Table 1: Natural Infrastructure and Nature-based Measures: Summary of risk reduction performance and engineering guidance, costs, and factors relevant to climate change.

Key - = Low confidence, feature not likely to address + = High confidence, data available ~ = Limited confidence refinement needed Blank = need data			Risk Reduction Performance <sup>1</sup>					Design/O&M Criteria	Costs <sup>2</sup> per linear foot		Other Factors	
			Reduce coastal erosion/ Shoreline Stabilization	Nuisance floods (high tides with sea level rise)	Short wave (<2') attenu- ation (Stabilize Sediment)	Reduce force & height of med. waves (2-5')	Storm Surge (low frequency extreme events)	(for performance areas specific to feature)	Construction	Annual O&M <sup>3</sup>	Mitigates climate change (CO <sub>2</sub> sequestration)	Adaptability to sea level rise & changing community needs
	Structural	Groins	+4	-	+			+	\$2-5k	\$.15k	No	
		Breakwaters	+4	-	+	+		+	\$5 - 10k	>\$.5k	No	Variable
		Seawall/ Revetments/ Bulkheads	+4	+		+	+	+	\$5-10k \$5-10k \$2-5k	>\$.5k \$.15k \$.15k	No	
		Surge Barriers	-			+	+	+	>\$10k <sup>5</sup>		No	
	Existing Natural	Wetlands	+		+	~	~	N/A	N/A		Yes	Yes
,		Mangroves/ coastal forest	+		+	+	+	N/A	N/A		Yes	Yes
		Vegetated Dunes	+		+	+	+	N/A	N/A		~	Yes
	Nature-based	Beach Nourishment	+	+	+	+		+	\$2k - 5k <sup>6</sup>	\$.1k5k		Yes
S S		Vegetated Dune creation	+	+	+	+	+	+	\$.03k - 5k <sup>6</sup>	\$.1k5k	~	Yes
Strategy		Barrier Island Restoration	+	+	+	+	+	+	\$0.76k - \$1.1k <sup>7</sup>			Yes
		Small scale edging and sills (living shorelines)	+	~	+				\$1k-2k	<\$.1k	Variable	Yes
		Restored Oyster/Shell-fish Reefs	+		+	~	~	Possible, akin to low breakwaters	\$.23k24k <sup>8</sup>		Yes	Yes
		Restored/ Created Coral Reefs	+		+	~	~	Possible, akin to low breakwaters	\$.2k – 508k <sup>9</sup>		~	
		Restored Maritime Forests (including Mangroves)	+	+	+	+	+		\$.23k - 216k <sup>10</sup> /ha (mangroves)		Yes	Yes
		Restored Wetlands <sup>11</sup>	+	+	+	~		-	\$0.81k- 36.4k/ha <sup>12</sup>		Yes	Yes

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> General coastal risk reduction performance factors include storm intensity, track, forward speed, surrounding local bathymetry and topography

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> USACE and NOAA (2015) is the source for most costs in this table unless otherwise noted with a footnote. Values not adjusted for inflation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Based on 50 year project life

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> While these hardened coastal features can effectively reduce erosion in certain coastal areas, they also often lead to increased or unwanted erosion in other coastal areas.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> No data for surge barriers presented by linear foot, but due to size, engineering complexity and more difficult construction conditions, estimated to be greater than \$10k/linear

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Higher cost is for beach nourishment with vegetated dune creation. Low end estimate based on a NRDA Trustees (2012) for Pensacola Beach.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Day et al. (2005)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Gregalis et al. (2008) <sup>9</sup> Ferrario et al. (2014) <sup>10</sup> Gilman and Ellison (2007)

Various methods including sediment diversions or hydrological reconnection
 Coastal Resources Management Council's "<u>The Costs of Environmental Restoration Projects</u>"