Marblehead

Municipal Vulnerability PreparednessPublic Listening SessionJune 14, 7:00 pm. Abbot Hall

Rebecca Curran Cutting – Marblehead Planner Barbara Warren - Salem Sound Coastwatch





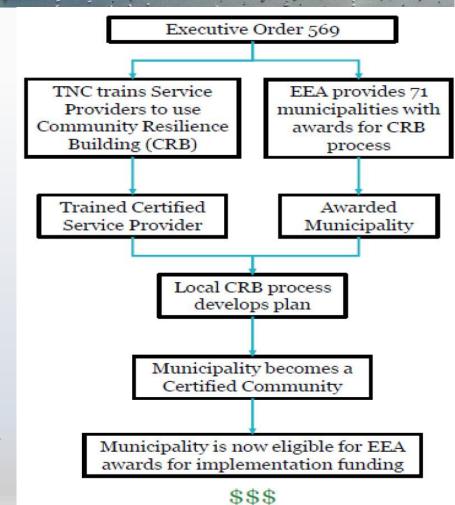
Core Team: John McGinn, Becky Curran, Chuck Cerrutti, Charlie Quigley, Bob Picariello, Jason Gilliland, Rich Baldacci, Amy McHugh, Mark Souza, Andrew Petty, Peter James

Thank Marblehead Community Access and Media for covering this public listening session.

Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP)

MVP

- Community-led process
- that employs local knowledge
- Partnerships and leveraging
- of existing efforts
- Mainstream climate change
- Communities as local innovators
- Frame coordinated statewide efforts.



MASSACHUSETTS CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS

Rising temperatures, changing precipitation, and extreme weather will continue to affect the people and resources of the Commonwealth throughout the 21st century.

Northeast Climate Science Center at the University of Massachusetts Amherst developed scaled projections for changes in temperature, precipitation, and sea level rise for counties in Massachusetts.

The Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs provided support for these projections to enable municipalities, industry, organizations, state government and others to *utilize a standard, peer-reviewed set of climate change projections* that show how the climate is likely to change in Massachusetts through the end of this century.

<u>resilientma.org</u>



Community Resilience Building Process (TNC)

With Climate Change as the DRIVER

State and local partnership to build resiliency to climate change

1. Engage Community 2. Identify CCimpacts and hazards 3. Complete assessment of vulnerabilities & strengths

4. Develop and prioritize actions

5. Take Action

Marblehead Stakeholders

Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness

Community Resilience Building Workshop

at the Boston Yacht Club on May 16, 2018 - 36 participants THE-SEA. THE-SE

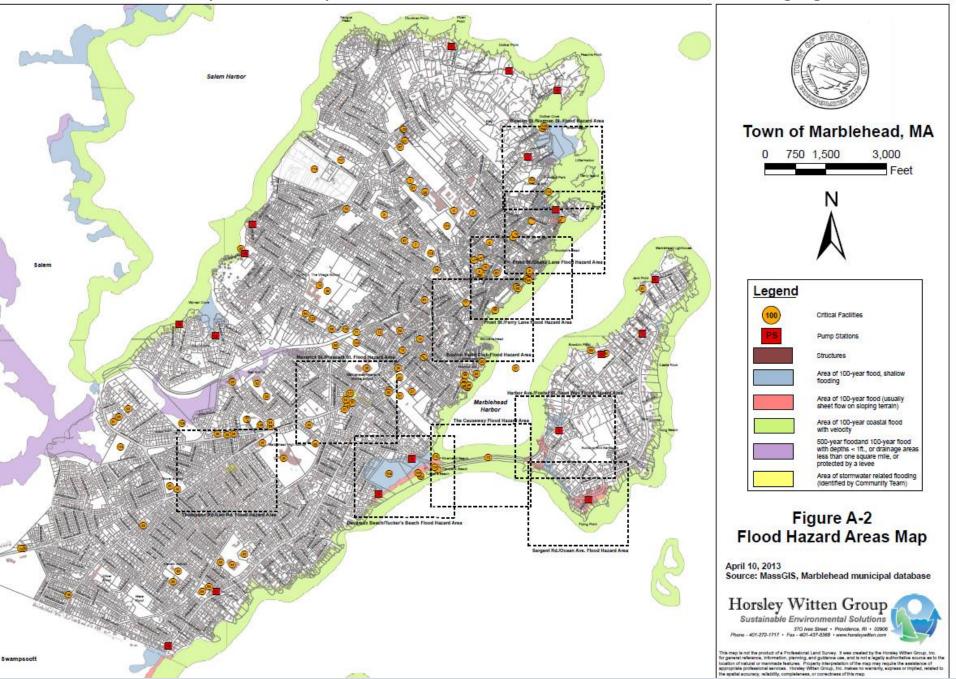
Residents, Town Staff, Town Committee Members, League of Women Voters, Marblehead Conservancy, Boston Yacht Club, Marblehead Chamber of Commerce, and Sustainable Marblehead.

