

COUNTY OF YORK

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 5, 2025

TO: York County Board of Supervisors

FROM: Mark L. Bellamy, Jr., County Administrator 

SUBJECT: Resilience Adaptation Feasibility Tool (RAFT) Qualitative Assessment and Scorecard

Since the beginning of this year, County staff from various departments have been engaged in a program called the Resilience Adaptation Feasibility Tool (RAFT) in collaboration with the University of Virginia (UVA), Old Dominion University (ODU), and Wetlands Watch. The UVA team has received funding from the Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program to work with York, James City, and Williamsburg on this process. Virginia Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program receives approximately \$3 million annually from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) under the federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. Since the Virginia CZM Program began in 1986, Virginia has received over \$92 million in federal CZMA funds, matched by over \$75 million in state and local funds for a total investment of over \$167 million in Virginia's coastal resources. This federal funding support ensures the sustainability and credibility of the RAFT program. RAFT is an innovative "collective impact" collaborative approach to climate resilience that leverages the expertise and resources of multidisciplinary partners and diverse stakeholders to assist coastal localities striving to increase their resilience. The program was conceived and developed by an academic interdisciplinary collaborative. RAFT has been previously successfully implemented in places such as the Eastern Shore, Northern Neck and Middle Peninsula to help those communities reduce their vulnerability to natural disasters such as hurricanes and climate issues and increase economic and social resiliency. The program utilizes an 18-month process designed to systematically assess communities, engage residents, and develop actionable resilience strategies.

Members of the UVA and ODU RAFT Team presented to the Board at its August 5th work session to give an overview of the program, explain the results of the initial assessment, and next steps.

Program Components

The RAFT consists of three components, including a qualitative report for all three Historic Triangle Communities which is attached to this memo:

1. RAFT SCORECARD: Resilience Assessment (social, economic, environmental)

This County-specific scorecard, which is attached, was completed by ODU in collaboration with staff and community stakeholders. Following initial assessment phase, which included interviews, surveys and focus groups, the quantitative analysis resulted in a score of 91 for York County, the highest in the Historic Triangle. This comprehensive assessment examined the County's capacity to anticipate climate issues, reduce vulnerability, and respond to hazardous events and chronic stresses. From the scorecard, ten opportunity items were identified by the RAFT Team. County staff, which included County

Administration, Fire and Life Safety, Planning and Development Services, Public Works, and Economic and Tourism Development, identified “top 2” priorities from the opportunity list:

- Adopt NOAA Sea Level Rise projections, incorporate into a flood resilience plan, and improve the County's FEMA Community Rating System rating from Class 7 to Class 6.
- Align CIP with preservation actions, including feasibility studies; incorporate into existing programs (park/stormwater upgrades) for low-barrier implementation.

2. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT: A community resilience workshop for the Historic Triangle will be held from 4 to 7 p.m. on August 18 at the James City County Recreation Center and is open to Williamsburg, James City and York county residents, representatives, and other stakeholders. As noted in the Board’s August 5th meeting, the RAFT team is currently discussing the possibility to utilize the County’s FLASHVOTE system to obtain additional community input. The goal of the community engagement effort is to come away with an action checklist that includes three to five priorities set by the community. The workshop will introduce the results of the resilience assessment and facilitate community discussion to identify implementation priorities.

3. IMPLEMENTATION: Ongoing Assistance – The RAFT team will begin a year-long implementation process, hosting monthly meetings with County staff and other stakeholders to work through the action checklist. The one-year implementation process is expected to begin in September/October 2025. During this phase, the RAFT team will connect the County with state agencies, nonprofits, and other resources needed to actualize our priorities. For example, to facilitate the development of a flood resilience plan, the County can work with the RAFT team to apply for grants from the CFPF (Community Flood Preparedness Fund). Grants can be obtained through the CFPF without having a Resilience Plan for planning purposes and completing studies for resilience projects. A Resilience Plan is required to apply for grants through CFPF for construction of resilience projects.

Expected Benefits and Next Steps

The RAFT leverages the expertise and resources of academic partners to assist coastal localities that want to reduce their vulnerability to natural disasters. Its collaborative model helps coastal towns adopt policies and programs that improve resilience while also strengthening the social fabric that keeps their communities healthy. Previous participating communities have reported significant improvements in emergency preparedness, flood management capabilities, and access to technical resources for long-term planning..

Following the August 18, 2025 community workshop and additional engagement efforts, staff will present the Resilience Action Checklist to the Board. The implementation phase is anticipated to commence around September/October 2025, with monthly coordination meetings facilitated by the RAFT team. I appreciate the Board's continued support for this initiative as it aligns with the Board’s strategic priorities and positions the County to successfully apply for additional state and federal resilience planning and implementation funding opportunities.

York County Board of Supervisors

August 5, 2025

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Attachments:

- RAFT Qualitative Report Historic Triangle - June 2025
- RAFT Scorecard Report – June 2025
- RAFT Team-identified Opportunity List York County

COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVES:
RESILIENCE
*in Virginia's
Historic Triangle*

JUNE 2025

Prepared by Institute for Engagement & Negotiation
for the RAFT Process in the Historic Triangle

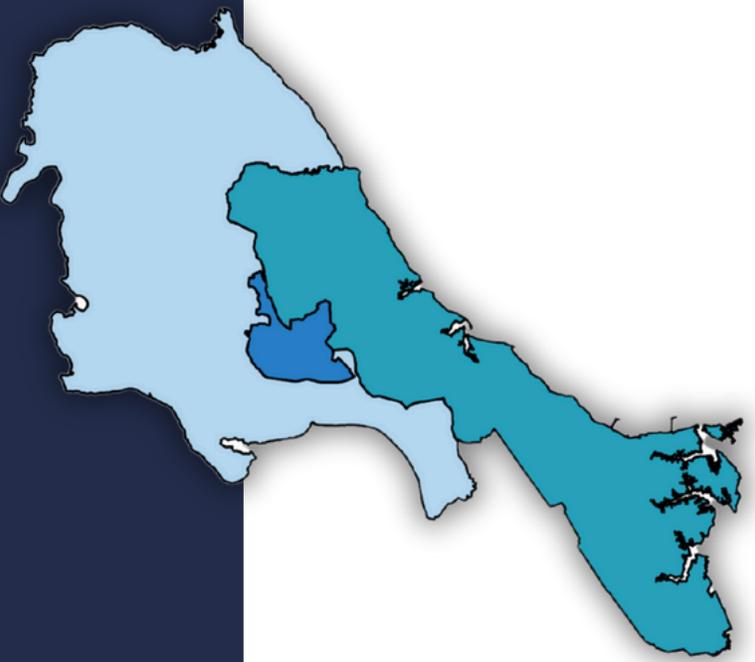


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2025, the Resilience Adaptation Feasibility Tool (RAFT) partnered with York County, James City County, and the City of Williamsburg—collectively known as the “Historic Triangle”—to assess regional resilience and support the advancement of high-priority resilience goals. This qualitative summary complements the RAFT Scorecard’s quantitative findings by capturing the lived experiences and insights of 52 community leaders, local government staff, nonprofit representatives, and service providers.



Through 27 interviews, one focus group, and 20 survey responses, participants shared their perspectives on the region’s capacity to anticipate threats, reduce vulnerabilities, and recover from both acute hazards and chronic stressors. These individuals represented 25 organizations and agencies that serve the Historic Triangle daily (see Appendix A).

This report synthesizes their input into four key resilience themes:



Service-Oriented Community

The region is characterized by strong collaboration among nonprofits, local governments, and community members. However, service providers are increasingly strained by funding cuts and growing community needs.



Economic Disparities

The region’s tourism-driven economy relies heavily on low-wage, hourly jobs, creating a stark divide between service workers and higher-income residents. Vulnerable neighborhoods face compounded challenges, including limited access to healthcare, food, and transportation.



Demographic Shifts

A growing retirement population brings both opportunities and challenges. While retirees contribute to volunteerism and philanthropy, many of them may eventually require services they can no longer afford.



Access and Affordability

Affordable housing remains a critical issue, particularly in rural areas lacking public infrastructure. Many residents struggle to access essential services due to limited public transit, language barriers, and geographic isolation.

INTRODUCTION

In 2025, the Resilience Adaptation Feasibility Tool (RAFT) partnered with the Hampton Roads Planning District Commission and three localities - York County, James City County, and the City of Williamsburg, collectively known as the “Historic Triangle”- to assess regional resilience and support the advancement of high-priority resilience goals. The RAFT process includes an assessment of resilience through The RAFT Scorecard quantitative analysis and a qualitative evaluation of regional resilience from community leaders, local government staff, nonprofit representatives, and service providers representing diverse interests. This qualitative summary complements the RAFT Scorecard’s quantitative findings by capturing the the community perspectives on regional resilience.

Working closely with local governments, the Institute for Engagement & Negotiation (IEN) at the University of Virginia began the process by identifying key stakeholders for this assessment. The list expanded as each participant recommended others to be interviewed. With over 80 people invited to participate, the goal was to hear a broad representation of perspectives from organizations, community service groups, and local government staff knowledgeable about the region and providing essential services to residents.

Participants were asked a series of 10 questions (see Appendix C) related to their perception of the region’s capacity to anticipate threats, reduce vulnerabilities, and respond to and recover from hazardous events and chronic stresses. Overall, 27 interviews, one focus group with five participants, and 20 survey responses were conducted, totaling 52 participants (some participated in more than one format). These community leaders represented 25 departments, organizations, and institutions (see Participant Analysis). Their perspectives are offered here as an additional source of information to support community discussion, not as a definitive or conclusive resource.

Respondents were given the following definition of resilience:

“*A resilient community is one that can anticipate threats, reduce vulnerabilities, and respond to and recover from hazardous events and chronic stresses.*”

Key Resilience Theme 1: Service-Oriented Community



One of the overriding strengths highlighted by participants was the collaboration among nonprofits serving the region. The service-orientation of the community is a defining characteristic to many in the Historic Triangle. Nothing exemplified this strength more than the region’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Whether it was the partnership between local governments, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, and the Health District to distribute vaccines, or the food pantry deliveries made by the Arc of Greater Williamsburg’s vans, participants repeatedly told stories about their community coming together to assist both local residents and others who had experienced tragedy, such as aid packages sent to Southwest Virginia after Hurricane Helene.

There is great pride in the investment that residents make in the community through volunteerism and philanthropic giving. Another aspect of this service orientation is how nonprofits often pool resources, valuing collaboration over individual credit, as demonstrated by the Greater Williamsburg Trauma-Informed Community Network.

“*There is also strong collaboration across sectors with minimal siloing of agencies, and a strong philanthropic spirit coupled with a commitment to volunteerism.*”

One organization pointed out that the extent of need within the region is a large part of why this service-orientation exists. And one motivating factor towards collaboration is that many service providers are overburdened, and with recent federal funding cuts

and rising inflation, there are significant concerns about losing already overstretched dollars. And as many respondents explained, while not all areas in need may see robust collaboration amongst their nonprofits, a creative and collaborative service provider ecosystem can indicate community needs that are far greater than the capacity of the nonprofits. This can become such a stretch on service providers that organizational and individual burnout exhausts the system.



Courtesy of York County

Key Resilience Theme 2: Economic Disparities



Participants repeatedly highlighted economic resilience as a major challenge in the region. Economic resilience is tenuous because the region’s tourism-driven economy relies heavily on service-oriented, low-wage, and hourly jobs. A noticeable disparity exists between residents in these service roles and those in higher-paid, salaried positions. Over 50% of participants mentioned socioeconomic concerns, including wage work and tourism as well as language and social barriers.

Although many take pride in the region’s cultural assets, such as Colonial Williamsburg, Jamestown, and Yorktown, several challenges have arisen from the tourism industry they contribute to:

- **Housing affordability:** Large wage disparities mean that much of the housing stock is vastly unaffordable for those in service industry positions.
- **Service deserts:** Neighborhoods that are more affordable for hourly workers are often underserved and lacking amenities and services such as grocery stores and medical care. One area repeatedly pointed to as a “service desert” was the Grove Neighborhood in James City County. Others included Chickahominy Road and Lackey.

Vulnerable Neighborhoods

Among the areas most highlighted by participants as the most vulnerable in the region were Chickahominy Road in upper James City County, the Grove Neighborhood in lower James City County, and Lackey, adjacent to the Yorktown Naval Weapons Station. Grove, in particular, was referenced as one of the most vulnerable in the region. The neighborhood has significant structural barriers such as aging and limited infrastructure, geographic isolation, and lack of medical services, green spaces, and access to groceries. According to one participant, more than 77% of mobile homes in the county are located in the Grove neighborhood. Participants frequently noted that vulnerable and underserved communities lack reliable access to healthcare, food, and other essential services, and many are isolated linguistically as well as physically due to unreliable and inconsistent public transit options.

