TOWN OF SAVOY

Hazard Mitigation Plan Appendix:

Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness Priority Actions

Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness Planning Grant - FY22

Weston & Sampson

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Town of Savoy pursued the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs' (EEA) Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP) Planning Grant to engage the community in a conversation about preparing Savoy to withstand future weather and climate change-related hazards. In doing so, the community has identified projects that will not only build the town's resilience to weather and climate change-related hazards but also to other major disruptions or shocks to day-to-day life. Resilience, for the purpose of this plan, strives to strengthen the community across all sectors, from economic diversity to robust social networks and communications, and beyond.

MVP Objectives in Savoy

- Increase the resilience of the community
- Increase understanding of climate threats
- Identify priority actions to move forward
- Create implementation pathways

The MVP planning process expanded upon efforts from the 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP), which fulfilled the grant eligibility requirements of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Savoy's FEMA-approved HMP contains additional information on historic natural hazard occurrences, the Town's current capabilities for mitigating hazards, and a vulnerability and risk assessment for non-weather-related natural hazards, like earthquakes. The 2021 HMP does incorporate climate change, however, it is not the focus of the document and is not a FEMA requirement. In contrast, EEA concentrates on climate change adaptation and resiliency. By completing this appendix to the 2021 HMP, Savoy is now eligible for additional grant funding through the MVP program and will be more competitively scored in other state grants. At this time (2022), MVP Action Grants must be awarded to the Town, however, projects can take place on public or private property. The MVP Action Grant also requires a 10% match of cash or in-kind services provided by Savoy, which can be provided through public or private sources.

1.1 Process and Timeline

The MVP planning process was informed by previous planning efforts and coordinated with ongoing initiatives and operations. The Town completed its Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) in 2021. The HMP outlined priority action items developed by the Town, which informed this Appendix. The 2022 "HMP Appendix: MVP Priority Actions" reflects the results of this process.

The Town held Core Team meetings to review action items developed in the 2021 HMP. The team selected the top three actions for which to pursue funding. These actions were further developed into concrete, fundable projects. The drafted action items were then distributed to the public for comment to be incorporated into this Appendix.

1.2 Core Team Meetings

The Town convened its first Core Team meeting, which included participants from municipal departments, on November 9th, 2020. The Core Team guided the planning process by reviewing the actions put forth in the 2021 HMP, and selecting the top three action items believed to be the highest priority for implementation. Feedback and further detail were given on each of the three actions, and the Core Team provided feedback on the materials that would later be used at the Action Development Workshop. The Core Team provided input on prevalent natural hazards in Savoy, key assets, or features, as well as existing work the Town has undertaken to adapt to climate change impacts. The Core Team also developed the invitation list for the Action Development Workshop described below. Core Team members are listed in Section 4.1: Action Development Workshop.

1.3 Action Development Workshop

The objective of the Action Development Workshop was to capture ideas from a diverse set of perspectives and to build a broad coalition of stakeholders to move climate resilience forward in Savoy. Municipal staff, Town boards and committees, local organizations, regional partners, state agencies and representatives, and adjacent towns were invited to participate in the Action Development Workshop. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the workshop could not be conducted in person. As a solution, a two-hour webinar was held on January 27th, 2022. Nine participants were able to join the webinar.

The Action Development Workshop's central objectives were to:

- Identify existing and future strengths and vulnerabilities.
- Develop prioritized actions for the community.
- Identify immediate opportunities to collaboratively advance actions to increase resilience.

The workshop participants' major area of concern was precipitation and flooding. The need for infrastructure upgrades at critical facilities, undersized stormwater infrastructure, and protection of environmental assets from erosion and flooding were highlighted during discussions. Many workshop participants felt that Savoy's greatest asset was the natural environment. However, the remote locations of many roads and homes in Savoy mean that this great asset can also be a vulnerability. Participants discussed issues that the Town faces, such as eroding dirt roads, unreliable communications networks, and undersized culverts.