Community Resilience Building Workshop

State and local partnership to build resiliency to climate change



Review and add any community assets that are critical. What is risk from changing climate?



Flooding History and Future Impacts

After nor'easters 2018

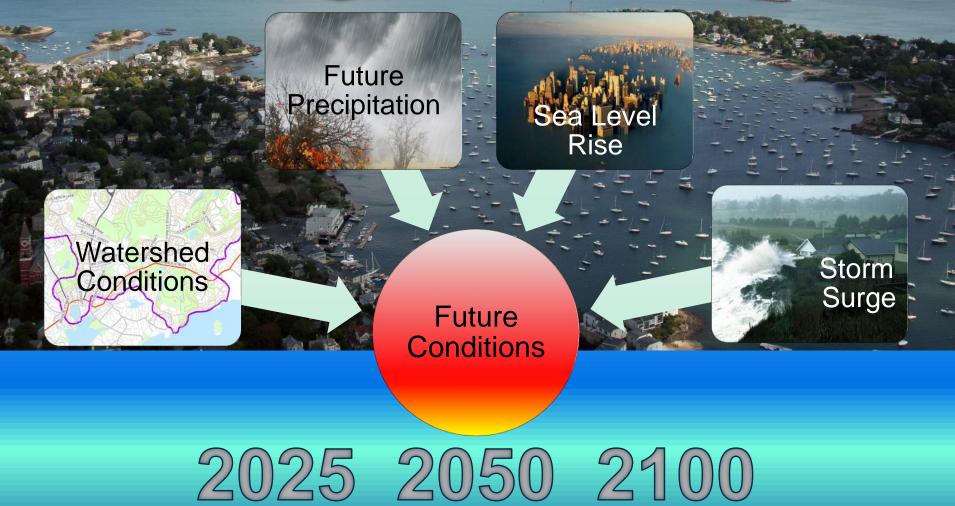




How will climate change alter future storms?







