



6 Beacon St., Suite 1025, Boston, MA 02108
Jack Clarke ◊ 617-523-8448 ◊ jclarke@massaudubon.org
Steve Long ◊ 617-532-8367 ◊ slong@tnc.org
www.massadapt.org, [@mass_adapt](https://twitter.com/mass_adapt), [#mass_adapt](https://twitter.com/mass_adapt)

Sources of Public Funding: Climate Change Adaptation/Resiliency

State Operating Budget (FY18):

2000-0101: For the executive office of energy and environmental affairs to coordinate and implement strategies for climate change adaptation and preparedness including, but not limited to: (i) the resiliency of the commonwealth's transportation, energy and public health infrastructures; (ii) built environments; (iii) municipal assistance; (iv) improved data collection and analysis; (v) enhanced planning; and (vi) improving resiliency through the strengthening and revitalization of natural resources, including marshes and other wetlands; provided, that the executive office may enter into interagency service agreements to facilitate and accomplish these efforts..... \$150,000

Environmental Bond Authorizations: Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs

Climate Change Planning (statewide plan and also funds regional planning agencies to provide municipal planning grants) \$10M

A comprehensive adaptation management plan will provide both a state plan and technical and financial assistance to municipalities to address the unavoidable consequences from rapid climate change.

Climate Change Buy Out of sensitive coastal lands from willing landowners \$20M

Buildings on Massachusetts' fragile and vulnerable beaches, banks and dunes face the prospect of stronger and more frequent storms, erosion and property loss as a result of rapid climate change and accelerated sea level rise. This new program allows for willing owners to sell their property to the Commonwealth if their homes have been repeatedly and substantially damaged due to such storms, and if their homes are located in sensitive resource areas. The Commonwealth will in turn preserve property and make it available for conservation and public recreational access.

Climate Change Infrastructure (grants to municipalities) \$10M

This new grant program supports community efforts to provide infrastructure to reduce risks and promote resiliency.

Climate Change Center at UMass to conduct research and provide data \$20M

This new statewide climate center would assist in the development of a Strategic Framework for Climate Resilience, helping Massachusetts adapt in the face of climate change impacts like rising sea levels and more frequent storms.

Coastal Infrastructure \$120M

This new program would to address pressing coastal infrastructure needs to protect against damaging and costly sea-level rise and storm surges. Seawalls and other structures are often necessary to protect public safety, private property and public resources such as wastewater treatment plants which could significantly impact human health and safety in an extreme weather event.

New: Dam removal and repair \$49M

Augments funding in the Dam Loan Fund for removals and repairs under the Dam law enacted in 2013.

Community Resiliency and Green Infrastructure Programs – Office of Coastal Zone Management (CZM) \$1M.

Funds critical coastal infrastructure and dam repair, including municipal grants to reduce or eliminate risk associated with coastal storms and sea level rise as natural solutions have often proved to be the best defense against damage from coastal storms and extreme weather events.

Sources of Funding Referenced in CAMP

Massachusetts Alternative Compliance Payments (\$40 million 2014), fund the Mass. Community Clean Energy Resiliency Initiative. Funds are paid by electrical retail suppliers if they have insufficient Renewable or Alternative Energy Certificates to meet their compliance obligations under the Renewable and Alternative Portfolio Standard programs. Through the Initiative, technical assistance or direct project implementation funding is being made available by EEA and DOER to cities and towns that identify facilities in their communities where the loss of electrical service would result in the disruption of a critical public safety or life sustaining function, including emergency services, shelters, food and fuel supply and communications infrastructure. Municipalities can use the funding to implement clean energy technologies to keep their energy systems operable.

Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI)

From 2014 to 2020, the change to the RGGI cap could result in an additional \$2.2 billion across all nine states from the sale of allowances. RGGI is likely to generate additional allowance revenues for Massachusetts beyond the level generated over the first four years of the program. By statute, the state must invest at least 80 percent of its allowance proceeds in energy efficiency (GWSA 5-Year Progress Report, p. 43). An additional \$350 million of RGGI funding is expected to Mass by 2020. We propose that 20 percent of it should be used for adaptation