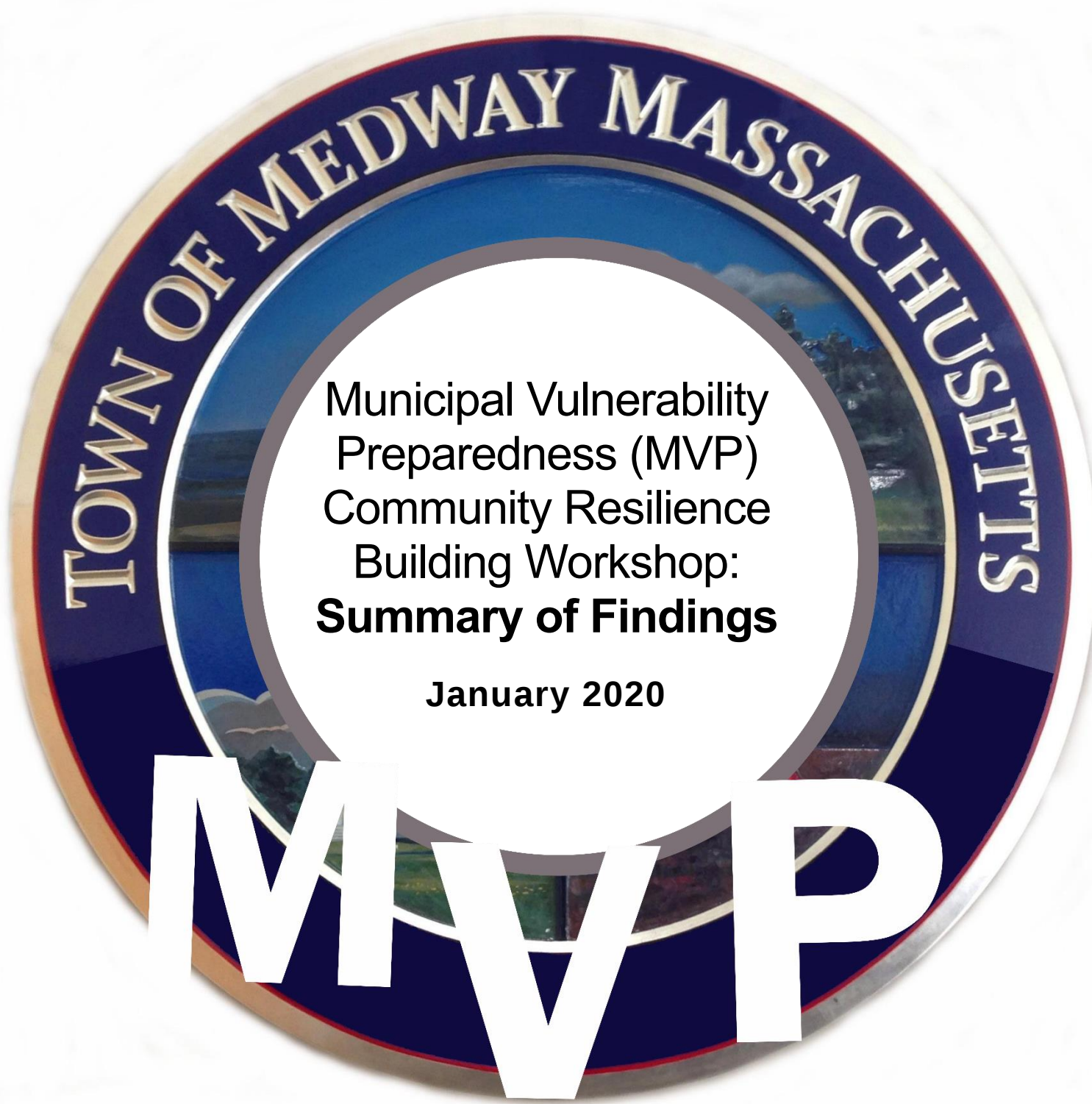




Municipal Vulnerability
Preparedness (MVP)
Community Resilience
Building Workshop:
Summary of Findings

January 2020

MVP

Overview

The Town of Medway is experiencing more frequent and destructive extreme weather events as a result of climate change. Examples of recent extreme weather events in Medway include precipitation driven flooding in 2010 and near-record breaking heat waves in 2017, 2018, and 2019. Climate change is expected to increase the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events in the region, highlighting the need for the Town to prepare for future weather-related hazards.

To address this concern, the Town participated in the **Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP) program** administered by the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs. The MVP program provided the Town a \$15,000 grant to conduct a Community Resilience Building Workshop (CRB) developed and tested by The Nature Conservancy to inform planning process.

