

Sudbury, MA Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP) Public Listening Session

Beth Suedmeyer, Environmental Planner - Town of Sudbury Craig Pereira, Project Manager - Horsley Witten Group

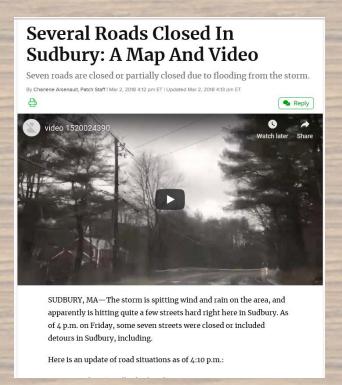
May 30, 2019



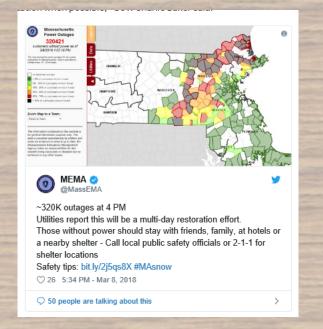
Is Sudbury prepared?



March 2018 and beyond... what can we do to become more resilient to climate change?







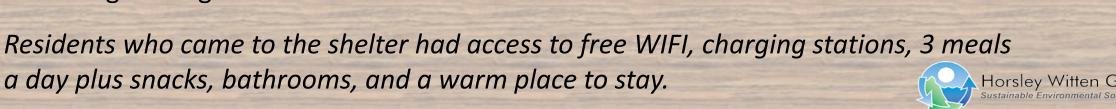


Is Sudbury prepared?



Emergency Shelter Open at Fairbank Center March 8-11, 2018

- Served 346 residents, with 10 overnight residents
 - 250 snacks and 127 meals
- Rides to the shelter for homebound residents were provided via the senior van
- 59 people staffed the shelter
 - Medical Reserve Corps (MRC)
 - Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) members
 - Town staff
 - Neighboring town volunteers





Recent national news...



On the rise: U.S. saw at least 8 tornadoes a day for 11 days, tying a record set in 1980

Updated May 29, 8:21 AM; Posted May 29, 8:05 AM

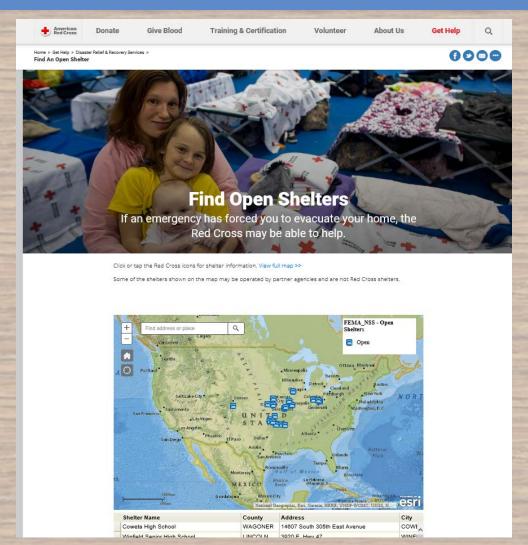


Gallery: After several quiet years, tornadoes erupt in United States

19

By The Associated Press | MassLive

After several quiet years, tornadoes have erupted in the United States over the last two weeks as a volatile mix of warm, moist air from the Southeast and persistent cold from the Rockies clashed and stalled over the Midwest.





Overview of Project Components



- Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP) Planning

State and local partnership to build resiliency to climate change

1. Engage Community

2. Identify CC impacts and hazards

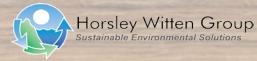
3. Complete assessment of vulnerabilities & strengths

4. Develop and prioritize actions

5. Take Action

Policy/Regulatory Review

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update



Governor Baker's Executive Order 569 & Recent Climate Change Legislation



- September 2016, directed the state to <u>assist municipalities</u> to reduce vulnerability and improve resilience to climate change
- March 2018: An Act Promoting Climate Change Adaptation, Environmental and Natural Resource Protection and Investment in Recreational Assets and Opportunity (Environmental Bond Bill)
 - Puts into law essential components of Executive Order
 569
 - \$1.4B with focus on climate change preparedness,
 environmental protection and community investments;
 \$300 million for climate change adaptation





Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP) Program – Planning



- Provides support for cities/towns in MA to plan for resiliency and implement key climate change adaptation actions for resiliency:
 - Define extreme weather and natural and climate related hazards
 - Identify existing/future vulnerabilities and strengths
 - Develop and prioritize actions for the community
 - Identify opportunities to take action to reduce risk and build resilience (action-oriented resiliency plan)



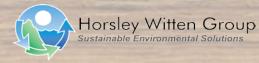
Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP) Program – Action Grant



Grant opportunity to request funds to implement priority climate adaptation actions identified by MVP Communities.

Who's eligible?

