



THE RAFT

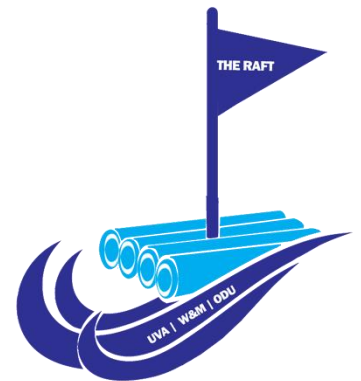
Resilience Adaptation Feasibility Tool

King William County

Scorecard
Report
July 2021

The RAFT Goal

To help Virginia's coastal localities improve resilience to flooding and other coastal storm hazards while remaining economically and socially viable.



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VIRGINIA COASTAL
POLICY CENTER



OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY
Resilience Collaborative

Acknowledgment of Funders

This RAFT product was created with funding from:

Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program*

and the

Jessie Ball DuPont Fund

We are grateful to these funders for supporting various phases of The RAFT from
2015-Present.

Anonymous

Environmental Resilience Institute at the University of Virginia

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration*

School of Architecture at the University of Virginia

Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program*

Virginia Environmental Endowment

Virginia Sea Grant Climate Adaptation and Resilience Program

For more information, visit The RAFT website: raft.ien.virginia.edu

* This project, Task #92.02, was funded by the Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program led by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality through Grant FY21 #NA20NOS4190207 of the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended.

The views expressed in The RAFT's various products are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of any of the funders mentioned above.



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Background

What is The RAFT?

- “Full-service tool” and collaborative, community-driven process designed to assist coastal localities in increasing their resilience.
- Conceived and developed by an academic interdisciplinary collaborative called the “Core Team”
 - Institute for Engagement & Negotiation (IEN) at the University of Virginia
 - Virginia Coastal Policy Center (VCPC) at William & Mary Law School
 - Old Dominion University (ODU)/Virginia Sea Grant Climate Adaptation and Resilience Program.

The RAFT has three key components:

1. The RAFT **Scorecard**, completed by the Core Team, provides a comprehensive assessment of the locality’s resilience.
2. A **Resilience Action Workshop** where participants review the assessment findings, identify achievable action items and create a one-year Resilience Action Checklist.
3. **Implementation** in which the Core Team works with a Locality Implementation Team to achieve items identified on the Resilience Action Checklist.

How does The RAFT help a locality?

1. Open a community conversation about community resilience, including gaps, and needs.
2. Support the community in identifying priority actions for the largest impact in increasing resilience.
3. Improve communication and coordination within the community and with regional and state agencies.
4. Help the community become better positioned to find and apply for relevant funding opportunities.
5. Earn a better Community Rating System (CRS) score, which saves residents money on their flood insurance premiums.

What is resilience?

The RAFT focuses on coastal community resilience, improving the ability of a community to bounce back from hazardous events such as hurricanes and extreme weather and deal with chronic issues such as flooding.

The RAFT takes a comprehensive approach by including environmental, economic, and social resilience. All three are vital for a community to thrive.

To build resilience, localities need capacities in areas of emergency management, infrastructure, planning, policy, and community well-being.

The Resilience Cycle



Adapted from: NOAA Coastal Community Resilience Indicators and Rating Systems, 2015.

Locality Total Score

Category	Score Received	Possible Score
1) POLICY, LEADERSHIP, AND COLLABORATION <i>Measures policy and legislation in place for coastal resilience and includes coordination and collaboration between various levels of government, and how accessible and open government data is to the public.</i>	10	20
2) RISK ASSESSMENT AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT <i>Examines how well a locality has conducted risk assessments to prepare for coastal storm hazards, identified vulnerable populations and their needs during or after a coastal storm hazard, and developed plans for disaster preparedness, including a Hazard Mitigation Plan.</i>	15	20
3) INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE <i>Assesses how well the locality has identified methods and plans for storm water and protecting critical infrastructure including using natural and nature-based features (NNBF).</i>	10	20
4) PLANNING FOR RESILIENCE <i>Assesses the comprehensive plan and zoning code for resilience, how a locality is using incentives to promote resilience in building and development, how policies protect ecosystems, how they use green infrastructure to improve resilience, and how much resilience has been incorporated into planning.</i>	13	20
5) COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT, HEALTH, AND WELL BEING <i>Assesses how the community engages with residents in planning for coastal storm hazard including social equity considerations and examines the locality's attention to issues of health and wellness during and after coastal events.</i>	9	20
Total Score:	57%	

Interpreting the Score

Low Resilience: Less than 50%- There are plenty of opportunities for improvement. The locality should decide whether it will be more beneficial to achieve the least difficult improvements first, or to tackle more challenging problems. The key is to decide which of these approaches makes the most sense, as the locality develops their Resilience Action Checklist.

Moderate Resilience: 50% - 74% – The locality is actively involved in coastal resilience planning and has achieved some successes. There are still opportunities for strengthening resilience. The Resilience Action Checklist should focus on weak categories and anticipate moderate to difficult improvements.

High Resilience: 75% or More- Locality is well prepared! There may still be room for resilience and the Resilience

Action Checklist may focus on ways to improve resilience and further engage residents. Examples of locality policies, plans, and activities may assist other localities in the region and beyond.



