

DURHAM CLIMATE ADAPTATION MASTER PLAN CHAPTER

Public input summary

November 2021

The following input is compiled from these sources:

- **Public Input Sessions via zoom:** 10/21/2021 and 10/27/2021 (23 participants total)
- **Online survey,** open from October 25 through November 8 (28 surveys were 100% completed; an additional 21 surveys were partially completed – 14% (8), 24% (3), 33% (4), 43% (1), 52% (2), 71% (1), 81% (1), 90% (3))
- **Comments shared via email** (from 5 individuals plus the agriculture commission)

Those who provided input included Durham residents, UNH staff/faculty, town board and committee members, and town staff.

OVERARCHING CONSIDERATIONS:

- 78% of survey respondents strongly support the town taking action to address climate change.
- Most survey respondents either feel the town is moderately prepared to address climate impacts (56%), or they don't know (22%). 14% responded that they feel the town is NOT prepared.
- Both the input session discussions and the online survey reflected a tension between some wanting the language of the chapter recommendations to be strengthened, and others feeling it was a bit extreme.

Focus/structure of the document

- Re: the purpose of the climate change chapter: If it's about risks of flooding it narrows the focus of the climate chapter rather than the broader scope we've taken. Maybe a new quote from Todd with a broader focus?
- Move background info of narrative to a supplemental document (like energy, ag, and natural resources chapters) and focus on what we can do about it. Cross reference with other chapters that give more information on things.
- Could we order the goals in the most important to least important?
- Climate adaptation admits the global failure to address climate change in a timely and effective manner but resources put into adaptation rather than reduction of climate change mean accepting more and more climate change. Is adaptation the path that a town should pursue rather than more vigorous efforts to reduce climate change by addressing the drivers of climate change more forcefully. (Or is it a fool's game to try to reduce climate change drivers unless everyone else does too?)

Content to add/expand:

- Improve agricultural inclusion (*see Theresa and Ag Commission comments*)
- Improve septic discussion (2/3 of the town is on septic) (*Theresa may have some data/resources*)
- Useful to have coordination from Conservation/Agriculture/Energy committee and Planning Board. Planning needs to be informed by experts. Could be included as a goal?
- Can we somewhere (in one of the appropriate goals) include the Town's interest/efforts at evaluating community power aggregation (NH Community Power Coalition) to provide a higher percentage of green electricity to Durham households and businesses at an affordable rate as the default electric provider?
- Include protection of historic and archaeological resources when altering infrastructure. Shoreline resources may be hidden from view but disturbed by infrastructure construction or washed away by rising water levels.
- Highlighting critical enablers; if not highlighted at some point the rest of the plan isn't going to happen; enablers are related in part to the barriers that would frustrate the plan from being implemented (economic/financial, political, cultural, magnitude of disruptions that we face)
- Should we address barriers that would frustrate the plans that are laid out here?
- Plan does not acknowledge that we're going to get this done by doing x, y, z – need to acknowledge enhanced need for advocacy and funding
- Durham utilizes the products of the most emitting activities; what can we do about that? Not just the emission of the greenhouse gases, but other activities that we do engage in just because of the way we live
- It will be extremely important to conduct tabletop or scenario training for each department regarding their responsibilities to anything identified as "a response" needed from said department. For example, as stated under

Goal 3, the police department should be able to fully understand any adopted evacuation plan and be able to run those scenarios with partners like DPW to make sure we are meeting the expected goals identified in said plan.

Language/tone

- In the discussion some of the language moved into alarmist language (hot days, thousands of people flooding the hospital). Need to be aware of this and tone it down a bit. When writing about climate change, don't seem hysterical or alarmist, but be realistic.
- On the one hand, I really like the plan – it's well done; but I don't come away with a sense of urgency; I fear that this will continue to run through the typical planning process that takes decades; need timeframes and urgency

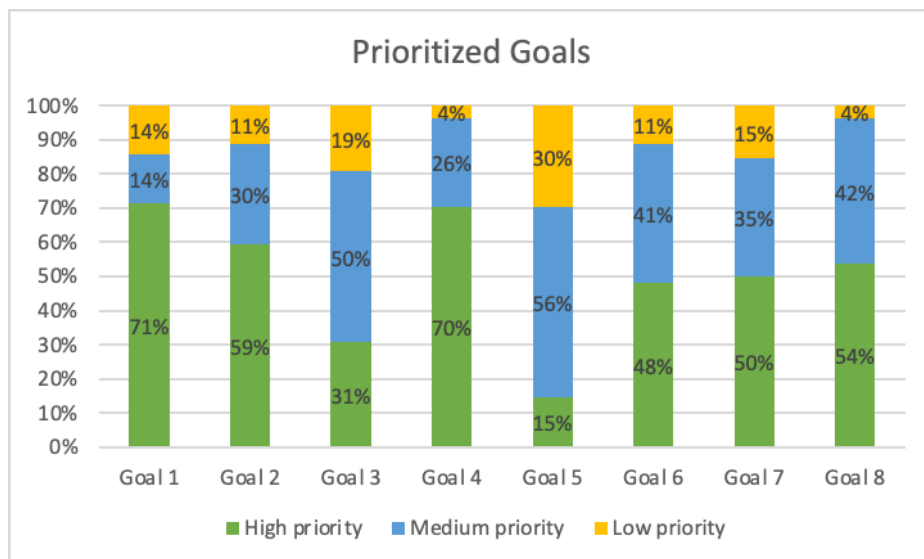
Timing

- Thinking in the long term, but there is urgency associated with it. Appreciate that this is going from zero to 100, so getting this out is important. You need to get it out fast or it will need to be revised with new scenarios and projections when the new IPCC AR6 is published. This could delay things for much longer.
- What happens next? How often is it revised?

Other

- Government operates too slowly. We moved fast to bring relief in the Great Depression of the 1930s and again in the 1940s during WW2. We can do that again if we use our heads and have the will to do so.
- The draft actions are based on the extreme supposition that the "science is settled" regarding climate change. It's not, and far from it. Basing long term changes on biased and/or research that does not follow the scientific method is absurd and unnecessary.
- Thank you for requesting input. Durham has a remarkable brain trust to tap for creative thinking about these complex problems. Also, a remarkable reserve of community mutual concern to tap in seeking active engagement and contributions.
- Review and supply an equal amount of research papers that counter the claims of man-made climate change. They exist. Ignoring them doesn't make them not true, relevant or important. A meaningful decision can only be made with full review of available research both for and against your stated cause.
- This entire project, being premised on "climate change" seems to be a massive waste of time and resources. There are important components listed but they're built around a myopic worldview and not reasonable, objective, reliable and sound science.

SURVEY – WHICH GOALS DO YOU FEEL SHOULD BE PRIORITIZED?



Goals	Mean
	1 = high 3 = low
Goal 4	1.33
Goal 1	1.43
Goal 8	1.50
Goal 2	1.52
Goal 6	1.63
Goal 7	1.65
Goal 3	1.88
Goal 5	2.15

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT CLIMATE ADAPTATION CHAPTER

- Page 5, 1st paragraph – Add a statement about extreme precipitation events causing non-coastal flooding of rivers, streams, active agricultural fields, and roadways. And note that flooding of agricultural fields can result in contamination of farmland soils by floodwaters as well as crop failure.
- Page 7, last paragraph – Add drought and crop failure to list of events caused by extreme heat.
- Page 11, 2nd paragraph – Drought also in 2021 which only ended by virtue of extreme precipitation in July.
- Page 12, 3rd paragraph, 2nd sentence – “To increase overall climate resilience, it is important that communities are proactive in their planning to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase energy efficiency, **increase local food production**, and implement effective adaptation strategies.”
- Page 29, Other Key Resources – Add information about agricultural soils in Durham being inundated by sea level rise and storm surge scenarios (per page 34 of the Coastal Risk and Hazards Report, <https://www.nhcrhc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016-CRHC-final-report.pdf>)
- Page 31 – Add to the list of valuable services provided by Durham’s forests:
 - Maple syrup and other tree syrup production
 - Foraging for mushrooms and medicinal plants
- Page 33, Grasslands – Add a statement that agriculture/farming is the progenitor of grasslands. Also change sentence to “Most of today’s grasslands in Durham are a result of active, sustainable management by farmers and landowners.” Farming is not land clearing.
- Page 34, 1st paragraph – “Many of these birds,and the mowing seasons **may** correlate with nesting seasons..” They don’t “**happen** to be used for agricultural purposes...” many **are** used for agricultural purposes. Let’s not contradict the fact that maintaining grasslands requires management lest they be lost to succession. There should be a statement or did you know about carbon sequestration of grassland.
- Page 36, Other Important Natural Resources Impacted by Sea Level Rise – similar to page 29, add statement about prime farmland soils, soils of statewide importance, etc. being inundated due to sea level rise and storm surge. Also, “Beyond providing important benefits for coastal ecosystems, **many of these areas are actively managed by farmers and farm service providers for hay and other crops**, as well as offering recreational opportunities for residents.....”
- Page 43, last paragraph, 2nd sentence – “For example, reducing carbon emissions, investing in energy efficiency measures such as LED lighting and solar, **and purchasing locally grown food**.”
- Page 44, Nature-Based Economy – “In addition to local businesses, Durham’s natural resources contribute as an economic driver through tourism by attracting visitors looking **for agritourism activities such as the annual Durham Farm Day, and PYO fruit at Emery Farm**, and recreational opportunities such as....”
- Page 46 – Agricultural Resources, 1st paragraph:
 - “Durham has a rich agricultural history predating the town’s incorporation..”
 - “There are multiple farms established in the town, including UNH research-based farms, multi-generational farms such as Tecce Farm, Emery Farm, LaRoche Farm, backyard farms, community gardens, home gardens, and aquaculture operations.”
 - Per the comments from John Carroll (October 20 email) Durham needs to increase local food production to mitigate the loss of food being supplied from elsewhere. **This is a really important statement to add.**
 - The 3rd and 4th sentences seem out of place in this paragraph and should be moved.
 - Add – “Agricultural resources and local food production in Durham are impacted by sea level rise, drought, storms, and flooding, strengthening the case for the conservation of undeveloped land to increase food production.”
 - Add information about the ecosystem services provided by Durham’s aquaculture industry (oysters filtering nutrients).
- Page 46, 2nd paragraph – “Preserving farmland.....vital to **increasing** local food production and protecting the town’s agricultural **economy**.”
- Page 46, 3rd paragraph – Delete the 2nd sentence. Climate migrants are not the threat. Add “It is crucial the Town work with landowners and conservation organizations to conserve undeveloped land and enable that land to be used for food production. Durham should actively establish and encourage food production by individuals, neighborhood collaboration, community wide efforts, and small-scale farming operations, to reduce reliance on food produced elsewhere.”