The CRB process was conducted over a period of several months and culminated in an interactive one-day workshop with community stakeholders on October 29, 2019 at the Thayer Homestead. The CRB workshop raised awareness, encouraged interdisciplinary communication, and generated ideas and momentum for building a more resilient Medway.

The workshop's objectives were to:

- Define local, natural, climate-related **hazards** of concern
- Identify **strengths and vulnerabilities**
- Develop **prioritized actions** for the community
- Determine **immediate opportunities** to collaboratively advance actions to increase resilience

A **Core Group** of Town staff members, including the Assistant Town Administrator, DPW Deputy Director, Compliance Coordinator, Conservation Agent, and Planning & Economic Development Coordinator organized and planned for the workshop. The Core Group selected **Kleinfelder** as the Town's state-certified MVP consultant and together they worked towards setting goals, gathering relevant background material, and organizing logistics for the workshop.

Multi-stakeholder collaboration was critical to developing a holistic assessment of the community's climate risks and resiliency opportunities. Approximately 30 people participated in the workshop, including members of the Core Group, Town department staff, representatives of various town committees, residents, utility providers, public safety, and non-profit organizations. Workshop participants were assigned to small diversified teams to complete various exercises throughout the day.

This report provides a summary of the concerns, ideas, and priorities shared during Medway's CRB workshop.

I. Climate Hazards

To begin the workshop, the Kleinfelder Team presented on the climate hazards facing Medway today and in the future. The presentation included reliable historic climate data for each hazard as well as best-available climate change projections provided by the Massachusetts Climate Change Clearing House at (www.resilientma.org). Historical data was sourced from the Massachusetts State Hazard Mitigation and Climate Adaptation Plan, FEMA National Flood

Hazard Layer, as well as local knowledge from Town Staff. For analysis during the workshop, Kleinfelder created a map of Medway displaying FEMA flood zones overlaid with the Town's critical infrastructure assets, as identified in two sources: the Town's 2018 Hazard Mitigation Plan and the Massachusetts Planning Council (MAPC) critical assets GIS layer. The map is included in Appendix A at the end of this report for reference.

The Core Team chose heavy rainfall and drought as priority hazards for discussion. Other hazards presented as informed by the Hazard Mitigation Plan were:

- Extreme Heat
- Brush Fires
- Ice/Snowstorms
- Wind

Following the presentation, stakeholders participated in a full-group discussion about each hazard's impact to Medway in the past and considered the implications of climate change in the future.

Top Climate Hazards

The goal of the discussion was to identify the four most impactful climate hazards to Medway. As previously stated, the Core Group preselected **Heavy Rainfall** and **Drought** as the first two hazards. Through discussion and a group wide vote, workshop participants selected two additional climate hazards for further discussion.

The top four climate hazards (not ranked) selected were:

- Heavy rainfall
- Drought
- Extreme Heat
- Wind

Heavy rainfall and drought were identified as the hazards having the greatest direct impact on Medway. They impact many priv

ate properties, public services and infrastructure, and have diverse population impacts in the community. Responding to these hazards is a strain on public resources.

Extreme heat has increasingly become an issue, causing the Town to designate cooling shelters for residents and bring in misting machines for outdoor community events during the summer. This trend is likely to have increasing impacts in the future. Impacts of extreme heat on human health, particularly for vulnerable populations, as well as natural resources and energy infrastructure were of high concern to participants.

Wind was also brought up as a greater concern for the community. Recent wind events had caused costly damage across the region and has had a significant impact on energy infrastructure and trees.

Current Challenges Presented by Hazards

During the group discussion, workshop participants shared their observations about the four main climate hazards, both in events that occurred in the past and future risk caused by climate change. The major takeaways are described in detail below.



Heavy Rainfall

Medway has experienced heavy rainfall and flooding events (both short and long term) in recent years. Workshop participants commented on areas of inadequate drainage infrastructure as a root cause of flooding issues. Many older roads have undersized drainage infrastructure and some areas lack any drainage at all. As such, many areas are not able to capture and convey rainwater during intense rain events (i.e. the 10-year or greater storm). Roadways often flood during these events and can cause main thoroughways to become dangerous or impassible. As an example, participants referenced Village Street flooding during the March 2010 rain event.

In addition, the FEMA 100-year and 500-year flood zones extend into many parts of the Town as seen in the FEMA flood map in Appendix A. The map illustrates the vulnerability of many of the Town's major roadways and critical facilities to riverine flooding. Workshop participants noted that during large rain events, rivers and streams are known to overflow and cause flooding. For instance, the Milford Street Culvert is within the FEMA 100-year flood zone and is prone to frequent flooding.



