

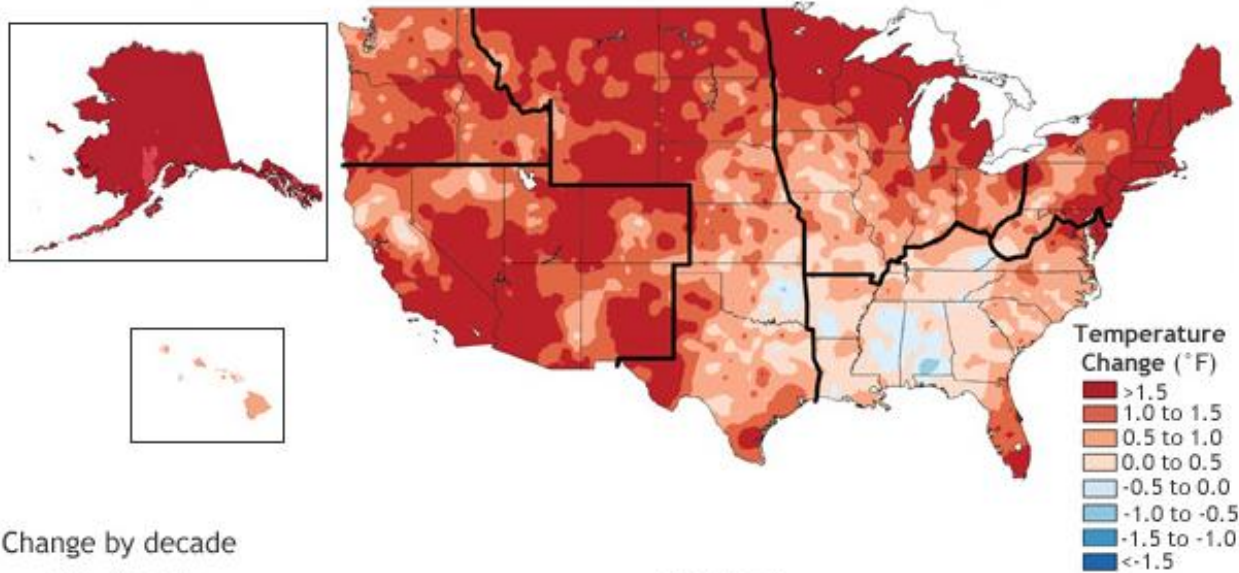
House Bill 173 –
Climate Change Response
Commission

Representative Josephson

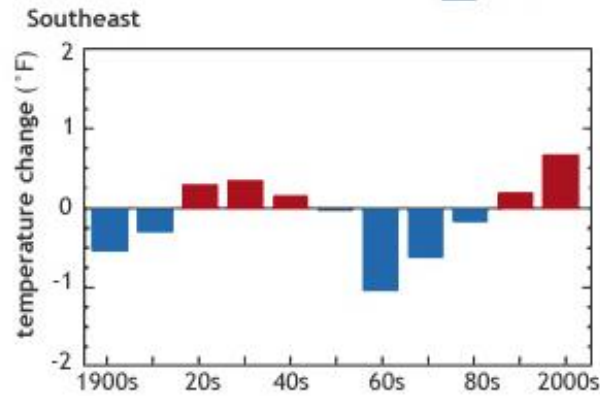
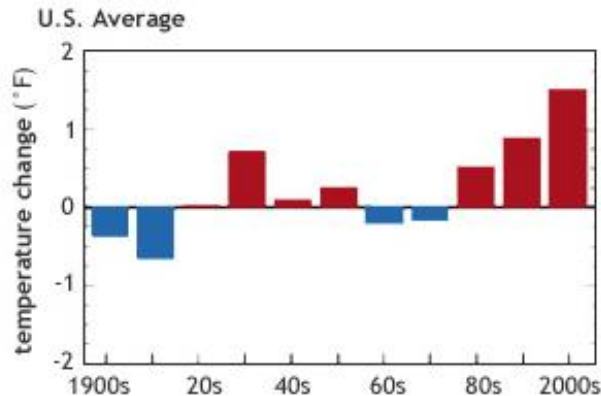
Purposes of the bill

1. Coordinate climate change adaptation and mitigation strategy state-wide
2. Give rural communities an active role
3. Help local entities secure funding
4. Establish and generate revenue for a Climate Change Response Fund

1991-2012 compared to early 20th century (contiguous U.S.) or mid-century (Alaska and Hawaii)

