



## **CRS Technical Assistance: RAFT Scorecard Review Summary 2021-2022**

### **CRS RAFT Scorecard Reviews Completed**

In 2022, Wetlands Watch conducted reviews of six Resilience Adaptation Feasibility Tool (RAFT) Scorecard reports. These RAFT scorecard reports were originally made March–July of 2021, and this supplemental review serves to highlight additional Community Rating System (CRS) program credit opportunities if the community were to join the CRS program. The original RAFT scorecards indicated which resilience actions could earn CRS credits, but this updated scorecard version explains in detail how specific actions scored through the RAFT process could earn CRS credit. Wetlands Watch staff exported the original scorecard spreadsheets and added a column specifically to highlight CRS creditable opportunities associated with the actions outlined in the scorecards. Where applicable, we highlighted specific CRS activities the communities could receive credit for if they were to document them appropriately. The following communities received the additional CRS RAFT Scorecard review:

- Essex County
- King and Queen County
- King William County
- Mathews County
- Middlesex County
- Town of Westpoint

The revised RAFT scorecards were sent to the communities listed above by the RAFT team in September and October 2022. The communities were encouraged to reach out to Wetlands Watch staff if they had any questions or wanted additional information about the review conducted or the CRS program. King and Queen County’s revised RAFT scorecard is provided below as an example.

Originally Wetlands Watch planned to work with at least two Crater PDC and PlanRVA localities as they went through the RAFT scoring process. However due to capacity issues, the RAFT team did not engage PlanRVA or Crater PDC communities during this grant period. Therefore, the above approach was adopted in order to bring CRS value to localities currently in the RAFT process.

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# Potential Activities for CRS Credit - King and Queen County RAFT Scorecard Review

RAFT Scorecard created July 2021

Wetlands Watch CRS Review conducted August 2022

ACTIVITIES OUTLINED BELOW ARE ONLY RELEVANT TO CRS PROGRAM CREDIT IF THEY OCCUR IN THE SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA (SFHA).

Items highlighted in orange indicate that the community did not receive credit for this activity on the scorecard

## Section 1: LOCALITY LEADERSHIP, POLICY, AND COLLABORATION

1.1 - LOCALITY LEADERSHIP AND PLANNING FOR RESILIENCE:			
Points	Scoring Metric	RAFT Notes	CRS Notes
1	a. Leadership roles are identified for staff and/or elected officials important for planning for resilience. If staff is limited or nonexistent, the locality has tasked someone with handling resilience efforts for the community.	Hazard Mitigation Plan (link) at 368-69 identifies staff for mitigation activities: County administrator and Emergency Services Coordinator. Comprehensive plan notes Wetlands Board and its responsibilities on page 56, 62-63.	No CRS credits available
0	b. Training and education events are held for elected officials specifically on resilience issues.	Per MPPDC contact, PDC conducts training and education on resilience Issues. No other information available or provided.	<p>Training and education events held for elected officials specifically on resilience issues could be credited.</p> <p>Note: Outreach that the PDC does in the county is creditable for CRS, it just needs to be</p>

			tracked.
1	c. Training and education events are held for locality staff, or if staff is limited or nonexistent, training of whomever has been tasked with handling resilience efforts for the community.	Per MPPDC contact, PDC conducts training and education on resilience issues. Per locality contact, FEMA region 3 webinars.	Certain FEMA courses, if attended by County staff, earn credit in the CRS program.
1	d. Locality staff and/or elected officials, or whomever has been tasked with handling resilience efforts for the community, are meeting at least once per quarter to coordinate planning specifically on resilience issues.	Per MPPDC contact, the PDC meets regularly with leadership in the locality through a 25-member commission, as well as committees of local government administrators and local government planners. Resilience efforts are discussed throughout.	No CRS credits available

**1.2 - LOCALITY LEADERSHIP AND RESPONDING TO EMERGENCY:**

Points	Scoring Metric	RAFT Notes	CRS Notes
1	a. Locality has identified stakeholders who will require emergency response including socially vulnerable populations.	General ID in Comprehensive plan at 99. County DES site has planning advice for elderly and special needs individuals. See generally MP Hazard mitigation plan at page 2, 15.	Identifying socially vulnerable populations — knowing where the most at-risk populations — earns credit under CRS activity 610.

1	b. Locality has established internal emergency response roles (e.g., standing committees, staff titles), and these staff and partners participate in at least one training each year.	Internal emergency response roles are set forth on county sites noting staff (link). Per MPPDC contact, PDC assists with some emergency training. Per locality contact, EOP outlines roles and training are conducted at least once a year.	When this information is packaged correctly, it could earn CRS credits. In order to get credit for CRS activity 610, the county staff would need to go through emergency training (at least once a year).
0	c. Locality collaborates on resilience planning with the stakeholders who will need emergency response and has provided the public with opportunity to give input from lower income vulnerable populations.	On DES site “Emergency management staff members are available to give presentations on emergency preparedness to your homeowner's association, civic group, business or faith community.” Per locality contact, no.	No CRS credits available
1	d. Locality has a means of communicating these plans to the public during a coastal storm hazard event.	Ready Virginia links, opt in. Facebook	Emergency and response notification — under CRS activity 610 — Code RED is credited and notifications under multiple avenues (like Facebook) are also eligible for credit.