1) LOCALITY LEADERSHIP, POLICY, AND COLLABORATION

1.1 LOCALITY LEADERSHIP AND PLANNING FOR RESILIENCE:

3/ 4 Points



Collaboration among local government decision makers, officials, departments, academia, and NGOs is important in planning for coastal resilience. Effective collaboration requires identifying local leaders and organizations, establishing the roles of such leaders and organizations, and providing leadership training and educational resources.

Points	Scoring Metric	Notes
1	a. Leadership roles are identified for staff and/or elected officials important for planning for resilience. If staff is limited or nonexistent, the locality has tasked someone with handling resilience efforts for the community.	Hazard Mitigation Plan (link) at 368 identifies staff for mitigation activities: County administrator and Emergency Management Coordinator. General leadership roles ID in Comprehensive plan (link) and 2016 Emergency Operation Plan (EOP) (link).
0	b. Training and education events are held for elected officials specifically on resilience issues.	Per MPPDC contact, PDC conducts training and education on resilience issues. Per locality contact, no other training or education events are held
1	c. Training and education events are held for locality staff, or if staff is limited or nonexistent, training of whomever has been tasked with handling resilience efforts for the community.	No training in Comp Plan, but general training in EOP , page 7. Per MPPDC contact, PDC conducts training and education on resilience issues.
1	d. Locality staff and/or elected officials, or whomever has been tasked with handling resilience efforts for the community, are meeting at least once per quarter to coordinate planning specifically on resilience issues.	Per MPPDC contact, the PDC meets regularly with leadership in the locality through a 25-member commission, as well as committees of local government administrators and local government planners. Resilience efforts are discussed throughout.

1.2 LOCALITY LEADERSHIP AND RESPONDING TO EMERGENCY:


3 / 4 Points

Collaboration among local officials and relevant stakeholders is equally important in responding to a coastal hazard. An organized, coordinated response to a coastal hazard requires identifying stakeholders, establishing roles, creating plans, and publicizing information.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
1		a. Locality has identified stakeholders who will require emergency response including socially vulnerable populations.	Basic ID in EOP 1-2. Hazard mitigation plan (link) at page 2, 15.
1		b. Locality has established internal emergency response roles (e.g., standing committees, staff titles), and these staff and partners participate in at least one training each year.	Internal emergency response roles and annual trainings are set forth in EOP , page 7, 9, and 11. Per MPPDC contact, PDC assists with some emergency trainings.
0		c. Locality collaborates on resilience planning with the stakeholders who will need emergency response and has provided the public with opportunity to give input from lower income vulnerable populations.	Demographics noted to be in figures on Comprehensive plan – page 15. (link). Per locality staff, no.
1		d. Locality has a means of communicating these plans to the public during a coastal storm hazard event.	Emergency communications center in EOP , pages 27-31. King William country citizen alert system (link).

1.3 LOCAL COLLABORATION WITH STATE AGENCIES AND REGIONAL PDCs: 3 / 4 Points

Coastal resilience issues go beyond political boundaries; therefore, localities benefit from regional collaboration. Regular communication between local, multi-jurisdictional, and state officials encourages sharing of information and ideas. Collaboration should include working with agencies that serve socially vulnerable communities. Localities are part of a Planning District Commission (PDC), which coordinates many activities.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
1		a. Locality staff and/or officials engage with regional and state agencies on resilience-oriented issues.	General coordination in Hazard Mitigation Plan (link).
0		b. Locality participation in local and regional resilience-oriented committees and initiatives to serve socially vulnerable populations.	No information available or provided.
1		c. Locality elected officials participate on relevant local and regional resilience-oriented commissions.	Per MPPDC contact, localities participate in Fight the Flood (link), as well as a septic repair revolving loan fund, and a living shoreline revolving loan fund.
1	\$\$\$	d. Locality staff work to identify funding opportunities and priorities to address resilience issues at the regional and state level.	2020 MP Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy. MPCEDS page 78, 97. Participation in Fight the Flood link . Per locality contact, town staff directs proper inquires to those MPPDC resources, specifically the septic repair revolving loan fund.

1.4 ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT:**1 / 4 Points**

Adaptive management involves updating ordinances and plans for coastal resilience based on new findings and emerging strategies. Use of data, scientific analyses, and new information is important to inform local policies to prepare. Adaptive management means incorporating lessons learned from research that informs best methods for addressing the needs of socially vulnerable populations.

Points	Scoring Metric	Notes
0	a. Locality incorporated new data, scientific analyses, and approaches to resilience, within the last five years into the Floodplain Management Ordinance.	Sec. 86-90. Floods. Last updated 2015. link . But see, Submitting technical data (link).
0	b. Locality incorporated new data, scientific analyses, and approaches to resilience, within the last five years into Zoning Ordinance.	Chapter 86. Zoning. Last updated 1995. link . 86-136. Periodic updating, every 5 years with reports to board of supervisors. link .
0	c. Locality incorporated new data, scientific analyses, and approaches to resilience, within the last five years into Site and Subdivision Ordinances.	Chapter 66. Subdivisions. Last updated 2004. link .
1	d. Locality incorporated new data, scientific analyses, and approaches to resilience, within the last five years into Comprehensive Plan.	See Comprehensive plan, page 20, last updated 2016. link .

