Climate Ready
Los Angeles County

2025 OurCounty Plan Supplement | June 2026

Land Acknowledgment

The County of Los Angeles recognizes that we occupy land originally and still inhabited and cared for by the Tongva, Tataviam, Serrano, Kizh, and Chumash Peoples. We honor and pay respect to their elders and descendants—past, present, and emerging—as they continue their stewardship of these lands and waters. We acknowledge that settler colonization resulted in land seizure, disease, subjugation, slavery, relocation, broken promises, genocide, and multigenerational trauma. This acknowledgment demonstrates our responsibility and commitment to truth, healing, and reconciliation and to elevating the stories, culture, and community of the original inhabitants of Los Angeles County. We are grateful to have the opportunity to live and work on these ancestral lands. We are dedicated to growing and sustaining relationships with Native peoples and local tribal governments, including (in no particular order) the

Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Gabrieleño/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians—Kizh Nation

Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

Coastal Band of Chumash Nation

Gabrieleño/Tongva Nation

Gabrieleño/Tongva Tribe

To learn more about the First Peoples of Los Angeles County, please visit the Los Angeles City/County Native American Indian Commission website at lanaic.lacounty.gov.

This document serves as a supplement to the 2025 OurCounty Sustainability Plan, focusing on the climate resilience actions of the plan and the County's work to enhance regional climate resilience. For the full details of the OurCounty Plan please visit: cso.lacounty.gov/ourcounty-plan.

Overview

OurCounty outlines a bold, inclusive, and truly regional vision for the present and future generations of Los Angeles County

OurCounty focuses on people. It outlines what local governments and partners can do to enhance the well-being of every community in the County while reducing damage to the natural environment and adapting to the changing climate, particularly focusing on those communities that have been disproportionately burdened by environmental pollution. OurCounty serves to guide coordinated decision making from partners across the region, grounded in the co-equal values of equity, environment, and economy.

The 2025 OurCounty plan is organized around 12 cross-cutting goals and describes a shared vision for a sustainable LA County. By focusing on broad, aspirational, and cross-cutting goals, we challenge ourselves to embrace positive change by thinking beyond current barriers to action, whether they be technological, political, bureaucratic or financial.

The plan identifies lead entities in the County and partners who will work to bring these 12 goals to fruition, implementing related strategies and actions identified in the plan. Targets guide the scope and scale of the actions to make demonstrable progress toward sustainable outcomes and climate resilience.

This supplement brings into focus the specific climate resilience actions and other regional efforts that address the County's five top climate hazards, cascading risks and impacts, and multi-hazards solutions as identified in the 2021 Climate Vulnerability Assessment:

- Increasing temperature and extreme heat
- Wildfire and wildland-to-community fire
- Inland flooding and extreme precipitation
- Sea-level rise and coastal erosion and flooding
- Drought

Many actions provide approaches or solutions to address multiple hazards. For example, approaches like distributed energy systems or green infrastructure can simultaneously address heat, flooding, and power disruptions. Additionally, people-focused approaches to household and business hazards preparedness can increase social cohesion and community resilience, and significantly reduce risks from climate hazards overall. The Climate Resilience Actions Summary identifies resilience outcomes and strategic approaches to address the top climate hazards and mitigate cascading impacts.

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Introduction

Climate Vulnerability in LA County and a Framework for Climate Resilience

Risks from hazards have always existed, however, the past is no longer a predictor of today's and tomorrow's environment. Human-caused climate change has made hazards riskier because it is a threat multiplier. It makes known and existing hazards more extreme and dangerous, while also changing the baseline conditions of temperature, sea-level, and water availability. This has significant impacts on people, natural systems, physical infrastructure, and government finances and the economy. And as demonstrated following the January 2025 LA Fires, a changing climate presents serious challenges for property and community insurability, requiring significant policy and market interventions along with necessary risk reduction to ensure the availability and affordability of insurance.

Like many places, life in LA County is being reshaped by climate change. These impacts touch everything in daily life from school closures and business disruptions during wildfire events to rising cooling costs for residents and businesses. Urban, suburban, and rural communities face exacerbated health and home safety issues due to climate change.

Climate change also worsens existing inequities for specific groups of people, for example:

- Low-income residents, renters, and mobile and manufactured home residents,, who typically have fewer resources to prepare for and recover from climate hazard events and who suffer disproportionately from respiratory illnesses (which are exacerbated by extreme heat, fires smoke, and poor air quality);
- Undocumented immigrants and migrant workers, who are at risk of linguistic isolation, human trafficking, and fear of arrest if they seek resources and help during events;
- Outdoor workers, who are at higher risk of heat stress and other heat-related disorders, injury, and reduced productivity from heat events;
- Older residents, who are more likely to have chronic health issues and less access to mobility options during events; and,
- Day laborers, domestic workers, and individuals who lose jobs, housing, or transportation during disasters, increasing their risk of human trafficking.

As we step into a climate-changed future, we need to work with communities and across governments to build a safer, healthier, and more resilient region. To achieve that, a climate resilience strategy must:

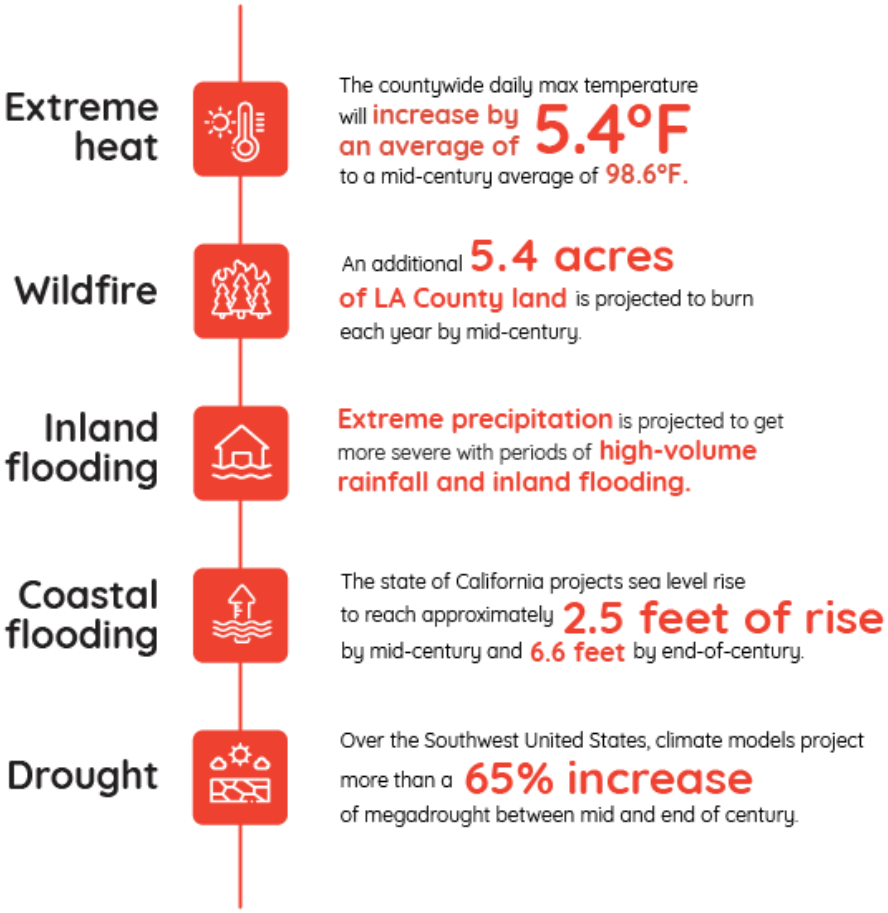
- **Empower and partner** with residents, community leaders, and businesses on the critical responsibility of hazards awareness and preparedness, including resources that support physical and social resilience;
- **Conserve, preserve, and restore** habitats and ecosystems for their inherent value and for the natural and social resources that benefit our communities; and,

- **Align** plans and policies, and funding and financing priorities that maintain and deliver infrastructure projects, address critical community needs and inequities, and make the necessary investments today for tomorrow's thriving communities.

The fires that ravaged LA County in January 2025 highlighted how climate change is leading to more intense and frequent wildfires, and in turn, increasing the need to mitigate and adapt to more extreme conditions. We will need to ensure our buildings and infrastructure can withstand and mitigate impacts, and cope with potential consequences. There will always be risks, but we can take steps to reduce risk through planning, design, and investments, and increase community resilience through preparedness and empowering social cohesion. The climate resilience actions of OurCounty will help create a built environment that supports healthy, active lifestyles and adapts to provide protection against climate risks, now and into the future.

From Vulnerability to Action

Through the 2025 OurCounty plan, the County has elevated and defined the actions and solutions needed to deliver climate resilience. Following the adoption of the 2019 plan, the County developed a Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CVA), which assessed the County's social and physical vulnerability to climate hazards: increasing temperature and extreme heat; wildfire and wildland-to-community fire; inland flooding and extreme precipitation; sea-level rise, coastal erosion, and coastal flooding; and drought. The CVA showed what the issues are today and how they are projected to become more severe in the coming decades. The CVA highlights equity implications for implementing resilience actions, including how climate vulnerabilities are unevenly distributed across different communities within the County. The "Climate Hazards" section provides more information on each main hazard, what's been done to address it, and what the County is doing and will do next to further reduce risk and increase resilience.



Source: Los Angeles County Climate Vulnerability Assessment

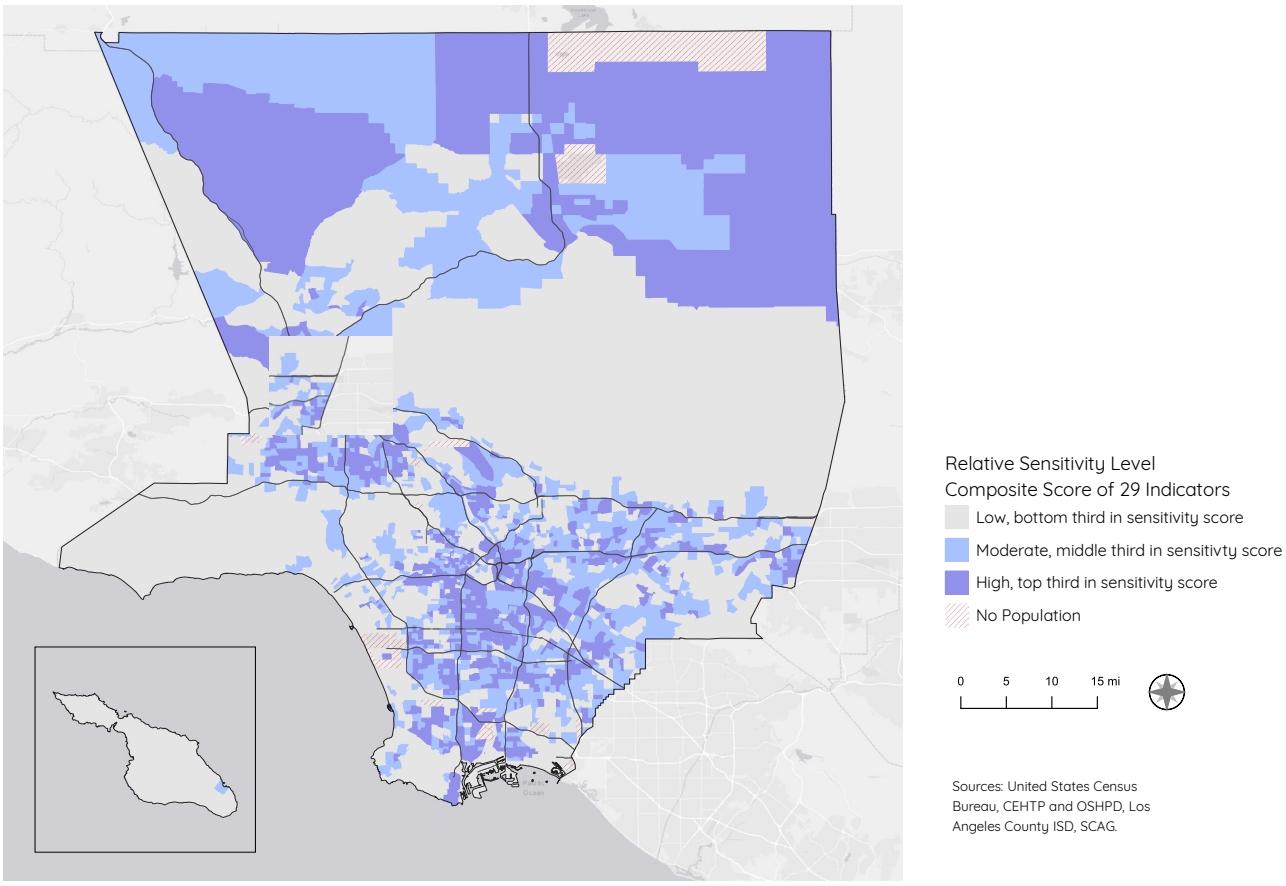
The CVA also assessed cascading impacts, or how infrastructure systems rely on one another and how harms to one type of infrastructure can affect other facilities, related services, and the people who rely on those services. Social and physical vulnerabilities are interdependent and the impacts of climate hazards ripple beyond any initial infrastructure disruption.

