

SENATE No. 1979

Senate, July 23, 2015 – Text of the Senate Bill providing for the establishment of a comprehensive adaptation management plan in response to climate change (Senate, No. 1979) (being the text of Senate, No. 1973, printed as amended)

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the One Hundred and Eighty-Ninth General Court
(2015-2016)

An Act providing for the establishment of a comprehensive adaptation management plan in response to climate change.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1 SECTION 1. The General Laws are hereby amended by inserting after chapter 21O the
2 following chapter:-

CHAPTER 21P.

4 COMPREHENSIVE ADAPTATION MANAGEMENT ACTION PLANNING IN RESPONSE
5 TO CLIMATE CHANGE

6 Section 1. As used in this chapter, the following words shall have the following meanings
7 unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

8 “Adaptation”, a response and process of adjustment to actual or expected climate change
9 and its effects that seeks to increase the resiliency and reduce the vulnerability of the
10 commonwealth’s built and natural environments and seeks to moderate or avoid harm or exploit

11 beneficial opportunities to reduce the safety and health risks that vulnerable human populations
12 and resources may encounter due to climate change.

13 “Executive office”, the executive office of energy and environmental affairs.

14 “Hazard mitigation”, an effort using nonstructural measures to reduce loss of life and
15 property by lessening the impacts of major storms.

16 “Plan”, the comprehensive adaptation management action plan.

17 “Public utility”, as defined in clause (7) of paragraph (j) of section 5 of chapter 21E.

18 “Resilience”, the capacity of social, economic and environmental systems to cope with a
19 hazardous event, trend or disturbance by responding or reorganizing in ways that maintain their
20 essential function, identity and structure while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation,
21 learning and transformation.

22 “State agency”, a legal entity of state government established by the legislature as an
23 agency, board, bureau, department, office or division of the commonwealth with a specific
24 mission that may either report to an executive office or secretariat or be independent division or
25 department.

26 “State authority”, a body politic and corporate constituted as a public instrumentality of
27 the commonwealth and established by an act of the legislature to serve an essential governmental
28 function; provided, however, that “state authority” shall include energy generation and
29 transmission, solid waste, drinking water, wastewater and stormwater and telecommunication
30 utilities serving areas identified by the executive office as subject to material risk of flooding;
31 provided further, that unless designated as such by the secretary of energy and environmental

32 affairs, “state authority” shall not include: (i) a state agency; (ii) a city or town; (iii) a body
33 controlled by a city or town; or (iv) a separate body politic for which the governing body is
34 elected, in whole or in part, by the general public or by representatives of member cities or
35 towns.

36 “Sustainability”, the establishment and maintenance of conditions under which humans
37 and nature can exist in productive harmony and fulfill the social, economic and other
38 requirements of present and future generations in a just and equitable manner, including
39 providing for the long-term viability of the people and economy of the commonwealth and its
40 natural ecosystems, which requires consideration of the risks posed by climate change, the
41 practicality of maintaining a long-term presence in the most vulnerable areas and the need to
42 protect and restore natural ecosystems and their services.

43 Section 2. (a) The secretary of energy and environmental affairs and the secretary of
44 public safety and security, in consultation with appropriate secretariats as determined by the
45 governor, shall develop, draft, adopt and revise at least once every 10 years, a comprehensive
46 adaptation management action plan. The plan shall encourage and provide guidance to state
47 agencies, state authorities, and regional planning agencies to proactively address the
48 consequences of climate change and provide a process for local and regional climate
49 vulnerability assessment and adaptation strategy development. The plan and any updates shall be
50 filed with clerks of the house of representatives and senate. The plan shall be developed with
51 guidance from the comprehensive adaptation management action plan advisory commission
52 established in section 3.

53 Upon the adoption of the plan, all certificates, licenses, permits, authorizations, grants,
54 financial obligations, projects, actions and approvals for any proposed projects, uses or activities
55 in and by a state agency or state authority shall be consistent, to the maximum extent practicable,
56 with the plan.