**1.3 - LOCAL COLLABORATION WITH STATE AGENCIES AND REGIONAL PDCs:**

Points	Scoring Metric	RAFT Notes	CRS Notes
1	a. Locality staff and/or officials engage with regional	General coordination in Hazard Mitigation Plan (link).	Many communities receive credit for Hazard Mitigation

	and state agencies on resilience-oriented issues.		<p>Plans (HMP) under CRS activity 510, such as Hampton Roads Planning District Commission HMP. Our recommendation would be that all RFPs for HMPs should require the consultant to match the requirements under CRS activity 510. This should be standard practice moving forward for all plans.</p> <p>Note: Outreach is credited in the CRS program, and is a really easy way to earn points. The county doesn't have to be the one conducting the outreach - the county can earn extra credits if a "stakeholder" is conducting the outreach. MPPDC's outreach work in the county can be credited, it just needs to be tracked. Wetlands Watch has tracking templates that the county can use.</p>
o	b. Locality participation in local and regional resilience-oriented committees and initiatives to serve socially vulnerable populations.	Per locality contact, the King & Queen Resource Council is an internal committee for supporting the socially vulnerable, but does not specifically address resilience.	No CRS credits available
1	c. Locality elected officials participate on relevant local	Per MPPDC contact, localities participate in Fight the Flood,	No CRS credits available

	and regional resilience-oriented commissions.	as well as a septic repair revolving loan fund, and a living shoreline revolving loan fund.	
0	d. Locality staff work to identify funding opportunities and priorities to address resilience issues at the regional and state level.	2020 MP Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy. MPCEDS page 78, 97. Participation in Fight the Flood link. Per locality contact, to their knowledge staff has not directed inquiries to MPPDC resources and locality has not engaged in proactive outreach or education programs to bring awareness to PDC funding resources.	No CRS credits available

<b>1.4 - ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT:</b>			
<b>Points</b>	<b>Scoring Metric</b>	<b>RAFT Notes</b>	<b>CRS Notes</b>
1	a. Locality incorporated new data, scientific analyses, and approaches to resilience, within the last five years into the Floodplain Management Ordinance.	Chapter 3, Art. 10. Updated 2018, <a href="#">link</a> .	The county can receive credit under CRS activity 430, Higher Regulatory Standards, for requiring 2 feet of freeboard, specifically activity 432b - Freeboard (FRB).
1	b. Locality incorporated new data, scientific analyses, and approaches to resilience, within the last five years into Zoning Ordinance.	Chapter 3. Zoning. Includes the floodplain overlay district. Updated in 2018 and 2020 link.	No CRS credits available

0	c. Locality incorporated new data, scientific analyses, and approaches to resilience, within the last five years into Site and Subdivision Ordinances.	Chapter 4. Land Subdivision and Development. Last updated 2009, 2013.	No CRS credits available
1	d. Locality incorporated new data, scientific analyses, and approaches to resilience, within the last five years into Comprehensive Plan.	See Comprehensive plan , e. g. page 53, Coastal Resource Management Guidance. Last updated, 2019.	There are certain actions/sentences that could be included in a Comprehensive Plan that would receive credit under the CRS Program.  One example: A locality can earn 10 points, if the community's land use plan (comprehensive plan or other plan) recommends open space use or low-density development in flood-prone areas (CRS Manual pg. 420-25).

**1.5 - The NFIP'S COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM:**

Points	Scoring Metric	RAFT Notes	CRS Notes
0	a. Locality has achieved a CRS Score of 9 or higher.	Not listed on the 2020 CRS communities list. link.	N/A
0	b. Locality has achieved a CRS Score of 8.	See above.	N/A

0	c. Locality has achieved a CRS Score of 7.	See above.	N/A
0	d. Locality has achieved a CRS Score of 6 or lower.	See above.	N/A

**Section 2: RISK ASSESSMENT AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

<b>2.1 - FLOOD EXPOSURE AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT:</b>			
<b>Points</b>	<b>Scoring Metric</b>	<b>RAFT Notes</b>	<b>CRS Notes</b>
1	a. An exposure and/or vulnerability assessment is completed, mapped and updated within the last 5-7 years, available at the locality level, and (as evidence of being used) referenced in locality policy making.	Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan at 104.	These actions would be related to Floodplain Management Planning (FMP) - CRS activity 510.  Note: MPPDC is undergoing an update to the HMP that will be released sometime in 2022. The HMP would need to meet 10 step requirements to receive credit.
1	b. Sources of flooding for both tidally-driven and precipitation-driven events are identified and updated within the last 5 years.	Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan at 65-67 (Rivervine flooding); 75 (Ditch flooding); 80-82 (Coastal flooding)	See above.
1	c. Flooding for different return period storm events is identified and mapped.	Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan at 107-110.	See above.