This aspect of the CVA highlights the social impacts of interdependent infrastructure failure and the need to develop climate resilience that prioritizes not just the direct impact on physical infrastructure but also compounding physical and social downstream impacts.

For example, analysis shows climate-related threats to energy supplies from either fire or heat. Energy infrastructure is connected to every other type of infrastructure from indoor cooling to keep us safe to moving water resources around for consumption or to suppress fires. So, addressing these risks must be a top priority because failure of one system leads to impacts to people and other systems.

Additionally, household and business preparedness is essential for operating and maintaining infrastructure. If individuals and families are not secure and safe, the needed workforce may not be available for the functioning and operation of infrastructure systems, which then has consequences for residents and businesses countywide. For more on cascading impacts and the need for multi-hazards solutions see the County Climate Vulnerability Assessment.

Social Sensitivity



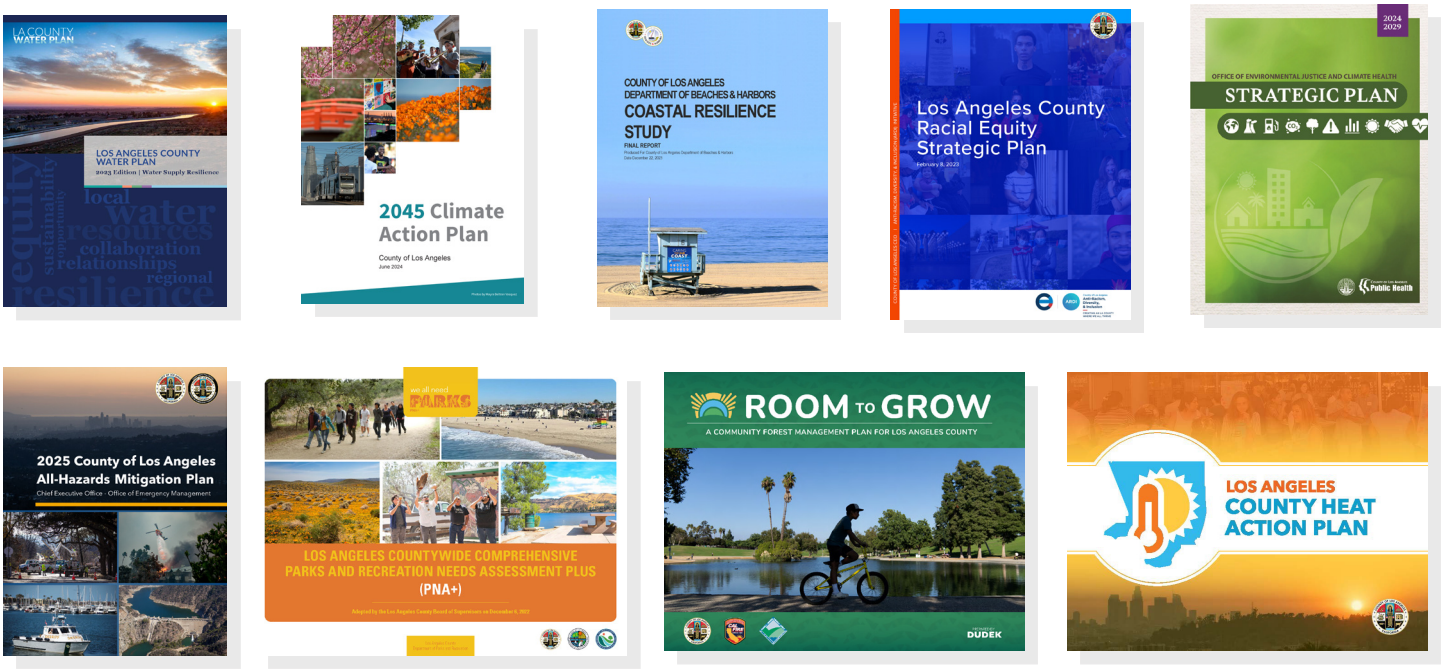
CVA projections and social sensitivity map. Social vulnerability encompasses the conditions that affect people's sensitivity and exposure to the impacts of climate change. Vulnerability, in this context, is not an indicator of an individual's weakness or incapacity to cope, but rather an indicator of the factors (almost all of which are outside of their control) that put them at greater risk for negative impacts. The web tool, which is updated periodically with more recent data and new indicators, is available at the Climate Vulnerability Assessment website.

Introduction

In response to the CVA, the LA County Board of Supervisors (Board), directed the creation and implementation of a climate resilience initiative requiring a whole-of-government approach to adapt to a changing climate, and a framework for solutions, including:

- Coordinating of **policies and regulations**
- Supporting **individual and worker protections**
- Adapting **existing infrastructure** and facilities **and** investing in **new, resilient projects**
- Strengthening **community information** channels **and regional partnerships** for community resilience
- Maximizing **funding and financing** to reinvest in communities today and for the future

This supplement details the revised and new OurCounty climate resilience actions that are responsive to the Board directive and that build from: the foundational direction of the 2019 OurCounty plan and CVA, along with current and new efforts called out throughout the plan, such as the County Water Plan and Heat Action Plan.



Select cover pages from County agencies' specific plans that combined build the County's climate resilience initiative and form the Climate Ready Communities work, including (from left to right): (top row) County Water Plan, Climate Action Plan, Coastal Resilience Study, Racial Equity Strategic Plan, and Office of Environmental Justice and Climate Health Strategic Plan (DPH); (bottom row) All Hazards Mitigation Plan, Parks Needs Assessment Plus, Community Forest Management Plan, and Los Angeles County Heat Action Plan (CHAP).

Implementation Framework

As we take necessary steps to prepare for and adapt to a changing climate, we must also continue local and global efforts to halt the human pollution that is causing global heating and climate change. The costs of adapting and protecting County infrastructure systems, and the people that depend on them, are far lower than the consequences of inaction. Our approach to regional climate resilience includes:

- **Negative to Positive Change** - As climate change becomes more severe we will proactively empower communities and businesses to take actions, and change government policies and investments to not only address climate hazards, but also advance community and environmental improvements.
- **Equitable Outcomes** - In building a more climate resilient region, the County will address equity in climate and health risks, redress historical inequities in infrastructure, service quality, and access, and support a more prosperous future for all communities.
- **Action Across Scales** - Climate and cascading risks are regionwide and resilience must be built at many scales from individuals, to households, to communities, to the broader region, working across cities and unincorporated LA County, and addressing multiple hazards for solutions that can also provide physical and social co-benefits.

This climate resilience framework represents a shared commitment to prepare LA County for a changing future. Through cross-sector partnerships, bold local leadership, and the deep wisdom of frontline communities, we can collectively reimagine our systems and environments to advance equity, health and well-being, and long-term sustainability.

To realize the vision for the 2025 OurCounty plan, and its climate resilience actions, the County's Chief Sustainability Office (CSO) will continue to lead collaborative efforts, working closely with County departments, to coordinate and implement many of the initiatives. Other government entities across the region, including cities, Tribal governments, and state and regional agencies, will be key to advancing initiatives beyond the County's administrative or geographic jurisdiction. Nongovernmental organizations, community-based organizations (CBOs), academia, the private sector, and other bodies will further the work of OurCounty through their advocacy, research, services, and operations. And, of course, Los Angeles County residents will play a critical role in bringing the OurCounty vision to life through everyday actions and collective efforts.

To further understand, track, and advance community climate resilience, there is a need to develop additional targets and metrics, or indicators. An objective of measuring is to assess progress and understand challenges to progress to inform next steps. Subsequent action can include doubling down on efforts and giving the work time to result in change or changing tactics because we have learned from measuring past efforts. A key component of resilience is reflection and learning.

The County will assemble climate resilience goals from existing plans and initiatives and/or develop additional ones that center equity and a framework for cross-departmental and external coordination to achieve these goals. These resilience-specific indicators and metrics will ensure a comprehensive and equitable approach for creating more resilient communities. The County will also explore other national and international disclosure and reporting programs to assess potential gaps in our approaches and outcomes, compare efforts against peer municipalities, and expand relationships with leaders in the work.

This implementation framework for climate resilience:

- **Empowers and partners** with residents, community leaders, and businesses on the critical responsibility of hazards awareness and preparedness, including resources that support physical and social resilience;
- **Conserves, preserves, and restores** habitats and ecosystems for their inherent value and for the natural and social resources that benefit our communities; and,
- **Aligns** plans and policies, and funding and financing priorities that maintain and deliver infrastructure projects, address critical community needs and inequities, and makes the necessary investments today for tomorrow's thriving communities.