1.5 The NFIP’s COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM:

0 / 4 Points

Communities wishing to go above and beyond the minimums of the National Flood Insurance Program can choose to participate in the Community Rating System (CRS). Participating communities implement higher standards of floodplain management, and, in return, residents are eligible for flood insurance premium reductions. Localities can do many things to improve their scores. For more information, see FEMA’s CRS website or the Wetlands Watch website on the subject.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
0	CRS	a. Locality has achieved a CRS Score of 9 or higher.	Locality is not listed on the 2020 CRS communities list. link .
0	CRS	b. Locality has achieved a CRS Score of 8.	See above.
0	CRS	c. Locality has achieved a CRS Score of 7.	See above.
0	CRS	d. Locality has achieved a CRS Score of 6 or lower.	See above.

TOTAL SCORE FOR SECTION 1: 10 / 20 POINTS

2) RISK ASSESSMENT AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

2.1 FLOOD EXPOSURE AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT:

3 / 4 Points





Localities should conduct and use an assessment of their flood exposure and vulnerability in developing policies and programs. Localities should be knowledgeable of their flooding risks, raise awareness in the community about vulnerable areas, help target action to assist the most threatened areas and reduce possible damage, and save costs by being preemptive not reactive.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
1	CRS	a. An exposure and/or vulnerability assessment is completed, mapped and updated within the last 5-7 years, available at the locality level, and (as evidence of being used) referenced in locality policy making.	Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan at 28, 96, 125-27, 189
1	CRS	b. Sources of flooding for both tidally-driven and precipitation-driven events are identified and updated within last 5 years.	Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan at 65-67 (Rivervine flooding); 75 (Ditch flooding); 80-82 (Coastal flooding)
1	CRS	c. Flooding for different return period storm events is identified and mapped.	Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan at 126-36
0	\$\$\$ CRS	d. Additional vulnerabilities (see above), including cultural, historic and economic assets, are identified and updated within the last 5 years.	Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan at 15-16 (Community Profile Section) Per locality staff, there is currently no assessment of additional vulnerabilities.

2.2 RISK ASSESSMENT FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS:

3 / 4 Points

Localities should conduct risk assessments of their socially vulnerable populations. These populations include those in areas of high poverty, elderly, caregivers, veterans, homeless, transient or nomadic communities, children and youth, physically or mentally disabled people, medically fragile people and non-English speakers. Because these populations may not have resources to change their level of vulnerability, it is vital for localities to identify these populations, ways to reduce their risk, and create plans for assistance during and after coastal hazard events. Localities need to conduct outreach to vulnerable populations.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
1	CRS 	a. Locality has identified vulnerable populations that are subject to flooding and coastal storm hazards.	King William County Emergency Operations Plan discusses those who are disabled and have special needs as being at risk.
1		b. Locality has engaged vulnerable populations and provided them with meaningful information (e.g., in their own language, relevant to their circumstances) relating to their vulnerability to coastal storm hazards.	King William County Emergency Operations Plan discusses vulnerable populations' specific needs in times of emergency.
0		c. Locality has worked with vulnerable populations to increase their emergency preparedness and evacuation plans so they know their risk and know what steps should be taken during and after an event.	Per locality staff, the county sheriff and fire department have lists of special needs, disabled, and elderly people, who are in need during emergencies. However, the County has not actively worked with these vulnerable populations.
1		d. Locality partners with organizations that provide assistance to vulnerable populations before, during and after coastal storm hazards, including food banks or pantries with refrigeration units and backup generators.	Per locality staff, the county has various food banks and pantries to mitigate the effects of coastal hazards.

2.3 BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RISK ASSESSMENT:

2 / 4 Points

Localities need to identify local business and economic vulnerabilities to coastal storm hazards. Businesses are differentially affected by these hazards and attention should be paid to making sure that businesses that serve vulnerable populations are considered. Including business and economic vulnerability in a risk assessment and emergency management is important for resilience and recovery after a storm event.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
1	\$\$\$	a. Locality has included the business sector in its assessment and mapping of coastal hazard vulnerability	See 2020 MP Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy at page 97 (link). MPHMP page 22 (link). Per MPPDC contact, appropriate business sector initiatives include Fight the Flood and a Future Ecotourism initiative with PDC
0	\$\$\$	b. Locality has engaged economic development department and/or independent chamber of commerce in locality hazards mitigation and/or resilience planning.	Per locality contact, no.
0	\$\$\$ 	c. Locality and/or business associations have programs for small businesses, particularly businesses that serve socially vulnerable populations, to encourage each business to be prepared for an emergency and plan for business continuity.	General info on county website for Emergency Preparedness (link) and in King William Emergency Operations Plan (link), however there is nothing specifically geared to small businesses.
1	\$\$\$	d. Locality emergency management communicates with business sector in the event of severe weather emergency or evacuation.	Per locality contact, emergency communications are handled the same as with the general public. See generally, King William Emergency Operations Plan link (through County’s Public Information Officer via radio and TV) page 3, 42. Emergency alert system on county website link . King William Citizen Alert System (opt-in) link . Facebook link .

2.4 HAZARD MITIGATION:


4 / 4 Points

The Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) is required by state code as a condition of emergency assistance. In the coastal region, it is important for the HMP to specifically address coastal storm hazards by identifying what locality resources and areas are at risk, to enable the locality to take actions to reduce future risks. Furthermore, having an HMP is essential to be eligible for certain grants and funding related to coastal storm hazards.