Drought

In addition to flooding, Medway is susceptible to drought conditions. Workshop participants noted that the Town has conserved resources by instituting water restrictions, especially as it pertains to lawn irrigation during dry/hot conditions. Addressing both flooding and drought hazards requires the primary infrastructure related to those hazards be sized for future climate conditions.



Extreme Heat

During Summer 2019, extreme heat and humidity conditions allowed for intensified and extended suitable conditions for vector-borne diseases and invasive species. With the recent outbreak of Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) in the area, workshop participants were particularly sensitive to the dangers associated with vector-borne diseases. For instance, sports teams struggled to practice later in the season due to restrictions on outdoor time. In the future, the number of days per year over 90 degrees Fahrenheit is projected to increase from 11 days today to 68 days in 2070. Workshop attendees commented that extreme heat is particularly dangerous for vulnerable populations such as people with medical problems, the elderly, and young children.



Wind

Strong winds or microbursts often coincide with large storms such as thunderstorms, nor'easters or hurricanes. These events often knock down trees or power lines, which can block roadways and cause power outages. Workshop participants expressed concern about extreme wind, especially as it pertains to the resilience of above ground utilities and power lines.

II. Strengths & Vulnerabilities

With the selected climate hazards in mind, participants worked in small groups to identify **infrastructural**, **societal**, and **environmental** assets in the Town that may be strengths or vulnerabilities related to these hazards. Small groups worked independently to develop lists of these assets through discussion and knowledge sharing. At the end of the exercise, each group shared their compiled list with the rest of the workshop participants. For a full list of vulnerable assets reference the table in Appendix B.



Infrastructural Strengths & Vulnerabilities

Workshop participants identified the Town's drainage infrastructure as an area of high concern. During heavy rainfall events, culverts and piped infrastructure become overwhelmed with the amount of water, causing flooding. Much of the existing infrastructure is outdated and undersized, unable to accommodate rainfall intensification. Current challenges facing the Town's drainage infrastructure include:

- Accessibility
- Private property ownership
- Lack of easements for maintenance
- Undersized
- Beavers blocking culverts

Additionally, the four dams in Medway are in various states of operation. Shown in Table 1 are the dams identified in the Hazard Mitigation Plan. It should be noted that participants identified four dams in town and used familiar names for the dams during the workshop and noted private owners as responsible for maintaining some of the dams. Dams provide flood protection, recreation, aesthetic, and cultural benefits. For each dam maintained by DCR, the agency includes a "Hazard Potential Classification" to indicate the potential damage associated with a dam failure. A failure may cause loss of life, damage to homes, industrial or commercial facilities, roads or railroads. As of February 2017, Massachusetts Dam Safety Regulations were modified to require owners of Significant Hazard Dams to prepare and submit to MassDEP Emergency Action Plans (EAP) including a dam failure inundation map. Workshop participants noted the importance of these dams and their potential vulnerability to failure during severe rain events.

Table 1: Inventory of Dams in Medway (Medway Hazard Mitigation Plan 2018 Update)

Dam Name	River	Owner	Owner Type	Hazard Potential Classification
Sanford Mill Pond Dam	Charles River	Private	Private	Significant Hazard
Medway Choate Park Dam	Chicken Brook	Town of Medway	Municipality	Significant Hazard
West Medway Dam	Charles River	Private	Private	Low Hazard

The energy and utility infrastructure (electricity, gas, telephone, etc) are essential components of the Town's infrastructure. Additionally, Medway is home to the Exelon Energy power plant, a major energy resource for New England as well as an important Eversource gas pipe and several cell/communication towers. Workshop participants emphasized the importance of protecting these resources against the discussed climate hazards as they not only affect the Town but the entire region.

Various roads throughout Medway are vulnerable to riverine or drainage infrastructure flooding. Workshop attendees noted that Village Street and Milford Street are areas of concern, especially since they are major routes within the Town. As severe rainfall events increase in the future due to climate change, flooding of roadways will become a more frequent issue. As such, there will be greater danger for drivers and complications for emergency response activities and evacuation routes. Participants discussed the potential of raising roadways or upgrading drainage infrastructure in specific areas of concern, as well as an important Eversource gas pipe and several cell/communication towers. Workshop participants emphasized the importance of protecting these resources against the discussed climate hazards as they not only affect the Town but the entire region.

The Medway school system was consistently cited as a strength by participants throughout the CRB workshop. The public schools are in good condition and the High School is equipped to serve as an emergency shelter or cooling facility if needed with back-up generators and air conditioning. In addition, the schools are a societal strength in that they provide a strong education to children and serve as a gathering place for families and community members. Many participants mentioned that they believe Medway is a great place to raise a family and the schools are an important part of that appeal.

