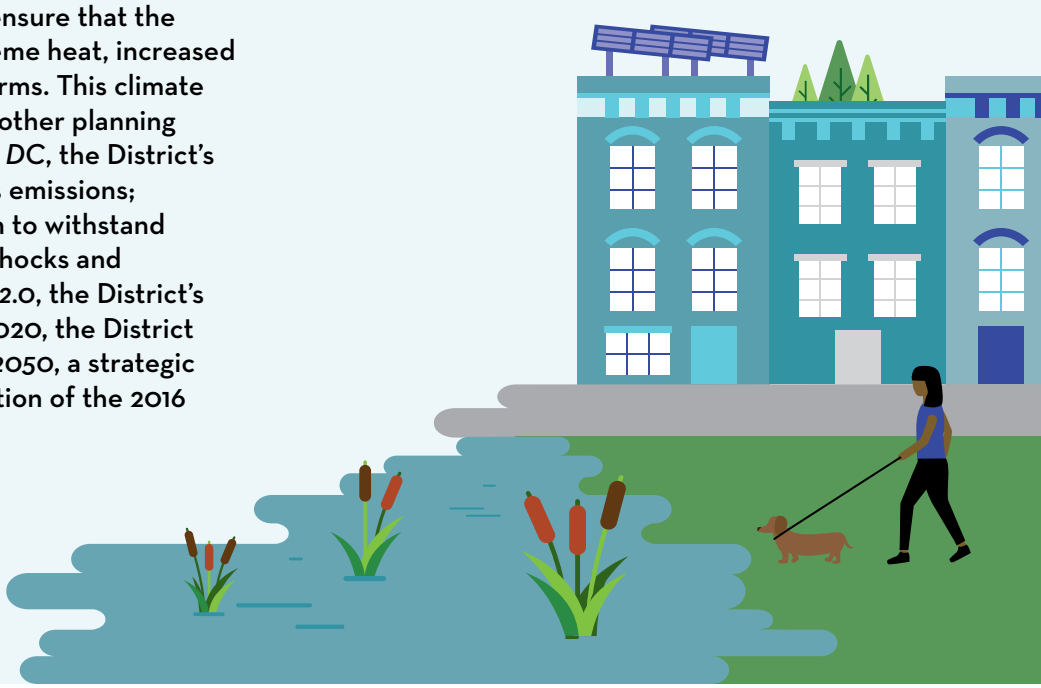
CLIMATE READY DC

2022 PROGRESS REPORT

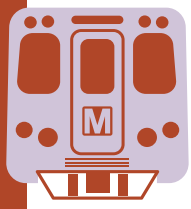
ABOUT THIS PROGRESS REPORT

Under the leadership of Mayor Muriel Bowser, *Climate Ready DC* is the District's plan to prepare for a changing climate and to ensure that the city thrives in the face of extreme heat, increased flooding, and more intense storms. This climate adaptation plan complements other planning efforts including *Clean Energy DC*, the District's plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; *Resilient DC*, the District's plan to withstand and recover from all types of shocks and stressors; and *Sustainable DC 2.0*, the District's overall sustainability plan. In 2020, the District released *Climate Resilient by 2050*, a strategic roadmap to guide implementation of the 2016 *Climate Ready DC* plan.



TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES

A changing climate will impact the District's transportation and utility infrastructure—including its energy, water, and communication systems. We must ensure the viability of these systems, which are each fundamental to our safety and well-being.



OUR PROGRESS

Indicator: Total number of Transportation and Utility projects specifically incorporating climate projections into planned or implemented designs and operations (projects must exceed District regulations or show that changing climate hazards were explicitly considered).

2019: 3 | **2020:** 3 | **2021:** 4

The Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE) is spearheading the creation of an integrated flood model that will combine existing coastal and riverine flooding data with inland flooding scenarios to help the District comprehensively understand increasing flood risks due to climate change within its boundaries.