MAP 1: VULNERABLE NEIGHBORHOODS HIGHLIGHTED BY PARTICIPANTS



Source: participant responses

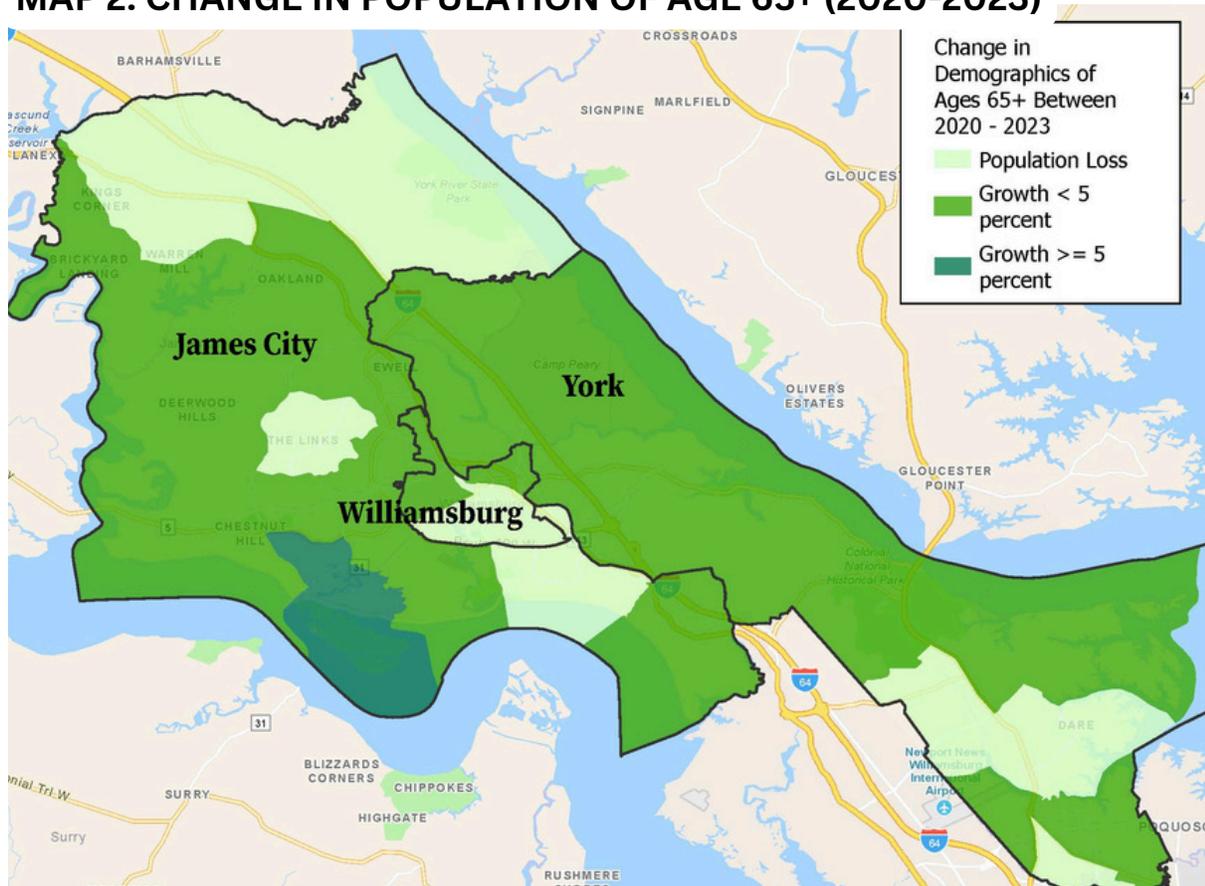
Key Resilience Theme 3: Demographic Shifts



Another theme that impacts the region’s resilience is the region’s shifting age demographics. One participant called the area a “retirement mecca.” This shift can create a robust community of engaged volunteers and philanthropists; however, others noted that those who may move to the region with wealth may also “outlive their money” and end up needing services.

Map 2 shows the pockets of the region that have quickly grown in their retirement populations. There also are pockets of the community that experienced a loss of retirement populations in the 2020 to 2023 timeframe. These changes are difficult to fully characterize, but some participants offered that there’s been a boom in retirement and assisted living facilities in James City County and that the region as a whole suffers from a lack of workforce for in-home care. These factors may be causing clustering of retirement age residents. Additionally, the lack of in-home care aids could contribute to elderly residents moving in with family – in and outside of the region.

MAP 2: CHANGE IN POPULATION OF AGE 65+ (2020-2023)



Source: American Community Survey Dataset

Key Resilience Theme 4: Access and Affordability



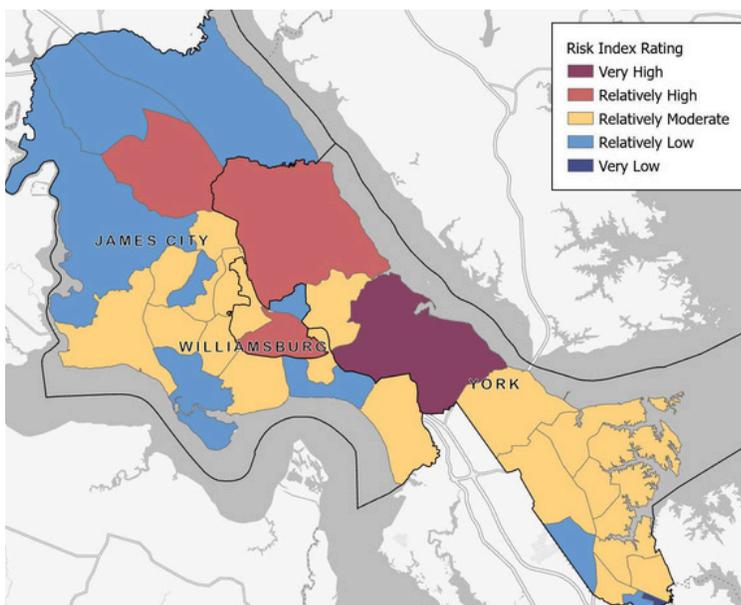
While many praised the work of service providers in the region, including their ability to cooperate for greater impact, many participants pointed to a need far greater than they could ever hope to fill. Two structural barriers were identified as key reasons why this need exists and why some have a harder time accessing services.

Affordability

Like many regions throughout the Commonwealth, the Historic Triangle is struggling with lack of affordable housing. In rural parts of the region, escalating housing costs may be particularly challenging where public water and sewer are not available and private wells and septic systems are the responsibility of the homeowners. For cost-burdened households, maintenance and repairs can be a prohibitive financial challenge. James City County has sought to provide some relief through a grant program to support septic pump-outs for qualified households as part of a larger effort to improve water quality. Unfortunately, the need for this program outweighs the availability of funds, and no funds are available to assist with the costs of replacement or maintenance of failing wells and septic systems.

According to participants, the affordability issue is twofold: (1) housing options throughout the Historic Triangle are not affordable relative to the low wage jobs offered by the service industry and (2) the housing stock has associated costs that exceed the ability of cost-burdened households. Affordability is greatly impacted as well by vulnerability to and frequency of hazards in the area. The costs associated

MAP 3: RISK OF NATURAL HAZARDS



Source: FEMA (<https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/map#>)

with rebuilding infrastructure and homes can raise insurance rates and make lenders more cautious, making homeownership all the more inaccessible for cost-burdened households.

Map 3 note: FEMA calculates their national risk index (NRI) as a composite of a tract's social vulnerability, expected annual loss, and community resilience rating. You can learn more about their methodology at:

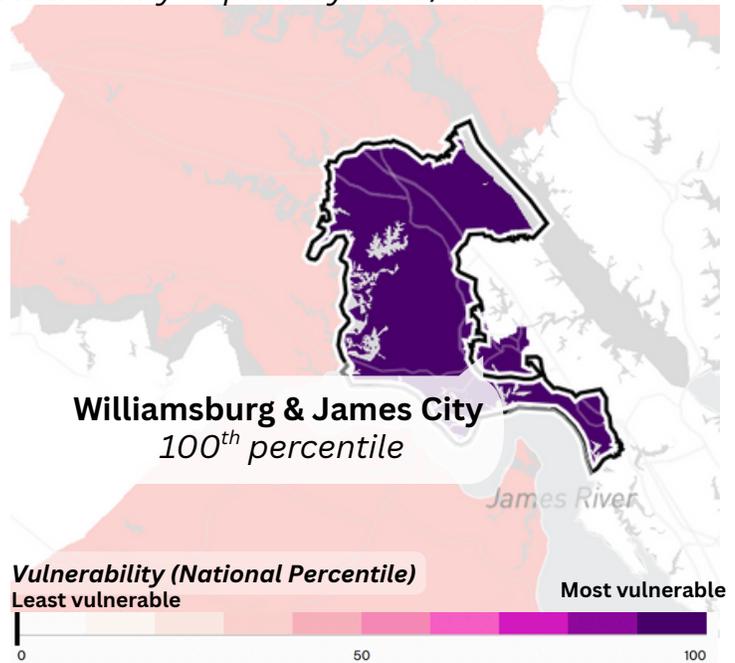
<https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/determining-risk>

Access

A second structural barrier that compounds the region's vulnerability is lack of access to services. Many service providers spoke about residents who couldn't reach them due to limited public transit options. Some participants highlighted that they could not reach some communities because of linguistic barriers and fears around citizenship status. This access issue is not just about limited inter-regional transportation to existing services but also insufficient services, such as medical services, for the population needs within the region (see map 4).

MAP 4: MEDICALLY UNDERSERVED AREAS

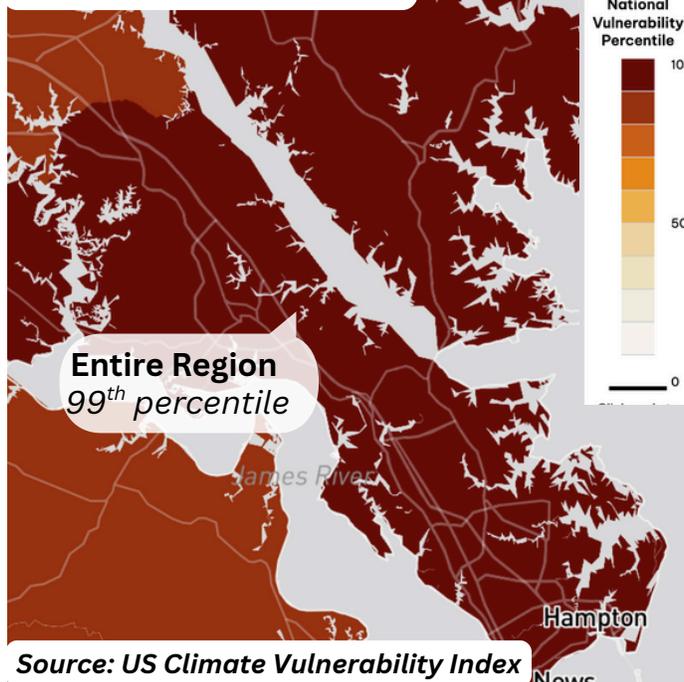
Availability of primary care / medical services.



Source: US Climate Vulnerability Index

Participants noted that some pockets within the region face significant barriers to reach existing resources such as grocery stores, food banks, medical offices, and jobs. This is in the context of the larger region, which, as a whole, also struggles to access key services.

MAP 5: AIR POLLUTION RELATED DEATHS & ILLNESSES



Source: US Climate Vulnerability Index

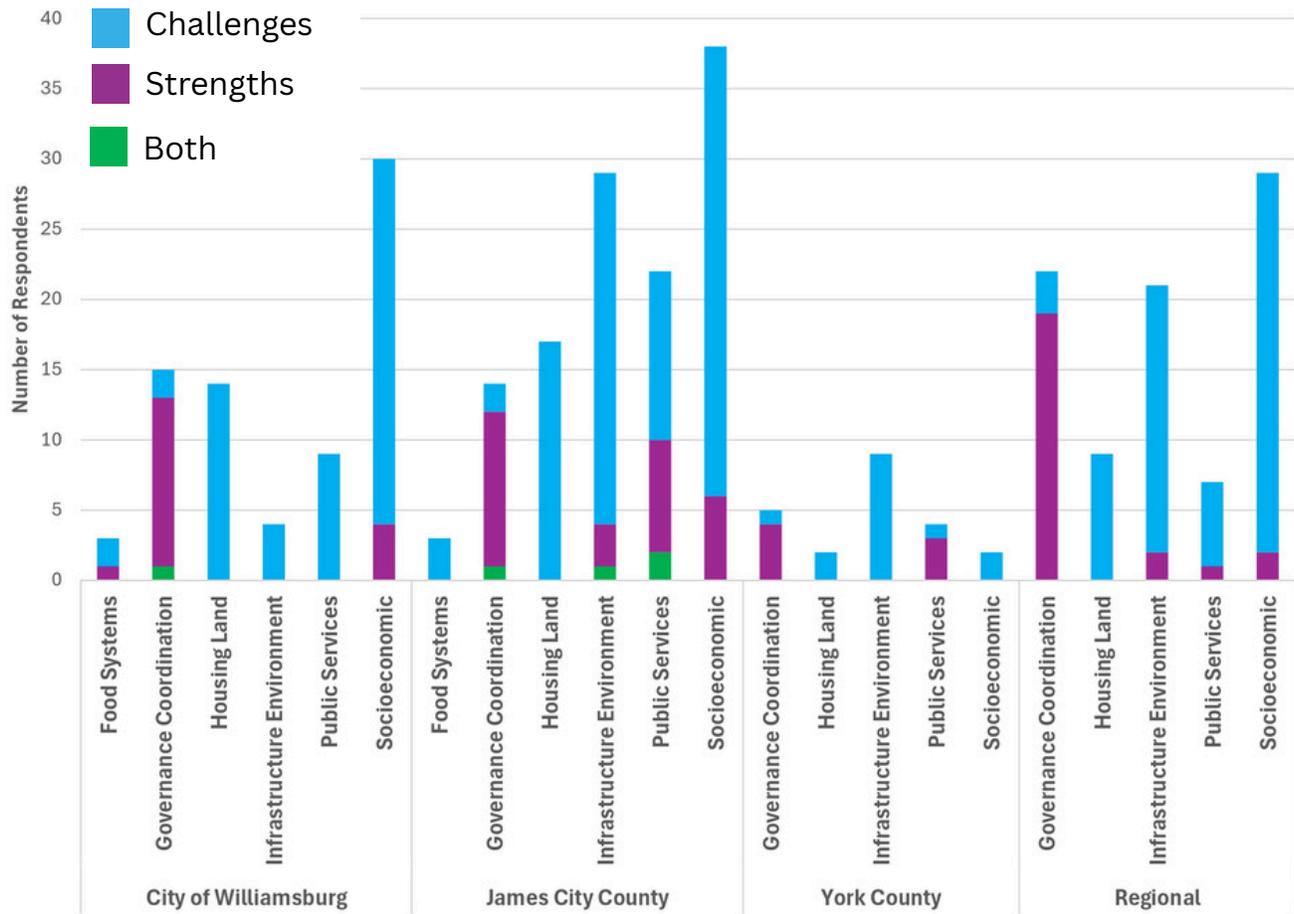
A related issue is heavy through traffic that contributes an unequal load of air pollution, increasing the need for medical services. Because the peninsula is a geographic chokepoint of traffic flows between the larger Hampton Roads and Richmond areas, data indicates the entire region is in the 99th percentile nationwide for air pollution related deaths and illnesses (U.S. Climate Vulnerability Index). Map 5 demonstrates that this issue is not isolated to the upper peninsula, but that the impacts (illness and death) are high throughout the region, compared to national averages.

