

Sustainable DC 2.0 Progress Report | April 2020

ACTION TEXT	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER AGENCIES	2020 PROGRESS	APRIL 2020 STATUS
<p>For the 2020 Status Scores, as in past years, the following rating system applies: 0 = Not started; 1 = Initiated; 2 = Some Progress (Completed Once for Ongoing Activities); 3 = Significant Progress; 4 = Completed (or Institutionalized for Ongoing Activities)</p>					
GOVERNANCE					
<p>Goal 1: Expand District Government leadership to implement the Sustainable DC 2.0 Plan .</p>					
<p>Target 1: Implement 100% of the Sustainable DC actions by 2032.</p>					
<p>Ongoing</p>					
<p>92% of Sustainable DC 2.0 Actions have been initiated, with 5 actions completed or institutionalized.</p>					
<p>GV1.1: Dedicate District Government staff and funding to implement the <i>Sustainable DC 2.0 Plan</i> , track progress, and make results publicly available.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>DOEE, OP</p>		<p>4</p>	<p>In 2019, Sustainable DC team included 1 full time and 2 full time equivalent team members working towards implementation, communications, progress tracking, and making results publicly available.</p>
<p>GV1.2: Strengthen the existing process to collect, analyze, and report data to make progress towards goals and targets by prescribed dates.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>DOEE, OP</p>		<p>4</p>	<p>DOEE and OP launched the process to collect, analyze and report data in late 2019, with a meeting of District Government agencies involved in plan implementation. We continue to strengthen our understanding of the details of what data is already available and what data will need new and deeper stronger data collection.</p>
<p>GV1.3: Identify existing laws, regulations, and policies that conflict with sustainability goals and areas where new authority is required.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>DOEE, OP</p>		<p>2</p>	<p>In June 2019, DOEE and OP did an analysis of which actions would require legislation for implementation.</p>
<p>GV1.4: Expand sector-based sustainability partnerships and pledges to promote adoption of sustainable practices.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>DOEE, OP</p>		<p>2</p>	<p>In 2019, the College and University Sustainability Pledge (CUSP) was re-signed by all eight universities and Mayor Bowser to renew their shared commitment to sustainability. DOEE convenes the eight CUSP universities to discuss best practices and trends in sustainability, and to take on group research to move forward Sustainable DC goals. DOEE also supported the State Department International agency's Greening Embassy Forum and continues to work on training businesses outside of a formal business pledge program.</p>
<p>GV1.5: Increase federal and regional collaboration by partnering with the federal government and regional council of governments.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>DOEE, OP</p>	<p>EOM, DMPED, DCRA, DDOT</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>DDOT is on the National Capital Region Transportation Planning Board (TPB), a regional board of local, state and federal partners that coordinate regional programs. DDOT also has routine meetings with its partner, Federal Highway Administration and hosts coordination meetings with the National Park Service, District of Columbia Historic Preservation Office to discuss programmatic and project-level needs. (This is continuously on-going and will be true for every update.) DCRA staff have spoken with National Labs, local code board chapters, supported the launch of the regional Net Zero Energy coalition.</p>
<p>GV1.6: Designate a sustainability lead in every District Government agency to coordinate efforts across government.</p>	<p>Short term</p>	<p>DOEE, OP</p>		<p>2</p>	<p>This year, DOEE met with 26 different sustainability leads within District agencies to coordinate efforts across government.</p>
<p>GV1.7: Develop a citywide strategy for greening internal District Government operations to save money and improve environmental performance.</p>	<p>Short term</p>	<p>DOEE, OP</p>	<p>DGS, DPR, DDOT, DPW, OCP, OCA</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>OCP plans to launch an Environmentally Preferable Products (EPP) refresh consisting of improving internal/external EPP visibility, educating and training contracting staff on EPP, improving EPP data metrics for more accurate tracking of EPP spend across the District. DPW runs an internal rideshare app (Via) for DC Government employees and DDOT piloted a taxi-share app to help reduce the number of vehicles in the fleet.</p>
<p>GV1.8: Ensure that all <i>Sustainable DC 2.0 Plan</i> actions promote population health to address health disparities.</p>	<p>Short term</p>	<p>DC Health, OP</p>	<p>DOEE, DCPS</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>This year's Sustainable DC Progress Reporting reflected that not every agency is being asked whether they are considering population health and health disparities in every action's planning and implementation. DOEE has adjusted the reporting used to be able to better reflect this for the next year's reporting.</p>

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EQUITY					
	Timeframe	Lead Agency	Partner Agency		
EQ 1.1: Create an Equity Impact Committee to guide equity in the development and implementation of the <i>Sustainable DC 2.0 Plan</i> .	Short term	DOEE	DPR, DC Health, OHR, EOM	2	An Equity Impact Committee was created at DOEE to develop an Equity Impact Tool. The Committee wrapped up work on the tool in 2019.
EQ 1.2: Develop an Equity Impact Assessment Tool to help the District immediately address racial inequities related to sustainability.	Short term	DOEE		3	The Equity Impact Tool has been drafted, with review and release scheduled for 2020. Trainings for DOEE staff and piloting use of the Equity Impact Tool will begin in 2020 before scaling this to larger use in the District.
EQ 1.3: Provide equity-focused training for all District Government employees.	Medium term	DOEE, DCHR	OHR	1	DOEE is working to procure equity training for all DOEE managers, but the process has taken significantly longer than anticipated. Procurement was finalized in 2020 and training will start summer 2020. Both DOEE and DC Council are members of the Government Alliance of Racial Equity, offering resources to staff.
EQ 1.4 Focus community engagement on communities that have been historically under-represented.	Medium term	DOEE	EOM	1	With ongoing work with Empower DC, the Equity Advisory Group, 100% Renewable and Equitable Cities, and other programs, DOEE has focused on deeper engagement with historically marginalized communities. Our active engagement events have taken place East of the River or with specific outreach initiatives to reach people of color and other historically marginalized groups. Other District Government agencies are proactively increasing the number of meetings held East of the River to make it more convenient for Ward 7 and 8 residents to attend, including the Food Policy Council, Department of Parks and Recreation, and others. We will be expanding this question to all agencies for 2020
BUILT ENVIRONMENT					
Goal 1: Sustainably and equitably accommodate future population growth within the District.	Timeframe	Lead Agency	Partner Agency		
Target 1: By 2032, accommodate the District's projected population growth while maintaining quality and affordability for those who need it most.	Ongoing				As a proxy for this indicator, we will use Gross Rent as a Percentage of Income (GRAPI) as reported by the US Census Bureau annually through ACS. 37.9% of renters pay 35% or more of their income on rent.
BE1.1: Create and preserve energy- and water-efficient affordable housing (including low-income and workforce housing) that accommodates different family sizes.	Ongoing	DMPED	OP, DHCD, DCHFA, DCHA, DOEE	2	The Office of Planning and Mayor Bowser released the Housing Framework for Equitable Growth in 2019, with goals of 12,000 new affordable housing units by 2025, located throughout the city and 6,000 affordable housing units preserved. The Clean Energy DC Act, passed in 2019, expands resources for low-income energy efficiency programs that include audits and retrofits. DOEE's Solar for All grants supported several public-private partnerships between affordable housing and District solar project finance such as the Open Market ESCO to develop a 562 kW Community Renewable Energy Facility (CREF) on the rooftops at Atlantic Terrace Apartments, a 195-unit affordable multifamily property located in the District's Ward 8. 100% of the solar net metering credits from the CREF go to 151 eligible low-income residents, who have no upfront charges and can receive up to \$500 annually off their Pepco bill. DMPED is supporting several development projects that integrate highest-level environmental performance and affordable housing. The 8th and O Street project includes 70 affordable residential units above street-level retail. DHCD's Summer 2019 Combined RFP for Affordable Housing Projects included a revised green building incentive structure. The revisions opened up more possible points to more projects in the hopes of encouraging more projects to pursue this opportunity to improve their competitiveness in securing financing.
BE1.2: Expand brownfield redevelopment incentives.	Medium term	DOEE	DMPED, DHCD	0	Since 2013, DOEE has been supporting the implementation of the DC Brownfield Revitalization Act. Several brownfields made significant progress in being redeveloped in 2019: Audi Field had its first full year of operations after opening in 2018 and five properties completed their Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP). Larger brownfield redevelopment and restoration programs continued progress in 2019 -- Poplar Point, Riggs Park, and the Anacostia River Sediment Project. DMPED has continued to support DOEE on their efforts to achieve this action. In 2019, DOEE released a Request for Proposal (RFP) to find a third party to establish a fee structure for a brownfield redevelopment incentive program.
Goal 2: Strengthen existing neighborhoods to be vibrant and walkable while maintaining their historic character.					

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Target 2: By 2032, provide essential services within a quarter-mile walk, and a variety of services and amenities within a half-mile walk of all residents.					DC Walk Score: 76
BE2.1: Enhance programs to support businesses to open and operate in neighborhood commercial corridors, focusing on vacant and underused spaces. o	Short term	DCRA	OP, DMPED, EOM, DHCD, DSLBD	1	The District's Great Streets programs as well as numerous grants available for commercial businesses support businesses to open and operate in neighborhood commercial corridors. Several major District projects have involved the opening of businesses and residential development in previously vacant or underused properties in neighborhoods throughout the city, including St. Elizabeths complex, Walter Reed, and the MLK Gateway.
BE2.2: Encourage the development of affordable live-work units.	Medium term	DHCD	OP, DMPED	1	The Arts Place Development on South Dakota Ave has been designed to combine housing for 30 artist live-work units in the upper floors and an art incubator in the lower levels.
BE2.3: Locate affordable, high-density housing close to commercial zones and high capacity transit.	Long term	DHCD	OP, DMPED, DCHFA	2	The 2019 Housing Framework for Equitable Growth includes the Mayor's goals for 36,000 units of housing including 12,000 units of new affordable housing, plus retaining 8,000 units of affordable housing in DC by 2025. In the new zoning regulations that continued to move forward in 2019, Inclusionary Zoning is incentivized. As the Comprehensive Plan has continued development in 2019, the future land use map includes increasing where possible.
BE2.4: Expand the Great Streets program to five streets east of the Anacostia River to strengthen walkable, accessible, and vibrant commercial corridors.	Long term	DMPED, DSLBD, DHCD	OP, DDOT	2	There are now four named Great Streets East of the River representing seven walkable commercial corridors. The number of streets did not increase, but the total space covered in these programs did increase in 2019.
Goal 3: Improve the performance of existing buildings by reducing energy and water use, advancing health, and increasing livability.					
Target 3: By 2032, audit 100% of existing commercial and multi-family buildings and implement improvements to achieve energy reduction goals.					Building energy audits are being considered as a potential compliance pathway for BEPS. In addition, the PSC may allow utilities or the SEU to provide audits as part of new offerings permitted by the CEDC Act.
BE3.1: Rehabilitate public housing to be energy- and water-efficient, equipped to meet net-zero energy standards, and to provide a healthy environment for occupants.	Long term	DCHA	DOEE, DMPED	1	In 2019, 1,778.83 kW of solar was installed at nine DC Housing Authority properties using grants from DOEE's Solar For All program Proceeds from these solar installations will benefit 1,389 households. SREC income is funding or will fund resident engagement: in the two locations where SRECs were generated in 2019 were \$34,806. Improvements to energy efficiency in public housing included replacing heating and cooling equipment with high efficiency chillers and high efficiency boilers in 4 DCHA properties, prioritized by age and efficiency of the equipment, with additional priority for senior housing. These renovations are also including improved automation of heating and chilling water. LED lighting is replacing other lights for both indoor and outdoor facilities and this is 65% completed. Water efficiency upgrades include replacing aerators, 1.6 gallon toilets, and installing low-flow shower heads. This project is about 65% completed. In new public housing facilities, like Parkway Overlook, buildings are designed to be water- and energy-efficient, with Energy Star appliances.

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BE3.2: Develop a green building workforce by training built environment professionals and building operations staff in the latest green skills.	Short term	DOES	DGS, DOEE, DCPS, UDC	2	In 2019, DCPS funded two high school teachers to include LEED Prep coursework in their classrooms and funded DCPS several students to take the LEED GA exam before graduating high school. The DCSEU continued to offer its Workforce Development Program and offered Building Operator Certification to several program participants through a partnership with the Pennsylvania College of Technology. DCRA has had annual externs through DC SEU for several years and in 2019 their extern also entered full-time employment at DCRA. DOEE offers multiple types of trainings directed towards building managers and engineers, covering compliance assistance and green financial incentives, overall, with specific workshops on winter weather best management and weatherization, as well as Building Managers and for bird-friendly design in buildings. DCRA conducts eight green building professional workshops every year, reaching 50-60 local professionals in each workshop. DGS trainings were put on hiatus in 2019, with limitations in funding and operations staff. In 2019, the Clean Energy Omnibus Act passed, mandating DOEE and DSLBD to train Community Based Enterprises (CBEs) to build their capacity to work in the energy efficiency and renewable energy fields; the partners completed preparatory work in 2019 and are on track to roll out CBE trainings in FY20.
BE3.3: Build public-private partnerships to expand best practices for building operations and maintenance.	Short term	DGS	DOEE, OP3, UDC, DCPS	1	DGS is exploring a pilot Energy Savings Performance Contracts where the Energy Savings Company (ESCO) would operate and maintain their installed energy and water saving measures. DGS and other partners also took the first steps towards the development of a Strategic Energy Management Plan, which will address the best practices and funding needed to implement this item. DGS also began a facility condition assessment program that will rotate all District buildings through the assessment process over the next 6-7 years.
BE3.4 Retrofit and maintain all buildings owned by the District Government to reduce energy use by 50% and maximize the installation of renewable energy technology.	Long term	DGS	DOEE	1	Clean Energy Omnibus Act will require the retrofit of the bottom 50% of all buildings, including District properties. In 2019, DCHA upgraded several HVAC system improvements and installed 1,903 kW of solar in 2019. Ludlow-Taylor Elementary School was also a beneficiary of DOEE's Community Solar grant, which funded both a rooftop solar array and a ground level solar canopy to provide shade for students playing on the playground.
BE3.5: Complete energy assessments of all District homes and buildings.	Medium term	DOEE	DC SEU	1	DOEE's Energy Benchmarking division has increased access to building energy data. Working with the Pacific Northwest National Lab and US DOE, the agency has been working on technical solutions to improve its building energy database. The agency has also been working closely with the DCSEU to use existing building data, including on streamlined and optimized processes for sharing data that the SEU can use to work with city residents and businesses. 96% of all buildings over 50,000 square feet and 100% of all District owned buildings over 10,000 square feet are in compliance with with energy benchmarking.
Goal 4: Ensure the highest standards of building performance and operation for all new construction, including net-zero energy use, while advancing health and overall livability.					
Target 4: By 2032, meet net-zero energy use standards with 100% of new construction projects and develop policies or regulation to improve the sustainability, livability, and resilience of new development.					0
BE4.1: Require higher levels of energy efficiency, renewable energy requirements, net zero standards for new construction, and broader sustainability metrics for public projects.	Long term	DOEE	DGS, DCRA, DCPS, OCA	1	The Clean Energy Omnibus Act passed in 2019, requiring a District-wide Building Energy Performance Standard, that will drive improvements for public and private projects. The District's Strategic Energy Management Plan includes improvements for energy efficiency as well as renewable energy generation. All DCPS modernization projects are certified LEED Gold or higher, which becomes more challenging with every updated LEED version. West Elementary School (opening SY 21-22) is targeted as the first Net Zero DCPS school, and would be the first Net Zero District building. Adoption of the 2017 DC Construction Codes is still moving forward. This includes updated requirements in the DC Energy Conservation Code, making it approximately 23% more efficient, and an optional Net-Zero Energy pathway. These codes will apply for public
BE4.2: Provide incentives for new building projects to achieve net-zero energy.	Medium term	DOEE, DCRA, OTR	EOM, DMPED	3	The NZE Project Design Assistance grant launched in 2019 with nearly \$80,000 going to support early design assistance for four projects committed to pursuing net-zero energy. Each project is also developing Net Zero Energy case study, with a set of questions that each grantee will answer, so the District can have a standardized case study format. In December 2019, DOEE announced a second round of funding for NZE early design assistance with up to \$100,000 in support. Simultaneously, DCRA has developed a net-zero energy incentive program working with the DC SEU targeted at permit-ready projects, providing \$10,000 per project as well as Green Ambassador support to streamline the permit review process. The Clean Energy DC award was incorporated into the 2019 District Sustainability Awards as a non-financial incentive for energy efficiency and solar programs