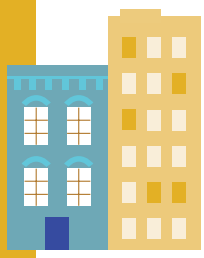
DC Water launched an internal Flood Watch Dashboard to inform how the utility responds to and makes decisions about flooding.

DC Water completed floodproofing its Main Pump station near the Anacostia River and finished one section of the Potomac River floodwall at the Blue Plains Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant. These infrastructure investments will help protect the District's critical water infrastructure during storm and flood events.

The first feeder line of the DC Power Line Undergrounding initiative (DC PLUG) was placed underground in the American University Park neighborhood of Ward 3, enhancing the District's electric distribution system's resiliency and reducing power outages caused by storms.

BUILDINGS & DEVELOPMENT

The District is developing new and revised policies, programs, and incentives to retrofit existing buildings and design new buildings and development projects to withstand climate change impacts.



OUR PROGRESS

Indicator: Total number of buildings (including critical facilities) specifically incorporating climate change into planned or implemented designs and operations. (To be counted, projects must exceed District regulations or show that changing climate hazards were explicitly considered.)

2019: 1 | **2020:** 2 | **2021:** 3

The Department of Insurance, Securities and Banking (DISB) launched virtual Flood and Water Damage Forums. Multiple agencies provided residents vital, actionable information on how to prepare for floods and how to protect their properties and recover from water damage.

DOEE drafted updates to floodplain regulations to prepare for future sea-level rise and changes in precipitation patterns. These new regulations will also limit the development of new critical facilities or infrastructure within the 500-year floodplain.

The District of Columbia Public Library's (DCPL) new Southwest Library was completed in May 2021. The library is elevated above ground level to be resilient to flooding and features energy storage that can provide emergency access to power during outages.

The DC Silver Jackets completed the Watts Branch Flood Risk Management Study, which evaluates how changes in the frequency and intensity of rainfall will change flood risk in the future, while providing strategies and recommendations to reduce future flood damages to buildings and infrastructure within the floodplain.

GOVERNANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

To successfully prepare for the anticipated effects of climate change, the District must institutionalize climate resilience throughout agencies and sectors, integrating climate change into our long-term programing and investments.

OUR PROGRESS

Indicator: Number of government plans completed that integrate climate change into long-term programming and investments.

2019: 5 | **2020:** 6 | **2021:** 9

DPR released the Ready2Play master plan, which incorporates climate projections in its plans to expand and enhance the District's park system. The plan specifically calls for developing and adopting new resilient hub standards for the design and retrofit of recreation centers. This will help protect people from extreme heat and enable parks to withstand flooding.

The DC Flood Task Force launched in September 2021 with 13 Task Force members and 15 consulting members, who will identify and prioritize policies and projects to bolster flood readiness throughout the District.

DOEE adopted the final rulemaking of the District's new wetland and stream regulations, which help protect the capacity of our wetlands and streams to store floodwater and buffer against intense storm events and sea level rise. Wetlands and streams both can recharge groundwater in times of drought and provide cooling relief from urban heat island effects.

The Office of Planning (OP) included Resilient Focus Areas in the District's Comprehensive Plan. Future planning efforts for the Resilience Focus Areas will promote resilience in new development and infrastructure.

A resilient city ensures that all its communities and residents are prepared for climate hazards and can bounce back quickly after extreme events. The District is focused on making its neighborhoods and communities safer and more prepared.

OUR PROGRESS

HEAT:

The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) continued to open new splash pads that provide public cooling stations for children. These new splash parks are located at Franklin Park, Hardy Recreation Center, and The Park at LeDroit.

The District Department of Transportation's (DDOT) Urban Forestry Division completed a Climate-Adapted Tree Planting Analysis to inform tree planting decisions to increase the use of non-invasive, climate-adapted species to better tolerate future conditions. The Urban Forestry Division planted 8,421 trees throughout the District in FY21.

