Figure 1.1
Geography
Bolton, Vermont
2017 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

DATA SOURCES:
Land Cover - NLCD, 2011
Hillshade - VCGI

Legend:
- Developed, Open Space
- Developed, Low Intensity
- Developed, Medium Intensity
- Developed, High Intensity
- Barren Land
- Forest
- Pasture/Crops
- Wetlands

Huntington
Richmond
Jericho
Stowe
Duxbury
Waterbury

CHITTENDEN COUNTY
Figure 1.3
Future Land Use
Bolton, Vermont
2017 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

DATA SOURCES:
Zoning, 2016

CHITTENDEN COUNTY
DATA SOURCES:
Schools, Law Enforcement, Municipal Office, EMS, Fire, Wastewater Facility - Critical Facilities, 2014, CCRPC
Electric Utility Franchise Areas - VCGI
Vermont Gas data - VT Gas 2016
Water Service Area - CCRPC, 2016
Sewer Service Area - CCRPC, 2012

Figure 1.4
Critical Facilities
Bolton, Vermont
2017 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan
Figure 2.1
River Corridors and Floodplains
Bolton, Vermont
2017 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

DATA SOURCES:
- Dams data from US Army Corps of Engineers; insufficient structures derived from ANR geomorphology inventories. River Corridor Protection Area equals a river's meander belt (also known as Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area). River Corridor equals a river's meander belt plus buffer extension. See Floodready.vermont.gov for more detail.
- FEMA DFIRM - developed in 2011 by FEMA consultant.
- Municipal Water Protection Buffers & Setbacks derived from municipal zoning regulations.

River Corridor Protection Area = ANR River Corridor - January 2015
Special Flood Hazard Area (100 Year Floodplain) View individual Municipal Regs for detail

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANR</td>
<td>River Corridor Protection Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMA</td>
<td>Special Flood Hazard Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal</td>
<td>Water Protection Buffers &amp; Setbacks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- In Service
- Breached

Geomorphically Incompatible Culvert Compatibility
- Mostly Incompatible
- Fully Incompatible

Mostly Incompatible 5<GC<10:
- Bankfull Width + Approach Angle scores < 2: Structure mostly incompatible with current form and processes, with a moderate to high risk of structure failure. Re-design and replacement planning should be initiated to improve geomorphic compatibility.

Fully Incompatible 0<GC<5:
- Bankfull Width + Approach Angle scores < 2 AND Sediment Continuity + Erosion and Armoring scores < 2: Structure fully incompatible with channel and high risk of failure. Re-design and replacement should be performed as soon as possible to improve geomorphic compatibility.
Figure 3.1
FEMA Public Assistance Projects
Bolton, Vermont
2017 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

Note: Some debris removal and protective measures locations are shown at the location of the municipal office. This indicates assistance was at various locations throughout the municipality not that damages were incurred at the office.

Data Sources:
Public Assistance Project Locations-FEMA, 2015

Public Assistance Category

- Debris Removal
- Roads & Bridges
- Water Control Facilities (Stormwater Management)
- Protective Measures
- Public Buildings
- Public Utilities
- Recreational or Other

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Document Path: D:\Projects16\AHMP\Final_Towns\FEMAPublicAssistance\PublicAssistancePortrait_20161003.mxd
Figure 3.2
Stormwater Management
Bolton, Vermont
2017 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

DATA SOURCES:
Hydrologically Connected Roads - ANR, 2016
Paved, Gravel & Class 4 Roads - VTrans
MS4 area - ANR
Priority Surface Waters - 2014 List of Priority Surface Waters, ANR
**Note:** The Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) draws together 16 different measures of vulnerability in three different themes: socioeconomic, demographic, and housing/transportation. The 16 individual measures include poverty, unemployment, per capita income, educational attainment, health insurance, children/elderly, single parent households, disability, minority, limited English, location of apartment buildings, mobile homes, crowding, no vehicle access, and population living in group quarters. The measures are combined to create a relative vulnerability index. For every vulnerability measure, census tracts above the 90th percentile, or the most vulnerable 10%, are assigned a flag. The vulnerability index is created by counting the total number of flags in each census tract.

It is important to remember that this Social Vulnerability Index is just a first step in screening for populations that may be more or less vulnerable to a variety of hazards. Depending on the situation, different measures could be more or less important and should be looked at more closely. These data are NOT saying that one census tract is more vulnerable than another. Rather it is saying that there is a higher concentration of various vulnerable populations living within a tract and seeks to identify the conditions that make a population vulnerable.

**Figure 4.1**

Vulnerable Populations
Bolton, Vermont
2017 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

Social Vulnerability Index
Score by Census Tract
0
1
2
3
4 - 5
6 - 10

**Westford, Underhill, and Bolton are contained within one census tract boundary. Huntington and Burke Gore also consist of one tract. All other municipalities are broken down by one or more tracts. More urban communities have many more tracts as the optimal population for tract is 4,000 people. The minimum population threshold is 1,200 and the maximum is 8,000.**

DATA SOURCES:
Social Vulnerability Index, VDH, 2015
Census Tracts, US Census
Figure 4.2
Land Development Trends
Bolton, Vermont
2017 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

DATA SOURCES:
Housing Units - CCRPC, 2014
CI Data-CCRPC, 2014
Special Flood Hazard Area - developed in 2011 by FEMA
River Corridor equals a river meander belt plus buffer extension.
See Floodready.vermont.gov for more detail

Year Built for Residential and Non-residential Development
- Built 2010 or earlier
- Built 2011-2014

Special Flood Hazard Area (100 Year Floodplain)
River Corridor Protection Area (FEH)