office	Yes, Clerk
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No
Warning systems for hazard events	No, County handles this
Other	No

### 43.7.5 Hazard Capability Assessment

Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. The HMP Team ranked the local government's capability to address risks and impacts of each hazard based on the risk and capability assessments performed above.

- *Strong: Capacity exists and effectively manages the impacts of this hazard.*
- *Moderate: Capacity exists but is not used or needs some improvement.*
- *Weak: Capacity exists and needs substantial improvement*
- *None: Capacity does not exist.*

Table T. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Strong, Moderate, Weak, None
Dam Failure	Not a Concern- None
Drought	Strong



Hazard	Strong, Moderate, Weak, None
Extreme Temperature	Strong
Flood	Moderate
Geological Hazards	Strong
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Wildfire	None - Town communicates with other municipalities.

## 43.8 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

### 43.8.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

The Town did not participate in the last plan.

### 43.8.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Since the adoption of the County's first HMP, Worth has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

- None identified.

### 43.8.3 Identified Issues

**The Town of Worth has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community for mitigation strategy development:**

- Recent storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which overwhelmed culverts and roadways which caused flooding. Loomis Road is a seasonal road that is heavily used in the spring, summer and fall for ATV use and hunting, and is primarily used as a shorter route for locals to get to the main road. In the winter season it is used as a snowmobile trail system. The road washes out and there are culvert issues that contribute to the lack of drainage and road has washed away 6 times within four years. The land is mainly county and state lands with a few private land areas with one year-round resident. There are no utilities located on the road. Loomis Road GPS coordinates 43.791872, -75.850223.
- Recent storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which overwhelmed culverts and roadways which caused flooding. Bice Road is a year-round road that turns into a seasonal road with one year-round resident that lives half a mile past the problem area. The road is a heavily used road for ATV, and hunting in spring, summer, and fall. In winter/snow season it is a main snowmobile trail. In the winter/snow season there is only one way in or out for the resident that lives past the problem area. If the culvert and road were to be washed away the Town would have to plow several miles of seasonal road to make it so the resident could get to and from their property. These miles of road are not built to sustain the use of today's plow trucks, and the Town would have to spend thousands of dollars to build the infrastructure up to withstand the heavy equipment. Bice Road GPS coordinates 43.7285734, -75.8705856.
- Recent storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which overwhelmed culverts and roadways which caused flooding. Town Line Road floods private property and is eroding the property and access to the home is vulnerable. The owners have a bridge to cross the creek and with flooding waters, the bridge structure will



become unstable, and they will have no access to their home. Town Line Road GPS coordinates 43.730955,-75.907377.

- Recent storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which overwhelmed culverts and roadways which caused flooding. Lazy Paradise Road general are of GPS coordinates 43.712267,-75.859544 and 43.713351,-75.848104. Lazy Paradise Road is a seasonal road that leads to state and private land with a gate and a dead end. There are no utilities on this road. People would have no way in or out if the road were to flood and wash away. Project in the works: Town is going to replace a culvert (5 feet across currently, needs to be doubled). Snow and ice melt contributes to issues. This culvert is along Bice Road.
- Recent storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which overwhelmed culverts and roadways which caused flooding. Macklen Road sometimes experiences washouts from an undersized culvert.
- The Town Barn is severely undersized and numerous pieces of equipment currently sit outside which impacts the lifespan of the equipment, which hinders the Town from being able to perform continuity of operations. The Barn also was inspected, and trucks cannot be put in the barn while people are working inside the Barn. There is consideration of dissolving the Town or building something. The Town has had to leave some equipment out on an angle which also impacts the suspension and lifespan.





#### **43.8.4 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update**

Worth participated in the mitigation strategy workshop and identified hazard mitigation actions to reduce the risks and impacts of hazards the community ranked as high-risk. Hazard risk ranking was specific to each community in the County and was based on quantitative (i.e., analysis of the best available data) and qualitative risk assessment processes (i.e., evaluation of previous occurrences, likelihood of future occurrences and vulnerabilities to people and community services; buildings and critical infrastructure; the natural environment and other local priorities).

