

Climate Resilience Design Standards Tool Project Report

Paines Hill Tank

Date Created: 6/30/2022 10:34:35 AM

Created By: elizabeth.doerfler

Date Report Generated: 12/15/2025 8:42:23 PM

Tool Version: Version 1.4

Project Contact Information: Wright-Pierce (Consultant for Water Department) (elizabeth.doerfler@wright-pierce.com)

Project Summary

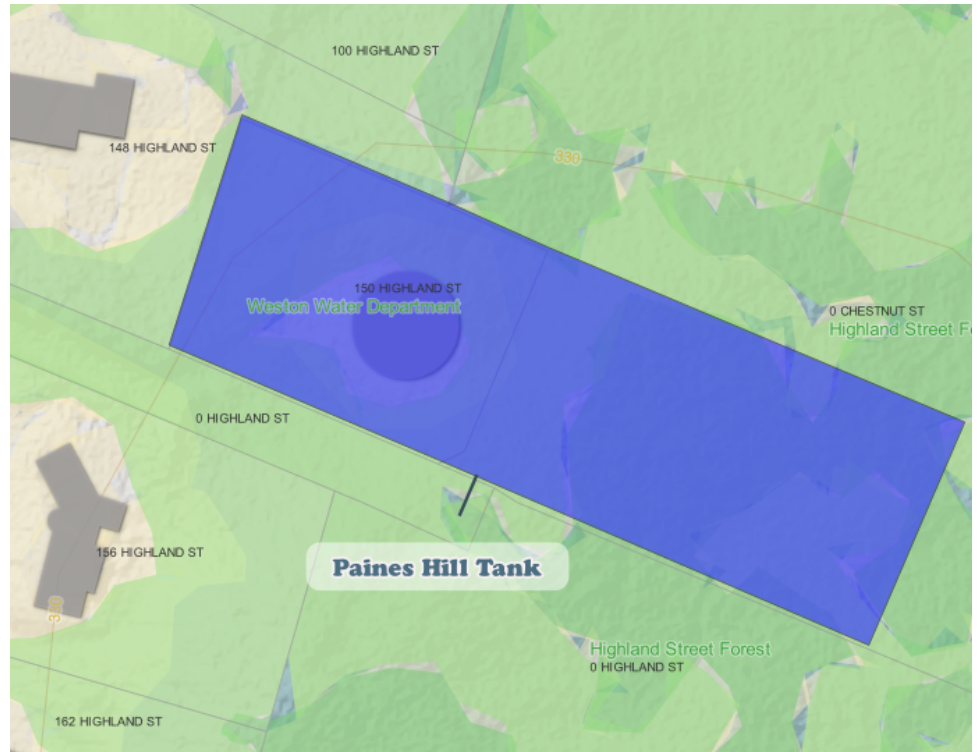
[Link to Project](#)

Estimated Capital Cost: \$8300000.00

End of Useful Life Year: 2076

Project within mapped Environmental Justice neighborhood: No

Ecosystem Service	Scores
Benefits	
Project Score	Low
Exposure	
Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge	Not Exposed
Extreme Precipitation - Stormwater Flooding	High Exposure
Extreme Precipitation - Riverine Flooding	Not Exposed
Extreme Heat	High Exposure



Asset Preliminary Climate Risk Rating

Number of Assets: 1

Summary

Asset Risk	Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge	Extreme Precipitation - Stormwater Flooding	Extreme Precipitation - Riverine Flooding	Extreme Heat
Water Tank	Low Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	High Risk

Climate Resilience Design Standards Summary

	Target Planning Horizon	Intermediate Planning Horizon	Percentile	Return Period	Tier
Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge					
Water Tank					
Extreme Precipitation					
Water Tank	2070				Tier 3
Extreme Heat					
Water Tank	2070		90th		Tier 3

Scoring Rationale - Project Exposure Score

The purpose of the Exposure Score output is to provide a preliminary assessment of whether the overall project site and subsequent assets are exposed to impacts of natural hazard events and/or future impacts of climate change. For each climate parameter, the Tool will calculate one of the following exposure ratings: Not Exposed, Low Exposure, Moderate Exposure, or High Exposure. The rationale behind the exposure rating is provided below.

Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge

This project received a "Not Exposed" because of the following:

- Not located within the predicted mean high water shoreline by 2030
- No historic coastal flooding at project site
- Not located within the Massachusetts Coast Flood Risk Model (MC-FRM)

Extreme Precipitation - Stormwater Flooding

This project received a "High Exposure" because of the following:

- Increased impervious area
- Maximum annual daily rainfall exceeds 10 inches within the overall project's useful life
- No historic flooding at project site
- Existing impervious area of the project site is less than 10%

Extreme Precipitation - Riverine Flooding

This project received a "Not Exposed" because of the following:

- No historic riverine flooding at project site
- The project is not within a mapped FEMA floodplain [outside of the Massachusetts Coast Flood Risk Model (MC-FRM)]
- Project is more than 500ft from a waterbody
- Project is not likely susceptible to riverine erosion

Extreme Heat

This project received a "High Exposure" because of the following:

- 30+ days increase in days over 90 deg. F within project's useful life
- Not located within 100 ft of existing water body
- Increased impervious area
- Existing trees are being removed as part of the proposed project
- Existing impervious area of the project site is less than 10%

Scoring Rationale - Asset Preliminary Climate Risk Rating

A Preliminary Climate Risk Rating is determined for each infrastructure and building asset by considering the overall project Exposure Score and responses to Step 4 questions provided by the user in the Tool. Natural Resource assets do not receive a risk rating. The following factors are what influenced the risk ratings for each asset.

Asset - Water Tank

Primary asset criticality factors influencing risk ratings for this asset:

- Asset must be operable at all times, even during natural hazard event
- Loss/inoperability of the asset would have impacts limited to local area and/or municipality
- Inoperability of the asset would be expected to result in minor impacts to people's health, including minor injuries or minor impacts to chronic illnesses
- Inoperability is likely to significantly impact other facilities, assets, or buildings and will likely affect their ability to operate
- There are no hazardous materials in the asset

Project Climate Resilience Design Standards Output

Climate Resilience Design Standards and Guidance are recommended for each asset and climate parameter. The Design Standards for each climate parameter include the following: recommended planning horizon (target and/or intermediate), recommended return period (Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge and Precipitation) or percentile (Heat), and a list of applicable design criteria that are likely to be affected by climate change. Some design criteria have numerical values associated with the recommended return period and planning horizon, while others have tiered methodologies with step-by-step instructions on how to estimate design values given the other recommended design standards.