- Municipalities with MVP designation
- Municipalities completing MVP planning process
- Funding: \$10,000 \$400,000 per project
- Match: At least 25% of total project cost required

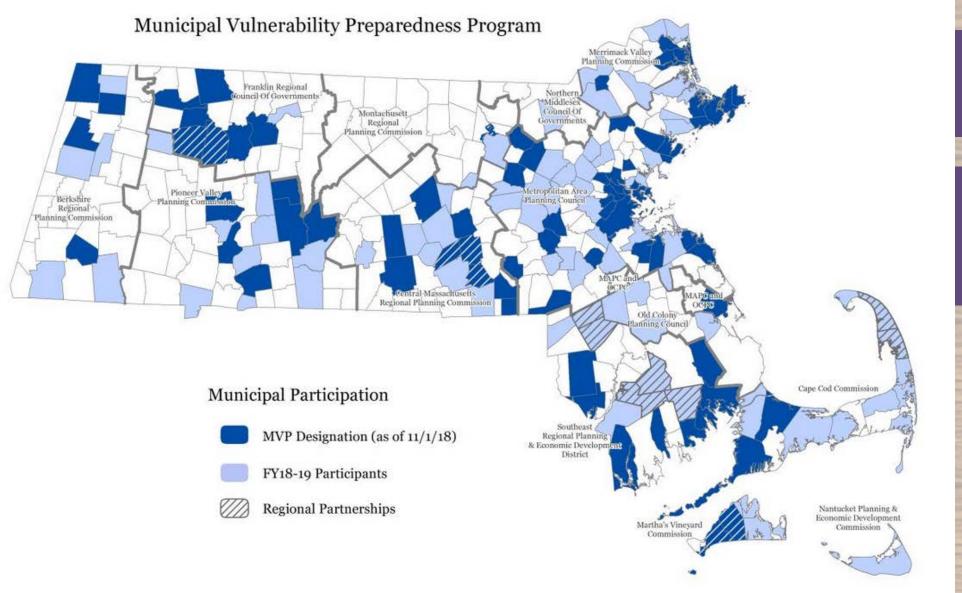


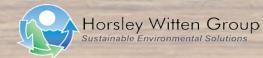
MVP Program Status



As of October 1, 2018 MVP Designation: 73 communities

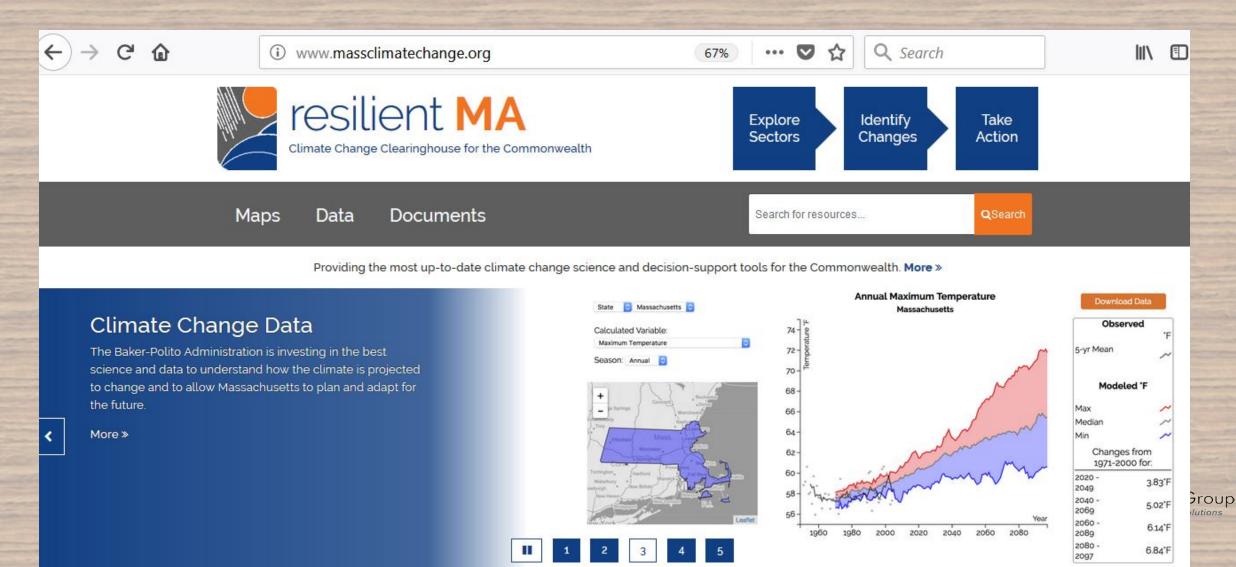
FY 2018 – 2019 Completed/Currently Completing: 83 communities





www.massclimatechange.org





Workshop Planning Sudbury MVP Core Team



- Beth Suedmeyer, Environmental Planner
- John Whalen, Sudbury Fire Chief
- Adam Duchesneau, Director of Planning and Community Development
- Dan Nason, Director of Public Works
- Bill Murphy, Health Director
- Bill O'Rourke, Deputy Director of Public Works
- Bill Barletta, Facilities Director
- Mark Herweck, Building Inspector
- Vin Roy, Executive Director Sudbury Water District
- Craig Pereira, Project Manager Horsley Witten Group