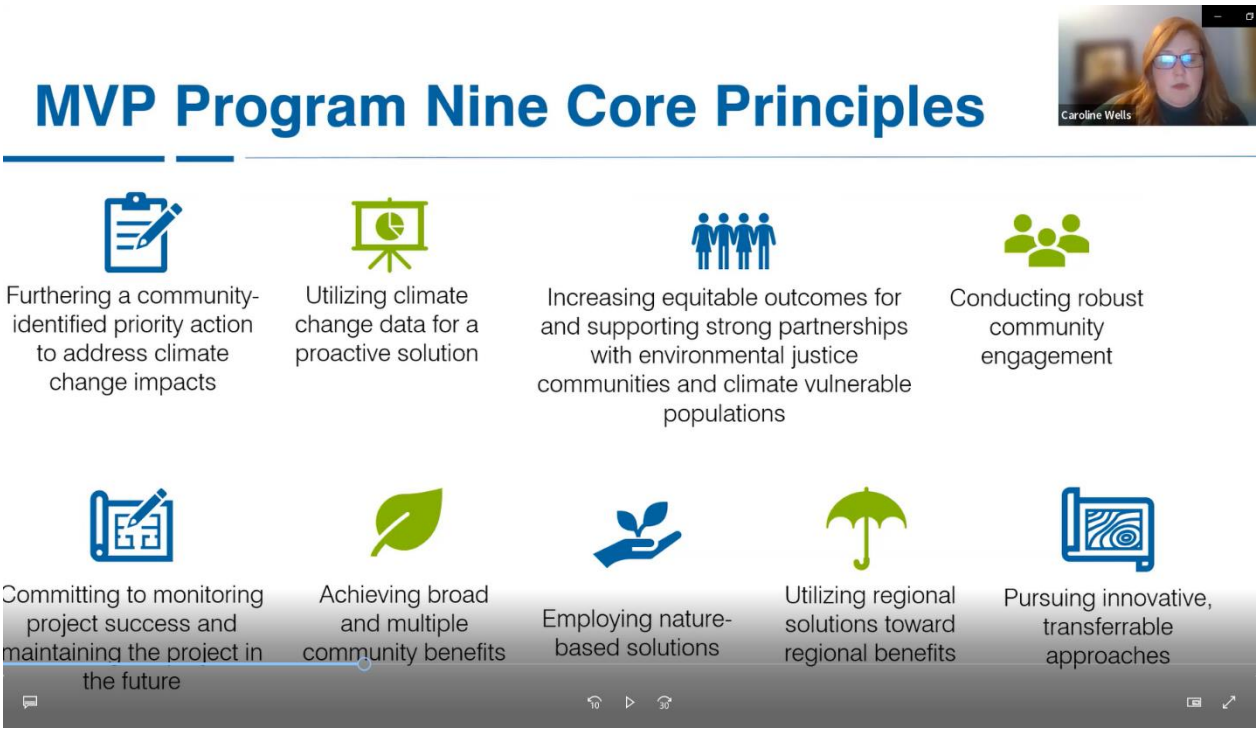

Figure 1. Action Development Workshop Zoom Meeting Screenshot

1.4 Community Engagement and Public Comment

The Town distributed fact sheets and a survey to receive feedback on the three action items developed for the HMP Appendix. To promote the opportunities to provide input, a hard copy of the fact sheet and survey was sent out to the Town's mailing list. The fact sheet and survey were also posted on the Town's website and the Town's Facebook page. Responses were received via hard copy delivered to the Town Hall, and electronic responses via Microsoft Forms. Ultimately, thirty-three community members provided feedback via the survey. A summary of the comments is available as an attachment to this Appendix and is integrated throughout the report.

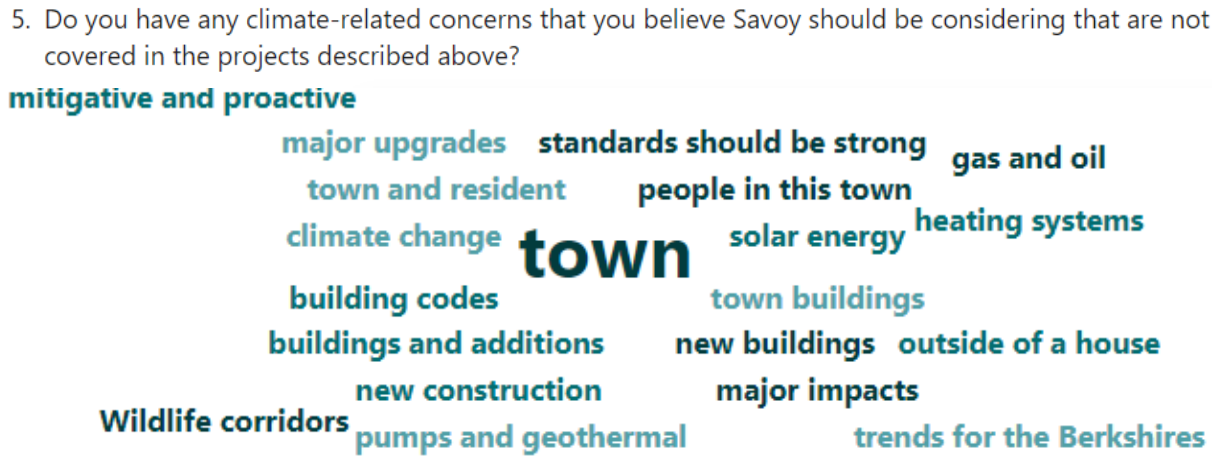

Figure 2. Responses from the Public Survey

2.0 CLIMATE HAZARDS

During the Core Team meeting, members discussed the town's greatest threats under severe weather and climate change conditions. The hazards initially introduced to initiate the conversation included intense precipitation and flooding, ice storms, snow and blizzards, and wind-related hazards including tornadoes, hurricanes, and Nor'easters. The Action Development Workshop focused on how these hazards impact the Town and how they the top three actions can mitigate impacts from climate hazards. Additionally, each of these three projects was assessed against the Resilient Massachusetts Action Team (RMAT) Climate Resilience Design Standards Tool, covered in Section 3.

2.1 Intense Rainfall and Flooding

Across the northeast, precipitation during heavy events increased by more than 70% between 1958-2010, This change in precipitation patterns can lead to increased riverine and stormwater flooding causing property damage, road closures, and damage to ecosystems. Intense rainfall events, and as a result flooding, are expected to increase in frequency and volume. Climate change projections suggest there will be an 8% increase in extreme precipitation events by midcentury and a 13% increase by 2100. These impacts have been witnessed in Savoy as culvert and road washouts. Many of the roads in Savoy are dirt and therefore are impacted by erosion from heavy rain events. The Town is preparing for these precipitation trends by incorporating climate change considerations into the design of public infrastructure, which often has a lengthy design life and can be difficult to retrofit.

