# US Infrastructure Opportunities Snapshot 2024

## Filling the funding gap for cities

September 2025

# Introduction

## US cities face an unprecedented infrastructure challenge.

Climate disasters have cost the economy US$6.6 trillion over the past 12 years, with nearly $1 trillion in damages in the last year alone. These disasters are now occurring at nearly three times their historical rate, creating cascading vulnerabilities where communities barely recover from one disaster before confronting the next.[2, 3]

The financial pressure is mounting on multiple fronts. Rising insurance costs leave municipalities exposed to direct losses, while physical climate risks increasingly factor into municipal bond credit ratings, affecting borrowing costs precisely when cities need capital most.[4] S&P's January 2025 downgrade of Los Angeles' water utility from AA- to A due to wildfire risks exemplifies this trend, immediately causing bond prices to fall and borrowing costs to rise.[5]

# The funding gap is stark.

124 US cities reported seeking US$40.8 billion in 2024, with climate project needs ($67.7 billion) far exceeding available funding ($22 billion).

Behind these numbers are cities and communities grappling with urgent realities: New York City's flooding subway system,[6] California's wildfire evacuations,[7] and coastal cities from Seattle to Miami building flood barriers against rising seas.[8]

As federal support for climate initiatives declines, local governments must independently manage infrastructure and build climate resilience in their communities. US cities and counties face a choice: increase local taxes to sustain essential services or accept delayed services and workforce reductions.[9]

For the private sector, city resilience directly impacts operational stability and growth. Natural disasters disrupt more than public services: they close factories, halt supply chains and shut down transit systems. Cities investing in resilient infrastructure create more reliable operating environments and increasingly attract business investment as companies factor climate resilience into site selection.[10]

1 Ranking Climate As a Financial Event.
2 2024: An active year of U.S. billion-dollar weather and climate disasters.
3 Future climate risk from compound events.
4 Heating Up: The Muni Market Inches Closer to Pricing Climate Risk.
5 'Not If, But When': Cities Face Rising Climate Risk as Downgrade Jolts U.S. Municipal Bonds.
6 Dramatic videos show NYC subways and train stations flooding in torrential downpour.
7 Evacuation orders lifted as firefighters gain upper hand in California's Canyon Fire.
8 Map Shows US Cities Where Sea Level Rise Is Accelerating.
9 The Big Shift: An Analysis of the Local Cost of Federal Cuts.
10 Cities Prioritize Climate Resilience to Lure Businesses.

## CDP's US Infrastructure Opportunities Snapshot shows that this critical challenge offers opportunities to create jobs, strengthen communities and improve neighborhoods.

By creating comprehensive visibility of funding gaps for climate projects across the United States, it identifies opportunities where physical climate risks meet active local leadership developing solutions, from energy security and heat management to water quality improvements and flood control measures. The data is clear: US cities reporting measurable outcomes - such as improved air quality, increased energy security, and job creation - took twice as much mitigation action compared to other reporting cities.

> This 2024 analysis draws from 146 US cities and seven states

The states (California, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maryland, New York, and Washington) and cities that reported publicly through CDP represent over 40% of the US population (roughly 138.3 million people). While the quantitative analysis is based on data from reporting jurisdictions, this report also examines case studies from diverse states including Tennessee, North Carolina, Texas and Louisiana to illustrate broader applications and opportunities.

While capturing only a fraction of national challenges, this transparent reporting through CDP provides the critical foundation for scaling climate action and directing capital toward resilience projects in today's complex policy environment.

This snapshot reflects data disclosed by local governments in 2024 through CDP-ICLEI Track. Underlying data is available on our Open Data Portal and is governed by CDP's Terms of Use.

# Key takeaways

**Climate risks are universal.** The overwhelming majority (98.6%) of US cities reporting through CDP-ICLEI Track faced significant climate hazards in 2024 – up from 83% in 2023. Over 89% of these hazards are expected to intensify.

**Cities are responding.** US cities launched 958 adaptation actions and 1,272 mitigation actions in 2024, with 93% now having climate action plans in place.

**Yet the funding gap is widening.** 124 cities need US$67.7 billion for climate projects but have only $22 billion available – creating a $40.8 billion funding gap.

**Measurement and climate action are strongly linked.** Cities reporting quantifiable climate outcomes took twice as much mitigation action as cities without measured results – suggesting a strong association between progress tracking and climate response.

**Massive pipeline represents investment opportunity.** 484 climate projects totalling $67.7 billion across cities of all sizes represent enormous investment potential. However, nearly half need technical assistance to reach implementation stage.

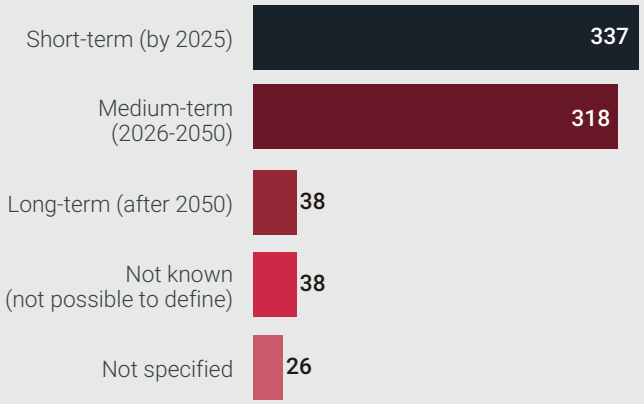
# US cities face physical risks to climate change

CDP data shows that 98.6% of reporting cities faced significant climate hazards in 2024, a sharp jump from 83% in 2023. California leads with 20 cities reporting a combined total of 96 climate hazard instances, followed by Florida (14 cities reporting 91 climate hazard instances) and Colorado (nine cities reporting 54 climate hazard instances).

Extreme heat and urban flooding were the most widespread hazards impacting US cities, with over 80% (116 cities) reporting extreme heat and over 61% (89 cities) reporting urban flooding. Drought (77 cities), heavy precipitation (63 cities), and fire weather (risk of wildfires) (57 cities) rounded out the top climate hazards threatening American communities.

The outlook is stark: cities expect over 89% of reported hazards to intensify and over 88% to become more frequent, with cities also reporting projected timelines for these escalating risks. These cities anticipate that 44.5% of these climate hazard changes reported will occur in the short-term (by 2025), highlighting the need for both immediate action and long-term planning.

**Visual 1: Timeframe of expected future changes of climate hazards**



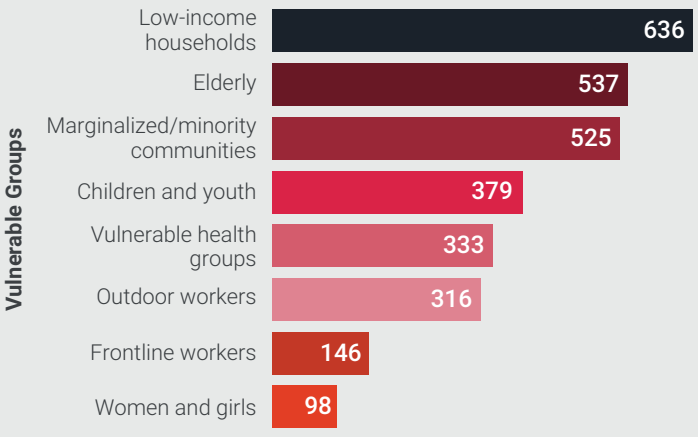

**Number of climate hazards reported by cities, with expected timeframe**

To deal with the physical risks across timeframes, cities are getting serious about assessment. Some 91% (132 cities) have completed climate risk assessments, with an additional 5% (seven cities) expecting to complete theirs within the next year. Climate hazard assessments are essential for city leaders because they identify current and future vulnerabilities, enabling targeted interventions that protect residents and critical infrastructure from climate impacts.

Essential services face the greatest risk. US cities reported that the sectors most urgently at risk were human health (reported 335 times), water supply (reported 307 times), and sewage and waste management (reported 271 times). This means that US cities recognize that climate change directly threatens their ability to deliver essential services to businesses and residents.

Vulnerable populations are particularly impacted. Low-income households, the elderly, and historically marginalized and minority communities face disproportionate exposure. Some reporting cities are quantifying these risks with stark precision.

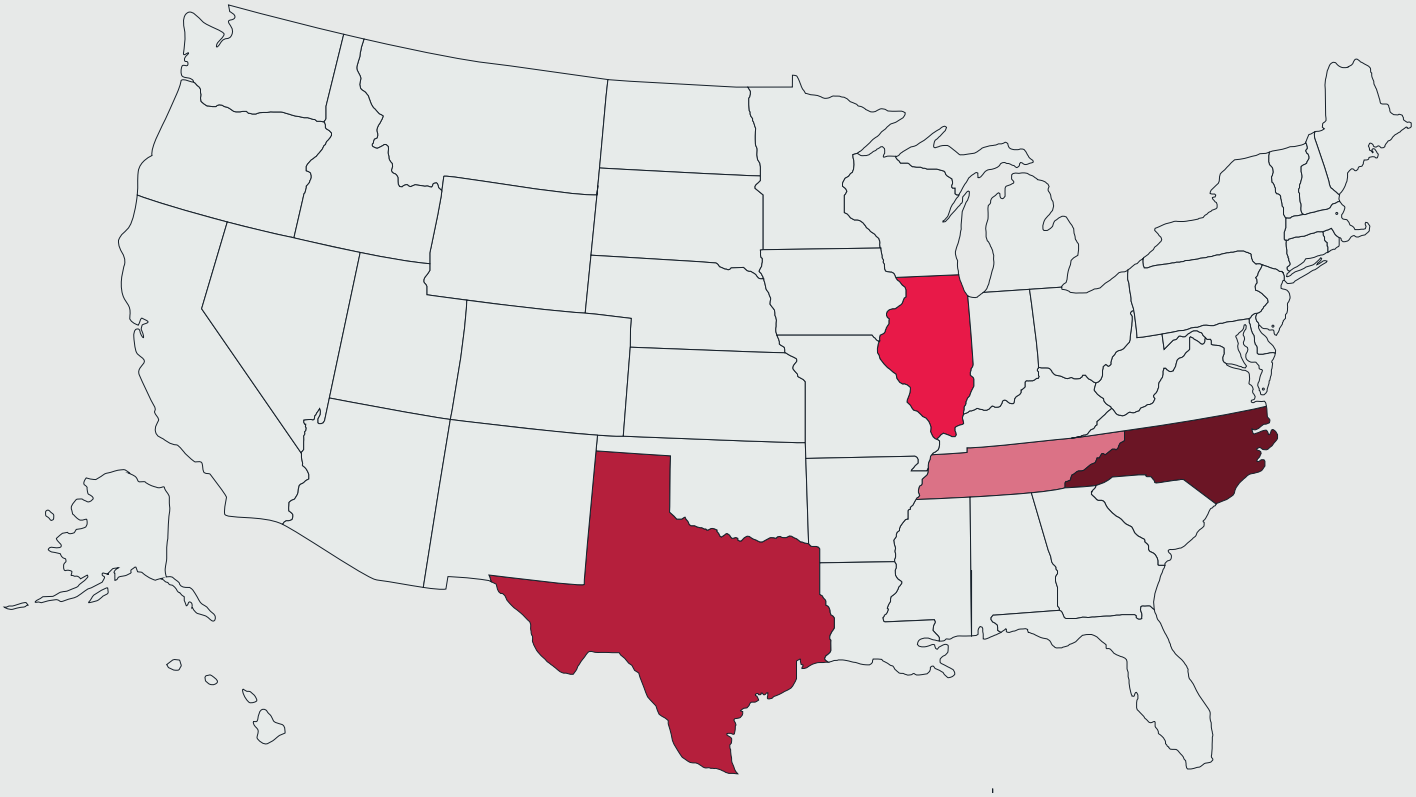
**Visual 2: Vulnerable groups most exposed to reported climate hazards**




**Frequency of hazard impacting vulnerable groups as reported by US cities**

Chicago, Illinois faces winter storms threats that particularly endanger **residents in sub-standard housing** with limited warming center access. The city's emergency management office coordinates preparedness and response strategies including warming centers, snow removal and direct support services for unhoused Chicagoans.

Greensboro, North Carolina reported that increased urban flooding disproportionately impacts **elderly, low-income households and marginalized communities**, roughly a quarter of the population, living in or near floodplains. This identification impacts their emergency response and evacuation planning.