Asset: Water Tank

Infrastructure

Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge

Low Risk

Applicable Design Criteria

Projected Tidal Datums: NOT APPLICABLE

Projected Water Surface Elevation: NOT APPLICABLE

Projected Wave Action Water Elevation: NOT APPLICABLE

Projected Wave Heights: NOT APPLICABLE

Projected Duration of Flooding: NOT APPLICABLE

Projected Design Flood Velocity: NOT APPLICABLE

Projected Scour & Erosion: NOT APPLICABLE

Extreme Precipitation

High Risk

Target Planning Horizon: 2070

Return Period: No Return Period

LIMITATIONS: The recommended Standards for Total Precipitation Depth & Peak Intensity are determined by the user drawn polygon and relationships as defined in the Supporting Documents. The projected Total Precipitation Depth values provided through the Tool are based on the climate projections developed by Cornell University as part of EEA's Massachusetts Climate and Hydrologic Risk Project, GIS-based data as of 10/15/21. For additional information on the methodology of these precipitation outputs, see Supporting Documents.

While Total Precipitation Depth & Peak Intensity for 24-hour Design Storms are useful to inform planning and design, it is recommended to also consider additional longer- and shorter-duration precipitation events and intensities in accordance with best practices. Longer-duration, lower-intensity storms allow time for infiltration and reduce the load on infrastructure over the duration of the storm. Shorter-duration, higher-intensity storms often have higher runoff volumes because the water does not have enough time to infiltrate infrastructure systems (e.g., catch basins) and may overflow or back up during such storms, resulting in flooding. In the Northeast, short-duration high intensity rain events are becoming more frequent, and there is often little early warning for these events, making it difficult to plan operationally. While the Tool does not provide recommended design standards for these scenarios, users should still consider both short- and long-duration precipitation events and how they may impact the asset.

The projected values, standards, and guidance provided within this Tool may be used to inform plans and designs, but they do not provide guarantees for future conditions or resilience. The projected values are not to be considered final or appropriate for construction documents without supporting engineering analyses. The guidance provided within this Tool is intended to be general and users are encouraged to do their own due diligence.

Applicable Design Criteria

Tiered Methodology: Tier 3

Projected Total Precipitation Depth & Peak Intensity for 24-hr Design Storms: APPLICABLE

Asset Name	Recommended Planning Horizon	Recommended Return Period (Design Storm)	Projected 24-hr Total Precipitation Depth (inches)	Step-by-Step Methodology for Peak Intensity
Water Tank	2070	No Return Period	N/A	Downloadable Methodology. PDE

Projected Riverine Peak Discharge & Peak Flood Elevation: NOT APPLICABLE

Extreme Heat

High Risk

LIMITATIONS: The recommended standards are determined by the user-drawn polygon and relationships as defined in the supporting Section Documents. The guidance provided within this Tool may be used to inform plans and designs, but does not provide guarantees for resilience. The guidance provided within this Tool is intended to be general and users are encouraged to do their own due diligence. One avenue to seek more information would be to access the comprehensive temperature and precipitation projections including additional return periods, time horizons, and seasons at the [Climate Projections Dashboard](#).

Applicable Design Criteria

Projected Annual/Summer/Winter Average Temperatures: APPLICABLE

LIMITATIONS: The recommended Standards for Projected Average Annual/Summer/Winter Temperature are determined by the user-drawn polygon and relationships as defined in the supporting Section Documents. The guidance provided within this Tool may be used to inform plans and designs, but is not comprehensive and does not provide guarantees for resilience. The guidance provided within this Tool is intended to be general and users are encouraged to do their own due diligence. One avenue to seek more information would be to access the comprehensive temperature and precipitation projections including additional return periods, time horizons, and seasons at the [Climate Projections Dashboard](#).

Projected Growing Degree Days: NOT APPLICABLE

Projected Days Per Year With Max Temp > 95°F, >90°F, <32°F: APPLICABLE

LIMITATIONS: The recommended Standards for Projected Days per Year with Max Temp >95°F, >90°F, <32°F are determined by the user-drawn polygon and relationships as defined in the supporting Section Documents. The guidance provided within this Tool may be used to inform plans and designs, but is not comprehensive and does not provide guarantees for resilience. The guidance provided within this Tool is intended to be general and users are encouraged to do their own due diligence. One avenue to seek more information would be to access the comprehensive temperature and precipitation projections including additional return periods, time horizons, and seasons at the [Climate Projections Dashboard](#).

Projected Number of Heat Waves Per Year & Average Heat Wave Duration: APPLICABLE

LIMITATIONS: The recommended Standards for Projected Number of Heat Waves Per Year and Average Heat Wave Duration are determined by the user-drawn polygon and relationships as defined in the supporting Section Documents. The guidance provided within this Tool may be used to inform plans and designs, but is not comprehensive and does not provide guarantees for resilience. The guidance provided within this Tool is intended to be general and users are encouraged to do their own due diligence. One avenue to seek more information would be to access the comprehensive temperature and precipitation projections including additional return periods, time horizons, and seasons at the [Climate Projections Dashboard](#).

Projected Cooling Degree Days & Heating Degree Days (base = 65°F): NOT APPLICABLE

Projected Heat Index: APPLICABLE

[Methodology to Estimate Projected Values](#) : Tier 3

Project Inputs

Core Project Information

Name:	Paines Hill Tank
Given the expected useful life of the project, through what year do you estimate the project to last (i.e. before a major reconstruction/renovation)?	2076
Location of Project:	Weston
Estimated Capital Cost:	\$8,300,000
Who is the Submitting Entity?	City/Town Weston Wright-Pierce (Consultant for Water Department) (elizabeth.doerfler@wright-pierce.com)
Is this project identified as a priority project in the Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP) plan or the local or regional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP)?	No
Is this project being submitted as part of a state grant application?	No
Which grant program?	
What stage are you in your project lifecycle?	Design
Is climate resiliency a core objective of this project?	No
Is this project being submitted as part of the state capital planning process?	No
Is this project being submitted as part of a regulatory review process or permitting?	Yes
Brief Project Description:	The project's main goal is addressing a water storage deficit in the Town of Weston. The project requires MEPA Review and permit WS-32 for Distribution Modification for Systems that serve more than 3,300 people.