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BE4.3: Incorporate sustainability best practices into neighborhood planning.	Ongoing	OP	DOEE, DMPED	1	The process of creating the electrification roadmap started in July 2019 as the beginning of a multi-year process. DOEE worked with OP to draft a revision to the zoning regulations that more clearly allow community solar installations. After many iterations and coordination with the Zoning Commission and OP staff, the text amendment passed in September. Similarly, DOEE worked with OP to revise a zoning text amendment expanding the current solar rights protections. That proposal was published in late 2019 and has not yet had a public hearing. The Southwest Resilience study was a neighborhood planning process that integrated both climate and other risks. DOEE, along with an interagency working group, is exploring options to develop an initial pilot of one to three resilience hubs within the District. DOEE is also coordinating with HSEMA and DGS on adding questions related to backup power into facility condition assessments in order to better understand power needs within critical facilities.
BE4.4: Continuously adopt the latest green construction codes.	Ongoing	DCRA	DOEE, DGS, EOM, DCPS	0	Adoption of the 2017 DC Construction Codes is still moving forward, in alignment with the 2015 International Green Construction Code. When proposed, it was adopting the latest green construction code, but in the intervening years, IGCC has updated its green construction codes, and might update one more time before the next Construction Code update. All DCPS modernization projects are certified LEED Gold or higher, which becomes more challenging with every updated LEED version. DGS is also trying to build to the latest LEED building codes in new construction.
BE4.5: By 2026, update the building energy codes to require that all new buildings achieve net-zero energy use or better.	Medium term	DCRA	DOEE	1	See BE 4.4 re: past code process. Development of the 2022 codes has not yet started, but in order to stay on timeline, would begin in 2020 with a public call for proposals and a reconstitution of the Technical Advisory Groups responsible for each of the sub-codes. DOEE is in ongoing conversations with the preeminent national experts on high performance energy codes, the New Buildings Institute, about leveraging their assistance in drafting the 2022 Energy Conservation Code. The 2022 code update represents the last step before the goal of requiring NZE in 2026, so it will be imperative to achieve significant energy savings in the 2022 update to ensure that NZE is attainable in the next update cycle.
CLIMATE					
Goal 1: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from all local sources to put us on track to eliminate emissions by 2050.	Timeframe	Lead Agency	Partner Agency		
Target 1: By 2032, reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 50%.					30% reductions from the 2006 baseline
CL1.1: Build awareness and provide resources to empower people and organizations to take actions to reduce their share of greenhouse gas emissions.	Ongoing	DOEE	OCTO	2	In FY 2019, the DCSEU prevented 1.4 million US tons of lifetime carbon emissions through its grant funding for decarbonization programs including weatherization, solar, switching gas heating for heat pumps, and more. The DCSEU also ran an advertising campaign that encouraged residents to "make the switch" to LED lighting to reduce energy costs and their environmental footprint. DSLBD funded installation of energy-efficient exterior lighting for a Ward 8 business and included energy efficiency as an option for commercial business upgrades in their grants. DOEE, DMPED and DSLBD include DC SEU energy incentives and Property Accessed Credit Energy (PACE) financing in trainings and in one-on-one assistance for clients and business grant recipients. WMATA's ad campaigns have focused on how transportation is a daily carbon choice, and that public transportation has fewer emissions than driving.
CL1.2: Report District emissions annually to track the reductions that can be attributed to specific initiatives.	Ongoing	DOEE	DGS, DPW, DDOT, DCRA, OPC	4	DOEE continues to report the city's greenhouse gas emissions to CDP on an annual basis--this is now institutionalized into DOEE's annual work. Climate Ready DC data and District greenhouse gas inventories are available online. The most recent data from 2017 shows the District has reduced its citywide greenhouse gas emissions 30% since 2006.

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CL1.3: By 2020, develop a plan to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.	Short term	DOEE	DDOT, DPW, DGS	2	DOEE is actively working on a carbon neutrality plan. In April 2019, DOEE commissioned a consultant to conduct modeling and analysis to inform the District's plan for carbon neutrality by 2050, which was completed in September 2019. The next step is to figure out how the city can get there. In 2020, DOEE will conduct public outreach to gather information on how to best design policies and programs that will ultimately guide the development of a carbon neutrality implementation plan.
CL1.4: Measure and eliminate methane gas leaks into the atmosphere throughout the District.	Long term	DOEE	OPC	1	DOEE has recently gained access to more localized data on natural gas leakage within the District's local distribution system. This local data, rather than national estimates, are now incorporated into the annual greenhouse gas inventory, available online, starting for the year 2014. As the District develops its carbon neutrality strategy, DOEE will consider possible policy options to address these emissions to achieve its net zero carbon goal by 2050.
Goal 2: Advance physical adaptation and human preparedness to increase the District's resilience to climate change.					
Target 2: By 2032, require 100% of new buildings, major infrastructure, and neighborhood plans to consider climate risks and identify adaptation solutions.					0
CL2.1: Evaluate and reduce the vulnerability of the District's transportation, energy, water, and telecommunications infrastructure to the anticipated impacts of climate change.	Medium term	DOEE	HSEMA, OP, DGS, DDOT, DC Water, OCTO, UCC, ORM, EOM	1	DOEE is developing a comprehensive flood model to identify which communities are at greatest risk of flooding, and where targeted stormwater management planning is needed. This will allow the District to better determine how to design infrastructure to meet climate needs. In 2019, DOEE was funded to do flood modeling and heat map. DGS is working with DOEE to develop resilience guidelines for public buildings, with resilience audits identified by DOEE. DC Water is developing a flood mitigation plan for critical water infrastructure, and with DDOT, HSEMA is evaluating flood risk in Buzzard Point SW where residents are susceptible to a 500-year flood. HSEMA supported a back-up generator for the 311 call center and a microgrid for one hospital, with consideration of others. HSEMA has also submitted application for a grant to bring powerlines underground, critical to reducing outages during storms during storms. They are also working with DC Water on the protection of the pump stations, several of which have been hardened, as well as DC Water's continued construction of the Blue Plains seawall. WMATA has hardened several metro stations, reducing the underground impacts of climate change, but WMATA does not control aboveground areas in the District and relies on partners for vulnerability reduction there.
CL2.2: Improve emergency and community preparedness to respond to climate change events including extreme heat, storms, and flooding, with a focus on the most at-risk populations.	Medium term	HSEMA	MPD, FEMS, DOEE, OP, DCHA, DPW, DC Water	2	HSEMA adopted its Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2018, and focused 2019 on how to share this plan with the public. The HMP takes 13 DC plans (including SDC) and creates a strategy that explains what DC is doing to reduce natural hazard risks. HSEMA is developing a community assesment to allow residents to understand what they need to do in case of a hazard. HSEMA attends 400+ community events, sharing information in 6 different languages, including Braille. They inform community members about flood risks, flood insurance, preparation, and resilience. DOEE continued its work in 2019 in community-led process to develop a Resiliency Hub in Ward 7. DOEE is also coordinating with Serve DC to add an extreme heat module to CERT training for the next cohort of volunteers. This will inform larger efforts to increase awareness about heat wave impacts. DPW has adjusted their service hours during the summer: in the past, DPW teams would shift hours from 7 am to 6 am start on heat emergency days. Now the hours are shifted to avoid peak heat on every summer day. DPW continues to issue sandbags when there are floods. They are developing a storm debris management plan, with consideration of how to reduce post-storm garbage by educating residents on how to prevent damage to their goods that would need to be thrown away. DC Water continues to support the city's efforts to improve response to climate change-influenced events. The Northeast Boundary Tunnel crossed halfway in 2019, and the other elements of the Clean Rivers Project construction continues to progress and remains on schedule.
CL2.3: Require all new development projects to assess climate risks and incorporate climate adaptation solutions.	Medium term	OP	DOEE	1	DOEE and the Office of Planning are developing resilience guidelines for new development. DGS is also working on resilience guidelines for city buildings. As a specific example of resilience in urban construction, DGS recently built the Marvin Gaye Recreation Center on stilts to avoid flooding. The site has won numerous awards, including for both its sustainable design and its climate resilience.

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CL2.4: Fully implement and regularly update the <i>Climate Ready DC Plan</i> , the District's plan to adapt to the changing climate.	Ongoing	DOEE		1	The District developed the roadmap in 2019 released its Climate Resilient by 2050 roadmap in January 2020. This plan identifies the highest priority actions within Climate Ready DC (CRDC) for near-term implementation and establishes a strategy to achieve further progress on actions presented in CRDC.
ECONOMY					
Goal 1: Grow and diversify the District's economy, focusing on sustainability, climate, and resilience industries.	Timeframe	Lead Agency	Partner Agency		
Target 1: By 2032 develop two times as many small District-based businesses.					72,837 small businesses, 47.4% of District of Columbia employees (2018, US Small Business Administration)
EC1.1: Provide training, financial assistance, and marketing for jobs in sustainability business start-ups, targeting strategic populations. ○	Medium term	DSLBD, DOEE	DMPED, DHCD, DMGEO, DCRA, UDC	1	DOEE received funding to specifically support sustainability start-ups, particularly those that support green buildings. DSLBD provides several grants that support strategic populations, including returning citizens, to launch start-ups, several of which also include sustainability. DSLBD also provides training for start-ups, through programs like Build a Dream in strategic populations, including focusing trainings East of the River. DCRA has built specific programs to navigate businesses in key areas -- in 2019, for businesses childcare and affordable housing.
EC1.2: Coordinate with anchor institutions such as hospitals and universities to encourage purchasing from local sustainability-related businesses.	Ongoing	DOEE	DSLBD, OCP	1	In FY 2019, the partnership of Coalition Nonprofit Housing and Economic Development (CNHED) and DSLBD DC Procurement Technical Assistance Center (PTAC) contributed to the achievement of major success with DC Anchor Members. The winning of over \$11 million in new contracts for DC minority-owned businesses, as well as helping to create 60 new jobs in the District of Columbia and establishing a community platform to support future procurement from participating educational and medical institutions within the District. The vast majority of the new procurement has been achieved through a variety of contracts as part of the new construction of Children's National Health System's Research and Innovation Campus at Walter Reed in Ward 4.
EC1.3: Work with private partners to support new incubators and "maker spaces" with a focus on communities most in need. ○	Medium term	DSLBD, DMPED	DCPL, DMGEO, OP	1	DMPED launched the Makerspace Marketplace Grant Pilot to provide funding to qualified operators of new or existing makerspaces that combine access to production equipment and retail space. In FY19, 3 operators received \$748,000 in total funding. DMPED has also supported the development and launch of Market 7, which will be a new food business incubator as well as retail space. DOEE supports the short-term incubator of the DC Climathon, with active engagement with the GWU makerspace.
EC1.4: Increase the number of businesses that offer sustainable products and services by connecting them to third party certification programs. ○	Short term	DOEE	DSLBD, DMPED	1	DOEE has been evaluating third party certification programs to decide how to promote organizations that have received third party certifications. DSLBD added pathways in their citywide business assistance portal -- DCBusinessToolkit.com -- where restaurants can work towards being a Green Restaurant, highlighting several of the third-party certifications available for residents. Many DOEE resources for businesses are also available in the DC Business Toolkit. Business users can also self-report themselves as a "Green Business." DSLBD also highlights sustainable products on its Made in DC Instagram (https://www.instagram.com/thisismadeindc).
EC1.5: Provide training and connect District businesses to financial resources to operate more sustainably. ○	Short term	DOEE	DSLBD, DMPED	2	DOEE offers trainings for building managers, businesses, engineers, autobody shops, repair garages, and many other types of organizations on green financial incentives, including the DC Sustainable Energy Utility (DC SEU) energy incentives and Property Accessed Credit Energy (PACE) financing. Both DCSEU assistance + PACE financing are also included in DMPED one-on-one assistance for their clients and recipients of any Great Streets grants. DOEE's Stormwater Retention Credit Program shows property owners how to generate revenue by installing green infrastructure which reduces stormwater runoff. The RiverSmart Rewards training shows business how to save on their DC Water Bill. In FY19, DSLBD enabled 150 agencies and partners to classify business assistance resources (including training events) in the DC Business Toolkit.com portal. As a result, there are now 42 green resources in the portal. In FY19, 281 businesses received DSLBD-supported loans. Allowable use of funds included supporting "greener" business operations or space, but it was not a required use of funds.
EC1.6: Launch the DC Green Bank by 2020. ○	Short term	DOEE		2	DC Green Bank launched as a 501c3 and is in the process of hiring an Executive Director, but has not started offering loans.

ACTION TEXT	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER AGENCIES	2020 PROGRESS	APRIL 2020 STATUS
<p>Goal 2: Train District residents to be competitive for livable wage jobs in growing industries such as sustainability, the environment, and resilience. ▲</p>					
<p>Target 2: By 2032, reduce citywide unemployment in severely unemployed populations by 50%. ▲</p>					<p>Unemployment by Ward: Ward 1 = 4.0%, Ward 2 = 3.7%, Ward 3 = 3.6%, Ward 4 = 5.0%, Ward 5 = 6.7%, Ward 6 = 4.8%, Ward 7 = 9.6%, Ward 8 = 12.5% (Source: Department of Employment Services, December 2018)</p>
<p>EC2.1: Partner with the Workforce Investment Council to identify the fastest growing sustainability fields for future job training programs. ▲</p>	Short term	DOEE, DOES	WIC, DMPED, DMGEO, DC SEU	0	Other activities underway, but nothing with WIC underway.
<p>EC2.2: Help connect underemployed residents with jobs in sustainability with opportunities in growing fields. ○</p>	Medium term	DOES, DHS	DOEE, DMPED	2	District government agencies have created a variety of programs to connect underemployed residents with jobs in growing sustainability fields. DC Water and UDC run a Green Infrastructure Workforce Development program that ends with job opportunities with DC Water and others. The DC Infrastructure Academy also directs folks to Solar Works, a program run by DOEE and its partners Grid Alternatives, that trains folks for solar professions. DCRA hired their DC SEU extern.
<p>EC2.3: Create new paid job opportunities in sustainability fields for young adults and high school students, focusing on populations with highest unemployment rates. ▲</p>	Medium term	DOEE	DOES, DCPS, OSSE	1	The Green Zone Employment Program is a subset of the Summer Youth Employment Program that hires young adults and high school students for paid job experience. DOEE's Green Fellows program works with young adults to place in environmental jobs in the agency: this is focused on graduate students, and is not focused on any particular demographic groups.
<p>EC2.4: Track the economic impact of jobs in sustainability jobs on the local economy. ○</p>	Short term	DOEE, OP		1	In 2019, the FPC published the Food Economy Study which examines growth within key sectors of the District's food economy, considers the impact of the District's food economy in the region, and recommends strategies to support more equitable growth within the food economy going forward. In 2019, the FPC made important strides to develop the Make Food Work Strategy including conducting stakeholder interviews, hosting a one-day convening on the District's food workforce, collaborating with and incorporating feedback from partner District agencies, and researching promising programs across the country. Research and development of the Strategy took place from October 2018 to June 2019. Initial stakeholder interviews with food workforce training providers, food employers, and supportive organizations were conducted from November 2018 to February 2019. The one-day convening was held in early February 2019 and was attended by over 65 representatives of local nonprofits, businesses, and District agencies. Collaboration and drafting of the Strategy began at this event and continued throughout the development of the report, throughout 2019.
EDUCATION					
<p>Goal 1: Ensure that every student in the District graduates with the knowledge to protect and restore their local environment. ▲</p>	Timeframe	Lead Agency	Partner Agency		