0	d. Additional vulnerabilities (see above), including cultural, historic and economic assets, are identified and updated within the last 5 years.	<p>Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan at 15 (Community Profile Section)</p> <p>The Comprehensive Plan identifies important historic structures, but not in the context of vulnerabilities. Appendix A also includes a detailed community profile, but does not evaluate vulnerabilities.</p> <p>Per locality staff, no additional vulnerabilities have been identified or updated within last 5 years.</p>	See above.
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<b>2.2 - RISK ASSESSMENT FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS:</b>			
<b>Points</b>	<b>Scoring Metric</b>	<b>RAFT Notes</b>	<b>CRS Notes</b>
1	a. Locality has identified vulnerable populations that are subject to flooding and coastal storm hazards.	Emergency Planning for the Elderly & Special Needs Individuals	The County could potentially earn CRS activity 610 credit if it identified vulnerable communities at risk of flooding and included this data in planning documents regarding flood warning and response. Special emphasis on CRS activity 612 - Flood threat recognition (FTR) system.

1	b. Locality has engaged vulnerable populations and provided them with meaningful information (e.g., in their own language, relevant to their circumstances) relating to their vulnerability to coastal storm hazards.	Emergency Planning for the Elderly & Special Needs Individuals discusses considerations relevant to elderly and special needs populations' circumstances.	No CRS credits available
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.	Emergency Planning for the Elderly & Special Needs Individuals discusses the steps elderly and special needs populations should take to prepare for emergencies.	The County could potentially earn CRS activity 610 credit if it identified vulnerable communities and created a plan to conduct outreach to the communities about potential flooding risks and impacts.
0	d. Locality partners with organizations that provide assistance to vulnerable populations before, during and after coastal storm hazards, including food banks or pantries with refrigeration units and backup generators.	No information provided or available.	No CRS credits available

<b>2.3 - BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RISK ASSESSMENT:</b>			
<b>Points</b>	<b>Scoring Metric</b>	<b>RAFT Notes</b>	<b>CRS Notes</b>
1	a. Locality has included the business sector in its assessment and mapping of	See 2020 MP Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy at page 97 (link).	If the County wanted to receive credit for engaging with the business community, they

	coastal hazard vulnerability	MPHMP page 22 (link). See Comprehensive plan at 30-31 for discussion of “smart growth” plan. Per MPPDC contact, appropriate business sector initiatives include Fight the Flood, and a Future Ecotourism initiative with PDC.	could create a Program for Public Information (PPI) under CRS activity 332c. Establishing a PPI involves creating a committee composed of various community members, including community business leaders. Members of the committee create a strategic plan for disseminating information about flood risk to the community. Input from the business sector is only credited under this activity.
1	b. Locality has engaged economic development department and/or independent chamber of commerce in locality hazards mitigation and/or resilience planning.	See Comprehensive plan at 30-31 for discussion of “smart growth” plan.	See above.
0	c. Locality and/or business associations have programs for small businesses, particularly businesses that serve socially vulnerable populations, to encourage each business to be prepared for an emergency and plan for business continuity.	General info on county website for Emergency Services (link) – “Emergency Management also provides emergency planning in such areas as special needs, continuity of operations and emergency operations. Emergency management staff members are available to give presentations on emergency preparedness to your	See above.

		homeowner's association, civic group, business or faith community.” However, no information is available or provided for small businesses that serve socially vulnerable populations. Confirmed by locality staff.	
1	d. Locality emergency management communicates with the business sector in the event of severe weather emergency or evacuation.	Per locality contact, emergency communication is handled the same as with the general public. Ready Virginia links, opt in (link). Facebook.	If a plan is created to provide businesses with flood information prior to, during, or after a flood event, credit could be earned through CRS activity 610.

<b>2.4 - HAZARD MITIGATION:</b>			
<b>Points</b>	<b>Scoring Metric</b>	<b>RAFT Notes</b>	<b>CRS Notes</b>
1	a. The locality’s HMP specifically addresses coastal resilience.	See generally Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan	CRS communities typically receive credits for HMPs under activity 510 - Floodplain Management Planning (512a). To receive credit for HMPs under this activity, the plan and planning process must meet 10 steps as outlined in the CRS manual. To receive credit, the locality must meet all of the 10 steps. Regional HMPs in Hampton Roads, where there are many CRS communities, require the

			consultant - as part of the RFP - to follow the CRS 10-steps to ensure participating localities can access the points available in FMP. For example, the Hampton Roads HMP was awarded 300 points.
1	b. The locality is engaging in regional coordination for Hazard Mitigation through a regional plan.	See generally Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan	See above.
1	c. The locality's HMP details how the locality collaborates with VDEM, DCR Floodplain Management or SHMO.	Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan at 1-3	See above.
1	d. The locality's HMP is approved by FEMA, was developed with meaningful public engagement with socially vulnerable communities and is formally adopted by locality governing body.	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Plan Status	See above.

