

Floodplain Vulnerability Prioritization Worksheet

Use this worksheet to take notes during the workshop presentation

Environmental Prioritization Factors

Environmental Prioritization Factors	Concern	Score
Impaired Waters	Floods can have significant adverse effects on natural resources, including wetlands, forests, wildlife habitats, and aquatic ecosystems. Assessing impaired resources helps identify vulnerable ecosystems and species that may be at risk of harm due to flood-related disturbances. This information is essential for developing strategies to mitigate environmental damage, restore degraded habitats, and preserve biodiversity in flood-prone areas.	
Native Plant Communities	Flooding can have various impacts on native plant communities, depending on the severity, duration, and frequency of the flood events, as well as the specific characteristics of the plants and ecosystems involved.	
Soil Erosion Risk	Soil erosion during flooding can have widespread and long-lasting impacts on natural and human environments, affecting soil fertility, water quality, habitat integrity, infrastructure resilience, and socio-economic well-being.	
Sites of Biodiversity Significance	Flooding can have profound and long-lasting impacts on sites of biodiversity significance, altering ecosystem structure and function, disrupting ecological processes, and threatening the survival of native species and habitats.	
<i>Others?</i>		
<i>Others?</i>		
<i>Others?</i>		

Social Prioritization Factors

Social Prioritization Factors	Concern	Score
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Drinking Water / Pollution Sensitivity	During flooding events, important to consider vulnerability of drinking water resources to contamination from polluted surface water.	
Trails/Parks	Parks and trails are popular recreational areas that attract visitors for activities such as walking, jogging, cycling, and picnicking. They also serve as public transportation routes and emergency evacuation routes, staging areas, or temporary shelters during flood events. . During flood events, these areas can pose significant risks to public safety if they become inundated with water or debris.	
Buildings	During flooding events, it is important to consider the number of buildings subject to inundation from a public safety, property damage, infrastructure impact, economic consequence and community resilience standpoint.	
Social Vulnerability Layer	Vulnerable populations, such as low-income communities, ethnic minorities, elderly individuals, and people with disabilities, often bear a disproportionate burden of flood impacts. Failing to address social vulnerability can exacerbate existing inequalities and perpetuate social injustice. By incorporating social vulnerability into flood risk analysis, decision-makers can identify and prioritize interventions to reduce disparities and promote equitable outcomes.	
<i>Others?</i>		
<i>Others?</i>		
<i>Others?</i>		

Infrastructural Prioritization Factors

Infrastructural Prioritization Factors	Concern	Score
Accessibility / Emergency Routes	During flooding events, emergency routes should always remain accessible and predesignated alternative routes should provide redundancy to the system, so people have multiple options to get around.	

Public Safety / Roadways	During flooding events, roadways should have minimal flooding to allow for safe passage of vehicular traffic and/or pedestrian traffic.	
Critical Infrastructure	During flood events, critical infrastructure (fire departments, hospitals, places of worship, police stations, schools, electrical substations, and wastewater facilities) should be protected from flooding.	
<i>Others?</i>		
<i>Others?</i>		
<i>Others?</i>		

Other Prioritization Factors

Other Prioritization Factors	Concern	Score
Agricultural Lands	Agricultural land may be negatively impacted by several climate-related hazards, including drought and extreme precipitation.	
Greenway Corridors	Preserve floodplain, woodlands, and wetlands – restrict building in these and other vulnerable areas.	
Known Areas of Flooding	Previous studies have identified areas that are more vulnerable to flooding.	