Dallas, Texas experiences flash floods that damage infrastructure and cause sewage overflow that pollutes drinking water, particularly affecting **marginalized communities and those living in low-lying areas**. The city is investing in levees, pumping systems, and local drainage systems.

Memphis, Tennessee faces extreme heat consequences severely affecting agriculture, with corn and soybean yield plummeting above 84°F. The region projects **10% crop yield losses** over 50 years, plus **increased heat stress** impacting productivity for cattle and outdoor laborers.

# US cities are acting but face funding gaps

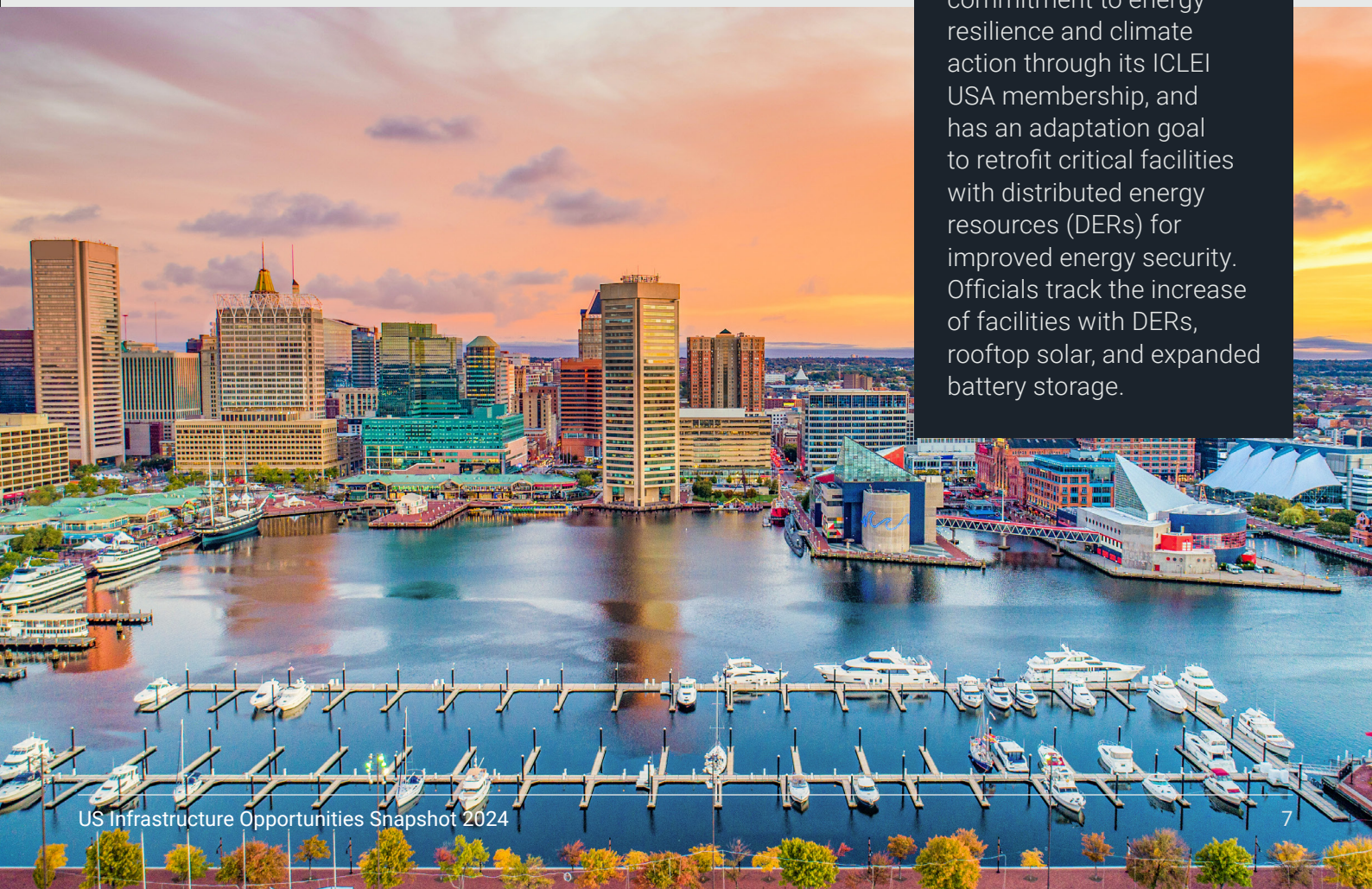
**Faced with these intensifying climate risks, US cities are not waiting to act.**

Cities reported 958 adaptation actions in the last year, an 8.6% increase from 2023, alongside 1,272 mitigation actions. This widespread local engagement spans cities of all sizes, with 93% of cities now having climate action plans and 132 cities across 38 states developing specific adaptation goals.

The momentum is real. CDP data shows cities are moving beyond planning to identify concrete project pipelines – creating significant investment opportunities even as a critical disconnect emerges between risk recognition and financial capacity.

**Arlington, Virginia** has an adaptation goal to expand stormwater capacity through infrastructure improvements, distributed detention systems, and property acquisition for flood mitigation. The county increased its 10-year budget for stormwater from $15 million to $220 million in 2020.

**Takoma Park, Maryland** has demonstrated its commitment to energy resilience and climate action through its ICLEI USA membership, and has an adaptation goal to retrofit critical facilities with distributed energy resources (DERs) for improved energy security. Officials track the increase of facilities with DERs, rooftop solar, and expanded battery storage.



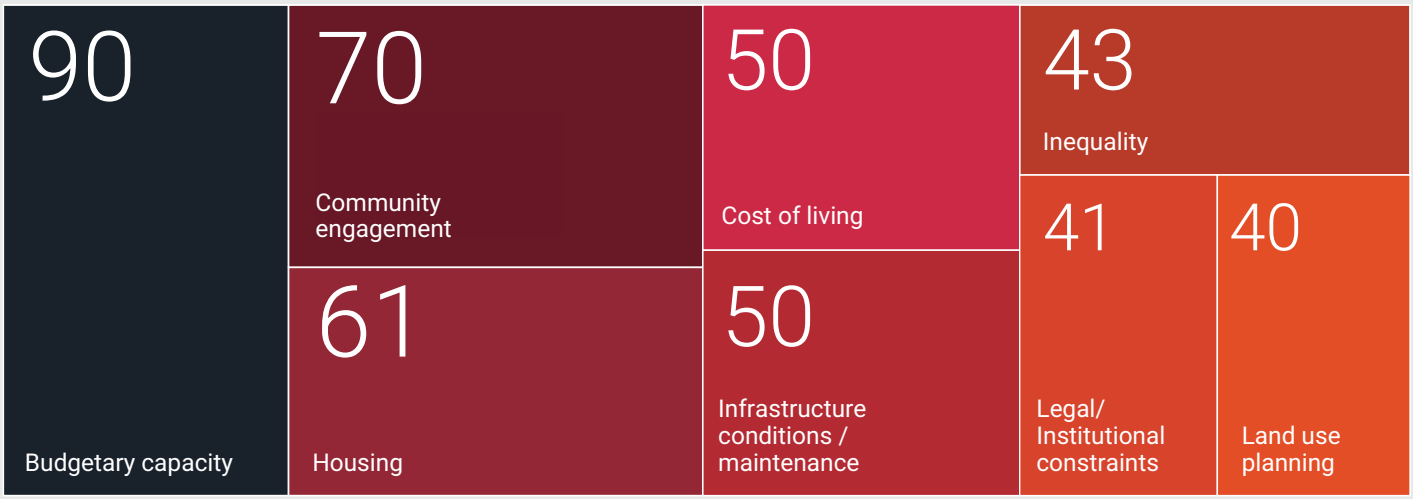
## But policy shifts are creating dangerous financing gaps precisely when cities need support most.

The financial burden for managing climate risk is shifting dramatically toward subnational governments and private entities as the current US administration cuts federal disaster assistance programs.[11] This includes ending the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) program, rescinding approximately $880 million in resilience funding.[12] Though the program's status remains uncertain due to contradictory statements and ongoing litigation,[13] the threat alone disrupts pre-disaster planning that saves $15 in recovery costs for every dollar spent.[14] Simultaneously, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) further reduces clean energy tax incentives and threatens Community Development Block Grants,[15] creating financing constraints when municipalities face substantial infrastructure costs and vulnerable revenue streams.[16]

These federal cuts exacerbate what is already the biggest challenge cities face: budget constraints top the barrier list. More than half of US reporting cities (76 cities) say a lack of budget impedes their ability to adapt to climate change and prepare for extreme weather events, underscoring the disconnect between the scale of climate risks that cities face and the financial resources available to address them. This hits small municipalities hardest: 55.7% of cities under 300,000 population reported budget shortfalls.

Beyond budget limitations, cities face a complex web of adaptation barriers.

**Visual 3: Top eight factors that affect adaptive capacity (number of times reported by US cities)**




11 Trump is Gutting Weather Science and Reducing Disaster Response.
12 2024: An active year of U.S. billion-dollar weather and climate disasters.
13 FEMA says in court filing it 'has not ended' disaster grant program.
14 'No alternative funding sources': Trump's stifling of disaster aid leaves cities adrift.
15 What Congress' 'Big' Policy Bill Means for Global Climate Change.
16 Rural communities were promised millions in disaster funds. Trump is ending it.

# Top eight factors impacting US cities' ability to adapt to climate change

1 **Budgetary capacity –** When cities lack sufficient financial resources to fund comprehensive climate adaptation planning and implementation, their ability to protect residents from climate risks is significantly compromised.

2 **Community engagement –** Effective adaptation requires broad community buy-in, which can be challenging to achieve across diverse stakeholder groups. Building trust and facilitating dialogue requires significant time and dedicated outreach efforts.

3 **Housing –** Housing shortages, affordability crises, and competing development pressures make it difficult to incorporate climate resilience into housing. Cities must balance immediate housing needs with long-term adaptation requirements for building and design.

4 **Cost of living –** High living costs can limit cities' abilities to implement adaptation measures that might increase expenses for residents. Cities worry that climate resilience improvements could further burden already financially strained communities.

5 **Infrastructure conditions/maintenance –** Aging, deteriorating infrastructure requires repairs that consume resources otherwise available for adaptation planning and climate-resilient upgrades.

6 **Inequality –** Existing social and economic disparities complicate adaptation planning, as vulnerable communities often face the greatest climate risks but have the least resources to adapt. Cities struggle to ensure equitable distribution of adaptation across different neighborhoods and populations.

7 **Legal constraints –** Regulatory frameworks, zoning laws and jurisdictional limitations restrict cities' ability to implement adaptation strategies and may not accommodate innovative climate resilience approaches.

8 **Land use planning –** Complex land use regulations and competing development make it difficult to integrate climate considerations into zoning and development decisions. Cities face challenges balancing economic development pressures with climate adaptation needs in their spatial planning.

# US cities seek funding for projects to mitigate and adapt to climate change

The scale of investment required is enormous, with CDP data for 2024 revealing **484 projects from 124 US cities totalling $62.7 billion in costs and requiring $40.8 billion in investment**.

The gap is widening fast. Investment needs jumped 48% year on year, up from $27.5 billion in 2023 – despite only 11 additional projects reported by US cities. What changed?

There are a number of factors contributing to the increase, including cities better capturing costs of projects, as well as the median project size more than doubling from $2.5 million to $6.0 million, signalling a shift toward larger-scale infrastructure investments. 2024 also included a record $5 billion in investment needs reported by the city of Miami, Florida, a member of C40 cities, for their Citywide Stormwater Master Plan, the largest single infrastructure investment need recorded in 2023 and 2024.