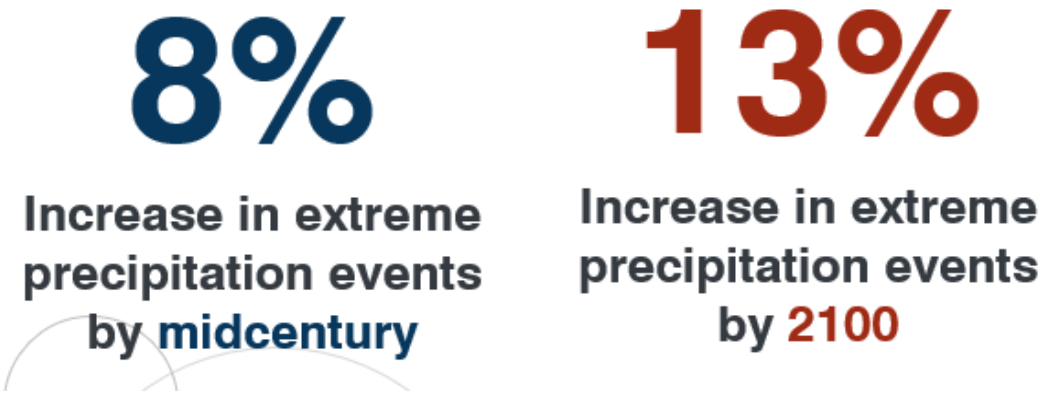

Figure 3. Future Precipitation Trends in Massachusetts

Stormwater flooding due to poor drainage, and undersized infrastructure is a growing concern. Savoy's 2021 *Hazard Mitigation Plan* identified known areas that are susceptible to flooding including River Road, Route 116, roadways around Black Brook, and Chapel Hill Road. The HMP also noted that flooding is frequently experienced around the Westfield River.

2.2 Extreme Heat and Drought

Since 1970, annual air temperatures in the Northeast have been warming at an average rate of 0.5°F per decade, while winter temperatures have been warming at an average rate of 1.3°F per decade. Currently, in the Connecticut River basin in MA, there are 6 days on average where the temperature is above 90 °F, and this is expected to rise to 30 days annually by mid-century and 45 days annually by the end of the century. During the winter, there are currently 161 days with temperatures below 32 °F, which is expected to decrease to 130 days by the midcentury and 118 by end of the century. Extreme temperatures in Savoy will likely impact the power grid, utilities, and the communications network. Fewer deep freeze days can also provide more

opportunity for invasive species growth and a reduction in the die-off of native species like ticks that can be pathogen vectors.

