

Weston & Sampson

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE BUILDING & HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP 2

Dunstable, Massachusetts
October 26, 2023

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AGENDA

- 01 Welcome, Introductions & Overview
- 02 Mitigation Strategies & Actions
- 03 Small Group Exercises: Identify & Prioritize Strategies
- 04 Large Group Exercise: Determine Overall Priority Actions
- 05 Wrap Up & Next Steps

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INTRODUCTIONS



Keep your phone on silent



Raise your hand with questions



We will have designated breaks for discussion



Janet Moonan, PE
Project Technical Lead
Weston & Sampson



Michelle Rowden
MVP Regional Coordinator
EOEEA



Nichole Davis
Community Outreach
Coordinator
Hoyle Tanner



David Langlais, PE
Town Engineer
Hoyle Tanner

Also Joining Us Today:

Jason Silva
Town Administrator

Leah Basbanes
Selectboard & Con Com

Erik Hoar
Police Chief

Jon Crandall
Emergency Management Director

Mike Martin
Road Commission Chair

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WORKSHOP 1: OVERVIEW

- Town of Dunstable undertaking:
 - Community Resilience Building process through EEA’s Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP) Planning Grant to obtain Community Designation
 - Preparation of a natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP)

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KEY TERMS

NATURAL HAZARDS: A source of harm or difficulty created by a meteorological, environmental or geological event. Natural hazards, such as flooding and earthquakes, impact the built environment, including dams and levees.

CLIMATE ADAPTATION: Actions taken at the individual, local, regional, state, and national levels to reduce risks from changing climate conditions and prepare for impacts from additional changes projected for the future.

CLIMATE RESILIENCE: The ability to prepare for, recover from, and adapt to climate change and associated impacts.

PRIORITY POPULATIONS: People or communities who are disproportionately impacted by climate change due to life circumstances that systemically increase their exposure to climate hazards or make it harder to respond.

COMMUNITY ASSETS: People, structures (buildings and facilities), systems, natural/historic/cultural resources, the economy, and activities that have value to the community.

HAZARD MITIGATION: Actions taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural hazards.

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WHAT IS MUNICIPAL VULNERABILITY PREPAREDNESS (MVP)?

- Improved resilience and preparedness
- Collaboration with stakeholders
- Increased education, planning, and implementation
- Funding for resilience-related actions

Source: Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs Climate Grant Viewer

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WHAT IS MVP?

MVP Planning Grant

- Engage stakeholders
- Define climate hazards
- Identify community vulnerabilities and strengths
- Develop and prioritize mitigation actions
- Receive MVP designation

MVP Action Grant

- Implement priority adaptation actions identified during the planning process

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WHAT IS A HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN (HMP)?

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Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy & Environmental Affairs (EOEEA) Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP)

United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Planning (HMP)

Overlap: core team, planning committee, listening session, public input events, community resilience building workshop, natural hazards and impacts hazard profile, climate change hazards and projections, opportunities to improve, risk matrix, prioritize climate adaptation actions, summarize findings, state action grants, federal grants, document NFP participation and compliance, define the future update process, address resiliency damaged structures, document formal plan adoption.

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DUNSTABLE'S MILESTONE SCHEDULE

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WHY WE'RE HERE

Weather projections:

<p>Changes in precipitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12-42% more winter precipitation by 2070. EJ and Priority Populations have a 57% higher risk of flood damage than the rest of the Commonwealth. Annual economic flood damage increase by \$9.3 million by 2030 in MA. 	<p>Rising temperatures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23-29 high heat days expected by 2050. Annual average temperature increase of 5.9 to 7.9 F by 2050. Extreme temps will increase annual transportation infrastructure maintenance cost by over \$140 million
<p>Severe Weather</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precipitation amounts from heaviest storms increased by 55% since 1958. Lightning was responsible for \$20.4 million in damage between 2002 and 2022. 	<p>Regional changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in frequency and magnitude of hurricanes and nor'easters More risk to experiencing tornados. Increased fire potential.