- Page 46, 4th paragraph – Add a summary of the issues and goals in the Agricultural Resources Chapter of the Durham Master Plan as they all relate to climate adaptation.
- Page 46, Did You Know – Add a statement about climate change resulting in an increase in the number of frost-free days, creating an opportunity for increased food production with an increase in the growing season. Add a statement that the Town should enable local food production by enabling greenhouses and hoop houses, and food storage such as inground root cellars or basement root cellars. (What good is food production without storage solutions, especially those that require little or no continuous energy input.)
- Add a Did You Know – Livestock not only provide food, fiber, and other important byproducts, they are essential players in resilient and regenerative agricultural systems.
- Add a Did You Know – In New Hampshire:
 - Average temperatures have increased 3 degrees F since 1900.
 - Average rainfall has increased 19% since 1985.
 - Extreme rain events (over 2” in a 24-hour period) have increased 140% since 1950.
 - Warmer winters and increased rain in winter and spring mean longer mud season and delayed planting.
 - Sea levels have risen 8” since 1880.
- Page 46, 5th paragraph – Add information about the vibrant local food economy (Seacoast Eat Local and Seacoast Growers Association farmers markets, increase in local farm stores, and how local food producers quickly responded to the pandemic with food delivery services and meeting the needs of restaurants when national food supplies were disrupted.
- Page 47, Resources – Add the Durham Agricultural Commission, the UNH Agricultural Experiment Station, and USDA Northeast Climate Hub.
- Page 47, Food Access in NH – Add Seacoast Eat Local’s Seacoast Harvest Guide as a source for food pantries, SNAP farm stands, etc. <https://seacoastharvest.org/> Add a statement about the gleaning from community gardens and home gardens that takes place in Durham to serve food insecure households.
- Page 45 – Housing and Climate Migration- why are these sections here?
- Page 52 – Goals and Recommendations – Add a new Goal: Increase local food production – Actions:
 - Identify town owned land suitable for community gardens and food and fiber production.
 - Improve accessibility to land for farmers.
 - Enable neighborhood scale, individual and cooperative gardens, and farms.
 - Ensure new conservation easements enable agricultural activity where appropriate.
 - Include local farms and food producers in economic development planning.
 - Build awareness of the local food system in Durham and surrounding towns.
 - Conduct education and outreach on food production, processing, preservation and storage, seed saving, animal husbandry and processing, as well as processing and use of their byproducts.
 - Work to eliminate dependence on fossil fuels, chemical fertilizer, herbicides, and pesticides both in agriculture and by individual property owners.
 - Enable and encourage no-till practices, regenerative agriculture, composting, and use of human and animal energy in food production as opposed to fossil fuels.
 - Enable and encourage local production of all food groups; fruits, vegetables, grains, dairy, protein (both animal and plant based) as well as animal feed and forage.
 - Work to reduce or eliminate practices that conflict between human and wild species needs.
- Page 52 – Goal 6, 2nd sentence – “Reduce point- and nonpoint sources of pollution from roads, **lawns, septic systems**, agricultural fields...”

EMAIL COMMENTS

From Cathy Fletcher: Under the Global Covenant of Mayors, it differentiates between “mitigation” and “adaptation.” Within their framework, mitigation covers avoiding/reducing emissions (our community-wide greenhouse gas inventory and emission reduction targets), while adaptation covers adapting to climate change impacts (our upcoming climate risk and vulnerability assessment and goal setting). Since this chapter covers pieces of mitigation and adaptation, and since we are now using this chapter as a starting point for the Climate Action Plan, would it be possible to change the name of the chapter to something broader, such as maybe just “Climate chapter” or something similar?

Page 26

Because a community-wide greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory has been completed since the completion of the municipal GHG inventory, much of this page can be replaced with language from my update. We have since found that municipal emissions only account for 1.6% of community-wide emissions, so this space may be better utilized for highlighting Durham’s biggest sources of emissions so they can be better understood and prioritized in emission reduction efforts.

See language from Cathy re: GCoM commitments

Add link/reference to updated community-wide Greenhouse Gas Inventory for Durham when available

Additional suggestions from Cathy in the Goal/Action-specific summary below.

Scot Calitri: One of my reasons for involvement was to urge inclusion of dam removal in the plan. The Mill Pond Dam is ripe for removal and we will have to deal with the UNH dam at some point. As you know better than I, dam removal is one of the best actions we can take for the health of a riparian ecosystem and especially to buffer against climate change. Is there a good way to have this definitively works into the plan? I see references but didn’t find anything conclusive. Thanks and keep up the great work. We need it!

Deb Alberts: In thinking about the legislation piece, perhaps that line should address a much broader support for all local, state, and federal legislation addressed toward mitigating the effects of climate change. There could be an addition to the Friday Durham Town updates noting upcoming legislation that needs support, votes, and/or speakers at town and state committee meetings/hearings, as well as a town outreach notice to like minded organizations such as The Waterkeeper – Melissa Paly, Great Bay Stewards, SELT, etc. to reach out to their memberships as well. I would also suggest moving the legislation support action plan much higher on that particular goal's list, too. Mitigating and adapting climate impacts may make things more expensive, but a solid plan makes Durham well situated to receive funding from state, foundation and federal funding. Thanks for all the work you do and for holding these input sessions.

Stan Reczek: Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the draft climate change document and its goals/objectives. I was impressed with the background offered in the document and the care with which the goals were presented. It is a complex topic and categorizing all that must be considered in ten goals is rather challenging. The plan is much appreciated. It is somewhat unfortunate that in offering feedback we address areas of possible improvement and not all that has been so well done in the plan. I appreciate the opportunity to emphasize or explain a few of the points that came up during the first session.

1. While I very much support the suggestion that CO₂ may or may not represent the full extent of what needs to be addressed and that methane (as a gas many times as potent as CO₂ that over the short term -- decade -- will accelerate warming faster than CO₂, which will persist longer and ultimately make a greater contribution to warming) is worthy of consideration. What I do not know is if there is sufficient agricultural activity in Durham to warrant it being addressed in our plan.
2. I recognize this is a Town plan and subject to very real political realities -- key of which is how topics are addressed and understood by residents with a range of understandings and beliefs about climate change. Nevertheless, I wonder if it is possible to enhance the sense of urgency with which the goals/objectives are presented and to indicate some of the key barriers and enablers that will need to be addressed. I know I'd not draft a business plan without referencing these, but am less sure how one handles these in a municipal/political plan.

- a. It is too early in the process to assign timeframes for advancing or achieving specific objectives, but **some general timing goals, where appropriate (and as broad, but not broader than necessary) would be welcome.**
 - b. Recognition that the money needed to accomplish even small portions of the plan will require Durham to make greater investments in its future. Traditional, incremental budget mentalities just won't get us there.
 - c. Open acknowledgement that while Durham must do what it can as a town, the challenges we face are much greater than what Durham can manage on its own. The financial commitments that will be needed must include significant money from State and Federal sources. SO, **what should be our role in advocating for greater resources** from outside sources? Durham is already a leader in this regard but can we and should we prepare to do more.
 - d. Seems like **funding the new position in the Planning Department referenced in the Goal 7** and noted by Todd during the session is a high and immediate priority.
3. Is there a place in the plan where we **explore how revised building codes may encourage energy conservation and green energy utilization?**
 4. As the plan addresses anticipated changes in trees and vegetation as climate change progresses, does it acknowledge the possible magnitude and extent of change we will face. While climate change is already directly affecting growing ranges and we are seeing material impacts on some species, we can expect more to come. This is particularly so when one considers the secondary effects of climate change on the ranges of insects, fungi and mold. Some believe we are already seeing the effects of these at work on our vegetation and that this too will accelerate in the next decade. It will not merely be Town lands and forests that will be affected. Most residential settings will also lose historic species, requiring guidance and possible support in removal and replacements with species that will be more durable long-term.
 5. Related to #2, exactly what constitutes a "native species" will likely change.