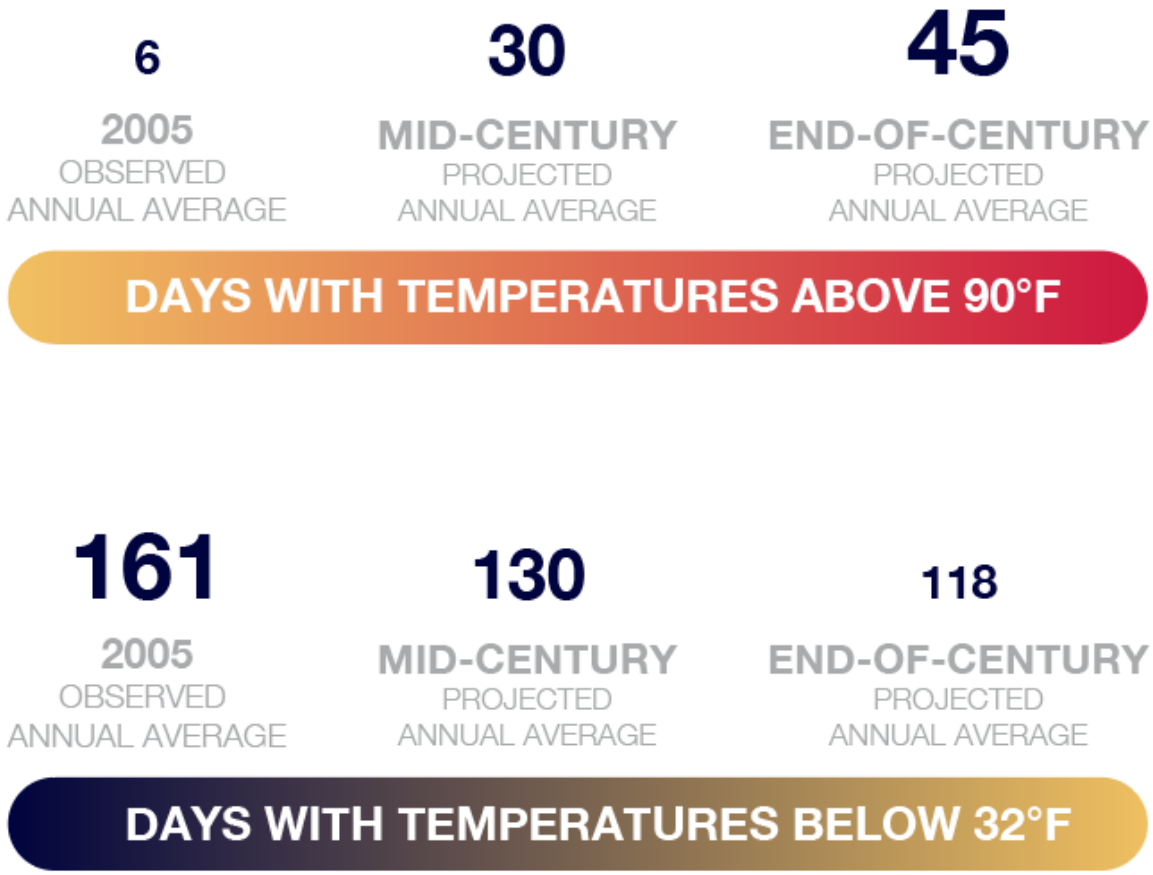

Figure 4. Days Over 90˚ Fahrenheit in Western Massachusetts

Episodic droughts, or droughts lasting one to three months, are predicted to occur more frequently in the late summer and early fall as a result of climate change. Under a high emissions scenario, episodic drought frequency could increase as much as 75%. Droughts can negatively impact natural resources and have social and economic consequences. For example, crop loss, weakened root systems, depleted water levels in ponds, vernal pools, and wetlands, and low water flows can disturb aquatic habitats and harm wildlife. Properties with shallow drinking water wells have also been forced to conserve during the droughts of 2016. Droughts also increase wildfire and brushfire vulnerability. Figure 7 shows how these impacts could cause a shift in how we experience seasons.

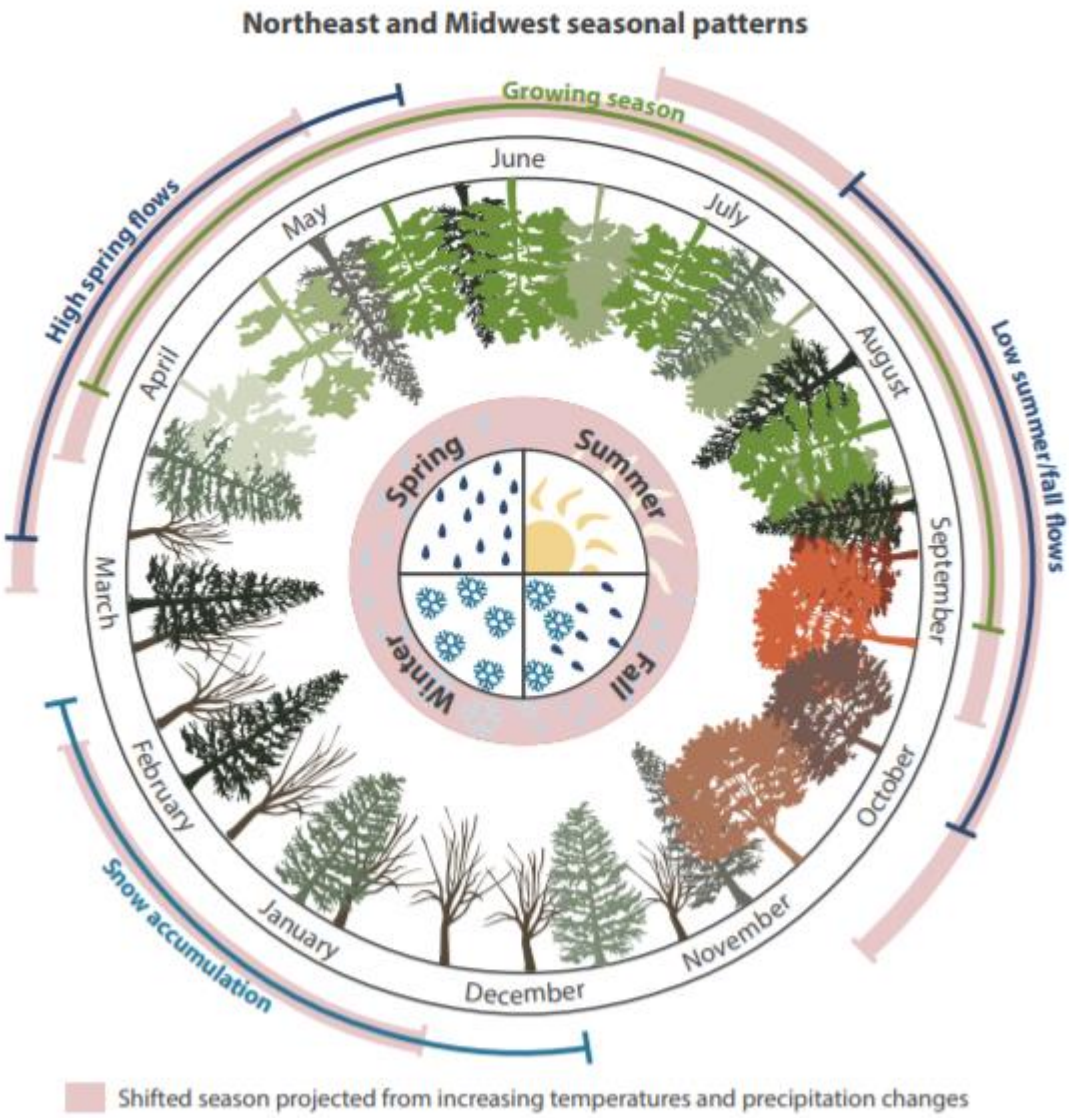

Figure 5. Seasonal Shift in Rainfall Patterns (Northeast Climate Science Center, University of Maryland)