Project Ecosystem Service Benefits

No Ecosystem Service Benefits are provided by this project

Factors to Improve Output

- ✓ Incorporate nature-based solutions that may provide flood protection
- ✓ Incorporate nature-based solutions that may reduce storm damage
- ✓ Protect public water supply by reducing the risk of contamination, pollution, and/or runoff of surface and groundwater sources used for human consumption
- ✓ Incorporate strategies that reduce carbon emissions
- ✓ Incorporate green infrastructure or nature-based solutions that recharge groundwater
- ✓ Incorporate green infrastructure to filter stormwater
- ✓ Incorporate nature-based solutions that improve water quality
- ✓ Incorporate nature-based solutions that sequester carbon
- ✓ Increase biodiversity, protect critical habitat for species, manage invasive populations, and/or provide connectivity to other habitats
- ✓ Preserve, enhance, and/or restore coastal shellfish habitats
- ✓ Incorporate vegetation that provides pollinator habitat
- ✓ Identify opportunities to remediate existing sources of pollution
- ✓ Provide opportunities for passive and/or active recreation through open space
- ✓ Increase plants, trees, and/or other vegetation to provide oxygen production
- ✓ Mitigate atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations and other toxic air pollutants through nature-based solutions
- ✓ Identify opportunities to prevent pollutants from impacting ecosystems
- ✓ Incorporate education and/or protect cultural resources as part of your project

Is the primary purpose of this project ecological restoration?

No

Project Benefits

Provides flood protection through nature-based solutions	No
Reduces storm damage	No
Recharges groundwater	No
Protects public water supply	No
Filters stormwater using green infrastructure	No
Improves water quality	No
Promotes decarbonization	No
Enables carbon sequestration	No
Provides oxygen production	No
Improves air quality	No
Prevents pollution	No
Remediates existing sources of pollution	No
Protects fisheries, wildlife, and plant habitat	No
Protects land containing shellfish	No
Provides pollinator habitat	No
Provides recreation	No
Provides cultural resources/education	No

Project Climate Hazard Exposure

Is the primary purpose of this project ecological restoration?	No
Does the project site have a history of coastal flooding?	No
Does the project site have a history of flooding during extreme precipitation events (unrelated to water/sewer damages)?	No
Does the project site have a history of riverine flooding?	No
Does the project result in a net increase in impervious area of the site?	Yes
Are existing trees being removed as part of the proposed project?	Yes

Project Assets

Asset: Water Tank
Asset Type: Other
Asset Sub-Type: Other
Construction Type: New Construction
Construction Year: 2026
Useful Life: 50

Identify the length of time the asset can be inaccessible/inoperable without significant consequences.

Infrastructure must be accessible/operable at all times, even during natural hazard event.

Identify the geographic area directly affected by permanent loss or significant inoperability of the infrastructure.

Impacts would be limited to local area and/or municipality

Identify the population directly served that would be affected by the permanent loss or significant inoperability of the infrastructure.

Less than 10,000 people

Identify if the infrastructure provides services to populations that reside within Environmental Justice neighborhoods or climate vulnerable populations.

The infrastructure does not provide services to populations that reside within Environmental Justice neighborhoods or climate vulnerable populations.

Will the infrastructure reduce the risk of flooding?

No

If the infrastructure became inoperable for longer than acceptable in Question 1, how, if at all, would it be expected to impact people's health and safety?

Inoperability of the infrastructure would be expected to result in minor impacts to people's health, including minor injuries or minor impacts to chronic illnesses

If there are hazardous materials in your infrastructure, what are the extents of impacts related to spills/releases of these materials?

There are no hazardous materials in the infrastructure

If the infrastructure became inoperable for longer than acceptable in Question 1, what are the impacts on other facilities, assets, and/or infrastructure?

Significant – Inoperability is likely to impact other facilities, assets, or buildings and result in cascading impacts that will likely affect their ability to operate

If the infrastructure was damaged beyond repair, how much would it approximately cost to replace?

Less than \$10 million

Does the infrastructure function as an evacuation route during emergencies? This question only applies to roadway projects.

No

If the infrastructure became inoperable for longer than acceptable in Question 1, what are the environmental impacts related to natural resources?

No impact on surrounding natural resources is expected

If the infrastructure became inoperable for longer than acceptable in Question 1, what are the impacts to government services (i.e. the infrastructure is not able to serve or operate its intended users or function)?

Loss of infrastructure may reduce the ability to maintain some government services, while a majority of services will still exist

What are the impacts to loss of confidence in government resulting from loss of infrastructure functionality (i.e. the infrastructure asset is not able to serve or operate its intended users or function)?

Loss of confidence in government agency

Report Comments

N/A

Climate Resilience Design Standards Tool Project Report

Cat Rock Tank Replacement

Date Created: 7/15/2022 8:06:28 AM

Created By: elizabeth.doerfler

Date Report Generated: 12/15/2025 8:42:51 PM

Tool Version: Version 1.4

Project Contact Information: Wright-Pierce (Consultant for Water Department (elizabeth.doerfler@wright-pierce.com))

Project Summary

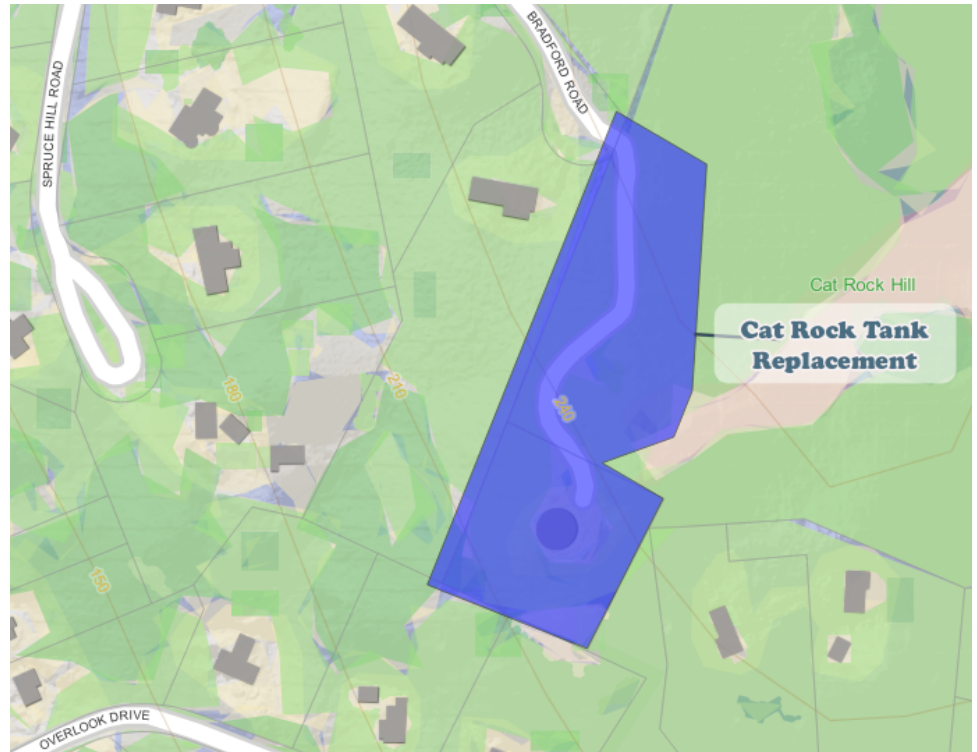
[Link to Project](#)

