Pare Project No. 15050.00

TOWN OF JAMESTOWN
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
WATER DEPARTMENT

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN
5-YEAR UPDATE

PREPARED FOR:

RHODE ISLAND
WATER RESOURCES BOARD
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Water Supply System Management Plan (WSSMP) has been prepared as required under Rhode Island General Laws 46-15.3, as amended and titled "The Water Supply System Management Planning Act" (Act). The legislative authority to effectuate the goals and policies of this Act has been conferred to the Rhode Island Water Resources Board (RIWRB). To this end, the RIWRB has promulgated the Rules and Regulations for Water Supply System Management Planning (Rules) last revised in October 2002, as amended to implement the provisions of the Act.

The Jamestown Water District (JWD), as a water purveyor supplying over 50 million gallons (MG) of water a year, is responsible for updating its WSSMP every 5 years. This WSSMP update has been prepared to be consistent with the goals of the Rules as well as the strategies and goals articulated in the RIWRB's 2012 Strategic Plan and the RIWRB's Water Use and Efficiency Rule for Major Water Suppliers. It is also consistent with the goals of State Guide Plan Element No. 721 – RI Water 2030 and the goals stipulated in the Comprehensive Plan for the Town of Jamestown.

Background

The JWD was established by legislation of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island in March 1969. The original system, privately developed and owned, dated back to 1890. The source of supply was derived from two surface water storage impoundments, the North and South Ponds, constructed in 1901 and 1909, respectively. North Pond was expanded to increase overall capacity in the early 1900s. The JWD, to this day, continues to derive its primary source of supply from North Pond.

A conventional water treatment plant was originally installed in 1920 and upgraded periodically over time. By the 1950s, the system served approximately 2,000 year-round residents and up to 4,000 seasonal residents. A distribution system and storage tank were in place to serve the southern portion of the island south of Rhode Island Route 138. In 1991, the Town constructed a new pretreatment facility and main treatment plant. The Town has since constructed a new treatment plant to replace the prior facility, which was put into service in 2010.

The main service area for the public water supply is the Village area of Jamestown. The urban district is the area which has historically served as the commercial and residential focus for the island. Public services and facilities have traditionally been located in the Village area. Water service is also supplied to the rural water district, the area to the south of the Village area. Water service connections in the rural water district area are subject to the approval of the Town's Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners and must be consistent with the Comprehensive Community Plan.

Water System Description

The JWD supply and distribution system is classified by the Rhode Island Department of Health as a "Community" Public Water Supply System. As such, the system is required to conform to applicable rules and regulations of the RIDOH and the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The water system currently maintains full compliance with the stipulations of these rules and regulations.

The existing JWD system was developed primarily from the original water supply system that originated in the 1890's. Improvements to the infrastructure have been implemented over the years to maintain and upgrade the system to keep pace with increasingly stringent water quality regulations. The water quality has consistently been rated as good to excellent with occasional

exceedances of secondary water quality standards for color and turbidity from the surface water supply of the reservoirs.

The water supply consists of two reservoirs that capture surface water runoff and two supply wells. The North Pond reservoir has a watershed of approximately 192 acres and a water body of 28 acres with a net usable water volume of 51 million gallons. The South Pond reservoir has a watershed of approximately 448 acres and a water body of 7.3 acres with a net useable volume of 8 million gallons. The two reservoirs are interconnected and deliver water to the treatment facility through a 10-inch PVC main. The total maximum safe day yield for North Pond is 194,000 gpd and it is 89,000 gpd for South Pond. Two supply wells, JR-1 (installed 1996) and JR-3 (installed 2004), are each rated for 50,000 gpd though only one can be used at a given time. The JWD also maintains an emergency interconnection (6-inch flexible water line) with the Town of North Kingstown water system across the Jamestown Verrazano Bridge. The interconnection has the capability of supplying the JWD with up to 200,000 gallons daily but is only used for emergencies. It has not been used since 2002.

The system employs a pretreatment facility located at South Pond. This facility pretreats between 180,000 to 350,000 gpd. Pretreatment consists of pH adjustment, chlorine dioxide (ClO_2) bleaching for odor, color, and taste, and flow monitoring. The main water treatment plant is a new facility that was constructed in 2010, replacing a facility that had been in service since 1991. The new facility was designed to treat up to 500,000 gpd, including raw water from South Pond. It also produces higher quality finished water and reduces backwash water discharges to Great Creek.

Raw water enters the clearwell of the 1991 treatment plant before passing through a screener and then into a chemical mixing tank where it undergoes pH adjustment and coagulant addition. Flow then splits into parallel treatment trains consisting of coagulation basins and membrane filtration basins. Finished water is pumped to the system's two storage tanks by a pump station with two 350 gpm pumps.

The transmission and distribution system consists of upwards of 20.5 miles of asbestos cement, cast iron, and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipeline, the majority of which is less than 20 years in age and ranges in size from 6-inch to 12-inch. New and replacement main sections consist predominantly of PVC pipe. The service area is operated as a single pressure zone that is controlled by the overflow elevation (204.0 feet MSL) of two one million gallon storage standpipes. The original standpipe was constructed in 1974 and a second standpipe was constructed in 2007. These tanks establish the hydraulic grade and maintain system pressure in the range of 30 to 60 psi. The tanks are located alongside one another and the useable storage capacity of each tank is estimated at 0.7 million gallons but there is a transfer pump station between the two tanks which effectively increases the usable storage of the two-tank system.

The source and distribution system is 100% metered. The water department staff is responsible for the daily operation and maintenance of the water system that also includes metering and billing of customers. The JWD is operated as an "Enterprise Fund Agency" within the municipal corporation of the Town of Jamestown. The Town has established enterprise funds for operations that are organized to be self-supporting through user charges. It is the intent that all costs of providing the services to the public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered fully through user charges.

The service population is comprised of residential, commercial, and government uses and there are approximately 1,493 metered accounts as of 2016. The service population is approximately 3,184 people, of the roughly 5,472 residents in Town. The remaining residents not serviced by the

public water system are served via private individual wells. Current average day demand (ADD), based on measured water withdrawals from the JWD's supply sources in 2016, is approximately 215,000 gallons per day. Total water withdrawals were 78.65 million gallons in 2016, primarily from North Pond with supplemental withdrawals from well JR-1. On this basis, the maximum day demand (MDD) is estimated to be 430,000 gallons per day using an assumed MDD to ADD multiplier of 2.0.

Actual metered water use in the system was estimated to be 55.42 million gallons in 2016, representing an ADD of 0.152 MGD. The vast majority of total water use, approximately 48.13 million gallons or 87%, was residential water use. Per capita residential water use for 2016 was estimated at approximately 41.3 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) on average, consistent with recent prior years.

Water Quality Protection Component

Water quality protection is an important aspect to the JWD as the source of supply continues to be affected by growth, potential pollution sources, and increases in demand. The Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) prepared for Jamestown identified North Pond to be at LOW RISK and South Pond to be at MODERATE RISK. These risk ratings were evaluated and appear to remain applicable to the JWD supply.

The Town currently employs zoning ordinances, site plan reviews, and has made numerous land purchases within the watershed and wellhead protection area. It has also created conservation easements for parcels within the wellhead protection area and an overlay district has been established for the Center Island Watershed. The Town also instituted a wastewater management ordinance which specifically addresses onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS) in the Jamestown Shores area. The intent of this ordinance is to increase inspection and maintenance requirements on existing OWTS to help protect water resources in order to reduce potential future pressures to extend water service to this area of Town. The Town does not believe extension of water service to Jamestown Shores is feasible based on current available supply.

Anticipated Future Demands

The population in Jamestown is expected to rise gradually but modestly over time, and it is anticipated that the population changes in the JWD service area will generally mirror population changes throughout the Town. Future estimates of population for 5-year and 20-year planning periods were made using available US Census data and projections made by the RI Division of Planning. These population projections, as well as their anticipated impacts on future demand, are summarized in the following table.

Table 1
CURRENT AND PROJECTED WATER CONSUMPTION RATES

Year	Total Population in Jamestown	Population Projected in Service Area	Metered/Projected Water Usage			Average Day Demand*
			Residential	Commercial	Government	
2016	5,451	3,184	48.13 MG	5.45 MG	1.84 MG	0.152 MGD
2021	5,487	3,268	49.22 MG	5.90 MG	2.0 MG	0.156 MGD
2036	5,675	3,456	52.10 MG	7.26 MG	2.3 MG	0.169 MGD

* Based on consumption alone (i.e. non-account water not included)

Residential water use for the 5-year period was projected based on a service area population of 3,268 people and an average per capita residential water use of 41.3 gallons per capita per day (gpcd), equivalent to the average per capita residential water use for 2016. Only modest population growth is expected over this timeframe and residential water use is anticipated to remain relatively consistent. Similarly, residential water use for the 20-year planning period was projected based on a service area population of 3,456 and 41.3 gpcd. This assumes that efficient residential water use continues to be a priority in Jamestown.

Commercial and governmental water usage for the 20-year planning period was projected to be equivalent to the highest use rates over the previous 10 years. Commercial water use was 7.26 MG in 2005 and governmental water use was 2.30 MG in 2009. Estimates for the 5-year planning period were made assuming a steady, constant increase from 2016 to 2036. Water use by the commercial and government sector in Jamestown has declined over time, and relatively little commercial and governmental development is expected in the JWD service area or in Jamestown as a whole.

The JWD has traditionally used a maximum day to average day peaking factor of 2.0 to estimate maximum day demand (MDD) in the system. Table 2 shows the current ADD and MDD as well as projections for the 5-year and 20-year planning periods, based on consumption.

Table 2
CURRENT AND PROJECTED AVERAGE DAY & MAXIMUM DAILY DEMANDS

YEAR	AVERAGE DAY DEMAND*	MAXIMUM DAY DEMAND**
2016	0.152 MGD	0.304 MGD
2021	0.156 MGD	0.312 MGD
2036	0.169 MGD	0.338 MGD

* Based on consumption along (i.e. non-account water excluded)
** Estimated using MDD to ADD ration of 2.0

Projected estimates for water produced have been made assuming 15% non-account water, consistent with State goals. Therefore, the ADD and MDD based on water production are estimated to be 0.18 MGD and 0.36 MGD, respectively, for the 5-year planning period. Similarly, the ADD and MDD are estimated to be 0.19 MGD and 0.39 MGD, respectively, for the 20-year planning period. It is noted that non-account water currently exceeds 15% but it has met the State's goal of 15% in the past.

Available Water
The primary supply for the JWD is surface water from North Pond, supplemented with water from South Pond. The capacity and safe yield of North and South Ponds, based on the most recent safe yield analysis performed in 2000, is as follows:

Reservoir	**Area**	**Capacity**	**Safe Yield**
North Pond	27.5 Acres	70 MG	194,000 gallons/day
South Pond	7.3 Acres	8 MG	89,000 gallons/day

South Pond has not been used for a number of years due to water quality concerns. The new treatment plant was designed with the ability to treat water from South Pond, but the treatment process is inefficient due to the amount of sludge generated.

The JWD also has two supply wells, JR-1 and JR-3, which have a 50 gpm pumping capacity and safe yield of 50,000 gallons per day. Only one well is used at a given time, typically JR-1. Well JR-1 is generally only used during the summer months when demand is high and at or exceeding the safe yield of North Pond. The JWD's emergency interconnection with North Kingstown has a capacity of 200,000 gallons per day but this is reserved for use during emergencies and has not been used since 2002.

The current and projected future MDD, as well as the ADD during the peak summer season, exceed the safe yield of North Pond and often exceeds the combined safe yield of North Pond and JR-1. The JWD has taken a number of actions to manage demand, which is reflected by the decreases in water use when compared to previous versions of this WSSMP. However, it is imperative that the JWD continue to promote efficient water use, monitor land use and development within the service area, reduce leakage, improve their understanding and accounting of non-account water, and implement other demand management strategies to reduce pressures on the supply sources currently available to the JWD.

Demand Management

The *Rules and Procedures Governing the Water Use and Efficiency Act for Major Public Water Suppliers*, adopted May 16, 2011, established efficient water use targets for major public water suppliers, which includes the JWD. The JWD's 2012 Demand Management Strategy, and this update of the WSSMP, showed that the JWD is in general compliance with the residential average per capita water use goal of 65 gpcd, which was most recently estimated at 41.4 gpcd for 2016.

The JWD estimates non-billed water from various uses, such as firefighting, system flushing, and use at the treatment plant and meets the metering and billing requirements stipulated in the Act, including quarterly billing for the entire system and the use of radio-read meters. The JWD has also promoted efficient indoor and outdoor water use through offering residential retrofit kits, rebates for use of water efficient appliances, and providing educational materials to the customer base.

The 2012 Demand Management Strategy estimated average leakage in the distribution system to be approximately 8.6% of system-wide water use, meeting the State's goal of 10%. However, recent estimates of leakage as reported in this WSSMP are significantly higher, estimated at about 17.4% for 2016 based on 13.7 MG of estimated leakage. This drastic change in estimated leakage suggests that there may be other sources of non-account water that are not being adequately accounted for and estimated. The JWD will perform a leakage study, will continue to assess leakage rates, and will review their accounting of non-billed water as a whole.

System Management

The major goals of system management include the following:

- Maintaining non-account water use to below 15% of total system demand, in accordance with State Guide Plan Element 721;
- Reducing leakage to below 10% of system demand;
- Establishing a preventive maintenance program; and
- Maintaining compliance with the applicable requirements of the *Rules and Procedures Governing the Water Use and Efficiency Act for Major Public Water Suppliers*.

The JWD shall continue to employ proper system management procedures including programs for meter management (source and distribution), leak detection and repair, implementation of their preventive maintenance plan, infrastructure rehabilitation, and a billing rate schedule which promotes efficient and non-wasteful water use. It is intended that the financial management of the system will be one in which normal operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation will be funded through operating revenue from the customer base. Where possible, the JWD shall seek alternate funding sources such as State and Federal grants, for major improvement projects.

Emergency Management

The Emergency Response Section of this WSSMP was reviewed and modified accordingly as part of this WSSMP Update. The Emergency Response section generally establishes the following:

- Responsibilities and authority within the JWD for responding to most probable emergencies;
- Most probable causes for emergencies and their potential impacts to the system;
- System components that are vulnerable to damage or incapacitation based on the most likely causes for emergency; and
- Specific tasks for carrying out functional and constructive solutions based on a review of the potential emergencies and the associated system risks.

The procedures outlined are believed to be consistent with the goals of the State Emergency Water Supply System Management Plan. In addition to emergency response, it is also intended that this section of the WSSMP provide guidance to ensure that the primary aspects of recovery from an emergency are addressed in an organized manner to aid in an efficient response and in maintaining drinking water quality and quantity.

Drought Management

The JWD recognizes the Drought Watch/Warning System of the National Weather Service, as follows:

1. Normal;
2. Advisory;
3. Watch;
4. Warning; and
5. Emergency

The Water Resources Board administers these phases with aid from the Drought Steering Committee. The JWD takes a variety of demand and supply management actions based on the various stages of drought. The JWD also monitors the water levels in their own supply sources and takes a series of actions in the distribution system based on these measurements, as follows:

Step 1 — <u>Capacity to -6" below capacity</u>
No restrictions

Step 2 — <u>-6" to -1' below capacity</u>
Public notification – voluntary conservation.

Step 3 — <u>-1' to -2' below capacity</u>
Restrict outside water use to odd/even days for residential use.

Step 4 -2’ to -3’ below capacity
Reduce water pressure 5 psi.
Continue public notification for voluntary conservation.

Step 5 -3’ to -3.5’ below capacity
Reduce pressure 5 psi.
Establish a residential ban on car washing and lawn watering.
Restrict swimming pool filling.

Step 6 -3.5’ to -5’ below capacity
Ban outside water use entirely.

Step 7 -5’ to -6’ below capacity
Reduce pressure 5 psi.
Restrict water use at marinas to potable water use only.
Begin commercial carwash and other non-essential commercial use restrictions.

Step 8 -6’ to -7’ below capacity
Restrict all non-essential water use.

Step 9 -7’ to -8’ below capacity
Reduce pressure 5 psi.
Continue restrictions on all non-essential water use.

Implementation and Financial Management

The JWD has undertaken two projects in an effort to increase supply, which is the most significant challenge facing the JWD system. One of these projects was a pumping system that recirculates treatment plant backwash water as opposed to dumping it to Great Creek. It is anticipated to be completed soon and is estimated to save the JWD approximately 8 million gallons annually once completed. A second project, which is currently in the preliminary evaluation stage, would include modifications to a stormwater pump station operated by the Rhode Island Bridge and Turnpike Authority (RIBTA) on North Road and Route 138 that may allow for recharge of the watershed to North Pond.

The JWD is operated as an Enterprise Fund, with annual operating revenue of approximately $1.2 Million and annual expenses typically around $1.0 Million. Remaining revenue is used for debt service. The JWD bills residential and commercial customers quarterly. Current rates, which went into effect in October 2015, are as follows:

Table 3
WATER RATES - MINIMUM IN ADVANCE CHARGES

Meter Size	Quarterly Billing Rates	Seasonal Billing Rates	Miscellaneous Charges
5/8”	$76.13	304.51	Turn-on/off $30.00
3/4"	$114.27	$457.07	Install/Remove $100.00
1”	$141.92	$567.64	Early Install/Remove $50.00
1-1/2”	$174.81	$698.46	Sprinkler Charge/unit $0.18
2”	$227.71	$910.84	Frozen meter charge $125.00
3”	$419.82	$1,679.23	Special Reading $20.00
4”	$631.91	$2,527.68	Call Out $150.00

Table 4
CURRENT EXCESS WATER RATES

Gallon Tier Structure		Rate per 1,000 Gallons
0	5,000	$0.00
5,000	9,999	$6.40
10,000	14,999	$6.89
15,000	19,999	$8.74
20,000	49,999	$12.16
50,000	99,999	$14.90
100,000	199,999	$19.08
200,000	999,999,999	$24.27

Coordination

The 2014 Jamestown Comprehensive Plan, which was adopted by the Jamestown Planning Commission and Jamestown Town Council on June 18, 2014, was reviewed while updating this WSSMP and it is the intent that this WSSMP be consistent with the goals and policies of the Town’s Comprehensive Plan.

The Preamble to the Comprehensive Plan identifies that the driving theme of the plan is to promote the protection of the town’s rural character. The Comprehensive Plan also indicates that the “Center Island Watershed should continue to be protected. Development should not exceed on-island natural supplies of water. Conservation of existing water supplies should continue to be emphasized, as well as finding new methods to supplement the existing yield.” The Comprehensive Plan lays out a number of goals and recommended actions in order to protect the quality and quantity of the potable water resources on the Island. The JWD acknowledges and supports these goals and recommended actions.

The JWD has an emergency interconnection with the Town of North Kingstown and maintains a close working relationship with the Town with regard to the maintenance of the emergency interconnection. The JWD will approach the Town of North Kingstown to request that both

systems pursue an update to the current emergency interconnection agreement. The updated emergency interconnection agreement will be appended to the WSSMP once available. The JWD also coordinates with the local fire department to track water usage for fire-fighting and training exercises. The JWD estimates that approximately 200,000 gallons of water is used annually by the fire department.

Municipal wastewater collection and treatment, in addition to water supply, is provided by the water and sewer division of the town's Department of Public Works. The Jamestown Town Council sits as the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners. Joint billing is not currently in place but may be a future consideration in Jamestown.

SECTION 1.0
GOALS STATEMENT

The overall goal of this 5-year update to the Water Supply System Management Plan (WSSMP) for the Town of Jamestown Water Department (JWD) is to provide a document that complies with the provisions of the Water Supply System Management Act. Ultimately, it provides a comprehensive analysis of past years in order to establish the water system's needs in the future. Appendix A includes the worksheets that accompany this WSSMP, with past and current data applicable to the system.

This document is intended to comply with the provisions of the latest edition of the *Rules and Procedures for Water Supply System Management Planning*, dated October 2002. These rules were promulgated in accordance with Chapter 42-35 pursuant to Chapter 46-15.3 of the Rhode Island General Laws, as amended.

1.1 General JWD Goals and Objectives

The JWD's primary objective is to operate a water system for the benefit of, and to meet the legitimate needs of, the customers in its service area. In accordance with that objective, the JWD's specific goals are to:

1. Protect the integrity of the watershed, by preventing potential pollutants from entering the water distribution system.
2. Maintain or increase the available water supply to meet existing and future demand.
3. Promote the efficient use of water through:

    a. Conservation and efficient operation of the system in accordance with industry and State standards; and
    b. Effective metering and public information programs that encourage water conservation.

4. Plan for future development such that the water supply system is not extended beyond its capacity, in order to provide safe, clean drinking water.
5. Maintain and upgrade the distribution network to decrease the volume of unaccounted water.
6. Investigate alternatives to increase the safe daily yield of the water system.
7. Regulate expansion of municipal water service.
8. Comply with all applicable laws and regulations.
9. Conform to the overall goals for water suppliers established in State Guide Plan Element No. 721 – Rhode Island Water 2030.

1.2 State Guide Plan Element 721 - Rhode Island Water 2030

Goals and objectives specific to public water suppliers are outlined in State Guide Plan Element 721, Rhode Island Water 2030, and are summarized below. The vision of Rhode Island Water 2030 is "to ensure safe, reliable, ample water supplies to meet the State's short and long-range needs while preserving the physical, biological, and chemical integrity of the water resources of the State."

The goals of this WSSMP are consistent with those of Rhode Island Water 2030, as follows:

Integrated Management and Planning Goals

IMP-1: Integrate water resources and supply planning for water systems across intergovernmental and regional jurisdictions.

IMP-2: Ensure the adequate technical, managerial, and financial capacity of water systems.

IMP-3: Manage and plan for water systems that support sustainable, compact land use and concentrate development within the urban service boundary and/or growth centers.

Water Resource Management Goals

WRM-1: Manage and plan for the sustainable water use and development of the water resources of the State.

WRM-2: Protect and preserve the health and ecological functions of the water resources of the State.

WRM-3: Ensure a reasonable supply of quality drinking water for the State.

WRM-4: Ensure the protection of public health, safety, and welfare and essential drinking water resources during water supply emergencies.

1.3 RIWRB Strategic Plan

The Rhode Island Water Resources Board (WRB) established a Strategic Plan in 2012 to articulate a strategy of achieving its primary duty, which is to "…regulate the proper development, protection, conservation and use of the water resources of the State". These actions form the WRB's four primary goals for managing the water resources of the State. The JWD shares these goals and operates the water system with those in mind. This WSSMP is intended to be consistent with these objectives.

SECTION 2.0
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Background

The Town of Jamestown Water Department was established by legislation of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island in March of 1969 to provide for a public water supply to the Town of Jamestown. However, the water system on the island dates to 1890. It was owned and operated by the Newport Water Works Corporation until 1940, when ownership was passed to the Jamestown Water Company. Before 1969, ownership of the water system was by private entities. Legislation establishing the public water supply in Jamestown is provided as Appendix B.

Source of supply, dating to the original development of the system, has been from surface waters impounded in two reservoirs, Carr Pond (North Pond) and Watson's Pond (South Pond), which were constructed in 1901 and 1909, respectively. Storage capacity was increased at Carr Pond, the main supply source, in 1927 by raising the embankment height.

A water treatment plant was installed circa 1920 which included the conventional processes of coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration. Subsequently, in the 1950s, the treatment process was expanded to include the addition of chlorine, chlorine dioxide, aluminum sulfate (alum), and lime.

By 1950, it was estimated that the system served approximately 2,000 year-round residents and up to 4,000 variant summer residents in the southern portion of Town, south of Route 138. The distribution system consisted of upwards of 12.5 miles of pipeline ranging in size from 4 to 12 inches and was constructed predominantly of cast iron (unlined) and cement pipe. At that time the system had one storage tank, constructed in 1914 with a capacity of 360,000 gallons. Pressures in the system ranged from 30 – 60 psi. It has been reported that average daily demand ranged from 0.10 to 0.33 million gallons per day (MGD), with a maximum day demand of 0.586 MGD.

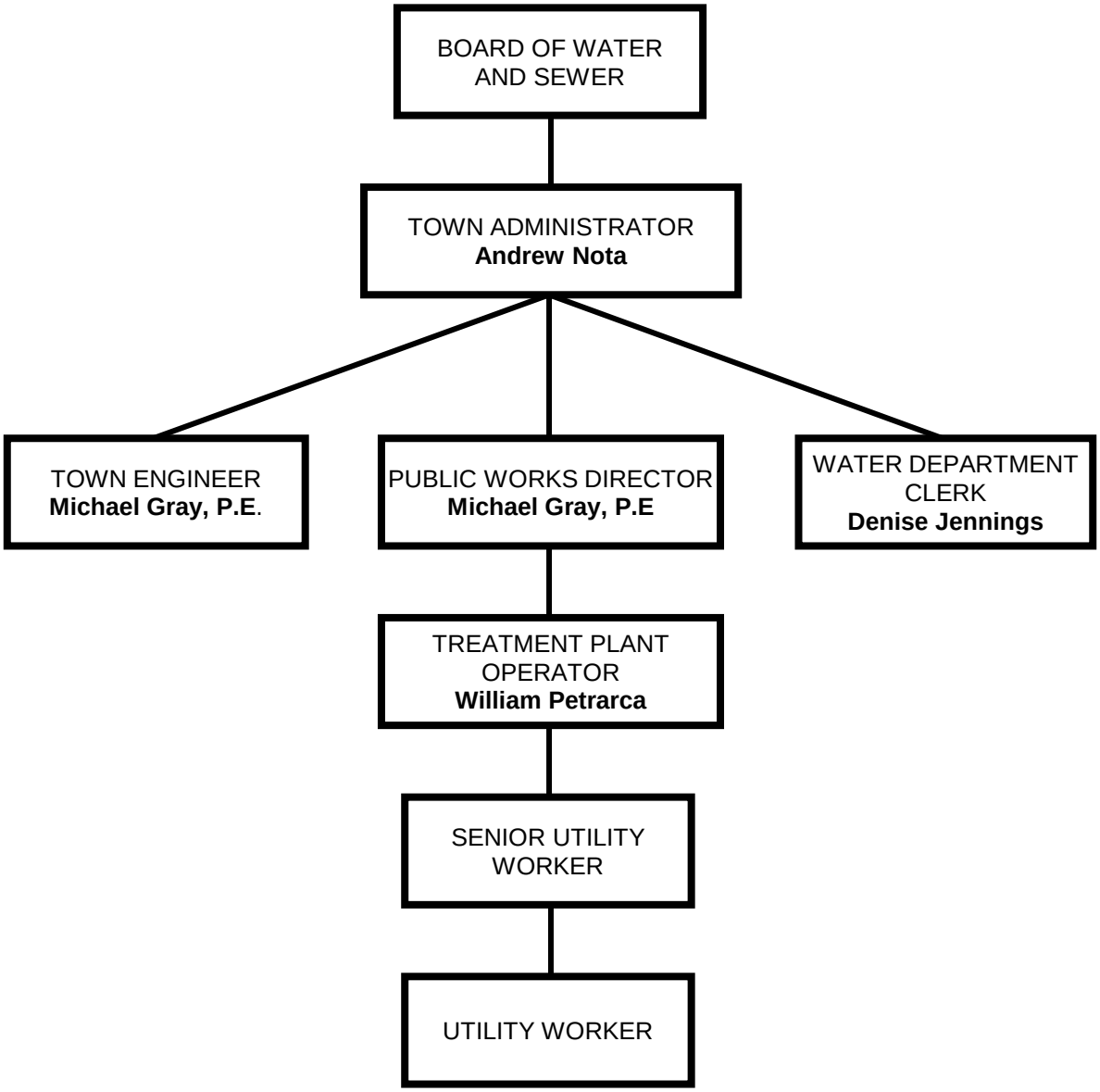
A water treatment and filtration plant with automated controls was constructed in 1991. Treatment processes at this plant included upflow clarafloculator filtration package units, pH adjustment, disinfection, and corrosion control. This treatment plant has since been replaced with a new, state-of-the-art membrane filtration plant that was put into service in 2010. There is also a pre-treatment facility at South Pond, capable of pre-treating between 180,000 and 350,000 gallons of raw water per day with pH adjustment and chlorine dioxide (ClO_2) bleaching for odor, color, and taste. Treated water is pumped from the treatment plant to two 1.0 MG standpipes for distribution into the system.

2.1 Organization and Legal Structure

The Town of Jamestown owns, operates, and maintains a water distribution system that serves approximately 3,184 people in town. The Town operates under the Council-Administrator form of government. The Town Council, which sits as the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners (Board), is the governing body of the Town's water supply. The Board creates and administers public water policies through the Town Administrator and Public Works Director who is the head of the Water Department. The Public Works Department, Town Engineer, and Water Division personnel are responsible for the full implementation and operation of the public water supply. Figure 2.1, provided on the following page, is the organization chart for the Town's Water Division.

Town of Jamestown Organizational Chart

Figure 2.1



BOARD OF WATER AND SEWER
(Jamestown Town Council)
Kristine Trocki, President
Mary Meagher, Vice President
Thomas Tighe
Michael White
Blake Dickinson

The Water Division, under the direction of the Public Works Director, is responsible for maintenance and operation of all physical facilities related to water supply, treatment, and delivery. The Water Division has 3 full-time employees. In addition to the Public Works Director, there is one other staff member at the managerial level. The Treatment Plant Operator must meet state certification requirements. The water system is designated by the State of Rhode Island Department of Health as #1858419.

2.2 System Description

The system consists of two surface reservoirs, a treatment plant put into service in 2010, a pretreatment facility at South Pond, two bedrock supply wells, one pumping station, two water storage facilities, and the distribution piping network. Distribution piping consists of approximately 20.5 miles of mostly 6- and 8-inch water main. The current system was largely developed and expanded over time from the original system of the 1890s. The distribution system is depicted on Exhibit 1.

The main service area for the public water supply is the Village area of Jamestown. This area has historically served as the commercial and residential center of the Island and public services and facilities have traditionally been confined to this part of Town. Water service connections in this area are subject to the approval of the Town's Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners and must be consistent with the Comprehensive Community Plan.

2.3 Supply Sources

2.3.1 Surface Water Supply

Jamestown's surface water resources consist of two surface reservoirs, located within a single watershed. Nearly 99% of the water is surface runoff, with a minimal portion coming from underground springs. Total land area comprising the watershed is 640 acres. The watershed is located in the central portion of Conanicut Island. Land use in the watershed is primarily low-density residential. The following is a breakdown of the surface water sources, including safe yield estimated from a Safe Yield Analysis performed by Fay Spofford & Thorndike in 2000.

Reservoir	Area	Capacity	Safe Yield
North Pond	27.5 Acres	70 MG	194,000 gallons/day
South Pond	7.3 Acres	8 MG	89,000 gallons/day

North Pond, also known as Carr Pond, is located near the intersection of North Road and Route 138 and has a watershed area of 192 acres. Its total capacity is 70 million gallons (MG) with a net usable volume of 51 MG. South Pond, referred to as Watson Pond, is located just north of Great Creek on the western side of North Road. It receives excess spillover from North Pond plus runoff from an additional 448 acres of watershed area. Its usable capacity is approximately 8 MG. Water quality in North Pond has historically been better than South Pond and is used as the primary supply to the system. South Pond is utilized during dry periods and periods of high demand. Additional information is provided on Worksheet No. 1.

There are currently no requirements from any state agencies imposing minimum downstream discharge release from either of the two surface water supplies. No such future requirements are envisioned at this time.

2.3.2 Groundwater Resources

The subterranean composition of Conanicut Island is bedrock and glacial till. In an effort to augment Jamestown's water supply, two deep bedrock wells (JR-1 and JR-3) were drilled to the south of North Pond with capacities ranging from 45,000 to 55,000 gallons per day (gpd). Water from JR-1 and JR-3 is pumped directly into the transmission main between North Pond and South Pond at rates up to 50 gpm. Both JR-1 and JR-3 are limited, per the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management and the Rhode Island Department of Health, to a 48-hour operating cycle, which alternates both wells. A detailed description of each facility is provided in Worksheet No. 2.