2.3 Extreme Cold and Winter Weather

With the number of days that fall below 32°F decreasing, annual snowfall is also predicted to decrease. However, climate predictions also expect extreme snow events to become increasingly intense and produce heavier snowfall in the short term. In the long term, depending upon emission scenarios, winters in New England may have little snowfall. Ice storms and repeated freeze-thaw cycles in one season are of growing concern. Ice storms can down trees, which can damage homes and infrastructure. Repeated freeze-thaw cycle disrupts natural cycles (spring buds) and deteriorates infrastructure exposed to the elements, such as roadways. Increased roadway treatment may impact water quality in the future but is not a current concern. Snowstorms, ice storms, and blizzards also have the potential to block transportation corridors in Savoy, isolating residents from essential services. Power outages during winter months pose additional concerns when residents and businesses rely on electricity for heat.

2.4 Wind-Related Hazards

Wind-related hazards include tornadoes, hurricanes, and Nor'easters, all of which have the potential to impact Savoy even though their immediate tracks may not pass directly through the town. North Atlantic hurricane activity has been on an upward trend since 1970.[i] Nor'easters are characterized by large counterclockwise wind circulation around a low-pressure center that often results in heavy snow, high winds, and rain along the East Coast of North America. Nor'easters can have significant impacts and are currently the most frequently occurring natural hazard in Massachusetts, generally occurring on an annual basis, some years bringing up to four nor'easter events. Flood impacts are often precipitated by Nor'easters, and blizzards can also be categorized as Nor'easters. High winds from these events, including tornadoes, can lead to fallen trees and downed power lines in Savoy, cutting off power to residents and critical facilities that do not have backup power. Downed trees can also block roadways, potentially impacting evacuation routes and increasing emergency management personnel response times to certain areas.

3.0 TOP RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE RESILIENCE

After reviewing the action items listed in Savoy's 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan and discussing impacts of climate change, the Core Team selected three actions that were the highest priority to the Town. Workshop participants were then invited to discuss how the Town could implement these actions in a way that incorporates the MVP Program's Nine Core Principles. Each of the three actions was presented to the public, and their feedback has been incorporated into the final action items. A summary of findings is included below.

3.1 Resilient Public Safety and Community Use Facility

The existing Fire Department, Police Station, and Town Hall are located adjacent to the Westfield River, and just outside of the FEMA 100-year flood zone. The flood maps have not been updated in Berkshire County since 1982, and in recent years the town has experienced flooding areas beyond the extent of the mapped FEMA flood zone. The Town of Savoy is proposing to move these existing facilities to a new location better suited to protect them from natural hazards. The Town proposes to construct a new building that will function as a combined public safety, emergency shelter, town hall, and community facility. Site investigation and selection will include a thorough natural hazard vulnerability assessment using the latest climate data from the state.

The project will encompass the MVP Program's Nine Core Principles:

1. **Furthering a community-identified priority action to address climate change impacts**
   This project furthers an action item identified in Savoy's 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan: Pursue funding for a combined Town Hall/Public Safety Complex. This was one of the top actions selected by the core team and the community during the hazard mitigation planning process. The project was selected due to the increased risk of flooding at the existing Town Hall and Public Safety facilities. Both existing facilities are located adjacent to the Westfield River and regularly experience flooding. The community expressed concern that these two public facilities are located in a flood hazard area and could become compromised during a storm.

2. **Utilizing climate change data for a proactive solution**
   The Town will utilize the most recent climate data available for Savoy from ResilientMA when designing the new facility. The design team will account for future increased precipitation and higher flood risk in the design. Other considerations include heat island impact, wind-related hazards, and extreme temperatures. As a new building, the Town has a blank state to design a facility with full consideration of current and future climate hazards and the greatest potential for mitigation. These future conditions are described in greater detail in Section 2.

   A piece of Town-owned property near the elementary school has been identified as a potential location for the facility. This parcel was assessed using the RMAT Climate Resilience Design Standards Tool to evaluate climate hazards. The tool scored the project as having a high potential for ecosystem benefits. The project scored high for urban flooding and extreme heat due to the increase in impervious areas at the site. To mitigate this, the design team will incorporate nature-based solutions into the design to maximize stormwater retention and infiltration and to reduce heat island impacts at the site.

3. **Employing nature-based solutions (NBS)**

Nature-based solutions will be incorporated into the design of the new facility. The property will be designed to hold and infiltrate all stormwater on-site using the best technology for the site. This may include pervious paving, detention basins, subsurface infiltration, or natural cooling measures throughout the property. The Core Team discussed installing a micro-grid system, including solar panels and a battery bank, at the new facility to help serve the community during power-outage or when the facility would be used as an emergency shelter. The site will be vegetated with grass areas and trees to mitigate heat island impact and increase stormwater uptake through the vegetation root system.

4. **Increasing equitable outcomes for and supporting strong partnerships with Climate Vulnerable Populations**

   This facility is intended to be a designated emergency shelter for the community. There will be a plan in place to transport children from the elementary school to this facility during an emergency. The facility will be available for all community members during an emergency.