MARBLEHEAD's Top MVP 4 Climate Change Hazards

MASSACHUSETTS CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS

Coastal Flooding from Storm Surge and Sea Level Rise

Interior Flooding from Intense Precipitation

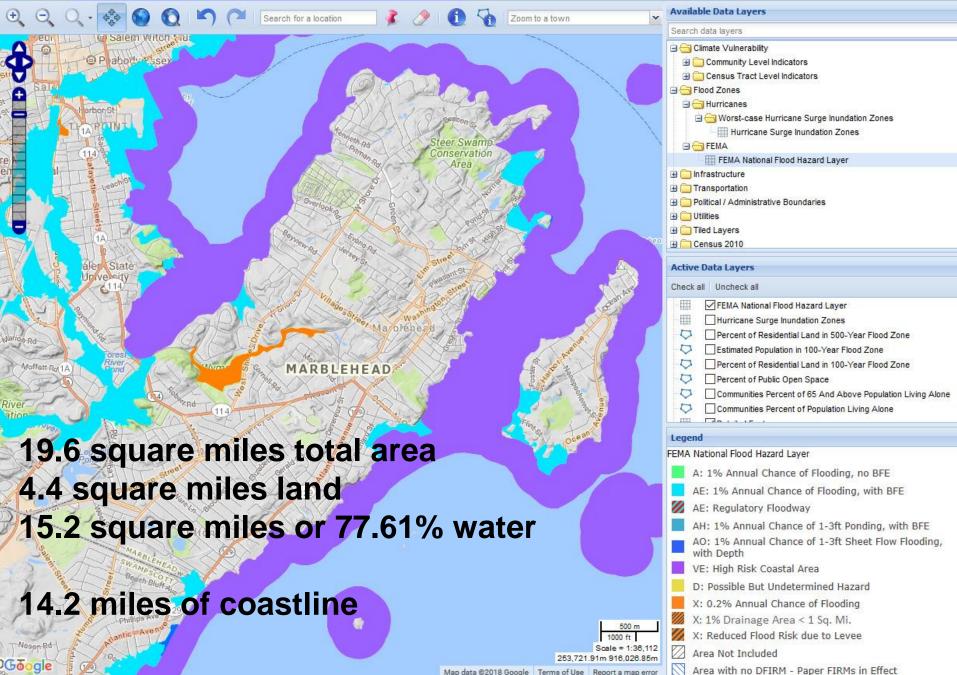
High Winds

Coastal Erosion

All storm related: Hurricanes, Nor'easters, Blizzards

Climate Change Vulnerability Map

Provided by Massachusetts Dept. of Public Health - Bureau of Environmental Health



COASTAL FLOODING

Potential Effects of Climate Change

0,0	SEA LEVEL RISE	Predictions for Sea Level Rise by mid-century range from 1.1 feet to 2.7 feet. Worse case for 2100 is a 9.7 feet of SLR.
	MORE SEVERE STORMS	Climate change is likely to Increase frequency of severe storms, including hurricanes and nor'easters. More damaging Storm Surge to be expected.

A 2- foot sea level rise would more than triple the frequency of coastal flooding across the Northeast, without any change in storms.

Regardless of whether these storms are getting stronger, they are occurring over an ocean that is fuller than it used to be. This all makes it easier for storms to push enough water onshore to cause flooding.

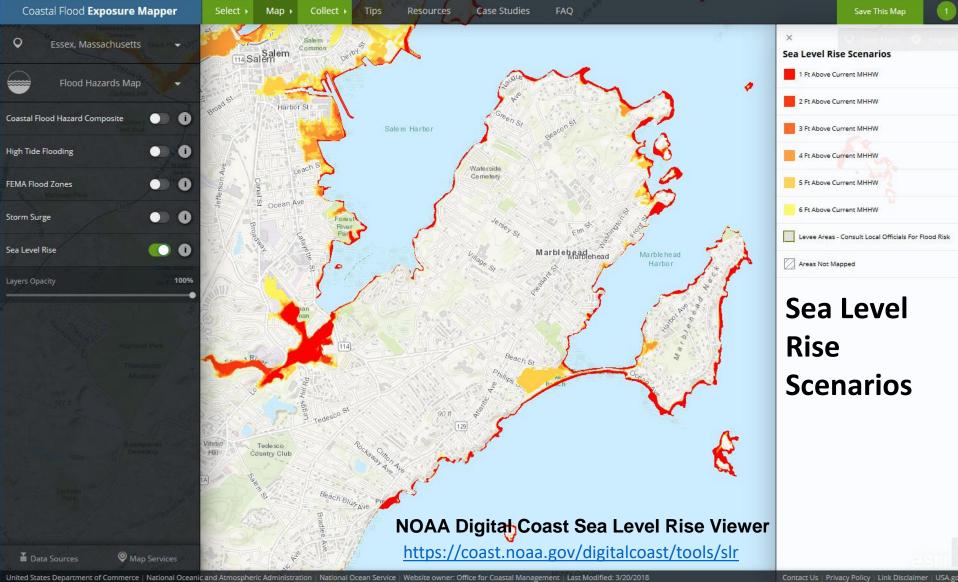
Climate.gov: Nor'easters pummel the U.S. Northeast in late winter 2018 Author: Tom Di Liberto March 14, 2018

https://www.climate.gov/news-features/event-tracker/nor%E2%80%99easters-pummel-us-northeast-late-winter-2018

