

Weymouth



Weymouth
Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness

Kick-off meeting

December 13, 2017





Agenda

1. Team
2. About MVP
3. The workshop



Team

Your MVP Team

MVP Project Managers

Frank Singleton
Bob Luongo
Mary Ellen Schloss

MVP Working Group

Stantec Consulting

Larissa Brown
Nels Nelson



Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness

What is resilience?

Resilience is the capacity of a community, organization, or natural environment to...

- Withstand and recover from disruptions resulting from climate change
- Adapt to new climate conditions to moderate harmful effects and take advantage of beneficial opportunities.



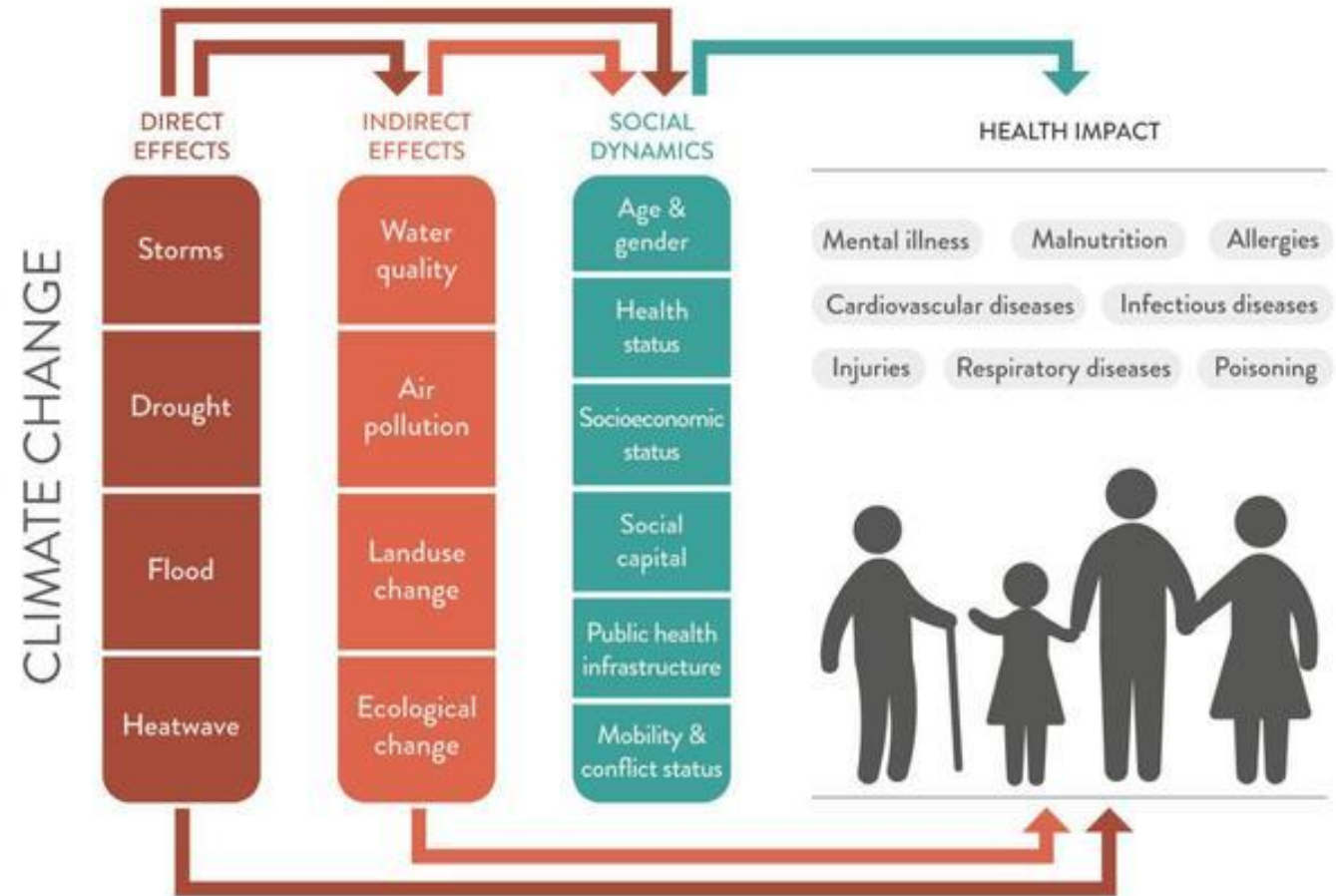
What are the challenges and who is especially vulnerable?

Challenges:

- Sea level rise
- Storm surge
- More extreme storm events/precipitation
- More and longer heat waves
- More summer drought

Vulnerable populations

- Under 5 years and over 65 years
- Low income
- Disabled and chronic illness
- Limited English
- Dependent on public transportation
- Socially isolated





Evaluation of June 9, 2014 Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Study for Town of Weymouth, Norfolk, Co, MA

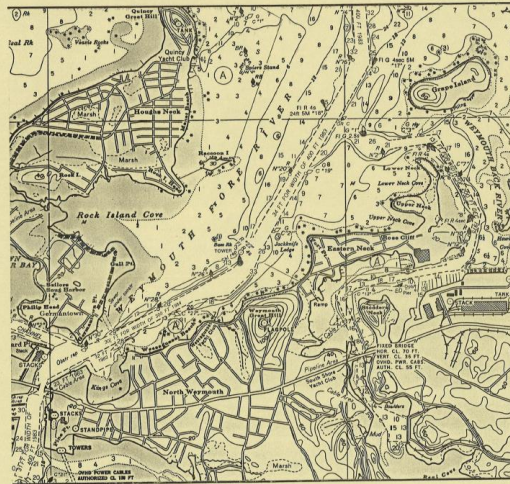


Prepared For:
Woodard & Curran
95 Cedar Street, Suite 100
Providence, RI 02903

Prepared By:
Woods Hole Group, Inc.
81 Technology Park Drive
East Falmouth, MA 02536

August 2015

WEYMOUTH WATERFRONT PLAN



AUGUST, 1988

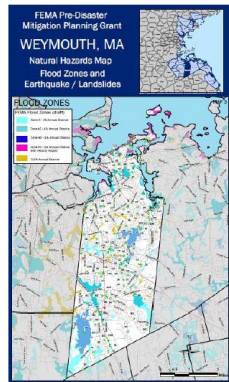
PREPARED BY
HENDERSON GROUP

Weymouth Regulatory Assessment for **Healthy Community Design**

Prepared by Pioneer Valley Planning Commission, 2015
With funding support from the
Massachusetts Department of Public Health