John Carroll:

It will be important to take into consideration the recently released report of the First Street Foundation on the increasing pace of climate change and climate change impacts, as reported in Fosters Daily Democrat this week. The full report is available at the First Street Foundation website. I believe this is particularly impactful on property insurers.

1. The "Climate Adaptation Chapter" needs to recognize and take into consideration the First Street Foundation's extensive report, "Infrastructure on the Brink", and on that report's section on New England. Especially relevant here is future anticipated flooding, both tidal flooding from sea level rise and, as well, from freshwater flooding particularly from hard rains. Of particular importance in this consideration is damage not only to infrastructure but, importantly, to connectivity place to place to maintain systems of commerce, not the least being the transport of food. Attention to the First Street Foundation's report, as described in some detail in Foster's Daily Democrat last week, should be first and foremost on your plate for the Durham resiliency chapter.
2. Not all flood damage comes from identifiable storms. We can and do experience deceptive hard rains, often without wind, drenching rains which can quickly convert even very small streams into rushing torrents of water, causing much infrastructural damage.
3. We should take full advantage of Durham's ten day increase in the length of our growing season (as reported on p. 8).
4. Non-chemical methods should be developed and used to control the codling moth (p. 8).
5. The exceptional sea water temperature rise of the Gulf of Maine, the impacts of that temperature rise and warming on marine species, and, as well, its higher evaporative levels with its resultant impact on precipitation and extreme weather needs to be especially recognized in Durham as a coastal community situated on the Gulf of Maine (p. 8). And the resultant acidification of this sea water argues for more expansion of the oyster production industry while we can still do it, gaining both economic benefit (i.e., the monetary value of the oysters on the market) and the ecological benefit of many oysters in the Great Bay (thus cleansing the Bay).
6. The Built Infrastructure Transportation section of the chapter seems to miss the great cost associated with the loss of road connectivity, including the great loss associated with flooding on the connector roads of Madbury, Dover, Lee and Newmarket, all themselves outside of Durham's jurisdiction but deeply impactful to Durham as they are heavily used and depended upon by Durham residents. Some of this flooding is predominantly tidal (e.g., Rte. 108 as it crosses Gerrish Brook in Madbury just steps from the Durham Town line), while other such threats stem from

heavy rainstorms affecting whole watersheds (which is often the case in Lee and other inland locations beyond Durham's jurisdiction, including the headwaters of both the Oyster River and the Lamprey River, among other nearby watersheds). The report should contain a separate section on non-Durham locations which have a direct or serious indirect effect on Durham by isolating Durham. Table 1 is, therefore, misleading as it hides much significant impact on Durham from outside the town's limits.

7. Culverts: All culverts need study and assessment vis-a-vis tidal and freshwater flooding. The culvert assessments which have thus far been completed are very negative (see Table 2), suggesting a big problem area.
8. p. 28 – ERROR: New Hampshire is the second most forested state in the U.S. Maine is first.
9. Given that the report claims that it is crucial that Durham place protections on viable farmland (a position shared by the Durham Agricultural Commission), zoning must be sympathetic with such an effort. The top farmland opportunities from an agricultural soils' perspective must be zoned for farming and guarded against housing development or any other use competitive with agriculture (p. 46). Additionally, zoning must not stand in the way of food production anywhere in town, including wall and roof-top production in all zoning districts.
10. This draft chapter is valuable for its important recognition of the critical concepts of "regenerative agriculture" and "food sovereignty" as critical concepts in our understanding of food security.
11. Food and Agriculture: The section devoted to food and agriculture is weak, especially when one considers the enormous importance and centrality of food security. Partly this is because the section does not consider the very high level of food insecurity incorporated into the existing food supply systems. Most of the food to be found on local food shelves in markets in Durham and the surrounding area comes from thousands of miles away, and it comes from very questionable sources, sources that are especially vulnerable in a time of climate change. The Central Valley of California, the Republic of Mexico, and the U.S. Great Plains and Midwest will not continue to be able to supply our region, given their own challenges with climate change impacts, particularly drought and floods, nor can we continue to depend on long-haul shipping, whether by road or rail. Our geographical position is even more precarious with the realization that New Hampshire and Maine are at the very end of the supply chain. These circumstances speak to the necessity of producing far more food in our own region to develop and maintain food security, depending on other states in New England and in the Northeast and perhaps Mid-Atlantic to fill the gap. There is no food security for us at present if the source area is lacking. The remedy for us is to change the source area as much as possible. And we can do this if we have the will.

The following content summarizes the feedback by Goal/Action. This includes percentages and numerical data from the survey regarding support for the actions. Percentages $\geq 80\%$ 'yes' (indicating greater support) are flagged in green text, and $\leq 60\%$ (indicating less support) are flagged in orange text. Most actions did receive a majority of 'yes' responses (supportive). Actions with lower levels of support (lower 'yes' numbers) may have greater numbers of 'no' (do not support), 'neutral,' or 'unsure' responses, or a combination of those. It could be important to tease out the other responses – e.g., an action with a lot of 'unsure' responses may just need clarification, but could still be supported. The summary also compiles action-specific comments, as well as other comments and suggestions for additional actions for each goal, from both the input sessions and the survey.

GOAL 1

Action	Do you support this recommended action?									
	Yes		Neutral		No		Unsure		Total	
<p>1.1 Support actions set forth in the University’s Climate Action Plan (WildCAP 2021), particularly those where the Town is listed as a partner</p> <p>INPUT SESSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the WildCAP plan to see what should be directly brought into this chapter <p>CATHY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since I didn’t see this mentioned in the document, providing some information about what is included in this plan would be helpful. Also, if this is not directly addressing emissions and is more general, maybe it should be under a different goal. 	68%	25	3%	1	11%	4	19%	7	37	
<p>1.2 Amend land use regulations and policies to increase the use of electric vehicle technology (i.e., revise parking regulations to require that a percentage of spaces be electric vehicle ready, create a fee structure that would allow for the Town to purchase additional charging stations for public use, etc.)</p> <p>INPUT SESSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider land use regulation changes beyond just EV (wetland, shoreline, solar) <p>SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charging stations need to be stronger. They only charge a little bit for the amount of time they sit I'd rather encourage the use of electric vehicles by making charging and owning of them more convenient rather than by trying to make life difficult for people who cannot, for whatever reason, switch to electric power. 1.2 and 1.3 I have concerns about. At this time, Electric vehicles have a very limited range especially in the winter. Most people drive to the lakes, mountains or into Boston regularly. Electric vehicles are not yet equipped to travel those distances without frequent charges. We sold our Volvo Hybrid for that reason. Durham is the home of many 55+ communities and people with disabilities (me included). This town has become less disability and senior friendly with respect to public transportation and accessibility and parking. Being environmentally conscious is excellent, but let’s not forget about our senior and disabled population that cannot walk or bike everywhere. <p>CATHY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2.1 Encourage mode shift through transportation demand management and sustainable parking policies; Pilot flexible curbs with shifting functions based on time of day and demand (ex: bus lane, bike and scooter parking) 	81%	30	5%	2	14%	5	0%	0	37	
<p>1.3 Increase number of local destinations connected by sidewalks, safe bike routes, and accessible public transportation</p> <p>INPUT SESSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include safe transit for electric scooters and motorized skateboards – these help reduce cars but pose safety hazards for pedestrians and are not very safe on the roads 	76%	28	14%	5	11%	4	0%	0	37	

<p>SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.3 and 1.4 – People need to USE the public transportation, sidewalks and bike lanes. Is there a plan to encourage and/or incentivize increased use of public transportation? Otherwise it is a wasted resource to have huge empty buses, for example. Sidewalks extremely important, especially for the children and senior citizens in town. Sidewalk extension on Mill Rd to Packers Falls is especially desirable. <p>CATHY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase THE number of... 									
<p>1.4 Increase the frequency, dependability, and use of public transit</p> <p>INPUT SESSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public transit is primarily UNH-based. Look at non-UNH Durham community’s public transit needs 	65%	24	22%	8	11%	4	3%	1	37
<p>1.5 Review the zoning ordinance to ensure it does not place unnecessary restrictions or barriers on residential/small business renewable energy installations and identify opportunities to encourage these types of installations</p> <p>INPUT SESSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lots of conversations around aesthetics with solar/rural gateways; balancing goals 	86%	32	8%	3	3%	1	3%	1	37
<p>1.6 Implement emission reduction strategies set forth in the Town’s Carbon and Nitrogen Inventory (i.e., transition the municipal fleet to hybrid-electric vehicles and exercise the buy-out options for the Town’s solar power purchase agreements)</p> <p>CATHY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggested rewording: Implement emission reduction strategies set forth in the Town’s Community-Wide Greenhouse Gas Inventory (i.e., prioritize reducing emissions in the built environment and transportation sectors, which account for 92.7%% of Durham’s emissions). Maybe this should be listed as one of the first sub goals since it provides background for why other goals are here 	84%	31	5%	2	11%	4	0%	0	37
<p>1.7 Revise criteria in the Guidelines for Acquiring Legal Interest in Conservation/Open Space Land document to include carbon sequestration and air pollution reduction</p> <p>INPUT SESSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undeveloped land near Bunker Creek would be a carbon sink Consider small parcels Education to make residents more aware of the sequestration benefit Oyster farming and other farming activities? <i>(not sure what this comment meant)</i> <p>SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is critical. 	71%	25	17%	6	9%	3	3%	1	35
<p>1.8 Identify ways to begin shifting from natural gas to electric energy powered by renewable sources</p> <p>INPUT SESSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledge shift from coal as well as natural gas Energy committee joined the energy power coalition of NH 	83%	30	6%	2	11%	4	0%	0	36