   As temperatures increase and extreme heat days become more frequent, vulnerable residents will become more susceptible to impacts from extreme heat. This project will provide a cooling shelter for those who do not have adequate cooling measures in their own homes. The Town intends to install a generator and/or sustainable energy sources with a battery backup so that the facility could also be used as a heating shelter when residents lose power.

   The facility can also be utilized by residents for social events and to access WiFi. As a community with limited and inconsistent internet access, having a centralized location with dependable internet access is imperative for the community to stay connected.

5. **Conducting robust community engagement**

   During the site selection and design phase of this project, the Town of Savoy will be asking the community for feedback so that they can best tailor the facility to fill the needs of the community. Community engagement will include interactive site walks, feedback on designs, stakeholder meetings, and open-table conversations. Throughout construction, the Town would also like to keep the community involved by providing up-to-date information on the project and allowing for community involvement and feedback.

6. **Achieving broad and multiple community benefits**

   This project offers multiple community benefits. It will provide a resilient location to house emergency response equipment and dispatch emergency response and public safety personnel. This facility will allow the community to have a space for meeting and hosting gatherings and events. It will also provide a safe location for community members to congregate during an emergency and a place where they can receive up-to-date information.

7. **Committing to monitoring project success and maintaining the project into the future**

   This project will be utilized by the community in the future. All aspects of this project will be providing a future benefit to residents, including public safety, emergency response and shelter, community events, and internet access. Public use of the facility will be monitored, and opportunities will be assessed to ensure equal reach throughout the community.

8. **Utilizing regional solutions for regional benefits**
   Like Savoy, many Northern Berkshire County communities are small towns with limited resources. These towns have good working relationships and have partnerships with their neighbors when help is needed. If the Town of Savoy received funding for this project, the surrounding region will also benefit from a new emergency shelter.

9. **Pursuing innovative, transferable approaches**
   Western Massachusetts is home to many small, rural towns, often with outdated and vulnerable critical facilities. Savoy hopes that the process they follow to identify and construct a resilient, community facility can be transferred to other communities in the region to improve their resilience in the face of climate change.

3.2 Stream and Roadway Restoration in Savoy

Savoy has approximately fifty-four miles of road. Many of these roadways are dirt, which is highly susceptible to erosion from heavy rain and snowmelt. The stormwater systems along many of the roads in Savoy were not designed to accommodate future increases in precipitation, and are now undersized for heavy rain events that occur in the town. As a widespread, rural community, residents could quickly become inaccessible during a storm event resulting in roadway washout or overtopping due to the undersized culverts. The Town of Savoy proposes to conduct climate resilient stream and roadway restoration, identify degraded roadways, culverts, and channels, and prioritize and conduct their repair and replacement.

The project will encompass the MVP Program's Nine Core Principles:

1. **Furthering a community-identified priority action to address climate change impacts**
   This project furthers a combination of action items described in Savoy's 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan: Right-size and replace culverts and implement projects already designed; Address stream crossings, such as culverts and bridges, and design these assets based on vulnerability.

   Both of these actions ranked highly by the residents of Savoy during the hazard mitigation planning process. During the public engagement period for the MVP planning process, the stream and roadway restoration action item was the highest-ranked of the three actions listed in this Appendix. Residents expressed concern over recent impacts that the climate change has had on the Town's roadways, including road erosion and culvert washouts.

2. **Utilizing climate change data for a proactive solution**
   The Town will utilize the most recent climate data, including riverine and stormwater flooding and precipitation data, available for Savoy from ResilientMA. The team will design culverts using NOAA Atlas 14 precipitation data, or the most up-to-date precipitation data available for Savoy at the time of design. When selecting a site, the Town will consider climate data and institution knowledge to ensure that sites are chosen in order of need.

   As this action is further developed and specific sites are selected, the Town will evaluate the climate impact of each project with the RMAT Tool.

3. **Employing nature-based solutions (NBS)**

Savoy intends to inspect and design all crossings utilizing the North Atlantic Aquatic Connectivity Collaborative stream connectivity assessment and Massachusetts' Stream Crossing Standards, including open bottom culverts and aquatic habitat. In addition to culvert and roadway repair and replacement, this project will include stream restoration in degraded sections of the stream. Hydrologic and hydraulic (H&H) modeling will be done both up and downstream of the culvert replacement for appropriate consideration of watershed impacts.

4. **Increasing equitable outcomes for and supporting strong partnerships with Climate Vulnerable Populations**
   Savoy is a rural town with many residents living on dead-end dirt roads with no alternate access points. During heavy rain and snowmelt events, in combination with undersized culverts and dirt roads, these communities can become cut off from the rest of the town. Repairing roads and replacing culverts will improve emergency access to isolated areas of town and would reduce flooding and washouts.

5. **Conducting robust community engagement**
   During this planning process, the Town of Savoy has asked the community for feedback on the project and on parts of town that are vulnerable to flooding. The town will continuously provide information and engagement opportunities for the community to be involved.

6. **Achieving broad and multiple community benefits**
   Installing updated culverts and improving roadways will benefit both the natural and built environment. Updating culverts and stream channels will provide aquatic connectivity and habitat for fish and macroinvertebrates. It will improve response time for public safety and emergency vehicles.