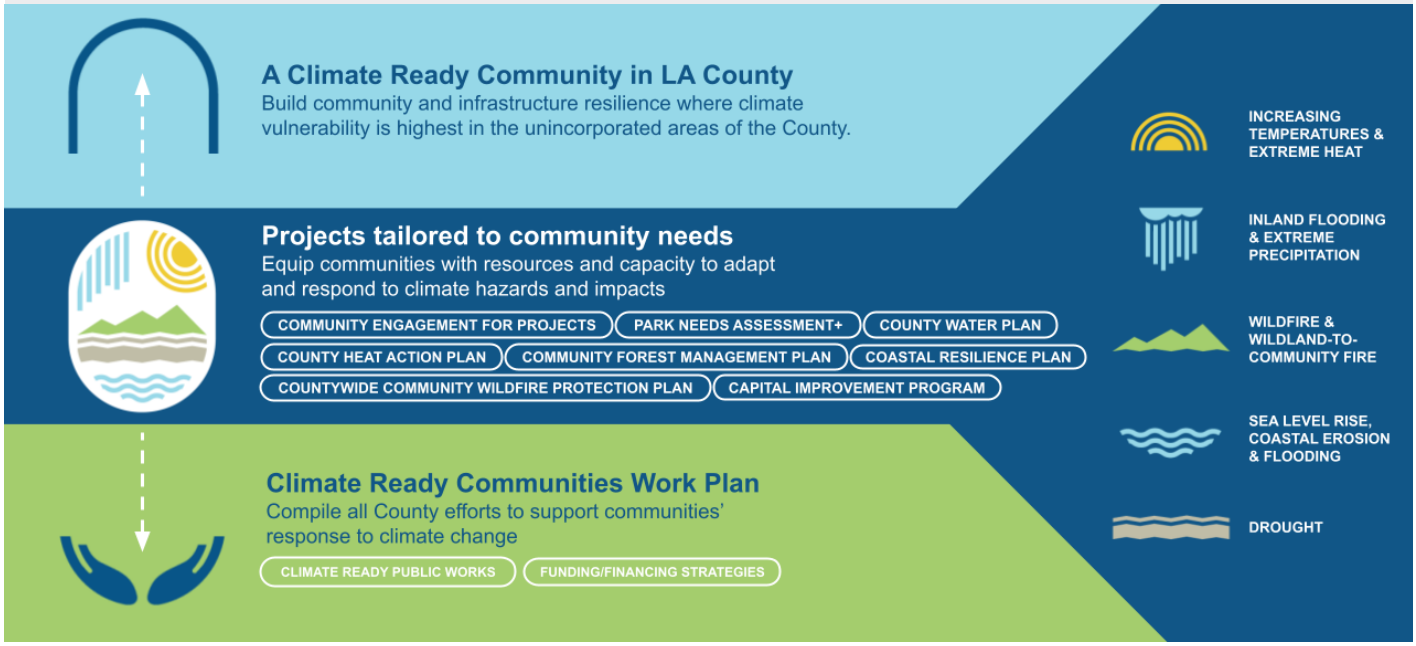
Climate Ready Communities

The County's **Climate Ready Communities** (CRC) initiative is an example of an implementation approach by which we are addressing funding and coordination. In April 2023, the Board adopted the Building Climate Ready Communities and Infrastructure motion to accelerate countywide climate adaptation. Building on the 2019 OurCounty plan, the CVA, and other department plans, the motion highlighted growing climate hazard risks and the impacts that fall most heavily on vulnerable groups, such as low-income residents, communities of color, older adults, and people with disabilities. Recent hazard events, including the devastating January 2025 wildfires, underscore the urgency of strengthening the County's adaptive capacity—the ability of communities, institutions, and infrastructure to withstand and recover from climate change threats.

The CRC effort advances a unified, countywide approach to climate resilience by building on the CVA and prioritizing engagement with the most vulnerable and at risk communities, while also assessing essential regional infrastructure systems that support all County residents. By aligning multiple initiatives—including the County Heat Action Plan, Community Forest Management Plan, County Water Plan, Coastal Resilience Study and in-process Regional Coastal Strategic Adaptation Plan—CRC is reducing duplication, leveraging resources, and ensuring that community input informs infrastructure planning and investments, and community partnerships and capacity-building.

Co-led by LA County Public Works (PW) and the CSO, CRC coordinates County departments and engages incorporated cities, local Tribal governments, and CBOs to identify the most impactful and high-priority infrastructure projects and adaptation strategies to reduce impacts of climate risks and build long-term climate resilience. This approach can be replicated in incorporated cities and the County has already partnered with cities, non-profits, CBOs, and Councils of Governments to support climate resilience planning.

The County is also taking the lead to advance internal planning and budgeting enhancements, as well as forward-looking design guidelines for durable climate resilient projects. The graphic below demonstrates the County's multi-faceted approach and provides examples of climate resilience actions within the 2025 OurCounty plan.



Increasing Temperature and Extreme Heat

The countywide average temperatures for the hottest days of the year will increase by 5.4°F to a mid-century average of 98.6°F

Context

Rising air temperatures are a direct result of the burning of dirty fossil fuels. This excess heat fuels extreme weather and climate hazards. This is the "global warming" that is driving other changes in our climate. As temperatures continue to rise, including more hot days and more warm nights, the maximum temperature of any heat wave can be more extreme and create more health risks. Vulnerable residents across the County may be burdened by heat impacts such as impaired cognition, injuries, and heat-related illness. Whereas heat has historically been perceived as more of an inconvenience than an actual hazard, the County experiences over 200 excess deaths annually, on average, associated with extreme heat.

Extreme heat will increase in frequency, severity, and duration, with up to a tenfold increase in the occurrence of heat waves by mid-century. The largest increases are projected for the Santa Clarita and San Fernando Valleys, with the most hot days still in the Antelope Valley. Hotter temperatures can also make air pollution days worse. Rising temperatures can jeopardize health and well-being in many ways, such as by worsening respiratory and heart conditions. It can cause significant damage, repair costs, and service interruptions to our physical infrastructure. Risks to parks and energy infrastructure are particularly concerning because these assets play critical roles in helping people keep cool during extreme heat.

What We Have Done

The County has already taken important steps to mitigate heat impacts, including the adoption of the cool roof ordinance in 2018, the Community Forest Management Plan (CFMP) in 2024, and an indoor maximum temperature ordinance for rental units in 2025. Building on this work, the County also adopted a Heat Action Plan (2026) to guide a more comprehensive, all-of-government and countywide approach to heat resilience.

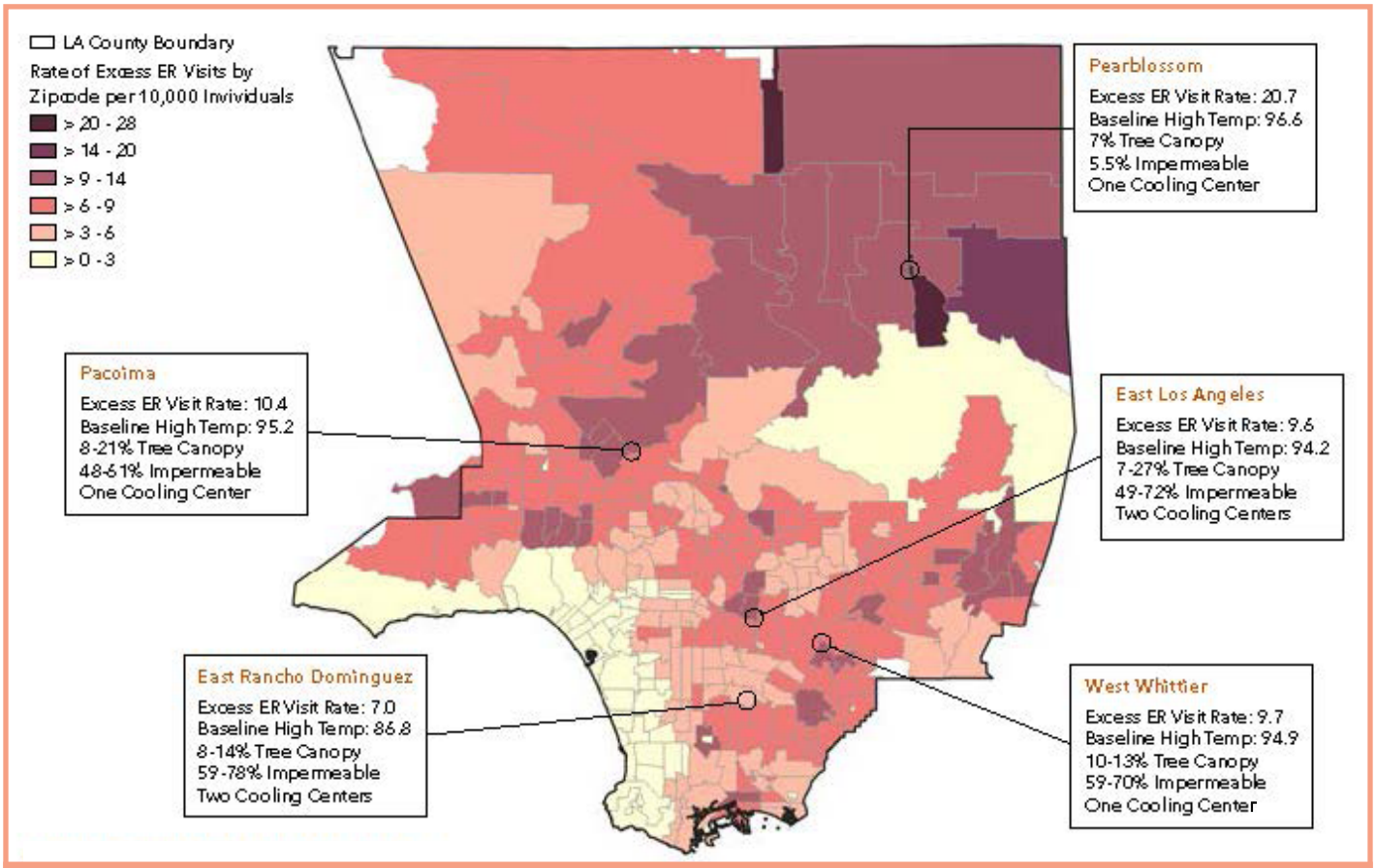
Many heat impacts are avoidable or can be managed. As such, the County's heat resilience strategy, defined by the County Heat Action Plan (CHAP), comprises three primary goals:

- Cool Outdoor Spaces - Create cooler, more livable outdoor environments through strategic shade, green infrastructure, and heat-reducing surfaces that protect residents and ecosystems while fostering vibrant community spaces.
- Create Heat-Resilient Indoor Spaces - Promote safe, efficient design and operations for the buildings where County residents live, work, and learn.
- Expand Heat Safety Communications and Programs - Build robust community networks and emergency management operations that promote heat safety and connect vulnerable people to cooling resources.

Trees—which can provide multiple benefits including stormwater management and biodiversity—are integral to the CHAP's first goal to cool outdoor spaces. In the same spirit, the Los Angeles County "Room to Grow" Community Forest Management Plan (CFMP) is a long-term, actionable plan to maintain, protect, and expand the tree canopy in unincorporated communities, and serves as a resource for incorporated cities, too. The community forest is an essential part of a healthy neighborhood, made up of trees on both public and private lands. The plan also supports conserving mature trees and properly managing resources to ensure that trees thrive in our communities, and targeted depaving of hot, hard surfaces to provide more room for trees and greening, which has physical and social community benefits.

Through the CFMP and CHAP the County has also produced accessible mapping and information resources in support of community-led work and County decision-making. These include:

- Community Forest Management Plan Data Viewer: Data layers on the state of canopy needs in unincorporated LA County.
- Room to Grow: Community Canopy Profiles: Tree canopy cover analysis within unincorporated communities that serves as a foundational step in prioritizing resources for targeted community forest management.
- County Heat Action Plan Data Viewer : Data layers focused on the vulnerabilities and assets related to extreme heat across LA County, including shade access and pedestrian exposure in the public right-of-way (i.e., along streets and sidewalks).
- Public Engagement Toolkit for Heat Action Planning: Engagement activities and resources to plan and implement extreme heat infrastructure with stakeholders.