Societal Strengths & Vulnerabilities

According to the last census, the Town has an increasing population of elderly residents. Workshop participants noted that during climate-related emergencies, elderly residents are often isolated in their homes and rely heavily on others for transportation, food, water, and medical needs. In addition, vulnerable populations, particularly elderly residents and young children, are highly susceptible to health risks from sustained exposure to extreme heat.

The communication of climate hazards and climate-related risks from Town government and emergency response staff to residents is an ongoing issue in Medway. Workshop attendees emphasized the need for increased communication as well as limiting dissemination of false

information across all social media platforms. The “Friends of Medway” account was specifically cited as a source of inaccurate information related to this subject. Overall, communication is important, especially during climate-related emergencies, so the Town is committed to increasing its presence on social media.

Medway has many different forms of land use, including parks/open space, forest, agriculture, commercial, and residential. Workshop participants emphasized the importance of considering all of the different land-use forms within the Town when evaluating climate preparedness. For example, new businesses and property development may increase the impervious area, exacerbating both flooding and extreme heat issues. Climate factors must be accounted for whenever a new development is proposed to ensure that they do not contribute negatively to the Town’s hazard preparedness.

In addition to the advantage of a quality school system, Medway is a close-knit community and the Town hosts many free public events throughout the year. The workshop participants emphasized that the community events are a real strength and bring townspeople together all throughout the year. The bonds between community members not only make Medway an enjoyable place to live but lend themselves to more effective emergency management. The strong community is integral to the Town’s effort to improve its resiliency to climate change going forward.

Environmental Strengths & Vulnerabilities

There are various waterways throughout Medway that are valuable resources to the community. Participants noted the Charles River and Choate Pond as especially important waterways. With the projected increase in climate-related hazards, these waterways are at risk of various damaging factors such as pollution and erosion. Protecting the health of these waterways is essential to the wellbeing of the Town and its residents.

While the waterways within Medway are vulnerable to climate hazards, they are also overwhelmingly considered a strength and an asset to the Town. Waterways provide recreational and cooling opportunities as well as aesthetic benefits. Medway is full of accessible public space, including parks, trails, and waterways. Workshop participants cited these public resources as a strength for the Town. Choate Park/Pond was specifically highlighted as an asset to the Town. Participants noted that the rivers, streams and ponds are among their favorite parts of living in Medway. One workshop participant said that the well-maintained trail network was their favorite part of living in Medway.

Trees located on both public and private property in Medway were noted as a strength and vulnerability during the workshop. During severe wind events, trees have the potential to block roadways, damage power lines, and fall on homes and businesses. Additionally, participants acknowledged that invasive species and decreased biodiversity are issues to consider, especially as extreme heat and drought become more frequent due to climate change. However, trees were highlighted for their shading and cooling attributes, ability to sequester carbon, and mitigate the impacts of flooding.

Areas of Concern

The lists in the subsections below summarize the vulnerabilities and challenges identified by participants with respect to the top hazards. Note that flooding is an outcome of extreme rainfall.



Water Infrastructure: Drinking, Sewerage, and Stormwater

- Flooding
 - **Vulnerable Locations** – Town-wide wells, culverts, and catch basins; the Charles River Pollution Control District wastewater treatment plant; dams at Choate, Village Street, Claybrook, and Sanford.
 - **Management Challenges** - Culverts on private property; undersized culverts; dam maintenance on private and public properties; beavers; leaves from trees.
- Drought
 - **Vulnerable Locations** – Town-wide wells; agricultural irrigation.
 - **Management Challenges** - Supply and demand; private water usage.



Energy Infrastructure

- Flooding
 - **Vulnerable Locations** - Town-wide electric transformers, power-lines, and communications.
 - **Management Challenges** - Electric distribution elements in low lying areas.
- Heat
 - **Vulnerable Locations** – Town-wide electrical power demand and transmission.
 - **Management Challenges** – Size of power supply system for future use; distribution during extreme temperatures.
- Wind
 - **Vulnerable Locations** – Town-wide electric transformers, power-lines, and communications.
 - **Management Challenges** – Trees near above ground power lines.



Facilities

- Flooding
 - **Vulnerable Locations** - Schools; emergency operations center; senior center; Town Hall.
 - **Management Challenges** - Serves vulnerable populations; important for business continuity of Town; may serve as shelters; maintaining power.

- Heat
 - **Vulnerable Locations** – Schools; senior center.
 - **Management Challenges** - Serves vulnerable populations; may serve as shelters; maintaining power.



Vulnerable Populations

- Flood, Drought, Heat, Wind
 - **Vulnerable Populations** – Seniors; dependent care populations; isolated individuals.
 - **Management Challenges** - Social media misinformation; new residents.