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ACTION TEXT	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER AGENCIES	2020 PROGRESS	APRIL 2020 STATUS
<p>Target 1: By 2032, teach 100% of children in the District about environmental and sustainability concepts. ▲</p>					<p>38 percent of children were reached by the Environmental Leadership Cadre</p>
<p>ED1.1: Modernize all public school buildings, recreation centers, and libraries to reduce their environmental footprint and integrate sustainable and healthy practices into their operations. ▲</p>	<p>Medium term</p>	<p>DGS</p>	<p>DCPS, DCPL, DPR, DOEE</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>DGS has completed 41 school modernizations to-date and currently has 12 modernizations in process, including two Net Zero Energy designed schools. Over the last 2 fiscal years DGS designed 12 schools to meet LEED standards. Over 50% of the DCPS portfolio has been fully modernized, and all schools are targeted to complete modernization by 2035. DGS uses PACE to identify which buildings will be modernized base on the building needs. Despite these upgrades, some challenges remain in operations and maintenance, since the processes are not standarized for operations/maintenance. DGS is working towards training in many different systems. As for recreation centers, 2019 saw the modernization of the Edgewood Rec Center, which provides the Ward 5 community access to a new 19,000 square foot recreation hub with new accessible routes, new playgrounds and equipment, addition of a splash pad water feature, a walking trail, and a new grass athletic field.</p>
<p>ED1.2: Implement a program to encourage all District schools to adopt healthy, green, and sustainable practices. ○</p>	<p>Long term</p>	<p>DOEE, OSSE</p>	<p>DCPS</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>OSSE convened a stakeholder workgroup to develop the new Capital LEAF (Leaders in Environmental Actions for our Future) program. This program will recognize schools achieving success in environmental and sustainability outcomes in the following areas: administrative leadership, staff involvement, community engagement, and school commitment, and engaging students in conducting audits and action projects in the following areas: energy, schoolyard habitat, health and nutrition, physical environment, transportation, and waste. In the 2019-20 school year, DC will be field testing the recognition process with a small number of schools, and will formally launch the program pilot in the 2020-21 school year. DCPS will encourage and support all DCPS schools to participate in Capital LEAF. Capital LEAF will serve as a stepping stone to schools seeking recognition by the US Department of Education's Green Ribbon Schools program.</p>
<p>ED1.3: Implement the Environmental Literacy Plan. ▲</p>	<p>Short term</p>	<p>OSSE</p>	<p>DOEE, DCPS</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>According to data collected from the School Health Profile and internal grant reports, approximately 200 schools are participating in some level of environmental literacy education, ranging from environmental science class, school gardens, meaningful watershed educational experiences, and bike/walk to school initiatives.</p> <p>OSSE has successfully grown its Environmental Literacy Leadership Cadre, a program that creates a community of practice comprised of elementary schools working towards developing and implementing a school-based enviromental literacy program that ensures all students at every grade level receive environmental education experiences. In the 2018-19 school year, 30 schools from the first two cohorts of schools reached approximately 7300 students. In the 2019-20 and 2020-21 school years, OSSE will be actively working with the third cohort of teachers from 10 schools across the District, as well as supporting the efforts at 30 program alumni schools. Fact sheets that describe the efforts at the alumni schools can be found on the OSSE website. OSSE's Health and Wellness division has begun aligning its programming with the CDC's Whole School, Whole Community, Whole Child model for implementation of comprehensive school health programs, connecting environment, nutrition, and other health education. Since 2017, continuing through 2019, OSSE, DOEE, National Geographic, and the Climate Urban Systems Partnership has been running the 1-Minute Climate Change Filmmaking Project. It is successfully integrated into the middle school curriculum at Two Rivers PCS, with more than 140 students participating from 8 schools, creating 27 films that were screened at Goethe Institut in 2019. DCPS has funded a partnership with EcoRise to bring sustainability curriculum into DCPS classrooms. In four years of partnerhsip, the program has grown every year. In SY18-19, teachers from 61 schools (over 50% of all DC Public Schools) attended EcoRise trainings and incorporated environmental lessons in their classtime. In CW Harris, the school did a deep dive into EcoRise curriculum in conjunction with the school's modernization. DCPS Eats has collaborated with garden-based learning nonprofit Food Prints that brings vegetables that students are growing or have tasted in cooking and nutrition classes to cafeteria meals. Scaling these programs requires more investment in the infrastructure for fresh food prep in kitchen as well as cooking labs.</p>

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ACTION TEXT	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER AGENCIES	2020 PROGRESS	APRIL 2020 STATUS
ED1.4: Provide adequate support so that every student will have access to meaningful environmental experiences in elementary, middle, and high school. ○	Long term	DOEE, OSSE	DCPS, DOEE	1	In 2019, DOEE granted \$1,200,000 to fund 4,960 5th grade DCPS and DC Charter students to participate in the Overnight Meaningful Watershed Educational Experience (OMWEE) through School Year 2020-2021. OSSE provides funding for transportation related to the OMWEE program. DOEE piloted OMWEE teacher professional development trainings in 2019 in efforts to reduce barriers to participation and increase teacher support. 17 teachers participated in the training in 2019. OSSE funds school gardens, and each School Garden Grantee is required to provide at least one meaningful watershed educational experience to an entire grade. OSSE created a Community of Practice to support the delivery of this requirement, as well as offering training to help schools improve their watershed experiences. This offers a way to expand the use of the gardens aside from growing produce. DC also piloted the first overnight stays at Kingman Island in 2019 to consider whether scaling up camping on Kingman is possible.
ED1.5: Provide dedicated scholarship funding to allow District residents of color to major in sustainability programs in higher education. ○	Long term	EOM	OSSE, DCPS, DOEE, UDC	1	DOEE worked with a consultant and the College & University Sector Pledge to identify all District and national scholarships that can fund District residents to major in sustainability. This research was the first step to understand the possibilities regarding scholarship design and sustainability definition to begin the process for a new scholarship creation specifically for District residents of color. This research was also shared with all District colleges and universities to spread the word about existing opportunities. OSSE continues to identify and promote scholarships for its graduating high school students.
Goal 2: Expand community education and engagement on sustainability practices that will help residents live green lifestyles and save money. ○					
Target 2: By 2032, leverage resources to expose 100% of District residents living in underserved and underrepresented communities to sustainability events and initiatives in their neighborhood. ▲					Sustainable DC focused its in person engagements in more meaningful, long-term interactions with residents in underserved and underrepresented communities, and so reached a smaller, but more concentrated group of 35 residents through two ongoing in-person cohorts, as well as 130 Ward 8 residents through events and an additional several thousand at the Anacostia River Festival. Increasing measurement from SDC and other partner programs will be a focus of future reporting. Sustainable DC had 595,000 Tweet impressions through our Twitter account, with 5,947 Twitter followers in December 2019 and an additional over 10,000 subscribers to our monthly newsletter, although we do not have demographics for those subscribers.
ED2.1: Increase District residents' awareness of sustainable living using culturally-relevant and community-driven materials. ▲	Short term	DOEE	OP	3	Sustainable DC completely redeveloped materials in 2019 to better reflect community priorities identified in community focus groups and surveys conducted in SDC 2.0 planning. Conversation cards, a new SDC website, a 2 minute summary of Sustainable DC, ongoing social media, and other communications materials were designed to be more culturally relevant.
ED2.2: Increase participation of people of color in Sustainable DC community events, planning efforts, and implementation of programs and policies. ○	Short term	DOEE	DMGEO, OP, EOM	1	Sustainable DC shifted its community engagement process to focus community events on longer-term relationships with communities of color, particularly those East of the River. Along with EmpowerDC and colleagues in DOEE, one cohort of community members of color is working to design a pilot neighborhood resilience hub in Watts Branch. Similarly, the 100% Renewable and Equitable Cities cohort is primarily people of color, community members working alongside agency members. 2019 also saw a redesign of the District Sustainability Awards to better center questions of equity and economic empowerment alongside environmental action. Outreach to recruit applicants as well as attendees for the awards celebration has focused on reaching more communities of color. Sustainable DC's Equity and Engagement Program Analyst also supported additional planning efforts and program implementation throughout DOEE and partner agencies to focus on increasing participation of people of color. Sustainable DC has begun evaluating prior collection of demographic information around participation to better be able to measure whether these efforts are quantitatively as well as meaningfully increasing participation of people of color.
ED2.3: Recognize residents and community leaders for their sustainability achievements with awards and in public sustainability campaigns. ▲	Short term	DOEE	EOM	3	The District Sustainability Awards continued as a major part of this recognition in 2019, with the beginnings of shifts to center questions of equity and engagement. 2019 saw awards going to Clyde Thompson for his work engaging communities of color East of the River and City Blossoms' Mighty Greens youth entrepreneurship collaborative, which reaches high school students of color and immigrant youth with food business training. The 2019 awards committee also focused on finding a location that was easily accessible by public transportation, specifically from East of the River. In 2019, the team focused on the shifts mentioned above in planning for the 2020 awards, to ensure that outreach, description, and criteria for the 2020 awards were more focused on recognizing diverse residents, community leaders, and businesses. In 2019, DSLBD also began preparation to incorporate a Sustainability and Innovation category into their Small Business Awards.

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ACTION TEXT	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER AGENCIES	2020 PROGRESS	APRIL 2020 STATUS
ED2.4: Develop a list of actions that residents should take to help reach our sustainability goals based on data. ○	Short term	DOEE	OP, DDOT, DPW	3	ZeroWaste.dc.gov has expanded its social media as well as its website, with a "What Goes Where" tool making it easier to recycle appropriately. DDOT's goDCgo has also developed and promoted specific and achievable transit actions. Sustainable DC team has also been promoting reuse and reduction of waste through promoting specific reuse actions -- FixIt Clinics, Swaps, promotion of donation and #ChooseToReuse. Sustainable DC also spent 2019 developing the framework for a new grant around sustainability actions: identifying the actions that help us reach our goals as well as meeting resident priorities. Other goals of the grant are to help identify what the barriers are for
ED2.5: Create and promote accessible opportunities for adults to learn and build connections to the natural world. ○	Short term	DOEE	DPR, DMGEO, UDC	2	DOEE has continued to fund the Watershed Stewardship program as well as the Stormwater Solutions grants, which expand the connection for people to connect to the natural world. DPR has expanded the number of community garden spaces available for adults, and in 2019, partnered with DCPS to run a volunteer program enabling residents to manage school gardens over the summer. UDC has also offered a Master Naturalist program in addition to the ongoing Master Gardener, enabling residents to connect to the natural world through classroom and offsite exploration. UDC and DPW have also launched variety of composting classes. Sustainable DC continues to promote a diversity of local partners' classes and nature-based workshops through our Newsletter and our Social Media. Attracting new and diverse audiences for these programs is still a gap for many.
ENERGY					
Goal 1: Improve the efficiency of District-wide energy use to reduce overall consumption. Δ	Timeframe	Lead Agency	Partner Agency		
Target 1: By 2032, cut per capita energy use District-wide by 50%. Δ		DOEE			9.5% decrease from 2012 baseline, 15% decrease from 2006 baseline.
EN1.1: Expand regular tracking and disclosure of energy performance. Δ	Short term	DOEE	DGS	2	The Clean Energy DC Act, put into law in 2019, amends the Green Building Act of 2006 to expand the benchmarking requirement to also include smaller buildings. In addition, to help building owners understand their benchmarking data in the broader context and in preparation of BEPS, DOEE's benchmarking division issued scorecards (in conjunction with DCSEU) to building owners, summarizing the building performance based on benchmarking data and recognizing best/worst performers. For District buildings, DGS is working to relaunch BuildSmartDC to provide utility interval data for buildings across the Portfolio. The new site will provide data access to building managers, DC decision makers, and the general public. DOEE has been supporting DGS' work in helping clean past data.
EN1.2: Establish a Building Energy Performance Standard for existing large buildings. Δ	Short term	DOEE	DCRA	4	The Clean Energy DC Act passed in 2019, mandating the creation of a Building Energy Performance Standard. This was created and DOEE received feedback through meetings of stakeholder groups to discuss impact on various sectors. DCRA and other agencies have participated in the development of BEPS.
EN1.3: Replace all street and public lighting with high efficiency fixtures that protect public health, reduce light pollution, and don't harm wildlife. Δ	Short term	DDOT	DGS, DCPS, DPR	3	As of 2020, 8,263 LED street lights have been installed. This is approximately 11% of DDOT streetlights. The conversions took place through streetlight upgrades and conversions. Lights were changed from more inefficient incandescent and high-pressure sodium lights to LEDs, with savings per fixture of 50% or more. A citywide Streetlight P3 project, which would convert all DDOT lights to LED, as well as enable a remote monitoring and control system, which allows for remote dimming of fixtures.is currently in the procurement phase; a construction timeline is not yet available. DDOT is using, and is continuing to explore, mitigation measures to reduce light pollution, including shielding and directional control. WMATA also undertook significant lighting replacement in 2019 through a partnership with DC SEU for both funding and externs.
EN1.4: Fully fund, implement, and regularly update the <i>Clean Energy DC Plan</i> , the plan to achieve the District's greenhouse gas reduction goals. Δ	Medium term	DOEE	DGS, EOM	2	In a major advancement of the Clean Energy DC Plan, the Mayor signed the Clean Energy DC Act, landmark legislation that codifies and fund some of the most important recommendations included in the plan. The Clean Energy DC Act establishes the Building Energy Performance Standards, mandates 100 percent our the city's electricity comes from renewable sources by 2032, allocates money to workforce development and programs targeted low-income communities, and funds staff and studies at DC agencies. DOEE has begun to work on 56 of the 57 actions recommended in the report.