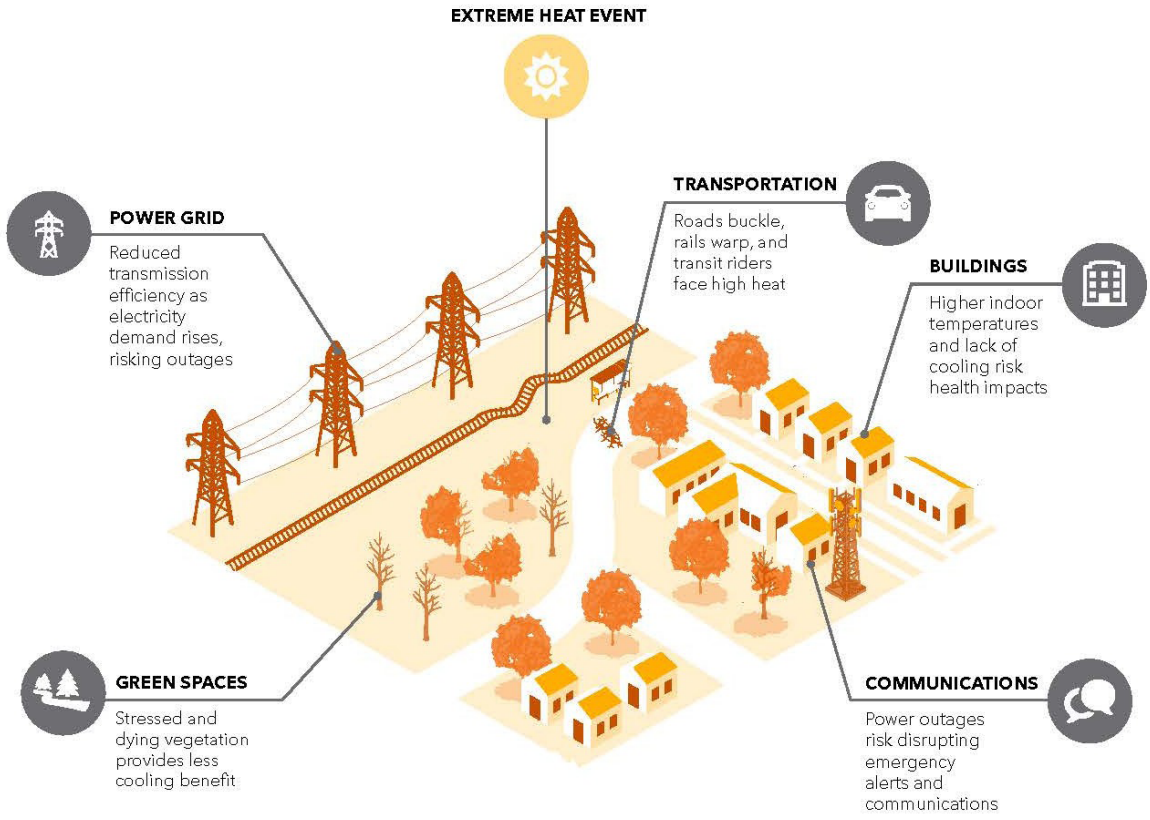
Heat Impacts and Vulnerabilities

This map displays community heat vulnerability across Los Angeles County, showing the rate of excess emergency room visits per 10,000 residents by ZIP code. Darker shades indicate higher visit rates. The map highlights several communities—Pacoima, East Rancho Dominguez, Pearblossom, East Los Angeles, and West Whittier—with callouts noting each area's excess ER visit rate, baseline high temperatures, tree canopy coverage, impermeable surface percentage, and number of cooling centers.

Data Source: Los Angeles County Heat Action Plan

What We Will Do

In addition to expanding tree canopy, the County will pursue the strategies detailed in the CHAP to implement other types of street-level shade infrastructure, such as canopies and shade structures, to provide a variety of effective and equitable cooling solutions. The County will also complete an assessment identifying early opportunities for depaving projects in multiple high canopy need communities, including on public and private property.



How Extreme Heat Impacts Infrastructure

This figure illustrates how an extreme heat event creates cascading disruptions across interconnected infrastructure and ecosystem systems. At the center of the diagram is a stylized community surrounded by icons representing major systems affected by elevated temperatures.

Source: Los Angeles County Heat Action Plan

Wildfire and Wildland-to-Community Fire

An additional 5.4 acres of LA County land is projected to burn each year by mid-century

Context

Wildfires can naturally ignite from lightning strikes, but the vast majority of ignitions are from human activities, such as, electric utility infrastructure, fireworks, campfires, discarded cigarettes, car tailpipes near dry vegetation, and arson. When conditions are right—lots of dry vegetation, severe and rapid air drying, and very high winds, i.e., severe red flag warnings—wildland fires can quickly cause extreme damage and deaths in communities many miles from the wildland urban interface (WUI). Other climate changes are increasing the risk of wildfires: very wet to very dry years, along with the steady increases in temperatures create more evapotranspiration and dry vegetation that can burn. Wildfires will become larger, more frequent, and more destructive in Los Angeles—especially in the San Gabriel Mountains, where the wildfire burn area is projected to increase up to 40 percent by midcentury. Although much of the additional destruction will likely occur in unpopulated areas, more than a million housing units in WUI regions will continue to be at risk. Furthermore, wildfire smoke will continue to affect people across the County, with 40 percent of residents already reporting that they have avoided going outside because of air quality impacts. Wildfire also jeopardizes water quality and energy assets serving residents across the County, highlighting the risks of cascading impacts from climate hazards.

The numerous devastating wildfires across the region are a stark reminder of the risks posed to lives, homes, natural areas, and infrastructure. We need to continue to learn how to live with fire, including supporting fire resilient structure and property retrofits and maintenance, community-scale actions and household preparedness, and limitations or specific design requirements for new developments in fire hazard areas. In planning for these climate-related hazards, it is important to support existing communities and better manage any future growth and development, to reduce and avoid risks and impacts. Coordinated actions at the property, neighborhood, and regional scale become even more important to ensure communities are insurable.

What We Have Done

To facilitate safer density of new housing and community development, the County has taken measures including addressing accessory dwelling unit permissions in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZ), downzoning certain slope and ridge/valley locations and areas of mapped risk, and adopting community plans directing and supporting growth and needed housing within business corridors and town centers.

The County is in-process of finalizing a Countywide Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CCWPP) and a Community Wildfire Protection (CWP) Ordinance. The CCWPP is a voluntary community-driven document intended to provide community-focused fire protection strategies for all unincorporated at-risk communities. The CCWPP will identify and prioritize potential vegetation treatment projects and other wildfire reduction strategies such as home hardening and public education. The CCWPP will also include region-specific risk assessment information. Once certified, the CCWPP will improve grant funding competitiveness for communities to implement the identified strategies.

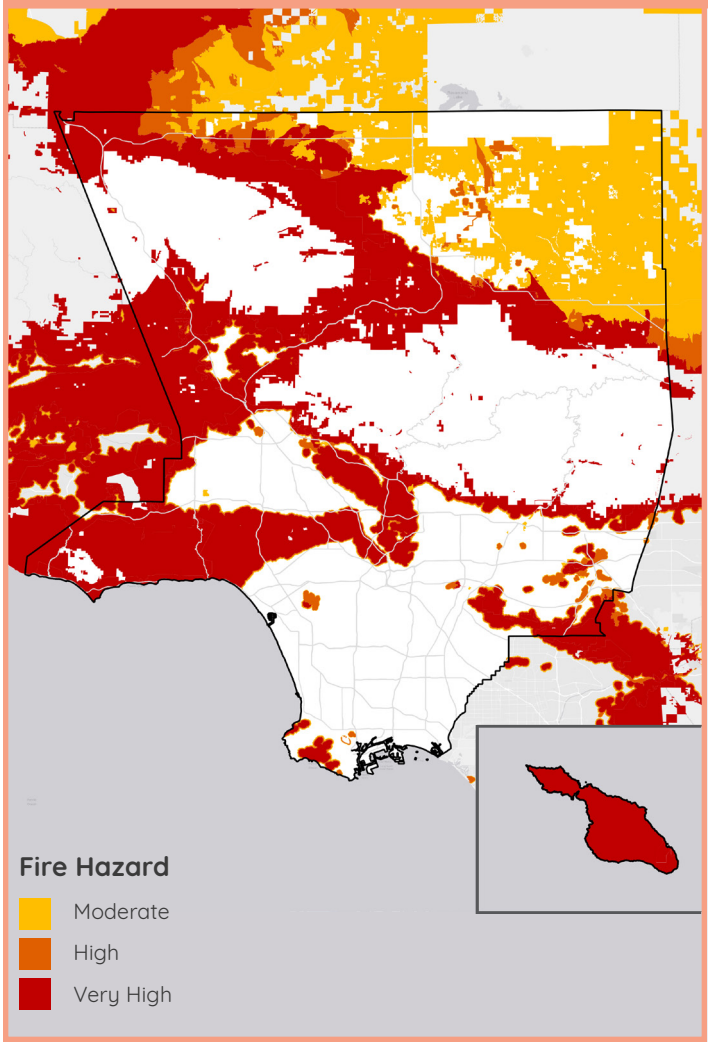
Demonstrating the critical resilience aspect of reflection and learning, the CWP Ordinance is based on recommendations made by the After Action Review of the Woolsey Fire Incident (2019) and the Community Planning Assistance for Wildfire (CPAW) Final Recommendations to Reduce Wildfire Risk to Existing and Future Development: Los Angeles County,

California (2020). The proposed CWP Ordinance aims to modify existing regulations to strengthen wildfire protection for new development. If approved by the Board, the CWP Ordinance will apply to new development in the VHFHSZ and have specific requirements for new subdivisions and projects located in hillside areas. Unlike the CCWPP which documents candidate risk reduction projects, the proposed CWP Ordinance is a set of regulations that mandates specific requirements for new development.

Also important to community fire resilience is community energy resilience. The benefits of a just transition away from fossil fuel-based energy must be equitably distributed across the region, so that all communities experience the public health and resilience co-benefits of electrification and localized energy resilience. This includes expanding distributed energy generation and community microgrids, upgrading infrastructure to support the grid, and addressing community and environmental concerns related to new technologies. Clean energy investments should strengthen, rather than burden, the surrounding communities and ecosystems, and OurCounty will work to ensure these improvements are felt by all residents.

Household solar energy and back-up storage, combined with localized microgrids may also benefit residents' ability to wait out fire risk conditions and utility public safety power shutoffs (PSPS). With more local energy resilience utilities may be able to more confidently enact a PSPS without concern of undue burden on customers, facilitating swift safety decisions.

Fire Hazard



CAL FIRE actively monitors areas based on Fire Hazard Severity Zones, which are determined based on factors such as fuel, slope, terrain, and weather patterns. Degrees of fire hazard can range from moderate to high or very high. While these designations cannot predict where wildfires will occur or provide information about risk, they represent the probability of fire occurring in a given area based on physical conditions. An updated version of the Fire Hazard Severity Zones was released in 2025. Within LA County, there are approximately 770,000 acres of Very High Fire Hazard area, equivalent to the area of 180 Griffith Parks. This is an increase from just under 650,000 acres in the 2011 assessment.

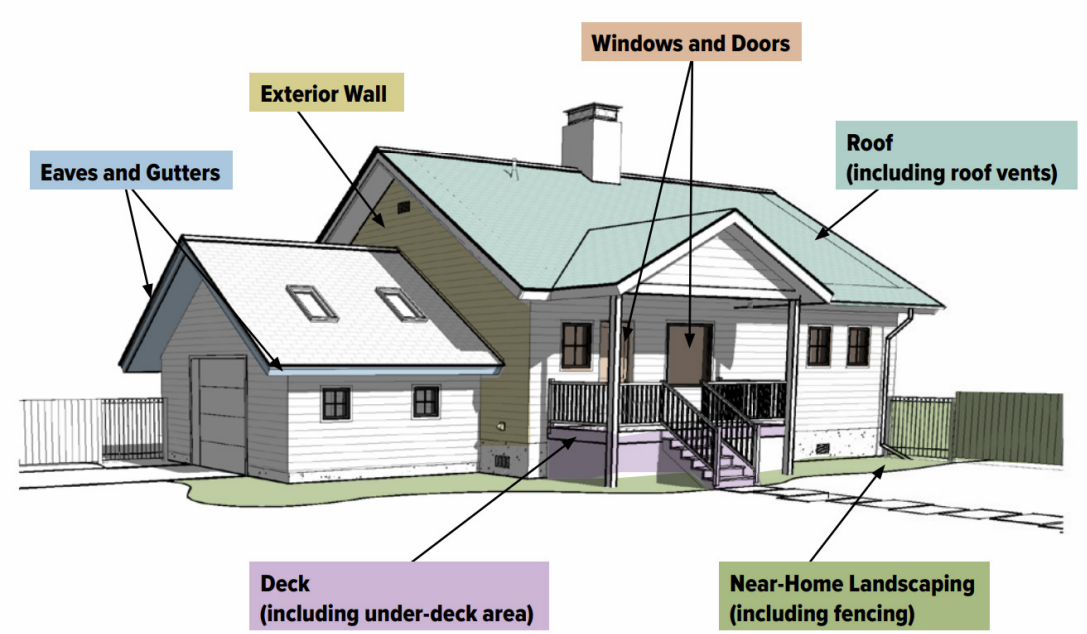
Following the January 2025 LA fires, the independent Blue Ribbon Commission on Climate Action and Fire-Safe Recovery was convened, whose final recommendations and action plans define key actions for coordination of regional recovery and on-going fire mitigation, and to advance fire-resistant and resilient building standards, enhance insurability, increase distributed energy and water systems, and more.

