

Comprehensive Plan Resilience Crosswalk – Overview

The resilience crosswalk provides an overview of resilience-related language that was integrated as part of the second amendment cycle to the District’s 2006 Comprehensive Plan. The following resilience crosswalk is a compilation of narrative, policies, and actions throughout the Comprehensive Plan that take a broad, high-level approach to address environmental, economic and social stresses and shocks as well as recovery.

The DC Office of Planning (OP) established resilience as a key priority for the Comprehensive Plan second amendment cycle. OP developed the resilience-related narrative, policies and actions in coordination with partner agencies and with input from residents that aligned with the District’s various plans and initiatives. As with other topics, the Comprehensive Plan provides high-level guidance, while partner agencies such as the Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE) and the Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency (HSEMA) have plans that include more specificity in addressing resilience and recovery.

The District maintains advanced capabilities to implement resilience through knowledgeable and mission-oriented staff across multiple agencies. Through its actions, the District seeks to further embed resilience principles into its operations while improving efficiency through increased multi-disciplinary and interagency collaboration. It also aims to increase transparency, access, and collaboration on resilience-driven planning and decision making through purposeful and inclusive engagement with the community.

During the course of the second amendment cycle it was determined that it would be most impactful to include resilience throughout the Comprehensive Plan as part of the Citywide and Area Elements rather than as a stand-alone chapter. The Introduction and Framework Elements introduce the concept of resilience for Washington, DC and the importance of integrating it into the Comprehensive Plan to help the District become a more resilient city. The following resilience crosswalk was developed as a resource to help navigate the resilience-related language included throughout the Comprehensive Plan. The resilience crosswalk follows the same order of the chapters and citations in the Comprehensive Plan.

The resilience-related narrative, policies and actions in the Comprehensive Plan were shaped by the following overarching themes and topics:

- **Built and Natural Environment**
 - Housing
 - Infrastructure
 - Civic Facilities
 - Transportation
 - Natural Environment
 - Historic and Cultural Resources

- **Community Resilience**
 - Health and Equity
 - Community Engagement

- Economy
- **Leadership and Strategy**
 - Governance
 - Stakeholder Collaboration and Public-Private Partnerships

The vision of a resilient Washington, DC has evolved over time and will continue to do so as the District’s challenges, and opportunities to address them, are better understood. The following objectives were created to help guide the creation of resilience-related narrative, policies and actions for the Comprehensive Plan and to communicate the expected outcomes from their implementation.

A Resilient DC Will:

1. **Address the Diversity of Stresses and Shocks.** The District will address a large universe of chronic stresses and acute shocks related to resilience. More importantly, resilience should focus on the adverse effects of shocks or stresses in addition to the specific causes and the ability to quickly recover from these challenges. These effects may include threats to human health and safety, physical damage, service interruption, social inequity, economic loss or environmental degradation.
2. **Recognize and Maximize the Co-Benefits of Resilience Policies and Actions.** Resilience is intertwined with all aspects of community planning and development, providing many mutually beneficial opportunities to advance other policy objectives. Thus, the District will seek to develop and implement multi-objective strategies that produce additional social, economic or environmental benefits and demonstrate public value in ways that extend beyond resilience.
3. **Be Flexible and Opportunistic.** Resilience policies and actions should minimize or eliminate risk to stresses and shock in a continuous and adaptive manner, while also leveraging any foreseeable opportunities to do so during and/or following an episodic event. The District will seek innovative policy and engineering solutions for our current and future challenges.
4. **Address and Promote Equity.** Stresses and shocks disproportionately impact vulnerable populations including racial and ethnic minorities, lower income residents, older residents, people with health challenges or disabilities, and others who also have special or functional needs. Thus, all resilience policies or actions should ensure that any disparities or inequities among different groups of people are mitigated.
5. **Empower the Community to be Resilient to Identified Hazard Threats.** The District takes a “whole community” approach to disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation. This requires understanding and meeting the actual needs of the whole District of Columbia, engaging and empowering all parts of the community, and developing the community’s strengths to foster a culture of resilience.

6. **Address Current and Potential Future Impacts from Climate Change.** The District's approach to resilience must address the need to prepare and adapt to climate change. These impacts include rising temperatures and anticipated increases in the frequency and severity of impacts from extreme heat, rainfall and flooding, and sea level rise and storm surge. The District should continually evaluate the latest climate science and adapt its plans accordingly.
7. **Protect Cultural and Historic Assets and Landscapes.** As a city with a rich heritage going back more than 225 years, and as the Nation's Capital, Washington, DC is a city of historic and cultural significance. The resilience of national historic structures and local places is important to not only preserve these assets for their cultural legacy but also to protect from acute shocks and recognize their importance to the economy of the District.
8. **Address Social and Economic Infrastructure.** Community resilience addresses not only physical infrastructure whether it be public or private, but also equity and access issues related to social and economic infrastructure, including education, social services, public health, and job diversification and employment opportunities.
9. **Create Redundant and Reliable Systems.** The District of Columbia is a historic city with both aging infrastructure and newly constructed infrastructure. Whether old or new, redundancy and reliability is critical to infrastructure's long-term resilience, including the capacity to withstand and quickly recover from acute shocks.
10. **Expand Partnerships to Address Complex Problems and Resolve Interconnected Issues.** To be resilient, the District needs to address not only public sector infrastructure and services, but also collaboration with the business community, non-profit organizations, neighborhood groups and other civic organizations, and adjacent communities. Since stresses and shocks impact all parts of the city and multiple jurisdictions across a large metropolitan region, the District government will continue collaborating across agencies in the development and integration of holistic and long-term solutions. The District remains committed to effective governance and leadership, inter- and intra-governmental coordination, and cross-cutting strategies to address the identified chronic stresses and acute shocks. The District also commits to its ongoing engagement with the community's diverse set of stakeholders to prepare and plan for, respond to, recover from, and more successfully adapt to such conditions or incidents.

Resilience Crosswalk – Language Included in the Comprehensive Plan

Legend

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New Text

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| Introduction | 100.3 | <p>The District <u>Washington, DC</u> is changing. At this moment, more housing is <u>planned and</u> under construction in the District of Columbia than was built during the entire decade of the 2000s, 1990s. Enough office space to replicate downtown Denver is on the drawing boards. Federal properties—some larger in land area than all of Georgetown or Anacostia—are being studied for new uses. These changes generate excitement and tension at the same time. Issues of race, class, and equity rise to the surface as the city <u>District</u> grows. We strive <u>The effort</u> to be a more “inclusive” city <u>never stops</u>—to ensure that <u>make</u> economic opportunities <u>equitable and</u> reach all of our residents <u>available to all residents</u>, and to enhance <u>protect and conserve</u> the <u>most valuable</u> things we value most about our <u>the District’s</u> communities. We also strive <u>The effort to make Washington, DC more resilient in response to changing conditions that bring new stressors and new opportunities alike is also ceaseless.</u></p> |
| Introduction | 100.12 | <p>During the past six years, the District has moved into a new era of urban planning, headlined by neighborhood plans, corridor studies, the Anacostia Waterfront Initiative, and the citywide “Vision for Growing an Inclusive City.” The Vision is emblematic of a new philosophy about planning in the city, which has been carried forward into this Comprehensive Plan. The plan’s overriding emphasis is on improving the quality of life for current and future residents of the District of Columbia. Since 2006, when the District’s modern Comprehensive Plan was adopted, the Office of Planning (OP) has undertaken additional planning efforts that have focused on distinct areas within Washington, DC, producing a total of 29 Small Area Plans (SAPs), as well as other place-based planning documents. In addition, District agencies have produced many strategic and long-range plans on topics such as transportation, parks, housing, sustainability, and culture. These plans have not only deepened and refined the general guidance of the Comprehensive Plan but have also applied</p> |

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| | | <u>systems thinking to tackle issues and opportunities across traditional silos.</u> |
| Introduction | 100.17 | <u>The NCPC and OP work together to enhance Washington, DC as a great national capital and plan for its equitable development through inspiring civic architecture, rich landscapes, distinct neighborhoods, vibrant public spaces, environmental stewardship, and thoughtful land-use management.</u> |
| Introduction | 103.6 | Where appropriate, this Comprehensive Plan includes cross-references and text boxes to highlight other documents in the “Family of Plans.” Some examples include the federally-mandated State Transportation Plan (known as moveDC the “ Transportation Vision Plan ”), the Historic Preservation Plan, the Parks and Recreation Master Plan, and <u>Sustainable DC, and the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS).</u> the Public Facilities Plan. Other agency plans may be guided by Comprehensive Plan policies but are outside of the city government’s direct control. These include the District of Columbia Public Schools Master Facilities Plan. |
| Introduction | 107.17 | <u>In Spring 2019, OP conducted a DC Values campaign, with a survey and in-person outreach efforts. The DC values identified in the campaign were derived from the public amendments OP received throughout the open call process. OP analyzed all of the public input received since the Comprehensive Plan amendment process began in 2016: open call amendment proposals, community meeting notes, and agency feedback. OP distilled the responses into eight cross-cutting, high-level values: accessibility, diversity, equity, livability, opportunity, prosperity, resilience, and safety. A report was published on the results of the engagement.</u> |
| Framework | 204.13 | Washington’s economy is diversifying, which helps during slow federal growth; however, a period of significant and sustained decline in federal employment and procurement would challenge the city’s ability to recover. Further diversifying the District’s economy will make the city more resilient to this and other economic shocks. A key advantage to the federal presence is its highly educated and skilled workforce, which the private and non-profit sectors can tap as a mutual asset for growth. |
| Framework | 204.14 | But it is hard to consider an economy truly resilient when it does not close the “skills gap” that exists between the needs of local employers and the abilities of many District residents. Future job growth is expected to be concentrated in the services sector, including the business, legal, engineering, management, |

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| | | educational, and social service fields. The Economic Development Element of this Plan emphasizes the importance of closing the skills gap by improving education and job training so that more District residents can fill jobs in these and all other professions and adapt to changing conditions. |
| Framework | 207.2 | Regionally, areas close to transit have become highly desirable as households and employers attempt to reduce travel time and costs. Between 2015 and 2030, approximately 78 percent of all development in the District will be within a half mile of a Metro station. Regional and District efforts support directing growth toward transit-rich locations, taking advantage of existing infrastructure and maximizing transportation efficiencies. Looking forward, increased investment in bus and rail transit, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, and other modes of travel, will be needed to sustain population and economic growth and ensure a resilient, robust network increasing accessibility for all. |
| Framework | 207.5 | The District’s Sustainable DC goals have set targets to reduce the share of commuter trips made by car to 25 percent by 2032, while increasing transit mode share to 50 percent and walking and cycling to 25 percent. To further these goals, additional investments will have to be made in high capacity transit improvements, an expanded network of bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure, and rethinking of road and curb space. Access to the multimodal transportation network must be equitable across the District. |
| Framework | 207.6 | Technological innovations will continue to disrupt how we get around and receive goods and services. Increasingly, people have the technology and services to work from multiple locations, changing commute patterns and workspaces. Private sector firms offering transportation services such as car-sharing, ride-hailing, or scooters have proliferated in the District. Delivery firms are exploring new ways to deliver goods, including sidewalk drones. While new technology platforms can increase convenience for some, research suggests a correlation between ride-hailing and reduced public transit use, increased vehicle miles travelled, and increase traffic injuries and fatalities. Serious questions remain about the impact of widespread adoption of autonomous vehicles. These changes result from a demand for alternative transportation modalities to improve mobility, and public policy and regulation are necessary to ensure their implementation is safe, inclusive, accessible, and sustainable. |
| Framework | 208.1 | The District of Columbia was sited to take advantage of the unique environment and landscape at the confluence of the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers. Urbanization over the last 200 |

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| | | <p>years has compromised almost every aspect of this environment, leaving our rivers and streams polluted, air quality that struggles to meet federal standards, and a city where heavy tree cover remains inadequate. On a global level, issues such as greenhouse gas emissions, climate change, sea-level rise, and deforestation may have even more far-reaching impacts on the way we live and work in the future. There is a greater potential for increased rainfall and flooding from more damaging storms in the District. Extreme heat conditions are more likely, exacerbated by the city’s urban heat-island effect, that disproportionately affect vulnerable residents.</p> |
| Framework | 208.2 | <p>This Plan incorporates and builds upon the 2018 Sustainable DC 2.0 plan and 2016 Climate Ready DC plan. Sustainable DC makes a conscious effort to promote natural resource conservation and environmental sustainability. It incorporates measurable goals such as reducing citywide energy consumption by 50 percent, sending zero solid waste to landfills, reducing total waste generation by 15 percent, and making the Anacostia River fishable and swimmable by 2025. These goals can only be achieved through fundamental changes in the way we live and the way we build. Green building and “low impact development” must be the norm rather than the exception. The concept of sustainability is an important theme for the Comprehensive Plan, including the renewal of brownfield sites, stormwater runoff mitigation, increased use of distributed energy resources like residential solar, and a renewed commitment to environmental justice in all neighborhoods of the city. Doing so requires a racially equitable approach that ensures the District’s ecosystems are inclusive and interconnected, and strives to evenly distribute opportunities, benefits, and safeguards throughout the city. More specifically, this means ensuring that communities of color are not saturated with landfills, hazardous waste sites, and other industrial facilities. Climate Ready DC identifies the impacts a changing climate will have upon the District; the risks to infrastructure, public facilities, and neighborhoods; and the actions to take now and in the future to prepare.</p> |
| Framework | 208.3 | <p>The challenge and opportunity going forward is to identify and implement new technologies, designs, and urban development that accommodate population and economic growth, better protect natural resources, minimize future environmental degradation, reduce greenhouse gases, and prepare the city for a changing climate.</p> |
| Framework | 210.3 | <p>Washington’s security issues are ongoing and evolving. Indeed, cyber-attacks affecting critical infrastructure and services have</p> |

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| | | emerged as a new threat. As more of the population moves close to our waterways, there are particular security concerns, including access for first responders in areas where public infrastructure is still being improved. The need to balance our desire for safety, accessibility, and aesthetics, while maintaining an open, democratic, and resilient society is one of the important challenges that this plan seeks to address by introducing approaches to prepare for, and recover from, events regardless of cause. |
| Framework | 212.6 | The city’s visibility is an opportunity to exhibit global leadership. The District has already established its leadership in resilience, sustainability, and inclusion through partnerships and participation in initiatives such as the Paris Climate Agreement and the Compact of Mayors, and as the first global city to achieve Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Platinum status. |
| Framework | 213.1 | The second Plan amendment cycle incorporates resilience and equity as new cross-cutting themes through which to plan for the District’s future, referencing the 2019 Resilient DC plan and other related documents. |
| Framework | 213.2 | Resilience in the District is defined as the capacity to thrive amidst challenging conditions by preparing and planning to absorb, recover, and more successfully adapt to adverse events. Resilience planning recognizes the volatility of the forces driving change. Ideally, we want to capitalize on positive impacts, and diminish negative impacts of the forces driving change. |
| Framework | 213.3 | Considering shocks and stresses helps one to understand the District’s vulnerabilities. Shocks are sudden, acute disasters like storms, flooding, cyber-attacks, or economic crises, such as the 2008 Great Recession. Stresses are “slow-burning disasters” that weaken the city every day and are magnified by shocks: these include poverty, trauma, housing insecurity, and stressed transportation systems. |
| Framework | 213.4 | The District’s resilience goals focus on inclusive growth that benefits all residents, preparing for the impacts of climate change, and embracing advances in technology while minimizing the negative impacts of change. Ensuring that every neighborhood is safe and our residents are healthy is one way to have a more resilient city. Being more resilient strengthens our collective capacity to thrive in the face of shocks and stresses. Building resilience is about addressing everyday stresses, which not only makes our city more inclusive, but enables the District to recover more quickly from catastrophic events. Incorporating |

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| | | resilience into the Comprehensive Plan is critical to achieve our goals. |
| Framework | 213.5 | As an example, the stress of poverty, combined with substantial population growth, has created a housing affordability crisis that must be addressed. The need for more housing, and more affordable housing, has become an important policy goal that, if addressed and achieved, will help the city be more resilient. |
| Framework | 216.4 | Figure 2.10 indicates the location of regional activity centers in the Washington Metropolitan Area. Updated centers were identified cooperatively by jurisdictions in the MWCOG area in 2012. They are intended to provide an organizing framework for directing regional job and housing growth, as articulated in Region Forward, MWCOG’s planning compact. This compact sets goals to guide growth toward the centers, including 75 percent of commercial construction and 50 percent of new households. As Figure 2.10 indicates, some of the clusters are more than 40 miles from the District and are larger in land area than all of Central Washington. Since 2006, progress has been made toward these goals. MWCOG estimates that 76 percent of job growth and 65 percent of household growth will occur in the centers. This suggests that urban sprawl and related congestion can be minimized. Expanded coordination in land use and transportation planning among the region’s cities and counties will be essential to keep the region sustainable. |
| Framework | 219.8 | Growth in the District benefits not only District residents, but the region as well. By accommodating a larger number of jobs and residents, we can create the critical mass needed to support new services, sustain public transit, and improve regional environmental quality. |
| Framework | 223.1 | Focus the city’s resilience goals on supporting inclusive growth for all residents, preparing the city for the impacts of climate change, and embracing advances in technology, while minimizing the negative impacts of change. |
| Framework | 223.4 | As the nation’s capital, the District should be a role model for environmental sustainability. Building construction and renovation should minimize the use of non-renewable resources, promote energy and water conservation, encourage the use of distributed energy resources like rooftop solar, and reduce harmful effects on the natural environment. |
| Framework | 225.12 | As Land Use Change Areas are redeveloped, the District aspires to create high-quality neighborhoods that demonstrate exemplary site and architectural design and innovative environmental features, compatible with nearby neighborhoods, protect cultural and historic assets, and provide significant affordable-housing |

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| | | and employment opportunities. Measures to ensure that public benefits are commensurate with increased density and to avoid and mitigate undesirable impacts of development of the Land Use Change Areas upon adjacent neighborhoods should be required as necessary. Such measures should prioritize equity by accounting for the needs of underserved communities. |
| Framework | 229.1 | Investing in adequate, well-maintained public facilities and infrastructure that meet the needs of a growing city will help implement the Comprehensive Plan and fulfill our vision of an inclusive city. Public facilities and infrastructure offer vital services to residents, businesses and visitors. They shape and enhance the public realm; provide affordable housing; contribute to health, wellness, and quality of life; support economic growth; and advance the District as a smart, sustainable, and resilient city. |
| Framework | 229.2 | Public facility and infrastructure investments should address three priorities: reach and maintain a state of good repair; add capacity necessary to meet the needs of growth; and address the forces driving change to successfully respond to future opportunities and challenges. Capital investments that incorporate sustainable, resilient, and high-quality design features and respond to emerging technologies make the District a more attractive, efficient place to live and work, and will pay future dividends by reducing costs to public health and the environment. These investments ensure that the city’s transportation, housing at various income levels, communications, energy, water, and wastewater systems adequately serve the needs of the District, and that education, public-safety, and health and wellness facilities effectively and efficiently deliver high-quality services to residents, workers and visitors. The District must prioritize public investment in security, trauma, and violence prevention in the context of a public health crisis. |
| Land Use | 300.2 | <p>The critical land use issues facing the District of Columbia are addressed in this element. These include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting neighborhood conservation • <u>Providing adequate housing, particularly affordable housing;</u> • <u>Conserving, C</u>reating, and maintaining successful <u>inclusive</u> neighborhoods, <u>accessibility, and diversity while allowing new growth;</u> • Strengthening <u>downtown;</u> • Enhancing neighborhood commercial |

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| | | <p>districts and centers;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balancing competing demands for finite land resources; • Directing growth and new development to achieve economic vitality <u>and creating jobs</u> while minimizing adverse impacts on residential areas and open spaces; • <u>Promoting transit-accessible, sustainable development;</u> • <u>Improving resilience; and</u> • Siting challenging land uses. |
| Land Use | 300.5 | <p>Land use changes have the potential to make <u>Washington, DC</u> the city more vibrant, economically healthy, exciting, and even more environmentally sustainable <u>and resilient</u> than it is today. But without proper direction and coordinated public investment, change can also be adverse. The Land Use Element strives for positive outcomes in all parts of the city <u>District</u> by setting policies on appropriate uses and densities and describing how different uses can successfully co-exist.</p> |
| Land Use | 300.6 | <p><u>Washington, DC’s built environment and natural features can buffer against the acute shocks and reduce the chronic stresses the District is facing; conversely, without proper planning or maintenance, the built environment and natural features can make communities vulnerable to these shocks and stresses. The Land Use Element addresses the provision, preservation, and enhancement of physical assets and critical facilities, including housing, infrastructure and transportation systems, and its natural, historic, and cultural resources to become truly resilient. The vulnerability of buildings, infrastructure, and ecosystems to the adverse effects of climate change is expected to increase due to more days with high temperatures, more flooding caused by heavy rainfall and rising sea levels, and more economic disruption from extreme weather events.</u></p> |
| Land Use | 304.2 | <p><u>The Comprehensive Plan’s companion document, A Vision for an Inclusive City, sets forth the District’s desire to employ the highest and best use of its land for the benefit of all residents. Supporting growth through an equity lens provides opportunities for understanding that vulnerable populations and neighborhoods need additional attention to allow them to share in the prosperity of the District. Vulnerable and underserved communities experience high and rising housing costs, persistent unemployment, worse</u></p> |

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| | | <u>health outcomes than their higher-income peers, and potential displacement.</u> |
| Land Use | 304.3 | <u>Supporting growth through an equity lens places a different emphasis on development guidance and expectations. Growth cannot be ignored, as it is necessary for continued prosperity and revenues to provide for social supports and municipal services. A change in the Future Land Use Map designations can affect the value of the designated and neighboring properties, the capacity of the infrastructure and civic services, and the short- and long-term expectations of development. Previous benefits and amenities used to catalyze growth are now necessities for supporting growth: affordable housing, transportation improvements, infrastructure improvements, open space development and maintenance, sustainable and resilient design, and arts and culture.</u> |
| Land Use | 304.4 | <u>Smart city innovations, such as autonomous vehicles (AVs), sustainable infrastructure, and technology, will shape growth. The change in retail from brick-and-mortar businesses to online platforms and the increasingly prevalent use of automation across sectors are recent examples of why continuously monitoring and adjusting the understanding of the District and responding to change is needed.</u> |
| Land Use | 304.5 | <p><u><i>Policy LU-1.1.1: Future Planning Analysis and Resilience Focus Areas</i></u> <u>Areas of large tracts and corridors where future analysis is anticipated to plan for inclusive growth and climate resilience. Boundaries shown are for illustrative purposes. Final boundaries will be determined as part of the future analysis process for each area.</u></p> <p><u>In certain locations, planning efforts will be undertaken to analyze land use and policy impacts and ways to capitalize on, mitigate, and incorporate the anticipated growth. Current infrastructure and utility capacity should be evaluated against full build-out and projected population growth. The planning process will target issues most relevant to the community that can be effectively addressed through neighborhood planning. Planning analyses generally establish guiding documents, such as Small Area Plans, Development Frameworks, Retail Strategies, or Design Guidelines. Areas anticipated for future planning analysis include the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>New York Avenue NE corridor;</u> |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Upper Wisconsin Avenue NW corridor;</u> ● <u>Upper Connecticut Avenue NW corridor;</u> ● <u>Foggy Bottom/West End;</u> ● <u>Benning Road corridor;</u> ● <u>Poplar Point;</u> ● <u>Congress Heights;</u> ● <u>North Capitol Crossroads—Armed Forces Retirement Home; and</u> ● <u>RFK Stadium.</u> <p><u>For areas within the 100- and 500-year floodplain, future planning efforts are anticipated to promote resilience to flooding for new development and infrastructure projects, including public capital projects. Resilience focus areas will explore watershed resilience to encourage the implementation on a neighborhood scale, as well as site-specific solutions, design guidelines and policies for a climate adaptive and resilient District. Watershed resilience analysis areas include the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Georgetown;</u> ● <u>Federal Triangle;</u> ● <u>Hains Point;</u> ● <u>Southwest Waterfront;</u> ● <u>RFK;</u> ● <u>Watts Branch; and</u> ● <u>Poplar Point.</u> |
| Land Use | 304.6 | <u>Policy LU-1.1.2: Resilience and Land Use</u> <u>Implement District-wide, neighborhood-scale, and site-specific solutions for a climate adaptive, emergency responsive, and resilient Washington, DC.</u> |
| Land Use | 304.7 | <u>Action LU-1.1.A: Resilience Equity and Land Use</u> <u>Develop projects that decrease the vulnerability of people and places to climate risks and public health emergencies, as well as promote future resilience.</u> |
| Land Use | 305.16 | <u>Policy LU-1.2.8: New Waterfront Development</u> <u>New waterfront development should actively address flood risk and incorporate adaptive siting and design measures.</u> |
| Land Use | 305.17 | <u>Policy LU-1.2.9: Public Space Design</u> <u>Encourage the design of parks, wetlands, open spaces, natural covers, and rights-of-way that can withstand a 100-year flood event or stricter standards as prescribed by District law while improving quality of life in neighborhoods.</u> |

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| Land Use | 306.6 | <p><i>Policy LU-1.23.1: Reuse of Large Publicly-Owned Sites</i> Recognize the potential for large, government-owned properties to supply needed community services and facilities; create access to local affordable housing, education, and employment opportunities; remove barriers between neighborhoods; enhance equity and inclusion; provide large and significant new parks, including wildlife habitats; enhance waterfront access; improve resilience; and improve enhance and stabilize Washington, DC's the city's neighborhoods.</p> |
| Land Use | 306.10 | <p><i>Policy LU-1.23.4: New Methods of Land Regulation</i> Recognize the opportunity afforded by the District's large sites for innovative land regulation (such as form-based zoning) and the application of sustainable design and resilience principles (green building, biophilic design, and low-impactlow-impact development) on a large scale.</p> |
| Land Use | 306.12 | <p><i>Policy LU-1.23.6: New Neighborhoods and the Urban Fabric</i> On those large sites that are redeveloped as new neighborhoods (such as Reservation 13), integrate new development into the fabric of the city District to the greatest extent feasible. Incorporate extensions of the city street grid, public access and circulation improvements, and new public open spaces, and building intensities and massing that complement adjacent developed areas. Such sites should not be developed as self-contained communities, isolated or gated from their surroundings, and they should enhance community resilience and promote inclusion.</p> |
| Land Use | 306.14 | <p><i>Policy LU-1.23.8: Large Sites and the Waterfront</i> Use the redevelopment of large sites to achieve related urban design, open space, and environmental, resilience, equity, accessibility, and economic development objectives along the Anacostia Waterfront. Large waterfront sites should be used for water-focused recreation, housing, commercial, and cultural development, with activities that are accessible to both sides of the river. Large sites should further be used to enhance the physical and environmental quality of the river.</p> |
| Land Use | 310.4 | <p><u>Other planning efforts have focused on reconnecting neighborhoods divided by large transportation infrastructure, such as highways and railyards. Reconnection provides for strengthening existing neighborhoods and creating new neighborhoods to accommodate the growing population, such as in the NoMa, Capitol Crossing, and Walter Reed areas. These planning efforts include framework plans to provide design guidance, define and</u></p> |