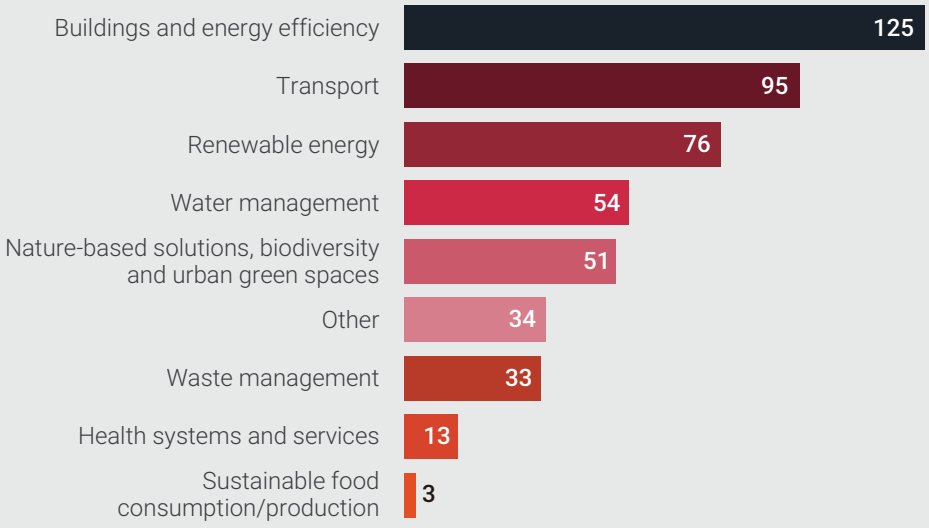
Nearly half of projects reported were in the early stages of project development, indicating potential opportunities for technical assistance to help close critical capacity gaps and advance projects from feasibility and scoping to structuring and implementation.

**Visual 4: Projects by development stage**


Small and mid-sized cities dominate the pipeline. Some 68% of the projects come from municipalities under 300,000 people. This suggests there may be a strong demand for funding and financing mechanisms as well as project support for small to mid-size cities in the US.

The water management sector dominates climate investment needs at $11.6 billion, followed by transport at $9.8 billion, highlighting the critical infrastructure requirements for initiatives such as flood protection and sustainable mobility transitions. However, the number of reported projects reveal a different pattern, with the buildings and energy efficiency sector leading at 125 projects, followed by transport (95 projects) and renewable energy (76 projects). Water management then follows with 54 projects and nature-based solutions, biodiversity and urban green spaces with 51 projects. This contrast shows that while the water management sector has the largest reported investment costs, the building and energy efficiency sector has the greatest number of projects reported seeking financing.

**Visual 5: Top project areas**




* Other, typically means that the project fits into several categories rather than having one sectoral focus.

## 125 Buildings and energy efficiency projects

### Sustainable infrastructure project examples include:

- City-owned municipal building upgrades and retrofits
- Residential energy efficiency programs that target affordable housing and low-income households
- Resilience infrastructure, community hubs equipped with microgrids and backup power systems

Cities are prioritizing updating their built environments as a pathway to achieve emissions reductions. This makes sense considering that buildings make up more than 12.5% of the total GHG emissions in the US, and over 30% when electricity use is included.[17,18]

**Phoenix, Arizona** has made energy security and affordability a priority, with efforts further amplified through their participation in Climate Mayors, a not-for-profit organization. The city set a goal to reduce energy use by 30% across 180 city facilities and has engaged energy service providers to complete retrofits by 2030.

## 95 Transportation projects

### Projects seeking financing:

- City-owned municipal fleet and bus electrification
- Making public EV charging infrastructure
- Creating transit options for bikes and pedestrians

**Cambridge, Massachusetts** invested $550,000 in electric vehicle charging infrastructure for 2023 and 2024, totalling $1.1 million. The city currently owns and maintains 28 charging stations and plans to install 100 chargers in the next five years.

## 76 Renewable energy projects

### Cities are focusing efforts on projects such as:

- Solar installation for city facilities
- Community solar programs for low-to-moderate income residents
- Resilient energy systems including microgrids and battery storage

**Fort Lauderdale, Florida** is seeking funding to install solar on their municipal facilities. They conducted a feasibility study evaluating potential installations at 35 facilities at a total cost of $6.2 million.

17 Federal Climate Policy 106: The Buildings Sector.
18 City-level building emissions laws compared.

## 54 Water management projects

### Projects in this sector include:

- Stormwater infrastructure improvements and flood mitigation systems
- Green infrastructure implementation for water quality and drainage improvements
- Water conservation programs for supply management and drought preparedness

**Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania** established a project with the WaterNow Alliance and Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority to convert vacant lots into green stormwater infrastructure. The program helps address flooding, water quality challenges, environmental injustices and the climate resiliency of local communities.

## 51 Nature-based solutions projects

### Cities are completing projects such as:

- Urban tree canopy expansion and forest restoration
- Natural stormwater infrastructure and sustainable landscaping
- Invasive species management and native ecosystem restoration

**New Orleans, Louisiana** is securing funding to train arborists and green infrastructure professionals for a canopy coverage program. After losing 10% of canopy coverage due to Hurricane Katrina, the city's Climate Action Plan calls for 40,000 new trees and 10% canopy coverage by 2030 for heat island and stormwater management, supported by $8 million in US Forest Service funding that the not-for-profit organization, American Forests, helped secure.

# Why invest in these climate actions in US cities

**Investing in climate projects isn't just an environmental imperative – it's economic strategy. US cities report that their climate mitigation and adaptation actions are expected to reduce costs today while building community resilience against tomorrow's disasters.**

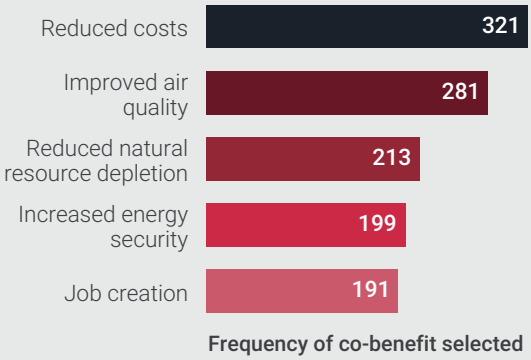
## The business case is compelling.

Resilient cities create stable operating environments that attract investment. When cities build resilient infrastructure, they provide operational stability that companies increasingly prioritize in location decisions. Cities that proactively invest in climate resilience offer more predictable conditions, positioning themselves as preferred destinations for companies integrating climate risk into strategic planning.

The momentum is real. CDP data shows cities are moving beyond planning to identify concrete project pipelines – creating significant investment opportunities even as a critical disconnect emerges between risk recognition and financial capacity.

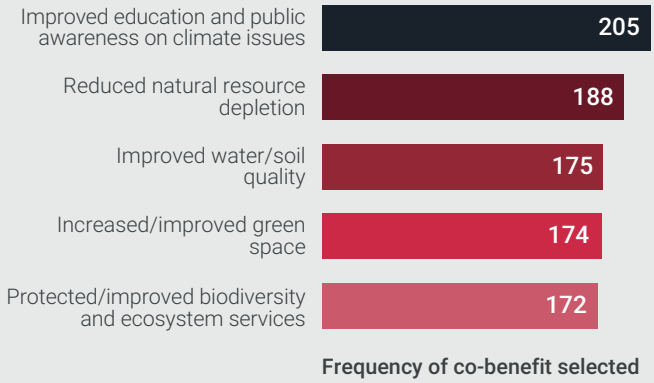
**Cost savings emerge as the primary benefit** from climate mitigation efforts, directly **improving affordability for residents**. Air quality improvements, reduced natural resource depletion, increased energy security and job creation follow close behind.

**Visual 6: Top benefits of mitigation actions**




For adaptation, **public awareness and preparedness** is the top benefit, giving residents and business owners the tools and know-how to respond and act in a changing environment like dealing with extreme heat days and flooding.

**Visual 7: Top benefits of adaptation actions**




Here's the multiplier effect: US cities reported **taking four times as many adaptation actions** if they identified the benefits of those actions, compared to cities that did not report outcomes. The four-fold difference suggests that adaptation benefits, when measured and communicated, are powerful motivators for sustained climate action, possibly because these actions are immediately visible and directly experienced by community members.

# How disclosure can help bridge the project funding gap

## As federal funding becomes increasingly uncertain, cities and local governments need strategic partnerships and enhanced transparency more than ever.

While US cities have identified billions of dollars needed to fund critical climate projects, these investments also mitigate risks that could cost trillions in the long run. Moreover, these proactive measures serve multiple benefits, uplifting low-income vulnerable populations, creating healthier communities and generating employment opportunities.

Cities and states voluntarily share information with CDP, painting a clear picture of the areas where injecting new capital can help build resilience, manage environmental risks and stimulate sustainable growth. Beyond project data, CDP drives investment by providing information on jurisdictions' physical risks and environmental actions, allowing stakeholders to place projects into the local context and assess a jurisdiction's ability to receive and implement funding.

The infrastructure financing gap demands innovative public-private partnerships that leverage blended finance approaches and risk-sharing mechanisms.[19] Only 65 of the 484 projects (13.4%) reported using public-private partnerships as a funding mechanism, but federal funding cuts will likely drive this number higher. One such example of this is CDP's partner, ICLEI USA, who is providing funding and technical support alongside Coalition for Green Capital to help communities develop public-private partnership plans that accelerate clean energy project deployment through their Municipal Investment Fund.

Enhanced transparency is the foundation for securing alternative funding and maintaining momentum on critical infrastructure, especially as federal climate funding faces uncertainty.

Only

**65**

of the 484 projects reported using public-private partnerships as a funding mechanism, but federal funding cuts will likely drive this number higher.

19 The Future of Climate Adaptation in America: A Q&A with Matt Sedlar.

## As the global platform for standardized and comparable climate data, CDP disclosure provides a roadmap for investment and action.

Use CDP's Open Data Portal to learn more about all global and US projects seeking financing.

Technical assistance providers can help close critical capacity gaps for the 68% of projects from small and medium cities.

The scale of infrastructure needed demands innovative public-private partnerships with blended finance and risk-sharing mechanisms.[20] Financial institutions are encouraged to join CDP's Investor Signatory Program.

By disclosing to CDP-ICLEI Track, local governments are demonstrating leadership in calling attention to their pressing investment and partnership needs.

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Mitsubishi Corporation Foundation FOR THE AMERICAS

**To learn more about CDP disclosure for cities, states and regions, please contact climateprojects@cdp.net.**

# Case studies*

* The following case studies profile datapoints from reporting cities to CDP-ICLEI Track in 6 US States - California, Colorado, Florida, Massachusetts, Ohio and Texas. You can find the data in the CDP Open Data Portal.

# California

The State of California received an A in 2024 for their disclosure, one of only two states-regions globally to earn this top rating. California faces an array of intensifying natural disasters, including the January 2025 Los Angeles and Ventura County fires that displaced over 150,000 people and caused an estimated $53 billion in total damage.[21,22] Despite federal funding cuts, the state is doubling down on climate resilience investments through the California Climate Commitment and implementing the $10 billion Climate Bond. California shifted $1 billion from their general fund to the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to support CAL FIRE's fire protection and ongoing emergency response efforts,[23] and remains committed to their cap-and-trade program and California Climate Credit.[24,25]

## California at a glance

**20 cities** disclosed in 2024

**157** mitigation actions

**127** adaptation actions

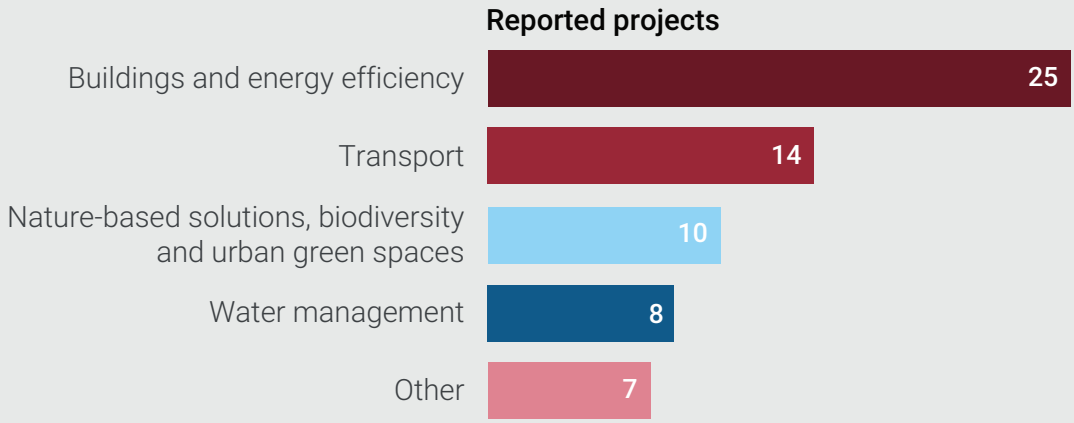
### Top climate hazards

- Drought (18 cities)
- Fire weather (risk of wildfires) (16 cities)
- Coastal flooding (15 cities)
- Extreme heat (15 cities)

### Investment pipeline

- 72 projects seeking funding
- $176B total project value
- $5.6B investment needed

## California projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing cities and counties: Alameda, Chula Vista, Cupertino, Emeryville, Encinitas, Fremont, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Manhattan Beach, Mountain View, Oakland, Palo Alto, Piedmont, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Monica, Stockton, Thousand Oaks, and San Rafael.*

## Spotlight city: Cupertino, CA

**Cupertino, California** identified fire weather as a climate threat and established a mass care facility and major cooling center. Currently, the facility lacks sufficient emergency power backup services. To directly address this risk, the city council has instructed staff to implement a Sustainable Infrastructure Capital Improvement program integrating an Energy Services Program to modernize the facility and reduce energy costs.

