



What on Earth is **Green Infrastructure?**

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Thank you

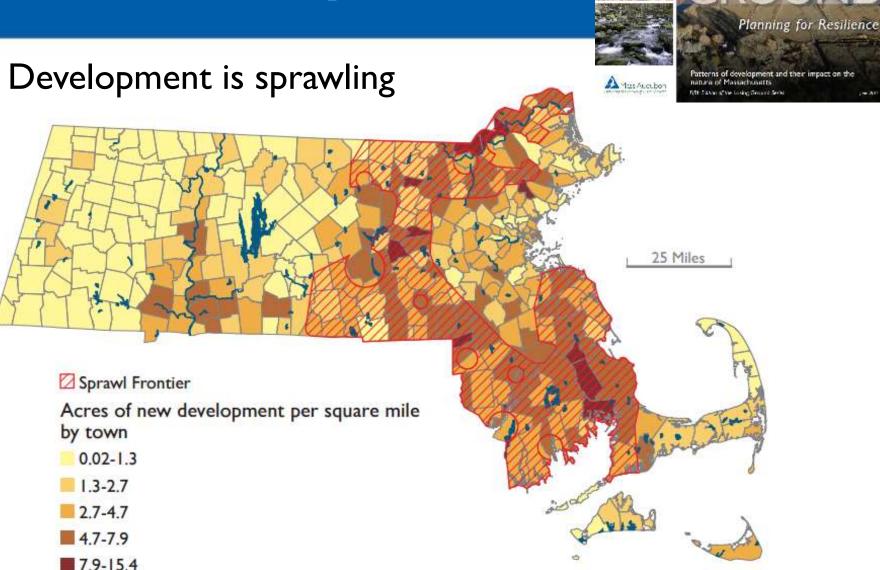




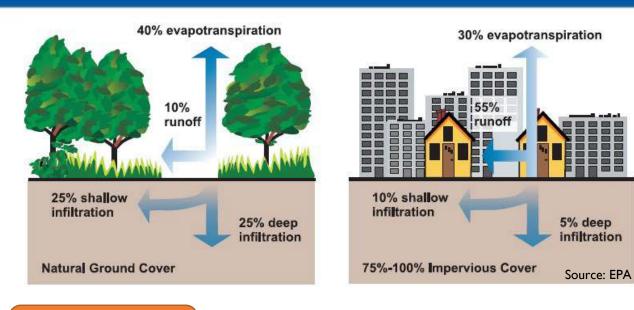




What's the problem?



What's the problem?



Impervious surface

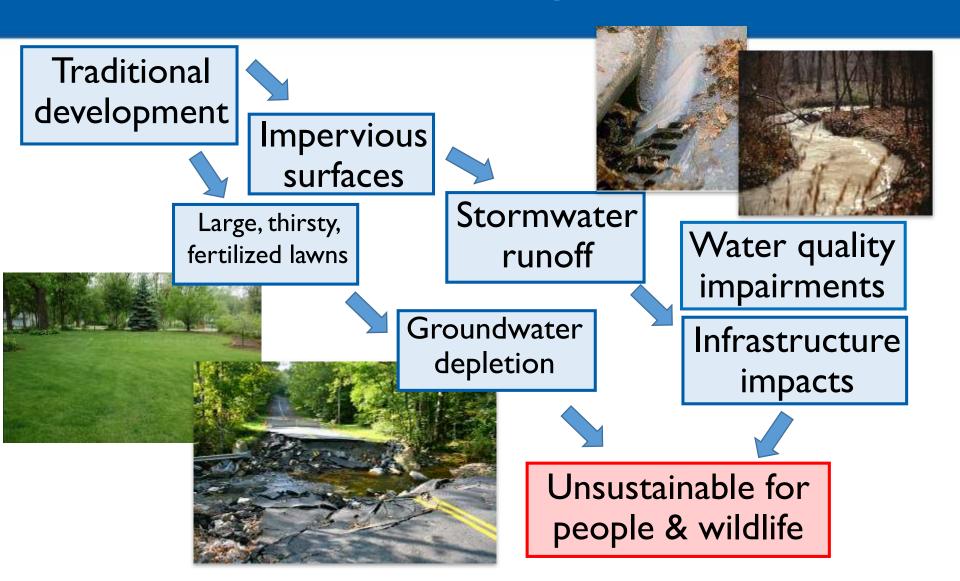
Runoff

Fertilizer

Large lawns



We need to change course



Impacts: dry rivers, flooding, algae blooms, beach closures



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



Key Observed Climate Changes in MA



Temperature:

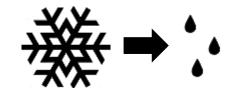


Since 1895

Growing Season:



11 Days Since **1950**





Sea Level Rise:

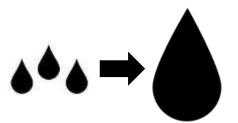


11 inches

Since 1922

Strong Storms:





Storms + Temps = Algal Blooms

West Monponsett Pond, Halifax, Massachusetts



Stronger Storms

More Runoff

Greater Nutrient Loading

Warmer Lake Temperatures



Changed Lake Dynamics



Algal Blooms, Fish Kills



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

Last year, the City of Worcester's reservoirs went try and spent >\$IM to purchase MWRA water.

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

make
sure
water that
falls in our
communities
stays in our
communities

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

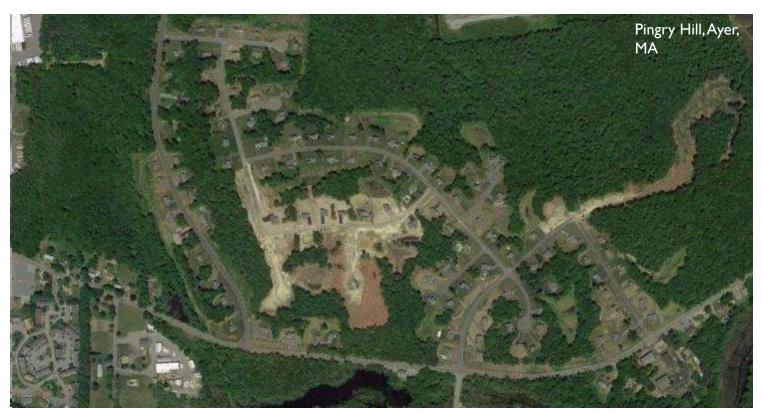
Conserve the natural green infrastructure already providing free ecosystem services
Integrate LID and green infrastructure design into development
Restore the resiliency of urban landscapes through LID in redevelopment



Conserve

Conserve the natural green infrastructure already providing free ecosystem services

Integrate LID and green infrastructure designs into current development projects
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Integrate

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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

Nature-based solutions

Municipal benefits



Coastal flooding



Conserve natural areas





Avoided Costs





Restore ecosystems





Enhanced Safety







Integrate Low Impact Development



Environmental Services

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%





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

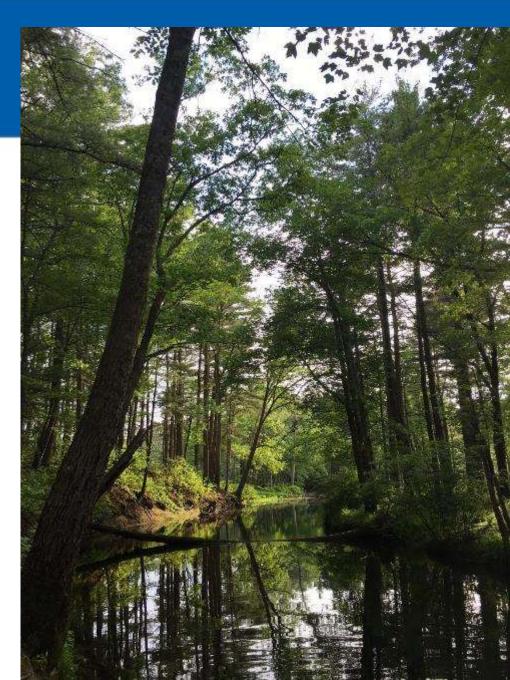
5 Things You Can Do: Conservation Commissioners

- 1. Apply to 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. Work with your planning board to 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

I. Plant trees

- MWRA spent \$130M to protect 22,000 acres of watershed lands
- Avoided ratepayer cost of \$250M on a filtration plant and \$4M/yr in operations

