Addressing Municipality Climate Preparedness in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

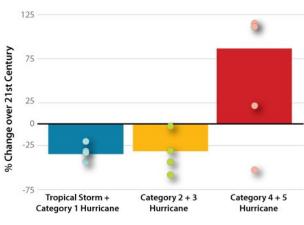
Tara Srinivasan and Jonathan Sun December 10, 2019

Sea-Level Rise 6.6 feet sea-level rise above 1992 Highest 6.6 feet rise Observed Scenerios Possible global outcomes The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration predicts that by 2100, sea levels will rise Intermediate-high 3.9 feet rise between 0.7 feet and 6.6 feet, depending on variables such as global warming. Significant portions of the world's population could be displaced at these levels. Intermediate-low 1.6 feet rise 0.7 feet rise 2000 2100 Scenarios from NOAA for 2013 are calculated using tidegauge observations from 1983-2001, taking the midway point (1992) as the starting point. Low-lying land in the U.S. The areas that would be most affected by sea rise in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeastern regions. Dry land area less than 3.3 (500) 1,000 2,000 feet above 100 high tide miles Five most-vulnerable states Louisiana 1,900 miles Florida 1,028 North Carolina 800

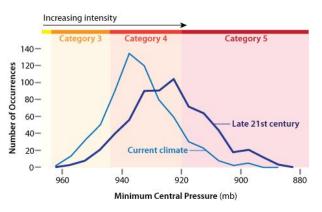
Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

South Carolina 273

Maryland 255



Graph courtesy of Gabriel Vecchi, NOAA GFDL



Graph courtesy of Tom Knutson, NOAA GFDL.

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San Francisco

San Francisco's New Hazards and Climate

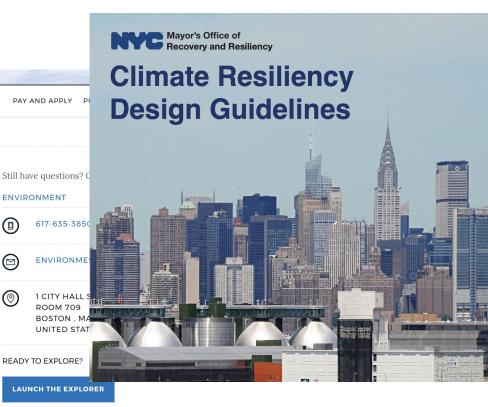
Resilience Plan

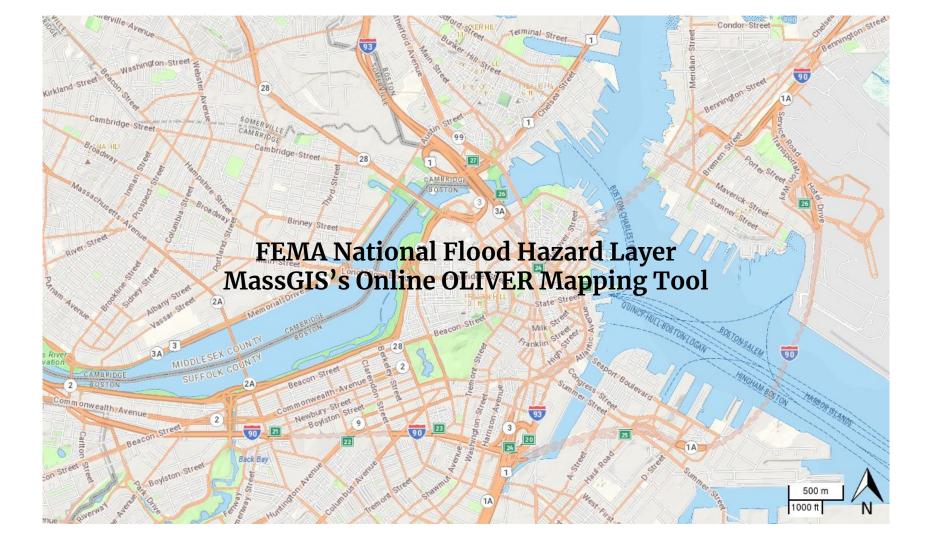
12:30 p.m. | Thursday, November 14, 2019

