



### Flood Resilience Checklist

Is your community prepared for a possible flood? Completing this flood resilience checklist can help you begin to answer that question. This checklist was developed as part of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Smart Growth Implementation Assistance project in the state of Vermont. More information about the project can be found by reading the full report, *Planning for Flood Recovery and Long-Term Resilience in Vermont*, at <a href="https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/planning-flood-recovery-and-long-term-resilience-vermont">https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/planning-flood-recovery-and-long-term-resilience-vermont</a>.

### What is the Flood Resilience Checklist?

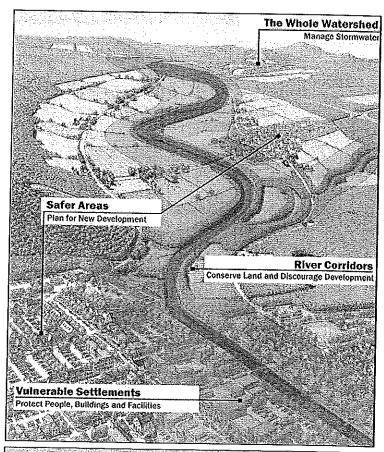
This checklist includes overall strategies to improve flood resilience as well as specific strategies to conserve land and discourage development in river corridors; to protect people, businesses, and facilities in vulnerable settlements; to direct development to safer areas; and to implement and coordinate stormwater management practices throughout the whole watershed.

#### Who should use it?

This checklist can help communities identify opportunities to improve their resilience to future floods through policy and regulatory tools, including comprehensive plans, Hazard Mitigation Plans, local land use codes and regulations, and non-regulatory programs implemented at the local level. Local government departments such as community planning, public works, and emergency services; elected and appointed local officials; and other community organizations and nonprofits can use the checklist to assess their community's readiness to prepare for, deal with, and recover from floods.

#### Why is it important?

Completing this checklist is the first step in assessing how well a community is positioned to avoid and/or reduce flood damage and to recover from floods. If a community is not yet using some of the strategies listed in the checklist and would like to, the policy options and resources listed in the <u>Planning for Flood Recovery and Long-Term Resilience in Vermont</u> report can provide ideas for how to begin implementing these approaches.



This graphic illustrates the four categories of approaches to enhance resilience to future floods. Credit: Vermont Agency of Commerce and Community Development.

## FLOOD RESILIENCE CHECKLIST

Overall Strategies to Enhance Flood Resilience (Learn more in Section 2, pp. 9-11 of Planning for Flood Recovery and Long-Term Resilience in Vermont) Does the community's comprehensive plan have a hazard element or No X Yes flood planning section? a. Does the comprehensive plan cross-reference the local Hazard X Yes No Mitigation Plan and any disaster recovery plans? b. Does the comprehensive plan identify flood- and erosion-prone No X Yes areas, including river corridor and fluvial erosion hazard areas, if applicable? Did the local government emergency response personnel, flood No X Yes plain manager, and department of public works participate in developing/updating the comprehensive plan? 2. Does the community have a local Hazard Mitigation Plan approved by No Yes the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the state emergency management agency? a. Does the Hazard Mitigation Plan cross-reference the local Yes No comprehensive plan? b. Was the local government planner or zoning administrator involved Yes No in developing/updating the Hazard Mitigation Plan?

g. Does the Hazard Mitigation Plan identify projects that could be included in pre-disaster grant applications and does it expedite the application process for post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant

Program acquisitions?

3. Do other community plans (e.g., open space or parks plans) require or encourage green infrastructure techniques?

c. Were groups such as local businesses, schools, hospitals/medical

d. Were other local governments in the watershed involved to

facilities, agricultural landowners, and others who could be affected by floods involved in the Hazard Mitigation Plan drafting process?

X No

**⋈** No

**⋈** No

Yes

Yes

Yes

FLOOD RESILIENCE CHECKLIST			
4. Do all community plans consider possible impacts of climate change on areas that are likely to be flooded?	Yes	XINo	
5. Are structural flood mitigation approaches (such as repairing bridges, culverts, and levees) and non-structural approaches (such as green infrastructure) that require significant investment of resources coordinated with local capital improvement plans and prioritized in the budget?	Yes	⊠No	
6. Does the community participate in the National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System?	☐ Yes	⊠No	
Conserve Land and Discourage Development in River Corridors (Learn more in Section 3.A, pp. 14-19 of Planning for Flood Recovery and Long-Term Resilience in Vermont)			
Has the community implemented non-regulatory strategies to conserve land in river corridors, such as:			
a. Acquisition of land (or conservation easements on land) to allow for stormwater absorption, river channel adjustment, or other flood resilience benefits?	<b>⊠</b> Yes	□ No	
b. Buyouts of properties that are frequently flooded?	<b>⊠</b> Yes	. □ No =	
c. Transfer of development rights program that targets flood-prone areas as sending areas and safer areas as receiving areas?	Yes	<b>⊠</b> No	
d. Tax incentives for conserving vulnerable land?	Yes	⊠No	
e. Incentives for restoring riparian and wetland vegetation in areas subject to erosion and flooding?	Yes	⊠No	
Has the community encouraged agricultural and other landowners to implement pre-disaster mitigation measures, such as:			
a. Storing hay bales and equipment in areas less likely to be flooded?	☐ Yes	[⊠] No	
b. Installing ponds or swales to capture stormwater?	Yes	□ No	
c. Planting vegetation that can tolerate inundation?	[_] Yes	<b>⊠</b> No	
d. Using land management practices to improve the capability of the soil on their lands to retain water?	Yes	⊠ No	
3. Has the community adopted flood plain development limits that go beyond FEMA's minimum standards for Special Flood Hazard Areas and also prohibit or reduce any new encroachment and fill in river corridors and Fluvial Erosion Hazard areas?	Yes	<b>⊠</b> No	