<p>1.9 Explore additional options to increase the use of renewable energy sources by residents and business owners in Durham</p> <p>INPUT SESSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Explore” → “Promote” (strengthen language) • Encouraging non-municipal people is tricky – how does the town do that? Energy district/PACE would be helpful for this action. Be explicit about working with other municipalities on this. • Town has a lot of solar panels on town-owned buildings already; what are the remaining opportunities? <p>CATHY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggested adding: “(ex: participate in Community Power Aggregation to provide 100% renewable energy to residents)” 	86%	31	8%	3	6%	2	0%	0	36
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<p>OTHER COMMENTS</p> <p>SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I agree with working towards all these aspects, but I disagree with the target value and timeline. • Change is costly. Some of us have only so much to spend. • Looks good! • Prevention (through greenhouse gas emission reduction) is worth more than measures to mitigate the effects of climate change. <p>INPUT SESSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar ordinance is under review by the City Council. Struggle balancing free standing installations with scenic views. The Town has found a balance. • Connections between goals (e.g., goals 2, 3, and 4). Conversation with connecting with EV parking with other transportation related actions. Should not be operating in a silo. Helps to meet equity goals to make sure we are being inclusive. • Some concern about the use of the word “carbon” – really mean “greenhouse gases” • Overall, ideas sounds great but might be impossible for towns in NH. They sound too inspirational. • There are free structures we can provide but should look into collaborations and grants. Consider coordination with other master plans. • Some things Durham is already doing. Low hanging fruit: recycling/composting IMAC (integrated management advisory committee) committee? Water barrel for residents. More active role in educating residents. • Include farmland as infrastructure. Land that can produce food can be considered infrastructure. <p>CATHY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggest rewording Goal 1 to be more specific to emission reductions rather than GCoM: Accomplish Emission Reduction Targets: reducing 2019 emissions by 35.5% by 2030 and have community-wide net-zero emissions by 2050
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ADDITIONAL ACTIONS

SURVEY

- Increase power purchase agreements, look at micro grids, community
- Need more about obtaining alternative energy, switching to electric power doesn't help if the power is sourced from fossil fueled generation.
- Reduce the parking downtown and use that space to safely accommodate cyclists and outdoor space for restaurants or retail.
- Supporting resources to help people learn and encourage involvement.
- The Mill Pond Dam should be removed.
- Parking needs to be added to avoid traffic and idling cars. Better public transportation or ride share options (small buses or vans – especially because of Covid and future Pandemics)
- Why doesn't the town agree to increase its production of electrical power from renewable sources by 50% a year for the next 8 years and sell such power to residents and any unused portion to the grid?
- Better ensure food security from the surrounding area (York County, Strafford and Rockingham Counties, Essex County).

INPUT SESSION

- Investigate amendments to community power agreements and include micro-grids.
- Is there opportunity to address increase energy efficiency and storm resiliency through building codes? Is there value to be more specific about identifying how/mechanism for addressing these things

CATHY – suggested adding:

- 1.10 Implement strategies set forth in the Town's Community-Wide Greenhouse Gas Inventory to optimize sequestration (i.e., maintaining or increasing the carbon sequestration abilities of land within Durham) and minimize emissions (i.e., prioritize the development of already developed land, such as land in Settlement, over other land use types; When Forest Land must be converted to a non-forest land use, prioritize converting Forest Land to Grassland and Wetland over its conversion to Settlement.) --- this might be good to be listed as one of the first subgoals as well
- 1.11 Accelerate municipal fleet transition to zero- and low-emission vehicles
- 1.12 Reduce energy demand by identifying ways for residents, businesses, and the municipality to increase energy efficiency
- 1.13 Support and incentivize waste reduction and waste diversion activities (requirements, fees, bans)

GOAL 2

Action	Do you support this recommended action?									
	Yes		Neutral		No		Unsure		Total	
2.1 Ensure that capital improvement projects (i.e., drainage system improvements, street reconstruction, culvert/bridge design, water/sewer pipe replacement, etc.) are evaluated for climate impacts, using the NH Coastal Flood Risk Summary, Part II: Guidance for Using Scientific Projects (2020, and as updated)	91%	31	6%	2	3%	1	0%	0	34	
2.2 Evaluate options to reduce impacts from sea-level rise and storm surge flooding to sections of roadway on Back River Road and Cedar Point Road SURVEY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a lot of unaddressed storm surge flooding by college brook that I would like to see addressed People with waterfront homes should finance their own protections. I don't think people should live that close to waterfront. Sea level rise will happen. We should not spend tax dollars to support the rich residents so they can continue to live waterfront. They should live there at their own risk. In the future when their properties are inevitably destroyed, the land should be returned to nature to act as a buffer to the rest of the community. 	70%	23	15%	5	15%	5	0%	0	33	
2.3 Prioritize culverts identified in the C-RiSe Assessment and the NH Tidal Crossing Project for more immediate replacement/resizing schedules in the capital improvements program to mitigate future flooding INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More emphasis on culverts. Many culverts need work. Expense on public works. Storms and SLR. Vital roads for connectivity. Significant attention needs to be paid. Fosters article of results from First Street Foundation – insurance for properties. Study in New England and NH. SRPC needs to give this more attention. Risk to those property owners. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note from Lisa: Some concerns re: using First Street data. SURVEY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All culverts need to be studied and assessed, not just a few. 	70%	23	21%	7	6%	2	3%	1	33	
2.4 Encourage NHDOT to use the NH Coastal Flood Risk Summary, Part II: Guidance for Using Scientific Projections when designing future road/bridge improvement projects along Route 4 in areas vulnerable to projected sea level rise and storm surge INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NHDOT may actually be required to do this per state law (double check) 	94%	31	0%	0	3%	1	3%	1	33	
2.5 Research and promote the use of pavement materials that are more resilient to climate impacts, including extreme heat, groundwater rise, increased freeze/thaw cycles, and more extreme precipitation INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site plan regulations to require impervious surfaces to help deal with stormwater runoff. Also need to consider heat flux in terms of heat island effects; seems like there are more and more parking lots that will impact heat 	85%	28	6%	2	6%	2	3%	1	33	

2.6 Evaluate adaptation options to address vulnerable infrastructure identified in the C-RiSe Assessment, including sewer/water pipes, the lift station near Beards Creek, and Beards Creek dam	88%	29	3%	1	6%	2	3%	1	33
2.7 Conduct an update to the sea level rise scenarios and floodplain analysis on the tidal portion of the Oyster River (this assumes the Mill Pond Dam is removed) INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the dam is removed, how will the silt coming down river affect possible living shorelines sites? <i>Revisit in the natural and working lands section.</i> If neighborhoods wanted to create their own living shorelines, would there be an advisory committee that could help with that? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Resource that might be helpful on that front: landowner technical assistance program could provide opportunities (https://seagrant.unh.edu/LTAP) – new project starting now will translate that to a neighborhood approach. • Page 25 – no longer accurate • What if the dam stays in place? Drought and SLR. Remove and restore with updated information. • This analysis should be done assuming that all dams will be removed in the future SURVEY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I don't support the removal of the Oyster River dam. Your question highlights another problem, letting sea water into the mill pond area with the potential for reduced rainfall brings the danger of inundation of the water table by salt water. Are you going to freshwater mains to homes that might be affected? • Investigate the impact of rising sea level on the Mill Pond if the dam should be removed. 	79%	26	6%	2	9%	3	6%	2	33
2.8 Investigate the feasibility of a stormwater utility program INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was this mentioned in the chapter? It's a good idea but should be discussed in the chapter. • State-enabled program, no municipality in the state has implemented it and it's fraught with political issues, requires regional partnerships and political will 	67%	22	21%	7	3%	1	9%	3	33
2.9 Provide green infrastructure bonds or incentives for green infrastructure developments that may encourage developers to go beyond minimum design requirements INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you explain what green bonds are? And whether the Town wants to take the risk? • Can we actually do anything since there's not state legislation? Suggest changing wording to "explore" or "investigate" whether green infrastructure bonds are right for Durham. • Has there been any discussion re: revising minimum design requirements? • Where it makes sense to update town documents (conservation criteria, local land use regulations) SURVEY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise Conditional Use requirements to require stricter and well-defined environmental criteria for proposed development. 	79%	26	9%	3	6%	2	6%	2	33

OTHER COMMENTS

INPUT SESSIONS

- Has UNH developed a study on impervious coverage vs. forested areas? Lots of pavement. Salt use. Look at impervious coverage datasets.
- Coastal flood risk, groundwater (saline intrusion) rise an issue even with drought.
- Encourage/support wording.... what does this mean? How do we encourage DOT to do this? It's not an actionable goal. Treat the language to make it more action-based.
- Ag and food production is not addressed in a way that is proactive work plan.
- If a place has flooded once, it's going to flood again; since we haven't come up with a way to prevent flooding from happening again, we do know where the flooding takes place; we should retreat, not put our infrastructure in floodplain areas and come up with an incremental/acceptable retreat from flood zones; everything else is just trying to hold the tide back
 - Agree about looking ahead and redesigning our community on a large landscape scale.