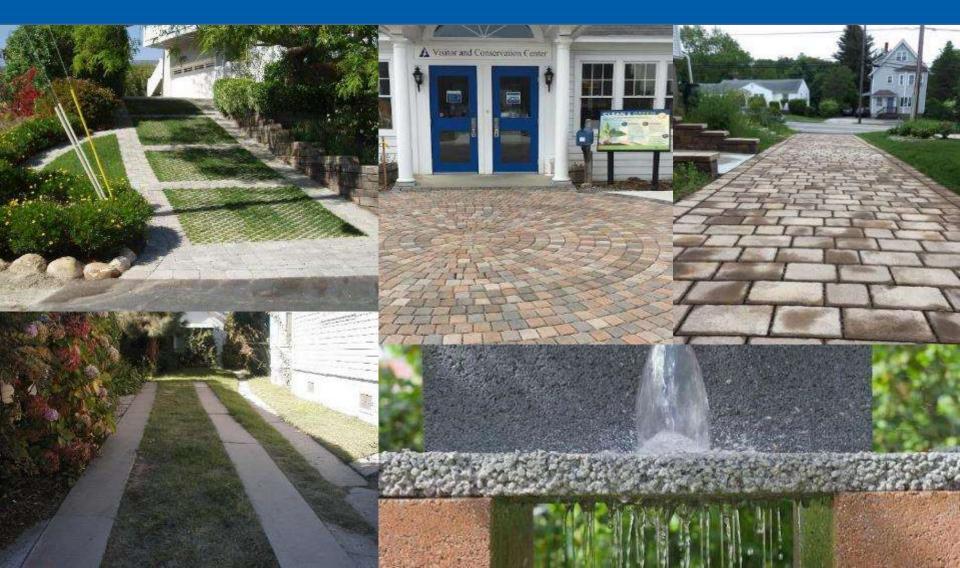




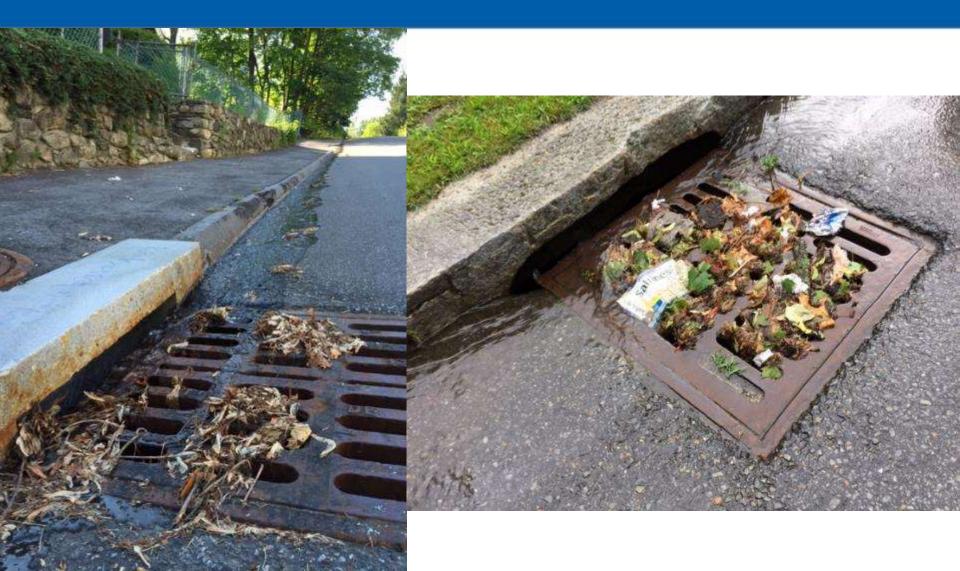
2. Plant a rain garden (workshop on April 25!)



3. Reduce impervious surfaces



4. Adopt a drain



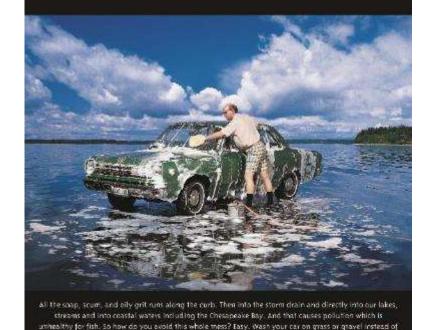
5. Don't wash your car in the driveway

WHEN YOU'RE WASHING YOUR CAR IN

THE DRIVEWAY, REMEMBER YOU'RE

NOT JUST WASHING YOUR CAR

IN THE DRIVEWAY.



the street. Or better yet, take it to a car wash where the water gets treated and recycled.



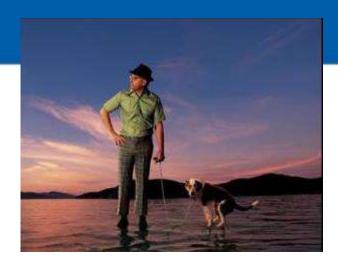
6. Pick up pet waste

Two or three days worth of droppings from a population of about 100 dogs can contribute enough bacteria to temporarily close a bay and all watershed areas within 20 miles to swimming and shell fishing.