2.4 Infrastructure Components

2.4.1 Water Treatment

Raw water from North Pond flows through a 7,500-foot long, 10-inch PVC pipe to the pumping/pretreatment station located at South Pond. The pump station can pump from either the North Pond pipe or directly from South Pond, depending on the level in the reservoirs. At this stage, the water supply receives primary treatment in the form of chlorine dioxide to kill bacteria and microorganisms at a pre-treatment facility before it is pumped to the primary water treatment facility. Worksheet No. 5 provides additional information relative to the raw water pump station.

A new, state-of-the-art treatment facility was constructed and put into service in May 2010 on the site of the pre-existing treatment facility on North Road. The prior treatment facility last underwent significant renovation and upgrades in 1991, but the new treatment plant was constructed with higher treatment capacity (500,000 gallons per day), improved finished water quality, and to lower backwash water requiring discharge to Great Creek.

The raw water wetwell of the 1991 treatment facility remains in use. Raw water enters this wetwell where it passes through a basket screener before flowing into a chemical mixing tank for pH adjustment (potassium hydroxide) and coagulant (alum) addition. Flow splits to parallel treatment trains consisting of coagulation basins and membrane filtration basins. Treated water is stored in an underground clearwell original to the 1991 treatment facility, and then is pumped from a transmission pump station located on North Road. The storage capacity of the clearwell is 38,000 gallons. Additional information on the treatment facilities in use in the system is provided on Worksheet No. 3. Figure 2.2, provided on the following page, is a flow diagram of the processes at the new treatment plant.

2.4.2 Storage Facilities

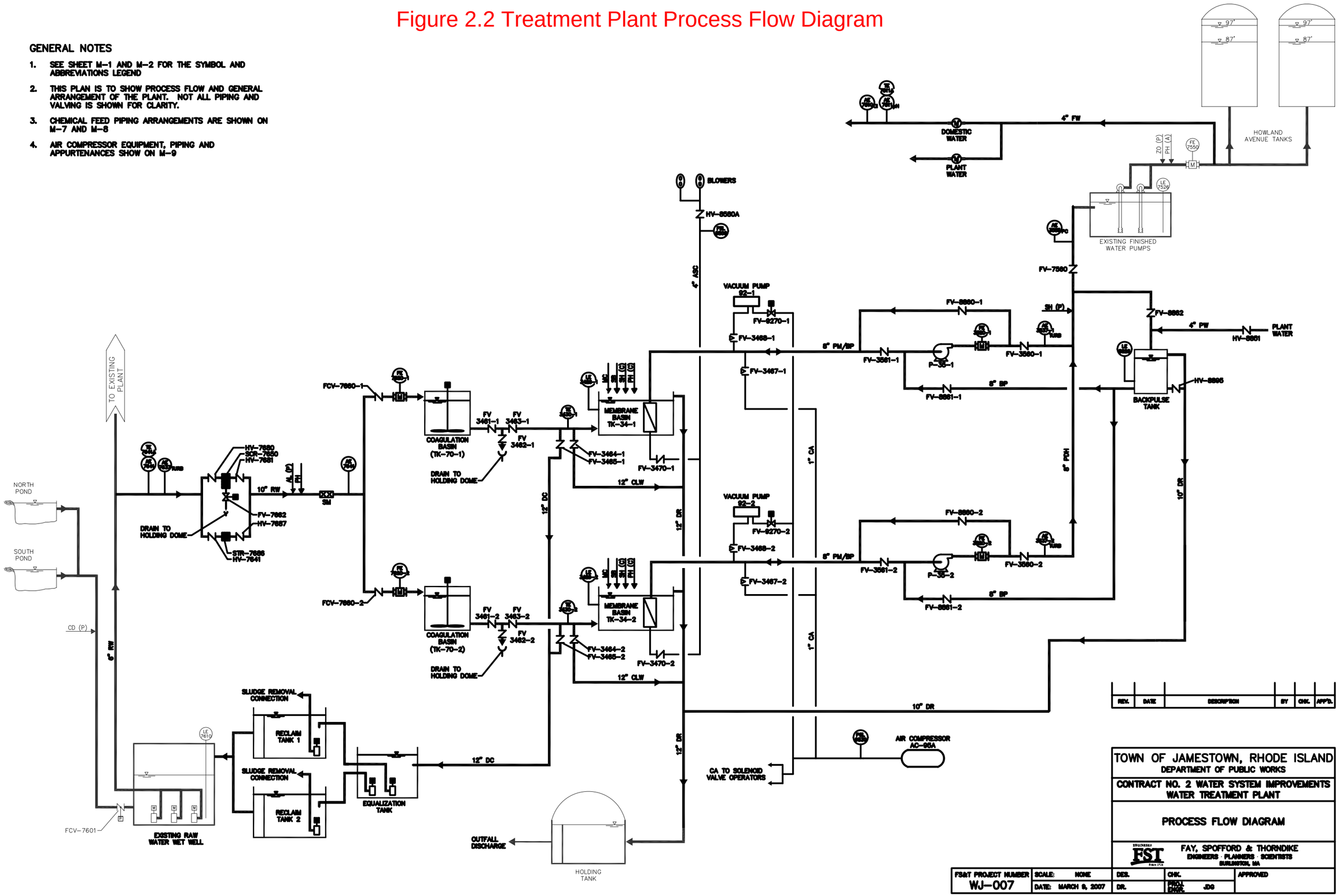
The system contains two 1.0 MG steel standpipes located on Howland Avenue. The original tank was constructed in 1974 and was last repainted in 1998. It was most recently inspected in 2012 and is typically inspected every five years. The other standpipe was constructed in 2007 to provide supply redundancy to help correct fire flow deficiencies and increase emergency storage, while also providing more flexibility for tank maintenance. Both tanks have a 41-foot diameter, height to overflow of 101 feet, and usable capacity of 700,000 gallons. The system operates as a single pressure zone set by the elevation in the two standpipes.

The JWD installed a transfer pumping station between the two tanks to take advantage of the water stored in the bottom of each standpipe that would otherwise not be considered usable storage. Additional information is provided on Worksheet No. 4.

Figure 2.2 Treatment Plant Process Flow Diagram

GENERAL NOTES

1. SEE SHEET M–1 AND M–2 FOR THE SYMBOL AND ABBREVIATIONS LEGEND
2. THIS PLAN IS TO SHOW PROCESS FLOW AND GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE PLANT. NOT ALL PIPING AND VALVING IS SHOWN FOR CLARITY.
3. CHEMICAL FEED PIPING ARRANGEMENTS ARE SHOWN ON M–7 AND M–8
4. AIR COMPRESSOR EQUIPMENT, PIPING AND APPURTENANCES SHOW ON M–9



REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHK.	APP'D.

TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

CONTRACT NO. 2 WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS
WATER TREATMENT PLANT

PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM

FAY, SPOFFORD & THORNDIKE
ENGINEERS · PLANNERS · SCIENTISTS
BURLINGTON, MA

FST PROJECT NUMBER	SCALE: NONE	DES.	CHK.	APPROVED
WJ–007	DATE: MARCH 9, 2007	DR.	PROJ. ENGR. JDS	

DWG. NO. M–3

S:\wj-007\Contract 2- WTP\CADD\MECH\WJ007-M3.dwg 03/19/07 07:37 [19.32] By bennet_d

2.4.3 Pumping Station

The JWD has one finished water booster pump station, located on North Road. The pump station has two, 350 gpm pumps that are used to fill the two standpipes on Howland Avenue.

2.4.4 Transmission Mains

Including connections from the reservoirs to the treatment plant, there are five distribution lines in Jamestown that are categorized as transmission mains. They are listed on Worksheet No. 6 in Appendix A and are summarized below:

North Pond to South Pond - 7,500-foot, 10" PVC water main constructed in 1980 that is in good condition.

South Pond to Treatment plant - 2,600-foot, 10" asbestos cement (AC) water main constructed in 1975 that is in good condition.

Weeden Lane - 2,250-foot, 10" PVC water main constructed in 1980 that is in good condition.

East Shore Road - 3,000-foot, 10" PVC water main constructed in 1991 that is in good condition.

Howland Avenue – This line was replaced in 2005 with 12-inch DI pipe and the 2,500-foot section is in excellent condition. This transmission main connects the standpipes to the distribution system.

2.4.5 Distribution System

The JWD water distribution system consists of approximately 21 miles of water main. Distribution mains are a combination of cast iron (CI), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), cement-lined ductile iron (DI), and asbestos cement (AC) pipe. Distribution pipe sizes are either 6-inch or 8-inch in diameter. The majority of these pipelines are less than 25 years in age. New and replacement mains consist predominantly of PVC pipe.

The majority of the distribution piping is in good condition. Still, the JWD has replaced over 8,000 linear feet of pipe in the distribution system since 2005. Recent water main replacement projects the JWD has completed include the following:

- Howland Avenue, approximately 2,500 LF 12-inch DI pipe (exist. 6, 8, and 12 inch)
- Narragansett Avenue, approximately 2,000 LF 12-inch DI pipe (exist. 6 inch)
- Conanicus Avenue, approximately 1,500 LF 8-inch DI pipe (exist. 6 and 10 inch).

These pipe replacement projects are part of an overall distribution system upgrade program the JWD is implementing to correct fire flow deficiencies and address transmission deficiencies while also replacing aging components. The program consists of pipe replacement and pipe cleaning and lining. The timeline is over an approximate 20-year period.

2.5 Interconnections

The JWD maintains an emergency interconnection to the North Kingstown water system. The connection is via a 6-inch flexible water line that runs from a hydrant on Tashtassuck Road in Jamestown to a hydrant on Lorelei Drive in North Kingstown. The flexible water line consists of three, 2,500 linear-foot trailer-mounted hose reels, which can be installed by driving the trailer from the Jamestown hydrant across the Jamestown Verrazano Bridge to the North Kingstown hydrant. Purchase of water via the interconnection is limited strictly to emergency and can be made available by contacting the Director of Water Supply for the Town of North Kingstown,

currently Ms. Susan E. Licardi. The system operates by gravity since the hydraulic grade of the North Kingstown water system is greater than that of the Jamestown Water System. The emergency interconnection routing is depicted on Exhibit 1.

The cross-connection to the North Kingstown water system has the capacity to supply water at the rate of approximately 150 gpm (0.216 MGD). However, the North Kingstown – Jamestown Water Agreement (Appendix C) mandates that no more than 200,000 gpd may be purchased, at the sole discretion of the Director of North Kingstown's Department of Water Supply. However, this quantity alone is sufficient to meet Jamestown's demands during months of low water consumption as well as under emergency conditions. Worksheet No. 7 provides additional information relative to this interconnection.

The most recent use of the interconnection occurred in 2002 when Jamestown utilized approximately 0.91 MG from North Kingstown. In January 1994, the Water Division operated solely on the North Kingstown connection while repairs were enacted to their storage tank and other system components. From the first day of operation, this connection has been an operational success, and has helped to alleviate the burden on North Pond. The Water Department has annually renewed its agreement to purchase water from North Kingstown. It is expected that this agreement will continue as long as the connection remains active. Furthermore, the JWD will approach the Town of North Kingstown to request that both systems pursue an update to the current emergency interconnection agreement. The updated emergency interconnection agreement will be appended to this WSSMP once available.

2.6 Service Area

2.6.1 Geographic Area

Jamestown is confined to Conanicut Island, located at the mouth of Narragansett Bay. Access to the island occurs either by the Jamestown Bridge, which connects Jamestown's western shore to the Town of North Kingstown, or by the Newport Bridge, which provides access to and from the City of Newport, which is also located on an island in Narragansett Bay.

The service area is located entirely within the Town of Jamestown and is confined predominantly to the Village and Beavertail sections of the town. The Water Regulations adopted by the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners define the district as follows:

> *"Urban Water and Sewer District" shall refer to all the land in the Town of Jamestown bounded to the north by a line running east along the north property line of Plat 8, Lot 30 from the West Passage of Narragansett Bay extended to Arnold Avenue and continuing east on Arnold Avenue to North Road, then north on North Road to Whittier Road, then east on Whittier Road to Prudence Lane, then south on Prudence Land to Bryer Avenue, then east on Bryer Avenue to Calvert Place, then north on Calvert Place to Mount Hope Avenue, then east on Mount Hope Avenue to Bayview Drive, then north on Bayview Drive to property line of Plat 8, Lot 645 to the East Passage of Narragansett Bay and bounded to the south by the water shut-off at the Mackerel Cove Beach House running east along Hamilton Avenue right-of-way and along the northern edge of Plat 9, Lots 827 and 324, extended east to the East Passage of the Narragansett Bay, and further defined as that land which is encompassed within the area shown and designated as the Urban District on the Urban and Rural Water and Sewer District Map. All references to roadway boundaries are defined as the centerline of the roadway.*

Figure 2.3 shows the boundaries of the Urban Water and Sewer District. Extensions of water service have been made beyond this District. These additions include service to the Beavertail area (Rural Water District), north of Weeden Lane, and water line extension to the Dumplings area. No future extensions of water service are planned at this time.

FIGURE 2.3

Public Water and Sewer Service Area

TOWN OF JAMESTOWN RHODE ISLAND

Comprehensive Plan, 2014

Map Legend

Features

- Highways
- Roads

Boundaries

- Jamestown
- RI Municipal
- Streams
- Other States
- Sewer Pump Stations
- Rural Water District
- Urban Water and Sewer District

N

RIGIS

Justin Jobin
Jamestown GIS Dept.
May 2014

Areas outside the Water District, where water lines are currently located, are eligible for connection. Any water service connection in this area outside of the District is subject to the approval of the Town's Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners and must be consistent with the Comprehensive Community Plan. Section 13 discusses Jamestown's Comprehensive Plan as it pertains to the Water District.

2.6.2 Present and Historic Water Services

There currently are 1,365 residential services in the system. Additionally, there are 98 commercial and 30 governmental service connections in the system. There are no industrial water users in Jamestown. The sewage treatment plant is a governmental customer and four marinas that operate in Jamestown are treated as commercial customers. There is no true industrial type of establishment in Jamestown.

Worksheet No. 8 provides a summary of the current and historic services in the system from 2006 to 2016. The number of governmental services has remained relatively constant over this timeframe, while the number of residential and commercial services has gradually increased over time.

2.6.3 Population Served

The total population of Jamestown was estimated to be 5,405 in the 2010 U.S. Census, a decrease from 5,622 people in 2000. The RI Statewide Planning Program projected that the Town's population would increase to 5,451 by 2015. However, a June 2014 Census Data Bulletin published by the RI Statewide Planning Program indicates that Jamestown's population had already grown to 5,472 residents by July 1, 2013.

US Census Data suggests that there are approximately 2.38 people per household throughout Jamestown. However, the JWD estimates that the population in the service area is 3,184. This equates to approximately 2.33 people per household within the water service area of Jamestown.

2.6.4 Population Distribution and Future Land Use

The JWD service area is comprised of an Urban Water and Sewer District which comprises the "Village" part of Town and a Rural Water District that encompasses Rural Residential area in the southern part of Town, including the Beavertail section of Jamestown. A considerable portion of Jamestown's population resides outside of the water system service area, as demonstrated in Section 2.6.3 above.

A large percentage of this resides in the Jamestown Shores area, which has relatively dense development but is not currently served with water or sewer. Jamestown Shores is along the west side of the island, primary north of Route 138. The remaining population resides in rural areas in the far north and northeast parts of Jamestown.

Urban Water District

Under the Urban and Rural Water District Regulations adopted in 1986, the Town has specific guidelines for new connections to the water system. Service connections for use other than one or two-family homes require approval of the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners. Applicants must show to the satisfaction of the Board that the request for service:

1) is consistent with the Comprehensive Community Plan;
2) will not impair available resources of the Urban Water District;
3) will not reduce the level of fire protection; and
4) will not reduce the quality or quantity of water provided to existing users.

Property owners whose land is within the district or which has frontage on a district boundary road may request a water service connection. Because of the relatively small supply capacity of the system, no expansion of the Urban Water District is planned or anticipated at this time. Extension of water service within the Urban Water District is typically only granted when it provides a greater benefit, such as bringing fire protection to an area that currently does not have it.

Jamestown Shores Neighborhood

From time to time, the issue of water service to the Jamestown Shores area is raised. This area was subdivided in the 1940s into very small lots, and most are less than a quarter acre in size. The area is zoned R-40, which requires 40,000 square-foot lots but many of the lots do not meet this and are developed in accordance with the original subdivision. Over time, the area has transitioned from small seasonal homes to larger, year-round homes. There is currently no public water service available in the area, and each lot has its own private well and onsite wastewater treatment system (OWTS). This factor, coupled with poor soil conditions, creates the potential for groundwater quality concerns. Figure 2.4 depicts Jamestown Shores and other areas of Town.

Should water quality issues become evident in Jamestown Shores, measures may be needed to provide potable water to the area. This scenario would exact a severe financial and service burden on the Water Department. New transmission lines, pump stations, and a standpipe would be required. Also, it is unlikely that existing supply sources would be sufficient and questionable that sufficient raw water could be found on the island to meet this increased demand.

At this time there are no indications that groundwater quality has deteriorated to any significant degree that would suggest expansion of the water service area is warranted. Also, the Jamestown Comprehensive Plan indicates that extension of services to this area of Jamestown is not currently being considered. Therefore, it is imperative that the Town of Jamestown makes every reasonable effort to ensure that water quality in the Jamestown Shores area is maintained. Steps that the Town has considered and begun to implement in order to minimize health risks associated with this area include:

- Monitoring RIDEM's granting of OWTS permits in the area;
- Require maintenance of existing septic systems;
- Create a soils overlay district and prohibit OWTS where severe limitations exist;
- Strictly enforce local regulations on OWTS setbacks from wetlands; and
- Encourage property owners to consider alternative OWTS technology where appropriate.

2.7 Source and Distribution Metering

The JWD meters 100% of the water distributed to its customers. Water use is metered and billed on a quarterly basis.

The interconnection with North Kingstown is metered at both ends of the pipeline when in use, which allows leakage to be immediately detected and repaired. There also is one master meter in the system, located at the new treatment plant and described further on Worksheet No. 9. There are no major users in the system. Therefore, Worksheets Nos. 10 and 11 are not applicable to the JWD.

Figure 2.4

Land Areas

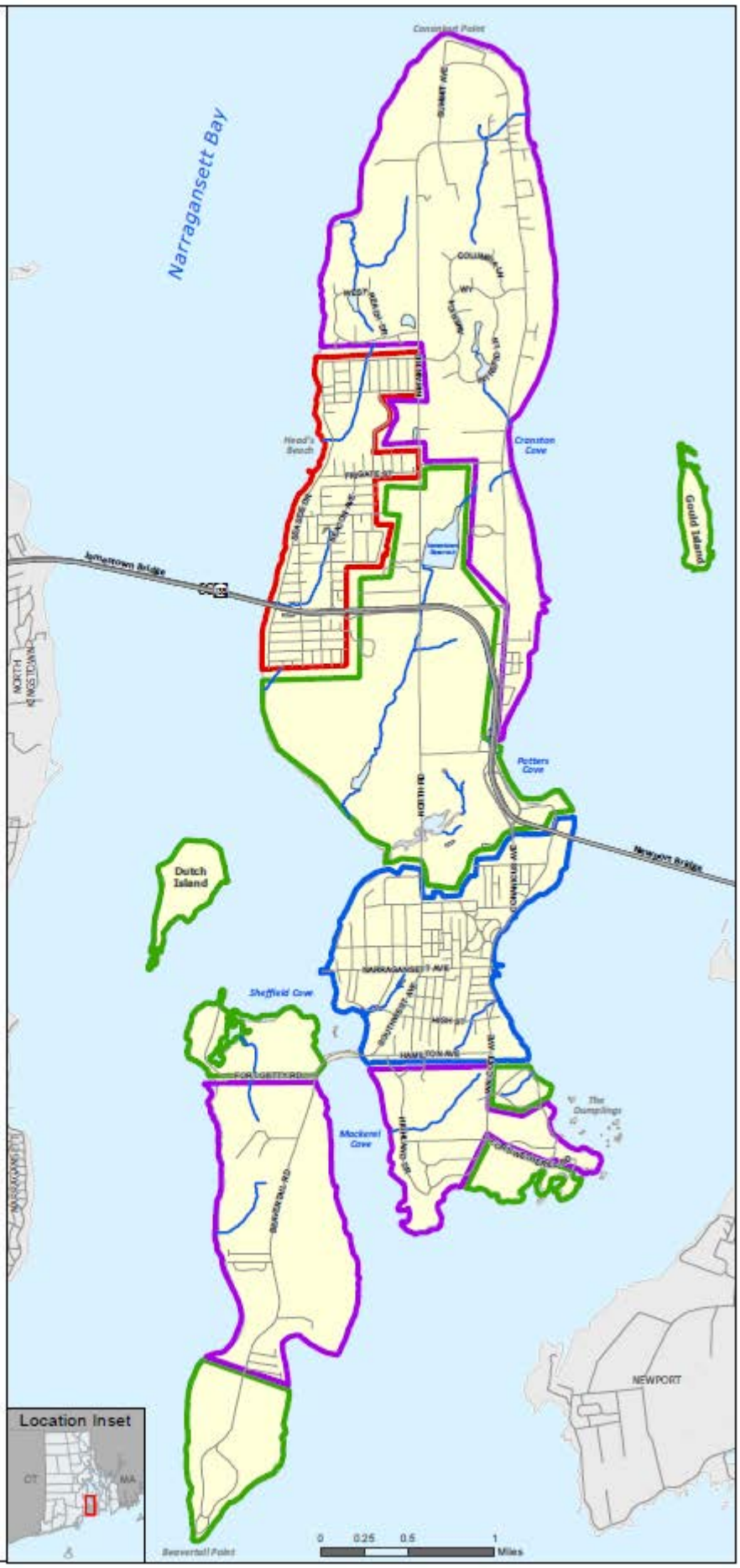
TOWN OF
JAMESTOWN
RHODE ISLAND
Comprehensive Plan, 2014

Map Legend

- Roads
- Highways
- Streams
- Jamestown Shores
- Conservation Area
- Rural Residential
- The Village
- Waterbodies

Source:
RIGIS, E911 Roads,
& The Town of Jamestown

N



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Jamestown GIS Dept.
May 2014

2.8 System Production Data

The JWD obtains its water supply primarily from North Pond with relatively little from well JR-1. South Pond and well JR-3 are typically not used under normal conditions but are also available supply sources and are protected and maintained as such. Worksheet No. 12 provides the monthly withdrawals for 2016 while Worksheet No. 13 provides historic water withdrawal for the past ten years (2006 – 2015). The JWD does not typically water from, or sell water to, other water systems at wholesale; therefore, Worksheet Nos. 14 through 17 are not applicable for this WSSMP.

Total water use for 2014, based on withdrawals from available sources, is estimated to be approximately 78.6 MG. This is generally consistent with water use over the last several years. An exception to this was a relatively high withdrawal rate in 2010, which is attributed to the startup and testing of the new water treatment facility. In comparison, water withdrawn from all sources from 1995 – 2005 was reported to be 80.5 MG on average.

2.9 System Water Use

2.9.1 System-Wide and Per Capita Water Use

Worksheet No. 18 presents the Average Day Demand (ADD) and per-capita ADD based on monthly water withdrawals for 2016. The ADD for 2016 is estimated to be 0.215 MGD and per capita ADD is estimated to be 67.5 gallons per person per day, each based on water withdrawn from the JWD's sources and not metered water use. The monthly per-capita ADD estimates are based on an approximate service area population of 3,184 for each month of the year. It is acknowledged that part of the JWD's service population is seasonal but accurate estimates of how the population varies throughout the year are not currently available. With that said, water use increases in the summer and the ADD for July and August 2015 was approximately 0.3 MGD.

Worksheet No. 19 presents the ADD and Maximum Day Demand (MDD) for 2005 – 2015. The MDD is estimated to be 0.43 MG using a multiplier of 2.0 applied to the ADD, which is an assumption that has traditionally been used by the JWD. Peak hour demand data is not available.

2.9.2 Water Use by Category

Worksheet No. 20 provides water use by category (residential, commercial, and government) based on quarterly meter readings for Fiscal Year 2016. The majority of water use was residential, approximately 48.13 MG or 87% of the 55.4 MG total used for the year. Commercial and governmental water use was approximately 10% and 3% of total water use in 2016, respectively.

Worksheet No. 21 provides historical water demand by category for 2005 – 2014, while Worksheet No. 22 provides this data in terms of the ADD for each category. These worksheets show that the relative breakdown of residential, commercial, and governmental water demand has been relatively consistent over the last several years.

2.9.3 Major Users

The regulations define major users as any user who consumes in excess of 3 million gallons per year. There are no major water users in Jamestown. Worksheets No. 23 and 24 are not applicable for this WSSMP.

Legal Obligations to Provide Water

The Town of Jamestown is obligated to supply drinking water to properties located within the Urban Water District. The Town has recently adopted regulations regarding future connections to municipal water and sewer. Jamestown has no obligations to provide specific quantities of water to any private or public water users or any other water systems.

2.9.4 Non-Account Water Use

Non-account water use consists of the difference between the volume of water metered at the point of supply, and that recorded at all points of sale. This non-account water typically consists of water consumed for both authorized and unauthorized uses. Authorized uses include firefighting, watermain/stormdrain flushing, sewer/street cleaning, landscaping in public areas, etc. It also includes water that is metered but not billed, and therefore is not reflected in the recorded volumes of water sold. Unauthorized uses may include system leaks, malfunctioning meters, meter pit bypasses, and water theft.

Table 2.1 summarizes non-account water use accounted for in the system for the most recent year, and Worksheet No. 25 provides non-account water for this year and the previous ten years (2004 – 2014) where this data is available. Non-account water that was accounted for was estimated to be approximately 7.3 MG in 2014.

Table 2.1
TYPICAL ANNUAL NON-ACCOUNT WATER USE (MG)

Firefighting	0.2
Main Flushing/System Maintenance	1.0
Storm Drain Flushing, Sewer/Street Cleaning	0.1
Process water at treatment plant	6.0
Total	7.3

Fire Protection

Fire protection for Jamestown is offered by a volunteer fire department located on Narragansett Avenue. Water use at the fire station is metered. Response to fire emergencies requires personnel to utilize whatever water source is most readily available. Water used for fire-fighting is drawn from equipment tanks, hydrants, Narragansett Bay and freshwater ponds.

Average non-account water use by the fire department is approximately 200,000 gallons annually. This is used for drills, annual training, and distinguishing small fires.

Leakage

Total non-account water was estimated to be approximately 23.2 MG in 2016, which represents 29.5%. As shown on Worksheet No. 26, approximately 7.3 MG of this was accounted for. Leakage, theft, and meter error is assumed to make up the majority of the remainder of non-account water. For 2016, leakage was estimated to be 13.7 MG, or approximately 17.4% of total water use in the system.

Over the past several years, significant effort has been made to reduce water lost resulting from leakage in the distribution system. The JWD routinely checks areas where leaks have been detected in the past. Rusty water complaints are also investigated and water mains are checked. The JWD has their own leak detection equipment that they routinely use; however, leaks are often discovered quickly as the geological composition of the island results in water rising to the ground surface.

Many of the older distribution lines most at risk for leaks in Jamestown have been replaced in recent years. The reduction in non-account water since the early 2000s is attributed in part to a vigorous leak detection program as well as transmission main upgrades performed by the JWD.

Quantifiable Water Uses at the Treatment Plant

Water quality testing and plant processing volumes are necessary uses of finished water needed to ensure a continuous supply of high quality drinking water for JWD customers. In the past, water drawn for finished-quality testing had been taken from a fixture located at the former treatment plant which ran constantly at the rate of 5 gpm (2.628 MG per year). The rationale of the JWD personnel for running the water at all times was to ensure continuous flushing so that water tests would accurately reflect water quality in the transmission main. This is not the current practice at the new treatment plant and water use for water quality testing has been reduced.

The production of potable water from the surface reservoir requires that a certain volume of water be used for processing. A relatively high volume is used at the plant due to the high level of organic matter in raw water, and the treatment plant requires an average of 1.5 MG of finished, metered water for processing each year. The primary use of this water is for cleaning equipment.

2.10 Water System Deficiencies

The JWD operates with few limiting deficiencies. As previous parts of this section discussed, major system improvements have been completed since the last WSSMP that have improved overall supply, system redundancy, and distribution capability. These include construction of a new treatment plant, increasing storage by construction of a second 1.0 MG storage tank, cleaning and painting of the existing 1.0 MG storage tank, and installation of a transfer pump station between the two tanks to increase useable storage volume.

Additional upgrades completed in recent years include the following:

- Distribution meter upgrade/replacement, 100 percent of the distribution system is metered.
- Replace/Upgrade major sections of transmission main piping (including Howland Avenue, Narragansett Avenue, and Conanicus Avenue).
- The Water Department owns an ultrasonic listening device and has taken an active role in attempting to reduce leakage and identification of leaks.
- Continued program to quantify and potentially reduce water uses (unaccounted) at the water treatment plant.

The most noteworthy deficiency in the JWD system is the gap between available supply and current and anticipated future demands. The JWD has been active at promoting water efficiency and establishing billing rates that encourage conservation in efforts to manage demand. Also, construction of a new treatment plant in 2010 with capacity of up to 500,000 gpd and the ability to treat raw water from South Pond were significant measures in managing supply. However, South Pond remains an unreliable source due to raw water quality and the treatment challenges and inefficiencies it creates.

One measure the JWD is currently taking is to reclaim approximately 8 million gallons of backwash water they waste from the treatment plant each year. Backwash water cannot be directed to the headworks of the treatment plant per the original design intent since attempts to do this during plant startup nearly damaged the membrane treatment units. Instead, backwash water is conveyed to two settling tanks for clarification before being discharged into Great Creek. The JWD is working with Harbor Controls for installation of a pumping system that will pump this clarified water to the plant headworks instead of discharging it. This represents a major component of non-account water that the JWD may be able to reclaim for use in the distribution system.

The JWD also plans to evaluate potential recharge of the North Pond watershed through modifying pumping at a stormwater pump station the Rhode Island Turnpike and Bridge Authority operates along Route 138. This pump station mal also intercept groundwater that is than pumped out to the Bay, lowering groundwater in the watershed and potentially reducing the available water in the ponds and supply wells.