Points	Scoring Metric	Notes
1	a. The locality’s HMP specifically addresses coastal resilience.	See generally Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan
1	b. The locality is engaging in regional coordination for Hazard Mitigation through a regional plan.	See generally Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan
1	c. The locality’s HMP details how the locality collaborates with VDEM, DCR Floodplain Management or SHMO.	Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan at 1-3
1	d. The locality’s HMP is approved by FEMA, was developed with meaningful public engagement with socially vulnerable communities and is formally adopted by locality governing body.	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Plan Status

2.5 RESIDENT EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS: 3 / 4 Points

Well-organized emergency preparedness plans save lives and property and help ensure that localities can act in sufficient time. They contribute to faster and more efficient post-hazard recovery. Preparedness for vulnerable populations includes ensuring that residents have the opportunity to learn swimming and water safety skills. Communities should consider participating in regional, national, or state-wide outreach events such as Hurricane Preparedness Week.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
1	CRS	a. Locality has a current resident emergency preparedness plan, updated within the last five years, which identifies resident emergency preparedness risks and needs, including knowledge of water safety.	Emergency Operations Plan
1	CRS	b. Locality conducts community outreach at least once a year to inform residents about community emergency preparedness.	Per locality staff, prior to emergencies, information on emergency preparedness is communicated on local television channels.
0	CRS	c. Locality engages resident groups, including schools, hospitals, and other groups, in testing preparedness through emergency drills, disaster simulations, and planning workshops.	No information available or provided.
1	CRS 	d. Locality has implemented early warning signals/systems/emergency warning tools for its residents, particularly those most vulnerable.	Locality uses CodeRED for its citizen alert system as well as E-notifications for emergency conditions and road closures.




TOTAL SCORE FOR SECTION 2: 15 / 20 POINTS

3) INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE

3.1 STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE:

0 / 4 Points

Stormwater management is regulated by state law, which requires localities either create and operate a stormwater management program or request the state to operate its stormwater management program. Local ordinances must comply with the Virginia Stormwater Management Act and regulations, as well as the Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Law. Additional stormwater management and flood risks are typically handled at the local level through environmental regulation, site plan approval, and subdivision approval. Localities that go beyond the minimum state requirements are better able to manage stormwater and increase their resilience to coastal storm hazards. Stormwater infrastructure may include use of bioswales, dry ponds, retention basins, rainwater management systems, low impact development, rainwater collection and management systems, green infrastructure, rooftop gardens, and green and open spaces.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
0	\$\$\$ 	a. Locality offers at least one official incentive for private property activities that manage stormwater.	Per locality staff, there are currently no incentives for private storm water management.
0		b. Locality funds stormwater management projects through stormwater utility fees, user fees, grants, or other creative funding mechanisms.	Per locality staff, the locality currently does not fund management projects.
0		c. Locality implements one or more stormwater BMPs on public property for educational demonstration, as shown by signage, tours, or other information.	Per locality staff, there is currently no educational signage
0		d. Locality stormwater policy goes above and beyond the minimum state requirements.	County is an “opt-out” locality and has a DEQ administered program according to the Hazard Mitigation Plan at 281-82. Erosion & Sediment Control Ordinance Per locality staff, the county’s policies mirror state requirements.

3.2 CRITICAL TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE:

3 / 4 Points

An evaluation of critical transportation infrastructure allows a locality to understand its capacity and preparedness for coastal storm hazards. Although most localities do not manage their own roads, as this is handled at the state level, they nevertheless do have the ability to identify their transportation needs and priorities.

Points	Scoring Metric	Notes
1	a. Locality has identified critical transportation infrastructure and assessed its vulnerability within last 5 years.	<p>Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan at 126. Last Updated 2016. Update to begin in 2021.</p> <p>Per locality staff, the county relies on the VDOT list provided in the Hazard Mitigation Plan.</p>
0	b. Locality has developed a plan to protect critical transportation infrastructure within last 5 years.	<p>King William County Comprehensive Plan at 71. identifies individual roads and their specific problems, but only includes flooding as an issue for one of the identified roads.</p> <p>Per locality staff, there are currently no plans.</p>
1	c. Locality has a plan available and has informed residents which critical transportation infrastructure to utilize in the case of coastal storm hazards.	<p>See generally King William County Emergency Operations Plan</p> <p>Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan at 302.</p> <p>Emergency Alert System</p>
1	d. Locality has a contingency plan for critical transportation infrastructure. This plan has been created and/or updated in the past 5 years.	<p>See generally King William County Emergency Operations Plan</p>

3.3 WATER SUPPLY AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT SERVICES:

2 / 4 Points

Communication and coordination between a locality and its municipal water utility and wastewater utility enable a coordinated, cohesive, and synchronized response to a coastal storm hazard.

Points	Scoring Metric	Notes
1	a. Locality conducts an assessment of its drinking water supply and wastewater management, both public sources and private well owners, to identify vulnerabilities to coastal storm hazards.	<p>The Comprehensive Plan at 26-29 discusses potable water and septic systems in the context of contamination, but not directly related to storm hazards.</p> <p>Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan at 125 (Waste Management Facility not adversely impacted by flood water) (public water system does not sustain damage from flooding events)</p>
0	b. Locality water supply plan addresses coastal flooding and hazard events to assure safe drinking water supply and water conservation.	<p>The Middle Peninsula Regional Water Supply Plan was created in 2011 and has been updated in accordance with the 5 year update schedule. It does not specifically address coastal flooding and hazard events but does point out saltwater intrusion as a factor in their groundwater management in Section 11.</p>
0	c. Locality conducts a resident education program on safe drinking water to assure post-event public health and safety.	<p>According to the Hazard Mitigation Plan at 274, the county does not have any hazard-related educational programs.</p> <p>Per locality staff, the county only addresses this issue after storm hazards.</p>
1	d. Locality communications with municipal water and wastewater utility, to manage ongoing challenges to safe water, including during and after a storm, Alternatively or additionally, the locality has established methods of communication with private well and water system owners, to ensure all are informed about how they can increase their water system resiliency.	<p>Per locality staff, the county works closely with the Hampton Roads Sanitation District, but does not currently work with private well owners.</p>

3.4 CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES:**3 / 4 Points**





An evaluation of critical infrastructure for emergency services including shelters, emergency facilities, medical, electrical, and other essential services that allows a locality to understand its capacity and preparedness for coastal storm hazards. Critical infrastructure ensures that socially vulnerable populations, not just those who can afford it, will have access to quality drinking water, electricity, food, and shelter.