SURVEY

- I support all of these in concept – but without expected cost or options to prioritize, I'm not sure how useful my (or anyone's) general opinion about these actions will be.
- The challenge is greater than these timid options for response. Go back and think again. Work on prevention vs. mitigation if we want a future.

ADDITIONAL ACTIONS

SURVEY

- Look at changing zoning for Shoreline Protection and Wetlands overly district for sea level rise. Currently they do not anticipate impact.
- Zoning changes to the shoreline protection district and wetlands overlay district. Reference line. Do not take any consideration SLR.
- Stormwater management on private property. Improve drainage on residential lands. Outreach and engagement are needed. Existing development.
- Aboveground electrical infrastructure needs to be reviewed. To improve the Town's resiliency to icing and other hazards – bury utilities. Commercial core requires utilities to be buried to be downtown. Expanding to other areas would need a feasibility study.
- We need to look at zoning rules for septic systems and wells located close to waterways and wetlands. There should be incentives for more environmental clean septic systems. Mine dates back to 1967. We are located across the street from the Oyster River.
- Check vital spots on Rte. 108 and other roads which are beyond town borders and therefore town jurisdiction but which directly impact the movement of people and goods into and out of Durham.
- Encourage or require Low Impact development strategies that will reduce storm water runoff by recharging into the ground, to lessen the need for larger culverts and bridges.

GOAL 3

Action	Do you support this recommended action?								
	Yes		Neutral		No		Unsure		Total
3.1 Ensure that evacuation plans are completed in coordination with surrounding towns and agencies in the coastal region to implement timely and comprehensive planning and notification for coastal storm events; routes should be reviewed periodically to evaluate risk and consider long-term planning efforts. INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify isolated properties from flooding. Where those properties are. SURVEY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who is responsible for the coordination? That will be quite the undertaking but is very valuable. 	70%	21	23%	7	7%	2	0%	0	30
3.2 Include public transportation network vulnerabilities in evacuation planning	70%	21	20%	6	10%	3	0%	0	30
3.3 Mark evacuation routes with signage and communicate routes to the public INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Durham is not within the nuclear evacuation zone, so the Town doesn't have permanent evacuation route signs; will post routes as appropriate; don't necessarily post them ahead of time because the issue may change when time/event; suggest moving up, combining with #1 and say "as appropriate" SURVEY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is this something that would be done in advance? Who would be responsible? The police department would certainly need to be educated on this as we would be responsible for ensuring the plan is followed out if indeed the event was that major. 	70%	21	27%	8	3%	1	0%	0	30
3.4 Use scenario planning (i.e., traffic demand model) to determine how potential infrastructure failures at certain points in the network would affect emergency response and evacuation processes INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rte 155A/Mast Rd was not mentioned as vulnerable in the chapter but Packers Falls Road floods (Oyster River spot) so should be mentioned. SURVEY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I believe scenario planning/tabletop exercises are an excellent idea and a way to identify or help answer some issues such as 3.5; 3.7. 	77%	23	20%	6	3%	1	0%	0	30
3.5 Investigate opportunities to share costs, at the regional level, of infrastructure resilience improvements that benefits multiple communities or agencies SURVEY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost-sharing arrangements between/among communities are critical and must be made to work. 	83%	25	13%	4	3%	1	0%	0	30
3.6 Update the Town's Hazard Mitigation plan to include a co-occurrence map showing natural disasters and extreme events and the compounding effects on the community, environment, and infrastructure SURVEY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please include notification and evacuation plan in the event of an accident at Seabrook nuclear power plant. Durham falls just outside the zone the plant has demarcated for their response plan. 	80%	24	10%	3	7%	2	3%	1	30

3.7 Identify opportunities to improve emergency communications between the Town and residents	80%	24	13%	4	7%	2	0%	0	30
INPUT SESSIONS									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to identify gaps as well as improve communications. 									
3.8 Increase awareness of municipal resources available to support residents sheltering in place during storms	80%	24	13%	4	7%	2	0%	0	30
INPUT SESSIONS									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not just during storms events – other hazards too Be specific about elderly large apartment buildings.... should we look at those in more detail? 									

OTHER COMMENTS
INPUT SESSIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity at shelters. What would happen if we had to shelter again in place during a large-scale pandemic? How people get there if they don't have transportation. How do we accommodate people in a large gathering? What are the kinds of hazards that we want to be prepared for. Connections between how the transportation networks are connected? Are these goals being inclusive with the school district? Need to coordinate with the school district on these types of actions. Question: wildfires out west. Risk assessment for wildfires? Connectivity dependent. Madbury, Dover, Newmarket. No jurisdiction outside Town, identify areas in surrounding Towns related to flooding that would disrupt large transportation corridors. Evacuation routes and supply chains. Wildfire in Dover. Nuclear plant? What is the risk? Look to RPC for data on nuclear plant. This may be an intersecting goal with community; could signal where goals/actions intersect. There are critical enablers that need to be considered if any of this is going to happen; they are currently scattered throughout; earlier we referenced green bonds, here we mention need to collaborate with communities; is there a way to pull out and highlight enablers? Funding, collaborators, etc.
SURVEY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What event would require the evacuation of Durham? Again, without cost estimates and opportunities to prioritize these actions, this survey is limited

ADDITIONAL ACTIONS
INPUT SESSIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human part of emergency response is also really critical; do we have enough emergency volunteers? Do we have a network? In Natick, MA – I knew who to contact in my neighborhood
SURVEY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having completed the First Responder training offered at Durham Fire Department several years ago, I encourage the town to promote this course actively in the community. More attention needs to be paid to food security. There is a tendency in this project (as far as i can see) to de-emphasize food security. This critical subject must receive more focus.

GOAL 4

Action	Do you support this recommended action?								
	Yes		Neutral		No		Unsure		Total
4.1 Protect critical grassland habitat from development and implement management plans to conserve grassland habitats on Town-owned lands INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zoning changes to take place (<i>not sure what this comment refers to</i>) 	93%	27	7%	2	0%	0	0%	0	29
4.2 Conserve and restore corridors between habitat blocks to facilitate wildlife movement, and minimize future loss or fragmentation of habitats INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barrington changed pathways with trail systems in Stonehouse Forest to protect wildlife movement. Durham could do the same thing on some of their properties. Question #2 private properties with conserving wildlife corridors. Education to homeowners. Action is more focused on larger tracts of land for land protection. Use GIS data from new mapping. 	96%	27	0%	0	4%	1	0%	0	28
4.3 Protect areas identified in the sea-level affecting marsh migration model (SLAMM) as opportunities for salt marsh migration and where possible, remove physical barriers to migration INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salt marsh migration if the dam was removed. Get “taking action for wildlife conservation cohort” back together? Should conservation commission be given authority to provide input on shoreline protection and wildlife corridor areas (not just wetlands). 	86%	25	7%	2	7%	2	0%	0	29
4.4 In suitable areas, install living shorelines along the coastal banks to prevent erosion and stabilize the shoreline INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In more extreme SLR scenarios, are living shorelines even worth doing? Will massive changes mean living shorelines will even survive? 	86%	25	7%	2	7%	2	0%	0	29
4.5 Revise criteria in the Guidelines for Acquiring Legal Interest in Conservation/Open Space Land document to include flood storage INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streamline with other actions related to these guidelines 	83%	24	3%	1	7%	2	7%	2	29
4.6 Improve the condition of stream crossings that have restricted aquatic organism passage INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint prioritization using AOP. How you would prioritize those culverts for repair and upgrades. Culverts and stream crossing This is another action where it may make sense to note the co-benefits of tidal crossing replacement (i.e., improve resilience of built infrastructure, restore tidal hydrology, improve aquatic organism passage) – there is a tidal crossing replacement action under a previous goal 	79%	23	10%	3	7%	2	3%	1	29