SECTION 3.0
WATER QUALITY PROTECTION COMPONENT

3.1 Source Water Assessment Plan

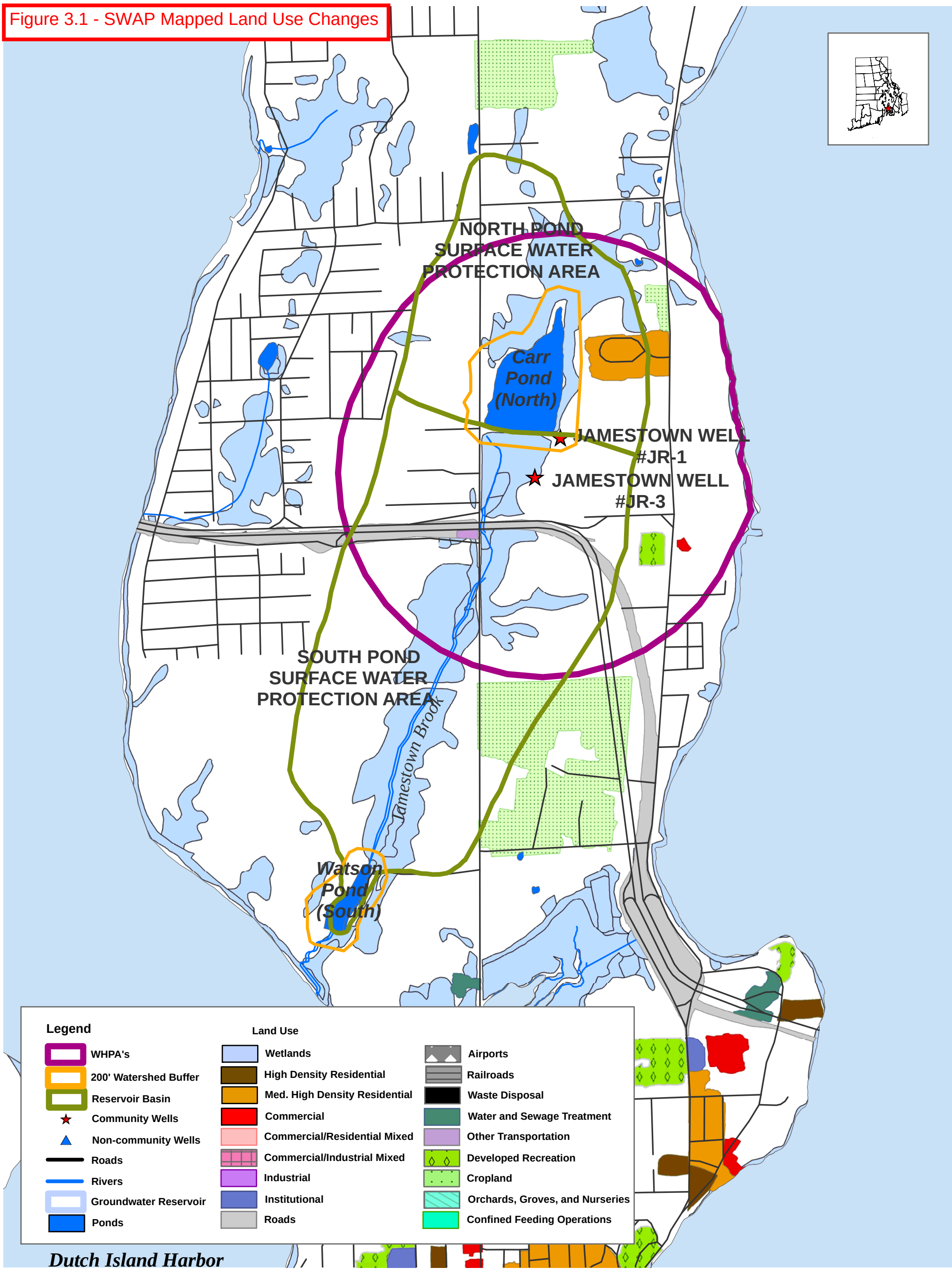
In April 2003, the University of Rhode Island Cooperative Extension, in cooperation with the Rhode Island Department of Health Source Water Assessment Program, completed a Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) and Wastewater Needs Analysis for the JWD. The SWAP found that Carr (North) Pond, the JWD's primary source, was at LOW RISK and Watson (South) Pond was at MODERATE RISK. The SWAP was updated in 2008 as part of the last WSSMP Update. The findings of the 2008 SWAP Update determined that there was no change in the final risk rating for the Carr (North) Pond Reservoir and Watson (South) Pond Reservoir.

Figure 3.1 depicts land use changes within source water protection areas since the last SWAP Update. There have been relatively few changes in land use. Figure 3.2 depicts mapped sites with known contaminants based on data available from RIGIS, which shows that there are no such sites located within the source water protection areas. Pare also conducted a windshield survey of the source water protection area and did not identify sites or land use types that in our opinion would represent an increased risk of potential impacts from the last SWAP Update. As such, it does not appear that a change in the risk rating for the JWD supply sources is warranted.

3.2 Potential Impacts of Sea Level Rise

The JWD acknowledges the risks associated with the potential impacts of sea level rise on critical infrastructure, including within the water system. The treatment plant is within the 100-year floodplain and portions of the treatment plant site are located within the velocity zone. The JWD has begun evaluating and implementing modifications to minimize the potential risks associated with flooding at the treatment plant, such as elevating certain critical infrastructure components above the estimated flood elevation. The JWD will consider the potential impacts of sea level rise on future projects they undertake, as applicable, to protect the integrity of the water supply and distribution system.

Figure 3.1 - SWAP Mapped Land Use Changes



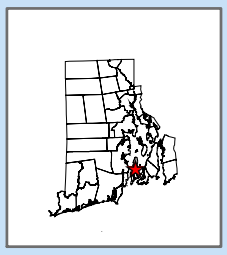
Town of Jamestown (SWAP Assessment)
High-Intensity Land Use Changes Identified in the Jamestown #JR-1 and #JR-3 WHPA's and North and South Pond Reservoir Watersheds

PARE CORPORATION
8 BLACKSTONE VALLEY PLACE
LINCOLN, RI 02865
401-334-4100

N

0 0.125 0.25 0.5
Miles

Figure 3.2 - SWAP Mapped Contaminant Sites



NORTH POND
SURFACE WATER
PROTECTION AREA

Carr
Pond
(North)

JAMESTOWN WELL
#JR-1

JAMESTOWN WELL
#JR-3

SOUTH POND
SURFACE WATER
PROTECTION AREA

Jamestown Brook

Watson
Pond
(South)

Dutch Island Harbor

Legend

- WHPA's
- 200' Watershed Buffer
- Reservoir Basin
- Community Wells
- Non-community Wells
- DEM RIPDES Permits
- Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
- Cerclis (Super Fund Sites)
- SWAP Identified Potential Contaminate Source
- Wetlands
- Groundwater Reservoir
- Groundwater Recharge Area
- Roads
- Rivers
- Ponds
- Municipal Boundary

Town of Jamestown (SWAP Assessment) Potential Pollutant Sources Identified in the Jamestown #JR-1 and #JR-3 WHPA's and North and South Pond Reservoir Watersheds

N

0 0.125 0.25 0.5
Miles

PARE CORPORATION
8 BLACKSTONE VALLEY PLACE
LINCOLN, RI 02865
401-334-4100

SECTION 4.0
ANTICIPATED FUTURE DEMANDS

The intent of this section is to project the future water demands expected of the JWD system for the 5-year and 20-year planning periods. To best project future water use several factors must be considered, including changes in population density, commercial water use and development, economic development, changes in service area, land use, water quality, and conservation measures.

4.1 Population and Economic Development

The RI Department of Administration, Division of Planning publishes population projections for each Rhode Island municipality at five-year intervals. These projections were made using 2010 US Census data, which estimated the population in Jamestown in 2010 to be 5,405. The projected population in Jamestown for the period of 2015 to 2040 is summarized in Table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1
POPULATION PROJECTIONS (2015 – 2040)

YEAR	POPULATION	ANNUAL % CHANGE
2015	5,451	--
2020	5,487	0.13%
2025	5,573	0.31%
2030	5,640	0.24%
2035	5,675	0.12%
2040	5,674	--

These projections show only modest population growth and are dramatically different than those previously developed by the RI Division of Planning based on past population trends and US Census data. The population trends projected for Jamestown are similar to population trends for many other communities in Rhode Island.

In 2000, the Town of Jamestown conducted a buildout analysis. The buildout analysis was used to determine maximum potential future population that the Town can accommodate under existing local regulations. At that time, it was estimated that the largest potential population for Jamestown is 8,318 persons, an increase of 2,696 (48%) over the 2000 population. This buildout analysis estimated that an additional 223 dwelling units could potentially be connected to the Town water system.

There were approximately 1,285 residential service connections in 2000 serving approximately 3,058 people, compared to 1,365 services in 2016 serving an estimated 3,184 residents. Based on the buildout analysis, 150 additional dwelling units could potentially be connected to the water system. At an average of 2.38 persons/household, as suggested by US Census data, the number of potential water service customers is 3,589 at full buildout. This is not expected to occur during the 5-year and 20-year planning periods and only modest population growth is anticipated in the water service area and the Town as a whole. It is important to note that no water main extensions or system expansion has been proposed in over 20 years, and none is anticipated at this time.

4.2 Projected Future Demands

Future demand projections were made using the RI Statewide Planning population projections and the methodology described above. Previous versions of this WSSMP also projected demand for a full buildout scenario; however, current population projections represent only modest growth in Jamestown's population over time as compared to past projections that anticipated growth at a much faster rate. The population projected in Jamestown in 20 years (i.e., 2036) is far less than the population at full buildout, and current projections predict that population will plateau in 2035. As such, future demand for a full buildout scenario has not been presented at this time.

Table 4.2 contains the 5-year (2021) and 20-year (2036) water use projections in the JWD water system. It is assumed that all of the anticipated population growth in the Town of Jamestown will be within the water district, which is conservative. This information is also presented on Worksheet No. 27.

Table 4.2
CURRENT AND PROJECTED WATER CONSUMPTION RATES

Year	Total Population in Jamestown	Population Projected in Service Area	Metered/Projected Water Usage			Average Day Demand*
			Residential	Commercial	Government	
2016	5,451	3,184	48.13 MG	5.45 MG	1.84 MG	0.152 MGD
2021	5,487	3,268	49.22 MG	5.90 MG	2.0 MG	0.156 MGD
2036	5,675	3,456	52.10 MG	7.26 MG	2.3 MG	0.169 MGD

* Based on consumption alone (i.e. non-account water not included)

Residential water use for the 5-year period was projected based on a service area population of 3,268 people and an average per capita residential water use of 41.3 gallons per capita per day (gpcd), equivalent to the average per capita residential water use for 2016. Only modest population growth is expected over this timeframe and residential water use is anticipated to remain relatively consistent. Similarly, residential water use for the 20-year planning period was projected based on a service area population of 3,456 and 41.3 gpcd. This assumes that efficient residential water use continues to be a priority in Jamestown.

Commercial and governmental water usage for the 20-year planning period was projected to be equivalent to the highest use rates over the previous 10 years, as shown on Worksheet No. 21. Commercial water use was 7.26 MG in 2005 and governmental water use was 2.30 MG in 2009. Estimates for the 5-year planning period were made assuming a steady, constant increase from 2016 to 2036. Water use by the commercial and government sector in Jamestown has declined over time, and relatively little commercial and governmental development is expected in the JWD service area or in Jamestown as a whole.

The JWD has traditionally used a maximum day to average day peaking factor of 2.0 to estimate maximum day demand (MDD) in the system. Table 4.3 shows the current ADD and MDD as well as projections for the 5-year and 20-year planning periods, based on consumption.

Table 4.3
CURRENT AND PROJECTED AVERAGE DAY & MAXIMUM DAILY DEMANDS

YEAR	AVERAGE DAY DEMAND*	MAXIMUM DAY DEMAND**
2016	0.152 MGD	0.304 MGD
2021	0.156 MGD	0.312 MGD
2036	0.169 MGD	0.338 MGD

* Based on consumption alone (i.e. non-account water excluded)
** Estimated using MDD to ADD ration of 2.0

Projected estimates for water produced have been made assuming 15% non-account water, consistent with State goals. Therefore, the ADD and MDD based on water production are estimated to be 0.18 MGD and 0.36 MGD, respectively, for the 5-year planning period. Similarly, the ADD and MDD are estimated to be 0.19 MGD and 0.39 MGD for the 20-year planning period.

It is noted that non-account water currently exceeds 15% but it has met the State's goal of 15% in the past. These estimates are presented on Worksheet No. 29A along with the estimated available supply capacity. Worksheet No. 29A underscores the importance of JWD obtaining a better understanding of, and altogether lowering, non-account water in the system. One significant step toward this goal is reclaiming the majority of backwash water that currently is discharged to Great Creek, as discussed in Section 2.10 of this WSSMP.

4.3 Category & Subcategory and Major Users Future Demand

Future residential and commercial water demands are summarized on Worksheet No. 27 and in Table 4.2. There are no major users in the system, nor are any current users expected to increase demand to rates that would qualify them as a major user (i.e., demands in excess of 3 million gallons annually). The JWD is not aware of any potential major user currently in planning.

4.4 Legal Obligations to Provide Water

The JWD does not have any wholesale customers, major users, or any other legal obligations to provide water.

4.5 Service Area Extension

4.5.1 Urban Water District

Under the Urban and Rural Water District Regulations adopted in 1986, the Town has specific guidelines for new connections to the water system. Service connections for use other than one or two-family homes require approval of the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners. Applicants must show to the satisfaction of the Board that the request for service:

1) is consistent with the Comprehensive Community Plan;
2) will not impair available resources of the urban water district;
3) will not reduce the level of fire protection; and
4) will not reduce the quality or quantity of water provided to existing users.

Property owners whose land is within the district or which has frontage on a district boundary road may request a water service connection. Because of the relatively small supply capacity of the system, no expansion of the urban water district is planned or anticipated at this time.

4.5.2 Jamestown Shores Neighborhood

From time to time, the issue of water service to the Jamestown Shores area is raised. This area in the northern half of the island houses 40% of the Town's overall population. There is currently no public water service available in the area.

The Shores area was subdivided in the 1940s into very small lots. Most lots are less than a quarter acre. Each home must have a well and onsite sewage disposal system on the property. This factor, coupled with poor soil conditions, creates the potential for groundwater contamination.

If water quality problems become evident in Jamestown Shores, measures may be needed to provide potable water to the area. This scenario would exact a severe financial and service burden on the Water Department. New transmission lines, pump stations, and possibly other system improvements would be required. There are no plans for serving this area now or in the immediate future, but it is doubtful whether sufficient raw water could be found on the island to meet this demand should it become necessary.

It is therefore imperative that the Town of Jamestown makes every reasonable effort to ensure that water quality in the Jamestown Shores area is maintained. Steps that the Town has taken and should continue in an effort to minimize health risks associated with this area include:

- Monitoring RIDEM's granting of OWTS permits in the area;
- Require maintenance of existing septic systems;
- Create a soils overlay district and prohibit OWTS where severe limitations exist;
- Strictly enforce local regulations on OWTS setbacks from wetlands;
- Encourage RIDEM to consider alternative OWTS technology where appropriate.

SECTION 5.0
AVAILABLE WATER

5.1 General

North Pond is the primary water supply for the Jamestown system. The JWD supplements the reservoir with water withdrawn from their supply well, JR-1, during peak demand times of year. Well withdrawals typically make up a very small amount of the water withdrawn from the JWD's sources.

Analysis of the safe yield of the North Pond Reservoir system was conducted previously by staff of the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, Division of Water Supply Management. The purpose of the study was to determine the ability of the existing system to meet the water supply needs of the existing customer base. The full report was provided in the last WSSMP, while this chapter presents the major findings of the study. Also presented are the findings of a more recent study, completed in 2000 by Fay, Spofford and Thorndike, Inc. (FS&T).

In times of drought, the JWD has also utilized South Pond for its water supply. A study of the safe yield of the watershed was conducted by Richard Hazen in 1983. This report will be referred to for supporting data on the probable safe yield of South Pond, though the reservoir has not been used for some time.

5.2 Physical Characteristics of the Reservoirs

Jamestown's reservoirs were constructed in the 19th century by the creation of earth dams in two natural drainage swales. The spillways have been modernized to concrete structures permitting outflow above a certain water level. There is no provision for flashboards at either spillway. Elevation of North Pond, when full is 37 feet above mean sea level, 27 feet above South Pond.

Both reservoirs are shallow, and as such are subject to high rates of evaporation during the hottest months. South Pond, being of small capacity with a fairly large drainage area, is very responsive to rainfall, especially when the ground is saturated. Public Works officials have observed the water level in South Pond rise a foot overnight. Because of the physical and water quality limitations of South Pond, it is not considered a reliable source of supply but remains an active source that can potentially be used in the future should some of its water quality limitations be suitably addressed.

5.3 Safe Yield of Surface Waters

5.3.1 FS&T Safe Yield Analysis, October 2000

FS&T completed a safe yield study of North and South Ponds in October 2000 on behalf of the JWD. The Safe Yield Analysis Report (text only) is included in Appendix D. This represents the most recent safe yield analysis performed on the JWD's supply sources.

FS&T created a computer model to simulate the Town's water supply system and compute the safe yield. The model incorporated historic hydrologic and hydraulic factors (i.e. precipitation, direct runoff, evaporation, demand withdrawal rates) as well as current operational factors in its mass balance approach. The results of this analysis are presented in Table 5.1. A second safe yield analysis was then conducted whereby the transfer of water from South Pond to North Pond was simulated. These results are presented in Table 5.2.

Table 5.1
SAFE YIELD (gpd)

Average Surface Water Inflow Factor	North Pond	South Pond	Total
0.40	175,000	86,000	261,000
0.45	**194,000**	**89,000**	**283,000**
0.50	213,000	92,000	305,000

Table 5.2
SAFE YIELD WITH TRANSFER PUMPING (gpd)

Average Surface Water Inflow Factor	North Pond	South Pond	Total
0.40	304,000	80,000	384,000
0.45	**321,000**	**83,000**	**404,000**
0.50	333,000	55,000	421,000

A transfer pumping between South Pond and North Pond is in place but is not typically used due to the water quality issues in South Pond.

5.3.2 Previous Analyses

RIDEM chose a method of computer mass balance of reservoir inflows and outflows using the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Hydrologic Engineering Center program HEC-5: Simulation of Flood Control and Conservation Systems.

The Hazen study used stream flow records of mainland rivers. Additionally, the study used storage yield curves recorded in NEWWA reports from 1969. Studies of the 27 square mile Abbott Run watershed and the 93 square mile Scituate watershed during the record-breaking drought of the mid 1960s were used to determine the expected yield of a reservoir in the region. The NEWWA procedure takes into account the drainage area; the percentage of drainage area covered by the reservoir; the rainfall and probable loss by evaporation; the stream flow; and the storage required to assure the desired supply. Data are computed on the basis of drainage areas, with safe yield and storage required stated per square mile.

North Pond
Applying the HEC-5 methodology, the following are the results of the safe yield analysis for different drought scenarios:

Table 5.3
NORTH POND SAFE YIELD

Drought Analysis	Safe Yield (GPD)
1% change of occurrence (100% reliability)	175,000
5% change of occurrence (95% reliability)	210,000
Drought of Record (99% reliability)	185,000

South Pond
Although South Pond is a small reservoir, it receives runoff from 70 percent of the watershed, or 0.7 square miles. Total runoff is 700,000 gpd, but the characteristics of the drainage area are significantly different from the North Pond drainage area. A vast wetland encompasses much of the watershed above South Pond. This increases evaporation and transpiration and reduces the quantity of runoff, especially during dry weather.

South Pond was drawn daily for five months in early 1981. Pumping averaged 180,000 gpd, with a maximum one-day yield of 364,000 gallons. Hazen's estimate of the safe yield of the reservoir is as follows:

Table 5.4
SOUTH POND SAFE YIELD

Drought Analysis	Safe Yield (GPD)
2% change of occurrence (98% reliability)	100,000

Like the FS&T Evaluation, the results of this study suggest that partial use of South Pond would substantially increase available water to the system.

Because South Pond is served by more than two thirds of the drainage area of the watershed, its storage capacity is the primary limiting factor in its utility to the water supply. The other deficiency of South Pond is water quality. Below North Pond, runoff passes slowly through a large wetland on the way to South Pond. This "percolating" process causes the water in South Pond to have high quantities of organic matter, iron, acid, and other contaminants. This results in discoloration and unpleasant tastes and odors.

Drought Duration
The drought of the 1960s is generally considered the drought of record in this region. However, at the time of the drought, the population of Jamestown was around 2,500, half of the current population. No records exist as to the extent of the drought in Jamestown, but anecdotal information suggests that the Town's water system did not experience an inability to provide sufficient water to customers.

During the summer of 1993, a short-term drought occurred. From late-July through September, Jamestown received very little rainfall. As the summer season progressed, evaporation combined with diminished inflow and high demand to create a crisis situation for the water supply system.

South Pond, normally reserved for supplemental supply, was already at the bottom of the reserve storage zone though no water had been drawn from it. The Town instituted an outdoor watering ban in August, and conservation was greatly encouraged.

Efforts to reduce water consumption were not sufficient to stabilize the level of the reservoirs. By late summer North Pond held only a 20-day supply of water. The National Guard was notified and began delivering water by truck from North Kingstown. This practice continued until November 15 of that year.

When winter rains began to recharge South Pond, it was used to supply the water system, allowing North Pond to recharge without use. It was found that when water is drawn from South Pond, the rate of flow through the upstream wetland increases. This unfortunately does not result in improved water quality.

In the final analysis, the National Guard delivered 7.5 million gallons to the Jamestown water supply. It was estimated at the end of the deliveries that the North Pond volume was 6.7 million gallons. Jamestown would almost certainly have run out of water had not the National Guard helped supplement the supply.

The Town has prepared a plan to avoid having a situation like the 1993 water deficiency in the future. The plan is described in the augmentation study section as well as in Section 10 – Drought Management of this WSSMP.

Water Withdrawals
There are no withdrawals from Jamestown Brook.

5.4 Limitations to Water Use

The new water treatment plant has a design capacity of 0.5 MGD, more than the safe yield of the supply sources and above current and future estimates of the MDD. The only limitation to drawing water is the water quality of South Pond. Even when the reservoir is full, water quality at South Pond is much lower than North Pond. While the new treatment plant was designed to treat water from South Pond, sludge generation when using raw water from South Pond makes the treatment plant inefficient. Therefore, supply from South Pond is not typically used.

5.5 Available Water/Demand Comparisons

Although the two reservoirs appear to have a combined safe daily yield of 283,000 gallons, the actual available water is less due to the poor water quality of South Pond, as noted above. In the past, North Pond has been used almost exclusively for supply, providing the Town with a safe daily yield of 185,000 gallons (based on the RIDEM analysis and the Drought of Record). Also, it is doubtful whether South Pond could truly provide 100,000 gpd, due to the water quality problems described above. The ADD exceeds the safe yield of North Pond during the warmer months each year, and the JWD supplements supply with withdrawals from Well JR-1 in periods of higher water use. The JWD has implemented a number of water conservation strategies and continues to impose outdoor water use restrictions in an attempt to control water use peaks during the summer months.

5.6 Alternative Supply

The JWD maintains alternative supply sources in addition to North Pond and the two active supply wells, JR-1 and JR-3. While South Pond is considered an active supply source and is

maintained as such, it effectively acts as an alternate surface water supply as withdrawals are infrequent due to raw water quality.

It was the JWD's intent with construction of the new treatment plant in 2011 to increase treatment capacity to 500,000 gpd while also having the capability to treat water from South Pond. In practice; however, the treatment process is inefficient and a high volume of sludge is generated when raw water from South Pond is used, makings withdrawals from South Pond impractical.

Over the years, the JWD explored development of additional supply wells around wells JR-1 and JR-3. However, these other wells are currently not being used as supply due to concerns over groundwater depletion.

The JWD has an emergency interconnection with North Kingstown, consisting of truck-mounted flexible piping that can be connected to hydrants on either side of the Jamestown Verrazano Bridge. This interconnection is not intended for permanent use, and development of a permanent interconnection is not immediately feasible and would be extremely costly due to Jamestown's isolated nature as an island in Narragansett Bay, over a mile from the nearest mainland.

5.7 Supply Augmentation Study

Since 1993 the Town has investigated various alternatives to source augmentation to meet the ever-increasing demand requirement of drinking water. The following summarizes the actions taken to augment supply.

5.7.1 Water Supply Committee Report (1995)

In response to the drought of 1993, the Town established a Water Supply Committee. The committee was comprised of a variety of professionals with expertise in drinking water issues. Over a two-year period, the committee developed and evaluated a number of alternatives to increase the supply of public water. The committee completed its report in 1995.

A copy of the Water Supply Committee report was provided in the previous WSSMP. Below is a brief description of the primary alternatives considered by the committee, as presented in this report. The committee was only charged with evaluating supply augmentation. Water conservation has been considered separately by the Conservation Commission and JWD staff.

1. *Expand North Reservoir* – This alternative included diversion of Carr Creek and improvements to the impoundment dam. Carr Creek watershed has an area of 0.11 square miles, which could yield over 100,000 gpd. Also, it was estimated that raising the spillway and dam at North Pond by 12 inches would result in an increase in storage capacity of 8 MG. This volume represented a 35-day supply of water, based on 1992 consumption. It would represent a 40-day supply based on current ADD.

Both the Carr Creek diversion and dam improvements involve significant permitting and engineering studies. The committee recommended no action on this alternative at that time, and this alternative has not been revisited since.

2. *Development of South Pond* – South Pond could be utilized if water quality were improved sufficiently to make the water treatable. Methods of reducing the effects of organic material in the watershed were discussed, but this possibility was dismissed as impractical and requiring extensive further study.

Initial results indicate the same portion of South Pond water may be returned to North Pond through transfer pumping or mixed at the treatment plant, but this alternative required further evaluation. Since then, the new treatment plant was designed to treat water from South Pond, but the increased sludge generation would make treatment too inefficient for long term use.

3. *Bedrock Drilling* – This approach involves drilling a series of wells to tap water trapped in bedrock fissures. Significant background study has been done to determine the most effective well locations. The water would be pumped directly into the distribution system if quality is high enough, or it could be pumped to the treatment plant.

The JWD has done extensive well exploration over the years. Well JR-3 is a result of these efforts and has been in service since 2000.

4. *Water Conservation* – Developing methods of reducing per capita consumption were recommended as part of the report. The Conservation Commission has recommended specific steps for water conservation. These affect residential and commercial consumers, as well as treatment plant operations.

Among the most significant recommendations in the report are: (1) an education program to raise public awareness on methods of water conservation, and (2) "change-out" and retrofit programs to encourage/require users to utilize water conserving fixtures, toilets, and washing machines. The results of these programs are discussed elsewhere in this WSSMP.

Results

The Town opted to pursue Alternatives #3 and #4, which were met with success. Well JR-3 has been in service since 2000. Estimated yields from the wells JR-1 and JR-3 are 50,000 gpd, each. They are only used at times of year with high demand. Water conservation measures have also been proven successful and the JWD will continue to pursue water conservation in the system. For instance, the ADD presented in the 1993 report was 248,000 gpd and was a similar rate in the 2000 Safe Yield Analysis performed by FS&T, referenced earlier. Future ADD estimates were projected to increase, but they have decreased and the ADD currently averages 200,000 gpd for a typical year. The JWD has realized a lot of success through water conservation practices.

5.7.2 Water Treatment Feasibility Study – 1999

In September 1998, the Town of Jamestown contracted Fay, Spofford & Thorndike, Inc. to evaluate alternative sources of water supply and the feasibility of associated water treatment requirements. A Water Treatment Feasibility Study was prepared in April 1999. The Executive Summary from the Report was provided in the previous WSSMP. Below is a brief description of the alternatives that were considered in the report.

The report concluded that North Pond is not able to meet the ADD based on its estimated safe yield and recommended that the Town explore one of two tracks for increasing supply. One of the options presented in this report was to

> *"establish a permanent connection with North Kingstown at an estimated life cycle cost of about $3.2 million pending discussions with North Kingstown officials and a more detailed cost evaluation. This has the advantages of providing adequate water supply and being more reliable in terms of water quality. The major disadvantages are cost and the Town becomes dependent upon an outside community for its water supply."*

The Town has since developed an emergency interconnection (6-inch flexible water line) between hydrants with the Town of North Kingstown and the Town of Jamestown, but a permanent connection has not been implemented.

The second recommended track was to develop additional supply in Jamestown. Since 1995 the Town had done extensive well exploration and development. These efforts resulted in installation of Well JR-3 with an estimated safe yield of 50,000 gpd, like that of Well JR-1 though both wells are never used at the same time.

Utilizing Narragansett Bay as a water supply source had also been reviewed. High-pressure reverse Osmosis (RO) is the membrane-separation technique typically utilized to reduce the total dissolved solids (TDS) in the seawater from 34,000 mg/l to less than 500 mg/l for drinking water. This was a very costly option, estimated at close to $6 million for construction of a desalination plant. Costs associated with desalination have increased since completion of this report and this alternative has not been seriously explored in recent years.

5.7.3 Limnological Baseline Study

In 1999, the Town retained Ecosystem Consulting Service, Inc. to conduct a limnological baseline study of the surface water sources based on recommendations from FS&T's 1998 report summarized above. The intent of this study was to quantify the quality of water from the two reservoirs, identify reservoir management techniques, and investigate ways to increase available water supply for the Town. The end result was to assist in identifying cost effective, reasonable approaches to increasing water availability for the Town.

On December 16, 1999, FS&T issued a final/supplemental limnological baseline study for the North and South Ponds in addition to the above. This report identified specific alternatives which could be implemented to increase the overall yield from the surface water supplies while maintaining a reasonable water quality, given the raw water quality limitations of South Pond.

Both reports were provided in the previous WSSMP. Several recommendations for increasing the available water supply were presented, which are summarized as follows:

- Increase Safe Yield from North Pond
    - Intercepting and treating water from the South Pond watershed adjacent to the North Pond watershed north of Route 138 and east of wells JR1 and JR3, and diverting this water to North Pond.
    - Increasing the North Pond Reservoir level by 10-14 inches by the addition of flashboards during early summer.
- Improve Water Quality from North Pond
    - By the addition of stormwater detention basins to treat water entering North Pond from the watershed area west of North Main Street. The DPQ was already developed design plans for the installation of these basins to address this issue.
    - The addition of a hypolimnetic aeration and depth selective supply withdrawal system.
- Improve South Pond Water Quality
    - Correcting the "leakage-overflow" to the west from South Pond.

- Increasing the storage volume in South Pond through a shallow reservoir expansion to the west from the dam.
- Installing a hydrologic discharge control assembly at the South Pond spillway.
- Installing a depth-selective supply withdrawal structure at South Pond.

The total cost of these recommendations was estimated at $95,000. It was also recommended that a safe yield study of North and South Ponds be conducted to verify the proper transfer rate between the two ponds and to determine the impact of increasing the North Pond reservoir level. This was conducted in 2000 and was discussed earlier in this section.

SECTION 6.0
SUPPLY MANAGEMENT

6.1 Water Quality Protection

The Town of Jamestown recognizes the critical nature of protecting the public water supply. Because Conanicut Island lacks a municipal quality aquifer, protecting the surface reservoirs is very important. The Town has taken a number of measures to ensure long-term protection of the reservoirs and watershed.

The remainder of this section contains measures undertaken by the Town of Jamestown to ensure the protection of Jamestown Brook Watershed. It is intended, that upon completion of this section, the reader will understand the level of commitment that Jamestown has demonstrated towards the protection of its most valuable resource.

Zoning

There are no industrial uses within the public supply watershed. All 760 acres of the Watershed are in the RR-200 zoning district with a minimum lot requirement of 200,000 square feet (4.6 acres), however, the land is predominantly open space. As such, there are no known point sources of pollution within the watershed.

In order to further protect the watershed, the Zoning Ordinance prohibits location of any onsite wastewater treatment system (OWTS) within 150 feet of a bog, floodplain, pond, marsh, or swamp.

The Zoning Ordinance also contains a lot merger provision for identical ownership of small parcels.

Site Plan Review

Over 85% of the watershed has been permanently protected from development. Property that remains in private ownership has little potential for development. A site plan review process is used to ensure that future development within the watershed does not adversely affect water quality. A development plan is required for any construction in the district that is zoned RR-200. The plan must include a topographic map, a soils map, and a discussion of water quality impacts. Topics covered should be as follows:

1. Erosion control during construction;
2. Disposal of storm water runoff; release rates, drainage system, detention/ retention basins;
3. Sewage disposal methods and impacts on the environment;
4. Area of impervious surface, measures for groundwater infiltration; and
5. Disclosure of any toxic substance to be stored on site.