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ACTION TEXT	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER AGENCIES	2020 PROGRESS	APRIL 2020 STATUS
EN1.5: By 2020, launch a citywide educational and behavioral campaign to lower citywide energy use and expand awareness of the District’s resources for efficiency and renewable energy. Δ	Short term	DOEE	EOM, DCHA, DC SEU, DOEE	2	<p>The District has awarded a grant to establish a new high-performance building hub that will help the building industry reduce its greenhouse gas emissions, by providing capacity building and promoting best practices. IMT was the grant awardee and will lead the Hub in 2020. DOEE increased its Clean Energy DC outreach and awareness in 2019: it held a series of meetings on BEPS, hosted a well-attended stakeholder meeting in November 2019, launched a newsletter, and updated its website. DOEE also organized a District-wide Weatherization Day, with both an in-person event and coordinated social media across District agencies. The #SolarForAll campaign continued expanding in 2019, with the creation of 6 short films about the various aspects of Solar for All, with an in-person screening as well as distribution throughout social media.</p> <p>In addition, District agencies have promoted the city's goals directly and working with other organizations. DCRA, for example, continues to organize Green Building Professionals Seminar Series, while DOEE has partnered with the USGBC-NCR and similar organizations to promote new CEDC Act initiatives. DCHA also offered educational programs about water and energy savings for residents, particularly about decisions that are outside of the control of building management. DC SEU continues to run ongoing campaigns for businesses and residents regarding available financial incentives and resident options. Through its SETF programming, in FY 2019 the DCSEU reduced first-year electricity use by</p>
EN1.6: Launch a program to accelerate deep energy retrofits in at least 20% of all buildings. Δ	Short term	DOEE	DGS, DCHA, DC SEU	1	<p>The District has taken significant steps to reduce energy use and incentivize retrofits. For public buildings, the Clean Energy DC Act (signed into law in 2019) requires DGS to create a Strategic Energy Management Plan for implementing deep energy retrofits across 9% of its portfolio by 2024 and net-zero retrofits across 12.5% of its portfolio by 2032. The District government is also considering what how it can best support--both financially and technically--deep energy retrofits. DGS is pursuing energy services contracts to retrofit select buildings in its portfolio. The Department of Human Services has done some deep energy retrofits in several shelters. There are 3 LEED Silver shelters, still facing the barrier to make sure the operations align with design and enable residents to adjust to the differences in heating systems. DHS has installed LED lights in low-barrier shelters and installed new boilers at both low-barrier shelters and workforce program sites, reducing energy costs by 40%.</p> <p>For private building owners, the city has launched technical resources, such as the new High-Performance Building Hub, and is rolling out new financial resources through the Green Bank and PACE. The DCSEU completed 11 Pay for Performance projects in FY 2019. The Public Service Commission is also considering this issue as part of formal case 1148, and directed Pepco to convene an Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation Task Force and develop and issue a Request for Proposals (“RFP”), select and recommend an implementer, and administer the Whole-Building, Deep Energy Retrofit Program. Pepco will issue an RFP and work with a selected vendor to implement the retrofits, focusing on low-income multi-family buildings.</p>
Goal 2: Increase the proportion of energy sourced from both clean and renewable supplies.					
Target 2: By 2032, increase renewable energy to make up 50% of the District’s energy supply.		DOEE			6.17 percent
EN2.1: Reduce the use of fossil fuels for electricity generation and heating, and eliminate the dirtiest fuels by 2023. Δ	Medium term	DOEE	OPC	1	<p>The Clean Energy DC Act, signed into law in 2019, mandates 100% of the city's electricity be derived from renewable sources by 2032, with 10 % coming from local solar generation. When adopted in early 2019, this was the most ambitious renewable energy portfolio standard in the country, and represented a significant increase from the city's previous commitment of 50% clean electricity by 2032. With respect to other energy types (gas, heating oil) not covered by the RPS, the CEDC Act establishes a new surcharge on fuel oil and the DCSEU has developed a pilot that aims to help low-income households switch from gas heating to electric.</p>

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ACTION TEXT	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER AGENCIES	2020 PROGRESS	APRIL 2020 STATUS
EN2.2: Build and support commercial and residential renewable energy projects sufficient to get at least 5 percent of citywide electricity from local generation. Δ	Long term	DOEE	DC Water	2	The District has enacted policies that make it one of the most solar-friendly cities country-wide. The Solar Renewable Energy Credit (SREC) market make solar appealing to both developers and residents. The city has also taken steps to make sure solar benefits all residents by creating the Solar for All program. In 2019, local companies and organizations installed approximately 7 MW of solar capacity under Phase 1 of DOEE's Solar for All Innovation and Expansion Grant program serving approximately 8,600 income-qualified households with solar energy. The program will continue to add more solar in 2020, include the 2.65 MW interagency solar project at Oxon run, expected to be the largest solar project in the city. The Power Purchasing Agreement (PPA) to design a large solar photovoltaic system at DC Water's Blue Plains facility continues, and the design period is nearing completion. WMATA also completed a 2019 Energy Action Plan, as well as released a Request for Proposals for 7-9MW of solar on the Anacostia garage and other parking facilities. OP and DOEE collaborated on the Solar Rights Guidance for Historic Buildings, which offered recommendations on integrating solar in historic districts, as well as on the Community Solar Text Amendment for zoning that makes it easier to have community solar facilities.
EN2.3: Provide residents with renewable energy by default, sourced from regional wind and solar farms by 2023. Δ	Medium term	DOEE		1	In Formal Case No. 1017, PSC has issued an order requiring Pepco to buy renewable energy PPA for 5% of SOS in 2020. DOEE, along with other interested stakeholders, has been participating in the process.
EN2.4: Expand the use of renewable sources of heating and cooling. ○	Ongoing	DOEE	DGS, OP, DC Water	1	In Dunbar High School's renovation, geothermal heating and cooling were integrated and operated successfully in 2019. DC Water is now operating a wastewater-sourced thermal energy system at its headquarters, HQO. DC Water has also performed preliminary surveys for several projects that inquired about wastewater thermal feasibility in 2019. DCPS also considered a wastewater-source thermal energy project for a new school, and while cost was a barrier, it remains a consideration. At Blue Plains, a cooling tower runs every time it rains: when the cooling tower isn't running, then 100% of the cooling tower capacity is heating the facilities. From April to December 2019, 26.7 MWh of energy was generated from this method.
Goal 3: Modernize energy infrastructure for improved efficiency and resilience. Δ					
Target 3: By 2032, 100% of residents live within walking distance of a facility offering clean backup power to serve critical needs during power outages. Δ					
EN3.1: Use smart meters and smart grid infrastructure to collect data on electricity use. Δ	Ongoing	DOEE	DGS, OCTO, OP, DDOT, OPC	1	In reaching out to utilities for interval data, DGS is documenting its current meter stock and determining areas where it makes the most sense to install smart meters. Through DGS' budget review process, multiple sites were identified where new meters could be installed to more accurately report on individual agency consumption. The DDOT Streetlight P3 project - to replace all DDOT lights with LEDs - includes the installation of a remote monitoring and control system that will act as a smart meter to provide data on electricity use, including when dimming
EN3.2: Improve the reliability and resilience of the transmission and distribution of electricity, using smart grid technologies and distributed energy resources. Δ	Medium term	DOEE	OCTO, OP, DDOT, OPC	1	DOEE has intervened on relevant PSC cases to ensure that Pepco uses a sound method of planning for utility infrastructure for resiliency and reliability in Formal Cases 1130 and 1144. For Formal Case 1130, DOEE participated in the Public Service Commission's grid modernization process as part of Formal Case 1130, and proposed a pathway to grid mod based on CEDC vision. DOEE's position on formal case 1130 were submitted to the commission and can be found online. DOEE continues to engage in the proceeding, which changed its name from MEDSIS to Power Path DC. In January of 2020, the PSC issued an order outlining how Pepco should move forward with grid modernization and grid decarbonization. HSEMA has submitted a grant proposal for a multi-year project to underground all District powerlines.
EN3.3: Remove all barriers to modernizing electricity infrastructure to enable the deployment of neighborhood-scale energy systems and distributed energy resources. Δ	Medium term	DOEE	OCTO, OP, DDOT, OPC, DC Water	1	DOEE has been leading the effort to advise on a utility infrastructure planning process that will prioritize local, clean energy resources and enhance resiliency. In addition, DOEE is working with a team of consultants to undertake an 18-monthly US DOE-funded study examining how to electrify buildings and cars and focusing on the following 5 areas: Buildings, Transportation, Grid emissions rate modeling, Grid assessment, and Demand management strategies. Work has begun to develop the roadmap. DC Water is working to evaluate and, if feasible, develop a wastewater-sourced district energy system in Buzzard Point and the surrounding areas. OP is gathering relevant information to support the Buzzard Point evaluation.

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ACTION TEXT	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER AGENCIES	2020 PROGRESS	APRIL 2020 STATUS
EN3.4: By 2020, complete and begin implementing a neighborhood-scale energy system development plan to target high load growth areas and at risk communities. o	Short term	DOEE	DC Water, OP, OPC	1	DOEE supported Fly Wheel Development, proposing solar neighborhood pilot to PSC with Pepco. In addition, DOEE has begun to develop a roadmap with accompanying temporal analysis of the grid and neighborhood energy modeling for the Mount Vernon area. DC Water has supported these activities, but has no major electric-consuming facilities in that neighborhood. The outcome of this process will help identify appropriate sites for new projects and sites that need infrastructure improvements. OP, DOEE and DC Water are gathering information for Buzzard Point neighborhood-scale energy, as well.
FOOD					
Goal 1: Expand agricultural uses and production within the District. Δ	Timeframe	Lead Agency	Partner Agency		
Target 1: By 2032, put 20 additional acres, including public right of way and rooftops, under cultivation for growing food. Δ					In creating the Office of Urban Agriculture at DOEE, including recruiting for a Director of this office, DOEE is making progress towards being able to create an accurate baseline for this number.
FD1.1: Implement the “ <i>Urban Farming and Food Security Act</i> ” and expedite the process to make public and private lands available for a variety of urban agriculture uses. Δ	Short term	DGS, DPR, DOEE	DOEE, DCFPC, OP, DDOT, DCRA, DC Health, EOM	1	DGS released the first ever RFP for the Urban Farming Land Lease Program. The RFP identified three publicly owned sites for farming in Wards 4 and Ward 5 which totaled almost an acre. Two of the sites have been awarded to local DC farmers. The FY 2020 budget created the Urban Agriculture Office within the Department of Energy and the Environment (DOEE). The new Office in DOEE will lead the implementation of the private property urban agriculture tax abatement and the land lease program, in partnership with OTR and DGS, with OTR beginning to give property tax rebates to private property owners. DGS and DOEE are currently in the process of executing those leases and identifying new sites for release in 2020. The Food Policy Council's (FPC's) Urban Agriculture Working Group has provided ongoing guidance to DOEE on this new Office's priorities, including co-hosting a listening session with DOEE to solicit feedback on what the new office should prioritize. In addition, the FPC's Urban Agriculture working group continued to facilitate and hold important conversations to increase collaboration between urban farmers and the University of District of Columbia (UDC) College of Agriculture, Urban Sustainability, and Environmental Sciences (CAUSES) program.
FD1.2: Develop food-producing landscaping on five acres of District public spaces distributed throughout all eight wards. Δ	Medium term	DGS	DOEE, DDOT, DPR, DCFPC, OP	2	In addition to the land leased by DGS which totaled almost an acre, several other programs have led to food-producing landscapes on District-owned lands. DDOT has also worked with Langley Elementary to install a food forest. DDOT also places honey-producing beehives on many public lands, but the goal of this program is to support pollinators more than increase honey consumption as food production.
FD1.3: Develop and support school gardens and garden-based food system education to engage DCPS and charter school students. Δ	Short term	OSSE	DCPS, DOEE, DGS	2	According to the responses submitted to OSSE in the 2019 School Health Profiles, there were 110 public and public charter campuses in the District with active school gardens during the 2018-19 school year. DCPS had 65 schools with garden programs and public charter schools had 45 schools with garden programs. Beginning with the 2018-19 school year, OSSE utilized the School Health Profile as its sole data source to calculate the number of public and public charter schools with gardens in the District, in order to streamline the data collection process for schools and to more accurately validate school garden data. According to the School Garden Registration data, in the 2018-19 school year 767 teachers taught at least five garden-based lessons (an increase of 165 teachers from the 2017-2018 school year) and 14,743 students were exposed to 10 or more hours of garden-based education (an increase of 126 students from the 2017-18 school year).
Goal 2: Ensure that all residents have access to affordable, quality, and nutritious food. Δ					

ACTION TEXT	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER AGENCIES	2020 PROGRESS	APRIL 2020 STATUS
<p>Target 2: By 2032, ensure that 75% of low-income residents live within a quarter mile of a quality full-service grocery store, with a focus on underserved communities. ▲</p>		DCFPC			<p>89% of all District residents are food secure. As of USDA's last analysis in 2015, 5% of low-income residents were further than one-mile from a grocery store, but we acknowledge that the data has not been analyzed to a quarter-mile distance, which will make this number much higher.</p>
<p>FD2.1: Identify and implement effective, innovative policies to recruit quality, full-service grocery stores to underserved areas. ○</p>	Medium term	DCFPC, OP, DMPED	DSLBD	3	<p>Significant progress was made to advance healthy food access and the connection to food as medicine through the establishment of four new healthy food retail stores in Ward 7 and 8 (3 of which are coming on board in 2020). DMPED specifically funded one of these -- Good Food Markets -- through a Neighborhood Prosperity Grant. DSLBD has also supported the Good Food Markets program through its own funding and Technical Assistance. The FPC has also begun research into how people East of the River are currently spending and where people are shopping. Big name grocers want to know about customer buying power, customer demand, and not just the information about the existing grocers sales East of the River, knowing that demand is lost to neighboring wards and jurisdictions. Representatives from DSLBD, DCFPC, and DOES participated as chairs of a sub working group of the Food Policy Council and recipients of the SEED Fellowship to work on supporting small full-service grocery development and food cooperatives. Mayor Bowser announced in September 2019 that DMPED and DGS should prioritize East of the River locations with grocery store anchors when considering office space for DC government agencies. The government can use its leasing power to be a development catalyst for communities experiencing underinvestment and needing retail. In 2019, the Produce Rx Pilot Program initiated between DC Greens, Giant, AmeriHealth, and DC Health that provided 500 residents with \$20/week of fresh produce at the Ward 8 Giant, as well as a public-private partnership with Giant that saw a dietician onsite at the Ward 8 Giant to offer counseling and advice.</p>
<p>FD2.2: Provide financial support and technical assistance to small retailers and mobile food vendors to expand healthy, culturally-appropriate food options for neighborhoods with limited access to fresh and healthy food. ○</p>	Short term	DSLBD	DC Health	2	<p>In FY19, DSLBD had three activities that supported existing, and encouraged new smaller grocery stores and corner stores that provide healthier food options. DSLBD funded several DC Main Street programs' efforts to add healthier food options in local corner and small grocery stores (Wards 1, 4); participated as chairs of a sub working group of the Food Policy Council and the SEED Fellowship to work on supporting small grocery development and cooperatives; and made grants to corner stores through the Retail Readiness Grant to upgrade infrastructure to allow for more onsite refrigeration in Wards 7 and 8.</p> <p>The DC Health partnership with DC Central Kitchen (DCCK) continued throughout 2019. DCCK provides corner stores with technical assistance, shared marketing and outreach, as well as direct produce options, leading to improved food environments and healthful food availability in areas with low-access to healthy food options, with a focus on Wards 7 and 8. Retailer participation in the Healthy Corner Store Partnership reached 59 local retailers, increasing quantities and varieties of fresh and minimally processed healthful foods, and supporting increased food access to individuals. DCCK distributed more than 412,000 units of produce and healthy snacks and yielded \$342,000 in healthy food sales for small local District retailers. DC Health grantee Martha's Table distributed more than 1,455,000 pounds of food in FY2019. Martha's Table and the Capital Area Food Bank continue the Joyful Food Markets initiative using approximately \$1.5 million to provide an average of 23 lbs of fresh produce and pantry items along with targeted nutrition education to elementary school students at elementary schools in Wards 7 and 8. In FY2019, Joyful Food Markets reached more than 6,680 students through monthly markets at 53 public, charter and parochial elementary schools in Wards 7 and 8.</p>
<p>FD2.3: Expand and promote food assistance programs at grocery stores, farmers markets, and corner stores citywide. ▲</p>	Medium term	DC Health	DSLBD, DHS	1	<p>In FY2019, Produce Plus reached more than 8,500 unique participants, impacting an additional 18,200 individuals considering household members. 257 volunteers contributed more than 5,600 hours to support program implementation at District Farmers Markets. DHS advertised the program at SNAP/TANF service centers throughout the market season (May - September). In 2019, the Produce Rx Pilot Program initiated between DC Greens, Giant, AmeriHealth, and DC Health that provided 500 residents with \$20/week of fresh produce at the Ward 8 Giant, as well as a public-private partnership with Giant that saw a dietician onsite at the Ward 8 Giant to offer counseling and advice. DSLBD encourages its food vending business clients to set up EBT to accept SNAP and TANF, and provides referrals on how to do so.</p>