TOWN OF WEYMOUTH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2014 UPDATE



Revised Draft Plan Update for MEMA and FEMA Review
May 15, 2015

TOWN OF WEYMOUTH OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN

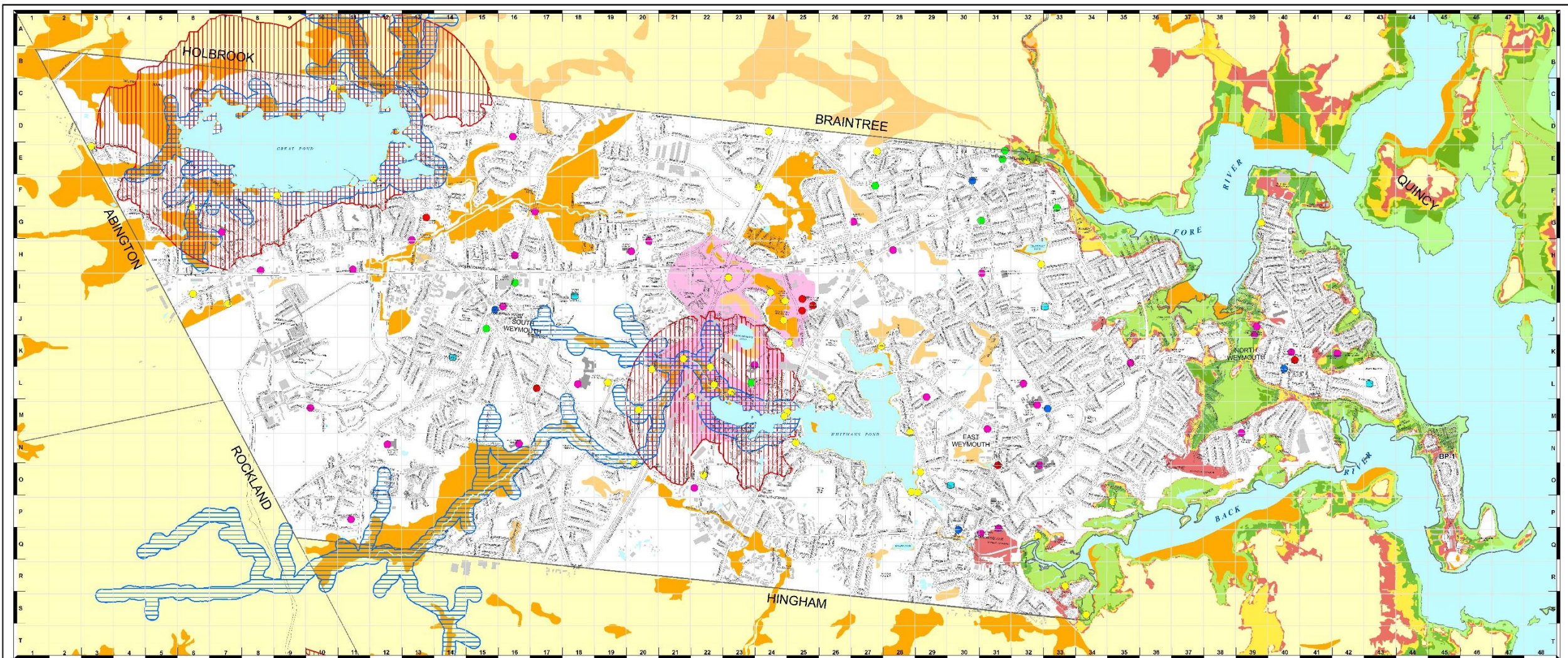
TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	
SECTION 1: PLAN SUMMARY	1-1
SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION	2-1
A. Statement of Purpose	2-1
B. Planning Process	2-1
C. Enhanced Outreach	2-2
SECTION 3: COMMUNITY SETTING	3-1
A. Regional Context	3-1
B. History of the Community	3-2
C. Population Characteristics	3-11
D. Growth and Development Patterns	3-17
SECTION 4: ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS	4-1
A. Geology, Topography, and Soils	4-1
B. Landscape Character	4-4
C. Water Resources	4-4
D. Vegetation	4-12
E. Fisheries and Wildlife	4-16
F. Scenic Resources and Unique Environments	4-19
G. Environmental Challenges & Problems	4-34
SECTION 5: INVENTORY OF LANDS OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION	5-1
A. Overview	5-1
B-1. Protected Private Parcels	5-2
B-2. Unprotected Private Parcels (Except Town-Owned Property)	5-4
C. Protected Public and Nonprofit Parcels (Except Town-Owned Property)	5-5
Table 5-4: Town-Owned Recreation Property	5-8
Table 5-5: Town-Owned Conservation Property	5-13
SECTION 6: COMMUNITY VISION	6-1
A. Description of Process	6-1
B. Statement of Open Space and Recreation Goals	6-5
SECTION 7: ANALYSIS OF NEEDS	7-1
A. Summary of Resource Protection Needs	7-1

FIRM Analysis for Weymouth, Massachusetts



June 16, 2015
7:00pm
Woodard & Curran
Woods Hole Group



Municipal Vulnerability Town of Weymouth Critical Facilities

MAPC Critical Infrastructure*

- Schools, Daycares, Senior Center
- Emergency Services
- Hospital, Nursing Homes
- Town Facilities
- Critical Utilities

Hurricane Surge Inundation Zones (Worst-case)

- Category 1
- Category 2
- Category 3
- Category 4

DEP Regulated Zones

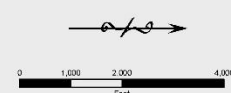
- Zone II
- Zone A
- Zone B

FEMA_NFHL

- FEMA 1%
- FEMA 0.2%

Structures

- Buildings
- Standpipes



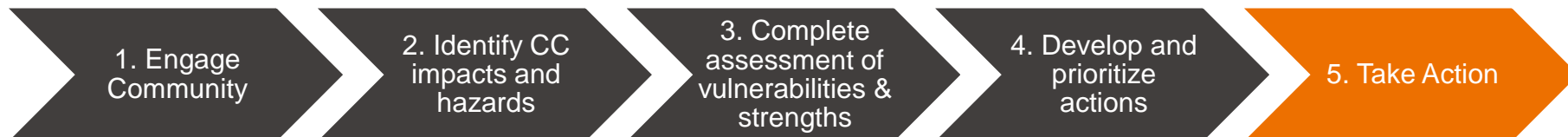
The Town of
WEYMOUTH
 Massachusetts
 Incorporated 1635



Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP)