- **Climate hazard:** Fire weather (risk of wildfires)
- **Co-benefits:** Increased energy security, reduced health impacts from extreme heat or cooling
- **Inclusion in Climate Action Plan:** Yes
- **Status of action:** Feasibility finalized but currently no finance secured
- **Funding sources:** Regional funds and programmes, jurisdiction's own resources
- **Total cost of action:** $240,000

20 Estimated cost of fire damage balloons to more than $250 billion.
21 California's $53-billion wake-up call: Wildfire risk can no longer be confined to a 'season'.
22 California State Budget 2025-26.
23 2025-26 California state budget guide: What's funded, what's cut, and what's kicked down the road.
24 Analyzing the Governor's proposed climate actions in the May Revise budget.

# Colorado

The State of Colorado was one of only two states-regions globally that was awarded an A in 2024. Colorado's high-altitudes and diverse climate zones create unique vulnerabilities to multiple disaster types, from devastating hailstorms to historic flooding to catastrophic wildfires in the mountainous regions. For example, severe hailstorms in May 2024 brought baseball-sized hail and significant flooding that caused extensive damage to several Colorado cities in the east.[26] With federal disaster funding cuts resulting in at least $14.2 million in FEMA reductions,[27] Colorado must continue to develop more robust self-reliance strategies to address multi-hazard environments with enhanced state coordination and local community partnerships.

## Colorado at a glance

**9 jurisdictions** disclosed in 2024

**93** mitigation actions

**75** adaptation actions

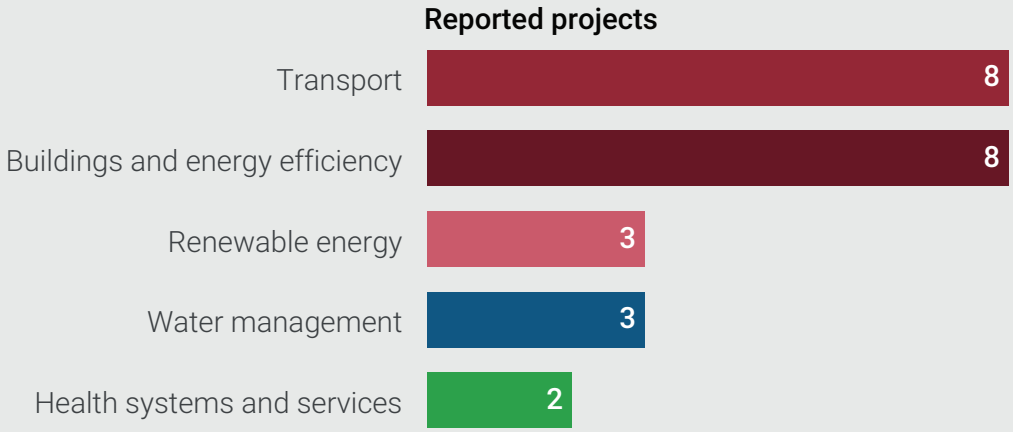
### Top climate hazards

- Drought (8 cities)
- Fire weather (risk of wildfires) (6 cities)
- Extreme heat (7 cities)
- Urban flooding (5 cities)

### Investment pipeline

- 26 projects seeking funding
- $321B total project value
- $115.3B investment needed

## Colorado projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing cities and counties: Aspen, Boulder City, Boulder County, Denver, Fort Collins, Grand Junction, Lakewood, Longmont, and Superior.*

## Spotlight city: Boulder, Colorado

The city of **Boulder, Colorado** marked drought has a major climate risk. To address this risk, The Boulder County Soil Health Initiative offers grant funding to local agricultural producers working on leased Boulder County Parks & Open Space land. This initiative improves soil health, promotes local and resilient food systems, and empowers the agricultural community.

- **Climate hazard:** Drought
- **Co-benefits:** Increased economic production, reduced disaster/disease/contamination-related health impacts, reduced natural resource depletion, improved waste management, reduced costs, revenue generation, improved water/soil quality, increased water security, increased labor productivity, improved education and public awareness on climate issues, protected/improved biodiversity and ecosystem services
- **Inclusion in Climate Action Plan:** Yes
- **Status of action:** Action in operation (across most of jurisdiction)
- **Funding sources:** Jurisdiction's own resources
- **Total cost of action:** $1,000,000

25 Denver hailstorm in May caused nearly $2 billion in damage.
26 Colorado sues to restore FEMA program that provides millions to help communities prepare for floods, droughts and wildfires.

# Florida

As hurricanes and other extreme weather events increase in frequency and strength, Florida communities will need to assess the risks associated with natural disasters (Miami Herald, 2025).[27] Hurricanes Helene and Milton alone resulted in over $115 billion in damages and 257 deaths (Earth.org, 2024).[28] Despite these intensifying weather events, the state is falling behind other equally vulnerable states in terms of its preparedness to address the financial, health, and public safety risks that follow an extreme weather event. This has left local governments communities further exposed to risk from natural disasters or environmental issues. Yet, local jurisdictions are stepping up to protect and ensure local resiliency measures are put in place. There are multiple examples of Florida jurisdictions working together in 'regional climate collaboratives' which bring several jurisdictions together to pool resources, knowledge and know-how to deal with extreme weather. One prominent example of this is the Southeast Regional Climate Compact[29], which is a partnership between Broward, Miami Dade, Monroe, and Palm Beach counties to work collaboratively to implement adaptation strategies and build climate resilience across the Southeast Florida region.

## Florida at a glance

**15 jurisdictions** disclosed in 2024

**99** mitigation actions

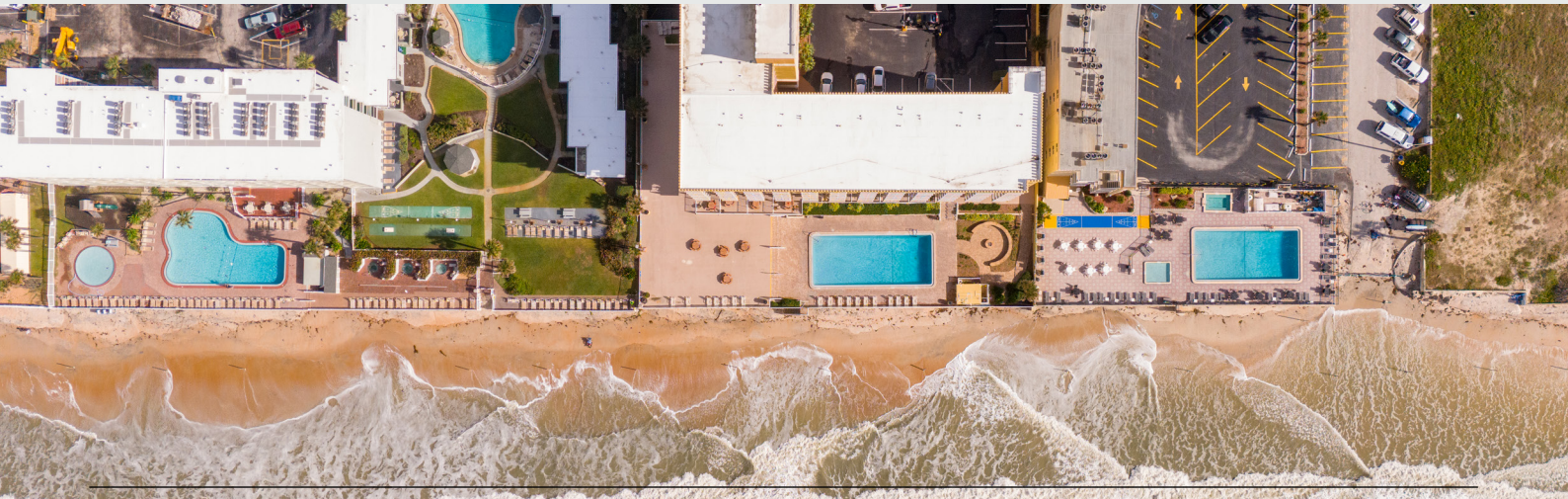
**99** adaptation actions

### Top climate hazards

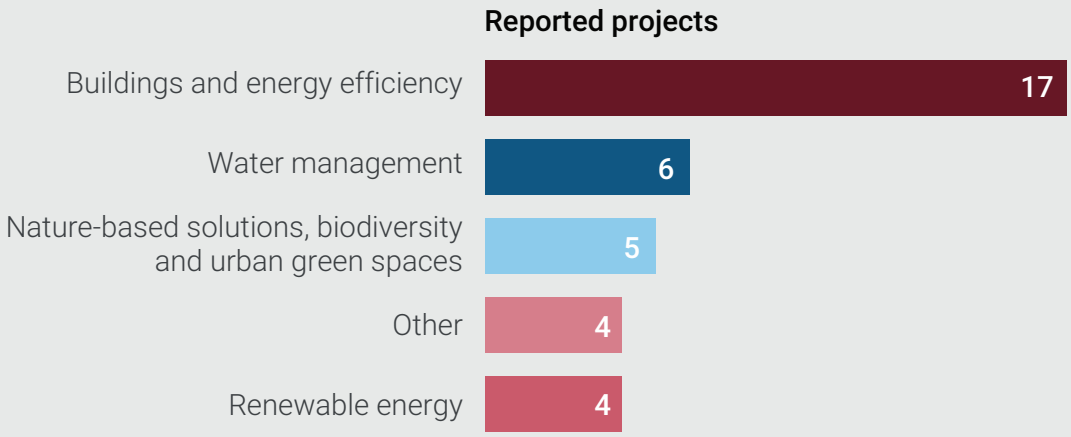
- Hurricanes, cyclones, and/or typhoons (12 cities)
- Extreme heat (11 cities)
- Coastal flooding (11 cities)

### Investment pipeline

- 41 projects seeking funding
- $6B total project value
- $10.7B investment needed



## Florida projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing cities and counties: Boca Raton, Boynton Beach, Broward County, Davie, East Central Florida Regional Planning Council, Fort Lauderdale, Gainesville, Key West, Miami, Miami Beach, Miami-Dade County, Orlando, St. Petersburg, Tampa, and West Palm Beach.*

## Spotlight city: Boynton, Florida

**Boynton, Florida** identified coastal flooding, heavy precipitation, and severe storms as increasingly common climate hazards. The city launched several stormwater drainage improvement projects in low-lying residential areas that previously suffered major flood damaged from the combined effects of heavy rain, hide tides, and tropical cyclone-related activity.

- **Climate hazard:** Hurricanes, cyclones, and/or typhoons
- **Co-benefits:** Improved preparedness for health service delivery, reduced natural resource depletion, reduced disaster/disease/contamination-related health impacts, reduced disruption of energy, transport, water, or community networks, reduced costs, improved water/soil quality, increased water security, improved mobility and access, and fewer or no households and businesses forced from homes/places of work.
- **Inclusion in Climate Action Plan:** Yes
- **Status of action:** Feasibility finalized, and finance fully secured
- **Funding sources:** Regional funds and programmes; National funds and programmes; Jurisdiction's own resources
- **Total cost of action:** $49,400,000

27 Five ways storms changed Florida during the 2024 hurricane season.
28 Costliest Climate Disasters of 2024 Racked Up More than $229bn in Damages, Killed 2,000: Report.
29 Southeast Florida Climate Compact.