The standards for review of the development plan are as follows:

1. Rhode Island Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook
2. Area of disturbance must be at least 300' from reservoir or any tributary
3. Minimize impervious surface
4. Permanent vegetation cover in unpaved areas
5. Construction must minimize area of disturbance and time of exposure
6. Detention and retention basins for no net increase in runoff

Underground Storage Tanks
New underground storage tanks are prohibited in all districts.

Subdivision Regulations
Any subdivision of land in Jamestown must include a soil erosion control plan that must conform to Eastern RI Soil Conservation District.

Wastewater Management
The Town of Jamestown passed an ordinance in 2001 geared toward improving maintenance and inspections of OWTS on the Island. The program consists of routine inspections, issuing maintenance reminders, a web-based database, system siting and installation requirements, and the designation of a High Groundwater Table District. The Town performed an initial round of inspections in 2003 and began a routine inspection program in 2006. Systems are inspected every three or five years based on system size and the results recorded on the web-based database. The Town can authorize pump-out of a system at the property owner's expense if they deem the system to be at risk of impending failure. Several dozen systems have been repaired or replaced as a result of this inspection program.

Conanicut Island Land Trust (CILT)
CILT remains active in identifying priority properties and wetland areas and taking appropriate protection measures. This includes properties within the watershed of North and South Ponds.

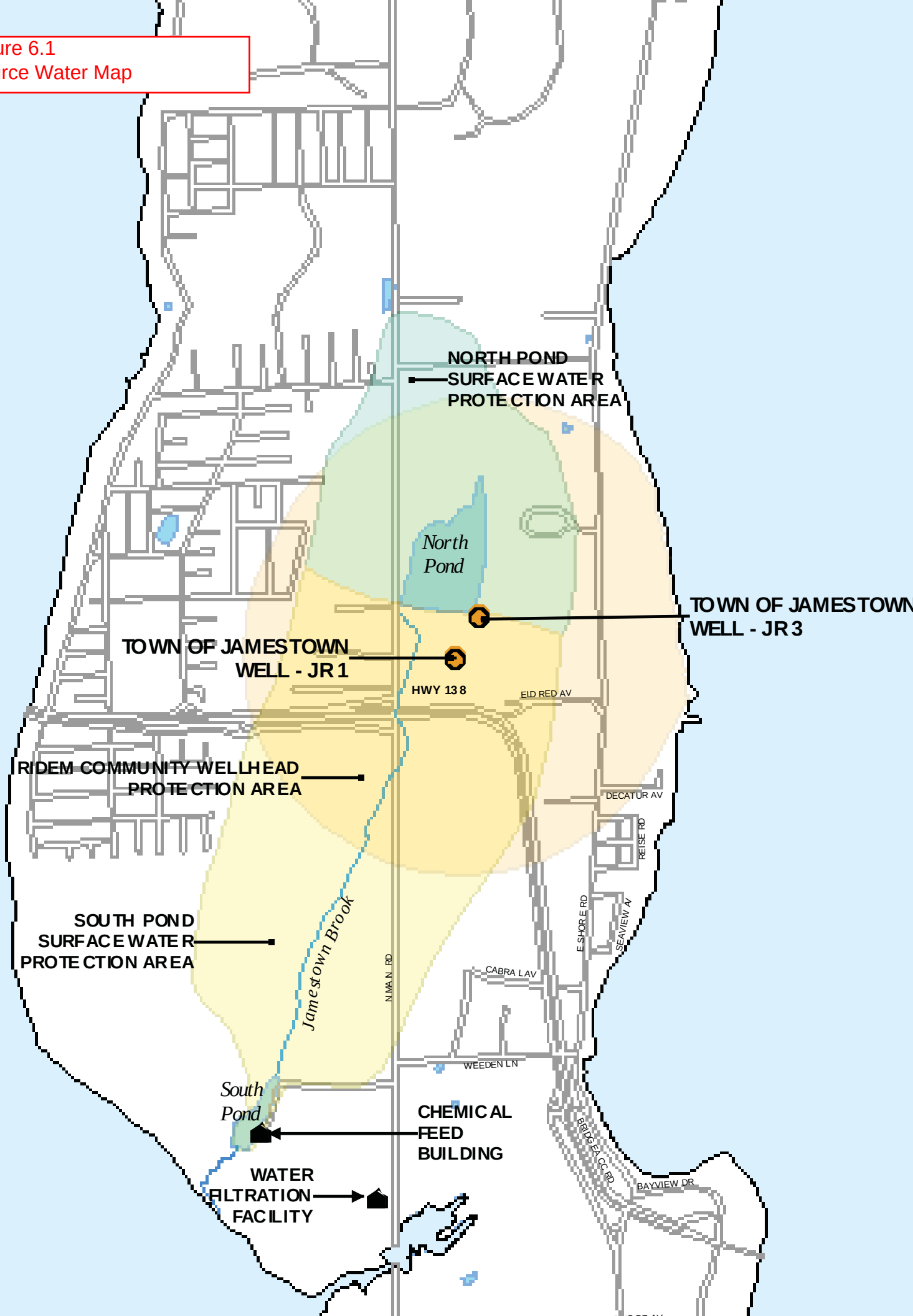
In addition to the land trust, the Town of Jamestown will continue an aggressive acquisition of fee simple and development rights to all properties located within the Jamestown Brook watershed. This is in accordance with the Jamestown Comprehensive Community Plan.

Copper Sulfate Application
Because of the relatively shallow basin of both reservoirs, periodic applications of copper sulfate are made. The Water Department monitors water quality testing and maintains a copper reading of 1 ppm in North Pond. In most years, this requires 3 to 5 treatments per summer. Treatments are made by hand from a small boat at the rate of 300 lbs. per month from May through August.

South Pond is rarely treated because it is seldom used as a water supply source. Also, the turnover of water in South Pond is fairly rapid, limiting the effects of copper sulfate treatment.

Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA)
In September 1997, the Atlantic States Rural Water Association completed a Wellhead Protection Plan for the Community of Jamestown (Reference Appendix E). This Plan contains the following: a delineation of the WHPA, an inventory of potential contamination sources, priority ranking of potential contamination sources, a wellhead protection management plan, a groundwater quality analysis of Community Well JR-1, and proposed management strategies. The delineated area is depicted on Figure 6.1. Land in the WHPA comprises approximately 280 acres. It is noted that to the best of the JWD's knowledge, fuel storage and other equipment have been removed from a power generating facility that is referenced in this Plan.

Figure 6.1
Source Water Map



Analysis of Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Requirements
Jamestown contracts with the Rhode Island Department of Health to perform periodic water quality testing procedures. Tests are performed weekly and quarterly. The beneficial effect of this arrangement is two-fold: (1) RIDOH has the best technical knowledge of the types of testing required for public water supplies, and (2) there is no transfer of information required since reports are filed with RIDOH.

Jamestown's public water does not exceed action levels for any contaminants. In fact, water quality is excellent from a health standpoint. The only complaints logged regarding public water have to do with color and taste. Because of the amount of organic matter both in the reservoirs and in the intervening wetland, raw water entering the system is tea-colored and bitter tasting. During most periods, treatment reduces these elements to undetectable levels.

Treatment Procedures
Raw water is pumped from either North Pond or South Pond to the treatment plant. Pre-chlorination is done at the South Pond pump station, so that it is effective during the transportation time to the treatment plant. The first treatment processes at the plant are screening, pH adjustment, and coagulation. Flow splits and is treated in parallel membrane filtration basins than receives disinfection and corrosion control additives. Procedures to remove volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and trihalomethanes (THMs) have not been necessary, as Jamestown's water is below the threshold for treatment.

Surface Water Treatment Rule
Raw water receives pretreatment from a chemical feed system located in a building at South Pond that feeds Chlorine Dioxide directly into the main to treat the raw water prior to it entering the treatment facility at North Road. Chlorine dioxide is highly soluble in water and is effective at disinfection and improving color, odor, and taste. The pretreatment facility was constructed in 1991 and has been in full operation since that time. Water flows through a screen at the head of the plant to remove large particulate matter prior to water entering the treatment system.

Lead and Copper Rule
The JWD has been, and currently is, below compliance levels for lead and copper. The 2015 Consumer Confidence Report (provided as Appendix F) summarizes lead and copper results for calendar year 2014.

Inorganic and Synthetic Chemicals
The JWD has been within or below compliance levels for inorganic and synthetic compounds in raw water sources and the distribution system.

Radionuclides in Drinking Water
The JWD has been within or below compliance levels for radionuclides in the water system.

Phase VIa: Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products
The Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) regulation was promulgated on December 16, 1998. The D/DBP Rule (Stage 1) included MCLs for four trihalomethanes (0.080 mg/l), five most common Haloacetic Acids (0.060 mg/l), Bromate (0.010 mg/l) and Chlorite (1.0 mg/l). Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goals (MRDLG) of 4.0, 4.0 and 0.8 mg/l have been set for Chlorine, Chloramines and Chlorine Dioxide, respectively.

The Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) regulation was promulgated on January 4, 2006. The intent of the rule is to reduce potential cancer and reproductive and developmental health risks from disinfection byproducts (DBPs) in drinking water. The rule

applies to community and non-transient, non-community water systems that add and/or deliver treated water with a primary or residual disinfectant other than ultraviolet light serving less than 10,000. The rule requires systems to meet MCLs at a local running annual average at each compliance monitoring location for two groups of DBPs, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). The running annual average TTHM concentration is below 80 parts per billion and the running annual average HAA5 concentration is below 60 parts per billion. The JWD is in compliance with the disinfection byproduct rule.

Groundwater Rule

The Groundwater Rule, referenced in the previous WSSMP for the JWD, went into effect in 2006, as anticipated. However, this rule does not apply to the JWD because they combine groundwater supply with surface water withdrawn from North Pond.

SECTION 7.0
DEMAND MANAGEMENT

7.1 General

Demand Management consists of conservation measures which achieve long-term water savings by providing incentives and technical assistance to the customer base as a means of improving efficiency of water use and reducing waste. Such water conservation measures, whereby suppliers and/or local water utilities work to influence water consumption, is the most fundamental approach to water conservation since the ability to conserve water lies primarily with the water user. Consequently, the success of these measures is highly dependent upon consumer participation and cooperation.

The JWD actively promotes a water conservation program by checking meter accuracy and addressing issues such as waste, detection of water leakage, promotion of conservation measures, and peak usage reduction.

7.2 Demand Management Strategy (2012)

The *Rules and Procedures Governing the Water Use and Efficiency Act for Major Public Water Suppliers* (Act) was enacted in 2011 to establish efficient water use targets for all major water suppliers in Rhode Island. The Act also required that major suppliers complete a demand management strategy (DMS), documenting how they would meet each of the specified goals.

7.2.1 Goals

The demand management goals required of major water suppliers identified in the Act includes:

1. Residential average annual water use of 65 gallons per capita per day (gpcd);
2. Efficient outdoor water use;
3. Efficient indoor water use;
4. A full accounting of non-billed water;
5. Leakage of no more than 10%; and
6. Accurate metering and billing.

In addition, the Act established required methodologies that must be employed in an effort to meet these goals, including:

- Initiating a program to accomplish 100% metering of all water delivered by December 31, 2012, as specified in R.I. General Laws §46-15.3-22(b).
- Initiating a program for the maintenance and replacement of meters by December 31, 2012, as specified in R.I. General Laws §46-15.3-22(b).
- Initiating a program for installing radio frequency reading systems by December 31, 2012, as specified in R.I. General Laws §46-15.3-22(b).
- Recording metered usage and bill quarterly or more frequently by December 31, 2013, as specified in R.I. General Laws §46-15.3-22(c).
- Educating customers in regard to efficient water use.
- Establishing rate structures that are adequate to fund all water supply costs, are equitable, sensitive to economic impacts, and encourage efficient water use, per R.I. General Laws §39-15.1-3 or §45-39.1.5 as applicable.
- Implementing leak detection programs in accordance with AWWA standards and initiating a system-wide leak detection program if leakage is more than 10% of the water purchased.

Other optional methods for meeting the efficient water use targets are also discussed in Part 4.0 of the Act. These include billing structures that encourage efficient water use, methods for reducing non-agricultural water use, efficient indoor water use strategies, and methods of improving water use efficiency by major users.

The JWD completed its Demand Management Strategy in 2012, which served as an addendum to Section 7 of their WSSMP. The following sections provide an update to the 2012 Demand Management Strategy.

7.2.2 Residential Average Annual Per-Capita Water Use

The residential average annual per capita water use in the JWD system was estimated to be approximately between 40 and 43 gpcd for the period from 2009 to 2012. These averages were based on total metered residential water use and a residential population of approximately 3,168 people in the service area. More recently, metered residential water use was 48.13 million gallons in 2016, which represents 41.3 gpcd based on an estimated 3,184 residents in the system.

Water use in the JWD system is impacted by seasonal changes in population to a greater degree than other water systems in Rhode Island. It is difficult to accurately compute the year-round population in the system, and it is acknowledged that seasonal population fluctuations have some level of impact on per capita water use estimates. However, the JWD has very little multi-family housing, which is often accounted for in the commercial customer base in other systems. Therefore, the JWD has a high degree of confidence that actual residential water use continues to meet the State's goal of 65 gpcd.

7.2.3 Efficient Water Use

The SWSB has implemented programs to improve the efficiency of indoor and outdoor water use by its customers. Plumbing fixtures and appliances used in any new construction project must meet the JWD's water efficiency standards in order to be permitted for connection to the JWD system. The building code mandates that all new construction in Jamestown must be fitted with water conservation fixtures, including 1.5 gallons/flush toilet, sink faucet which takes 7.5 seconds to fill a quart container, and a shower head which takes 6.5 seconds to fill a quart container.

For existing homes, any replacement dishwasher, clothes washer, or other appliance using water must also meet these water efficiency standards. The JWD requires customers to file a permit with the JWD to ensure compliance with the water efficient standards. These standards are published in the JWD's Rules and Regulations, which are available on the Town's website (http://www.jamestownri.gov/Home/ShowDocument?id=1465).

The JWD established a Residential Retrofit Program (RRP) in the mid-1990s, offering complimentary retrofit kits to interested homeowners to assist them in conserving water. The kits are still available at the Town Offices and contain a low-flow showerhead, faucet flow-restrictors, a water displacement bag for toilets, and leak detection tablets. Efficient plumbing fixtures are now a requirement for all homes connected to the JWD system, and a quarterly surcharge is charged to any homeowner that fails to meet these requirements. Additionally, the JWD enacted a regulation in 1999 requiring that all clothes washers meet the Town's water efficiency standards by May 2014.

An outdoor water use ban has historically been imposed each year from June 1st to August 31st. Additionally, water use bans are put into effect when the water level at North Pond, the JWD's primary supply, falls more than 42 inches below the spillway elevation. Also, connection of lawn irrigation systems in the JWD supply system is strictly prohibited without prior approval. Violators are called in front of the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners and may be fined

for failing to comply with the JWD's outdoor water use restrictions. These mandatory restrictions in outdoor water use are significant at maintaining relatively low per capita water use, as the vast majority of the service area is residential development of low to medium density.

A public information program promoting water efficiency is run through the Planning Department. The department periodically sends out press releases on the need to reduce water consumption and potential methods for implementing conservation practices. Brochures are made available to educate residents on voluntary conservation methods.

7.2.4 Full Accounting of Non-Billed Water

Non-billed water is defined as the difference between the amount of water withdrawn from the system's supply sources and the amount of water sold to the customer base. Typically, between 70 million and 85 million gallons of water have been withdrawn from the JWD's supply reservoirs each year, while between 50 million and 65 million gallons of water are sold to customers based on meter readings. In 2016, approximately 78.6 million gallons was withdrawn from supply while metered water use was 55.4 million gallons.

Sources of non-billed water that the JWD accounts for in a typical year, and the estimated volumes of water associated with each are as follows:

- Fire Department Allowance: Typically 200,000 gallons annually;
- Hydrant Flushing: One (1) million gallons annually;
- Storm Drain Flushing: Typically 50,000 gallons annually;
- Sewer Cleaning: Typically 100,000 gallons annually;
- Water Quality and Other Testing: Two (2) million gallons annually; and
- Process Water at Treatment Plants: Eight (8) to twelve (12) million gallons annually, under normal operation.

The remaining volume of non-billed water is unaccounted, of which the majority is attributed to leakage. Water theft, meter inaccuracy, and other miscellaneous withdrawals are believed to be relatively minor and likely represent a small portion of the total unaccounted water volume.

7.2.5 Leakage

The JWD reviewed the amount of water withdrawn from supply sources and compared it to the water sold and accounted for quantities of unbilled water to estimate leakage from 2009 – 2012 in the 2012 Demand Management Strategy. With the exception of 2010, which appeared to represent an outlier, leakage ranged from approximately 5% to 11% and averaged 8.6% annually. This met the State's goal for leakage of 10%. However, leakage in recent years has been estimated to be over 17%. This is a significant increase, and it is questionable whether this is a true reflection of leakage and it likely represents other non-billed water that has not been adequately quantified. The JWD will review their accounting of non-billed water and will monitor leakage in the system.

7.2.6 Metering and Billing

RI General Laws §46-15.3-22(b) required that a program for the installation of radio frequency read devices be initiated by December 31, 2012. It also required that major water suppliers initiate a program to accomplish 100% metering by December 31, 2012, in addition to establishing a meter maintenance and replacement program. RI General Laws §46-15.3-22(c) requires that meter reading and billing be performed at least quarterly by December 31, 2013.

The JWD is currently in compliance with these requirements. Between 1996 and 2000, each of the approximate 1,400 meters in the system were replaced with ARB style remove meters, and all new meters include radio-frequency readers. The system is entirely metered, and all customers are billed at least quarterly. Joint water and sewer bills are sent out each quarter to residential customers and monthly to commercial customers.

The JWD uses a rate structure that encourages water conservation while adequately funding system operations. A flat rate, based on meter size, is charged for the first 5,000 gallons of water used each quarter. The rates for water used beyond the first 5,000 gallons increase under an inclining block rate schedule. This is in addition to the surcharge billed to customers in violation of the JWD's strict water efficiency requirements.

7.3 Residential Retrofit Program (RRP) Plan

In response to the drought of 1993, the Town investigated the potential water savings created by a Residential Retrofit Program (RRP). The study culminated with a presentation by the RIDEM, Division of Water Supply Management to the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners showing how much water would be saved by various retrofit measures.

As of May 17, 1999, the RRP is mandatory. The "Rules and Regulations of the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners" mandated that within 5 years of adoption of these rules, all toilets, showerheads, and faucets in any property connected to the municipal water system, shall meet or exceed low-flow standards set by the Board. It was also required that all washers meet energy star efficiency requirements by 2014. In the event of a deed transfer, the above standards must be met prior to any sale.

The customer base is generally in compliance with these requirements. Residential retrofit kits are still available but are not typically sought after as most homes and businesses comply with the Board's efficiency requirements.

7.4 Major Users Technical Assistance Program

There are no major water users in Jamestown. Restaurants and overnight guesthouses are the largest water users. They are requested to use water efficiently and make reasonable efforts to conserve water.

SECTION 8.0
SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

8.1 Statement of Objectives

Water conservation practices involving system management initiatives are directed at improving the efficiency of, and reducing waste in, the production and distribution of water within a supply system. Such practices are necessary to ensure that the physical components of the water system are properly operated and maintained. Goals of system management include the following:

- Maintaining non-account water use to below 15% of the total system demand, in accordance with State Guide Plan Element 721;
- Maintaining leakage below 10% of system demand;
- Establishing a preventive maintenance program; and,
- Maintaining compliance with applicable requirements of the Rules and Procedures Governing the Water Use and Efficiency Act for Major Public Water Suppliers.

In order to maintain the long-term viability of the public water supply system, fiscal planning must be done to provide sufficient funding for necessary improvements and repairs. Proper management of the system requires that the JWD continuously monitor the condition of equipment and facilities, develop funding mechanisms for future capital expenditures, and respond to regulatory changes with regard to water quality and treatment methods.

The objectives of managing the Jamestown public water supply system are as follows:

- To maintain water treatment equipment to provide consistent, high quality drinking water to the customer base;
- To minimize water losses between the treatment plant and water customers;
- To plan for capital improvements to the water treatment system to maintain efficient plant operation;
- To plan for capital expenditures necessary to meet water quality standards set forth in the Safe Drinking Water Act;
- To meet the operating costs of the water treatment and distribution system
- To keep costs borne by customers at the minimum level necessary to accomplish the above objectives.

8.2 Meter Installation, Maintenance, and Replacement (MIMR) Plan

The JWD is in compliance with RI General Law §46-15.3-22(b). All residential and commercial water services on the public water supply system are metered, and all meters are equipped with radio-frequency automatic meter reading (AMR) units.

The JWD continues its program of meter testing and replacement. The American Water Works Association publication, Water Meters – Selection, Installation, Testing and Maintenance offers standards for meter performance and maintenance which the JWD uses as a guide. Ranges of meter accuracy should be in line with the latest revisions of the AWWA standards (6700 Series) and the State Plumbing Code. Where an AWWA standard for a meter is not available, the Water Department shall demonstrate that the meter is capable of measuring not less than 95% and not more than 105% of the water that passes through the meter. Information on individual water meters is maintained at the Water Department office, and file cards are used to record data relative to meter performance, repairs, and accuracy of metering at the time the meter was

installed. Also, all meter testing information is documented and maintained at the Water Department offices.

Because of the relatively high cost of repairing water meters, most meters will be replaced rather than repaired if they do not perform to AWWA meter standards. New meters are more efficient in their ability to accurately measure water consumed and meters generally "slow down" over time, resulting in an underestimation of water consumption. Generally speaking, residential and small commercial meters have a useful life of approximately 15 years. Most of the meters in the system were installed around 2000, and the JWD will begin to plan for their replacement.

Master meters located at the treatment plant wetwell and finished water pump station will be tested and calibrated annually and repaired or replaced as necessary.

8.3 Leak Detection and Repair (LDR) Plan

The Water Department possesses an electronic detection device used to locate leaks in water lines. This device is used to determine the exact location of a leak prior to ground excavation. Leakage is monitored by the JWD to ensure that it meets the State's goal of no more than 10% of total water in the system. While leakage fluctuates from year to year, the JWD has generally complied with this. Also, the JWD has performed several system improvements over the last 15 years, including replacement of over 2.5 miles of aging pipe prone to breaks and leakage since 2005, which has contributed to relatively low leakage.

Conanicut Island is composed primarily of bedrock with relatively little overburden soil. Because of this, water leaks usually saturate the soil layer and rise to the ground surface where they are often visually identified and reported to the JWD by local officials or residents. Public awareness of the importance of water conservation on the island is such that virtually any leak is reported quickly and by multiple parties. All known leaks receive priority treatment for repair and repairs are made as soon as possible.

8.4 Preventive Maintenance (PM) Plan

The PM Plan is organized around a magnetic yearly calendar board system. All major pieces of equipment are charted and moved on a monthly basis on the calendar board. The maintenance functions are summarized on individual clips and placed on the board at the appropriate month. After the maintenance function is completed, the clip is advanced to the month of the next scheduled maintenance task. Each completed task is recorded on a file card system.

Hydrant flushing and valve exercising is accomplished in the spring/early summer. Each hydrant is flushed clear and appropriate valves are exercised to direct flow to individual hydrants. The schedule is published in the *Jamestown Press* with the usual customer warnings as to laundry staining.

Maintenance Schedule

The following is a list of the major pieces of equipment that are regularly serviced and maintained:

Component	# of Items
Chlorine Dioxide Generator	1
Flow Recorder - South Pond	1
Influent Pumps	3
Zenon Membrane Filter	2
Metering Pumps	12
Backwash Pumps	2
Effluent Pumps	2
Generator	1

Spare parts are maintained as required to replace normal wear parts, along with preventive maintenance kits from the manufacturers. Spare valves, pipe, repair clamps, bends, reducers, etc. are kept in stock for every known size and type of material in the distribution system.

Spare Parts Inventory

Spare parts are stored at the water plant for all essential equipment. A list of equipment vendors is kept on file at the water plant, so that they can be notified immediately if emergency service is needed on any equipment. A list of spare parts is provided on Worksheet No. 33 in Appendix A of this WSSMP.

SECTION 9.0
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

9.1 Emergency Management Planning

As a sole source water provider, Jamestown jealously guards its watershed. Being situated on an island, the JWD has no quick and reasonable alternative water sources in case of emergencies. As a result, the JWD uses the following Emergency Management procedures to deal with a variety of potential emergency situations.

9.2 Known and Potential Risks to Water Supply System

Many of the potential water emergency scenarios would have similar impacts on critical system components. Critical system components include the treatment plant, supply sources, pump station, two standpipes, and transmission mains. These components were described in Section 2 of this WSSMP.

Table 9.1 describes the potential impact emergencies might have on various system components.

Table 9.1
POTENTIAL SYSTEM IMPACTS UNDER VARIOUS EMERGENCY CONDITIONS

IMPACT	Interrupt Supply	Loss of Treatment Plant	Loss of Standpipe	Loss of Pump Station	System Contamination	Prolonged Power Loss
Hurricane	•	•	•	•	•	•
Drought	•					
Earthquake	•	•	•	•	•	•
Hazardous Material Spill	•				•	
Plane Crash		•	•	•	•	•
Vandalism	•	•	•	•	•	•

9.2.1 Hurricane

Because of Jamestown's location at the mouth of Narragansett Bay, a hurricane or major storm could cause significant damage to the water system. Current FEMA flood maps show that the storm surge from a severe hurricane could inundate South Pond, the raw water pump station, and the Treatment Plant. This scenario would incapacitate the production system, forcing residents to rely solely on standpipe storage for potable water. Hurricanes could also present power outages. A long duration power outage could have a significant impact on the treatment plant and pump station.

The Town has a Hurricane Preparedness Plan. The plan describes the duties of all local officials in dealing with a hurricane. The plan requires an annual bench top drill be performed in the middle of summer in preparation for the hurricane season. Hazardous material training drills are scheduled quarterly. Employees are certified at the Technician Level for handling chlorine gas. A copy of the plan can be found in Appendix G.

Scenario – Hurricane

Potential Conditions:
1. South Pond contaminated with seawater.
2. South Pond pump station, treatment plant flooded.
3. Long duration power outage at the treatment plant and pump station, prohibiting transmission of water to system.
4. Clearwell and standpipe storage are not damaged.
5. Finished water storage filled to capacity.

Remaining System Capacity
1. The useable storage in each standpipe is 0.7 million gallons, or 1.4 MG collectively.

Response:

- Limit water consumption to 2 gpd per person to meet only basic needs. This would be accomplished by rationing water from central locations in Town, by authorities, to each homeowner in the water district upon presentation of proper identification.

9.2.2 Drought or Seasonal Water Storage

Jamestown Water Department (JWD) relies on two surface reservoirs for its water supply. The reservoirs are fed almost entirely by precipitation runoff. As a result, the system is vulnerable to the effects of periodic drought conditions. The public water system is also currently drawing a greater volume than the safe daily yield of North Pond, the primary supply source at certain times of year. This causes great fluctuations in the amount of usable stored water in the reservoir from year to year.

A worst-case scenario would be an interruption in the water supply to some or all customers. In this scenario, potable water would be rationed to residents at the rate of 2 gallons per person daily. In order to be prepared for firefighting a minimum of 0.6 MG will be retained in the standpipe. This volume is sufficient for 3 hours of firefighting, which should be able to extinguish most residential fires and provide ample time to request assistance from adjacent communities.

Scenario – Drought

Potential Conditions:
1. Partial or complete loss of water supply due to insufficient storage in reservoirs.
2. Maintain standpipe at maximum capacity.

Remaining System Capacity:
1. Treatment plant capacity will depend on severity of conditions.
2. Connection to emergency supply in North Kingstown may be restricted, depending on regional impact of drought conditions.

Response:

- Invoke mandatory conservation requirements detailed above.

See Section 10 of this WSSMP for more details on Drought Management.

9.2.3 Earthquake

Earthquakes are rare in Rhode Island relative to other parts of the country. They do, however, occur from time to time. Up to this time, earthquakes in the area have been very mild. Some scientists have theorized that the Northeast United States could be prone to an earthquake sometime within the next fifty years.

A severe earthquake could totally incapacitate the water treatment and delivery systems. It can result in structural damage and/or prolonged power outages. In these cases, the Town would activate its primary control center. The Public Works Director is responsible for initial assessment of the situation and shall notify the Town Administrator and confer on proper response. The Rhode Island Department of Transportation shall be notified, and public information on the situation disseminated via the emergency broadcast system.

JWD personnel shall inspect all critical components including: pump shafts, pumps, treatment equipment, mains, and the standpipe. A damage report shall be made to the Public Works Director, who shall notify the Town Administrator and Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners.

If the system is damaged, the Public Works Director shall immediately investigate alternative means of supply. The RI Department of Health shall be notified immediately and appraised of the situation. Component vendors and/or distributors shall be contacted as soon as possible to begin repairs. If there is no apparent damage to the system, water quality shall be monitored and appropriate action taken to ensure that water in the system meets quality standards.

Scenario – Earthquake

Potential Conditions:

1. Major structural damage to treatment plant, pump station, and standpipes possible.
2. Damage to water transmission line from North Pond.
3. Water main breaks in distribution system.
4. Integrity of reservoir dams compromised.
5. Standpipe damaged.

Remaining System Capacity:

1. Treatment plant capacity will depend on the severity of emergency conditions.

Response:

- Invoke mandatory conservation requirements detailed above.
- Inspect all critical components. Determine if any level of normal service can be maintained.
- Inspect dams. If potential for breach exists, evacuate watershed below North Pond and monitor condition.
- Damage to standpipe will require that emergency supply of potable water be secured. Make sources available at central locations at rate of 2 gpd per person to meet only basic needs.
- Immediately begin repair procedures, beginning with major components and transmission lines.

9.2.4 Hazardous Material Spill

Potential for a hazardous material spill includes a release of treatment plant chemicals or an unrelated spill off-site within the Jamestown Watershed. The latter could be caused by a vehicle

or airplane crash, fire, or explosion. Either type of incident could result in contamination of finished or raw water.

The most likely cause is a vehicular accident on Route 138, a limited-access highway that bisects the watershed. The highway drainage system is designed to capture all storm water runoff and transport it to one of two detention ponds. In order to cause an emergency condition to the watershed, an accident would have to occur outside the containment area of the highway.

A hazardous material spill could have numerous effects. First, the raw water quality of the reservoirs could be compromised. A second impact might be restricted access to or use of water system components. There would also be impacts to public water customers and the environment. Possible effects of a hazardous material spill on the JWD's water customers could range from a lack of available water to consumption of contaminated water.

In preparing to deal with a hazardous materials incident, the JWD requires comprehensive training of personnel. Emergency preparedness training includes an orientation seminar. Personnel are given an overview of the entire system and facilities, and the Emergency Preparedness Plan is presented and discussed. Employees are detailed on every aspect of their anticipated involvement to respond to an emergency situation.

Supervisors are required to undergo more rigorous training. All supervisors receive cross training in systems operations, so that they are able to operate all system components. Lower level supervisors are trained to make management decisions in the event of an emergency.

All JWD personnel go through a 40-hour OSHA Hazardous Material Response Training course and are required to attend periodic AWWA seminars in water quality management. Supervisors are required to attend an additional 8-hour OSHA training. Personnel also attend AWWA backflow prevention courses and quality/microbiology seminars regularly. To further prepare for an emergency, the JWD engages in mock emergency exercises. A tabletop exercise is conducted at least annually to keep all personnel and elected and appointed town officials up to date on their emergency duties.

In the event that a hazardous spill should occur, several agencies should be notified, many specific to this type of emergency. These are as follows:

RI Department of Environmental Management	(401) 222-3070
RI Emergency Response Coordinator	(401) 222-4700 x7129
US EPA Region 1	(617) 918-1111 or (888) 372-7341
National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
RI Department of Health	(401) 222-5960
Clean Harbors Field Services	(401) 431-1847

The Fire Department shall be dispatched immediately to the site and will utilize the spill containment kits in the event of a spill. The kits are stored at the Fire Station and near Route 138 within the watershed. The Public Works Director shall assess the situation to determine the degree of the spill and the appropriate response.

