							Struct	ural Housing and Climate Readiness Strategies		
Adaptation Strategy	Clima	ite Impa	cts Ad	dressed	Mitigation	New/		Strateg	y Evaluation	Potential Lead Agency
	SLR	Flood	Fire	Heat		Existing Housing		Benefits (not an exhaustive list)	Limitations (not an exhaustive list)	
			•					Regional Level Strategies		
Wetland Protection & Restoration	~	~			~	Both		<ul> <li>Proven efficacy in cities across the US</li> <li>Maintains natural communities and facilitates ecosystem services</li> <li>Promotes biodiversity</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Wetland ecosystems are sensitive to additional climate impacts</li> <li>Requires regular maintenance</li> </ul>	FSLRR Agency
Sea Walls & Levees	✓	✓				Both		<ul> <li>Proven efficacy in cities across the US</li> <li>Reduces and disperses wave energy</li> <li>Provides reliable protection to at-risk coastal properties</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cost intensive construction &amp; maintenance</li> <li>Sensitive to SLR projections</li> <li>Potential to exacerbate erosion</li> </ul>	FSLRR Agency
Floodwalls	~	~				Both		<ul> <li>Prevents structural damage to buildings</li> <li>Occupants can remain in-place during retrofit efforts</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Potential to increase flood flows on adjacent properties</li> <li>Cost intensive as a retrofit option</li> </ul>	FSLRR Agency
Community Fuel Treatments			~			Both	Practice	<ul> <li>Reduces fuel sources for wildfire</li> <li>Reduces fire strength</li> <li>Increases likelihood of fire suppression</li> </ul>	Increases maintenance and landscaping needs	CalFIRE
Ridgeline Fuel Breaks			1			Both	Practice	<ul> <li>Reduces fuel sources for wildfire</li> <li>Prevents flames from directly affecting structures</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Increases maintenance and landscaping neeeds</li> <li>Extensive land requirements</li> </ul>	
Prescribed Fires			~			Both	Practice	Reduces fuel sources for wildfire     Increases water availability	<ul> <li>Require careful mointoring to prevent uncontrolled spread</li> <li>Potential to reduce local air quality</li> <li>Potential to adversely impact sensitive plants and animals</li> </ul>	CalFIRE
Stormwater Retention		~						<ul> <li>Reduces stormwater runoff</li> <li>Mitigates and/or prevents localized flooding</li> <li>Water conservation/potential for greywater systems</li> </ul>	Increases maintenance and landscaping needs	
								Local Level Strategies	·	•
Adaptation Strategy	SLR	Flood	Wildfi re		Co-benefits	New/ Existing		Benefits	Limitations	
Water Retention Design Features	✓	1		√				<ul> <li>Acceptable for a range of storm conditions</li> <li>Increases pollutant filtration</li> <li>Aesthetically appealling</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Unsuitable for high-slope sites - requires more engineering</li> <li>Could increase maintenance and landscaping needs</li> </ul>	
Soft Shorelines	~	~			√			<ul> <li>Maintains healthy wave patterns and litoral cells</li> <li>Reduces and disperses wave energy</li> <li>Lower cost than hard structural approaches</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Ineffective in areas with existing hard infrastructure</li> <li>Requires specialized, site-specific, design</li> <li>Ineffective in high-energy environments</li> </ul>	

Green Streets		~		~	√			<ul> <li>Active transportation friendly</li> <li>Minimizes stormwater runoff</li> <li>Mitigates and/or prevents localized flooding</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Extensive effort to retrofit existing infrastructure - most cost effective when done with other infrastructure maintenance</li> <li>Sensitive to underlying soil types</li> </ul>
Tide Gates & Active Barriers	~	~						<ul> <li>Fixed and flexible implementation options</li> <li>Customizable</li> <li>Can be opened and closed as needed</li> </ul>	Potential to increase flood flows on adjacent properties     Exacerbated flood impacts in case of failure
Building Elevation	~	~						<ul> <li>Long-term protection and avoidance of impacts</li> <li>Can create area for passive flooding</li> <li>Limited visual and aesthetic impacts</li> </ul>	Cost intensive construction     Sensitive to SLR projections     Cost intensive as a retrofit option
Low Impact Development (LID) Policy	~	~		~	✓		Policy	<ul> <li>Promotes groundwater recharge</li> <li>Aesthetically appealling</li> <li>Suitable for retrofit projects</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Increases maintenance and landscaping needs</li> <li>Performance diminshes over time - (need more info)</li> <li>Potential to increase erosion during severe storms - (need more info)</li> </ul>
Shade Tree Planting				~	~		Both	<ul> <li>Cost effective</li> <li>Provides community-scale benefits</li> <li>Aesthetically appealing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Increases maintenance and landscaping needs</li> <li>Can potentially increase water use</li> </ul>
Establishment of Cooling (Resilience) Centers				~		New		<ul> <li>Increases resident safety</li> <li>Reduces demand for emergency response services</li> <li>Provides a range of public health benefits</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Potential for underutilization due to limited accessibility</li> <li>Limited occupant capacity</li> </ul>
Community Microgrid Policy					~		Policy	<ul> <li>Critical infrastructure increases grid reliability and resilience</li> <li>Reduce grid "congestion" and peak loads</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Utility rate regulation discourages microgrid development</li> <li>Face conflicting regulation at the federal, state and local levels</li> <li>Requires batteries which requires space and maintenance</li> </ul>
Required Air Conditioning in Building Code (Heat Pump)				~			Policy	Addresses extreme heat impacts	
								Site Level Strategies	
Adaptation Strategy	SLR	Flood	Fire	Heat	Co-benefits	New/ Existing	Policy/ Practice	Benefits	Limitations
Green Roofs		~		~	~	New	Both	<ul> <li>Reduces stormwater runoff</li> <li>Promotes passive building cooling</li> <li>Aesthetically appealing</li> </ul>	Cost intensive construction     Requires regular maintenance
Heat-Resistant Building Envelopes				~	✓	New		<ul> <li>Promotes passive cooling</li> <li>Increases energy efficiency</li> </ul>	Increased construction costs but Title 24 requires it anyway     Extensive construction required for retrofit