57 (b) The plan shall include, but not be limited to: (i) a statement setting forth the
58 commonwealth's goals, priorities and principles for ensuring effective prioritization for the
59 resiliency, preservation, protection, restoration and enhancement of the commonwealth's built
60 and natural infrastructure; (ii) a commitment to the adherence of sound management practices
61 which shall take into account the existing natural, built and economic characteristics of the
62 commonwealth's most vulnerable areas and human populations; (iii) data on existing, forecasted
63 and projected impacts including, but not limited to, drought and temperature changes, inland
64 flooding and sea level rise according to the best and latest data, forecasting and models; (iv) a
65 statement on the preparedness and vulnerabilities in the commonwealth's emergency response
66 and infrastructure resiliency including, but not limited to, energy, transportation,
67 communications, health and other systems; and (v) an assessment of the economic vulnerability
68 of local businesses in high-risk communities.

69 Section 3. (a) There shall be a comprehensive adaptation management action plan
70 advisory commission to assist the secretary of energy and environmental affairs and the secretary
71 of public safety and security in developing the comprehensive adaptation management plan. The
72 commission shall consist of the state climatologist and the following members who shall be
73 appointed by the secretary of energy and environmental affairs and the secretary of public safety
74 and security: 1 person who shall have expertise in transportation and built infrastructure; 1
75 person who shall have expertise in commercial, industrial and manufacturing activities; 1 person

76 who shall have expertise in commercial property management and real estate; 1 person who shall
77 have expertise in energy generation and distribution; 1 person who shall have expertise in land
78 conservation; 1 person who shall have expertise in water supply and quality; 1 person who shall
79 have expertise in the outdoor recreation economy; 1 person who shall have expertise in economic
80 justice; 1 person who shall have expertise in ecosystem dynamics; 1 person who shall have
81 expertise in coastal zones and oceans; 1 person who shall have expertise in rivers and wetlands;
82 and 1 person who shall have expertise in local government. The secretary of energy and
83 environmental affairs and the secretary of public safety and security shall designate an individual
84 of their choosing to serve as chair.

85 (b) The advisory commission shall prepare a report:

86 (1) identifying: (i) how the secretary of energy and environmental affairs can support
87 existing adaptation, resilience and hazard mitigation efforts of state agencies, such as the
88 StormSmart Coasts program at the office of coastal zone management, BioMap2 at the
89 department of fish and game and vulnerability studies being conducted by the department of
90 public health and the Massachusetts Department of Transportation; (ii) recommendations of new
91 actions that may be implemented immediately using existing state agency legal authority, state
92 resources and funding based upon the recommendations included in the climate change
93 adaptation report prepared pursuant to section 9 of chapter 298 of the acts of 2008 and existing
94 climate change action plans prepared by regional planning agencies and municipalities; (iii)
95 unilateral actions that can be taken by the executive branch to increase climate adaptation,
96 resilience and hazard mitigation including, but not limited to, executive orders and policy
97 directives issued by the governor or policies, regulations and guidance by the secretary of energy
98 and environmental affairs; and (iv) recommendations of new climate resilience and adaptation

99 actions that require legislative authority, state resources or funding, including identification of
100 funds to leverage opportunities through public-private partnerships; and

101 (2) providing information relative to the risks associated with climate change
102 including, but not limited to, the risks associated with temperature changes, drought, increased
103 precipitation and coastal and inland flooding identified by the advisory committee on flood risks
104 created by climate change established in section 39 of chapter 52 of the acts of 2014.

105 Section 4. Each state agency, state authority and public utility, as designated by the
106 secretary of environmental affairs and the secretary of public safety and security, shall, in
107 consultation with the executive office, develop and update at least once every 10 years a
108 vulnerability assessment for their portfolio of assets based on the relative scientific information
109 collected by the comprehensive adaptation management action plan advisory commission
110 pursuant to section 3. The vulnerability assessments shall classify the economic losses over time
111 associated with each major asset for each flooding scenario as unacceptable, noncritical or
112 immaterial. For assets exposed to material risk of unacceptable losses, the vulnerability
113 assessment shall include order-of-magnitude cost-estimates for: (i) measures to protect the assets
114 from flooding; (ii) measures to make the assets flood resilient; and (iii) removal and relocation of
115 the assets from flood-exposed coastal and river areas. Estimates shall also be prepared for the
116 economic, social and environmental damages if no adaptation actions are taken. Qualitative cost-
117 benefit discussions of projected social impacts of flood prevention versus flood resilience shall
118 also be included in the vulnerability assessment.