9.2.5 Civil Unrest

Civil unrest could result in a work stoppage impacting operation of the water treatment plant or general system maintenance. This situation could result in a loss of union personnel, in which case the JWD would suspend non-essential operations.

If the Public Works Director and Town Administration fear that security could be a concern, a police detail and/or National Guard personnel would be dispatched to the treatment plant. Regular drive-by surveillance would be done at the reservoirs, standpipe, hydrants, and other exposed equipment of the distribution system.

The JWD will consider hiring private contractors to run the treatment plant in the event of a work stoppage. In this situation, outside personnel may require police escorts to the work site.

9.2.6 Vandalism

Because of the size of the watershed area and the distribution of various components, it is impossible to defend against vandalism of the entire system.

Because of the small size of the water system, a release of water from a hydrant would be detected within minutes. A broken hydrant, however, could allow enough water to escape to lower the standpipe elevation, which would cause a decrease in water pressure and storage. This would be a temporary situation that would not result in damage to the system. JWD personnel indicate that the most probable cause of system damage from a hydrant release would result from shutting off the hydrant too quickly. This situation creates a pressure "hammer" which can cause damage to weak pipes.

Vandalism associated with hazardous material being introduced into the system would be handled as detailed in section 9.2.4 above.

Scenario – Vandalism

Potential Conditions:

1. Damage to treatment plant.
2. Contamination of reservoir.

Remaining System Capacity:

1. Incapacitation of treatment plant would result in zero production.
2. Contamination of reservoir would require utilization of emergency supply in North Kingstown.

Response:

- Dispatch personnel to site to assess situation.
- In the event of contamination, notify agencies listed in hazardous spill section.
- Contact North Kingstown Water Department for emergency supply.

9.2.7 Other Extraordinary Emergencies

1. Fire – The Treatment Plant is brick and masonry construction. All electrical systems are enclosed in steel panels. The Plant's electrical contractor, Jack's Electric, would be called in for fire damage to electrical systems.
2. North Pond Contamination, Hazardous Material Spill – the intake from North Pond would immediately be closed. Chemical containment kits, which are stored in the watershed and at the Fire Department, would be placed as needed. Clean

Harbors, Inc. would be dispatched by the Police Department. The Treatment Plant would begin taking water from South Pond with RIDOH approval.

The above emergencies constitute the greatest threats to continuous service of the public water system. An emergency generator is maintained at the water treatment plant to provide power for all necessary functions. Should a pollution event occur, the Town would be forced to seek water from an outside source.

9.3 Problem Identification/Assessment

Identifying the emergency situation and assessing its impacts on the system is a critical first step needed to determine which system components are impacted and what general and specific responses are required. The following is a procedure for assessing the water system emergency before response actions are taken.

1. Determine whether the emergency reduces the quantity and/or quality of potable water in the system.
2. Assess the extent of the emergency and assign the severity of the water quantity or water quality type of emergency.
3. Determine the cause of the emergency so that appropriate specific responses can be selected.
4. Identify critical system components impacted, or those that are vulnerable to impacts, from the emergency conditions.

9.4 General Responses

In instances where the water quality or available quantity has been reduced, general response actions should be taken to mitigate the potential consequences from reduced water quantity or quality. The following general responses are appropriate for most types of emergencies typically facing water systems:

1. Notify RIDOH of impending public health emergency condition.
2. Notify RI Emergency Management Agency to coordinate state resources, possibly including RI National Guard, local fire and police departments, local emergency maintenance agencies, and other agencies as applicable.
3. Implement emergency notification procedures through the Statewide Emergency Broadcast System to instruct water system customers of the emergency water event.
4. Restrict water usage as required based on the severity of the emergency.
5. Notify North Kingstown Water Department if activation of the emergency interconnection is considered.
6. If deemed necessary, utilize state resources to implement potable water distribution in affected areas for the expected duration of the water emergency condition.
7. Identify critical components impacted by the emergency and implement specific response actions.
8. Flush and disinfect system components impacted upon resolution of emergency, as appropriate.
9. Prepare a situation report and submit to RIDOH within 10 days of resolution of emergency condition.

9.5 Specific Response Actions

Response actions likely required for a number of types of emergencies are summarized in Section 9.2. Response actions specific to the various types of critical infrastructure in the JWD system are summarized in this section.

9.5.1 Treatment Plant

The JWD relies on one treatment facility to treat source water from their supply reservoirs and wells.

Treatment Plant Damaged and Out of Service

Severe structural damage or a contamination event at the treatment plant is possible during certain types of emergencies which might remove it entirely from service and cut off supply of treated water to the distribution system. In this event, notification procedures outlined in Section 9.6 shall be implemented and an emergency response team mobilized to the damaged facility to assess the damage. Necessary repairs shall be made by water department staff or outside contractors, as required, to reinstate operation of the treatment plant as expeditiously as possible. The JWD shall also coordinate with the North Kingstown Water Department to activate the emergency interconnection, if warranted.

Failure of a Piece of Equipment

Although the treatment plant is equipped with redundant equipment and multiple treatment trains, failure of a piece of equipment can restrict production capabilities to the point where a short-term emergency condition may ensue. Upon such an occurrence, a precautionary restricted water use condition shall be considered and implemented, if warranted. This shall be coordinated with the RIDOH, Division of Drinking Water Quality, in addition to other state and local emergency management authorities. Damaged or failed equipment shall be isolated and a response team shall assess the situation and determine the repairs necessary to return it to service. Repairs shall be made by JWD staff or outside contractors, as deemed appropriate based on the degree of equipment failure.

9.5.2 Pump Station

The pump station pumps finished water from the treatment plant to the two standpipes, which supply the distribution system.

Pump Station Damaged and Out of Service

Severe structural damage to the pump station is possible during certain types of emergencies which might entirely cut out supply to the two standpipes and the distribution system. In this event, notification procedures outlined in Section 9.6 shall be implemented and an emergency response team mobilized to the damaged facility to assess the damage. Necessary repairs shall be made by water department staff or outside contractors, as required, to reinstate operation of the pump station as expeditiously as possible.

Failure of a Piece of Equipment within the Pump Station During Operation

Although the pump station is equipped with two pumps, and thus capable of absorbing the short-term loss of a single pump, an emergency situation involving the failure of electrical and mechanical systems, or even both pumps, is possible. The pump station is integral to the system by supplying the two standpipes with finished water from the treatment plant.

Upon such an occurrence, a precautionary restricted water use condition shall be immediately implemented for the affected area and coordinated with the RIDOH, Division of Drinking Water Quality, in addition to other state and local emergency management authorities. Care shall be

taken to monitor drawdown of the two standpipes. The failed pump(s) shall then be isolated and an emergency response team shall assess the situation and determine the repairs necessary to return the failed pumps to service.

9.5.3 Storage Tanks

The two standpipes in the JWD system provide for flexibility in water supply operation and facility storage is utilized for normal operation during system peak demand periods. Storage also assists in providing for system-wide fire flow demands.

Loss of a storage tank could result from an emergency event causing structural damage to the facility or contamination of stored water within the tank, requiring it to be removed from service for decontamination. Emergency events in which both standpipes are impacted are obviously more critical than if one of the standpipes is compromised, since they generally serve a similar function.

Tank Damaged and Out of Service

Upon severe structural damage and collapse of the tank, the facility shall be bypassed and taken off-line. In addition, the local Fire Departments shall be notified of the loss of this storage, and any remaining water shall be drained. System demand shall be monitored during periods of peak demand while the storage tank is out of service. Once the damaged tank is isolated, an emergency response team shall assess the situation and determine the repairs necessary to return the damaged tank to service.

Tank Contaminated and Out of Service

Should the tank become contaminated in any way, bacteriologically or otherwise, the facility shall be bypassed and taken off line. In addition, the local Fire Departments shall be notified of the loss of this storage.

Once the contaminated facility is isolated, an emergency response team shall assess the situation and determine the necessary mitigating action. Recommended procedures for adequate decontamination shall then be implemented and coordinated with the RIDOH, Division of Drinking Water Quality, and other state and local emergency channels. This will involve disinfection, draining of the tank, sampling, testing and refilling upon acceptance.

It should be noted, that under these conditions, portions or in fact all of the distribution system should be placed in a precautionary restricted water use condition. Aside from moving to effect repairs to the tank, action should be undertaken to impose service restrictions on water usage until normal system storage can be reinstituted.

9.6 Notification Procedures

Quick and effective communication is an important factor in responding to an emergency situation. If a condition is found to exist which threatens water quality or supply quantities, the following agencies and key personnel should be notified.

1. Local Management and Emergency Personnel:

    a. Public Works Director (401) 423-7193
    b. Town Administrator (401) 423-7201
    c. Jamestown Emergency Management Director
    d. Jamestown Police Department (401) 423-1212
    e. Jamestown Fire Department (401) 423-0062

f. Other Town Personnel, as appropriate

2. State and Other Local Officials:

a. North Kingstown Water Department, Director (401) 268-1520
b. RI Department of Health, Office of Drinking Water Quality (401) 222-6867
c. RI Department of Environmental Management (401) 222-3070
d. RI Emergency Management Agency (401) 946-9996

3. Media and Public:

a. Providence Journal, Newport Bureau (401) 277-7303
b. Newport Daily News (401) 849-3300
c. Jamestown Press (401) 423-3200
d. WPRI CBS 12 (401) 438-3310
e. WLNE ABC 6 News (401) 453-8000
f. WJAR NBC 10 (401) 455-9100
g. WPRO (401) 438-9776
h. WHJJ (866) 920-9455
i. Emergency Broadcast System through RIEMA

4. Other Utilities:

a. National Grid Gas (800) 323-3223
b. National Grid Electric (800) 322-3223
c. Verizon (401) 525-2134

The JWD will evaluate additional emergency notification procedures that may be appropriate for adding to water system operation. This might include instituting a reverse 911 notification system for alerting customers in the event of a system-wide emergency, such as a "boil water" order.

9.7 Recovery and Reverse Triggers

Regardless of the emergency condition, the system will generally be returned to normal operation at some point. The following general provisions should be implemented to return to the system to normal operation:

1. Identify that the emergency situation no longer exists;
2. Obtain approval, as necessary, from the appropriate authority to restore normal operation;
3. Perform testing on the restored facility and restore partial operation while monitoring operating conditions;
4. Confirm operation appears normal and perform additional testing before placing component into full, normal operation.

9.8 Preventative Measures

An important aspect of emergency response is system preparedness. To adequately respond to an emergency/disaster event affecting the system, knowledge of the system and the proper response action, as well as adequate resources, must be available. The preparedness of the system relates to ensuring that knowledge of the proper response actions is thoroughly ingrained within the SWSB's personnel and that the resources needed for the implementation of response actions are available under all reasonably expected circumstances. The

aspects of system preparedness fall into three basic components: Training, Resource Coordination, and Plan Updates. The basic requirements of these components are as described in the following section.

9.8.1 Training

Appropriate personnel must be properly trained and organized in order to ensure an efficient and effective response to emergency conditions. All appropriate new personnel are to be given an orientation training session, which should include the following:

- A general description of the water system and its facilities.
- A brief overview of this Emergency Response Plan; and
- A detailed description of the employee's anticipated involvement in emergency response (i.e. location of emergency control centers; who and where to report in case of emergency; etc.).

Employees acting in a supervisory or management role in the water system operation, and who are expected to be utilized as a resource during an emergency response, are to be thoroughly trained in all aspects of the JWD's emergency response procedures. This training will include the following:

- A thorough review of this section of the WSSMP. Each operating management/supervisory person will have their own copy (or access to a central copy) for immediate use during a water system emergency.
- All water system management personnel will be cross-trained in system operations outside their own areas of expertise (i.e. meter readers trained in transmission/distribution operations, etc.) for emergency response in other areas, as required.
- Lower level management personnel should be trained in management decision making procedures in the event of an emergency response where senior management personnel cannot be present.

The main goals of management training are to make management personnel thoroughly aware of emergency preparedness and to ensure that an adequate response does not rely upon a single decision maker who may not be available during an emergency event.

Specialized training should be consistent with the anticipated risks that are applicable to the water system. With the exception of training for emergency operational situations the primary risks to the water system would be in contamination of the distribution system due to backflows or cross connections. Appropriate personnel should be provided with the following training:

- OSHA 40-hour training for hazardous material response
- OSHA 8-hour supervisor training for hazardous material response (for supervisory personnel)
- AWWA Seminar for Emergency Planning for water quality management.
- NEWWA/AWWA Cross-Connection Control and Backflow Prevention courses.
- AWWA Water Quality/Microbiology Seminar (for water quality monitoring personnel).
- FEMA Emergency Management Institute Courses:
    - IS 100 – Introduction to Incident Command System (ICS 100)
    - IS 200 – Incident Command System (ICS) for Single Resources and Initial

Accident Incidents
- IS 700 – National Incident Management System (NIMS): An Introduction

In addition to these specialized training seminars listed, water system management should ensure that system operations personnel maintain an active and ongoing program of skills training through local trade associations, such as the New England Water Works Association.

9.8.2 Mock Emergency Exercises

Mock training exercises should be performed to ensure that emergency personnel are able to respond adequately to identified problems and ensure that equipment and resources are adequate prior to an actual event. By utilizing mock exercises as part of the overall training program, and as a part of the periodic review and revision activity, individuals will obtain firsthand experience with the response plan. Mock exercises can also indicate necessary areas of improvement for the plan. There are three specific types of mock exercises:

- **Tabletop Exercise:** This activity is designed to identify problems based upon the emergency response procedures. Elected or appointed personnel with emergency management responsibilities (primarily the command group) are gathered together to act out various simulated emergency situations. The exercise scenarios should test the performance of duties, tasks, or operations in a manner similar to the way they would be performed in a real emergency. Modifications to the emergency response procedures usually occur in response to this activity.
- **Functional Exercise:** This activity is designed to test or evaluate the capability of personnel to respond to individual or multiple functions. This type of exercise is more complex than a tabletop exercise in that activities are under time constraints and involve an extensive evaluation/critique at the end of the exercise. An example of a functional exercise would be an activity designed to test and evaluate the centralized emergency operations capability and timely response of one or more units of government under a given scenario. Functional exercises should be conducted from the emergency operations center and should accurately simulate the use of outside agencies and resources.
- **Full Scale Exercise:** This activity should evaluate the operational capability of emergency management systems in an interactive manner over a substantial period of time. It involves the simulated testing of a major portion of the basic elements existing within emergency operation response plans. This type of exercise includes mobilization of personnel and resources and the actual movement of emergency workers, equipment, and resources required to demonstrate emergency coordination and resource capability. The emergency operations center should be activated and field command posts may be set up. Extensive use of outside agencies should be considered to better simulate an actual disruptive event.

9.9 Emergency Sources

The Town of Jamestown currently has an agreement with the Town of North Kingstown to purchase water in the case of a water emergency. The connection has the capacity to transport water at the rate of 150 gpm, but is limited by the current contract of 200,000 gallons per day. The Town has maintained a written agreement with North Kingstown from September 15, 1993 to present. A copy of the most recent agreement can be found in Appendix C.

An emergency connection to the Newport water system is also feasible, but would require significant expense in installing a pipeline over the Newport Bridge or under the East Passage of Narragansett Bay. A connection to Newport is not currently a serious consideration.

The RI Emergency Management Agency is the contact for the RI National Guard. The National Guard is able to provide water via tank truck in the most severe cases of supply or distribution problems. The JWD monitors the reservoir levels daily throughout the year.

SECTION 10.0
DROUGHT MANAGEMENT

10.1 General

A drought event is not immediate, but occurs over a period of time. State Guide Plan Element 724 defines five phases of drought consistent with the Drought Watch/Warning System of the National Weather Service, which are:

1. Normal;
2. Advisory;
3. Watch;
4. Warning; and
5. Emergency.

The Water Resources Board administers these phases with aid from the Drought Steering Committee. Drought conditions are evaluated on a regional basis across the state and are assigned based on conditions represented by major hydrologic indices, including precipitation, groundwater levels, stream flow, and the Palmer Drought Index. The Rhode Island Water Resources Board and Drought Steering Committee evaluate the major hydrologic indices and adjust drought levels both state-wide and on a regional basis, accordingly. The JWD system is within Rhode Island's Eastern Drought Region.

10.2 System Operation in Drought Conditions

The summer drought of 1993 caused the JWD to set specific guidelines for graduated conservation measures from May to November which are still in use today. The following are the steps activated by the level of the reservoir as measured from full capacity:

Step 1 — Capacity to -6" below capacity
No restrictions

Step 2 — -6" to -1'below capacity
Public notification – voluntary conservation.

Step 3 — -1' to -2'below capacity
Restrict outside water use to odd/even days for residential use.

Step 4 — -2' to -3' below capacity
Reduce water pressure 5 psi.
Continue public notification for voluntary conservation.

Step 5 — -3' to -3.5' below capacity
Reduce pressure 5 psi.
Establish a residential ban on car washing and lawn watering.
Restrict swimming pool filling.

Step 6 — -3.5' to -5' below capacity
Ban outside water use entirely.

Step 7 -5’ to -6’ below capacity
Reduce pressure 5 psi.
Restrict water use at marinas to potable water use only.
Begin commercial carwash and other non-essential commercial use restrictions.

Step 8 -6’ to -7’ below capacity
Restrict all non-essential water use.

Step 9 -7’ to -8’ below capacity
Reduce pressure 5 psi.
Continue restrictions on all non-essential water use.

There is no formal procedure for restricting water use beyond Step 9. In 1993, the drought reached Step 7. Water conservation resulted in a reduction in use of 20%. If a situation arises which requires further restriction of water use, all commercial and industrial users will be restricted.

10.3 Agreements with Other Water Systems

The JWD currently has an emergency interconnection with the Town of North Kingstown as detailed in Section 2.4. The emergency interconnection, nine step drought management program, and experience of the 1993 drought provide security and insurance to aid the JWD with emergency situations such as drought and encourages a proactive approach at responding to drought.

SECTION 11.0
PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

11.1 General

The purpose of this WSSMP is to outline the goals of the water supply system management planning process for the Jamestown Water Supply Board System, and to serve as a guide for the Board's decision-making procedures. The purpose of this section is to catalog actions necessary for the implementation of the WSSMP's recommendations in a timely fashion. The implementation section will therefore serve to link those recommendations resulting from comprehensive study, to policy and financial decisions required for actual improvement of the water supply system.

A primary objective of the JWD is to maximize the sustainable use of their current water supplies, which is of heightened concern given the lack of alternative supply on the Island. The Town is currently completing construction of a vegetated wetland stormwater treatment project in the vicinity of North Pond, for the treatment of runoff from North Road. This project, once completed, will help preserve water quality in the JWD's primary reservoir.

The JWD is also exploring a potential opportunity for a watershed recharge project that might benefit water supplies. Currently, a stormwater pump station operated by the Rhode Island Bridge and Turnpike Authority (RIBTA) on North Road pumps stormwater from portions of Route 138 and North Road ultimately to the Bay. However, it may be possible to redirect this discharge to a location that recharges the watershed to North Pond. Pare has assisted the JWD with developing conceptual alternatives for redirecting the discharge from this pump station. At this time, the JWD is pursuing preliminary discussions with the RIBTA to further discuss the feasibility of these modifications.

The JWD is currently pursuing modifications at the treatment plant to include a pumping system that recirculates treatment plant backwash water to the head of the plant, as opposed to discharging it to Great Creek which is the current practice. It is anticipated to be completed soon and is estimated to save the JWD approximately 8 million gallons annually once completed. Other projects the JWD envisions completing in upcoming years are related to the continued maintenance of the system. The JWD anticipates performing routine leak detection surveys, water main replacement projects in Narragansett Avenue, and repainting of their original standpipe.

Finally, as noted in Section 9, the JWD will evaluate the feasibility of improving emergency notifications to their customer base, including possibly incorporating a reverse 911 alert system. The JWD will perform this evaluation with in-house resources.

SECTION 12.0
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

12.1 General

The JWD is operated as an enterprise fund, and is self-supporting. Revenues generated from water rates are used to meet the fixed, capital, operating, and administrative expenses of the water system. The Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners set water rates, and the utility is not regulated by the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission (PUC).

Debt service for capital improvements is generally paid from annual revenues. The JWD is currently paying the debt service on a $6.2 Million Clean Water SRF loan issued in 2007, set to reach maturity in 2027, as well as two other small bonds.

12.2 Current Financial Management Practices

Table 12-1 summarizes the revenue and expenses for the Jamestown Water Department for Fiscal Years 2013, 2014, and 2015.

Table 12-1
JAMESTOWN WATER TOTAL REVENUE & EXPENSES (2013-2015)

	2013	2014	2015
Total Operating Revenue	$1,051,993	$1,078,038	$1,142,899
Total Operating Expenses	$829,910	$941,619	$916,745
Operating Income (Loss)	$222,083	$136,419	$226,154
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)*	($481,409)	($167,914)	($448,733)
Net Income	($259,326)	($31,495)	($222,579)

* Non-Operating Expenses include interest and principal paid out.

An independent accounting firm audits financial records annually. A summary of the budgetary and actual revenues and expenses, as well as the long-term debt status, for Fiscal Years 2013, 2014, and 2015 is presented in Appendix H. A review of revenues and expenses for the last three years can also be found in Worksheet No. 38.

12.3 Future Revenue Sources

The Water Department will continue to seek the most cost-effective means of financing future capital expenditures. It is anticipated that future revenues will be derived from water rates in most instances, though loans and grants may be pursued for large-scale capital improvements. The JWD does not anticipate performing any large capital improvement projects in the water system at this time, but routine maintenance of existing components will likely be required.

There are a variety of options for financing capital improvements to the water system in the event borrowing is required. These are listed below:

- *Town General Obligation Bonds*
- *Water System Revenue Bonds*
- *RI Clean Water Protection Financing Agency Loans*
- *RI Water Resources Board Loans*
- *Farmer's Home Administration Loans*
- *Other state and federal loan programs*

One option to using the above financing methods is forming a reserve fund from water rates that can be used to finance improvements without incurring debt.

Section 11.0 of this Plan discussed programs that will be implemented by the JWD in the coming years. For the current and succeeding years, the cost of these programs will be covered by revenues generated from water rates.

12.4 Assessment of Rates

Bills for residential and commercial customers are issued quarterly. Tables 12.2 and 12.3 provide the current rate structure for public water use, effective as of October 2015:

Table 12.2
WATER RATES - MINIMUM IN ADVANCE CHARGES

Meter Size	Quarterly Billing Rates	Seasonal Billing Rates	Miscellaneous Charges
5/8”	$76.13	304.51	Turn-on/off $30.00
¾”	$114.27	$457.07	Install/Remove $100.00
1”	$141.92	$567.64	Early Install/Remove $50.00
1-1/2”	$174.81	$698.46	Sprinkler Charge/unit $0.18
2”	$227.71	$910.84	Frozen meter charge $125.00
3”	$419.82	$1,679.23	Special Reading $20.00
4”	$631.91	$2,527.68	Call Out $150.00

Table 12.3
CURRENT EXCESS WATER RATES

Gallon Tier Structure		Rate per 1,000 Gallons
0	5,000	$0.00
5,000	9,999	$6.40
10,000	14,999	$6.89
15,000	19,999	$8.74
20,000	49,999	$12.16
50,000	99,999	$14.90
100,000	199,999	$19.08
200,000	999,999,999	$24.27

The JWD charges a flat fee for each service based on meter size, as shown in Table 12.2, and uses an inclining block rate structure for water use consumption in excess of 5,000 gallons each quarter, as shown in Table 12.3. Water rates are evaluated and adjusted each year relative to the anticipated expenditures and overall water system budget. The current water rates represent an 8% increase from the previous rates, determined following an evaluation performed by a consultant hired by the Town.

12.5 Billing

Charges for water and sewer service are currently coordinated into a joint bill, mailed quarterly. This method of billing reduces the volume of mail and saves time in the Water Department. While not all customers purchase both services, there have been no issues with this billing method to date.

Funding Requirements

It is important that the JWD establish a reserve fund to prepare for major capital improvements as detailed in Section 11.0. The establishment of a reserve fund will help offset the costs of major capital improvements. A portion of profits and interest within the JWD could be used to develop such a reserve fund.

SECTION 13.0
COORDINATION

13.1 Consistency with Jamestown Comprehensive Plan

The 2014 Jamestown Comprehensive Plan, which was adopted by the Jamestown Planning Commission and Jamestown Town Council on June 18, 2014, was reviewed while updating this WSSMP. This WSSMP is intended to be consistent with the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan. As such, the JWD requested that the Town Planner, Ms. Lisa Bryer, review the WSSMP to ensure that it is consistent with the Town's Comprehensive Community Plan. A copy of Ms. Bryer's review letter, dated January 16, 2018, is attached as Appendix I.

The Preamble to the Comprehensive Plan identifies that the driving theme of the plan is to promote the protection of the town's rural character. The Comprehensive Plan also indicates that the "Center Island Watershed should continue to be protected. Development should not exceed on-island natural supplies of water. Conservation of existing water supplies should continue to be emphasized, as well as finding new methods to supplement the existing yield." The JWD operates and maintains the water supply and distribution system to conserve existing supply to the extent possible while identifying new methods to supplement existing supply, as noted in this WSSMP. Specific elements of the Comprehensive Community Plan are addressed further, below.

13.1.1 Land Use

Land within the Center Island Watershed, the watershed to North and South Ponds, is approximately 17% developed and 73% of it is permanently protected. The area is established as a Watershed Conservation District, protected by a RR-200 zoning district and Open Space I District. Land zoned RR-200 limits development to single-family housing on 200,000 square-foot lots. The Open Space I District was established to protect public properties within the Watershed Conservation District. One of the action items identified in the Comprehensive Plan is to "continue to aggressively purchase all vacant properties within the Center Island Watershed" in an effort toward maintaining and improving the Town's public and private water supplies. The JWD is supportive of these efforts.

The Land Use section of the Comprehensive Plan identifies the challenges associated with the Jamestown Shores area. The area is currently zoned R-40, requiring 40,000 square foot lots but most lots are much smaller than this, dating back to the original subdivision of 7,200 square-foot lots. Originally, Jamestown Shores was an area of seasonal homes but infill development and expansion of homes into year-round residences has occurred over time.

The Comprehensive Plan reaffirms that the Town does not intend on extending water service to the Jamestown Shores area and identifies that current supply would not be sufficient to sustain service to this area. One significant step that the Town has taken to protect groundwater quality used by individual wells in this area is the creation of an On-Site Wastewater Management Ordinance which requires that all OWTS be inspected and maintained on an established schedule. The Town also created a High Groundwater Table and Impervious Layer Overlay District that encompasses Jamestown Shores, which "regulates impervious coverage on lots as well as storm-water attenuation for new development." Future considerations may include extending public sewer to the Jamestown Shores area to remove the need for OWTS. There are no plans to extend water service to Jamestown Shores, and it is acknowledged that there is not sufficient supply to do so as addressed elsewhere in this WSSMP.

The Comprehensive Plan identifies that future land use in Town is becoming more predictable as Jamestown approaches full build-out – less than 15% of Jamestown remains undeveloped. The Plan recognizes that the most significant issue regarding land use is potable water. It states that:

> *"Significant improvements to the public water system, the Town's Wastewater Management Program, and its active land acquisition program have contributed to increasing the public water supply system capacity and protecting the private well-water quality. The Town Council and the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners should continue to study the future water needs of Jamestown. Jamestown's growth rate should be managed to insure that the Town's water capacity is able to adequately supply future population growth."*

13.1.2 Population

The Population component of the Comprehensive Plan indicates that the estimated population in 2000 was 5,622 residents but the population in 2010 decreased to 5,405, according to 2010 U.S. Census estimates. This was a decrease of 217 residents and represents the first instance of declining population after several decades of steady population growth in Jamestown. The JWD estimates that the population currently served by the water system is approximately 3,232 residents.

Population projections made by the RI Division of Planning were most recently revised in 2013 and estimate that the Town's population will increase at a relatively slow rate in upcoming years, reaching 5,674 residents in 2040. Population projections previously made in 2004 estimated that the population in Jamestown would reach 7,064 residents by 2030. This disparity between past and more recent population growth projections is common in many other parts of Rhode Island and generally the State as a whole. The JWD will monitor how population trends in Jamestown, and specifically within the water supply system area, might impact demand and available supply.

13.1.3 Natural and Cultural Resources

The Comprehensive Plan identifies several goals that are of critical importance to the water system. Specifically, the preamble to the Comprehensive Plan identifies that "the Center Island Watershed should continue to be protected" and that "development should not exceed on-island natural supplies of water." It also states that "conservation of existing water supplies should continue to be emphasized, as well as finding new methods to supplement the existing yield."

The Comprehensive Plan identifies a number of actions that should be implemented to achieve the plan's policies of maintaining and improving the quantity and quality of public and private drinking water supplies. These actions are as follows:

Policy: Maintain and improve the quality of Jamestown's public and private water supplies.

Actions:

1. Continue to aggressively purchase all vacant properties within the Center Island Watershed.
2. Continue to update the Emergency Response Plan contained in the Water Supply Management Plan.
3. Continue to identify potential point and non-point pollution sources.
4. Reduce pollution on public land and educate private landowners of possible sources of pollution.
5. Continue to detect leaks and groundwater intrusion in public sewer pipes.
6. Implement the recommendations of Ann Veeger's 1997 University of Rhode Island study.

7. Conduct studies modeling the Veeger study and adopt an Ordinance that requires retrofitting of cesspools.
8. Review for amendment Section 308 of the Jamestown Zoning Ordinance to protect development from impacting groundwater resources and other natural resources.
9. Investigate using best management practices and development plan review for management of the drinking water watershed.

Policy: Protect the quantity of Jamestown's freshwater resources within the public drinking water watershed and private well areas.

Actions:
1. Continue to enforce the 1999 Water Conservation Regulations adopted by Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners and develop stricter penalties for violation and excessive high use rates.
2. Investigation options to expand the quantity of public drinking water supply system (e.g. desalination, South Pond, increased storage and off-Island sources).
3. Develop monitoring program that measures effect of pumping Town wells on surrounding wells in the vicinity.
4. Investigate a reporting and information dissemination system that detects low water levels and salt water intrusion problems in private wells and recommend conservation measures.

The JWD is supportive of these policies and implements the actions as required to help achieve the noted objectives.

13.1.4 Public Services and Facilities

The Comprehensive Plan indicates that water supply, and most public services, are concentrated in the Village area of Jamestown. The water supply area consists of an urban district and a rural district. The Plan further states: "The current policy of the Town in the rural water district is to provide public water only to existing lots and not subdivided lots. Water service connections in this area are subject to the approval of the Town's Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners, and must be consistent with the Comprehensive Community Plan."

The Public Services and Facilities policy of the Comprehensive Community Plan identifies other ways in which the Town manages demand to protect available supply. As noted in the Plan, these include metering and billing structures that promote conservation, incentives and requirements for retrofitting fixtures and appliances to low-flow or water-efficient models, an educational program targeting water system customers, and water use restrictions that are imposed based on measured water levels in North Pond.