Map 5 note: data is pulled for this map from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. *Climate Change and Social Vulnerability in the United States: A Focus on Six Impacts*. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA 430-R-21-003 (2021).

Resilience Themes By Locality

The final analysis of responses looked at what was most mentioned as strengths, challenges, or both by locality. Themes from each interview and focus group were coded into categories - food systems, governance and coordination, housing and land use, infrastructure and environment, public services, and socioeconomic - and participants were categorized by the localities they serve. Because the geographic spread of participants was uneven, coding was used to analyze responses by locality. What emerged was high levels of consensus across the localities of the top three challenges. To the left, counties are listed in no particular order, with their top three resilience challenges. To the right is a brief description of the category.

Figure 1: Categorized responses as strengths, challenges, or both by locality.



Resilience Challenges By Locality



Courtesy of York County



Courtesy of City of Williamsburg



Courtesy of James City County

TOP 3 RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

James City County (JCC):

1. **Socioeconomic**
2. **Infrastructure & Environment**
3. **Housing & Land Use**

York County:

1. **Infrastructure & Environment**
2. **Socioeconomic**
3. **Housing & Land Use**

City of Williamsburg:

1. **Socioeconomic**
2. **Housing & Land Use**
3. **Public Services**

Socioeconomic

This category was predominated by responses about the tourism economy and the resulting wage gaps and job insecurity. There were conversations about how language barriers, cultural isolation, and skill gaps among the tourism workforce can create barriers to economic mobility.

Housing & Land Use

Housing affordability and options to address this challenge included mentions of growing rates of homelessness, an inadequate housing supply, and retirement communities being a predominant land use at the moment.

Infrastructure & Environment

Several respondents addressed the lack of green space and trail access as well as areas of selective flooding due to aging stormwater infrastructure or high water levels. There were several discussions around how the limited public transportation options did not adequately address the existing need.

Public Services

Although access to public services did not rise to regional top three resilience themes, it nevertheless was a frequent topic of discussion for Williamsburg participants. Participants noted challenges with access to behavioral health and disability services, as well as educational access.

“ We have a 7.9% poverty rate in James City County which has gone up 1% since last year. But [...] *currently one-third of JCC is economically vulnerable.* ”

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PARTICIPANT ANALYSIS

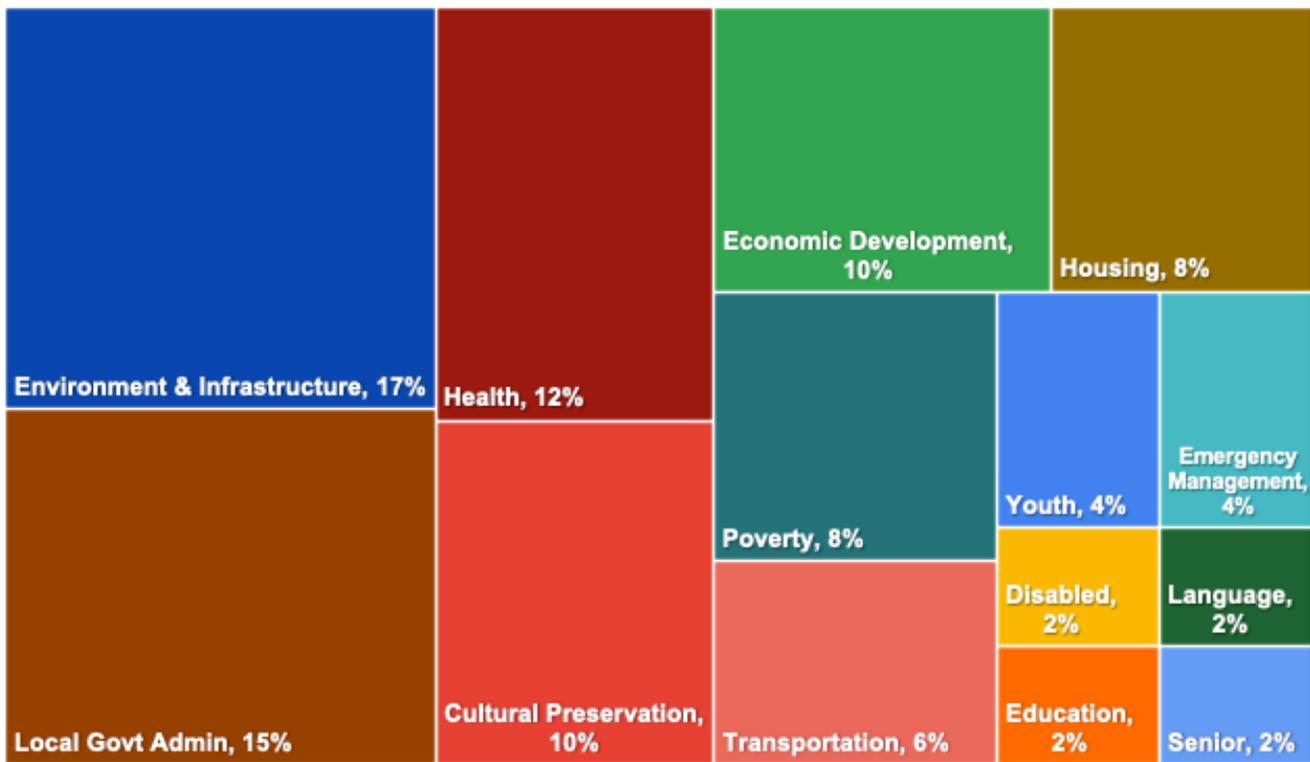


Figure 2: Participants represented a broad spectrum of interests

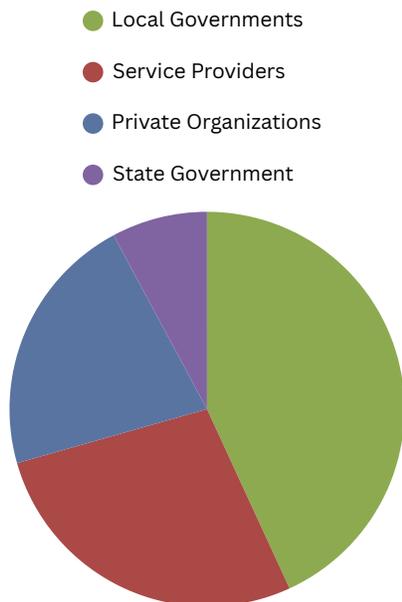


Figure 3: Participants by organizational type; 42% of participants were employees of one of the three local governments (green).

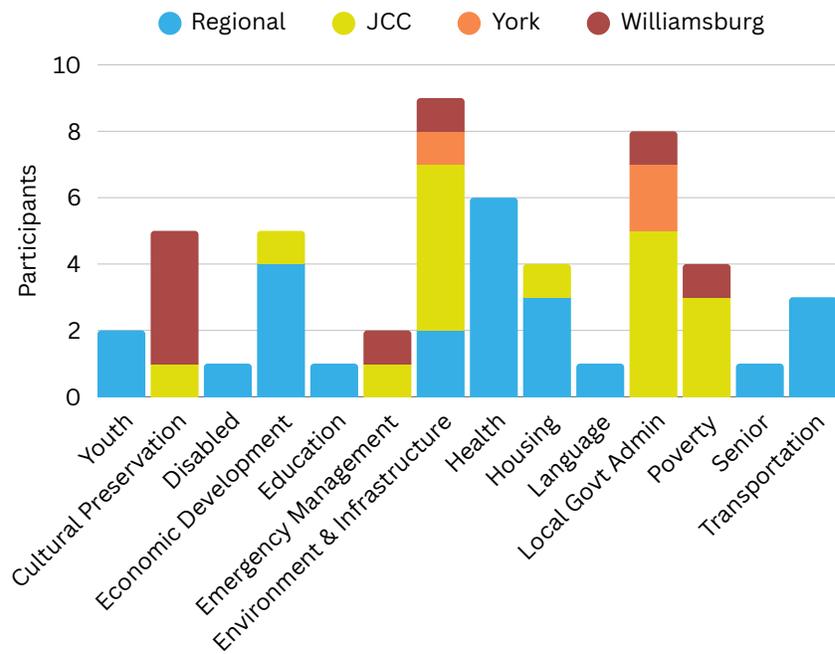


Figure 4: Participants by sector and by which locality their organization serves, with 46% serving the full region (blue).

Appendix A: Participant List

1. Tammy Rosario - James City County Community Development
2. Caitlin Aubut - York County Planning
3. Reed Nester - Tidewater Trails Association
4. Matt Scalia - Williamsburg Area Transit Authority
5. Toni Small - James City County Stormwater & Resource Protection
6. Mike Woolson - James City County Stormwater & Resource Protection
7. Ginny Gasik - Williamsburg Community Foundation
8. Patty Silence - Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
9. Thomas Wyson - City of Williamsburg Planning
10. Nancy Grden - HR Roundtable
11. Barb Watson - James City County Social Services
12. Lynette Diaz - James City County Social Services
13. Cat Anthony - Capitol Trails Foundation
14. John McGlennon - James City County Board of Supervisors
15. Megan Tierney - Williamsburg / York Agriculture & Natural Resources Extension
16. Luke Gladden - James City Agriculture & Natural Resources Extension
17. Will Glasco - Preservation Virginia
18. Ray Paige - FaithWalkers
19. Monty Mason - College of William & Mary
20. Katie Patrick - Grove Christian Outreach
21. Michelle Justiniano - York County Community Services
22. Kelley Herbert - James City County Parks & Recreation
23. Arlana Fauntleroy - James City County Parks & Recreation
24. Alister Perkinson - James City County Parks & Recreation
25. Vaughn Poller - James City County Neighborhood Development
26. Jack Haldeman - James City County Planning Commission
27. Wendy Satchell - Williamsburg Faith in Action
28. Pam McGregor - The Arc of Greater Williamsburg
29. Jason Thornton - Literacy For Life
30. Larry Snyder - City of Williamsburg Fire & Emergency Management
31. Scott Stevens - James City County Administrator
32. Brandie Weiler - Housing Partnerships
33. Kelly McCauley - Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
34. Olivia Bascale - Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
35. Kent Henkel - York County Public Works
36. Carla Javier - Child Development Resources
37. Donnie McDaniel - Community of Faith Mission
38. Wendy Evans - City of Williamsburg Human Services
39. Robbi Hutton - City of Williamsburg Parks & Recreation
40. Lauren Moore - Greater Williamsburg Chamber of Commerce
41. Fred Liggin - 3e Restoration
42. Kelly Metcalf-Meese - Williamsburg Health Foundation
43. Marsha Obremski - Colonial Behavioral Health
44. Sara Ruch - James City County Emergency Management
45. Christopher Johnson - James City County Economic Development
46. Tom Leininger - James City County Planning
47. Teresa Christin - Avalon Center
48. Cynthia Callaway - Network Peninsula
49. Kyra Cook - Colonial Behavioral Health
50. Kristy Wallace - Colonial Behavioral Health
51. Victoria Canady - Colonial CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocates)
52. Jennifer Cherry - United Way of the Peninsula

Appendix B: Participant Themes

STRENGTHS

Collaboration

- James City County's (JCC) participation in the Lower Chickahominy Watershed Collaborative
- Strong inter-agency collaboration
 - Pandemic as example of that strength
 - Vaccines being distributed at Colonial Williamsburg
 - Buses from Arc that delivered for the food pantry
 - Churches that band together to provide rotating homeless shelter
 - Williamsburg examples: Preschool Taskforce, Housing Collaborative, Peninsula Elder Abuse Forensic Center, and the Consortium of Community Policy and Management Teams
 - Nonprofits that formed the Greater Williamsburg Trauma-Informed Community Network to cooperatively provide services
 - The network website serves as a comprehensive database of available resources in our service area.