7. **Committing to monitoring project success and maintaining the project into the future**
   The first phase of this project is to complete a climate resilient roadway and stream restoration plan. Once streams and roadways have been prioritized for repair and replacement, the Town will have an ongoing list of capital improvement projects for the future.

8. **Utilizing regional solutions for regional benefits**
   Currently, there are parts of town that have two points of access, but one point involves crossing town boundaries to access. It is important for both Savoy and neighboring towns that culverts and roadways are maintained regularly so as not to impede emergency access. By partnering with neighboring towns on culvert repair, both planning and construction, we are assured that the projects selected benefit not just Savoy but also the surrounding region.

9. **Pursuing innovative, transferable approaches**
   Western Massachusetts is home to many small, rural towns, often with outdated and vulnerable roadways and culverts. Savoy hopes that the process they follow to identify and create resilient roadways and stream restoration plans can transfer to other communities in the region to improve their resilience in the face of climate change.

3.3 Resilient Communications Plan

Residences in Savoy are widespread and rural, and communications and network system, including telephone, cell service, and internet connection is very unreliable. During a rain, wind, snow, or ice storm, it is likely that the phone and network connection will go down for much of the town. This leaves residents in a very vulnerable situation, as they cannot access emergency information and cannot be reached via Reverse-911.

Additionally, unreliable network connection throughout the town places an increased economic burden on residents who may need to work from home.

Recently, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Town needed to contact a group of vulnerable community members but was unable to do so due to the lack of communication resources. The Town intends to strengthen communication resources, including a database that can be contacted based on need.

The Town proposed to create a communications plan to increase the resilience of emergency management and Savoy residents. This would include a plan to strengthen the network and provide more reliable access throughout the town. The plan will provide a holistic approach to strengthening infrastructure against climate change.

The project will encompass the MVP Program's Nine Core Principles:

1. **Furthering a community-identified priority action to address climate change impacts**
   This project furthers a combination of action items described in Savoy's 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan: "consider applying for a Municipal Vulnerability Grant so that the Town can consider the impacts from climate change" and "develop strategic actions to protect infrastructure, people, and environmental quality; ensure that seniors (particularly those living alone) have help in case of an emergency and/or if the family is unavailable." Both of these were ranked highly by the community.

   During the public feedback period of the MVP planning grant, residents expressed concern about the lack of reliable service anywhere in the town. The community struggles with reliable network connections, impacting the public safety, communications, and economy of the town.

2. **Utilizing climate change data for a proactive solution**
   The Town will utilize the most recent climate data, including riverine and stormwater flooding and precipitation data, temperature data, and other natural hazard data available for Savoy from ResilientMA. As a townwide project, the Resilient Communications Plan is not eligible for assessment in the RMAT Tool as it is currently laid out.

3. **Employing nature-based solutions (NBS)**
   Savoy intends to utilize the most up-to-date climate data in the Resilient Communications Plan. The Plan will look at the way that climate hazards are impacting the environmental, societal, and infrastructural features in town and will design a solution or solutions that will support ecosystem services and, where possible, also achieve other town goals.

   Downed trees due to storms are often the cause of communications disruptions if they disconnect power lines. Incorporating tree management into the communications plan will impact the municipality across multiple sectors. Removing vulnerable trees and branches and planting hardier trees will protect the wired communications network. Additionally, tree planting may mitigate flooding by increasing stormwater uptake and lower heat island effect. Furthermore, planting hardy, disease-resistant trees will reduce the spread of invasive species.

4. **Increasing equitable outcomes for and supporting strong partnerships with Climate Vulnerable Populations**
   Savoy is a rural town with many residents living on dead-end dirt roads with unreliable communications and network systems. This population is highly susceptible to climate impacts and does not have the resources to respond to potential hazards. These residences could be completely cut off from the rest of the town, both physically and electronically. Residents would be left with no emergency response access and no way to receive or provide information to or from the Town. This plan will gather feedback from isolated residents to provide resilient solutions.

5. **Conducting robust community engagement**
   During this planning process, the Town of Savoy asked the community for feedback on the project and on parts of town that are most vulnerable. The lack of a dependable network is of high concern to the residents in Savoy, and they have been trying to improve the system to increase their resilience for many years. Throughout the process, residents will be asked to share their expertise and feedback so that the Town can provide the best possible plan for the community.

6. **Achieving broad and multiple community benefits**
   Not only will the forest management and communications plan strengthen the communications in Savoy, but it will also strengthen the emergency response and access in the town. The Town of Savoy will be able to provide up-to-date information to help community members prepare and respond in real-time, thus making Savoy a more resilient community.

7. **Committing to monitoring project success and maintaining the project into the future**
   The Resilient Communications Plan is intended to be a working plan that can be updated by the town and utilized into the future.

8. **Utilizing regional solutions toward regional benefits**
   Many local organizations, some of which attended the MVP workshop, are involved in working with neighboring communities on forest stewardship plans. The Town of Savoy hopes to work with these organizations to use lessons learned from neighboring communities to create the most relevant, effective plan for the town and to integrate with regional planning.

9. **Pursuing innovative, transferable approaches**
   Western Massachusetts is home to many small, rural towns, often with unreliable communications systems stemming from the remoteness of residents and heavily forested areas and roadways. Savoy hopes that the process they follow to identify and construct a resilient forest management and communications plan can be transferred to other communities in the region to improve their resilience in the face of climate change.