Points	Scoring Metric	Notes
1	a. Locality identifies critical infrastructure for emergency services and assessed its vulnerability within last 5 years.	Comprehensive Plan at 38, 45, 47, 49 The county's Comprehensive Plan is set to be update in 2021. The update will include evaluations of existing infrastructure and potential improvements.
0	b. Locality has a plan to protect critical infrastructure from storms within last 5 years.	Comprehensive Plan at 32. The county's Comprehensive Plan is set to be update in 2021. The update will include evaluations of existing infrastructure and potential improvements.
1	c. Locality informs residents which critical infrastructure they should use during coastal storm hazards.	King William County Emergency Management Facebook
1	d. Locality has a contingency plan for continuing services. This plan has been developed or updated in last 5 years.	See generally Emergency Operations Plan at 17-18.

3.5 NATURAL AND NATURE-BASED FEATURES:

2 / 4 Points

Natural and nature-based features (NNBF) are features that define natural coastal landscapes and are either naturally occurring or have been engineered to mimic natural conditions. Examples include beaches and dunes; vegetated forest buffers, salt marshes, freshwater wetlands, and submerged aquatic vegetation; oyster reefs; and barrier islands. Green infrastructure (GI) is similar and complementary, and uses vegetation, soils, and other elements and practices to restore some of the natural processes required to manage water and create healthier urban environments. At the city or county scale, green infrastructure is a patchwork of natural areas that provides habitat, flood protection, cleaner air, and cleaner water. At the neighborhood or site scale, stormwater management systems that mimic nature soak up and store water. Both NNBF and GI may be undertaken by a community in a variety of ways.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
1		a. Locality has identified natural and nature-based features that are protective and can assist with coastal resilience.	King William County Comprehensive Plan at 21-24
1		b. Locality has developed plans and policies that use natural and nature-based features to enhance coastal resilience.	King William County Comprehensive Plan at 31-33
0		c. Locality is implementing projects that are in accordance with the plans and policies developed to utilize natural and nature-based features to increase coastal resilience.	Per locality staff, there are currently no plans or projects.
0	\$\$\$ 	d. Locality offers incentives for the use of natural and nature-based features to increase coastal resilience.	Per locality staff, there are currently no incentives.

TOTAL SCORE FOR SECTION 3:

10 / 20 POINTS

4) PLANNING FOR RESILIENCE

4.1 BUDGET, FUNDING AND STATE & FEDERAL ASSISTANCE:

2 / 4 Points


Coastal hazard mitigation efforts, when properly funded, can reduce or prevent damage and decrease costs from storm damage. To ensure proper funding a locality can budget for mitigation efforts, assess the potential economic impact from a coastal storm hazard, and identify sources of funding for mitigation projects.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
1		a. Locality has incorporated into its Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) funding for coastal resilience. Projects could include upgrading critical infrastructure, water and wastewater systems, and/or food and health systems, with priority for needs of vulnerable populations.	Per locality staff, the CIP includes a project for a new water tower and water lines.
0	\$\$\$	b. Locality has conducted an economic impacts assessment of coastal storm hazards.	No information provided or available.
1		c. Locality has identified specific actions for coastal resilience (pre/post-flooding mitigation) in Hazard Mitigation Plan.	Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan The County implemented rapid notification systems, flood gauges, stormwater management plans, and evacuation routes.
0	\$\$\$	d. Locality has identified funding for non-CIP coastal resilience projects, including priority needs of vulnerable populations impacted by coastal storm hazards.	No information provided or available.

4.2 COASTAL RESILIENCY IN COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:





2 / 4 Points

A comprehensive plan is a locality’s vision for future land use, development, adaptation, and resilience. Coastal resilience can be addressed in comprehensive plans by incorporating elements such as green infrastructure, open space preservation, infill development, the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), the Community Rating System (CRS), and stormwater management. The ideal comprehensive plan identifies equity and the need to identify and support socially vulnerable populations as a priority for resilience, as well as a priority preference for restoration, green infrastructure and connectivity.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
0		a. The comprehensive plan discusses how community engagement around coastal resilience informed the plan.	Per locality staff, the community did not inform the Comprehensive Plan about coastal resilience.
1		b. The comprehensive plan includes clear discussion of coastal resilience and coastal storm hazards and incorporates assessments to inform the development of policies to reduce vulnerability to coastal storm hazards.	King William Comprehensive Plan discusses flood-prone areas and the impact of coastal storms and how these hazards have impacted regulation.
1		c. The comprehensive plan includes goals and objectives for preserving and protecting natural resources that mitigate coastal storm hazards.	King William Comprehensive Plan discusses the goals to preserve and protect natural resources by developing shoreline, protecting natural habitats, and developing natural riparian vegetation.
0		d. The comprehensive plan addresses impacts on critical infrastructure and essential services from coastal storm hazards, particularly for impacts affecting socially vulnerable populations.	No information provided or available.