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| | | <p><u>activate the public realm, support neighborhood sustainability and resilience, and identify retail strategies.</u></p> |
| Land Use | 310.8 | <p><u>An inclusive neighborhood should create a sense of belonging, civic pride, and a collective sense of stewardship and responsibility for the community’s future among all residents. Indeed, a neighborhood’s vibrancy has to be measured by more than the income of its residents or the size of its size of its homes. The</u> In 2004, “A Vision for Growing an Inclusive City²² identified essential physical qualities that all neighborhoods should share. These included <u>the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Transportation options for those without a car, including convenient bus service, <u>carsharing, bicycle facilities,</u> and safe access for pedestrians; ● Easy access to shops and services <u>meeting that meet</u> day-to-day needs, such as child care, groceries, and sit-down restaurants; ● Housing choices, including homes for renters and for owners, and a range of units that meet the different needs of the community; ● Safe, clean public gathering places, such as parks and plazas—places to meet neighbors, places for children to play, and places to exercise or connect with nature; ● Quality public services, including police and fire protection, <u>high-quality,</u> safe, and modernized schools, <u>health services,</u> and <u>as well as</u> libraries and recreation centers that can be conveniently accessed (though not necessarily located within the neighborhood itself); ● Distinctive character and a “sense of place” defined by neighborhood architecture, visual landmarks and vistas, streets, public spaces, and historic places; ● Evidence of visible public maintenance and investment—proof that the city <u>District “cares” about the neighborhood and</u> is responsive to its neighborhood needs; and ● A healthy natural environment, with street trees and greenery, and easy access to the city’s <u>Washington, DC’s</u> open space system. <p><u>The understanding of what makes a great neighborhood has evolved, particularly in terms of addressing social equity, advancing sustainability, and building community resilience</u></p> |

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| | | <p><u>to everyday and long-term challenges, such as environmental and manmade disasters and public health emergencies. Where a resident lives—a person’s neighborhood—remains one of the greatest predictors of individual health and economic outcomes. Vibrant neighborhoods have distinct character and can support growth. This investment and development should advance neighborhood vitality, growth, and economic mobility, and increase access, equity, and where appropriate, jobs. A neighborhood’s success must be measured by more than the income of its residents or the size of its homes. A successful neighborhood should create a sense of belonging and civic pride, and a collective sense of stewardship and responsibility for the community’s future among all residents.</u></p> <p>The positive elements that create the identity and character of each neighborhood should be preserved and enhanced. in the future.</p> |
| Land Use | 310.9 | <p><i>Policy LU-2.1.2: Neighborhood Revitalization</i> Facilitate orderly neighborhood revitalization and stabilization by focusing District grants, loans, housing rehabilitation efforts, commercial investment programs, capital improvements, and other government actions in those areas that are most in need, <u>especially where projects advance equity and opportunity for disadvantaged persons.</u> Use social, economic, and physical indicators, such as the poverty rate, the number of abandoned or substandard buildings, the crime rate, and the unemployment rate as key indicators of need.</p> |
| Land Use | 311.8 | <p><i>Policy LU-2.2.7: Alley Closings Use</i> Discourage the conversion of alleys tointo private yards or developable land when the alleys are part of the historic fabric of the neighborhood and would otherwise continue to perform their intended functions, such as access to rear garages and service areas for trash collection. <u>Support the greening of residential alleys where feasible to enhance sustainability and stormwater management. Encourage potential activation of commercial alleys in business districts through art, programming, and events where not in conflict with the intended function of the alley network.</u></p> |
| Land Use | 312.2 | <p>Land use compatibility is addressed through the District’s zoning regulations. The regulations list uses that are permitted as a <u>matter-of-right</u> and those that are permitted with a Special <u>Exception</u> special exception (and in some cases uses that are prohibited) in each zone. Over the years, a variety of “standards</p> |

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| | | <p>for external effects²² have been applied to address the effectsimpacts of different activities on adjacent uses. However, the Zoning Regulations have not been comprehensively updated in almost 50 years, and do not address land use compatibility issues as effectively as they might. More effective use of performance standards, buffering and screening requirements, management of “problem” land uses, and the examination of appropriate matter of right uses should be pursued as the Zoning Regulations are redrafted <u>In 2016, the Zoning Commission adopted a comprehensive update to the zoning regulations—the first comprehensive revision in more than 50 years. The revised zoning regulations, referred to as ZR16, address land use compatibility issues, more effective use of performance standards, buffering and screening requirements, updated development and design standards, and new standards for parking and loading. ZR16 also includes new definitions, new zones, and changes to matter-of-right and special exception uses. ZR16 is an important step in implementing goals for achieving a healthy, vibrant, diverse, and environmentally sustainable and resilient District.</u></p> |
| Land Use | 312.4 | <p><i>Policy LU-2.3.2: Mitigation of Commercial Development Impacts</i></p> <p>Manage new commercial development so that it does not result in unreasonable and unexpected traffic, parking, litter, shadow, view obstruction, odor, noise, and vibration impacts on surrounding residential areas. <u>To deliver on the benefits of commercial development in enlivening neighborhoods, generating taxes, and creating jobs, appropriate requirements for transportation demand management and noise control, parking and loading management, building design, hours of operation, and other measures as needed be approved before commercial development is approved.</u> Before commercial development is approved, establish requirements for traffic and noise control, parking and loading management, building design, hours of operation, and other measures as needed to avoid such adverse effects.</p> |
| Land Use | 312.10 | <p><i>Policy LU-2.3.8: Nonconforming Commercial and Industrial Uses</i></p> <p><u>Limit</u> Reduce the number of <u>nonconforming</u> uses in residential areas, particularly those uses that generate noise, truck traffic, odors, air and water pollution, and other adverse effects. Consistent with the zoning regulations, limit the expansion of such uses and fully enforce regulations regarding their operation to avoid harmful effectsimpacts on their surroundings.</p> |

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| Land Use | 316.9 | <p><i>Policy LU-3.12.8: Co-Location of <u>Optimizing</u> Municipal Public Works Functions</i></p> <p>Improve the performance of existing industrial areas through zoning regulations and city policies which encourage the more efficient use of land, including the co-location of municipal functions (such as fleet maintenance, record storage, and warehousing) on consolidated sites rather than independently managed scattered sites. <u>Strategically manage District-owned land in industrial areas to improve operational capacity, use land effectively, incorporate principles of environmental stewardship and sustainability, create community amenities and job opportunities, and serve as a catalyst for revitalizing nearby neighborhoods. This approach may include the consolidation of public works activities on a smaller number of sites, enabling vacated sites to be repurposed for new job-generating activities.</u></p> |
| Land Use | 316.11 | <p><i>Policy LU-3.2.11: <u>Infrastructure Adequacy</u></i></p> <p><u>The adequacy and resiliency of electrical power and other infrastructure serving growing and existing neighborhoods are integral to the success of the land use goal. Utility infrastructure should develop in tandem with proposed developments to support the needs of the community when planning for and approving proposed development or conserving the architectural landscape of neighborhoods. In furtherance of conserving, enhancing, and revitalizing neighborhoods, such measures may include promoting the upgrade of existing infrastructure, supporting new substation construction, installing green building measures, or facilitating underground efforts.</u></p> |
| Land Use | 319.7 | <p><i>Policy LU-3.5.2: <u>Federal Sites and Adjacent Neighborhoods</u></i></p> <p>Support expansion of the federal workforce and redevelopment of federal sites in a manner that is consistent <u>compatible</u> with neighborhood revitalization, urban design, <u>housing</u>, economic development, and environmental quality, <u>and socioeconomic equity</u> goals. Federal land uses should strive to maintain land use compatibility with adjacent neighborhoods.</p> |
| Land Use | 319.9 | <p><i>Policy LU-3.5.4: <u>Federal Workplaces and District Goals</u></i></p> <p>Strongly support the implementation of Federal Element policies for federal workplaces calling for <u>parking guidelines that align with local guidelines</u>transportation demand management, sustainable design, energy conservation, additional workforce <u>low- and moderate-income</u> housing, and creation of job opportunities in economically distressed <u>underserved</u> communities within the District of Columbia.</p> |

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| Land Use | 319.11 | <p><i>Policy LU-3.5.6: Reducing Exposure to Hazardous Materials</i> Avoid locating and operating federal facilities that produce hazardous waste or increase the threat of accidental or terrorist-related release of hazardous materials in heavily populated or environmentally sensitive areas.</p> |
| Transportation | 400.2 | <p>The critical transportation issues facing the District of Columbia are addressed in this element. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Eliminating fatalities and serious injuries on the transportation network;</u> • Expanding the city's transit District's transportation system to provide alternatives to the use of single-occupant autos; • Enhancing the city's District's corridors for all modes of transportation; • Increasing bicycle and pedestrian connections, routes, and facilities; • Improving the efficiency of the existing transportation system; • Investing in bridge and roadway maintenance and repair; • <u>Investing in transit network maintenance and repair;</u> • <u>Reducing pollution and negative health and environmental effects resulting from transportation; and</u> • Promoting transportation demand management (TDM). |
| Transportation | 400.3 | <p>A <u>safe,</u> well-balanced, and multi-modal transportation system is integral to the city's District's efforts to sustain and enhance the residents quality of life, and It is also key to the District's its future economic growth and its role as the nation's capital. Achieving Creating such a system requires integrating land use and transportation, and implementing a range of improvements that enhance <u>safety,</u> connectivity, livability, <u>equity, health,</u> <u>sustainability, resiliency,</u> and vitality.</p> |
| Transportation | 402.2 | <p>Transportation facilities themselves are a significant element of the built environment, creating connections but at times also creating barriers. They can spur economic development and help attract private investment, but they can also create land use conflicts and environmental problems and health issues if land use and environmental concerns are not considered in the <u>planning process.</u></p> |
| Transportation | 403.7 | <p><i>Policy T-1.1.1: Transportation Impact Assessment</i> Require full-environmental impact statements analysis for major transportation projects, including new roadways, bridges, transit</p> |

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| | | systems, road design changes, and rerouting of traffic from roads classified as principal arterials or higher onto minor arterials or neighborhood streets with lesser volumes. |
| Transportation | 403.8 | <p><i>Policy T-1.1.2: Land Use Impact Assessment</i></p> <p>Assess the transportation impacts of development projects using multi-modal standards rather than traditional vehicle standards to more accurately measure and more effectively mitigate development impacts on the transportation network.</p> <p>Environmental and climate change impacts, including that of carbon dioxide, should be included in the assessment to<u>of</u> land use impacts.</p> |
| Transportation | 405.1 | <p>While this Transportation Element is focused on the District, transportation issues do not stop at jurisdictional boundaries. As the core of the <u>Washington metropolitan</u> region, the District has a high level of interest in transportation issues being addressed at a regional level. Consistently ranked among the top three most congested areas in the nation, and one with very high levels of auto-related air pollution, the Washington <u>metropolitan</u> region must <u>should</u> work cooperatively to promote more environmentally responsible transportation. Continued strong regional action on expanding transit, and smart-growth land use policies, are critical for both our<u>the</u> transportation system and the environment.</p> |
| Transportation | 407.1 | <p><u>As of 2017</u>, t<u>The</u> District has one of the most balanced transportation systems in the country. <u>Of the 50 largest cities in the U.S., the District it is has the highest percentage of residents who walk or bike to work and</u> ranked second only fourth to <u>following</u> New York, <u>Boston, and San Francisco</u> in terms of the percentage of residents <u>the percentage</u> who take public transportation, and second only to Boston in the percentage who walk to work. <u>Approximately Thirty-seven</u> 25 percent of the District’s households have no automobile. Providing transportation choices that are more efficient and environmentally friendly than driving—such as walking, bicycling, <u>commuter rail, passenger rail,</u> and public transit—is a key goal of the Comprehensive Plan.</p> |
| Transportation | 413.6 | <p><i>Action T-2.6.C: Transportation Access and Service</i></p> <p><u>Conduct an analysis of the impacts transportation access and service has on underserved and low-income communities.</u></p> |
| Transportation | 423.1 | <p>Transportation has always played an important role in Washington, <u>DC</u>’s security by providing a means of evacuation, as well as routes for emergency and relief services; <u>and by connecting residents to critical services and essential workers to their job sites.</u> The city<u>District</u> must continue to plan for and</p> |

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| | | safeguard its transportation system, protecting its value as a major component of our Washington, DC's urban infrastructure and economy. <u>Transportation safety is also critical not only in the sense of preparing for and responding to major incidents, but also in protecting the lives of residents, workers, and visitors as they travel around the District. All users of the transportation system should have safe access in the District.</u> |
| Transportation | 424.1 | In light of the events of September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, public health emergencies, and major weather events , every major American city has embarked on emergency preparedness and traveler information systems designed to inform citizens how to respond in the event of an emergency. As the n Nation's c Capital , <u>the District considers this emergency preparedness is</u> a critically important issue for the District. |
| Transportation | 424.2 | Should the District face an emergency situation, the transportation system provides the critical means to evacuate residents, workers, and visitors; to, as well as support the movement of emergency service response teams; <u>and/or to connection residents to critical services and essential workers to their job site.</u> Depending on the nature of an incident, persons may need to rely on car, train, bus, bike, and/or walking. <u>It is essential that the District m</u> Maintaining and planning for a well-functioning, coordinated system that can adapt to the needs of an incident is essential . Given the District's reliance on the regional transportation network in the event of an evacuation, close coordination with partners in Maryland and Virginia <u>and at WMATA is would also be needed to respond to the event.</u> |
| Transportation | 424.3 | The District's Department of Transportation <u>DDOT</u> is the lead District agency for all regional and federal emergency transportation coordination and activities that affect the District. Another key agency is the District's Emergency Management Agency (DCEMA) <u>the Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency (HSEMA)</u> , which partners with District agencies, businesses, and communities to help plan for <u>the</u> management of an emergency event. There is also increasing coordination between <u>among</u> regional departments of transportation, the federal government, and other agencies, primarily through the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments <u>MWCOG.</u> |
| Transportation | 424.4 | The region has identified 25 corridors radiating from d <u>Downtown Washington, DC</u> as emergency event/evacuation routes. Each of the routes extends to the Capital Beltway (I-495) and beyond. Customized roadway signs allow for easy identification of direction; outbound signs direct motorists to I- |

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| | | 495 in Maryland and Virginia, and inbound signs show images of monuments. Evacuation routes are also identified by street name signs, which include the red and white District flag. |
| Transportation | 424.5 | If directions are given to evacuate the C entral B usiness D istrict, Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, between Rock Creek Park and the U.S. Capitol, serves as the dividing line for routes. None of the evacuation routes cross each other, and no vehicles would be permitted to cross Pennsylvania Avenue. Traffic signals would be timed to move traffic away from the incident area. In addition, police officers would be present at 70 critical intersections on the evacuation routes within the District to expedite the flow of traffic and prevent bottlenecks. There are also six b Bike trails identified that could also be used by cyclists or pedestrians in the event of an evacuation. |
| Transportation | 424.6 | Although the District is more equipped now than it has been in the past to respond to emergencies , additional planning is needed in order to better prepare the region’s transportation network and emergency management agencies to respond to and rapidly recover from disruptions. The District should n Not only should the District continue to plan for evacuations at the local level and provide the necessary information to the public, it must should also improve coordination with its regional partners and take advantage of new technologies and, as well as federal support, in preparing for the transportation needs resulting from a wide range of potential emergencies. |
| Transportation | 424.7 | As home to the largest concentration of federal agencies and facilities in the C ountry, the District and the federal governments must should continue to coordinate extensively to ensure address the District’s security and mobility needs. Over the past decade, several of the District’s streets have been closed by the federal government to protect the White House and the U.S. Capitol Building . These street closures have disrupted mobility for pedestrians and vehicles, requiring extensive re-routing of Metrobus and vehicular travel through downtown and Capitol Hill. This has led to delays for residents, workers, tourists visitors , and emergency service providers. |
| Transportation | 424.8 | <i>Policy T-4.1.1: Balancing Security Measures and Desires for an Open City District</i> Balance and mitigate security requirements against the daily mobility, efficiency, and quality of life concerns of District residents and visitors, and the potential for negative economic, environmental, and historic impacts. The trade-offs associated with potential street closures or changes to transportation access must should be adequately assessed. |

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| Transportation | 424.9 | <i>Policy T-4.1.2: Coordination with the Federal Government</i> Work closely with federal agencies to find alternative security solutions and to avoid street closings to the greatest <u>extent</u> possible extent . |
| Transportation | 424.10 | <i>Policy T-4.1.3: Providing Redundancies</i> Provide alternate routes and modes of travel (“ <u>or</u> ” redundancies,) across the District to promote the security of District residents and visitors and reduce the effects on non-routine incidents. |
| Transportation | 424.11 | <i>Policy T-4.1.4: Accommodating Evacuation Needs</i> <u>Ensure that older adults and persons with disabilities are considered in emergency evacuation planning.</u> |
| Transportation | 424.12 | <i>Action T-4.1.A: Pennsylvania Avenue Closure</i> Advocate for the re-opening of Pennsylvania Avenue and E Street in the vicinity of the White House as conditions allow, and pursue federal funding to mitigate the effects of the closure of these streets on District circulation. <u>Work with federal agency partners to implement the Presidents Park South project along E Street NW near the White House to provide an excellent public space as well as a key east-west bicycle and pedestrian connection. Use the security requirements for closing the street to vehicles to create a space for bicycles and pedestrians.</u> |
| Transportation | 424.13 | <i>Action T-4.1.B: Coordination with the Federal Government</i> Continue to work with the F federal government to assess the impacts of security measures on the quality of life of District residents and businesses. |
| Transportation | 424.14 | <i>Action T-4.1.C: Emergency Evacuation Plan</i> Continue to refine an emergency evacuation plan that <u>not only</u> describes not only evacuation procedures and routes, but that also defines the modes of transportation <u>to use in case the event that</u> certain modes, such as the Metrorail system, becomes unavailable . Increase public education and awareness of local emergency management plans, and make information on evacuation routes and procedures more accessible and understandable to residents, employees, and visitors. |
| Transportation | 427.1 | <u>Climate change will have serious impacts on transportation infrastructure as temperatures rise, precipitation rates increase, and sea levels rise. These changes will cause transportation infrastructure to flood more frequently, roads to buckle, rails to bend and warp, and an increased</u> |

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| | | <u>maintenance burden in the District for transportation facilities. These impacts require special consideration in the planning, design, and maintenance of transportation infrastructure. The District has experienced several extreme weather events in recent years, which have caused extensive disruption to the District’s transportation system.</u> |
| Transportation | 427.2 | <u><i>Policy T-4.4.1: DDOT Climate Change Adaptation Plan</i></u> Continue to implement and update the DDOT Climate Change Adaptation Plan so that the District’s transportation network will withstand future climate conditions. DDOT’s Climate Change Adaptation Plan provides the foundation to better understand, anticipate, and prepare transportation assets for changing future conditions. |
| Transportation | 427.3 | <u><i>Policy T-4.4.2: Climate-Adaptive and Resilient Transportation Improvements</i></u> Promote the integration of climate-adaptive, resilient design, and operational and maintenance protocols for transportation systems serving the District. |
| Transportation | 427.4 | <u><i>Policy T-4.4.3: Mitigation Measures for Flood-Prone Transportation Facilities</i></u> Develop, prioritize, and implement flood mitigation measures for existing flood-prone transportation facilities based on vulnerability assessments and consideration of extreme precipitation events and sea level rise. |
| Transportation | 427.5 | <u><i>Action T-4.4.A: Climate Adaptation Guidelines for Transportation Projects</i></u> Develop and implement climate adaptation guidelines while designing transportation projects. The guidelines may include evaluating the effectiveness of stormwater management, urban heat island mitigation, and other technical components to better buffer transportation infrastructure from the impacts of climate change. |
| Transportation | 427.6 | <u><i>Action T-4.4.B: Research Resilient Transportation Design Best Practices</i></u> Research and leverage existing best practices from other metropolitan transportation departments as DDOT continues to make future adjustments to its design parameters that incorporate hazard mitigation and climate change adaptation. Consider updating design standards to account for projected extreme temperatures and precipitation. |
| Transportation | 427.7 | <u><i>Action T-4.4.C: Climate-Ready Evacuation Routes</i></u> |

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| | | <u>Identify alternate evacuation routes for roads and bridges identified as vulnerable to flooding and/or sea level rise.</u> |
| Transportation | 430.1 | <u>EVs have the potential to minimize the negative environmental impacts associated with current internal combustion engine vehicles. EVs create fewer emissions, including fewer greenhouse gas emissions, which make them an important part of achieving the region’s air quality goals. They are also quieter than traditional vehicles.</u> |
| Transportation | 430.2 | <u>Charging infrastructure is an important component in the success of EV deployment. The production of electricity that serves the District has fewer greenhouse emissions than traditional combustion engines.</u> |
| Transportation | 430.3 | <u><i>Policy T-5.2.1: Deployment of EVs</i></u> <u>Support the deployment of EVs in place of traditional gasoline-powered vehicles to help the District achieve its sustainability goals.</u> |
| Transportation | 430.4 | <u><i>Policy T-5.2.2: Charging Infrastructure</i></u> <u>Consider the integration of EV charging stations in new residential and commercial developments. Consideration should also be given to locations where EV charging stations can be retrofitted into parking garages. As EVs become more popular, there will be increased demand for on-street charging stations, which will need to be balanced with other curbside needs and uses.</u> |
| Transportation | 430.5 | <u><i>Policy T-5.2.3: EV Transit</i></u> <u>Encourage the use of EVs for the DC Circulator, WMATA buses, and, if available, trucks used by DPW. The implementation of a fully electric fleet will reduce tailpipe emissions and reduce noise pollution in neighborhoods.</u> |
| Transportation | 430.6 | <u><i>Action T-5.2.A: Expand Charging Infrastructure</i></u> <u>Install electric charging stations throughout the District to expand EV infrastructure, in keeping with demand for and encouraging the conversion to EVs.</u> |
| Housing | 500.2 | The critical housing issues facing the District of <u>Columbia Washington, DC</u> -are addressed in this Element <u>element</u> . These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ensuring</u> <u>Promoting</u> housing affordability <u>across all incomes and household sizes;</u> • <u>Furthering fair housing opportunities, especially in high-cost areas;</u> • Fostering housing production <u>to improve affordability;</u> |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Preserving existing affordable housing;</u> • <u>Promoting more housing proximate to transit and linking new housing to transit;</u> • <u>Restoring or demolishing vacant or underused properties;</u> • Conserving existing housing stock; • <u>Maintaining healthy homes for residents;</u> • Promoting homeownership; • <u>Ending homelessness; and</u> • Providing housing for residents with special needs <u>integrated with supportive services for vulnerable populations and residents with disabilities.</u> |
| Housing | 503.9 | <p><i>Policy H-1.1.7: New Neighborhoods Large Sites</i></p> <p>Accommodate a significant share of the District’s projected housing demand in “new neighborhoods” developed on large sites formerly used for government functions. In addition <u>to giving priority to market rate and affordable</u> housing, these neighborhoods must <u>should</u> include <u>or have access to</u> well-planned retail, public schools, attractive parks, open space and recreation, as well as needed supportive services <u>for older adults and persons with disabilities and enable resilient, innovative neighborhood-level energy systems.</u> The new neighborhoods should include a variety of housing types, serving a <u>diverse population and a</u> variety of income levels.</p> |
| Housing | 507.3 | <p><i>Policy H-1.5.2: Permitting Procedures</i></p> <p>Minimize the cost and time associated with development processing, while still addressing community and environmental concerns. Explore measures to improve the permitting process, provided that such measures are consistent with other provisions of the Comprehensive Plan.</p> |
| Housing | 508.1 | <p><u>Policies to promote resilient housing specifically address housing that can withstand potential physical and resulting economic shocks from major hazards and stresses. . Such shocks can destabilize the housing market and threaten affordability especially for vulnerable residents. Affordability and sustainability policies can keep residents housed and safe. For example, energy and water efficiency reduces household expenses and deepens housing affordability for District residents. Inclusive housing enhances the community’s ability to respond, as one, to chronic stresses and unanticipated shocks. Combined resilient and inclusive housing provides residents with the</u></p> |

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| | | <u>financial capacity and social networks to absorb, recover from, and overcome current and future challenges facing the District.</u> |
| Housing | 508.2 | <u>While Washington, DC continues to incorporate the latest best practices into its building codes, there are additional opportunities to promote more sustainable and resilient housing. New construction and design techniques can reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and buffer occupants from any harmful effects of future climate conditions or potential floods that will occur during the expected useful life of built structures. As important as building resilience into new housing, the District must also needs to consider ways to strengthen resilience and increase the adaptive capacity of its older residential building stock, including in historic districts, because most housing in Washington, DC was constructed prior to modern codes and thus may be less energy-efficient and more vulnerable to shocks and stresses.</u> |
| Housing | 508.3 | <u>The benefits of creating safer and more sustainable housing for all residents go beyond reducing the risk to life and property from shocks or stresses. It decreases demands on emergency response, such as allowing people to shelter in place versus evacuating Washington, DC or going to public shelters during disaster events. It also decreases the potential for disruptive impacts on vital services, commerce, and the economy by reducing the number of vulnerable people who will end up being physically displaced by economic or other forces following such events.</u> |
| Housing | 508.4 | <u>Transit Oriented Development (TOD) fosters sustainability and resilience. Concentrated residential housing combined with a mix of other uses around Metro stations and high-capacity surface transit corridors reduces District residents' reliance on automobiles, thereby reducing GHG emissions. It is also proven to reduce a household's combined cost of housing and transportation. This can free up disposable income to increase the rate at which households save for future needs. Affordable housing near public transit can ensure that low-income households also receive these benefits. A 2011 study conducted for the District by the Center for Neighborhood Technology found that, on average, District households spent 26 percent less on transportation than the rest of the metropolitan area. The reduction in transportation costs provides greater affordability for the typical household living in the District than one living farther out, where housing is less expensive but more dependent on</u> |

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| | | <u>automobiles. Finally, housing in pedestrian-friendly, transit-rich environments proved to be more resilient to the price fluctuations caused by the foreclosure financial crisis. This protected homeowner equity from significant damage.</u> |
| Housing | 508.5 | <u><i>Policy H-1.6.1: Resilient and Climate-Adaptive Housing</i></u> <u>Incorporate current best practices for resilient, climate-adaptive design in the adoption and enforcement of the District’s building and housing construction codes. Base the codes on projected future climate or natural hazard conditions for the District informed by the best available data.</u> |
| Housing | 508.6 | <u><i>Policy H-1.6.2: Rehabilitation of Vulnerable Housing</i></u> <u>Improve the structural resilience of existing housing units that are at risk from natural hazards through the promotion of mitigation techniques, such as building upgrades and elevating electrical or mechanical equipment above designated flood elevations.</u> |
| Housing | 508.7 | <u><i>Policy H-1.6.3: Permanent Post-Disaster Housing</i></u> <u>Support households affected by large-scale disasters either by successfully retaining them in their homes and avoiding displacement or by returning them to safe, suitable, and affordable housing promptly through technical assistance and clear and comprehensive reconstruction guidelines. Include special emphasis on rebuilding homes in locations and according to standards that make them more resilient to future shocks and stresses.</u> |
| Housing | 508.8 | <u><i>Policy H-2.2.4.1.6.4: Energy Retrofits for Sustainability</i></u> <u>Use low-interest loans and other incentives to encourage retrofits that improve Eneourage energy efficiency and retrofits that reduce water use and home heating and cooling costs, thereby reducing <u>energy use, GHG emissions, and</u> monthly housing expenditures.</u> |
| Housing | 508.9 | <u><i>Policy H-1.6.5: Net-Zero, Energy Efficient Housing</i></u> <u>Encourage new housing units in the District to be net-zero energy and water efficient.</u> |
| Housing | 511.6 | <u><i>Policy H-2.2.4: Healthy Homes</i></u> <u>Implement programs to reduce and mitigate potential health hazards in older homes, such as lead pipes, mold, and carbon monoxide. Programs to encourage the environmental sustainability of the housing stock and residential construction are also encouraged.</u> |
| Housing | 508.10 | <u><i>Action H-1.6.A - Monitoring and Updating Data to Support Recovery from 2020 Health Emergency</i></u> |

