



THE RAFT

Resilience Adaptation Feasibility Tool

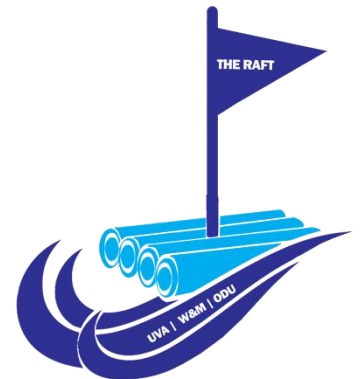
Mathews County

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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WILLIAM & MARY
LAW SCHOOL
VIRGINIA COASTAL
POLICY CENTER



OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY
Resilience Collaborative

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Environmental Resilience Institute at the University of Virginia

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

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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>	11	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>	12	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>	12	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>	12	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>	8	20
Total Score:	55%	

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.

If you see **CRS** next to an item, action to improve that metric can result in CRS credit.

If you see **\$\$\$** next to an item, action to improve that metric supports economic resilience.

If you see  next to an item, action to improve that metric supports environmental resilience.

If you see  next to an item, action to improve that metric supports engagement with vulnerable populations.

1) LOCALITY LEADERSHIP, POLICY, AND COLLABORATION

1.1 LOCALITY LEADERSHIP AND PLANNING FOR RESILIENCE:

4 / 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 368-69 identifies staff for mitigation activities: County Administrator and Emergency Services Coordinator. General leadership roles identified in Comprehensive plan (link) – notably the Wetlands Board.
1	b. Training and education events are held for elected officials specifically on resilience issues.	Training in Comprehensive plan (link) – notably the Wetlands Board, page 164. Per MPPDC contact, PDC conducts training and education on resilience issues.
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.	Training is mentioned in Comprehensive Plan (link), see Coastal Resource Management training on page 118. General training throughout Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). 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.	General identification in EOP . MP Hazard Mitigation plan (link) at page 2, 16.
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 general discussion of trainings are set forth in EOP , pages 4-5; 8. 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.	Per locality contact, the EOP only notes general planning with private sector, page 5.
1		d. Locality has a means of communicating these plans to the public during a coastal storm hazard event.	Emergency communications center in EOP , page 26-28. Smart911, opt in (link) replaced CodeRED in 2020. Facebook .

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 MP Hazard Mitigation Plan (link); Comprehensive Plan notes coordination with MPPDC as well as other agencies and initiatives (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 MP Fight the flood, link . Per locality contact, town staff directs proper inquires to those MPPDC resources. Locality has also utilized Hazard Mitigation grant funding.

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.	Chapter 63. Floodplain Management (adopted 2014) link . Per locality contact, they are in the process of updating this ordinance.
0	b. Locality incorporated new data, scientific analyses, and approaches to resilience, within the last five years into Zoning Ordinance.	Chapter 175. Zoning. Amended through 2013. link .
0	c. Locality incorporated new data, scientific analyses, and approaches to resilience, within the last five years into Site and Subdivision Ordinances.	Chapter 140. Subdivisions. Amended through 2012. link
1	d. Locality incorporated new data, scientific analyses, and approaches to resilience, within the last five years into Comprehensive Plan.	Comprehensive plan (link) revised 2018. See e.g., pages 4, 117-119, 123.

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: 11 / 20 POINTS

2) RISK ASSESSMENT AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

2.1 FLOOD EXPOSURE AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT:





4 / 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.	<p>Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan at 164.</p> <p>Per PDC Staff, the county has also participated in a dredging assessment, and a shoreline assessment with VIMS</p>
1	CRS	b. Sources of flooding for both tidally-driven and precipitation-driven events are identified and updated within last 5 years.	<p>Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan at 65-67 (Rivervine flooding); 75 (Ditch flooding); 80-82 (Coastal flooding)</p>
1	CRS	c. Flooding for different return period storm events is identified and mapped.	<p>Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan at 164-69.</p>
1	\$\$\$ CRS	d. Additional vulnerabilities (see above), including cultural, historic and economic assets, are identified and updated within the last 5 years.	<p>Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan at 16-17 (Community Profile)</p> <p>The Comprehensive Plan at 48 discusses environmental impacts on the county's aquaculture and fisheries</p>


2.2 RISK ASSESSMENT FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS: 0 / 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
0	CRS 	a. Locality has identified vulnerable populations that are subject to flooding and coastal storm hazards.	No information provided or available.
0		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.	No information provided or available.
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.	No information provided or available.
0		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.	No information provided or available.

BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RISK ASSESSMENT:**3 / 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). MP Hazard Mitigation plan, page 22 (link).
1	\$\$\$	b. Locality has engaged economic development department and/or independent chamber of commerce in locality hazards mitigation and/or resilience planning.	VA Working Waterfront Master plan (Link) beginning at 64. Comprehensive plan (link) on 123-24.
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.	Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) link , pages 4-5, notes general support and coordination with private sector. However, it does not mention small businesses or socially vulnerable populations. Confirmed by locality contact.
1	\$\$\$	d. Locality emergency management communicates with business sector in the event of severe weather emergency or evacuation.	Per locality contact, emergency communication is handled the same as with general public. See generally, EOP - Support and coordination with private sector to share info etc on page 5. Emergency communications center in EOP page 26-28. Smart911, opt in (link) replaced CodeRED in 2020. Facebook .

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:

1 / 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
?	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 listed as 2007 version; check with locality staff this is the most updated version
?	CRS	b. Locality conducts community outreach at least once a year to inform residents about community emergency preparedness.	Don't see any events on community calendar; ask locality staff
?	CRS	c. Locality engages resident groups, including schools, hospitals, and other groups, in testing preparedness through emergency drills, disaster simulations, and planning workshops.	Ask locality staff
1	CRS 	d. Locality has implemented early warning signals/systems/emergency warning tools for its residents, particularly those most vulnerable.	Uses " SMART 911 " Alerts and the County Public Schools and County Government offices relay this information to the media as early in the morning as possible.

TOTAL SCORE FOR SECTION 2:




12 / 20 POINTS

3) INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE

3.1 STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE:

1 / 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 specific incentives for storm water management.
1		b. Locality funds stormwater management projects through stormwater utility fees, user fees, grants, or other creative funding mechanisms.	According to the <u>MP Hazard Mitigation Plan</u> at 273, the county does not have a storm water utility fee Per locality staff, the county applied for funding from the Outfall Ditch Program run by VDOT.
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.	Per locality staff, the county is an “opt-out” county, so their storm water management is basically entirely state run. The county’s policy mirrors state requirements.

3.2 CRITICAL TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE:

2 / 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
0	a. Locality has identified critical transportation infrastructure and assessed its vulnerability within last 5 years.	<p>Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan at 163.</p> <p>Comprehensive Plan at 77-80, 103</p> <p>Per PDC, the county has participated in dredging assessments.</p> <p>Per locality staff, they do not maintain a list of strictly “critical” infrastructure.</p>
1	b. Locality has developed a plan to protect critical transportation infrastructure within last 5 years.	<p>The Comprehensive Plan at 106-07, mentions using stream buffers, reducing pavement, and implement stormwater BMPs to protect infrastructure.</p> <p>Per locality staff, the county worked with VDOT to identify drainage problems with the roads around the courthouse. Implementation of the plan to improve these roads began within the last three years.</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>County uses an Emergency Alert System</p> <p>Hazard Mitigation Plan at 302 (Main Evacuation routes)</p>
0	d. Locality has a contingency plan for critical transportation infrastructure. This plan has been created and/or updated in the past 5 years.	<p>Per locality staff, there is currently no specific contingency 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
0		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 68-72 discusses the county’s dependence on an aquifer and ground water and acknowledges that the supply of safe drinking water is a continuous challenge.</p> <p>Per locality staff, there has not been an assessment of vulnerabilities for potable water demand in light of coastal storm hazards.</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>
1		c. Locality conducts a resident education program on safe drinking water to assure post-event public health and safety.	<p>According the MP Hazard Mitigation Plan at 274, county has a public education program about “responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education.”</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>The Comprehensive Plan at 72 mentions that 30 private wells were monitor by the Va. Health Department, and the county is thinking about implementing a wellhead protection program.</p> <p>Comprehensive Plan at 102.</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 94-96 (identifying rescue squad and public safety stations throughout the county) Emergency Operations Plan adopted in 2007.
1	b. Locality has a plan to protect critical infrastructure from storms within last 5 years.	Comprehensive Plan at 103. Per locality staff, the county is renovating fire stations in vulnerable areas. Moreover, the county is evaluating a new site for a rescue station.
1	c. Locality informs residents which critical infrastructure they should use during coastal storm hazards.	County uses an Emergency Alert System
0	d. Locality has a contingency plan for continuing services. This plan has been developed or updated in last 5 years.	Per locality staff, there is not currently a contingency plan.