13.2 Coordination with Other Water Suppliers

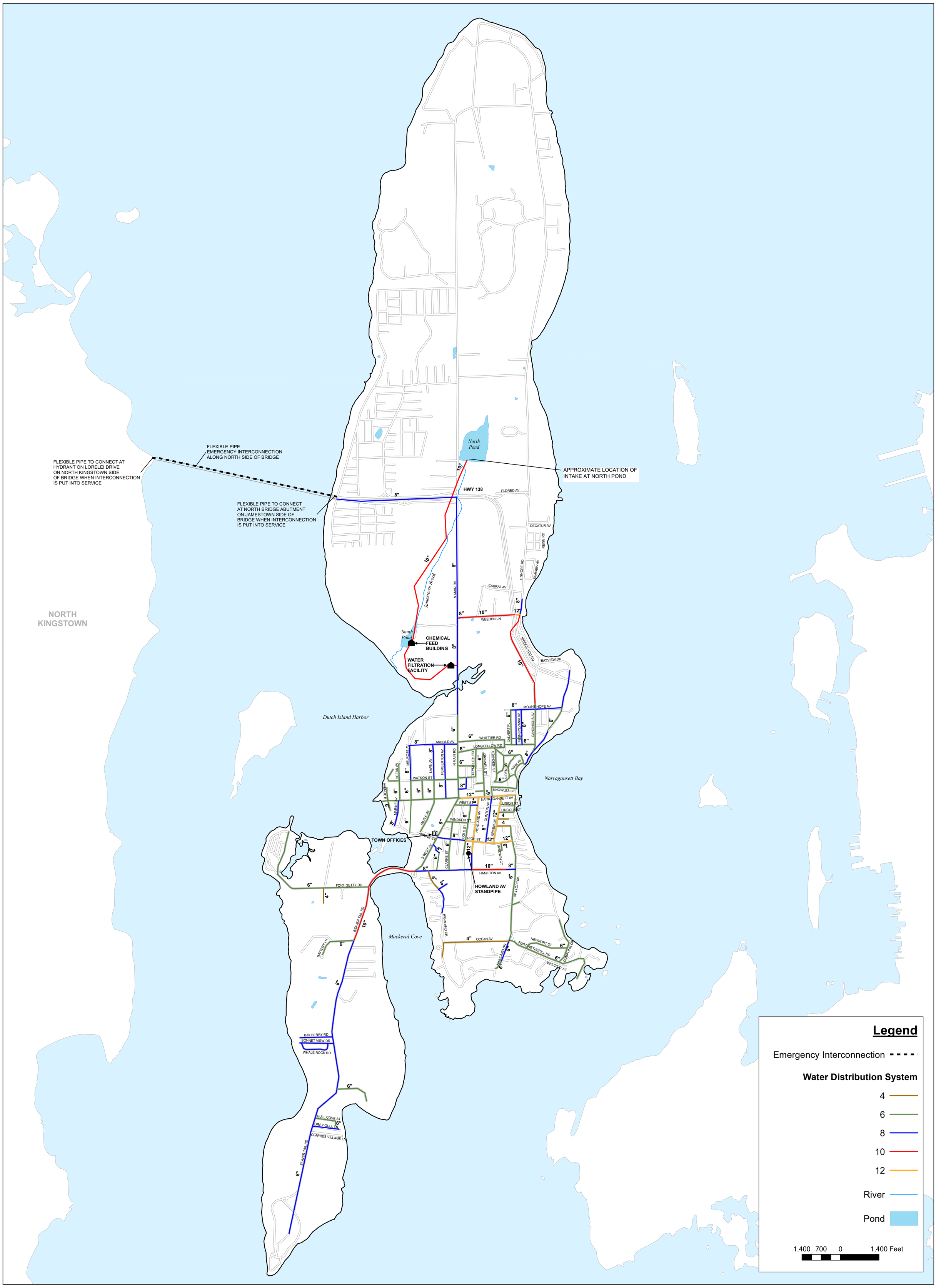
The JWD has an emergency interconnection with the Town of North Kingstown, as referenced earlier in this WSSMP. The JWD maintains a close working relationship with the Town of North Kingstown with regard to the maintenance of the emergency interconnection. The JWD will approach the Town of North Kingstown to request that both systems pursue an update to the current emergency interconnection agreement. The updated emergency interconnection agreement will be appended to this WSSMP once available.

13.3 Coordination with Wastewater Collection Systems

Municipal wastewater collection and treatment, in addition to water supply, is provided by the water and sewer division of the town's Department of Public Works. The Jamestown Town Council sits as the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners. Joint billing is not currently in place but may be a future consideration in Jamestown.

13.4 Coordination with Local Fire Departments

The Jamestown Fire Department is the sole provider of fire protection service to the town. The JWD coordinates with the fire department to track water usage for fire-fighting and training exercises. The JWD estimates that approximately 200,000 gallons of water is used annually by the fire department.



TOWN OF JAMESTOWN WATER SYSTEM

SYSTEM MAP

N W E S

PARE

PARE CORPORATION
8 BLACKSTONE VALLEY PLACE
LINCOLN, RI 02865
401-334-4100

SOURCES:

REVISIONS:

PROJECT NO.: 15050.00
DATE: JANUARY 2018
SCALE: 1" = 1,500'
DESIGNED/DRAWN BY: ANV
REVISED BY: SJP
CHECKED BY: BB
APPROVED BY: BB
DRAWING TITLE: SYSTEM MAP
DRAWING NO.:
SHEET NO.: 1 1

APPENDIX A

Worksheets

WORKSHEET #1: **Surface Water Supply Description (Section 8.02 (b))** - (If the supplier has more than **three** Surface Water Sources additional copies of the table should be made)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

	Source Name	Source Name	Source Name
	North Pond (Carr Pond)	**South Pond (Watson Pond)**	
Location (Keyed to Map)	A	B	
DOH PWS ID #	1858419	1858419	
Surface Area (Nearest Acre)	27.5	7.3	
Intake Size (Nearest In.)	12”	10”	
Intake Elevation (Nearest 1/100 Ft. - MSL Datum)	37’	16.3’	
Total Storage Capacity (Nearest 1/10 MG)	70	10	
Usable Storage Capacity (Nearest 1/10 MG)	50	8	
Watershed Size (Nearest Acre)	192	448	
Legally Imposed Discharge (Nearest 1/10 MGD)	--	--	
Existing Discharge (Nearest 1/10 MGD)	Seasonal Overflow	Seasonal Overflow	
Proposed Discharge (Nearest 1/10 MGD)	--	--	
Reservoir Function (Storage or Distribution)	Storage	Storage	
Status (Active, Emergency, Abandoned, Temporarily Abandoned)	Active	Active	
Status Note (Describe if other than Active)	--	Employed during periods of high demand	

****** Is Storage Curve or Table for each source attached? Yes __ No X

WORKSHEET #2: **Groundwater Supply Description (Section 8.02 (b) 4)** - (If the supplier has more than **two** wells additional copies of the table should be made)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

	Well ID	Well ID
	JR-1	**JR-3**
Location (Keyed to Map)		
DOH PWS ID #	1858419	1858419
Well Type (Gravel Packed, Artesian)	Bedrock	Bedrock
Well Depth (Nearest Ft.)	345’	225’
Well Diameter (Nearest 1/2")	8”	6”
Type of Pump	Submersible	Submersible
Age of Pump (Nearest Year)	10	10
Remaining Useful Life of Pump (Nearest Year)	10	10
Rated Capacity of Pump (Nearest GPM)	50 gpm	50 gpm
Size of Pump Discharge (Nearest 1/2")	2”	2”
Pump Size (GPM)	50	50
Column Size (Nearest 1/2")	2”	2”
Head (Nearest Ft.)	40’	40’
Screen Length (Nearest In.)	6”	6”
Top of Screen Depth from Surface (Nearest Ft.)	40’	100’
Depth to Suction (Nearest Ft.)	40’	100’
Auxiliary Power on Well (Electric,Direct Drive)	No	No
Slot Size (Nearest 1/16")	1/32”	1/32”
Date Well Drilled (Mo/Day/Year)	12/29/94	8/20/96
Name of Well Driller	A & W	A & W
Well Drilling Method (Cable Tool,Reverse Rotary)	Rotary	Rotary
Casing Material	Steel	Steel
Well Status (Active, Emergency, Abandoned, Temporarily Abandoned)	Active	Active
Status Note (Describe if other than Active)		
Last Date Redeveloped or Serviced (Mo/Day/Yr)		

WORKSHEET #3: Treatment Facility Description (Section 8.02 (c) 1) - (If the supplier has more than **three** Treatment Facilities additional copies of the table should be made)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

	Treatment Facility ID	Treatment Facility ID	Treatment Facility ID
	South Pond Pretreatment Facility	Main Treatment Facility	
Location (Keyed to Map)	South Pond	North Road	
Source(s) Treated	North Pond / South Pond	North Pond / South Pond	
Design Flow (Nearest 1/10 MGD)	0.5	0.35	
Maximum Flow (Nearest 1/10 MGD) (indicating duration)	0.5	0.5	
Standby Power (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	
KW Demand of Facility (Nearest KW)			
KW of Standby Generators (Nearest KW)	3.5 kW/hr		
Chemical Feed Equipment (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	

A schematic summarizing the treatment processes of the main treatment facility is attached.

WORKSHEET #4: **Storage Facility Description (Section 8.02 (c) 2)** - (If the supplier has more than **three** Storage Facilities additional copies of the table should be made)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

	Storage Facility Name	Storage Facility Name	Storage Facility Name
	Howland Avenue Standpipe #1	Howland Avenue Standpipe #2	
Location (Keyed to Map)			
Storage Facility Type (Tank,Stand Pipe,Clearwell)	Standpipe	Standpipe	
Total Storage Volume (Gallons)	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Usable Storage Volume (Gallons)	700,000	700,000	
Facility Age (Nearest Year)	41 Years	10 Years	
Facility Condition (New, Good, Fair, Poor)	Good	Good	
Last Date of Inspection (Mo/Day/Yr)	2012	2010	
Construction Material (Major)	Steel	Steel	
Interior Paint Coating or Lining (Describe)	No	No	
Cathodic Protection (Yes/No)	No	No	

WORKSHEET #5: **Pump Station Facility Description (Section 8.02 (c) 3)** - (If the supplier has more than **three** Pump Station Facilities additional copies of the table should be made)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

	Pump Station Name	Pump Station Name	Pump Station Name
Location (Keyed to Map)			
Type of Pump Station (Booster, Transmission)	Transmission		
Number of Pumps in Station	2		
Type of Each Pump and Capacity (or Range for Variable Speed Pumps) (GPM)			
Pump #1	350 gpm		
Pump #2	350 gpm		
Pump #3			
Pump #4			
Pump #5			
Hydropneumatic Storage Tanks (Yes/No)	No		
KW Demand of Facility (Nearest KW)	22 kW/hr		
Emergency Power (Yes/No)	Yes		
Generator Power Rating (Nearest KW)	200 kW		

WORKSHEET #6: **Transmission System Description (Section 8.02 (c) 4)** - (If supplier has more than 15 Transmission Lines additional copies of this table should be made - Transmission lines can be cross-referenced to a map providing sufficient detail to locate start and end points for each line.

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

Transmission Line ID and Line Start-End Points	Material[1]	Age of Line (Nearest Year)	Diameter (Nearest In.)	Sections (Nearest Ft.)	Total Length (Nearest Ft.)	General Condition[2]
North Pond to South Pond	PVC	35	10		7500	Good
South Pond to Treatment Plant	AC	40	10		2600	Good
Weeden Lane	PVC	35	10		2250	Good
East Shore Road	PVC	24	10		3000	Good
Howland Avenue	DI	10	12		500	Good

[1] MATERIAL: **AC** - Asbestos Concrete, **CI** - Cast Iron, **CL** - Cement Lined, **Cu** - Copper, **DI** - Ductile Iron, **Pb** - Lead, **POLY** - Polyethylene, **PVC** - PVC Plastic, **VC** - Vitrified Clay, **WOOD** – Wood

[2] CONDITION: **NEW, GOOD, FAIR, POOR**

WORKSHEET #7: **Interconnections Description (Section 8.02 (d))** - (If the supplier has more than **two** Interconnections additional copies of the table should be made)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

	Interconnection ID	Interconnection ID
Location (Keyed to Map)		
Supplier Connected To	North Kingstown	
Interconnection Valve Location		
Valve #1	North Kingstown Hydrant on Lorelei Drive	
Valve #2	Jamestown Hydrant on Tashtassuck Road	
Valve Ownership		
Valve #1	North Kingstown Hydrant	
Valve #2	Jamestown Hydrant	
Direction of Flow (Receiving, Delivering, Both)	Receiving	
Type (Emergency, Supply, Both, Abandoned)	Emergency	
Pressure or Gravity	Gravity	
Quantity of Water Delivered/Received (Average Daily – MGD)	0.16 – 0.19 MGD	
Quantity of Water Delivered/Received (Annually - MG)	No use since 2002	
Frequency of Water Delivered/Received (Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Annually, or Emergency Basis)	Emergency	
Transmission Main Capacity (MGD)	0.216 MGD	
Transmission Main Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	Good	

WORKSHEET #8: Service Connections and Population Served - Historic, Current, and Projected (Section 8.02 (e) & Section 8.03 (a))

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

# of Service Connections	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Residential	1,365	1,358	1,358	1,353	1,348	1,348	1,335	1,340	1331	1340	1333
Commercial	98	98	98	100	98	98	99	98	87	89	85
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Governmental	30	31	31	31	31	31	29	31	30	30	29
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Service Connections	1,493	1,487	1,487	1,484	1,477	1,477	1,463	1,469	1448	1459	1447
Number of Metered Services	1,493	1,487	1,487	1,484	1,477	1,477	1,463	1,469	1448	1459	1447
% of System Metered	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Population Served [1]	3,184	3,168	3,232	3,220	3,208	3,208	3,168	3,168	3168	3168	3168

What is the present population eligible to be served (Section 8.02 (e) 3)? 4,735

What is the projected population for the five-year planning period (Section 8.03 (a) 1)? 3,184

What is the projected population for the twenty-year planning period (Section 8.03 (a) 1)? 3,711

1 For 2011-2014, this number is based on 2.38 persons per household, taken from latest US Census.

WORKSHEET #9: **Master Meter Data (Section 8.02 (f))** - (If the supplier has more than **five** Master Meters additional copies of the table should be made)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

	METER ID	METER ID	METER ID	METER ID	METER ID
Meter Location (Keyed to Map)	Treatment Plant				
Device Type (Venturi, etc.)					
Reading Frequency (Daily, etc.)					
Recording Register (Dial, etc.)					
Units of Register					
Multiplier (if any)					
Installation Date					
Size of Meter (Nearest 1/8")					
Connection Size (Nearest 1/8")					
Testing Frequency					
Last Service (Date)					
Last Test/Calibration (Date)					

WORKSHEET #10: Listing of Major Users (Names and Addresses) (Section 8.02 (f) & (h) 3) - (If Supplier has more than **12** Major Users additional copies of the table should be made)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

Major Users	Uses of Water
Jamestown Housing Authority 45 Pemberton Ave.	Housing Complex
Church Community Housing 169 Conanicus Ave.	Apartments
SK Management 21 Pemberton Ave.	Housing Complex
Hazard, Charles et Donna 4 Hawthorne Ave.	Residential
107 Main St.	Laundromat
Edgerley, Paul R. 90 Bayview Drive	Residential
Jamestown Melrose School 76 Melrose Ave.	School
JTN, LLC, Simpatico Jamestown 13 Narragansett Ave.	Commercial
Town of Jamestown – Fort Getty 1050 Fort Getty Road	Campground
Town of Jamestown – Fort Getty 1050 Fort Getty Road	Campground

WORKSHEET #11: **Major User Meter Data (Section 8.02 (f))** - (If the supplier has more than **15** Major Users additional copies of the table should be made)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

Major User Name[1]	Installation Date	Reading Frequency	Units of Register	Multiplier (if any)	Size (1/8")	Testing Frequency	Last Test/ Calibration
N/A							

WORKSHEET #12: Current Volumes of Water (MG) Withdrawn from Each Supply Source and Total System (Section 8.02 (g) 1) - (If the supplier has more than **15** sources additional copies of the table should be made)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

LAST COMPLETED FISCAL YEAR 2016

Source Name	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	TOT
North Pond	8.165	8.165	6.454	5.284	4.792	4.960	4.950	4.804	4.966	5.626	6.305	7.409	71.880
South Pond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Well JR-1	1.160	1.085	0.844	0.742	0.665	0.306	0	0	0	0.073	0.887	1.007	6.769
Well JR-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals													78.649

WORKSHEET #13: Historic Volumes of Water (MG) Withdrawn from Each Supply Source and Total System (Section 8.02 (g) 1) - (If the supplier has more than **15** sources additional copies of the table should be made)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

(Ten Calendar Years of Data Prior to Last Completed Calendar Year)

Source Name	2015*	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
North Pond	71.88	71.06		69.51	73.17	91.91	74.62		73.72	65.28
South Pond		0		0	0	0	0			
Well JR-1	6.77	1.98		1.73	4.24	1.26	2.57			
Well JR-3		0		0	0	0	0			
Total	78.65	73.04		71.24	77.41	93.17	77.19			

* Fiscal Year 2016 Data reported here for Calendar Year 2015

WORKSHEET #14: **Current Monthly Wholesale Water Purchases (MG) (Section 8.02 (g) 2)** - (If the supplier has more than **15** sources additional copies of the table should be made)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

LAST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Source Name	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	TOT
North Kingstown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

WORKSHEET #15: Historic Wholesale Water Purchases (MG) (Section 8.02 (g) 2) - (If the supplier has more than **15** sources additional copies of the table should be made)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

(Ten Calendar Years of Data Prior to Last Completed Calendar Year)

Source Name	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
North Kingstown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

WORKSHEET #16: Current Monthly Wholesale Water Sales (MG) (Section 8.02 (g) 2) - (If the supplier has more than **15** sources additional copies of the table should be made)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

LAST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Source Name	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	TOT
N/A													
Totals													

WORKSHEET #17: Historic Wholesale Water Sales (MG) (Section 8.02 (g) 2) - (If the supplier has more than **15** sources additional copies of the table should be made)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

(Ten Calendar Years of Data Prior to Last Completed Calendar Year)

Source Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
N/A										

WORKSHEET #18: Current Average Daily Demand (ADD) per System and per Capita (Monthly Basis) (Section 8.02 (h) 1)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

LAST COMPLETED FISCAL YEAR 2016

	J_{31}	A_{31}	S_{30}	O_{31}	N_{30}	D_{31}	J_{31}	F_{29}	M_{31}	A_{30}	M_{31}	J_{30}	AVG
ADD[1] (GAL)	300,806	298,374	243,267	194,397	181,883	169,861	159,677	165,655	160,194	189,973	232,006	280,543	214,887
ADD/Capita[2] (GAL)	94.5	93.7	76.4	61.1	57.1	53.3	50.1	52.0	50.3	59.7	72.9	88.1	67.5

[1] - Based on Monthly Production, Purchase, and Storage Data - (Produced + Purchased ± Changes in Storage) / # of Days in Month)

[2] - ADD / Total Population for Last Completed Calendar Year (Worksheet #8)

WORKSHEET #19: Current and Historic Maximum Daily Demand, Peak Hour Demand, Average Daily Demand, Peaking Factor (Yearly Basis) (Section 8.02 (h) 1)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

(Last Completed Calendar Year and Ten Calendar Years of Data Prior to Last Completed Calendar Year)

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
MDD[1] (gal./day)	430,000	390,000		390,000	424,000	510,000**	422,000				393,000
Peak Hour[2]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ADD[3] (gal./day)	214,887	194,388		195,000	212,000	255,000**	211,000				196,000
Peak Factor[4]	2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0				2.0

[1] - Maximum one day rate of water supplied to the system including changes in storage, including depletion from system storage, experienced in the year not affected by unusual demand conditions, such as drought or a significant temporary increase in demand

[2] - Maximum one day of water supplied including changes in storage, including depletion from the storage system, experienced during the year (if available)/24 Hours. *Peak hour water use data is not available*.

[3] - Based on Yearly Production, Purchase, and Storage Data - (Produced + Purchased ± Changes in Storage)/ 365 Days

[4] - Peak Factor = MDD / ADD *(assumed to be 2.0 when otherwise not available)*

*Based on largest monthly average.

**Water withdrawals higher in 2010 due to startup of new water treatment plant and do not reflect a change in customer demand

WORKSHEET #20: **Current Water Use (MG) by Category and Sub-category* (SIC Code) (Section 8.02 (h) 2)** - (Fill in available information based upon meter readings - If monthly data is unavailable fill in total column - if SIC information unavailable group data into major categories indicated by shading)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

LAST COMPLETED FISCAL YEAR 2016 (Based on Quarterly Meter Readings)

	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	TOT
Residential (Total)	0	0	16.35	0	0	10.67	0	0	9.96	0	0	11.15	48.13
Single	--	--	16.35	--	--	10.67	--	--	9.96	--	--	11.15	48.13
Multi	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	0
Commercial (Total)	0	0	1.84	0	0	1.26	0	0	0.91	0	0	1.44	5.45
01 thru 09	--	--	1.84	--	--	1.26	--	--	0.91	--	--	1.44	0
15 thru 17	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	0
40 thru 48	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	0
50, 51	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	0
52 thru 59	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	0
60 thru 67	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	0
70 thru 89	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0	0
Industrial (Total)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
20,22 thru 39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
49	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Government (Total)	0	0	0.22	0	0	1.12	0	0	0.21	0	0	0.29	1.84
91 thru 97	--	--	0.22	--	--	1.12	--	--	0.21	--	--	0.29	1.84
Totals	0	0	18.41	0	0	13.04	0	0	11.08	0	0	12.89	55.42

* - Section 5.00 of the Regulations identifies Sub-Categories (SIC Codes), e.g. Agriculture - Major Groups 01 thru 09.

WORKSHEET #21: **Historic Water Use (MG) by Category and Sub-category* (SIC Code) (Section 8.02 (h) 2)** - (Fill in available information based upon meter readings - if SIC information unavailable group data into major categories indicated by shading)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

(Ten Calendar Years of Data Prior to Last Completed Fiscal Year)

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Residential (Total)	46.74	48.10	46.51	47.19	49.56	47.40				52.26
Single	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Commercial (Total)	4.99	4.98	4.41	4.73	5.25	4.38				7.26
01 thru 09	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 thru 17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40 thru 48	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
50, 51	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
52 thru 59	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
60 thru 67	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
70 thru 89	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial (Total)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20,22 thru 39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
49	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government (Total)	1.47	1.76	1.51	1.73	1.81	2.30				1.80
91 thru 97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	53.20	54.84	52.43	53.66	56.62	54.07				61.62

* - Section 5.00 of the Regulations identifies Sub-Categories (SIC Codes), e.g. Agriculture - Major Groups 01 thru 09.

WORKSHEET #22: **Current & Historic Average Daily Demand (MGD) by Category and Sub-category* (SIC Code) (Section 8.02 (h) 2)** - (Fill in available information based upon meter readings - if SIC information unavailable group data into major categories indicated by shading)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

(Last Completed Calendar Year and Ten Calendar Years of Data Prior to Last Completed Calendar Year)

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Residential (Total)	0.128	0.132	0.127	0.129	0.135	0.129				0.144	0.136
Single	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Commercial (Total)	0.014	0.014	0.012	0.012	0.014	0.012				0.020	0.017
01 thru 09	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 thru 17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40 thru 48	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
50, 51	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
52 thru 59	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
60 thru 67	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
70 thru 89	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial (Total)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20,22 thru 39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
49	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government (Total)	0.004	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.006				0.005	0.005
91 thru 97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	0.146	0.150	0.144	0.145	0.155	0.148				0.169	0.158

* - Section 5.00 of the Regulations identifies Sub-Categories (SIC Codes), e.g. Agriculture - Major Groups 01 thru 09.

WORKSHEET #23: **Current Water Use by Major Users (MG) (Section 8.02 (h) 3)** - (If Supplier has more than **15** Major Users additional copies of the table should be made - If readings are done other than monthly please fill in only total column and provide for example, quarterly data indicating the months covered by the reading. Average data should not be reported!

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

(Last completed Calendar Year 2014)

Major User Name	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	TOT
N/A													

WORKSHEET #24: Historic Water Use by Major Users (MG) (Section 8.02 (h) 3) - (If Supplier has more than **15** Major Users additional copies of the table should be made)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

Major User Name	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
N/A											

WORKSHEET #25: Historic Fire Fighting and Non-Account Water Use (MG) (Section 8.02 (h) 5)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Fire Fighting (MG)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		.2k	220k	1.0	1.0
Total Non-Account Water Use	7.3 mg	3.7mg	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4		11.4mg	8.4mg	9.97	18.00
Total Water (MG)[1]	73.0	78.5	71.2	77.4	93.1	77.1	76.4mg	79.6mg	65.2mg	71.59	75.84
% Non-Account Water[2]	27.4		16.0	14.8	12.24	14.78				13.9	23.7

[1] - Total Water = Total Water Produced + Total Water Purchased

[2] - % Non-Account Water Use = (Total Non-Account/Total Water). Process water at new treatment plant estimated to be 8 MG annually.

Note: Fire-fighting water use has not historically been tracked but has traditionally been estimated at 0.2 MG annually.

WORKSHEET #26: Current and Projected (5 and 20 Year) Fire Fighting and Non-Account Water Use Estimates (Gallons) (Sections 8.02 (h) 5 & 8.03 (d))

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

LAST COMPLETED FISCAL YEAR 2016

	2016	5 Year	20 Year
Fire Fighting (MG)	0.05		
Non-Account Water			
Main Flushing/System Maintenance (MG)	1.0		
Storm Drain Flushing	10,000		
Sewer Cleaning	10,000		
Street Cleaning	50,000		
Schools and Other Public Buildings	0		
Landscaping in Public Areas	5,000		
Swimming Pools	0		
Construction Sites	0		
Water Quality and Other Testing	0		
Process Water at Treatment Plants (MG)	8.4		
Other Unmetered Uses	0		
Leakage, Theft, Meter Error	13.7		
Total Non-Account Water Use (MG)	23.2		
% Non-Account Water (Total Non-Account/Total Water)	29.5%		
Subtracting Water Quality Testing and Process Water at Treatment Plant	14.8 MG (18.8%)		

WORKSHEET #27: Projected Water Use (MG) and Demand (MGD) by Category and Sub-category (SIC Code) for 5-Year and 20-Year Planning Periods (Section 8.03 (b))

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

	5 Year			20 Year		
	Annual Use	ADD	MDD	Annual Use	ADD	MDD
Residential (Total)	49.22	0.135	0.270	52.10	0.143	0.286
Single	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi	--	--	--	--	--	--
Commercial (Total)	5.90	0.016	0.032	7.26	0.020	0.040
01 thru 09	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 thru 17	--	--	--	--	--	--
40 thru 48	--	--	--	--	--	--
50, 51	--	--	--	--	--	--
52 thru 59	--	--	--	--	--	--
60 thru 67	--	--	--	--	--	--
70 thru 89	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial (Total)	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	--	--	--	--	--	--
20,22 thru 39	--	--	--	--	--	--
49	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government (Total)	2.0	0.005	0.010	2.3	0.006	0.012
91 thru 97	--	--	--	--	--	--
Totals	57.12	0.156	0.312	61.66	0.169	0.338

WORKSHEET #28: Projected Water Use by Current and Potential Major Users (MG) for 5-Year and 20-Year Planning Periods (Section 8.03 (b)) - (If Supplier has more than **15** Major Users additional copies of the table should be made - Names of Potential Major users should be indicated by (**P**) - Name of User)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

Major User Name	5 Year			20 Year		
	Annual Use	ADD	MDD	Annual Use	ADD	MDD
N/A						

WORKSHEET #29: Well Data for Available Water Analysis (Section 8.04)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

Well Name	**JR-1**
Well # or Other ID	1858419
Town	Jamestown
USGS Quadrangle	
Aquifer Well Withdrawing From	Jamestown Brook Fault Zone
Name of Original Driller	A & W
Date of Last Aquifer Test	February 7, 1995
Name of Entity Conducting Last Aquifer Test	Hydrosource Associates, Inc.
For Last Aquifer Test	
a) Pumping Rate (Nearest GPM)	100 - 200 gpm
b) Duration (Nearest Hr.)	12 hours
c) Pump Capacity (Nearest GPM)	100 gpm
d) Yield (Nearest GPM)	100 gpm
e) Specific Capacity (GPM/Ft)	
f) Transmissivity (Ft^2/Day)	50 ft^2/day
Depth to Bedrock (Nearest Ft.)	
Aquifer Saturated Thickness-Well Location (Nearest Ft.)	
Depth from Watertable to Bottom of Well (Nearest Ft.)	
Watertable Elevation (Nearest Ft.)	
Ground Elevation (Nearest Ft.)	65 feet MSL
Volume Well is Currently Pumping (Nearest GPM)	--
Well Rating (Nearest GPM)	
Well Maximum Pumping Rate (Nearest GPM)	
Number of Observation Wells	

WORKSHEET #29-A: Available Water (MGD) Summary Data (Section 8.04)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

Condition:	Existing	5-Year Projection	20-Year Projection
Ground Water Capacity	0.05	0.05	0.05
Surface Water (Operational Safe Yield) (1) (2)	0.194	0.194	0.194
Water Purchased From Other Suppliers	0	0	0
Total Available Water (3)	0.244	0.244	0.244
Average Daily Demand	0.194	0.171	0.188
Maximum Daily Demand	0.389	0.343	0.375

(1) Reference Section 4.0 “Available Water.”

(2) The 5- and 20-year projections assume that water will be withdrawn from only North Pond and JR-1.

(3) Total available water is equal to the sum of groundwater capacity + operational safe yield + water purchased from other suppliers. If average daily demand exceeds total available water, identification of additional supply, demand and/or system management measures are to be undertaken and if necessary, the timing and quantity of additional supplies and facilities are to be presented.

WORKSHEET #30: Residential Retrofit Program (RRP) Summary (Section 8.06 (b)) [REVISED 6/1/93]

This worksheet is intended to be used as an outline of the components of the proposed residential retrofit program. See regulations for definition of the multi-residential user category.

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department
Date: _____

Background Information

Do you have a current or historic residential retrofit program?

Single Family: No____ Yes X If yes, program dates (e.g. 1990 - present): 1999 to present ***
Multi-residential: No____ Yes X If yes, program dates : same as single family
Were the retrofit devices analogous to those now required? No____ Yes____
Estimated number of single-family customers retrofitted to date: 1458
Percentage of single-family customers retrofitted: 98%
Estimated number of multi-residential customers retrofitted to date: are included in single family #'s
Percentage of multi-residential customers retrofitted: see single family #'s

Kit Distribution N/A

A. For water suppliers needing new or additional supplies within 5 years: N/A

Single-family distribution method: Mailing_____ Door-to-door delivery_____
Customer cost: No direct cost_____ At cost ($_____)/kit

Multi-residential distribution: Mailing _____
Delivery to landlord/manager_____
Delivery to individual apartments_____
Customer cost: No direct cost_____ At cost ($_____)/kit

Note: Attach copy of reorder card(s), survey form(s), and explanation(s) of the need for and cost effectiveness of full compliance with conservation requirements

B. For water suppliers with adequate supplies for at least 5 years: N/A

Single-family distribution method:

_____Retrofit kit request cards: Mailed_____ Delivered_____
Requested kits: Mailed_____ Delivered_____
_____Toll free kit request phone number, included in bill message
Requested kits: Mailed_____ Delivered_____
_____Kits directly distributed: Mailed_____ Delivered_____
_____Other method approved by DWSM and described in text of plan

Consumer cost: No direct cost_____ At cost ($_____)/kit

Multi-residential distribution method:

_____Retrofit kit request cards: Mailed_____ Delivered_____
Requested kits: Mailed_____ Delivered_____
_____Toll free kit request phone number, included in bill message
Requested kits: Mailed_____ Delivered_____
_____Kits directly distributed: Mailed_____ Delivered_____
_____Other method approved by DWSM and described in text of plan

Consumer cost: No direct cost_____ At cost ($_____)/kit

Note: Attach copy of reorder card(s), survey form(s), and request card(s) or bill message(s)

*** Customers not currently in compliance as of 6/2015 (29) are charged a non-retro penalty assessment fee in the amount of $50, per a billing cycle until they provide a certificate of compliance.