Ecosystems

- Flood
 - **Vulnerable Locations** – Town-wide tributary waterways; agricultural land.
 - **Management Challenges** – Beavers; contamination.
- Heat
 - **Vulnerable Locations** – Town-wide waterways.
 - **Management Challenges** - Invasive species.
- Wind
 - **Vulnerable Locations** – Town-wide trees.
 - **Management Challenges** – Species maintenance.

III. Recommendations for Improved Resilience

During the afternoon session of the workshop, Kleinfelder presented case studies of mitigative and adaptive actions that other communities have used to address climate change. Workshop attendees emphasized that Medway should improve infrastructural, societal, and environmental vulnerabilities through the implementations of programs, policies, and projects.

Small groups then worked to identify the best solutions through the following steps:

1. Develop action items to reduce the infrastructural, societal, and environmental vulnerabilities and reinforce its strengths;
2. Prioritize actions that address multiple hazards, are intermediate steps, and/or strengthen existing initiatives and capital improvement projects;
3. Characterize actions as short-term, long-term, or ongoing;
4. Identify the top three recommendations to improve resiliency to the hazards affecting Medway.

Top Recommendations

The following list of top priority actions was selected by workshop participants from the master list of all recommendations. Each group was tasked with choosing one action from each of the three categories (infrastructure, society and environment). With future funding availability in mind, the groups were encouraged to select projects that were determined to be both **high priority** and **short term**. Later, the Core Team expanded on the list of action items that were not mentioned during the workshop.

The list, which is intended to provide guidance to the Town on next steps, was presented to attendees at the Listening Session on March 2, 2020.



Infrastructural Priority Actions

Action A: Implement adaptive and mitigative strategies at for critical municipal buildings.

Primarily aimed at reducing dependency on non-renewable energy sources and retrofitting buildings so they can adapt to changes in cooling needs and flooding frequencies.

- Add emergency generators or other evolving technologies to improve resiliency during power outages and allow for business continuity. Confirm where we have generators and where the next most critical locations are.
- Add solar canopies to school parking lots with capacity for battery storage for energy redundancy.
- As roof replacement is needed, explore the benefits of adding solar panels for energy redundancy, reduce heat impacts to buildings by retrofitting with cool roofs, and/or add insulation to promote energy efficiency.
- Retrofit existing buildings with stormwater management best management practices.

Action B: Protect roadways from flooding.

Primarily aimed at protecting essential routes in the Town that are prone to flooding or lie within the FEMA 100-year or 500-year flood zones.

- Improve accessibility during flooding emergencies, by ensuring that evacuation routes are open and residents are not stranded.
- Assess and maintain vegetation along evacuation routes.
- Assess and replace undersized culverts where needed.
- Use beaver deceivers or other methods to discourage beavers from blocking waterways.
- Identify private properties with culverts and dams and secure easements in order to maintain the infrastructure.



Societal Priority Actions

Action A: Educate the public on climate related hazards using diverse community outreach methods.

The primary aim is to use education to empower residents to prepare for climate related hazards, especially those who are more vulnerable.

- Use quarterly bills to add info on upcoming seasonal climate threats.
- Continue using different methods of messaging to reach the various demographic groups in town.

- Use the Council on Aging monthly newsletter to disseminate information to older Medway residents.
- Use email to reach vulnerable populations that may not use social media.

Action B: Enhance branding of Town social media accounts to ensure dissemination of accurate information.

Primarily aimed at limiting the spread of misinformation on community forums or private accounts.

- Spread awareness of Town social media accounts on all platforms so that residents turn there first to find out about climate-related emergencies.
- More Town social media presence (more frequent posts, more information).
- Create monthly or quarterly newsletters updating residents on the work being done in Town.

Action C: Better facilitate resident involvement in community, meetings, events, and initiatives.

Aimed at soliciting more community involvement during the preliminary phases of a project to build community support, thus increasing the project's sustained success. More community involvement will also help ease the strain on current volunteers and diversify the voices representing the Town.

- More frequent mailings and social media posts to increase awareness of community events to improve attendance. The action should help bring residents together and encourage neighbor to neighbor interactions.

Action D: Notify residents of public health or environmental hazards.

Aimed at increasing awareness of immediate public health or environmental hazards.

- Notifications would be sent out by mail monthly, quarterly or yearly in existing water bills or other regular public notifications. Regular mail is better than social media because it ensures that everyone (especially elderly) are reached.
- Spread awareness of potential environmental or public health hazards (i.e. EEE) and how best to protect oneself.
- Use the Town's webpage to highlight immediate hazards or threats.
- Develop/sponsor a series of community education events about climate related topics including but not limited to documentary showings and guest speakers.



Environmental Priority Actions

Action A: Eradicate invasive species on "The Boardwalk" trail off Adams Street.