Community Resources

- Strong spirit of volunteerism
 - Both from student population and retired population
- Philanthropic network
- Deeply rooted in history– provides tourism and sense of place
- College of William & Mary provides resources and expertise through faculty, research, and students

Local Governments

- JCC's Community Rating System (CRS) Class 5 status–the highest in the state (only 3 localities have achieved Class 5)
 - Commitment to stormwater improvements
- JCC applied for funding through Virginia's Community Flood Preparedness Fund to create a resilience plan
- Emergency management teams provide excellent services and good inter-jurisdictional cooperation
 - Example of services: community paramedicine with the mobile integrated healthcare service through EMS

CHALLENGES

Climate Vulnerabilities

- Need for adequate evacuation routes & planning that accounts for future climate scenarios
 - Especially transportation
 - Relatively high exposure to natural disasters and sea level rise
- Flooding & climate impacts
 - Powhatan Creek especially in James City County

Infrastructure

- All three regions have limited Public Service Areas (PSAs). Those outside the PSA are struggling to maintain septic and wells, either due to aging infrastructure or changing soil conditions (because of rising groundwater levels).
- Transportation is a key barrier to opportunities and accessing services
 - Many service providers try to provide transportation because public transit is inadequate

Education & Youth

- Study shows Williamsburg students have worse outcomes in joint JCC-Williamsburg school system
 - Williamsburg-JCC want to refocus on preschool / headstart programs
- Adults with disabilities age out of educational support services and have no other public services available to them
- Lack of mental health services, especially for youth
- Large number of families and children experiencing homelessness or housing insecurity
 - Many live in motels. Housing instability is a massive predictor of bad childhood outcomes.
- More children live in poverty by percentage in Williamsburg than in Newport News (potentially outdated statistic)

Poverty & Social Barriers

- High incarceration & recidivism rates
 - Regional jail nearby
- Language barrier / spanish speaking population
 - Spanish-speaking populations are unlikely to seek services, especially given ICE and recent political situation
 - Cultural perception barriers and bias; Latino community may be perceived as “lazy” or “uneducated”-- especially if the person is monolingual

- Under-resourced areas:
 - Merrimac Trail
 - Grove
 - Generational harm dates back to the displacement of a York County African American community to Grove when the naval station was built.
 - Food desert– except for the free pantry provided by Grove Christian Outreach.
 - Green space & park desert. Has been identified as such in JCC Park & Rec Master Plan; there is an effort underway to remedy the situation.
 - The majority of mobile homes in the county are within this neighborhood.
 - Lackey
 - Food desert– currently working with the College of William & Mary to try to remedy this. If fixed, York could be the first county in the state to eliminate all food deserts.
 - Chickahominy Road
 - Bad flooding along the road.
 - Carver Gardens

Economic

- Economic disparities due to tourist economy
 - Tourism is dependant on hourly wage work
 - Workforce shortages are due to mix of lack of access to mass transit AND lack of regional affordable housing
- Changing age demographics
 - Concerns about supporting growing elderly population

OPPORTUNITIES

Environmental

- There is a need to talk about and further address urban heat islands in the region
- Resilience plans; JCC applied for a grant to write one, and the rest of the region has an opportunity to follow suit. Could write a regional one. JCC should collaborate with other localities on the plans regardless given the interdependency of systems (like schools) within the region.
- Need to have more open discussions about climate change and changing climate conditions

Social

- Incorporate equity mapping into more than just Parks planning (JCC)
- JCC Capital Improvement Plan initiative to add a mini library and a new park to Grove
- Several needs exist that could benefit from community care centers
 - Homeless shelters
 - Youth services– including a place for CPS visitations.
 - Services for the formerly incarcerated to prevent recidivism and help with re-entry to productive society
 - Services for those in low-wage jobs (training, workforce development, language services, etc.)
 - Coordination center for non-profits (coworking & meeting space, workshops on finances and fundraising, etc.)
- Large need for more affordable housing
 - Idea for housing trust or community land trust
- Concern about aging population
 - Opportunity for youth leadership– need to improve retention of recent college graduates
 - Need for more in-home care providers & social workers to support the elderly. Worried about the burden on local government services.

Economic

- Funding needs for non-profits and service programs– especially given loss of federal funding. Without alternative financial support, many nonprofits and public services may end or become less cooperative & more competitive
 - Need more capacity building for service providers who are throwing all their money at programming; not able to support strategic planning & other operational components

Appendix C: Interview Questions

This definition of resilience was provided to participants to provide a context for the questions and discussion:

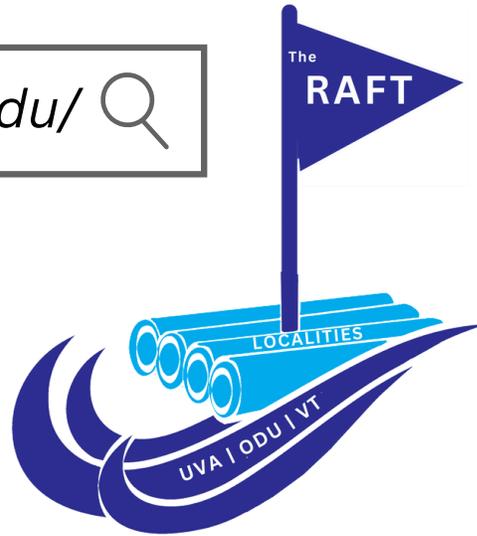
Resilience is the capacity to anticipate threats, reduce a community's vulnerability, and respond to and recover from hazardous events and chronic stresses.

1. Given this framework for resilience, how does your organization support resilience in the Historic Triangle (City of Williamsburg, James City County, and York County)? What populations do you serve?
2. What resilience strengths and assets have you observed in the communities in which you work?
3. Given your organization's work in the Historic Triangle, what people, neighborhoods, and/or populations are identified by your organization as historically excluded and underserved?
4. How does your organization serve these populations? What underserved people are not being served by you or other groups?
5. What strengths, needs, and opportunities in your resilience have been exposed and for whom? These could range from planning and leadership to infrastructure and health, food, shelter, and wellness. They could be exposed by COVID and/or climate threats, such as storms, flooding, groundwater intrusion into septic tanks, saltwater intrusion into wells, or an extreme heat event that might impact access to critical services.
 - a. How do you learn about community strengths, needs and opportunities?
6. How does your organization work with others to address resilience more comprehensively?
7. What other opportunities has your organization identified for increasing the resilience of the people you serve? What ideas has your organization identified as ways to support increasing resilience?
8. How might we know this effort to increase resilience is successful, in terms of specific changes that might be visible or measurable? Are there ways of measuring success that would be helpful? In one year? In five years? In years?
9. What would your organization need for you to be able to continue to stay engaged in ongoing discussions and networking? Would you be interested in your current role/work in participating in the community workshop in August or the local Implementation Teams?

10. Do you have suggestions for others in the Historic Triangle region or your community who should be included in an interview/focus group or RAFT implementation team?

Learn more about the RAFT:

<https://raft.ienvirginia.edu/> 



Weldon Cooper Center
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COASTAL COLLABORATOR
VIRGINIA TECH

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Virginia Coastal Zone
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM



THE RAFT

Resilience Adaptation Feasibility Tool

York County, Virginia

Scorecard Report
[June 2025]

The RAFT Goal

To help Virginia's localities and tribal nations improve environmental, economic, and social resilience to acute and chronic hazards, disasters, and other economic and social stressors.



raft.ien.virginia.edu

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Virginia Coastal Zone
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM



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

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Background

What is The RAFT?

- A "full service tool" and collaborative, community-driven process designed to assist localities in increasing community resilience to acute and chronic hazards, disasters, and other economic and social stresses by addressing their impacts on a community, including physical infrastructure, education, the economy, and community wellbeing.
- The RAFT team considers a range of hazards such as flooding, landslides, storms, winter weather, wildfires, drought, and extreme temperatures.
- The RAFT was conceived and developed by an academic interdisciplinary collaborative called the "RAFT 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 & Resilience Program.

VCPC was closed in 2023, and Virginia Tech's Coastal Collaborator joined the RAFT Team in June 2023, and the ODU/Virginia Sea Grant Partnership ended in 2024. ODU is currently represented by the Institute for Coastal Adaptation and Resilience (ICAR) and the School of Public Service.

The RAFT has three key components:

1. **Quantitative and qualitative assessments of resilience:** The RAFT Scorecard assesses how much a locality's programs, ordinances, and policies incorporate resilience to acute and chronic hazards, disasters, stressors, and other economic and social stressors. The RAFT Scorecard assessment includes impacts on physical infrastructure, education, emergency operations, community health, and socio-economic factors. A qualitative assessment, including focus groups and interviews, complements this quantitative, policy-based assessment.
2. A **Resilience Action Workshop** where participants review the assessment findings, identify achievable action items, and create a Resilience Action Checklist (RAC) of items to improve community resilience.
3. **RAC Implementation** in which the RAFT Team works with a locality's Implementation Team for one year to achieve items identified on the Resilience Action Checklist, incorporating support from state or federal agencies, university experts, and community organizations when possible.

How does The RAFT help a Locality?

1. Opens a community-wide conversation about community resilience, including gaps and needs, and provides local-level information on predicted acute and chronic hazards, disasters, stressors, and other economic and social stressors.
2. Supports the locality in identifying priority actions for making progress in increasing resilience.
3. Improves communication and coordination within the locality with regional and state agencies.
4. Helps the locality become better positioned to find and apply for relevant funding opportunities.
5. Can enable the locality to earn a better Community Rating System (CRS) score, which saves citizens money on their national flood insurance premiums.

The Resilience Cycle



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

What is Resilience? Terms and Definitions

A resilient community is one that is able to anticipate, adapt, endure, and thrive in the face of change, uncertainty, and adversity.

The RAFT focuses on community resilience, improving a community's ability to bounce back from acute hazards, as well as deal with chronic threats to its environmental, social, and economic health. The RAFT takes a comprehensive approach by including environmental, economic, and social resilience. All three are vital for a community to thrive.

The following definitions have been included to help localities and the general public understand the specific hazards and threats considered in the RAFT scorecard.

ECONOMIC RESILIENCE: A community's ability to avoid, withstand, and/or recover from an economic hazard in a way that allows the community to function as needed. Economic stressors might include recessions, inflation, loss of local industries, or downturns in access to necessary goods and services, loss of workforce, and economic impacts from natural hazards or man-made disasters.

SOCIAL RESILIENCE: A community's ability to withstand and recover from social stressors (disasters, epidemics, loss of identifying community features and industries) by having spaces and systems in place to promote health, well-being, and recreation, avenues to allow for working together to overcome challenges when they arise, and having access to the collective resources needed to move forward.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE: A community's ability to withstand the impacts of natural or man-made hazards and stressors that can lead to disaster, such as riverine and coastal flooding, landslides, storms, extreme temperatures, oil spills, wildfires, and drought.

The RAFT considers immediate and long-term risks to a community's resilience. These hazards can include environmental hazards such as: riverine and coastal flooding, landslides, storms, extreme temperatures, wildfires, and drought. Economic hazards can be a sudden loss of a major employer, underemployment, or a lack of a diverse economic base. Social hazards can include the outbreak of a communicable disease, widespread addiction, or lack of access to quality and affordable healthcare.

Acute Hazard and Stressors:

An acute stressor presents an immediate or sudden threat to public health or safety and can cause severe or immediate harm upon exposure. An example of an acute environmental threat is a landslide. An acute economic threat example could be widespread and sudden unemployment in a locality. An acute social threat example could be the sudden outbreak of a disease or illness.

Chronic Hazards and Stressors:

A chronic stressor presents a long-term or prolonged threat to health or safety and may result in adverse health effects that develop gradually over an extended period, often through repeated or continuous exposure. An example of a chronic environmental threat is flooding that occurs every time there is a strong rainstorm. An example of a chronic economic threat is an aging workforce. A chronic social threat could be rising levels of homelessness.

As a community addresses the above hazards and stressors, it moves toward greater community resilience. A resilient community:

- Limits negative impacts through planning and preparation,
- Acts in the moment,
- Communicates effectively and efficiently with both residents and outside resources, and
- Recovers (and thrives) after the fact.

Total Score

Category	Score Received	Possible Score
1) POLICY, LEADERSHIP, AND COLLABORATION <i>Measures policy and legislation in place for resilience and includes coordination and collaboration between various levels of government, and how accessible and open government data is to the public.</i>	16	20
2) RISK ASSESSMENT AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT <i>Examines how well a locality has conducted risk assessments to prepare for acute and chronic hazards, disasters, and stressors; identified vulnerable populations and their needs during or after hazards, disasters, economic and social stressors; and developed plans for disaster preparedness and response, including a Hazard Mitigation Plan.</i>	18	20
3) INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE <i>Assesses how well the locality has identified methods and plans for protecting critical infrastructure from acute and chronic hazards, disasters, and stressors, including using natural or nature-based features (NNBFs).</i>	23	30
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 resilience has been incorporated into planning.</i>	14	20
5) COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT, HEALTH, AND WELL BEING <i>Assesses how the locality and staff engage with residents in planning for acute and chronic hazards, disasters, and stressors, including access considerations. It also examines the locality's attention to issues of health and wellness during and after the occurrence of such stressors.</i>	20	23
Total Score (Percentage of total applicable metrics)	91 (81%)	113

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 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- The 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) LEADERSHIP, POLICY, AND COLLABORATION

1.1 LEADERSHIP AND PLANNING FOR RESILIENCE

3 / 4 Points

Collaboration among local government decision makers, officials, departments, academia, and nonprofits is important in planning for resilience. Effective collaboration requires identifying local leaders and organizations, establishing their roles, 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 to acute and chronic hazards and stressors. If staff is limited or nonexistent, the locality has tasked someone with handling resilience efforts for the community.	The county does not have a resilience officer. Specific leadership roles are identified in emergency management, emergency communications, environmental, land use, and planning, related to resilience.
0	b. Training and education events are held for elected or appointed officials specifically on resilience to chronic hazards and stressors.	Per locality staff, none are provided by the county.
1	c. Training and education events on resilience to acute and chronic hazards and stressors 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.	York County continues to provide specialized training and support for Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM) certification for floodplain plan reviewers, inspectors, and permit processors (https://www.yorkcounty.gov/DocumentCenter/View/43018/FloodplainHazard-Mitigation-Annual-Report-2021).
1	d. 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 these resilience issues.	Emergency management efforts are coordinated regularly, such as through Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) meetings.