**2.5 - RESIDENT EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS:**

Points	Scoring Metric	RAFT Notes	CRS Notes
1	a. Locality has a current resident emergency preparedness plan, updated	The Emergency Operations Plan was updated in 2016 and provided by locality staff as it	To get credit under CRS activity 610, you must have an Emergency Operations Plan

	<p>within the last five years, which identifies resident emergency preparedness risks and needs, including knowledge of water safety.</p>	<p>was not available online.</p>	<p>that meets specific criteria listed in the 2017 CRS Manual, page 610-1. Credit for flooding warning and response activities in a community is complicated because the CRS program requires that you receive some credit in multiple activities to receive any credit at all. For example, credits could be earned if the locality has a system that predicts flooding, a warning dissemination process, a plan for specific responses to a flood event, and notifies critical facility operators.</p>
1	<p>b. Locality conducts community outreach at least once a year to inform residents about community emergency preparedness.</p>	<p>The Comprehensive Plan (page 99) states that “Emergency management staff members are available to give presentations on emergency preparedness to your homeowner's association, civic group, business or faith community.”</p> <p>Per locality staff outreach is also conducted on the King and Queen Emergency Services Facebook.</p>	<p>The minimum requirement for credit under CRS activity 610 is community outreach that occurs at least annually. The county is already doing this. The notes on the RAFT scorecard indicate that the public safety committee’s meetings could be part of this outreach, but these meetings would need to be modified to reach more people to actually earn CRS credits. See page 610-7 in the 2017 CRS Manual.</p>
1	<p>c. Locality engages resident groups, including schools,</p>	<p>Per locality staff engagement in testing preparedness occurs</p>	<p>The RAFT scorecard indicates that schools and hospitals are</p>

	hospitals, and other groups, in testing preparedness through emergency drills, disaster simulations, and planning workshops.	through the Fire Department, EMS, schools, and the Sheriff Department.	engaged in specific preparedness activities, which is great and helps satisfy requirements under CRS activity 612d - Critical Facilities Planning (CFP), but the CRS Manual requires that all critical facilities are engaged in flood warning response planning and are identified in the Emergency Operations Plan.
1	d. Locality has implemented early warning signals/systems/emergency warning tools for its residents, particularly those most vulnerable.	Notifications through ReadyVa and the King and Queen Emergency Services Facebook	The County could potentially earn CRS activity 610 credit if it identified vulnerable communities and created a plan to conduct outreach to the communities about potential flooding risks and impacts.

### **Section 3: INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE**

<b>3.1 - STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE:</b>			
<b>Points</b>	<b>Scoring Metric</b>	<b>RAFT Notes</b>	<b>CRS Notes</b>
0	a. Locality offers at least one official incentive for private property activities that manage stormwater.	Per locality staff, there are no incentives.	No CRS credits available

o	b. Locality funds stormwater management projects through stormwater utility fees, user fees, grants, or other creative funding mechanisms.	Per locality staff, the county does not engage in funding mechanisms	No CRS credits available
o	c. Locality implements one or more stormwater BMPs on public property for educational demonstration, as shown by signage, tours, or other information.	Per locality staff, no.	Potential CRS credit under CRS activity 330 - Outreach Projects (332a) if the County were to create such an educational demonstration. A sign is considered a “general outreach project” and worth more points than a flier in a library, for example.
o	d. Locality stormwater policy goes above and beyond the minimum state requirements.	Storm water is state managed.	While the County did not get RAFT points for going above and beyond minimum state requirements, it’s important to note that the county would get credit for enforcing state erosion and sediment control regulations. Virginia communities receive 40 points in CRS activity 450c for the 2,500 square foot disturbance requirement in the CBPA.

<b>3.2 - CRITICAL TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE:</b>			
Points	Scoring Metric	RAFT Notes	CRS Notes



o	a. Locality has identified critical transportation infrastructure and assessed its vulnerability within last 5 years.	Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan at 102-03 (VDOT flood prone roads).  Comprehensive Plan at 18-22 (identifying “corridors” and “gateways,” but not identifying vulnerabilities)  Per locality staff, no.	No CRS credits available
o	b. Locality has developed a plan to protect critical transportation infrastructure within the last 5 years.	Appendix B of the Comprehensive Plan contains the MPPDC Long Range Transportation Plan. However, this plan does not specifically discuss improving critical infrastructure because of coastal hazards.	No CRS credits available
1	c. Locality has a plan available and has informed residents which critical transportation infrastructure to utilize in the case of coastal storm hazards.	Per locality staff, there is no emergency alter system. The county uses its Facebook.	No CRS credits available
o	d. Locality has a contingency plan for critical transportation infrastructure. This plan has been created and/or updated in the past 5 years.	Per locality staff, no.	No CRS credits available