<p>4.7 Assess the feasibility of establishing permanent conservation status on publicly owned, but not currently permanently protected lands, so their integrity and ability to provide ecosystem services remains unchanged</p> <p>INPUT SESSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zoning for solar arrays needs to change • Wagon hill farm is challenging example because some would have liked to see it put in conservation. Obtaining funding by keeping it out? How do we approach putting? • Peter Smith felt that we should wait to use Wagon Hill as a match against a broad grant opportunity=using an easement. Other concern: creating conservation can limit use of the property. It depends on what the uses are and what the language of the easement is, but there's not development rights. • To summarize: We need a list of the town-owned lands that are publicly owned but not protected at this point. <p>SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.7 and 4.9 are especially important. 	86%	25	7%	2	7%	2	0%	0	29
<p>4.8 Identify areas suitable for solar arrays and areas to avoid, such as sensitive wildlife habitat</p> <p>SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We shouldn't specifically limit solar expansion. We will need to make some sacrifices in land use to build much more solar. We need to avoid nimby ism when it comes to large scale solar expansion 	90%	26	3%	1	7%	2	0%	0	29
<p>4.9 Consider min. density requirements, especially in areas such as mixed-use zones to encourage development patterns that minimize impacts on open space and important natural resources</p> <p>INPUT SESSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Density requirements residential areas in downtown high 40K, need to reduce to 20K. Allow for more open space and increase housing options. • Definition of open space doesn't mean no trees. Clarification for open space, purpose, and goals. • Broaden the goal, consider minimum density requirements and additional zoning changes. • Very complex goal...does this also mean to consider extending town water and sewer that have more acreage/building and septic needs? When changing zoning, this needs to be considered. • Need to clarify wording: Don't understand minimum density requirement; don't we want to encourage high density? Think the intent is to encourage high density in small areas in order to preserve natural resources elsewhere • Dark side to urbanization/cluster zoning; misleading because the footprint of the urban area is much larger than the visible area; the footprint extends where waste is being disposed and where the utilities are sourced/delivered; densification isn't necessarily a desirable goal; prime example is NYC which owns Delaware county, NY, and has a police department to keep people out of it. <p>SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our conservation/protected lands are a treasure. We pay dearly for them via taxes and foregone revenues, but they are at the top of my list of reasons to live and pay taxes till I die in Durham. 	90%	26	3%	1	3%	1	3%	1	29

OTHER COMMENTS

INPUT SESSIONS

- Durham is doing a good job with drinking water, stormwater, etc. Being a leader.
- More emphasis on salt marshes as a source of carbon sequestration.
- Solar and agriculture can work well together – animal grazing, farming, solar arrays on the same land. Official conservation commission representative on the Planning Board.
- Conservation commission makes recommendations to Planning Board on projects, does not have much authority. Planning Board doesn't pay enough attention to conservation commission. How can that be changed? Locally, given them more authority.
- Elevate food production and food security within the chapter!
- Problem with this section: ag is mentioned but no discussion is included in the section. Ag can only be maintained through future ag activity. This section: ag should have same level of discussion as natural lands and climate change impacts. Wildlife and ag habitat need to be integrated. Identify ag lands that will be vulnerable to SLR and reference them in the chapter. Where are we going to get 15% of our food? We need to talk about conserving farmland but ALSO about growing food.
- Wildlife habitat is human habitat also

SURVEY

- Support some shoreline stab but we need to recognize that these are (and always) will be dynamic systems. I support efforts in "high traffic" areas with exceptionally accelerated erosion and sedimentation, but not widespread stabilization of most/all shorelines.
- Coordinate this goal with the one that mentions housing – use easements to allow farmland preservation while developing cluster housing on parts of large properties where farmland is preserved.

ADDITIONAL ACTIONS

SURVEY

- Enforce conservation land use restrictions! Too many rich people on Durham Point Road have land in current use that they are using/clearing for personal use. The land needs to be unused and natural. Instead, it is a tax break for rich people to use for trails, parking, logging etc.... It is a financial and conservation problem.
- Continue to encourage residential property owners to forgo lawns and plant native species to support bees, birds, and butterflies.
- Control invasives and promote native species to support pollinator species.

GOAL 5

Action	Do you support this recommended action?								
	Yes	Neutral	No	Unsure	Total				
5.1 Implement strategies from the Town’s Integrated Pest Management Approach and continue to improve, adapt, and respond to invasive plant management INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand on Town’s integrated pest management approach; not familiar with what this is SURVEY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are invasive plants all over town, including town property, the town manager gets on his high horse with finger wagging judgement towards the town people about their invasive plants, but is so busy looking down his nose that he doesn't see the invasive plants on town property, including the beloved Wagon Hill. This survey is nothing more than posturing to make the town manager and town council feel good about themselves and feel important. 	90%	26	10%	3	0%	0	0%	0	29
5.2 Identify land/property management goals and use prevention, early detection, and rapid response to reduce the impacts of invasive plants on Town-owned land	79%	23	14%	4	3%	1	3%	1	29
5.3 Conduct education, including workshops, and outreach efforts that increase invasive plant awareness among the public, volunteers, and the Town staff INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a very useful goal because people don’t know what to do with invasives. Yes on education! I have no idea what to look for regarding invasive species...and what to do if I find them on our own property. SURVEY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Especially important. 	83%	24	14%	4	3%	1	0%	0	29
5.4 Continue to survey, map, and monitor current and potential invasive plants and select control methods (i.e., cultural, mechanical, chemical) based on science and current technology to eradicate the known invasive species and reduce the environmental impacts they cause INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change wording to respond to (or other wording) instead of eradicate species because it’s impossible to eradicate them. SURVEY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control measures for invasive plant species should include control by grazing animals, particularly goats. We should encourage local grazing animal owners to build a business of renting their animals and their services to control invasive plant species (perennials, shrubs and trees). 	83%	24	14%	4	3%	1	0%	0	29

OTHER COMMENTS

INPUT SESSIONS

- The conservation commission has been looking into pest management with UNH cooperative extension. Natural sources as the best option. Chemical treatment works well if implemented using best management practices. Need more education on that.
- Continue to manage invasive plants on Town-owned properties.
- Is there any talk with UNH about glossy buckthorn forest on Foss Farm? Clear cut several years ago. Coordination more with UNH is needed on their lands. More holistic approach.
- Biggest issue is the funding and finding people to do the work. Developing funding mechanism or proactively using existing resources to reduce the shortfall. Education to landowners.
- Wanted to hire consultant to remove – wouldn't do it. Training needed?
- Use of animals to help eradicate invasives along fencing (goats). Examples throughout the US. Sheep to graze under power lines. Needs to be managed.
- Timber harvest at Doe Farm before they were devastated (reduced damage). Red Pine scale was the issue (6 months to a year). Restore land in anticipation of the change. Anticipating impacts from different species? Beetles fungus? How to manage? What can be learned? What species will be more resilient.
- Hemlock wooly adelgid is going to be a major problem. Manage for resiliency as opposed to managing for what is there. More diverse.
- Be careful with how you use the term "resilience" throughout, particularly in how this goal is phrased – perhaps a better word is "control and prevent/eradicate invasive species and known environmental impacts..."

SURVEY

- Over the next two decades reasonable projections suggest the likelihood of major changes in the trees/vegetation, insects, fungi, and mold that will become the "new normal." It may not be feasible to preserve some of what we value today and we may turn to different species. There will always be undesirable invasives, but what they are and how we deal with them is likely to change.
- More literature for homeowners to look for invasive species in their backyards!
- Invasives are here to stay – some areas of our town have infestations that are unlikely to be eradicated with a nuclear bomb! I've battled them for years and we need to be sure that our effort to control don't lead to problems that are worse (excessive use of pesticides in sensitive landscapes). Working to minimize spread but learning to live with some invasive seems like a manageable approach especially since many of the invasives offer significant wildlife benefit (New England Cottontail and fruit for birds).
- I am not convinced that invasive plants are high in the priority of where our money and effort should be spent. Doesn't dealing with invasive plants really require a regional approach and is there evidence of this happening now?
- How can the public be encouraged to participate more in the efforts? Nature Groupie is one resource, how to make more people more aware of opportunities to learn, engage, and support the efforts?
- Current mitigation efforts appear to be as effective as they can reasonably be.

ADDITIONAL ACTIONS

SURVEY

- Looking at overall wildlife habitat quality with different goals in different parts of our landscape. Super dense (typically invasive infested) areas are great for New England Cottontail.
- Control by animals is important!
- Do we plan for the loss of native trees over the next 1-2 decades and their replacement with new species? Since much of this will happen on private residential and other land, how should the town educate, advise and support residents and businesses?