By the end of 2021, the District had 5.7M total square feet of green roofs, which decrease runoff and contribute to lower temperatures in neighborhoods.

Indicator: Number of trees planted in the most heat sensitive areas throughout the District:

FLOODING:

DOEE's Flood Risk Management Program developed outreach materials targeting renters, coordinated with the District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS) to incorporate a lesson plan into the high school curriculum, posted flood awareness signs throughout the Metro system and hosted the first DC Flood Awareness Week which was attended by more than 200 residents and 100 technical stakeholders (e.g., government officials, engineers, etc.).

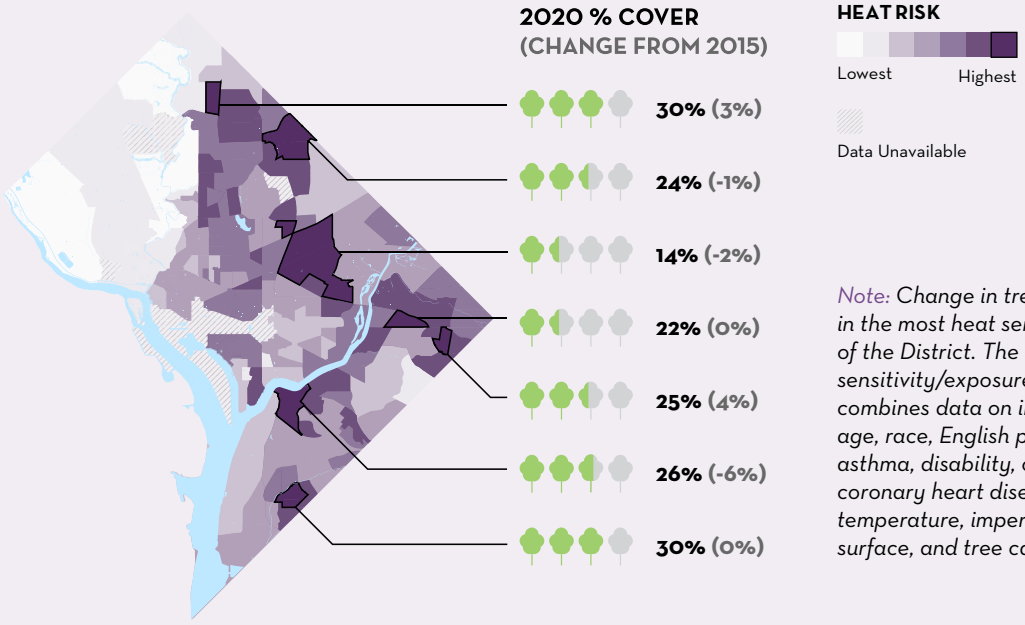
RESILIENCE HUBS: *The District is pursuing the creation of community resilience hubs, community-serving facilities that provide information and services to build resilient communities before, during, and after emergency events.*

Since 2017, DOEE has worked closely with Ward 7 community members to support the creation of a resilience hub at the F.H. Faunteroy Community Enrichment Center (FCEC). As part of that effort, FCEC started a series of biweekly speaker events on community resilience in 2021.

DOEE, HSEMA, DCPL and DPR are also exploring the possibility of creating resilience hubs at District facilities, including the new Southwest Library and several DPR-operated recreation centers.

TREE CANOPY COVER IN HIGHEST HEAT RISK COMMUNITIES

The District has a goal of 40% tree canopy coverage.



Note: Change in tree canopy in the most heat sensitive areas of the District. The Heat Risk sensitivity/exposure index combines data on income, age, race, English proficiency, asthma, disability, obesity, coronary heart disease, air temperature, impervious surface, and tree canopy.

CLIMATE READY DC DETAILED PROGRESS

This chart lists progress made on all actions in the Climate Ready DC Plan.
For more details on the ongoing progress, please visit sustainable.dc.gov/progress.

