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Agenda

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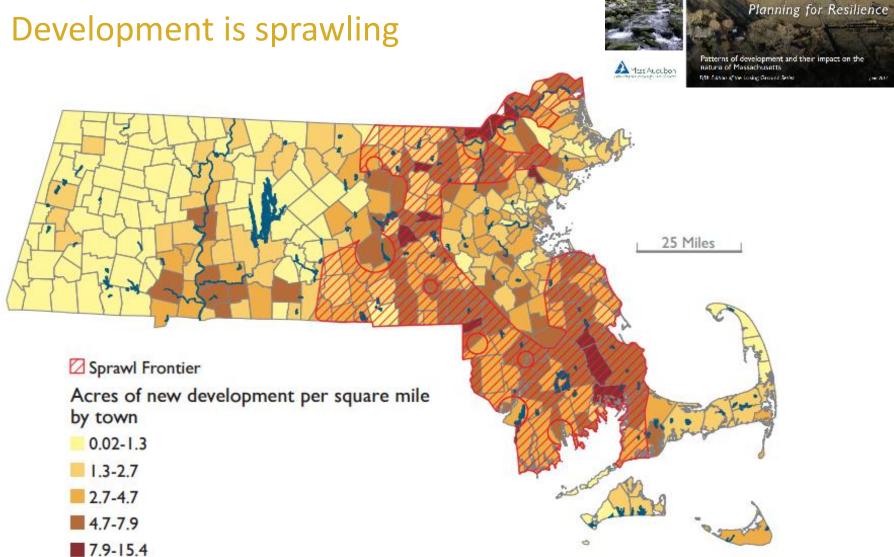
- The big picture in MA
- Climate change & development
- Nature based solutions at every scale
- Co-benefits and cost effectiveness
- Climate planning MVP
- Tools and resources

Laurie Connors

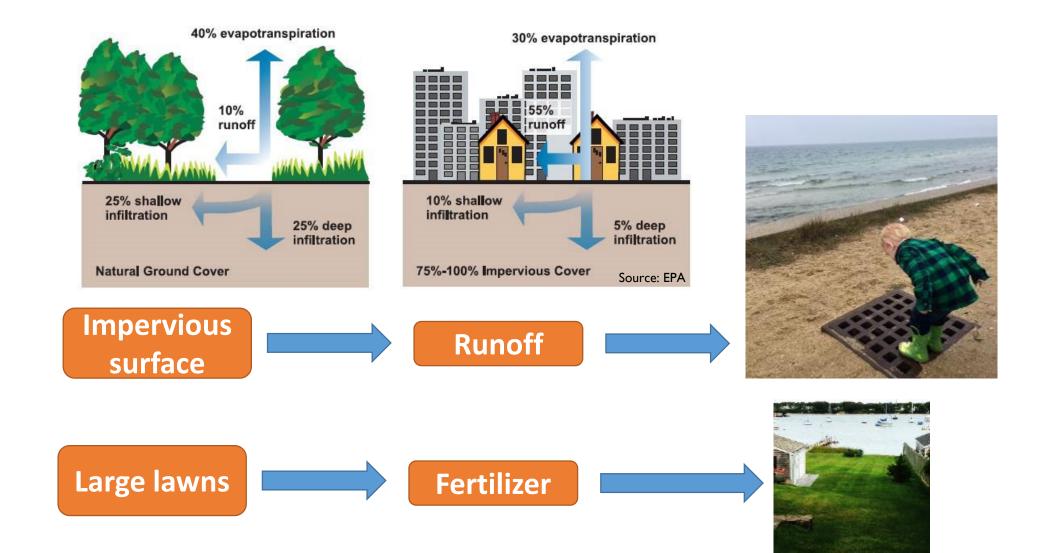
- LID project example
- Existing site conditions
- Proposed improvements
- Benefits
- Funding sources
- Next steps

What's the problem?

Development is sprawling



What's the problem?





