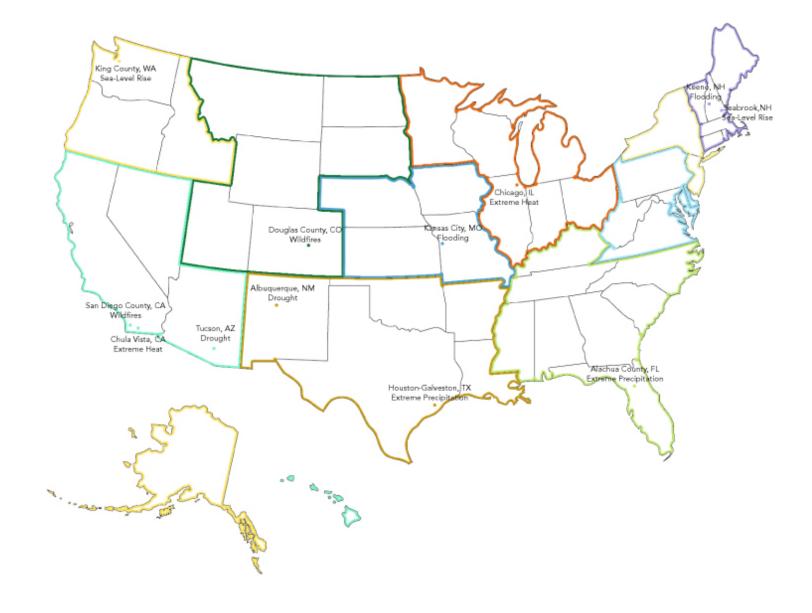
National Case Studies

Adaptation limiting our susceptibility to the effects of climate change

VS.

Mitigation reducing the impact of climate change itself





Lessons Learned: Wildfires

 Homes built to wildland urban interface codes, strategic changes to landscaping, structure placement, and building materials prevent the spread of wildfires (San Diego County).

• Wildfire protection ordinances promote smart growth and vice versa.(Douglas County).

Flooding

Lessons Learned: Flooding

 Measures such as green infrastructure and stream setbacks present flooding and beautify the city and protect habitats (Kansas City).

 The implementation of zoning and building codes, clean stormwater management, and other smart growth policies depends on leadership and strategic partnerships (Keene, NH). Extreme heat

Lessons Learned: Extreme Heat

 Climate change adaptation need not increase municipal budgets and can be a participatory process (Chula Vista).

 Achieving climate change adaptation is an opportunity to break down silos within city government (Chicago). Sea-level Rise

Lessons Learned: Sea-Level Rise

 Zoning and development regulations, rather than investment in infrastructure, can have a significant impact on preservation, protection, and risk mitigation (King County, WA).

 Economic benefits of adaptation action can exceed the costs (Seabrook, NH). Drought

Lessons Learned: Drought

 "Soft" methods such as building codes, development requirements and public education programs can improve resilience to drought (Albuquerque, NM).

 Mandates for water suppliers and public participation in water conservation are tactics for combatting drought (Tucson, AZ). **Extreme Precipitation**

Lessons Learned: Extreme Precipitation

 Cities must find ways to navigate political and emotional issues, such as calling in outside experts (Houston-Galveston, TX).

 Measures that address economic, social, and environmental concerns often make a region more climate-ready (Alachua County, FL).