Workshop Planning – Invited Stakeholders



- 70 community members invited. 56 participated.
 - Maryanne Bilodeau, Assistant Town Manager
 - Pat Brown, Board of Selectman
 - Janie Dretler, Board of Selectman
 - Representatives of Boards and Committees
 - Town Staff
 - Regional Partners (health care, conservation, utilities, and transportation)
 - Business and property owners



Goal of the Workshop Vibrant Discussion





- Presentation to set the stage for our discussion
- Determine which climate change hazards to focus on
- Identify the most vulnerable features in Sudbury
- Identify the features that provide strength
- Develop actions what can the Town do to address vulnerabilities and protect/enhance strengths?
- Prioritize the most important actions for Sudbury



Common Understanding of Terms

SETTING TO SWORT PORTS

Vulnerability:

the degree to which a system is susceptible to, or unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes.

Resilience:

the ability of a system and its component parts to anticipate, absorb, accommodate, or recover from the effects of a hazardous event in a timely and efficient manner, including through ensuring the preservation, restoration, or improvement of its essential basic structures and functions.

Adaptation:

the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects, in order to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities.

Horsley Witten Grown opportunities.

Setting the Stage Climate Change - Global





Arctic Sea Ice Coverage Hits Record Low

The 1979 to 2019 linear rate of decline for April ice extent is 38,800 square kilometers (15,000 square miles) per year, or 2.64 percent per decade relative to the 1981 to 2010 average

https://nsidc.org/arcticseaicenews/



Setting the Stage Climate Change - Global



Increased Storm Intensity and Frequency



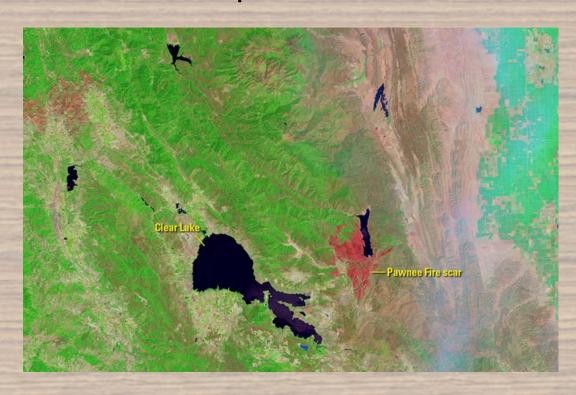
Image: http://5newsonline.com/2017/09/07/garretts-blog-tracking-irma-katia-jose-lee/



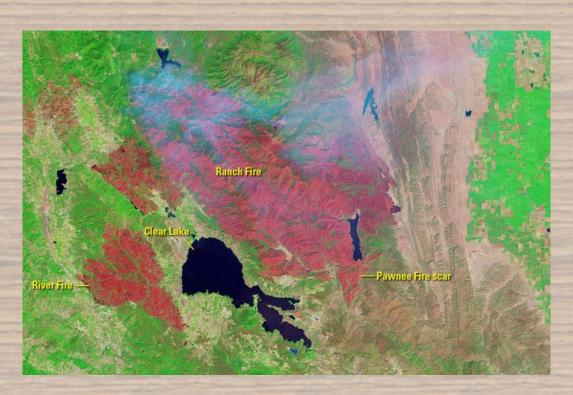
Setting the Stage Climate Change – United States



Mendocino Complex Wildfires



July 2018 prior to fires



August 2018 after fires

Setting the Stage Climate Change – United States



Flooding of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers after intense rain in February 2018

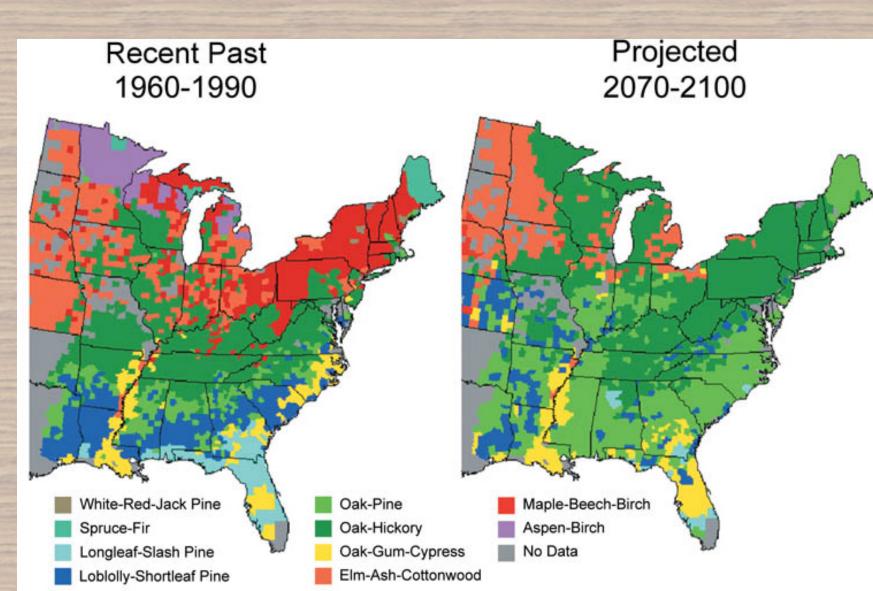
February 2017 February 2018

Climate Change – United States



In the Northeast, maplebeech-birch forest is projected to be displaced by the oak-hickory forest type.

