



Acquisition and restoration of coastal wetlands, streams, and watersheds

Coastal and inland trails, river parkway and coastal access

Environmental education centers

Revitalization of urban waterfronts

Preservation of coastal agriculture

Resolution of complex land-use problems

Support for State's Ocean Protection Council

Statement of pertinent facts

Impacts of climate change on coastal resources

Value of conservation to minimizing threats

Increased need for adaptive management and monitoring of ecosystem processes

Climate change policies

The agency will “consider climate change in evaluating which projects to fund and the manner in which projects are selected, in order to reduce vulnerabilities from climate change while continuing to support the resources . . .the Conservancy is charged with protecting.”

Addressing vulnerability to sea level rise

Collaboration to support adaptation strategies

Climate change policy

Adaptation Strategies.

The Conservancy encourages applications for climate-sensitive projects that include robust adaptation measures and strategies, such as:

Protection of Areas Adjacent to Shoreline Habitats to support the inland shift of habitats

Regional Sediment Management to support restoration of natural sediment processes

Setbacks, Rolling Easements and Planned Retreat

Innovative Designs that incorporate features that are resilient to climate change impacts

Protection of Land for supporting native species in responding to climate change;

Protection of Open Space to protect existing and future habitat and to support transit-oriented, high-density development in urban areas

Restoration of Urban Waterfronts and Urban Coastal Watershed Areas

Climate change policy

Adaptation Strategies.

Conservation, Restoration and Enhancement of Habitats that Sequester Carbon

Development of Multi-use Trails

Management of Invasive Species

Riparian Protection, Enhancement, and Restoration Projects that allow for wider riparian corridors to accommodate increased flooding, or provide other benefits such as increased shading to mitigate stream temperatures

Acquisition Planning Projects that apply the latest information on climate change impacts, reserve design, and migration corridors

Adaptive Management and Monitoring of ecosystem and physical processes

Living Shoreline Projects which restore and enhance nearshore and tidal habitats such as tidal wetlands, eelgrass and native oysters, to promote sedimentation and protect against shoreline erosion.

Climate change policy

Climate change research

Education and outreach

Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Directs staff to work with applicants to identify, evaluate, and incorporate reasonable measures to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions of Conservancy-funded projects.

Carbon Reduction and Offsets. Conservancy staff will continue to measure, verify and report its overall GHG emissions with the end of reducing them; and will explore opportunities to offset emissions from Conservancy operations. The Conservancy will require grantees to obtain the approval of the Executive Officer prior to sale of carbon credits on land for which the Conservancy provided funding to purchase, restore, enhance, or develop.

Adoption of new project selection criteria

Project selection criteria

REQUIRED CRITERIA

Promotion of the Conservancy's statutory programs and purposes

Consistency with purposes of the funding source

Support from the public

Location (must benefit coastal, ocean resources, or the San Francisco Bay region)

Need (desired project or result will not occur without Conservancy participation)

Greater-than-local interest

ADDITIONAL CRITERIA

Urgency (threat to a coastal or ocean resource from development or natural or economic conditions, pressing need; or a fleeting opportunity)

Resolution of more than one issue

Leverage (contribution of funds or services by other entities)

Conflict resolution

Innovation (for example, environmental or economic demonstration)

Readiness (ability of the grantee and others to start and finish the project timely)

Realization of prior Conservancy goals (advances previous Conservancy projects)

Return to Conservancy (funds will be repaid to the Conservancy, consistent with the Conservancy's long-term financial strategy)

Cooperation (extent to which the public, nonprofit groups, landowners, and others will contribute to the project)

The Conservancy *Climate Change Policy* provides: “Prior to the completion of the National Academies of Science report on sea-level rise, consistent with Executive Order S-13-08, the Conservancy will consider the following sea-level rise scenarios in assessing project vulnerability and, to the extent feasible, reducing expected risks and increasing resiliency to sea-level rise:

- a. 16 inches (40 cm) by 2050, and
- b. 55 inches (140 cm) by 2100.”