The goal of this action item is to help curb the spread of invasive species in the Adams Street area and the town overall, which is exacerbated by the changing climate.

- Develop and implement a 3-year plan to remove invasive plant species and replant with native vegetation. The model is relatively short-term and could serve as a template for other areas in Medway suffering from invasive species.
- Improve public awareness of invasive species.

Action B: Inspect and enhance flood resilience of Charles River.

The purpose of this action item is to protect the Charles River, surrounding infrastructure, and environmental assets from climate hazards, particularly flooding.

- Inspect dams to measure structural integrity and capacity.
- Review FEMA flood zones and flood insurance maps alongside the Charles River.

Action C: Improve Town-wide tree planting strategy and maintenance.

This action item is intended to address the health of the trees on municipal properties. Trees that are not properly maintained can be a hazard during high wind events. Conversely, trees are also an asset as they provide shade and cooling during warmer months, provide stormwater management through water absorption through the root and evapotranspiration, and sequester carbon.

- Create a tree master plan with a “right tree, right place” initiative. Examples include:
 - Trees with roots that grow vertically rather than horizontally
 - Not planting trees under above-ground power lines or near large below-ground utilities.
 - Planting trees with wide leaves to block sunlight to promote cooling.
 - Educate the public on how to maintain privately owned trees.
- Improve maintenance efforts (regular pruning, cutting down dead trees, etc.) to limit the probability of trees damaging power lines or blocking roadways.

Other Potential Actions

This section lists the other action items identified during the workshop. The items were categorized as “High”, “Medium” or “Low” priority items. Items within each group are in no particular order.

High Priority

The following are considered high priority:

-  Implement green infrastructure requirements/regulations –promote green infrastructure for groundwater recharge; continue DPW rain barrel program; follow MS4 permit plan for compliance; sump pump monitoring and management; community education about harmful impacts of sump pumps.
-  Understand rainfall infiltration – look to the towns that have strong I/I program.
-  More aggressive tree maintenance– responsibility is shared by Town and Power Company.
-  Ask utility companies to have a climate assessment vulnerability discussion with Town.
-  Add solar canopies for generating power from the sizable open space of parking lots and improving energy resiliency of the school system by providing a renewable source.
-  Remove barriers to maintenance such as the standing order from Conservation Commission for Minor Repair.
-  Add flooding to emergency planning.

-  Develop list of special needs population, especially those that require oxygen and CPAP machines; update annually; check senior centers and schools; ensure communication to residents.
-  Design solar for future battery storage capacity to provide power redundancy during outages.

Moderate Priority

The following are considered medium priority:

-  Identify second location for emergency operations command center. This is to provide for redundancy and growth of operations.
-  Wastewater repurposing - study on greywater.
-  Identify vulnerable populations for targeted outreach during extreme weather events and training prior to emergency weather events.
-  Study to identify open space potential throughout town.
-  Develop a town-wide hydraulic model to better understand drainage.
-  Implement a stormwater utility to fund drainage infrastructure improvements.
-  Create an “adopt a catch basin” program.
-  Study impact of climate on Choate Dam.
-  Perform risk and vulnerability assessment of town-owned buildings and identify retrofit options.
-  Mix public education on climate change issues and prevention strategies with other community events.
-  Education for coaches and players on extreme heat and dehydration symptoms.
-  Implement green infrastructure to limit pollutant loading during extreme rainfall events (rain gardens) and install at schools for educational purposes.

Low Priority

The following are considered low priority:

-  Require new cell tower operators to build in emergency back-up systems to be able to operate.
-  Create a mini-grant or loan program for vulnerable populations for furnaces and air conditioners.
-  Establish a maintenance program for intermix zones to prevent wildfire during drought and extreme heat.
-  Work with local agriculture to study potential contamination from farms and livestock and future risk to farming industry from climate change.
-  Work with local farms to provide alternative methods to controlling overgrowth with programs such as “goat-scaping.”
-  Assess how waterways such as Hopping Brook and Chicken Brook can be expanded for storage.
-  Implement sustainable solutions such as a plastic bag ban, and composting.