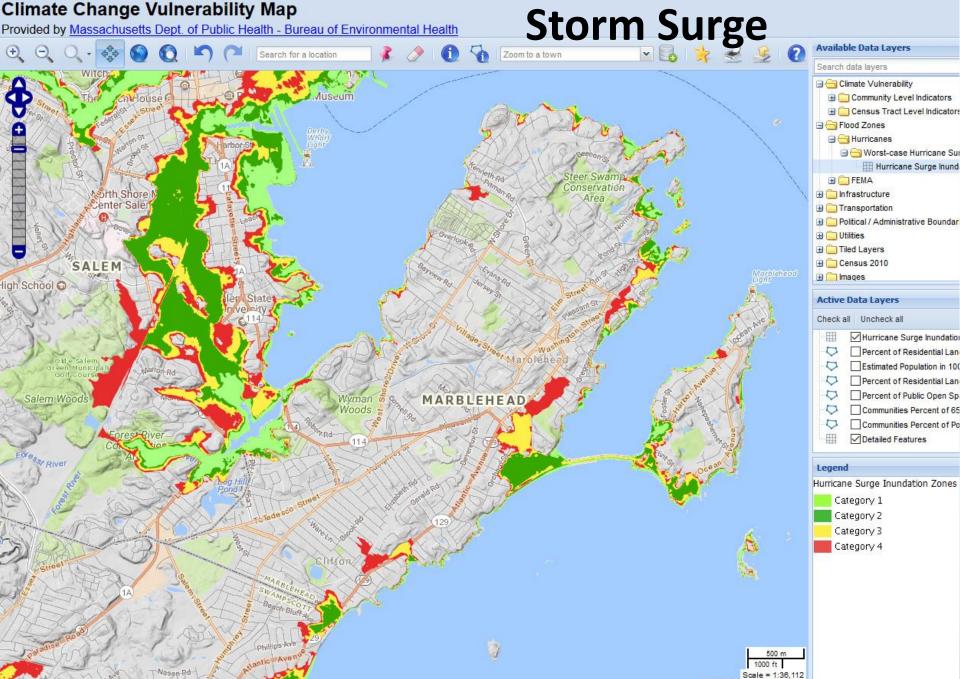
Marblehead Geology – an Asset

A Complex of Ancient Igneous Rock with high elevations





This map shows the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) modeling of coastal flooding above Mean Higher High Water (MHHW, the average height of daily highest tide) with six increasing levels of sea level rise (1-foot increments up to six feet). This map does not account for storm surge, waves, erosion, and other dynamic factors.