Estimated Capital Cost: \$8300000.00

End of Useful Life Year: 2076

Project within mapped Environmental Justice neighborhood: No

Ecosystem Service	Scores
Benefits	
Project Score	Low
Exposure	
Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge	Not Exposed
Extreme Precipitation - Stormwater Flooding	High Exposure
Extreme Precipitation - Riverine Flooding	Not Exposed
Extreme Heat	High Exposure



Asset Preliminary Climate Risk Rating

Number of Assets: 1

Summary

Asset Risk	Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge	Extreme Precipitation - Stormwater Flooding	Extreme Precipitation - Riverine Flooding	Extreme Heat
Water Tank	Low Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	High Risk

Climate Resilience Design Standards Summary

	Target Planning Horizon	Intermediate Planning Horizon	Percentile	Return Period	Tier
Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge					
Water Tank					
Extreme Precipitation					
Water Tank	2070				Tier 3
Extreme Heat					
Water Tank	2070		90th		Tier 3

Scoring Rationale - Project Exposure Score

The purpose of the Exposure Score output is to provide a preliminary assessment of whether the overall project site and subsequent assets are exposed to impacts of natural hazard events and/or future impacts of climate change. For each climate parameter, the Tool will calculate one of the following exposure ratings: Not Exposed, Low Exposure, Moderate Exposure, or High Exposure. The rationale behind the exposure rating is provided below.

Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge

This project received a "Not Exposed" because of the following:

- Not located within the predicted mean high water shoreline by 2030
- No historic coastal flooding at project site
- Not located within the Massachusetts Coast Flood Risk Model (MC-FRM)

Extreme Precipitation - Stormwater Flooding

This project received a "High Exposure" because of the following:

- Increased impervious area
- Maximum annual daily rainfall exceeds 10 inches within the overall project's useful life
- No historic flooding at project site
- Existing impervious area of the project site is between 10% and 50%

Extreme Precipitation - Riverine Flooding

This project received a "Not Exposed" because of the following:

- No historic riverine flooding at project site
- The project is not within a mapped FEMA floodplain [outside of the Massachusetts Coast Flood Risk Model (MC-FRM)]
- Project is more than 500ft from a waterbody
- Project is not likely susceptible to riverine erosion

Extreme Heat

This project received a "High Exposure" because of the following:

- 30+ days increase in days over 90 deg. F within project's useful life
- Not located within 100 ft of existing water body
- Increased impervious area
- Existing trees are being removed as part of the proposed project
- Existing impervious area of the project site is between 10% and 50%

Scoring Rationale - Asset Preliminary Climate Risk Rating

A Preliminary Climate Risk Rating is determined for each infrastructure and building asset by considering the overall project Exposure Score and responses to Step 4 questions provided by the user in the Tool. Natural Resource assets do not receive a risk rating. The following factors are what influenced the risk ratings for each asset.

Asset - Water Tank

Primary asset criticality factors influencing risk ratings for this asset:

- Asset must be operable at all times, even during natural hazard event
- Loss/inoperability of the asset would have impacts limited to local area and/or municipality
- Inoperability of the asset would be expected to result in minor impacts to people's health, including minor injuries or minor impacts to chronic illnesses
- Inoperability may moderately impact other facilities, assets, or buildings, but is not expected to affect their ability to operate
- There are no hazardous materials in the asset

Project Climate Resilience Design Standards Output

Climate Resilience Design Standards and Guidance are recommended for each asset and climate parameter. The Design Standards for each climate parameter include the following: recommended planning horizon (target and/or intermediate), recommended return period (Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge and Precipitation) or percentile (Heat), and a list of applicable design criteria that are likely to be affected by climate change. Some design criteria have numerical values associated with the recommended return period and planning horizon, while others have tiered methodologies with step-by-step instructions on how to estimate design values given the other recommended design standards.

Asset: Water Tank

Infrastructure

Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge

Low Risk

Applicable Design Criteria

Projected Tidal Datums: NOT APPLICABLE

Projected Water Surface Elevation: NOT APPLICABLE

Projected Wave Action Water Elevation: NOT APPLICABLE

Projected Wave Heights: NOT APPLICABLE

Projected Duration of Flooding: NOT APPLICABLE

Projected Design Flood Velocity: NOT APPLICABLE

Projected Scour & Erosion: NOT APPLICABLE

Extreme Precipitation

High Risk

Target Planning Horizon: 2070

Return Period: No Return Period

LIMITATIONS: The recommended Standards for Total Precipitation Depth & Peak Intensity are determined by the user drawn polygon and relationships as defined in the Supporting Documents. The projected Total Precipitation Depth values provided through the Tool are based on the climate projections developed by Cornell University as part of EEA's Massachusetts Climate and Hydrologic Risk Project, GIS-based data as of 10/15/21. For additional information on the methodology of these precipitation outputs, see Supporting Documents.

While Total Precipitation Depth & Peak Intensity for 24-hour Design Storms are useful to inform planning and design, it is recommended to also consider additional longer- and shorter-duration precipitation events and intensities in accordance with best practices. Longer-duration, lower-intensity storms allow time for infiltration and reduce the load on infrastructure over the duration of the storm. Shorter-duration, higher-intensity storms often have higher runoff volumes because the water does not have enough time to infiltrate infrastructure systems (e.g., catch basins) and may overflow or back up during such storms, resulting in flooding. In the Northeast, short-duration high intensity rain events are becoming more frequent, and there is often little early warning for these events, making it difficult to plan operationally. While the Tool does not provide recommended design standards for these scenarios, users should still consider both short- and long-duration precipitation events and how they may impact the asset.

The projected values, standards, and guidance provided within this Tool may be used to inform plans and designs, but they do not provide guarantees for future conditions or resilience. The projected values are not to be considered final or appropriate for construction documents without supporting engineering analyses. The guidance provided within this Tool is intended to be general and users are encouraged to do their own due diligence.

