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

DATA SOURCES:
Land Cover - NLCD, 2011
Hillshade - VCGI
Figure 1.2
Housing and Employment
Underhill, Vermont
2017 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

Legend
- Congregate Housing*
- Accessory Unit
- Employment Locations
- Multi-family
- Single Family
- Mobile Home

DATA SOURCES:
Mobile Home, Multi-family, Single-family-
CCRPC Housing Data 2016
Employment Locations - CCRPC, 2013
Congregate Housing- VT Dept. Aging, Independent Living, 2015
Figure 1.3
Future Land Use
Underhill, Vermont
2017 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

Zoning District
- Mt. Mansfield Scenic Preservation
- Underhill Flats Village Center
- Rural Residential
- Soil and Water Conservation
- Water Conservation

DATA SOURCES:
Zoning, 1991
Figure 1.4
Critical Facilities
Underhill, Vermont
2017 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan
Figure 2.1
River Corridors and Floodplains
Underhill, Vermont
2017 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

National Inventory of Dams

- In Service
- Dismantled

Geomorphically Incompatible Culvert

- Mostly Incompatible
- Fully Incompatible

River Corridor Protection Area
ANR River Corridor - January 2015

Special Flood Hazard Area (100 Year Floodplain)

View individual Municipal Regs for detail

0.5
1
2 Miles

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

Mostly Incompatible 5<GC<10
% Bankfull Width + Approach Angle scores < 2 Structure mostly incompatible with current form and process, 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 2.1
River Corridors and Floodplains
Underhill, Vermont
2017 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan
Figure 3.1
FEMA Public Assistance Projects
Underhill, Vermont
2017 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

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

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
Figure 3.1.1
FEMA Individual Assistance Locations
Underhill, Vermont
2017 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

Number of Claims

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>June 2011 Disaster</th>
<th>September 2011 Disaster</th>
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<td>3 - 4</td>
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<td>5 - 6</td>
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DATA SOURCES:
Individual Assistance Claims Locations-FEMA, 2015
Figure 3.2
Stormwater Management
Underhill, 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
**Westford, Underhill, and Bolton are contained within one census tract. St. George and Hinesburg share the same census tract boundary. Huntington and Buels 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.**

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, childcare/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 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 population living within a tract and seeks to identify the conditions that make a population vulnerable.

**Figure 4.1**
Vulnerable Populations
Underhill, Vermont
2017 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

DATA SOURCES:
Social Vulnerability Index, VDH:2015
Census Tracts, US Census
Figure 4.2
Land Development Trends
Underhill, 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's meander belt plus buffer extension. See Floodready.vermont.gov for more detail