IMPACTS



dry rivers



algae blooms

More Precipitation



Total annual precipitation has increased by:

15%

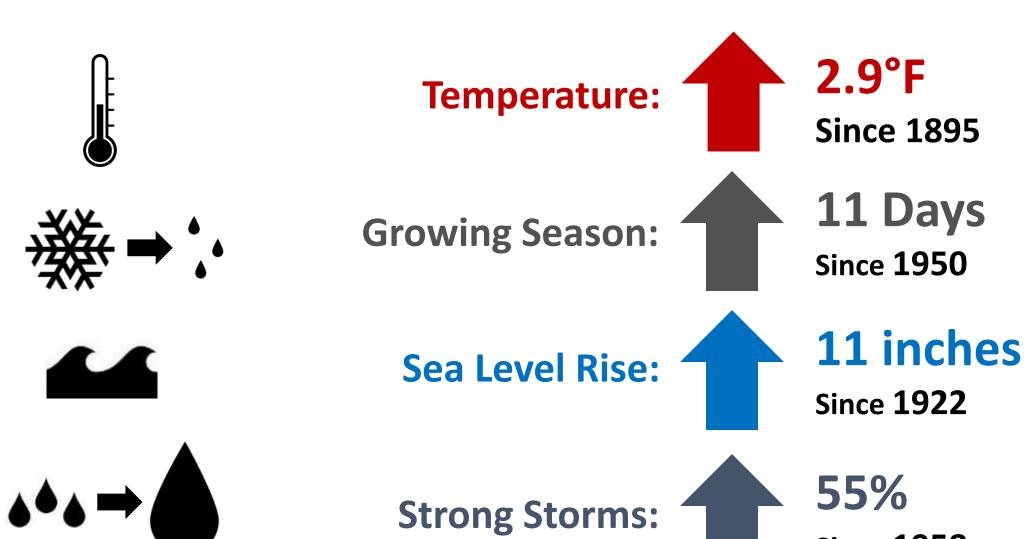
1.2 trillion more gallons of water or equivalent snow falling on Massachusetts each year.

~9,700 filled Prudential Towers



Source: NOAA

Key Observed Climate Changes in MA





Sprawling Development



increased precipitation

increased temperature

impervious surfaces



stormwater & WQ issues

flooding & infrastructure damage



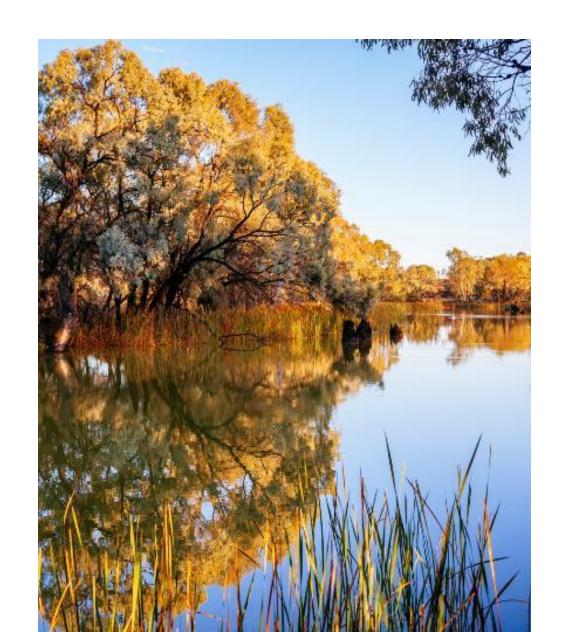
heat-related illnesses

more cooling shelters





Nature Based Solutions



use natural systems, mimic natural processes, or work in tandem with traditional approaches to address natural hazards like flooding, erosion, drought, and heat islands.

Incorporating nature-based solutions in local planning and built projects can help communities reduce their exposure to these impacts, resulting in reduced costs, economic enhancement, and safer, more resilient communities.

Nature based solutions keeps water where you need it most

In 2016, the City of Worcester's reservoirs went dry and spent >\$1M to purchase MWRA water.

This takes money from our local budget for infrastructure repairs, monitoring, education, and more.



What does sustainable development really look like? Actions at every scale

Conserve the natural green infrastructure already providing free ecosystem services
Integrate LID and green infrastructure design into development
Restore the resiliency of urban landscapes through LID in redevelopment

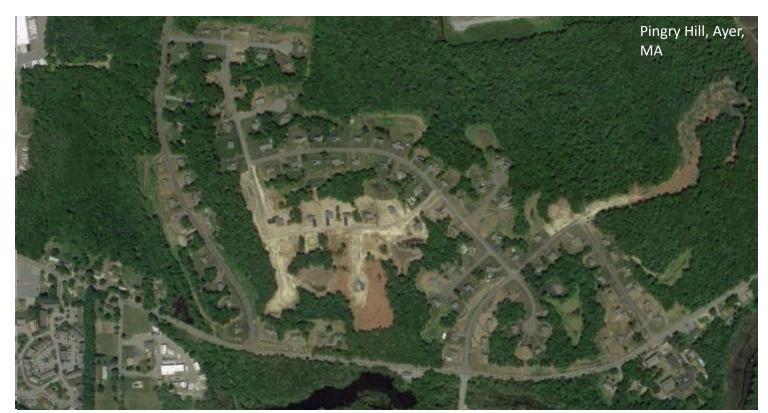


Conserve

Conserve the natural green infrastructure already providing free ecosystem services