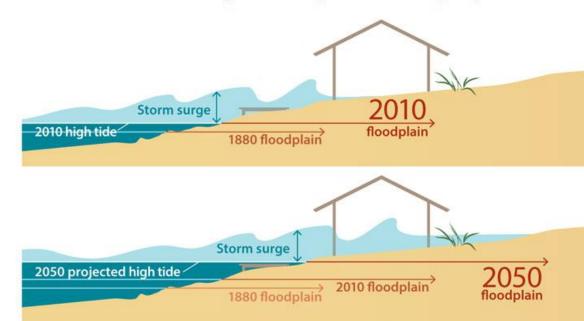


SWAMPSCOTT ala

254,505.88m 916,384.41m

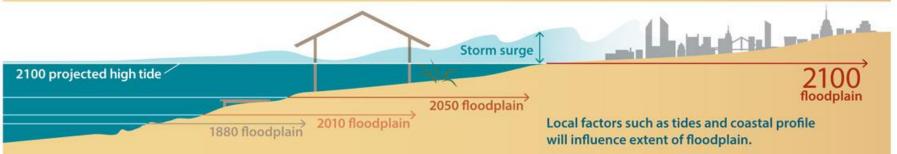


Storm Surge and High Tides Magnify the Risks of Local Sea Level Rise



. Charles and

Sea level sets a baseline for storm surge—the potentially destructive rise in sea height that occurs during a coastal storm. As local sea level rises, so does that baseline, allowing coastal storm surges to penetrate farther inland. With higher global sea levels in 2050 and 2100, areas much farther inland would be at risk of being flooded. The extent of local flooding also depends on factors like tides, natural and artificial barriers, and the contours of coastal land.



© Union of Concerned Scientists 2013; www.ucsusa.org/sealevelrisescience

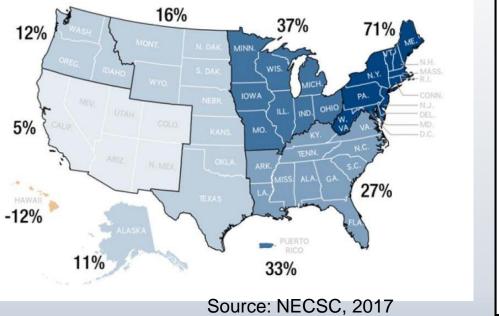
Changes in Heavy Precipitation

With every 1° C degree of warming, the air can hold 7% more moisture.

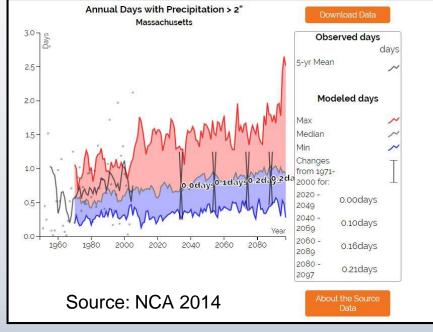
Peter Stott, U.K. Met Office's Hadley Center for Climate Change $1^{\circ} C = 1.8^{\circ} F$

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Projected Frequency of Future Extreme Precipitation Events in Massachusetts



Annual Days with Precipitation >2"



Increase in Severe Storms bringing greater frequency of flood events with climate change.

Critical ASSETS - ACTIONS Community Resilience Building Workshop

Critical ASSETS - their strengths and vulnerabilities

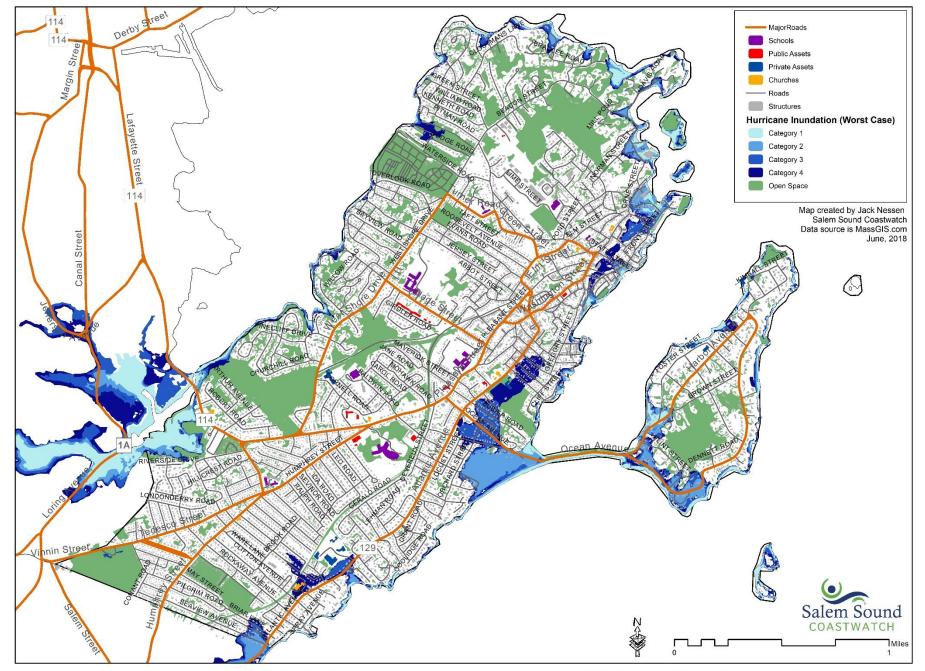
Infrastructural: buildings, roads, utilities, housing, schools