GOAL 6

Action	Do you support this recommended action?								
	Yes	Neutral	No	Unsure	Total				
6.1 Use sustainable forest management practices on Town-owned forests and incorporate climate into forest management plans INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower case “t” for community not government • Trees, shrubs that we now have as native species are not preservable; finding the environment progressively less friendly for them; how do we appropriately acknowledge the potentially significant changes and how do we proactively manage that? It may be that we don’t preserve native vegetation (might be wasted effort); more than forests, also includes trees planted downtown; not a good plan to plant trees that may not survive in the long term; need to appreciate the magnitude of the changes that may be coming and actions should reflect that 	93%	27	3%	1	3%	1	0%	0	29
6.2 Reduce point- and nonpoint sources of pollution from roads, agricultural fields, and residential and commercial development to maintain healthy, resilient ecosystems INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impervious surface, stormwater, and UNH are a big deal in the built environment. Need to coordinate with them here. • There could be a nexus here with protecting water quality for Durham’s oyster aquaculture (which could be considered working waters) 	90%	26	3%	1	3%	1	3%	1	29
6.3 Work with private landowners to support conservation of undeveloped lands for long-term sustainability INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We need to coordinate with UNH on this! SURVEY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree in concept but the goal here should be outreach to conservation professionals in public and private sector not offering this service through town funds. Great resources for this assistance – USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), UNH Cooperative Extension, Strafford County Conservation District; NH Fish and Game. 	86%	25	3%	1	10%	3	0%	0	29
6.4 Conduct education and outreach to raise awareness about the effects of climate change on working and natural lands	83%	24	10%	3	7%	2	0%	0	29
6.5 Incorporate climate adaptation and mitigation benefits into criteria for prioritizing future land conservation INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This sounds similar to an action under an earlier goal; may be potential to combine/streamline 	89%	25	4%	1	7%	2	0%	0	28

OTHER COMMENTS

INPUT SESSIONS

- How to inform residents on risk of SLR? Mailing out information directly to homeowners to educate them on risk and how to mitigate their risk. Septic system risk.
- Discussion of septic systems? Expansion of sewer? How does that fit into this chapter?
- More in-depth definition of sustainable forest management (wildlife, economic).
- Community gardens at meadows and wagon hill. Potential of large food production beyond what is developed. Town owned even though it is managed by citizens. Wagon hill could increase 100% meadows can be magnified 10x. Both are on Town owned land. Enormous potential.
- Intent for farming at other locations. Identify those locations?
- Ag is seen as source of pollution. Not denying that but it's seen in a negative tone. Working lands includes food production...more in the notes she will send but to summarize: Elevate food production and improve tone of articulate language in goals and the chapter.
- Septic systems: something we're going to have to deal with (goal seven maybe)
- Drinking water systems and UNH—are an asset in terms of research and knowledge and USDA climate hub is housed at UNH. We have so many resources right on campus relating to everything we're talking about today. Include UNH as an asset in the chapter.
- How do we define working lands?
- Support earlier comment re: using greenhouse gases vs carbon; methane becomes the issue when it comes to agricultural activities and is many times more damaging to the environment than carbon

SURVEY

- How can we encourage the termination of harmful pesticides, and promote regenerative agriculture?
- See previous comment on ag easements and housing (*Goal 4, 'other comments'*)
- Update anticipated dates of sea level rise and stop using outdated statistics. Climate change impact is coming faster than predicted and there are reliable sources which so indicate. Government must keep up!
- Check out the recent findings of the First Street Foundation on the pace and the impact of climate change, particularly from flooding, both freshwater and sea water, on all infrastructure.
- In general (for the entire plan) please consider how the town can facilitate and support adaptation. Mitigation is fine, but seems a heavy carry for our community alone, but adaptation will be required of all of us.
- Zoning rules need to be more strict and enforced. There are too many variances approved.

ADDITIONAL ACTIONS

CATHY

- 6.6 Create an updated Town-wide forest inventory to determine best forest management scenarios to improve resilience to climate change and provide support to landowners
- 6.7 Provide landowners resources that incentivize conservation (ex: Growing Climate Solutions Act, which provides incentives and support for GHG reductions in the agriculture and forestry sectors, and the USDA Conservation Reserve Program, which provides payments for farmers switching from production to climate change mitigation)

GOAL 7

Action	Do you support this recommended action?								
	Yes		Neutral		No		Unsure		Total
<p>7.1 Consider creating a new position within the Planning Department that would be responsible for all resilience and adaptation efforts</p> <p>INPUT SESSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The school has their own sustainability report/strategic plan, see pages 20-82. It would be great for the town to work with school district on common goals. Video presentation here – it starts around 1:26:35. • Maybe an opportunity to coordinate with school district on a new joint position? • #1 not going to happen for a new position. Suggest partnering with UNH part-time position. May not make economic sense. • Highly unlikely for a town this size. • This is superfluous and potentially harmful because all the people in the town should be aware of climate change, there shouldn't be one specific person planning for climate change, everyone should be doing this. It's not a worthy cost for the town. • Could this position sit in Todd's office to oversee coordination among all departments? Similar to model of housing these types of positions in the Governor's office at the state level or in mayor's offices of major cities • Add mitigation and education of other departments <p>SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This needs to be integrated across all positions and departments – adding a separate position sounds like a silo and may keep others out of the loop and off the hook • Rather than one position/individual, create a council/working group comprising relevant experts already living in our community. • This is a high priority and should happen ASAP. 	32%	9	32%	9	29%	8	7%	2	28
<p>7.2 Prepare for an increase in climate-induced migration (i.e., support additional municipal services and affordable housing stock, ensure future development is guided out of vulnerable areas, plan to be a welcoming community for newcomers)</p> <p>INPUT SESSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durham doesn't want workforce housing. Need more. • Climate induced HUMAN migration. • Highly support; as we speak there are people risking their lives to escape where they are living that has become unlivable; must be taken into account • A lot of migration for political or economic reasons also has roots in climate issues. • Change "climate migrants" to "demographic change" (the populations along with Seacoast will increase and diversify from Boston to Portland regardless of climate) 	57%	16	21%	6	14%	4	7%	2	28

<p>SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I think constantly about climate-induced migration and the likely social/political tensions arising from it. So much so that I am looking for a "refuge property" further north in New England to be available to my children and grandchildren as the crises multiply in 2040s-2050s. Our investments in Durham will require convincing taxpayers to think that far ahead in building the infrastructures we will need to make Durham less vulnerable to the coming tensions. And how do we do that in ways that will not build barriers between us and the neighboring towns, such as Dover and Newmarket? Given our location and vulnerabilities (exposed to impacts of sea level rise and flooding from severe storms) are we realistic in thinking people displaced by climate change should relocate here? Or, are we talking about how residents may be displaced and migrate to a different area? 									
<p>7.3 Develop loan programs to assist local businesses in implementing climate adaptation measures and emergency preparedness planning</p> <p>INPUT SESSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We're not going to give loans to people. Change to investigate/evaluate possible loan programs. <p>SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Let's see if this is available elsewhere first. Many of these are great but we can't be/do everything for everyone – cost and prioritization are important – I'm not opposed in concept to any of these Why are we limiting financial support to businesses. Residents may also need support to implement adaptation measures. 	43%	12	32%	9	14%	4	11%	3	28
<p>7.4 Support local businesses to assess supply chain impacts and vulnerabilities and identify strategies to improve resilience</p> <p>INPUT SESSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do we begin to do this? Suggest eliminating this one. Business owners know their own supply chain better than we can. I question the extent to which we'll be able to meaningfully impact global supply chains on a local level. <p>SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am concerned that supply chain management is beyond what Durham can meaningfully accomplish. As with so many items in this plan, our role may be one of advocacy for shaping state and federal initiatives. 	63%	17	19%	5	15%	4	4%	1	27
<p>7.5 Improve social resilience by increasing social capital and civic engagement and by reducing socioeconomic vulnerabilities</p> <p>INPUT SESSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify what this means Sounds appropriate for a larger town or city than Durham. A resilient community based on social capital will fare better in climate disasters. There needs to at least be some clarification. Do we need the equity language so much? This is Durham's plan for climate change, stick to climate change and Durham, and stay away from too much discussion on stuff that sounds good but isn't really 	64%	18	18%	5	14%	4	4%	1	28

<p>about climate change. 34% of people are poor? No way. That's from the college people, not people who live in a ghetto factory by the river. It's college students going to college in regular fashion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change has unequal impacts on populations and privileged people don't usually see these impacts. We DO have small welfare case load, elderly populations, some people who need assistance and food for their kids. It's not a large section but they need to be included in climate change planning and we need to be consider them in this planning. This one seems extremely broad and wonderful; could be its own goal with many other subgoals underneath it 									
<p>7.6 Support student/youth engagement in climate action and municipal decision making</p> <p>INPUT SESSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What audience is this? Our decisions today will impact them tomorrow... so who is the exact audience and how would we do that? So important to engage younger generation; highly support this one Young people have very different values and aspirations as well and need to be at the table. <p>SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is critical. Involve youth! Yes! But please do not limit this to students (and particularly not to only UNH). Anyone from 15-30 will live with the consequences of what we do and do not do today, while most of our current decision-makers will not bear the burden in any meaningful way. Reach out and engage and involve young adults in general (even as many may elect not to become involved). 	79%	22	4%	1	14%	4	4%	1	28
<p>7.7 Expand compact, mixed-use developments in the downtown to extend walkability and areas for unplanned social interaction</p> <p>INPUT SESSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where could we do this? Weirdly specific goal compared to the other ones. Reevaluate this action. <p>SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WALKABILITY is key. Whatever rises in Mill Plaza should have a pedestrian mall feature that links with Main St. and includes places to sit in groups under trees. 	71%	20	7%	2	14%	4	7%	2	28
<p>7.8 Determine which populations are highly dependent on certain transportation infrastructure (roads, public transportation, etc.) to address how disruptions in the system will affect their safety and well-being</p> <p>INPUT SESSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> House rich, cash poor older folks who don't have access to public transportation...should this be considered in this chapter? <p>SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SIDEWALKS! are super important for the aging population, who need to get to grocery, pharmacy, bank, post office, and so forth. ALSO: shuttles to medical centers. We need an URGENT CARE facility IN DURHAM. Lee and Dover are not accessible enough. 	68%	19	25%	7	7%	2	0%	0	28

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The neighborhoods beyond the center of town, especially out Durham Point Road, seem to be the most vulnerable...property owners' choices to live on large lots near Great Bay or in forested areas bring with them added risks. Is it possible to do a 20-year review of costs-by-neighborhood to the town during major weather events (wind, ice, flooding, etc.), breaking down those costs to per-capita calculations? That is, what are the costs of tree removal/power line repair PER RESIDENT or per HOUSEHOLD in the various neighborhoods (Does Durham Point Rd. cost more per property to repair than Wedgewood? or Foss Farm? or Faculty Neighborhood? Or Edgewood/Bagdad/ Madbury area?) And how do we factor the student apartments out by Tecce's fields? 									
7.9 Consider minimum density requirements, especially in areas such as mixed-use zones to encourage development patterns that minimize impacts on open space and important natural resources SURVEY	75%	21	11%	3	11%	3	4%	1	28
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be a little problematic if it results in too many hard surfaces which cannot absorb floodwater. 									