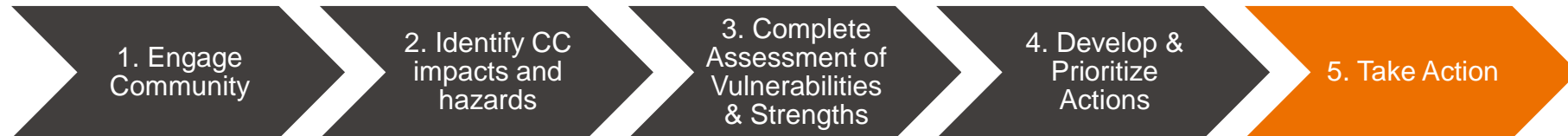


State and local partnership to build resiliency to climate change

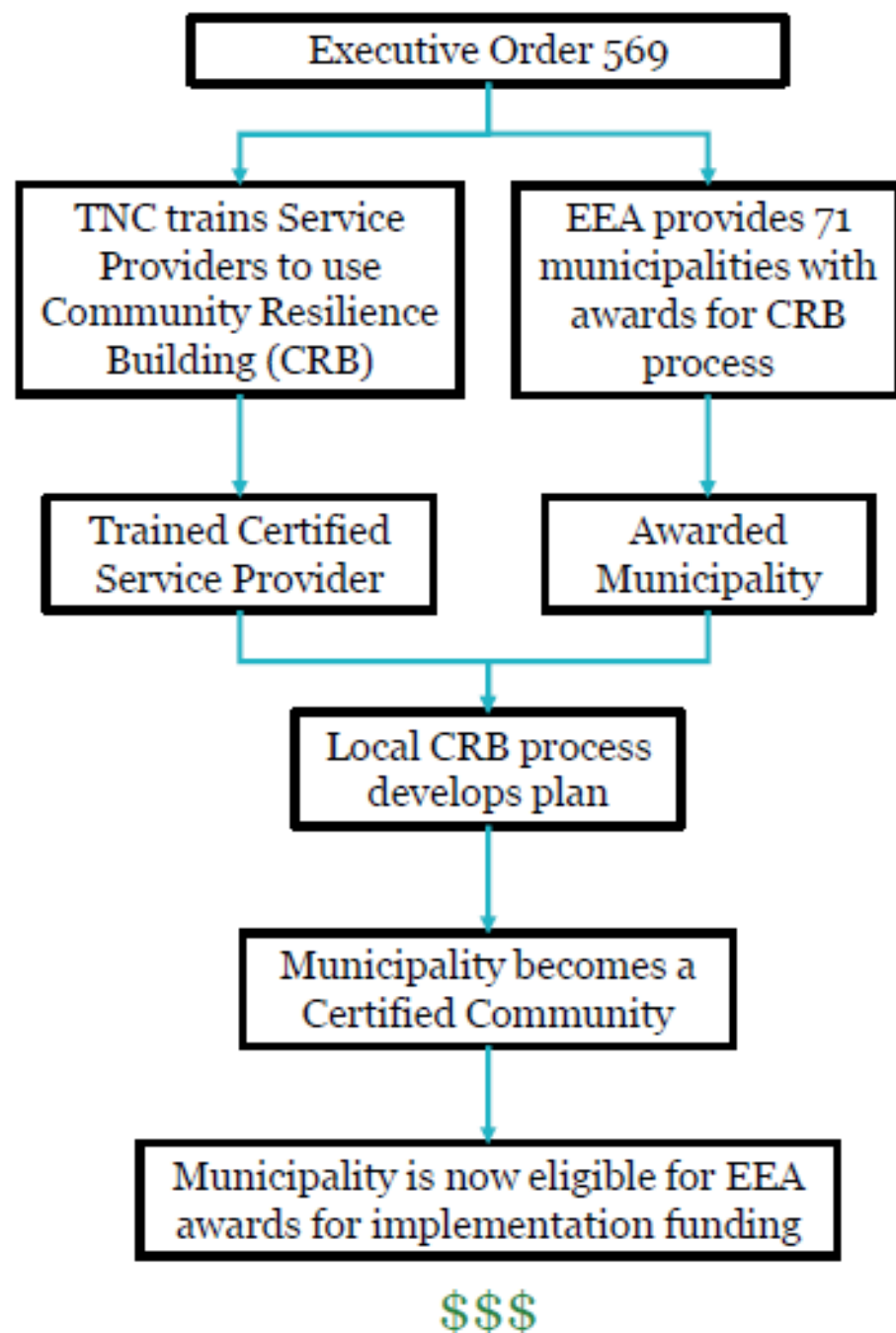
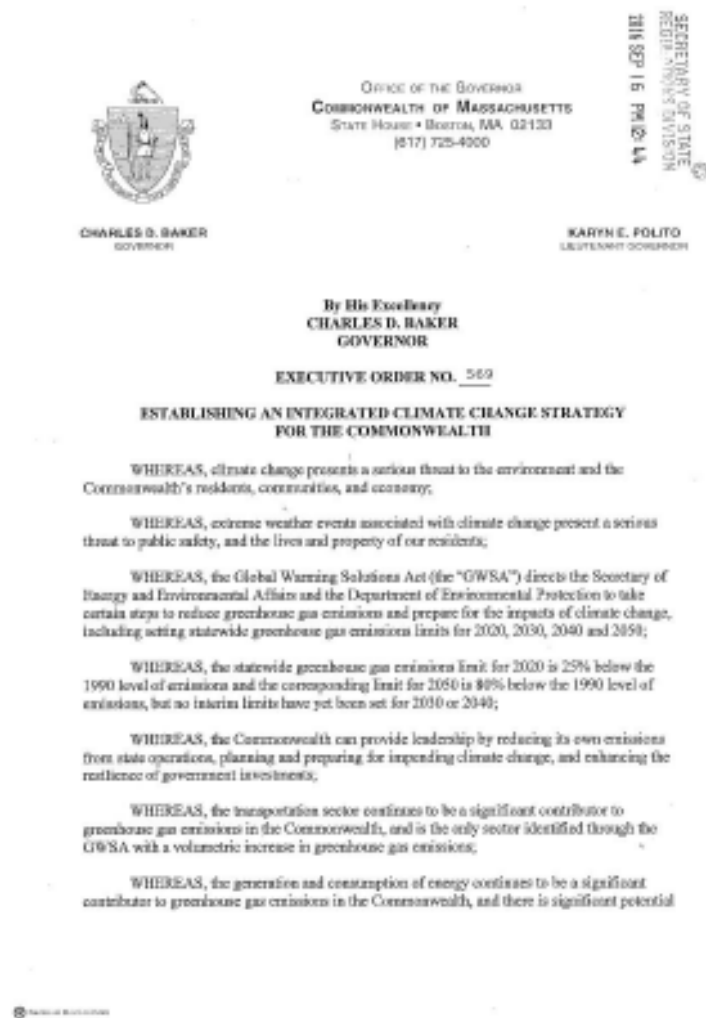


Empowering Communities & Informing Statewide Action

- **Community-led process**
- **Accessibility**
- **Partnerships** and leveraging existing efforts
- **Communities** as local innovators
- **Frame** coordinated statewide efforts.