**3.3 - WATER SUPPLY AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT SERVICES:**

Points	Scoring Metric	RAFT Notes	CRS Notes
0	a. Locality conducts an assessment of its drinking water supply and wastewater management, both public sources and private well owners, to identify vulnerabilities to coastal storm hazards.	Comprehensive Plan at 62-63 (water quality protection plan) discusses that water comes from individuals, not public, wells.  Per locality staff, there is not an assessment of vulnerabilities.	No activities under this subsection are applicable to the CRS program. To date, the CRS program does not consider water quality impacts from flood events.
0	b. Locality water supply plan addresses coastal flooding and hazard events to assure safe drinking water supply and water conservation.	The Middle Peninsula Regional Water Supply Plan was created in 2011 and has been updated in accordance with the 5 year update schedule. It does not specifically address coastal flooding and hazard events but does point out saltwater intrusion as a factor in their groundwater management in Section 11.	See above
0	c. Locality conducts a resident education program on safe drinking water to assure post-event public health and safety.	Per locality staff, no.	See above
0	d. Locality communications with municipal water and wastewater utility, to manage ongoing challenges to safe water, including during	Per locality staff, no.	See above

	and after a storm. Alternatively or additionally, the locality has established methods of communication with private well and water system owners, to ensure all are informed about how they can increase their water system resiliency.		
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**3.4 - CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES:**

Points	Scoring Metric	RAFT Notes	CRS Notes
1	a. Locality identifies critical infrastructure for emergency services and assessed its vulnerability within last 5 years.	<p>Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan at 101-02.</p> <p>Comprehensive Plan at 99-101 (identifies important infrastructure, but not in the context of vulnerabilities)</p> <p>On its website, the locality identifies local shelters for storm hazards, but does not assess their vulnerability.</p>	The County could earn credit under CRS activity 610c – Flood Response Operations for identifying critical infrastructure, but the County must receive credit under multiple activities before earning credit for this activity.
1	b. Locality has a plan to protect critical infrastructure from storms within the last 5 years.	Per locality staff, the county has developed a plan to protect the emergency services infrastructure within the last 5 years.	If the County prohibited critical facilities within the 500-year floodplain, or required the critical facilities to be protected to the 500-year floodplain level, the County could earn credit under CRS activity 432f - Protection of

			Critical Facilities (PCF).
0	c. Locality informs residents which critical infrastructure they should be used during coastal storm hazards.	Per locality staff, the county does not have an emergency alert system.	The county could get credit for activities listed in its EOP, but the county would need to receive credits under multiple activities in CRS activity 610.
1	d. Locality has a contingency plan for continuing services. This plan has been developed or updated in the last 5 years.	Per locality staff, there is a contingency plans updated within the last 5 years.	See above.

**3.5 - NATURAL AND NATURE-BASED FEATURES:**

Points	Scoring Metric	RAFT Notes	CRS Notes
1	a. Locality has identified natural and nature-based features that are protective and can assist with coastal resilience.	Comprehensive Plan at 53-61.	If the county's comprehensive plan references preserving flood-prone areas as open space, the county can earn 10 points under activity 420 (OSI-7).
1	b. Locality has developed plans and policies that use natural and nature-based features to enhance coastal resilience.	Comprehensive Plan at 64.	If the county enforces its CBPA resource protection area (RPA) prohibition of development, then the county could submit undeveloped RPA area for credit under CRS activity 422a. The county could also receive credit for the undeveloped wetlands located in the SFHA if they enforce the regulations

			outlined in Virginia's Tidal Wetlands Act.
o	c. Locality is implementing projects that are in accordance with the plans and policies developed to utilize natural and nature-based features to increase coastal resilience.	Per locality staff, the county is involved with the requirements under the Chesapeake Bay act, but otherwise, no information located or provided.	If the county developed a green infrastructure plan, it could be credited under CRS activity 512c - Natural Floodplains Function Plan. This credit is difficult to achieve because of its comprehensive requirements.
o	d. Locality offers incentives for the use of natural and nature-based features to increase coastal resilience.	Per locality staff, the county is involved with the requirements under the Chesapeake Bay act, but otherwise, no information located or provided.	If the county were to adopt incentives for the use of natural and nature based features, the county could receive credit under CRS activity 422f - Open Space Incentives. There are 7 open space incentives eligible for credit - listed on page 420-25 of the 2017 CRS Manual.

**Section 4: PLANNING FOR RESILIENCE**

<b>4.1 - BUDGET, FUNDING AND STATE &amp; FEDERAL ASSISTANCE:</b>			
<b>Points</b>	<b>Scoring Metric</b>	<b>RAFT Notes</b>	<b>CRS Notes</b>
o	a. Locality has incorporated into its Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) funding for coastal resilience. Projects could	No information provided or available.	Credit for Capital Improvement Plans (CIPs) that make permanent structural changes within the

	include upgrading critical infrastructure, water and wastewater systems, and/or food and health systems, with priority for needs of vulnerable populations.		drainage system to reduce flood problems or maintenance problems are eligible through CRS activity 542c. Communities can only receive credit under the CIP activity if they receive credit under activity 442b - Problems Site Maintenance (PSM).
0	b. Locality has conducted an economic impacts assessment of coastal storm hazards.	No information provided or available.	No CRS credits available
1	c. Locality has identified specific actions for coastal resilience (pre/post-flooding mitigation) in Hazard Mitigation Plan.	Middle Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Plan - The County implemented rapid notification systems and evacuation routes strategies.	The county can receive credit for the actions referenced in this section of the RAFT scorecard if the regional HMP was eligible for credit under CRS activity 510.
0	d. Locality has identified funding for non-CIP coastal resilience projects, including priority needs of vulnerable populations impacted.	No information provided or available.	No CRS credits available