# Massachusetts

Recent extreme weather events reveal Massachusetts' growing vulnerability, from extreme heat and wildfires to intense precipitation and coastal storms that can paralyze critical infrastructure within hours. In July 2025, heavy rainfall triggered widespread flash flooding across Boston, stranding vehicles and crippling rush-hour commuters.[31] The state has made significant progress on adapting to extreme weather events, releasing the ResilientMassPlan, which doubled funding for municipal climate resilience and increased state agency capital funding sevenfold.[32] Massachusetts must continue to diversify funding strategies to safeguard communities and modernize aging infrastructure against intensifying climate threats.

## Massachusetts at a glance

**8 cities** disclosed in 2024

**57** mitigation actions

**52** adaptation actions

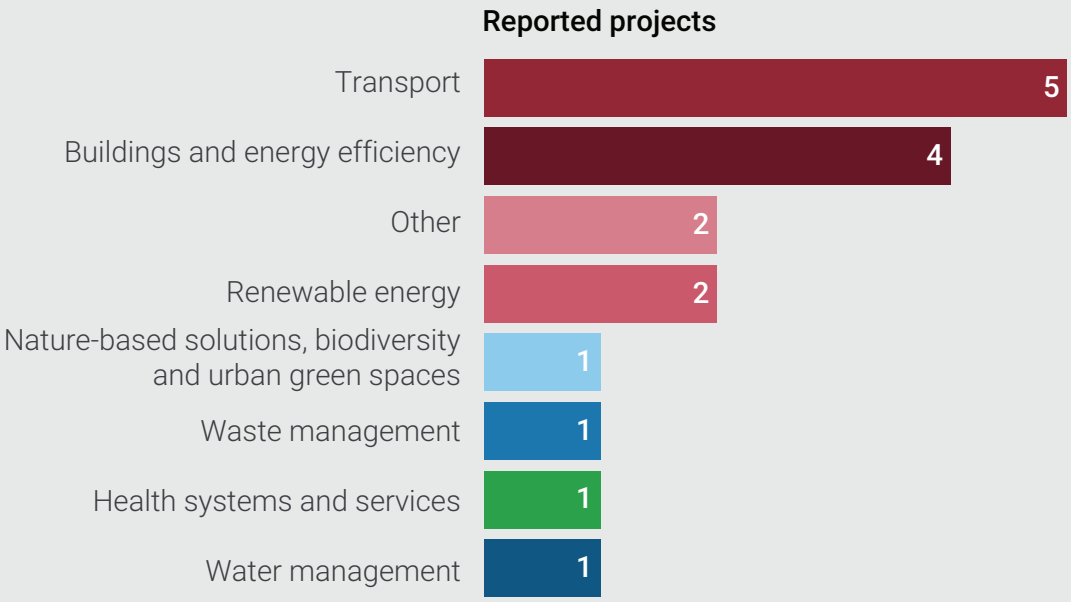
### Top climate hazards

- Extreme heat (7 cities)
- Coastal flooding (7 cities)
- Heavy precipitation (6 cities)

### Investment pipeline

- 17 projects seeking funding
- $160.5M total project value
- $5B investment needed

## Massachusetts projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing cities and counties: Beverly, Boston, Cambridge, Medford, New Bedford, Salem, Worcester, and Wellfleet.*

## Spotlight city: Beverly, Massachusetts

**Beverly, Massachusetts** designated coastal flooding as a primary climate hazard, observing erosion along Obear Park's western coastal bank that damaged the salt marsh and heightened flood vulnerability. Municipal officials conducted site analysis and developed recommendations for green infrastructure improvements and retrofits to strengthen the park's resilience against future flooding.

- **Climate hazard:** Coastal flooding (incl. sea level rise)
- **Co-benefits:** Improved water/soil quality, Improved education and public awareness on climate issues, increased/improved green space, protected/improved biodiversity and ecosystem services
- **Inclusion in Climate Action Plan:** No
- **Status of action:** Feasibility finalized, but currently no finance secured
- **Funding sources:** Regional funds and programmes; Jurisdiction's own resources
- **Total cost of action:** $250,000

30 Heavy rain floods roads in Boston.
31 2024 Massachusetts Climate Report Card - Climate Adaptation and Resilience.

# Ohio

Ohio's position in the Midwest exposes the state to severe weather events, with billion-dollar disasters occurring five times more often in 2024 as compared to the historic average.[33] The state is experiencing changes in rainfall patterns, warmer weather, disrupted ecosystems, and worsened water quality,[34] exemplified by the March 2024 tornado outbreak when 38 tornadoes moved through Ohio, with eight causing catastrophic damage.[35] Local jurisdictions are leading climate resilience efforts through regional collaboratives that bring together multiple counties and municipalities to share resources and expertise. While the Green Umbrella Regional Climate Collaborative in Greater Cincinnati engages communities and equips local leaders with resources for climate action[36], the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission is developing a Central Ohio Regional Climate Action Plan across 10 counties.[37] A 2022 report estimates the state will need to increase municipal spending by 82% by 2050 to adapt to extreme weather challenges.[38] With increased local government efforts needed, state-level coordination and funding will be essential for climate infrastructure investment.

## Ohio at a glance

**8 jurisdictions** disclosed in 2024

**76** mitigation actions

**56** adaptation actions

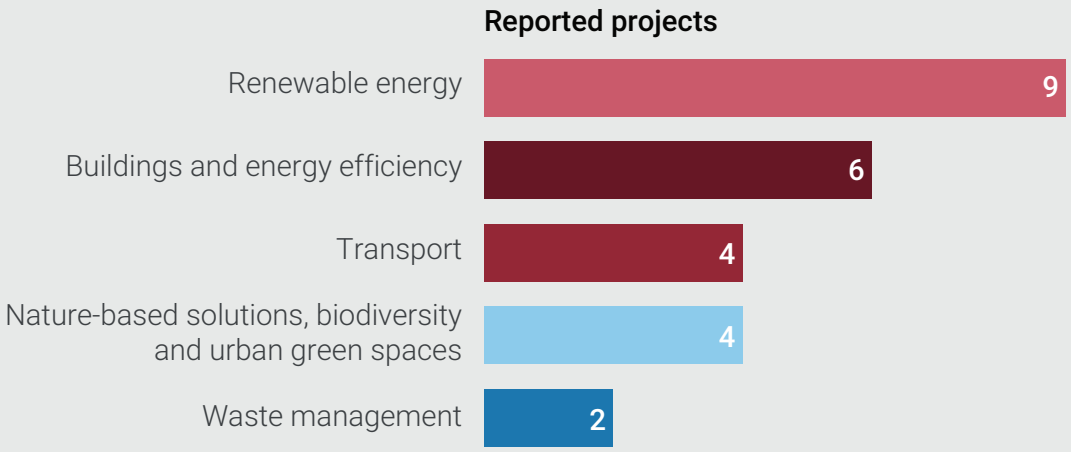
### Top climate hazards

- Extreme heat (8 cities)
- Urban flooding (7 cities)
- Heavy precipitation (4 cities)

### Investment pipeline

- 26 projects seeking funding
- $2B total project value
- $1.4B investment needed

## Ohio projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing jurisdictions: Bexley, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Oberlin, Oxford, Toledo, and Cuyahoga County.*

## Spotlight city: Columbus, Ohio

**Columbus, Ohio** disclosed extreme heat as a growing climate hazard, experiencing one of the most rapidly intensifying urban heat island effects among major US cities. To combat this, municipal authorities deployed heat monitoring devices capturing temperature, humidity, timing, and geographic data to create detailed heat maps informing targeted resilience-related programs.

- **Climate hazard:** Extreme heat
- **Co-benefits:** Increased security/protection for poor/vulnerable populations, reduced health impacts from extreme heat or cold weather, increased/improved green space.
- **Inclusion in Climate Action Plan:** Yes
- **Status of action:** Implementation complete in the reporting year
- **Funding sources:** Regional funds and programmes; National funds and programmes; Jurisdiction's own resources
- **Total cost of action:** $23,000

32 Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters: Ohio Summary.
33 Five takeaways for Ohio from the National Climate Assessment.
34 Map tracks deadly tornadoes through Ohio.
35 Green Umbrella: Our Work.
36 Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission: Programs and Services.
37 The bill is Coming Due: Calculating the Financial Cost of Climate Change to Ohio's Local Governments.

# Texas

From Hurricane Beryl's catastrophic impact in July 2024 to devastating 2025 flash floods, Texas has faced extreme weather that exposes risks disaster preparedness.[39] Recent unprecedented flash flooding along the Guadalupe River tragically killed over 100 people, including 28 children, highlighting the need for improved warning systems and flood management. With the state facing a $54 billion backlog of flood management projects, regional collaboratives are stepping up to coordinate climate action across multiple jurisdictions. The Houston-Galveston Area Council is leading a 13-county climate planning effort with EPA funding that remains active[41], while the Regional Integration of Sustainability Efforts Coalition brings together North Central Texas governments for peer-exchange on sustainability efforts.[42] These partnerships are enabling coordinated approaches to flood management, emergency preparedness, and infrastructure improvements, helping fill critical gaps as federal disaster funding becomes increasingly limited.

## Texas at a glance

**5 cities** disclosed in 2024

**88** mitigation actions

**69** adaptation actions

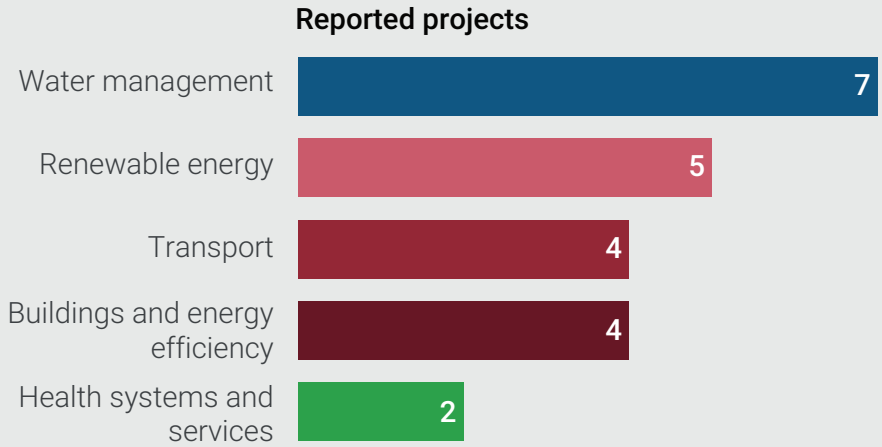
### Top climate hazards

- Drought (5 cities)
- Extreme heat (4 cities)
- Urban flooding (4 cities)

### Investment pipeline

- 25 projects seeking funding
- $14B total project value
- $10.6B investment needed

## Texas projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing jurisdictions: Austin, Dallas, Denton, Houston, and San Antonio.*

## Spotlight city: Houston, Texas

**Houston, Texas** identified urban flooding as a significant hazard, with Hurricane Harvey flooding an unprecedented number of homes, many destroyed or remaining uninhabitable. The city's Harvey Single Family Development Program provides $200 million for recovery and reconstruction, also offering residents relocate from flood-prone areas. Houston has served 283 homes through repairs, but the remainder of the program is currently halted.

- **Climate hazard:** Urban flooding
- **Co-benefits:** reduced disaster/disease/contamination-related health impacts, reduced disruption of energy, transport, water, or communication networks, reduced costs, improved physical health, improved mental wellbeing/quality of life, increased security/protection for poor/vulnerable populations, fewer or no households and businesses forced from homes/places of work, improved mobility and access, reduced premature deaths
- **Inclusion in Climate Action Plan:** yes
- **Status of action:** Implementation underway with completion expected in more than one year
- **Funding sources:** National funds and programmes
- **Total cost of action:** $240,000,000

38 Why the rain that caused Texas flash flooding was so extreme.
39 Climate Pollution Reduction Grant (CPRG) Program.
40 Regional Integration of Sustainability Efforts Coalition.

# States in detail*

* This section covers the remaining US states where cities reported climate-related projects seeking financing and funding. You can find the details on all city projects seeking financing in the CDP Open Data Portal.