(Low emissions scenario)
Source: USGCRP (2009)



Setting the Stage Climate Change – New England











Setting the Stage Local Impacts – Flooding





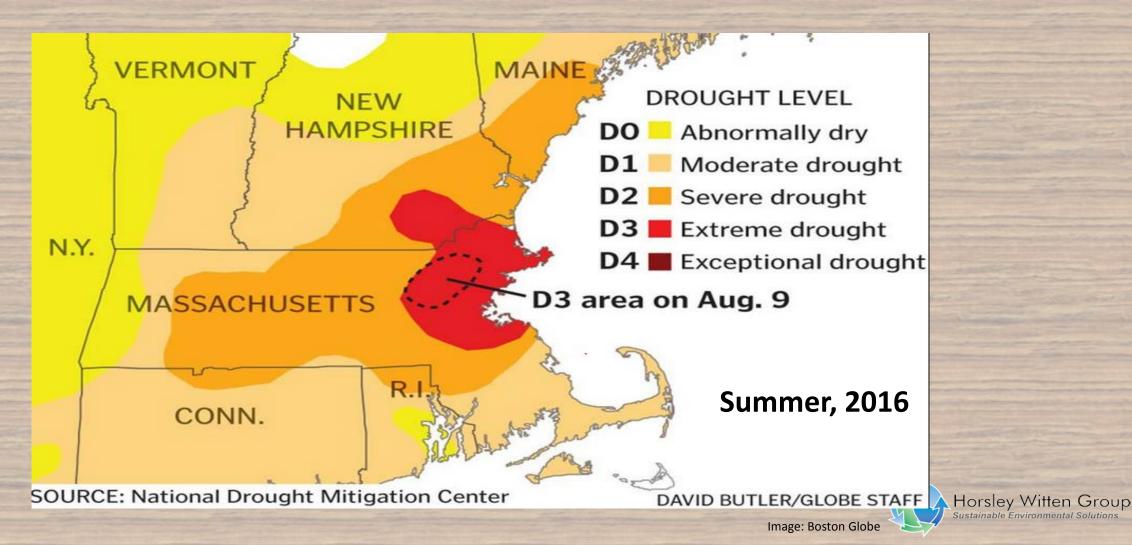
Setting the Stage Local Impacts – High Winds/Snow Storms





Setting the Stage Local Impacts - Drought



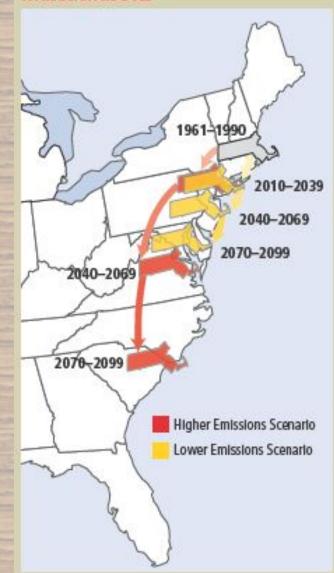


Similar to Maryland Similar to North Carolina



Massachusetts

Table 1: TEMPERATURE PROJECTIONS			
Climate Parameter	Baseline (1971-2000)	Mid-Century (2050s)	End of Century (2090s)
Average Annual Temperature (°F)			
Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	48.7	51.6 – 55.0	52.5 – 59.6
Maximum Annual Temperature (°F) Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	59.6	62.3 – 65.9	63.0 – 70.5
Minimum Annual Temperature (°F)			
Sudbury/ <u>Assabet</u> /Concord	37.9	41.0 – 44.3	42.0 – 48.9
Annual Days with Max Temp over 90°F			
Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	8	18 - 42	22 - 84
Annual Days with Min Temp below 32°F			
Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	143	103 - 124	78 - 119
Annual Heating Degree-Days (Base			
65°F)			
Sudbury/ <u>Assabet</u> /Concord	6,535	4,948 – 5,789	4,075 - 5551
Annual Cooling Degree-Days (Base			
65°F)			
Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	585	870 – 1,356	743 - 983
Annual Growing Degree-Days (Base			
50°F)			
Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	2,525	3,138 – 3,866	3,321 – 5,067