Applicable Design Criteria

Tiered Methodology: Tier 3

Projected Total Precipitation Depth & Peak Intensity for 24-hr Design Storms: APPLICABLE

Asset Name	Recommended Planning Horizon	Recommended Return Period (Design Storm)	Projected 24-hr Total Precipitation Depth (inches)	Step-by-Step Methodology for Peak Intensity
Water Tank	2070	No Return Period	N/A	Downloadable Methodology. PDE

Projected Riverine Peak Discharge & Peak Flood Elevation: NOT APPLICABLE

Extreme Heat

High Risk

LIMITATIONS: The recommended standards are determined by the user-drawn polygon and relationships as defined in the supporting Section Documents. The guidance provided within this Tool may be used to inform plans and designs, but does not provide guarantees for resilience. The guidance provided within this Tool is intended to be general and users are encouraged to do their own due diligence. One avenue to seek more information would be to access the comprehensive temperature and precipitation projections including additional return periods, time horizons, and seasons at the [Climate Projections Dashboard](#).

Applicable Design Criteria

Projected Annual/Summer/Winter Average Temperatures: APPLICABLE

LIMITATIONS: The recommended Standards for Projected Average Annual/Summer/Winter Temperature are determined by the user-drawn polygon and relationships as defined in the supporting Section Documents. The guidance provided within this Tool may be used to inform plans and designs, but is not comprehensive and does not provide guarantees for resilience. The guidance provided within this Tool is intended to be general and users are encouraged to do their own due diligence. One avenue to seek more information would be to access the comprehensive temperature and precipitation projections including additional return periods, time horizons, and seasons at the [Climate Projections Dashboard](#).

Projected Growing Degree Days: NOT APPLICABLE

Projected Days Per Year With Max Temp > 95°F, >90°F, <32°F: APPLICABLE

LIMITATIONS: The recommended Standards for Projected Days per Year with Max Temp >95°F, >90°F, <32°F are determined by the user-drawn polygon and relationships as defined in the supporting Section Documents. The guidance provided within this Tool may be used to inform plans and designs, but is not comprehensive and does not provide guarantees for resilience. The guidance provided within this Tool is intended to be general and users are encouraged to do their own due diligence. One avenue to seek more information would be to access the comprehensive temperature and precipitation projections including additional return periods, time horizons, and seasons at the [Climate Projections Dashboard](#).

Projected Number of Heat Waves Per Year & Average Heat Wave Duration: APPLICABLE

LIMITATIONS: The recommended Standards for Projected Number of Heat Waves Per Year and Average Heat Wave Duration are determined by the user-drawn polygon and relationships as defined in the supporting Section Documents. The guidance provided within this Tool may be used to inform plans and designs, but is not comprehensive and does not provide guarantees for resilience. The guidance provided within this Tool is intended to be general and users are encouraged to do their own due diligence. One avenue to seek more information would be to access the comprehensive temperature and precipitation projections including additional return periods, time horizons, and seasons at the [Climate Projections Dashboard](#).

Projected Cooling Degree Days & Heating Degree Days (base = 65°F): NOT APPLICABLE

Projected Heat Index: APPLICABLE

[Methodology to Estimate Projected Values](#) : Tier 3

Project Inputs

Core Project Information

Name:	Cat Rock Tank Replacement
Given the expected useful life of the project, through what year do you estimate the project to last (i.e. before a major reconstruction/renovation)?	2076
Location of Project:	Weston
Estimated Capital Cost:	\$8,300,000
Who is the Submitting Entity?	City/Town Weston Wright-Pierce (Consultant for Water Department (elizabeth.doerfler@wright-pierce.com)
Is this project identified as a priority project in the Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP) plan or the local or regional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP)?	No
Is this project being submitted as part of a state grant application?	No
Which grant program?	
What stage are you in your project lifecycle?	Planning
Is climate resiliency a core objective of this project?	No
Is this project being submitted as part of the state capital planning process?	No
Is this project being submitted as part of a regulatory review process or permitting?	Yes
Brief Project Description:	The project's main goal is addressing a water storage deficit in the Town of Weston. The project requires MEPA Review and permit WS-32 for Distribution Modification for Systems that serve more than 3,300 people.

Project Ecosystem Service Benefits

No Ecosystem Service Benefits are provided by this project

Factors to Improve Output

- ✓ Incorporate nature-based solutions that may provide flood protection
- ✓ Incorporate nature-based solutions that may reduce storm damage
- ✓ Protect public water supply by reducing the risk of contamination, pollution, and/or runoff of surface and groundwater sources used for human consumption
- ✓ Incorporate strategies that reduce carbon emissions
- ✓ Incorporate green infrastructure or nature-based solutions that recharge groundwater
- ✓ Incorporate green infrastructure to filter stormwater
- ✓ Incorporate nature-based solutions that improve water quality
- ✓ Incorporate nature-based solutions that sequester carbon carbon
- ✓ Increase biodiversity, protect critical habitat for species, manage invasive populations, and/or provide connectivity to other habitats
- ✓ Preserve, enhance, and/or restore coastal shellfish habitats
- ✓ Incorporate vegetation that provides pollinator habitat
- ✓ Identify opportunities to remediate existing sources of pollution
- ✓ Provide opportunities for passive and/or active recreation through open space
- ✓ Increase plants, trees, and/or other vegetation to provide oxygen production
- ✓ Mitigate atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations and other toxic air pollutants through nature-based solutions
- ✓ Identify opportunities to prevent pollutants from impacting ecosystems
- ✓ Incorporate education and/or protect cultural resources as part of your project

Is the primary purpose of this project ecological restoration?

No

Project Benefits

Provides flood protection through nature-based solutions	No
Reduces storm damage	No
Recharges groundwater	No
Protects public water supply	No
Filters stormwater using green infrastructure	No
Improves water quality	No
Promotes decarbonization	No
Enables carbon sequestration	No
Provides oxygen production	No
Improves air quality	No
Prevents pollution	No
Remediates existing sources of pollution	No
Protects fisheries, wildlife, and plant habitat	No
Protects land containing shellfish	No
Provides pollinator habitat	No
Provides recreation	No
Provides cultural resources/education	No

Project Climate Hazard Exposure

Is the primary purpose of this project ecological restoration?	No
Does the project site have a history of coastal flooding?	No
Does the project site have a history of flooding during extreme precipitation events (unrelated to water/sewer damages)?	No
Does the project site have a history of riverine flooding?	No
Does the project result in a net increase in impervious area of the site?	Yes
Are existing trees being removed as part of the proposed project?	Yes

Project Assets

Asset: Water Tank
Asset Type: Other
Asset Sub-Type: Other
Construction Type: New Construction
Construction Year: 2026
Useful Life: 50

Identify the length of time the asset can be inaccessible/inoperable without significant consequences.