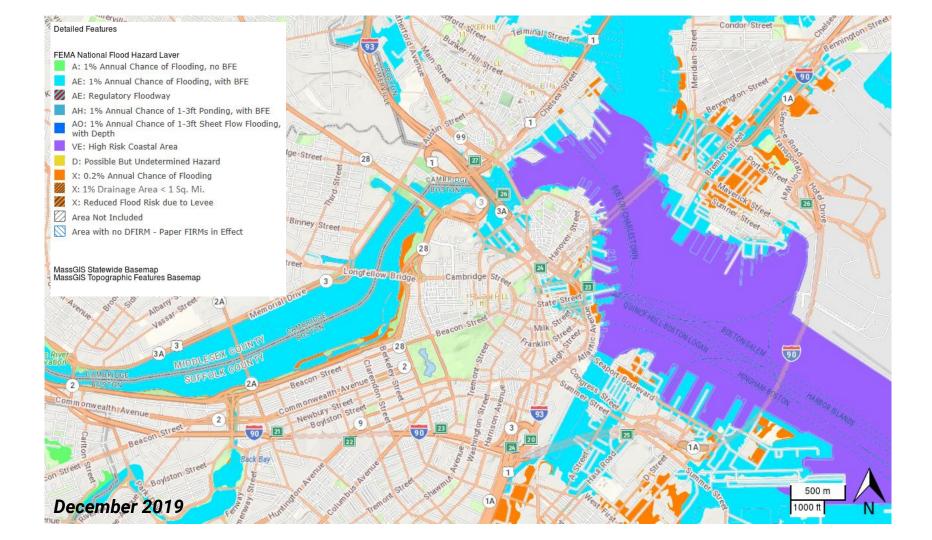


CLIMATE READY BOSTON MAP EXPLORER

This tool allows you to explore the spatial data used in Climate Ready Boston. You can also learn more about climate preparedness projects across the City.









EEA

Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness
(MVP) Program
Planning Grant
Action Grant
Certified Providers



National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
Grant Program

Community Rating System (CRS)

Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)
Grant Program

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

Vulnerable Populations

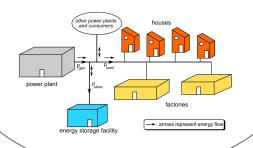


Comprehensive
Community
Preparedness

Chemical Storage



Power Outages



Home Resilience



Vulnerable Populations: The Young, Elderly, and the Disabled

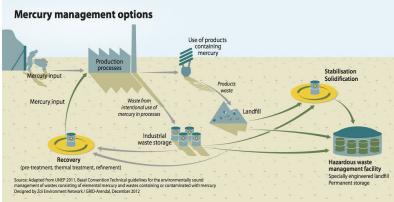




Chemical Storage and Contaminated Waste Sites: Superfunds, landfills and Hazardous Waste

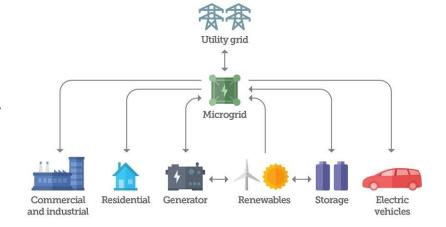






Power Outages: Battery Systems, Microgrids, Emergency Generators and Alternative Renewable Energy



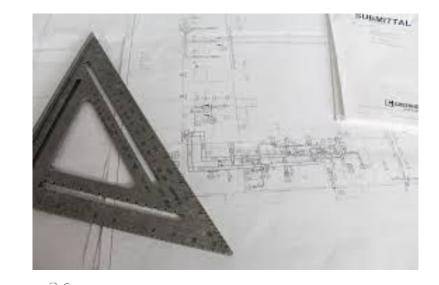


Source: LG CNS © 2016 The Pew Charitable Trusts



Home Resilience: Waterproofing, Drainage, Engineering Dilemmas

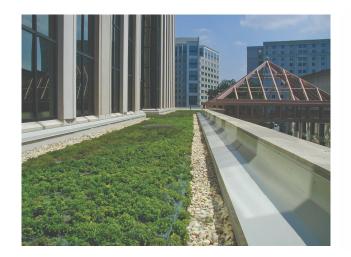


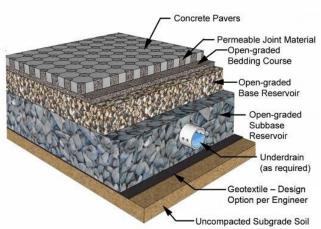




Stormwater Management in Communities

- Green Roofs
- Rain Barrels & CISTERNS
- Permeable Pavements
- Bioretention Areas
- Constructed Wetlands/Underground Reservoir System