IV. Conclusion

PLEASE ADD A CONCLUSION SECTION TO THIS DOCUMENT

Affiliation of Workshop Participants and Invitees

- Affordable Housing Committee (Chair) – Bob Ferrari
- Agricultural Commission – Paul Atwood
- Assistant Town Administrator – Allison Potter
- Board of Health – Beth Hallal
- Building Commissioner – Jack Mee
- Charles River Pollution Control District – Elizabeth Taglieri
- Charles River Watershed Association – Delilah Bethel
- Columbia Gas – Karen Newell
- Columbia Gas – Lauren Cantrell
- Columbia Gas – Ben Phillips
- Communication Director – Sandy Johnston
- Compliance Coordinator – Stephanie Carlisle
- Conservation Agent – Bridget Graziano
- Council on Aging Director – Courtney Riley
- DPW Director – Dave D’Amico
- DPW Deputy Director – Peter Pelletier
- Eversource – Brian Mello
- Fire Department – Chief Jeff Lynch
- Human Resources – Katherine Bird
- Library Director – Margaret Perkins
- Medway High School Project Green – Joan Hallett
- MVP Central Regional Coordinator – Hillary King
- Open Space Committee (Chairman) – Tina Wright
- Planning and Economic Development Board (Chairman) – Andy Rodenhiser
- Planning & Economic Development Coordinator – Susan Affleck-Childs
- Police Department – Chief Allen Tingley
- Redevelopment Authority (Treasurer) – Doug Downing
- Schools Facility Director – Jim Kane
- Town Administrator – Michael Boynton

Invited, Not in Attendance:

- Board of Selectmen members

Workshop Project Team

Core Group:

- Stephanie Carlisle (Compliance Coordinator)
- Allison Potter (Assistant Town Administrator)
- Bridget Graziano (Conservation Agent)
- Susan Affleck-Childs (Planning & Economic Development Coordinator)
- Peter Pelletier (DPW Deputy Director)

Kleinfelder:

- Robin Seidel (MVP Certified Provider)
- Laura Nolan (Facilitator, Project Manager)
- John Rahill (Facilitator)
- Jill Rossini (Facilitator)

Citation

Town of Medway (2020), Community Resilience Building Workshop: Summary of Findings. Planning Department and Kleinfelder. Medway, Massachusetts.

References

Town of Medway (2018), Town of Medway Hazard Mitigation Plan 2018 Update, Prepared by MAPC.

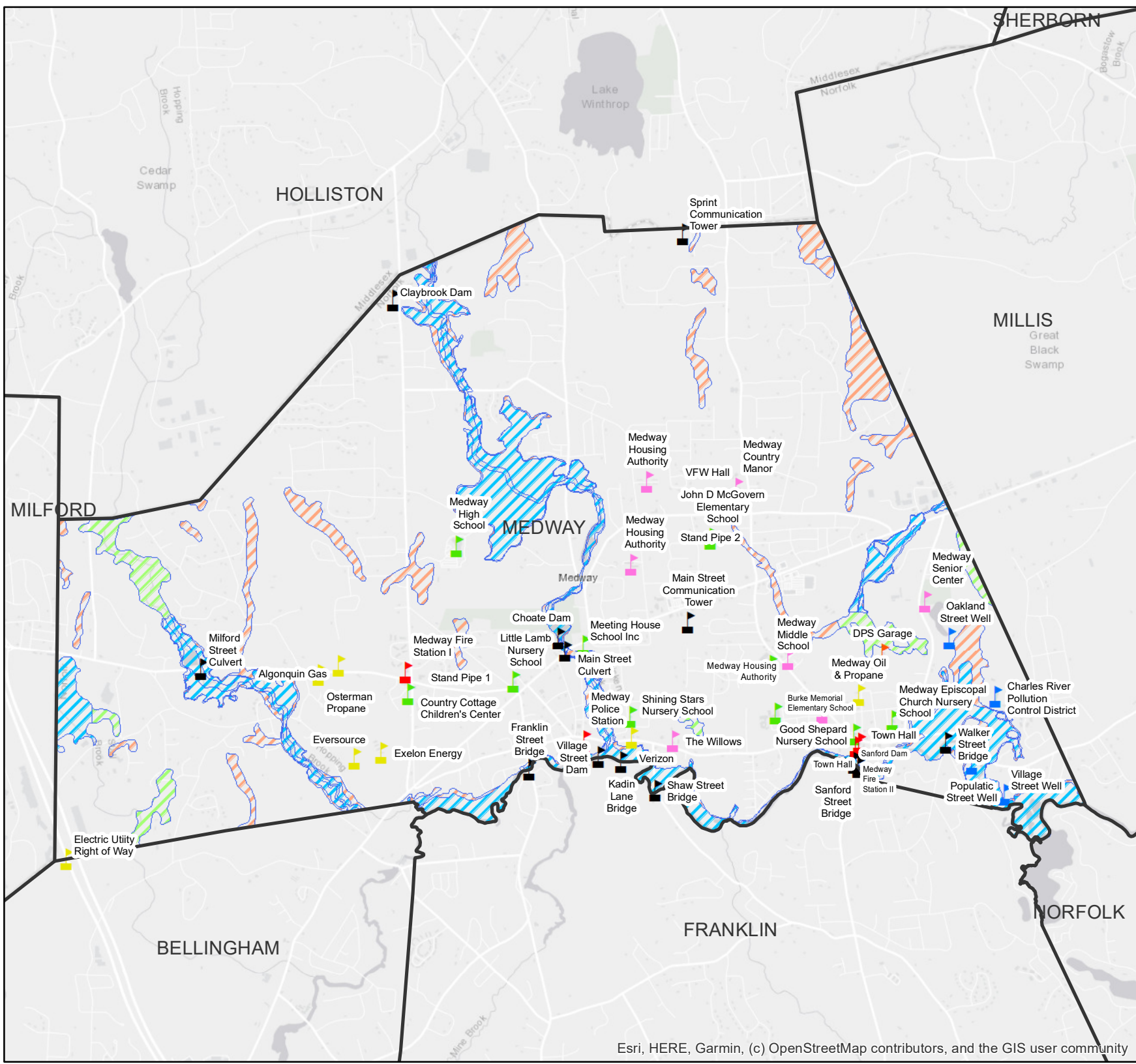
MAPC (2018) GIS layers: Hot Spots and Critical Assets.