# Alabama

1 city disclosed in 2024

1 mitigation action

1 adaptation action

## Top climate hazards

- Extreme heat (1 city)
- Storm (1 city)
- Urban flooding (1 city)

## Investment pipeline

- 1 project seeking funding
- $500k total project value
- $1.5M investment needed

## Alabama projects by sector

| | Reported projects |
|---|---|
| Waste management | 1 |

*Publicly disclosing cities: Birmingham*

# Alaska

1 city disclosed in 2024

Mitigation actions: not reported

Adaptation actions: not reported

## Top climate hazards

- Fire weather (risk of wildfires) (1 city)
- Urban flooding (1 city)
- Insect infestation (1 city)

## Investment pipeline

- Projects: not reported
- Total project value: NA

*Publicly disclosing cities: Anchorage*

# Arkansas

1 city disclosed in 2024

1 mitigation action

1 adaptation action

## Top climate hazards

- Drought (1 city)
- Extreme cold (1 city)
- Extreme heat (1 city)
- Extreme wind (1 city)
- Fire weather (risk of wildfires) (1 city)
- Heavy precipitation (1 city)
- Infectious disease (1 city)
- Storm (1 city)
- Urban flooding (1 city)

## Investment pipeline

- Projects: not reported
- Total project value: NA
- Investment needed: NA

*Publicly disclosing cities: Fayetteville*

# Arizona

3 cities disclosed in 2024

30 mitigation actions

26 adaptation actions

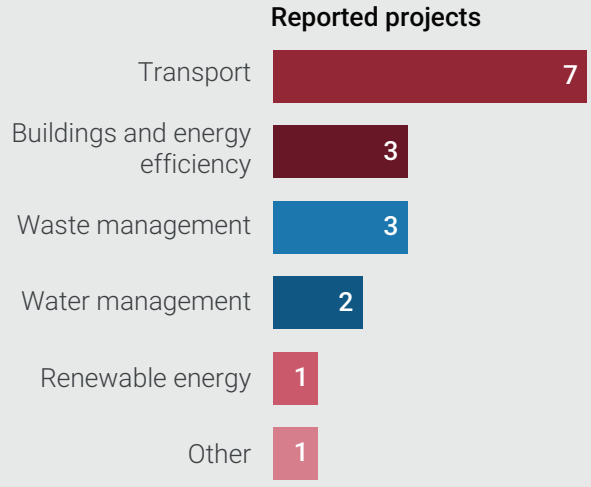
## Top climate hazards

- Urban flooding (4 cities)
- Drought (3 cities)
- Extreme heat (2 cities)
- Heat stress (2 cities)

## Investment pipeline

- 17 projects seeking funding
- $2B total project value
- $1.43B investment needed

## Arizona projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing cities: Flagstaff, Phoenix, Tempe*

# District of Columbia

1 city disclosed in 2024

36 mitigation actions

19 adaptation actions

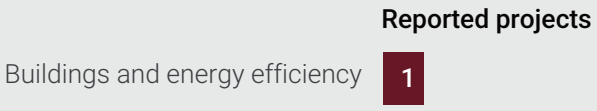
## Top climate hazards

- Coastal flooding (1 city)
- Extreme heat (1 city)
- Heavy precipitation (1 city)
- Hurricanes, cyclones, and/or typhoons (1 city)
- River flooding (1 city)
- Urban flooding (1 city)

## Investment pipeline

- 1 project seeking funding
- $40M total project value
- Investment needed: NA

## District of Columbia projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing cities: Washington, D.C.*

# Georgia

1 city disclosed in 2024

26 mitigation actions

9 adaptation actions

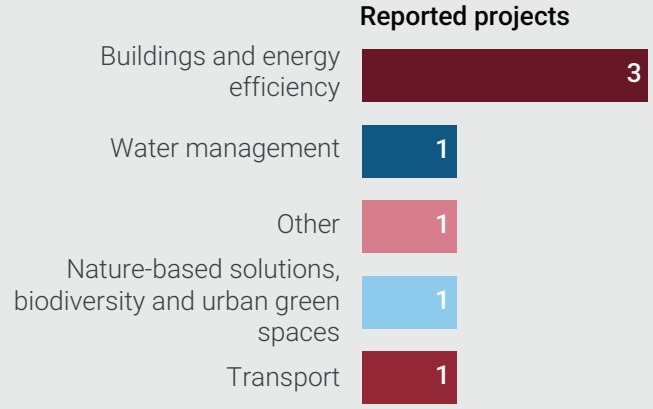
## Top climate hazards

- Biodiversity loss (1 city)
- Drought (1 city)
- Extreme cold (1 city)
- Extreme heat (1 city)
- Heat stress (1 city)
- Heavy precipitation (1 city)
- Snow and ice (1 city)

## Investment pipeline

- 7 projects seeking funding
- $1B total project value
- $753.4M investment needed

## Georgia projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing cities: Atlanta*

# Idaho

2 jurisdictions disclosed in 2024

23 mitigation actions

13 adaptation actions

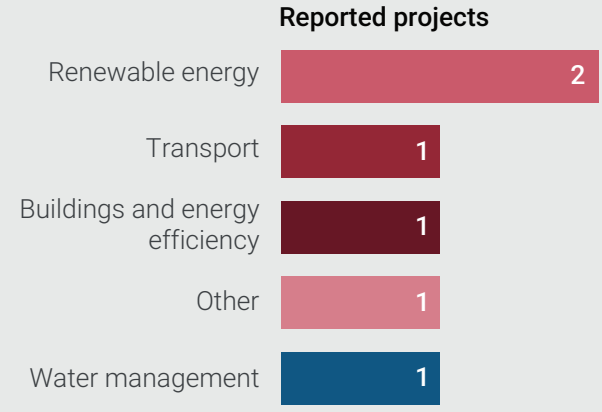
## Top climate hazards

- Drought (2 cities)
- Fire weather (risk of wildfires) (2 cities)
- River flooding (2 cities)

## Investment pipeline

- 6 projects seeking funding
- $2M total project value
- $36M Investment needed

## Idaho projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing jurisdictions: Blaine County, Boise*

# Indiana

3 cities disclosed in 2024

50 mitigation actions

19 adaptation actions

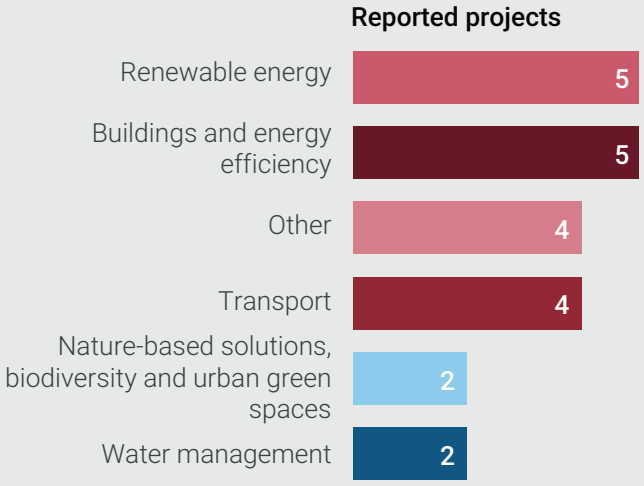
## Top climate hazards

- Extreme heat (3 cities)
- Heavy precipitation (3 cities)
- Urban flooding (2 cities)

## Investment pipeline

- 23 projects seeking funding
- $92M total project value
- $76M investment needed

## Indiana projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing cities: Bloomington, Indianapolis, South Bend*

# Illinois

4 cities disclosed in 2024

21 mitigation actions

21 adaptation actions

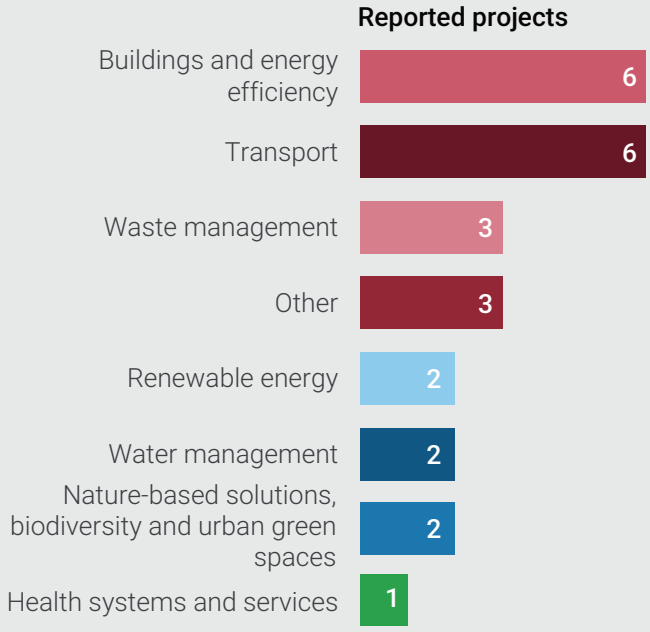
## Top climate hazards

- Extreme heat (2 cities)
- Heavy precipitation (2 cities)
- Urban flooding (2 cities)

## Investment pipeline

- 25 projects seeking funding
- $3B total project value
- $67.1M Investment needed

## Illinois projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing cities: Chicago, Evanston, Urbana, Oak Park*

# Iowa

3 cities disclosed in 2024

3 cities disclosed in 2024

6 adaptation actions

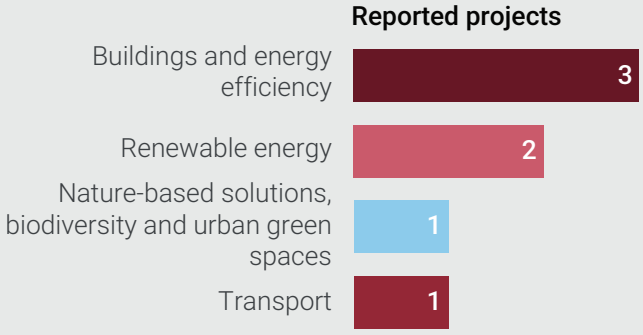
## Top climate hazards

- Urban flooding (3 cities)
- Drought (2 cities)
- Extreme heat (2 cities)
- Extreme wind (2 cities)
- Heavy precipitation (2 cities)
- River flooding (2 cities)
- Storm (2 cities)

## Investment pipeline

- 17 projects seeking funding
- $2B total project value
- $1.43B investment needed

## Iowa projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing cities: Des Moines, Dubuque, Iowa City*

# Kansas

2 cities disclosed in 2024

6 mitigation actions

7 adaptation actions

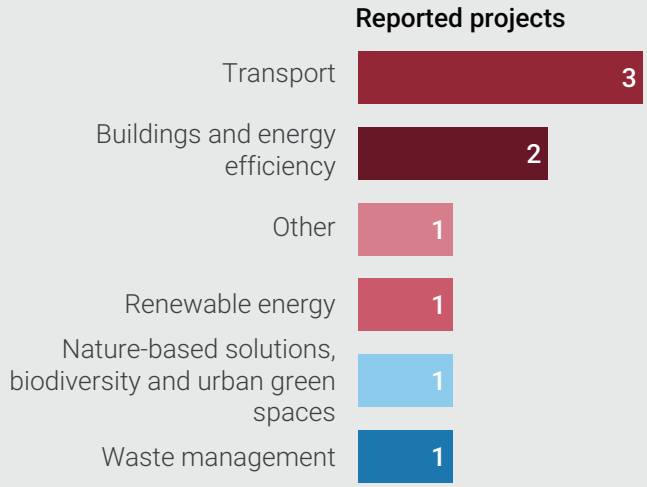
## Top climate hazards

- Drought (2 cities)
- Extreme heat (2 cities)
- Extreme wind (1 city)
- Heavy precipitation (1 city)
- Loss of green space/green cover (1 city)
- Urban flooding (1 city)

## Investment pipeline

- 9 projects seeking funding
- $27M total project value
- Investment needed: NA

## Kansas projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing cities:*
*Prairie Village, Wichita*

# Kentucky

1 city disclosed in 2024

7 mitigation actions

14 adaptation actions

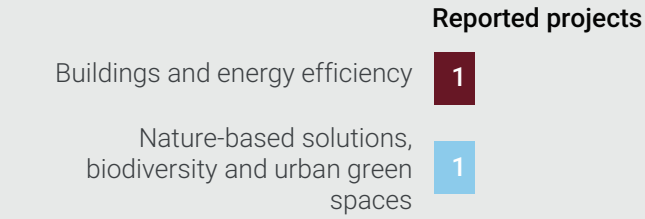
## Top climate hazards

- Drought (1 city)
- Extreme heat (1 city)
- Heat stress (1 city)
- Infectious disease (1 city)
- River flooding (1 city)
- Storm (1 city)
- Urban flooding (1 city)
- Water stress (1 city)