Societal: people – and services at risk

Environmental: natural resources important to community that are at risk of being lost



Priority and Timeframe



Town of Marblehead, MA - Massachusetts Vulnerability Preparedness

Highest Priority - Marblehead Municipal Electric Light

• Address **immediate need to protect the two 23-kilovolt feeder lines** underground in the Lead Mills Rail Trail.



- Develop a detailed plan for power distribution under emergency conditions
- Evaluate power substations near the water
- Design deployment of town **renewable energy** sources
- Conduct town-wide **utility pole assessment** and replace as needed
- Investigate risk of flooding from harbor pipes to MMLD office building



Copyright Rick Cuzner

Causeway closed 7 times this past year. What does the future hold?

Highest Priority - The Causeway

- Assess reasons for the Causeway closures in order to reevaluate solutions, particularly where it currently breaches
- Install warning lights and gates



Copyright Rick Cuzner

- Educate coastal residents and others about emergencies and risks
- Make sure there are shelters on both sides of the Neck
- Monitor condition and maintain **barrier beaches** Devereux, Riverhead, Preston

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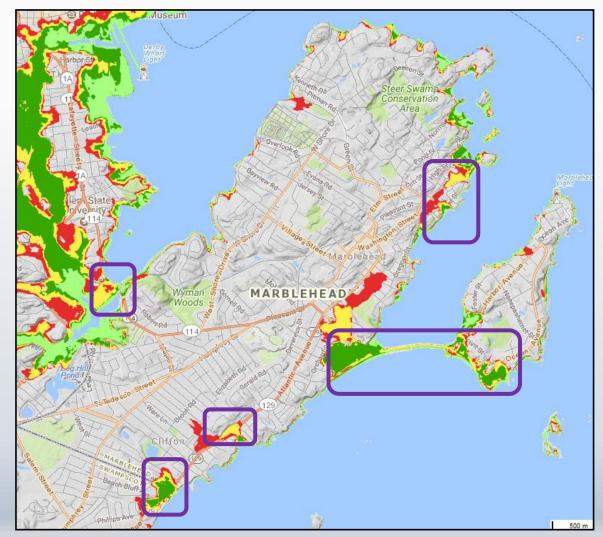
- Determine if something can be done with the water that overtops a barrier beach
- Develop a post storm operations and management plan



**Goldthwait Reservation** 

### Highest Priority – Vulnerable Roads

- Conduct flooded road analysis to determine short and long-term solutions.
- Work with **neighboring towns to find solutions to flooding** and resiliency.



### Highest Priority – The Harbor

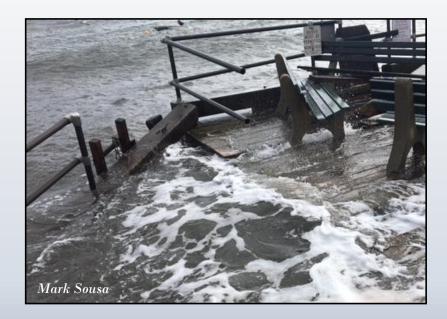


- Develop a resilient, cohesive response to protect assets in Marblehead Harbor that addresses the mix of private and town properties, state and federal regulations
- Restart conversation about constructing a breakwater to protect the harbor assets, which will require a cost/benefit analysis

