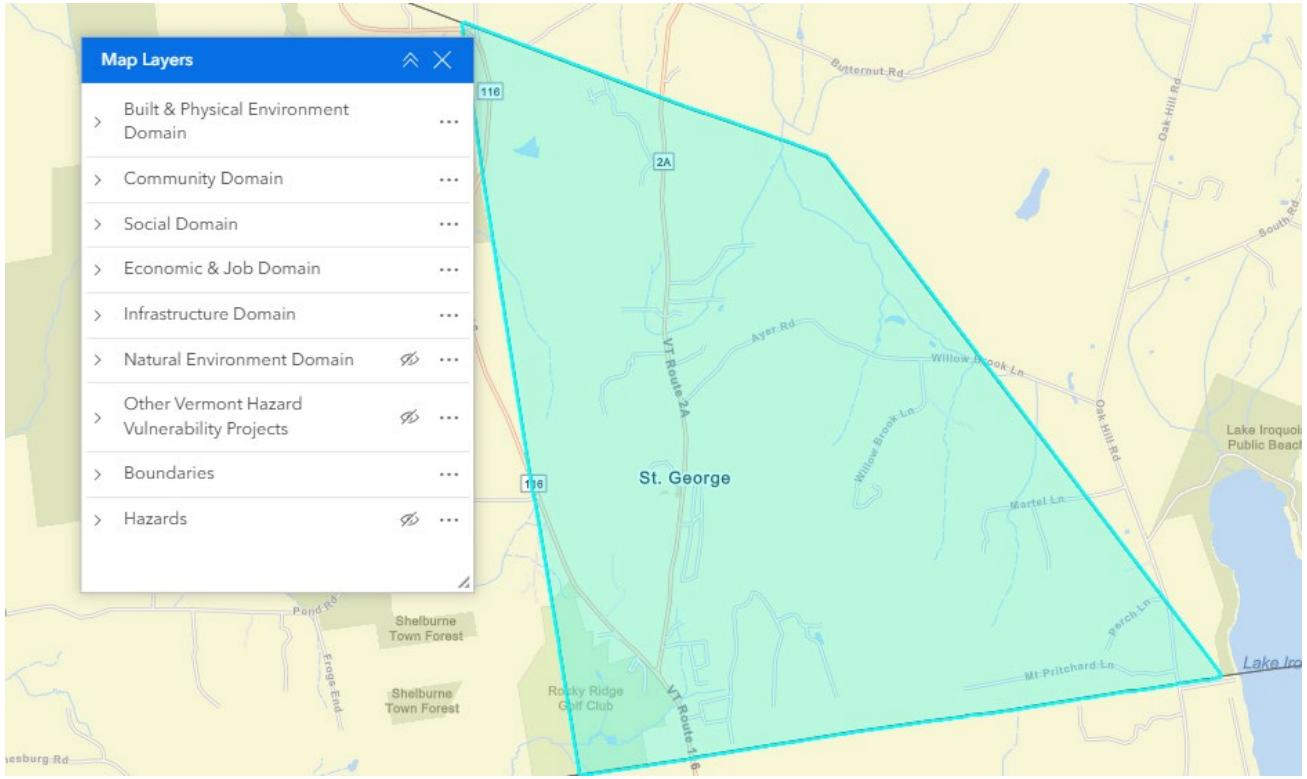
St. George Vulnerability Profile

2024 Municipal Vulnerability Indicator (MVI) Climate & Community Profile

https://climatechange.vermont.gov/mvi



St. George Population: 704

Factors that contribute to climate vulnerability

- 11.5 % elderly
- 11.7% have disabilities
- 15.6% low income
- 12.3% outdoor workers

*MVI Data Source: 2020 American Community Survey

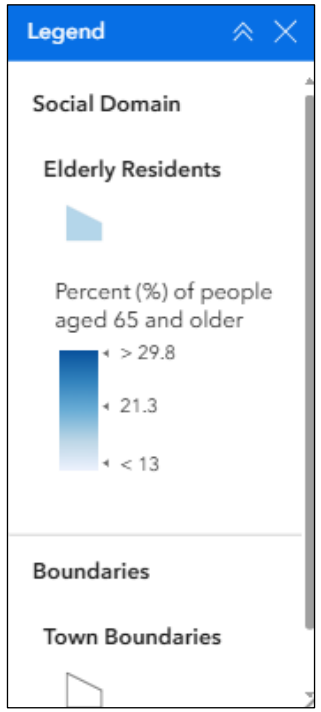
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Communities Planning Together