## Investment pipeline

- 2 projects seeking funding
- $1M total project value
- $1M investment needed

## Kentucky projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing cities:*
*Louisville*

# Louisiana

1 city disclosed in 2024

9 mitigation actions

10 adaptation actions

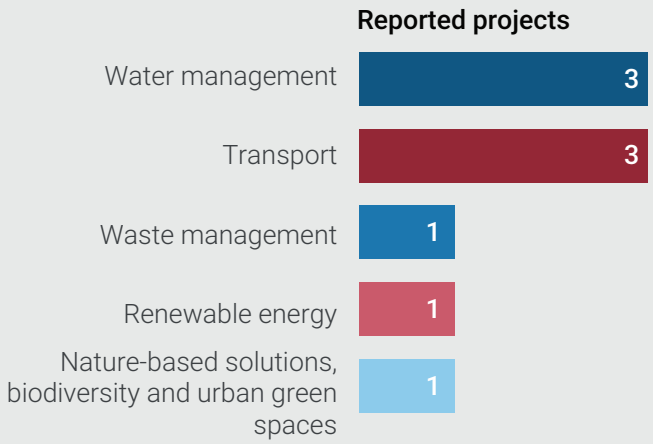
## Top climate hazards

- Coastal flooding (1 city)
- Extreme cold (1 city)
- Extreme heat (1 city)
- Heavy precipitation (1 city)
- Hurricanes, cyclones, and/or typhoons (1 city)
- Infectious disease (1 city)
- Storm (1 city)
- Urban flooding (1 city)
- Water stress (1 city)

## Investment pipeline

- 9 projects seeking funding
- $816M total project value
- $579.2M Investment needed

## Louisiana projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing cities: New Orleans*

# Maine

3 cities disclosed in 2024

25 mitigation actions

6 adaptation actions

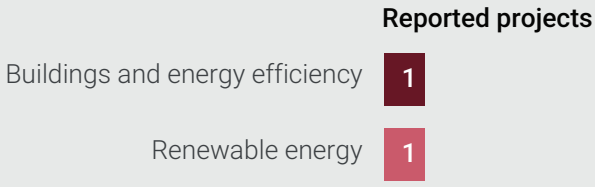
## Top climate hazards

- Coastal flooding (2 cities)
- Extreme heat (2 cities)
- Drought (1 city)
- Extreme cold (1 city)
- Fire weather (risk of wildfires) (1 city)
- Hurricanes, cyclones, and/or typhoons (1 city)
- Infectious disease (1 city)
- Oceanic events (1 city)
- Storm (1 city)
- Urban flooding (1 city)

## Investment pipeline

- 2 projects seeking funding
- Total project value: NA
- Investment needed: NA

## Maine projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing cities: Portland, York*

# Maryland

3 cities disclosed in 2024

32 mitigation actions

14 adaptation actions

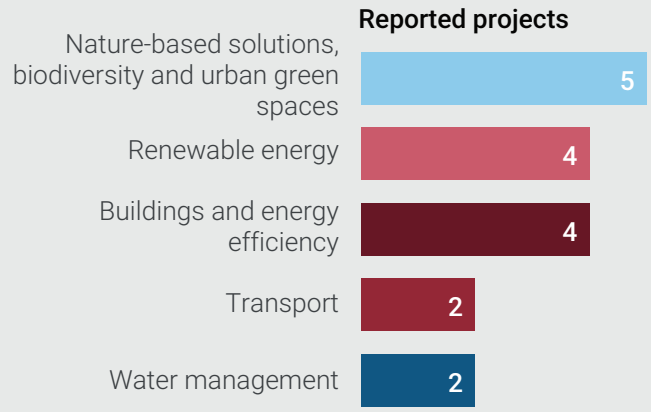
## Top climate hazards

- Extreme heat (3 cities)
- Drought (2 cities)
- River flooding (2 cities)
- Urban flooding (2 cities)

## Investment pipeline

- 2 projects seeking funding
- $37M total project value
- $1.7M investment needed

## Maryland projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing jurisdictions: Baltimore, Takoma Park, Howard County*

# Michigan

3 cities disclosed in 2024

29 mitigation actions

16 adaptation actions

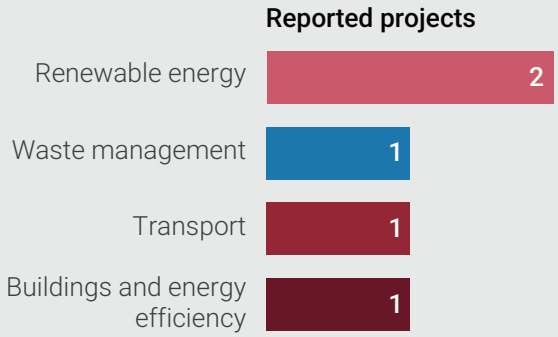
## Top climate hazards

- Extreme heat (2 cities)
- Heavy precipitation (2 cities)
- Drought (1 city)
- Extreme hold (1 city)
- Extreme wind (1 city)
- Heat stress (1 city)
- Infectious disease (1 city)
- River flooding (1 city)
- Snow and ice (1 city)
- Urban flooding (1 city)

## Investment pipeline

- 5 projects seeking funding
- $9M total project value
- $45.2M investment needed

## Maryland projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing cities: Ann Arbor, Grand Rapids, Ferndale*

# Minnesota

4 jurisdictions disclosed in 2024

26 mitigation actions

17 adaptation actions

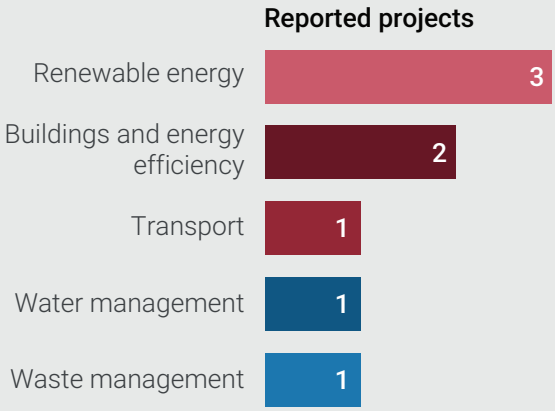
## Top climate hazards

- Heavy precipitation (4 cities)
- Drought (3 cities)
- Extreme heat (3 cities)
- Urban flooding (3 cities)

## Investment pipeline

- 8 projects seeking funding
- $486M total project value
- $437.2M investment needed

## Minnesota projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing cities: Duluth, Saint Paul, Winona, Twin Cities Metropolitan Council*

# Missouri

2 cities disclosed in 2024

15 mitigation actions

11 adaptation actions

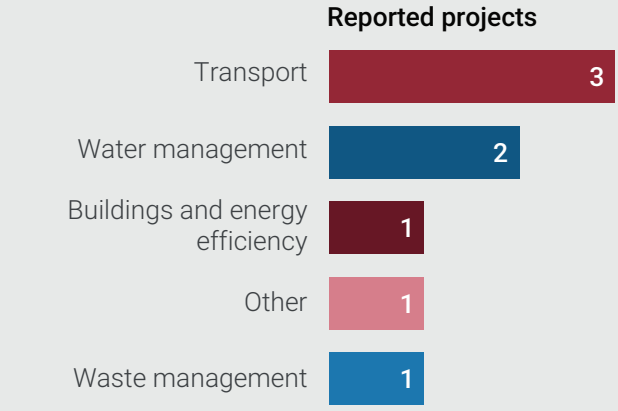
## Top climate hazards

- Drought (2 cities)
- Extreme heat (2 cities)
- Extreme wind (2 cities)

## Investment pipeline

- 8 projects seeking funding
- $6B total project value
- Investment needed: NA

## Montana projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing cities: Columbia, Kansas City*

# Nebraska

1 city disclosed in 2024

7 mitigation actions

5 adaptation actions

## Top climate hazards

- Drought (1 city)
- Extreme heat (1 city)
- Extreme wind (1 city)
- Fire weather (risk of wildfires) (1 city)
- Heavy precipitation (1 city)
- Loss of green space/green cover (1 city)
- River flooding (1 city)
- Snow and ice (1 city)
- Storm (1 city)
- Urban flooding (1 city)

## Investment pipeline

- Projects: not reported
- Total project value: NA
- Investment needed: NA

*Publicly disclosing cities: Omaha*

# Nevada

3 cities disclosed in 2024

31 mitigation actions

18 adaptation actions

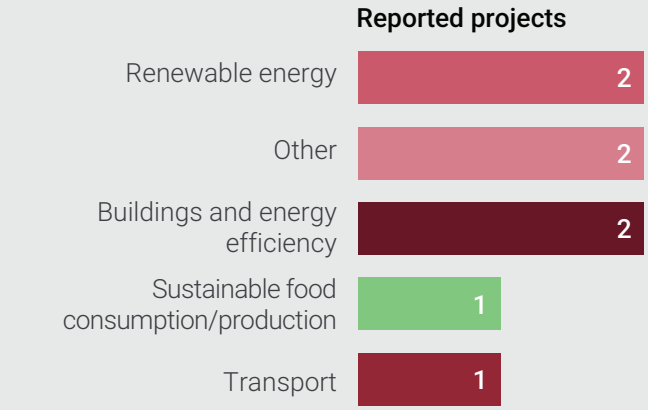
## Top climate hazards

- Drought (3 cities)
- Extreme heat (3 cities)
- Urban flooding (3 cities)

## Investment pipeline

- 8 projects seeking funding
- $33M total project value
- $36.8M investment needed

## Nevada projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing cities: Henderson, Las Vegas, Reno*

# New Hampshire

**2 cities** disclosed in 2024

**15** mitigation actions

**11** adaptation actions

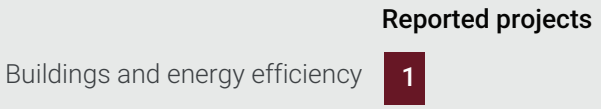
## Top climate hazards

- Coastal flooding (1 city)
- Extreme cold (1 city)

## Investment pipeline

- 1 project seeking funding
- Total project value: NA
- Investment needed: NA

## New Hampshire projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing cities: Durham*

# New Jersey

**2 cities** disclosed in 2024

**11** mitigation actions

**4** adaptation actions

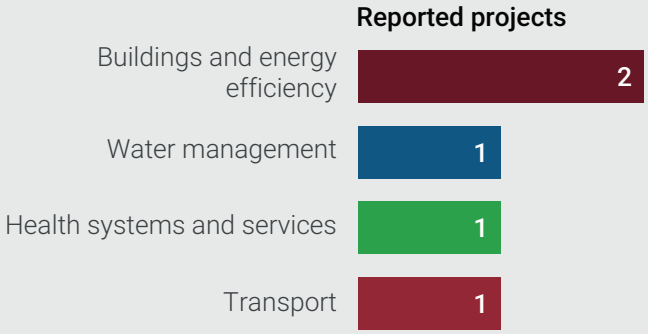
## Top climate hazards

- Heavy precipitation (2 cities)
- Coastal flooding (1 city)
- Extreme cold (1 city)
- Extreme wind (1 city)
- Infectious disease (1 city)
- Storm (1 city)

## Investment pipeline

- 5 projects seeking funding
- $273 total project value
- $31M investment needed

## New Jersey projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing cities: Hoboken, Maplewood*

# New Mexico

2 jurisdiction disclosed in 2024

17 mitigation actions

13 adaptation actions

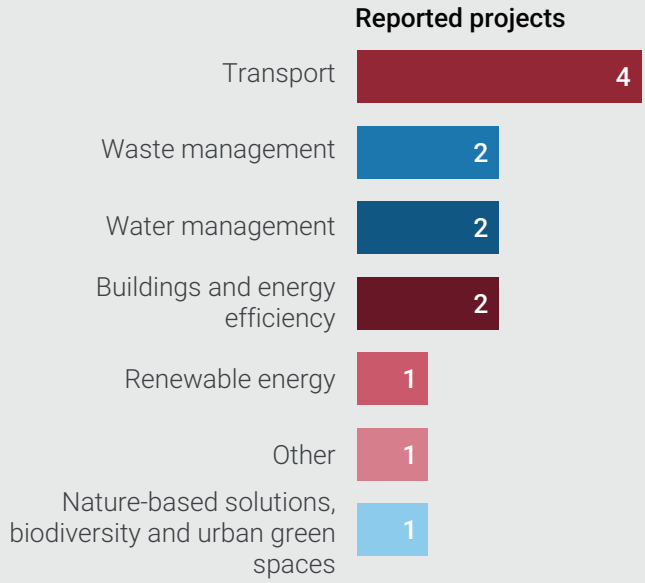
## Top climate hazards

- Drought (2 cities)
- Extreme heat (2 cities)
- Fire weather (risk of wildfires) (2 cities)
- Urban flooding (2 cities)