Data Source: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

What We Will Do

To advance wildfire and energy resilience the County will encourage and support neighborhoods to become certified Firewise Communities or created California Fire Safe Councils, and partner with these groups. The County will also lead by example by expanding solar energy and battery storage systems and microgrids at critical County facilities. Additionally, the County will update regulation to support responsible solar and battery energy storage systems within the County and advocate at the state level on behalf of County residents for energy affordability and climate resilience.

RESIDENTIAL REBUILD IN ALTADENA AFTER THE 2025 EATON FIRE, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES



Healthy and Fire Resilient Buildings and Properties

High-performance homes are healthier, more comfortable, and more resilient. The key components to a healthy and comfortable building are: airtight, well-insulated structures with limited thermal bridges (i.e., materials or structures that conduct heat, allowing fires to spread easily), access and control of natural light and air, high-performance windows, heat recovery ventilation, electric heat pump heating and cooling, and materials choice. Each of these contributes to the overall performance of a building. A high-performance building has many benefits including:

- Healthier indoor air quality; no natural gas combustion by-products to breathe
- A more comfortable and quieter home
- Increased resistance to future wildfires and smoke damage
- Fewer maintenance costs and concerns
- Energy costs reduced by 10% or more
- Reduced contribution to the climate crisis

Research around building destruction vs. survival in wildland and wildland-to-community fires points to embers, which can be carried more than a mile by wind, and small flames as the leading cause of ignition. A combination of firewise construction and landscaping, and community-scale practices, can help buildings withstand windblown embers by minimizing the likelihood of flames touching a building or any attachments and reducing the chance of fire spreading. Fire resilient landscaping specifically aims to reduce fuel by limiting the flammable vegetation and materials surrounding the home and increasing the moisture content of remaining vegetation.

Image Source: Headwaters Economics. Retrofitting a Home for Wildfire Resistance, Costs and Considerations (Spring 2024)

Inland Flooding and Extreme Precipitation

Extreme precipitation is projected to get more severe with periods of high-volume rainfall and inland flooding

Context

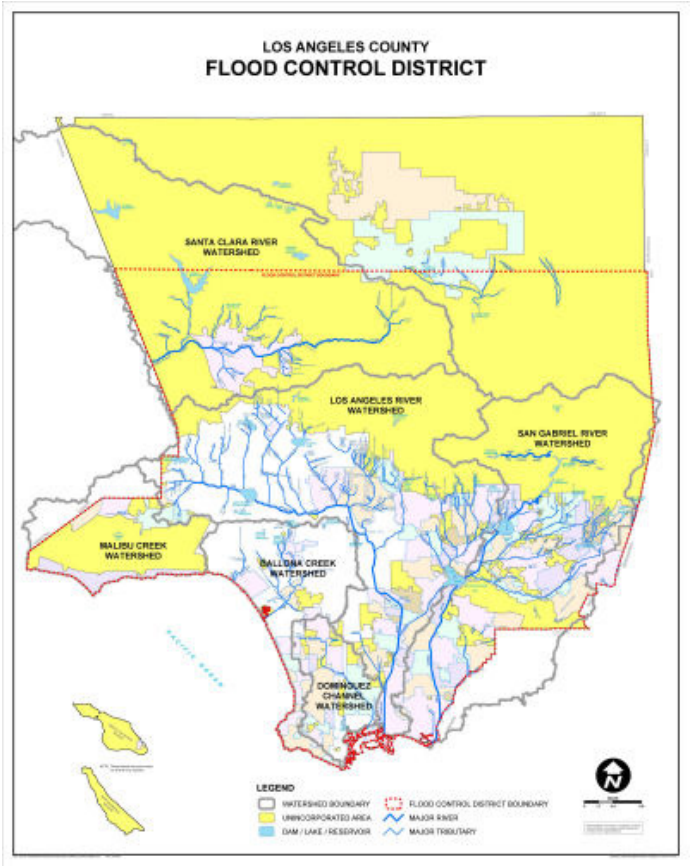
Rainfall patterns will change, with drier springs and summers and wetter winters. The concentration of rainfall over short periods will increase the likelihood of inland flooding and subsequent landslides and mudslides. It is not possible to calculate the amount of increased risk using existing data; data gaps and outdated floodplain maps belie a history and potential future of devastating floods. Energy infrastructure, again, is one of the physical assets at highest risk, along with medical facilities, transportation, and water systems.

LA County's first peoples lived and understood the variability in rain and seasons, and the periods of high- to low- or no-flow in rivers and streams. Changes in rain and flooding were managed by adjusting settlement footprints to maximize resources and avoid harm. This relationship with water changed as populations grew and settler development accelerated in the Los Angeles basin in the 1800s and into the 1900s. Historically, rivers have been unpredictable and floodplains included greater areas of the basin. For example, the Los Angeles River once flowed west into the Santa Monica Bay and the San Gabriel River once emptied into the ocean along today's path of the LA River into San Pedro Bay.

As population, development, and industry continued to grow, several major and destructive floods in the early 1900s led to growing demands for flood risk reduction. This led to the establishment of the Los Angeles County Flood Control District in 1915, early channelization projects and reservoirs, and then ultimately, with Federal support of the US Army Corps of Engineers, the channelization of the Los Angeles River from 1938–1960. These massive engineering efforts have succeeded in evacuating flood waters quickly away and facilitating further developments, but they have also created community and environmental impacts that many are working to overcome while still ensuring flood safety.

What We Have Done

The County has a large role to play in protecting communities, and our diverse and rich habitats. In addition to the flood management system, the County has influence over large swaths of unincorporated land including many of the region's waterways, such as the LA River, that were heavily altered through channelization to provide flood protection.



LA County Flood Control District Map shows watersheds, dams, lakes, and reservoirs, and major rivers and tributaries throughout the County.

Rainfall Management

Inland flooding in LA County results from intense precipitation events that create flows large enough to overtop natural waterways or exceed the capacity of stormwater infrastructure; the County is leading projects to slow down that rain, spread it out, and soak it into the ground for regional water management benefits.

With more than 100 years of service, the Los Angeles County Flood Control District–a separate County entity governed by the County Board of Supervisors–encompasses more than 2,700 square miles and approximately 2.1 million land parcels within 6 major watersheds. It includes drainage infrastructure within 86 incorporated cities as well as the unincorporated County areas. This includes 14 major dams and reservoirs, 483 miles of open channel, 27 spreading grounds, 3,330 miles of underground storm drains, 47 pump plants, 172 debris basins, 27 sediment placement sites, three seawater intrusion barriers and an estimated 82,000 catch basins.

Planning, and operational and maintenance activities of the District are conducted by LA County Public Works, including the Watershed Management, Flood Maintenance, and Water Resources Divisions.

The District is empowered to provide flood protection, water conservation, recreation and aesthetic enhancement within its boundaries. Major initiatives of the District include maintenance and updates of a Comprehensive Floodplain Management Plan; sediment management across the system's dams, debris basins, and other drainage infrastructure; coordinated implementation of the LA River Master Plan; and, stormwater quality work. The District also works to support a resilient water system through stormwater capture and groundwater recharge infrastructure and other community and neighborhood-scale projects.

Because of the District's leadership in planning and infrastructure–and, critically, County residents' support for resourcing stormwater and groundwater infrastructure–through the heavy and above-average rainfall during the October 2023-April 2024 storm season, over 96 billion gallons of stormwater were captured and infiltrated into the groundwater system. This is equivalent to the supply needs of more than 2.4 million people for one year. Though it does not always rain like this in LA County, it is imperative that when it does we are able to benefit and not be negatively impacted by this essential water resource.

Looking downstream the Rio Hondo Channel and Spreading Grounds at the Metrolink crossing on the border of Montebello and Pico Rivera, showing high water levels after a rain and the performance of the spreading grounds in holding water and infiltrating into the ground.

While flood risk management is critical, these alterations can also result in disruption of natural processes such as sediment transport, leading to cascading effects throughout the watershed all the way to the coast. The County is also responsible for a majority of countywide drainage infrastructure and has influence over smaller pieces of land interspersed throughout urban spaces where urban habitats and communities can thrive, and where smaller scale, decentralized stormwater, parks, and greening projects can also add up to multi-benefit community amenities.

What We Will Do

Governments and communities are now partnering on ways to reconnect with water—slow it down, spread it out, and soak it in—and convert these channelized systems into recreational resources creating extensive parks and trails throughout the County. Since the 2019 OurCounty plan, the County has invested nearly $1 billion in multi-benefit stormwater capture programs to store and reuse water. Through the County's leadership, and with community support, the voters created the Safe, Clean Water Program (Measure W) in 2018. This dedicated funding supports regional and municipal investments, as well as, technical assistance and studies and workforce training. As a result, there has been increased awareness across communities and cities in our collective ability to simultaneously tackle near-term community improvements and long-term climate resilience.

Now, through the Safe, Clean Water Program's Watershed Planning Initiative, investments are delivering more impactful water quality, water supply, and community-enhancing stormwater capture projects, programs, and studies. The plans cover each of the Program's watershed areas, which are: Central Santa Monica Bay, Lower Los Angeles River, Lower San Gabriel River, North Santa Monica Bay, Rio Hondo, Santa Clara River, South Santa Monica Bay, Upper Los Angeles River, and Upper San Gabriel River. These plans will help the County, cities, and communities evaluate and implement opportunities to protect, preserve, and restore floodplains, streams and wetlands to maximize ecosystem services. The plans can also support the potential creation of managed land buffers in flood risk areas to protect communities and increase access to open spaces that can also provide recreational opportunities, local food production, and other community benefits.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

Flood Insurance Savings

As climate change and its financial impacts converge with existing affordability and expense burdens, it is essential that we maximize opportunities that reduce risk and avoid future damages and impacts, while also generating cost savings today. The County is doing just that by participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and with above-minimum practices that provide annual flood insurance savings through the Community Rating System (CRS).

The NFIP was created in 1968 within the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to reduce loss of life and property, and meet the rising costs of disaster relief due to flooding nationally. The Program is voluntary based on a mutual agreement between the federal government and the local community. LA County entered the NFIP in 1980. Participation in the program makes flood insurance available to LA County unincorporated area residents and allows them to obtain direct federal relief loans following federally declared flood disasters. All incorporated cities within LA County also participate in the NFIP.

The CRS is a voluntary incentive program administered by FEMA that encourages NFIP communities, such as LA County, to perform floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP requirements. As a reward, NFIP flood insurance premium rates within the community are discounted to reflect the level of reduced flood risk resulting from the community's activities.

LA County has participated in the CRS since 1990 and as of April 1, 2022, has earned enough CRS points to be awarded a Class 6 rating. A Class 6 rating means that residents purchasing or renewing their NFIP flood insurance policies for properties in the unincorporated County receive a 20 percent discount on their annual premium. Los Angeles County will continue to identify other feasible CRS activities to earn a higher class rating to further reduce the NFIP flood insurance premium rate for property owners.