Not Started
Initiated
Moderate Progress
Significant Progress
Completed or Institutionalized

	ACTION	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY	PROGRESS
	TRANSPORTATION + UTILITIES			
	Goal: Improve the transportation and utility infrastructure to maintain viability during periods of extreme heat, severe weather and flooding.			
TU 1.0	**Develop site-level adaptation plans for all facilities and service areas identified as at-risk from sea level rise and flooding.**			
TU 1.1	Identify at-risk facilities and develop adaptation or retirement plans for those facilities, prioritizing upgrades based on the age and criticality of the assets as well as their vulnerability.	Short	HSEMA	
TU 1.2	Conduct near-term (2020s) and long-term flooding (2050s+) evaluations for at-risk facilities based on projected increases in extreme precipitation and storm surges as well as permanent inundation due to sea level rise.	Short	HSEMA	
TU 2.0	**Increase the resilience of energy systems.**			
TU 2.1	Conduct distribution system planning in order to identify the best strategies for stabilizing the power grid with distributed energy resources including storage, renewable energy and micro-grids capable of islanding. Prioritize locations that could provide backup power to critical facilities, or alleviate congestion on the distribution grid.	Long	DOEE	
TU 2.2	Ensure that climate risks are considered in utility rate cases for investments in new and upgraded infrastructure. Flood proof and/or elevate electric infrastructure including, but not limited to, substations, transformers, switch gear, etc.	Medium	DC PSC	
TU 2.3	Ensure that climate risks are considered in utility rate cases for investments in new and upgraded infrastructure. Flood proof and/or elevate natural gas infrastructure including, but not limited to, pressure regulating stations, odorization equipment, tanks, controls, electric components, etc.	Medium	Washington Gas	
TU 2.4	Conduct site-level studies of extreme heat risk to electric grid infrastructure including transformers and overhead transmission and distribution lines. Identify necessary upgrades and mitigation strategies.	Short-Medium	Pepco	
TU 3.0	**Increase resilience of drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater systems.**			
TU 3.1	Update design standards for water and drainage infrastructure to address the projected increase in intensity of precipitation.	Medium	DOEE	
TU 3.2	Increase combined sewer and separate stormwater system capacity with green and gray infrastructure, including raingardens, green roofs, trees, cisterns, and previous pavement. Focus first on areas that flood regularly, have steep topography, or have known drainage capacity issues.	Long	DOEE	
TU 3.3	In order to prevent hazardous water pollution in the event of flooding, identify facilities with hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, and brownfield sites in flood risk areas. Work with owners to develop prevention and response plans for potential flooding risks.	Medium	DOEE	
TU 3.4	Reduce water demand and increase combined sewer system capacity with water recycling and reuse. Explore the use of distributed rainwater harvesting and gray/black water recycling to reduce demand on potable water systems during shortages or disruptions.	Long	DOEE	
TU 3.5	Flood proof critical components of drinking water infrastructure including, but not limited to, pumping stations, raw water reservoirs, finished water storage, waste treatment facilities, building infrastructure, access roads, etc. Implement backflow prevention techniques.	Medium	DC Water	
TU 3.6	Flood proof critical stormwater and combined sewer infrastructure including, but not limited to, pumping stations, inlets and outlets. Implement backflow prevention techniques.	Medium	DOEE, DC Water	
TU 4.0	**Increase resilience of communication systems**			
TU 4.1	Expand the initial findings and recommendations of this report with a comprehensive vulnerability assessment of the AM/FM, TV, cellular communication and internet systems.	Short	DC PSC	
TU 5.0	**Increase resilience of transportation systems**			
TU 5.1	Continue and expand efforts to mitigate flooding of the Metrorail system.	Medium	WMATA	
TU 5.2	Identify alternate evacuation routes for roads and bridges identified as vulnerable to flooding and/or sea level rise.	Short	DDOT	
TU 5.3	Update design standards for roads and transit infrastructure to account for projected extreme temperatures and extreme precipitation events. Ensure all street tree boxes are filled and that large shade trees are planted in tree boxes where possible.	Long	DDOT	
TU 5.4	Evaluate existing bridges' expansion joints and design for resilience to extreme temperatures.	Medium	DDOT	
TU 5.5	Evaluate vertical clearance for bridges on waterways based on sea level rise projections.	Medium	DDOT	
	BUILDINGS & DEVELOPMENT			
	Goal: Upgrade existing buildings and design new buildings and development projects to withstand climate change impacts.			
BD 6.0	**Provide back-up power for emergencies at all identified critical facilities. Ensure that existing back-up power systems are located above projected flood elevations**			
BD 6.1	Evaluate the most critical facilities to identify those with or without existing back-up power systems; determine if they are above flood elevations, in good working order, and provide the appropriate capacity for that facility type.	Medium	HSEMA	
BD 6.2	Flood proof the most critical facilities to protect against future events accounting for sea level rise and increasingly severe precipitation events.	Long	DGS	
BD 7.0	**Improve thermal safety + indoor building temperatures to increase resilience to extreme heat, especially in the event of a power outage.**			
BD 7.1	Incorporate recommendations/requirements for improving thermal safety in residential and building codes through the use of passive cooling strategies.	Short	DCRA	
BD 7.2	Identify existing residential building typologies (e.g. high rises, garden style) where residents are at highest risk during extreme heat events and develop policies to support and encourage retrofits and upgrades.	Medium	DOEE	
BD 7.3	Expand existing incentive programs to include thermal safety and urban heat island mitigation measures such as cool roofs, solar shading, and shade trees.	Short	DOEE	
BD 7.4	Evaluate the public housing portfolio for vulnerability to extreme heat and flooding and incorporate resilience in future capital improvement plans.	Short	DCHA	