1.2 LEADERSHIP AND RESPONDING TO EMERGENCY**4 / 4 Points**

Collaboration among officials and relevant stakeholders is equally important in responding to hazards and disasters. An organized, coordinated response to a hazard or disaster 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 due to hazards and disasters, including socio-economically vulnerable populations such as the elderly and medically fragile.	Office of Emergency Management (OEM) develops and maintains emergency operation plans addressing hazards such as hurricanes, winter storms, tornadoes, flooding, storm surge, and wildfires. The OEM also coordinates regional hazard mitigation efforts, including planning for persons with functional needs. Some shelters have backup power to meet specific needs. HMP also identifies vulnerable populations.
1	b. Locality has established internal emergency response roles (e.g., standing committees, staff titles) for hazards and disasters, and these staff and partners participate in at least one training each year.	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) defines response roles. OEM and other staff and LEPC members participate in tabletop exercises and other training.
1	c. Locality collaborates on resilience planning with the stakeholders who will need emergency response services during hazards and disasters, and has provided the public with opportunity to give input, including input from socio-economically vulnerable populations such as low-income households.	Yes, per locality staff, but resilience-related instead of purely resilience planning focused (eg, emergency response). County has a PIO with the Dept of Fire and Life Safety who engages with and informs the public.
1	d. Locality has a means of communicating these plans to the public during such hazard events.	The county uses RAVE ALERT (https://yorkcounty.gov/4333/RAVE-Alert) for emergency alerts and notifications. Residents can sign up using the 'Heads Up' program to pre-register special needs (medical conditions, disabilities, etc.).

1.3 COLLABORATION WITH STATE AGENCIES AND REGIONAL PDCs

4 / 4 Points

Resilience issues go beyond political boundaries; therefore, localities benefit from regional collaboration. Regular communication between local, multi-jurisdictional, and state officials encourages the sharing of information and ideas. Collaboration should include working with agencies that serve socio-economically vulnerable communities. A locality is part of a Planning District Commission (PDC), which coordinates many activities at the regional level.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
1		a. Staff and/or officials engage with regional and state agencies on resilience to acute and chronic hazards and stressors.	County staff and officials participate in regional (HRPDC) activities such as the Coastal Resiliency Committee and state activities (e.g., Virginia Coastal Resilience Master Plan). Per locality staff, County partners with the HRPDC and Hampton Roads Transportation Planning Organization, and participates in multi-jurisdictional studies and efforts (e.g., Coastal Storm Risk Management Feasibility Study by the USACOE and City of Hampton)
1		b. Locality participates in local and regional resilience-oriented committees and initiatives to serve socio-economically vulnerable populations.	Per county staff, the county participates in the HRPDC's CBPA Workgroup and on the Regional Environmental Committee.
1		c. Locality elected officials participate on relevant local and regional commissions addressing resilience.	A County Supervisor, County Administrator participate in the Hampton Roads Planning District Commission (HRPDC) meetings such as the HRPDC CAO meeting, and Coastal Resiliency Committee.
1	\$\$\$	d. Staff work to identify funding opportunities and priorities at the regional and state levels to increase resilience to acute and chronic hazards and stressors.	York County received a VDEM grant in 2022 to fund planning, operations, equipment acquisitions, training, exercises, and construction and renovation efforts at the local government level https://www.vaemergency.gov/updates/vdem-announces-emergency-management-performance-grant-funding-allocations-for-fiscal-year-2022 . Per county staff, the county participates in multiple working groups - including the HR All-Hazards Advisory Committee (AHAC-part of HRPDC), VDEM Region V, and the Hampton Roads Emergency Management Committee – that help to identify funding opportunities.

1.4 ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

2 / 4 Points

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

Points	Scoring Metric	Notes
0	a. Locality has incorporated new data and ranges of future projections of hazard impacts into its Floodplain Management Ordinance within the last five years.	York County regulates development in flood hazard areas through its Floodplain Management Area (FMA) overlay district, which follows FEMA standards but, per locality staff, the county has not incorporated new scientific data or projections on sea-level rise in the last 5 years. The County relies on FEMA's Risk Rating 2.0 methodology and participates in the CRS. The York County Floodplain Ordinance (2021, pp. 1-17) references FEMA standards but does not incorporate new data or scientific analyses concerning climate impacts, such as sea-level rise projections. https://www.yorkcountygov.com/DocumentCenter/View/6189/2021-Floodplain-Ordinance-Amendments-Chapter-151
1	b. Locality has incorporated new data and ranges of future projections of hazard impacts into its Zoning Ordinance within the last five years.	Climate considerations have been incorporated into revisions (approved by BOS in February 2025) to the Zoning Ordinance related to landscaping, buffers, and greenbelts requiring a percentage of native plant species (https://www.yorkcounty.gov/DocumentCenter/View/63061/O25-4-SIGNED-Landscaping-Regulations-Amendments).
0	c. Locality has incorporated new data and ranges of future projections of hazard impacts into its Site and Subdivision Ordinances within the last five years.	None identified.
1	d. Locality has incorporated new data and ranges of future projections of hazard impacts into its Comprehensive Plan within the last five years.	York County incorporated new data and scientific analyses concerning climate impacts into its Comprehensive Plan 2040 (pp. 81-101). The plan references updated sea-level rise projections, incorporating HRPDC recommendations and NOAA's 2022 projections. It outlines strategies for flood hazard mitigation, shoreline retreat, and

			<p>infrastructure resilience, emphasizing the need for continuous monitoring and policy updates based on the best available scientific data.</p> <p>https://www.yorkcounty.gov/DocumentCenter/View/55779/Complete-Plan</p>
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1.5 THE NFIP'S COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM**3 / 4 Points**

Communities wishing to go above and beyond the minimums of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) 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 that are NFIP-participating communities can do many things to improve their CRS scores. For more information, see FEMA's CRS website or the [Wetlands Watch website](#) on the subject. Localities that do not participate in the CRS will receive 0 points for the following categories.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
1	CRS	a. Locality has achieved a CRS Score of 9 or higher.	York County holds a CRS score of Class 7, which provides property owners in designated flood hazard areas with a 15% discount on flood insurance premiums (Comprehensive Plan 2040, p. 84). The county aims to improve its rating to Class 6, which would increase the discount to 20% (Comprehensive Plan 2040, p. 100). https://www.yorkcounty.gov/DocumentCenter/View/55779/Complete-Plan https://www.dcr.virginia.gov/dam-safety-and-floodplains/fp-crs
1	CRS	b. Locality has achieved a CRS Score of 8.	See above.
1	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:**16 / 20 Points**

2) RISK ASSESSMENT AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

2.1 EXPOSURE AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

4 / 4 Points

In developing policies and programs, localities should conduct and use an assessment of their exposure and vulnerability to changing intensity, frequency, and duration of acute and chronic hazards and stressors (for a full list, see Background on page 4). Localities should be knowledgeable of their risk for acute and chronic hazards and stressors; 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. Exposure and/or vulnerability assessments for acute and chronic hazards and stressors are completed, mapped and updated within the last 5-7 years, available at the locality level, and (as evidence of being used) referenced in locality plans and policies.	The Hampton Roads HMP (2022) includes updated vulnerability assessments for flooding, storms, wildfire, drought, and extreme heat in York County. The York County Comprehensive Plan 2040 (pp. 81-86) also addresses coastal resiliency and stormwater management. https://www.yorkcounty.gov/DocumentCenter/View/55779/Complete-Plan
1	CRS	b. Sources of flooding (for coastal riverine, and/or flash flood events), landslides, wildfire, drought and distribution of heat (blacktop/asphalt surfaces and heat islands) are identified and updated within the last 5 years as applicable.	The HMP provides updated vulnerability assessments for hazards like flooding, sea-level rise, tropical storms, wildfire, drought, and extreme heat. It identifies major flooding sources (sea level rise, storm surges, and inland flooding are major causes. Low-lying land along the banks of tidal rivers and creeks are regularly inundated by nor'easters and tropical storms) and assesses wildfire and drought risks. Also includes heat vulnerability mapping for urban heat islands and extreme temperature impacts.
1	CRS	c. Flooding for different return period events, wildfire-impacted acreage, drought impacts (as applicable), and number of extreme temperature days are identified, projected, and mapped.	The HMP provides projections on potential sea level rise damages and coastal storm losses. It also includes historical data on droughts and extreme temperatures.
1	\$\$\$ CRS	d. Additional vulnerabilities, including impacts on social, cultural, historic, and economic assets, are identified, and updated within the last 5 years.	The HMP includes social vulnerability assessments that consider socioeconomic factors, housing conditions, and hazard planning. The Comprehensive Plan (pp. 103 - 126) includes preservation strategies for historic and economic assets.

2.2 RISK ASSESSMENT FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS 4 / 4 Points

Localities should conduct risk assessments of their socio-economically 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 vulnerability, it is vital for localities to identify these populations and ways to reduce their risk and create plans for assistance during and after hazard and disaster events. Localities need to conduct outreach to vulnerable populations.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
1	CRS 	a. Locality has identified vulnerable populations that are at increased risk from acute and chronic hazards and stressors - both increased physical risks, and social and economic risks such as unemployment, food insecurity, and lack of access to healthcare and safe housing.	The <u>HMP</u> identifies vulnerable populations by assessing socioeconomic factors, disabilities, housing conditions, and language barriers. The county provides <u>Functional Needs Support Services</u> that outlines emergency planning for residents with functional needs, including elderly individuals and people with disabilities.
1		b. Locality has engaged vulnerable populations and provided them with meaningful information (e.g., accessible, in their own language, relevant to their circumstances) relating to their vulnerability to acute and chronic hazards, disasters and stressors.	<u>Ready York County</u> provides preparedness resources tailored for all residents, including guidance for medically fragile individuals and non-English speakers (website includes links to resources in Spanish).
1		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 requiring evacuation or sheltering, including seeking refuge when needed in heating or cooling centers during extreme temperature events.	<u>York County's "Get Prepared"</u> initiative offers evacuation planning, emergency supply checklists, and preparedness guides for people with disabilities and caregivers.
1		d. Locality partners with organizations that provide assistance to vulnerable populations before, during and after hazard events or disasters.	York County partners with the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), the Medical Reserve Corps, the American Red Cross, and Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) etc. to provide disaster assistance. <u>York County Volunteer Programs</u> . Medical supply support is provided through local emergency response teams to assist residents dependent on oxygen, power-reliant medical devices, and home health care. <u>York County Special Needs Services</u> .

2.3 BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RISK ASSESSMENT

2 / 4 Points

Localities need to identify local business and economic vulnerabilities to acute and chronic hazards stressors (for full list, see Background on page 4). Businesses are differentially affected by these hazards and attention should be paid to making sure that businesses that serve socio-economically vulnerable populations are considered. Including business and economic vulnerability in a risk assessment and emergency management plan is important for resilience and recovery after a hazard or disaster event.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
0	\$\$\$	a. Locality has included the business sector (including tourism) in its assessment and mapping of vulnerability to acute and chronic hazards and stressors, including considering long-term risks to major industries within the community.	No, per locality staff.
0	\$\$\$	b. Locality has engaged its economic development department and/or independent chamber of commerce in locality hazard mitigation and/or resilience planning.	No, per locality staff.
1	\$\$\$ 	c. Locality and/or business associations have programs for small businesses, particularly businesses that serve socio-economically vulnerable populations, to encourage each business to be prepared for an emergency and plan for business continuity.	Disaster planning resources are made available on the ' Disaster Planning Resources ' page for the Department of Economic and Tourism Development and published a Ready Virginia Business Guide.
1	\$\$\$	d. Locality emergency management staff communicates with business sector regarding businesses' operations, roles and communications with employees during and after hazard or disaster events or evacuation.	Per locality staff, this is identified in the EOP. During COVID-19, the county communicated and collaborated with businesses and the private sector.

2.4 HAZARD MITIGATION

4 / 4 Points

The Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) is required for local governments that are seeking federal hazard mitigation funding. It is important for regional HMPs to specifically address acute and chronic hazards and stressors (for full list, see Background on page 4) by identifying what resources and areas are at risk, to enable actions to reduce future risks. Furthermore, having an HMP is essential for eligibility for certain grants and funding related to hazards.

Points	Scoring Metric	Notes
1	a. The locality has a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) that specifically addresses applicable and significant acute and chronic hazards.	York County is part of the <u>Hampton Roads HMP</u> , last updated and approved by FEMA in 2022.
1	b. The locality is engaging in regional coordination for Hazard Mitigation through a regional plan.	See above.
1	c. The HMP details how the locality collaborates with the Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM), Department of Conservation and Recreation's Floodplain Management Program, Department of Forestry, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency State Hazard Mitigation Officer.	Generally discussed in the 2022 HMP, which mentions collaboration with these agencies.
1	d. The HMP is approved by VDEM and FEMA, was developed with meaningful public engagement with socio-economically vulnerable communities and was formally adopted by the locality governing body.	The <u>2022 Hampton Roads HMP</u> is approved by VDEM and FEMA and formally adopted on 8/2/2022. Public engagement is detailed in the HMP generally (section 2 of HMP), but not specific to the county.