3.5 NATURAL AND NATURE-BASED FEATURES:

4 / 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.	Comprehensive Plan at 125, 138, 144-46
1		b. Locality has developed plans and policies that use natural and nature-based features to enhance coastal resilience.	The Zoning Code contains requirements for landscaping, including information about vegetative and natural buffers
1		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.	Mathews County Shoreline Management Plan (Brochure from 2010) Per PDC staff, there is a dredging and beneficial reuse project, which includes projects specifically in Mathews. There is also a grant to construct a living shoreline on the East River.
1	\$\$\$ 	d. Locality offers incentives for the use of natural and nature-based features to increase coastal resilience.	Middle Peninsula Living Shoreline Incentive Program . Per Locality staff, the county guides residents to the program. The county is also participating in a beach renourishment project. Per PDC Staff, citizens have access to, and localities are encouraged to give citizens information about, Fight the Flood .

TOTAL SCORE FOR SECTION 3:

12 / 20 POINTS

4) PLANNING FOR RESILIENCE

4.1 BUDGET, FUNDING AND STATE & FEDERAL ASSISTANCE:

3 / 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, Dredging and Beach Renourishment projects are included in the Capital Improvement Plan.
1	\$\$\$	b. Locality has conducted an economic impacts assessment of coastal storm hazards.	Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan discusses how 61% of business establishments would be impacted by hurricane storm surges which would reduce quarterly revenues by 54%, following a study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
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, strategies to mitigate flooding, and implemented 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.	No information provided or available.
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.	Comprehensive Plan discusses coastal storms and hurricanes that cause damage and the percentage of damage to the county based on the severity of the storm. Additionally, the Comprehensive Plan discusses how these hazards informed the county’s plan to regulate and limit construction.
1	c. The comprehensive plan includes goals and objectives for preserving and protecting natural resources that mitigate coastal storm hazards.	Comprehensive Plan discusses the goal of protecting natural resources which are “fundamental to the community’s quality of life and prosperity.” Comprehensive Plan discusses environmental opportunities to regulate land to account for rising sea levels.
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:**2 / 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.	§63-1 regulates uses and development within districts subject to flooding.
0	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.	No information provided or available.
1	CRS	c. Locality land use regulations protect areas vulnerable to flooding by setting buffers, including open space.	Per locality staff, county has regulations devoted to setting buffers and mandating open space across the county. Although the buffer regulations are not specifically targeting areas vulnerable to flooding, locality staff indicated that setting buffers assists in promoting coastal resilience.
0	CRS	d. Locality land use regulations protect areas vulnerable to flooding by using setbacks to protect flood-prone areas.	No information provided or available.

4.4 INCENTIVES FOR COASTAL RESILIENCE:

2 / 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.	Per locality staff, county provides reductions to setback requirements for cluster developments.
1	\$\$\$	b. Locality offers a second incentive for achieving the goals listed above.	Per locality staff, the County informs the community about the “Living Shoreline” Program.
0	\$\$\$	c. Locality offers a three or more incentives for achieving the goals listed above.	No information provided or available.
0	\$\$\$	d. Locality develops incentives in consultation with agencies and organizations working with socially vulnerable populations.	No information provided or available.