OTHER COMMENTS
INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There appears to be a gap in addressing issues with septic. Dovetails with septic issue. More attention needs to be paid to ensuring recharge of stormwater for new development before discharging into a waterbody. Need to emphasis LID. Rain gardens are good strategies to incorporate into new developments. Archaeological sites along the shoreline. Not publicly known. SLR is likely to cover them up. Need to protect heritage. Opportunity to discuss food security. Central valley of great plains, Midwest, California, Mexico. Very distant. Dealing with wildfire and drought. insecure situation. More recognition. New England can produce more food. Too heavy dependance of loss of transport activity (rail and truck). Immediate region. Cannot assume those connections will be there in the future. Regional effort. Weakest part of the chapter. Great concern. Migration of people from other places elsewhere in the country. Elevation of flood areas for construction of new development? Increases to regulations? New data is available. Agricultural capabilities at UNH. Greenhouses and other alternative options. Extend growing season. Use longer warming days. The word equity comes into play here. Equity inclusion/diversity language needs to be included in this section! Cedar Point Road is a marginal area and might have some challenges in the next 50 years...need to identify these vulnerable areas in the chapter
SURVEY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are crossing the border because we are offering them free stuff. Not because they are hot. Please stop with the political agenda. Existing dense private student housing is outside the control of UNH steadies to improve resource use and should be brought into the strategies of Wildcap programs. Otherwise the university has a false appearance of energy reduction while large numbers of students continue living the traditional lifestyles.

ADDITIONAL ACTIONS
<p>SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our downtown is becoming overwhelmed with student housing. I'd like to see some young professionals or senior housing mixed in. Diversity supports a robust downtown. Parking has to be addressed! • I believe any Mill Plaza residential buildings MUST include some family-suitable, affordable units for our Durham public service employees who cannot afford to live in Durham or send their children to our schools. • Neither the Town nor the university has an ability to improve sustainability of the private student housing. • Educate people to accept retreat from the immediate shoreline and flood-prone areas near rivers, streams and low-lying areas in general. Psychologically, this will not be easy but it must be done. <p>CATHY (note: Cathy had used numbers 7.9 and 7.10 to add these two – not sure if she is suggesting to remove the existing 7.9 or if that was unintentional)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.9 Explore ways to establish a sustainable reserve fund for sustainability projects (i.e., through community benefit agreements, from savings due to energy efficiency improvements) • 7.10 Incorporate funding for municipal sustainability efforts within yearly budget

GOAL 8

Action	Do you support this recommended action?								
	Yes		Neutral		No		Unsure		Total
<p>8.1 Make resources for residents experiencing food insecurity more readily available via the Durham town website</p> <p>INPUT SESSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also increase local food production and people able to produce their own food. • 1 and 2 aren't really related to climate adaptation and it's something we should do NOW. Why are they thrown into a climate MP chapter if they are things we want to do now. It waters down the message. <p>SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasingly important. 	78%	21	15%	4	7%	2	0%	0	27
<p>8.2 Consider adopting a local food procurement ordinance</p> <p>INPUT SESSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More explanation needed. Insight on how that would work. Expand on this action. • What does this mean? Maybe a "strategy" or "policy" rather than an "ordinance." • Change to "evaluate and consider adopting" <p>SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes to providing information – do not support restrictive requirement • Also very important. The impact of climate change on food and on our food system is critical. 	33%	9	26%	7	22%	6	19%	5	27

<p>8.3 Incorporate additional trees and native vegetation, while also preserving mature trees, into the downtown landscape and other Town-owned properties to help lower surface and air temperatures by providing shade</p> <p>INPUT SESSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use regulations to support street trees. Allow need trees to mature. Challenging to enforce. • Flag comment from earlier to make sure tree species that are planted are suitable and can withstand projected changes • Taken on its face, this might lead someone to say that we should not cut a tree anywhere, ever, no matter what; I think we're trying to say that we should be cognizant of where trees are important and play a role; need to be cognizant that much of Durham is protected/conserved; need to find a way to marry housing stock/affordable housing with trees in a balanced way • Can reliably say that there are going to be significant changes; we may not be able to preserve mature trees; recommend using more nuanced language to indicate that we may need to invest in preserving new species (not mature species) • Trees make a really big difference in terms of heat...not only from shading but also because they cause mechanical turbulence mixing warm air up and cool air from aloft down to the surface. <p>SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does this acknowledge and reflect the likely and possibly inevitable loss of many native species (we are already seeing early signs of annual stress on certain species trees). As insects and plant diseases find our changing climate more tolerable, these will increase and adaptation rather than preservation may be the better approach. • Our developed downtown is pretty small, this would be expensive initially with large maintenance costs that are probably not worth it; better to invest these resources on other efforts. 	89%	24	4%	1	4%	1	4%	1	27
<p>8.4 Provide information about vectors and vector-borne diseases to the public, offer tips on how residents can protect themselves with a focus on children</p> <p>INPUT SESSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on residents with other pre-existing health conditions • We should be doing this now. So is that part of a goal for climate adaptation? Clarification on what is meant and included here. <p>SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This seems to be addressing human diseases. That's good, but we'll also be experiencing more plant and animal diseases (possibly appearing sooner than we'll face human diseases). Should the Town have a role in addressing these? 	81%	22	7%	2	4%	1	7%	2	27
<p>8.5 Provide education and outreach to ensure that residents are made aware of emergency resources the Town provides, including temporary shelters during large scale disasters and warming/cooling shelters during times of extreme temperatures</p> <p>SURVEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing is important. I'll comment here about a pattern I note in the plan, which incorporates a number of political topics that have been in discussion for years. Whether these are 	78%	21	22%	6	0%	0	0%	0	27

critical to our response to climate change is something I wonder about. I hope we do not use a climate change plan as a means of advancing political agendas – which redirects resources from addressing climate change and its direct consequences.									
8.6 Identify buildings in greatest need of weatherization services and support households to access these services INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What buildings? Municipal? How do you encourage the private sector to take steps that help the entire community? 	70%	19	19%	5	7%	2	4%	1	27
8.7 Encourage the use of energy efficiency/renewable energy/weatherization products and services by raising awareness of available financing/rebate options INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exclamation point! This should happen before putting solar panels on your house; what do the words renewable energy mean here? Might take it out; confuses the notion of weatherizing first; people need help accessing available resources Agree about separating weatherization. 	85%	23	11%	3	4%	1	0%	0	27
8.8 Explore creative ways to encourage and promote affordable housing options (i.e., requiring that for new developments of a certain size, a percentage of the rental units must remain at the HUD rental rate, allowing multiple accessory dwelling units on a single lot in some zoning districts, etc.) INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We've been trying to wrestle with this for a long time and it's extremely difficult with the students and it's hard to keep them out of it. Is this climate adaptation related? Theresa: Wording is a catchall for all other ills. To lump it in this section seems quirky. Robin: Human migration and population growth needs to be considered in this section. This goal needs to be re-evaluated. SURVEY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't ENCOURAGE. REQUIRE that any residential/rental developments set aside units for Durham's public service workers and their families. Not necessarily at the HUD rental rate, but at a lower rate than the maximum-profit model in place for student renters. Having such units in the Mill Plaza development for police officers and members of the Fire Department would also act as a guard against student renters' disorderly conduct. 	69%	18	8%	2	15%	4	8%	2	26
8.9 Support legislative changes needed to amend flood disclosure laws to mandate that real estate transactions disclose past and potential flooding vulnerabilities INPUT SESSIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the Town wanted to support these efforts, to partner with SELT, TNC, and Great Bay waterkeeper to build off their existing networks to get the word out to increase grass roots. Run by state reps makes sense because we need them to take action. Is this a reachable goal? SURVEY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perhaps the legislation comments should appear more frequently as applicable to each goal in order to address a much broader support for all local, state, and federal legislation addressed toward mitigating 	81%	22	15%	4	4%	1	0%	0	27