4.3 LAND USE ORDINANCES:**3 / 4 Points**

A locality's land use ordinances (such as zoning, subdivision, and floodplain) should enact the locality's vision and policies laid out in its comprehensive plan. Land use ordinances can be used to conserve and protect natural resources, ecosystems, agricultural lands, and areas vulnerable to flooding. Localities are required to enact Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act ordinances and going beyond these ordinances provides greater resilience.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
1	CRS 	a. Locality land use regulations protect areas vulnerable to flooding by limiting development inside the floodplain or encouraging development outside the floodplain.	Structures in Floodplain Areas Ordinance limits development and building of existing structures in the floodplain.
1	CRS 	b. Locality land use regulations protect areas vulnerable to flooding by setting higher standards in existing flood zones or by designating additional flood zones beyond those designated by FEMA.	Per locality staff, the county has higher standards for existing flood zones by requiring buffers, flood vents, and increased freeboard, for plans to development within the designated flood zones.
1	CRS 	c. Locality land use regulations protect areas vulnerable to flooding by setting buffers, including open space.	Density Ordinance discusses the development and density standards for all zones.
0	CRS 	d. Locality land use regulations protect areas vulnerable to flooding by using setbacks to protect flood-prone areas.	The county has setbacks by way of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act. However, the county does not have county mandated setbacks.

4.4 INCENTIVES FOR COASTAL RESILIENCE:**4 / 4 Points**





Incentive programs encourage infill development and protect open spaces, while protecting flood-prone areas and critical ecosystems. Incentives should be developed with community input, with particular attention to consulting agencies and organizations working with or providing services to lower income and vulnerable populations as well as agencies and organizations working to build community resilience.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
1	\$\$\$	a. Locality offers an incentive for achieving coastal resilience goals: discourage development in areas prone to flooding; protect critical ecosystems; encourage sustainable development; improve resilience in high-risk areas; and preserve natural assets.	Development Standards for Businesses Ordinance mandates that any part of a lot not used for a building must be maintained with grass, trees, shrubs, or sidewalks.
1	\$\$\$	b. Locality offers a second incentive for achieving the goals listed above.	Yards and Open Space Ordinance requires open space in all areas and lots of required yards unless “vegetation” is planted in that space.
1	\$\$\$	c. Locality offers a three or more incentives for achieving the goals listed above.	Land Suitability Ordinance does not allow flood prone land or wetlands to be subdivided if it will aggravate flood hazards.
1	\$\$\$	d. Locality develops incentives in consultation with agencies and organizations working with socially vulnerable populations.	Per locality staff, the county works with the PDC to incentivize the advancement of flood protection projects and the restoration of ecosystems.

4.5 NATURAL RESOURCE PRESERVATION:

2 / 4 Points

Natural resources are important to the locality’s economy, environment, and quality of life. Natural resources also can help protect against coastal storm hazards and minimize damage from coastal storm events. The preservation of these critical natural resources is paramount to providing resilience for a coastal locality during these events. These actions should go beyond the required Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act Ordinance.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
1	CRS 	a. Locality has identified and mapped natural resources that are important for broad ecosystem health and which are at risk of being lost due to flooding and coastal storm hazards.	King William Comprehensive Plan discusses the importance of the Mattiponi and Pamunkey Rivers and their risks of flooding.
1	CRS 	b. Locality has developed plans and policies that preserve and restore natural resources to increase coastal resilience.	King William Comprehensive Plan discusses county regulations designed to prevent increased flooding and protect flood prone areas.
0		c. Locality has programs with residents, civic organizations, and nonprofit organizations to educate community about the natural resource preservation plan and engage them in helping to implement the plan.	No information provided or available.
0		d. Locality is funding actions that implement the natural resource preservation plan.	No information provided or available.

TOTAL SCORE FOR SECTION 4:



13 / 20 POINTS

5) COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT, HEALTH, AND WELL-BEING

5.1 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN RESILIENCE PLANNING:

1 / 4 Points

For community resilience, it is important to use meaningful engagement strategies where residents are able to provide feedback and suggestions through meetings, workshops, and surveys. To reach people of color and the elderly, media and social media that serves these populations is effective. Public engagement enables residents and other stakeholders to provide input to the locality. Better informed residents are better able to ensure their locality remains resilient to coastal storm hazards.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
0		a. Locality has a written policy regarding the role of residents and businesses, schools and educators, institutional, nonprofit, faith-based communities veterans, and other stakeholders in coastal resilience.	No information available or provided.
0	CRS	b. Locality has staff dedicated to public engagement on coastal resilience, including a standing committee that addresses coastal resilience as part of its work.	No information available or provided.
0	CRS 	c. Locality holds at least one public meeting per year, including one in vulnerable resident areas to address coastal resilience issues and posts the results of the public meetings. For 75-150,000, at least two such public meetings per year; for 150,000+ at least three per year.	No information available or provided.
1	CRS 	d. Locality informs and engages vulnerable population about coastal resilience by using website, social media, media serving people of color and minorities, and faith-based organizations to enable them to provide suggestions about issues and strategies.	Per locality staff, the county webpage, facebook, and emergency alerts have been effective at reaching vulnerable populations in addition to the general public.