4.0 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

4.1 Action Development Workshop

The Action Development Workshop invitees included the Core Team, Town staff, Town Boards and Committees, local organizations, regional partners, state agencies, and adjacent communities. The list of Workshop attendees is included in the sections below.

4.1.1 Core Team

Name	Title	Affiliation	Attendance
Keith Kupiec	Secretary	Zoning Board of Appeals	x
Melanie Glynn	Chair	Selectboard	x
Russell Clark	Member	Selectboard	
Allen Haskins	Member	Finance Committee	
Justin Kaczowski	Member	Finance Committee	

4.1.2 Additional Town Staff, Boards, and Committees

Name	Title	Affiliation	Attendance
Phil Delorey	Commissioner	Building Department	
Jennifer Richard	Administrative Assistant	Selectboard	
Julie Pavia	Chair	Assessors	
Dan Harris	Member	Conservation Committee	
Ross Kunzmann	Member	Conservation Committee	
Peter J. Miner	Chief	Fire Department	
Cosmo LaViola	Member	Green Committee	x
Andrew Provost	Superintendent	Highway Department	
Susan O'Grady	Library	Savoy Hollow Library	
Susan Reinhardt	Representative	McCann School	
Ton Barnaby	Chief	Police Department	
Arleigh Cooper	Chair	School Committee	
Valarie Reiner	Town Clerk	Town Clerk	
Allan Mongeon	Member	Town Park Committee	
Stephen Roy	Agent	Veteran's Services	
April Lesage	Member	Zoning Board	
Royce Buehler	Member	Zoning Board	x

4.1.3 Local Leaders, Organizations, and Business

Name	Title	Affiliation	Attendance
Alexis		Manice Education Center	
Brett		Manice Education Center	

4.1.4 Adjacent Communities

Name	Title	Affiliation	Attendance
Sarah Fontaine	Director	Adams – Council on Aging	
Barbara Proper	Outreach	Adams – Council on Aging	
Jay Green	Town Administrator	Adams	

Christine Dobbert	Town Administrator	Florida	
Sarah Reynolds	Town Administrator	Charlemont	
	Selectboard	Hawley	
Hillary Weeks	Selectboard Chair	Plainfield	
Chris Cozzaglio	Selectboard	Windsor	x
Jennifer Morse	Town Administrator	Cheshire	

4.1.5 Regional and State Agencies

Name	Title	Affiliation	Attendance
Carrieanne Petrik	MVP Coordinator	EEA	
		1Berkshire	
Lisa Hayden		New England Forestry	x
John Meaney	Chair	Northern Berkshire REPC	
Adam Galambos	Chair	Berkshire Conservation District	
Margaret Moulton	Executive Director	Berkshire Grown	
Jenny Hansell	Director of Stewardship	Berkshire Natural Resource Council	
Anuja Koirala	RCC Chair	Berkshire Regional Planning Commission	
Sarah Vallieres		Berkshire Regional Transit Authority	
Luke Labendez	Field Operations Team Lead	DCR	x
Carrieanne Petrik	MVP Coordinator	EEA	
Mary Hurley	Governor's Councilor, 8th District	MA Governor's Council	
Tom Lautzenheiser	Central/West Regional Scientist	Mass Audubon	x
Smitty Pignatelli	4th Berkshire District	Massachusetts House of Representatives	
Adam G. Hinds	State Representative, Berkshire, Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden	Massachusetts Senate	
Catherine Skiba		MassDEP	
Francisca Heming	District Highway Director	MassDOT, Highway District 1	x
Jeff Zukowski	Hazard Mitigation Planner	MEMA	
Thomas Croteau		National Grid	
Charlie Baker	Governor	Office of the Governor	
Tracy Lind	Southern NE Coordinator	The Appalachian Trail Conservancy	
Angela Sirois Patel	Western MA Field Office	The Nature Conservancy (MA Chapter)	
Brian Cruey	Regional Director	The Trustees of Reservation	
Richard Neal	MA Representative, 1st District	US House of Representatives	

Edward Markey	MA Senator	US Senate	
Elizabeth Warren	MA Senator	US Senate	

4.2 Citation

Town of Savoy. (2022). Hazard Mitigation Plan Appendix: Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness Priority Actions. Prepared by Weston & Sampson.

4.3 CRB Workshop Project Team

Key Contacts:

- Melanie Glynn, Selectboard Chair

Facilitators from Weston & Sampson:

- Caroline Wells
- Lindsey Adams
- Ashley Sweet

4.4 Acknowledgments

The project team would like to recognize Savoy's Core Team members for leading by example throughout the MVP planning process. The team would also like to acknowledge Melanie Glynn for her dedication to spearheading and coordinating this project. A special thanks to the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs for providing the grant funding to conduct the MVP Planning process, and to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for funding Savoy's Hazard Mitigation Plan. An additional thanks to all of the Action Development Workshop participants and all those who engaged in the MVP process.

REFERENCES

Attendees, Core Team Meeting: Savoy, Massachusetts.

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APPENDIX A

Core Team Meeting Materials

APPENDIX B

Action Development Workshop Materials

APPENDIX C

Community Engagement Materials