Integrate LID and green infrastructure designs into current development projects

Restore the resiliency of urban landscapes through LID in redevelopment



Integrate

Conserve the natural green infrastructure already providing free ecosystem services

Integrate LID and green infrastructure designs into current development projects
Restore the resiliency of urban landscapes through LID in redevelopment



Restore

Conserve the natural green infrastructure already providing free ecosystem services Integrate LID and green infrastructure designs into current development projects

Restore the resiliency of local landscapes through LID in redevelopment









Climate Hazards













\$,5

Avoided Costs





Restore ecosystems





Enhanced Safety







Integrate Low Impact Development





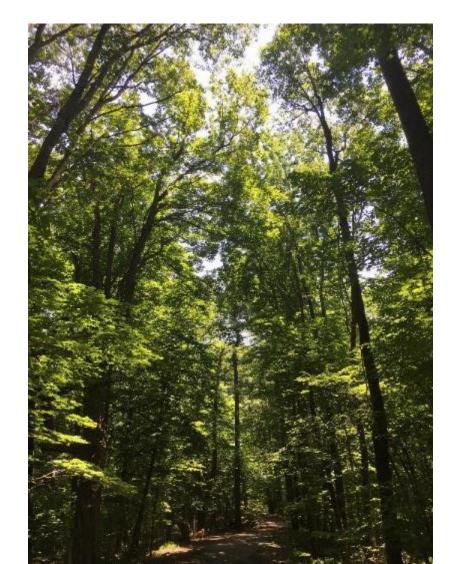
Return on Investment Studies in MA

Trust for Public Land

- Outdoor recreation generates:
 - \$10 billion in consumer spending
 - \$739 million in state and local tax revenue
 - 90,000 jobs
 - \$3.5 billion in annual wages and salaries
- Agriculture, forestry, commercial fishing, and related activities generate:
 - \$13 billion in output
 - 147,000 MA Jobs
- Conservation Projects Return \$4:\$1 spent







Return on Investment Studies in MA





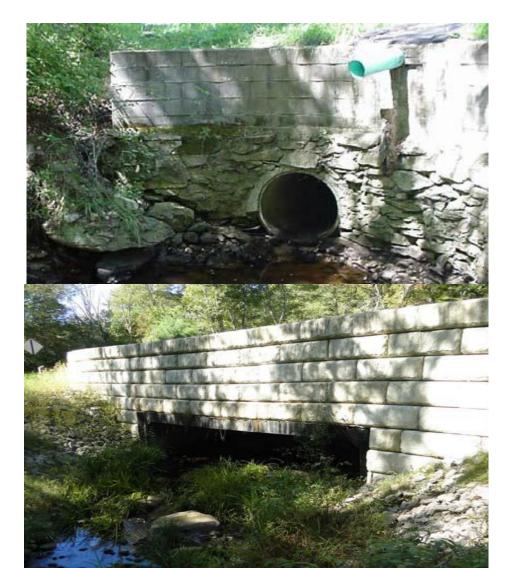


Div. Ecological Restoration



DER aquatic restoration projects produce an average employment demand of 12.5 jobs and \$1.75

Million in total economic output from each \$1 Million spent, contributing to a growing "restoration economy" in Massachusetts



Return on Investment Studies in Northeast US

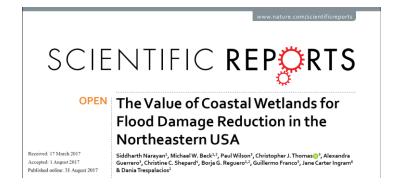
Scientific Reports

- In Hurricane Sandy, wetlands reduced \$625,000,000 in direct flooding damages in New Jersey
- In New England, wetlands reduce storm damage by approximately 16%













Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP)





State and local partnership grant to build resiliency to climate change

1. Engage Community

2. Identify CC impacts and hazards

3. Assess vulnerabilities & strengths

4. Develop and prioritize actions

5. Take Action

MVP Example: identified intersection that floods?



Bioretention bump outs & street trees can help to...