**4.2 - COASTAL RESILIENCY IN COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:**

Points	Scoring Metric	RAFT Notes	CRS Notes
0	a. The comprehensive plan discusses how community	No information provided or available.	No CRS credits available

	engagement around coastal resilience informed the plan.		
1	b. The comprehensive plan includes clear discussion of coastal resilience and coastal storm hazards and incorporates assessments to inform the development of policies to reduce vulnerability to coastal storm hazards.	King & Queen Comprehensive Plan discusses the need to protect coastal resources and the ecosystem from rising seas and uses this information to further guide the development of land near water.	The information included in the comprehensive plan is usually credited under CRS activity 510 and would typically be included in the regional HMP.
1	c. The comprehensive plan includes goals and objectives for preserving and protecting natural resources that mitigate coastal storm hazards.	King & Queen Comprehensive Plan discusses the goals of protection and preserving environmental resources “through the establishment of environmental design guidelines.” Additionally, the Comprehensive Plan discusses the importance of protecting wetlands that act as a flood barrier.	If the county’s comprehensive plan references preserving flood-prone areas as open space, the county can earn 10 points under activity 420 (OSI-7).
0	d. The comprehensive plan addresses impacts on critical infrastructure and essential services from coastal storm hazards, particularly for impacts affecting socially vulnerable populations.	No information provided or available.	The CRS program would not credit this in the inclusion of a comprehensive plan, but the monitoring of risk to critical infrastructure is credited in CRS activity 610.

**4.3 - LAND USE ORDINANCES:**

Points	Scoring Metric	RAFT Notes	CRS Notes
1	a. Locality land use regulations protect areas vulnerable to flooding by limiting development inside the floodplain or encouraging development outside the floodplain.	Compliance & Liability Floodplain District Ordinance prohibits land development unless in full compliance with the locality regulations for the floodplain.	According to the notes in the RAFT scorecard, the county is receiving 1 point for its ordinance conditional prohibition limiting expansion of development in the floodway. This is a minimum NFIP standard, and would not be credited under the CRS program. Limitations of development in the CBPA resource protection area (RPA) and wetlands is a creditable activity in the CRS program, through activity 420, Open Space Preservation.
0	b. Locality land use regulations protect areas vulnerable to flooding by setting higher standards in existing flood zones or by designating additional flood zones beyond those designated by FEMA.	No information provided or available.	There are countless CRS credits available for setting higher standards in existing flood zones. These actions are credited under activity 430 listed on page 430-1 in the 2017 CRS Manual.
1	c. Locality land use regulations protect areas vulnerable to flooding by setting buffers, including open space.	Site Development Regulations Ordinance discusses businesses near water need a minimum amount of open space between the business and the tidal water.	Limitations of development in the CBPA resource protection area (RPA) and wetlands is a creditable activity in the CRS program - activity 420, Open Space Preservation.



0	d. Locality land use regulations protect areas vulnerable to flooding by using setbacks to protect flood-prone areas.	No information provided or available.	Setbacks are treated much like buffers and could be credited under multiple sections of activity 420. In Virginia, setbacks are typically credited through the RPA.
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**4.4 - INCENTIVES FOR COASTAL RESILIENCE:**

Points	Scoring Metric	RAFT Notes	CRS Notes
1	a. Locality offers an incentive for achieving coastal resilience goals: discourage development in areas prone to flooding; protect critical ecosystems; encourage sustainable development; improve resilience in high-risk areas; and preserve natural assets.	Site Development Regulations Ordinance discusses the minimum open space that is required in residential areas and business areas to preserve open spaces.	The county could receive credit under CRS activity 422f - Open Space Incentives. There are 7 open space incentives eligible for credit and they are listed on page 420-25 of the 2017 CRS Manual.
1	b. Locality offers a second incentive for achieving the goals listed above.	Required Open Space Ordinance discusses the requirement of open space for planned unit developments.	See above.
0	c. Locality offers three or more incentives for achieving the goals listed above.	No information provided or available.	See above.
0	d. Locality develops incentives in consultation with agencies and organizations working	No information provided or available.	No CRS credits available

	with socially vulnerable populations.		
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4.5 - NATURAL RESOURCE PRESERVATION:			
Points	Scoring Metric	RAFT Notes	CRS Notes
1	a. Locality has identified and mapped natural resources that are important for broad ecosystem health and which are at risk of being lost due to flooding and coastal storm hazards.	King & Queen Comprehensive Plan identifies natural resources and their importance to the ecosystem and the potential to lose these resources. Additionally, the Comprehensive Plan has maps of natural resource areas.	Limitations of development in the CBPA resource protection area (RPA) and wetlands is a creditable activity in the CRS program - activity 420. If the county were to adopt incentives for the use of natural and nature based features, the county could receive credit under activity 422f - Open Space Incentives. There are 7 open space incentives eligible for credit and they are listed on page 420-25 of the 2017 CRS Manual.
1	b. Locality has developed plans and policies that preserve and restore natural resources to increase coastal resilience.	King & Queen Comprehensive Plan discusses protecting natural resources, such as wetlands, that act as flood control devices.	Limitations of development in the CBPA resource protection area (RPA) and wetlands is a creditable activity in the CRS program - activity 420. If the county were to adopt incentives for the use of natural and nature based features, the county could