119 Section 5. The secretary of energy and environmental affairs and the secretary of public
120 safety and security shall, at least 6 months before establishing a comprehensive plan pursuant to

121 this chapter, provide for public access to the draft plan in electronic and printed copy form and
122 shall provide for a public comment period, which shall include not fewer than 5 public hearings
123 across the commonwealth. The secretary of energy and environmental affairs and the secretary of
124 public safety and security shall publish notice of any public hearing in the Environmental
125 Monitor not fewer than 30 days but not more than 35 days before the date of a hearing. A notice
126 of a public hearing shall also be placed, at least once each week for the 4 consecutive weeks
127 preceding the hearing in newspapers with sufficient circulation to notify the residents of the
128 municipality in which the hearings shall be held. The public comment period shall remain open
129 for at least 60 days from the date of the final public hearing. After the close of the public
130 comment period, the secretary of energy and environmental affairs and the secretary of public
131 safety and security shall issue a final plan and shall file the plan, together with legislation
132 necessary to implement the plan, if any, by filing the same with the clerks of the house of
133 representatives and senate.

134 Section 6. The plan shall be consistent with this chapter and all other general and special
135 laws. Nothing in the plan shall be construed to supersede existing general or special laws or to
136 confer any rights, or adversely impact existing rights, or remedies in addition to those conferred
137 by general or special laws existing on the effective date of this chapter.

138 SECTION 1A. Section 3 of chapter 25A of the General Laws, as appearing in the 2014
139 Official Edition, is hereby amended by inserting after the definition of “Commissioner” the
140 following definition:-

141 “Community-shared solar facility”, a Class I, Class II or Class III net metering facility, as
142 defined in section 138 of chapter 164 of the General Laws, with 3 or more eligible recipients of

143 net metering credits; provided, however, that not more than 50 per cent of the credits produced
144 by the facility shall be allocated to 2 such recipients; and provided further, that each of the
145 remaining recipients shall receive not more than the amount of credits produced annually by 25
146 kW AC capacity.

147 SECTION IB. Said chapter 25A is hereby further amended by inserting after section 11I
148 the following section:-

149 Section 11J. (a) The department shall develop a solar incentive program to encourage
150 continued development of solar photovoltaic technology by residential, commercial,
151 governmental and industrial electricity customers throughout the commonwealth. The goal shall
152 be to develop a sustainable long-term framework that effectively balances promoting clean
153 energy and costs to ratepayers.

154 (b) After notice and opportunity for public comment, the department shall, prior to the
155 installation of 1600 megawatts, or MW, of solar capacity in the commonwealth, promulgate rules
156 and regulations to implement an incentive program structure which: (i) promotes the orderly
157 transition to a stable, equitable and self-sustaining solar market in which the solar incentive
158 levels are equivalent to those offered in broader renewable programs available in the
159 commonwealth; (ii) considers underlying system costs including, but not limited to, module
160 costs, balance of system costs, installation costs and soft costs; (iii) takes into account electricity
161 revenues and any federal or state incentives; (iv) relies on market-based mechanisms and price
162 signals as much as possible to set incentive levels; (v) minimizes direct and indirect program
163 costs and barriers; (vi) features a known or easily estimated budget to achieve program goals
164 through the use of an adjustable block incentive framework or other stable, declining incentive

165 framework; (vii) differentiates incentive levels to support diverse installation types that provide
166 unique benefits which may include differentiation by utility service territory; (viii) promotes
167 energy justice and equitable access to the benefits of solar energy, including support of
168 community-shared solar projects; (ix) promotes investor confidence through long-term incentive
169 revenue certainty and market stability; and (x) is adaptable to changing market conditions.

170 (c) The department shall ensure that onsite solar renewable generating sources qualified
171 under subsection (g) of section 11F and applicable regulations shall continue to be subject to and
172 receive the benefits conferred under programs established under said subsection (g) of said
173 section 11F. For the purposes of this subsection, “qualified” shall mean an eligible renewable
174 energy source that has received either a statement of qualification or an assurance of
175 qualification from the department as those terms are defined in 225 CMR 14.00 prior to any
176 regulation adopted under this section.

177 (d) The department may develop incentives to promote the equitable growth of solar
178 generation across service territories or a mechanism to share the costs of solar generation across
179 service territories prior to the development of a new solar program established pursuant to
180 subsection (b).