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| | | <p><u>Monitor and update appropriate data to support 2020 public health emergency response and recovery efforts. Such data will include a wide range of housing factors and drivers, such as jobs, population, housing supply and demand.</u></p> |
| Environmental Protection | 600.1 | <p>The Environmental Protection-Element addresses the protection, restoration <u>conservation</u>, and management of <u>Washington, DC's the District's</u> land, air, water, energy, and biological resources. The <u>This</u> Element provides policies and actions <u>for addressing</u> on important issues such as <u>climate change</u>, drinking water safety, the restoration of our <u>the</u> tree canopy, energy conservation, air quality, watershed protection, pollution prevention, and waste management, and the remediation of contaminated sites, <u>and environmental justice</u>. The health of Washington's environment is a key indicator of the quality of life in the city. <u>The biological, chemical, and hydrologic integrity of the environment are key indicators of the quality of life in the District. Furthermore, environmental sustainability is linked to resilience, population health, and community prosperity.</u> Good environmental management and pollution prevention are essential to sustain all living things and to safeguard the welfare of future generations.</p> <p><u>The Environmental Protection Element is divided into the following sections:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>E-1: Adapting to and Mitigating Climate Change;</u> • <u>E-2: Protecting Natural and Green Areas;</u> • <u>E-3: Conserving Natural Resources;</u> • <u>E-4: Promoting Environmental Sustainability;</u> • <u>E-5: Reducing Environmental Hazards; and</u> • <u>E-6 : Environment, Education, and the Economy.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 600.2 | <p>The critical environmental issues facing <u>Washington, DC the District of Columbia</u> are addressed in this element. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adapting to climate change;</u> ▪ Restoring the city's <u>District's</u> tree canopy and <u>expanding</u> green infrastructure <u>(GI)</u>; ▪ Improving our rivers, streams, and stream valleys; ▪ Reducing erosion and stormwater run-off; ▪ Sustaining plant and animal habitat <u>Conserving and restoring wildlife habitat and plant communities;</u> ▪ Conserving water and energy; ▪ Expanding recycling <u>and composting;</u> |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encouraging green building techniques <u>and facilitating compliance with green building mandates;</u> ▪ <u>Growing access to, and use of, clean, local energy;</u> ▪ Reducing air pollution; ▪ <u>Increasing the acreage of wetlands along the Anacostia and Potomac rivers;</u> ▪ <u>Eliminating the harmful effects of environmental hazards on all residents;</u> ▪ <u>Increasing resilience to flooding; and</u> ▪ <u>Increasing resilience to urban heat island effect.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 600.4 | <p>But reality is another story. Washington, <u>DC</u>'s legacy as America's "greenest" city has been seriously challenged over the centuries by urbanization. <u>In recent years, Washington, DC has made great strides in incorporating sustainability measures; however, this momentum should be maintained in order to learn, and plan, and ultimately meet 'the District's goals. Although the region's air is cleaner than it has been in 20 years, Our the air quality does not meet federal standards for ozone, and our the rivers and streams are polluted by raw sewage and urban runoff (oil, gas, dust, pesticides, trash, animal waste, and other pollutants).</u> Ninety percent of Washington, DC's <u>the District's</u> wetlands have disappeared since 1790. Some sites in the city <u>District</u> face soil and groundwater contamination problems from former industrial uses and municipal waste disposal. Perhaps most disturbing, the city has lost much of its tree cover in the last 35 years as trees have died or been removed at a much faster rate than they have been replaced.</p> |
| Environmental Protection | 600.5 | <p>The District is has turned the corner and begun to <u>tackling</u> these challenges head-on <u>head-on</u>. In 2005, legislation was passed creating a District Department of the Environment, <u>now called the Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE).</u> <u>In 2012, the Sustainable DC Plan was developed, with the goal to make Washington, DC the healthiest, greenest, most livable city in the United States. After five years of implementation, 71 percent of the Sustainable DC Plan's 'actions are underway, and another 27 percent are complete. In 2019, the District released Sustainable DC 2.0, the comprehensive update to the plan.</u></p> |
| Environmental Protection | 600.6 | <p><u>Critical sustainability issues—including transportation, water quality, air pollution, and waste—are regional in scope. Washington, DC continues to work with the 24 jurisdictions that are part of Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (MWCOG). Additionally, about 29</u></p> |

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| | | <p><u>percent of Washington, DC (including most of the parks and open space) is controlled by the federal government, and 55 buildings in Washington, DC are managed directly by the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA), making the federal government a critical partner on sustainability. District government continues to work closely with the federal National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC), National Park Service (NPS), and GSA to maximize opportunities to meet th'e District's ambitious sustainability targets, including increased tree canopy coverage, habitat restoration, and stormwater management.</u></p> |
| Environmental Protection | 600.7 | <p><u>Washington, DC, The District, along with hundreds of other cities around the world, has signed on to the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy U.S. Conference of Mayors Climate Protection Agreement and has taken on climate change as the most pressing global environmental challenge of this century. Washington, DC The District is committed to meeting or beating the greenhouse gas emissions GHG reduction target. In 2017, the District reaffirmed its commitment to the 2015 Paris Climate Accord and pledged to become carbon-neutral and climate resilient by 2050. Further, Washington, DC adopted Climate Ready DC in 2016, its plan to prepare for and adapt to the impacts of climate change; it is now also a member of 100 Resilient Cities, which is dedicated to helping cities around the world become more resilient to the physical, social, and economic challenges that are increasingly a part of the 21st century. In addition, Washington, DC has joined the C40 Cities network, which is comprised of the world's cities committed to addressing climate change. suggested for the United States in the Kyoto Protocol, which is a 7% reduction from 1990 levels by 2012.</u></p> |
| Environmental Protection | 600.8 | <p><u>Washington, DC's increased focus on environmental protection has begun to pay dividends. The District is a leader in green building and energy: Washington, DC leads the nation in LEED-certified square feet per resident, ENERGY STAR certified buildings per capita, and total District-wide green power usage. In 2017, the District was named the first Leadership in Environmental Energy and Design (LEED®) for Cities Platinum-certified city in the world. Washington, DC was the first city in the nation to pass a law, the Green Building Act of 2006, requiring green building certification for both the public and private sectors. In 2015, Washington, DC announced a 20-year Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) that will supply 35 percent of the</u></p> |

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| | | <u>District government’s electricity with wind power. In 2018, the District government established the DC Green Bank as a key mechanism to accelerate the deployment of affordable private and public capital for clean energy projects.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 600.9 | <u>In addition, the most ambitious tree planting, water quality improvement, and habitat restoration projects in decades are also underway, and great strides are being made to promote more sustainable growth. Integral to this effort are public-private partnerships that have aided the District in advancing many of its Sustainable DC goals, such as nearly reaching the 2032 tree canopy coverage target of 40 percent.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 600.10 | <u>Washington, DC has become a model for innovative policies and practices, such as the Clean Energy DC Omnibus Act of 2018, which demonstrates how enhancing natural and built environments, investing in a diverse clean economy, and reducing disparities among residents can help move toward a more educated, equitable, and prosperous society.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 600.10a | <p><u>Text Box: Clean Energy DC Omnibus Act of 2018</u> <u>Washington, DC’s historic Clean Energy DC Omnibus Act of 2018 provides a road map to achieving the District’s clean energy and climate action goals, including;</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Mandating that 100 percent of the electricity sold in Washington, DC come from renewable sources;</u> • <u>Doubling the required amount of solar energy deployed in the District;</u> • <u>Making significant improvements to the energy efficiency of existing buildings in Washington, DC;</u> • <u>Providing energy bill assistance to support low- and moderate-income residents;</u> • <u>Requiring all public transportation and privately owned fleet vehicles to become emissions-free by 2045; and</u> • <u>Funding the DC Green Bank to attract private investment in clean energy projects.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 600.11 | The Environmental Protection Element builds on this momentum. It charts a course toward excellence in environmental quality, and, <u>greater environmental resiliency, and improved environmental health. This element emphasizes that restoring the natural environment will support a healthier population, society, and workforce.</u> Consistent with the notion of an <u>Inclusive City</u> “Inclusive City,” it strives for environmental justice so that all neighborhoods are provided |

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| | | with clean air, healthy rivers and streams, clean soils, healthy homes, and an abundance of trees and open spaces. <u>It also takes ambitious steps to prioritize resiliency and connections between environmental stewardship and innovative solutions to some of its most pressing challenges, including sustainable growth and long-term community resilience in the face of a changing climate.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 600.11a | <u>Text Box: Sustainable DC and Sustainable DC 2.0 Between 2000 and 2015, Washington, DC’s population grew by approximately 100,000 people, and all signs point to continued steady growth. As the population continues to expand, decisive actions are needed to ensure that all residents, and particularly the most vulnerable, benefit from a cleaner environment and access to nature and are prepared for any potential sudden shocks and chronic stresses posed by climate change.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 600.11b | <u>In 2013, the Office of Planning (OP) and DOEE launched Sustainable DC with the goal of making Washington, DC the healthiest, greenest, and most livable city in the nation. The District continues to make significant progress on the implementation of 143 actions designed to help reach that goal, including steps not only to protect natural resources, but also to begin preparing for and adapting to climate change. Sustainable DC 2.0, launched in 2017, is a collaborative District-wide effort to update Washington, DC’s sustainability plan. The updated plan incorporates new programs and policies and changes in technology, and it better reflects the priorities of all residents.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 600.11c | <u>Sustainable DC was quickly followed by several other plans and initiatives. In 2013, Washington, DC’s zoning regulations were amended to include the Green Area Ratio (GAR), a site-specific requirement designed to increase the environmental performance of the urban landscape (see a description of the GAR in Section 615 for more information). In 2016, Washington, DC released Climate Ready DC, the District’s climate adaptation plan, which outlines the strategies to make Washington, DC more resilient to future climate challenges and crises, including rising temperatures and more heatwaves, increased heavy rainfall and flooding, sea level rise, and severe storm events. In 2018, this was followed by Clean Energy DC, which is Washington, DC’s climate mitigation plan. This strategic plan outlines the necessary steps to achieve the Sustainable DC goal of a 50 percent GHG reduction by 2032.</u> |

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| Environmental Protection | 600.11d | <p><u>These plans and initiatives, among others, emphasize the importance and value of preserving and enhancing natural resources and improving the built environment to bolster resilience in Washington, DC. They provide the basis for new metrics to inform policies in several sectors for the next 15-30 years, including but are not limited to energy, waste, water, health, food, nature, transportation, and the built environment. The plans also set forth road maps with timelines for implementation.</u></p> |
| Environmental Protection | 601.1 | <p>The overarching goal for <u>the eEnvironmental pProtection Element is: to Pprotect, restore, and enhance the natural and man human-made environment in Washington, DC, the District of Columbia, taking steps to improve environmental quality and resilience, adapt to and mitigate climate change, prevent and reduce pollution, improve human health, increase access to clean and renewable energy, conserve the values and functions of Washington, DC's the District's natural resources and ecosystems, and educate the public on ways to secure a sustainable future.</u></p> |
| Environmental Protection | 602.1 | <p><u>Climate change refers to long-term shifts in the climate, including global temperature, precipitation, and wind patterns. Washington, DC's climate is changing because the earth is heating. In urban areas, GHGs from human activities such as heating and cooling buildings and transportation are the most significant driver of observed climate change since the mid-20th century.ⁱ People have increased the amount of carbon dioxide in the air by 40 percent since the late 1700s. Other heat-trapping GHGs are also increasing. These gases have warmed Earth's surface and lower atmosphere by about one degree during the last 50 years. Evaporation increases as the atmosphere heats, which increases humidity, average rainfall, and the frequency of heavy rainstorms in many places—but contributes to drought in others.</u></p> |
| Environmental Protection | 602.2 | <p><u>The United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) stated that pledges made in Paris in 2015 by the world's governments to reduce GHGs will not be enough to keep global warming from rising nearly three degrees (°F) above pre-industrial temperatures. These global changes have serious consequences at the District level, as Washington, DC is already experiencing the impacts of human-made climate change. The region has warmed by more than two degrees (°F) in the last century. Hot days and heavy rainstorms and snowstorms are more frequent, and</u></p> |

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| | | <p><u>the tidal Potomac is rising about one inch every eight years due to rising sea levels and land subsidence. In the coming decades, climate change is likely to increase tidal flooding, cause more heavy precipitation events, and increase risks to human health and the built environment.</u>ⁱⁱ <u>The District will experience warmer average temperatures and two to three times as many dangerously hot days.</u></p> |
| Environmental Protection | 602.3 | <p><u>District government is approaching climate change on three tracks: mitigation locally, adaptation locally, and demonstrated leadership nationally and globally. Mitigation refers to reducing GHG emissions (carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide). Washington, DC is committed to becoming carbon-neutral and climate resilient by 2050. Progress toward this goal is measured by an annual inventory of the 'District's GHGs. From 2006 (when the District began tracking GHGs) through 2016, emissions have fallen by approximately 29 percent, on track to meet the interim goal of reducing emissions by 50 percent by 2032.</u></p> |
| Environmental Protection | 602.5 | <p><u>Adaptation means adjusting to the impacts of climate change and doing so in a way that supports wider efforts to make Washington, DC healthier and more livable. Washington, DC will prepare for potential shocks and stressors brought on by climate change through environmental and built environment approaches that provide multiple community benefits. These solutions include the conservation of the naturally protective features of environmental assets or ecosystem services, the expansion of GI, and the inclusion of non-structural land uses (e.g., parks) in hazardous, environmentally sensitive locations. It also means designing buildings to be more responsive to threats posed by flooding and urban heat. These solutions should continue to be integrated with other community goals to improve quality of life through the promotion of environmental justice and sustainability, the preservation or restoration of natural resources, and the provision of additional trees, public parks, recreation areas, and open space.</u></p> |
| Environmental Protection | 603.1 | <p><u>In the coming decades, changing climate is likely to increase tidal flooding, cause more heavy rainstorms, and increase risks to human health.</u> Portions of <u>Washington, DC</u> the District are within the <u>Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)</u>- designated 100-year flood plain and are subject to inundation during hurricanes and other severe storms, <u>and as a result of sea level rise, some low-lying areas are subject to minor, recurrent flooding.</u></p> |

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| Environmental Protection | 603.2 | <u>Undeveloped floodplain areas can provide significant flood protection, allowing floods to pass through those areas while causing minimal harm. When development does occur in floodplain areas, floodplain regulations help ensure individuals living and doing business in those areas comply with safe building practices designed to prevent injury, loss of life, and property damage from flooding. Washington, DC’s current floodplain regulations apply only to the FEMA-designated 100-year floodplain.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 603.3 | <u>However, communities across the country are experiencing floods that reach beyond the extents of the 100-year floodplain with increasing regularity. What is now considered a 100-year rainfall event will become considerably more common in the years to come. Given these trends, expanding the regulated floodplain areas in Washington, DC beyond the 100-year floodplain will be an important step in ensuring Washington, DC is resilient to increased flood risk. Additional flood adaptation measures include integrating new natural shorelines and buffers, reducing erosion, replacing undersized culverts, and keeping streambeds free of debris.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 603.4 | <u>Furthermore, increasing urbanization that replaces vegetated space with concrete and pavement can result in heat islands, or spaces that reach higher temperatures and retain heat longer than the surrounding areas and can reduce local health quality and negatively impact air quality.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 603.5 | <u><i>Policy E-1.1.1: Resilience to Climate Change as a Civic Priority</i></u> <u>Advance the District’s resilience to climate change as a major civic priority, to be supported through improved mitigation, adaptation, and human preparedness.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 603.6 | <u><i>Policy E-1.1.2: Urban Heat Island Mitigation</i></u> <u>Wherever possible, reduce the urban heat island effect with cool and green roofs, expanded green space, cool pavement, 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 GI, tree canopy, parks, and public space initiatives.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 603.7 | <u><i>Policy E-1.1.3: Natural Assets and Ecosystems for Hazard Mitigation</i></u> <u>Expand and leverage the ability of natural landscape features, such as vegetated land cover and wetlands, and the beneficial ecosystem services they provide to mitigate natural</u> |

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| | | <u>hazards. This includes supporting and encouraging design and construction choices that conserve, restore, and enhance the protective functionality of natural assets to absorb, reduce, or resist the potentially damaging effects of wind, water, and other hazard forces. Such approaches, including natural shorelines, should be incorporated into all waterfront development projects, where possible.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 603.8 | <u><i>Policy E-1.1.4: Non-Structural Land Uses</i></u> <u>Incorporate non-structural uses within designated special flood hazard areas to help protect and enhance the natural and beneficial functions of floodplains, wetlands, and other undeveloped landscape features. These uses include but are not limited to parks, recreation areas, and permanently protected open spaces.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 603.9 | <u><i>Policy E-1.1.5: Resilient Infrastructure</i></u> <u>Design infrastructure, such as roads and parks, to withstand future climate impacts, and increase Washington, DC’s’ resilience by having roads and parks serve multiple purposes where possible, including flood risk reduction, urban heat island mitigation, and stormwater management.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 603.10 | <u><i>Policy E-1.1.6: Floodplains, Waterfronts, and Other Low-Lying Areas</i></u> Consistent with the Federal Elements of the Comprehensive Plan, prohibit activities within <u>floodplains, waterfronts, and other low-lying areas</u> these areas that could pose public health or safety hazards in the event of a flood. Regulation of land uses in floodplains, waterfronts, and other low-lying areas should consider the long-term effects of <u>climate change—including global warming and</u> sea-level rise, <u>increasingly heavy rain events, and more severe coastal storms—</u> , on flood hazards. |
| Environmental Protection | 603.11 | <u><i>Action E-1.1.A: Update Regulations for Resilience</i></u> <u>Continue to monitor and update Washington, DC’s regulations to promote flood risk reduction, heat island mitigation, stormwater management, renewable energy, and energy resilience, among other practices, where appropriate.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 603.12 | <u><i>Action Policy E-1.1.B+ Development in Floodplains</i></u> Restrict development within FEMA-designated floodplain areas and <u>Evaluate expanding restrictions and/or require adaptive design for development in areas that will be at increased risk of flooding due to climate change. Analyses should weigh the requirement to account for climate risks with the needs of a growing District.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 603.13 | <u><i>Action E-1.1.C: Waterfront Setbacks</i></u> |

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| | | <u>Ensure that waterfront setbacks and buffers account for future sea level rise, changes in precipitation patterns, and greater use of nature-based and adaptive flood defenses.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 603.14 | <i>Action E-1.1.D</i> 4.1.E: <i>Cities for Climate Protection Campaign Covenant for Climate and Energy</i> Implement <u>policies recommended by Clean Energy DC and Climate Ready DC to achieve Washington, DC’s goal of reducing GHG emissions by 50 percent below 2006 levels by 2032, and achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 while preparing for the impacts of climate change. Maintain compliance with the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy, signed by Washington, DC in 2015, which commits Washington, DC to measure and reduce GHG emissions and address climate risks.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 603.15 | <i>Action E-1.1.E: <u>Update Floodplain Regulations</u></i> <u>Update flood hazard rules to reflect the increased risk of flooding due to climate-related sea level rise, increasingly frequent and severe precipitation events, and coastal storms.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 603.16 | <i>Action E-1.1.F: <u>Comprehensive and Integrated Flood Modeling</u></i> <u>Develop, and regularly update, Washington, DC’s floodplain models, maps, and other tools to account for climate change, including projections for increased precipitation and sea level rise, to ensure any future building in the floodplain is done sustainably. Integrate existing, and develop new, floodplain models to better understand the interplay between coastal, riverine, and interior flooding and potential climate impacts. Consider revising the regulatory flood hazard areas for Washington, DC’s Flood Hazard Rules.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 603.16a | <u>Text Box: Flood Elevations</u> <u>In new or substantially renovated buildings, design flood elevation is the minimum height at which residential units may be constructed and utilities like the boiler, the water heater, and electrical equipment may be located. It also sets the minimum height for dry or wet flood-proofing measures for buildings generally. The margin between this and the base flood elevation is called <i>freeboard</i>.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 603.17 | <i>Action E-1.1.G: <u>Design Guidelines for Resilience</u></i> <u>Develop guidelines for new development and substantial land improvements that consider the threat of naturally occurring stressors and hazards (e.g., flooding, extreme heat, and wind), determine potential impacts to assets over the expected life cycle of the asset, and identify cost-effective risk-reduction options. Use updated and integrated flood risk</u> |

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| | | <u>models to determine potential flood extents and depths for riparian, coastal, and interior flood events and to inform design flood elevations for a development in flood hazard areas.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 603.18 | <i><u>Action E-1.1.H: Update Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment</u></i> <u>Update the vulnerability and risk assessment completed for Climate Ready DC as new data on potential climate impacts becomes available. Regularly assess the vulnerability of infrastructure, critical facilities (including hospitals and emergency shelters), and large developments to climate-related hazards.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 603.19 | <i><u>Action-1.1.I: Resiliency Evaluation</u></i> <u>Review projects including Washington, DC capital projects and large-scale developments, for potential climate risks and adaptation strategies.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 603.20 | <i><u>Action:-1.1.J: Resiliency Incentives</u></i> <u>Expand existing incentives and regulations to include thermal safety and urban heat island mitigation measures, such as green and cool roofs, solar shading, shade trees, alternatives to concrete, and other innovative building design strategies.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 603.21 | <i><u>Action:-1.1.K: Interagency Temperature Management Strategy</u></i> <u>Develop an interagency heat management strategy to minimize the adverse health impacts associated with extreme cold and heat temperature days. The District government will work to ensure that residents can prepare for these events by more broadly communicating extreme heat and cold response plans that clearly define specific roles and responsibilities of government and nongovernmental organizations before and during these events. Plans should identify local populations at high risk for extreme temperature-related illness and death, and determine the strategies that will be used to support such individuals during emergencies, particularly in underserved communities. Furthermore, explore strategies, including the use of technology, to help build communities' adaptive capacity before, during, and after extreme temperature days.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 605.1 | The benefits of a healthy urban forest, including street trees, trees in parks and other public places, and trees on private lands, are well documented. <u>Street trees, trees in parks and natural areas, and trees on private lands</u> add beauty, improve mental health, <u>provide shade</u> , reduce water pollution, absorb noise, produce oxygen, and absorb greenhouse gases <u>GHGs</u> , and |

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| | | provide habitat for birds and small animals. They also add economic value to neighborhoods and contribute to community identity and pride. <u>Trees also play an increasingly important role in helping Washington, DC adapt to a changing climate that will bring hotter temperatures and more heavy rain events.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 605.5 | <i>Policy E-21.1.1: Street Trees <u>in the Public Lands Planting and Maintenance</u></i> Plant and maintain street trees <u>in the public lands</u> in all parts of the city <u>Washington, DC</u> , particularly in areas <u>with low canopy cover and areas in greater need of trees, such as those with high urban heat island effects, at high risk for flooding, or with high particulate matter levels.</u> where existing tree cover has been reduced over the last 30 years. Recognize the importance of trees in providing shade, reducing energy costs, improving air and water quality, providing urban habitat, absorbing noise, and creating economic and aesthetic value in the District's neighborhoods. |
| Environmental Protection | 605.7 | <i>Policy E-21.1.3: <u>Sustainable Landscaping Practices</u></i> Encourage the use of <u>sustainable landscaping practices</u> to beautify the city <u>District</u> , enhance streets and public spaces, reduce stormwater runoff, and create a stronger sense of character and identity. <u>District government, private developers, and community institutions should coordinate to significantly increase the use of these practices, including planting and maintaining mostly native trees and other plants on District-owned land outside the right-of-ways in schools, parks, and housing authority lands.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 605.10 | <i>Policy Action E-21.1.6F: <u>Urban Tree Canopy Goals</u></i> Determine the extent of <u>Washington, DC's</u> the District's tree canopy at a sufficient level of detail to establish tree canopy goals for neighborhoods across the city <u>the District</u> . Such goals have recently been developed by the USDA and tested in other cities as a way of evaluating the existing tree canopy and setting specific goals for its restoration. <u>Continue working toward a District-wide goal of 40 percent tree canopy cover by 2032. Components of this program should include the removal of dead and dying trees and their replacement with suitable species, and the pruning and maintenance of trees to eliminate hazards and increase their rate of survival.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 605.12 | <i>Action E-21.1.B: <u>Street Tree Standards</u></i> <u>Continue to</u> F formalize the planting, pruning, removal, and construction guidelines in use by the city's <u>District's</u> Urban Forestry <u>Division</u> Administration by developing official city |

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| | | <p>street tree standards (see text box on the city’s Tree Bill). These standards should provide further direction for tree selection based on such factors as traffic volumes, street width, shade and sunlight conditions, soil conditions, disease and drought resistance, and the space available for tree wells. They should also include provisions to increase the size of tree boxes to improve tree health and longevity, and standards for soils and planting, <u>as well improve upon existing tree boxes through impervious surface removal, increasing soil volumes, undergrounding power lines, and installing bio-retention tree boxes.</u></p> |
| Environmental Protection | 606.1 | <p>Washington, <u>DC</u> is situated at the confluence of two great rivers—the the Anacostia and the Potomac. Both rivers have been altered over the centuries to accommodate development, highways, railroads, airports, military bases, parkland, federal monuments, and other vestiges of life in the nation’s capital. <u>Throughout the 20th century, T</u>the Potomac fared better than the Anacostia in this regard—much of its shoreline is publicly accessible and has been conserved as parkland. For years, the Anacostia suffered the fate of being <u>Washington, DC’s of the District’s</u> lesser known and less valued <u>maintained</u> river. As its natural beauty yielded to industry, its waters became polluted and the river became a divide <u>that separated some neighborhoods from the rest of the District</u> between more and less desirable neighborhoods.</p> |
| Environmental Protection | 606.2 | <p>In the first years of the 21st century, a major initiative, <u>the Anacostia Waterfront Initiative (AWI)</u>, was launched to restore the Anacostia River. While the initiative is perhaps best known for its efforts to reclaim the shoreline for recreation and bring new life to underused sites, its programs to improve the natural environment are equally important. A range of environmental initiatives are <u>is</u> now being implemented to restore wetlands (<u>land consisting of marshes or swamps</u>) and estuarine habitat (<u>partially enclosed bodies of brackish water</u>), improve water quality, and increase environmental education about the river. <u>Today, the turnaround of the Anacostia waterfront is a national model for urban rivers in terms of environmental restoration, public access, economic development, and inclusive growth.</u></p> |
| Environmental Protection | 606.3 | <p><u>Foremost among the recent initiatives is the Clean Rivers Project, DC Water’s ongoing program to reduce combined sewer overflows into Washington, DC’s waterways: the Anacostia and Potomac rivers and Rock Creek. The project is a massive infrastructure and support program designed to</u></p> |

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| | | <u>capture and clean wastewater during rainfalls before it ever reaches the rivers.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 606.7 | <i>Policy E-2.2.2: Waterfront Habitat Restoration</i> Undertake a range of environmental initiatives along the Anacostia River <u>and Potomac rivers</u> to eliminate combined sewer overflows, reduce, reduce urban <u>stormwater</u> runoff, restore wetlands and tributary streams, <u>install natural shorelines when possible,</u> increase oxygen levels in the water, remediate toxins in the riverbed, <u>remove seawalls when possible,</u> clean and redevelop contaminated brownfield sites, and enhance natural habitat. |
| Environmental Protection | 606.10 | <i>Policy E-2.2.4: Identification, Protection, and Restoration of Wetlands</i> Identify and protect wetlands and riparian habitat on private and public land. Require official surveys when development is proposed in areas where wetlands are believed to be present to ensure that wetlands are preserved. <u>Implement the Wetland Conservation Plan to achieve the objective of no net loss and eventual net gain of wetlands. Work collaboratively with stakeholders to undertake wetlands restoration, enhancement, and creation projects on public and private lands to mitigate the impacts of stormwater runoff, sea level rise, and storm events, and to improve habitats.</u> Undertake wetlands restoration, enhancement, and creation projects to mitigate the impacts of stormwater runoff and improve plant and animal habitat. |
| Environmental Protection | 606.15 | <i>Action E-2.2.D: Anacostia River Sedimentation Project</i> <u>Develop and implement an Anacostia River remediation work plan that restores fish and wildlife habitats while improving public access to the river.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 609.7 | <i>Policy E-2.5.4: Conserve Critical Areas</i> <u>Preserve, conserve, or enhance the environmental function and value of critical areas—including areas containing species of local importance, critical aquifer recharge areas, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, frequently flooded areas, and wetlands—while balancing the needs of a growing District.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 609.9 | <i>Policy E-2.5.6 Ecosystem Services and Nature-Based Design</i> <u>Support and encourage ecosystem services and nature-based design related to air and water quality, noise reduction, flood risk reduction, native habitat re-creation, and food supply, among others.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 609.9a | <u>Text Box: Ecosystem Services and Nature-Based Design</u> |