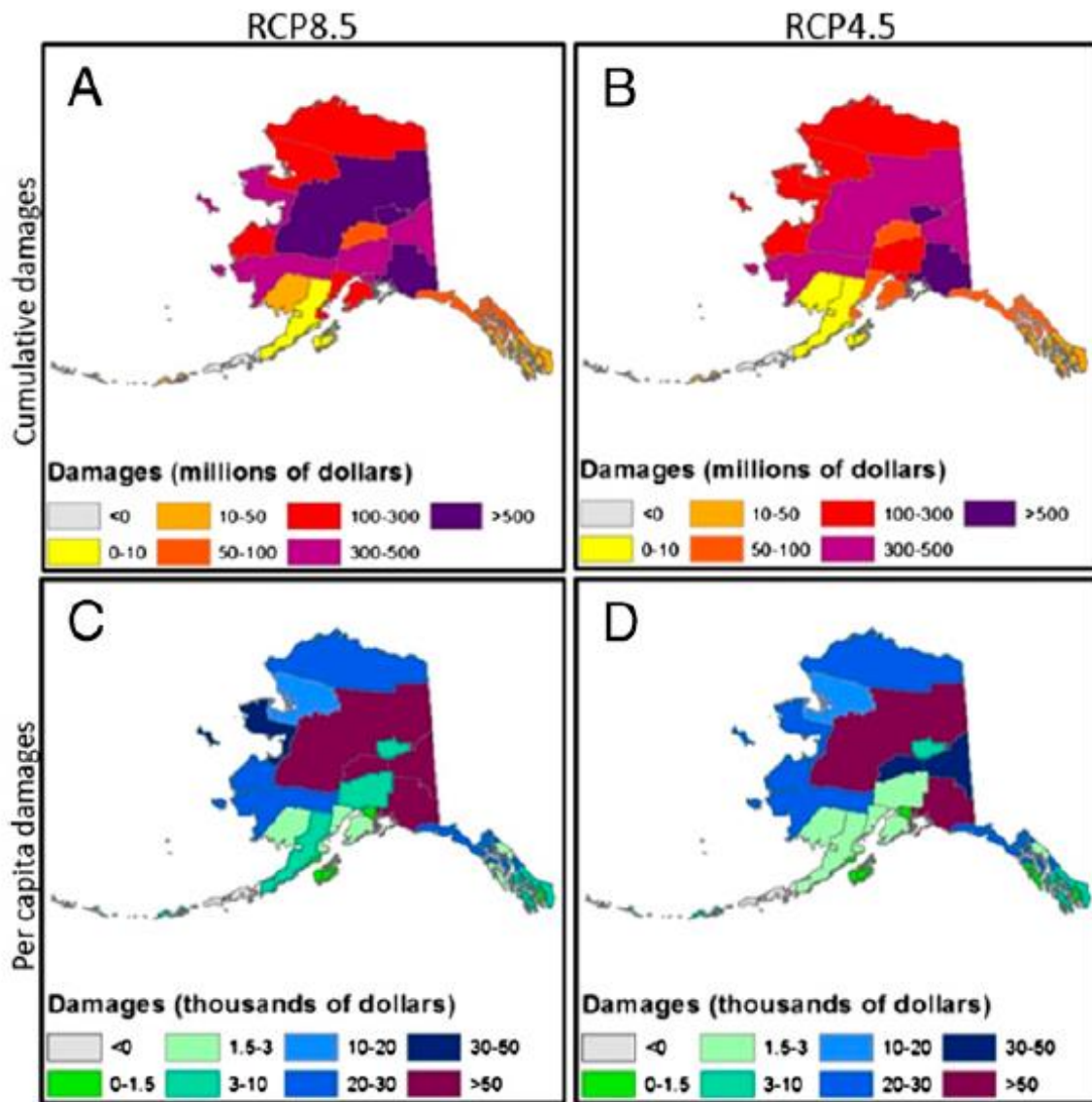


Change by decade



“U.S. average temperature has increased by 1.3°F to 1.9°F since 1895, and most of this increase has occurred since 1970...In general, temperatures are rising more quickly in the north. Alaskans have experienced some of the largest increases in temperature between 1970 and the present.”
 – U.S. National Climate Assessment.

Temperature changes over the past 22 years (1991-2012) compared to the 1901-1960 average, and compared to the 1951-1980 average for Alaska and Hawaii. The bars on the graphs show the average temperature changes by decade for 1901-2012 (relative to the 1901-1960 average) for each region. The far right bar in each graph (2000s decade) includes 2011 and 2012. The period from 2001 to 2012 was warmer than any previous decade in every region. Map from Chapter 2 of the 2014 National Climate Assessment, adapted for web. Original graphic provided by NOAA NCDC / CICS-NC.



Climate change damages to Alaska public infrastructure and the economics of proactive adaptation, Melvin et. Al, 2016

Fig. 3. (A and B) Cumulative damages (2015–2099; 3% discount) to infrastructure and (C and D) per capita damage estimates for each borough across Alaska for (A and C) RCP8.5 and (B and D) RCP4.5. Values for each borough represent the mean of five GCMs included in this analysis.

Global climate finance increased by 18% in 2014

