

Community Resilience and Adaptive Capacity Checklist

The first step in a community resilience and adaptive capacity assessment for a ZTA or master plan involves an initial applicability review and directional impact assessment. This includes considering whether the ZTA or master plan will influence activities that may result in changes in community resilience and adaptive capacity. It also includes an evaluation to qualify whether these activities that may be influenced may have a positive or negative impact on community resilience and adaptive capacity. If the impact for an activity is indeterminate, then note this on the checklist and provide an explanation in the assessment narrative. If the impact for an activity can be either positive or negative, then check both the positive and negative impact boxes and provide an explanation in the assessment narrative. While the checklist provides a starting point, it is not a comprehensive list of all potential community resilience and adaptive capacity-related activities for a specific ZTA or master plan. Planning staff should supplement climate assessments with additional data and information as appropriate. The checklist also does not cover how much of an impact may be involved and how it might relate to other impacts, which should be part of the qualitative narrative of the climate assessment. As noted in this checklist, some of the factors overlap with factors in the GHG Emissions and Sequestration checklist. For more information regarding this checklist, definitions of terms and factors, and guidance in preparing a narrative assessment, see Table 8 and associated text in the *Final Report: Climate Assessment Recommendations for Master Plans and Zoning Text Amendments in Montgomery County, ICF, December 1, 2022*.

<i>Does the ZTA/Master Plan concern any of the following factors:</i>			<i>If yes, are changes to that factor expected to have a positive or negative impact on community resilience?</i>	
	No Impact	Yes	Positive Impact (change reduces people or infrastructure experiencing a hazard)	Negative Impact (change increases people or infrastructure experiencing a hazard)
Exposure-Related Factors				
Activity in flood risk areas				
Activity in urban heat island				
Exposure to other hazards (e.g., storms, wind, drought)				
Other: _____				
Sensitivity-Related Factors				
	No	Yes	Positive Impact (change reduces impact severity)	Negative Impact (change increases impact severity)
Change to forest cover*				
Change to non-forest tree canopy*				

Change to quality or quantity of other green areas (e.g., wetlands, meadows, turf)*				
Change to impacts of heat (e.g., cool pavements, cool roofs, air conditioning, energy efficiency improvements)*				
Change in perviousness*				
Change in stormwater management system treatments				
Change to water quality or quantity				
Change to air quality				
Infrastructure design decisions (e.g., sizing, materials)*				
Other: _____				
			Positive Impact (change increases ability to respond and bounce back)	Negative Impact (change reduces ability to respond and bounce back)
Adaptive Capacity Factors	No	Yes		
Change to accessibility or prevalence of community and public spaces (e.g., libraries, air-conditioned cooling centers)				
Change to emergency response and recovery capabilities				
Change in access to transportation				
Change to accessibility or prevalence of local food sources and other goods				
Change in availability or distribution of economic and financial resources (e.g., employment, income equality, business size and diversity)				
Change to community connectivity (e.g., social connections, sense of place and belonging)				
Change in distribution of resources and support				
Other: _____				

*Overlaps with a greenhouse gas emissions sector or activity