Implementation of these actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and local capacity and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in local priorities.

Volume I identifies fourteen evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. Below, Table U provides the prioritization criteria score for each proposed mitigation action.



Action 2025-WorthT-01. Loomis Road

Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration, County, NYSDOT	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	Recent storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which overwhelmed culverts and roadways which caused flooding. Loomis Road is a seasonal road that is heavily used in the spring, summer and fall for ATV use and hunting, and is primarily used as a shorter route for locals to get to the main road. In the winter season it is used as a snowmobile trail system. The road washes out and there are culvert issues that contribute to the lack of drainage and road has washed away 6 times within four years. The land is mainly county and state lands with a few private land areas with one year-round resident. There are no utilities located on the road. Loomis Road GPS coordinates 43.791872, -75.850223.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will contract an engineer to complete an engineering survey of Loomis Road in the Town to determine the proper mitigation measures that would be necessary to eliminate or reduce flooding. Once the potential solutions are determined, the Town will implement the best and most cost-effective solution.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after Survey and Inventory	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Continuity of tourism is likely to be maintained as well.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Transportation routes are more likely to remain open</li><li>• Evacuation routes will remain intact.</li><li>• Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who require treatment for injuries and illness.</li></ul>	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying flood proofing measures improves the resiliency of the Town and improves the reliability of the transportation system.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action is to increase culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Property Protection, Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Elevate affected roadways	Not cost effective



	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.
--	-------------	--



Action 2025-WorthT-02. Bice Road

Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration, County, NYSDOT	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	Recent storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which overwhelmed culverts and roadways which caused flooding. Bice Road is a year-round road that turns into a seasonal road with one year-round resident that lives half a mile past the problem area. The road is a heavily used road for ATV, and hunting in spring, summer, and fall. In winter/snow season it is a main snowmobile trail. In the winter/snow season there is only one way in or out for the resident that lives past the problem area. If the culvert and road were to be washed away the Town would have to plow several miles of seasonal road to make it so the resident could get to and from their property. These miles of road are not built to sustain the use of today's plow trucks, and the Town would have to spend thousands of dollars to build the infrastructure up to withstand the heavy equipment. Bice Road GPS coordinates 43.7285734,-75.8705856.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will contract an engineer to complete an engineering survey of Bice Road in the Town to determine the proper mitigation measures that would be necessary to eliminate or reduce flooding. Once the potential solutions are determined, the Town will implement the best and most cost-effective solution.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after Survey and Inventory	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Continuity of tourism is likely to be maintained as well.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transportation routes are more likely to remain open</li> <li>• Evacuation routes will remain intact.</li> <li>• Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who require treatment for injuries and illness.</li> </ul>	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying flood proofing measures improves the resiliency of the Town and improves the reliability of the transportation system.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action is to increase culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Property Protection, Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-



	Elevate affected roadways	Not cost effective
	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.



Action 2025-WorthT-03. Town Line Road

Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration, County, NYSDOT	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	Recent storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which overwhelmed culverts and roadways which caused flooding. Town Line Road floods private property and is eroding the property and access to the home is vulnerable. The owners have a bridge to cross the creek and with flooding waters, the bridge structure will become unstable, and they will have no access to their home. Town Line Road GPS coordinates 43.730955,-75.907377.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will contract an engineer to complete an engineering survey of Town Line Road in the Town to determine the proper mitigation measures that would be necessary to eliminate or reduce flooding. Once the potential solutions are determined, the Town will implement the best and most cost-effective solution.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after Survey and Inventory	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Continuity of tourism is likely to be maintained as well.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transportation routes are more likely to remain open</li> <li>• Evacuation routes will remain intact.</li> <li>• Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who require treatment for injuries and illness.</li> </ul>	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying flood proofing measures improves the resiliency of the Town and improves the reliability of the transportation system.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action is to increase culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Property Protection, Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Elevate affected roadways	Not cost effective
	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.