4.5 NATURAL RESOURCE PRESERVATION:

3 / 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.	Comprehensive Plan discusses natural resources that are essential to water quality and mitigating the floodplains. Comprehensive Plan has maps depicting protected areas, elevated areas, and the floodplains.
1	CRS 	b. Locality has developed plans and policies that preserve and restore natural resources to increase coastal resilience.	Per locality staff, the county has dredging and beach renourishment projects meant to preserve and restore natural resources to protect the county from coastal storm hazards.
1		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.	Per locality staff, county officials engage local schools to discuss the importance of the Chesapeake Bay and attend Rotary Club meetings to conduct presentations about natural resources within the County.
0		d. Locality is funding actions that implement the natural resource preservation plan.	No information provided or available.

TOTAL SCORE FOR SECTION 4:

12 / 20 POINTS

5) COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT, HEALTH, AND WELL-BEING

5.1 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN RESILIENCE PLANNING:

0 /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.	Per locality staff there is no staff or committee specifically dedicated to public engagement on coastal resilience but existing staff act on public engagement work when required.
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.
0	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 there is no communication specific to vulnerable populations.

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.	The information is not provided in languages besides English but per locality staff this is not necessary based on demographics. See B for some of the information provided in digital format.
1	CRS	b. Locality provides to the public localized user-friendly information on coastal resilience, on a website (e.g., interactive maps).	Provides maps of flood zones and storm surge inundation and has general facts about flood zones on the county website (link).
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 is being done.
0	\$\$\$	d. Locality provides the public with localized, user-friendly information about economic costs and risks associated with coastal storm hazards.	Per locality staff, this is not being done on a widespread basis but if that they do inform people looking to build new homes about FEMA flood insurance when they come into the office.

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
0	a. Locality supports and invests in community-led initiatives on coastal resilience.	Per locality staff, there are no community-led initiatives specific to coastal resilience.
1	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.	Per Comprehensive Plan (page 4) “Increased training for County Wetlands Board members, contractors, and citizens in ‘living shoreline’ stabilization methods and development of a model certification program that can be used by other communities.”
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.	Per locality staff, there are no volunteer efforts but they would support them if any existed.
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.	Per locality staff, if there were resident leaders or volunteers working to advance coastal resilience, they would be highlighted in the community paper.

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.	Emergency Operations Plan (2007)
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.	Emergency Support Function #6 Mass Care, Housing and Human Resources and Emergency Support Function #7 Resources Support under Emergency Operations Plan (2007)
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.	Emergency Support Function #8 Public Health Services under Emergency Operations Plan (2007)
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.	Emergency Support Function #8 Public Health Services under Emergency Operations Plan (2007)

**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).	Per locality staff, this data is maintained by VDH.
0	b. Locality has met at least once with community partners to identify “trusted messengers” for communicating with vulnerable populations.	Per locality staff, on some occasions “trusted messengers” have been identified but not under the context of flooding and coastal hazards.
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.	No information available or provided.

TOTAL SCORE FOR SECTION 5: 8 / 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 resiliency informed the plan.	ST
		Incorporate discussion into Comprehensive Plan about coastal resiliency 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.**

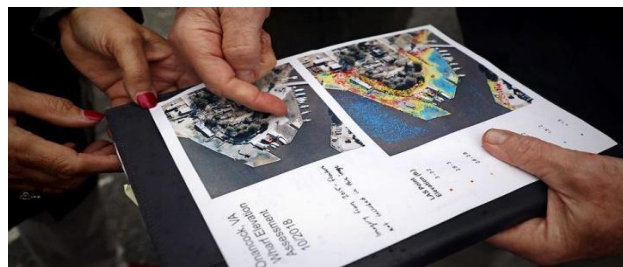


Photo by Aileen Devlin, Virginia Sea Grant

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	
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						