WORKSHEET #30 (page 2 of 3)

Kit Contents N/A

Device	#	Model #	Vendor or Manufacturer
Showerhead	___	_____	_____
Faucet Aerator	___	_____	_____
Toilet Dam	___	_____	_____
Leak Detect. Tablet	___	_____	_____
Other	___	_____	_____

Participating in DWSM-sponsored statewide bid? Yes_____ No_____

Note: Attach copy of illustrated leak detection pamphlet and illustrated installation instructions.

Annual Notification of Achievements N/A

Annual notices to customers will be: Mailed_____ Delivered_____

Installation Reminder Cards N/A

How will customers be reminded (within 30 - 60 days of receiving their kits) of the importance of water conservation and to install the water saving plumbing devices? (check all that apply)

_____Installation reminder cards: Mailed_____ Delivered_____
_____Local newspaper(s)
_____Telemarketing
_____Other (described in text of plan)

Installation Assistance N/A

Will a phone number be provided for customer questions about installation?

Single-family:

_____800 number to contact: utility_____ consultant_____
_____Regular number to contact: utility_____ consultant_____
_____No phone assistance will be offered

Multi-residential:

_____800 number to contact: utility_____ consultant_____
_____Regular number to contact: utility_____ consultant_____
_____No phone assistance will be offered

Installation assistance will be available to single-family customers: At no direct cost_____
At cost ($_____ per _____)

Provided by: Utility staff _____ Contractor (name:_____)

How will customers be made aware of installation assistance?_____
_____

Will installation assistance or demonstrations be offered to multi-residential customers? No_____ Yes_____
If yes, please describe details in text of plan.

WORKSHEET #30 (page 3 of 3)
Program Evaluation N/A

In addition to the kit survey data, what other information will be collected or tracked?

Single-family customers:

_____Number of customers offered kits; number of kit requests; % response
_____Number and type of kits supplied; % of customers retrofitted
_____Location, address, phone number of residences that received kits
_____Date kit sent/delivered or date of installation
_____Changes in water consumption
(meter tracking for before/after annual water use comparisons)
_____Conservation attitudes and utility evaluations, measured by random phone survey
_____Other:_____

Multi-residential customers:

_____Number of customers offered kits; number of multi-kit requests; % response
_____Number and type of multi-kits supplied; % of multi-residential customers retrofitted
_____Address, phone number of customers that received kits
_____Actual addresses of retrofitted buildings
_____Description of retrofitted buildings (apartments, condos, hospitals, prisons, etc.)
_____Actual number of residential units retrofitted (e.g. number of apartments or prison cells)
_____Date kit sent/delivered or date of installation
_____Changes in water consumption
(meter tracking for before/after annual water use comparisons)
_____Conservation attitudes and utility evaluations, measured by random phone survey
_____Other:_____

Note: Describe the Residential Retrofit Program implementation schedule, the public information and education efforts, and other RRP details in the text of the plan.

WORKSHEET #31: Cost Analysis of a Proposed LDR Program (Section 8.07 (b) 2)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

Area to be Surveyed

1a. Total miles of main to be surveyed
(do not include mileage of service lines) _____
1b. Average number of miles to be surveyed per day _____
1c. Number of working days needed to complete the survey
(line 1a divided by line 1b) _____

Staffing

2a. How many agency staff will be used? _____

Staff costs, including wages and benefits:

Person 1	$/hour: _____	$/day:_____
Person 2	$/hour: _____	$/day: _____
TOTAL	$/hour: _____	$/day: _____

2b. How many consultant staff will be used? _____

Consultant costs:

Person 1	$/hour: _____	$/day: _____
Person 2	$/hour: _____	$/day: _____
TOTAL	$/hour: _____	$/day: _____

Leak Detection Survey Costs

	$/day	# days	Cost
Agency crew costs	_____	_____	_____
Consultant crew costs	_____	_____	_____
Vehicle costs	_____	_____	_____
Other daily costs	_____	_____	_____
Cost of leak detection equipment			_____
Leak detection team training			_____
Other costs			_____

3. TOTAL LEAK DETECTION COSTS _____

Preparer: Town of Jamestown Date:_____

WORKSHEET #32: Leak Detection Project Summary (Sections 8.07 (b) 2 & 8.07 (b) 3)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

Leak Detection Summary

Total number of days leak surveys were conducted 5
First survey date October 17, 1996 Last survey date October 21, 1996
Number of listening points: meters:_____
hydrants:_____
valves:_____
test rods:_____
other:_____
total:_____
Number of suspected leaks: 2 Number of pinpointed leaks: 2
Survey time:_____hours Miles of main surveyed: 11
Pinpointing time:_____hours

Average survey rate = $\frac{\text{miles of main surveyed x 8}}{\text{total survey and pinpointing hours}}$ = 2.2 miles/day

Total number of visible leaks reported from other sources since survey started (not discovered during leak detection surveys): None

Leak Repair Summary

First leak repair made:_____ Last leak repair made:_____

Number of repairs with excavations:_____ Total water losses from excavated leaks:_____
Number of repairs without excavations:_____ Total water losses from nonexcavated leaks:_____
Total number of repaired leaks (sum):_____ Total water losses (sum):_____gpm

Gallons of water saved per year (Total water losses (gpm) x 525600): 4.205 million gallons/year

Existing leakage rate: gallons/day/mile

Complete the following leak repair cost chart:

	Materials	Labor	Equipment	Other	Total
Excavated leak cost					
Unexcavated leak cost					
Total Cost					

Note: See AWWA Manual 36, "Water Audits and Leak Detection", for a sample Project Summary

WORKSHEET #32 (page 2 of 2)

Leak Detection Project Cost-Effectiveness

Step 1. Calculate the value of water recovered from all repaired leaks

1a. Total Water Losses (see above) _____gallons

1b. Total cost per gallon of recoverable leakage
(line 4c of the Worksheet #33) $_____/gallon

1c. Annual value of water recovered
(multiply line 1a by line 1b) $_____

1d. Two-year value of water recovered
(multiply line 1c by 2) $_____

Step 2. Determine leak detection survey costs:

2a. Equipment _____

2b. Training _____

2c. Staff _____

2d. Consultants _____

2e. Vehicle _____

2f. Other _____

2g. Total Cost
(sum lines 2a - 2f) $_____

Step 3. Calculate benefit to cost ratio
(divide line 1d by line 2g) _____

Step 4. Average survey cost per mile of main surveyed
(divide line 2g by total miles surveyed) $_____/mile

Note: See AWWA Manual 36, "Water Audits and Leak Detection", for a sample Benefit-Cost Analysis

Preparer:_____

Title:_____

Firm:_____

_____

_____

Date:_____

WORKSHEET #33: Critical Spare Parts Inventory (Section 8.07 (c) 5) - (If supplier has more than **10** critical spare parts please make additional copies of the table)

Critical Spare Parts	Manufacturer - Name, Address & Phone #	Distributor – Name, Address, & Phone #
Influent Pump 2-Wear Rings 7077-002-3	Aurora Pumps 800 Airport Road North Aurora, IL	Hayes Pump West Concord, MA 978-369-8800
Backwash Pumps 2-Wear Rings V6770239	Layne & Bowler Memphis, TN	Hayes Pump West Concord, MA 978-369-8800
High Service Pumps V6770239 B02	Layne & Bowler Memphis, TN	Hayes Pump West Concord, MA 978-369-8800
3 Boxes Packing for Backwash & High Service Pumps 1049F009 M17	Layne & Bowler Memphis, TN	Hayes Pump West Concord, MA 978-369-8800
High Service Pumps 2-Wear Rings V6770012 B02	Layne & Bowler Memphis, TN	Hayes Pump West Concord, MA 978-369-8800
Orifice & Filter Assembly		Hayes Pump West Concord, MA 978-369-8800
Ingersoll – Rand Gaskits 32232761	Ingersoll – Rand Co. Campbellsville, KY	Integress 952-556-4181
Ingersoll – Rand Belts A66/6Y569	Ingersoll – Rand Co. Campbellsville, KY	Integress 952-556-4181
Class Type Series 9998 SL-3 A 3 Pole Contact Kit for Type S. Size 1 86722	Square D Company	Gray Bar Electric Cranston, RI 943-2660
Class Type Series 9998 SL-3 A 3 Pole Contact Kit for Type S. Size 2 88240	Square D Company	Gray Bar Electric Cranston, RI 943-2660

WORKSHEET #33: Critical Spare Parts Inventory (Section 8.07 (c) 5) - (If supplier has more than **10** critical spare parts please make additional copies of the table)

Critical Spare Parts	Manufacturer – Name, Address And Phone #	Distributor - Name, Address, & Phone #
Class Type Series 9998 SL-7 B 3 Pole Contact Kit for Type S. Size B 78870	Square D Company	Gray Bar Electric Cranston, RI 943-2660
(3) Overload Relay Thermal Unit Type – CC54.5 58807	Square D Company	Gray Bar Electric Cranston, RI 943-2660
(3) Overload Relay Thermal Unit B25, B5L, B3-70, & B15.5 (each)	Square D Company	Gray Bar Electric Cranston, RI 943-2660
Class 31041-400-42 Magnet Coil for Type S Size 0+1 – 120V, 60 Hz, 110V 50 Hz 22912	Square D Company	Gray Bar Electric Cranston, RI 943-2660
(3) Electrical Interlock Class Type Series 9999 Sx67 B Class Type Series 9999 Sx67 B	Square D Company	Gray Bar Electric Cranston, RI 943-2660
SHW Coil – 31074-400-38 SGW Coil – 31091-400-38	Square D Company	Gray Bar Electric Cranston, RI 943-2660
Control Transformer S39021-517-51 Control Transformer S39021-518-51	Square D Company	Gray Bar Electric Cranston, RI 943-2660
1 Box of Ten – KTK-R ½ 2 Boxes of Ten – KTK R 10 2 Boxes of Ten – FRN R ½ Fuses	Bussman Division St. Louis, MO 63178	Gray Bar Electric Cranston, RI 943-2660
(2) Maintenance Kits for Chemical Pumps U-27564	Wallace & Tieran, Inc. 25 Main Street Belleville, NJ	Sullivan Associates Ralph Brillon (508) 668-4904
Back Pressure Spring Assembly (3) TO 6041-A (2) TO 4041-B (1) TO 6041-C	Milton Roy 201 Ivyland Road Ivyland, PA	New England Representative 215-441-7873

WORKSHEET #34: **Existing Treatment and Treatment Needed to Meet SDWA Requirements (Section 8.07 (f))** - (Fill in applicable choices below to complete Worksheet. For each source, identify all existing **(E)**, future **(F)**, or possible **(P)** treatments needed. Also list the chemical(s) used - e.g. if a supplier uses Alum for Coagulation the response should look like **E - Alum**. If a supplier has more than 2 treatment facilities additional copies of the table should be made) **[REVISED 6/1/93]**

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

	Source ID	Source ID	Source ID
	North Pond	**South Pond**	
Sources Treated			
Aeration			
Prechlorination ClO_2	E	E	
Coagulation	E	E	
Sedimentation Upflow Clarifier	E	E	
Iron Removal			
Mn Removal			
Fluoridation			
Disinfection	E	E	
Corrosion Control	E	E	
Preozonation			
Filtration	E	E	
VOC Removal			
THM Removal			
Other _____			

WORKSHEET #35: Priority Service List (Section 8.08 (d)) - (if the supplier has more than **6** Priority Users additional copies of the table should be made)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

Name, Address & Phone #	Reason for Priority Status	Alternative Source (Yes or No)	Emergency Action(s) To Be Taken
Jamestown School 55 Lawn Avenue	Emergency Shelter	No	Fire Department can supply potable water if service is interrupted.

WORKSHEET #36: **Water Supplier Personnel Responsible for Emergency Actions (Section 8.08 (e))** - (This worksheet is a template and may need to be adapted to the specific supplier's organizational structure and size - the Major Responsibilities column should cross-reference detailed instructions in plan if applicable. This worksheet should be used to describe the responsibilities of each of the supplier's departments for each emergency situation - one sheet for each emergency situation)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

Dept (Keyed to Organizational Chart)	Name	Title	Work Phone	Home Phone	Major Responsibility & Expertise
GENERAL MANAGER	Michael Gray	General Manager PWD	423-7225		Public Works
	Bill Petrarca	Plant Operator	423-7291		Distribution System - Plant
	Paul White				
	Andrew Nota	Town Administrator	423-7201		Town Administration
	June Swallow	Chief	277-6867		RIDOH Drinking Water Quality
			277-6867		RIDOH Engineering
	Kathleen Crawley	Acting General Manager	222-6696		RI Water Resources Board
			222-6800		RIDEM Office of Water Resources
	Peter T. Gaynor	Director	946-9996		RI Emergency Management Agency

WORKSHEET #37: Inventory of Emergency Support and Stand-By Equipment (Section 8.08 (g)) - (if the supplier has more than **9** sources of outside support or stand-by emergency equipment additional copies of the table should be made)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

Type of Assistance and/or Equipment to be Provided	Company Name and Address	Contact Person Phone #	Required Authorization
Distribution System Piping – Parts and Repair	E.J. Prescott	Bob Prescott 401-333-1317	P-O
Pipe Repairs	AE Bragger Construction Co.	Mark Braegger 737-2999	P-O
Pipe Products and Repairs	E.J. Prescott	Bob Prescott 401-333-1317	P-O
Pump Repair and Parts	Industrial Pump Tiverton, RI	Kevin Accardi 401-624-2977	P-O
Filter Problem	C.D.C. Microfloc	Don Ast (800) 547-1202	P-O
Hazardous Material Spills	Clean Harbors	401-431-1847	P-O
Filter Values Air System	Intrgress	952-556-4181	Verbal

WORKSHEET #37: Inventory of Emergency Support and Stand-By Equipment (Section 8.08 (g)) - (if the supplier has more than **8** sources of outside support or stand-by emergency equipment additional copies of the table should be made)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

Type of Assistance and/or Equipment to be Provided	Company Name and Address	Contact Person Phone #	Required Authorization
Microfloc (Manufactured Filter)	Microfloc Products CPC Engineering Corp. P.O. Box 36, 441 Main Street Sturbridge, MA 01566	(508) 347-7344	Steve Goslee
RE Erickson Co., Inc.	RE Erickson Co., Inc. 595 Providence Hwy. Walpole, Ma 02801	Dave Labonte 508-668-9330	Steve Goslee
Integress	Integress	952-556-4181	Steve Goslee
Hayes Pumps, Inc.	Hayes Pumps Old Powder Mill Road W.Concord, MA 06742	978-369-8800	Steve Goslee
Chemical Pumps	Milton Ray 201 Ivyland Road Ivyland, PA 01742	215-441-7873	Steve Goslee

WORKSHEET #38: Supplier Revenue and Expenses for the Last Three Years (Section 8.10)

Supplier: Jamestown Water Department

Supplier's Fiscal Year Starts July 1

LAST COMPLETED FISCAL YEAR 2015

Revenue*	Fiscal Year 2015	Fiscal Year 2014	Fiscal Year 2013
Annual Water Rate Revenue	$1,142,899	$1,078,038	$1,051,993
General Facility Charge Revenue			
Special Assessment Revenue			
Capital Funds			
Reserve Fund Revenue			
Other Earned Revenue			
Other Unearned Revenue			
Totals	$1,142,899	$1,078,038	$1,051,993

LAST COMPLETED FISCAL YEAR 2015

Expenses*	Fiscal Year 2015	Fiscal Year 2014	Fiscal Year 2013
Annual Water System Indebtedness			
Debt Service on Bonds	$448,733	$167,914	$481,409
Operation and Maintenance Expenses	$916,745	$941,619	$829,910
Other Expenses			
Totals	$1,365,478	$1,109,533	$1,311,319

* - Financial Management Section of Plan Should Explain Grouping of Figures.

APPENDIX B

Legislation Establishing Jamestown Water Board

AN ACT

PROVIDING FOR A PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IN THE TOWN OF JAMESTOWN.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. There is hereby established a board of water commissioners for the town of Jamestown consisting of three qualified electors of the town.

Forthwith after the passage of this act, the town council shall elect three water commissioners, one to serve until March 1, 1969, one until March 1, 1971, and one until March 1, 1973, and thereafter until their successors are elected and qualified. Forthwith after the beginning of each calendar year in which any term expires, the town council shall elect a successor for a term of five years from March 1 of the year in which he is elected and thereafter until his successor is elected and qualified.

The board of water commissioners may act despite a vacancy on the board but, in the event of any vacancy, the town council shall elect a commissioner to serve for the unexpired term and thereafter until his successor is elected and qualified.

Each election or removal by the town council shall be by vote of a majority of the whole number thereof, including vacancies therein.

No employee of the town or holder of any other office of the town shall be eligible to serve as a member of the board of water commissioners.

The town council may require the members of the board of water commissioners to furnish bond for the faithful performance of their duties, in such amounts and with such sureties as the town council may deem desirable. Premiums on surety bonds shall be paid from funds of the board of water commissioners.

No contract shall be made by the board of water commissioners with any member of the board or with the superintendent of the water works system (except his contract of employment) or with any member of their immediate families or with any firm or corporation in which the superintendent or any member of the board, together in either case with the members of his immediate family, owns more than one percent of the total proprietary interest, unless such direct or indirect interest of the member or superintendent is set forth in the minutes of a meeting of the board prior to the making of such contract and the member or superintendent abstains from voting or acting for the district,

as the case may be, in making such contract. A violation of this paragraph shall be grounds for avoiding, rescinding or cancelling the contract on such terms as the interests of the town and innocent third parties may require or for the recovery of damages from any party acting in violation of this paragraph.

Any member of the board may be removed for cause by the town council.

SEC. 2. Forthwith after the election of the original board of water commissioners and after the election of a member upon the expiration of a term, the board shall elect a chairman from among the members of the board and shall elect a secretary, who need not be a member of the board, or designate the town clerk as secretary. The chairman shall preside at meetings of the board and the secretary shall keep the records of the meetings of the board. The board may designate other officers and assistant officers with such Powers and for such terms as the board may determine but the board may at any time remove any such other officers and assistant officers with or without cause, subject to any damages which may be payable for cancellation of a contract with the superintendent as authorized below.

The board shall adopt by-laws or rules for the transaction of its affairs.

SEC. 3. The board of water commissioners may employ and fix the compensation of attorneys, engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, clerks and other employees and agents. The board may elect a superintendent of the water works system and each contract for his services shall not be more than five years. The board may require a surety bond of any of its agents and employees. The premiums shall be paid from funds of the board.

Each of the commissioners shall be compensated for his services at the rate of one hundred dollars per year. The secretary, if not a member of the board or the town clerk acting by designation, shall be compensated at the same rate.

SEC. 4. The board of water commissioners shall be vested with the power and authority to acquire by purchase, subject to approval of a special or annual financial town meeting the assets of the Jamestown Water Company, and thereafter may construct, operate, maintain, extend and improve a water works system for the town and to provide an adequate supply of water for the town or any part thereof. The board is authorized, subject to the approval of the town council, to contract for periods not exceeding forty years with the state, any other municipal or quasi-municipal corporation or with the owners of any privately owned water systems for the purchase or sale of water or for the use of water facilities and the state, such other municipal or quasi-municipal corporations and the owners of privately owned water systems are authorized to enter into such contracts with the board.

Any contract of the board involving more than $1,000. for construction or for the purchase of materials or equipment, not including contracts for the purchase of water,shall be publicly advertised.

All funds of the board shall be held in the custody of the town treasurer separate from other funds of the town and shall be expended by or under the direction of the board.

In addition to the funds hereinafter provided, the board is authorized to expend for the purposes of this act such sums as may be appropriated therefor by the town.

In carrying out the purposes of this act, the board of water commissioners may lease property or acquire the same by purchase or gift or by eminent domain as hereinafter provided, may make contracts and shall have such further powers as shall be necessary or incidental to the purposes and powers set forth in this act. Any lease, purchase or taking of real property shall be subject to the approval of the town council.

SEC. 5. For the purposes of this act the board of water commissioners may, subject to the approval of the town council, and of a special or annual financial town meeting called for the purpose acquire by eminent domain land or other real property, or any interest, estate or right therein, whether lying within or without the town, including the right to take water from any source.

Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the board of water commissioners may, subject to the approval of the town council, and of a special or annual financial town meeting called for the purpose acquire by eminent domain all or any part of the real and personal property, or any interest, estate or right therein, belonging to the Jamestown Water Company, including the right of said company to take water from any source.

A taking under this section shall be substantially in the manner and subject to the provisions (so far as apt) set forth in chapter 1 of title 24 of the general laws as heretofore or hereafter amended, provided that a taking under the preceding paragraph shall not require the consent of the division of public utilities.

Whenever the board shall dig up any public street or highway for laying or maintaining pipe, the board shall repair any damage cause thereby to such street or highway.

Any damage which may be agreed upon or determined for any taking under this section, including any interest and other applicable charges, shall constitute a general obligation of the town, but such obligation shall not at any time be included in the debt of the town for the purpose of ascertaining its borrowing capacity for water or other purposes.

SEC. 6. The property acquired and held under this act shall not be subject to taxation or assessment by the town of Jamestown, but not exceeding ten thousand dollars per annum, as determined by the town council, shall be paid from funds of the board of water commissioners to the town in lieu of taxes.

SEC. 7. The board of water commissioners is authorized from time to time to fix water rates for the water furnished by the board, which may be based upon the quantity of water used or the number and kind of water connections made or the number and kind of plumbing fixtures installed on the estate or upon the number or average number of persons residing or working in or otherwise connected therewith or upon any other factor affecting the use of or the value of the water furnished or upon any combination of such factors.

The rates shall be fixed so as to be sufficient to meet the expense of operation and maintenance and the principal and interest coming due on bonds and serial notes issued by the town for the purposes of this act and to provide such reserves as the board may deem necessary to the extent that moneys for the foregoing purposes are not otherwise provided.

Hydrant rentals shall be charged to the town for each year at such rates as the board may determine from time to time. The town shall also be subject to the water rates for other water consumed by the town.

The rates shall be payable upon a date or dates fixed by the board and if not paid within thirty days thereafter they shall bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from their due date until paid.

The board shall cause notice of the amount and due date to be mailed or otherwise sent or given to the owner of the real estate or the tenant or occupant, who shall be personally liable therefor.

A certificate of the collector of taxes of the town stating the amount of any deliquent rate and its due date and the name of the owner of the real estate and the name of the tenant or occupant if assessed to a tenant or occupant who is not the owner and an identification of the real estate shall be filed with the town clerk as a public record, and notice of such filing shall be mailed or sent or otherwise given to such owner. From the date of such filing until the

same is paid in full, such delinquent rate together with any interest and charges accruing thereon shall constitute a lien upon the real estate on a parity with the lien for town taxes.

The collector of taxes shall have the same rights to enforce such liens and to collect the rates and interest and charges thereon as he has in the case of town taxes.

No irregularity in carrying out the provisions of this section shall excuse non-payment of any water rate as long as there is substantial compliance with the provisions hereof and no deficiency in any notice to any party or in any filing with respect to any party shall excuse non-payment by any other party.

In the event a water rate is partially or wholly invalid or unenforceable in any respect, the board may impose a corrected rate to replace the invalid rate or portion or take such other curative action as may be appropriate.

In case of non-payment of any rates or charges or interest thereon with respect to any house, building, tenement or estate, the board of water commissioners is authorized, by its agents and employees, to shut off the water and for this purpose to enter such house, building, tenement or estate, and need not supply water again thereto until the water rates and charges or interest thereon have been paid in full.

SEC. 8. The receipts from water rates, including any net earnings or profits realized from the deposit or investment thereof, shall be deemed appropriated to the board for the purposes set forth in section 4 and for the payment of the principal and interest on obligations incurred by the town for the purposes of this act.

The town treasurer, with the approval of the town council, is authorized to advance moneys to the board of water commissioners from the general funds of the town in amounts not exceeding the sums to be realized from water rates within the next six months as estimated by the board of water commissioners. Such advances shall be repaid without interest from such water rates.

SEC. 9. The town of Jamestown is hereby authorized, in addition to authority previously granted, to issue bonds from time to time under its corporate name and seal or a facsimile of such seal to such amount as will not cause the principal amount of bonds outstanding hereunder to exceed ten per cent of the last assessed valuation of the taxable property of the town. The

currency of the United States of America which at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts. The bonds of each issue shall mature in annual installments of principal, the first installment to be not later than three years and the last installment not later than twenty-five years after the date of the bonds. No installment of principal of any issue shall exceed any prior installment by more than six per cent of the total principal amount of the issue.

SEC. 10. The bonds shall be signed by the town treasurer and by the manual or facsimile signature of the president of the town council and shall be issued and sold at not less than par and accrued interest in such amounts as the town council may determine. The manner of sale, denominations, maturities, interest rates and other terms, conditions and details of any bonds or notes issued under this act may be fixed by the resolution of the town council authorizing the issue or by separate resolution of the town council or, to the extent provisions for these matters are not so made, they may be fixed by the officers authorized to sign the bonds or notes. The bonds of each issue shall bear interest at a rate or rates not exceeding six per cent per annum. Coupons shall bear the facsimile signature of the town treasurer. The proceeds derived from the sale of the bonds shall be delivered to the town treasurer, and such proceeds exclusive of premiums and accrued interest shall be expended (a) for the purposes set forth in section 4, excluding current operating and maintenance expenses but including extraordinary repairs, or (b) in payment of the principal of or interest on temporary notes issued under section 11 of this act or (c) in repayment of advances under section 12 of this act. No purchaser of any bonds or notes under this act, however, shall be in any way responsible for the proper application of the proceeds derived from the sale thereof. The proceeds of bonds or notes issued under this act, any applicable federal assistance and the other moneys referred to in this act shall be deemed appropriated for the purposes of this act without further action than that required by this act.

SEC. 11. The town council of the town of Jamestown may authorize the issue from time to time of interest bearing or discounted notes in anticipation of the authorization or issue of bonds under section 10 of this act or in anticipation of the receipt of federal aid for the purposes of this act. The amount of original notes issued in anticipation of bonds may not exceed the amount of bonds voted under section 19 and the amount of original notes issued in anticipation of federal aid may not exceed the amount of available federal aid as estimated by the town treasurer. Temporary notes issued hereunder shall be signed by the town treasurer and by the president of the town council and shall be payable within three years from their respective dates, but the

principal of and interest on notes issued for a shorter period may be renewed or paid from time to time by the issue of other notes hereunder, provided the period from the date of an original note to the maturity of any note issued to renew or pay the same debt or the interest thereon shall not exceed three years.

SEC. 12. The town treasurer, with the approval of the town council, may advance moneys to the board of water commissioners from the general funds of the town in anticipation of the authorization or issue of bonds under section 10 or in anticipation of the receipt of federal aid. Any advances in anticipation of bonds may not exceed the amount of bonds voted under section 19 and any advance in anticipation of federal aid may not exceed the amount of available federal aid as estimated by the town treasurer. In addition, any appropriation by the financial town meeting for the purposes of clause (a) of section 10 shall be treated as an advance under this section if so voted by the financial town meeting. An advance under this section shall be repaid without interest from the proceeds of bonds or notes subsequently issued or from the proceeds of applicable federal assistance or from other available funds.

SEC. 13. Any proceeds of bonds or notes issued hereunder of any applicable federal assistance or of any water rates, pending their expenditure, may be deposited or invested by the town treasurer in demand deposits, time deposits or savings deposits in banks which are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or in obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States of America or by any agency or instrumentality thereof or by the State of Rhode Island or as may be provided in any other applicable law of the State of Rhode Island.

SEC. 14. Any accrued interest received upon the sale of bonds or notes hereunder shall be applied to the payment of the first interest due thereon. Any premiums arising from the sale of bonds or notes hereunder, any net earnings or profits realized from the deposit or investment of bond or note proceeds or federal assistance hereunder and any balance of bond or note proceeds or federal assistance hereunder and any balance of bond or note proceeds remaining after completion of the applicable project or projects shall, in the discretion of the town treasurer, be applied to the cost of preparing, issuing and marketing bonds or notes hereunder to the extent not otherwise provided, to the payment of the cost of the project or projects or the cost of other work for which bonds or notes could be issued hereunder, to the payment of the principal of or interest on bonds or notes issued hereunder or to any one or more of the foregoing. The cost of preparing, issuing and marketing bonds or notes hereunder may also, in the discretion of the town treasurer, be met from bond or note proceeds exclusive of premium and accrued interest or from other moneys available therefor. In exercising any discretion under this section, the town treas-

SEC. 15. All bonds and notes issued under this act and the debts evidenced thereby shall be obligatory on the town of Jamestown in the same manner and to the same extent as other debts lawfully contracted by it and shall be excepted from the operation of section 45-12-2 of the general laws. No such obligation shall at any time be included in the debt of the town for the purpose of ascertaining its borrowing capacity under any other law. The town shall annually appropriate a sum sufficient to pay the principal and interest coming due within the year on bonds and notes issued hereunder to the extent that moneys therefor are not otherwise provided. In order to provide such sum in each year and notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, all taxable property in the town shall be subject to ad valorem taxation by the town without limitation as to rate or amount, except that the rate of taxation on intangibles shall be limited as provided in section 44-5-6 of the general laws.

SEC. 16. Any bonds or notes issued under the provisions of this act and coupons on any bonds, if properly executed by officers of the town in office on the date of execution, shall be valid and binding according to their terms notwithstanding that before the delivery thereof and payment therefor any or all of such officers shall for any reason have ceased to hold office.

SEC. 17. The town of Jamestown, acting by its board of water commissioners, is authorized to apply for, contract for and expend any federal survey or planning advances or other grants or assistance which may be available for the purposes of this act, and any such expenditures may be in addition to other moneys provided in this act. To the extent of any inconsistency between any law of this state and any applicable federal law or regulation, the latter shall prevail. Federal survey or planning advances, with interest where applicable, whether contracted for prior to or after the effective date of this act, may be repaid as a cost of a project or projects under section 10 of this act.

SEC. 18. In carrying out the purposes and provisions of this act, all steps shall be taken which are necessary to meet constitutional requirements whether or not such steps are required by statute. The validity of bonds and notes issued hereunder shall in no way depend upon the validity or occurrence of any action not specifically required herein for the issue of such bonds or notes.

SEC. 19. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this act, no bonds shall be issued in excess of amounts approved from time to time by vote of a majority of the electors present and voting on the question at an annual or special financial town meeting. A vote not to approve an amount of bonds hereunder shall not preclude any later vote to approve the same or a different amount.

the electors of the town of Jamestown qualified to vote upon a proposition to impose a tax or for the expenditure of money at a special financial town meeting the warning for which shall contain notice of the proposal to accept this act.

SEC. 22. This section and section 21 hereof shall take effect upon passage. The remainder of this act shall take effect upon the approval of this act by a majority of those voting on the question as prescribed in section 21 hereof.

SEC. 23. The board of water commissioners is authorized from time to time to extend and replace the town's water mains, herein called "project", and, regardless of whether the funds for the construction of such project or projects were obtained under this act or under any other general law or special act, the said board of water commissioners shall, to the extent described below, assess the cost of any such project or projects upon the owners of the estates in the town which abut that portion of any street or highway in or along which any water line constituting any portion of such project or projects may be located or which otherwise specially benefit from such project or projects. Such assessments may be made separately for each project or for several projects taken together. The cost to be assessed shall be that which is determined by the board of water commissioners to provide particular rather than general benefit, provided, however, that no such project shall be undertaken until after a public hearing is held thereon. Ten (10) days prior notice of such hearing shall be given by said board to all owners of estates, which abut the project.