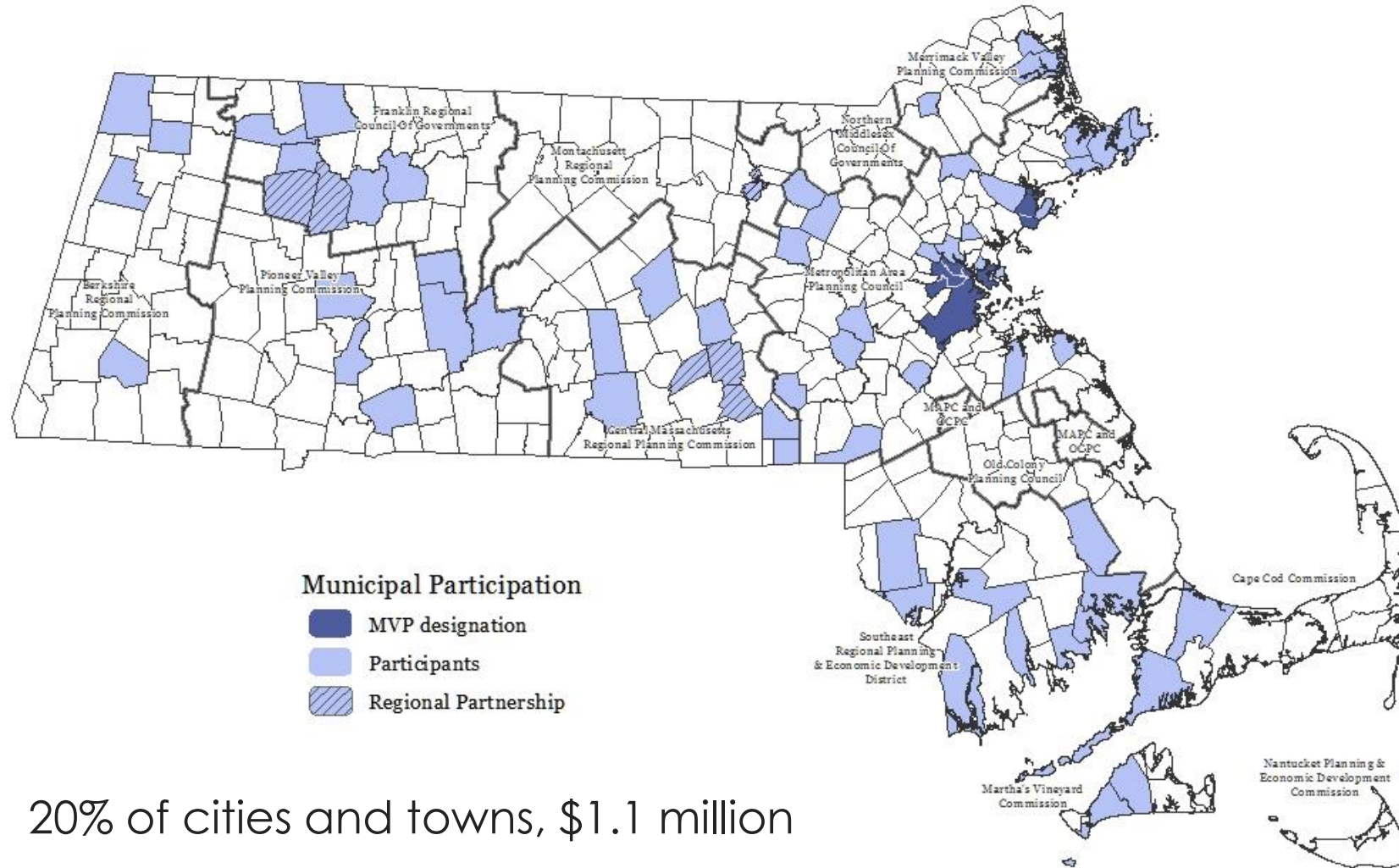


The MVP Process



Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP) Program 2017-2018

IV. MVP Program



20% of cities and towns, \$1.1 million

Integrated with A State Website (to be available soon...)

1. State website provides critical structure for process
2. Provides climate data
3. Provides geospatial data at the town level
4. Runs vulnerability assessment
5. Connects to adaptation actions and grant opportunities
6. Specifically designed for cities and towns



Community Resilience Building

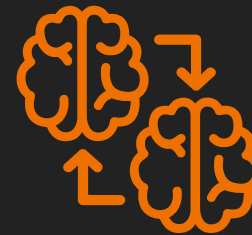
Over an 8-hour workshop



Identify hazards



Identify Community
Strengths &
Vulnerabilities

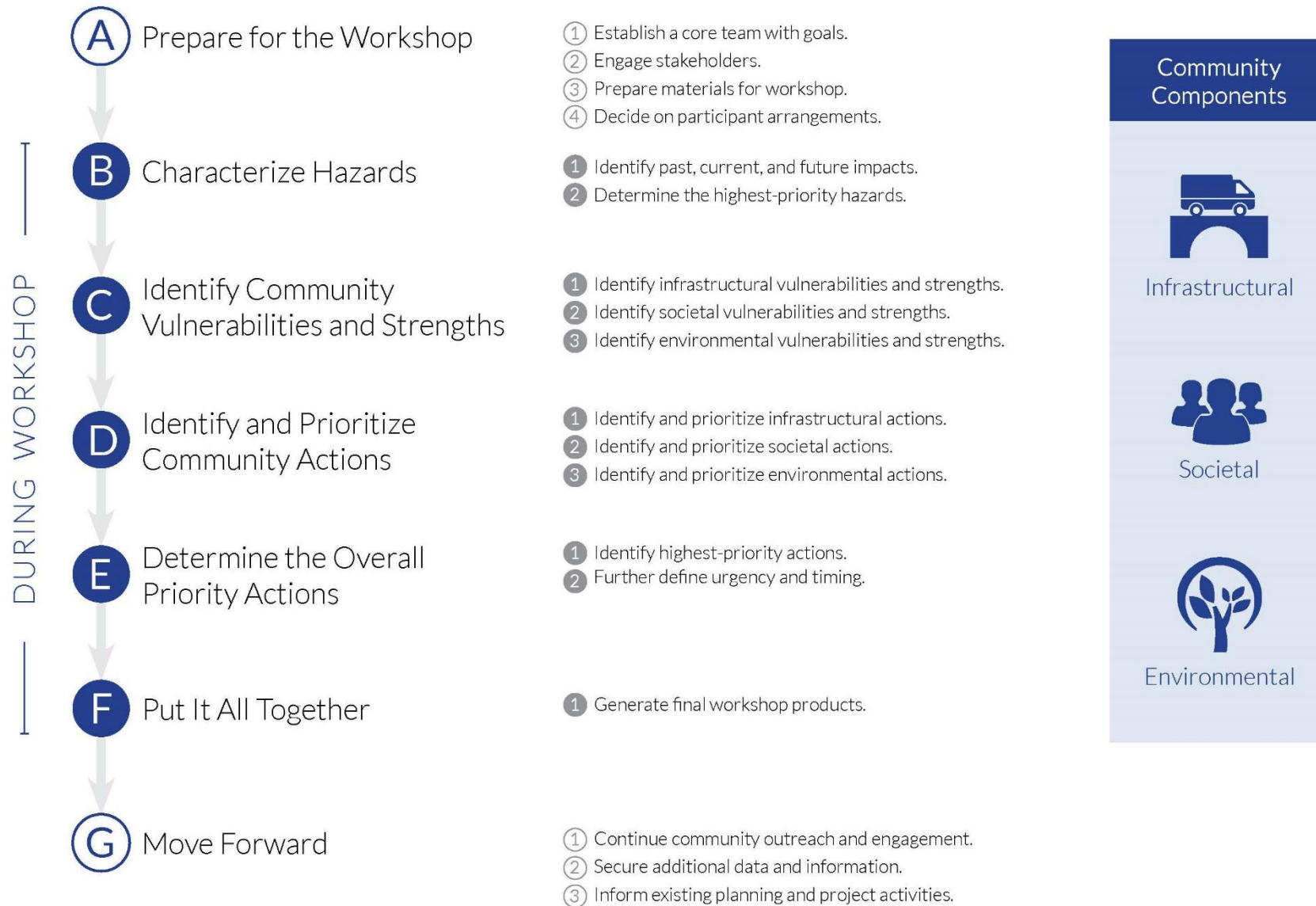


Develop
Community
Action



Identify Highest-
Priority Actions /
Define Urgency and
Timing

Overview of the Process (Steps & Tasks)



A Prepare for the Workshop

Section A Objective: In advance of a Community Resilience Building Workshop, lay groundwork for an effective and collaborative exchange amongst participants and eventual implementation of community-originated actions by a broader array of stakeholders. Initiate this pre-workshop section 2-6 months prior to the actual Workshop – depending on current state of community readiness.