FLOOD RESILIENCE CHECKLIST			
Has the community implemented development regulations that incorporate approaches and standards to protect land in vulnerable areas, including:			
a. Fluvial erosion hazard zoning?	Yes	_ <b>⊠</b> No	
b. Agricultural or open space zoning?	🔀 Yes	□No	
c. Conservation or cluster subdivision ordinances, where appropriate?	<b>⊠</b> Yes	☐ No	
d. Other zoning or regulatory tools that limit development in areas subject to flooding, including river corridors and Special Flood Hazard Areas?	<b>⊠</b> Yes	□No	
Protect People, Buildings, and Facilities in Vulnerable Settlements (Learn more in Section 3.8, pp. 19-26 of Planning for Flood Recovery and Long-Term Resilience in Vermont)			
<ol> <li>Do the local comprehensive plan and Hazard Mitigation Plan identify developed areas that have been or are likely to be flooded?</li> </ol>	X Yes	- □ No	
a. If so, does the comprehensive plan discourage development in those areas or require strategies to reduce damage to buildings during floods (such as elevating heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems and flood-proofing basements)?	<b>⊠</b> Yes	□ No	
b. Does the Hazard Mitigation Plan identify critical facilities and infrastructure that are located in vulnerable areas and should be protected, repaired, or relocated (e.g., town facilities, bridges, roads, and wastewater facilities)?	<b>⊠</b> Yes.	∴No	
<ol><li>Do land development regulations and building codes promote safer building and rebuilding in flood-prone areas? Specifically:</li></ol>			
a. Do zoning or flood plain regulations require elevation of two or more feet above base flood elevation?	Yes	⊠No	
b. Does the community have the ability to establish a temporary post- disaster building moratorium on all new development?	Yes	<b>⊠</b> No	
c:- Have non-conforming use and structure standards been revised to encourage safer rebuilding in flood-prone areas?	Yes	[ <b>⊠</b> No	
d. Has the community adopted the International Building Code or American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) standards that promote flood-resistant building?	<b>'⊠</b> Yes	□No	
e. Does the community plan for costs associated with follow-up inspection and enforcement of land development regulations and building codes?	Yes	<b>⊠</b> No	

FLOOD RESILIENCE CHECKLIST			
3. Does the community require developers who are rebuilding in flood-prone locations to add additional flood storage capacity in any new redevelopment projects such as adding new parks and open space and allowing space along the river's edge for the river to move during high-water events?	∐Yes	<b>⊠</b> №	
4. Is the community planning for development (e.g., parks, river-based recreation) along the river's edge that will help connect people to the river AND accommodate water during floods?	Yes	Mνο	
5. Does the comprehensive plan or Hazard Mitigation Plan discuss strategies to determine whether to relocate structures that have been repeatedly flooded, including identifying an equitable approach for community involvement in relocation decisions and potential funding sources (e.g., funds from FEMA, stormwater utility, or special assessment district)?	∐ Yes	<b>⊠</b> os	
Plan for and Encourage New Development in Safer Areas (Learn more in Section 3.C, pp. 26-27 of Planning for Flood Recovery and Long-Term Resilience in Vermont)		·	
Does the local comprehensive plan or Hazard Mitigation Plan clearly identify safer growth areas in the community?	<b>⊠</b> 'Yes	No	
2. Has the community adopted policies to encourage development in these areas?	Yes	⊠ No.	
3. Has the community planned for new development in safer areas to ensure that it is compact, walkable, and has a variety of uses?	∐ Yes	<b>∑</b> No	
4. Has the community changed its land use codes and regulations to allow for this type of development?	Yes	⊠ No	
5. Have land development regulations been audited to ensure that development in safer areas meets the community's needs for off-street parking requirements, building height and density, front-yard setbacks and that these regulations do not unintentionally inhibit development in these areas?	Yes	<b>⊠</b> No	
6. Do capital improvement plans and budgets support development in preferred safer growth areas (e.g., through investment in wastewater treatment facilities and roads)?	Yes	⊠No	
7. Have building codes been upgraded to promote more flood-resistant building in safer locations?	Yes	<b>⊠</b> No	

# FLOOD RESILIENCE CHECKLIST

Implement Stormwater Management Techniques throughout the Whole Watershed

(Learn more in Section 3.D, pp. 27-31 of Planning for Flood Recovery and Long-Term Resilience in Vermont)

<ul> <li>4. 1. 1. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10.</li> </ul>	he community coordinated with neighboring jurisdictions to ore a watershed-wide approach to stormwater management?	☐ Yes	_ <b>⊠</b> No
and the second s	he community developed a stormwater utility to serve as a ing source for stormwater management activities?	Yes	⊠No
<ul> <li>A. M. Tibrata Backback of Not 1980.</li> </ul>	he community implemented strategies to reduce stormwater  If from roads, driveways, and parking lots?	Yes	∏ No
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	tormwater management regulations apply to areas beyond those are regulated by federal or state stormwater regulations?	<b>⊠</b> Yes	No
1 1 1 4 4 1 1 5 1 5 1 7 3 4 3 5	ormwater management regulations encourage the use of green structure techniques?	<b>∑</b> Yes	∏No
6. Has I	he community adopted tree protection measures?	Yes	⊠No
7. Has	he community adopted steep slope development regulations?	🔀 Yes	. No
8. Has l	he community adopted riparian and wetland buffer requirements?	🔀 Yes	□ No