	ACTION	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY	PROGRESS
BD 8.0	**Pursue deep energy and water efficiency for all buildings.**			
BD 8.1	Continue to pursue energy efficiency for all commercial and residential buildings through incentive programs, building codes, and financing to increase grid stability by reducing energy demand at peak periods and during extreme events.	Short	DCRA	●○○○
BD 8.2	Consider developing a post occupancy energy optimization and retro-commissioning program for new and existing buildings to provide training and incentives to ensure the actual efficiency potential constructed into buildings is realized.	Medium	DOEE	●●○○
BD 8.3	Develop incentives, training and technical assistance programs for significant water use reductions including rainwater and graywater harvesting and onsite blackwater treatment.	Medium	DOEE	○○○○
BD 9.0	**Incorporate climate resilience into development planning and review processes.**			
BD 9.1	Develop climate resilience guidelines for new development projects.	Short	DOEE	●●●○
BD 9.2	Evaluate sequencing of agency approvals for new building development projects to determine the best point at which to incorporate flood review.	Short	DCRA	●○○○
BD 9.3	Assess feasibility of district energy and/or micro grids and district stormwater management for all large development projects.	Medium	DOEE	●●○○
BD 9.4	Require all planned unit developments, large tract review, and publicly financed projects to complete an adaptation checklist based on BD 9.1.	Medium	OP	○○○○
BD 10.0	**Leverage land-use planning to promote resilience.**			
BD 10.1	Conduct a citywide analysis of flood zones to understand the impact of setbacks, buffers, and zoning and land use policies on existing and future developments.	Short	DOEE	●●●○
BD 10.2	Incorporate climate resilience into the District's Comprehensive Plan.	Short	OP	●●●●
BD 10.3	Propose amendments to floodplain regulations and zoning and land use policies to ensure that waterfront setbacks and buffers allow for future sea-level rise, changes in precipitation patterns, sustainable landscaping practices, erosion, and reduce flood risks.	Medium	DOEE	●●●●
BD 10.4	Develop a set of flood resilience guidelines for the 500-year floodplain in addition to those existing for the 100-year floodplain for new development and substantial improvements.	Medium	DOEE	●●●●
BD 10.5	Propose regulations that limit the development of new critical facilities including hospitals, emergency services, shelter facilities and critical infrastructure systems within the 500-year floodplain.	Medium	DOEE	●●●●
BD 10.6	Identify buildings in the current 500-year floodplain and create design guidelines for retrofitting the various typologies of buildings.	Medium	DOEE	●○○○
BD 11.0	**Provide incentives to encourage private property owners and developers to implement flood resiliency measures.**			
BD 11.1	Increase public awareness of flood risks and flood insurance. Offer rebates or grants for flood resilience measures such as removable flood barriers, dry and wet flood proofing (for nonresidential buildings), elevation (for residential buildings) in vulnerable areas, and wastewater backup valves.	Medium	DOEE	●●●○
BD 11.2	Explore the use of buyouts and relocation for flood-prone properties in order to minimize flooding threats to residents and to facilitate the restoration of natural floodplains, as well as to account for future sea level rise. As a first step, assess potential areas through the update of the District's All Hazard Mitigation Plan.	Medium	DOEE	●○○○
BD 11.3	Explore the use of tax credits for conservation of floodplains and natural buffers, such as wetlands and riverbank tree planting, in vulnerable areas.	Medium	DOEE	○○○○
BD 11.4	Provide guidelines and encourage developers to consider resilience measures as community benefits for planned unit developments, large tract developments, and similar projects.	Short	OP	●●●○