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| | | <u>Ecosystem services are the benefits that humans freely gain from the natural environment and from properly functioning ecosystems. Such ecosystems include agroecosystems, forest ecosystems, grassland ecosystems, and aquatic ecosystems. Collectively, these benefits are known as ecosystem services and are often integral to the provisioning of clean drinking water, the decomposition of waste, and the natural pollination of crops and other plants.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 609.9b | <u>Nature-based design elements can include a visual connection with nature, the presence of water, the use of natural materials, and incorporation of dynamic and diffuse light. These elements can provide humans with physical health and mental health benefits, as well as other benefits.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 609.9c | <u>Project examples include but are not limited to green roofs or farms, green facades (e.g., vertical gardens), GI projects, net-zero or net-positive energy-use buildings, and use of alternative energy sources.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 609.14 | <i>Action E-2.5.D: Landscape Practices</i> <u>Encourage the use of landscape practices compatible with industry best practices and certifications, including water-efficient landscape design using native species and GI. Incorporate biophilic design elements to enhance health and well-being by providing a connection between people and nature.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 609.14a | <u>Text Box: Biophilic Design</u> <u>Biophilic design is incorporating nature—plants, water, light, etc.—into the built environment, including homes and offices. Biophilic elements have measurable benefits relative to human productivity, emotional well-being, stress reduction, learning, and healing. Biophilic features can also foster increased appreciation and stewardship of the natural environment. By providing guidance on how to incorporate natural elements into the built environment, District government will help to promote well-being and also be a resource for other entities.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 610.1 | This section of the Environmental Protection Element addresses the conservation of water and energy resources and the reduction of solid waste. disposal needs . Water and energy are both limited resources, subject to growing demand, and constrained supply, and aging infrastructure. Using more renewable sources of energy and reducing the use of fossil fuels have become critical to maintaining Washington, DC’s sustainability. The District has enacted several laws to increase energy efficiency and renewable energy, notably the Clean and Affordable |

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| | | <p><u>Energy Act and the Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard Act.</u> Washington, DC also released a plan with a long-term road map for drastically cutting greenhouse emissions: <u>Clean Energy DC (see text box on Clean Energy DC for more information).</u> Their efficient use can be achieved through consumer education and behavioral changes, technological improvements, construction and design practices, regulatory and rate changes, and development of alternative sources.</p> |
| Environmental Protection | 612.1 | <p>Greater energy efficiency results in a cleaner city <u>District</u>, better air quality, and lower energy bills for District residents. More than \$1<u>2.3</u> billion a year is spent on energy by DC <u>District</u> residents, employees, businesses, visitors, and government. government. <u>Pursuant to the Clean Energy DC Act, the District will establish building energy performance standards (BEPS) to gradually improve the efficiency of the District’s existing building stock, reducing Washington, DC’s greatest source of GHG emissions. The energy used to power, heat, and cool buildings remains by far the largest contributor to the District’s GHG emissions, accounting for nearly 75 percent of total emissions in 2013.</u> It may be possible to slow the growth of these costs in the future, even as the city <u>Washington, DC grows with new</u> adds people and jobs. <u>Conserving energy is the cheapest and fastest way to cut GHG emissions and will be essential to achieving the District’s climate goals.</u> Energy conservation and efficiency measures can help reduce dependency on outside energy sources, reduce energy costs for the District’s <u>residents</u> most <u>in need</u> needy residents, and improve environmental quality.</p> |
| Environmental Protection | 612.2a | <p><u>Text Box: Net-Zero Energy Buildings</u> <u>Net-zero energy buildings combine energy efficiency and renewable energy generation to consume only as much energy as can be produced on- and offsite through renewable resources each year. Achieving net-zero energy is an ambitious yet increasingly achievable goal that is gaining momentum across geographic regions and markets. Clean Energy DC and Sustainable DC 2.0 include targets designed to ensure the highest standards of building performance and operation for all new construction, including moving toward a net-zero energy building code by 2026, while advancing health and overall livability.</u></p> |
| Environmental Protection | 612.3 | <p><u>Policy E-3.2.1: Carbon Neutrality</u> <u>Support land use policies that move Washington, DC toward achieving District-wide carbon neutrality by 2050. This means that the District will eliminate GHG emissions, or</u></p> |

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| | | <u>offset any remaining emissions, by supporting initiatives that will reduce emissions, such as tree planting, renewable energy generation, and land conservation. In the short term, the District government will develop a detailed implementation plan with clear milestones in order to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 612.4 | <u><i>Policy E-3.2.2 Net-Zero Buildings</i></u> <u>Provide incentives for new buildings to meet net-zero energy design standards, as called for in Clean Energy DC and Sustainable DC 2.0. Establish a path to the phased adoption of net-zero codes between 2022 and 2026. The District’s building energy codes should be updated again by 2026 to require that all new buildings achieve net-zero energy use or better. Prior to 2026, the District should provide incentives to projects that voluntarily seek to achieve net-zero energy use.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 612.8 | <u><i>Policy E-3.2.2.64: Alternative Sustainable and Innovative Energy Sources</i></u> Support the development and application of renewable energy technologies, such as active, passive, and photovoltaic solar energy; fuel cells; and other sustainable sources <u>such as shared solar facilities in neighborhoods and low- or zero-carbon thermal sources, such as geothermal energy or wastewater heat exchange</u> . Such technology should be used to reduce <u>GHGs and the dependence on</u> imported energy, provide opportunities for economic and community development, and benefit environmental quality. A key goal is the continued availability and access to unobstructed, direct sunlight for distributed-energy generators and passive solar homes relying on the sun as a primary energy source. |
| Environmental Protection | 612.15 | <u><i>Policy E-3.2.2.129: Resilient Energy Systems Security</i></u> Promote energy security <u>Increase the resilience of Washington, DC’s energy systems</u> through partnerships that enable the District to respond to energy emergencies and interruptions in supply <u>to achieve a secure and reliable energy infrastructure that is also resilient and able to respond to and restore services rapidly in the event of an outage</u> . Participate in regional efforts to plan for such emergencies, including those organized by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments <u>MWCOG</u> . |
| Environmental Protection | 612.24 | <u><i>Action E-3.2.F: Energy Conservation Area</i></u> <u>Explore the establishment of neighborhood-based energy conservation areas or districts to incentivize energy efficiency, distributed generation, storage, and demand response. This is an opportunity for consumers to play a</u> |

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| | | <u>significant role in the operation of the electric grid by reducing or shifting their electricity usage during peak periods in response to time-based rates or other forms of financial incentives, which will contribute to and achieve the District-wide energy performance outcomes as defined by Clean Energy DC.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 612.28 | <i>Action E-3.2.J: Neighborhood-Scale Energy</i> <u>By 2021, complete a neighborhood-scale clean energy system development plan to target high-load growth areas and at-risk communities and begin implementation. Encourage large projects or aggregated projects driven by energy consumers to contribute to the District’s resilience goals through neighborhood-scale clean energy strategies.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 613.1 | <u>Sustainable materials management practices and policies consider the entire life cycle of products, from materials extraction, manufacturing, distribution, and usage through end-of-life management, including solid waste disposal and recovery. This systematic approach is supported by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with the goals of reducing environmental impact, conserving natural resources, and reducing costs. Sustainable materials managing programs implemented in the District include sustainable purchasing guidelines, product stewardship programs, and waste diversion and resource recovery activities.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 613.3a | <u>Text Box: Zero Waste DC</u> <u>Zero Waste DC is an initiative that enables the District to speak with one voice in developing and providing resources that help residents, businesses, and visitors move toward zero waste. Zero Waste DC brings together government agencies and programs responsible for developing and implementing cost-effective strategies for converting waste to resources, improving human and environmental health, reducing GHG emissions, creating inclusive economic opportunity, and conserving natural resources.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 613.4a | <u>Text Box: Sustainable Solid Waste Management</u> <u>The District’s Sustainable Solid Waste Management Amendment Act sets a bold vision to divert 80 percent of all solid waste generated in the District through source reduction, reuse, recycling, composting, and anaerobic digestion. This law applies to residential, commercial, and industrial waste and requires that waste is source separated at the point of discard.</u> |

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| Environmental Protection | 613.5 | Policy E-32.3.1: Solid Waste Source Reduction and Recycling Actively promote the reduction of the solid waste stream through reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery, composting, and other measures. Use appropriate regulatory, management, and marketing strategies to inform residents and businesses about recycling and composting opportunities; and best practices for reducing the amount of waste requiring landfill disposal or incineration. |
| Environmental Protection | 613.10 | Action E-32.3.A: Expanding District Recycling Programs Continue Expand implementation of the city District-wide recycling initiatives, started in 2002, which sets with the long-term goal of diverting recycling 8045 percent of all waste generated in the District by 2032 . Special efforts should be made to (i) expand workplace recycling through a combined education and inspection/enforcement campaign, (ii) conduct “best practices” studies of successful recycling programs in other jurisdictions and import effective practices , and (iii) plan for the recycling composting of yard waste. |
| Environmental Protection | 614.1 | The term “sustainability” has many definitions. At its core, it refers to managing our resources so that they are not permanently depleted or lost for future generations. On a local level, this principle suggests that we care is taken care- to protect our city’s Washington, DC’s natural features for future residents and visitors to enjoy. On a global level, it suggests that the consumption of natural resources is reduced while we reduce the consumption of natural resources as we pursue the goal of advancing equity and being a more inclusive city District is pursued . |
| Environmental Protection | 615.3 | Policy E-34.1.1: Maximizing Permeable Surfaces Encourage the use of permeable materials for parking lots, driveways, walkways, and other paved surfaces as a way to absorb stormwater and reduce urban runoff. |
| Environmental Protection | 615.4 | Policy E-34.1.2: Using Landscaping and Green Roofs to Reduce Runoff Promote an increase in tree planting and vegetated spaces landscaping to reduce stormwater runoff and mitigate the urban heat island , including the expanded use of green roofs in new construction and adaptive reuse, and the application of tree and landscaping standards for parking lots and other large paved surfaces. |
| Environmental Protection | 615.7 | Action E-34.1.B: GI LID Demonstration Projects Complete one demonstration project a year that illustrates use of Low Impact Development (LID) technology, and make the project standards and specifications available for application to |

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| | | <p>other projects in the city. Such demonstration projects should be coordinated to maximize environmental benefits, monitored to evaluate their impacts, and expanded as time and money allow.</p> <p><u>Continue to install retrofit demonstration projects that educate developers, engineers, designers, and the public to illustrate use of current and new GI technologies, and make the project standards and specifications available for application to other projects in Washington, DC. Such demonstration projects should be coordinated to maximize environmental benefits, monitored to evaluate their impacts, and expanded as time and money allow.</u></p> |
| Environmental Protection | 616.1 | <p>“Green” building standards are well-established also gaining acceptance as a means of growing more sustainably. The Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED®) rating system, established by the Green Building Council, establishes varying levels of certification for green buildings based on the degree to which they mitigate the pollution created during building construction, as well as the long-term effects resulting from building operation. <u>Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM®) is another internationally recognized certification system for sustainable performance in planning, design, construction, operation, and refurbishment; several other certifications also exist.</u> Typical green building strategies include the use of light-colored paving materials to reduce heat build-up, recycled building materials, and energy-conserving windows and insulation methods. Green buildings are also designed to avoid indoor air quality problems, and to encourage pedestrian and bicycle accessibility. <u>Improving the performance of the District’s older building stock through green retrofits is a fundamental component of the Sustainable DC Plan.</u></p> |
| Environmental Protection | 616.6 | <p><i>Action E-34.2.B: Green Building Incentives</i></p> <p><u>Continue</u> Establish a Green Building Incentive Programs to encourage green new construction <u>addressing both new construction and the rehabilitation of existing structures that go beyond the baseline code requirements.</u> such as rebates on LEED certification fees, tax abatement, reduced permit fees, grants, low interest rehabilitation loans, and streamlined permit processing for projects meeting LEED certification standards.</p> |
| Environmental Protection | 617.12 | <p><i>Action E-4.3.C: Support for Sustainable Agriculture</i></p> <p><u>Continue to support sustainable agriculture with the goal of producing healthy, abundant crops, preserving environmental services, improving neighborhood health, and</u></p> |

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| | | <u>creating new entrepreneurial opportunities. Implement the Urban Farming and Food Security Act and expedite the process to make public and private lands available for a variety of urban agriculture uses.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 618.1 | The District of Columbia Environmental Policy Act (DCEPA), modeled after the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), requires all District agencies to analyze and disclose the environmental effects of their major actions, including the permitting of new development. Environmental Impact Statements are required for projects that are likely to have substantial negative impacts on the environment. |
| Environmental Protection | 618.2 | To determine if a project meets this threshold, applicants must complete a simple checklist called an “Environmental Impact Screening Form” (EISF). Unlike the NEPA’s “Environmental Assessment,” the EISF contains simple yes/no questions and requires no narrative or analysis. The policies and actions below call for a more rigorous analysis of impacts in the future, with more substantive documentation of environmental effects. |
| Environmental Protection | 618.3 | <i>Policy E-34.4.1: Mitigating Development Impacts</i> Take measures to ensure that f Future development should mitigates impacts on the natural environment <u>and anticipate the impacts of climate change, and results resulting</u> in environmental improvements wherever feasible.- Construction practices which result in unstable soil and hillside conditions or which that would permanently degrade natural resources without mitigation shall should not be allowed prohibited . |
| Environmental Protection | 619.1 | Environmental hazards in the District of Columbia Washington, DC that may be related to land use include a variety of <u>sudden shocks and chronic stressors, such as</u> air and water pollution, contaminated soils, hazardous materials, noise, disease vectors, flooding, light pollution, and electromagnetic fields, <u>and earthquakes</u> . The overall purpose of Comprehensive Plan policies on these topics is to minimize the potential for damage, disease, and injury resulting from these hazards. Environmental hazards define basic constraints to land use that must have to be reflected in how and where development takes place. The severity of these hazards also helps define the priority for future remediation and abatement programs. |
| Environmental Protection | 620.11 | <i>Policy E-54.1.2: Regional Planning</i> Recognize that air quality is a regional issue that requires multi-jurisdictional strategies and solutions. Accordingly, work with surrounding cities, counties, states, the federal government, and appropriate regional organizations to more effectively conduct air quality planning. |

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| Environmental Protection | 620.18 | <p><u>Policy E-5.1.9: Zero-Emission Vehicles</u> <u>Encourage the use of electric and zero-emissions vehicles. When feasible, provide financial incentives for District residents and businesses to use electric and zero-emissions vehicles, such as reduced motor vehicle tax and license fees. Support expansion of electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure, including innovative designs that encourage off-peak charging and enhance efforts to place refueling and recharging equipment at facilities accessible for public use.</u></p> |
| Environmental Protection | 622.1 | <p>Like cities across the United States, the District of Columbia Washington, DC faces the challenge of combating the pollution of its rivers, streams, and groundwater. The problem dates to colonial days when the city District disposed of sewage and agricultural waste in its rivers. While the days of open sewers and unregulated dumping are in the behind-us past, Washington, DC’s waterways are still significantly impaired. we are left with the most polluted tributary of the Chesapeake Bay. Swimming in our rivers is considered hazardous and fishing is ill-advised. <u>Although there is still work to do, given the progress made as a result of DC Water’s Clean Rivers Project, the District is significantly closer to achieving the Sustainable DC goal of fishable and swimmable rivers.</u></p> |
| Environmental Protection | 622.8 | <p><u>Policy E-6.4.21.3: Control of Urban Runoff</u> Continue to implement water pollution control and management practices aimed at reducing slowing-urban runoff and reducing pollution, including the flow of sediment and nutrients into streams, rivers, and wetlands.</p> |
| Environmental Protection | 622.13 | <p><u>Action E-6.4.21A: Stormwater Management-Program Plan</u> Create a comprehensive multi-agency stormwater management plan As required by the EPA, Washington, DC creates a Stormwater Management Plan every five years, covering such topics as runoff-reducing GI, low-impact development (LID), maintenance of GI-LID infrastructure, education, impervious surface regulations, fees, and water quality education. The plan should include output and outcome measures that achieve specific water quality standards, reevaluate and clarify stormwater standards to eliminate confusion, and propose fee levels that are sufficient to maintain an effective stormwater management program and encourage residents and businesses to reduce stormwater pollution.</p> |
| Environmental Protection | 624.19 | <p><u>Action E-6.3.G: Water Pollution Control Contingency Plan</u> <u>Update the Water Pollution Control Contingency Plan, which includes specific notification and response strategies for major and minor spills/releases and effective</u></p> |

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| | | <u>containment/clean up methods. Incorporate changes in organizational structures, laws, and regulations, and in programmatic needs.</u> |
| Environmental Protection | 628.4 | <u>Policy E-64.87.1: Addressing Environmental Injustice</u> <u>Continue to develop and refine solutions to mitigate the adverse effects of industrial uses, particularly when proximate to residential areas. These solutions include enhanced buffering; sound walls; operational improvements; truck routing; regular air, soil, and water quality assessments; and regulating specific uses that result in land use conflicts.</u> Address the over-concentration of industrial uses in the District's lower income communities. Develop solutions to reduce the adverse effects of these uses, such as enhanced buffering, sound walls, operational improvements, truck routing, increased monitoring of impacts, and zoning changes to reduce land use conflicts. |
| Environmental Protection | 628.5 | <u>Policy E-64.87.2: Expanded Outreach to Disadvantaged Underserved Communities</u> <u>Identify and understand the needs of the entire community, particularly vulnerable populations or people with characteristics such as age-related and health conditions that make them more susceptible to pollutant exposures. Incorporate these needs into plans, programs, and investments.</u> Expand local efforts to involve economically disadvantaged communities—, particularly those communities that historically have been impacted by power plants, trash transfer stations, and other municipal or industrial uses—, in the planning and development processes. |
| Environmental Protection | 630.1 | The District needs to set high standards for its own operations if it expects others in the community to follow suit. It should be a role model in energy efficiency, <u>renewable energy production, green building construction, GI, low impact development, and, sustainable transportation and vehicles,</u> environmentally sound landscaping, <u>and adhering to green meeting standards.</u> It should lead the way in <u>sustainable materials management, sustainable procurement, reducing waste generation, reusing materials whenever possible, and recycling and composting what is left. It should also ensure its buildings and infrastructure are resilient to a changing climate.</u> recycling and composting solid waste, using recycled goods, and procuring “green power.” |
| Environmental Protection | 630.2 | <u>District government will continue to adopt as appropriate the latest green construction codes for all new construction and major renovations. The International Green Construction</u> |

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| | | <p><u>Code (IgCC) and Energy Conservation Code are international standards for the most innovative practices in green building. District government will continue to integrate the most recent version of the IgCC in the District’s construction codes for all new construction and major renovations, which will apply to both public and private buildings of over 10,000 square feet.</u></p> |
| Environmental Protection | 630.5 | <p><i>Policy E-7.1.32: Environmentally Friendly Government Operations</i> Promote energy-efficient and environmentally friendly District government operations, the purchase of recycled and recyclable products, procurement of “green power” for District operations where feasible, the use of energy-saving equipment, and contracting practices which that include incentives for sustainable technology.</p> |
| Environmental Protection | 630.7 | <p><i>Action E-7.1.A: Green Building Legislation</i> <u>Update</u> Adopt and implement legislation <u>establishing to increase</u> green standards for projects constructed by the District of Columbia or receiving funding assistance from the District of Columbia. <u>Strive for higher levels of energy efficiency, renewable energy requirements, net-zero standards for new construction, and broader sustainability metrics for public projects, using 2019 as the baseline year.</u></p> |
| Environmental Protection | 630.9 | <p><i>Action E-7.1.C: Sustainable DC</i> <u>By 2032, fully implement Washington, DC’s sustainability plan, Sustainable DC, to address the District’s built environment, energy, food, nature, transportation, waste, and water. Dedicate District government staff and funding to implement the Sustainable DC Plan, track progress, and make the results publicly available.</u></p> |
| Environmental Protection | 630.10 | <p><i>Action E-7.1.D: Sustainable DC Innovation Challenge</i> <u>Fully launch the Sustainable DC Innovation Challenge to help District agencies test new innovations and technology with the goal of increasing the use of renewable energy.</u></p> |
| Environmental Protection | 631.3 | <p><i>Policy E-7.2.2: Continuing Education on the Environment</i> Encourage greater participation by residents, business owners, institutions, and public agencies in <u>reaching</u> maintaining environmental standards <u>goals</u>. This should be achieved through public education, community engagement, compliance assistance, media, outreach and awareness campaigns, compliance assistance, and environmental enforcement programs. Typical programs could include recycling projects, creek clean-ups, and tree planting initiatives.</p> |

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| Environmental Protection | 631.5 | <p><i>Policy E-75.2.4: Demonstration Projects</i> Encourage best practice guides, demonstration projects, tours, and other tools to create a culture where the “green choice” (i.e., the choice that results in greater energy efficiency, resiliency, sustainability, innovation, and better environmental health) is the preferred choice for energy, transportation, construction, and design decisions.</p> |
| Economic Development | 701.1 | <p>The overarching goal for economic development in the District is: <u>to drive inclusive economic expansion and resilience by growing the economy and reducing employment disparities across race, geography, and educational attainment status.</u> <i>Strengthen the District’s by sustaining its core industries, attracting new and diverse industries, accommodating future job growth, fostering the success of small businesses, revitalizing neighborhood commercial centers, improving resident job skills, and helping a greater number of District residents find and keep jobs in the Washington regional economy.</i></p> |
| Economic Development | 702.1 | <p>The District’s economy is underpinned by a handful of “core” industries, including government (particularly federal government); education educational services; professional, technical, and scientific services; administrative support services; religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations; membership associations; accommodation and food services; arts, entertainment, and recreation; tourism; and health care and social assistance. These eight seven-sectors industries account for more than 85 percent of the jobs in the city Washington, DC and distinguish the District’s economy in the regional and national economies from the more diverse economies of the surrounding region and nation. Economic development strategies must explore ways to sustain these industries while leveraging them to attract new businesses and jobs. Diversifying the economic base through focused support of fields with high-growth opportunities can expand job opportunities for residents and can increase the District’s resilience against help the District fare better during economic downturns.</p> |
| Economic Development | 703.3 | <p><u>Beyond the established fields, the District will also build economic resilience by supporting and growing cross-cutting industry clusters where the District has a competitive advantage nationally. Economic resilience is the ability for the District government, in partnership with businesses and the workforce, to mitigate the impacts of chronic stressors (such as high unemployment) as well as shocks (such as the sudden loss of economic activity due to a recession or</u></p> |

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| | | <u>technology changes). The clusters include the impact economy, smart cities and civic solutions, professional services innovation, hospitality innovation, security technology, as well as data science and analytics. By supporting these forward-looking industry clusters, the District is seeking diversify its economy.</u> |
| Economic Development | 703.10 | <u>In 2018, the District’s economy had been growing in employment and output for 20 years. Long-standing core sectors had propelled economic growth along two dimensions: expansion of established lines of business and the addition of new lines of business. Strength in established sectors had positioned the District to take advantage of growing segments in the nation’s economy by specializing in rapidly growing technology-driven and enabled fields, such as cybersecurity and coworking. Through continued growth in core sectors and emerging industries, the District will continue building a resilient and inclusive economy.</u> |
| Economic Development | 703.22 | <i>Action ED-1.1.C: Monitoring and Updating Data to Support Recovery from 2020 Public Health Emergency:</i> <u>Monitor and update appropriate data to support 2020 public health emergency response and recovery efforts. Such data will include a wide range of economic indicators and drivers, such as jobs, population, and housing.</u> |
| Economic Development | 703.26 | <i>Action ED-1.1.G: Stabilize Business Occupancy Costs</i> <u>Explore program and policy alignments that stabilize or reduce commercial occupancy costs in the District, especially for historically disadvantaged businesses. Potential options include alignment with the District’s sustainability programs to reduce energy costs, increased awareness of small business capital programs, and agreements for the reuse of public lands.</u> |
| Economic Development | 705.4 | <u>In 2017, DC’s Economic Strategy identified six opportunity areas for innovation: the impact economy, smart cities and civic solutions, professional services innovation, hospitality innovation, security technology, and data science and analytics. Each of these fields presents opportunities for economic expansion through entrepreneurship and career development. They are also important safeguards against changes in federal policy that may impede the District’s economic growth through increased national distribution of federal employment and reduced federal procurement spending. Supporting innovation in the District’s economy helps ensure that the tax base continues expanding to finance critical investments, including affordable housing</u> |

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| | | <u>production, environmental protection and sustainability, and transportation improvements.</u> |
| Economic Development | 705.7 | <u>In addition, Washington, DC’s environmental sustainability leadership is another driver of economic innovation. In 2019, Washington, DC adopted the Clean Energy Omnibus Act, which is landmark legislation that will transition the District to 100 percent renewable electricity by 2032. This comprehensive legislation places the District of Columbia on the cutting edge of energy policy nationally. By taking this bold step toward greater resilience and sustainability, Washington, DC is also catalyzing valuable opportunities for economic growth by stimulating innovation in architecture, engineering, and the construction trades, among other fields.</u> |
| Economic Development | 705.8 | <u>Economic innovation is a critical component of building Washington, DC’s economic resilience as national and global economics undergo a period of accelerated change. While the District advances these growth opportunities, it is also important to monitor and adjust job training to keep pace with changing employment opportunities and occupational requirements.</u> |
| Economic Development | 705.12 | <u><i>Policy ED-1.3.4: Leveraging and Adapting to Technological Change</i></u> <u>The District supports economic resilience by aligning workforce development and small business development with economic development to ensure that residents benefit from economic growth driven by technological innovation.</u> |
| Economic Development | 705.13 | <u><i>Policy ED-1.3.5: Leveraging Environmental Policy for Economic Growth</i></u> <u>Leverage the District’s environmental sustainability policies for economic growth by aligning them with business attraction and workforce development programs. These efforts should focus on expanded opportunities for historically underrepresented populations, including minorities.</u> |
| Economic Development | 708.16 | <i>Action ED-2.2.B: Retail Ceiling Heights</i> Determine the feasibility of <u>developing</u> zoning amendments <u>which that</u> would permit higher ground floor retail ceiling heights in <u>neighborhood commercial areas commercial and mixed-use districts.</u> <u>Through processes including ZR-16, many zones have been revised to better accommodate the national standards for retail space, which has higher ceiling limits than typical office or residential uses. However, there may be an additional opportunity to make similar adjustments to zones used in neighborhood commercial areas. If these</u> |

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| | | <p><u>adjustments are feasible, better accommodating national retail space standards would help improve the District’s economic resilience.</u> The building height limits in several zone districts preclude the development of ground floor space in keeping with national standards without reducing overall gross leasable building area or placing a portion of the ground floor below the street level.</p> |
| Economic Development | 711.8 | <p><u>Policy ED-2.5.3: Transform, Improve, and Consolidate Industrial Municipal Operations</u> <u>The District will be a leader in the transformation and improvement of PDR areas through proactive facility maintenance and by advancing cutting-edge solutions to consolidate municipal operations. An example is the planned West Virginia Avenue Public Works Campus, which significantly reduces adverse impacts while increasing the sustainability and resilience of public works operations. In addition, where it is possible, support larger, attractively designed buffers to nearby residential areas.</u></p> |
| Economic Development | 711.10 | <p><u>Policy ED-2.5.5: Improve Environmental Stewardship</u> <u>Improve the environmental performance of PDR areas by capturing and treating stormwater on-site, generating renewable energy on-site, implementing energy efficiency upgrades, and improving air quality.</u></p> |
| Economic Development | 714.15 | <p><u>Policy ED-3.2.10: Local Business Operational Planning</u> <u>Promote the development of business operational plans to assess and build capacity of local businesses to prepare for, withstand, operate, and recover from identified threats and risks. The intent of business continuity plans is to implement safeguards and procedures that minimize disruptions during and after disasters, and to eliminate threats that can jeopardize the financial solvency of the small business.</u></p> |
| Economic Development | 714.21 | <p><u>Action ED-3.2.E: Neighborhood Commercial District Resilience Toolkit</u> <u>Create a toolkit that builds on the Vibrant Retail Streets Toolkit to provide community-based economic development organizations tools to navigate changing markets. The toolkit will help organizations identify and leverage public space assets, build market strength, apply creative placemaking, and implement temporary uses.</u></p> |
| Economic Development | 718.4 | <p><u>Transit-accessible housing matching the needs of the workforce is imperative. As Washington, DC continues growing, its housing market is becoming more complex, characterized by increased segmentation of the market rate and affordable housing stock. As a consequence, this</u></p> |