## Investment pipeline

- 13 projects seeking funding
- $78M total project value
- $77.7M investment needed

## New Mexico projects by sector




*Disclosing jurisdictions: Albuquerque, Santa Fe County*

# New York

3 cities disclosed in 2024

39 mitigation actions

14 adaptation actions

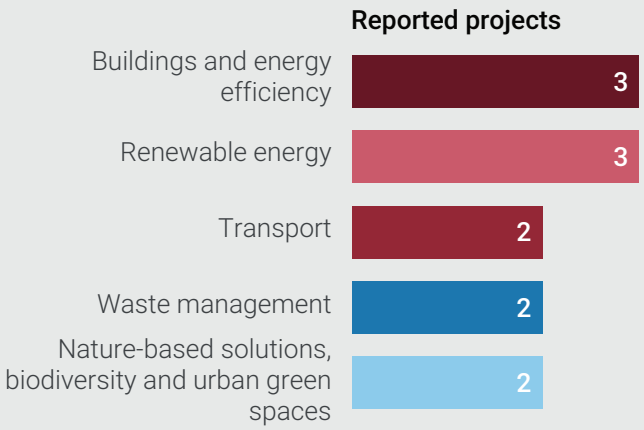
## Top climate hazards

- Extreme heat (3 cities)
- Heavy precipitation (2 cities)
- Coastal flooding (1 city)
- Extreme cold (1 city)
- Extreme wind (1 city)
- Storm (1 city)
- Urban flooding (1 city)

## Investment pipeline

- 14 projects seeking funding
- $2B total project value
- $115.9M investment needed

## New York projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing cities: Rochester, New York City, Hastings-on-Hudson*

# North Carolina

7 cities
disclosed in 2024

50 mitigation actions

41 adaptation actions

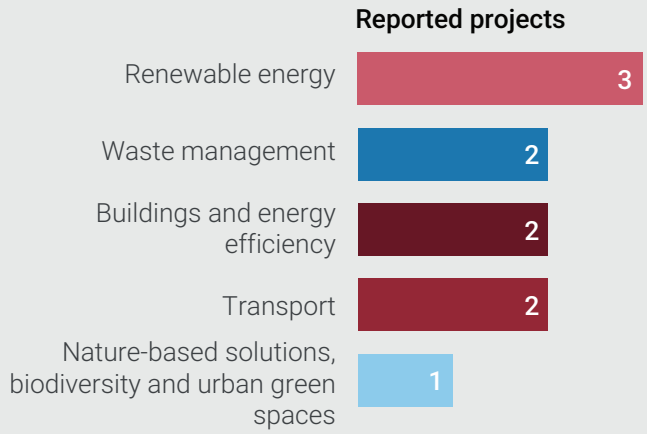
## Top climate hazards

- Drought (5 cities)
- Fire weather (risk of wildfires) (5 cities)
- Urban flooding (5 cities)

## Investment pipeline

- 10 projects seeking funding
- $33M total project value
- $9.5M investment needed

## North Carolina projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing jurisdictions: Boone, Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Orange County, Chapel Hill*

# Oregon

2 cities
disclosed in 2024

18 mitigation actions

17 adaptation actions

## Top climate hazards

- Extreme heat (1 city)
- Fire weather (risk of wildfires) (1 city)
- Mass movement (1 city)
- Urban flooding (1 city)

## Investment pipeline

- Projects: not reported
- Total project value: NA
- Investment needed: NA

*Publicly disclosing cities: Portland*

# Pennsylvania

5 jurisdictions disclosed in 2024

25 mitigation actions

29 adaptation actions

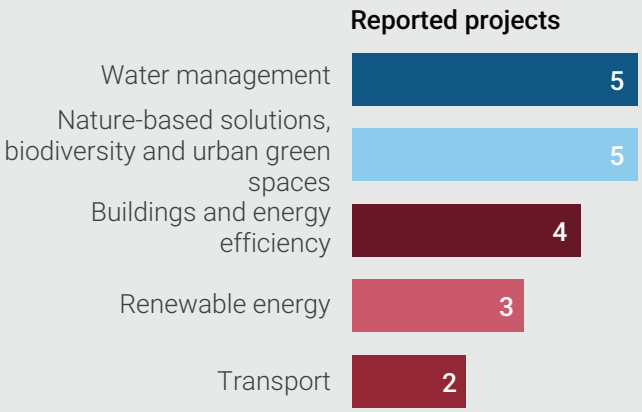
## Top climate hazards

- Extreme heat (5 cities)
- Urban flooding (5 cities)
- Heavy precipitation (4 cities)

## Investment pipeline

- 21 projects seeking funding
- $10B total project value
- $2.3B investment needed

## Pennsylvania projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing jurisdictions: Abington Township, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh*

# Tennessee

3 jurisdictions disclosed in 2024

27 mitigation actions

10 adaptation actions

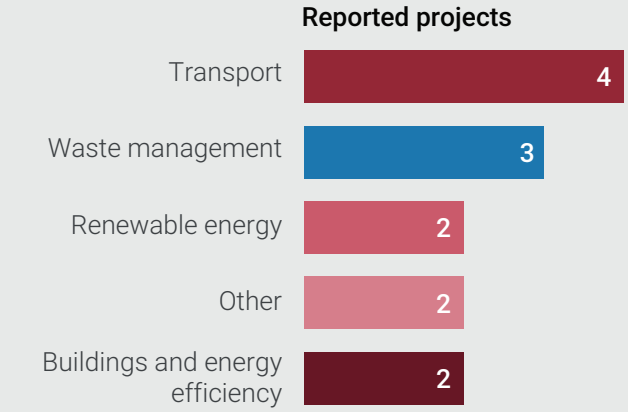
## Top climate hazards

- Extreme heat (3 cities)
- Urban flooding (3 cities)
- Extreme cold (2 cities)
- Extreme wind (2 cities)
- River flooding (2 cities)

## Investment pipeline

- 14 projects seeking funding
- $2B total project value
- $237.1M investment needed

## Tennessee projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing jurisdictions: Knoxville, Memphis, Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson*

# Utah

2 cities disclosed in 2024

9 mitigation actions

3 adaptation actions

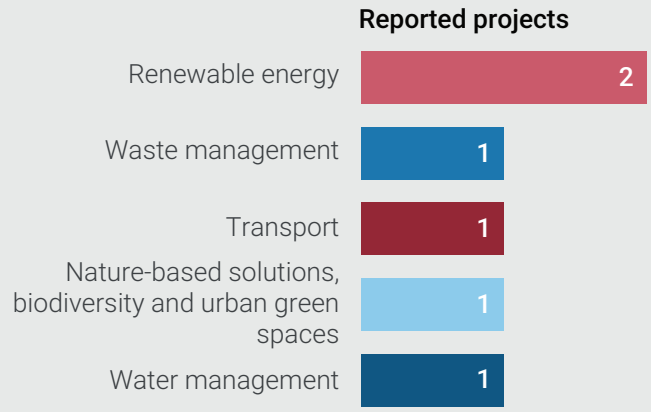
## Top climate hazards

- Drought (1 city)
- Extreme heat (1 city)
- Fire weather (risk of wildfires) (1 city)
- Heat stress (1 city)
- Heavy precipitation (1 city)
- Urban flooding (1 city)

## Investment pipeline

- 6 projects seeking funding
- Total project value: NA
- Investment needed: NA

## Utah projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing cities: Moab, Salt Lake City*

# Virginia

3 cities disclosed in 2024

28 mitigation actions

9 adaptation actions

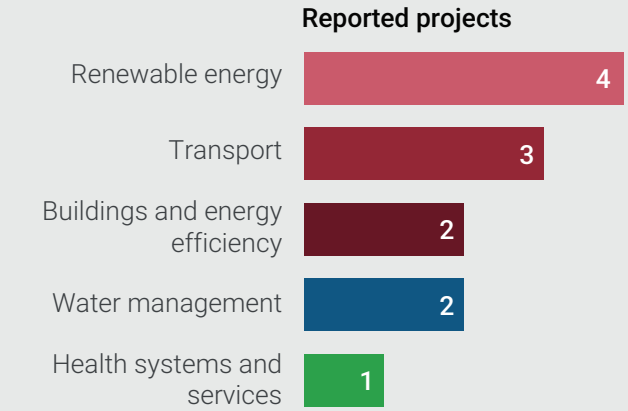
## Top climate hazards

- Extreme heat (3 cities)
- Heavy precipitation (2 cities)
- Urban flooding (2 cities)

## Investment pipeline

- 12 projects seeking funding
- $455M total project value
- $190M investment needed

## Virginia projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing cities: Arlington, Alexandria, Charlottesville*

# Washington

5 cities disclosed in 2024

39 mitigation actions

12 adaptation actions

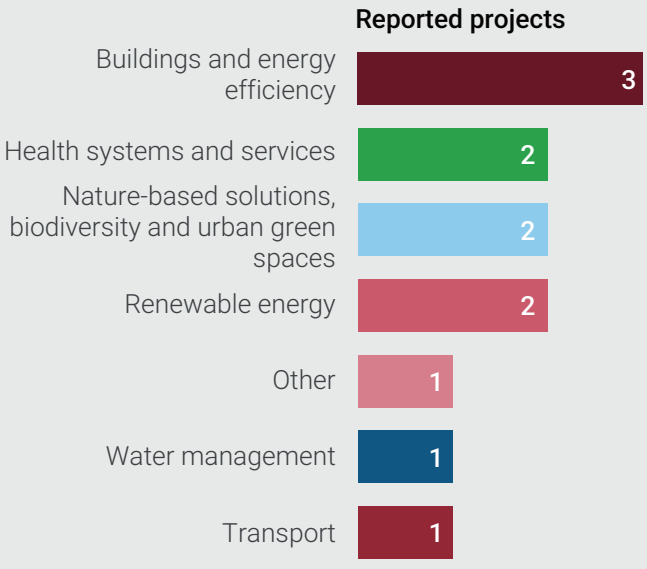
## Top climate hazards

- Extreme heat (4 cities)
- Fire weather (risk of wildfires) (4 cities)
- Heavy precipitation (3 cities)

## Investment pipeline

- 12 projects seeking funding
- $276M total project value
- $47.05M investment needed

## Washington projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing cities: Seattle, Shoreline, Spokane, Tacoma, Tumwater*

# Wisconsin

3 cities disclosed in 2024

34 mitigation actions

15 adaptation actions

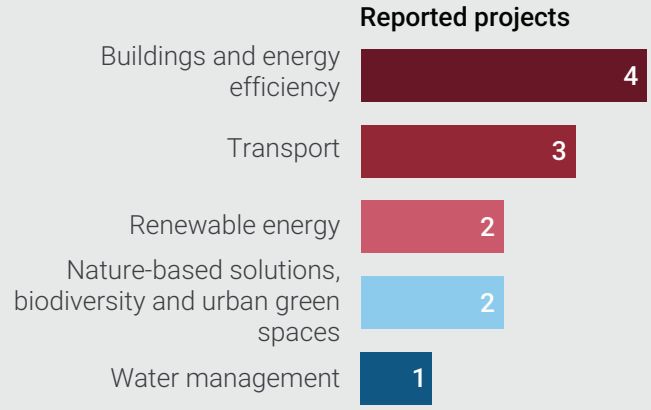
## Top climate hazards

- Extreme heat (4 cities)
- Urban flooding (3 cities)
- Heavy precipitation (2 cities)
- Snow and ice (2 cities)
- Storm (2 cities)

## Investment pipeline

- 12 projects seeking funding
- $17M total project value
- $10.3M investment needed

## Wisconsin projects by sector




*Publicly disclosing cities: Eau Claire, La Crosse, Madison, Milwaukee, Dane County*