181 SECTION 1C. Section 138 of chapter 164 of the General Laws, as appearing in the 2014
182 Official Edition, is hereby amended by inserting after the definition of “Renewable energy” the
183 following definition:-

184 “Solar net metering credit” a credit equal to the excess kilowatt-hours by time of use
185 billing period, if applicable, multiplied by the sum of the distribution company’s: (i) default
186 service kilowatt-hour charge in the ISO-NE load zone where the customer is located; (ii)

187 distribution kilowatt-hour charge; (iii) transmission kilowatt-hour charge; and (iv) transition
188 kilowatt-hour charge; provided, however, that “solar net metering credit” shall not include the
189 demand side management and renewable energy kilowatt-hour charges set forth in sections 19
190 and 20 of chapter 25. The department may adjust the distribution kilowatt-hour charge after
191 public notification and hearing.

192 SECTION 1D. Section 139 of said chapter 164, as so appearing, is hereby amended by
193 inserting after subsection (b) the following subsection:-

194 (b ½) A solar net metering facility, for which less than 67 per cent of its electrical energy
195 on an annual basis is used by an onsite load, that submits an application to the system of
196 assurance under subsection (g) after December 31, 2016 shall generate solar net metering credits.
197 If the electricity generated by a solar net metering facility during a billing period exceeds the
198 customer’s kilowatt-hour usage during the billing period, the customer shall be billed for 0
199 kilowatt-hour usage and the excess solar net metering credits shall be credited to the customer’s
200 account. Credits may be carried forward from month to month. A solar net metering facility may
201 designate customers of the same distribution company to which the net metering facility is
202 interconnected and that are located in the same ISO-NE load zone to receive such credits in
203 amounts attributed to such customers by the solar net metering facility. Written notice of the
204 identities of the customers so designated and the amounts of the credits to be attributed to those
205 customers shall be in such form as the distribution company shall reasonably require. In the
206 instance of a class III solar net metering facility, a distribution company may elect not to allocate
207 such credits and instead may purchase solar net metering credits from the facility at the rates
208 provided in this section.

209 SECTION IE. Said section 139 of said chapter 164, as so appearing, is hereby further
210 amended by striking out, in lines 45 and 47, the words “or Class III” and inserting in place
211 thereof, in each instance, the following words:- , Class III or solar.

212 SECTION IF. Said section 139 of said chapter 164, as so appearing, is hereby further
213 amended by of striking out subsection (f) and inserting in place thereof the following
214 subsection:-

215 (f) The aggregate net metering capacity for solar net metering facilities shall be 1600
216 megawatts of installed solar capacity, shared across each distribution company’s service
217 territory. The maximum amount of generating capacity eligible for net metering by a
218 municipality or other governmental entity shall be 10 megawatts.

219 SECTION IG. Said chapter 139 of said chapter 164 is hereby further amended by striking
220 out subsection (f), inserted by section 1F, and inserting in place thereof the following
221 subsection:-

222 (f) No aggregate net metering cap shall apply to solar net metering facilities with the
223 exception that the maximum amount of generating capacity eligible for net metering by a
224 municipality or other governmental entity shall be 10 megawatts.

225 SECTION 2. The secretary of energy and environmental affairs shall develop and
226 support a regional comprehensive climate change adaptation management action plan grant
227 program which shall consist of financial assistance to regional planning agencies to develop and
228 implement comprehensive cost-effective adaptation management action plans at the regional
229 level of government. Funds shall be expended from item 2000-7070 of section 2A of chapter

230 286 of the acts of 2014 for the grant program and the department of energy resources may make
231 available monies from amounts collected by the Department of Energy Resources Credit Trust
232 Fund established in to section 13 of chapter 25A of the General Laws for the grant program.
233 Regional comprehensive adaptation management action plans shall include, but not be limited to:
234 (i) technical planning guidance for adaptive municipalities through a step-by-step process for
235 regional climate vulnerability assessment and adaptation strategy development; (ii) development
236 of a definition of regional impacts by supporting municipalities conducting climate vulnerability
237 assessments; (iii) a demonstrated understanding of regional characteristics, including regional
238 environmental and socioeconomic characteristics; and (iv) prioritization of protecting identified
239 inland and coastal vulnerable locations not yet built upon. The grants shall advance statewide,
240 regional and local efforts to adapt land use, zoning, infrastructure, policies and programs to
241 reduce the vulnerability of the built and natural environment to changing environmental
242 conditions as a result of climate change and for the development and implementation of an
243 outreach and education program in low income and urban areas about climate change and the
244 effects of climate change.