Cool Roofs				√	√	New	Both	<ul> <li>Promotes passive building cooling</li> <li>Reduces UHI effect</li> <li>Suitable for building retrofit</li> <li>Increases roof life</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Potential to increase heating costs during cool months</li> <li>Requires regular maintenance for aesthetic appeal</li> <li>Not compatible with roof-top solar</li> </ul>
Storm Windows & Double Glazing				~	~	Both		<ul> <li>Promotes passive cooling</li> <li>Increases energy efficiency</li> <li>Suitable for new development and retrofit</li> <li>Reduced indoor noise (positive for TOD near trains)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Increased materials costs for development but required with Title 24</li> <li>Requires property-owner collaboration for retrofit but true of most/all retrofits</li> </ul>
Low Impact Development (LID)	~	~		~	~		Practice	<ul> <li>Promotes groundwater recharge</li> <li>Aesthetically appealling</li> <li>Suitable for retrofit projects</li> </ul>	Increases maintenance and landscaping needs
Low-Emitting Building Materials				~	~	New		Improves indoor air quality	Increased materials costs for development
Varied Building Massing				~	~			<ul> <li>Reduce UHI effect</li> <li>Promote passive cooling</li> <li>Improve urban ventilation corridors</li> </ul>	Ineffective in built-out areas     Reduces achievable density
Internal Courtyards		~		~		New		<ul> <li>Promote passive cooling</li> <li>Provide recreational open space for residents</li> <li>Reduce UHI effect</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Reduce buildable land area</li> <li>Require regular maintenance</li> </ul>
Flood-Proof Construction	✓	✓				New		<ul> <li>Long-term protection for structures</li> <li>Customizable to individual projects</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cost intensive construction</li> <li>Potential to increase flood flows on adjacent properties</li> </ul>
Floating Structures	~					New		<ul> <li>Suitable for building retrofit</li> <li>Flexible approach for variable SLR projections</li> </ul>	Cost intensive construction     Special consideration for infrastructure connections     Sensitive to severe weather events
Passive Building Design			~			New		<ul> <li>Promotes passive cooling</li> <li>Increases energy efficiency</li> <li>Reduces energy costs</li> </ul>	Sensitive to weather conditions     Restricted by existing development patterns     Cost intensive construction
Defensible Space Maintenance			~					<ul> <li>Reduces fuel sources for wildfire</li> <li>Increased barrier between fire hazard and homes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Increases maintenance and landscaping needs</li> <li>Requires enforcement by local agencies</li> <li>Dependent on property owner collaboration</li> </ul>
Fire Resistant (site- appropriate) Landscaping			~			Both	Both	<ul> <li>Reduces fuel sources for wildfire</li> <li>Potential to reduce fire strength and spread</li> <li>Creates biodiversity and wildlife corridors</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Local agencies should provide technical assistance</li> <li>Dependent on property owner collaboration</li> </ul>
Roof Fire Sprinkler Requirements			~				Both	<ul> <li>Increases building and occupant safety</li> <li>Reduces property damage in case of fires</li> <li>Increases likelihood of fire suppression</li> </ul>	Increased construction cost     Requires regular maintenance

Shade Structures		~		Both	le Reduces UHI effect	Increases construction cost     Localized, site-specific, benefits	
Community Microgrid			$\checkmark$		<ul> <li>Critical infrastructure that increases reliability and resilience</li> <li>Reduce grid "congestion" and peak loads</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Utility rate regulation discourages microgrid development</li> <li>Face conflicting regulation at the federal, state and local levels</li> <li>Requires batteries which requires space and maintenance</li> </ul>	