2.5 RESIDENT EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

4 / 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 recovery. Ensuring that vulnerable populations are ready for emergencies includes providing them with the opportunity to learn about safety measures and preparedness, including learning swimming 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.	The county's <u>'Get Prepared' website</u> provides resources for resident emergency preparedness planning.
1	CRS	b. Locality conducts community outreach at least once a year to inform residents about community emergency preparedness.	York County participates in Hurricane Preparedness Week and other public education campaigns. <u>York County's "Get Prepared" Initiative</u>
1	CRS	c. Locality engages resident groups, including occupants of schools, hospitals, nursing homes, adult group homes, and other group facilities, in testing preparedness through emergency drills, disaster simulations, or risk planning workshops.	The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program provides emergency response training to neighborhoods, schools, and nursing homes. <u>York County Volunteer Programs.</u>
1	CRS 	d. Locality has implemented early warning signals/systems/emergency warning tools for its residents, particularly those most vulnerable.	York County uses the <u>RAVE Alert</u> system.

TOTAL SCORE FOR SECTION 2:

18 / 20 Points

3) INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE

3.1 STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE

2 / 4 Points

Stormwater management is regulated by state law, which requires localities to either create and operate a stormwater management program or request the state to operate one for them. Local ordinances must comply with the Virginia Erosion and Stormwater Management Act and regulations. Additional stormwater management and flood risks are typically handled at the local government 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 storm and flooding 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.	None identified.
1		b. Locality funds stormwater management projects through stormwater utility fees, user fees, grants, or other funding mechanisms.	York County funds stormwater projects through the Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) and in collaboration with the Hampton Roads Planning District Commission (HRPDC). 2024 VSMP Annual Report General-VPDES-Permit-for-Discharges-of-Stormwater-from-Small-Municipal-Separate-Storm-Sewer-Systems-2023---2028
1		c. Locality implements one or more stormwater best management practices (BMPs) on public property for educational demonstration purposes, as shown by signage, tours, or other information.	Charles Brown Park in York County has a trail around wetlands (created in 2004/2005) that has the County wetlands interpretive sanctuary for education (WISE).
0		d. Locality stormwater policy goes above and beyond the minimum state requirements.	York County's program meets the state's requirements.

3.2 CRITICAL TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

4 / 4 Points

An evaluation of critical transportation infrastructure allows a locality to understand its capacity and preparedness for flood, storm, wildfire, landslide and extreme temperature hazards and stressors. Roads in towns, cities, and counties may be administered by various entities at the state or federal level, but it is still important for local governments to assess and identify their transportation needs and priorities and communicate them to the appropriate entities.

Points	Scoring Metric	Notes
1	a. Locality has identified critical transportation infrastructure and assessed its vulnerability to acute and chronic hazards and stressors within the last 5 years and has a plan to inform residents.	Critical transportation infrastructure assessed during comprehensive planning process, and, per locality staff, public engagement about critical infrastructure vulnerability occurred during the comprehensive plan process, in addition to specific outreach regarding road flooding and the necessity to lift roads with single entry/exit points.
1	b. Locality has developed a protection plan and a contingency plan for critical transportation infrastructure within the last 5 years.	Contingency plan is included in the EOP.
1	c. Locality has a plan available and has informed its residents which critical transportation infrastructure to utilize in the case of acute hazard or disaster.	The county relies on the state's 'Know Your Zone' for evacuation. Information is available on the 'Get Prepared' and 'Hurricane Season and Preparedness' pages on the county's website.
1	d. Locality has developed a contingency plan for critical transportation infrastructure within the last 5 years.	Per locality staff, Emergency Management has developed a critical transportation needs (CTN) evacuation annex which is part of the Commonwealth of Virginia's CTN plan (completed in 2024).

3.3 WATER SUPPLY AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT SERVICES

4 / 4 Points

Communication and coordination between a locality and its residents in areas with private well owners, a water utility, private septic systems, and a wastewater utility enable a coordinated, cohesive, and synchronized response to acute and chronic hazards and stressors (for full list, see Background section on page 4).

Points	Scoring Metric	Notes
1	a. Locality conducts an assessment of its water supply (both public sources and private wells), and wastewater management (both provided by a utility provider and in areas with private septic systems), to identify vulnerabilities to acute and chronic hazards and stressors.	York County is included in the Hampton Roads Regional Water Supply Plan (https://www.hrpdcva.gov/701/Water-Supply-Planning). The most current plan was approved by DEQ in 2021, and a plan update is in process. The Hampton Roads Sanitation District (HRSD) is the regional wastewater authority. HRSD has primary responsibility for major system improvements, county is responsible for maintaining and upgrading local collection system.
1	b. Locality water supply plan addresses acute and chronic hazards stressors to assure safe, uninterrupted water supply and water conservation.	York County is included in the Hampton Roads Regional Water Supply Plan (https://www.hrpdcva.gov/701/Water-Supply-Planning). The most current plan was approved by DEQ in 2021, and a plan update is in process.
1	c. Locality conducts a resident education program on safe water supplies and septic systems maintenance to assure pre- and post-event public health and safety.	Per locality staff, this is addressed by the Peninsula Health District.
1	d. Locality communicates with municipal water and wastewater utilities to manage ongoing challenges to safe water supplies and wastewater treatment, including during and after a hazardous event or disaster. Additionally, the locality has established methods of communication with private water and wastewater system owners, to ensure all are informed about how they can increase their systems' resiliency.	Yes, but in a limited capacity (per locality staff). Utilities representatives sit in the EOC during

3.4 UTILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE

4 / 4 Points

The failure of utilities, including electricity, natural gas, broadband, and telecommunications, may be caused by flood, storm, wildfire, landslides, extreme temperature and other environmental hazards. Power outages pose health risks, particularly for the elderly and other vulnerable populations. Electricity is generated by private providers within the Commonwealth. Companies are subject to voluntary and mandatory energy production standards and regulations set at the state or federal level and managed by various state agencies. Companies participate in partnerships within their sector for power restoration following a hazard. Additional electricity production matters are typically handled at the local level through fire safety inspection and site plan approval. Localities that go beyond the minimum Commonwealth requirements are better able to manage electricity, natural gas, broadband, and telecommunications disruptions, and increase their resilience acute and chronic hazards stressors. When there is an electrical outage, back-up infrastructure may include use of generators or on-site fuel storage, and the use of heating and cooling centers and spray parks during extreme temperature events.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
1	\$\$\$	a. Locality fire safety plan has been updated within the last 5 years and addresses the effects of acute and chronic hazards and stressors on utility infrastructure.	Yes, per locality staff.
1		b. Locality has developed a plan to protect critical electric, natural gas, broadband, and telecommunications infrastructure against acute and chronic hazards stressors, and address gaps in back-up power provision within the last 5 years.	Vulnerability of utilities infrastructure is addressed in the 2022 HMP and the comprehensive plan (in the objectives within the Broadband Element (e.g. maintaining storm resilient communication systems, taking utilities underground) and within the Environmental Element (participate in HMP, invest in public safety infrastructure, expand EV stations)
1		c. Locality conducts education program for its residents on back-up power resources, public sites providing broadband and telecommunications access, and electrical safety to assure pre- and post-event public health and safety.	Yes, per locality staff. For example, there is programming for hurricane season, including safety tips and a Safety Minute Monday notice, and also shared via social media and press releases.
1		d. Locality communicates with electric, natural gas, broadband, and telecommunications utilities to manage ongoing challenges to utilities' provision of services, including during and after a hazard event or disaster. Additionally, the locality has established methods of communication with consumers, to ensure all are informed about how they can increase their utility system resiliency and avoid or respond to power outages.	Yes, per locality staff. These are in the EOP annexes.

3.5 CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES 4 / 4 Points

An evaluation of critical infrastructure for emergency services - including shelters, cooling centers and spray parks, elder care facilities, emergency facilities, and medical, electrical, and other essential services - allows a locality to understand its capacity and preparedness for acute and chronic hazards and stressors. Critical infrastructure ensures that socio-economically vulnerable populations, not just those who can afford it, will have access to quality drinking water, electricity, telecommunications, the internet, food, and shelter.

Points	Scoring Metric	Notes
1	a. Locality identifies critical infrastructure for emergency services, including hospitals, shelters, and heating and cooling centers, and assessed vulnerability within the last 5 years.	Critical infrastructure such as hospitals and shelters are identified and assessed in the <u>2022 Hampton Roads HMP</u> .
1	b. Locality has developed a plan to protect critical infrastructure from acute and chronic hazards and stressors within the last 5 years.	Mitigation actions in the 2022 HMP address critical assets.
1	c. Locality informs its residents critical emergency infrastructure they should use during hazard events and disasters.	Yes, per locality staff, this is done through the RAVE alert system. WEA and IPAWS may also be used as needed.
1	d. Locality has a contingency plan for continuing emergency services. This plan has been developed or updated in the last 5 years.	Yes, per locality staff, this is the EOP (most recently adopted in 2024).

3.6 FLOOD CONTROL INFRASTRUCTURE

3 / 4 Points

Flooding may be caused by seasonal melt, precipitation patterns, storms, sea level rise, waterway blockages, tides, extensive impervious cover, and impoundment failure, depending on the locality. Impounding structures of a certain size are regulated by the state through permitting and reporting requirements. These and other built flood control structures require maintenance to maintain their designed capacity and safety. Localities engaged in community awareness raising and planning are better able to manage flood hazards.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
1	\$\$\$	a. Locality has identified flood control and dam safety infrastructure vulnerabilities for current and predicted flooding levels and developed a contingency or emergency plan within the last 5 years.	Per locality staff, infrastructure are generally owned by entities other than the County. Most owners provide their emergency plans to the county.
1		b. Locality has developed plans to maintain and repair flood control infrastructure, including levees and dams if applicable, and other structures, such as natural or nature-based solutions.	Harwood Mills Dam and Queens Lake Dam will be upgraded to meet DCR's new dam safety regulations. County has allocated some funding for Queens Lake Dam improvements in the CIP. https://www.yorkcounty.gov/DocumentCenter/View/63827/Queens-Lake-Dam-and-Spillway-Restoration
0		c. Locality informs its residents which flood control structures, including dams, are vulnerable to breach or overtopping due to flooding.	None identified.
1		d. Locality communicates with state agencies to manage ongoing challenges to structural safety of flood control infrastructure. Alternatively, or additionally, the locality has established methods of communication with structure owners and adjacent landowners, to ensure all are informed about how they can increase their resiliency and avoid or respond to flooding.	See 3.6.a above. County staff communicate with DCR as needed.

3.7 NATURAL AND NATURE-BASED FEATURES

2 / 4 Points

Natural and nature-based features (NNBF) are features that define natural 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, parks, greenways, preserves, 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 heat and create healthier urban environments. At the city or county scale, green infrastructure is a patchwork of natural areas that provides habitat, flood and wildfire protection, temperature regulation, cleaner air, and cleaner water. At the neighborhood or site scale, stormwater and heat management systems that mimic nature soak up and store water as well as reduce temperatures. Both NNBF and GI may be undertaken by a locality in various ways.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
1		a. Locality has identified natural and nature-based features that are protective and can assist with resilience such as by reducing wind speeds, wildfire spread, flooding, landslides, drought and heat.	Per locality staff, these are identified in the environmental element of the comprehensive plan.
1		b. Locality has developed plans and policies that use natural and nature-based features to enhance resilience to acute and chronic hazards and disasters.	Per locality staff, these are identified in the environmental element of the comprehensive plan.
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 resilience to acute and chronic hazards and disasters.	None identified. Per locality staff, county does not own a lot of public land for implementing NNBS.
0	\$\$\$ 	d. Locality offers incentives for the use of natural and nature-based features to increase resilience to acute and chronic hazards and disasters.	Grants for living shorelines are available through the Colonial SWCD (per locality staff).

TOTAL SCORE FOR SECTION 3:

23 / 30 Points

4) PLANNING FOR RESILIENCE

4.1 BUDGET, FUNDING, AND STATE AND FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

3 / 4 Points

Hazard mitigation efforts, when properly funded, can reduce or prevent damage and decrease costs from acute and chronic hazards economic and social stressors. To ensure proper funding, a locality can budget for mitigation efforts, assess the potential economic impacts from a hazard, and identify sources of funding for mitigation projects.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
1		a. Locality has incorporated funding for resilience into its Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). Projects include upgrading critical infrastructure, water systems, and food and public health systems, with priority for needs of vulnerable populations.	York County's CIP includes funding for stormwater management, water system upgrades, elevating roadways, stream restoration, and others.
0	\$\$\$	b. Locality has conducted an economic and cultural impacts assessment for acute and chronic hazards and stressors.	No. Relies on studies and assessments by HRPDC and state (per locality staff).
1		c. Locality has identified specific actions for increasing resilience (pre- and post-event) in a Hazard Mitigation Plan.	Specific mitigation actions are identified and prioritized in the <u>2022 Hampton Roads HMP</u> (pp. 7:98-112).
1	\$\$\$	d. Locality has identified funding for non-CIP resilience projects, including priority needs of vulnerable populations impacted by acute and chronic hazards and stressors.	The <u>2022 Hampton Roads HMP</u> (pp. 7:98-112). Identifies non-CIP resilience projects and possible funding sources.