5.2 PROVIDING COASTAL RESILIENCE INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC: 3 / 4 Points

The public needs free and open access to information related to coastal resilience and planning. Information sharing allows residents to understand their risks and the importance of resilience. Information should be shared easily and presented in a manner which is clear and easy to understand, and easy to access in ways that reach different populations in the community.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
1	CRS	a. Locality provides to the public localized user-friendly information on coastal resilience, in digital and non-digital formats and in multiple languages where appropriate based on demographics.	County website has links to FEMA and ready.gov resources as well as their EmergencyOperations Plan . Per locality staff, multiple languages are not needed.
1	CRS	b. Locality provides to the public localized user-friendly information on coastal resilience, on a website (e.g., interactive maps).	In addition to the resources listed above, the county website has maps for land use changes.
1	CRS	c. Locality provides localized user-friendly information on coastal resilience in public spaces (e.g., public offices or library).	Per locality staff, this information is available at the planning offices and the libraries
0	\$\$\$	d. Locality provides the public with localized, user-friendly information about economic costs and risks associated with coastal storm hazards.	Per locality staff, the planning offices can provide information to the public about the risks associated with these hazards but not on the economic costs.

5.3 CITIZEN LEADERSHIP & VOLUNTEER NETWORKS FOR COASTAL RESILIENCE: 1 / 4 Points



Developing resident leaders and strong volunteer networks are important aspects of building a locality’s health and wellness resilience. Leaders can be responsible for informing residents, expressing resident concerns, and assisting with local preparedness. Leaders can be called on during emergencies to assist residents in need and to assist with post-hazard recovery. Communities can build this capacity by offering volunteer opportunities to cultivate experienced, local responders.

Points	Scoring Metric	Notes
1	a. Locality supports and invests in community-led initiatives on coastal resilience.	Per locality staff, this is being done.
0	b. Locality offers training opportunities and education opportunities for resident leaders or volunteers to educate residents on what they can do to increase their resilience on individual properties or in neighborhoods.	No information available or provided.
0	c. Locality supports resident leaders or volunteers in community education and outreach efforts about coastal resilience by providing them with materials, speakers for gatherings, or support for resident action projects.	No information available or provided.
0	d. Locality highlights the work of resident leaders or volunteers in supporting and advancing coastal resilience, on its website, through social media, Facebook, awards, or other means.	No information available or provided.

5.4 RESILIENT SYSTEMS TO PROVIDE FOOD, HEALTH, AND MEDICINE:

4 / 4 Points

If a community’s food, health, and medicine systems are not resilient before a storm, then the community may face a substantially longer recovery. Food, health, and medicine systems must be sustained before, during and after storm events, and are dependent on critical systems, including transportation and utilities. Lower-income and minority populations often already struggle to access food, health, and medicine, and are among the vulnerable populations during a coastal storm hazard.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
1		a. Locality has emergency plans for provision of food, health, and medicines to residents, through its comprehensive, hazard mitigation, or other plans.	Under the Emergency Operations Plan (2020) this is addressed in the Basic Plan and in the Emergency Coordination Guide-Health & Medical Services Branch.
1		b. Locality has plans for providing food to vulnerable populations, has areas for improvement, has developed partnerships to address these needs, and has provided information to residents on how to access food during emergencies and coastal storm events.	See above.
1		c. Locality has plans for providing healthcare to vulnerable populations, has areas for improvement, has developed partnerships to address these needs, and has provided information to residents on how to access healthcare during emergencies and coastal storm hazards.	See above.
1		d. Locality has plans for providing medicine to vulnerable populations, areas for improvement, has developed partnerships to address these needs, and has provided information to the public on how to access medicine during emergencies and coastal storm hazards.	See above.

**5.5 PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH FOR SOCIAL EQUITY IN COMMUNITY RESILIENCE:
0 / 4 Points**

To ensure that socially vulnerable and underserved populations do not experience disproportionate impacts from flooding and coastal hazards, a locality needs to be able to predict how its residents may fare during a coastal storm hazard event, and then help those who are most vulnerable. One key measure that can be useful to localities in this effort is the metric for “deaths of despair”— or the prevalence of suicide, cirrhosis of the liver, and overdoses – which can serve as a proxy for the locality’s physical and mental health, as persons who are suffering from depression and addictions are less likely to be able to respond effectively during flooding events. A locality with good physical and mental health will be better able to respond effectively to new or changing conditions as well as to recover from stressful events.

Points	Scoring Metric	Notes
0	a. Locality maintains data on community physical and mental wellbeing and challenges through specific metrics, such as the metrics for “deaths of despair” (suicide, cirrhosis of the liver, overdoses).	No information available or provided.
0	b. Locality has met at least once with community partners to identify “trusted messengers” for communicating with vulnerable populations.	No information available or provided.
0	c. Locality has identified, or maps its vulnerable neighborhoods, and has done this in partnership with NGOs, faith- based organizations, and its health and community services board.	No information available or provided.
0	d. Locality has a plan with these NGOs, faith-based organizations, and health and community services board that helps its physically and mentally challenged vulnerable populations prepare for coastal flooding events, and that provides assistance to them during and after these events.	Per locality staff, the fire department and sheriff office have a list of people with special needs and disabilities who might need extra help during emergencies but there is not a plan with NGOs and such.

TOTAL SCORE FOR SECTION 5:

9 / 20 POINTS

Opportunities

Example of an Opportunity Action Item Checklist showing possible actions to improve scores in each scorecard category. Opportunity items for your locality will be determined by your implementation team and The RAFT core team.