	GOVERNANCE & IMPLEMENTATION			
	Goal: Establish the policies, structures, and monitoring and evaluation procedures to ensure successful implementation of the adaptation plan.			
GI 16.0	**Conduct additional analysis of climate vulnerability and adaptation strategies based on current gaps and to account for the latest climate science.**			
GI 16.1	Develop and periodically update comprehensive flood modeling for the District that translates the projections for future sea level rise and extreme precipitation into updated flooding extents and depths for riverine, coastal, and interior flooding.	Short	HSEMA	●○○○
GI 16.2	Monitor annually the current climate change science regarding impacts that were not comprehensively addressed by the climate change projections, including extreme cold, wind/storms, drought, and groundwater.	Short	DOEE	○○○○
GI 16.3	Support efforts by infrastructure owners including WMATA, DC Water, Pepco, Washington Gas, and telecommunication providers to conduct more in-depth climate vulnerability assessments of their systems.	Medium	DOEE	●●○○
GI 17.0	**Align Climate Ready DC with related planning efforts including hazard mitigation, comprehensive land-use, comprehensive energy, and capital budget planning.**			
GI 17.1	Incorporate long-term energy resilience planning into the five-year Comprehensive Energy Plan.	Short	DOEE	●●○○
GI 17.2	Integrate climate change adaptation into the District's Hazard Mitigation Plan and related emergency planning efforts.	Short	HSEMA	●●○○
GI 17.3	Develop climate change resilience guidelines for all capital projects to ensure that public facilities are resilient to extreme heat, floods, and severe weather. Incorporate climate impact assessments into the planning, design, and engineering of capital projects.	Short	EOM	●○○○
GI 17.4	Add resilience as an element to the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital: District Elements.	Short	OP	●●●●
GI 17.5	Revise engineering and building standards and codes to address climate change.	Short-Medium	DCRA	○○○○
GI 17.6	Engage with the Historic Preservation Review Board, Zoning Commissioning, and Public Service Commission, etc. to ensure that projects are allowed/encouraged to incorporate greater resilience during design and permitting.	Short	DOEE	●○○○
GI 17.7	Incorporate climate risks and adaptation strategies into natural resource and ecosystem planning, including the Wildlife Action Plan, Wetland Conservation Plan, and tree canopy planning.	Short	DOEE	●●●○
GI 18.0	**Establish the necessary structures to ensure successful implementation of Climate Ready DC.**			
GI 18.1	Develop a supporting implementation plan for the strategy that identifies lead agencies, timelines, and potential funding sources.	Short	DOEE	●●●●
GI 18.2	Identify potential sources of funding and financing including emerging financing tools like green/climate bonds. Leverage existing capital budgets (for public and private infrastructure) to implement upgrades over time.	Short	OCFO	●●○○