Acknowledgements

Special thanks to:

- Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs for providing the Town with grant funding to implement the CRB process.





Legend

FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer

Flood Zone

- A
- AE
- X

CriticalFacilities

Type

- Senior/Assisted Living
- Bridge
- Communications
- DPW Garage
- Dam
- Daycare
- Emergency Ops Center
- Electric
- Fire Station
- Gas
- Police station
- School
- Sewer treatment plant
- Townhall
- Well
- Town Boundary

Medway Critical Assets		
Name	Address	Asset Type
Sanford Street Bridge	Sandford Street at Town line	Bridge
Walker Street Bridge	Walker Street at Town line	Bridge
Franklin Street Bridge	Franklin Street at Town line	Bridge
Milford Street Culvert	Milford Street	Bridge
Main Street Culvert	Main Street	Bridge
Shaw Street Bridge	Shaw Street at Elm Street, Franklin	Bridge
Kadin Lane Bridge	Kadin Lane Charles River	Bridge
Sprint Communication Tower	40 Hill Street R.	Communication Tower
Main Street Communication Tower	113 Main Street	Communication Tower/ Town Repeater
Choate Dam	Choate Park	Dam
Sanford Dam	Sanford Street	Dam
Village Street Dam	311 Village Street Rear	Dam
Claybrook Dam	161 Summer Street	Dam
Meeting House School Inc	157 Main St	Daycare
Little Lamb Nursery School	199 Main Street	Daycare
Good Shepard Nursery School	170 Village Street	Daycare
Medway Episcopal Church Nursery School	16 School Street	Daycare
Shining Stars Nursery School	37 Cottage Street	Daycare
Country Cottage Children's Center	35 Summer Street	Daycare
DPS Garage	Broad Street Extension	DPW Garage
The Willows	276 Village Street	Elderly Housing
Medway Housing Authority	Kenney Drive	Elderly Housing
Medway Housing Authority	Mahan Circle	Elderly Housing
Medway Housing Authority	Lovering Heights	Elderly Housing
Electric Utiity Right of Way	ROW	Electricity Lines
Town Hall	155 Village Street	EOC
SMOC	17 Holliston Street	Family Shelter
Medway Fire Station I	44 Milford Street	Fire station

Medway Critical Assets		
Name	Address	Asset Type
Medway Fire Station II	161 R Village Street	Fire Station
Medway Oil & Propane	37 Broad Street	Fuel Storage
Osterman Propane	Milford Street	Gas and Propane distribution
Algonquin Gas	Milford Street	Gas transmission
Medway Country Manor	115 Holliston Street	Nursing home
Medway Police Station	315 Village Street	Police station
Exelon Energy	7 Summer Street	Power generating plant
Eversource	West Street	Power substation
VFW Hall	123 Holliston Street	Proposed Municipal Property
Medway High School	88 Summer Street	School
Burke Memorial Elementary School	16 Cassidy Lane	School
Medway Middle School	45 Holliston Street	School
John D McGovern Elementary School	9 Lovering Street	School
Medway Senior Center	76 Oakland Street	Senior center
Charles River Pollution Control District	68 Village Street	Sewer treatment plant
Town Hall	155 Village Street	Townhall
Verizon	292 Village Street	Utility
Stand Pipe 2	35 Lovering Street	Water stand pipe/ Communication Repeater
Stand Pipe 1	14 Highland Street	Water stand pipe/ Communication Repeater
Village Street Well	31 Village Street	Well
Populatic Street Well	Water Street	Well
Oakland Street Well	48 Oakland Street	Well