CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN MASSACHUSETTS



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MA Global Warming Solutions Act of 2008

Mitigation

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels by 10-25% by 2020 and 80% reduction by 2050
- "Clean Energy and Climate Plan for 2020" (the 2020 Plan)

Adaptation

- Convene a committee and prepare a report to Legislature to: "analyze strategies for adapting to the predicted impacts of climate change in the Commonwealth"
- MA Climate Change Adaptation Report issued in 2011





MA Climate Change Adaptation Report, 2011

- Climate Change Impacts
- Natural Resources and Habitat
- Key Infrastructure
- Human Health and Welfare
- Local Economy and Government
- Coastal Zone and Oceans
- Cross-Cutting Strategies



http://www.mass.gov/environment/cca





Potential Impacts and Vulnerabilities

Sea Level Rise and Flooding

- Coastal inundation and storm surges
- Property damage and loss of natural habitats
- > Interruption of key services

Extreme Weather

- > High winds, hurricanes, storm surges, waves, ice storms, flooding
- > Reduced emergency response capacity

Precipitation

- > Decreased summer, increased winter precipitation
- Less spring snow melt and earlier peak streamflow
- Current 100-year flood every 2-3 years by 2100
- > Extended low-flow periods, decreased summer water supply

Temperature

Higher temps, more extreme heat





Predicted Northeast Climate Change Impacts

PARAMETER	CURRENT (1961-1990)	PREDICTED RANGE by 2100
Annual Temperature (° F)	46	50 to 55
Annual Precipitation (inches)	41	43 to 46
Sea Level Rise (inches)	3.1	11 to 79
Streamflow-spring peak flow (days from January 1)	85	74 to 75
Short Droughts (#/30 yr)	13	16 to 23
Snow Days/Month (days)	5	3 to 1
Length of growing season (days)	184	213 to 227



Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs



Observed Annual Average Temperature in MA



Sea Level Rise in Boston, MA 8" over past 80 years



Boston – 5 feet of Sea Level Rise or Surge

Source: The Boston Harbor Association, 2013



Boston – 7.5 feet of Sea Level Rise or Surge

Source: The Boston Harbor Association, 2013



Comparison: 5 feet of Sea Level Rise and Evacuation Routes

sources: City of Boston and TBHA



Potential Losses to Boston with Sea Level Rise (2050)

- 0.65 m (~2 ft) sea level rise = \$463 billion in losses
- Only 23 of 184 insurance companies surveyed have comprehensive climate change strategies



MA Water Resources Authority (MWRA) Deer Island WWTP

- Over 2.5 million customers (~1/3 of MA Population)
- 200 million gallons/day to water customers
- 350 million gallons of wastewater/day collected and treated, peak capacity of 1.2 billion gallons/day
- Deer Island plant protected against Sea Level Rise and power outages
 - Designed in 1989
 - Protected against 100-year flood
 - Protected against 1.9-foot sea level rise
 - On-site plant for uninterrupted power





Hydraulics of Outfall Design Considers Sea Level Rise

- Sewage treatment plant effluent is discharged through a gravity fed downhill pipe
- Tunnel diameter design was increased from 24 to 24.25



feet





MWRA's Coastal Sewer Facilities 21 within 15 ft of Mean Sea Level



MWRA's Coastal Pump Stations Areas Potentially Affected







Going Forward at MWRA 's Deer Island WWTP

• Short-term

- Low-lying facilities protected with sandbags and pumps
- Mobile generators deployed in advance of storms
- Increased staffing
- Long-term
 - Future rehabilitation contracts will take sea level rise into account
 - Consider moving important equipment to higher elevations



Spaulding Rehabilitation Hospital - Charlestown

- Opened April 27, 2013
- 8 stories, 132 beds
- Designed for 2 ft of sea level rise as new 100-year flood elevation; first floor is 1.35 ft higher than that
- Patient rooms have key-operable windows and are not on ground or lower floors
- Mechanical and electrical systems on the roof







Implementation of Adaptation Strategies by State Government

Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs

- convening committee to develop climate scenarios
- updating MA Environmental Policy Act public review process to consider effects of climate such as sea level rise
- developing priority infrastructure and preparedness projects

Department of Environmental Protection

- updating tidelands & waterways (Chap 91) regulations to address sea level rise
- updated precipitation for wetlands and stream crossings
- desktop tool predicts flooding at water/wastewater treatment plants

Department of Fish and Game

• using BioMap2 and Wildlife Action Plans for conservation and to manage vulnerable habitats

Implementation of Adaptation Strategies by State Government

Coastal Zone Management

- Storm Smart Coasts Program for municipalities
- developing visualizations tools and workshops

Department of Transportation

- effects of sea level rise on Central Artery (\$500,000+ budget)
- enhancing The Boston Harbor Assn's SLR model

MassPort

• disaster and infrastructure resiliency planning at Logan Airport and sea ports (\$500,000 budget)

Department of Public Health

 assessing emergency preparedness of all 351 municipalities (heat waves)





Implementation of Adaptation Strategies by Municipalities

City of Cambridge

- vulnerability analysis
- enhance MA DOT model (works off of TBHA model)

Boston Redevelopment Authority

• inventory of buildings

Boston Conservation Commission

• sea level rise/wetlands ordinance

Metropolitan Area Planning Council (regional planning)

• vulnerability analysis of region (101 communities)





Thank you



MA Adaptation Report <u>http://www.mass.gov/environment/cca</u>

Global Warming Solutions Act http://www.malegislature.gov/Laws/SessionLaws/Acts/20 08/Chapter298



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