Florida faces considerable and significantly increasing threat levels from extreme heat, drought, wildfire, inland flooding, and coastal flooding between now and 2050. It faces some of the most severe climate threats of any state, both now and in the future. Florida scores an overall grade of C- on the Report Card, with grades ranging from an F for coastal flooding to a B+ for drought and wildfire. The grades are relative to other states, and relative to the magnitude of the climate threats themselves. Florida has taken extensive action to address some of its current climate threats, limited action to prepare for future coastal flooding, and almost no action to prepare for future risks from the other four climate threats.

### SOME ACTIONS ALREADY TAKEN

- Florida’s Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan, disaster response plans, and emergency communications materials are helping the state prepare for its current climate risks.
- Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) has a sea level rise tool that provides insight into future threats and a transportation plan that incorporates climate resilience and several specific “implementation strategies.”
- Florida Department of Health conducted a detailed climate change risk assessment as part of the Building Resilience Against Climate Effects (BRACE) program.
- Florida Assessment of Coastal Trends (FACT) report tracks numerous metrics associated with coastal flooding impacts.

### WEAKNESSES

- No evidence of detailed climate change vulnerability assessments across the sectors examined.
- No evidence of a detailed statewide climate change adaptation plan across the sectors examined. The 2008 Florida’s Energy & Climate Action Plan recommends 15 adaptation strategies, but the plan is no longer accepted by the state.
- No evidence of funding, policies, or guidelines to improve resilience against climate change-related extreme heat, drought, wildfire, inland flooding, or coastal flooding.
- No evidence of action to incorporate climate change projections associated with extreme heat, drought, wildfire, inland flooding, or coastal flooding into state-level programs, investments, and activities.
Florida earns a D for its average level of preparedness in the face of a far above average overall extreme heat threat. Florida's current extreme heat threat to vulnerable populations is among the highest of all states, and like the majority of states, Florida has taken strong action to address its current risks. By 2050, however, Florida is projected to see the greatest increase in extreme heat threat of any state, and it has taken only limited action to prepare for its future heat risks. While the state Department of Health has conducted an assessment of how future excessive heat could affect public health, Florida has taken no action to implement plans for its future heat risks.

**FLORIDA COMPARED TO OTHER STATES:**

**EXTREME HEAT THREAT**

- **THREAT LEVEL:**
  - Highest
  - Far Above Average
  - Average
  - Lowest

- **PREPAREDNESS LEVEL:**
  - Highest
  - Average
  - Lowest

The preparedness grade represents how well a state is preparing for its threat level, relative to all states evaluated for that threat. It compares a state’s position in the distribution of threat levels to its position in the distribution of preparedness scores. Thus two states with the same absolute preparedness score might receive different grades, depending on their levels of threat—a state with a higher threat level would receive a lower grade. For details, see the methodology.

**KEY FINDINGS:**

- **Extreme Heat Threat to Vulnerable Populations:**
  - Rank (among states)
    - 2000: 3rd
    - 2030: 2nd
    - 2050: 1st
  - Average annual number of heat wave days: Average number of days each year on which the maximum temperature exceeds the 95th percentile of daily maximum temperature in the baseline period (1991-2010) for at least three consecutive days.

**DID YOU KNOW?**

- Currently, Florida averages 25 days a year classified as dangerous or extremely dangerous, according to the NWS Heat Index. By 2050, Florida is projected to see 130 such days annually (a five-fold increase), more than any other state.
- By 2050, the typical number of heat wave days in Florida is projected to increase more than any state, from more than 10 to almost 80 days a year.
- Florida has nearly 620,000 people 65 and older, or under 5 years old, living below the poverty line, which is far above average among the lower 48 states. These groups are considered to be especially vulnerable to extreme heat.
# Extreme Heat: D

## Example Criteria
A subset of the criteria used to develop Florida's extreme heat preparedness grade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Energy</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Communities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Addressing Current Risks</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the State Hazard Mitigation Plan cover extreme heat?</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the state have an extreme heat emergency response plan that is updated routinely?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the state provide extreme heat emergency communication materials for citizens?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conducting Vulnerability Assessments</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has the state published information on how the frequency or severity of extreme heat events may change in the future?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has the state conducted extreme heat vulnerability assessments for each sector?</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the state tracking extreme heat impacts?</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planning for Adaptation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a statewide climate change adaptation plan covering extreme heat?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a statewide implementation plan for climate change adaptation?</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the state have sector-specific extreme heat adaptation plans?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Implementing Resilience Actions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there optional state guidelines for resilient activities (e.g., construction)?</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there state requirements for resilient activities (e.g., construction)?</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there evidence that the state is implementing extreme heat adaptation policy/guidelines?</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"n/a" indicates that the sector is either insensitive to the threat or the state does not have a significant role.
Florida earns a B+ for its above average level of preparedness in the face of a below average overall widespread summer drought threat. Currently, Florida faces one of the lowest threat levels (below average) among the 36 states assessed for widespread summer drought. Florida’s preparation for its current drought risks is extensive and more thorough than the majority of drought-affected states. It has taken a fair amount of action to understand its future vulnerabilities. The state has taken limited action to plan for future drought risks, such as the Department of Health’s detailed drought vulnerability assessment, but has not implemented adaptation measures aimed toward future drought.