245 SECTION 3. The executive office of energy and environmental affairs, in consultation
246 with the division of capital asset management and maintenance, may acquire by purchase from
247 willing sellers land abutting or adjacent to areas subject to the ebb and flow of the tide or on
248 barrier beaches or in velocity zones of flood plain areas, on which structures have been
249 substantially and repeatedly damaged by severe weather, for conservation and recreation
250 purposes, including those rejected by the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program and the Hazard
251 Mitigation Grant Program administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

252 Prior to the acquisition of any land under this section, the executive office shall develop a
253 conservation and recreation management plan for any such land after consultation with the
254 municipality in which the land is located. The plan shall set forth the priority, description and
255 location of lands to be acquired and any land management agreement reached between the
256 agency and municipality that provides for local responsibility to carry out the development and
257 management of the property. Land acquisitions under this section shall contain a deed restriction
258 stating that the land shall be used for conservation and recreation purposes only.

259 No land shall be acquired under this section until after a public hearing has been held by
260 the executive office in the municipality in which the land is located to consider the management
261 plan. The executive office shall notify the mayor and city council in a city or the board of
262 selectmen, planning board and conservation commission, if any, of a town not later than 10 days
263 prior to any such hearing.

264 If the executive office deems it necessary to make appraisals, surveys, soundings,
265 borings, test pits or other related examinations to obtain information to carry out this section, the
266 executive office or its authorized agents or employees may, after due notice by registered mail,
267 enter upon lands, water and premises, not including buildings, to make such appraisals, surveys,
268 soundings, borings, test pits or other related examinations and such entry shall not be a trespass.
269 The executive office shall provide reimbursement for any injury or actual damages resulting to
270 the lands, waters and premises caused by any act of the executive office or its authorized agents
271 or employees and shall, so far as possible, restore the lands to the same condition as prior to
272 making such appraisals, surveys, soundings, borings, test pits or other related examinations.

273 SECTION 4. (a) The executive office of energy and environmental affairs, acting for and
274 on behalf of the commonwealth, may lease to a municipality, on a form approved by the attorney
275 general, for not more than 25 years, certain property acquired by the commonwealth pursuant to
276 section 3 or by the federal emergency management agency under 42 U.S.C. § 4001, as amended,
277 for use as conservation and recreation areas. Leases shall be in such form and contain such
278 provisions as the secretary of energy and environmental affairs, in consultation with the division
279 of capital asset management and maintenance, shall determine, including such terms and
280 conditions as necessary to comply with laws relative to the protection of barrier beaches. Lands
281 shall be leased upon the express conditions that the land shall be used for conservation and
282 recreation purposes only, that no permanent structures shall be erected and a reversionary clause
283 that requires the lease to be terminated if the leased land is used in violation of this act.

284 (b) In consideration for the granting of a lease authorized in subsection (a), the lessee
285 municipality shall agree to maintain the acquired land as a clean, safe and orderly conservation
286 or recreation area.

287 SECTION 5. Pursuant to its authority under section 40 of chapter 131 of the General
288 Laws, the commissioner of environmental protection shall promulgate rules regulating the
289 dredging, filling or altering of land subject to coastal storm flowage.

290 SECTION 6. The executive office of energy and environmental affairs and the executive
291 office of public safety and security may expend such sums as may be available from any
292 account, appropriation or fund available to the respective executive offices or to any agency
293 within those executive offices to carry out chapter 21P of the General Laws, including expenses

294 in connection with the department's responsibilities under that chapter and the cost of planning
295 and for the development, redevelopment or improvement of land under that chapter.

296 SECTION 7. The regulations required pursuant to section 5 shall be promulgated not
297 later than 180 days after the effective date of this act.

298 SECTION 8. The comprehensive adaptation management action plan advisory
299 commission shall complete the first report required under subsection (b) of section 3 of chapter
300 21P of the General Laws not later than January 1, 2017 and shall revise said report at least once
301 every 10 years.

302 SECTION 9. The first comprehensive adaptation management action plan required under
303 section 2 of chapter 21P of the General Laws shall be completed not later than January 1, 2018.

304 SECTION 10. Section 1G shall take effect upon the installation of 1600 megawatts of
305 solar capacity in the commonwealth.