1

Establish a core team with goals.

Engage and secure consent of leadership (i.e., mayor, commissioner, CEO, or equivalent) to hold Workshop and assign key staff to core team, if appropriate. Establish core team—with clear roles and responsibilities—and organize the implementation of the Community Resilience Building Workshop. Define specific Workshop goals by asking why the community needs to discuss current and future impacts of hazards. In addition, predetermine how the community will use the information and decisions constructed during the Workshop. Finally, develop a reasonable timeline over which all Workshop steps (“before,” “during,” “after”) will be completed. Reconnect with leadership once core team with goals/timeline is secure.



Core team reviews goals, responsibilities, and timelines before their Community Resilience Building Workshop. © Adam Wheelchel

Goal Setting Questions:

- Will the CRB Workshop start a new conversation and identify next steps?
Or: Will the CRB Workshop help to augment other specific planning needs such as natural hazard mitigation plans, master plans, supply-chain stability assessments, sustainability plans, capital improvements, equity/inclusion, and/or others?
- Will the CRB Workshop help to identify a list of at-risk neighborhoods, employers/employees, wetlands, and other community features across the entire community?
Or: Will the CRB Workshop be focused on a single segment of a municipality, department within an agency, individual sector of a business, individual campus or system, and/or other?

Example Goals:

- The CRB Workshop will be a new initiative to immediately integrate community-derived priorities into a natural hazard mitigation plan and 5-year capital improvement budget.
- The CRB Workshop will augment an existing inter-department directive to meet both resilience and sustainability targets.
- The CRB Workshop will help build resilience by generating greater awareness, prioritization, and ideally launch action plans in five at-risk neighborhoods within three years.

B Characterize Hazards

Section B Objective: Develop agreement among Workshop participants on top four hazards for facilitated discussions on vulnerabilities and strengths of the community's people, infrastructure, departments, supply chain, and natural resources among others.

1

Identify past, current, and future hazards (large team).

Direct participants to make a list of hazards (causes of impacts) that the community has dealt with, currently faces, and anticipates experiencing in the future (i.e., tornados, ice/wind storms, drought, wildfire, tsunamis, sea level rise, landslides, earthquakes, etc.). Utilize the following triggering questions to accelerate dialogue and surface initial agreement on top four hazards.

- What hazards have impacted your community in the past? Where, how often, and in what ways?
- What hazards are impacting your community currently? Where, how often, and in what ways?
- What effects will these hazards/changes have on your community in the future (5, 10, 25 years)?
- What is exposed to hazards and climate threats within your community?
- What have been the impacts to operations and budgets, planning and mitigation efforts?
- Others concerns or considerations related to impacts?

A **Hazard** is like the sun. The **Risk** from that hazard is sunburn. The **Vulnerability** includes the length of **Exposure** of skin to the sun. The **Action** to reduce risk from the hazard is to apply sunscreen or seek shade.



Top to bottom: © Rich Reid/TNC, © Devan King/TNC, © Jay Harrod/TNC

B Characterize Hazards

2

Determine top-priority hazards (small teams).

Divide into pre-determined small teams (see A-3 above). Drawing from the previous large team dialogue (Section B-1), identify the **Top 4 Hazards** that pose the greatest threat to the community currently and over the next decade or longer and against which the community should take action? After each small team reaches agreement, respectively, write the selections in the **Top 4 Hazards** section of the **Risk Matrix**. The Risk Matrix captures the community's Top 4 Hazards, vulnerabilities, strengths, and actions. The Risk Matrix provides information necessary to develop strategies, inform community plans and advance actions to lessen hazard impacts and build resilience.



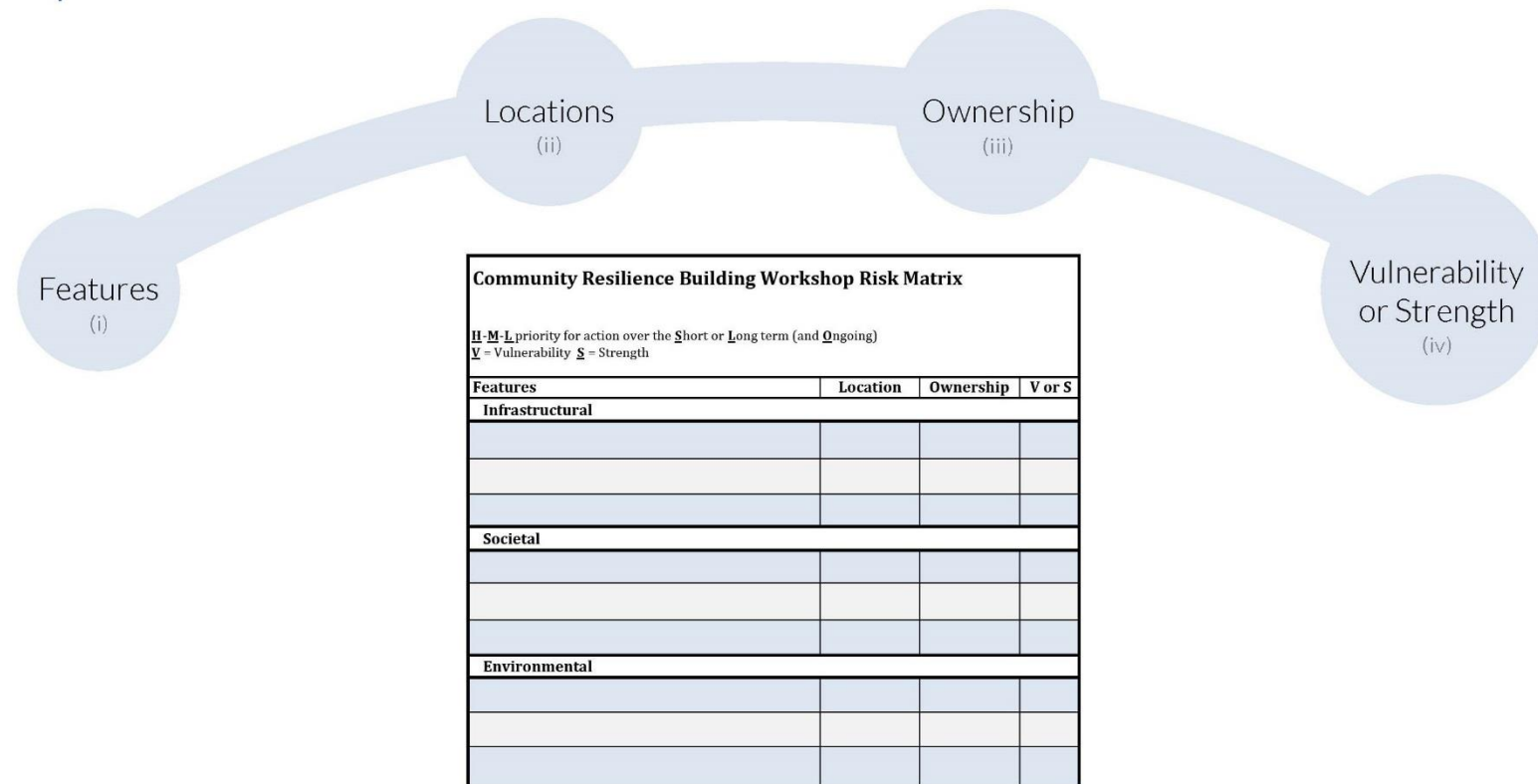
Small team discusses Top 4 Hazards and Risk Matrix in a Community Resilience Building Workshop in Connecticut. © Adam Wheichel