			<p>receive credit under activity 422f - Open Space Incentives. There are 7 open space incentives eligible for credit and they are listed on page 420-25 of the 2017 CRS Manual.</p> <p>If the county's comprehensive plan references preserving flood-prone areas as open space (to the extent possible), the county can earn 10 points under CRS activity 420 (OSI-7). If the county developed a green infrastructure plan, it could be credited under CRS activity 512c - Natural Floodplains Function Plan. This credit is difficult to earn because of its comprehensive requirements.</p>
o	c. Locality has programs with residents, civic organizations, and nonprofit organizations to educate community about the natural resource preservation plan and engage them in helping to implement the plan.	No information provided or available.	The county could receive credit for outreach related to natural resource preservation through CRS activity 330 - Open Space Preservation. This message would satisfy the sixth priority topic (protect natural floodplain functions). For examples on how to phrase this message, see 330-4 of the 2017 CRS Manual.
o	d. Locality is funding actions	No information provided or	No CRS credits available

	that implement the natural resource preservation plan.	available.	
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**Section 5: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT, HEALTH, AND WELL-BEING**

<b>5.1 - PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN RESILIENCE PLANNING:</b>			
<b>Points</b>	<b>Scoring Metric</b>	<b>RAFT Notes</b>	<b>CRS Notes</b>
0	a. Locality has a written policy regarding the role of residents and businesses, schools and educators, institutional, nonprofit, faith-based communities, veterans, and other stakeholders in coastal resilience.	No information found or provided.	If the county wanted to get credit for a written policy stipulating the roles of various stakeholders listed in this section, it could do so through the creation of a Program for Public Information (PPI) - CRS activity 332c. Establishing a PPI involves creating a committee composed of various community members. Members of the committee create a strategic plan in regards to disseminating flood risk to the community. Input from the groups listed in this section are only credited through the outreach activity section.
0	b. Locality has staff dedicated to public engagement on coastal resilience, including a standing committee that addresses coastal resilience as part of its work.	No information found or provided.	Public engagement on flood risk issues is credited under CRS activity 330 (332a - Outreach Projects (OP)). Staff committees focusing on engagement are credited

			through CRS activity 332c - Program for Public Information (PPI).
o	c. Locality holds at least one public meeting per year, including one in vulnerable resident areas to address coastal resilience issues and posts the results of the public meetings. For 75-150,000, at least two such public meetings per year; for 150,000+ at least three per year.	No information found or provided.	If the county holds a public meeting and provides educational information about flood risk, then the presentation(s) could be submitted for CRS credit under activity 330 - Outreach Projects (332a). Presentations are considered a “general outreach project” or a “targeted outreach project,” depending on the meeting audience. For example, the RAFT score card indicates the presentation would occur in a vulnerable resident area — if at least 50% of the vulnerable residents attend, the meeting qualifies as a “targeted outreach project” and can receive more credit than a “general outreach project.”
o	d. Locality informs and engages vulnerable population about coastal resilience by using website, social media, media serving people of color and minorities, and faith-based organizations to enable them to provide suggestions about issues and strategies.	No information found or provided.	If the county creates outreach media to a targeted population, like that described in RAFT scorecard section 5.1c, these outreach actions are eligible for credit under CRS activity 332a - Outreach Projects. If the county develops a Program for Public

			Information (PPI), CRS activity 332c, then all outreach actions receive extra credit under CRS activity 330.
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<b>5.2 - PROVIDING COASTAL RESILIENCE INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC:</b>			
<b>Points</b>	<b>Scoring Metric</b>	<b>RAFT Notes</b>	<b>CRS Notes</b>
0	a. Locality provides to the public localized user-friendly information on coastal resilience, in digital and non-digital formats and in multiple languages where appropriate based on demographics.	Per locality staff only English is available.	Providing outreach materials on flood risk in multiple languages is credible as a separate outreach project under CRS activity 330.
1	b. Locality provides to the public localized user-friendly information on coastal resilience, on a website (e.g., interactive maps).	Provides brief information on wetlands as flooding control (link) and GIS mapping online (link).	Flood risk information posted on websites are credited under multiple CRS activities, including activity 352c - Flood Protection Website (WEB) and activity 320 Map Information Service. The county could receive WEB credit if specific information listed on CRS Manual page 350-6 are included. The county can receive CRS credits for posting online maps illustrating flood risk under CRS activity 320 – the more information about flood risks included, the more points are awarded. A list of

			those potential credits can be found on CRS Manual page 320-1.
1	c. Locality provides localized user-friendly information on coastal resilience in public spaces (e.g., public offices or library).	Per locality staff FEMA Handouts are available in the County Admin Office and Zoning Department.	The county can earn credits for displaying information about flood risk in public spaces, such as a library, under CRS activity 322a - Outreach Projects. Flyers displayed in public places are “Informational Projects.”
1	d. Locality provides the public with localized, user-friendly information about economic costs and risks associated with coastal storm hazards.	Per locality staff FEMA Handouts are available in the County Admin Office and Zoning Department.	The county can receive credit for providing information on flood risk under CRS activity 332a - Outreach Projects. If the county develops a Program for Public Information (PPI), CRS activity 332c, then all outreach actions receive extra credit under activity 330.