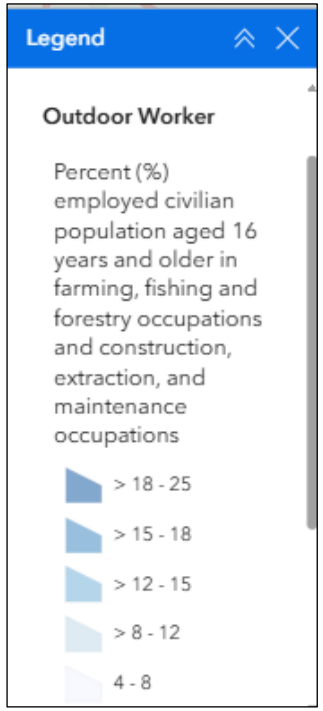
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Vulnerable Social Populations

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Groups of people who are at a higher risk of health problems and disparities, that can be linked to social, economic, or environmental disadvantages.





Defined in the Vermont Climate Action Plan as populations who:

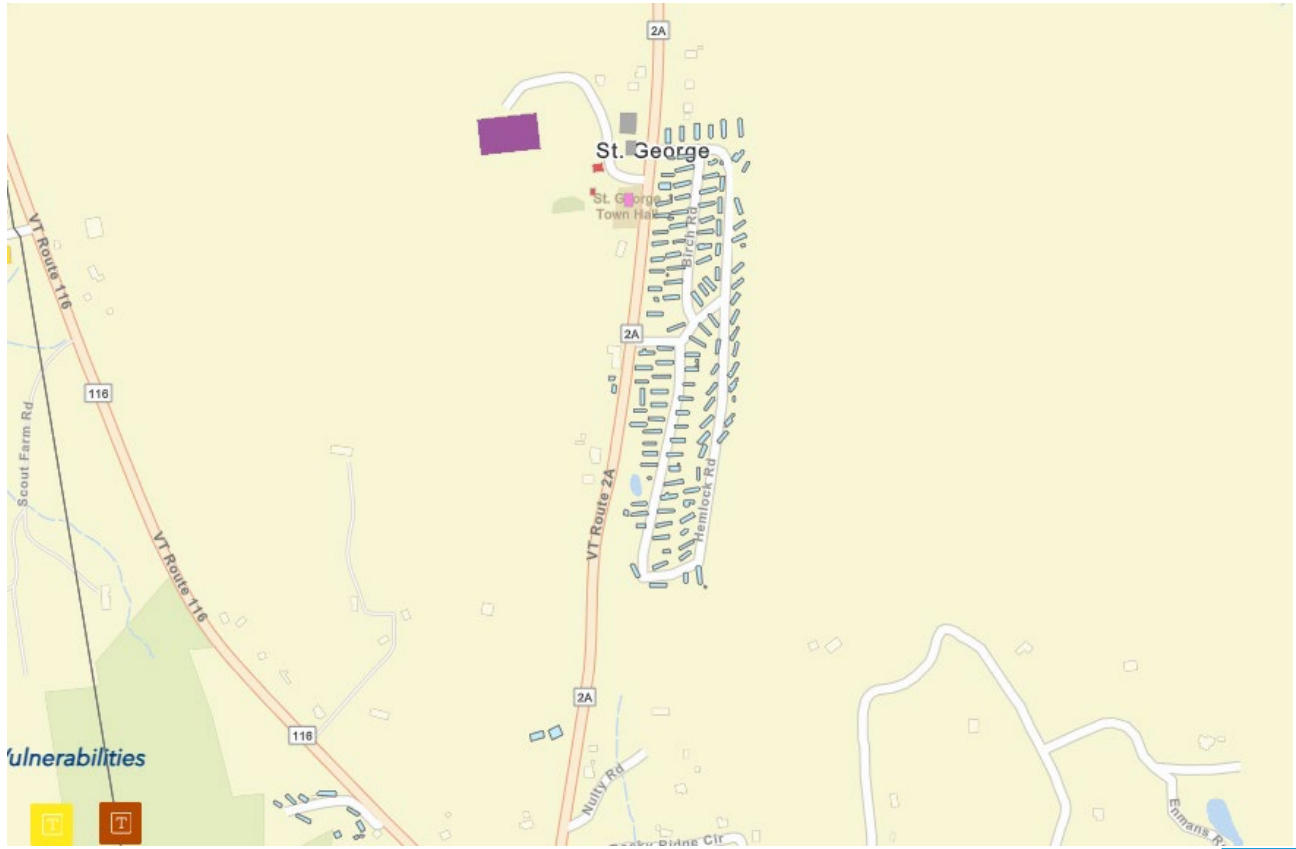
- *Are highly exposed to climate risks, such as health impacts, flooding, and extreme temperatures;*
- *Experience oppression and racism, are excluded from opportunities, or have fewer resources to adapt to climate and economic change;*
- *Bear the brunt of pollution and negative effects from today's fossil fuel and extractive economies; and*
- *Are more likely to experience a job transition as Vermont addresses climate change.*