Community Resilience Building Workshop Risk Matrix									
H - M - L priority for action over the Short or Long term (and Ongoing) V = Vulnerability S = Strength				Top 4 Hazards (tornado, floods, wildfire, hurricanes, snow/ice, drought, sea level rise, heat wave, etc.)				Priority	Time
				Coastal Flooding	Extreme Precipitation Events	Heat Waves	Wind	H - M - L	Short Long Ongoing
Features	Location	Ownership	V or S						
Infrastructural									
Societal									
Environmental									

In this example of a **Risk Matrix**, the small team decided that coastal flooding, extreme precipitation events, heat waves, and wind were the **Top 4 Hazards**. The small team then focused on the vulnerability and strengths of features and actions to address these Top 4 Hazards in their community.

C Identify Community Vulnerabilities and Strengths

Section C Objectives (small teams): Develop a comprehensive understanding or profile of the community's (1) infrastructural, (2) societal, and (3) environmental components that are impacted by the Top 4 Hazards (B-2), as well as those features that help to make the community stronger and more resilient against these top hazards. The Risk Matrix captures the community's Top 4 Hazards, vulnerabilities, strengths, and actions. The Risk Matrix provides information necessary to develop strategies, inform community plans and advance actions to lessen hazard impacts and build resilience.



Steps C1, C2 and C3 below focus on identifying infrastructural, societal and environmental vulnerabilities and strengths. Each step requires three tasks to complete the Risk Matrix: (i) identify features, (ii) describe feature locations, (iii) identify feature ownership, and (iv) identify each feature as a vulnerability or strength, or both.

C Identify Community Vulnerabilities and Strengths

1

Identify infrastructural vulnerabilities and strengths (small teams).

Infrastructure such as residential housing, schools, commercial building, churches, office parks/campuses, laboratories, roads, bridges, and utilities among others can be vulnerable to hazards as well as serve to strengthen the community. The objective of this step is to identify infrastructural vulnerabilities and strengthens across the entirety of the community.



(i) List infrastructural features. On the **Risk Matrix**, list infrastructural features—such as housing, commercial buildings, roads, and utilities—that have been or could be affected by the **Top 4 Hazards**. Identify those that have withstood, could withstand, and/or are critical to maintain and improve. *Examples:* Communications systems, evacuation signage, and emergency operating centers. Refer to “Triggering Questions” to accelerate dialogue.

(ii) Describe locations via participatory mapping. For each feature, describe the specific location. Mark the location on the community basemap provided. Be sure to label in such a way as to be legible after the Workshop.

(iii) Identify ownership. Add information about who owns or has responsibility for each feature listed. *Examples:* City, county, state, private, association, department, agency, and corporate.

(iv) Identify each feature as vulnerability or strength. Assign each listed feature with “V” or “S,” or both. In some cases, a community feature is both a vulnerability and strength. *Example:* One municipality identified a pond as a strength and vulnerability because it served as a water source for the community, yet posed a flooding risk to adjacent homes and a church if not drawn down prior to major rainstorms.

Triggering Questions:

- What infrastructure/facilities are exposed to current and future hazards? Transportation, waste water treatment, nursing homes, schools, office park, hazardous materials facility, dams, laboratories, churches, pharmacies, groceries, gas stations?
- What makes this infrastructure vulnerable? Location, age, building codes, type of housing?
- What are the consequences of this infrastructure being vulnerable? Lack of access to critical facilities – urgency care/pharmacies?

Examples of Vulnerabilities:

- Main road floods during storms, blocking emergency response.
- Power outages during heat waves lead to health concerns.
- Wildfire and high winds resulting in supply chain interruptions.
- Sewer pump stations become submerged and inoperable.
- Compromised rail system due to heat-related warping of tracks.

Examples of Strengths:

- Critical road elevated and passable by emergency management.
- Hurricane roof installed at school with improved sheltering capacity.
- Hardened utility lines reduce outages due to ice storms.
- Undersized culvert replaced to reduce flooding in key intersection.
- Improvement to communication systems during extreme weather.

C Identify Community Vulnerabilities and Strengths

2

Identify **societal** vulnerabilities and strengths (small teams).

Social vulnerability is a combination of the factors and forces that affect the susceptibility of various groups within a community to harm as well as their collective ability to respond positively after extreme event and/or more routine, ongoing hazards. Social vulnerability involves such factors as the availability of health care services and access to lifelines (food/water, emergency response personnel, etc.). Social strengths are often represented by those support networks that connect and maintain the supply of goods and services to impacted groups within the community. The objective of this step is to identify the people, places, and services that are at risk from the **Top 4 Hazards** as well as those that currently add strength to the communities' overall resilience.



(i) List societal features. On the **Risk Matrix**, list societal features. Consider factors that affect the ability of groups to deal with adverse impacts from hazards. Conversely, consider factors or characteristics that increase the capability of groups to negate, withstand, and quickly recover from hazards. Refer to “Triggering Questions” to accelerate dialogue.

(ii) Describe locations via participatory mapping. For each feature, describe the location. Be as specific as possible. Legibly mark the location on the community basemap provided. *Examples:* Is a population of elderly residents located in a particularly high-hazard area? Are other services such as gas stations, supermarkets, data server facilities, critical hospital care units, pharmacies, churches, emergency command centers, shelters, public works facilities, and fire stations located in vulnerable locations?

(iii) Identify ownership. Add information about who owns or has responsibility for each feature listed. *Example:* Senior population may live in retirement communities (private) or senior housing (public).

(iv) Identify each feature as vulnerability or strength. Assign each listed feature with “V” or “S,” or both.

Triggering Questions:

- What are the population characteristics of the people living in high-risk areas? Elderly, low/moderate income, special needs, languages spoken?
- What are the strengths and vulnerabilities of people in your community? Active civic groups, organizations, associations; full-time police, fire, and emergency medical services; strong lines of communication for emergency information?
- How can hazards intensify these characteristics? Where are areas for improvement in the community?

Examples of Vulnerabilities:

- Senior housing without back-up generators during heat waves.
- Residents without access transportation during hurricane evacuation.
- Household contaminate and sewage mobilization during flooding.
- Limited areas of refuge in elementary schools during tornados.

