Disaster Planning Integration Toolkit (DPIT) – Planning Process –

Community Development Resiliency Plan

1. Conduct community-focused environmental scan

The process begins with a community/community group doing a community environmental scan. During this stage, a community or group will collect and collate information relating to the economic, built, and natural environment of the study location:

- o Demographic and Economic Profile – create community profile denoting study area's current demographics along with information about the area's economic statistics.
- o Natural Resource/Environmental Profile – develop a profile of the region's notable natural resources and specific environmental features that impact development (rivers, creeks, forests, parks, agricultural land).
- o Weather History – denote any specific weather events that have impacted the study location.
- o Review of existing plans – identify and review existing plans that have been developed for the study area. These might include comprehensive land use plans (and zoning maps), downtown plans, infrastructure plans, COAD plans, state and county mitigation plans, disaster recovery and redevelopment plans, economic development strategic plans, and Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) plans.
- o Risk Assessment – conduct risk assessment for study location utilizing the DPIT risk assessment tool.

At this point, a community should consider whether creating a community development resiliency plan is the route to take OR make a determination to incorporate disaster mitigation strategies and nature-based solutions into an existing plan.

2. Begin plan development process

To develop a community resiliency plan, study communities might want to utilize "Planning for a Purpose" framework, designed by University of Illinois Extension, as a model. As part of this process, each community will be asked to identify current community assets using one to two means:

- o Community Capitals – Natural, Cultural, Human, Social, Political, Financial, and Built.[1]
- o PESTLE – Political, Economic, Social, Technology, Legal, and Environmental.[2]

3. Develop set of recommended goals/strategies and projects

Through the planning process, participants (community, community group, county) will develop a list of goals and strategies that promote community resiliency. Many of these goals and strategies will focus on economic development, land use/environmental, and physical planning for the community. The

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[1] Flora, C.B. & Flora, J.L. (2008). Rural Communities: Legacy and Change (3rd Edition). Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

[2] Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development (CIPD). (Accessed April 29, 2022) PESTLE Analysis. (online) PESTLE Analysis | Factsheets | CIPD.

focus of this stage will be on developing goals and strategies that will help communities plan for and mitigate for potential disasters that include significant weather events and impacts from climate change.

Under each of the resiliency goals and strategies, potential projects will be identified.

4. Refer to DPIT Resource Library

The DPIT Resource Library can be accessed to identify information about sample language for goal/strategy statements, potential resiliency projects, planning processes, datasets, case studies, and government guides that can assist a study location in the development of a community development resiliency plan or to include in an update to existing plans.

At this stage, a community confirms the viability and practicality of the components of its plan and begins collecting information regarding the implementation of identified projects.

5. Refine goals/strategies and projects based on research found through DPIT search

Once the DPIT library search is completed and goals, strategies, and projects information identified during the main planning process have been confirmed as feasible (practically and fiscally), the planning group will reconvene to confirm and refine the goals/strategies for the community development resiliency plan (or for inclusion into an existing community plan) and denote associated projects that might be necessary to implement to achieve the community's resiliency goals.