ACTION TEXT	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER AGENCIES	2020 PROGRESS	APRIL 2020 STATUS
FD2.4: Support evidence-based nutrition and cooking education efforts across all populations to help residents make healthier choices. ○	Short term	DC Health	DCFPC, OP, DSLBD, UDC	2	The FPC’s Nutrition Education Working Group members assisted DC Central Kitchen in hosting a Nutrition Educators Summit in July 2019 that convened nutrition educators to discuss topics like shared measurement of knowledge and behavior change, education across different populations and settings, and opportunities for further collaboration. The Nutrition Education Working Group is playing a central role in implementing the recommendations that came out of the Summit. At the Summit, educators called for a comprehensive summary of nutrition education programs in the District to better understand the gaps and opportunities for expanding access to nutrition and food system education for District residents, and the FPC is prioritizing this analysis for 2020. At the Summit, educators also expressed the need for shared resources including: curriculum, evaluation metrics, funding coordination, and asset mapping. A well-organized collaborative approach will enable food and nutrition educators to achieve their goals, and this has been the priority for the FPC NEWG in later 2019 and into 2020. DPR increased nutrition and cooking classes, including daytime classes for elderly residents and nighttime classes designed for working parents.
FD2.5: Implement the Nutrition Education Plan to make nutrition education as comprehensive as possible and to nurture students’ healthy eating habits. ○	Medium term	OSSE	DCPS, DCFPC, OP, UDC	2	In order to build capacity of District schools to provide quality nutrition education in schools, OSSE is working with its five Nutrition Education and Physical Activity (NEPA) grantees across 25 schools to implement the Nutrition Education Plan. The plan gives schools guidance on the critical components that must be present to properly implement high quality nutrition education in schools, including a curriculum aligned to OSSE Health Education Standards, healthy eating activities, and family engagement opportunities. The DCPS Food and Nutrition Services team is managing the food services contract in line with the Good Food Purchasing Program, as well as partnering with local non-profits to incorporate healthy eating habits into classtime, and tying food grown in school gardens to food served in the cafeteria. This program trains school cafeteria chefs on plant-based recipes, showing increases in plant-based item consumption and decreased food waste. DCPS FNS has also partnered with embassies to introduce students to new foods and collecting data from students to increase the palatability of plant-based foods. Strawberry and Salad Greens day remains a major annual event across DCPS, in which all schools feature these seasonal items.
FD2.6: Improve the quality of institutional food grown or purchased with District local funds, including in DCPS and public charter schools, childcare centers, jails, homeless shelters, and other institutional settings. ▲	Medium term	DCFPC	OSSE, DCPS, DHS, DOC, OCP, DBH	2	<p>The FPC released its first Food System Assessment in spring 2019. Published annually in the spring, the Food System Assessment reports on key indicators representing important parts of the District’s food system, highlights innovative approaches to advancing food security and a healthy food system, and recommends how we could better leverage the District’s food policy infrastructure and growing momentum to catalyze innovative approaches to ensuring a healthier, more equitable, and sustainable food system.</p> <p>The Healthy Schools Act of 2010 reimburses schools an additional five cents for meal components that are locally grown and unprocessed and requires District schools to source locally grown, sustainable foods whenever possible. During the 2017-18 school year, the last year for which data was available, 2,299,243 pounds of locally grown foods were served in DC public and public charter schools, 19% of which came from within 100 miles of DC, with an additional 11% from farms from states in the watershed. Per the food services contract, 30% of all food ingredients and products served or used at DCPS locations must be purchased locally. DCPS signed a contract to conduct its Good Food Purchasing Program (GFPP) baseline assessment in the 2018-2019 school year. DC Greens and the DC Food Policy Council are leading a DC GFPP Coalition of organizations to try to get this policy implemented at a larger scale in DC. GFPP provisions have been included in proposed legislation (Healthy Students Amendment Act of 2017) before the DC Council. The Healthy Tots Act of 2014 reimburses child care facilities participating in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) with an additional five cents reimbursement for each lunch or supper served that contains at least one component that meets the definition of a locally-grown, unprocessed food. CACFP claims reporting shows that 96,127 meals served in FY2019 included local foods. Healthy Tot Wellness Grants support wellness programming like farm to Early Care and Education at CACFP sites. To date, 1,327 children have participated in the Early Learners Market Share program, where community partner Community Foodworks aggregates fresh produce from local vendors to offer competitively priced fruits and vegetables to 42 child care facilities that do not have the purchasing power to buy wholesale. A total of 80,000 servings of local produce were served to children through this program.</p> <p>DOC solicited and started a new food vendor in FY2019, and the new contract emphasizes the use of suppliers that use locally-grown produce and baked goods. Ethical concerns guided DOC's requirements for the food service vendor to provide food without additional soy (or TVP) to inmates and provide officers and employees organic produce options.</p>
Goal 3: Develop and support the food industry as a vibrant and equitable sector of the local economy. ▲					

ACTION TEXT	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER AGENCIES	2020 PROGRESS	APRIL 2020 STATUS
Target 3: By 2032, expand the food sector of the economy by 2,000 jobs that pay a living wage, offer safe working conditions, promote sustainability, and increase healthy food access for residents. ▲		DCFPC			71,300 workers are employed in the food economy in 2016 (from 2019 Food Economy Study)
FD3.1: Complete a comprehensive study of the District's food system and recommend policies to improve the current system. ▲	Ongoing	DCFPC, OP		3	The FPC released its first Food System Assessment in Spring 2019. Published annually in the spring, the Food System Assessment reports on key indicators representing important parts of the District's food system, highlights innovative approaches to advancing food security and a healthy food system, and recommends how we could better leverage the District's food policy infrastructure and growing momentum to catalyze innovative approaches to ensuring a healthier, more equitable, and sustainable food system. While the comprehensive study outlined in this action was completed, FPC has committed to regular updates to their assessment, as required.
FD3.2: Collaborate regionally on the creation of a local food hub and other facilities for aggregation, processing, and distribution of local food products. ▲	Medium term	DCFPC, DMPED	OP	1	The FPC received funding in the Healthy Students Amendment Act of 2018 (HSAA) to conduct a centralized kitchen study. This study, required by HSAA, would cover best practices for developing a centralized kitchen in the District, that could prepare and store food for public institutions; support local farmers; and provide job-training programs. The FPC has also been an active member of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Government's Regional Agricultural Working Group. FPC staff provided data on the District's food system and urban agriculture for the working groups' What Our Region Grows Report, provided comments to ensure that report reflected a balance between traditional agriculture and emerging opportunities for urban agriculture, and helped disseminate this report in early 2019. In June 2019, the Food Policy Director presented on the DC Food Economy Study at a regional sustainable supply chain convening hosted by the working group and helped make the economic case for greater supply chain collaboration in the region. In 2019, DMPED awarded \$750,000 to Benning Market through the Neighborhood Prosperity Fund. The funds will support a new market space development in the River Terrace neighborhood, featuring 6,000 square feet of ground retail with a focus on fresh food and startup food operations.
FD3.3: Develop a citywide workforce development strategy focused on expanding food sector jobs that promote public health and fair working conditions. ○	Medium term	DCFPC, OP, DOES, WIC	DOES, DSLBD, DMPED	3	The FPC spent much of 2019 convening with workforce employers and in-person interviews to develop the Make Food Work: A Strategy to Strengthen the DC Food Workforce (released in early 2020). The Strategy provides a roadmap for improving job quality, expanding opportunities, and increasing equity within the food workforce and thereby the food economy in the District. Although the food economy is often considered as part of larger hospitality or tourism sectors, this report highlights the unique challenges faced by workers in the food economy and the unique opportunities to decrease unemployment and create meaningful career pathways within this industry. The Strategy leverages insights from stakeholder interviews, the February 2018 convening, and promising practices from across the country. In addition, the FPC developed a new Employer Guide To Promoting Workforce Development in the Food Industry in collaboration with DC Central Kitchen. This guide draws on interviews with District-based food business employers and distills tangible ways that employers can support their workers through training and connection to existing resources for support.
Goal 4: Prevent, reduce, and recover food waste. ○					
Target 4: By 2032, reduce food waste by 60%. ○		DPW			This baseline will be better analyzed in the waste characterization study, soon to be finalized. DC sent over 4,000 tons of food waste, a combination of residential and commercial sources, to compost in 2019 + food rescue numbers + estimated amount landfill.
FD4.1: Conduct a food waste assessment to identify the types and quantities of food that are thrown away in the District. ○	Medium term	DPW	DCFPC, OP	0	No new progress from DPW
FD4.2: Educate businesses and institutions on how to prevent food waste, recover unused food, and understand liability protections. ○	Medium term	DPW, DC Health, DCFPC	DOEE, OP, ORM, DPR	2	DPW, DC Health, and DCFPC have been collaborating on the development of a best practices guide for food donation (required by the Save Good Food Amendment Act of 2018).

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ACTION TEXT	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER AGENCIES	2020 PROGRESS	APRIL 2020 STATUS
FD4.3: Incentivize food donations by businesses, schools, and institutions through policy changes. ○	Medium term	OTR, DME	DCFPC, OP, DPW, DCPS, OCTO, DSLBD	1	In 2019, the DC Council passed, but did not fund, the Save Good Food Amendment Act of 2018. The legislation creates a tax credit for the donation of certain healthy foods, up to 50% of the value of the contribution and not to exceed \$2,500 per taxpayer per tax year, or \$5,000 per corporation per tax year; expands liability protections to cover more forms of food donation; requires DC Health to revisit date label regulations; requires DC Health and the Office of Waste Diversion to create a guide on food donation; and requires DC Health to train health inspectors on the information contained in the guide. DC Health and DPW, with input from the Food Policy Council, are working together to develop a food donation guide for health inspectors to distribute to food establishments to fulfil requirements of the Act. Annually, DPW partners with the DC Food Recovery Working Group on Food Recovery Week, a week-long outreach campaign focused on teaching businesses and residents how to reduce food waste. Some District schools have adopted sharing tables, where students can take home packaged foods (milk cartons or oranges, for example), but there are different successes and challenges remaining in each school, ranging from health codes to
FD4.4: Educate residents and food related businesses on proper buying, storing, and disposing of food to minimize waste. ○	Medium term	DCFPC, DPW	DC Health, OP, DPW, DPR, DSLBD, DCPS	2	Annually, DPW, DCPS, DPL, DPR, and DOEE partner with the DC Food Recovery Working Group on running Food Recovery Week, a week-long outreach campaign focused on teaching businesses and residents how to reduce food waste. Each agency has had their own ongoing programs. DPW launched home composting workshops in late 2019, with rebates on home composting infrastructure for residents who attend one such workshop. DPW's food waste drop-offs at farmers markets in each Ward also expanded and grew in 2019. The FY2020 budget included funds for DPW to strategize about increasing composting rates east of the river. Zero Waste DC increased its social media around food waste and food waste dropoff. DOEE developed reusable produce bags to distribute at events along with information about effective produce storage to reduce waste. DSLBD managed the FY19 Commercial Waste Compactor Demonstration Grant Program which offered DC businesses grant funds to install compactors for waste, which in 2019 included the possibility to fund compactors for food waste.
HEALTH					
Goal 1: Provide residents with resources to achieve healthy, active lifestyles, regardless of income, ability, employment, or neighborhood.	Timeframe	Lead Agency	Partner Agency		
Target 1: By 2032, 65% of residents get at least 150 minutes per week of physical activity. Δ		DC Health			75.7% of adults engage in physical activity outside of their regular jobs, while only 25.5% of high school students do. - DC BRFSS, 2017
HE1.1: Collect data at parks and recreation centers, particularly in areas of low-use and low income, to improve planning and programming decisions. ○	Short term	DPR	DGS, OP, DC Health, OCTO	1	DPR distributes a survey at the end of each season to all the participants enrolled in the agency's programs. Additionally, DPR is keeping track of enrollment and programming data, and piloting a new technology at some aquatic centers with the fun pass. DPR began development of its new Master Plan, in partnership with OP.
HE1.2: Prioritize community-driven strategies to support physical activity in unexpected but everyday spaces. Δ	Medium term	DPR	OP, DDOT, CAH	1	DDOT held the first Open Streets in 2019: DDOT closed Georgia Ave to motor vehicles to encourage physical activity by hosting recreational activities, musical events, and more. The event was the first of its kind in the District of Columbia. DPR continues to hold Funky Fitness Fridays, Fit DC Fun House, Swim Meets, yoga classes in the park, organize various 5K runs, walks and bike rides including the Mayor's Fresh Start 5K, FitDC Herstory, FitDC, and Thrive 5k.
HE1.3: Design parks, open spaces, and recreational facilities to reflect the resident preferences and culture of the local population, and to accommodate a range of age groups and abilities. ○	Long term	DPR	DGS, OP, DC Health, DBH	1	DGS and DPR lead meetings with stakeholder groups and community members to get feedback for the DPR Master Plan. In 2019, DPR reopened a modernized Edgewood Recreation Center, offering playground, tennis and basketball courts, multi-purpose rooms, teaching kitchen, tech lounge and a gym. The Petworth Meditation Garden was also built in 2019 based on what community wanted, with a design based on that input. DPR plans to expand and modernize at least 80 properties counting with the participation of the surrounding communities for their design, so they will reflect the resident preferences and the culture of the population, as well as including activities for different age groups.
Goal 2: Provide high quality, safe, and sustainable places to be healthy and active. Δ					
Target 2: By 2032, reduce disparities in the quality of places contributing to disparate health outcomes by 15%. Δ		DC Health			Life Expectancy by Ward: Ward 1 = 80.7, Ward 2 = 85.2, Ward 3 = 86.1, Ward 4 = 79.1, Ward 5 = 75.8, Ward 6 = 78.4, Ward 7 = 71.7, Ward 8 = 69. At a census tract level, this is even more extreme. Census tract 11001007401 in Ward 8 has a life expectancy of 63.2 years, while in Census Tract 11001001200, the life expectancy is 90.7 years. This data comes from the US Small-Area Life Expectancy Estimates Project, available at dchealthmatters.org and will not update annually.

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ACTION TEXT	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER AGENCIES	2020 PROGRESS	APRIL 2020 STATUS
HE2.1: Complete a new study on the intersection between the built environment and health to understand the social, environmental, and economic barriers to healthy outcomes. ▲	Short term	OP, DC Health	DDOT, DOEE, DGS, DPR, DBH	1	As a first step, DC Health has begun background research on this topic, including comparing prospective Health Impact Review processes (see HE3.1, below) and researching current literature on the intersection between the built environment and health to understand the social, environmental, and economic barriers to healthy outcomes. At a national level, a definitive study from The Pew Charitable Trusts, "Do Health Impact Assessments Promote Healthier Decision-Making?," focuses on Health Impact Assessment's (HIA) implications for improved health and health equity outcomes. https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/issue-briefs/2019/02/do-health-impact-assessments-promote-healthier-decision-making
HE2.2: Eliminate the human health impacts of contaminated sites in Washington DC and identify areas where new authority is required. ○	Long term	DOEE	DC Health, DMPED, EOM	1	2019 saw the public release of the Anacostia Sediment Management Plan, the strategy to identify, contain, and mitigate contamination in the river from past and present industrial activities. DOEE also hired mold inspectors, to work towards protecting human health from the risks of mold contamination.
HE2.3: Improve public safety through the development and implementation of resident-driven design, programming, and maintenance of streetscapes, parks, and other public spaces. ○	Medium term	DPR, OP, DDOT	DGS, MPD	1	DDOT developed several changes to incorporate resident concerns around public safety. For example, residents in Bloomingdale expressed their concerns around alleys, and DDOT focused on installing speed starts in alleys. Based on cyclists input, DDOT prioritized leaf clean-up and rubble clean-up to make bike lanes safe. Based on resident input on the aesthetics of green infrastructure, DDOT installed West Virginia Ave planters and painted the Bloomingdale bold-out to beautify it. DDOT partnered with Downtown BID to put planters in the bulbouts. DPR used a security enhancement funding in its annual budget to implement security systems in different recreation centers. Additionally, DPR has engaged with MPD for the review of their projects and has involved the community in the design of the spaces to make them safer. The OP Public Life Study and Public Activation Studies both came out in 2019 to inform public safety and activation of public spaces.
HE2.4: Audit and eliminate environmental health threats (mold, lead, and carbon monoxide) in 100% of the Washington DC's public housing. ▲	Long term	DCHA	DOEE ESA, DHCD	1	DCHA inspected every single DHCA unit as well as common spaces to find lead and mold issues in 2019:. Wherever lead was found, it was abated. They are doing reinspections once a year for inspections that were abated, and an inspection every two years for units that showed any signs of lead. All DCHA boiler rooms now have carbon dectectors. The Inter-Agency Lead Working Group continues to meet twice a week.
HE2.5: Develop an interagency heat management strategy to minimize the injury rate associated with extreme cold and heat temperature days. ○	Short term	HSEMA, DOEE	OP, DPR, DDOT, DGS, FEMS, DHS, DPW, DBH, UCC, DC Health, DC Water	2	DOEE has contracted a consultant to develop a Comprehensive Heat Strategy for the district to identify opportunities to cool the city and improve preparedness for extreme heat days. This project involves developing a heat map that identifies heat sensitive neighborhoods. DOEE also conducted a modeling analysis to better understand which cooling interventions are most effective. DHS spent 2019 working with EOM to develop the Heat Management Plan for shelters that will be released in May 2020. DDOT has a Heat Stress Prevention Program and Cold Stress Prevention Program. The programs define extreme weather conditions and offer insturctions to employees and managers to be followed to protect against the elements. Both are available the department's intranet for all employee's use. DDOT uses DCGIS heat island information to priotize shade-creating planting in higher heat risk areas.
Goal 3: Improve population health by systematically addressing the link between community health and place, including where we are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age. ○					
Target 3: By 2032, reduce racial disparities in life expectancy by 50%. ○		DC Health			Life Expectancy by Race & Gender in Years -- Hispanic Female: 88.9, Hispanic Male: 88.4; Non-Hispanic White Female: 85.2 years, Non-Hispanic White Male: 83.2; Non-Hispanic Black Female: 76.2; Non-Hispanic Black Male: 68.8. From: DC Health Community Health Needs Assessment (2018)