As of fall 2025, the incorporated cities of Santa Clarita (20 percent discount), Los Angeles (15 percent discount), and Long Beach (10 percent discount) are also CRS communities. Because of these collective efforts, policy holders within these communities benefit from nearly $1,000,000 in annual flood insurance savings.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

Sea-level Rise and Coastal Erosion and Flooding

Sea-level is projected to rise approximately 2.5 feet of rise by mid-century and 6.6 feet by end-of-century

Context

Sea-level rise impacts are both visible and not. Sea-level rise exacerbates our known coastal hazards, such as high tides, coastal storms, and erosion processes. Sea-level rise can also raise water tables near the coast, increasing severity of flooding and affecting below-ground infrastructure and resources, and resulting in saltwater intrusion into coastal aquifers.

By mid-century, all of LA County's coastline will experience at least moderate exposure to coastal flooding. Some areas around the Ports and on Santa Catalina Island will experience high exposure to sea-level rise, combined with extreme storms. Low-income communities will find it particularly difficult to prepare for and recover from flooding events, and the events may have an outsized impact on the local economy because of the concentration of key industries along the coast, including tourism, shipping, and select energy assets.

Sea-level rise creates a combined exposure area made up of three hazards:

- Passive or marine flooding, which includes ocean water reaching over the land surface (i.e., "bathtub flooding"), underground saltwater intrusion, and elevating of the water table closer to or above the ground surface, creating new wetlands;
- Annual high wave flooding, where coastal storms and waves reach farther inland or have greater heights because the base ocean level is higher and increasing; and,
- Coastal erosion, which can increase as there is more water and wave energy impacting the shoreline.

The coast is a dynamic setting, always undergoing natural and man-made changes. Large portions of the LA County coast as we know it today have been heavily altered by human activity: from the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles (Port Complex), to current and former break waters and piers and marinas, and previously, oil wells that littered the coast; and large-scale beach nourishment projects and other coastal developments on top of coastal dunes and on the ocean side of the Pacific Coast Highway, including sea walls. Historically the beaches were not as wide as they are today as a result of sand placement projects, yet still there are locations that suffer from consistent and severe erosion. Additionally, with the predominant movement of beach sediment from north to south, certain coastal structures have compartmentalized the coast and created barriers to alongshore transport of beach sand. Combined with upstream and inland flood control infrastructure, these structures have impounded the natural flow of sediment along and to the coast—and development on coastal dunes and bluffs have locked in sand that would otherwise naturally replenish the beaches—creating a need for coastal management practices to maintain beaches.

The coast is also a major economic driver for the LA County region. There are about 27 million beach visits per year and spending of about $2 billion per year. Local sales tax and transient occupancy tax each account for about $50 million each year totaling $100 million. LA County beaches are the most visited beaches in the state. The Port Complex is a major employer for the region and is also a significant asset for the West Coast and the nation. One in 12 jobs in Los Angeles/Long Beach and one in eight jobs for the five-county region of Los Angeles-Orange-Riverside-San Bernardino-Ventura are connected to or supported by Port activities. It makes up 76 percent of the West Coast's market share of containerized waterborne import cargo and 31 percent of the United States' market share. As a water-dependent industry the Ports have also assessed coastal hazards and potential impacts to their operations. The Ports have also taken steps to reduce air quality impacts of operations including from ships, and are currently innovating with electrification of equipment, onsite clean energy generation, and contributing to cleaner goods movement to and from the Ports.

Coastal Resilience

With predicted sea-level rise and intensifying coastal hazards causing extreme erosion, LA County is taking steps to strengthen shoreline resilience. The Department of Beaches & Harbors completed a Coastal Resilience Study and is developing a Regional Coastal Strategic Adaptation Plan for the stretch of coastline from Leo Carrillo Beach to Torrance Beach. The plan aims to coordinate resilience efforts across multiple jurisdictions and will be informed by both scientific data and community input. As part of this effort, the County will launch a regional shoreline monitoring program to collect data that supports long-term planning and decision-making. The final plan will identify and prioritize resilience projects, recommend funding strategies, and outline coalition structures to support implementation.

The County is also developing and implementing demonstration living shoreline projects with input from coastal management partners, CBOs, academia, and the public and identifying innovative beach management practices. Additionally, to combat coastal erosion, the County is piloting the beneficial reuse of sediment from inland sources, such as flood control infrastructure. The Sand Compatibility & Opportunistic Use Program (SCOUP) aims to increase the resilience of coastal areas by streamlining environmental review and regulatory approval for beach nourishment with locally available sand sources.

The California Coastal Commission adopted the sea-level Rise Policy Guidance document in August 2015. The document provides a summary of sea-level rise science at the time and guidance on how to properly address sea-level rise impacts. Since then, the document was updated in 2024 to reflect evolving science, the requirements laid out by Senate Bill 272 (SB 272), and environmental justice considerations. SB 272 requires local governments to develop sea-level rise adaptation plans as part of their Local Coastal Program (LCP) by January 1, 2034. SB 272 specifically requires the following to be integrated within the sea-level rise adaptation plans:

- Best available science
- A vulnerability assessment
- Adaptation strategies and recommended projects
- Identification of planning and implementation agencies
- An economic impact analysis
- A timeline for updates

In addition to SB 272 requirements, the updated sea-level Rise Policy Guidance document also offers direction on how to assess sea-level rise impacts on environmental justice communities, engage these communities in planning and permitting processes, and shape equitable adaptation strategies.

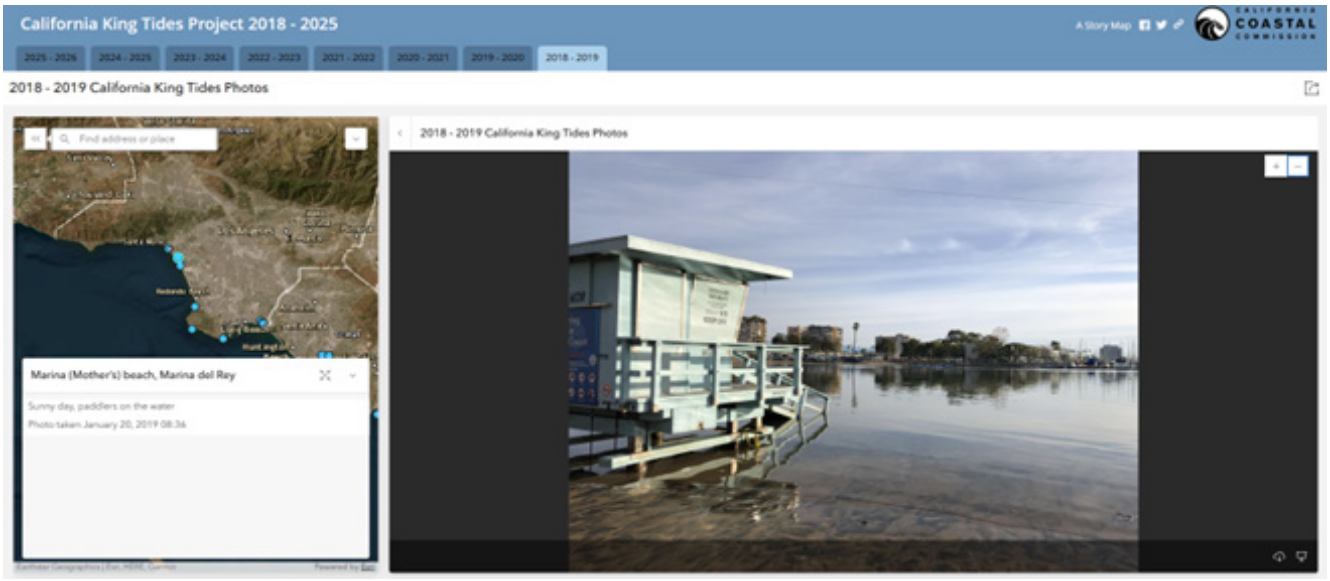

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

What We Have Done

The County Department of Beaches and Harbors (DBH) operates and maintains 18 public beaches along the Pacific Ocean coastline, mostly in the Santa Monica Bay, between the City of Malibu and the LA City community of San Pedro. From a foundational sea-level rise assessment and coastal resilience study, DBH has initiated collaborative efforts with the eight incorporated coastal cities and CBOs and residents in efforts to plan for coastal adaptation and pilot hybrid coastal management solutions for critical erosion areas.

What We Will Do

The County will continue to coordinate and collaborate, lead funding explorations, and work to facilitate community stewardship of coastal and marine habitats. These actions support ecosystems, biodiversity, and natural systems, water and flood resilience, and community resilience and regional partnerships including through education and connection with place.



California King Tides Project interactive online map showing a community scientist's submitted picture of water levels covering the sand past the lifeguard tower at Mother's Beach, Marina del Rey.

Snap the Shore, See the Future | California King Tides Project

"King Tide" is a common term to describe a very high tide or the highest astronomical tides of a year. King Tides happen when there is greatest gravitational pull from alignment of the sun, moon, and Earth. King Tides: occur naturally and regularly; are predictable and expected; and are not an everyday occurrence.

Community science documentation of these high water level events allow us to picture a future condition when that is the base sea-level due to climate change. These critical observations help:

- Document current flood risk in coastal areas
- Visualize the impacts of future sea-level rise in a community
- Ground-truth and validate climate change models by comparing model predictions with the high-tide reality
- Serve as a living record of change for future generations.

Learn more about the California King Tides Project–Snap the Shore, See the Future–and how to participate at: coastal.ca.gov/kingtides.

Drought

Over the Southwest of the United States, climate models project more than a 65% increase of megadrought between mid and end of century

Context

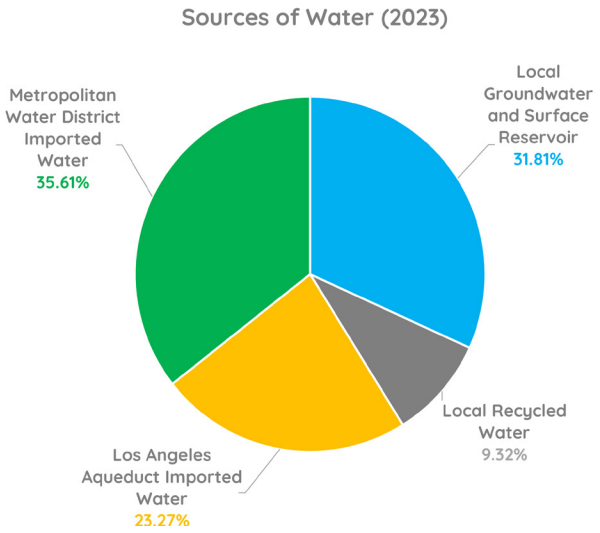
Los Angeles' climate naturally includes cycles of pronounced wet and dry seasons, however, climate change is expected to increase the frequency, duration, and severity of drought and mega-drought as rising temperatures and shifting precipitation patterns lead to more extremes. This lack of water will strain water supply, and therefore also risk infrastructure and physical assets that rely on water—notably, power plants and parks. The County has many communities that rely on single-source or small water service providers that could lose direct access to clean water. Additionally, drought may increase the levels of airborne dust in desert communities, a change that would be especially harmful to people with respiratory conditions or who spend a lot of time outside.

Historically, water management in LA County failed to account for the interconnectedness of all water, including groundwater, surface water, rainwater, and wastewater. This approach has led to a complex, disjointed system that is not well-suited to meeting regional water demand especially in light of a changing climate. With increased understanding of integrated water management strategies, more recent planning efforts have focused on solutions that take a "one water" approach to water resources management that recognizes this interconnectedness and achieves multiple benefits. Full implementation of these strategies, however, will require addressing challenges like costs and governance structures.