**5.3 - CITIZEN LEADERSHIP & VOLUNTEER NETWORKS FOR COASTAL RESILIENCE:**

Points	Scoring Metric	RAFT Notes	CRS Notes
0	a. Locality supports and invests in community-led initiatives on coastal resilience.	No information found or provided.	Any efforts related to building citizen leadership and volunteer networks for increasing flood risk education are credited through CRS

			activity 330 - Outreach Projects. As discussed throughout the RAFT scorecard sections 5.1 and 5.2, the county can receive credits for various outreach activities depending on the type of outreach method. If the county develops a Program for Public Information (PPI), CRS activity 332c, extra CRS credits are available for all outreach initiatives.
o	b. Locality offers training opportunities and education opportunities for resident leaders or volunteers to educate residents on what they can do to increase their resilience on individual properties or in neighborhoods.	No information found or provided.	See above.
o	c. Locality supports resident leaders or volunteers in community education and outreach efforts about coastal resilience by providing them with materials, speakers for gatherings, or support for resident action projects.	No information found or provided.	See above.
o	d. Locality highlights the work of resident leaders or volunteers in supporting and	No information found or provided.	See above.



	advancing coastal resilience, on its website, through social media, Facebook, awards, or other means.		
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<b>5.4 - RESILIENT SYSTEMS TO PROVIDE FOOD, HEALTH, AND MEDICINE:</b>			
<b>Points</b>	<b>Scoring Metric</b>	<b>RAFT Notes</b>	<b>CRS Notes</b>
1	a. Locality has emergency plans for provision of food, health, and medicines to residents, through its comprehensive, hazard mitigation, or other plans.	Emergency Support Function #6: Mass Care and Emergency Support Function #8: Health and Medical Services under the King and Queen Emergency Operations Plan (2016).	<p>The county's efforts to provide food, health, and medicine before and during a storm event are not specifically credited through the CRS program. Any efforts to plan for responses during an emergency as listed in RAFT scorecard section 5.4 are credited under CRS activity 610. These credits are available for an Emergency Operations Plan that meets specific criteria listed in the 2017 CRS Manual page 610-1.</p> <p>Credit for flooding warning and response activities in a community is complicated because the CRS program requires that you receive some credit in multiple activities to receive any credit at all. For example, you have to have a system that predicts flooding,</p>

			a warning dissemination process, a plan for specific responses to a flood event, and pay special attention to notifying critical facility operators.
1	b. Locality has plans for providing food to vulnerable populations, has areas for improvement, has developed partnerships to address these needs, and has provided information to residents on how to access food during emergencies and coastal storm events.	Emergency Support Function #6: Mass Care under the King and Queen Emergency Operations Plan (2016).	See above.
1	c. Locality has plans for providing healthcare to vulnerable populations, has areas for improvement, has developed partnerships to address these needs, and has provided information to residents on how to access healthcare during emergencies and coastal storm hazards.	Emergency Support Function #8: Health and Medical Services under the King and Queen Emergency Operations Plan (2016).	See above.
1	d. Locality has plans for providing medicine to vulnerable populations, areas for improvement, has developed partnerships to address these needs, and has	Emergency Support Function #8: Health and Medical Services under the King and Queen Emergency Operations Plan (2016).	See above.

	provided information to the public on how to access medicine during emergencies and coastal storm hazards.		
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<b>5.5 - PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH FOR SOCIAL EQUITY IN COMMUNITY RESILIENCE:</b>			
<b>Points</b>	<b>Scoring Metric</b>	<b>RAFT Notes</b>	<b>CRS Notes</b>
0	a. Locality maintains data on community physical and mental wellbeing and challenges through specific metrics, such as the metrics for “deaths of despair” (suicide, cirrhosis of the liver, overdoses).	No information found or provided.	No CRS credits available
0	b. Locality has met at least once with community partners to identify “trusted messengers” for communicating with vulnerable populations.	No information found or provided.	No CRS credits available
0	c. Locality has identified, or maps its vulnerable neighborhoods, and has done this in partnership with NGOs, faith-based organizations, and its health and community services board.	No information found or provided.	Any efforts to plan for responses during an emergency as listed in RAFT scorecard section 5.5 are credited under CRS activity 610. These credits are available for an Emergency Operations Plan that meets specific criteria listed in the 2017 CRS

			Manual page 610-1.
o	d. Locality has a plan with these NGOs, faith-based organizations, and health and community services board that helps its physically and mentally challenged vulnerable populations prepare for coastal flooding events, and that provides assistance to them during and after these events.	No information found or provided.	See above.