### Highest Priority – Seawalls

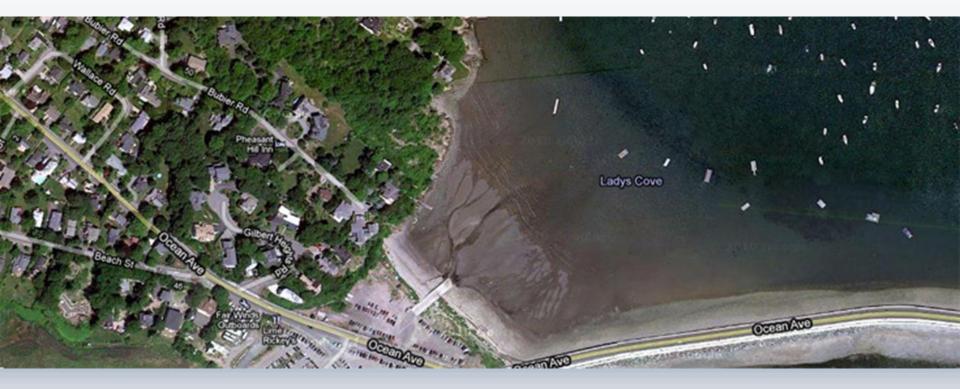
- **Permit and reconstruct or repair public seawalls** that are in immediate need from the winter 2018 storms
- Update the CZM private/public seawall inventory that includes climate change risk projections.





### Highest Priority – Sewer Infrastructure

- Evaluate current flooding and future risks at **13 sewer pump stations** and then protect from flooding
- Upgrade **alarms** to SCADA; Educate public on alarm and sump pumps
- **Replace sewer lines** that are **at risk of seawater flooding** as indicated from current investigation



### *Highest Priority – Stormwater Infrastructure*

- Inventory stormwater infrastructure and ocean backflow
- Begin resiliency improvements at flood priority areas
- Conduct a study of imperviousness, evaluating options to reduce hardening, increase flood storage and/or incorporate green infrastructure
- Continue public education
- Assess feasibility of using Reynolds Park for temporary underground stormwater storage
- Continue to protect the environmental quality of the harbors through sewer and stormwater improvements, boat pump outs, and residential and boater awareness.



## **HIGH WIND HAZARD**

From 2004 to 2013 (Source: Marblehead FEMA Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015) 32 high wind related events – Winds/Thunderstorms \$25,000 - \$1.1 million Lightning – \$45,000

 Conduct appropriate tree maintenance near assets to protect power distribution and prevent road closures

 Conduct tree inventory/survey to evaluate needs with goal of maintaining a healthy tree canopy, while removing threats to utilities and roadways during high wind / storm events / coastal erosion

### Moderate Priority

- Improve **communications redundancy** for emergency services
- Complete Emergency Preparedness Plan Update
- Conduct public education in advance of a disaster: how to prepare, shut down power, evacuate
- Educate and encourage retrofitting that include flood-wise actions (e.g. blow out panels, raising utilities)
- Implement flood proofing and flood storage that would prevent the **Abbot Library** from future flooding
- Evaluate adequacy of existing resources for boat removal during emergencies and determine possible new access points.

### Moderate Priority

- Evaluate and repair visible seawall erosion at rear of MMLD building site adjacent to Hammond Park
- Maintain parks and conservation areas; if resiliency actions are needed to protect infrastructural assets, conduct in the most practically sound environmental manner
- Maintain access on the **Rail Trail** for non-vehicular transportation; Improve drainage, elevate areas that flood or construct alternative passage
- Maintain and repair Fort Sewall earthen fort using resilient solutions