Source: ResilientMass Plan (2023)

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NATURAL HAZARDS IMPACTING DUNSTABLE

HURRICANES / TROPICAL STORMS FLOODING FROM PRECIPITATION EXTREME TEMPERATURES SEVERE WINTER WEATHER / NOR'EASTERS LANDSLIDES CHANGES IN GROUNDWATER

DROUGHT WILDFIRE / BRUSHFIRE EARTHQUAKES TORNADOES INVASIVE SPECIES

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NATURAL HAZARDS IMPACTING DUNSTABLE

- Severe Winter Weather/Nor'easters (10)
- Invasive Species (8)
- Flooding from Precipitation & Extreme Temperatures (6)
- Changes in Groundwater (4)
- Drought (3)
- Hurricanes/Tropical Storms & Wildfire / Brush Fire (1)

- No votes:
 - Earthquakes
 - Tornadoes
 - Landslides

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NATURAL HAZARDS IMPACTING DUNSTABLE

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DROUGHT WILDFIRE / BRUSHFIRE EARTHQUAKES TORNADOES INVASIVE SPECIES

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COMMUNITY ASSETS

People Structures Systems

Historic / Cultural / Natural Resources Economic & Community Activities

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COMMUNITY ASSETS

Structures
People
Systems
Economy & Community Assets
Cultural Assets

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MITIGATION ACTION

A mitigation action is a measure, project, plan, or activity proposed to reduce current and future vulnerabilities to natural hazards. These actions will create resilience for Dunstable (ability to withstand and swiftly recover from an extreme event). These actions will support adaptation to climate change.


Before an event	Local code and regulations Maintenance Proactive Infrastructure Projects	COMMUNICATIONS
During an event	Warnings Protection of critical facilities Emergency response	
Following an event	Clean up Restoration Enhancement	

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NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) are adaptation measures focused on the **PROTECTION, RESTORATION, and/or MANAGEMENT** of ecological systems to safeguard public health, provide clean air and water, increase natural hazard resilience, and sequester carbon.

Incorporating NBS in local planning and design projects produces long-term solutions that benefit human and natural systems.



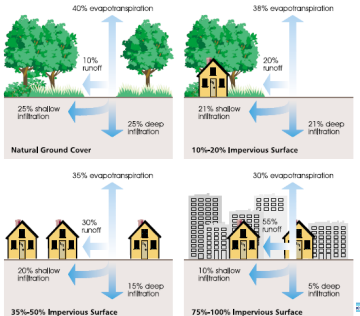
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GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE & LID



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REDUCE IMPERVIOUS COVER



<p>Natural Ground Cover</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40% evapotranspiration 10% runoff 25% shallow infiltration 25% deep infiltration 	<p>10%-20% Impervious Surface</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 38% evapotranspiration 20% runoff 21% shallow infiltration 21% deep infiltration
<p>35%-50% Impervious Surface</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35% evapotranspiration 30% runoff 20% shallow infiltration 15% deep infiltration 	<p>75%-100% Impervious Surface</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% evapotranspiration 65% runoff 10% shallow infiltration 5% deep infiltration

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STREAM RESTORATION

BANK RESTORATION & STABILIZATION



- Live Crib Wall
- Vegetated Retaining Wall
- Joint Planting
- Gabions

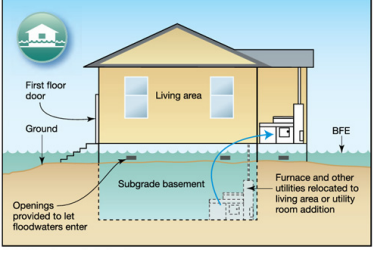
CULVERT WIDENING TO IMPROVE HABITAT & FLOW



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FLOODING STRATEGIES

- Require new structures to build/protect to future flooding elevations
- Elevate or protect vulnerable utilities, such as fuel storage, furnaces, and electrical panels above future flooding elevation
- Avoid using finished basements as living space if at risk of flooding
- Retreat
- Flood insurance



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ROOF STRATEGIES

- Design buildings with passive strategies including building orientation, high-performance insulation and windows, shading, and natural ventilation, and cool or green roofs
- Design buildings with a high-performance building envelope
- Install cool, high solar reflectivity roofs
- Maximize opportunities for natural ventilation, upgrade building mechanical systems, and install ceiling fans (where applicable) for improved passive survivability