Action 2025-WorthT-04. Lazy Paradise Road

Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration, County, NYSDOT	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	Recent storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which overwhelmed culverts and roadways which caused flooding. Lazy Paradise Road general are of GPS coordinates 43.712267,-75.859544 and 43.713351,-75.848104. Lazy Paradise Road is a seasonal road that leads to state and private land with a gate and a dead end. There are no utilities on this road. People would have no way in or out if the road were to flood and wash away. Project in the works: Town is going to replace a culvert (5 feet across currently, needs to be doubled). Snow and ice melt contributes to issues. This culvert is along Bice Road.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will contract an engineer to complete an engineering survey of Lazy Paradise Road in the Town to determine the proper mitigation measures that would be necessary to eliminate or reduce flooding. Once the potential solutions are determined, the Town will implement the best and most cost-effective solution.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after Survey and Inventory	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Continuity of tourism is likely to be maintained as well.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transportation routes are more likely to remain open</li> <li>• Evacuation routes will remain intact.</li> <li>• Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who require treatment for injuries and illness.</li> </ul>	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying flood proofing measures improves the resiliency of the Town and improves the reliability of the transportation system.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action is to increase culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Property Protection, Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Elevate affected roadways	Not cost effective



	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.
--	-------------	--



Action 2025-WorthT-05. Macklen Road

Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration, County, NYSDOT	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	Recent storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which overwhelmed culverts and roadways which caused flooding. Macklen Road sometimes experiences washouts from an undersized culvert.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will contract an engineer to complete an engineering survey of Macklen Road in the Town to determine the proper mitigation measures that would be necessary to eliminate or reduce flooding. Once the potential solutions are determined, the Town will implement the best and most cost-effective solution.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after Survey and Inventory	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Continuity of tourism is likely to be maintained as well.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Transportation routes are more likely to remain open</li><li>• Evacuation routes will remain intact.</li><li>• Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who require treatment for injuries and illness.</li></ul>	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying flood proofing measures improves the resiliency of the Town and improves the reliability of the transportation system.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action is to increase culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Property Protection, Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Elevate affected roadways	Not cost effective
	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.



Action 2025-WorthT-06. Town Barn

Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geologic Hazards, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town Barn is severely undersized and numerous pieces of equipment currently sit outside which impacts the lifespan of the equipment, which hinders the Town from being able to perform continuity of operations. The Barn also was inspected, and trucks cannot be put in the barn while people are working inside the Barn. There is consideration of dissolving the Town or building something. The Town has had to leave some equipment out on an angle which also impacts the suspension and lifespan.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will consult with an engineer to determine the best location and size for an upgraded and weather-proofed Town Barn that has the capacity to store all the vehicles that should be kept inside, while having room for the Town to be able to perform continuity of operations within the barn. The Town will be responsible for ensuring routine maintenance is performed in the barn. The Town will also ensure the new garage has a backup power source.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD based on Engineer	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 6, 7	
Benefits:	The Town will have a proper-sized Town Town Barn that can store all of the tools that need to be kept in a more temperature-controlled setting.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The Town population will be better protected by a fully prepared Highway Department	
Impact on Future Development:	Any future development will have support from a fully prepared Highway Department with functioning equipment due to proper storage and maintenance of all equipment.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Any critical facilities will have support from the fully prepared Highway Department with functioning equipment due to proper storage and maintenance of all equipment.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action strengthens the Highway Department's functionality which allows for more efficient work to be performed.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severity but decrease the frequency of severe weather events such as high winds and severe winter weather. This action considers the chance of more severe weather and temperature extremes.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Property Protection, Emergency Services, Public Information	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Rely on neighboring municipalities for equipment	Does not fix current issue of leaks and damage in the facility



## Town of Worth

---

	Rely on neighboring County for equipment	Does not fix current issue of leaks and damage in the facility
--	--	--



Table U. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
Action 2025-WorthT-01.	Loomis Road	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-WorthT-02.	Bice Road	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-WorthT-03.	Town Line Road	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-WorthT-04.	Lazy Paradise Road	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-WorthT-05.	Macklen Road	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-WorthT-06.	Town Barn	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High

Note: Volume I, Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14)