Dog feces are common carriers of:

Heartworms
Whipworms
Hookworms
Roundworms
Tapeworms
Parvovirus
Giardia
Salmonella
E. coli



DOG WASTE CAN HARM YOUR HEALTH

Unlike other sources adding to water pollution, such as lawn fertilizer, rinse water from driveways and motor oil, dog waste carries parasites and bacteria that can be transmitted directly to humans and make them sick.



The longer dog waste stays on the ground, the greater a contamination becomes.



Roundworm is one of the most common parasites found in dog waste. It can remain infectious in contaminated soil and water for years. A recent CDC study found 14 percent of Americans tested positive for roundworms.



7. Reduce fertilizers & pesticides



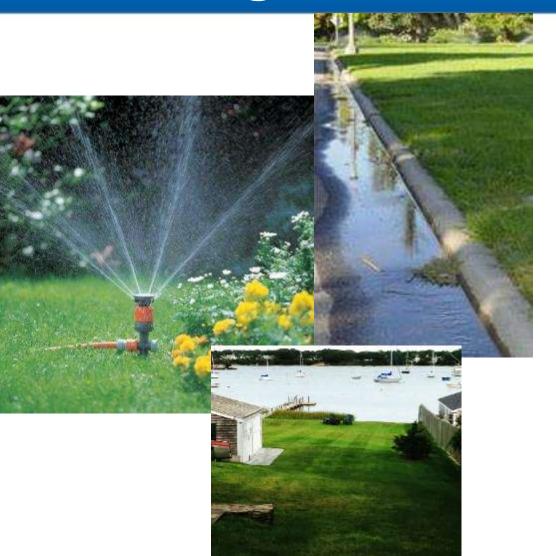




8. Plant natives (workshop on May 8!)



9. Reduce lawn watering and mowing







10. Pick up leaf litter

Don't let THIS.....turn into THIS





Leaf litter is full of nutrients.

Great for forests and growth;

not for stormwater



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
- <u>EPA's Soak Up the Rain</u> stormwater outreach tools, how-to guides and resources
- <u>EPA's RAINE</u> 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.
- Low Impact Development Fact Sheets 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

nrcsolutions.org

HELP ME CHOOSE

Hazard Types

- Coastal Erosion
- Tidal Flooding
- Coastal Flooding
- Riverine Erosion
- Riverine Flooding
- Stormwater Flooding

Region

- Coastal West
- Great Lakes
- ☐ Gulf of Mexico
- Mid-Atlantic
- Midwest
- Northeast
- Pacific Northwest
- Rocky Mountain West
- Southeast
- Southwest

Community Type

- Rural
- Suburban
- Urban

Scale

- Community
- Neighborhood
- Site

Cost

- S
- 5555



SOLUTIONS CASE STUDIES 0 Results



Open Space Preservation through **Land Acquisition**



6 Results

This strategy focuses on the public acquisition of undeveloped land to lessen...



Green Streets



Green streets incorporate depressed planted areas, typically located between the roadway pavement...



Urban Trees + Forests



Urban forestry is the planned installation and management of trees within an...



Horizontal Levees



A horizontal levee consists of a hardened structure (levee) setback from the ...



Floodwater Detention and Retention Basins



A detention basin is an area that has been designed and designated...



Daylighting Rivers and Streams

Countil Eremon	Riverine Flooding Riv	with the lay
Coastal Flooding	Stormwater Flooding	Tirtal Flooring

Daylighting rivers or streams is the process of removing obstructions (such as...



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	Community's Stormwater/LID Bylaw/Regulations
GOAL I: PROT	ECT NATURAL RE	SOURCES AND OPEN SPA	ACE				
Soils managed for revegetation	Not addressed	site, and/or requirements for	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	general qualitative statement not tied to other design	Encourage minimization of	Require minimization of clearing/grubbing with specific standards				
Require native vegetation and trees		required plantings of native	Require at least 75% native plantings				
GOAL 2: PROM	IOTE EFFICIENT, C	OMPACT DEVELOPMENT	PATTERNS AND INFILL				
Lot size	Required minimum	Special permit with incentives	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 driveways	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)



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. Complete assessment of vulnerabilities & strengths

4. Develop and prioritize actions

5. Take Action

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: View presentation slides
- The importance of listening: View recording
- Bylaw Review Encouraging Nature Based Solutions: <u>View recording</u>
- Nature Based Solutions: <u>View recording</u>
- Characterizing coastal flood hazards and increasing resilience: <u>View</u>
 <u>recording</u>

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