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ACTION TEXT	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER AGENCIES	2020 PROGRESS	APRIL 2020 STATUS
HE3.1: Evaluate Health Impact Assessments as a tool for promoting health through new policies, practices, developments and renovations. ○	Medium term	DC Health, OP	DOEE, DMPED	1	DC Health has hired a certified planner to focus on health impact policy and practice with regard to the built and natural environment. Staff created a crosswalk to compare prospective Health Impact Review processes in use by municipalities across the country (also see narrative in HE2.1, above). DC Health and OP are currently researching the potential to collaborate on a forthcoming Small Area Plan by performing a Rapid Health Impact Assessment concurrent to OP's planning process, with the goals of using an HIA in the Congress Heights redevelopment.
HE3.2: Study healthy community design principles for inclusion in all new affordable housing projects and major retrofits. ○	Short term	DHCD	OP, DOEE, DC Health, DDOT, DPR	0	DDOT development review does not differentiate between affordable or market rate housing, but it does review to ensure projects have a complete sidewalk network and a complete network to the nearest transit stop. This is an ongoing function of development review.
HE3.3: Launch a comprehensive multi-level health literacy campaign across the District. ○	Short term	DC Health	DBH	0	The Mayor's Commission on Healthcare Systems Transformation convened in 2019 and produced a report and recommendations. The Committee on Access to Critical and Urgent Care Services recommended that the District "implement a health literacy campaign focused on when and how to access care."
HE3.4: Increase public awareness campaigns concerning how to prevent bites and control diseases spread by mosquitoes, ticks, and fleas in all communities. ○	Ongoing	DC Health, DOEE	HSEMA	0	HSEMA has identified mosquitoes as an ongoing problem, but collaborative public awareness campaigns have not yet begun.
NATURE					
Goal 1: Protect, restore, and expand aquatic ecosystems. ▲	Timeframe	Lead Agency	Partner Agency		
Target 1: By 2032, protect, restore, and create 1,000 acres of critical aquatic habitat. ▲		DOEE			63 acres of wetlands habitat, 40.6 acres of stream habitat.
NA1.1: Develop a Wetland Registry to facilitate restoration or creation of wetland habitat.	Long term	DOEE	DPR, OCTO, DGS	2	DOEE performed a District-wide inventory and functional assessment of wetlands, identified wetlands that may benefit from restoration or enhancement, and created a Wetland Registry geodatabase. The Wetland Registry will allow the public to view data collected during the inventory to improve project planning and site selection for potential restoration efforts, through "boots on the ground" analysis. The Registry will not replace the requirement to perform site-specific wetland delineations for land-use planning or development. DOEE also drafted a Wetland Conservation Plan update to accompany the Wetland Registry. The draft Plan is undergoing IQ review and will be posted for public comment in FY20 along with the Wetland Registry.
NA1.2: Plant and maintain an additional 150 acres of wetlands in targeted Conservation Opportunity Areas. ▲	Long term	DOEE	DPR, DGS	1	40 acres of freshwater tidal wetlands are maintained in Kingman Lake, plus an additional 6 acres of high to mid-freshwater marsh. DOEE also maintains 17 acres of freshwater tidal wetlands along the shores of Kingman Island in the Anacostia River. The update to the Wetland Conservation Plan described in NA 1.1 will inform future decisions regarding wetlands to restore. DOEE's stream restoration efforts will continue to contribute to the planting and preservation of wetland areas in the District. In 2019, DOEE completed the restoration of Spring Valley, bringing the total miles of streams renovated to 4.35. Also in In 2019, DOEE comitted to completing an additional 4.3 miles of streams by initiating environmental assessments and/or designs for five future stream renovation projects.
NA1.3: Partner with developers to incorporate living shorelines in waterfront developments. ▲	Short term	DOEE	OP	1	Living shorelines are under development around DC Water's sites, particularly in the Blue Plains climate adaptation strategy. Buzzard Point involved a potential for living shorelines, but it was a challenge with. DOEE is mapping potential living shorelines areas and will develop a plan for wetland and living shoreline creation along the Anacostia River.
NA1.4: Reduce threats to 75 aquatic species of greatest conservation need. ○	Long term	DOEE		1	In 2019, DC reached 4.35 miles of stream habitat renovated. Invasive plant removal continues annually, with many DOEE partners. Minimizing nutrient inputs to streams continues through DOEE promotion of grasscycling as an alternative to fertilizers, plus ongoing work in the District with DPR and DPW to increase the production and use of composting in community gardens.
Goal 2: Protect, restore, and expand land ecosystems. ▲					
Target 2: By 2032, restore, protect, create, or improve 2,000 acres of critical land habitat. ▲		DOEE			354 acres

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ACTION TEXT	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER AGENCIES	2020 PROGRESS	APRIL 2020 STATUS
NA2.1: Plant and maintain 10,500 new trees per year in priority areas to achieve 40% tree canopy cover by 2032. ▲	Ongoing	DDOT UFA	DOEE, DGS, DPR, OCTO	4	A total of 15,529 trees were planted citywide in 2019. This represents coordinated tree planning and planting efforts between DDOT, DOEE, grantees, federal government, and Pepco. DOEE and DDOT continued to administer the Urban Forestry Advisory Committee and implemented new funding mechanisms to plant trees on private properties in the District. Additionally, in 2019, RiverSmart Homes eliminated the copayment for trees, meaning that trees are now free to eligible residents. DDOT Green Infrastructure team installed 113 new trees with each watershed construction project within the right of way during the months of 4/2018 through 12/2019. This effort contributes to the overall effort to reach the District's goal of 40% tree canopy. There are free trees for everyone that wants to plant trees. They got municipal areas covered, residents can get trees for free through RiverSmart, and even some federal areas. Steady increase in the percentage of tree canopy in Wards 7 and 8.
NA2.2: Remove invasive plants on 500 acres of critical habitat based on a strategic management plan. ○	Medium term	DOEE	DGS	1	OP's Green Area Ratio includes benefits for replacing non-native or invasive plants with native plants. OP's Bioretention guidelines encourage native herbaceous and woody species are encouraged, and non-natives can only be included if they are not aggressive or invasive. Green roofs must be inspected twice per year to remove invasive species. DOEE's River Corps is working on controlling or removing 5 acres of invasive plants per year near stream restoration projects.
NA2.3: Create or restore a minimum of 200 acres of meadow habitat. ○	Long term	DOEE	OP, DDOT, DGS, DPR, DCHA, DHCD	1	DDOT has 2 large transportation infrastructure projects that incorporate meadow plantings. They are currently under construction at Interstate 295 and Malcolm X Interchange and the South Capitol Street Corridor. Both projects have large planting coverage and meadow habitat will be incorporated throughout the project sites. These two particular projects incorporate dry and wet meadows and the plants that accompany and adapt to various environments. Planting will begin in late 2020 into 2021 for both projects. DOEE planted 3.25 acres of pollinator habitat and meadows in 2019.
NA2.4: Incorporate biodiversity and the use of native plants in green infrastructure on District Government land. ○	Short term	DOEE, DDOT	OP, DPR, DGS	2	OP's Green Area Ratio includes benefits for replacing non-native or invasive plants with native plants. OP's Bioretention guidelines encourage native herbaceous and woody species are encouraged, and non-natives can only be included if they are not aggressive or invasive. Green roofs must be inspected twice per year to remove invasive species. All relevant agencies had strategies to prioritize native plants. DGS plants pollinators and native plants when possible. DDOT-UFD continues to use a "native first" approach that includes a diversity of plants that are locally native, non-invasive, but also may be more prepared for increased heat, higher intensity storms, and droughts. DDOT Urban Forestry Division prioritizes native plants and District biodiversity, wherever they can. DDOT also incorporates preparations for hotter, drier, wetter, and climate-adapted plants. DOEE prioritizes native plants in their green infrastructure funding and projects. DOEE RiverSmart programs all encourage the use of native plants in its green infrastructure installations, as do all stream restoration, outfall restoration, and LID retrofit projects.
NA2.5: Create a habitat connectivity plan to guide restoration of viable, native habitats throughout Washington DC and in coordination with surrounding jurisdictions. ▲	Short term	DOEE	DDOT, OP, DPR, DGS, OCTO	1	The District is in the preliminary stages of looking at habitat connectivity. The program is still in its early stages of finding and analyzing data from DPW on vehicle-wildlife collisions and to model locations where smaller animals might encounter barriers.
NA2.6: Require the District Government to use native plants and trees in all landscaping and green infrastructure outside the roadway right-of-way. ○	Short term	DOEE	DDOT, DGS, OP	2	DOEE RiverSmart programs all encourage the use of native plants in its green infrastructure installations. DOEE has also begun reinitiation of the Native Plant Task Force to expand collaboration across the city on native plants. DGS plants pollinators and native plants when possible. DDOT-UFD continues to use a "native first" approach that includes a diversity of plants that are locally native, non-invasive, but also may be more prepared for increased heat, higher intensity storms, and droughts. DDOT green infrastructure projects have installed 38 native trees, 1025 native shrubs, and 10,080 native grasses and perennials, with a "Native First" approach. 3% of the total trees planted under the DDOT GI team were not native + 5% of approved plants for green infrastructure were not native perennials or grasses. The plants chosen for GI are often selected for their survival in various lengths of time in water inundation or for very dry situations. The plants chosen are approved plants under the DDOT Green Infrastructure Plant List Standards. Trees are chosen for "regionally native" that may be more climate adapted for increasing heat, drought, and flooding

ACTION TEXT	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER AGENCIES	2020 PROGRESS	APRIL 2020 STATUS
Goal 3: Improve human access to and stewardship of nature. ▲					
Target 3: By 2032, provide access to the natural environment or quality green space within a 10-minute walk of all residents. ▲		DPR, OP			98% of all residents live within a 10 minute walk of a park. - Trust for Public Land
NA3.1: Improve the formal trail network for hiking and biking—prioritizing areas east of the Anacostia River—while balancing protection of habitat. ▲	Medium term	DDOT	DPR, OP	2	DDOT extended the Metropolitan Branch Trail to Fort Totten and improved hiking and biking trails in Anacostia Park. While conducting stream restoration in Pope Branch Park, walking trails were also developed.
NA3.2: Increase the number of “nature play spaces” at District playgrounds. ▲	Medium term	DPR	DCPS, DGS	1	In 2019, DPR completed new playgrounds and spray parks at the recently modernized Edgewood Recreation Center. Playground renovations are undergoing at Carolina Park, Walter Pierce, Foxhall, Petworth, New York Ave, and 16th Street Park. A new nature-themed playground and spray park are slated to open at Eastern Market Metro Park in summer 2020. DPR also partnered with OP and CAH to develop a Playable art DC project in southeast DC. Hardy, Leckie, and Harriet Tubman Elementary Schools all have nature-based play spaces.
NA3.3: Create or improve small parks and natural spaces in underserved areas. ▲	Short term	DPR	DCPS, OP, DDOT, DOEE, DGS	1	DPR has regular projects for the development of small parks in underserved areas. In 2019, DPR and DGS started projects for the upgrading of small parks in underserved areas such as (1) Minnesota Ave & Good Hope Rd. SE, serving the Anacostia and Fairlawn neighborhoods, (2) Crestwood triangle, and (3) Larry Allen Park. OP is also supporting DPR in a small parks inventory to develop a city-wide small parks strategy. DOEE coordinated with DPR in 2019 to install landscape-based green infrastructure on several park properties. To date, stormwater management practices have been implemented at Amidon Park and Congress Heights Recreation Center and have been designed and/or started construction at Benning Park Recreation Center, Douglass Community Center, Fort Greble Recreation Center, Fort Stevens Recreation Center, and Palisades Recreation Center. DOEE and DCPS collaborated on a large parcel tree planting grant, which was used to augment the planting plan for Coolidge HS and Wells MS. Grantees stepped in with funding and planting so that more trees could be planted overall, and the project budget's funds could be used to include more native plantings and better tree protections. The DDOT Green Infrastructure team created the Ivy City Streetscape Project, removing parking spaces in the existing right of way on Kendall St NE, Providence St NE, and Central Place NE to create tree bump out zones for trees and perennials. DDOT removed 1385 sf of asphalt and impervious surface to create green spaces for small park implementation. DDOT is moving towards scaling up the implementation of vehicle restriction through bump outs in order to create additional green spaces or art activation in the public right of way.
NA3.4: Provide informational resources on backyard wildlife habitats, native plant gardening, container and vertical gardening, and creating pollinator habitats. ○	Short term	DOEE	DPR, DC Health	1	DPR and UDC's community gardening classes include workshops on propagating and caring for backyard wildlife habitat. In 2019, DOEE continued celebrating Earth Day by distributing native plant seeds and guidelines on how to grow them.
NA3.5: The District Government will incorporate nature into the places we live, play, and work, to reduce stress and improve health – known as biophilic design.	Medium term	DOEE	DGS, DCPS	1	Several of the DCPS renovations have incorporated more daylighting, and with that, have been designed to offer natural views of adjacent parks, nature-based play spaces outside, and trees. Nature-themed play spaces have also been developed by DPR, DCPS, and DGS. Anacostia HS is focused on creating more connection between the Anacostia River and its students as a part of its redesign process.
TRANSPORTATION					
Goal 1: Improve connectivity and accessibility through efficient, integrated and affordable transit systems.	Timeframe	Lead Agency	Partner Agency		
Target 1: By 2032, increase use of public transit to 50% of all commuter trips in all wards. ▲					38.3 % (ACS 2018, adjusted to remove teleworking)