4.2 HAZARD RESILIENCY IN COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

4 / 4 Points

A comprehensive plan is a locality’s vision for future land use, development, adaptation, and resilience. Resilience to acute and chronic hazards and stressors can be addressed in comprehensive plans by incorporating elements such as green infrastructure, open space preservation, infill development, participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and its Community Rating System (CRS), and stormwater management. A strong comprehensive plan identifies access and the need to identify and support socio-economically vulnerable populations as a priority for resilience, as well as a priority preference for natural resource restoration, green infrastructure and connectivity.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
1		a. The comprehensive plan discusses how community engagement around resilience informed the plan.	The Comprehensive Plan highlights public engagement efforts, including public input meetings and survey results that shaped resilience planning (York County Comprehensive Plan 2040 pp. 5 - 13)
1		b. The comprehensive plan includes clear discussion of resilience and incorporates vulnerability assessments to inform the development of policies to reduce vulnerability to acute and chronic hazards and stressors.	The Comprehensive Plan (pp. 5-13) highlights public engagement efforts, including public input meetings and survey results that shaped resilience planning.
1		c. The comprehensive plan includes goals and objectives for preserving and protecting natural resources that mitigate hazards, such as trees to address heat islands, buffer zones to protect against wildfire, and riparian buffers and wetlands to act as flood buffers.	The comprehensive plan (p. 57-101) includes goals and objectives for preserving and protecting natural resources, prioritizing green infrastructure, riparian buffers, and wetlands green infrastructure to reduce hazard impacts.
1		d. The comprehensive plan addresses impacts on critical infrastructure and essential services from acute and chronic hazards and stressors, particularly for impacts affecting socio-economically vulnerable populations.	The Comprehensive Plan addresses infrastructure risks and hazard impacts on essential services. It includes road elevation projects, emergency response improvements, and community support measures. The plan does not specifically address socio-economically vulnerable populations.

4.3 LAND USE ORDINANCES

4 / 4 Points

A locality’s land use ordinances (such as zoning, subdivision, and floodplain management) should enact the vision and policies laid out in the locality’s comprehensive plan or equivalent planning document. Land use ordinances can be used to conserve and protect natural resources, ecosystems, agricultural lands, heat-prone areas, and areas vulnerable to flooding. Coastal Virginia localities are required to enact Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act ordinances, and adopting requirements that go beyond those 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.	York County's ordinances include regulations that limit development within floodplains and encourage development outside of these areas. It prohibits new construction in FEMA-designated Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) unless compliant with elevation and floodproofing standards. <u>York County Code of Ordinances Chapters 10 and 23</u>)
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.	Specific regulations and standards within designated flood hazard areas require additional freeboard (1' above base flood elevation) for new structures <u>York County Code of Ordinances</u>)
1	CRS 	c. Locality land use regulations protect heat-prone areas and areas vulnerable to flooding by establishing buffers, including open space.	<u>York County Code of Ordinances</u> establish buffers and open spaces to protect heat-prone and flood-prone areas as buffers and open space are utilized for protection. It mandates 100' riparian buffers for waterways, exceeding state requirements, to reduce flooding and heat impacts. Similarly, <u>York County Comprehensive Plan 2040</u> (pp. 68-276) covers preservation of open space and natural areas that provide a buffer.
1	CRS 	d. Locality land use regulations protect areas from flooding by using resource management areas (RMA), resource protection area (RPA), or other setbacks to minimize flood impacts on development.	Setbacks are used to protect flood-prone areas (see Zoning codes, Chapter 24 of the <u>York County Code of Ordinances</u>). Requires 25' setbacks from wetlands and streams in RPAs.

4.4 INCENTIVES FOR HAZARD RESILIENCE

1 / 4 Points

Incentive programs can promote resilience through actions like encouraging infill development and protecting open spaces, while protecting flood-and heat-prone areas and critical ecosystems. Incentives can also build economic and social resilience pre- and post-hazardous events. Incentives should be developed with community member input, with particular attention to consulting agencies and organizations working with or providing services to socio-economically 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 one or more resilience goals, like the following: 1) discourage development in areas prone to flooding or wildfire; 2) protect critical ecosystems; 3) encourage sustainable development; 4) address public health risks for vulnerable populations; 5) promote resilience-building economic development initiatives; 6) improve resilience (physical, social and economic) in high-risk areas; 7) reduce heat island effects; and 8) preserve natural assets.	Cost sharing program with SWCD for private property owners to implement living shorelines, permeable pavements, etc. Per locality staff, there may be other resilience-related tax incentives administered by the Revenue Department.
0	\$\$\$	b. Locality offers a second incentive for achieving the goals listed above.	None identified.
0	\$\$\$	c. Locality offers three or more incentives for achieving the goals listed above.	None identified.
0	\$\$\$	d. Locality develops incentives in consultation with agencies and organizations that work with socio-economically vulnerable populations.	No (per locality staff)

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 storm hazards and excess temperatures and minimize damage from storm events. The preservation of these critical natural resources is paramount to providing resilience for a locality during these events. These actions should go beyond the required Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act riparian buffer requirements.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
1	CRS 	a. Locality has identified and mapped natural resources that are important for broad ecosystem health and heat reduction, and which are at risk of being lost due to acute or chronic hazards and stressors.	The York County Comprehensive Plan 2040 (pp. 55 -101) identifies and maps natural resources such as wetlands, forests, and floodplains that are crucial for ecosystem health and heat reduction through environmental policies.
1	CRS 	b. Locality has developed and is implementing plans and policies that preserve and restore natural resources to increase resilience to acute or chronic hazards and stressors.	Plans and policies for preservation and restoration such as the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Ordinance which requires restoration of degraded buffers and prioritizes green infrastructure. York County Code of Ordinances
1		c. Locality has programs with residents, civic organizations, and nonprofit organizations to educate the community about natural resource preservation planning and engage them in helping to implement such plans.	York County runs various outreach campaigns related to water and pollution prevention such as "Scoop the Poop," storm drain awareness, and pollution prevention 2024 Stormwater Annual Report - Attachments
0		d. Locality is funding actions that implement natural resource preservation plans.	The 2022 Hampton Roads HMP and the York County Comprehensive Plan 2040 (pp. 55 -101) include projects for natural resource preservation, but no information was identified for the implementation.

TOTAL SCORE FOR SECTION 4:

14 / 20 Points

5) COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT, HEALTH, AND WELL-BEING

5.1 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN RESILIENCE PLANNING

2 / 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 serve these populations is effective. Public engagement enables residents and other stakeholders to provide input to the local government. Better informed residents are better able to ensure their locality remains resilient to acute and chronic hazards stressors.

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
0		a. Locality has a written policy regarding the role of residents and businesses, schools and educators, local institutions, nonprofit organizations, faith-based communities, veterans, and other stakeholders in developing resilience to acute and chronic hazards and stressors.	No (per locality staff)
0	CRS	b. Locality has staff dedicated to public engagement on resilience to acute and chronic hazards and stressors, including a standing committee or council that addresses resilience as part of its work.	No (per locality staff)
1	CRS 	c. Locality holds at least one public meeting per year, including one for residents in vulnerable areas to address acute and chronic hazards and stressors; provides residents with the opportunity to provide input at the meetings; and posts the results of the public meetings. For 75,000-150,000 residents, at least two such public meetings per year; for 150,000+ residents, at least three per year.	Yes (per locality staff)
1	CRS 	d. In its engagement activities, the locality reaches multiple audiences by using at least two of the following: locality website, social media, media serving people of color and minorities, and faith-based organizations to enable them to provide suggestions about issues and strategies.	<u>Ready York County</u> provides targeted emergency preparedness materials for all residents, focusing on inclusivity. York County has established emergency communication channels to residents through its online platforms, including the RAVE Alert system and emergency preparedness pages.

5.2 PROVIDING HAZARD RESILIENCE INFORMATION TO THE COMMUNITY

3 / 4 Points

The public needs free and open access to information related to 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 resilience to acute and chronic hazards stressors, in digital and non-digital formats and in multiple languages where appropriate based on demographics.	Web-friendly information (flyers, fact sheets, etc.) is posted on the County website and some in hard copy format. Resources linked to from the County website include some in Spanish.
1	CRS	b. Locality provides to the public localized, user-friendly information on acute and chronic hazards stressors, on a website (e.g., interactive maps).	County provides localized, user-friendly information about floodplain management and flood insurance (https://www.yorkcounty.gov/407/Floodplain-Flood-Insurance-Information) using resources from HRPDC and FEMA. Other information is provided on the emergency preparedness website (Get Prepared website)
1	CRS	c. Locality provides localized, user-friendly information in public spaces (e.g., public offices, community centers or libraries) on acute and chronic hazards stressors.	Yes, per locality staff, information is available in public libraries and county offices. Information is sent to new residents. Flood information is available in county offices. Hurricane information is distributed throughout the county (eg, hotels, motels, gas stations).
0	\$\$\$	d. Locality provides the public with localized, user-friendly information about economic costs and risks associated with acute and chronic hazards and stressors.	None identified

5.3 COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP AND VOLUNTEER NETWORKS FOR RESILIENCE

3 / 3 Points

Developing community 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 community concerns, and assisting with local preparedness. Community leaders can be called on during emergencies to assist residents in need and to assist with post-hazard or disaster 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 resilience to acute and chronic hazards and stressors.	The <u>CERT</u> (Community Emergency Response Team) program trains volunteers in emergency response. Wetlands Watch is actively engaged.
1	b. Locality offers training opportunities and education opportunities for resident leaders or volunteers to educate the community on what they can do to increase their resilience to acute and chronic hazards on individual properties or in neighborhoods.	The county offers workshops for residents, such as the Rain Barrel Workshop (https://www.yorkcounty.gov/civicsend/vi ewmessage/message/227954),
1	c. Locality supports community education and outreach efforts by resident leaders or volunteers to build resilience to hazards, by providing materials or speakers for gatherings, awarding residents' efforts, or publicizing such efforts on the locality website or social media.	Per locality staff, the County and the Department of Fire and Life Safety regularly provide information on websites, social media sites, and through press releases for various hazards: heat, cold, fire prevention, hurricane preparedness, radiological emergency preparedness.

5.4 RESILIENT SYSTEMS TO PROVIDE FOOD, HEALTHCARE, AND MEDICINE

8 / 8 Points

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

Points		Scoring Metric	Notes
1		a. Locality has plans for providing food to populations, has developed partnerships to address needs.	Yes (per locality staff)
1		b. Locality has provided information to residents on how to access food during emergencies, through its comprehensive plan, emergency operations plan, or other relevant plans.	Information is disseminated through the Ready York County campaign and county website (per locality staff).
1		c. Locality has assessed community healthcare needs and developed partnerships to address them.	The Peninsula Health District has created a plan. https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/content/uploads/sites/206/2024/07/2022-2028-HPHD-CHIP-REPORT_Final-V1-1.pdf
1		d. Locality has provided information to residents on how to access healthcare during emergencies, through its comprehensive plan, emergency operations plan, public health plan, or other relevant plans.	Per locality staff, mass care, emergency sheltering, and providing assistance to vulnerable populations are addressed in EOP annexes. When hazards threaten or actually impact the County, the County determines the need and implements plans accordingly.
1		e. Locality assessed medicine provision needs, has developed partnerships to address needs.	The County works with VDH and the Peninsula Health District to address these needs. The response to COVID-19 exemplified this partnership and the cooperation/collaboration needed to test and vaccinate all who desired the services. County staff members (from multiple departments) worked to ensure that anyone who desired testing/vaccination had the opportunity and means to access these services. In several instances, services were coordinated and brought to vulnerable populations (community and home visits). The Department of Fire and Life Safety has a successful program to deliver community paramedicine / mobile integrated healthcare.
1		f. Locality has provided information to the	See above.

		public on how to access medicine and/or healthcare during emergencies, through its comprehensive plan, emergency operations plan, public health plan, or other relevant plans.	
1		g. Locality has plans for providing heating or cooling centers or temporary shelter to vulnerable populations to address needs during an extreme temperature, drought, wildfire, flood, or storm event.	Yes, per locality staff. Libraries and senior centers serve as heating and cooling centers. The county has a Public private MOU with YMCA for temporary shelter needs.
1		h. Locality has provided information to the public on how to obtain access centers, through its comprehensive plan, emergency operations plan, or other relevant plans.	Per locality staff, when facilities are opened to provide services, notifications and information are shared via multiple mediums such as the RAVE alerts, social media, county website (as appropriate).

5.5 PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH IN COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

4 / 4 Points

To ensure that socio-economically vulnerable and underserved populations do not experience disproportionate impacts from acute and chronic hazards stressors (for full list, see Background on page 4), a locality needs to be able to predict how its residents may fare during a hazard event or disaster, 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 hazard events and disasters. 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
1		a. Locality maintains data on community physical and mental wellbeing and challenges through specific metrics, such as the number of “deaths of despair” (suicide, cirrhosis of the liver, overdoses) and hazard-related deaths and injuries (drowning, debris impact, heat stroke).	Peninsula Health District, the York-Poquoson Department of Social Services and/or Colonial Behavioral Health provides information relevant to some of these circumstances. https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/content/uploads/sites/206/2024/07/2022-2028-HPHD-CHIP-REPORT_Final-V1-1.pdf
1		b. Locality has met at least once with community partners to identify “trusted messengers” for communicating with vulnerable populations that are at greater risk due to physical and mental challenges.	Per locality staff, they meet with community partners to ensure communication of vital messages and information. During COVID, they were meeting regularly with trusted messengers (specifically faith-based, community services organizations, and older populations) to ensure that information and services were communicated and that needs were being met. Information and needs were communicated to County leadership.
1		c. Locality has identified or mapped its vulnerable neighborhoods, areas, and populations, and has done this in partnership with nonprofits, faith-based organizations, or its health and community services board.	Vulnerability assessments are part of the 2022 Hampton Roads Hazard Mitigation Plan (pp. 5:1-5:89) and the York County Comprehensive Plan 2040 (pp. 103 - 126) but there is no mention of a detailed map and partnership with nonprofits, faith-based organizations, or health and community services board. Per locality staff, areas of flooding, hurricane zones and radiological zones are mapped for everybody not just vulnerable populations. For example, during COVID, county staff met weekly with various stakeholders (e.g., faith-based organizations, nonprofits and social services) representing vulnerable populations.

