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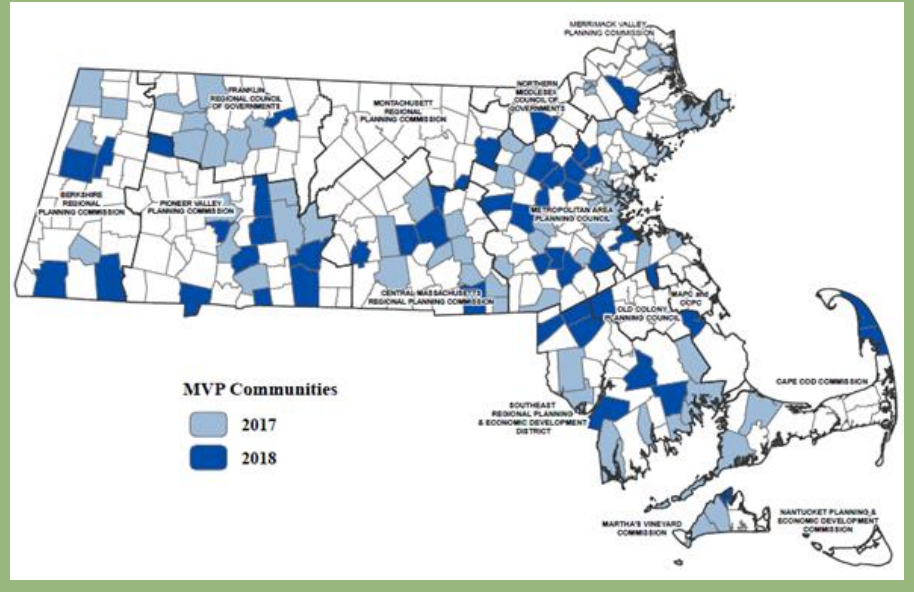
Climate Change Successes



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Funding Climate Change Strategies

Avoid the Unmanageable

- Clean Energy
- Efficiency and Conservation
- Renewables

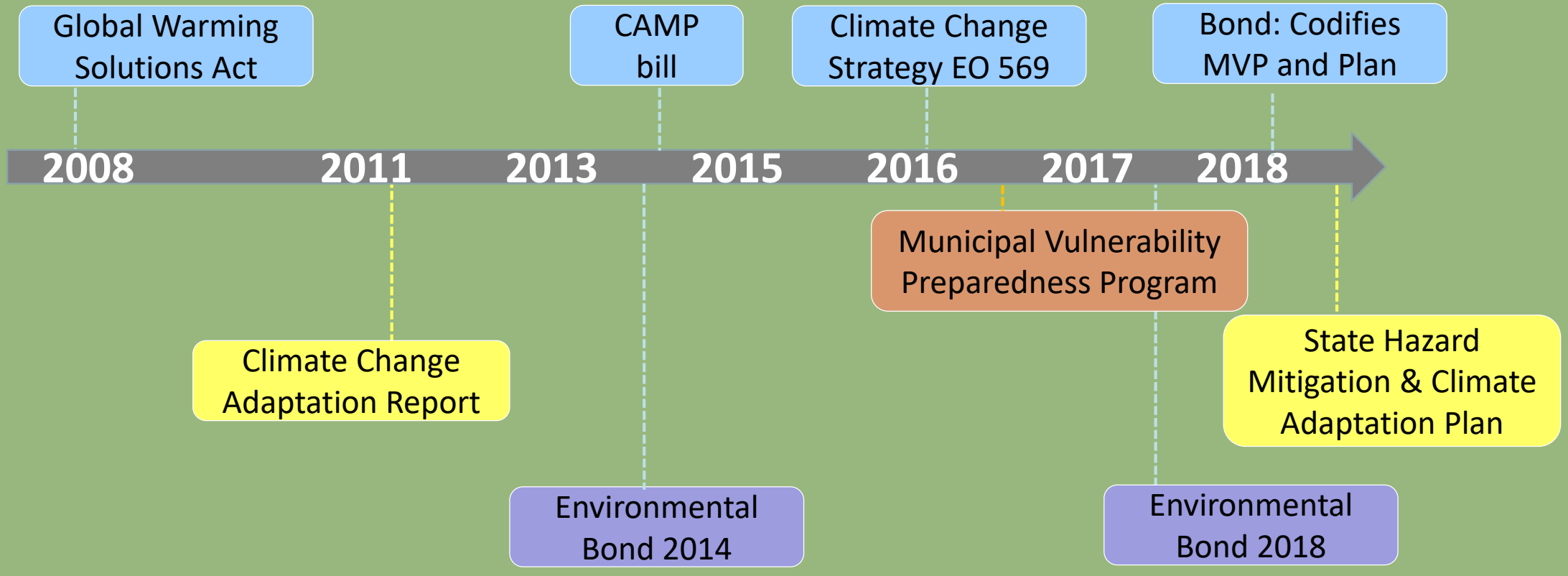
$: Cap & Trade (RGGI)

Manage the Unavoidable

- Hazard Mitigation
- Climate Adaptation
- Resilience

$: Capital Bond

Massachusetts Policy History -- Iterative: Climate Adaptation



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Capital Bond Funding Practices

- Prioritization: Enhance Safety, Avoid Costs and Nature-Based Solutions
- Integration -- Multi-Sector Responsibility
- Leveraging:
  - Municipal: opt-in / eligibility requirements
  - Partner organizations: labor and funding

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Floodplain Restoration

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Removal of Hazardous and Obsolete Dams

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Right-Sizing Bridges and Culverts

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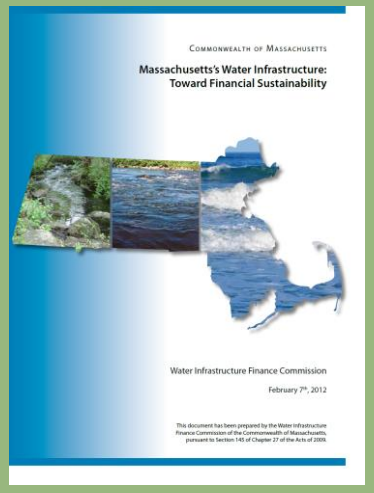
Water Infrastructure



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Coastal Restoration

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Next Steps: Funding

Natural Solution to Carbon Pollution

- Better protect, manage, and restore our natural and working lands – forests, farms, and wetlands – to remove carbon pollution already in the air

Coastal Buy Back

- Repeatedly damaged; ecological value; willing landowners

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Definitions

- ***Climate change***: A change in the state of the climate that can be identified by statistical changes of its properties that persist for an extended period.
- ***Hazard mitigation***: The effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters.
- ***Climate adaptation***: Adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.
- ***Resilience***: The ability of a system and its component parts to anticipate, absorb, accommodate, or recover from the effects of a hazardous event in a timely and efficient manner.
- ***Natural hazards***: Natural events that threaten lives, property, and other assets. Often, natural hazards can be predicted. They tend to occur repeatedly in the same geographical locations because they are related to weather patterns or physical characteristics of an area.