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| | | <p><u>increased complexity necessitates closer alignment between economic development planning, housing planning, and transportation planning to ensure that growth is equitable and sustainable.</u></p> |
| <p>Parks, Recreation & Open Space</p> | <p>800.1</p> | <p>This eElement addresses the future of parks, recreation, and open space in Washington, DC the District of Columbia. It recognizes the important role parks play in recreation, aesthetics, <u>health and wellness</u>, neighborhood character, and environmental quality, <u>and resilience</u>. <u>The element also recognizes that parks have the potential to bring people together across social, economic, and racial divides.</u> It includes policies on related topics, such as recreational facility development, the use of private open space, and the creation of trails to better connect the city's District's open spaces and neighborhoods, <u>and the support of resilience through the restoration of natural systems. Finally, this element includes policies and actions that support the delivery of equitable access, great spaces, and exceptional experiences.</u></p> |
| <p>Parks, Recreation & Open Space</p> | <p>800.2</p> | <p>The critical parks, recreation, and open space issues facing Washington, DC the District of Columbia are addressed in this eElement. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Coordinating and sharing Coordination and shared stewardship</u> between Washington, DC the District of Columbia and the federal government on park and open space planning, <u>design</u>, and management <u>to produce better outcomes for District residents;</u> • Providing additional recreational land and facilities in areas of the city District that are currently underserved and in newly developing areas;- • Maintaining, upgrading, and improving existing parks and recreation facilities as key features of successful <u>vibrant</u> neighborhoods in Washington, DC; the District. • <u>Increasing funding for capital improvements and operations through partnerships and creative strategies;</u> • <u>Fostering community health so that residents can seek healthier lifestyles regardless of income, ability, or employment;</u> • <u>Leveraging open space to support resilience, including flood mitigation, well-connected habitats on land and water, an increased tree canopy, and strong ecosystems for wildlife; and</u> • <u>Designing parks, trails, and recreational facilities</u> |

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| | | <u>to improve the safety of staff and visitors.</u> |
| Parks, Recreation & Open Space | 800.2a | <p><u>Text Box: Parks, Open Spaces, and Natural Resources</u> <u>The Sustainable DC Plan envisions a District that has high-quality, well-connected habitats on land and water, and that provides strong corridors and ecosystems for wildlife. Washington, DC, will conserve and manage these natural resources to enhance biodiversity, control stormwater, reduce the urban heat island effect, become more resilient to changing climate conditions, and build people's connections to, understanding of, and appreciation for nature.</u></p> |
| Parks, Recreation & Open Space | 800.6 | <p>Including a chapter on parks, recreation, and open space in the District eElements of the Comprehensive Plan is important for a number of reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First, the District itself owns over<u>approximately 9500</u> acres of parkland, and there is a need for a coordinated set of policies for their<u>its</u> management. • Second, access to quality parks and open space is a top priority for District residents—regardless of who owns the land. The fact that most of the city's<u>District's</u> open space is federally controlled suggests that joint policy planning for these assets is essential. • Third, the city<u>Washington, DC</u> is changing, which means recreational needs also are changing. Policies are needed to make sure that new park and recreational opportunities are provided and existing parks are improved to meet the needs of a changing and expanding population. • <u>Fourth, parks are essential to many of the goals expressed elsewhere in the Comprehensive Plan, including sustainability, resilience, improved public health, and inclusion.</u> |
| Parks, Recreation & Open Space | 800.8 | <p><u>The Comprehensive Plan is supplemented by a more detailed set of planning documents for parks and recreation that address these issues, including master plans and a collaboration with the federal government, titled CapitalSpace. These companion plans establish bold visions for advancing the District's parks and recreation goals, starting with an overarching master plan for parks (see text box entitled Parks Master Plan). In addition, the Sustainable DC Plan, completed in 2012 and updated in 2018, provides further guidance. Parks Master Plan prepared by the District Department of Parks and Recreation in 2005–2006. That document should be consulted for more detailed guidance on facilities, recreational programming, and direction for specific</u></p> |

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| | | District parks. Key data from the Parks Master Plan, including “benchmarking” data that compares the District to peer cities and the findings of a 2005 resident survey, are cited in this Element to provide context for the policies and actions. |
| Parks, Recreation & Open Space | 806.2 | Washington’s Washington, DC’s parks should be viewed as a limited and precious resources, no less valuable than the neighborhoods they serve. <u>But the purpose of park management should not be solely to preserve open space. Parks meet the recreation, education, and social needs of District residents. The tree canopy and green infrastructure parks provide can improve community resilience and sustainability through such activities as stormwater management, energy conservation, and carbon sequestration. They can support urban agriculture in areas with limited access to fresh produce. They can generate and support economic and social benefits, such as youth employment, business attraction, cultural activities, and community gathering space. The District should strive to realize these multiple and diverse benefits in the design of its parks and other public spaces. This requires that a consistent set of principles be followed for park design, programming, and planning. The following policies provide guidelines for systematically managing the District’s parks to protect their long-term value. They are supplemented by more detailed park management guidelines in the Parks Master Plan.</u> |
| Parks, Recreation & Open Space | 806.5 | <i>Policy PROS-1.3.2: Parks and Environmental Objectives</i> Use park improvements to achieve environmental objectives, such as water quality improvement, air quality improvement, and <u>wildlife habitat restoration, and tree canopy conservation and improvement.</u> |
| Parks, Recreation & Open Space | 806.13 | <i>Action PROS-1.3.CB: Site Plan Review</i> Require that p <u>Plans</u> for the redesign of individual parks or the development of park facilities are <u>should be</u> reviewed by appropriate District agencies to ensure so that they advance the city’s <u>District’s</u> goals for better public recreation facilities, environmental protection, open space preservation, historic preservation, public safety, and <u>accessibility, and resilience.</u> |
| Parks, Recreation & Open Space | 806.14 | <i>Action PROS-1.3.C: District-wide Ecosystem</i> <u>Support a District-wide ecosystem consortium that will work to increase wildlife habitat and connectivity, especially among parks. The consortium can collectively identify, map, and protect wildlife and natural resources so that wildlife have access to high-quality habitat throughout Washington, DC.</u> |

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| Parks, Recreation & Open Space | 807.4 | <u>New and improved parks along the waterfront have contributed to the vitality of the District in three powerful ways: making the waterfront universally accessible, add economic value to new development as a neighborhood amenity through recreation and programming, and provide environmental resilience to mitigate flooding and the impacts of climate change. Canal Park, Yards Park, Diamond Teague Park, and the Wharf Park are linked to new developments and provide neighborhood amenities for existing and new waterfront residents, workers, and visitors. Additionally, long-standing federal park and open space assets—from Langston Golf Course, to the National Arboretum, to Anacostia Park—are experiencing reinvestment, including plans for stronger connections to adjacent communities.</u> |
| Parks, Recreation & Open Space | 810.14 | <i>Policy PROS-2.2.89: Park Stewardship</i> Encourage volunteer assistance and stewardship in the maintenance of the District’s parks, particularly the triangle parks along major thoroughfares. Local community organizations should be encouraged to donate goods, services, and time to help in the oversight and upkeep of such spaces. <u>Stewardship should be viewed as a way to increase environmental awareness, reduce maintenance costs, and build civic pride in parks.</u> |
| Parks, Recreation & Open Space | 813.11 | <i>Policy PROS-3.2.78: Waterfront Park Design</i> Require the design and planning of w Waterfront parks <u>should be designed and planned</u> to maximize the scenic and recreational value of the rivers. Activities Features such as parking lots and park maintenance facilities should be located away from the water’s edge, and environmentally sensitive resources should be protected. |
| Parks, Recreation & Open Space | 814.8 | <i>Policy PROS-3.3.3: Small Park and Mini-Park Open Space Cluster Improvements</i> Prioritize improvements of <u>small open spaces</u> park and mini-park clusters in areas with limited access to parks and open space, and a growing population. Apply common themes, such as sustainability, <u>placemaking</u> place-making , or connectivity to plan, enhance, and maintain the small parks as a system. |
| Parks, Recreation & Open Space | 815.11 | <i>Policy PROS-3.4.7: Trails and the Environment</i> <u>Limit the effects of trails on natural areas and open space by using environmentally responsible building materials, paving to prevent erosion where necessary, and locating new trails in areas that will minimize the degradation of sensitive environmental areas. Recognize that trails have broader</u> |

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| | | <u>environmental benefits, such as reducing vehicular traffic and emissions.</u> |
| Urban Design | 900.4 | While great attention has been focused on the design of the monumental core of the city, its basic form has been set for many years. The same attention has not been consistently provided to the rest of Washington. Although the design of the built environment inspires civic pride and a strong sense of identity in some parts of the city, it has the opposite effect in others. <u>As a growing District, and to remain vital for future generations, Washington, DC should respond to the evolving needs of its residents, workers, and visitors and be cognizant of how technology and innovation are transforming the way people engage with the public realm and built landscape. The continued planning efforts by the federal and District governments will build upon the planning legacy by shaping the District’s buildings, streets, and public spaces as places for people; celebrating the increasing diversity of people and institutions within the District; and elevating the nation’s capital as a sustainable and resilient place. By weaving the everyday experiences of people and contemporary design into the District’s historic plan, Washington, DC’s national image will be elevated.</u> |
| Urban Design | 903.1 | <u>Washington, DC’s historic plan is the backbone of the District’s architectural identity and urban form. As a deliberately planned city, the notion of future growth was built into the original L’Enfant Plan in a way that was both visionary and aspirational, anticipating a grander place that would take years to construct and speaking to the promise of a great nation. It would take over a century for the District’s population to reach 500,000 and begin to take on the monumental scale of the original vision. With the additional layers of the McMillan Plan, Olmsted Highway Plan, and various other planning initiatives, Washington’s urban form has proven to be both resilient at accommodating many of the changing physical and programmatic needs and demands of urban life.</u> |
| Urban Design | 903.4 | <u>The District should continue to balance the need to preserve and honor Washington, DC’s distinctive urban and monumental heritage with the pressing needs of a growing population, equity, and long-term resilience. Looking at the strategies other historic capital cities have used to grow sustainably shows that, by respecting and building on these plans, greater density and careful incorporation of taller structures are possible (see Figure 9.2). A commitment to the</u> |

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| | | <p><u>design concepts and underlying principles of the Plan of the City of Washington should underpin this growth and extend across and beyond the monumental core of the District with design decisions that reinforce the plan’s pattern of axial, radial, and diagonal streets; enhance the public spaces formed where these streets intersect one another; and build fine-grained character in the alley system (see Figure 9.3). Finally, the approach to urban design should allow for 21st century realities and aspirations: equitable access, a renewed District identity, and sustainable design are just a handful of the factors giving shape to this vision and forming the backdrop for the public life and cultural engagement of all residents.</u></p> |
| Urban Design | 905.2 | <p>There are certainly successful urban waterfront areas in the District. Georgetown’s Washington Harbour is lively and crowded, and the Washington Channel is lined with marinas, restaurants, and fish vendors. But these areas represent a fraction of what might be, given the miles of shoreline within District boundaries.<u>Realizing a waterfront that is diverse, resilient, and integrated with established neighborhoods requires continued effort. Providing equitable access to the waterfront is a particularly vital challenge. Currently, 30 percent of the Potomac and 31 percent of the Anacostia shorelines lack riverfront trails, and only 22 percent of streets physically connect to the water’s edge or waterfront public spaces, leaving many low-income neighborhoods along the Anacostia with sparse access to the river (as shown in Figure 9.9).</u></p> |
| Urban Design | 905.4 | <p><u>Continuing the revitalization of the waterfront also means managing the growing challenges of coastal flooding, riverine flooding, and storm surge that threaten development along the waterfront as well as interior low-lying areas and areas developed along stream valleys. By 2080, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers predict up to 3.4 feet of additional sea level rise in Washington, DC. These trends threaten not only completed Anacostia waterfront development but also projects underway and planned in areas such as Poplar Point. Resilient and climate-adaptive design will be necessary to protect people and infrastructure in sensitive areas.</u></p> |
| Urban Design | 905.7 | <p><i>Policy UD-1.3.3: Excellence in Innovative and Resilient Waterfront Design Development</i> Require a high standard of design for all waterfront projects, with an emphasis on shoreline access, integration of historic features and structures, an orientation toward the water, and the creation of new water-oriented public amenities<u>The design of</u></p> |

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| | | <p><u>new waterfront development projects should respond to the unique opportunities and challenges of being on the water. Incorporate nature-based design and flood-resilient building and site design methods. Utilize bold and innovative architecture to create a range of building forms that express contemporary needs. New buildings should be carefully designed to consider their appearance from multiple public vantage points along the Anacostia and Potomac shorelines, including from the shoreline and from the water.</u></p> |
| Urban Design | 905.8 | <p><i>Policy UD-1.3.4: Design Character of Resilient Waterfront Sites</i> Ensure that <u>The design of each waterfront site should work with the natural processes of tidal rivers to be more resilient to flooding due to storm surge, sea level rise, and land subsidence. Design architecture, transportation infrastructure, outdoor spaces, and shorelines to accommodate and mitigate flooding and to leverage and restore ecological systems and natural shorelines</u>responds to its unique natural qualities. A range of building forms should be created, responding to the range of physical conditions present. New buildings should be carefully designed to consider their appearance from multiple vantage points, both in the site vicinity and at various points on the horizon.</p> |
| Urban Design | 905.17 | <p><i>Action UD-1.3.C: Natural Shorelines</i> <u>Identify and map waterfront areas with potential to be converted to natural shorelines.</u></p> |
| Urban Design | 908.18 | <p><i>Action UD-2.1.H: Resilient Public Life Guide</i> <u>Study and develop design guidance for how public spaces can be managed and designed to be more resilient during times of natural, security, and public health emergencies.</u></p> |
| Urban Design | 909.15 | <p><i>Policy UD-2.2.7: Resilient and Sustainable Large Site Development</i> <u>Site plan large sites to minimize the risk of flooding to buildings and extreme heat and other climate impacts. Preserve natural resources and implement stormwater management best practices, while maintaining active building frontages and pedestrian-focused streetscapes.</u></p> |
| Urban Design | 909.19 | <p><i>Action UD-2.2.D: Urban Design Strategies for Resilient Communities</i> <u>Research best practices and develop recommendations and urban design and biophilic guidelines to help the District mitigate hazards, such as flooding and climate threats (e.g., sea level rise and extreme heat), while meeting its other urban design goals.</u></p> |

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| Urban Design | 911.20 | <p><i>Action UD-2.2.E: Design Guidelines for Large Sites</i> <u>Develop design guidelines as part of the review process for large site developments. These guidelines should address building appearance, streetscape, signage and utilities, parking, landscaping, buffering, protection of historic resources, compatibility of development with surrounding neighborhoods, and environmental sustainability.</u></p> |
| Urban Design | 911.21 | <p><i>Policy Action UD-4.2.F: Design Guidelines</i> <u>Develop illustrated design guidelines for private residential areas and commercial uses addressing such architectural and resilient aspects as facade design, building texture and materials, lighting, detail, signage, and building- to-street relationship. Design guidelines should allow for flexibility and creativity, and in most cases should be performance-oriented rather than based on rigid standards.</u></p> |
| Urban Design | 918.2 | <p>Currently, the level of design review varies from one part of the District to the next. In the heart of the city, new projects undergo extraordinary scrutiny the design of monuments, museums, and federal buildings is even the subject of Congressional debate. The US Commission of Fine Arts is charged with reviewing the design of all public buildings, and private buildings adjacent to public buildings and grounds of major importance. Since the passage of the Shipstead Luce Act in 1930, the CFA has had the authority to review construction which fronts or abuts the grounds of the US Capitol and White House, the Downtown portion of Pennsylvania Avenue, the Southwest waterfront, and most of the National Park Service lands. The National Capital Planning Commission, likewise, evaluates the design of projects affecting the federal interest and may require modifications to improve architectural character and quality. NCPC reviews District of Columbia public projects (such as schools) and all projects on federal lands, and provides “in lieu of zoning” review for public projects in the city center <u>Moving forward, consideration should be given to balancing the design traditions of civic decorum with a new focus on buildings that embrace sustainability, design excellence, and beauty while celebrating the District’s residents by amplifying public life. Civic buildings should be community icons, and transportation infrastructure should be celebratory and inspiring. As development continues on waterfronts and signature sites, there are opportunities to create dynamic and contemporary places with greater innovation and creativity.</u></p> |
| Urban Design | 919.1 | <p><u>The design of new civic architecture and infrastructure reinforces the District’s image as a forward-looking city that</u></p> |

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| | | <u>supports civic engagement and respects historic context while embracing change and innovation. Each library renovation, fire station addition, school modernization, park renovation, streetscape project, and recreation center construction project is an opportunity to create a great civic asset that contributes to neighborhood livability, collective resident pride in civic institutions, and the District’s status as a national capital. The District has intentionally worked over the last 15 years to equitably build award-winning civic buildings in all eight wards (see Map 9.5). The District can continue to lead by example by actively seeking an agenda of sustainable design excellence across all agencies.</u> |
| Urban Design | 919.5 | <i><u>Policy UD 4.1.2: Design Excellence</u></i> <u>Promote design excellence contracting processes in District capital improvement projects for public buildings and public spaces to promote a more attractive, functional, and sustainable environment in the District and its neighborhoods.</u> |
| Urban Design | 919.8 | <i><u>Policy UD-4.1.5: Design of Bridges and Other Transportation Infrastructure</u></i> <u>Promote high-quality design and environmentally advanced engineering that accommodates various modes of transportation and supports public life, natural ecology, and civic identity in all infrastructure projects, including bridges and other public works projects.</u> |
| Urban Design | 919.13 | <i><u>Action UD-4.1.C: Excellence in Urban Design Initiative</u></i> <u>Develop a District-wide Excellence in Urban Design Initiative for the District, including an award program and public education campaign, to make Washington, DC a nationally recognized leader in architecture, landscape, environmental design, historic preservation, and city planning.</u> |
| Historic Preservation | 1017.1 | <u>While preservation planning is a well-established function in Washington, DC, more work needs to be done to effectively integrate the District’s preservation and resilience programs. This should include greater consideration of how natural hazards and the effects of climate change threaten the District’s ability to preserve its historic and culturally significant properties using traditional means.</u> |
| Historic Preservation | 1017.2 | <u>Strong resilience policies will enable the District to go beyond ordinary emergency preparedness plans. They can also help owners of historic properties to plan for and either avoid or reduce major property damage from flooding and other hazards. Such policies and implementation tools need to be in</u> |

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| | | <u>place before an unexpected hazard event or disaster forces an urgent need for widespread repair and restoration.</u> |
| Historic Preservation | 1017.3 | <u>The following policies and actions are intended to increase resilience and adaptive capacity in ways that can help ensure the long-term preservation of historic resources, despite challenging future conditions. They are also meant to enhance coordination between the SHPO and the District’s State hazard mitigation officer in the Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency (HSEMA) on the development and administration of flexible, integrated resilience programs that work together before and after disaster strikes.</u> |
| Historic Preservation | 1017.4 | <u><i>Policy HP-2.8.1: Resilient Design for Historic Properties</i></u> <u>Develop resilient design principles for historic and cultural resources, with guidance on resilience planning and project implementation. Encourage owners of at-risk historic properties, both public and private, to assess their vulnerability to current and projected hazards, and to implement reasonable adaptation measures.</u> |
| Historic Preservation | 1017.5 | <u><i>Policy HP-2.8.2: Coordinated Resilience Planning</i></u> <u>Integrate consideration of historic and cultural resources into hazard mitigation and climate adaptation planning. Develop resilience strategies and implement related initiatives through a coordinated effort involving the SHPO and the District’s Hazard Mitigation Officer. Address both preventive improvements for historic properties and post-disaster preservation procedures.</u> |
| Historic Preservation | 1017.6 | <u><i>Policy HP-2.8.3: Disaster Recovery for Historic Properties</i></u> <u>Involve both the SHPO and the District’s Hazard Mitigation Officer in preparing and implementing flexible, coordinated policies that work effectively to enable swift protection and emergency repair of cultural and historic resources during disaster recovery.</u> |
| Historic Preservation | 1017.7 | <u><i>Action HP-2.8.A: Preservation and Climate Change</i></u> <u>Complete an inventory of historic and culturally significant sites threatened by climate change. Give priority to these at-risk sites in developing hazard mitigation plans. Coordinate with key stakeholders to maximize use of available funding for mitigation and disaster response projects.</u> |
| Historic Preservation | 1017.8 | <u><i>Action HP-2.8.B: Historic Properties Strategy in the District’s Hazard Mitigation Plan</i></u> <u>Incorporate a strategy for historic and cultural resources into the District Hazard Mitigation Plan. Identify key hazard areas, assess the vulnerability of historic properties to</u> |

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| | | <u>disasters and climate change, propose adaptation alternatives for resources at risk, and identify capability limitations that need to be addressed.</u> |
| Historic Preservation | 1017.9 | <i>Action HP-2.8.C: Guidelines for Post-Disaster Rehabilitation of Historic Properties</i> <u>Develop guidelines to enable expeditious stabilization, repair, and rehabilitation of historic properties following disaster events or hazard impacts. Include procedures to streamline permitting, such as expedited design review and reduced fees for post-disaster repairs, while adhering to the applicable requirements under the District’s historic preservation law.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1100.1 | The Community Services and Facilities Element <u>contains</u> provides policies and actions on <u>for public facilities that provide health care facilities, child care and senior older adult care facilities services, as well as community facilities that include</u> libraries, police stations, fire stations, and other municipal facilities such as maintenance yards. A well-balanced and adequate public facility system is a key part of <u>Washington, DC’s</u> the city’s drive to sustain and enhance the quality of life for its residents; <u>and to deliver services on an equitable and inclusive basis, supporting growth and prosperity, resilience, public health and safety, civic gathering, learning, and cultural production and expression.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1100.2 | <u>This element addresses the public health sector, recognizing the strong links between the built environment, land uses, and public health outcomes. It highlights Washington, DC’s work toward providing more equitable health access and on improving health outcomes for all.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1100.3 | <u>This element also addresses the vulnerability of District facilities and services to natural and human-made shocks, such as extreme weather events, public health events, and security incidents, and to long-term stressors, such as sea level rise and other adverse effects of climate change.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1100.5 | The critical community services and facilities issues facing <u>Washington, DC</u> the District of Columbia are addressed in this e Element. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing, rehabilitating, and maintaining facilities and lands to provide efficient <u>and effective</u> delivery of public services to existing and future District residents; • Investing ment in and renewing al of the public library system <u>and enhancing the library’s role as a cultural anchor and center of neighborhood life;</u> |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing facilities to offer affordable and high-quality health care services <u>in an equitable and accessible manner;</u> • <u>Providing for the public safety needs of all Washington, DC residents, workers, and visitors;</u> • <u>Making the District’s critical facilities and health and emergency response systems more resilient to chronic stressors and to sudden natural or human-made events; and</u> • <u>Ensuring that District-owned land and facilities meet the needs of a growing population, informed by a cross-systems Public Facilities Plan.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1101.1 | <p>The goal for community services and-facilities is to: pProvide high-quality, accessible, efficiently managed, and properly funded community facilities to support the efficient, <u>equitable, and resilient</u> delivery of municipal services; preserve<u>protect and enhance</u> public health and safety, <u>support Washington, DC’s growth and development,</u> and enhance the well-being <u>of and provide a high quality of life for</u> of current and future District residents.</p> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1103.21a | <p><u>Text box: Food Hubs</u> <u>The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) defines a food hub as “a business or organization that actively manages the aggregation, distribution, and marketing of course-identified food products primarily from local and regional producers to strengthen their ability to satisfy wholesale, retail, and institutional demand.” (Source: USDA 2012 Regional Food Hub Resource Guide).</u></p> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1103.22 | <p><u>Policy CSF-1.1.11: Developing a Food Systems Network</u> <u>Support development of a system of food hub and processing centers where nutritious and local food can be aggregated, safely prepared, and efficiently distributed to District agencies, feeding sites, shelters for persons experiencing homelessness, schools, nonprofits, and local businesses.</u></p> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1103.28 | <p><u>Action CSF-1.1.E: Opportunities to Promote Local Food Businesses</u> <u>Identify best practices and potential locations for food hubs, food business incubators, and community kitchens to expand healthy food access and food-based economic opportunity in underserved areas through co-location with job training, business incubation, and entrepreneurial assistance programs.</u></p> |

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| Community Services & Facilities | 1103.31 | <p><i>Action CSF-1.1.H: Central Kitchen Facility</i> <u>Explore the potential for establishment of a central kitchen facility, as required by the Healthy Students Act and subject to funding availability, which could function as a meal preparation site for the District’s institutional meal programs (e.g., schools, shelters for persons experiencing homelessness), an aggregation center for fresh food to be distributed to local businesses, and a job training facility, among other potential functions including emergency feeding.</u></p> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1105.1 | <p><u>One of Washington, DC’s most important resources is the health of its residents. While many of the District’s residents and neighborhoods enjoy exceptional health, significant health disparities persist along dimensions of income, geography, race, gender, and age in the District.</u></p> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1105.2 | <p><u>DC Health promotes health, wellness, and equity across the District and protects the safety of residents, visitors, and those doing business in the nation’s capital. The responsibilities of DC Health include identifying health risks; educating the public; preventing and controlling diseases, injuries, and exposure to environmental hazards; coordinating emergency response planning for public health emergencies; promoting effective community collaborations; and optimizing equitable access to community resources.</u></p> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1105.2a | <p><u>Text box: Social and Structural Determinants of Health</u> <u>The World Health Organization defines social and structural determinants of health (SSDH) as the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life. These forces and systems include economic policies and systems, development agendas, social norms, social policies, and political systems. The District has adopted this understanding of the larger factors that shape health and that influence the systems and conditions for health and outcomes, including health equity in the District.</u></p> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1105.3 | <p><u>The DC Health Equity Report (HER) 2018 lays out a comprehensive baseline dataset of key drivers of health. Non-clinical determinants of health influence 80 percent of health outcomes, with the remaining 20 percent determined by clinical care (HER 2018). The nine drivers—education, employment, income, housing, transportation, food environment, medical care, outdoor environment, and community safety—were mapped thematically by statistical neighborhood (n=51) and overlaid with life expectancy</u></p> |

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| | | <u>estimates. There was a strong correlation between differences in life expectancy and differences in key driver outcomes by statistical neighborhood, underscoring the need for shared collective impact goals and practices across sectors and applied health in all policy approaches.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1105.4 | <u>While the 2006 Comprehensive Plan focused on advancing equitable access to health care services to address disparities in health outcomes, the District’s approach has evolved to better recognize and incorporate the role and effect of social and structural determinants on health. Thus, the Comprehensive Plan now seeks to improve population health by providing health-informed policy guidance for the future of Washington, DC’s built and natural environments. While policies contained in this section focus on the traditional health care infrastructure and clinical care service delivery system, transportation, housing, economic development, and other important social/structural determinants are addressed in other Comprehensive Plan Elements.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1105.5a | <u>Text box: Health</u> <u>Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. (Source: World Health Organization.)</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1105.6 | Planning for accessible and equitable health care facilities social-infrastructure is complicated by a broad set a-number of factors, particularly including the changing nature of the nation’s health care delivery system and the District’s limited jurisdiction over private service providers. Nonetheless, t The Comprehensive Plan can inform and guide public and private investments in support of at least state the city’s Washington, DC’s commitment to provide an adequate distribution of facilities and services that support the health of District residents promote health equity across the District, and increase the District’s emergency preparedness. This includes for an adequate distribution of public facilities across the city, as well as measures to advance public health through the design of Washington, DCthe city and conservationprotection of the environment. |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1106.1 | <u>Health equity is defined as the commitment to ensuring that everyone has a fair and just opportunity to be healthier. Many of the determinants of health and health inequities in populations have social, environmental, and economic origins that extend beyond the direct influence of the health sector and health policies. Thus, public policies in all sectors and at different levels of governance can have a significant impact</u> |