What We Have Done

The County has made important strides toward a more integrated and holistic water system. The passage of the Safe, Clean Water Program (Measure W) in 2018 created a new dedicated funding source to deliver stormwater projects, with an emphasis on those that achieve multiple benefits, including water supply. In 2023, the Board of Supervisors adopted a first-of-its-kind regional water roadmap called the Los Angeles County Water Plan (CWP). The plan outlines a shared, inclusive, regional path forward to sustainably and equitably achieve safe, clean, and reliable water resources for Los Angeles County. It was developed through the collaboration of over 200 water management agencies, Tribal governments, and CBO, non-governmental, and academic partners. It focuses on four key areas: regional water supply reliability, groundwater management, small and at-risk water systems resilience, and sediment impact management from wildfires. Each key area includes measurable targets and metrics. For example, the CWP includes a target to increase local supply sources by 580,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) by 2045. As of 2024, just over 28,000 acre-feet have been added since 2020. CWP Task Forces have been established to implement elements of the CWP two-year action plans. A CWP Wildfire Working Group is also preparing recommendations on regional water resilience in light of the January 2025 LA fires. The region will continue to build on this planning effort and implement the County's Water Plan, investing in a 21st-century water system that prioritizes well-connected water infrastructure, multi-benefit strategies, and restores natural processes and cycles.

Water conservation is another critical strategy to achieving a sustainable water supply that meets community needs in LA County. Conservation is also our most cost-effective strategy on the path to water self-sufficiency. A more self-sufficient water system will increase the County's resilience by reducing wasted water and leaks and reducing reliance on water sources from hundreds of miles away and that are not directly managed within our region.



Water Supply Sources

In 2023, all consumers in LA County used approximately 1,286,000 acre-feet of water (a 14 percent reduction from the 1,490,000 acre-feet consumed in 2017). More than half of the water used, 59 percent, was sourced from outside the region, equivalent to the 2017 levels of imported water. Only nine percent of water came from local recycled water sources, and 32 percent was sourced from local groundwater resources, also similar to 2017. More water from local sources means less energy and fewer emissions associated with transporting water long distances and more opportunity for a locally circular water system, as well as, greater local water resilience as imported water systems cross earthquake faults.

The biggest proposals to create "new" sources of drinking water are Pure Water Southern California and Pure Water Los Angeles. Both programs involve purifying the cleaned water from a wastewater treatment plant and replenishing groundwater with the purified water. Purified water may also provide an additional supply into drinking water plants. Both programs will produce purified water that meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.

These programs will benefit everyone from Ventura County to San Diego by adding to the region's water supplies. New local water supplies will improve reliability and help protect us from the impacts of climate change and earthquake risks. Large infrastructure investments take time to plan, design, fund, and construct. The benefits of these projects cannot come soon enough.

Pure Water Southern California: This program is a partnership between the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts.

- **Water Source**: A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility in Carson; **Capacity**: Water for 1.5 million people; **Timing**: Operational by 2032

Pure Water LA: This program is a partnership between Los Angeles Department of Water and Power and LA Sanitation & Environment.

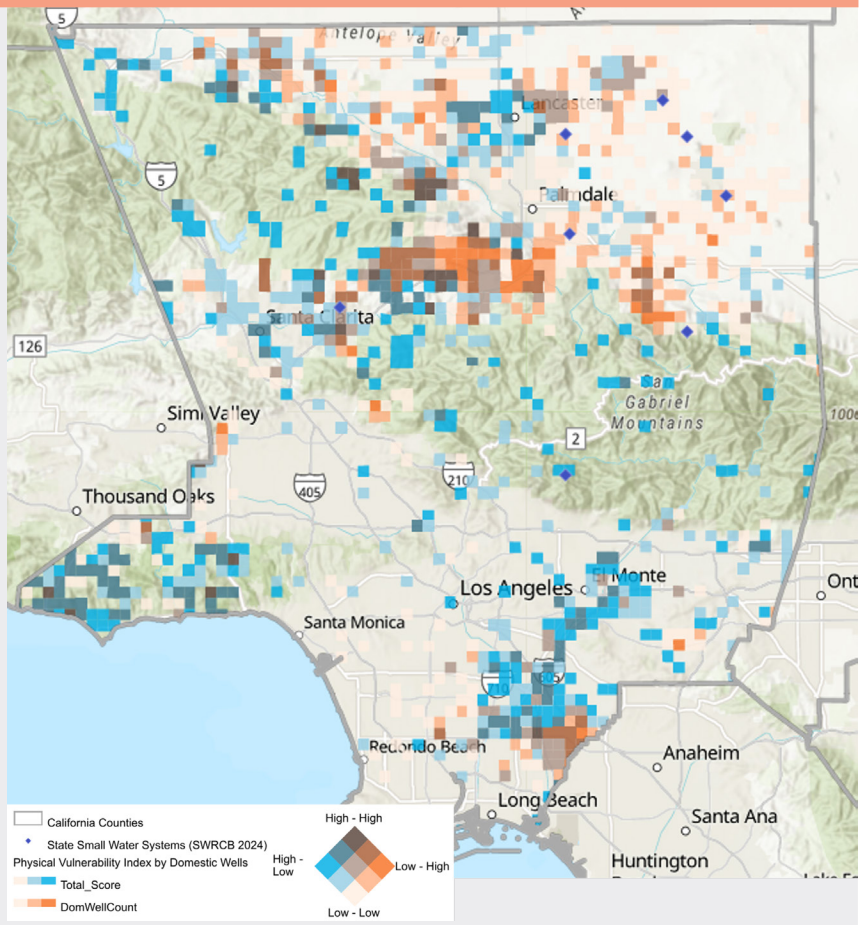
- **Water Source**: Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant in Playa Del Rey; **Capacity**: Water for up to 2.3 million people; **Timing**: Phase 1 2040

Learn more at Water for LA: waterforla.lacounty.gov.

Data Sources: Metropolitan Water District (MWD) & LA County Public Works

Water Shortage Vulnerability and Domestic Wells/State Small Water Systems

The County has conducted a Drought and Water Shortage Risk Assessment. This map shows the areas within the County with domestic wells and/or State Small Water Systems (SSWS) that are vulnerable to water supply shortages and the corresponding total social vulnerability scores. These areas and vulnerabilities were used by the CWP's Drought Resilience Plan Working Group to develop short-term actions and long-term strategies for addressing water shortage of domestic wells and SSWSs across the County. The mapped areas and their social vulnerabilities and physical vulnerability indicators–include:

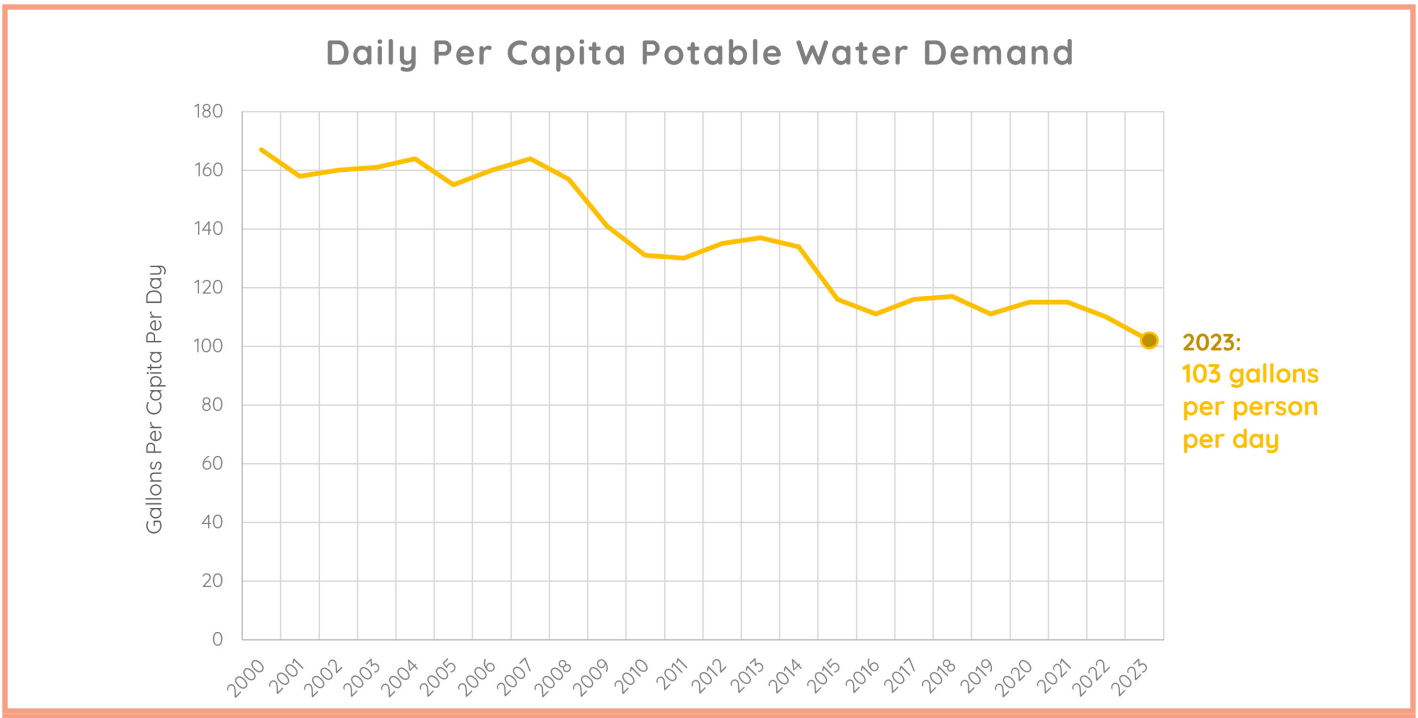


Mapped summary of findings from the County Drought Resilience Plan's Water Shortage Risk Assessment. Map Source: California Department of Water Resources' Water Shortage Vulnerability Explorer Tool.

- Antelope Valley: Medium-High; dry well susceptibility in fractured rock basins; multiple dry years, high fire risk, and high water quality risk
- Santa Clarita / Agua Dulce / Acton: Medium-Low; dry well susceptibility in fractured rock basins; multiple dry years, high fire risk, and high water quality risk
- Foothills of Santa Susana / Western San Gabriel Valley Mountains: Medium-Low and Medium; multiple dry years, very high fire risk, and high water quality risk
- Santa Monica Mountains: Low; dry well susceptibility in fractured rock basins; very high fire risk, and high water quality risk
- Southeast LA County: Medium-High and High; dry well susceptibility in fractured rock basins; multiple dry years, moderate-high fire risk, and high water quality risk
- Northwest LA County: Medium-Low; multiple dry years, very high fire risk, and high water quality risk

What We Will Do

The County will lead water conservation efforts by reducing indoor and outdoor water consumption and adopting measures that lead to lower water demand or increased water reuse and recycling, with consideration for the diverse needs of water users. The County will implement and adaptively manage the CWP to maximize both centralized and decentralized sources. This includes large recycling projects, groundwater, stormwater capture, and the use of alternative water sources such as greywater and rainwater. In addition the County will work to improve regional conveyance of water. In alignment with the CWP, the County will advocate for a collaborative approach to partnering with the region's various groundwater managers to sustainably manage regional groundwater basins and develop a regional stormwater-aquifer model to improve groundwater recharge.



Potable Water Demand

In 2023, per person potable water demand was roughly 103 gallons per day, reflecting a steady decline since 2000. Although our daily potable water consumption is still unsustainable in the face of climate change-induced droughts and other stressors on our water systems, the 38 percent reduction highlights the success of standards like CalGreen and local landscape water use policies. Introducing more stringent regulation, enforcing implementation, and incentivizing culture change all have the power to generate further reductions and can help mirror efforts in similar jurisdictions like the City and County of San Francisco, where the average per person per day water demand is under 50 gallons.

Data Source: Metropolitan Water District

Climate Resilience Actions Summary

The Climate Resilience Actions Summary highlights the specific strategies Los Angeles County will advance to reduce climate risks, strengthen community well-being, and support a more resilient region. Sourced from the 2025 OurCounty Plan, these actions summarize our shared vision in clear, implementable steps. Together, these actions reflect a holistic approach, aligning policies, investments, and partnerships, to address multiple hazards, support frontline communities, and prepare our infrastructure and neighborhoods for a changing climate.