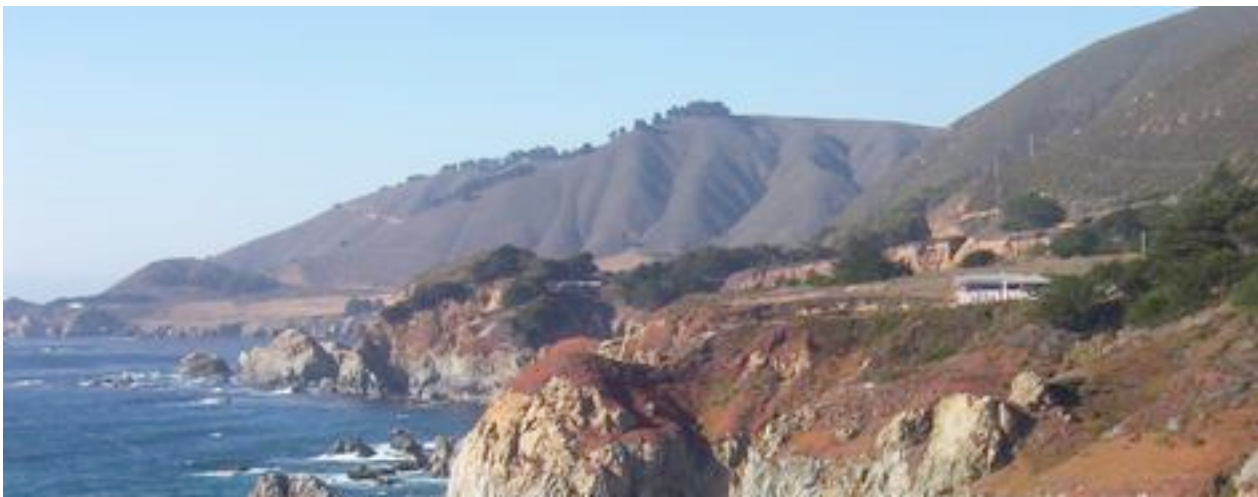
Similarly, the Conservancy’s Project Selection Criteria includes the following required criterion:

Sea-level rise vulnerability (Consistent with Executive Order S-13-08, for new projects located in areas vulnerable to future sea-level rise, planning shall consider a range of sea-level rise scenarios for the years 2050 and 2100 in order to assess project vulnerability and, to the extent feasible, reduce expected risks and increase resiliency to sea-level rise.)

Additional project selection criteria

Minimization of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (project design and construction methods include measures to avoid or minimize greenhouse gas emissions to the extent feasible and consistent with the project objectives)

Vulnerability from climate change impacts other than sea-level rise:
(project objectives, design and siting consider and address vulnerabilities from climate change impacts other than sea-level rise)



**STRATEGIES FOR MANAGING THE
EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON
WILDLIFE AND ECOSYSTEMS**



The H. John Heinz III Center For
Science, Economics and the Environment

THE
HEINZ
CENTER

Draft guidance document

Assessing your project's vulnerability to climate change

overview of projected impacts

conducting vulnerability assessments

Challenges to developing management responses

- Regional climate projections seldom match the scale at which resource managers work
- Difficulties in managing a no-analog future
- Management recommendations are often vague and hard to implement

Draft guidance document

Some general approaches to adaptation

Analyze and address the landscape context

Does the project help improve landscape connectivity?

Would it help 'manage the matrix?'

What does the site contribute to the landscape

Plan for uncertainty and change

Plan for ecological integrity, not historic conditions

Promote resistance and resilience to climate change

Maintain ecosystem diversity and redundancy

Genetic and species diversity

Functional and component redundancy



Draft guidance document

Discussions of

Specific project categories, such as stream restoration or shoreline projects

Baseline and periodic monitoring

Adaptive management

Carbon sequestration