Underground Reservoir System: Chicago

McCook Reservior

- Deep Tunnel system
 Drains water from overloaded sewer systems during storms
- Reservoir Holds water to be sent to treatment plant
- Treatment plant
- Sewage release point
 During some heavy rains





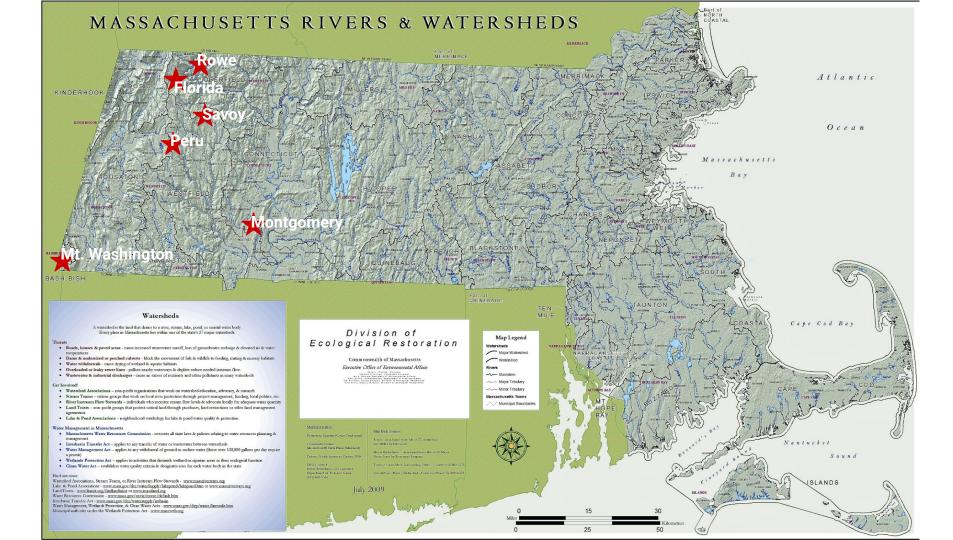
Out of the 351 total municipalities in Massachusetts

252 are affiliated with the MVP (as of September 2019, but inclusive of Lowell). 158 of these are designated MVP communities.

93 of these are known to be currently applying for the MVP planning grant.

341 are in the NFIP.21 of these have CRS status.

There is an overlap of 6 communities not known to be affiliated with either the NFIP or the MVP; all are in areas not considered urgently at risk of flooding, but have hazards identified according to FEMA Flood Hazard Mapping (except Mount Washington, which has not yet been mapped for hazards).



Lowell

- Riverine
- Merrimack River floodplain
- NFIP
- Updating 2015 Regional Hazard
 Mitigation Plan
- Applying for MVP Planning Grant

Westfield

- Riverine
- Westfield River floodplain (flows into Connecticut River)
- NFIP
- Identifies city dams in need of support
- Hydraulics study on flood levee capacity
- Considering MVP application

Barnstable County

- Coastal
- Cape Cod
- NFIP
- MVP
- 9 CRS Recipients

Pelham

- Highland
- MVP
- Not interested in NFIP

Mount Washington

- Highland
- Unmapped
- No Community ID in FEMA records

Reasons in favor

- Pre-disaster preparation is a good practice.
- Being in a policy pre-disaster can result in more payout.

Reasons against

- Low-risk location
- Already feel prepared
- Limitations of programs
- Bandwidth
- Outdated reference material

Conclusions

What is a well-prepared community?

- Updated Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Recent mapped records of hazard potential
- MVP program affiliation
- Enrolled in some flood insurance program
- Considering/applying for fringe benefits

Further Steps

- Solution to bandwidth issue
- Continuing to contact communities
- Deeper program integration
- Additional resources for communities outside of MVP and NFIP

Acknowledgements

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