Locality Action Category	Score	Opportunity Actions for Score Improvement	Potential Time Commitment Short-Term: < 1 year; Mid-Term: 1-3 years; Long-Term: > 3 years
1.1 Locality Leadership and Planning for Resilience	≤ 2	Identify and task resiliency staff and leaders.	ST – MT
		Hold resiliency training and education events for elected officials.	MT
		Hold resiliency training and education events for locality staff or community member in charge of handling efforts.	MT
		Locality staff and/or elected officials meet at least once per quarter to coordinate resiliency planning.	LT
2.5 Resident Emergency Preparedness	≤ 2	Develop a resident emergency preparedness plan that identifies risks and needs, including knowledge of water safety.	ST
		Conduct community outreach at least once a year to inform residents about community emergency preparedness.	MT – LT
		Engage resident groups, including schools and hospitals, in testing preparedness through emergency drills, disaster simulations, and planning workshops.	ST
		Implement early warning signals/systems/emergency warning tools for residents (especially vulnerable populations).	ST
4.2 Coastal Resiliency in Comprehensive Plan	≤ 2	Incorporate discussion into Comprehensive Plan about how community engagement regarding coastal resilience informed the plan.	ST
		Incorporate discussion into Comprehensive Plan about coastal resilience and coastal storm hazards and assessments designed to reduce vulnerability through the development of resiliency policies.	ST
		Incorporate discussion into Comprehensive Plan about the goals and objectives for preserving and protecting natural resources that mitigate coastal storm hazards.	ST
		Incorporate discussion into Comprehensive Plan about impacts on critical infrastructure and essential services from coastal storm hazards, especially for vulnerable populations.	ST

Next Steps

Resilience Action Workshop

- 1) Community leaders work together to create a one-year **Resilience Action Checklist**.
- 2) The RAFT Core team helps to **identify achievable action items** for improving resilience.
- 3) Localities break into focused discussion groups to **identify 3 to 5 top opportunities** for the next year to increase resilience.
- 4) Large group discussion on **regional sharing**, followed by breakout into locality discussion groups to:
 - a. **Identify a Locality Implementation Team;**
 - b. **Create a timeline for actions;**
 - c. **Coordinate logistics;**
 - d. **Determine next steps for implementation team.**



Implementation

- **Identify a Locality Implementation Team** made up of local officials and residents that will work with the Core Team to accomplish checklist actions and projects.
- **Work with one of the Core Team members** who will set up periodic check-in meetings or calls to track progress and provide support.
- Assistance from RAFT partners could take the form of:
 - **Communications product development;**
 - **Hazard and critical infrastructure mapping;**
 - **Policy and legal analysis;**
 - **Model ordinance and comprehensive plan language;**
 - **Green infrastructure projects;**
 - **Workshop or meeting facilitation;**
 - **Community engagement recommendations;**
 - **Specific research or data collection projects.**

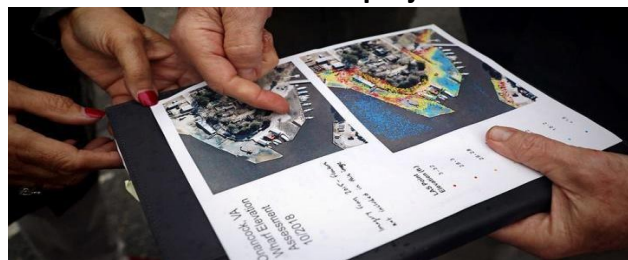


Photo by Aileen Devlin, Virginia Sea Grant

Data Sources Used to Complete Scoring

Data Sources	1. 1	1. 2	1. 3	1. 4	1. 5	2. 1	2. 2	2. 3	2. 4	2. 5	3. 1	3. 2	3. 3	3. 4	3. 5	4. 1	4. 2	4. 3	4. 4	4. 5	5. 1	5. 2	5. 3	5. 4	5. 5	
Business Association Website								X																		
Calls to the locality	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X					X			X				X
Calls to the PDC	X	X	X			X	X		X				X													
Capital Improvement Plan																X		X								X
Community Services Board																										X
County Health Rankings and Roadmaps																										X
Dam Management Plan											X															
DCR Floodplain Management Program					X	X															X					
Department of Conservation and Recreation			X		X																				X	
Department of Emergency Management																								X		
Department of Environmental Quality													X													
Department of Health							X						X													
Department of Transportation Road and Bridge Standards												X														
Emergency Management Plans				X																						
Emergency Operations Plan	X	X					X				X										X				X	X

FEMA's CRS website					X																				
Fire Department website		X																							
Flood exposure and vulnerability assessment publications (VIMS, FEMA, and DCR)						X																X			
Hazard Mitigation Plan	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X			X		X	X	
Local Assessments of Ecological Assets														X											
Local Boards to advise elected officials																					X				
Local Budget																X									
Data Sources	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5
Local Chamber Website								X								X									
Local Economic Impact Assessments																X									
Local Ordinances and Comprehensive Plan				X			X						X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Local Public Works Design & Construction Standards												X													
Local Transportation Plan												X													
Local Utility Website													X												
Local Water Supply Plan													X												
Locality Resilience Plan or Strategy	X			X																					

Locality Social Media																				X	X		X		
Locality Website	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
School Curriculum																					X				
Social Services							X																		
Planning District Commission (PDC) website	X	X	X			X	X		X																
Public Libraries																							X		
Wetlands Watch					X																				
Zoning Codes																			X						