	ACTION	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY	PROGRESS
GI 18.3	Develop a plan for monitoring and evaluation including the identification of key indicators of climate vulnerability and successful adaptation. Integrate monitoring and evaluation into existing performance management processes.	Short	DOEE	●●●○
GI 18.4	Establish a public-private task force with key stakeholders including community organizations and infrastructure owners and operators to oversee and coordinate implementation of the plan, identify funding opportunities, and develop cross-cutting policy recommendations and design guidelines.	Short	EOM	●●○○
GI 18.5	Require climate change training for staff responsible for capital infrastructure and large development projects to educate them about climate risks and how to manage them.	Medium	EOM	○○○○
GI 18.6	Use existing cross-agency, inter-governmental, and regional networks like the DC Silver Jackets to share technical resources and best practices. Establish an ongoing best practices/lessons learned forum that brings together key representatives from each collaborating agency.	Short	EOM	●●●●
GI 18.7	Develop a system to regularly evaluate sea level rise and changes in the 100-year and 500-year flood plain in order to provide clear guidance to developers and regulators.	Medium	DOEE	●○○○
GI 18.8	Incorporate health impact analysis in prioritization of transportation projects.	Short	DDOT, DC Health	●○○○

NEIGHBORHOODS & COMMUNITIES

Goal: Make neighborhoods and communities safer and more prepared by strengthening community, social, and economic resilience.