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TR1.1: Expand high capacity transit on high ridership corridors. ▲	Medium term	DDOT, WMATA		1	<p>DDOT created two dedicated bus lanes on H and I Streets NW to improve travel speeds and reliability for approximately 80,000 daily riders; 40 percent of all bus riders in DC ride these routes. In 2019, the Mayor decided to expand the Circulator East of the River.</p> <p>The Metrobus Transformation Plan outlines goals to provide frequent and convenient bus service and to give buses priority on the roadway. To implement this plan, Metro is partnering with DDOT to prioritize infrastructure investments such as bus-only lanes and transit signal priority and queue jump technology to improve Metrobus service.</p> <p>WMATA has also launched improved real-time information to give customers access to real-time Metrobus location information through third-party apps. As of July 1, 2020, Metro is extending its late night Metrorail service.</p>
TR1.2: Improve transit connections to employment and activity centers from underserved areas. ▲	Medium term	DDOT	WMATA	1	<p>The Department of For-Hire Vehicles launched several Taxi-to-Rail pilots as a part of the #FairShot campaign to increase transit connection from underserved areas. These microtransit pilots also experimented with taxi to grocery and taxi-to-play. DDOT has worked with all city-wide dockless providers to ensure that they all have affordable programs for all residents. As DDOT has designed more off-street parking corrals in Ward 7/8 as equity emphasis areas. WMATA has expanded the possibilities for multi-modal trips by releasing limits on hours that bicycles can be on board Metro trains.</p>
TR1.3: Define and secure permanent funding for transit planning and improvements.	Short term	DDOT	EOM	3	<p>DDOT funded a bus prioritization study in FY 2020 to guide the department in its capital improvement projects. The FY2020 6-year capital budget includes \$1.7 billion for WMATA capital improvement, which enables longer-term planning. In 2019, the District committed to funding the Circulator at \$49.5M in FY 2020, to support the Mayor's request of another route on East of the River.</p>
TR1.4: Develop design guidelines to ensure transit systems are resilient to climate change. ▲		DDOT	DOEE, HSEMA, WMATA	1	<p>WMATA has worked with several stations in the Metro system on flood hardening. At several of the stations near the National Mall, WMATA and DDOT collaborated to put shelters over escalators at certain stations. WMATA has begun the preliminary research on their strategic resilience plan, which will look at key risks that will impact ability to provide service, as well as tie into the regional emergency management</p>
TR1.5: Identify and remove the obstacles to families taking transit. ○	Medium term	DDOT	WMATA	1	<p>DDOT continued Free February in 2019. The "Kids Ride Free" program allows enrolled students 5-21 to get to school and school-related activities for free on Metrobus, Metrorail and/or circulator.</p>
Goal 2: Expand safe, connected infrastructure for pedestrians and cyclists. ▲					
Target 2: By 2032, increase biking and walking to 25% of all commuter trips in all wards. ▲					<p>Biking and walking commutes represent 19.5% of all commuter trips (ACS 2018, adjusted to remove teleworking)</p>
TR2.1: Develop and maintain a safe and convenient citywide bicycle lane and trail network. ▲	Long term	DDOT	MWWCOG	2	<p>The District Department of Transportation (DDOT) installed five new miles of bike lanes and one new mile of protected bike lane in 2019.</p>
TR2.2: Grow the Capital Bikeshare program so that 75% of District residents have access to a station within a quarter mile of their home. ▲	Medium term	DDOT		1	<p>Capital Bikeshare celebrated its eighth anniversary with 60 new stations throughout the region in 2019, supporting more than 25 million trips since its launch in 2012.</p>
TR2.3: Increase bike, scooter and pedestrian safety education for drivers, cyclists, and pedestrians and enforce laws protecting those who walk and use scooters and bicycles. ▲	Ongoing	DDOT	MPD, DMV	1	<p>DDOT continues to implement Vision Zero strategies: DDOT funded and staffed a Vision Zero Director in FY 2019 to coordinate and advocate implementation on Vision Zero. In FY2019, DDOT implemented cycle track along Florida Ave NE, playable mural on West Virginia Ave NE, Open Streets event. 19,000 DC area commuters participated in the 2019 Bike to Work Event; post-event surveys indicated that 28% of participants started bicycling to work 3 days a week after participation. DDOT also supports the Street Smart Safety Campaign with community partners, through which WABA and Capital Bikeshare (CaBi) run riding classes and bicycle ambassadorships, and offer discounted memberships to CaBi.</p>
TR2.4: Collect data to improve understanding of cyclist and pedestrian travel patterns.	Short term	DDOT, OCTO		1	<p>DDOT resumed its commitment to a counter program to better collect data on vehicular and pedestrian travel patterns. WMATA has also shared its data with several private sector partners to enable live updates on service through DDOT's Transit Ambassador live travel screens and through platforms like Apple Maps and Google Maps.</p>

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TR2.5: Program crosswalks and traffic lights for improved safety and convenience of pedestrians, prioritizing children, older adults, and people with disabilities. ▲	Short term	DDOT		2	In 2019, DDOT implemented over 100 Leading Pedestrian Intervals (LPis) throughout DC, giving pedestrians a few seconds to start crossing before vehicular lights change, as a part of Mayor Bowers's Vision Zero programs.
TR-2.6: Ensure sidewalks are in good repair on at least 90% of District streets, prioritizing new sidewalk construction in pedestrian priority areas such as schools, parks, transit stops, and retail corridors. ○	Medium term	DDOT		0	Currently, sidewalks are replaced in-kind when utility work is done or other street maintenance, and as a part of DCPS Safe Passage programs to school.
Goal 3: Enhance affordable, convenient transportation options to reduce dependency on single occupant vehicles. ▲					
Target 3: By 2032, reduce commuter trips made by car to 25%. ▲					
TR3.1: Encourage carpooling and carsharing. ▲	Short term	DDOT	DOEE	1	DDOT's outreach arm, goDCgo, piloted a Commuter Challenge in 2019, which enabled organizations to compete with each other on carpooling. DDOT is piloting moped sharing.
TR3.2: Encourage private businesses to offer incentives to employees for transit, biking, and walking.	Medium term	DOEE, DDOT, DOES		2	DDOT's outreach arm, goDCgo, piloted a Commuter Challenge in 2019, which enabled organizations and businesses to compete with each other for employee participation in cycling, carpooling, walking, and taking public transportation to work. GoDCgo continues to work with employers to implement and expand the Commuter Benefits Law through social media campaigns, one-on-one counseling, and the Transit Ambassador program, rewarding private businesses to encourage their employees towards sustainable mobility.
TR3.3: Complete a study to understand the best strategies for reducing congestion for all without unfairly burdening residents with low incomes. ▲	Medium term	DDOT, DOEE	OP	3	DC Council funded a decongestion pricing study that begin in 2019 and will complete in FY2020. DC Sustainable Transportation (DCST) is undertaking the study in partnership with DDOT.
TR3.4: Develop a strategy in response to autonomous vehicles. ○	Short term	DDOT	DOEE, DPW	2	DDOT worked on an Autonomous Vehicle (AV) study in 2019, with results to be released soon. The Comprehensive Plan provides initial strategic direction, that AV should complement and integrate with shared use services. Moving forward, OP will be the Lead Agency on this
TR3.5: Encourage and promote telecommuting and alternative work schedules for District Government employees. ▲	Short term	DCHR	DOEE	1	DOEE rolled out agency-wide implementation of combining teleworking and Alternative Work Schedules (AWS).
Goal 4: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution from the transportation sector. ▲					
Target 4: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transportation by 60%. ▲					
TR4.1: Strictly limit idling engines.	Short term	DOEE ESA	DDOT	2	DOEE and the District Attorney General sued Greyhound for idling in Union Station, against District idling statutes. This public case helped draw attention to the increased enforcement of idling laws and the new practice that residents can report idling with their phones by documenting 5+ minutes of the same vehicle idling.

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TR4.2: Require the District Government to purchase green fleet and passenger vehicles. ▲	Medium term	DPW, MPD, OSSE	DDOT, DOEE	2	Clean Energy Omnibus Act, passed in 2019, legislated the greening of the District fleet. As a part of this, MPD reached 10% electric plug-in hybrids in the police sedan fleet (60 of 600 sedans). In 2019, DPW began a District wide EV charging station installation program. DPW also began asking agencies to right-size their vehicles, requesting the smallest vehicles possible for their needs. DEW also began a city-wide contract with VIA - a ride-sharing app for District employees on government business and has had a carsharing program in place since 2010 - to enable sharing of vehicles rather than needing to purchase independently-owned vehicles. Purchase requirements for all vehicles acquired through DEW Fleet Management Administration include; all sedans must be All-Electric or Plug-In Hybrid Electric, all passenger vans must be Plug-In Hybrid Electric or Flex Fuel.
TR4.3: Encourage network of electric vehicle charging stations throughout the city. ▲	Medium term	DOEE, DDOT	OP, DFHV, DPW, PSC, WMATA	1	The Clean Energy Omnibus Act, passed in 2019, legislated the greening of the District fleet.
TR4.4: Fully electrify District-controlled buses, and work with regional bus systems to reduce regional bus emissions. ▲	Medium term	DOEE ESA	DDOT, OP	1	DDOT began the process to procure 14 additional electric buses which will expand the electric DC Circulator fleet from 14 to 28 and has plans to procure more in FY 2021.
WASTE					
Goal 1: Reduce waste generated per capita in the District. ▲	Timeframe	Lead Agency	Partner Agency		
Target 1: By 2032, reduce per capita waste generation by 15%.▲		DPW			This baseline will be made available in the soon to be released waste characterization study.
WS1.1: Develop a comprehensive Zero Waste plan with the objective of decreasing all citywide waste streams and achieving source reduction goals. ▲	Short term	DPW	DOEE, DPR, DGS, OP	0	Development of the Waste Characterization Study, which details the tonnage and composition of the District waste stream by single family residential, multifamily, non-residential commercial and construction and demolition waste, is underway. The report will provide the underlying data needed to develop the District's zero waste plan.
WS1.2: Study the feasibility of an equitably priced collection billing structure (like Save-As-You-Throw). ▲	Short term	DPW	DOEE	1	A consultant for Carbon Neutral DC did initial work on Pay As You Throw. Responses to a solicitation for a larger Pay As You Throw feasibility study are under review by procurement. Performance measures are not yet available.
WS1.3: Expand current bans and fees on waste products like expanded polystyrene and disposable bags. ▲	Medium term	DOEE	DPW, EOM	2	The Straw ban was implemented and enforced in 2019. The Zero Waste Omnibus Act proposed by DC Council in 2019 would expand a ban on expanded polystyrene, through a loose fill amendment, which would include packing peanuts and meat packaging. Amendments were passed in February 2020 expanding the foam ban to include the sale of foam food service ware, coolers, and packing supplies. Effective date January 1, 2021.
WS1.4: Work with surrounding jurisdictions to develop and implement a regional approach to reducing plastic waste. ▲	Long term	DOEE, DPW	EOM	1	The Metropolitan Washington Council of Government (MWCOC) Recycling Committee continues to bring together jurisdictions to discuss best practices and policy processes to reduce plastic waste.
WS1.5: Increase purchases of Environmentally Preferable Products and Services.	Short term	OCP, DOEE		1	In 2019, OCP plans to hire a new Sustainability Lead, focused on expanding on the Environmentally Preferable Products program. OCP launched an Environmentally Preferable Products Refresh consisting of improving internal/external EPP visibility; Educating and Training Contracting staff on EPP; Improving EPP data metrics for more accurate tracking of EPP spend across the District. In total, in FY2019, DC spent \$28 million for

ACTION TEXT	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER AGENCIES	2020 PROGRESS	APRIL 2020 STATUS
Goal 2: Facilitate local reuse and recovery of materials to capture their economic and social value. ▲					
Target 2: By 2032, reuse 20% of all waste produced in the District. ▲		DOEE			This baseline will be better analyzed in the waste characterization study, soon to be finalized.
WS2.1: Reuse or recycle 50% of all commercial construction waste. ▲	Medium term	DOEE	DPW, DGS, DCRA	2	There will be more information on a baseline for commercial and demolition waste in the waste characterization study. It is clear that construction waste is very much tied to economic development, and with it construction. Based on the current codes, DCRA actively enforces construction waste goals of recycling or reusing 50%+ of construction waste. Any large project using a commercial hauler is thus above the 50% baseline. DCRA and DOEE are exploring the potential to verify certain haulers and recyclers at 80% or up, making the city better able to track towards this action. There is a new action in the Comprehensive Plan regarding increasing recycling of construction waste.
WS2.2: Reuse 5% of total non-hazardous residential building materials. ▲	Long term	DOEE	DPW, DCRA	1	Reuse of residential building materials is a measure in Building Code electives, but reporting and data tracking does not currently allow for the capacity to track total percentage of reused materials.
WS2.3: Develop a greenhouse gas impact calculator for specific waste streams to support the development of a circular economy and guide further policy development. ○	Short term	DOEE	DPW	1	DOEE's Carbon Neutrality Strategy, which began development in 2019, will include the greenhouse gas impact of various waste streams. The proposed Zero Waste Omnibus Act would require the calculation of carbon impact of waste and report annually.
WS2.4: Support the development of a locally based, circular economy by facilitating the separation of waste into commodity streams. ▲	Short term	DOEE	DPW	1	Development of the Waste Characterization Study which details the tonnage and composition of the District waste stream by single family residential, multifamily, non-residential commercial and construction and demolition waste is underway. The report will provide the underlying data needed to develop the District's zero waste plan. DOEE and Zero Waste DC's "What Goes Where tool" has been continuously updated, as has the "donation directory" which directs residents to various outlets for the separation and reuse of textiles, electronics, and even food. In 2019, DOEE hosted the DC Climathon with GW, which focused on encouraging the exploration of economic opportunities in textile reuse.
Goal 3: Achieve zero waste citywide. ▲					
Target 3: By 2032, achieve 80% waste diversion citywide without the use of landfills, waste-to-energy or incineration. ▲		DPW			25% diversion rate (FY 19) on District serviced properties
WS3.1: Provide District Government-served households with three, right-sized bins for collecting compostable materials, recyclable items, and trash. ▲	Medium Term	DPW	DOEE	1	Distribution of new 32 gallon recycling bins has been phased out to accommodate increased recycling by District households. Only 48 and 64 gallon recycling bins are now available for replacement, new bins or for bin purchase. While composting bins are not currently provided, the feasibility study for curbside composting was conducted in 2017, with ongoing evaluation of a pilot for curbside composting.
WS3.2: Establish a new organics processing facility (composting, anaerobic digestion, or co-digestion pre-processing) in the District to capture food and other organic waste. ▲	Medium Term	DPW	DOEE, OP, DGS, DC Water	1	Informed by conversations with the Food Policy Council and Office of Planning, DGS provided land for small-scale composting facility through the Urban Land Leasing program. DEW and DC Water released the Codigestion Feasibility Study in 2019 which studied the technical, economic, and regulatory feasibility of accepting a variety of potentially digestible wastes at Blue Plains. While the codigestion feasibility study concludes that codigestion is a feasible option for processing food waste generated by commercial and institutional sectors, a number of technical and regulatory issues were identified that would need to be resolved prior to implementation. DC Water continues to study the technical, economic, and regulatory feasibility of accepting a variety of potentially digestible wastes at Blue Plains, and continues to work with DEW and other agencies as needed. At the end of 2019, DEW was in the preliminary stages of evaluating anaerobic digestion as an option for processing commercial and institutional food waste. OP/FPC provided technical assistance to DGS regarding the potential placement of a composting facility in the District. DC Water continues to study the technical, economic, and regulatory feasibility of accepting a variety of potentially digestible wastes at Blue Plains, and continues to work with DPW and other agencies as needed. DGS provided land for a medium-scale composting facility through the Urban Land Leasing program.
WS3.3: Increase the number of co-located (trash and recycling) receptacles that are publically accessible. ▲	Medium term	DPW	DOEE, OP, DPR, DCPL, OP, DGS	0	School buildings have co-located bins for students, and this is the case in some other public District facilities. Public co-location of bins has been decided by Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) and while some BIDs have multiple co-located bins, others do not, and areas not covered by BIDs do not have publicly accessible co-located bins. The Comprehensive Plan is developing policies on increasing co-location of bins.