5x more very hot days

Up to 10X more very hot days

			<u>'</u>
Table 1: TEMPERATURE PROJECTIONS			
Climate Parameter	Baseline (1971-2000)	Mid-Century (2050s)	End of Century (2090s)
Average Annual Temperature (°F)			
Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	48.7	51.6 – 55.0	52.5 – 59.6
Maximum Annual Temperature (°F) Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	59.6	62.3 – 65.9	53.0 – 70.5
Minimum Annual Temperature (°F)			
Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	37.9	41.0 – 44.3	42.0 – 48.9
Annual Days with Max Temp over 90°F			,
Sudbury/ <u>Assabet</u> /Concord	8	18 - 42	22 - 84
Annual Days with Min Temp below 32°F			-
Sudbury/ <u>Assabet</u> /Concord	143	103 - 124	78 - 119
Annual Heating Degree-Days (Base			
65°F)			
Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	6,535	4,948 – 5,789	4,075 - 5551
Annual Cooling Degree-Days (Base			
65°F)			
Sudbury/ <u>Assabet</u> /Concord	585	870 – 1,356	743 - 983
Annual Growing Degree-Days (Base			
50°F)			
Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	2,525	3,138 – 3,866	3,321 – 5,067

28% fewer freezing days

45% fewer freezing days



	Table 1: TEMPERATURE PROJECTIONS						
	Climate Parameter	Baseline (1971-2000)		d-Century (2050s)	End	of Century (2090s)	
	Average Annual Temperature (°F)						
Ē	Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	48.7	51	6 – 55.0	5	2.5 – 59.6	
	Maximum Annual Temperature (°F) Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	59.6	62	.3 – 65.9	5	3.0 – 70.5	
	Minimum Annual Temperature (°F)	27.0		0 440		2.0 40.0	
	Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	37.9	41	0 – 44.3	4	2.0 – 48.9	
1 1 1 1 1	Annual Days with Max Temp over 90°F Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	8	:	18 - 42		22 - 84	
	Annual Days with Min Temp below 32°F Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	143	1	03 - 124		78 - 119	
	Annual Heating Degree-Days (Base	210		00 121		70 113	
	65°F) Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	6,535	4,94	48 – 5,789	4,	075 - 5551	
10 M	Annual Cooling Degree-Days (Base 65°F)						
	Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	585	87	0 – 1,356	-	743 - 983	
	Annual Growing Degree-Days (Base 50°F)						
	Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	2,525	3,13	38 – 3,866	3,3	321 – 5,067	



Table 1: TEMPERATURE PRO	JECTIONS
--------------------------	----------

	Table 1. TEINIFERATURE PROJECTIONS			
	Climate Parameter	Baseline (1971-2000)	Mid-Century (2050s)	End of Century (2090s)
	Average Annual Temperature (°F)			
	Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	48.7	51.6 – 55.0	52.5 – 59.6
S SHE S	Maximum Annual Temperature (°F) Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	59.6	62.3 – 65.9	63.0 – 70.5
	Minimum Annual Temperature (°F)			
	Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	37.9	41.0 – 44.3	42.0 – 48.9
	Annual Days with Max Temp over 90°F			
	Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	8	18 - 42	22 - 84
	Annual Days with Min Temp below 32°F			
	Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	143	103 - 124	78 - 119
	Annual Heating Degree-Days (Base			
	65°F)			
	Sudbury/ <u>Assabet</u> /Concord	6,535	4,948 – 5,789	4,075 - 5551
	Annual Cooling Degree-Days (Base			
	65°F)			
	Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	585	870 – 1,356	743 - 983
2	Annual Growing Degree-Days (Base			
	50°F)			
	Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	2,525	3,138 – 3,866	3,321 – 5,067

Less energy required for indoor heating

More energy required for cooling





Table 1: TEMPERATURE PROJECTIONS			
Climate Parameter	Baseline	Mid-Century	End of Century
	(1971-2000)	(2050s)	(2090s)
Average Annual Temperature (°F)			
Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	48.7	51.6 – 55.0	52.5 – 59.6
Maximum Annual Temperature (°F)	59.6	62.3 – 65.9	63.0 – 70.5
Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	33.0	02.5 05.5	03.0 70.3
Minimum Annual Temperature (°F)			
Sudbury/ <u>Assabet</u> /Concord	37.9	41.0 – 44.3	42.0 – 48.9
Annual Days with Max Temp over 90°F			
Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	8	18 - 42	22 - 84
Annual Days with Min Temp below 32°F			
Sudbury/ <u>Assabet</u> /Concord	143	103 - 124	78 - 119
Annual Heating Degree-Days (Base			
65°F)			
Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	6,535	4,948 – 5,789	4,075 - 5551
Annual Cooling Degree-Days (Base			
65°F)			
Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	585	870 – 1,356	743 - 983
Annual Growing Degree-Days (Base			
50°F)			
Sudbury/Assabet/Concord	2,525	3,138 – 3,866	3,321 – 5,067