**DID YOU KNOW?**

- Currently, Florida’s severity of widespread summer drought is below average compared to the 36 states assessed for drought threats.
- By 2050, the severity of widespread summer drought is projected to more than double, though it is projected to remain below average overall.

**Severity of widespread summer drought:** Sum of soil moisture deficit (standard score) in the summer months for model grid cells where the standard score is less than -1, when at least 30% of grid cells in a state meet this criterion.
### EXAMPLE CRITERIA
A subset of the criteria used to develop Florida's drought preparedness grade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Energy</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Communities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADDRESSING CURRENT RISKS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the State Hazard Mitigation Plan cover drought?</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the state have a drought emergency response plan that is updated routinely?</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the state provide drought emergency communication materials for citizens?</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONDUCTING VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has the state published information on how the frequency or severity of drought may change in the future?</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has the state conducted drought vulnerability assessments for each sector?</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the state tracking drought impacts?</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLANNING FOR ADAPTATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a statewide climate change adaptation plan covering drought?</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a statewide implementation plan for climate change adaptation?</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the state have sector-specific drought adaptation plans?</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IMPLEMENTING RESILIENCE ACTIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there optional state guidelines for resilient activities (e.g., construction)?</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there state requirements for resilient activities (e.g., construction)?</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there evidence that the state is implementing drought adaptation policy/guidelines?</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“n/a” indicates that the sector is either insensitive to the threat or the state does not have a significant role.
Florida earns a B+ for its above average level of preparedness in the face of an average overall wildfire threat. The state has taken extensive action to prepare for its current wildfire risks, more than the majority of the 24 states assessed. By 2050, the state’s wildfire threat is projected to increase by 57 percent, and it has taken limited action (more than the typical state) to prepare for its future risks. For example, Florida has included wildfire in its Florida Energy & Climate Change Action Plan. But the state has taken no action to implement these plans.

The preparedness grade represents how well a state is preparing for its threat level, relative to all states evaluated for that threat. It compares a state’s position in the distribution of threat levels to its position in the distribution of preparedness scores. Thus two states with the same absolute preparedness score might receive different grades, depending on their levels of threat—a state with a higher threat level would receive a lower grade. For details, see the methodology.

**FLORIDA COMPARED TO OTHER STATES:**

**THREAT LEVEL:**

Florida has 5.3 million people living within the wildland-urban interface, where developed land and wild lands converge and intersperse, and vulnerability to wildfire is elevated.

**Did You Know?**

- Florida has 5.3 million people living within the wildland-urban interface, where developed land and wild lands converge and intersperse, and vulnerability to wildfire is elevated.
- Though Florida is not typically thought of as a major wildfire state, the increasing number of high wildfire potential days each year, combined with the large population living in vulnerable areas, gives the state an average wildfire threat level.
- By 2050, Florida’s average number of days with high wildfire potential is projected to increase from 30 to more than 45 days a year.

- Average Annual Number of Days with High Wildfire Potential: Average number of days each year with Keetch-Byram Drought Index values exceeding 600.

**KEY FINDINGS:**
## EXAMPLE CRITERIA
A subset of the criteria used to develop Florida's wildfire preparedness grade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Energy</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Communities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADDRESSING CURRENT RISKS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the State Hazard Mitigation Plan cover wildfire?</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the state have a wildfire emergency response plan that is updated routinely?</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the state provide wildfire emergency communication materials for citizens?</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONDUCTING VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has the state published information on how the frequency or severity of wildfires may change in the future?</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has the state conducted wildfire vulnerability assessments for each sector?</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the state tracking wildfire impacts?</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLANNING FOR ADAPTATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a statewide climate change adaptation plan covering wildfire?</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a statewide implementation plan for climate change adaptation?</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the state have sector-specific wildfire adaptation plans?</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IMPLEMENTING RESILIENCE ACTIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there optional state guidelines for resilient activities (e.g., construction)?</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there state requirements for resilient activities (e.g., construction)?</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there evidence that the state is implementing wildfire adaptation policy/guidelines?</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"n/a" indicates that the sector is either insensitive to the threat or the state does not have a significant role.
Florida earns a D- for its average level of preparedness in the face of a far above average overall inland flooding threat. Currently, the state ranks third among the 32 states assessed due to its large population and flat topography, and Florida has taken extensive action to prepare for its current risks (most states have taken strong action or less). But by 2050 Florida’s inland flooding threat is projected to see the greatest increase of all states, and the state has taken only limited action to plan for its future risks. It has taken no action to implement any preparedness plans.