Infrastructure must be accessible/operable at all times, even during natural hazard event.

Identify the geographic area directly affected by permanent loss or significant inoperability of the infrastructure.

Impacts would be limited to local area and/or municipality

Identify the population directly served that would be affected by the permanent loss or significant inoperability of the infrastructure.

Less than 10,000 people

Identify if the infrastructure provides services to populations that reside within Environmental Justice neighborhoods or climate vulnerable populations.

The infrastructure does not provide services to populations that reside within Environmental Justice neighborhoods or climate vulnerable populations.

Will the infrastructure reduce the risk of flooding?

No

If the infrastructure became inoperable for longer than acceptable in Question 1, how, if at all, would it be expected to impact people's health and safety?

Inoperability of the infrastructure would be expected to result in minor impacts to people's health, including minor injuries or minor impacts to chronic illnesses

If there are hazardous materials in your infrastructure, what are the extents of impacts related to spills/releases of these materials?

There are no hazardous materials in the infrastructure

If the infrastructure became inoperable for longer than acceptable in Question 1, what are the impacts on other facilities, assets, and/or infrastructure?

Moderate – Inoperability may impact other facilities, assets, or buildings, but cascading impacts do not affect the ability of other facilities, assets, or buildings to operate

If the infrastructure was damaged beyond repair, how much would it approximately cost to replace?

Less than \$10 million

Does the infrastructure function as an evacuation route during emergencies? This question only applies to roadway projects.

No

If the infrastructure became inoperable for longer than acceptable in Question 1, what are the environmental impacts related to natural resources?

No impact on surrounding natural resources is expected

If the infrastructure became inoperable for longer than acceptable in Question 1, what are the impacts to government services (i.e. the infrastructure is not able to serve or operate its intended users or function)?

Loss of infrastructure may reduce the ability to maintain some government services, while a majority of services will still exist

What are the impacts to loss of confidence in government resulting from loss of infrastructure functionality (i.e. the infrastructure asset is not able to serve or operate its intended users or function)?

Loss of confidence in government agency

Report Comments

N/A

Climate Resilience Design Standards Tool Project Report

Doublet Hill Tank Replacement

Date Created: 7/15/2022 8:23:34 AM

Created By: elizabeth.doerfler

Date Report Generated: 12/15/2025 8:43:21 PM

Tool Version: Version 1.4

Project Contact Information: Wright-Pierce (Consultant for Water Department) (elizabeth.doerfler@wright-pierce.com)

Project Summary

[Link to Project](#)

Estimated Capital Cost: \$8300000.00

End of Useful Life Year: 2076

Project within mapped Environmental Justice neighborhood: No

Ecosystem Service Scores

Benefits

Project Score ■ Low

Exposure Scores

Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge ■ Not Exposed

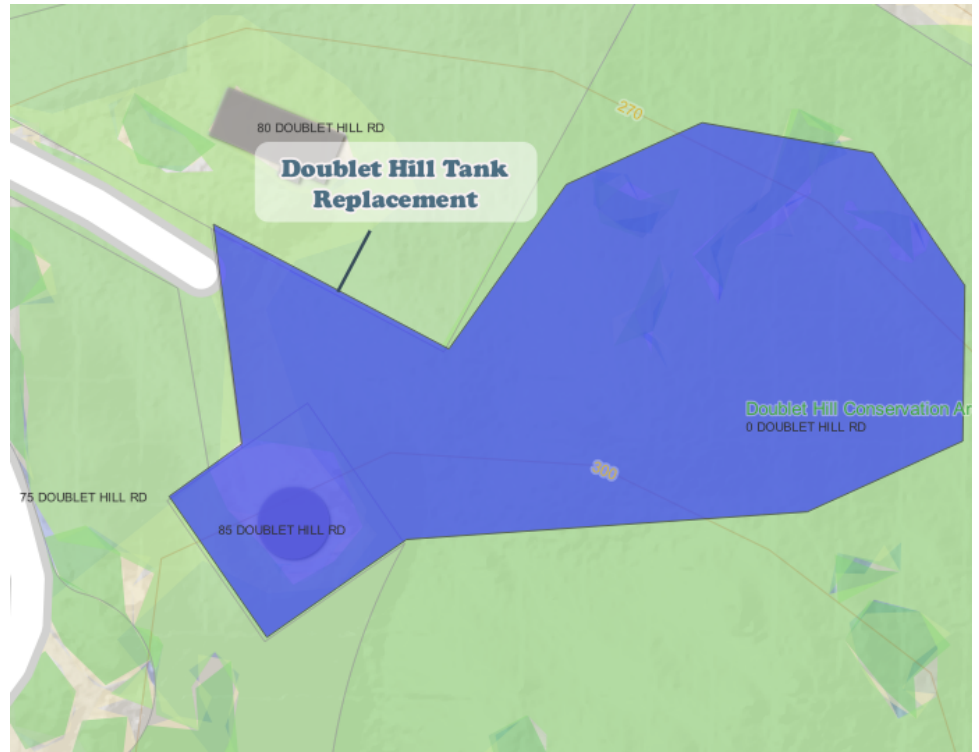
Extreme Precipitation - ■ High

Stormwater Flooding Exposure

Extreme Precipitation - ■ Not Exposed

Riverine Flooding

Extreme Heat ■ High Exposure



Asset Preliminary Climate Risk Rating

Number of Assets: 1

Summary

Asset Risk	Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge	Extreme Precipitation - Stormwater Flooding	Extreme Precipitation - Riverine Flooding	Extreme Heat
Water Tank	Low Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	High Risk

Climate Resilience Design Standards Summary

	Target Planning Horizon	Intermediate Planning Horizon	Percentile	Return Period	Tier
Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge					
Water Tank					
Extreme Precipitation					
Water Tank	2070				Tier 3
Extreme Heat					
Water Tank	2070		90th		Tier 3

Scoring Rationale - Project Exposure Score

The purpose of the Exposure Score output is to provide a preliminary assessment of whether the overall project site and subsequent assets are exposed to impacts of natural hazard events and/or future impacts of climate change. For each climate parameter, the Tool will calculate one of the following exposure ratings: Not Exposed, Low Exposure, Moderate Exposure, or High Exposure. The rationale behind the exposure rating is provided below.

Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge

This project received a "Not Exposed" because of the following:

- Not located within the predicted mean high water shoreline by 2030
- No historic coastal flooding at project site
- Not located within the Massachusetts Coast Flood Risk Model (MC-FRM)

Extreme Precipitation - Stormwater Flooding

This project received a "High Exposure" because of the following:

- Increased impervious area
- Maximum annual daily rainfall exceeds 10 inches within the overall project's useful life
- No historic flooding at project site
- Existing impervious area of the project site is less than 10%

Extreme Precipitation - Riverine Flooding

This project received a "Not Exposed" because of the following:

- No historic riverine flooding at project site
- The project is not within a mapped FEMA floodplain [outside of the Massachusetts Coast Flood Risk Model (MC-FRM)]
- Project is more than 500ft from a waterbody
- Project is not likely susceptible to riverine erosion

Extreme Heat

This project received a "High Exposure" because of the following:

- 30+ days increase in days over 90 deg. F within project's useful life
- Not located within 100 ft of existing water body
- Increased impervious area
- Existing trees are being removed as part of the proposed project
- Existing impervious area of the project site is less than 10%

Scoring Rationale - Asset Preliminary Climate Risk Rating

A Preliminary Climate Risk Rating is determined for each infrastructure and building asset by considering the overall project Exposure Score and responses to Step 4 questions provided by the user in the Tool. Natural Resource assets do not receive a risk rating. The following factors are what influenced the risk ratings for each asset.

Asset - Water Tank

Primary asset criticality factors influencing risk ratings for this asset:

- Asset must be operable at all times, even during natural hazard event
- Loss/inoperability of the asset would have impacts limited to local area and/or municipality
- Inoperability of the asset would be expected to result in minor impacts to people's health, including minor injuries or minor impacts to chronic illnesses
- Inoperability may moderately impact other facilities, assets, or buildings, but is not expected to affect their ability to operate
- There are no hazardous materials in the asset

Project Climate Resilience Design Standards Output

Climate Resilience Design Standards and Guidance are recommended for each asset and climate parameter. The Design Standards for each climate parameter include the following: recommended planning horizon (target and/or intermediate), recommended return period (Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge and Precipitation) or percentile (Heat), and a list of applicable design criteria that are likely to be affected by climate change. Some design criteria have numerical values associated with the recommended return period and planning horizon, while others have tiered methodologies with step-by-step instructions on how to estimate design values given the other recommended design standards.

Asset: Water Tank

Infrastructure

Sea Level Rise/Storm Surge

Low Risk

Applicable Design Criteria

Projected Tidal Datums: NOT APPLICABLE

Projected Water Surface Elevation: NOT APPLICABLE

Projected Wave Action Water Elevation: NOT APPLICABLE

Projected Wave Heights: NOT APPLICABLE

Projected Duration of Flooding: NOT APPLICABLE

Projected Design Flood Velocity: NOT APPLICABLE

Projected Scour & Erosion: NOT APPLICABLE

Extreme Precipitation

High Risk

Target Planning Horizon: 2070

Return Period: No Return Period

LIMITATIONS: The recommended Standards for Total Precipitation Depth & Peak Intensity are determined by the user drawn polygon and relationships as defined in the Supporting Documents. The projected Total Precipitation Depth values provided through the Tool are based on the climate projections developed by Cornell University as part of EEA's Massachusetts Climate and Hydrologic Risk Project, GIS-based data as of 10/15/21. For additional information on the methodology of these precipitation outputs, see Supporting Documents.

While Total Precipitation Depth & Peak Intensity for 24-hour Design Storms are useful to inform planning and design, it is recommended to also consider additional longer- and shorter-duration precipitation events and intensities in accordance with best practices. Longer-duration, lower-intensity storms allow time for infiltration and reduce the load on infrastructure over the duration of the storm. Shorter-duration, higher-intensity storms often have higher runoff volumes because the water does not have enough time to infiltrate infrastructure systems (e.g., catch basins) and may overflow or back up during such storms, resulting in flooding. In the Northeast, short-duration high intensity rain events are becoming more frequent, and there is often little early warning for these events, making it difficult to plan operationally. While the Tool does not provide recommended design standards for these scenarios, users should still consider both short- and long-duration precipitation events and how they may impact the asset.

The projected values, standards, and guidance provided within this Tool may be used to inform plans and designs, but they do not provide guarantees for future conditions or resilience. The projected values are not to be considered final or appropriate for construction documents without supporting engineering analyses. The guidance provided within this Tool is intended to be general and users are encouraged to do their own due diligence.

Applicable Design Criteria

Tiered Methodology: Tier 3

Projected Total Precipitation Depth & Peak Intensity for 24-hr Design Storms: APPLICABLE

Asset Name	Recommended Planning Horizon	Recommended Return Period (Design Storm)	Projected 24-hr Total Precipitation Depth (inches)	Step-by-Step Methodology for Peak Intensity
Water Tank	2070	No Return Period	N/A	Downloadable Methodology. PDE

Projected Riverine Peak Discharge & Peak Flood Elevation: NOT APPLICABLE

Extreme Heat

High Risk

LIMITATIONS: The recommended standards are determined by the user-drawn polygon and relationships as defined in the supporting Section Documents. The guidance provided within this Tool may be used to inform plans and designs, but does not provide guarantees for resilience. The guidance provided within this Tool is intended to be general and users are encouraged to do their own due diligence. One avenue to seek more information would be to access the comprehensive temperature and precipitation projections including additional return periods, time horizons, and seasons at the [Climate Projections Dashboard](#).

Applicable Design Criteria

Projected Annual/Summer/Winter Average Temperatures: APPLICABLE

LIMITATIONS: The recommended Standards for Projected Average Annual/Summer/Winter Temperature are determined by the user-drawn polygon and relationships as defined in the supporting Section Documents. The guidance provided within this Tool may be used to inform plans and designs, but is not comprehensive and does not provide guarantees for resilience. The guidance provided within this Tool is intended to be general and users are encouraged to do their own due diligence. One avenue to seek more information would be to access the comprehensive temperature and precipitation projections including additional return periods, time horizons, and seasons at the [Climate Projections Dashboard](#).

Projected Growing Degree Days: NOT APPLICABLE

Projected Days Per Year With Max Temp > 95°F, >90°F, <32°F: APPLICABLE

LIMITATIONS: The recommended Standards for Projected Days per Year with Max Temp >95°F, >90°F, <32°F are determined by the user-drawn polygon and relationships as defined in the supporting Section Documents. The guidance provided within this Tool may be used to inform plans and designs, but is not comprehensive and does not provide guarantees for resilience. The guidance provided within this Tool is intended to be general and users are encouraged to do their own due diligence. One avenue to seek more information would be to access the comprehensive temperature and precipitation projections including additional return periods, time horizons, and seasons at the [Climate Projections Dashboard](#).