- capture & filter excess water –
 alleviate pressure on MS4
- improved pedestrian safety –
 better visibility, shorter walkway
- enhance aesthetics to encourage visitors & walking

without altering existing parking or bus stops

5 Things Planners Can Do

- 1. Become an MVP community & participate in the core team
- 2. Talk to your neighbors, fellow board members, and community members about climate change and nature based solutions
- 3. Advocate to adopt the Community Preservation Act or support CPA projects
- 4. Adjust local bylaws & regulations that support climate smart nature based solutions
- **5. Vote** in local, state, and federal elections to promote candidates that support climate smart solutions and funding

Resources for Nature-Based Solutions

Guidance/Case Studies

- Naturally Resilient Communities successful project case studies from across the country to help communities learn and identify nature-based solutions
- EPA's Soak Up the Rain stormwater outreach tools, how-to guides and resources
- EPA's RAINE database of vulnerability, resilience and adaptation reports, plans and webpages at the state, regional and community level.
- <u>Climate Action Tool</u> explore adaptation strategies and actions to help maintain healthy, resilient wildlife communities in the face of climate change.

Mapping/Planning

- Mapping and Prioritizing Parcels for Resilience (MAPPR) ID priority parcels for protection and climate change resilience
- <u>Living Shorelines in New England: State of the Practice</u> and <u>Profile Pages for Solutions</u> are case studies, siting criteria, and regulatory challenges for coastal resilience in New England.
- •<u>Low Impact Development Fact Sheets</u> cover valuing green infrastructure, conservation design, development techniques, regulations, urban waters, and cost calculations.

Cost/Benefit

- EPA's Green Infrastructure cost/cost-benefit/tools Database of tools for comparing solution costs
- Massachusetts Division of Ecological Restoration's economic benefits of aquatic restoration based on MA case studies

Bylaws/Ordinances

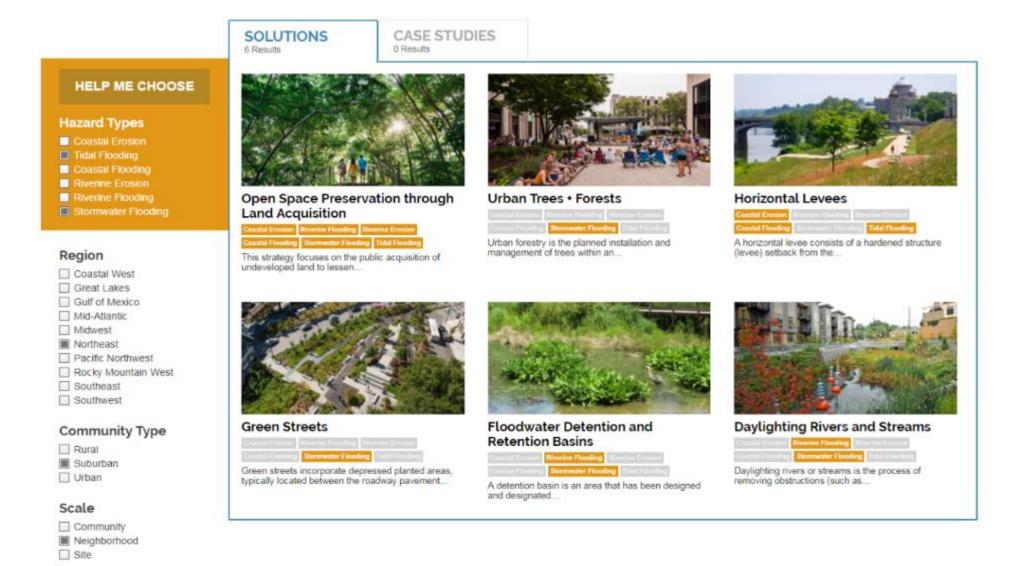
- EEA's Smart Growth Toolkit access to information on planning, zoning, subdivision, site design, and building construction techniques
- Guide for Supporting LID in Local Land Use Regulations provides a framework for communities to review their zoning, rules, and regulations for a number of factors.