1		<p>d. Locality has provided information to residents on how to access healthcare during emergencies, through its comprehensive plan, emergency operations plan, public health plan, or other relevant plans.</p>	<p>Per locality staff, mass care, emergency sheltering, and providing assistance to vulnerable populations are addressed in EOP annexes. When hazards threaten or actually impact the County, the County determines the need and implements plans accordingly.</p>
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<p>TOTAL SCORE FOR SECTION 5:</p>	<p>20 / 23 Points</p>
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OPPORTUNITIES

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

Category	Score	Opportunity Actions for Score Improvement	Potential Time Commitment
1) Policy, Leadership, and Collaboration	16/20	Hold resiliency training and education events for elected and appointed officials.	Short
		Incorporate new (<5 years) data, analysis, and approaches to resilience into Floodplain Management Ordinance and Site and Subdivision Ordinances.	Medium- to long
2) Risk Assessment and Emergency Management	18/20	Include the business sector in assessment and mapping of coastal hazard vulnerability.	Medium
		Engage economic development department and/or chamber of commerce in hazard mitigation and resilience planning.	Medium
3) Infrastructure Resilience	23/30	Provide incentives for private property activities that manage stormwater such as tax deductions or recognition program.	Medium
		Develop stormwater policies that surpass minimum state requirements.	Medium to long
		Offer incentives to private property owners for the use of natural and nature-based features to increase coastal resilience such fund-matching or tax incentive programs for homeowners	Medium to long
4) Planning for Resilience	14/20	Conduct an economic and/or cultural impacts assessment for acute and chronic hazards and stressors.	Medium to long
		Offer additional incentives for achieving coastal resilience goals, including supporting socially vulnerable populations, discouraging development in flood-prone areas, protecting critical ecosystems and preserving natural assets, and improving resilience in high-risk areas.	Medium to long
		Fund actions that implement the natural resource preservation plans.	Medium
5) Community Engagement, Health, and Well Being	20/23	Adopt a written policy statement regarding the roles of residents, commercial enterprises, and other stakeholders in coastal resilience.	Short
		Create a coastal resilience committee and assign staff roles.	Short
		Create audience-appropriate informational materials informing the public about economic costs and risks associated with acute and chronic hazards and stressors.	Short

Time commitment: (Short < 1 year; Medium 1-3 years; Long > 3 years)

NEXT STEPS

Resilience Action Workshop

- 1) Community leaders work together to create a one-year **Resilience Action Checklist**.
- 2) The RAFT 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**, if applicable, followed by breakout sessions and discussion groups to:
 - a. Identify a Locality Implementation Team;
 - b. Create a timeline for actions;
 - c. Coordinate logistics;
 - d. Determine next steps for implementation.



Implementation

- **Identify a Locality Implementation Team** made up of local officials, residents, community groups and nonprofits, and state or federal agencies if desired that will work with the RAFT Team and Locality Implementation team to accomplish checklist actions and projects.
- **Work with one of the RAFT 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	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	
Locality website	x	x	x				x	x		x	x	x													x	x	x	x
Locality staff	x	x	x					x			x	x		x	x	x	x	x						x		x	x	x
Plans																												
Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP)						x	x		x					x	x				x									x
Comprehensive Plan				x		x													x				x					
Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)																			x			x						
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)		x						x				x		x	x												x	x
Water Supply Plan													x															
Local Ordinances																												
Floodplain Ordinance				x																								
Zoning Ordinance				x																	x							
Stormwater Ordinance																					x							
CBPA Ordinance																					x		x					
Local Agencies/Departments																												
Emergency Management		x					x			x														x	x	x		
Economic Development								x																				
State Agencies																												
Virginia Dept. of Emergency Management (VDEM)			x									x																
Dept. of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)					x																							
Regional Health District													x														x	x
Virginia Dept. of Health (VDH)																											x	x
Dept. of Social Services (DSS)																												x
Others																												
Stormwater Annual Report																												x
Online flood map																									x			

THE RAFT

Resilience Adaptation Feasibility Tool

Scorecard Opportunity List York County



The RAFT Goal

To help Virginia's localities and tribal nations improve environmental, economic, and social resilience to climate change and other stresses.

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

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1) LEADERSHIP, POLICY, AND COLLABORATION

1.1 LEADERSHIP AND PLANNING FOR RESILIENCE:

3 / 4 Points

Action Items	Comprehensive Plan Suggestions	Capital Improvement Plan Suggestions	Impact (0-10)
1.1.b: Resiliency officer and Community Participation Team hold annual and bi-annual educational and cultural meetings with elected officials.	x	x	

1.2 LEADERSHIP AND RESPONDING TO EMERGENCY:

4 / 4 Points

1.3 COLLABORATION WITH STATE AGENCIES AND REGIONAL PDCs:

4 / 4 Points

1.4 ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT:

2 / 4 Points

Action Items	Comprehensive Plan Suggestions	Capital Improvement Plan Suggestions	Impact (0-10)
1.4.a, c: Adopt NOAA Sea Level Rise projections and the latest FEMA flood maps, and align ordinance updates with the Hazard Mitigation Plan; include beyond listed future projections up to a specific date (like 2050) along with projections for the next 5 years; incorporate into the flood resilience plan.	Update the city's Floodplain, Zoning, and Site and Subdivision Ordinances at least every five years; include latest climate science and changing watershed conditions, and coordinate with the Stormwater Management Plan.	x	

1.5 The NFIP's COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM:

0 / 4 Points

Action Items	Comprehensive Plan Suggestions	Capital Improvement Plan Suggestions	Impact (0-10)
1.5.d: Improve the County's CRS rating from Class 7 to Class 6.	x	x	

2) RISK ASSESSMENT AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

2.1 EXPOSURE AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT:

4 / 4 Points

2.2 RISK ASSESSMENT FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS:

4 / 4 Points

2.3 BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RISK ASSESSMENT:

2 / 4 Points

Action Items	Comprehensive Plan Suggestions	Capital Improvement Plan Suggestions	Impact (0-10)
2.3.a: Conduct a business impact assessment and incorporate industry-specific risk profiles into the local Hazard Mitigation Plan to ensure economic vulnerabilities and recovery priorities are fully addressed.	Promote and increase year-round visitation to Yorktown and Riverwalk Landing in a manner that does not detract from the village's historic charm and character and the residents' quality of life or adversely impact the fragile environment, specifically the ecosystem of the York River and the air quality of the greater area.	x	
2.3.b: Establish a Business and Economic Resilience Advisory Group and engage economic development staff in planning meetings and resilience training programs.		x	

2.4 HAZARD MITIGATION:

4 / 4 Points

2.5 RESIDENT EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS:

4 / 4 Points

3) INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE

3.1 STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE:

2 / 4 Points

Action Items	Comprehensive Plan Suggestions	Capital Improvement Plan Suggestions	Impact (0-10)
3.1.a: Collaborate with local nonprofits to deliver technical assistance, host workshops, and offer maintenance support to private property owners in implementing stormwater BMPs.	Implement stormwater improvement projects to meet Total Maximum Daily Load targets established by the EPA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-House Stormwater Construction/Maintenance Projects should highlight specific locations that need maintenance and define "In-House" in the Capital 	
3.1.d: Use stormwater to advance green infrastructure and environmental habitat goals.			

		<p>Improvement Plan. Also allow budget for incentives for property owners and research into how to strategize going beyond the state requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Lot Repair construction plans should be evaluated and amended to include BMP and LID techniques, especially if the area is prone to flooding or storm surge. 	
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3.2 CRITICAL TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: 4 / 4 Points

3.3 WATER SUPPLY AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT SERVICES: 4 / 4 Points

3.4 UTILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE 4 / 4 Points

3.5 CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES: 4 / 4 Points

3.6 FLOOD CONTROL INFRASTRUCTURE: 3 / 4 Points

Action Items	Comprehensive Plan Suggestions	Capital Improvement Plan Suggestions	Impact (0-10)
3.6.c: Map and maintain an updated inventory of flood control structures and develop an outreach program targeting adjacent landowners with guidance on flood risk and maintenance, and mitigation strategies.	x	Explore design alternatives and solutions for improving Waller Mill Dam's resilience to extreme rainfall events, to include evaluating structural upgrades and developing a contingency plan.	

3.7 NATURAL AND NATURE-BASED FEATURES:			2 / 4 Points
Action Items	Comprehensive Plan Suggestions	Capital Improvement Plan Suggestions	Impact (0-10)
3.7.a: Coordinate with regional planning efforts and nonprofits to develop criteria for evaluating proposed development based on resilience impact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use public properties, such as parks and watershed areas, as living laboratories to educate citizens about environmental conservation and preservation with such activities as nature hikes and observations, environmental experiments, wetlands delineation activities, etc. Utilize the Comprehensive Coastal Resource Management Guidance prepared by the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) for shoreline management practices. Encourage the construction of living shoreline projects in coastal areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Celestial Way Stream Restoration Back Creek Park Boat Landing Maintenance/Park Improvements <p>These projects present opportunities to embed resilience practices and policies at the local level to ensure they address the climate impacts facing the community, including mitigating heat and flooding.</p>	
3.7.d: Offer fund-matching or tax incentive programs for homeowners or property owners to participate in nature-based landscaping projects in partnership with Master Gardeners to help and educate residents through online seminars or in-person help.			

4) PLANNING FOR RESILIENCE

4.1 BUDGET, FUNDING AND STATE & FEDERAL ASSISTANCE:			3 / 4 Points
Action Items	Comprehensive Plan Suggestions	Capital Improvement Plan Suggestions	Impact (0-10)
4.1.b: Perform an assessment of how acute and chronic hazards impact the city's key economic sectors and cultural assets.	Enhance the resiliency component of the comprehensive plan by incorporating an economic and cultural impact assessment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Economic Development Activities Riverwalk Landing Restaurant Renovation <p>These projects have the opportunity to show how economic development could be affected by implementing resilience practices through their renovation and/or</p>	

		creation when resiliency is practiced in the planning and development stage.	
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4.2 HAZARD RESILIENCY IN COMPREHENSIVE PLAN: 4 / 4 Points

4.3 LAND USE ORDINANCES: 4 / 4 Points

4.4 INCENTIVES FOR HAZARD RESILIENCY: 1 / 4 Points

Action Items	Comprehensive Plan Suggestions	Capital Improvement Plan Suggestions	Impact (0-10)
4.4.b-c: Consider providing additional incentives like expedited permitting for development that incorporate resilience strategies, or a stormwater utility credit for property owners who build and maintain (eligible) Natural & Nature-Based Features (NNBFs).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest in public safety infrastructure, equipment, and manpower to ensure that the County is adequately prepared to respond to major storms and other hazardous events. Invest in public infrastructure improvements (e.g., sidewalks, utilities, streetlights, landscaping, road improvements) and housing rehabilitation and repair initiatives in older residential areas. 	x	
4.4.d: Design and offer targeted incentive such as free childcare, grocery or farmers market vouchers, and gift cards to support and engage vulnerable communities; offer C-PACE benefits/incentives to homeowners or property owners.		x	

4.5 NATURAL RESOURCE PRESERVATION: 3 / 4 Points

Action Items	Comprehensive Plan Suggestions	Capital Improvement Plan Suggestions	Impact (0-10)
4.5.d: Align CIP with preservation actions, including feasibility studies; incorporate into existing programs (park/stormwater upgrades) for low-barrier implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan; continually assess and evaluate the future need for greenways/trails to include a network of open space areas, water trails, natural corridors, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Celestial Way Stream Restoration Back Creek Park Boat Landing Maintenance/Park Improvements 	

	bicycle and pedestrian trails, and historical and recreational sites. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore opportunities to work with the National Park Service and the U.S. Military installations to increase public access to the waterways. 	These projects should consider preservation and/or protection of the area or surrounding area to increase resilience.	
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5) COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT, HEALTH, AND WELL-BEING

5.1 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN RESILIENCE PLANNING:

2 / 4 Points

Action Items	Comprehensive Plan Suggestions	Capital Improvement Plan Suggestions	Impact (0-10)
5.1.a: Adopt a written policy statement regarding the roles of residents, commercial enterprises, and other stakeholders in coastal resilience.	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active Transportation Fund Infrastructure Improvements • Prioritize transportation from and to vulnerable communities to community engagement/public assemblies, especially the senior community. 	
5.1.b: Ensure staff and committee members are trained in equity-centered engagement; assign staff leadership roles that report to public assemblies in affected communities.	x		

5.2 PROVIDING HAZARD RESILIENCE INFORMATION TO THE COMMUNITY:

3 / 4 Points

Action Items	Comprehensive Plan Suggestions	Capital Improvement Plan Suggestions	Impact (0-10)
5.2.d: Collaborate with local youth groups, elders, service providers, and nonprofits to help create or deliver messages about coastal resilience. Ensure this information is available in digital and non-digital formats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand library outreach services by extending service hours and locations. • Expand the number and range of library books, digital resources, audio-visual materials, and online access to information as 	x	

	<p>necessitated by citizen needs and technological changes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain, expand, and enhance information technology in library facilities. • Continue to utilize a variety of means to disseminate disaster and emergency information to the public. 		
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5.3 COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP & VOLUNTEER NETWORKS FOR RESILIENCE: 3 / 3 Points

5.4 RESILIENT SYSTEMS TO PROVIDE FOOD, HEALTH, AND MEDICINE: 8 / 8 Points

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