MVI Activated "Open" Layers:
1. Social Domain,
2. Economic & Job Domain

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Critical Assets

Buildings or structures that provide essential services and functions, especially during and after a disaster.



St. George Critical Assets:

Town Hall

Schoolhouse building

Gas station/convenience store

Infrastructure for mobile home park

MVI Activated "Open" Layers:

1. Built & Physical Environment Domain
2. Critical Assets, Emergency Services, sublayers

How Hazards Can Affect Town

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A hazard is something that has the potential to cause widespread harm, while risk is the likelihood of that hazard causing harm to people, services, facilities, and infrastructure in a community.



Inundation Flooding Vulnerabilities

- No buildings in floodplan (shown in yellow)

Extreme Precipitation: Statewide, extreme precipitation events are expected to increase.

MVI Activated "Open" Layers:

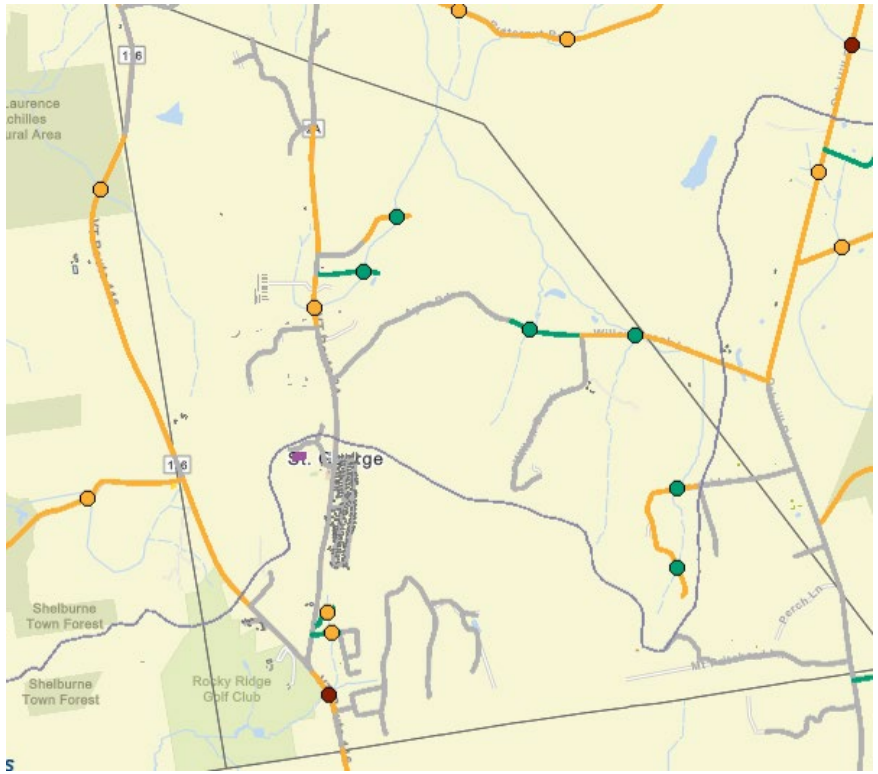
1. Hazards Domain, Inundation Flooding, Built & Physical Environment Domain, Critical Assets and Other Site Types
2. Transportation Resilience Planning sublayers