Projected Number of Heat Waves Per Year & Average Heat Wave Duration: APPLICABLE

LIMITATIONS: The recommended Standards for Projected Number of Heat Waves Per Year and Average Heat Wave Duration are determined by the user-drawn polygon and relationships as defined in the supporting Section Documents. The guidance provided within this Tool may be used to inform plans and designs, but is not comprehensive and does not provide guarantees for resilience. The guidance provided within this Tool is intended to be general and users are encouraged to do their own due diligence. One avenue to seek more information would be to access the comprehensive temperature and precipitation projections including additional return periods, time horizons, and seasons at the [Climate Projections Dashboard](#).

Projected Cooling Degree Days & Heating Degree Days (base = 65°F): NOT APPLICABLE

Projected Heat Index: APPLICABLE

[Methodology to Estimate Projected Values](#) : Tier 3

Project Inputs

Core Project Information

Name:	Doublet Hill Tank Replacement
Given the expected useful life of the project, through what year do you estimate the project to last (i.e. before a major reconstruction/renovation)?	2076
Location of Project:	Weston
Estimated Capital Cost:	\$8,300,000
Who is the Submitting Entity?	City/Town Weston Wright-Pierce (Consultant for Water Department) (elizabeth.doerfler@wright-pierce.com)
Is this project identified as a priority project in the Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP) plan or the local or regional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP)?	No
Is this project being submitted as part of a state grant application?	No
Which grant program?	
What stage are you in your project lifecycle?	Design
Is climate resiliency a core objective of this project?	No
Is this project being submitted as part of the state capital planning process?	No
Is this project being submitted as part of a regulatory review process or permitting?	Yes
Brief Project Description:	The project's main goal is addressing a water storage deficit in the Town of Weston. The project requires MEPA Review and permit WS-32 for Distribution Modification for Systems that serve more than 3,300 people.

Project Ecosystem Service Benefits

No Ecosystem Service Benefits are provided by this project

Factors to Improve Output

- ✓ Incorporate nature-based solutions that may provide flood protection
- ✓ Incorporate nature-based solutions that may reduce storm damage
- ✓ Protect public water supply by reducing the risk of contamination, pollution, and/or runoff of surface and groundwater sources used for human consumption
- ✓ Incorporate strategies that reduce carbon emissions
- ✓ Incorporate green infrastructure or nature-based solutions that recharge groundwater
- ✓ Incorporate green infrastructure to filter stormwater
- ✓ Incorporate nature-based solutions that improve water quality
- ✓ Incorporate nature-based solutions that sequester carbon
- ✓ Increase biodiversity, protect critical habitat for species, manage invasive populations, and/or provide connectivity to other habitats
- ✓ Preserve, enhance, and/or restore coastal shellfish habitats
- ✓ Incorporate vegetation that provides pollinator habitat
- ✓ Identify opportunities to remediate existing sources of pollution
- ✓ Provide opportunities for passive and/or active recreation through open space
- ✓ Increase plants, trees, and/or other vegetation to provide oxygen production
- ✓ Mitigate atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations and other toxic air pollutants through nature-based solutions
- ✓ Identify opportunities to prevent pollutants from impacting ecosystems
- ✓ Incorporate education and/or protect cultural resources as part of your project

Is the primary purpose of this project ecological restoration?

No

Project Benefits

Provides flood protection through nature-based solutions	No
Reduces storm damage	No
Recharges groundwater	No
Protects public water supply	No
Filters stormwater using green infrastructure	No
Improves water quality	No
Promotes decarbonization	No
Enables carbon sequestration	No
Provides oxygen production	No
Improves air quality	No
Prevents pollution	No
Remediates existing sources of pollution	No
Protects fisheries, wildlife, and plant habitat	No
Protects land containing shellfish	No
Provides pollinator habitat	No
Provides recreation	No
Provides cultural resources/education	No

Project Climate Hazard Exposure

Is the primary purpose of this project ecological restoration?	No
Does the project site have a history of coastal flooding?	No
Does the project site have a history of flooding during extreme precipitation events (unrelated to water/sewer damages)?	No
Does the project site have a history of riverine flooding?	No
Does the project result in a net increase in impervious area of the site?	Yes
Are existing trees being removed as part of the proposed project?	Yes

Project Assets

Asset: Water Tank
Asset Type: Other
Asset Sub-Type: Other
Construction Type: New Construction
Construction Year: 2026
Useful Life: 50

Identify the length of time the asset can be inaccessible/inoperable without significant consequences.

Infrastructure must be accessible/operable at all times, even during natural hazard event.

Identify the geographic area directly affected by permanent loss or significant inoperability of the infrastructure.

Impacts would be limited to local area and/or municipality

Identify the population directly served that would be affected by the permanent loss or significant inoperability of the infrastructure.

Less than 10,000 people

Identify if the infrastructure provides services to populations that reside within Environmental Justice neighborhoods or climate vulnerable populations.

The infrastructure does not provide services to populations that reside within Environmental Justice neighborhoods or climate vulnerable populations.

Will the infrastructure reduce the risk of flooding?

No

If the infrastructure became inoperable for longer than acceptable in Question 1, how, if at all, would it be expected to impact people's health and safety?

Inoperability of the infrastructure would be expected to result in minor impacts to people's health, including minor injuries or minor impacts to chronic illnesses

If there are hazardous materials in your infrastructure, what are the extents of impacts related to spills/releases of these materials?

There are no hazardous materials in the infrastructure

If the infrastructure became inoperable for longer than acceptable in Question 1, what are the impacts on other facilities, assets, and/or infrastructure?

Moderate – Inoperability may impact other facilities, assets, or buildings, but cascading impacts do not affect the ability of other facilities, assets, or buildings to operate

If the infrastructure was damaged beyond repair, how much would it approximately cost to replace?

Less than \$10 million

Does the infrastructure function as an evacuation route during emergencies? This question only applies to roadway projects.

No

If the infrastructure became inoperable for longer than acceptable in Question 1, what are the environmental impacts related to natural resources?

No impact on surrounding natural resources is expected

If the infrastructure became inoperable for longer than acceptable in Question 1, what are the impacts to government services (i.e. the infrastructure is not able to serve or operate its intended users or function)?

Loss of infrastructure may reduce the ability to maintain some government services, while a majority of services will still exist

What are the impacts to loss of confidence in government resulting from loss of infrastructure functionality (i.e. the infrastructure asset is not able to serve or operate its intended users or function)?

Loss of confidence in government agency

Report Comments

N/A