Examples of Strengths:

- Reliable communications protocols across departments for all employees.
- “Neighbor-helping-neighbor” program aligned with emergency operations.
- Well-supported volunteer organizations (fire, ambulance, CERTs).
- Faith-based and civic groups with hazard preparedness plans.

C Identify Community Vulnerabilities and Strengths

3

Identify **environmental** vulnerabilities and strengths (small teams).

Cataloguing the vulnerabilities and strengths of natural systems can be complex. Existing factors such as pollution, haphazard development/redevelopment, and invasive species can reduce the ability of natural systems to respond and assist with hazard impact reduction. Previous and ongoing open-space protection in high-risk areas (i.e., unstable slopes, low-lying floodplains) is viewed as a strength that often directly increases community resilience. Other benefits of natural systems to communities include flood storage, recreation, tourism, elevated property values, cooling during heat waves, and water filtration, among others. Understanding these factors can help facilitate collaborative approaches between development and conservation that fosters community resilience building.



(i) List environmental features. On the **Risk Matrix**, list environmental features. Consider natural resources that are vulnerable to hazards or that can provide protection for people, property, and amenities from top hazards. Refer to “Triggering Questions” to accelerate dialogue.

(ii) Describe locations via participatory mapping. For each feature, describe the location. Be as specific as possible. Legibly mark the location on the community basemap provided. *Example:* Identify where wetlands are in relation to current development (e.g., marinas, road crossings, fire stations, historic building, cemeteries, neighborhoods, nursing homes, etc.).

(iii) Identify ownership. Add information about who owns or has responsibility for each feature listed. *Examples:*

- Local beach with boat ramp owned by city.
- Nature preserve owned by local land trust.
- Grassland and forest owned by federal agency.
- Floodplain privately owned by farm.

(iv) Identify feature as vulnerability or strength. Assign each listed feature with “V” or “S,” or both.

Triggering Questions:

- What natural resources are important to your community?
- What benefits do these natural resources provide (storm buffering, fire breaks, erosion control, water quality improvement, slope stabilization, recreation)?
- Which natural resources are exposed to current and future hazards?
- What have been the effects of these hazards on these natural resources?
- Where are the high-risk areas and what vulnerabilities exist for the environment?

Examples of Vulnerabilities:

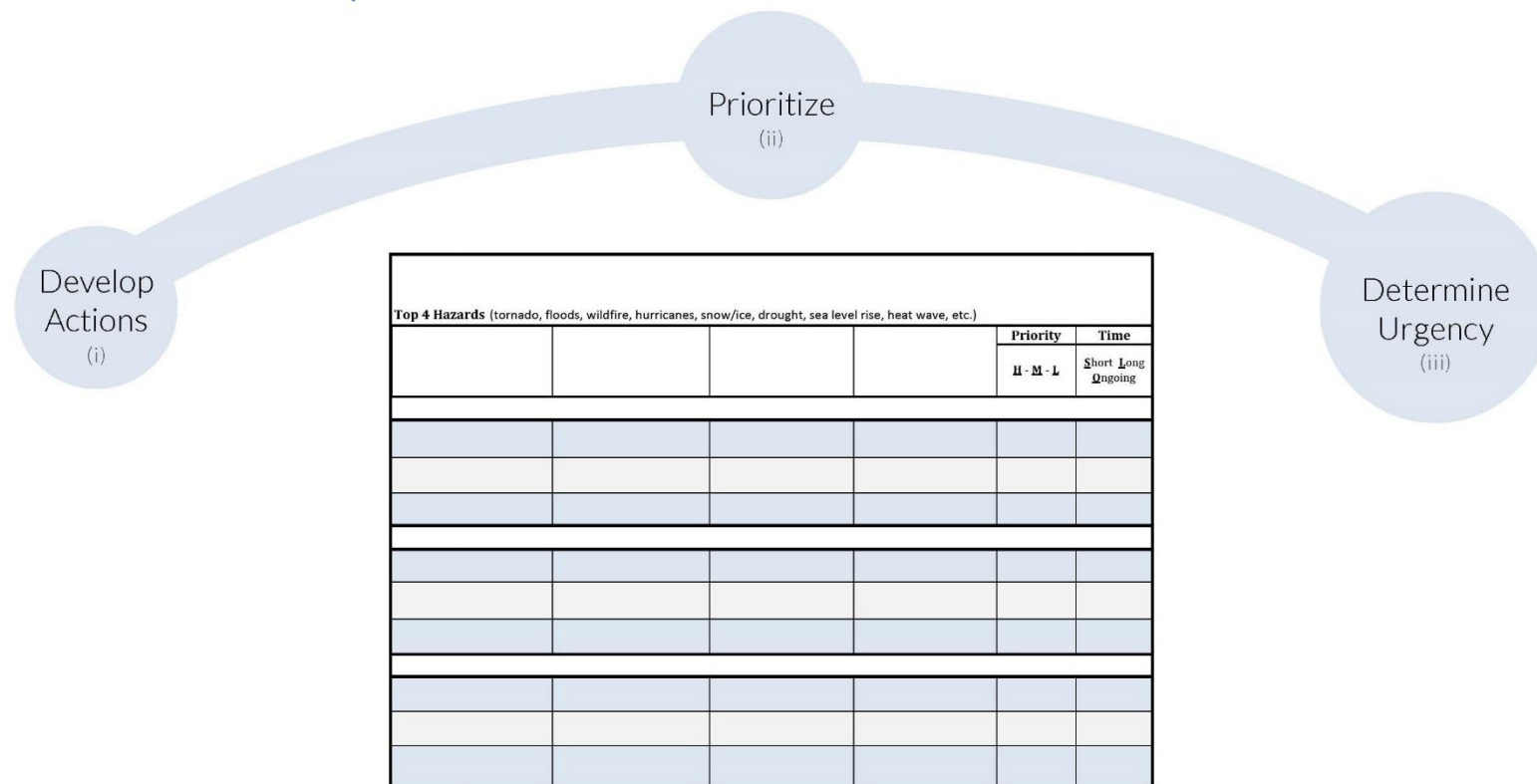
- Beachfront development reducing protection provided by dunes.
- Proliferation of subdivisions in wildfire and flood prone areas.
- Lack of urban tree canopy increasing heat island effects.

Examples of Strengths:

- Oyster reefs and tidal wetlands help reduce wave damage to property.
- Forested watersheds maintain drinking water supply during droughts.
- Native, vegetated slopes remain stable after intense 24-hour rain events.
- Floodplains provide stormwater storage and downstream flood reduction.

D Identify and Prioritize Community Actions

Section D Objective: For each profile – Infrastructural, Societal, Environmental – carefully identify and then prioritize actions to help reduce vulnerability or reinforce strengths for each or all of the **Top 4 Hazards**. Continue to work as small teams through the following three steps for each profile and capture dialogue, in detail, on the respective Risk Matrix. The Risk Matrix captures the community's **Top 4 Hazards**, vulnerabilities, strengths, and actions. The Risk Matrix provides information necessary to develop strategies, inform community plans and advance actions to lessen hazard impacts and build resilience.



Steps D1, D2 and D3 below focus on identifying and prioritizing intrastructural, societal and environmental actions. Each step requires three tasks to complete the Risk Matrix: **(i)** develop actions, **(ii)** prioritize actions (**H**igh, **M**edium, **L**ow), and **(iii)** determine urgency (**O**ngoing, **S**hort-term, **L**ong-term).