Extreme Heat Resilience

Horizon	Category	Action	
Near Term	Infrastructure for Resilience	**23**	Install and upgrade hydration stations, bathrooms, and other amenities in parks and other public spaces to support community resilience and ensure access to clean water and sanitation.
Near Term	Infrastructure for Resilience	**29**	Develop and implement a County Heat Action Plan to ensure that communities, infrastructure, and ecosystems can thrive in the face of rising temperatures and more extreme heat.
Near Term	Resilient Buildings	**36**	Maximize cool roof and solar and battery installation at Los Angeles County Development Authority's low-income housing facilities.
Near Term	Infrastructure for Resilience	**43**	Implement priority actions from the Room to Grow: the Los Angeles County Community Forest Management Plan (CFMP).
Near Term	Planning	**44**	Complete an assessment identifying early opportunities for depaving projects in multiple high canopy need communities, including on public and private property and at schools.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

Wildfire and Energy Resilience

Horizon	Category	Action	
Near Term	Energy Systems	**17**	Advocate on behalf of County residents for energy affordability and climate resilience and promote expansion of clean energy and energy efficiency programs at the California Public Utility Commission.
Near Term	Energy Systems	**24**	Expand battery storage systems and microgrids at critical County facilities and infrastructure to enhance resilience.
Near Term	Community Preparedness + Response	**25**	Encourage and support neighborhoods to become certified Firewise Communities or create California Fire Safe Councils and provide support to help these communities to develop and implement Community Wildfire Protection Plans and maintain their fire-safe practices.
Near Term	Energy Systems	**28**	Support the development and implementation of advanced clean technology, such as virtual power plants, vehicle-to-grid or vehicle-to-building technology, and microgrids, to build a more equitable and resilient grid.
Near Term	Community Preparedness + Response	**56**	Adopt a Community Wildfire Protection Ordinance, and engage in and support the development, implementation, and maintenance of Community Wildfire Protection Plans.
Near Term	Energy Systems	**90**	Develop a publicly accessible community energy map that identifies opportunities for deploying distributed energy resources and microgrids in order to improve energy resiliency in climate vulnerable communities.
Near Term	Energy Systems	**91**	Maximize the installation of solar and energy storage systems on County property, including requiring solar on new facilities, whenever cost-effective.
Near Term	Energy Systems	**92**	Develop and adopt an updated renewable energy ordinance that advances renewable energy and storage technologies in ways that prioritize community safety, energy resilience, and environmental justice.
Near Term	Energy Systems	**93**	Identify suitable areas and incentives for the development of renewable energy technology that also address community concerns.

Water Resilience

Horizon	Category	Action	
Near Term	Coastal Resilience	**30**	Establish a collaborative regional approach to develop and implement a coastal resilience and adaptation program that uses sea level rise projections and environmental justice principles to protect public health and safety and coastal habitats and economies.
Near Term	Infrastructure for Resilience	**55**	Evaluate and implement opportunities to protect, preserve, and restore floodplains, streams, and wetlands to maximize ecosystem services.
Near Term	Infrastructure for Resilience	**77**	Implement existing and develop new river corridor master plans to establish comprehensive and coordinated management guidelines for local waterways, prioritizing re-wilding where feasible, while also balancing needs, such as flood management, habitat, biodiversity, and community preference.
Near Term	Funding for Resilience	**122**	Promote, advocate for, and ensure equitable and countywide access to incentive programs that support water conservation and stormwater retrofits, particularly those that use a multi-benefit, watershed approach.
Near-to-Medium Term	Infrastructure for Resilience	**39**	Implement and adaptively manage the County Water Plan in order to realize the local water supply plan to maximize both centralized and decentralized sources, including large recycling projects, groundwater, stormwater capture, and the use of alternative water sources such as gray water and rainwater, in addition to improved and efficient regional conveyance of water.
Near-to-Medium Term	Planning	**40**	In alignment with the County Water Plan, support efforts to clean up contaminated aquifers and protect groundwater basins from seawater intrusion and other pollutants.
Medium Term	Infrastructure for Resilience	**42**	Implement and adaptively manage existing programs to ensure effective, well-maintained flood-risk mitigation infrastructure to communities and include a mechanism to facilitate reporting of incidents by residents/ municipalities to help identify and address any chronic local flooding issues.
Medium Term	Funding for Resilience	**57**	Increase flood insurance affordability countywide by maintaining, maximizing, and expanding jurisdictions' participation in the FEMA National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System.
Medium Term	Infrastructure for Resilience	**121**	In alignment with the County Water Plan, support implementation of the California State Water Control Board Urban Water Use objectives through local water conservation strategies, including adoption and enforcement of ordinances, incentive programs, and coordinated messaging and education.
Medium-to-Long Term	Planning	**41**	In alignment with the County Water Plan, advocate for a collaborative approach to partnering with the region's various groundwater managers to sustainably manage regional groundwater basins and develop a regional stormwater-aquifer model to improve groundwater recharge.

Resilient Ecosystems and Biodiversity

Horizon	Category	Action	
Ongoing	Natural Systems	**38**	In alignment with the County's Safe, Clean Water Program, invest in multi-benefit, naturebased stormwater management solutions that diversify and increase reliability of the water supply, reduce dependency on imported water, reduce impermeable area, and increase green space and vegetation, and maximize benefits to Native and disadvantaged communities.
Near Term	Natural Systems	**46**	Support the preservation of agricultural and working lands by limiting their conversion, particularly in high fire and flood hazard areas, and identifying opportunities for incentivizing agricultural uses.
Near Term	Natural Systems	**76**	Integrate best practices for sustainable parks into the County's Park Design Guidelines, addressing key issues such as biodiversity and native plants, operations and maintenance, and stormwater management.
Near-to-Medium Term	Natural Systems	**75**	Support strategies to preserve and protect priority ecological sites, supporting sites, and priority species, including but not limited to significant ecological areas, habitat connections, terrestrial streams, wetlands, and aquatic habitats.
Medium Term	Natural Systems	**58**	Explore the creation of managed vegetated land buffers in high fire hazard and flood risk areas to protect communities and increase access to open spaces that can also provide recreational, local food, and other community benefits.
Medium Term	Natural Systems	**70**	Increase coordination and expand training for County and affiliated personnel to promote the selection of native, climate-resilient species that strengthen biodiversity, fire resistance, stormwater capture, and regional habitat connectivity.
Medium Term	Natural Systems	**72**	Identify opportunities for ecosystem enhancement for areas impacted by disturbances such as wildfires or invasive pests.
Medium Term	Coastal Resilience	**78**	Facilitate restoration of sandy beaches, dunes, wetlands, kelp forests, and other marine and coastal habitats that support biodiversity, economic activity, and equitable access to recreational activities.

Resilient Built Environment

Horizon	Category	Action	
Near Term	Infrastructure for Resilience	**27**	Maintain, update, and use the countywide Climate Vulnerability Assessment to assess high risk infrastructure assets and guide priority investments, projects, programs, and policy changes to address social and physical infrastructure risks.
Near Term	Infrastructure for Resilience	**35**	Create uniform climate design guidelines for capital projects and develop climate-focused capital improvement program that can be replicated by other jurisdictions.
Near Term	Resilient Buildings	**37**	Provide technical assistance to building owners and operators to take action on County priorities, such as energy efficiency, decarbonization, water management, and indoor air quality.
Near Term	Planning	**45**	Update land use and development standards to facilitate production of infill "missing middle" housing.
Medium Term	Resilient Buildings	**31**	Develop a whole home hazards retrofit program, including direct install support, for sustainable and resilient building upgrades, that address risks, such as fire, heat, flood, drought, seismic events, and indoor air quality.
Medium Term	Resilient Buildings	**48**	Develop a rubric through the County's Land Bank Pilot to evaluate properties that are most viable for the County to acquire to build affordable housing, including mapping layers with future public transit and climate risks to identify opportunities for transit-oriented development and climate-safe infill development or disaster recovery.
Medium Term	Planning	**54**	Incorporate climate projections into the regular updates of the building code, fire code, Hazard Mitigation Plan, Community Wildfire Protection Plan, and Floodplain Management Plan.

Community Partnerships

Horizon	Category	Action	
Near Term	Community Resilience	**161**	Develop public-facing online climate health data tools and resources and host trainings, events, and workshops to educate community members on how to access, interact with, interpret, and use data.
Near Term	Community Resilience	**164**	Expand youth engagement and education on climate-related issues, such as health impacts, advocacy, and climate anxiety through the LA County Youth Climate Commission (YCC).
Near Term	Community Resilience	**167**	Disseminate community-specific, climate-related health messaging to healthcare and community partners.
Near-to-Medium Term	Community Resilience	**26**	Partner with communities most impacted by climate hazards to map and assess existing assets that support communities outside of, during, and after hazard events, and support enhancements of such hubs of community resilience.
Near-to-Medium Term	Community Resilience	**32**	Collaborate with climate-vulnerable communities, local organizations, and other community-based organizations to enhance capacity to engage in, plan for, and co-create programs and projects solutions for sustainability and climate resilience challenges.
Medium Term	Community Preparedness + Response	**21**	Expand and partner on opportunities for community hazards trainings, ensuring a culturally-specific and trauma-informed lens, such as household and family emergency preparedness, Community Sensitive Site Safety Blueprint, or Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT).
Medium Term	Community Preparedness + Response	**22**	Advance economic resiliency in the region by building the capacity of small businesses to prepare for and sustain operations following natural disasters and other economic shocks.
Medium Term	Community Resilience	**158**	Collaborate to create community-led programming in areas such as preparedness planning, environmental justice initiatives, and sustainability and resiliency education and outreach.

Regional Partnerships

Horizon	Category	Action	
Ongoing	Funding for Resilience	**165**	Coordinate multi-jurisdictional efforts to seek local, state, federal, and philanthropic funding to support OurCounty initiatives and provide technical assistance for community-based organizations, smaller jurisdictions, and tribal governments.
Ongoing	Funding for Resilience	**174**	Work with County departments to maximize existing and develop new dedicated and/or innovative financing mechanisms to implement OurCounty sustainability and climate resilience priorities.
Near Term	Planning	**33**	Collaborate with County departments, academic partners, local Tribes, nongovernmental, and other partners, and other jurisdictions to review lessons learned from past disasters and apply insights to proactively strengthen preparedness, response, and resilience strategies.
Near Term	Community Resilience	**162**	Collaborate with cities, nonprofits, academic and research institutions, and other partners to increase public participation in community science initiatives such as the City Nature Challenge and California King Tides Project.
Near Term	Community Resilience	**163**	Develop an accessible, centralized online hub for OurCounty climate and environmental data to support advocacy and implementation efforts across community partners, city and Tribal governments, County departments, and residents.
Near Term	Community Resilience	**168**	Support leadership training programs to educate elected officials and government decision-makers on sustainability and climate resilience.
Near Term	Community Resilience	**169**	Partner to identify and support actions to safeguard historic and cultural sites, landmarks, and resources and cultural practices against climate change impacts.
Near Term	Planning	**171**	Partner with cultural institutions to develop and implement a sustainable programing toolkit inclusive of actions like free or reduced entry fees on extreme heat days, using recycled materials, and other sustainable practices.
Near-to-Medium Term	Funding for Resilience	**170**	Engage with state and regional, and private sector and community experts to address the impacts of climate change on the availability and affordability of insurance and advocate for reforms that enhance insurability.
Medium Term	Planning	**159**	Partner with non-governmental organizations to create strategic, comprehensive, and culturally appropriate education and workforce training initiatives to support sustainable practices, ocean conservation, climate readiness, and environmental literacy.

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