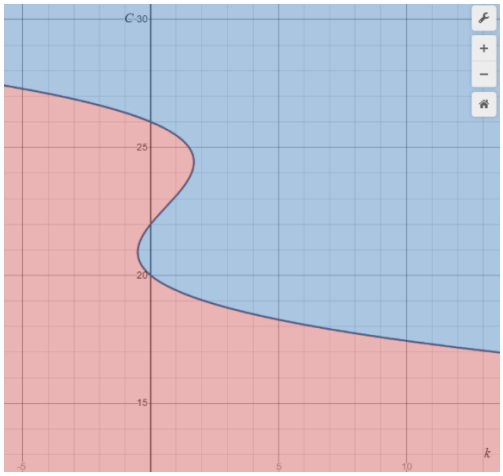
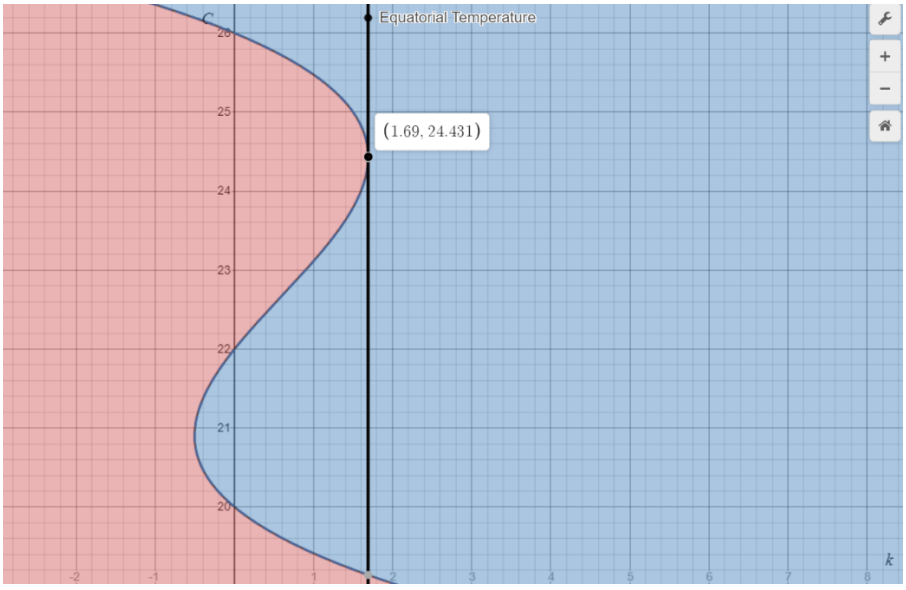
In order to return to our initial condition, it is easiest to explain through our bifurcation diagram.



Climate v. Regulation (Desmos.com)

As we increase regulation, moving to the right, there is a trend in decreasing temperatures. Given that our current equatorial temperature lies at 26˚C and is bound the upper equilibrium, we have to increase regulation until the upper limit vanishes. Looking at the bifurcation diagram we can see that the k-value at which the upper bound and middle bound meet is at k=1.69. Any k-value beyond this point would leave only the lower bound which the equatorial temperature was bound to originally. Whatever k-value greater than 1.69 is selected, in order to be able to return to the baseline regulation, the temperature must be allowed to return to just under 22˚C. This is because at the baseline regulation there is a trend for temperatures between 20˚C and 22˚C to decrease until they reach the equilibrium temperature of 20˚C which is the original equatorial temperature.



Climate v. Regulation w/ k=1.69 (Desmos.com)

Increasing regulation can be applied in several way. According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the largest sources of greenhouse gases comes from Transportation and Electricity. While it is undesirable, increasing the cost of gas and electricity could be one potential way of increasing regulation. Additionally, advertising initiatives such as the NFLs play 60, which encourages children to decrease electricity use and be active, would help regulation. Along with that, investing into groups such as Ecosia who are committed to planting trees, would assist in removing some of the pollution.