Growing season doubles by end of century



Table 2: PRECIPITATION PROJECTION	IS
-----------------------------------	----

Baseline (1971-2000)	Mid-Century (2050s)	End of Century (2090s)
45.4	50.0 – 51.5	46.6 – 53.4
11.2	11.3 – 13.8	11.6 – 15.3
11.6	11.6 – 13.7	11.8 – 14.2
10.8	10.3 – 13.0	9.7 – 14.0
12.0	10.7 – 13.7	10.5 – 13.4
7	8 - 10	8 - 11
1	1 - 2	1 - 2
0	0 - 0	0 - 0
17	17 - 19	16 - 20
	(1971-2000) 45.4 11.2 11.6 10.8 12.0 7 1	(1971-2000) (2050s) 45.4 50.0 - 51.5 11.2 11.3 - 13.8 11.6 11.6 - 13.7 10.8 10.3 - 13.0 12.0 10.7 - 13.7 7 8 - 10 1 1 - 2 0 0 - 0

Largest increase is expected in winter

Greater number of significant rain events and longer dry periods

ons

Demographics

Heat Stress Emergency Department Visits

Significantly lower than statewide



Significantly lower than statewide

Population		18,697 people (ACS, December 2018)
Age		0-19 = 32% 20-34= 7% 35-64 = 47% 65+ = 15%
Income		<\$40K = 10% \$40-60K = 6% \$60K+ = 84%
% Below Poverty Line	\	2%
Race		White = 87% Black = 1% Asian = 9% Other = 3%
Ethnicity		Hispanic = 2% Not Hispanic = 98%
Environmental Justice	\	0% (U.S. Census 2010)
% Population Over 65 Living Alone		2.2%
Heart Attack Hospitalizations		11.8 (age-adjusted rate per 10,000 people)
Asthma Emergency Department Visits		3.2 (age-adjusted rate per 10,000 people)
Pediatric Asthma Prevalence	\	8.9% of all children enrolled in grades K-8

21

0 (age-adjusted rate per 10,000 people)

Lower than statewide

Health Impacts of Climate Change





Rising temperatures will lead to an increase in heat-related deaths and illnesses



Rising temperatures and wildfires and decreasing precipitation will lead to increases in ozone and particulate matter, elevating the risks of cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses and death.



Increased coastal and inland flooding exposes populations to a range of negative health impacts before, during, and after events



Ticks will show earlier seasonal activity and a generally northward range expansion, increasing risk of human exposure to Lyme and disease-causing bacteria.



Increases in water temperatures will alter timing and location of Vibrio vulnificus growth, increasing exposure and risk of water-borne illness.



Rising temperatures increase Salmonella prevalence in food, longer seasons and warming waters increase risk of exposure and infection.



Changes in exposure to climate- or weather-related disasters cause or exacerbate stress and mental health consequences, with greater risk for certain populations.



Group

Top Four Climate Change Hazards Impacting Sudbury



- Winter Storms/Extreme Cold
- Wind/Hurricanes/Tornadoes/Micro Bursts
- Flooding/Intense Rain
- Drought/Extreme Heat

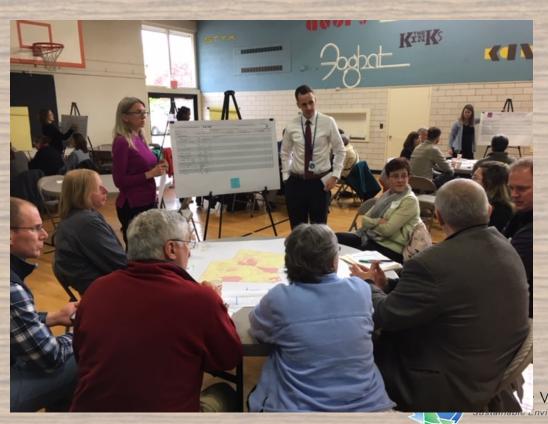


Small Facilitated Work Groups



Participants worked together in small groups to identify strengths and vulnerabilities.





Group Discussion Matrix



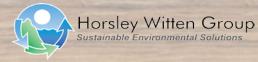
									, Q.W.
Community Resilie	nce Building Risk Matrix		22 (§))		www.Commun	ityResilienceBu	ilding.co	m
				Top Priority Hazards	tornado floode wildfire	hurricanas aarthaus	ke drought sea level	rica haat wa	we etc \
H-M-L priority for action over	r the Short or Long term (and Ungoin	gl		Top Friority Hazards	(torriado, floods, Wildill e	, numcanes, earthqua	lke, drought, sea level	Priority	Time
V = Vulnerability S = Strength	h	8)		l				11101119	
				1				H-M-L	Short Lo Ongoin
Features	Location	Ownership	V or S						Ongoin
Infrastructural									
Societal	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			•					
Environmental									

Identification of Strengths



Infrastructural

- Underground power lines
- Underground gas mains
- Culverts (size and maintenance)
- Emergency sheltering
- Reverse 911/Emergency communications system
- DPW storm response
- Citizen Emergency Response Team (CERT)/Medical Reserve Corp (MRC)
- Fire Dept. capacity (response time/multiple locations)
- Police dispatch/emergency command
- Hospital/Home Care agencies