**FLORIDA COMPARED TO OTHER STATES:**

**THREAT LEVEL:**

The preparedness grade represents how well a state is preparing for its threat level, relative to all states evaluated for that threat. It compares a state’s position in the distribution of threat levels to its position in the distribution of preparedness scores. Thus two states with the same absolute preparedness score might receive different grades, depending on their levels of threat—a state with a higher threat level would receive a lower grade. For details, see the methodology.

**KEY FINDINGS:**

- More than 1.5 million people in Florida are living in flood prone areas (defined as FEMA’s 100-year floodplain). This is more people than in any other state assessed for inland flooding threats.
- The severity of Florida’s high runoff events, weighted by its vulnerable population, is currently far above average and ranks third among the 32 states assessed for inland flooding threats.
- By 2050, Florida’s inland flooding threat is projected to increase by 50 percent (assuming the size of the vulnerable population stays the same).

**DID YOU KNOW?**

**INLAND FLOODING THREAT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank (among states)</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>2050</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average annual severity of high flow events weighted by total vulnerable population and vulnerable population as a percentage of state population.

Average annual severity of high flow events: Sum of runoff volume per year that exceeds the 95th percentile of daily total runoff in the baseline (1991-2010) period.
# Inland Flooding: D−

**Example Criteria**
A subset of the criteria used to develop Florida’s inland flooding preparedness grade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADDRESSING CURRENT RISKS</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Energy</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Communities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the State Hazard Mitigation Plan cover inland flooding?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the state have an inland flooding emergency response plan that is updated routinely?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the state provide inland flooding emergency communication materials for citizens?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONDUCTING VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Energy</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Communities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Has the state published information on how the frequency or severity of inland flooding may change in the future?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has the state conducted inland flooding vulnerability assessments for each sector?</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the state tracking inland flooding impacts?</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLANNING FOR ADAPTATION</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Energy</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Communities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is there a statewide climate change adaptation plan covering inland flooding?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a statewide implementation plan for climate change adaptation?</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the state have sector-specific inland flooding adaptation plans?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPLEMENTING RESILIENCE ACTIONS</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Energy</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Communities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are there optional state guidelines for resilient activities (e.g., construction)?</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there state requirements for resilient activities (e.g., construction)?</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there evidence that the state is implementing inland flooding adaptation policy/guidelines?</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“n/a” indicates that the sector is either insensitive to the threat or the state does not have a significant role.
Florida earns an F for its average level of preparedness in the face of a far above average overall coastal flooding threat (the worst in the nation). Florida has taken extensive action to deal with its current coastal flooding risks, while the majority of states have taken strong action or less. By 2050, Florida is projected to see the largest increase in the number of people at risk of a 100-year coastal flood (an additional 1.1 million), and it has taken only limited action to prepare. Florida has only begun to identify sector-specific coastal flooding adaptation strategies for the transportation and communities sectors, and has only begun to implement these activities in the communities sector.

**COASTAL FLOODING**

**OVERALL:** C-

**EXTREME HEAT:** D

**DROUGHT:** B+

**WILDFIRE:** B+

**INLAND FLOODING:** D-

**COASTAL FLOODING:** F

**KEY FINDINGS:**

- Florida has 3.5 million people at risk of a 100-year coastal flood, the most among coastal states assessed.
- By 2050, Florida’s coastal flood risk is projected to see an increase of over 30 percent, putting an additional 1.1 million people in the 100-year coastal floodplain, more than any other state.
- Among the 22 coastal states assessed, Florida has a far above average area currently in the 100-year coastal floodplain - more than 3,600 square miles. By 2050, this is projected to increase to 5,300 square miles.

**DID YOU KNOW?**

- Currently, Florida operates with one of the most extreme heat grades, receiving a D on its preparedness score.
- By 2050, Florida’s drought risk is projected to see an increase of over 30 percent, putting an additional 1.1 million people in the 100-year coastal floodplain, more than any other state.
- Florida’s wildfire preparedness score is a B+, receiving a grade that is still considered above average.
**COASTAL FLOODING: F**

**EXAMPLE CRITERIA**
A subset of the criteria used to develop Florida’s coastal flooding preparedness grade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Energy</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Communities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADDRESSING CURRENT RISKS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the State Hazard Mitigation Plan cover coastal flooding?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the state have a coastal flooding emergency response plan that is updated routinely?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the state provide coastal flooding emergency communication materials for citizens?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONDUCTING VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has the state published information on how the frequency or severity of coastal flooding may change in the future?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has the state conducted coastal flooding vulnerability assessments for each sector?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the state tracking coastal flooding impacts?</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLANNING FOR ADAPTATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a statewide climate change adaptation plan covering coastal flooding?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a statewide implementation plan for climate change adaptation?</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the state have sector-specific coastal flooding adaptation plans?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IMPLEMENTING RESILIENCE ACTIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there optional state guidelines for resilient activities (e.g., construction)?</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there state requirements for resilient activities (e.g., construction)?</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there evidence that the state is implementing coastal flooding adaptation policy/guidelines?</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“n/a” indicates that the sector is either insensitive to the threat or the state does not have a significant role.