

Climate Resilience Information for State Projects in the Critical Area

In addition to completing the checklist below, compose a short summary statement describing how the following climate resilience factors have been considered during project siting and design. See page 2 for an example summary statement.

Climate Resilience Checklist

Please include the following information in the project application materials. This information may be included in the form of text, maps, reports, or site plan notes. Items with an asterisk * should be displayed on a map. If the development project is required to comply with Coast Smart Construction criteria, much of this material may already be compiled and can be submitted here as well.

_____ **If required to comply with Coast Smart Construction criteria, include assessment of Climate Resilient Practices**

_____ **Intended design lifespan**

_____ **FEMA Floodplains (100-yr, 500-yr, and Special Flood Hazard Areas)***

_____ **0-2 Foot and 2-5 Foot Sea Level Rise Inundation Zones***

- Demonstration of consideration for sea level rise based on lifespan

_____ **Storm Surge Inundation Zones, Category 1-4***

- Demonstration of consideration for coastal hazards

_____ **Wetland Migration Areas***

- Demonstration of consideration for wetland migration areas

_____ **Ecosystem Resiliency Features***

- Wetlands or Marshes
- Oyster Beds or Reefs
- Barrier Islands
- Forested or Vegetated Buffers
- Dunes or Beaches
- Underwater grasses/Submerged Aquatic Vegetation?

_____ **Historical Shoreline Erosion***

Summary Statement Example – Assateague State Park

Assateague State Park, being located on a coastal barrier island, is subject to coastal hazards including extreme weather events. The campground already exists and the purpose of the project is to move roads westward, away from the primary dune system to minimize storm impacts. No new structures are being built, instead the roads are being reconfigured to allow the campground to continue to be used but minimizing maintenance and repair in the future. The most vulnerable areas of the island (the landside tidal marshes) are not within the project site. The Maryland Park Service views this project as the small first step in retreating from the coast. Further costly infrastructure improvements are being avoided wherever possible while also providing the recreational experience millions of visitors expect each year.

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