Identification of Strengths

Infrastructural

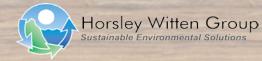
- Stormwater management system (Town-wide/retail center)
- Fuel storage (DPW facility)
- Public water supply (Town-wide)
- Septic systems (Town-wide)
- Municipal stormwater system/regulations
- Renewable/Solar energy
- Center traffic lights
- Tree canopy (reduces heat-island effect)
- Amount of pervious land area
- Updated regulations for new developments (utilities underground)
- Pavement Management Plan



Identification of Strengths



- Reverse 911
- DPW storm response
- Citizen Emergency Response Team (CERT)/Medical Reserve Corp (MRC)
- Fire Dept. capacity (response time/multiple locations)
- Police dispatch/emergency command
- Hospital/Home Care agencies
- Critical Care Customer Support (BOH/Eversource)
- Food Supply (Town-wide)
- Communication resources/education



Identification of Strengths



- Vulnerable populations registry (in development)
- Schools/Police Dept. relationship
- Transportation routes to hospitals generally clear during events
- Critical Facilities list
- R.A.V.E.
- Hazard Preparedness Guide (BOH)



Identification of Strengths



- Wild and scenic river (floodplain)
- Overall regulatory framework
- Conservation of forests/open spaces/wetlands (Town-wide)
- Achieving 40B 10% housing stock
- Pest management (Middlesex Mosquitos)
- Wetlands/floodplain resources (Town-wide)
- Trees/forests (Town-wide)
- Drinking water (quality and supply)
- Wildlife habitat (refuges/hunting)





- Above-ground power lines (power outages)
- Drainage capacity/maintenance (Town-wide)
- Bridges (Rte. 20, Lincoln Road, Sherman)
- Tree maintenance
- Schools capacity as shelters
- Emergency shelter (capacity)
- Inadequate culverts (Lincoln/Concord Roads)
- Roads (narrow, difficult to maintain, tree cover)
- Dated public water supply/wells system
- Septic systems (Town-wide)







Infrastructural

- Transportation systems/flooding (Town-wide)
- Fuel storage (DPW facility)
- Private homes/driveways (Town-wide)
- Dams (various)
- Potential for drought-related wildfires
- Downed trees/Power outages
- Private wells (power supply)
- Building accessibility/evacuation
- Aging buildings



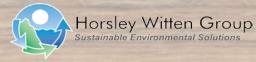
SUDBURY, MA—The storm is spitting wind and rain on the area, and apparently is hitting quite a few streets hard right here in Sudbury. As of 4 p.m. on Friday, some seven streets were closed or included detours in Sudbury, including.

Here is an update of road situations as of 4:10 p.m.:





- Need database of vulnerable populations
- Low-density population (Town-wide)
- Emergency Response Plans (Town/Utility providers)
- Communications to residents
- Agricultural operations
- Weatherization of homes (vulnerable populations)
- Hospitals/Home Care agencies
- Transportation protocol for affected residents/emergency vehicles
- Snow removal fire hydrants/storm drains
- Aging population (resources/services needed)





- Pets/livestock (Town-wide)
- Food Supply (Town-wide)
- Looting (Town-wide)Large-scale sheltering for residents
- Lack of emergency personnel/volunteers during emergencies
- Maintain cell phone availability (Charging stations)
- Awareness of shelters (tornado events)
- Asthma rate increases
- Vector-borne illnesses increase
- Schools/sheltering in place (air conditioning)
- Evacuation along Sudbury River/floodplain





- Wild and scenic river
- Development pressure (Town-wide)
- Update science/climate change projections in regulations
- Outdoor recreation opportunities (mosquito/tick exposure)
- Changes in species composition (invasives)
- Wetland/floodplain resources (Town-wide)
- Trees/forests (aging/white pines triangle)
- Drinking water (quality and supply)
- Steep slopes
- Air quality





- Wildlife habitat (refuges/hunting)
- Beaver dams
- Impervious surfaces/runoff (water quality)
- Pesticide/fertilizer use
- High water table
- Erosion along roadsides





- Implement tree-trimming/new DPW equipment (i.e. bucket truck)
- Repair/replace/design of culverts
- Maintain drainage/stormwater system (i.e. capacity)
- Upgrade generators/shelters, consider new facility
- Consider green infrastructure/recharge for aquifers
- Establish backup well/conservation of resident water use (conservation notices/bans, drinking water over lawn care)
- Evaluate placing utility lines underground/require when repaving based on prioritization, explore backup battery systems
- Strengthen private wells regulations (i.e. homeowner responsibility)
- Expand water supply service areas to reach vulnerable populations