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| | | <u>on population health and health equity. Washington, DC is moving toward a Health in All Policies (HiAP) approach, a systems-wide, cross-sector consideration of health in government decision-making. This HiAP approach seeks to advance accountability, transparency, and access to information through cross-sector and multilevel collaboration in government.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1106.2 | <u>Access to affordable, equitable, quality clinical care and health behaviors are crucial for improving health outcomes. DC Health has advanced this framework through several strategic plans, including DC Healthy People 2020 (DC HP2020), the DC Health Systems Plan (HSP), and the DC State Health Innovation Plan (SHIP), and by continually developing and deploying innovative tools that help track and improve health outcomes.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1106.3 | <u>Further, Sustainable DC 2.0, a multi-agency initiative led by OP and the Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE), includes the goal of improving population health by systematically addressing the link between community health and place, including where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age. Sustainable DC 2.0 sets a target of reducing racial disparities in the life expectancy of residents by 50 percent by 2032.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1106.4 | <u>The District has adopted an overarching framework of health equity. Achieving health equity requires an explicit focus on and targeting of societal structures and systems that prevent all people from achieving their best possible health, including poverty, discrimination, and lack of access to economic opportunities.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1106.6 | <u><i>Policy CSF-2.1.1: Enhance Health Systems and Equity</i></u> <u>Support the Strategic Framework for Improving Community Health, which seeks to improve public health outcomes while promoting equity across a range of social determinants that include health, race, gender, income, age and geography.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1106.7 | <u><i>Policy CSF-2.1.2: Advancing Inclusion for All People in the District</i></u> <u>Promote person-centered thinking as well as linguistic and cultural competence across District agencies, especially those that deliver long-term services and supports. Inclusion can also be enhanced by improved cross-agency communications and coordination of service delivery to all residents.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1106.8 | <u><i>Policy CSF-2.1.3: Health in All Policies</i></u> |

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| | | <u>Advance a health-forward approach that incorporates health considerations early in the District’s government planning processes.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1106.9 | <i>Action CSF-2.1.A: Public Health Goals</i> <u>Continue efforts to set public health goals and track and evaluate key health indicators and outcomes.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1106.10 | <i>Action CSF-2.1.B: Primary Health Care Improvements</i> <u>Intensify efforts to improve primary health care and enhance coordination of care for the District’s most vulnerable residents to improve health, enhance patient experience of care, and reduce health care costs.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1106.11 | <i>Action CSF-2.1.C: Health Care System Roadmap</i> <u>Continue refining and implementing the District’s health care system roadmap for a more comprehensive, accessible, equitable system that provides the highest quality services in a cost-effective manner to those who live and work in the District.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1106.12 | <i>Action CSF-2.1.D: Advance People-Centered Thinking and Cultural and Linguistic Competency</i> <u>Enhance and expand training of District agency employees regarding people-centered thinking and cultural and linguistic competency.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1106.13 | <i>Action CSF-2.1.E: Built Environment and Health Outcomes</i> <u>Explore tools that can help decision-makers, practitioners, and Washington, DC residents to better understand how changes in the built environment can affect human health. Such tools can include Health Impact Assessments (HIAs).</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1106.14 | <i>Action CSF-2.1.F: Advancing Grocery Store Access in Underserved Areas</i> <u>Enhance healthy food access, address diet-related health disparities, and generate economic and social resilience by supporting the development of locally owned, community-driven grocery stores in areas with low access to healthy food options. Such support should include targeted financing, technical assistance, and co-location with new mixed-use developments.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1107.1 | <u>Healthy communities, where social and structural determinants of health are met and supported, are also resilient communities. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (USDHHS), “health is a key foundation of resilience because almost everything we do to prepare for disaster and preserve infrastructure is ultimately in the interest of preserving human health and welfare.” Communities with poor health outcomes and disparities in</u> |

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| | | <u>disease incidence, physical activity levels, and healthy food and health care access are more vulnerable and slower to recover from major shocks and chronic stressors. When these social and structural determinants of health are addressed, communities improve their ability to withstand and recover from disaster, becoming more resilient.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1107.2 | <u>While much focus is given to the vulnerability of the built environment and physical systems, underlying social and economic conditions of communities also play a significant role in their ability to recover rapidly from system shocks, such as extreme weather events, public health emergencies, or security incidents. Thus, community resilience is directly related to the ability of a community to use its assets to improve the physical, behavioral, and social conditions to withstand, adapt to, and recover from adversity.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1107.3 | <u>Given the strong links among resilience and community health, equity, and social cohesion, communities can employ multiple strategies to become more resilient, including improving access to health care facilities and social services, increasing access to healthy foods, expanding communication and collaboration within communities so that individuals can help each other during adverse events, and providing equitable disaster planning and recovery, recognizing that some areas of the District will be more heavily impacted than others due to existing socio-economic conditions and other factors. These cross-cutting components of resilience and public health are addressed with policies that are contained throughout the Comprehensive Plan. While this section focuses on health facilities and services, it is important to understand these within the broader context of health in all policies, equity, and resilience.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1107.4 | <u><i>Policy CSF-2.2.1: Behavioral Health and Resilience</i></u> <u>Leverage the links between behavioral health and the resilience of individuals to bolster District efforts to build community resilience. These factors include programs and activities that enhance the well-being of Washington, DC residents by preventing or intervening in behavioral health issues, depression or anxiety, and substance abuse. These and other measures can strengthen the ability of individuals, households, and neighborhoods to be prepared for and recover from potential emergencies and disasters.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1107.5 | <u><i>Action CSF-2.2.A: Assessing Disparities and Supporting Recovery Strategies from Adverse Events</i></u> |

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| | | <u>Assess the impacts of adverse events on communities with varying socioeconomic characteristics and levels of vulnerability. Track disparities in impacts to help inform response and recovery strategies aimed at reducing inequity and strengthening communities.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1114.3a1 | <u>Text box: Critical Physical Facilities and Infrastructure in Washington, DC</u> <u>Within Washington, DC, a network of facilities provides essential support functions in case of disasters and emergencies. Critical facilities and infrastructure, such as government buildings, utility plants, fiber optic telecommunications lines, highways, bridges, and tunnels, are critical assets to the continuity of operations within the District. These facilities are considered critical in maintaining the overall functionality of the District’s emergency services network. These facilities are essential in ensuring the provision of infrastructure, critical systems, and other government services. In the event of a disaster that compromises any of these structures or services, the cascading effects could be detrimental. During such a breakdown, an effective response will depend on the adaptability of the whole community, including District residents, first responders, and emergency managers.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1114.3a2 | <u>The restoration of services to these facilities is essential to successful response and recovery operations. In addition to the District government structure and facilities, Washington, DC is home to the three branches of the federal government and numerous structures and spaces of national symbolic prominence. While these are federal assets, it is incumbent upon District government officials to collaborate with federal partners to mitigate loss.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1119.1 | <u>In the years since the 2006 Comprehensive Plan adoption, Washington, DC’s approach to emergency management and homeland security has evolved significantly. The District has expanded its focus to include not only pre-disaster planning but also a comprehensive approach that integrates all facets of emergency management, including preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery. In addition, resilience has emerged as a centrally vital issue to the future of cities. The District has recognized this and has endeavored to characterize threats to the District on an ongoing basis and create living plans and practices that can help the District be prepared for, respond to, and recover from severe weather events, public health events, human-made incidents, and</u> |

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| | | <p>chronic stressors. Emergency management and resilience are highly interrelated, particularly as they pertain to public facilities Finally, and perhaps most significantly, public safety has taken on new dimensions with the elevated threat of terrorism. The District's government institutions, defense interests, and iconic monuments stand out as some of the nation's most visible symbols. This unique status makes it imperative that the District's emergency preparedness efforts be better coordinated to anticipate and respond to national security concerns. The District also must be prepared to respond to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, floods, and other extreme weather events, and to hazardous material spills and other accidents.</p> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1120.1 | <p><u>HSEMA leads efforts to ensure the District is prepared to prevent, protect against, respond to, mitigate, and recover from all threats and hazards. HSEMA develops and implements homeland security and emergency preparedness plans in coordination with a wide array of local, regional, and federal government agencies, as well as private sector entities. HSEMA serves as the central communications point for District agencies and regional partners before, during, and after an emergency; provides training exercises to District agencies and communities; and leads cross-agency coordination in preparation for special events, such as demonstrations, marches, and parades.</u></p> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1120.2 | <p><u>HSEMA was created by the District in 2007 in response to City Council passage of the Homeland Security, Risk Reduction, and Preparedness Act of 2005, which consolidated the functions of the former District of Columbia Emergency Management Agency (DCEMA) with those of the State Administrative Agency. In 2012 the District designated HSEMA as home for the primary Fusion Center, which houses the day-to-day operation of the Washington Regional Threat and Analysis Center (WRTAC). As a result of this change, HSEMA expanded to an additional facility on the Unified Communications Center campus.</u></p> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1120.3 | <p><u>In recent years, HSEMA developed and institutionalized the District Preparedness System (DPS), which is governed by the DC Emergency Preparedness Council (EPC), the DC Emergency Response System (ERS) Committee, subcommittees, advisory panels, and working groups. As administrator and steward of the DPS, HSEMA coordinates collaboration among these groups to leverage best practices, lessons learned, existing knowledge, and expertise and to</u></p> |

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| | | <p><u>elevate innovative resources to meet known and emerging threats and hazards, building on Washington, DC’s standing as a national leader in emergency management.</u></p> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1120.4 | <p><u>In addition, HSEMA plays a key role in District efforts to increase resiliency to climate change and disasters and to improve the lives of District residents. It served as a key participant in the 100 Resilient Cities initiative launched in 2016, working closely with dozens of stakeholders to promote resilience for the whole community and to integrate resilience and mitigation measures into relevant initiatives.</u></p> <p>The District of Columbia Emergency Management Agency (DCEMA) coordinates and supports the city’s response to emergencies and both natural and man-made disasters. In 2002, the Mayor’s Task Force and DCEMA developed the District Response Plan (DRP). The Plan provides the framework for District agencies to respond to public emergencies both within the District and in surrounding jurisdictions. The Plan was recently updated.</p> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1120.5a | <p><u>Text box: Washington, DC’s District Preparedness System (DPS)</u> Emergency Preparedness Plans in the District of Columbia 1114.7</p> <p><u>DPS encompasses all elements of the preparedness cycle that allow the District to identify capability gaps, prioritize and develop capabilities, and execute those capabilities when required by real-world events. DPS success relies heavily on the support and participation of stakeholder agencies across Washington, DC and the national capital region. By working together to identify the most critical threats and hazards and build capabilities to address them, DPS stakeholders continue to build a more prepared and resilient Washington, DC.</u></p> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1120.5a1 | <p><u>Text box: Community Risk Assessment</u></p> <p><u>A vital component of Washington, DC’s DPS is the Community Risk Assessment (CRA), a multipronged approach to identifying hazards and assessing risk. The CRA uses sophisticated methods and data (including geospatial, demographic, socio-economic, and critical infrastructure information) to model the risk and consequences for a variety of threats and hazards. These are then used to inform a wide range of preparedness products and processes, including hazard mitigation strategies; strategic, operational, and tactical plans; the annual DPS Report; and the District’s annual Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment.</u></p> |

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| Community Services & Facilities | 1120.6 | <p><u>Policy CSF-6.1.1: District Preparedness</u> <u>Continue to create a District-wide culture of preparedness, informed by a sustainable and effective system, that prepares Washington, DC to prevent and protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from all hazards that threaten it. This includes integrating preparedness goals into relevant efforts across individual District agencies. Include Neighbor-to-Neighbor Disaster Assistance Training, building on the success of the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) and related programs.</u></p> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1120.7 | <p><u>Policy CSF-6.1.2: Direction, Coordination, and Support During Incidents and Events</u> <u>Continue to enhance the capability to provide overall direction and support of significant incidents and events within or affecting the District through the O&M of the Emergency Operations Center, as well as the District’s 24/7 watch center, an intelligence fusion center, a public information coordination center, and a center for private sector coordination.</u></p> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1120.8 | <p><u>Policy CSF-6.1.3: Reducing Vulnerability in Recovery Phase</u> <u>Capitalize on opportunities during the recovery phase to further reduce vulnerability by integrating mitigation activities into Washington, DC’s post-disaster recovery operations, including Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) and after-action processes.</u></p> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1120.9 | <p><u>Policy CSF-6.1.4: Accommodating Accessibility Requirements</u> <u>Preparedness capabilities should accommodate accessibility requirements of individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. Taking a whole community approach, develop plans with the Disabilities and Access or Functional Needs (DAFN) community to provide an equal opportunity to access and benefit from the District’s preparedness programs, services, and facilities.</u></p> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1120.10 | <p><u>Policy CSF-6.1.5: Emergency Communications</u> <u>Establish and maintain capabilities to deliver coordinated, prompt, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, compatible, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard and, to the extent possible, District actions and assistance being made available for those in need.</u></p> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1120.11 | <p><u>Policy CSF-6.1.6: Technology and Emergency Preparedness</u> <u>Ensure ongoing coordination of District technology initiatives with DPS efforts, providing effective, efficient, and secure</u></p> |

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| | | <u>services to government agencies, as well as residents, businesses, and visitors who depend on them.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1120.12 | <u><i>Policy CSF-6.1.7: Securing Essential Resources</i></u> <u>Continue to assess and secure essential resources, including personnel, facilities, equipment supplies, technology, and technological systems, in response to a changing community and threat/hazard environments.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1120.13 | <u><i>Policy CSF-6.1.8: Stakeholder Engagement</i></u> <u>Continue engaging with key stakeholders and partners in relevant aspects of DPS to strengthen District-wide preparedness. Continue to build collaborative partnerships with key private sector stakeholders to facilitate timely coordination, information dissemination, and emergency response and recovery efforts, particularly during catastrophic incidents.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1120.14 | <u><i>Policy CSF-6.1.9: Maximize External and Alternative Funding Means</i></u> <u>Maximize the use of federal funding, as well as funding from the private sector and nongovernmental sources, to implement the District’s preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery strategies. When applicable, for events that qualify for federal disaster declaration, develop requests for individual assistance, public assistance, and hazard mitigation assistance. Create policies and procedures to incorporate hazard mitigation into the repair, relocation, or replacement of damaged public facilities and infrastructure. To the extent possible, include a process for identifying and prioritizing eligible projects and programs that can leverage additional funding.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1120.15 | <u><i>Policy CSF-6.1.10: Cybersecurity</i></u> <u>Continue to coordinate cybersecurity vulnerabilities and threat assessments across relevant agencies and other stakeholders and to strengthen Washington, DC’s cybersecurity protection and response capabilities.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1120.16 | <u><i>Action CSF-6.1.A: District Preparedness System</i></u> <u>Continue to administer, define, refine, implement, and maintain DPS to provide continuity of government, maintain continuity of operations, and provide emergency services to the community.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1120.17 | <u><i>Action CSF-6.1.B: Integration of Accessibility Requirements into the Preparedness System</i></u> <u>Continue to develop and maintain a program that allows DPS stakeholders and partners to regularly integrate the accessibility requirements of individuals with disabilities and</u> |

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| | | <p><u>others with access and functional needs across all phases of DPS, as mandated by the DC Human Rights Act, Americans with Disabilities Act, and Rehabilitation Act. This includes developing and delivering training to agencies on inclusive methods and practices for preparedness. Continue to develop and maintain strategic, operational, and tactical-level plans for providing individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs accessible programs and services, including mass care and shelter services, transportation and evacuation, and notification and communication.</u></p> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1120.18 | <p><i><u>Action CSF-6.1.C: Development Projects and Risk Reduction</u></i> <u>Explore methods for further reducing risks and vulnerabilities of major development projects to human-made and natural hazards.</u></p> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1120.19 | <p><i><u>Action CSF-6.1.D: Evaluate Use and Impacts of Emerging Technologies on Emergency Preparedness</u></i> <u>Explore and evaluate the potential use and impacts of new and emerging technologies on the District’s emergency preparedness, mitigation, and response operations. Arenas with rapidly evolving or emerging technologies include robotics (including drones and autonomous vehicles), data and connectivity, energy and resources, and digital visualizations and interfaces.</u></p> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1121.1 | <p><u>This section addresses the preservation and enhancement of Washington, DC’s facilities and lands to address vulnerability of critical facilities to adverse effects of natural and human-made shocks, such as extreme weather events, health events, and security incidents, and to long-term stresses, such as sea level and temperature rise driven by climate change. Washington, DC has adopted robust, multipronged strategies to address these issues. In addition to addressing sudden threats and hazards through DPS, the District is working to address chronic stressors, such as poverty, safety, and access to health care and healthy food, through a wide range of policies contained throughout the Comprehensive Plan. While the District recognizes that many, if not most, Comprehensive Plan policies are connected to resilience, policies that explicitly identify resilience are contained in specific subsections of this element to provide a logical framework (this section and the CSF-2.2 Healthy Communities and Resilience section).</u></p> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1121.2 | <p><i><u>Policy CSF-6.2.1: Consider Vulnerabilities and Mitigations When Planning Critical Facilities</u></i></p> |

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| | | <u>Consider and evaluate vulnerabilities and mitigations for planning and preserving District-owned facilities from human-made and natural incidents and events, as well as chronic stressors, such as sea level rise and heat emergencies. Identify and prioritize major vulnerabilities and hazards. Incorporate risk and hazard mitigation into operational and investment planning.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1121.3 | <u>Policy CSF-6.2.2: Integration of Climate Adaptability</u> <u>Promote integration of vulnerability assessments in resilience planning, including climate adaptability, into pertinent aspects of DPS using the best available data and in accordance with other District initiatives to adequately prepare for an evolving risk environment.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1121.4 | <u>Policy CSF-6.2.3: Energy-Resilient Facilities</u> <u>Explore ways to make buildings critical to emergency response services more energy resilient. Consider energy systems capable of operating during periods of brief or sustained outages and supply disruptions, including microgrids.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1121.5 | <u>Policy CSF-6.2.4: Temporary Post-Disaster Housing</u> <u>Provide residents displaced by disaster with local access to emergency shelter and temporary, interim housing as part of the community disaster recovery process. Coordinate with federal and regional partners to promptly identify and secure safe, temporary housing options for those in need. Seek to reduce barriers to provision of interim housing through existing regulations, ordinances, codes, and policies.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1121.6 | <u>Policy CSF-6.2.5: Technology and Resilience</u> <u>Explore the use and impact of new and emerging technologies on resilience vulnerability assessment and mitigation planning.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1121.7 | <u>Policy CSF-6.2.6: Community Resilience Hubs</u> <u>Explore Community Resilience Hubs as a key component of Washington, DC’s resilience strategy. Community Resilience Hubs are intended to serve as a gathering place for residents who are experiencing a shock or stress in their neighborhood. Hubs could be located in places in the community, such as a recreation center or church, or could be provided in a virtual format when necessary.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1121.8 | <u>Policy CSF-6.2.7: Promote Resilient Communities</u> <u>Promote resilient communities in Washington, DC by advancing resilience on a District-wide basis and at a neighborhood-specific level. Improve coordination across plans and strategies that address Washington, DC’s social,</u> |

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| | | <u>health, physical, and food systems and the positioning of District assets to help neighborhoods withstand, adapt to, and recover from adversity.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1121.9 | <u><i>Policy CSF-6.2.8: Temporary Facilities</i></u> <u>Coordinate across District agencies and relevant private sector entities to plan for surge capacity of existing facilities or temporary facilities that may be needed during emergency response and recovery. Identify existing facilities that can add to their capacity and adaptive space that can be used for temporary facilities.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1121.10 | <u><i>Action CSF-6.2.A: Community Risk Assessments</i></u> <u>Update the CRA of DPS on a recurring basis to reflect changes in the risk profiles of relevant natural and human-made systems in the District.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1121.11 | <u><i>Action CSF-6.2.B: Preserving Critical Community Facilities</i></u> <u>Safeguard critical facilities from a wide range of threats and hazards and develop fortified and redundant systems to deliver essential services at all times.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1121.12 | <u><i>Action CSF-6.2.C: Training on Safeguarding Critical Community Facilities</i></u> <u>Develop a training program on Critical Community Facilities for law enforcement, public utilities, and private sector personnel.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1121.13 | <u><i>Action CSF-6.2.D: Vulnerability of District-Owned Facilities</i></u> <u>Continue to support development of criteria and methodologies to assess the vulnerability of critical District-owned facilities to human-made and natural shocks, as well as chronic stressors.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1121.14 | <u><i>Action CSF-6.2.E: Mitigating Vulnerability of District-Owned Facilities</i></u> <u>Explore approaches and tools to address identified vulnerabilities of District-owned facilities. District-wide and site-specific factors should be taken into account, as well as near-term and long-range risks.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1121.15 | <u><i>Action CSF-6.2.F: Evaluate the Potential Use and Impacts of Emerging Technologies on Resilience and Critical Facilities</i></u> <u>Review and evaluate the impacts of new and emerging technologies on the District’s resilience and their potential for helping the District to advance near-term and long-range resilience objectives.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1121.16 | <u><i>Action CSF-6.2.G: Community Resilience Hubs</i></u> <u>Explore the potential of establishing Community Resilience Hubs to strengthen community ties and to help establish</u> |

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| | | <u>reliable networks for vital services and disaster preparedness and recovery.</u> |
| Community Services & Facilities | 1121.17 | <i>Action CSF-6.2.H: Temporary Facilities</i> <u>Develop and periodically update a plan for surge capacity of existing facilities or temporary facilities that may be needed during emergency response and recovery. Consider taking into account relevant threats and hazards, an up-to-date inventory of facilities and other relevant spaces in the District, and facility capacity and constraints.</u> |
| Educational Facilities | 1200.4 | <p>The crucial educational facilities issues facing Washington, DC the District of Columbia are addressed in this Element. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ensuring that investments in schools promote equity and excellence, serve the needs of all students, and provide access to educational skills and development opportunities across all eight wards through matter-of-right neighborhood schools and District-wide public schools. Equity for many communities of color requires attention on family/community involvement.</u> • <u>Continuing to plan for and invest in new and existing school facilities to meet the District’s growth and enrollment needs while delivering spaces that reflect best practices in building configuration and design.</u> • <u>Leveraging schools as assets and anchors of District neighborhoods where culture, skills training, and civic engagement goals can be achieved, in addition to schools’ core educational missions.</u> • Encouraging university and community college satellite campuses <u>in Wards 7 and 8 east of the Anacostia River</u> to provide expanded educational opportunities, and <u>engaging Washington, DC’s universities as innovation centers, potential activators for large site development, and good neighbors that are compatible with surrounding neighborhoods through the use of a campus plan.</u> • <u>Using school facilities to exemplify Washington, DC’s environmental commitments through such measures as building to gold LEED standards, installing green roofs and rooftop gardens, using passive and circular design elements, and including gardens on the grounds, where possible.</u> |

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| Educational Facilities | 1204.8 | <u>Policy EDU-1.2.7: DCPS School Design and Sustainability</u> <u>Continue to use green practices in the modernization, construction, and operation of DCPS schools to maximize sustainability and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Examples of building features and systems that can help achieve this include architectural design and materials, solar panels, rain gardens, green roofs, and high-efficiency energy, water, and waste management systems.</u> |
| Educational Facilities | 1204.9 | <u>Policy EDU-1.2.8: DCPS School Design as a Tool for Teaching Sustainability</u> <u>Promote design features of schools as a tool for interactive learning about sustainability and to provide related stewardship opportunities. Examples of design features include green roofs and rain gardens; energy, water, and waste management systems; and on-site greenhouses and urban farming facilities.</u> |
| Educational Facilities | 1207.5 | <u>Policy EDU-1.45.43: Eco-Friendly Design</u> Strongly support the use of green building, energy efficiency, and <u>green infrastructure</u> low-impact development methods in school construction and rehabilitation <u>of K-12 public, private, and public charter school design.</u> |
| Educational Facilities | 1209.9 | <u>Policy EDU-2.1.6: District Schools and Resilience</u> <u>As part of the educational facilities planning process, explore the potential role that schools can serve for sheltering, gathering, and service provision during disasters and emergencies.</u> |
| Educational Facilities | 1214.3 | The campus plan requirement provides a formalized process for community input on a range of growth-related issues. They are an important tool to proactively address issues that may be of concern to the neighborhood and limit campus expansion into residential areas. However, most of <u>Washington, DC's</u> the city's colleges and universities are engaged in ongoing discussions with the communities around them. Frequently raised issues include the need for student housing, the loss of historic buildings, the compatibility of proposed campus structures with nearby residential areas, and the loss of taxable land associated with university growth. Campus plans have responded to these concerns in a number of ways, such as increasing building intensity on-site to avoid the need for land acquisition, development of new dormitories, and implementation of numerous programs to manage parking, traffic, noise, and other environmental impacts. |
| Infrastructure | 1300.1 | The Infrastructure Element provides policies and actions on the District's water, sanitary sewer, stormwater, solid waste |

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| | | <p>management, energy, <u>information and communications technology, and enhanced coordination among these sectors. telecommunication systems.</u> Investments in these systems are essential to <u>Washington, DC’s</u> our city’s future, <u>specifically in both-to-meeting</u> the demands of existing users, and to <u>accommodating</u> future change and development, <u>and enhancing the District’s resiliency and sustainability.</u> <u>These policies are complemented by those in the Land Use, Urban Design, Environmental Protection, Transportation, Community Services and Facilities, and other elements, all of which recognize the interplay between infrastructure and related topics.</u></p> |
| Infrastructure | 1300.2 | <p>Like many older historic cities, the District suffers from aging infrastructure. Some portions of the water and sewer systems were built more than a century ago. The central challenge faced by the District is not one of capacity but one of meeting maintenance and replacement needs. In fact, the number of households in the city today is not substantially different than it was in 1950, though there are 230,000 fewer residents. Consequently, infrastructure is generally in place to support additional development, with some exceptions at specific locations where development did not previously exist. The conveyance systems and facilities, however, are suffering from structural deterioration and are in need of significant rehabilitation, modernization, and expansion as aging components approach the end of their useful lives. <u>Since the 2006 update to the Comprehensive Plan, billions of dollars have been invested in the energy, water, digital, and solid waste systems that are intrinsic to the District’s daily life and functions for its residents and visitors. Collectively, these investments have made the District a better place to live, work, and visit through the replacement of aging infrastructure, modernization of existing infrastructure, as well as environmental mitigations that are improving Washington, DC’s natural environment. However, most of these investments were not directed toward expanding capacity because existing systems had spare capacity. With the level of forecasted growth in population and jobs, Washington, DC will need to think innovatively about how to build on the substantial infrastructure investments made in the last decade.</u></p> |
| Infrastructure | 1300.3 | <p><u>To meet future demands effectively, the District should take a cross-system approach to infrastructure, identify ways to use existing infrastructure more innovatively, apply new and</u></p> |