NC 12.0	**Improve emergency preparedness and planning with a particular focus on those most vulnerable.**			
NC 12.1	Encourage active participation by residents and businesses in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery training programs including the Community Emergency Response Team volunteer program.	Short	HSEMA	●●○○
NC 12.2	Continue and expand efforts to identify and reach residents with greater vulnerability to climate change impacts including heat and flooding. Provide training to home healthcare, homeless service, and other service providers that engage directly with vulnerable residents.	Short	DC Health	●○○○
NC 12.3	Identify opportunities to reduce the economic impacts of severe weather and heat related events on vulnerable residents through existing programs and new partnerships to reduce utility bills and make homes more resilient.	Short	DOEE	●○○○
NC 12.4	Evaluate health risks that are exacerbated by projected climate shifts as well as the cascading consequences of those shifts, including impacts to air quality. Provide training and capacity-building to public health officials to address increased cases of heat stress as well as the potential for increased prevalence of disease-carrying specimens and infectious diseases.	Medium	DC Health	●○○○
NC 12.5	Improve public awareness of health risks associated with climate change, and strategies for dealing with extreme heat and natural disasters.	Medium	DC Health	●○○○
NC 12.6	Create a more in-depth assessment of vulnerable populations at the neighborhood level (where they live, what their needs are) to build upon ward-level assessments completed for this study.	Short	HSEMA	●●○○
NC 13.0	**Reduce risks of extreme heat and the urban heat island.**			
NC 13.1	Develop thermal mapping of the District to identify urban heat-island hot-spots, vulnerable residents, and areas with the greatest potential for cooling.	Short	DOEE	●●●●
NC 13.2	Reduce the heat-island effect and related increase in outside air temperatures with cool and living roofs, expanded green space, tree planting, and tree protection efforts, prioritizing hotspots and those areas with the greatest number of heat vulnerable residents. Incorporate heat-island mitigation into planning for green infrastructure, tree canopy, and public space initiatives.	Medium	DOEE	●○○○
NC 13.3	Evaluate existing cooling centers based on location, accessibility and needs of vulnerable residents. Consider areas for pets, security, sign-language interpreters, child friendly amenities, accessible restrooms, medical assistance, back-up power, sleeping areas, drinking water, and proximity to transit.	Short	HSEMA	●○○○
NC 13.4	Evaluate and revise existing heat-emergency plan and warning system with community input. Leverage health and temperature data from past events to determine the best activation and warning thresholds. Consider implementing a tiered warning system to account for the increasing severity and duration of heat events.	Medium	DC Health	●○○○
NC 14.0	**Strengthen community cohesion for safety and resilience.**			
NC 14.1	Assess walkability, bikeability, and public transit access in the District in order to reduce the dependence on personal cars and diversify transportation and evacuation options in the event of an emergency. Use Walk Score or Walkability Index as a tool to evaluate priority planning areas and their dependency on transit systems that may be at greater risk due to climate impacts. Prioritize improvement of walkability and connectivity to those areas as part of the update to the Comprehensive Plan.	Short	OP	●●●○
NC 14.2	Develop or maintain planning policies to support neighborhoods with easy access to fundamental resources including, but not limited to, a mix of food, emergency and health services, basic business services, housing types and cost ranges and community spaces such as meeting rooms, community gardens + tool share, park space, libraries and schools.	Long	OP	●●●○
NC 14.3	Strengthen and encourage active participation in community-based organizations and expand opportunities for civic engagement and volunteerism. Provide capacity-building and training for community level emergency preparedness and resiliency planning. An example is the Evacuteer Program in New Orleans. See www.evacuteer.org.	Medium	Serve DC	●●○○
NC 14.4	Encourage healthy lifestyles through the built environment and neighborhood planning. Apply active design to buildings. Encourage walking and biking for transportation. Provide green space that supports community activities and serves as a rain garden to capture slow precipitation runoff. Provide public spaces that encourage the community to come together to pro-actively foster a culture of resilience. Assess health profiles of priority planning areas to determine where the greatest needs are for lifestyle improvements and prioritize activities to support those areas.	Medium	OP	●●●○
NC 14.5	Leverage climate adaptation implementation projects to advance workforce development objectives and to promote business continuity planning.	Medium	DOES	●○○○
NC 15.0	**Develop eco-resilience districts and community resilience hubs.**			
NC 15.1	Leverage ongoing work with neighborhood planning to begin to implement neighborhood-scale resilience solutions including district energy and micro grids, and district stormwater and water reuse systems.	Medium	OP, DOEE	○○○○
NC 15.2	Explore the creation of Community Resilience Hubs which would locate emergency preparedness and response supplies and training in resilient community facilities, be they privately or publicly owned (e.g., churches, community centers, etc.).	Medium	DOEE, HSEMA	●○○○
NC 15.3	Provide technical and financial assistance to private entities that provide essential services, including universities, hospitals and affordable housing so that these entities may conduct their own risk assessments. Work with these entities to integrate their risk assessments into the larger plan for the District.	Medium	HSEMA	●●○○

NOTE: *The COVID-19 public health emergency continued to impact sustainability progress in 2021, including data gathering.*

GET INVOLVED

Learn more about climate resilience at **sustainable.dc.gov/climateready**.

Learn more about the District's overall sustainability progress at **sustainable.dc.gov/**.

Read the District's **Resilient Design Guidelines** and the **Climate Ready DC Strategic Roadmap**.

Attend an upcoming meeting of the District's Commission on Climate Change and Resiliency. The schedule is posted at **https://dccccr.org/**.

Sign up for AlertDC notifications at **https://hsema.dc.gov/page/alertDC** to stay up-to-date on extreme weather events and outages.

Use **#ClimateReadyDC** on social media to let us know how you're building climate resilience.

CLIMATE READY DC

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GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MURIEL BOWSER, MAYOR

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