Naturally Resilient Communities

Cost

SSS SSSS

nrcsolutions.org





LID Fact Sheets



massaudubon.org/lidfactsheets

Supporting LID in bylaws & regulations

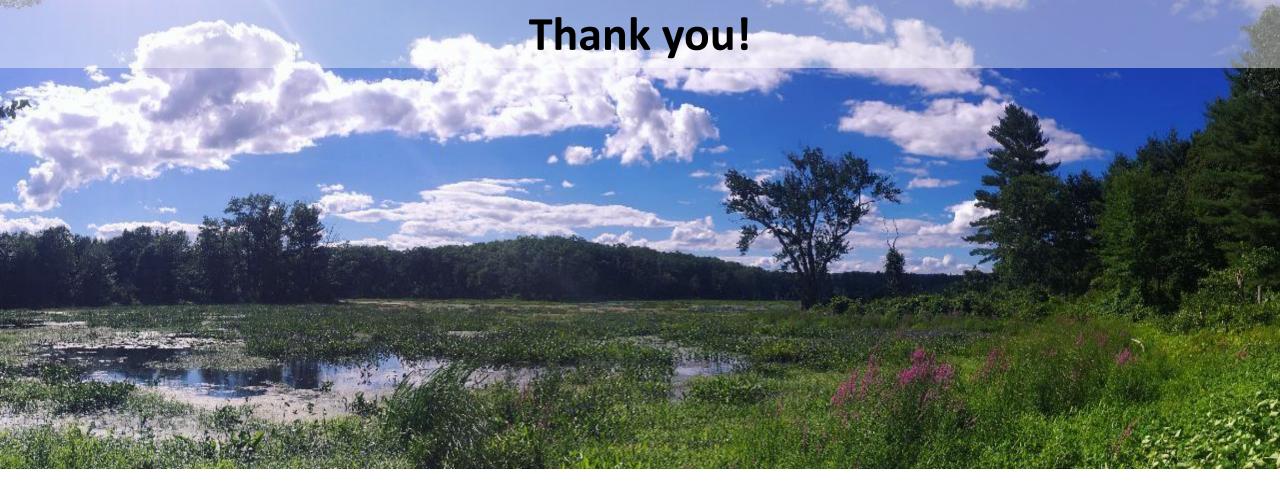
massaudubon.org/lidcost or download here

Factors	Conventional	Better	Best	Community's Zoning	Community's Subdivision Rules & Regulations	Community's Site Plan Review	Community's Stormwater/LID Bylaw/Regulations
GOAL I: PROTECT NATURAL RESOURCES AND OPEN SPACE							
Soils managed for revegetation	Not addressed	Limitations on removal from site, and/or requirements for stabilization and revegetation	Prohibit removal of topsoil from site. Require rototilling and other prep of soils compacted during construction	(Not applicable)			
Limit clearing, lawn size, require retention or planting of native vegetation/natural ized areas	Not addressed or general qualitative statement not tied to other design standards	Encourage minimization of clearing/ grubbing	Require minimization of clearing/grubbing with specific standards				
Require native vegetation and trees	Require or recommend invasives	Not addressed, or mixture of required plantings of native and nonnative	Require at least 75% native plantings				
GOAL 2: PROMOTE EFFICIENT, COMPACT DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS AND INFILL							
Lot size	Required minimum lot sizes	OSRD/NRPZ preferred. Special permit with incentives to utilize	Flexible with OSRD/NRPZ by right, preferred option		(Not applicable)	(Not applicable)	(Not applicable)
Setbacks	Required minimum front, side, and rear setbacks	Minimize, allow flexibility	Clear standards that minimize and in some instances eliminate setbacks		(Not applicable)	(Not applicable)	(Not applicable)
Frontage	Required minimum frontage for each lot/unit	Minimize especially on curved streets and cul-de-sacs	No minimums in some instances, tied into other standards like OSRD design and shared driveways.		(Not applicable)	(Not applicable)	(Not applicable)
Common drīveways	Often not allowed, or strict limitations	Allow for 2-3 residential units	Allow for up to 4 residential units, preferrably constructed with permeable pavers or pavement				(Not applicable)
2 OSRD Overview 3 Zoning Subdiv SPR SW Overview 4 Other Considerations 5 OSRD Analysis 6 Zoning Subdiv SPR SW Analysis 7 Common Acronyms 8 Resources & Model Bylaws 9 Acr							

Ensuring Success WebinarsMVP Tool Box

www.mass.gov/municipal-vulnerability-preparedness-program

- Working with MVP Service Providers: <u>View recording</u>
- Advancing Social Equity in Climate Adaptation Planning: <u>View recording</u>
- Alternatives for engaging your community: <u>View presentation slides</u>
- The importance of listening: View recording
- Bylaw Review Encouraging Nature Based Solutions: View recording
- Nature Based Solutions: View recording
- Characterizing coastal flood hazards and increasing resilience: <u>View</u>
 <u>recording</u>







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