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| | | <p><u>emerging technologies to make infrastructure more efficient, and expand capacity where needed. This approach should focus on improving quality of life. The District will also need to plan for a future where infrastructure is forced to contend with increased pressures from climate change. Infrastructure should be designed in a resilient way to withstand chronic stressors and system shocks.</u></p> |
| Infrastructure | 1300.4 | <p><u>Infrastructure is critical to the continued success and growth of Washington, DC; infrastructure capacity and effectiveness directly impact quality of life. Infrastructure systems provide vital services to residents, workers, and visitors; shape and enhance the public realm; underlie and contribute to health, wellness, safety, security, and quality of life; are fundamental to promoting economic growth; and form a backbone that allows the District to function as a home to hundreds of thousands of persons and as the nation’s capital. In these ways, infrastructure fundamentally contributes to Washington, DC’s ability to fulfill the Comprehensive Plan’s vision of an equitable, inclusive, and resilient District.</u></p> |
| Infrastructure | 1300.7 | <p>The critical infrastructure issues facing the District Washington, DC of Columbia are addressed in this Element element. These issues They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Achieving and maintaining a state of good repair across all infrastructure systems;</u> ● Improving water quality and public health by addressing the District city’s combined sewer, sanitary sewer, and wastewater systems; ● <u>Responding to rapid changes in technology and equitably and accessibly distributing new digital technologies and services;</u> ● Modernizing the aging water, <u>gas, and electric</u> distribution systems; ● Ensuring the District has a world-class telecommunications system with access for residents and businesses across the city ● <u>Addressing infrastructure sufficiency for new development; and</u> ● <u>Enhancing the District’s utility systems to increase resilience.</u> |
| Infrastructure | 1306.2 | <p>WASA operates the Blue Plains Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant, located on the Potomac River in Far Southwest. The Plant provides wastewater treatment services to over two million customers, including residents of the District of Columbia and over 1.6 million residents in portions of</p> |

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| | | <p>Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties in Maryland and Fairfax and Loudoun Counties in Virginia. Treatment includes liquid process facilities for both sanitary sewer and peak storm flows, along with solids processing facilities. 1306.3 <u>According to Climate Ready DC, stormwater and sewer collection systems will likely need to manage more frequent and severe rain events and potential inundation from sea level rise and coastal storms. Washington, DC is working to ensure water infrastructure will be able to meet future demand by enhancing the efficiency and resilience of the system.</u></p> |
| Infrastructure | 1306.9 | <p><i>Action IN-2.1.B: On-site Wastewater Treatment</i> <u>Encourage the use of on-site water collection and reuse systems for any Planned Unit Development. On-site water systems collect stormwater and treat it so that it can be reused in a building or at the local, neighborhood scale for non-potable needs, including toilet flushing and cooling.</u></p> |
| Infrastructure | 1312.6 | <p><i>Policy IN-4.1.1: Development of Communications Infrastructure</i> <u>Washington, DC should plan, coordinate, and oversee development and maintenance of communications infrastructure, including cable networks, fiber-fiber-optic networks, and wireless communications facilities to help support daily functions and goals related to equity and opportunity, economic development, transportation, public health and safety, security, resilience, and education-goals.</u></p> |
| Infrastructure | 1313.10 | <p><i>Policy IN-4.2.5: Privacy and Security</i> <u>Smart-city services and solutions should strike an appropriate balance between capability and privacy so that they have or use appropriate resilience and cybersecurity measures.</u></p> |
| Infrastructure | 1315.1 | <p><u>Growth will continue in Washington, DC, with the District’s population estimated to reach one million residents by 2045. While population growth may entail a significant increase in energy demand, demand will be offset by the incorporation of distributed energy resources (DERs). DERs increase the efficiency and effectiveness of energy generation, storage, distribution, and use. DERs will help Washington, DC achieve a clean energy future, avoid infrastructure investments, and improve resilience and the integration of clean energy resources to the grid, if properly considered in planning for Washington, DC’s energy future.</u> Although population has declined over the last 50 years, energy consumption in the District has remained relatively constant. Declines in residential use have been offset by growth in</p> |

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| | | <p>commercial use. Today, the commercial sector accounts for 62 percent (106 trillion Btu of energy used annually) of the District's energy consumption, whereas the residential sector accounts for 20 percent (33.5 trillion Btu). The transportation sector is the third largest energy consumer with 15.5 percent (26.5 trillion Btu). The commercial sector energy usage in the District accounts for 80 percent of the dollars spent on energy in the city.</p> |
| Infrastructure | 1316.8a | <p><u>Text Box: Neighborhood Energy Systems</u> <u>Neighborhood-scale energy systems, also known as district energy, can be a cost-effective way of improving resilience and reducing GHG emissions and energy costs. These systems can include both micro-grids and combined heat-and-power systems. Micro-grids are small, neighborhood-scale networks of electricity users with a local source of energy; while they are attached to the larger grid, they can also function independently. A combined heat-and-power system generates electricity while simultaneously producing heating and/or cooling, which is distributed through a neighborhood-scale network by steam, hot water, or chilled water. The District's current neighborhood-scale energy facilities are operated by GSA, as well as several local universities. New systems are proposed for several major redevelopment sites by the District, DC Water, and private developers.</u></p> |
| Infrastructure | 1316.13 | <p><u>Policy IN-5.1.2: Undergrounding Electric Distribution Lines</u> <u>Continue to enhance the resilience and safety of electric distribution lines and reduce their visual impact through power line undergrounding. Plan for undergrounding of electric distribution lines throughout the District to provide increased reliability of service and enhanced aesthetics and safety, and s</u>Seek equitable means to cover the high costs associated with undergrounding. Use the opportunity for undergrounding to bury other above-ground communication lines, such as telephone <u>and fiber</u> lines, wherever feasible.</p> |
| Infrastructure | 1316.16 | <p><u>Action IN-5.1.A: Aging Infrastructure</u> <u>Implement improvement programs that can help enhance the resilience of the transmission and distribution of electrical power, such as through system reinforcement. This may involve upgrading the system by repairing or replacing aging infrastructure or expanding the original facilities.</u></p> |
| Infrastructure | 1320.2a | <p><u>Text Box: Green Century Bonds</u> <u>In July 2014, DC Water issued its inaugural green bond to finance a portion of the DC Clean Rivers Project. This</u></p> |

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| | | <p><u>historic \$350 million issuance represented DC Water’s inaugural green bond issue and the first certified green bond in the U.S. debt capital markets. It was also the first municipal century bond issued by a water/wastewater utility in the United States. The bond will be paid back over a 100-year period, to distribute the cost among those who benefit from the significant investment. The issuance achieved its green certification based upon the DC Clean Rivers Project’s environmental benefits, which include improving water quality by remediating CSOs, promoting climate resilience through flood mitigation and improving quality of life through promotion of biodiversity and waterfront restoration.</u></p> |
| Infrastructure | 1322.1 | <p><u>It is critical that infrastructure in Washington, DC be designed to withstand chronic stressors and system shocks. In recent years, the District has seen how hazardous events and climate change can stress and hurt infrastructure. For example, the destructive derecho storm of 2012 caused extensive damage to the electric grid and a prolonged power outage. Power was interrupted to more than 75,000 District residents and to public healthcare facilities for several days during a record-breaking heat wave. This event highlighted the severity and interrelated consequences of infrastructure failure, which negatively affected residents with medical needs and disproportionately harmed the lowest-income areas of the District. The storm resulted in 22 fatalities across the region and revealed the potential for cascading infrastructure impacts across critical systems that rely on electricity to operate, such as water and sewer, telecommunications, and transportation services, including transit and traffic signals.</u></p> |
| Infrastructure | 1322.2 | <p><u>The District Preparedness System (DPS) forms the foundation of Washington, DC’s efforts to integrate preparedness principles District-wide, addressing protection, mitigation, response, and recovery capabilities and needs. Success of the DPS relies heavily on collaboration among District agencies with utilities across the region. By working together to identify and build the capabilities to address them, DPS stakeholders can continue to prepare for the most critical threats and hazards. DPS includes consideration of civic facilities (such as hospitals, fire and police stations, schools, libraries, and parks), as well as infrastructure.</u></p> |
| Infrastructure | 1323.1 | <p><u>Washington, DC faces major infrastructure challenges, a growing population, and increasing risks posed by natural</u></p> |

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| | | <u>hazards and climate change in addition to human-made hazards and incidents. As the effects of climate change intensify and risks increase, it is critical for the District to plan for more frequent and severe impacts on infrastructure systems. This need is emphasized in the Resilient DC Strategy, which lays out Washington, DC’s approach to handling these challenges.</u> |
| Infrastructure | 1323.2 | <u>This section addresses the protection and enhancement of critical infrastructure to address vulnerability to adverse effects of natural and human-made shocks, such as extreme weather events and security incidents, and to long-term stresses, such as sea level and temperature rise, which are driven by climate change. The District has adopted robust, multi-pronged strategies to address these issues. In addition to addressing sudden threats and hazards through DPS, Washington, DC is working to address chronic stressors, such as poverty, safety, and access to health care and healthy food, through a wide range of policies contained throughout the Comprehensive Plan. While Washington, DC recognizes that many, if not most, of the Comprehensive Plan policies are connected to resilience, policies that explicitly identify resilience are contained in specific subsections of this element to provide a logical framework: this section and the CSF-2.2 Healthy Communities and Resilience section in the Community Services and Facilities Element.</u> |
| Infrastructure | 1323.3 | <u>Washington, DC is investing billions of dollars in resilient and adaptive infrastructure, including the DC PLUG Program, updates to the District’s levee system, and the DC Clean Rivers Project. In addition to infrastructure hardening and other protective measures, infrastructure providers in Washington, DC should continue to focus their efforts on improving the robustness and reliability of critical systems to facilitate the continuous flow of goods, utility services, and information, particularly during times of crisis.</u> |
| Infrastructure | 1323.4 | <u>This means developing adaptation plans that can include measures, such as relocation or retirement of existing infrastructure, and exploring the benefits of decentralized utility systems, which can offer greater system-wide reliability through redundancy. Adaptation plans should include consideration of projected impacts of climate change during the locational and design phases of infrastructure projects to ensure more deliberate review of proposed infrastructure investments in potentially hazardous locations and of the length of a given asset’s useful life.</u> |

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| Infrastructure | 1323.5 | <u>Policy IN-7.1.1: District Preparedness</u> <u>Prepare Washington, DC to prevent and protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from all hazards that threaten the District, including human-made and climate change hazards. Integrate preparedness goals into relevant efforts across relevant District agencies and utilities, including through coordination with DPS.</u> |
| Infrastructure | 1323.6 | <u>Policy IN-7.1.2: Consider Vulnerabilities and Mitigations when Planning Critical Infrastructure</u> <u>Support efforts by utilities to consider and evaluate vulnerability and mitigations for planning and protecting critical assets and systems from human-made and natural incidents and events, as well as chronic stressors, including sea level rise and heat emergencies. Identify and prioritize major vulnerabilities and hazards, such as flooding. Incorporate risk and hazard mitigation into operational and investment planning. Mitigations can include elevating natural gas lines and hardening water systems.</u> |
| Infrastructure | 1323.7 | <u>Policy IN-7.1.3: Integration of Climate Adaptability</u> <u>Promote integration of vulnerability assessments in resilience planning, including climate adaptability, into pertinent aspects of DPS using the best available data and in accordance with other District initiatives to adequately prepare for an evolving risk environment.</u> |
| Infrastructure | 1323.8 | <u>Policy IN-7.1.4: Technology and Resilience</u> <u>Explore the use and impact of new and emerging technologies on resilience vulnerability assessment and mitigation planning.</u> |
| Infrastructure | 1323.9 | <u>Policy IN-7.1.5: Energy-Resilient Infrastructure</u> <u>Encourage opportunities to make energy transmission and distribution systems more resilient. Opportunities include networking the transmission system, undergrounding power lines, and incorporating micro-grids where appropriate.</u> |
| Infrastructure | 1323.10 | <u>Policy IN-7.1.6 Neighborhood-Scale Systems</u> <u>Explore and consider neighborhood-scale systems as a measure that can help protect infrastructure from the impacts of climate change. Neighborhood-scale systems include micro-grids, district energy, and district stormwater management.</u> |
| Infrastructure | 1323.11 | <u>Action IN-7.1.A: Micro-grid-Ready Construction</u> <u>Explore tools to encourage new development projects to integrate micro-grid connectivity in their designs. Such incentives should be designed to expand decentralized power generation in the District, increasing the resilience of not only</u> |

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| | | <u>the energy distribution system but also those buildings or facilities that are dependent upon it.</u> |
| Infrastructure | 1323.12 | <i><u>Action IN-7.1.B: Community Risk Assessments</u></i> <u>Update the Community Risk Assessment (CRA) of DPS on a recurring basis to reflect changes in the risk profiles of relevant natural and human-made systems in Washington, DC. Incorporate relevant infrastructure information in the CRA process.</u> |
| Infrastructure | 1323.13 | <i><u>Action IN-7.1.C: Protecting Critical Infrastructure</u></i> <u>Protect critical facilities from a wide range of threats and hazards and develop fortified and redundant systems in order to deliver essential services at all times.</u> |
| Infrastructure | 1323.14 | <i><u>Action IN-7.1.D: Training for Protecting Critical Infrastructure</u></i> <u>Develop a training program for protecting public utilities for law enforcement and private sector personnel.</u> |
| Infrastructure | 1323.15 | <i><u>Action IN-7.1.E: Vulnerability of Critical Infrastructure</u></i> <u>Continue to support development of criteria and methodologies to assess the vulnerability of critical infrastructure to human-made and natural shocks, as well as chronic stressors.</u> |
| Infrastructure | 1323.16 | <i><u>Action IN-7.1.F: Mitigating Vulnerability of Critical Infrastructure</u></i> <u>Explore approaches and tools to address identified vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure. Regional, District-wide, and site-specific factors should be taken into account, as well as near-term and long-range risks.</u> |
| Infrastructure | 1323.17 | <i><u>Action IN-7.1.G: Emerging Technologies and Critical Infrastructure</u></i> <u>Review and evaluate the impacts of new and emerging technologies on the District’s resilience and their potential for helping District government and utility operators to advance near-term and long-range infrastructure resilience objectives.</u> |
| Arts & Culture | 1404.12 | <i><u>Policy AC-1.2.7: Mitigate Cultural Displacement</u></i> <u>Reinforce and elevate existing cultural anchors, practices, and traditions in communities undergoing significant demographic change. Such efforts should reflect the history and culture of established communities in these neighborhoods and also embrace new residents. In addition, support cross-cultural programming that fosters a shared understanding of Washington, DC’s history and culture among all residents.</u> |

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| Arts & Culture | 1410.2 | <u>While Washington, DC’s economic and population growth drive higher costs for many commercial spaces, the growth also increases the base of potential cultural supporters and patrons. To address the challenge of scalable and sustainable cultural organization funding, the DC Cultural Plan introduced models for leveraged funding sources. The approach builds on existing programs to foster stronger networks of cultural organizations that have high-quality business plans, financial plans, and management practices that enable organizational innovation through leveraged funding approaches.</u> |
| Arts & Culture | 1414.7 | <i>Action AC-4.2.A: Innovative Cultural Business Models</i> <u>Explore how Washington, DC can partner with other cultural funders and stakeholders to advance innovative business models that lower barriers to forming financially sustainable cultural businesses.</u> |
| Arts & Culture | 1415.3 | <i>Policy AC-4.3.1: Incorporating Arts and Culture into Community Planning</i> <u>Integrate arts and culture into the neighborhood planning that the District undertakes to promote inclusive, resilient, and vibrant communities. Approaches include screening for cultural assets; identifying opportunities to enhance cultural awareness, facilities, and programming; and identifying cultural priorities for sites with significant redevelopment potential.</u> |
| Capitol Hill | 1508.5 | <i>Policy CH-1.2.5: Riverfront Parks</i> Ensure that t <u>The proposed Anacostia waterfront parks are should be designed and planned to benefit Capitol Hill residents, enhance waterfront resilience, and promote access. with efforts taken to</u> Create safe pedestrian, bicycle, and transit connections to the shoreline, and to provide park facilities and services that respond to the needs of Hill East neighborhoods. <u>Pedestrian paths should accommodate users of all ages and abilities. Benches should be available for users with limited mobility and older adults.</u> |
| Capitol Hill | 1508.7 | <i>Policy CH-1.2.7: NPS National Park Service Coordination</i> Recognize that most of the parkland in and around the Capitol Hill Planning Area is owned and operated by the National Park Service (NPS), and consequently that a high level of coordination is required between the District and federal governments to ensure that this land is managed in the best interest of Capitol Hill residents. NPS parks include Lincoln Park, Stanton Park, Folger Park, Garfield Park, Seward Square, Marion Park, and the Virginia Avenue playground, as well as the |

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| | | RFK Stadium stadium area. These spaces should be conserved and improved <u>with a focus on</u> aesthetics, recreational <u>uses, sustainability, and resilient design.</u> and natural resources |
| Capitol Hill | 1508.11 | <i>Action CH-1.2.C: RFK Stadium Area</i> Actively participate in the current efforts by <u>NCPC, the National Capitol Planning Commission, NPS, the National Park Service, the Anacostia Waterfront Corporation</u> <u>District agencies, Events DC,</u> local <u>ANCs</u> Advisory Neighborhood Commissioners , residents, and neighborhood groups to develop a long-range plan for the RFK Stadium complex, extending from the DC Armory north to Benning Road <u>NE</u> . The plan should include provisions for a substantial amount of waterfront open space, as well as measures to enhance and restore the natural environment in this area. <u>Improve shoreline access where possible, reduce land occupied by surface parking, and encourage new land uses that maximize access and activity at the waterfront. Recreational spaces and pedestrian and cycling paths should accommodate a wide range of users and abilities.</u> |
| Capitol Hill | 1512.2 | The following policies define the District’s position on land use activities in and around the U.S. Capitol area. These policies seek to mitigate the effects of increased security requirements on neighborhood character, limit adverse impacts associated with the Capitol Power Plant, address parking and traffic impacts related to the Capitol <u>Complex</u> complex , improve urban design conditions, <u>enhance resilience,</u> and ensure that <u>guide</u> future land use decisions <u>are to be</u> consistent with the <u>AOC’s</u> Architect of the Capitol’s Master Plan <u>and historic preservation policy.</u> |
| Capitol Hill | 1513.8 | <i>Policy CH-2.4.3: Reservation 13 Parkland</i> Create new waterfront parklands and green spaces at Reservation 13, including a grand waterfront park <u>designed for resilience to flooding and that includes,</u> recreational trails along the waterfront, smaller neighborhood parks and open spaces within the site, and tree-lined pedestrian streets. |
| Capitol Hill | 1514.7 | <i>Action CH 2.5.B Additional Land Use Planning for Southeast Boulevard</i> <u>In conjunction with environmental and feasibility studies, complete additional land use and master planning studies as needed to further refine the preferred options for the transformation of the Southeast Freeway into Southeast Boulevard, recommend appropriate land use changes for the Future Land Use Map, and identify opportunities for additional neighborhood amenities.</u> |
| Central Washington | 1600.7 | Most of the area is just north of the National Mall is federal land. This includes the “Northwest Rectangle” of government and |

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| | | <p>institutional buildings between 17th and 23rd Streets <u>NW</u>, the Federal Triangle, the White House and <u>Eisenhower</u> Executive Office Building, <u>the Potomac Hill Campus (also known as the Old Naval Observatory Hill Historic District), the (site of the proposed U.S. Institute of Peace), and a number of parks and the Corcoran School College of the Arts & +Design.</u> <u>The Federal Triangle area, which experienced a major interior flooding in 2006 and a more minor flooding event as recently as 2019, is at a higher risk of interior flooding, and future development or retrofits of infrastructure should address this through resilient design and construction.</u> Another major concentration of office space lies on the south side of the National Mall in the Near Southwest Federal District. This area includes the headquarters of several federal agencies, as well as private office and hotel complexes like L’Enfant Plaza and the Portals.</p> |
| Central Washington | 1607.3 | <p>Central Washington should continue to lead the way in the city’s overall efforts toward environmental sustainability. While Ddowntown’s density of uses, and its extensive reliance on public transportation help it to score high on any index of sustainability, more can be done, both to influence transportation choices and the development of “green buildings.”</p> |
| Central Washington | 1608.27 | <p><u>Policy CW-1.1.26: Interagency Flood Risk Management Coordinate with NCPC and DC Silver Jackets to reduce flood risk and enhance stormwater management in the Federal Triangle neighborhood, and to encourage federal agencies to use preservation design standards to guard against future flood risks when they develop or redevelop lands located in other known flood-prone areas. This includes ensuring compliance with implementation guidelines for the Federal Flood Risk Management Standard (Executive Order 13690).</u></p> |
| Central Washington | 1608.29 | <p><i>Action CW-1.1.29: CB: Central Washington Urban Design Planning</i> Continue to dDevelop plans and guidelines for the design of buildings, streets, and public spaces in Central Washington. Design guidelines should help implement the Comprehensive Plan by reinforcing the unique identity of Central Washington’s sub-areas and neighborhoods, improving connections to the National Mall, encouraging pedestrian movement, creating active street life, preserving historic resources, promoting green roofs and other sustainable design principles, and achieving high-quality high quality architectural design.</p> |
| Central Washington | 1617.17 | <p><i>Action CW-2.7.A: Design Planning for the Near Southwest</i></p> |

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| | | <p>Work collaboratively with the NCPC National Capital Planning Commission to develop urban design and streetscape plans for the Near Southwest. These plans should consider the build out potential of the area's urban renewal sites. They should also consider the need for zoning changes, design guidelines, or other measures that encourage the development of nationally important destinations while limiting over development of existing open spaces and plazas <u>support the transformation of this area into a mixed-use, livable new community through rezoning and design guidelines. Support new high-density mixed-use development, highly sustainable infrastructure, use of small energy production plants to produce energy needs for local buildings, and other best management practices found in the SW Ecodistrict Plan.</u></p> |
| Central Washington | 1618.15 | <p><i>Action CW-2.8.A: Implement the NoMa^A Vision Plan</i> Implement the NoMa^A Vision Plan and Development Strategy, including its recommendations for land use, infrastructure, transportation, environmental improvements, streetscape, open space, identity, and neighborhood quality.</p> |
| Far Northeast & Southeast | 1700.8 | <p><u>Portions of the Far Northeast and Southeast Planning Area have also been identified as a priority area for resilience planning, given the vulnerabilities to climate change and flood risk as identified in the Climate Ready DC Plan published in 2016. In particular, the area around the Watts Branch, a tributary to the Anacostia River, is currently at risk of flooding and projected to be at increased risk in the years ahead. This area has a significant concentration of community resources for those at risk, such as medical services and affordable housing, including Kenilworth Courts development and Lincoln-Heights Dwellings, which both serve vulnerable populations.</u></p> |
| Far Northeast & Southeast | 1709.1 | <p><u>The watershed of Watts Branch, a tributary of the Anacostia River, was identified as a priority area for resilience planning in the Vulnerability and Risk Assessment of Climate Ready DC. The Watts Branch watershed encompasses multiple neighborhoods, including Deanwood, Eastland Gardens, Kenilworth, Northeast Boundary, Mayfair, Parkside, and River Terrace. There is also a significant risk to dozens of public and community-serving facilities, as well as public and affordable housing units. This area is currently at risk of flooding and is projected to be at increased risk as early as 2020.</u></p> |
| Far Northeast & Southeast | 1709.4 | <p><u>Policy FNS-1.2.3: Neighborhood Climate Resilience</u></p> |

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| | | <u>Encourage neighborhood-scale and site-specific projects that decrease the vulnerability of people, places, and systems in Far Northeast and Southeast to climate crises.</u> |
| Far Northeast & Southeast | 1709.5 | <u><i>Policy FNS-1.2.4: Flood Mitigation</i></u> <u>Identify and prioritize flood-prone properties along Watts Branch for flood hazard mitigation projects. Project prioritization should be based on determinations of flood prevention and the extent to which other neighborhood benefits are realized, including improvements to parklands and trails, recreational features, water quality, and natural habitat. Partner with other federal, local, and private entities to include flood mitigation programs into key flood zones.</u> |
| Far Northeast & Southeast | 1709.6 | <u><i>Policy FNS-R.1.2.5: Critical Community Facilities Preservation</i></u> <u>Preserve critical community facilities that provide human services and other resources in the Planning Area and that are determined to be at risk for current and future flooding conditions. Support vulnerability assessments for those facilities near Watts Branch that have already been identified as high risk and prepare flood-proofing strategies that can be incorporated into capital improvement plans and future hazard mitigation grant applications. Promote improvement, of and public access to, amenities including recreation centers, schools, urban farms, and pedestrian and bicycle trails.</u> |
| Far Northeast & Southeast | 1709.17 | <u><i>Action FNS-1.2.B: Clean Up the Anacostia River Toxic Sediments</i></u> <u>In collaboration with the NPS, implement hazardous material remediation in the Anacostia River to include Anacostia and Kenilworth Park and other contaminated adjacent land areas, such as Poplar Point and Kenilworth Landfill. The Anacostia River is a valuable District natural resource and priority should be given to restore years of damage.</u> |
| Far Northeast & Southeast | 1709.22 | <u><i>Action FNS-1.2.G: Connect to the Anacostia River</i></u> <u>Connect the neighborhoods of the Far Northeast and Southeast Area to the Anacostia River, particularly through the redevelopment of Anacostia Park, implementation of the Anacostia Waterfront Initiative (AWI), and trail improvements. Climate Ready DC has identified areas along the Anacostia River, such as Mayfair, Kenilworth, Eastland Gardens, and Parkside, as Priority Planning Areas. An interdisciplinary approach will showcase how resilience to climate crises can be achieved.</u> |

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| Far Northeast & Southeast | 1713.3 | Improvements to Marvin Gaye Park (Watts Branch) and public facilities, such as Woodson High School, are an important part of revitalizing the Capitol View community. The park, in particular, can become a stronger source of community pride and an important link to new recreational areas along the Anacostia River. <u>The DC Silver Jackets is a cross-disciplinary, interagency team consisting of federal, District, and regional agencies. By targeting neighborhoods along the Watts Branch Tributary, including Deanwood, strategies are being created and tested by the Silver Jackets to improve the resilience of those areas in the aftermath of flooding.</u> |
| Far Northeast & Southeast | 1718.4 | The pedestrian connection will help achieve an important goal of the Anacostia Waterfront Initiative in Far Northeast DC- improved access to the shoreline for the neighborhoods east of I-295. In addition to the Kenilworth-Parkside <u>pedestrian</u> bridge, the creation of the two-mile-long Marvin Gaye Park along Watts Branch, development of the Minnesota Avenue government center, and designation of Nannie Helen Burroughs Avenue as a <u>Great Street</u> should all help <u>to</u> unite the community on both sides of the I-295 <u>freeway</u> . The meadows and woodland garden of Marvin Gaye Park advance resilience by providing for natural water filters and mitigating <u>runoff</u> , and dozens of youth are trained through the Summer Youth Employment Program in upkeep and beautification as something of a Green Job Corps. <u>To further improve the connectivity between the Kenilworth-Parkside communities, DDOT is finalizing a Livability Study, which will provide recommendations for improvements to public space, safety, and access for all users of the transportation system</u> |
| Far Northeast & Southeast | 1718.10 | <u>Policy FNS-2.8.6: Kenilworth Park Resilience Strategy</u> <u>The District, through its membership in a worldwide initiative has identified Kenilworth Park as one of two pilot locations in Washington, DC, for a place-based effort to showcase an interdisciplinary approach designed to mitigate the challenging effects of climate change and growth. Kenilworth Park and its surrounding neighborhoods are some of the most at-risk areas for flooding in the District. Designation as a pilot location will create a community-centered strategy, resulting in lowering the risk and negative effects of flooding.</u> |
| Far Northeast & Southeast | 1718.14 | Action FNS-2.8.8.D: Kenilworth Parkside Small Area Plan Include the Kenilworth-Parkside neighborhood in the Small Area Plan to be developed for the Minnesota Benning and Deanwood Metro station areas. <u>Explore a Small Area Plan for the</u> |