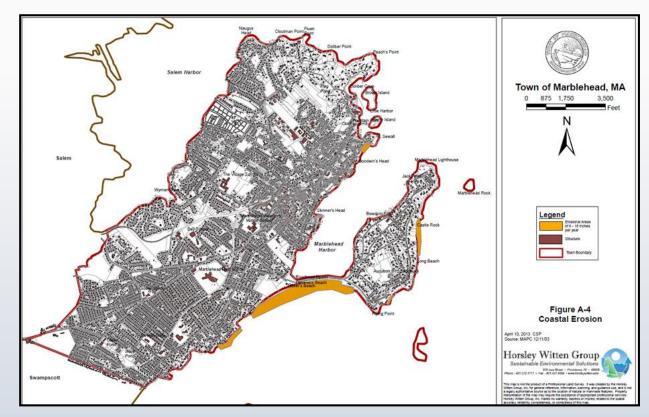
#### **Coastal Erosion Hazard**

Fort Sewall 6 – 17 inches of erosion/year



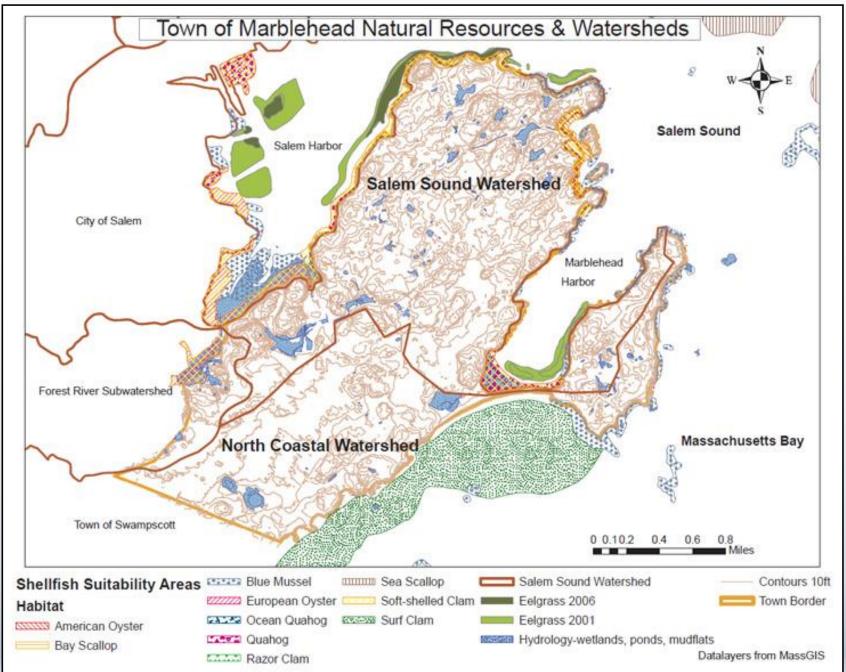
### Low Priority – Coastal Erosion Hazard

- Monitor **erosion** at **Chandler Hovey Park**; Assure functionality of Marblehead Light.
- Monitor **shoreline for erosion** at the Waterside Cemetery.



The Causeway 9-10 inches of erosion / year Devereux Beach 6-10 inches of erosion / year

Environmental: natural resources at risk of being lost from climate changes



### Low Priority

- Evaluate beach and salt marsh systems vulnerability to inform long-term policy, which includes understanding beach erosion and habitat retreat.
- Protect and maintain Brown and Gerry Islands, while understanding the natural changes that will occur due to sea level rise.
- Stay informed of the climate change research on eelgrass and shellfish, and implement if possible.



## **MVP - Planning & Taking Action**

Information on the effects of climate change is sufficient to start planning now, but flexibility and openness to new information are essential.

No Action – Accommodate – Protect – Retreat Prepare for Recovery – Public Safety

This will require a mix of actions taken over space and time by public and private organizations.



# Salem Sound B

### Salem Sound Barbara Warren, Executive Director, MVP Project Manager

- Phone: 978-741-7900
- Email: barbara.warren@salemsound.org



#### **Rebecca Curran Cutting, Town Planner**

– Email: rebeccac@marblehead.org