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WS3.4 Aggressively enhance educational resources and outreach campaigns that educate residents, workers and visitors on waste minimization, recycling, and composting. Δ	Short term	DPW	DOEE, DPR, DCPL, OP	3	In the Fall of 2019, DPW conducted a “Feet on the Street” campaign on ten residential recycling routes reported by recycling collection crews to have high levels of contamination. Armed with “Oops” tags, DPW inspectors canvassed the routes and tagged bins containing non-recyclable items, with a focus on plastic bags, wraps and films. As a result of this effort, residents decreased the amount of contaminants in their recycling bins by 20 percent. 10,000 residential households were reached through the Fall Feet on the Street campaign. DPW was also given funding in the FY20 budget to increase awareness of and participation in food waste composting at farmers markets in Ward 7 & 8. Zero Waste DC has also aggressively enhanced social media outreach as well as the ZeroWaste.DC.gov website which includes a much-awaited "What Goes Where" tool with information on how to properly dispose of any particular waste stream. The Office of the Clean City has conducted anti-littering campaigns as well as roll-off days to collect bulky waste and electronic waste rather than having that dumped.
WS3.5: Expand the Washington, DC's product stewardship program to include additional product streams. ○	Medium term	DOEE	OP, DGS, DPW	1	The proposed Zero Waste Omnibus Act includes batteries and sharps.
WS3.6: Bolster enforcement efforts to ensure that commercially-serviced businesses and multifamily buildings comply with the requirements to provide adequate and timely on-site recycling and trash collection. ○	Medium term	DPW	DOEE, OP, DPR, DCPL, DGS	1	In 2019, DEW commenced developing strategies for commercially-serviced and multi-family buildings, that will be rolled out through the SWEEP Core Team to provide education and enforcement to ensure compliance with adequate trash storage and recycling containers at their facilities. DEW also began creation of a survey that will be rolled out across building types and began development of a multi-family maintenance waste toolkit.
WATER					
Goal 1: Improve the quality of waterways to standards suitable for fishing and swimming.	Timeframe	Lead Agency	Partner Agency		
Target 1: By 2032, make 100% of District waterways fishable and swimmable.		DOEE			As of the EPA's last analysis, 0% of District waterways are fishable and swimmable. DOEE has continued to meet goals and key performance indicators aimed at restoring and protecting waterways, from exceeding annual tree planting goals in order to achieve 40% tree canopy to restoring at least 10 miles of streams. Additional efforts include continuing the suite of RiverSmart programs and facilitating the installation of green infrastructure on private and public property throughout the District. DOEE's stream restoration projects reduce stream bank erosion thus reducing loads of nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment flowing into downstream receiving waterbodies. By reducing pollutant loads flowing into the rivers stream restoration allows for more subaquatic vegetation to grow in the District's river which can act as natural filters to river water.
WT1.1: Encourage reduced use of personal care products, pesticides, and fertilizers that contain existing and emerging contaminants. Δ	Long term	DOEE	DPW, DC Water	0	DC Water runs public outreach campaigns on a regular basis, including recommendations to toss, not flush, drugs, grease, and wipes. DOEE's pesticides team continues ongoing outreach on making sure anyone applying pesticides is appropriately trained and certified. DOEE has developed Fertilizer Law Website and signage, information on reducing salt and deicer use in the winter (website with application calculator), Supplied social media content on pollution prevention, a sustainable car maintenance guide (online), Shared regulations and incentives to install and/or adopt best practices for stormwater to commercial buildings and automechanics, Launched the GreenWrench Program helping auto body and repair show reduce pollution.

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WT1.2: Create and adopt a salt management strategy for snow and ice removal that minimizes the use of road salt, and study alternatives to reduce Washington, DC's reliance on road salt. ▲	Short term	DOEE, DPW	DDOT, DC Water	2	In Fall 2019, the District Snow Team (DPW, DOEE, & DDOT) developed a salt reduction pilot testing different materials and application rates. There was no snow in 2019 to test it, but they developed this plan. It is testing a salt that will not precipitate and thus will have lower impact on rivers. A formal management strategy will be developed pending future results and dependent on the need for additional iterations of the pilot. DC Water continues to monitor background dissolved and suspended solids concentrations in DC's source water, in partnership with the Washington Aqueduct. DC Water is evaluating alternatives to standard road salt products that are free of chlorides and plans to develop updated standard operating procedures to reduce oversalting at DC Water facilities.
WT1.3: Provide education on how people can reduce stormwater pollution through good housekeeping, vehicle maintenance, proper lawn care, and pet waste management. ○	Medium term	DOEE		2	OCC has promoted pet waste management throughout the city, providing increased pet waste collection stations. DOEE funded artists to paint multiple storm drains to increase public connection between drainage and our rivers. DOEE continued their Green Wrench trainings with autobody shops, and DPW continued outreach on grasscycling. DOEE has created resources with information on reducing salt and deicer use in the winter (webiste with application calculator), Supplied social media content on pollution prevention, a sustainable car maintenance guide (online), shared regulations and incentives to install and/or adopt best practices for stormwater to commerical buildings and automechanics. DOEE also included stormwater pollution prevention as a topic that could be funded by Community stormwater solution grants, but in two years noone has taken advantage of it.
WT1.4: Develop and implement an Anacostia River remediation work plan that restores fish and wildlife habitat while improving public access to the river. ○	Long term	DOEE		2	DOEE released the first draft of the Anacostia Sediment Remediation Plan late in 2019, outlining technical options and social implications of alternatives. DOEE also scheduled a series of public meetings to share this plan with the public. DOEE issued a grant in 2019 to reintroduce at 35,000 native, freshwater mussels to the Anacostia River and Kingman Lake. Not only do mussels have the ability to filter and improve water quality, but they are a good indicator of water quality and may provide us more information about the state of the river. Additionally, the project will engage and educate approximately 300 District students on the environmental benefits of mussels. DOEE is also in the process of contracting to develop a Anacostia River Restoration Plan. This plan, focused on the 500-year floodplain of the Anacostia River, will include a consensus-based, prioritized list of restoration and water-based recreation projects in the District.
WT1.5: Increase public access to water quality monitoring data for public waterways and develop partnerships to expand the scope of water quality monitoring. ○	Medium term	DOEE		2	DOEE awarded a grant to Anacostia Riverkeeper in 2018 to develop and implement the District's volunteer based water quality monitoring program. 120+ certified volunteers from all 8 wards monitored 22 sites weekly for 20 weeks (May – September 2019); tested pH, turbidity, air and water temperatures at 7 sites each on the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers and 8 sites at Rock Creek. 500+ bacteria samples were collected and analyzed, 2200+ baseline data points were published, via swimguide, water reporter and CMC database. Two (2) water quality monitoring training sessions for volunteers are scheduled for April 2020 and monitoring for FY 20 will take place from May to September. Data will be published and accessible to the public. In 2019, DOEE acquired a database (EQUIS) for NRA through a contract awarded to EarthSoft, Inc. The goal is for EQUIS to serve as the database for all NRA Divisions. The database will store both field and laboratory data, including the citizen science generated data and make all data available to the public. EarthSoft is designing an automated work flow for data entry, data analyses, and reporting.
WT1.6: Restore 10 miles of streams in the District. ○	Long term	DOEE		2	In 2019, DOEE completed the restoration of Spring Valley, bringing the total miles of streams renovated to 4.35. Also in 2019, DOEE comitted to completing an additional 4.3 miles of streams by initiating environmental assessments and/or designs for five future stream renovation projects.
Goal 2: Reduce the volume of stormwater runoff. ▲					

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ACTION TEXT	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER AGENCIES	2020 PROGRESS	APRIL 2020 STATUS
Target 2: By 2032, implement green infrastructure practices to capture, retain, or reuse stormwater from at least 10% of the District's land area. ▲		DOEE			The total area managed as of the end of Q1 FY20 was 73,568,498 square feet out of the total 1,711,476,000 square feet, which corresponds to 4.3% of the District. DOEE continues to achieve additional area managed each year equivalent to roughly 0.5%, putting the District on target to hit the 10% GI retrofit goal by 2032.
WT2.1: Install and maintain four million new square feet of green roof. ▲	Medium term	DOEE, DGS, DCRA		3	Since 2012, there has been a total of 3.3 million square feet of green roof installed, bringing the District's green roof total to 4.7 million square feet. In 2018, 550,000 sq ft were installed, and in 2019, 602,000 sq ft were installed. With over half a million square feet added each year, the District is on track to add 4 million new square feet of green roof by 2020. Green roofs can be used to comply with the District's stormwater management regulations. Further, DOEE provides incentives for installations of green roofs that exceed the stormwater retention requirements and green roofs that are not obligated to comply with the stormwater regulations. The current rebate available to properties throughout the District is \$10 per square foot of green roof installed, or \$15 per square foot in targeted areas. DOEE also certified 40,172 Stormwater Retention Credits in 2019 for voluntary green roof projects, which helps to encourage green roof maintenance.
WT2.2: Audit 1,200 properties per year via the RiverSmart Homes program and increase participation in areas of the city where enrollment has been historically low. ▲	Ongoing	DOEE		2	In FY19, 1,227 residential properties District-wide received RiverSmart homes audits. 278 of those audits were conducted in Wards 7 and 8 where DOEE is making efforts to reach underserved residents. For example, DOEE partnered with a neighborhood association to conduct an Oxon Run Walking Tour to highlight RiverSmart Homes and generate additional interest from residents. In 2019, DOEE also received recommendations from a grantee on strategies for increasing participation in RiverSmart Homes in underserved areas. Additionally, DOEE received recommendations from a marketing contractor in late 2019 on strategies to better promote services and programs, including RiverSmart Homes.
WT2.3: Incorporate neighborhood-scale stormwater collection into large-scale planning efforts early in the redevelopment process, including public right of way and parks. ○	Medium term	DDOT	DOEE, DC Water, OP, DPR, DGS	2	In 2019, DDOT completed 4 Green Infrastructure (GI) retrofit projects to reduce the amounts of pollution and stormwater volumes of water entering the Anacostia River, Potomac River, and Rock Creek. These community-scale projects can be found in various locations around the city to treat the stormwater runoff in the public right of way. The Ledroit Park GI project is in the Combined Sewer System (CSO) and was for stormwater mitigation and detention purposes that will help to reduce local flooding in this part of the city, and will treat approximately 93,653 gallons and retain 56,034 gallons of stormwater. DOEE's Clean Water Construction grants funded 3 DDOT projects in the Municipal Separate Sewer System (MS4) portion of the District, all of which integrate bioretention facilities, permeable pavement for alleys, parking, and streets. The Klingle Valley Trail project completed construction in 1/31/2019, and will retain 91,478 gallons on site and will contribute to the reduction of stormwater impacts to Rock Creek. Alger Park Low Impact Development project included 5 permeable parking lanes, 24 bioretention areas, and one green alley. It will treat 28,269 gallons of stormwater runoff from entering the Texas Avenue Tributary which is part of the Anacostia River Watershed, and will retain 88,951 gallons of stormwater. Oregon Avenue Watershed Green Streets project completed construction on 12/31/2019, and is treating approximately 83,000 gallons of stormwater and retaining approximately 60,750 gallons of stormwater that would flows to Rock Creek. In 2019, DOEE also worked with DDOT to develop a program to incentivize voluntary GI in the Public Right of Way, and funded DDOT's planning and design for public right of way green infrastructure in Hickey Run, Ft. Dupont, Pope Branch, and other watersheds. Clean Rivers-related Green Infrastructure assessment, design, and development work continues on schedule.
WT2.4: Grow the District's Stormwater Retention Credit Trading program. ○	Short term	DOEE		2	The District's Stormwater Retention Credit Trading program has continued to grow. Through the SRC Price Lock program, 15.4 acres of District area has been retrofitted with green infrastructure, with an additional 9.6 acres to be retrofitted by projects in design, permitting, and construction. In 2019, DOEE developed a program rolled out in early 2020: DOEE now pays a portion of the SRC buyer's cost to purchase SRCs, provided that they purchase from SRC Price Lock Program participants (i.e. SRCs generated by new green infrastructure installed voluntarily in the MS4. These green infrastructure projects do the most to restore the District's rivers). DOEE expects these payments to motivate more buyers to purchase from SRC Price Lock Program participants, particularly in large or multi-year transactions.
WT2.5: Streamline and coordinate incentive programs for combined green roofs and solar projects. ○	Short term	DOEE	DCRA	1	DOEE is working with a grantee to research and seek to understand the performance of green roofs utilizing innovative green roof materials, and if/how green roof performance is impacted by competing roof uses such as rooftop agriculture or rooftop PV. DCRA helps facilitate plan review for combined projects, providing one-on-one hand-holding support through the green roofs and solar incentives project. One FTE is funded through Solar for All to provide this direct support to installers.
WT2.6: Pilot a large scale network of green infrastructure with smart controls to better understand performance and inform future project designs. ○	Medium term	DOEE	DGS	1	DOEE is working with a grantee to install real time controls in bioretention to gauge operational performance of BMPs and identify strategies to improve performance utilizing new technologies.
Goal 3: Reduce demands for potable water and increase rainwater reuse.					
Target 3: By 2032, decrease per capita potable water use by 20%. ▲		DC Water			Per capita water used has decreased by 19.1% from the 2012 baseline.

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ACTION TEXT	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY	PARTNER AGENCIES	2020 PROGRESS	APRIL 2020 STATUS
WT3.1: Update the District building codes to increase water-efficiency standards and allow the use of alternative water systems.	Medium term	DCRA	DOEE	2	The 2015 Green Construction Codes include improved water efficiency, and are still making their way through the process to becoming law. Currently, and in the 2015 green construction codes, greywater can only be used for external uses.
WT3.2: Develop incentives for water-efficiency measures in landscaping and buildings.	Long term	DOEE	DCRA, DC Water	0	DCRA doesn't have any current incentives for water-efficiency. DC Water has begun work to assess the economic impact on ratepayers of water efficiency programs.
WT3.3: Pilot water efficiency projects in the District Government to lead by example. o	Short term	DGS	DOEE, OCTO	0	The pilot Energy Savings Purchasing Contract will be looking at water savings as a part of energy reductions.
Goal 4: Ensure safe, accessible drinking water. o					
Target 4: By 2032, ensure 100% of District residents have access to clean, affordable drinking water. o					
WT4.1: Identify and implement the most effective steps to improve the resilience of the drinking water system to natural and human disasters. o	Medium term	DC Water, DOEE	HSEMA, EOM	2	DC Water has conducted disaster planning exercises for human and natural disasters, in collaboration with Washington Aqueduct. Along with Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, this coalition has also worked to identify alternative water sources. DC Water also completed the first phase of the Blue Plains sea wall, with Phase 2 in design.
WT4.2: Eliminate all lead service lines and plumbing from District Government-owned buildings. o	Long term	DGS	DC Water	1	As District buildings are modernized, lead service lines are replaced.
WT4.3: Replace at least 1% of water pipes each year. o	Ongoing	DC Water		1	DC Water delivered approximately 1 mile of renewed water main in FY2019, a replacement rate of approximately 0.1%. Fiscal constraints and the need to fund other capital budget priorities prevented DC Water from reaching the goal in FY19. On a broad scale, DC Water is about 22 miles behind a 1% replacement rate calculated on a cumulative basis since the start of FY2011 (65 miles built of 87 mile goal). Over the first quarter of FY20, DC Water has not delivered any new water main, as is typical of winter quarters. On the residential side, DC Water replaces lead service lines regularly. In concert with scheduled capital projects, lead service lines are replaced at no cost to ratepayers. With the support of the District, particularly DOEE's lead program, partial lead service lines on the private side only are replaced upon request with a 50% discount. When a lead service line passes through both public and private space, DC Water will replace the entire line upon request, with DC Water paying for the public portion of replacement. DC Water continues to offer free lead testing kits to all ratepayers, available upon request, and maintains a publicly-available map of lead service lines for every ratepayer address.
WT4.4: Work with the Washington Aqueduct to ensure that the District's drinking water is of the highest possible quality by protecting source water, addressing emerging contaminants, and upgrading drinking water treatment processes. o	Long term	DC Water		1	DC Water has conducted disaster planning exercises with Washington Aqueduct to identify best modes of protection of source water from human and natural disasters. DC Water also has a team looking into emerging contaminants in the water system, particularly PFAS.