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| | | <u>neighborhood between Kenilworth Avenue and the Anacostia River. The Small Area Plan would address key issues, such as economic development opportunities, community access, and anticipated resilience challenges.</u> |
| Far Southeast & Southwest | 1800.10 | <u>Additionally, portions of the Planning Area have also been identified as a priority area for resilience planning because of their vulnerabilities to climate change and flood risk as identified in the Climate Ready DC Plan published in 2016. In particular, the areas near the Potomac River are at increased risk and contain some significant public infrastructure facilities, like Blue Plains. Both flooding and precautionary efforts to advance resilience would also affect nearby communities.</u> |
| Far Southeast & Southwest | 1808.15 | <u><i>Policy FSS-1.1.14: Sustainable Development</i></u> <u>Provide innovative solutions for sustaining economic growth without harming the environment or exhausting its resources while improving the quality of life for current and future residents.</u> |
| Far Southeast & Southwest | 1808.16 | <u><i>Policy FSS-1.1.15: Neighborhood Resilience</i></u> <u>Leverage the District’s ongoing climate preparedness and adaptation work to encourage the implementation of neighborhood-scale and site-specific solutions for a more resilient District. This includes the development of actionable policies and projects that decrease the vulnerability of people, places, and systems in the Planning Area to climate risks despite changing or uncertain future conditions.</u> |
| Far Southeast & Southwest | 1808.17 | <u><i>Policy FSS-R.1.1.16: Resilient Housing</i></u> <u>Encourage the use of climate-resilient and energy-efficient design practices for new residential developments, especially in the construction of affordable housing units. These practices include cool and living roofs, solar shading, natural ventilation, and other passive cooling techniques that will reduce the impacts of extreme heat events on the area’s most vulnerable residents. They also include the use of green infrastructure methods that can reduce the urban heat island effect and potential flooding risks by preserving or expanding green space, tree cover, and other natural features.</u> |
| Far Southeast & Southwest | 1808.18 | <u><i>Action FSS-R.1.1.A: Resilient Public Facilities</i></u> <u>Identify and support greater investments to make the existing public facilities in the Far Southeast/Southwest Planning Area more resilient to the anticipated effects of extreme heat, floods, severe weather, and health events. This includes incorporating necessary upgrades or retrofits to the</u> |

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| | | <u>improvement or reconstruction of schools, libraries, child care centers, recreation centers, health clinics, and other facilities that provide services to residents at a higher health risk and vulnerable to climate risks and social inequities.</u> |
| Far Southeast & Southwest | 1808.19 | <i>Action FSS-1.1.B: Sustainable Congress Heights (EcoDistricts)</i> <u>Identify goals and priority projects to achieve them. Topics should include: access and mobility, healthy and active living, housing affordability and stability, economic and workforce development, materials management, watershed and habitat, and energy.</u> |
| Far Southeast & Southwest | 1809.7 | <i>Policy FSS-1.2.7: Far Southeast/Southwest Neighborhood Climate Resilience</i> <u>Leverage Washington, DC’s climate adaptation and flood risk reduction efforts and implement neighborhood-scale and site-specific solutions for flood resilience in the Potomac River neighborhoods adjacent to Blue Plains and the Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling.</u> |
| Far Southeast & Southwest | 1809.8 | <i>Action: FSS-1.2.A: Far Southeast/Southwest Climate Resilience</i> <u>Develop actionable strategies and projects that decrease the vulnerability of community members, housing and community facilities, and local businesses and community-serving institutions from both current flooding risks and future risks due to climate change.</u> |
| Far Southeast & Southwest | 1812.4 | <u>The Framework Plan called for the completion of a Master Plan and Design Guidelines, which were completed in 2012. The St. Elizabeths East Master Plan and Design Guidelines is the result of a decade of assessment, outreach, analysis, and planning to address a historic campus that is one of Washington, DC’s largest underdeveloped sites and the future setting for sustainable development, historic revitalization, and open space. The District has allocated significant capital funding to St. Elizabeths East to design and build the public infrastructure improvements needed to support all planned future development, including roadways, water, gas, electric, telecommunications, streetscapes, and street lighting, in addition to the demolition of certain structures deemed to be non-contributing to the historic status of the campus.</u> |
| Lower Anacostia Waterfront & Near Southwest | 1900.2 | The Anacostia waterfront <u>is home to many</u> of Washington, DC’s <u>great vibrant neighborhoods, frontier for the 21st century.</u> Much of its shoreline on the cusp of <u>has been experiencing a transformation initiated by the 2003 Anacostia Waterfront Framework Plan, which set a visionary and ambitious plan</u> |

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| | | <p><u>for the revitalization of the waterfront into a world-class destination. The former being transformed from a</u> landscape of industrial, transportation, and government uses <u>continues to transform</u> into one <u>of</u> new mixed-use neighborhoods, workplaces, civic spaces, parks, and restored natural areas. Established waterfront neighborhoods stand to benefit greatly. This transformation is delivering improved access to the shoreline, new recreational amenities, new housing and transportation choices, and a cleaner natural environment, along with new <u>opportunities to enhance the resilience of the Anacostia waterfront.</u></p> |
| <p>Lower Anacostia Waterfront & Near Southwest</p> | <p>1900.9</p> | <p>Other planned improvements include a 70-acre public park at Poplar Point, and an Interpretive Nature Center at Kingman Island, the Washington Canal Blocks Park in Near Southeast, and mixed-use development in the Southwest Waterfront in <u>Buzzard Point. Southeast Federal Center, Carrollsburg, and Poplar Point neighborhoods.</u> Plans for these areas have been prepared in a broader context, taking into consideration “upriver” sites, such as Reservation 13 and Parkside. Throughout the Planning Area and in the adjacent areas of Capitol Hill, Upper Northeast, and Far Northeast/Southeast, neighborhoods will be better connected to the river by extending streets to the waterfront, adding waterfront promenades, and providing new forms of transportation, such as water taxis. <u>The completion of the new 11th Street Bridge (and the future opening of the 11th Street Bridge Park)</u> and the rebuilding of the South Capitol Street/Frederick Douglass Bridge /12th Street bridges will change the visual profile of the waterfront and make pedestrian and bicycle crossings safer and easier. <u>As the Planning Area’s population and development continues to grow, including within flood zones near and along the waterfront, resilient design is critical to mitigating riverine and storm surge flooding and projected sea level rise.</u></p> |
| <p>Lower Anacostia Waterfront & Near Southwest</p> | <p>1907.3</p> | <p><i>Policy AW-1.1.2: New Waterfront Neighborhoods</i> Create new mixed-use, <u>mixed-income</u> neighborhoods on vacant or underusedunderutilized waterfront lands, particularly on large contiguous publicly-owned waterfront sites. Within the Lower Anacostia Waterfront/Near Southwest Planning Area, new neighborhoods should be <u>continue to be developed</u> at the Southwest Waterfront, Buzzard Point, Poplar Point, Southeast Federal Center and Navy Yard/Capitol Riverfront, and Carrollsburg areas. These neighborhoods should be linked to new neighborhoods upriver at Reservation 13, Poplar Point, and Kenilworth-<u>Parkside via trails, additional water recreation</u></p> |

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| | | <p><u>opportunities, and improved park access points along the Anacostia shoreline.</u> A substantial amount of new housing and commercial space should be developed in these areas, reaching households of all incomes, types, sizes, and needs.</p> <p><u>Opportunities for grid interconnected neighborhood-scale energy utilities systems as part of the development of these areas should be evaluated, using renewable energy sources to provide greater environmental benefits for the community.</u></p> <p><u>The new waterfront neighborhoods should integrate new parks and amenities, enhance public access to the waterfront, and incorporate resilient design to mitigate flooding.</u></p> |
| Lower Anacostia Waterfront & Near Southwest | 1907.4 | <p><u>Policy AW- 1.1.3: Lower Anacostia Waterfront Infrastructure for Flood Mitigation</u></p> <p><u>Identify locations of future development that are at risk of flooding to help prioritize infrastructure improvements to mitigate flooding. Encourage the inclusion of parks, open space, and other improvements around denser development that preserve or enhance the natural function of floodplains.</u></p> |
| Lower Anacostia Waterfront & Near Southwest | 1907.5 | <p><u>Policy AW- 1.1.4: Lower Anacostia Waterfront Flood Modeling</u></p> <p><u>Prioritize the Lower Anacostia Waterfront area for comprehensive flood modeling of projected sea level rise and future flood hazard conditions because the area’s flooding potential is not accounted for in the current Flood Insurance Rate Maps. Local studies that are not currently accounted for in the District’s currently effective Flood Insurance Rate Maps should be used in tandem with Policy AW-R.3 (below) for encouraging climate-adaptive development.</u></p> |
| Lower Anacostia Waterfront & Near Southwest | 1907.6 | <p><u>Policy AW- 1.1.5: Flood-Resilient and Climate-Adaptive Development</u></p> <p><u>Provide guidelines and promote the planning, design, construction, and management of resilient buildings in flood hazard areas within the Lower Anacostia Waterfront/Near Southwest Planning Area. Design and construct developments to be adaptive to future flood hazard conditions due to storm surge and sea level rise.</u></p> |
| Lower Anacostia Waterfront & Near Southwest | 1907.7 | <p><u>Policy AW- 1.1.6: Resilient Affordable Housing</u></p> <p><u>Incorporate climate resilience measures into the rehabilitation of existing and creation of new affordable housing located in the Lower Anacostia Waterfront/Near Southwest Planning Area to protect these units against current and projected future flood conditions.</u></p> |
| Lower Anacostia Waterfront & | 1907.14 | <p><u>Policy AW 1.1.13: Southwest Ecodistrict Plan Implementation</u></p> <p><u>Explore ways to jointly fund the implementation of recommendations of the Southwest Ecodistrict Plan in</u></p> |

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| Near Southwest | | <p><u>coordination with the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) to improve the aesthetic quality, identity, and pedestrian character of Near Southwest and strengthen connections between the Wharf and the National Mall. Identify and implement design guidelines for new or renovated buildings, streetscape and signage improvements, pedestrian circulation changes, and measures to mitigate the scale of the area’s monolithic buildings. Promote new residential, cultural and/or retail uses if federal properties transfer from federal use, or pursuant to any new arrangements with the NCPC, such as 99-year ground leases.</u></p> |
| Lower Anacostia Waterfront & Near Southwest | 1907.16 | <p><i>Action AW-1.1.A: Anacostia Waterfront Framework Plan</i> Implement the recommendations of the Anacostia Waterfront Framework Plan through interagency coordination <u>among District and federal agencies, community stakeholders, business improvement districts (BIDs), private property owners, and environmental, philanthropic, and community-based organizations;</u> ongoing activities of the Anacostia Waterfront Corporation, and continued cooperative efforts with the federal government.</p> |
| Lower Anacostia Waterfront & Near Southwest | 1908.4 | <p><i>Policy AW-1.2.4: Anacostia River Parks</i> Create a connected network of waterfront parks from Hains Point to the Sousa Bridge, and continuing through adjacent upriver Planning Areas to the Maryland border. These parks should be easily accessible to surrounding neighborhoods and accommodate the need for more local and regional servicing recreational activities in the city Washington, DC. New parks should be an integral part of any new waterfront neighborhood and should showcase the remarkably diverse landscape along the Anacostia River. A variety of active and passive recreational settings should be provided. <u>Parks should be designed to enhance resilience to flooding and incorporate natural shorelines where feasible.</u></p> |
| Lower Anacostia Waterfront & Near Southwest | 1912.3 | <p>Revitalization of the Near Southeast/Capitol Riverfront has been one of the cornerstones of the Anacostia Waterfront Initiative (AWI). A 2003 AWI Urban Design Plan for the area provides a framework for its redevelopment. The Plan seeks to harness the development momentum in the Near Southeast and provide the direction necessary to help the neighborhood reach its full potential. <u>While many of the recommendations from the 2003 AWI Plan have been completed, future development should continue to create</u> It also addresses the infrastructure, transportation, open space, and streetscape improvements necessary to support redevelopment. The Near Southeast Plan</p> |

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| | | <p>establishes strategies to reconnect the area to the river, create mixed-income housing opportunities, provide pedestrian-friendly streets, <u>enhance neighborhood resilience to flooding and other climate threats</u>, and establish great public spaces both on the waterfront and in the adjacent neighborhood. One of its <u>AWI's</u> most important principles is to preserve existing low-income housing <u>units</u> in the area, while adding thousands of units of new market rate and affordable housing.</p> |
| Lower Anacostia Waterfront & Near Southwest | 1912.8 | <p><u>Policy AW-2.3.2: Near Southeast/Capitol Riverfront Shoreline Access</u> Improve shoreline access and movement to and through the Near Southeast/<u>Capitol Riverfront</u> by eliminating real and perceived barriers, improving public space and street corridors, reducing the amount of land occupied by surface parking and industrial uses, and encouraging new land uses that maximize public activity near the waterfront. <u>Encourage resilient shoreline design that is adaptive to flooding from storm surge and sea level rise, and implement natural shorelines where possible.</u></p> |
| Lower Anacostia Waterfront & Near Southwest | 1912.15 | <p><u>Policy AW-2.3-8: Development of Boathouse Row</u> <u>Study ways to enhance Boathouse Row, a historic Black boating area located between the 11th Street Bridge and the CSX freight rail bridge per the guiding principles outlined in the 2009 Boathouse Row Planning Study. Increase access to water recreation and use resilient design features to mitigate flooding and sea level rise. This area has the potential to be further developed as a recreational area with facilities and amenities to support wider community use. Support direct pedestrian and bike connections between nearby neighborhoods and the waterfront, as included in the Southeast Boulevard Project plans.</u></p> |
| Lower Anacostia Waterfront & Near Southwest | 1914.9 | <p><u>Policy AW-2.5.6 Southwest Greenspaces and Parks</u> <u>Strike a balance between nature and the built environment, and retain the green character of Southwest as it continues to grow. Encourage additional capital investments, resilient design enhancements, and outstanding programming at Southwest parks: Lansburgh, Randall, King Greenleaf, Southwest Duck Pond, and Library Park. The needs of both school-age children and older adults aging in place should be considered in future designs for all parks, green spaces, and recreational programming. Parks and green spaces should be beautiful and functional while contributing to stormwater management and flood mitigation.</u></p> |
| Lower Anacostia | 1914.10 | <p><u>Policy AW-2.5.7: Southwest Sustainability and Resilience</u></p> |

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| Waterfront & Near Southwest | | <u>Encourage the adoption of sustainability measures to support outstanding environmental performance, energy efficiency, stormwater management, and healthy living. New developments in Southwest that are vulnerable to flooding and future sea level rise should incorporate flood protection in building and site designs.</u> |
| Lower Anacostia Waterfront & Near Southwest | 1914.16 | <i>Action AW- 2.5.B: Lansburgh Park</i> <u>Redesign Lansburgh Park to become a safer, more accessible central park for the Southwest community. Create a signature design and beautiful park space that serves as a centerpiece for redevelopment of surrounding properties like the Greenleaf complex and the Southwest government cluster. Any future design also should enhance community resilience by helping to address and manage flooding issues.</u> |
| Lower Anacostia Waterfront & Near Southwest | 1915.3 | <u>This urban design-driven plan for Buzzard Point provides additional guidance for the transformation of a former industrial area into an environmentally sustainable, mixed-use waterfront neighborhood that leverages its location as a regional destination for spectator sports along the Anacostia River. The Vision Framework articulates a vision for Buzzard Point as a well-designed waterfront neighborhood with dynamic parks and public spaces and a well-connected transportation network. Given Buzzard Point’s location along the waterfront, multiple properties are within the current floodplain, and the area is vulnerable to future flooding from riverine flooding, storm surge, and sea level rise. Strategies for ensuring resilience against these climate hazards are central to the Vision Framework’s successful implementation and to Buzzard Point’s transformation into a new, vibrant waterfront neighborhood.</u> |
| Lower Anacostia Waterfront & Near Southwest | 1915.7 | <i>Policy AW-2.6.4: Buzzard Point Resilience</i> <u>Design public and private infrastructure, buildings, streets, and park spaces for climate adaptation and flood risk reduction. Buffer the Buzzard Point neighborhood against current and future climate threats through model resilient development.</u> |
| Mid-City | 2000.10 | <u>Mid-City also has expanded opportunities to enhance the resilience of its neighborhoods. The area has experienced significant flooding, particularly in the neighborhoods of Bloomingdale and LeDroit Park, due to the limited capacity of the existing stormwater management systems. The projected increase in frequency and severity of rainfall events elevates the risk for these neighborhoods. Ongoing efforts to expand the capacity of the stormwater system in</u> |

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| | | <u>the area, including DC Water’s Northeast Boundary Tunnel and interim McMillan Stormwater Storage Project, will significantly reduce this risk, but not for the most extreme events.</u> |
| Mid-City | 2008.12 | <u>Policy MC-1.1.11: Stormwater Management for Interior Flooding</u> <u>Improve existing stormwater management systems to reduce the risk of interior flooding in Mid-City from extreme rainfall events. This should include gray and green infrastructure measures that improve drainage and reduce impervious surface coverage, especially for Bloomingdale and LeDroit Park. When feasible, stormwater projects should include expanding parks, green space, and recreational opportunities for the area.</u> |
| Mid-City | 2008.13 | <u>Policy MC-1.1.12: Green Development Practices</u> <u>Encourage capital improvement or development projects in Mid-City to eliminate surface water runoff from sites through green roofs, rain gardens, cisterns, pervious pavement, bioretention cells, and other reuse or filtration methods. Support could include financial or other incentives.</u> |
| Mid-City | 2009.6 | <u>Policy MC-1.2.56: Neighborhood Greening</u> Undertake neighborhood greening and planting projects throughout the Mid-City <u>Planning</u> Area, particularly on median strips, <u>on</u> public triangles, and along sidewalk planting strips. |
| Near Northwest | 2114.3 | <u>Policy NNW-2.4.1: Georgetown and Foggy Bottom Waterfront</u> Provide a continuous linear park connection along the Potomac River waterfront in Georgetown and Foggy Bottom, including paths for pedestrians and bicyclists, fountains, seating areas, landscaping and open space, lighting, public access to the water, new non-motorized boating facilities, and fishing areas. <u>Focus on improving safe pedestrian access routes to and from the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the Watergate Complex, and to and from the larger Foggy Bottom neighborhood. A long-range plan in partnership with federal agencies to re-urbanize and improve connections over Route 66 will be needed in order to truly reconnect Foggy Bottom to its riverfront and better use land. The plan should also take into account the area’s potential flood vulnerability caused by climate change and sea level rise.</u> |
| Near Northwest | 2114.4 | <u>Policy NNW-2.4.2: Upper Potomac Waterfront</u> <u>Partner with NPS and other federal agencies to conserve open space along the Potomac waterfront and preserve the wooded and scenic qualities of the Potomac Palisades and</u> |

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| | | <u>adjacent islands and shoreline. Be sensitive to the risks posed by climate change that increase flood risk along the river.</u> |
| Rock Creek East | 2208.16 | <u><i>Policy RCE-1.1.15: Sustainable Development</i></u> <u>Integrate sustainability strategies at the site and project level in new developments in the Rock Creek East Planning Area.</u> |
| Rock Creek East | 2215.3 | In 2001, the Secretary of Defense was authorized to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any <u>AFRH</u> property of the AFRH determined to be excess to the needs of the H home. The AFRH is in the process of <u>developing</u> a master plan for that purpose <u>in 2008. Since 2008, the area context has changed as Washington, DC has grown, and additional planning has been completed, necessitating future amendments to the AFRH Master Plan.</u> While the District has limited jurisdiction over AFRH as long as it remains in federal use, consultation between local and federal officials is necessary on many redevelopment issues. <u>Private-use redevelopment presents the opportunity to integrate AFRH into its adjacent growing neighborhoods while strengthening the functional and perceptual connections to Washington, DC. The District government anticipates that the creation of a new neighborhood on the AFRH property can be successfully incorporated in the city and provide a model of 21st-century urban living that achieves a high standard of environmental sustainability, social equity, design excellence, and economic innovation.</u> |
| Rock Creek East | 2215.12 | <u><i>Policy RCE-2.5.5: Sustainable and Resilient AFRH</i></u> <u>Ambitious energy efficiency goals should be set for private-use redevelopment, exploring the potential for on-site energy production and distribution. AFRH redevelopment should actively manage area flooding by maximizing stormwater retention on-site through low-impact development techniques.</u> |
| Rock Creek East | 2217.8 | <u><i>Action RCE-2.7.B: Public Realm</i></u> <u>Enhance the Central 14th Street corridor with sustainable streetscape amenities, expanded tree canopy, interpretive signs at each of the commercial nodes reflecting the history and culture of 14th Street NW, and a reconfigured island park at the intersection of 14th Street, Colorado Avenue, and Kennedy Street NW.</u> |
| Rock Creek East | 2218.3 | <u>The Small Area Plan’s vision to honor Walter Reed’s legacy as a center for innovation and excellence is set forth through four goals: to integrate the site with the community; provide a mix of uses; create jobs and revenue for Washington, DC; and activate the site. The plan provides for 3.1 million square</u> |

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| | | <u>feet of development, accommodating 1,950 residential units, and 14 acres of open space. Seven site-wide urban design principles were established in the plan: maintain the site character; retain historic Building 1 as the core; enhance open space; preserve historic elements; extend the street network; create vibrant, multimodal corridors; and integrate sustainable strategies.</u> |
| Rock Creek East | 2218.6 | <u><i>Policy RCE-2.8.3: Walter Reed Open Space</i></u> <u>Preserve and enhance the Walter Reed site’s historic green open spaces with healthy mature tree canopies to help integrate the site with surrounding neighborhoods.</u> <u>Incorporate naturalized stormwater management systems, urban agriculture, and recreation to showcase innovative sustainable development in Washington, DC.</u> |
| Rock Creek East | 2218.9 | <u><i>Policy RCE-2.8.6: Sustainability</i></u> <u>Incorporate strategies to achieve the sustainability goals in the Walter Reed Small Area Plan and Reuse Plan as part of the redevelopment of the former Walter Reed campus.</u> <u>Sustainability strategies should address sustainable energy systems, building design, transportation, waste management, storm and sewer infrastructure, and community outreach and education.</u> |
| Rock Creek West | 2313.4 | <u>In 2016, OP in partnership with community members and UDC, completed the Van Ness Commercial District Action Strategy to improve the corridor, with a focus on public space, retail, sustainability, and commercial opportunities. The Action Strategy includes new streetscape and façade improvement recommendations.</u> |
| Rock Creek West | 2313.7 | <u><i>Policy RCW-2.3.3: Sustainability in Van Ness</i></u> <u>Support stakeholder collaboration in Van Ness to enhance sustainability in the Van Ness commercial district.</u> <u>Incorporate green infrastructure into the landscape amenity zone as part of any major streetscape work by the District or a private property owner.</u> |
| Upper Northeast | 2408.11 | <u><i>Policy UNE-1.1.10: High High-Impact Industrial Uses</i></u> Strongly discourage the further proliferation of junkyards, scrap yards, and other high high -impact industrial uses within the area, since these activities do not enhance the quality of life <u>for residents of the District.</u> in either the city as a whole or the surrounding residential areas of Upper Northeast. Take appropriate action to reduce the potential for these uses to encroach into established residential and commercial areas within Upper Northeast, and to address environmental health and safety issues for employees and for those who live or work nearby. |

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| Upper Northeast | 2409.6 | <p><i>Policy UNE-1.2.6: Connecting to the River</i> Recognize the Anacostia River and the land along its banks as an essential and integral part of the Upper Northeast community. Improve the connections between Upper Northeast neighborhoods and the Anacostia River through trail, path, transit, and road improvements, linking the Gallaudet University campus as an institutional open space with the adjacent open spaces to the east, including the Mt. Olivet Cemetery and the National Arboretum, and extending to the Anacostia River and Riverwalk. Opportunities also exist for connections between the Gallaudet campus and the network of open spaces to the west, including the Metropolitan Branch Trail and the Burnham Spine to create a green spine through Northeast DC for bicycle and pedestrian movement from the Mall/Union Station area to the Anacostia River and back down to the Mall along the proposed Anacostia River Walk. Provide amenities and facilities in the planned waterfront parks that meet the needs and promote the resilience of Upper Northeast residents.</p> |
| Upper Northeast | 2409.8 | <p><i>Policy UNE-1.2.8: Environmental Quality</i> Improve environmental quality in Upper Northeast, with particular attention given to the reduction of emissions and particulates from trucks and industrial uses in the area. Increase the tree canopy in Ivy City and other areas where tree cover is limited.</p> |
| Upper Northeast | 2411.5 | <p><u>One of the major themes of the West Virginia Avenue Public Works Campus Master Plan is to improve connections between the campus and surrounding neighborhoods, including streetscape investments, pedestrian and bicycle safety improvements, and a more welcoming street presence along West Virginia Avenue. New amenities such as a park, plaza, and local-serving retail space are planned, providing essential assets to a community that presently lacks public gathering space and parkland. The West Virginia Avenue campus is envisioned as a showcase for sustainability, with renewable energy, water conservation, zero waste, and green building measures used to reduce its environmental footprint.</u></p> |
| Upper Northeast | 2411.13 | <p><i>Action UNE-2.1.D: Transformation of West Virginia Avenue Public Works Campus</i> <u>Encourage the advancement of the recommendations of the 2014 Ward 5 Works Industrial Land Transformation Study related to the 2015 Department of Public Works Campus Master Plan to transform the District government operations and properties at West Virginia Avenue and Okie Street into</u></p> |

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| | | <u>a world-class, mixed-use campus that includes public open space, public amenities, and maker/production space. The campus should be a model of sustainable design and public works operations and a catalyst for local community development.</u> |
| Implementation | 2502.2 | Of course, n Not all projects are subject to review <u>prior to filing an application for a building permit.</u> Much of the city's <u>Washington, DC's</u> development is permitted as a matter-of-right under existing zoning, affording few opportunities for the Office of Planning OP <u>OP to determine review it for</u> Comprehensive Plan consistency. In the future, of increasing the <u>increased</u> scrutiny of matter-of-right projects may be needed, particularly with respect to urban design, and environmental impacts <u>and affordability.</u> This could be included <u>through</u> adjustments to the thresholds for projects requiring “Large Tract Review”, implementation of a Site Plan Review process, changes to the city's <u>District's</u> Environmental Impact Screening Forms, and additional standards to ensure that new development <u>addresses broader civic priorities, including sufficiently mitigates its effects on housing, open space, the transportation network, arts and culture, traffic,</u> parking, infrastructure, <u>the natural environment, and public service needs, and affordability.</u> |
| Implementation | 2502.5 | <i>Policy IM-1.1.1: Mitigation of Development Impacts</i> To the greatest extent feasible, use the development review process to ensure that <u>potential positive impacts are maximized and potential negative</u> impacts on neighborhoods stability, <u>the transportation network, traffic,</u> parking, and environmental quality are assessed and adequately mitigated. |
| Implementation | 2505.2 | Another key function of <u>A robust</u> long-range planning <u>program</u> is <u>also critical</u> to advocate on <u>for</u> the District's benefit <u>goals</u> at the regional level. Successful implementation of the Comprehensive Plan will require additional collaboration with adjacent state, county, and city governments; and additional regional planning initiatives <u>and significant collaboration with adjacent state, county, and city governments.</u> The District must be more than a passive bystander in these initiatives. It should lead the way in discussions about regional housing, transportation, social, and environmental issues. It should advocate for greater equity at the regional level, stronger measures to balance jobs and housing across the region, and transit improvements improve <u>to enhance</u> regional mobility, <u>improve</u> environmental quality, and reduce urban sprawl. |
| Implementation | 2505.5 | <i>Policy IM-1.4.3: Regional Planning</i> |

| Chapter | Citation | Narrative/Policy/Action |
|---------|----------|---|
| | | <p>Actively participate in regional land use planning initiatives, and recognize the link between these initiatives and broader District goals relating to housing, transportation, economic growth, social equity, and environmental quality. Encourage jurisdictions across the region to do their part to meet regional housing demand for persons of all incomes <u>residents at all income levels,</u> accommodate special needs populations <u>the needs of persons with disabilities</u>, contribute to transportation improvements, and make <u>equitable and sustainable</u> land use and transportation decisions which support “smart growth”.</p> |