D Identify and Prioritize Community Actions

1

Identify and prioritize **infrastructural** actions.

Example of a **Risk Matrix** filled in with infrastructural actions, priorities, and level of urgency.



D Identify and Prioritize Community Actions

2

Identify and prioritize **societal** actions.

Example of a **Risk Matrix** filled in with societal actions, priorities, and level of urgency.



D Identify and Prioritize Community Actions

3

Identify and prioritize **environmental** actions.

Example of a **Risk Matrix** filled in with environmental actions, priorities, and level of urgency.



Community Resilience Building Workshop Risk Matrix

H-M-L priority for action over the **Short** or **Long** term (and **Ongoing**)
V = Vulnerability **S** = Strength

Top 4 Hazards (tornado, floods, wildfire, hurricanes, snow/ice, drought, sea level rise, heat wave, etc.)

<div>H - M - L priority for action over the Short or Long term (and Ongoing)</div> <div>V = Vulnerability S = Strength</div>				Coastal Flooding SLR/Storm Surge	Inland Flooding and Rain Events	Ice and Snow	Wind	Priority	Time
Features	Location	Ownership	V or S					H - M - L	Short Long Ongoing
Environmental									
Beaches & Dunes	Multiple	State-Town-Private	V/S	Maintain existing beaches & dunes; Assess values and key locations relative to people and property				H	S
Forest (uniform age structure)	Town-wide	Town/State	V	Seeks management that diversifies the age structure of forests in Town; Assess and identify key vulnerabilities from tree fall				H	S
Salt Marsh	Multiple	State/Private	V/S	Maintain existing marsh; Consider additional regulatory protection (increased setbacks) to prevent impacts to resource; Assess risk reduction potential from existing and future wetlands				H	S
Open Space Acquisition (for flood impact reduction)	Town-wide	Town-State-Private	V	Secure state funding; Salt marsh advancement zones	Secure state/federal funding	Include land protection needs Master Plan		H	S-L
State Parks	Specific	State	V	Encourage the State to work more closely with Town to comprehensively maintain town-wide natural resources, amenities, and water quality; Coordinate with state regarding evacuation procedures				M	S
Rippowam River	Specific	State/Town	V		Improve risk reduction characteristics of waterway through natural infrastructure & riparian buffer enhancements			M	S-L
Drinking Water Reservoir	Multiple	State-Private	V	Conduct assessment to comprehensively identify vulnerabilities and develop action plans to increase resilience of natural resources and long term water quality/quantity; Implement improvements				L	L
Protected Open Space	Multiple	State-Town-Private	S	Maintain existing open space to help reduce risk to Town; Seek to increase open space with the highest risk reduction characteristics					Ongoing
Tree Inventory	Town-wide	Town	S	Continue to utilize tree inventory to develop comprehensive, priority-based tree maintenance plan along transportation/utility corridors					Ongoing
				Continue to utilize tree inventory to develop comprehensive, priority-based tree maintenance plan along transportation/utility corridors					Ongoing

E Determine the Overall Priority Actions

Section E Objective: Develop agreement among workshop participants on the highest-priority actions across profiles—Infrastructural, Societal, Environmental—that will help reduce vulnerability or reinforce strengths resulting in greater community resilience. Once the large team has reconvened at the opening of this Section, directed report-outs by each small team (5-7 minutes per team using their **Risk Matrix**) in immediate succession is highly recommended.

1. Identify highest-priority actions (large team).

In Section D, participants in small teams created lists of actions for each feature across the infrastructural, societal, and environmental profiles. To ensure meaningful and more immediate community resilience building actions, the large team must reach agreement on a shorter (3 to 5) “highest-priority” action list. This Workshop step provides a vehicle to vet individual voices and for the large team, with all participants as a whole, to reach agreement on priorities for community resilience building.

2. Further define urgency and timing (large team).

To help move to a “highest-priority” action list, the large team should reconsider existing needs and urgency as expressed during the small team report-outs using their respective **Risk Matrixes**. The large team should also consider existing programs into which priority actions can be integrated easily or used to strengthen related actions with existing funding. In some cases, it may be advantageous to select a lower priority action if an opportunity for immediate integration and funding presents. Community resilience building is about creating irresistible and sustainable momentum through collaborative and routine action over time.

Facilitation Guidance: Several techniques are available to facilitate agreement by the large team on highest-priority actions. Directed report-outs by small teams (using **Risk Matrix**) with sequential capture and reinforcement of commonalities via flip charts is a very effective way to reach agreement on 3-5 highest-priority actions. This requires a facilitated dialogue and verbal agreement on highest-priority actions immediately following the small group reports. Providing an emphasis on “commonalities”, as well as “differences”, across small teams is an effective technique to accelerate agreement.

Alternatively, “sticky-dot voting” is a frequently used technique for determining which proposed actions are more important. With sticky-dot voting, a clear process is paramount, often including the following:

- Participants are given small dots (3-5) with an adhesive backing and told to place dots next to the actions on the Risk Matrixes they feel are of highest priority for the community.
- Specific criteria and instructions can be used to guide voting. For examples, participants may be given the option of placing all their dots next to one action, or directed to distribute among actions.
- Finally, the facilitator(s) tallies up dots to determine the 3-5 highest-priority actions. Final acknowledgement from participants on the 3-5 actions selected is paramount here.



Moving Forward

Section G Objective: Advance the Community Resilience Building Workshop outcomes ultimately resulting in greater community resilience. Successful approaches and techniques that can help with community resilience building after the Workshop include:

1. Continue community outreach and engagement.

- Develop a strategy to secure formal approval by leadership (council, boards, commissions, etc.) to advance priority actions.
- Establish working groups and leads to enhance momentum for identified priority actions.
- Start conversations with those not involved in developing the **Risk Matrix** and the Community Resilience Building Workshop – focus on impacts where people live and work.
- Share stories of successfully completed actions with others across the community and beyond.
- Pursue and secure funding for priorities and projects.

2. Secure additional data and information.

- Define and establish partnerships to assist with data and information needs.
- Implement data collection to help fill gaps and inform additional assessments.
- Prioritize where to focus more in-depth, data/information gathering efforts.
- Integrate monitoring protocols and procedures into projects and policies to ensure future resilience efforts are continuously re-informed and improving.
- Pursue funding to help with additional analysis and/or projects.

3. Inform existing planning and project activities.

- Identify existing efforts to reduce risks and provide protection to people, property, and the environment. This can provide a foundation on which to build a stronger, more comprehensive, community resilience strategy.
- Inform existing hazard mitigation, comprehensive, capital investment, stormwater, natural resources, housing, and sustainability planning with **Risk Matrix**.
- Examine current policies such as building codes and land use policies and update as needed to accommodate climate-related concerns and/or hazards prioritized in **Risk Matrix**.
- Set priorities and targets for community resilience building over time via clearly defined and agreed upon partnerships.



[illegible]



Deliverables

- Final report with a risk matrix for submission to State
- Workshop report
- As time allows, make a next steps list for Weymouth for maintaining MVP status