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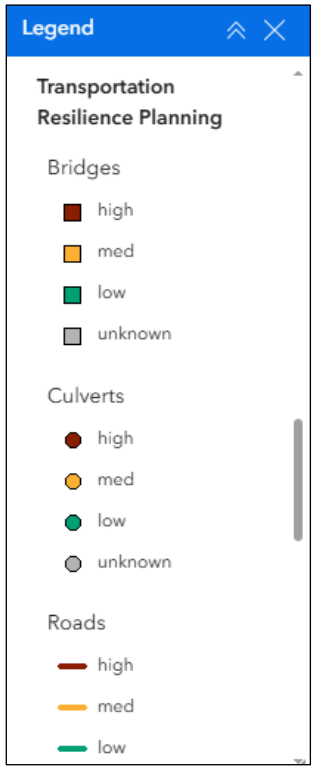
How Hazards Can Affect Town

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Critical and/or vulnerable infrastructure may need to be upgraded to reduce hazards during extreme weather events.



Roads, culverts, and bridges in red and yellow are considered critical and/or vulnerable by VTrans' Resiliency Planning Tool, which is incorporated in the MVI. This information can be used to inform updates to St. George's Hazard Mitigation Plan.



*Vulnerability to 50-year flood

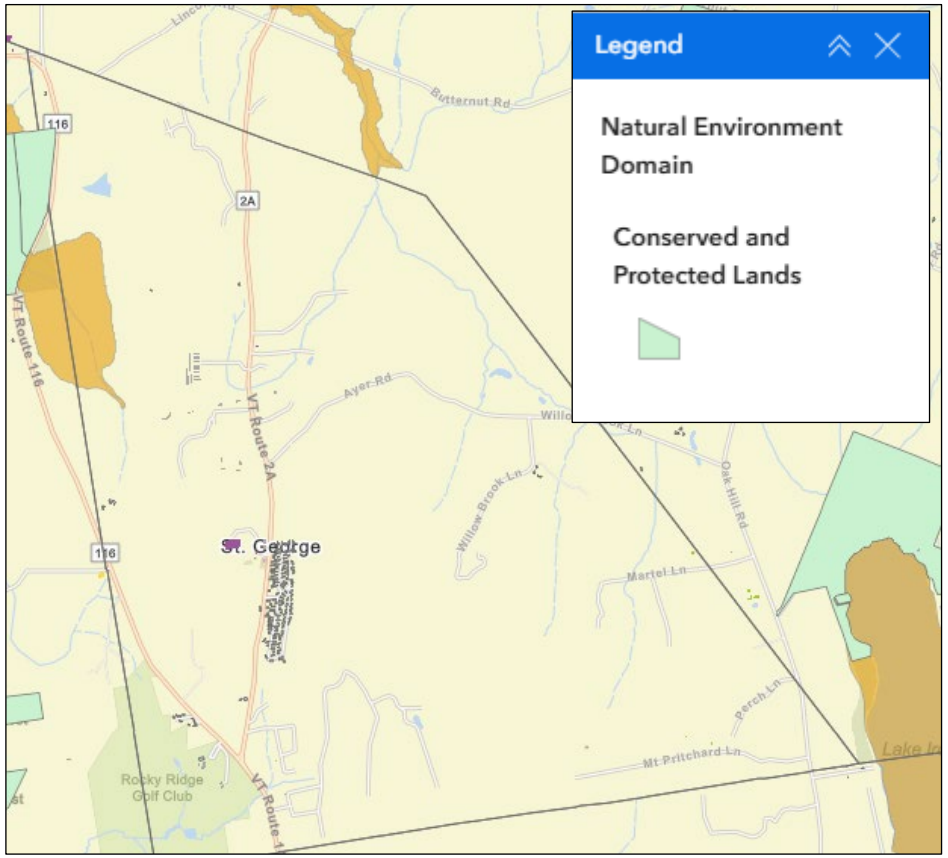
MVI Activated "Open" Layers:

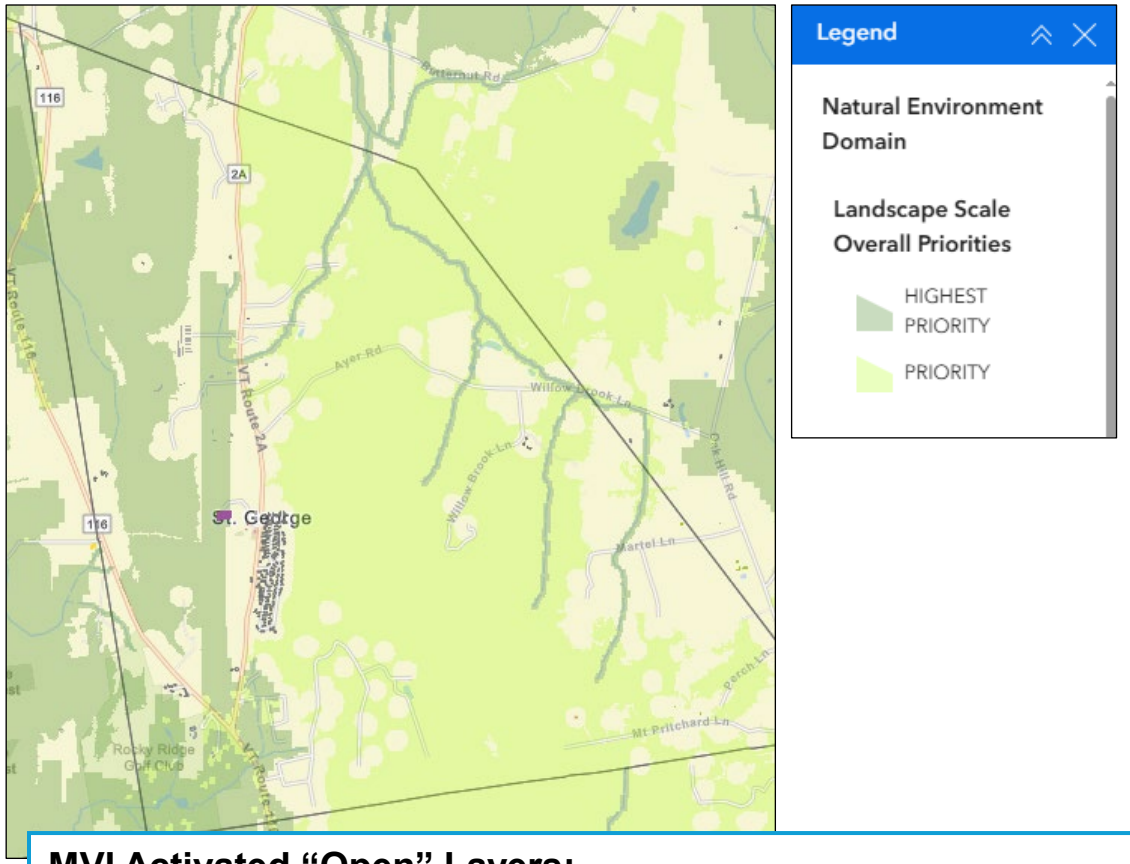
1. Infrastructure Domain
2. Transportation Resilience Planning sublayers

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Building Resilience

What can the town do to mitigate risk and increase adaptive capacity? What nature-based solutions can help build resilience in this location?





MVI Activated "Open" Layers:

1. Community, Natural Environment Domain
2. Conserved and Protected Lands, Landscape Scale sublayers

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Communities Planning Together

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Building Resilience

What can the town do to mitigate risk and increase adaptive capacity? What solutions can help build resilience in this location?

Actions the Town of St. George Has Taken:

- Protection of wetlands
- Restrictions to development and certain activities in floodplain and river corridors
- Updated Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Vermont Community Development Grant to increase resilience

Additional Actions the Town of St. George Can Consider:

- Strengthen partnerships between Town, Manufactured Home Communities and residents at large to improve resiliency of public and private infrastructure
- Ensure critical assets are protected from flooding
- Consider larger Class II wetland buffers in upland areas, upstream areas, and/or areas that are rural and steep; allow only minimal development where it is steep
- Stricter standards on how private roads are constructed and maintained
    - Stricter about slope and performance standards for stormwater treatment
    - Stricter about road and driveway length
- Revise Zoning Regulations and Highway Ordinance to only allow private roads and driveways to connect to municipal road ditch systems when they can first treat, hold and infiltrate the first 1-2 inches of a storm
- Encourage landowners to retrofit private roads on steep inclines to reduce damages from the next storm
- Consider items to include in next update of the Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Ensure vulnerable populations have accessibility to services
- See CCRPC's guidance on Climate Change and Land Use here for additional actions