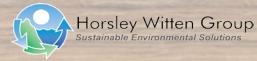


- Consider elevating roads that flood periodically (i.e. Route 27/Concord Rd.)
- Explore grant opportunities to study/assess ADA compliance for buildings/shelters
- Consider more stringent regulations for septic system inspections
- Contract with local gas stations (i.e. fuel storage for emergencies)
- Establish mutual aid agreements for water supply
- Maintain/modernize emergency communications system
- Explore renewable/solar energy expansion opportunities
- Maintain dams
- Explore low impact development/green infrastructure stormwater management system (i.e. Boston Post Road retail center)
- Consider snow plow prioritization plan





- Consider MA Surcharge Program/Solar credits to bury utility lines
- Replace Sherman Bridge
- Consider purchase of high-profile fire engines (i.e. floods)





- Identify/register more residents (RAVE)
- Develop emergency action plans for housing developments
- Print/distribute hazard preparedness guides
- Retrofit schools with HVAC
- Public education on evacuation protocols
- Recruit/retain volunteer staffing, train municipal staff (i.e. sheltering)
- Minimize local sources of air pollution
- Outreach on public health (i.e. asthma)
- Outreach to public/control for vector-borne illnesses
- Outreach to faith-based/home health groups (i.e. vulnerable populations registry)
- Develop plan for large-scale evacuation/sheltering





- Establish mutual aid agreements with more municipalities (i.e. vulnerable populations)
- Consider training for HAM radio use during events
- Coordinate critical care customer support with BOH/Eversource
- Create a plan for pets/livestock during emergency events
- Plan/Coordinate/Educate the community around food supply
- Provide adequate resources (cameras/education) during emergencies (i.e. looting)
- Develop town-wide protocol for transportation during emergencies (affected residents and emergency providers)
- Educate residents on clearing fire hydrants and storm drains





- Explore funding for emergency response plans/communications/CERT/MRC through Metropolitan Area Planning Council
- Update Fire Station for North Quarry development project/Capital funding for station improvements





- Town/Eversource coordination on tree-trimming, maintenance along ROW, public education on trimming/planting (i.e. native species)
- Educate/communicate with Conservation Commission (i.e. Wetlands regulations)
- Encourage green infrastructure techniques in development proposals (Plan. Board)
- Educate public/develop management plan for invasives
- Educate public on use of pesticides/fertilizers (i.e. water quality)
- Develop forest management plan (i.e. drought/wildfire-related fires)
- Consider a restrictive tree canopy ordinance (i.e. heat-island effect)
- Strengthen restrictions on development in floodplains
- Outreach to homeowners managing open space/trees





- Regulate erosion control on steep slopes
- Consider catch basin treatment for vector-borne illnesses
- Manage beaver dams
- Educate/outreach to community on reducing emissions, increasing transportation options and car-charging stations
- Plan for management/protection of wildlife habitat (i.e. refuges/hunting)
- Continue to conserve open space
- Increase Conservation Commission participation in SuAsCo CISMA (Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area)
- Continue to maintain 10% low/moderate-income housing stock
- Develop long-term floodplain projections maps





- Consider green building standards for new development
- Coordinate public health with outdoor recreation amenities (i.e. vector-borne illnesses)
- Develop stewardship plans for public lands (access NPS funds)



Development of Actions



Overarching Goal for the Workshop

To identify the <u>5 – 7 Highest Priority</u> actions that the Town of Sudbury should take to increase *resilience* and *adapt* to climate change.





High Priority Actions



- Tree maintenance and forest management
 - Maintain trees at roadways / Utilities rights of way
 - Preserve existing tree canopy/Plan for future species changes
 - Identify/remove dead/failing trees
 - Develop plan for re-planting (native species/size/shape/placement)
 - Purchase bucket truck for DPW
 - Public education around trimming/planting
- Power / utility lines mangement
 - Bury lines underground as roads are repaved
 - Establish tree/buffer management
 - Evaluate resources
 - Rate-payer funding
 - MA Surcharge Program
 - Solar facilities



High Priority Actions



- Improve Emergency response planning and communication
- Increase capacity and support for CERT and MRC (recruitment)
- Training/communication protocol for hospitals and home care agencies
- Educate community on Reverse 911
- Assess needs of vulnerable populations to understand sheltering needs/'know your neighbor'
- Maintain database of vulnerable populations, address data privacy/sharing challenges
- Update existing regulations
- Stormwater regulations to reduce flooding/water quality impacts
- Incorporate latest science/climate change projections
- Private well restrictions/water bans during drought events



High Priority Actions



- Improve drainage infrastructure and capacity
 - Stormwater Infrastructure Assessment
 - Retrofits, replacement, Low Impact Development/Green Infrastructure
- Culvert Replacement
 - Repair, replace, engineering/design
- Strengthen emergency shelters (schools, libraries, Community Center)
 - Generators
 - Air-conditioning
 - Charging stations



Next Steps



- MVP Final Plan submitted to Energy and Environmental Affairs for review
- Sudbury Certified as MVP Community
- Eligible for MVP Action Grants to implement priority action items
- Policy/Regulatory Review
 - Recommendations advanced
- Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
- All of the above will also inform the Master Plan Update currently underway