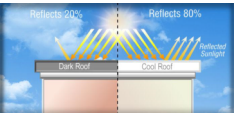



Figure 1: Dark vs. Cool Roof Surface Temperatures

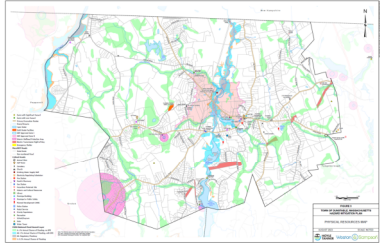


A dark roof (left) becomes much hotter than a cool white roof (right) on a sunny afternoon.

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LOSS OF USE STRATEGIES

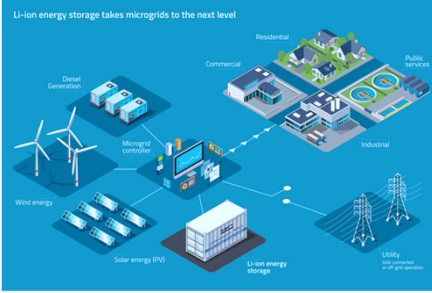
- Enhance Resilient Public Amenities
- Support Business and Organizational Preparedness
- Protect Community Buildings
- Enhance Emergency Response Plans
- Provide For Healthcare Continuity and Access



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RENEWABLE ENERGY STRATEGIES


- Encourage the Resiliency of the Electrical Distribution System
- Enhance the Resiliency of Transportation Systems
- Support Sustainable Energy Infrastructure
- Support a Resilient Telecommunication Network



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COMMUNITY STRATEGIES

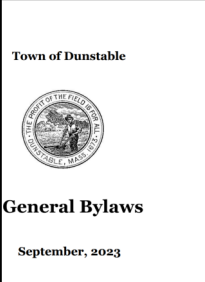
- Enhance Outdoor Thermal Comfort
- Seek Green Infrastructure Opportunities
- Expand and Improve Open Spaces
- Elevate or retrofit historic and culturally important buildings
- Protect environmental corridors or areas of connected greenspace



Source: Town of Dunstable Website

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RE-EVALUATE LOCAL REGULATIONS & POLICIES



- Encourage green space
- Require groundwater recharge
- Improve water quality
- Manage flooding
- Native species and biodiversity
- Climate resilient zoning

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RISK MATRIX: STRATEGIES

Community Resilience Building Risk Matrix

Top Priority Hazards (tsunami, flood, wildfire, hurricanes, earthquake, drought, sea level rise, heat wave, etc.)

Priority: High (Vulnerability 8+ through)

Priority	Location (Ownership, Y or S)	Category	Score
Infrastructure			
Social			
Environmental			

Mitigation strategies

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RISK MATRIX: PRIORITY & TIMEFRAME

Community Resilience Building Risk Matrix

Top Priority Hazards (tsunami, flood, wildfire, hurricanes, earthquake, drought, sea level rise, heat wave, etc.)

Priority: High (Vulnerability 8+ through)

Priority	Location (Ownership, Y or S)	Category	Score
Infrastructure			
Social			
Environmental			

Prioritization Timeline

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RISK MATRIX: Priorities and Timeline

PRIORITIES	CONSIDERATIONS FOR PRIORITIES	TIMELINE
High	Will the action reduce life/safety risk or mitigate economic loss?	Short (1 – 5 years)
Medium	Is the action part of other plans supported/vetted by the community?	Long (over 5 years)
Low	Is the action a nature-based solution? Does the action address present and future natural hazard risks (including those from climate change)? Does the action positively impact Priority Populations?	Ongoing (e.g., annual)

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REPORT OUT



Choose a speaker for your table to report out actions

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SUMMARY & WRAP UP

- Questions?
- Next Steps
- Ways to stay involved
 - Public Meeting: November 2023
 - Review Draft Plan: Spring 2024
 - Listening Session: Spring 2024

thank you

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