Such assessments shall be just and equitable and may be based upon frontage or area within a specified reasonable distance from the street or highway or on assessed valuations or on any other factor affording a reasonable measure of benefits or upon any combination of the foregoing. The board of water commissioners shall not make any particular assessment in excess of the benefit conferred and may make reasonable adjustments of such assessments against estates having a frontage upon more than one street or against estates which for any reason are unable to derive the normal benefits from the water distribution system.

Such assessments shall name the owners assessed, describe their estates and state the amounts of the assessments, but no error or omission in the name or description shall invalidate the assessment as long as either the owner or the estate is substantially identified.

A copy of such assessments shall be recorded with the collector of taxes as a public record. From the date of delivery to the collector of taxes the assessments and interest accruing thereon shall constitute a lien upon the respective estates on a parity with the lien for town taxes until paid in full. The collector of taxes of the town shall have the same rights to enforce such liens against the estates and to collect such assessments and interest from the owners as he has in the case of town taxes.

Prior to or forthwith after the delivery to the collector of taxes of a copy of such assessment he shall cause notice to be sent to the owner of each estate assessed. The notice shall substantially identify the estate assessed, state the amount of the assessment and refer to the remedy available under this section. The notice shall be mailed postpaid and directed to the last known address of the addressee. If there are owners whose addresses are unknown, a similar notice covering the assessments against their estates shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the town and such published notice may be a single collective notice for all such owners. No irregularity in the notice required by this section shall excuse the non-payment of the assessment or affect its validity or any proceedings for the collection thereof as long as there is substantial compliance with the provisions hereof. No deficiency in the notice to the owner of an estate assessed shall excuse the non-payment by others of the assessments against their estates or affect the validity thereof or any proceedings for the collection thereof.

Any person aggrieved by any such assessment may within 90 days after the mailing or publication of notice to him file a petition for relief against the town as respondent in the superior court, and the clerk shall thereupon issue a citation to summon the town, and said petition and citation shall be subject to the provisions of section 44-5-29 of the general laws. If the court finds such assessment invalid in whole or in part, it shall give judgment reducing the amount thereof or for a refund accordingly. The filing of such a petition shall not relieve the estate involved from the lien hereinabove provided for or prevent the assessment becoming due as provided in this section, but the final judgment of the court reducing such assessment in whole or in part shall reduce such lien and the amount due accordingly. The remedy provided in this paragraph shall be exclusive, and no action or proceeding questioning the validity of any such assessment shall be begun after the expiration of said 90-day period.

In the event an assessment is partially or wholly invalid the board of water commissioners may make a corrected assessment to replace the invalid assessment or portion. The corrected assessment shall be made in the same manner as an original assessment. The first installment of a corrected assess-

which would have become due then or theretofore if the corrected assessment had been made at the time of the original assessment. The corrected assessment shall bear interest from the date notice of the corrected assessment was delivered to the collector of taxes.

Except as provided in the preceding paragraph, each assessment under this act shall be payable in not less than ten nor more than twenty equal annual installments. The board of water commissioners by resolution may, from time to time, determine the number of annual installments in which assessments thereafter made under this act shall be paid, but in the absence of any such resolution the number of such installments shall be ten. The unpaid balance of each assessment shall bear interest from the date a copy of the assessment was delivered to the collector of taxes until the assessment is paid in full. The rate of interest shall be determined by the board of water commissioners prior to or forthwith after the delivery of the copy of the assessment to the collector of taxes. If any part of the project or projects with respect to which the assessment was made was permanently financed by borrowing, such rate shall, to the nearest higher one tenth of one per cent, be equal to the actual rate of interest paid by the town with respect to funds borrowed by it to finance such project or projects. The annual payments of each assessment, with the appropriate amount of interest then payable, shall become due commencing with the date on which the regular town taxes are due and payable which next follows the date on which a copy of the assessment was delivered to the collector of taxes, provided that the whole assessment against any owner or estate may be paid without interest at any time prior to the due date of the first installment thereof, and provided further that the whole unpaid balance of any such assessment together with the interest accrued thereon to the date of payment may be paid at any time.

In the event of the subdivision of any estate subject to any such assessment by the conveyance of any part or parts thereof to a different owner, the board of water commissioners may apportion the assessment or the unpaid part thereof among the new estates so created upon any basis which might then be used under this section for a new assessment and such basis need not be the same as that used for the assessment being apportioned. The apportioned assessments shall be payable at the same times and in the same amounts pro rata as the original assessment or unpaid part thereof. In all other respects the apportioned assessments shall be governed by the provisions of this section which would then apply to a new assessment. Upon the recording of the apportioned assessments, the original assessment shall be discharged.

SEC. 24. The receipts from the assessments provided for in section 23 of this act shall be kept in a separate fund and shall be used as directed by the board of water commissioners (a) for the construction, operation and maintenance of water distribution facilities, or (b) for the repayment of advances made under section 12 of this act, or (c) for the payment of bonds or notes issued under this act or issued under any other general law or special act to finance the construction of water distribution facilities. The foregoing provisions shall not be construed as a limitation upon the power and duty of said town to appropriate and raise in the regular town tax such amounts as may be necessary for the prompt payment of principal and interest maturing upon all outstanding bonds or notes issued under this act or under any other general law or special act.

SEC. 25. In the event that the town has not authorized sufficient borrowing or provided sufficient other funds to undertake a requested extension, or the board of water commissioners determines that higher priority exists for the use of the proceeds of borrowing or other funds, the board of water commissioners may, in lieu of levying all or part of an assessment under this act, require the person or persons requesting such extension to contribute all or part of the cost thereof before the project is commenced.

APPENDIX C

North Kingstown – Jamestown Emergency Supply Agreement

TOWN OF
NORTH KINGSTOWN, RHODE ISLAND

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY
401-294-3331 EXT. 231

80 BOSTON NECK ROAD
NORTH KINGSTOWN, RI 02852

INCORPORATED 1674

MEMORANDUM
24 August, 1999

TO: PUMP STATION OPERATORS
FR: Michael Martin, Water Director
RE: Water Supply to Jamestown

North Kingstown has approved a temporary reactivation of the Jamestown emergency connection. The following guidelines should be applied:

1. The North Kingstown Pump Station Operator on duty is the control authority.
2. The amount and duration of supply to Jamestown Island is at their discretion.
3. The operator on duty will use their judgement in regards to what wells to place on line, how the PRV is to be utilized, safe tower levels etc.
4. The operator on duty is authorized to work overtime including, staying over, coming in early, and/or calling for additional assistance if necessary.
5. The operator on duty will maintain a record of usage and any overtime costs needed to accomplish the task. Jamestown has agreed to reimburse North Kingstown for those expenses.
6. If, in the judgement of the North Kingstown operator on duty, there is a need to terminate the service to Jamestown, the operator is to provide Jamestown with 30-minute notice prior to shutting off the supply. Supply may be resumed upon coordination with Jamestown.
7. The operator on duty will communicate as necessary with the Jamestown operators using the call list below:
   - Water Plant 423-7291
   - Plant Pager 938-0790
   - Peter Home 294-2355
   - Rich Home 933-6291
   - Bill Home 938-8143
8. The North Kingstown operators can be reached between 7am and 11pm, seven days a week by calling:
   - Pump Station 294-3331 ext. 235
   - Pager (leave return number) 452-5625
9. Jamestown and North Kingstown Directors can be reached at:
   - Steve Cell Phone & Answering Machine 742-0170
   - Mike Martin Home 508 295-7173 Pager 938-9165

cc: Town Mgr.
RIDOH
Jamestown DPW

APPENDIX D

FS&T Safe Yield Report (October 2000)

FAY, SPOFFORD & THORNDIKE, INC.
ENGINEERS • PLANNERS • SCIENTISTS

TOWN OF JAMESTOWN
RHODE ISLAND

SAFE YIELD ANALYSIS

Fay, Spofford & Thorndike, Inc.
Burlington, MA

October, 2000

FAY, SPOFFORD & THORNDIKE, INC.

ENGINEERS • PLANNERS • SCIENTISTS

5 BURLINGTON WOODS • BURLINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS 01803
TEL (781) 221-1000 • (800) 835-8666 • FAX (781) 229-1115

October 6, 2000

Mr. Steve Goslee
Public Works Director
Town of Jamestown
P.O.Box 377
Jamestown, RI 02835

Subject: **Final Report**
Safe Yield Study - North and South Ponds

Dear Mr. Goslee:

FAY, SPOFFORD & THORNDIKE, INC. (FST) is pleased to submit twenty (20) copies of the Final Report on the Safe Yield Study for North and South Ponds. The findings of the study indicate that the total yield of North and South Pond is about 285,000 gpd without transfer pumping and about 400,000 gpd with transfer pumping.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

Fay, Spofford & Thorndike, Inc.
By,

Christopher C. Yannoni, P.E.
Associate

CCY:ccy
WJ-001
Enclosures

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I. Background

Periodically over the last decade, the available water supply from North Pond has not been able to satisfy the water demand requirements of the Town. The impact of an increase in the number of customers coupled with a lack of rainfall during the summer months has resulted in the water demand exceeding the available water supply from North Pond. The shortage of water supply required the Town to install an emergency connection to North Kingstown in 1993.

An additional source of supply is South Pond. However, the highly colored water from this source can not be reduced to levels that are considered acceptable from an aesthetic standpoint by the existing treatment plant when using South Pond water alone. This year, the Town has been blending water from South Pond with water from North Pond in the raw water pipeline from North Pond. The Town is also supplementing the water supplied from the North Pond and South Pond surface supplies with groundwater.

The current population of the Town is about 6,000 people, 3,100 of which receive water from the municipal water supply system. The 1999 average day demand (water pumped into the distribution system from the water treatment plant) of the Town was about 215,500 gallons per day (gpd) or 150 gallons per minute (gpm). However, the actual water needed from the supply must also include the water utilized for flushing and backwashing the water treatment processes which constitutes an additional 15 percent or about 32,326 gpd for a total current water supply requirement of about 247,800 gpd. Current and future average day water supply withdrawal requirements are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Water Supply Requirements (gpd)

Time Period	Water Supply Withdrawal
1999	247,800
2005	248,400
2020	285,000

II. Previous Safe Yield Estimates

General water supply guidelines require that the average daily withdrawal from a reservoir system not exceed the safe yield. In March 1982, Richard Hazen completed a Summary Report on the Jamestown Water System, which included estimating the safe yield from North Pond for 50 (98% dry) and 10 (90% dry), -year recurrence intervals as summarized in Table 2. The portion of this Report relative to the safe yield is attached as Appendix A. The estimated safe yield from South Pond for the 50-year recurrence interval from the 1994 Water Supply Management Plan is also summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Previous Safe Yield Estimates (gpd)

Recurrence Interval (years)	North Pond	South Pond
50	150,000	25,000
10	200,000	—

A 50-year recurrence interval may be defined as the second driest year in a one hundred year period of record and a 10-year recurrence interval may be defined as the tenth driest year in a one hundred year period of record. Therefor, a 50-year recurrence interval means that there is a 98% probability that the estimated yield will not be exceeded.

The NEWWA procedure for estimating the storage required to meet the record breaking drought that occurred between 1961 and 1967 was used to estimate the 98% safe yield of 150,000 gpd at North Pond. This procedure develops tables and graphs of safe yield and storage required stated per square mile of watershed area and is based upon drainage area; percentage of drainage area covered by the reservoir; rainfall and evaporation; and streamflow for a particular watershed where this type of information is available.

There is no historical streamflow information from the Jamestown Brook watershed other than several values measured during a URI study conducted in 1995. Therefor, historical stream gage data from the Abbott Run watershed (27 sq. mi.) and the Scituate watershed (93 sq. mi.) during the record breaking drought were used to estimate the yield available based upon the available

storage at North Pond. Applying data developed from the Scituate studies and Abbott Run studies to the much smaller North Pond watershed of 0.3 sq. mi. resulted in an estimated 98% safe yield of 200,000 gpd basedupon the Scituate study and an estimated 150,000 gpd based upon the Abbott Run study. The more conservative 150,000 gpd was selected as the 98% safe yield for North Pond.

III. Purpose

The current water withdrawal requirement of about 248,000 gpd is well above the previously estimated 98% safe yield and even higher than the estimated 90% safe yield of North Pond. It is not surprising that the Town has had difficulty meeting water withdrawal requirements several times over the last ten years, especially considering that South Pond has not been utilized on a regular basis.

Options to increasing available water supply, discussed in the 1999 Water Treatment Feasibility Study, included blending water from South Pond in the raw water pipeline receiving water from North Pond, supplementing surface water supply with groundwater supply and/or transferring water from South Pond to North Pond.

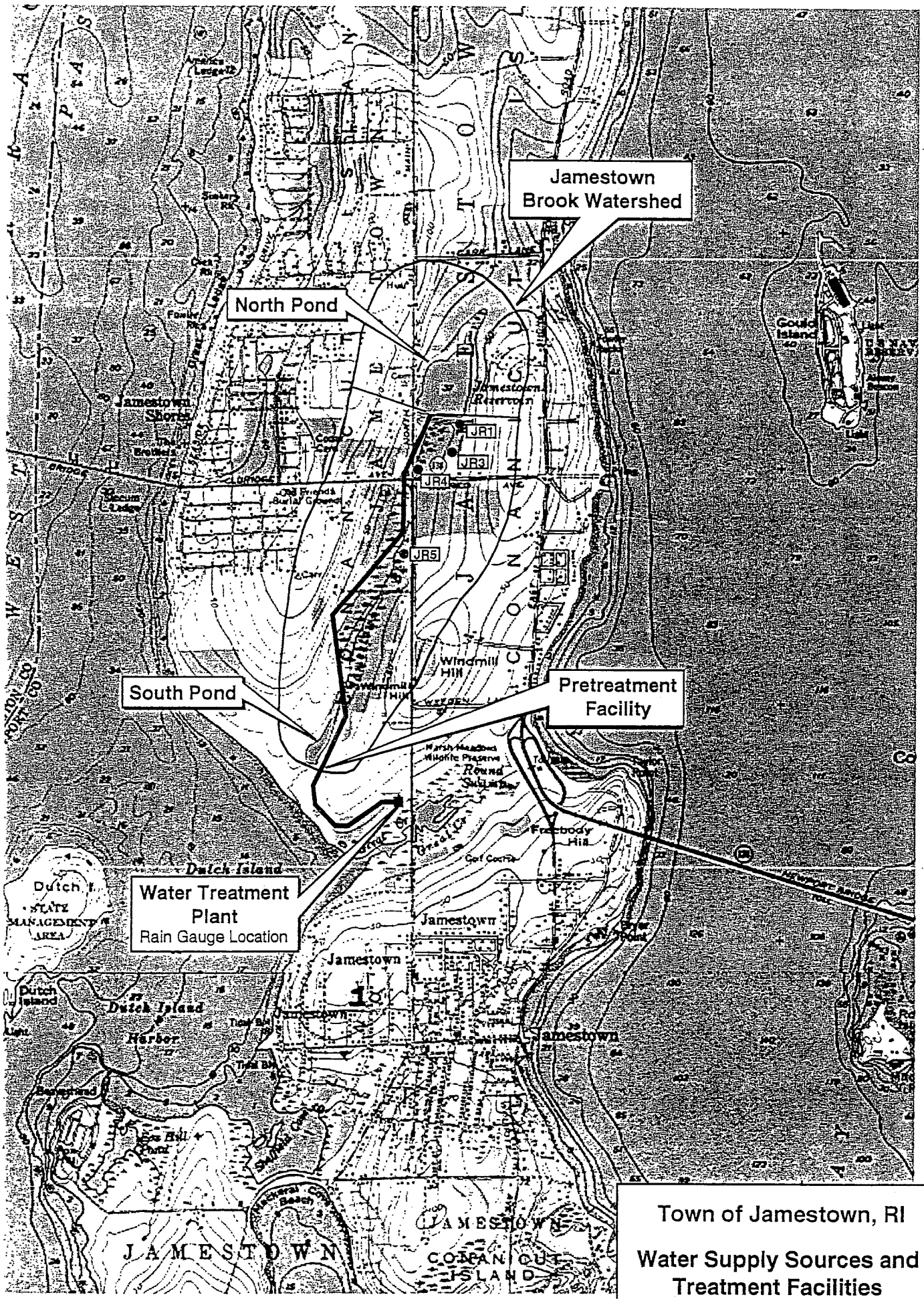
As part of the Limnological Study completed in 1999, a safe yield study of North Pond and South Pond was recommended to verify the proper transfer rate, to determine the impact of increasing the North Pond reservoir level, and to be utilized as a tool to develop an operating scheme for the wells and reservoirs to maximize water quantity.

IV. System Description

The Town utilizes two surface water supplies, North and South Pond, as well as one bedrock well located south of North Pond. Each of these sources of supply is located within the 651 acre oval shaped Jamestown Brook Watershed presented as Figure 1.

North Pond (Carr Pond) Reservoir was originally constructed in 1900 (Jamestown Water Study Committee, 1994) and is located in the upper reaches of the watershed north of Route 138. It has a drainage area of 192 acres (0.3 sq mi.) and a useable storage capacity of about 60 million gallons based upon DEM calculations from a previous batheymetric survey. North Pond has been reported to have a 98% safe yield of 150,000 gpd, respectively. It is about 15 feet deep and has a spillway overflow elevation of 37 feet mean sea level (MSL). Overflow from North Pond travels down Jamestown Brook into South Pond. Water is withdrawn by gravity from North Pond through about 10,000 feet of 10-inch PVC and transite (AC) pipe to the water treatment plant (WTP) located on North Road north of Great Creek for treatment and pumping into the distribution system.

South Pond (Watson Pond) is located in the lower part of the watershed approximately 7,000 feet south of North Pond. It has a much larger drainage area of 449 acres (0.7 sq. mi.) but a much smaller useable storage capacity of about 8 million gallons. South Pond has been reported to have a 98% safe yield of 25,000 gpd. It is about 11 feet deep and has a spillway overflow elevation of 16.3 feet MSL. South Pond overflows into Dutch Island Harbor. Table 3 presents general data on North and South Ponds. Water may be withdrawn by gravity from South Pond through the last 2,600 feet of 10-inch transite pipe from North Pond as long as flow from North Pond is shutdown. Water may also be pumped into the 10-inch transite pipe from South Pond which allows for blending with water flowing by gravity from North Pond.



Town of Jamestown, RI

Water Supply Sources and Treatment Facilities

Figure 1

FAY, SPOFFORD & THORNDIKE, INC.
Engineers • Planners • Scientists

scale: 1" = 2600'

TABLE 3: Water Supply Information

Source	Watershed Area (acres)	Watershed Area (sq. mi.)	Total Volume (MG)	Total Depth (feet)	Useable Volume (MG)	Useable Depth (feet)	Surface Area (acres)	Spillway Crest El. (feet)
North Pond	192	0.3	67	15	60	10	25.4	37
South Pond	449	0.7	10	11	8	7*	4.67	16.3
Total	641	1	77		68		30.07	53.3

* assumed value

The watershed areas in Table 1 were calculated using Rhode Island Geographical Information Systems (RIGIS). A copy of the water level/storage capacity data developed from the bathymetric survey of North Pond is presented as Appendix B. A schematic of the Jamestown Water Supply System is presented in Figure 2

Since 1996, three (3) bedrock wells (JR-1, JR-3 and JR-4) 225 to 345 feet deep with capacities ranging from 45,000 to 55,000 gpd have been installed south of North Pond and north of Route 138 to augment the surface water supply. Due to wetland impacts, JR-1 or JR-3 may be utilized, one at a time.

JAMESTOWN WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

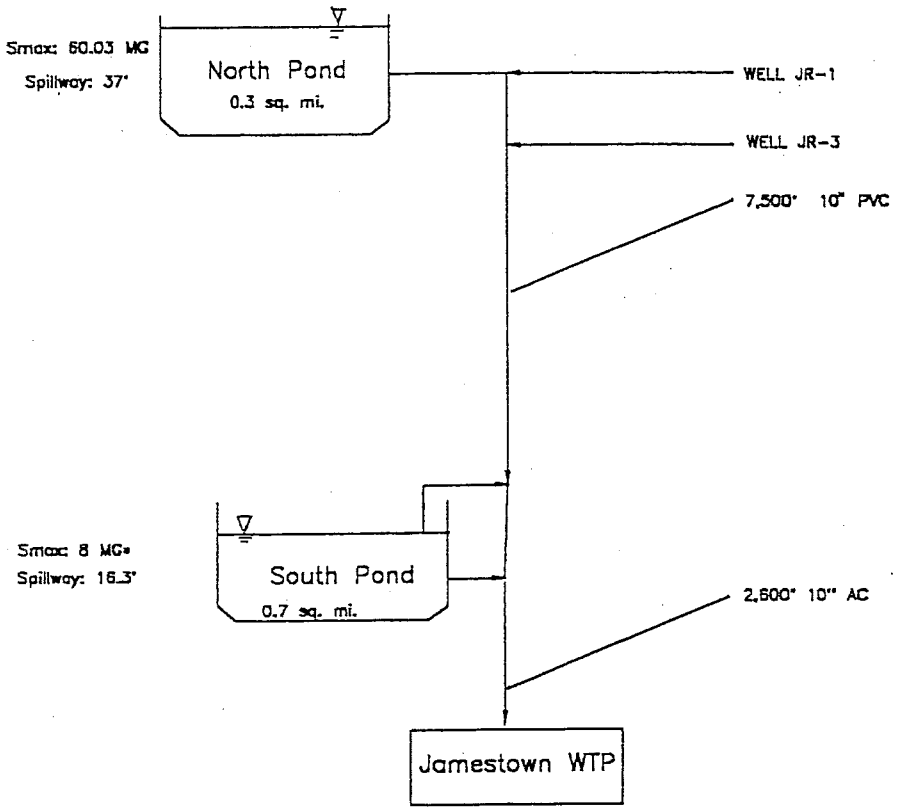


FIGURE 2

SCHEMATIC OF
JAMESTOWN WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

TOWN OF JAMESTOWN
RHODE ISLAND

PVC – Polyvinyl Chloride
sq. mi. – square miles
MG – Million Gallons
Smax – Maximum Useable Storage

V. Safe Yield Analysis

A. General Method

The safe yield of the reservoir system was defined as the annual average daily withdrawal rate which results from:

- the maximum depletion of all useable storage capacity at least once during the 40 year period of simulation between 1960 and 1999.

B. Safe Yield Model Development

FST created a computer model to simulate the Town of Jamestown's water supply system and compute the safe yield. The safe yield is influenced by a number of hydrologic and hydraulic factors, including watershed area, local rainfall-runoff relationships, reservoir storage capacity, and system losses. In multi-reservoir systems such as the Town's, system operation and management also affect the safe yield. The simulation model incorporates these factors and performs mass balance computations (INFLOW - OUTFLOW = CHANGE IN STORAGE) for North Pond or South Pond on a monthly basis, to simulate system responses to water withdrawal rates. Key inputs to the model that characterized the water supply system included:

- precipitation on reservoir (pond)*
- direct runoff (surface water inflow)
- reservoir evaporation
- demand withdrawal rates
- inter-reservoir transfers

* The term "reservoir" and "pond" is considered one in the same and was utilized throughout the text and in the computer model outputs included in the Appendix.

C. Model Simulation and Validation

Model simulation and validation runs were completed for North Pond. Inflows to the reservoir system consisted of precipitation on the reservoir surface, and surface water inflow from the watershed drainage area. Outflows included evaporation, demand withdrawals and overflow spillage. A variable monthly runoff factor was utilized to estimate the surface water inflow.

1. Inflows and Outflows

Reservoir Rainfall

The volume of rainfall precipitating directly on the surface of the reservoir was calculated by multiplying the precipitation converted to feet by the reservoir surface area in square feet and then converting to million gallons. Precipitation data for model simulation and validation from 1963-1967, 1980-1982, 1987-1991, and 1997-1999 was provided by the Town. This information was collected at a rain gauge at the WTP.

The monthly reservoir surface area was adjusted each month to account for changes due to fluctuating water elevations and variable bathymetry. The estimated volume of water in the reservoir calculated in the previous month was used to look up the corresponding surface area from the "lookup" table of bathymetric data. The water level/storage capacity data from North Pond attached as Appendix B was entered into a tabulation where the surface area was calculated for each million gallons of storage.

Surface Water Inflow (Run-off)

Surface water inflow is the amount of water entering the reservoir from rainfall on the drainage area. Not all of the precipitation that falls on the drainage area enters the reservoir. The amount of water entering the reservoir from rainfall on the drainage area around the reservoir is dependent upon the time of year which affects losses from evapo-transpiration and from water entering the ground. In March and April the percent of surface water inflow entering the reservoir is high due to snow melt and in August and September is low due to high rates of evapo-transpiration and depletion of groundwater storage.

A surface water inflow was calculated by multiplying the total volume of water resulting from rainfall on the drainage area by a variable monthly surface water inflow factor to account for the monthly changes in surface water inflow which typically occur throughout the year. The total volume of water resulting from rainfall on the drainage area was determined by multiplying the

precipitation in feet by the drainage area adjusted each month (total watershed area minus the monthly adjusted reservoir surface area).

The variable monthly surface water inflow factor was estimated for each month of the 40 year period of record from the Parker River watershed in MA. It equals the total amount of run-off from rainfall on the watershed for that month divided by the streamflow at the watershed's gauging station for that month. An average surface water inflow factor was then calculated for each calendar month. For example, the inflow factor of 0.63 for January from the Parker River data equals the average factor of the 40 January's in the period of record and is 118% of the average surface water inflow factor (1.18 x 0.53).

TABLE 4: Variable Monthly Surface Water Inflow Factors

Source	Hubbard Brook	Nepaug River	Parker River	Percent of Average Inflow Factor
January	0.59	0.62	0.63	118
February	0.50	0.56	0.73	138
March	1.17	1.24	1.17	220
April	1.64	1.09	1.13	213
May	0.63	0.59	0.76	143
June	0.38	0.35	0.43	80
July	0.18	0.23	0.14	26
August	0.16	0.22	0.09	17
September	0.06	0.10	0.08	15
October	0.17	0.21	0.26	49
November	0.39	0.33	0.35	66
December	0.45	0.42	0.55	104
Average	0.53	0.50	0.53	100

Table 4 presents variable monthly surface water inflow factors for several watersheds in New England including the Parker River, the Hubbard Brook (19.9 sq. mi.) and the Nepaug River (22.7 sq. mi.) in CT. The percent of the average surface water inflow factor for the period of 1960 to 1998 for the Parker River is also presented.

Table 4 indicates that for the 21.3 sq. mi. Parker River watershed about 53 percent of the water that falls from precipitation ends up in the river on average. This is equivalent to about 1.09 million gallons per day (MGD) per square mile, very close to the 1.16 to 1.29 MGD/sq. mi. reported in the 1982 Summary Report for the average annual run-off from six streams within 30 miles of Jamestown.

To account for differences between the Parker River watershed's monthly runoff factors and Jamestown's, the average runoff factor of 0.53 for the Parker River was adjusted by trial and error until the North Pond water level predicted by the computer model matched actual pond level measured over the last 40 years. This is explained further in the results section of this report.

Evaporation

Evaporation losses depend on seasonal climatic conditions and reservoir surface area. The reservoir surface area was adjusted on a monthly basis depending upon the volume in the reservoir in the previous month as described previously. The model computed evaporation loss at each reservoir by using the equation provided in *Estimating the Firm Yield of a Surface Water Reservoir Supply System in Massachusetts* A Guidance Document. Utilizing monthly temperature data from Jamestown, the equation computed the monthly reservoir evaporation rate, in mm/day, which was converted to feet/month, then multiplied by the reservoir surface area to obtain a monthly evaporation volume in cubic feet and finally converted to MG.

Spillage

Losses from spillage or overflow over the crest of the spillway are the last quantities that the model computes in a given time step. Spillage only occurs when the reservoir storage is at capacity. It was assumed that 90% of the overflow from North Pond entered South Pond by way of Jamestown Brook to account for evaporation and other potential losses.

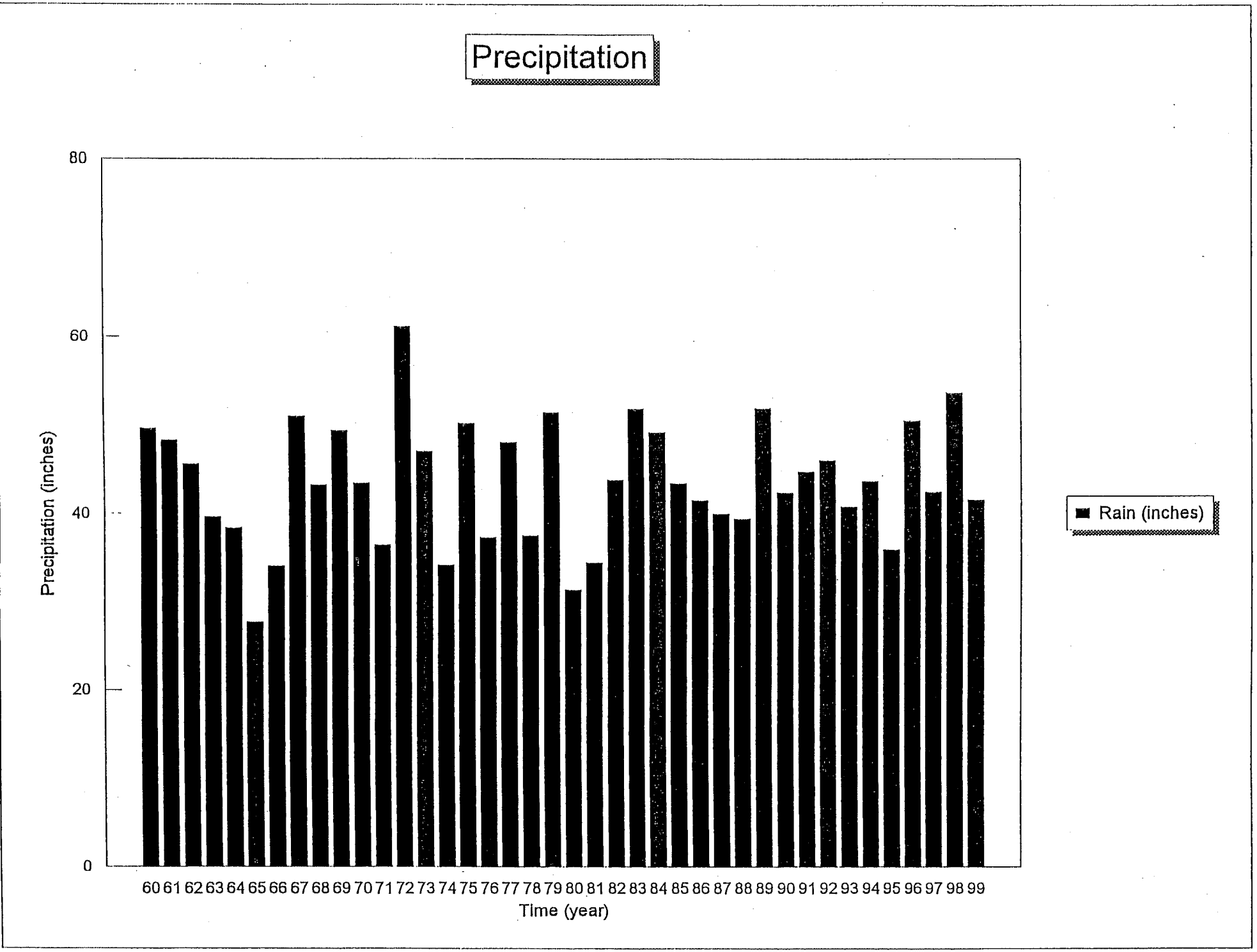
2. Results

FST calibrated the model to known conditions. Fortunately, monthly reservoir operating levels for North Pond have been recorded on a monthly basis at the water treatment plant by the Town over the last forty years. There is no historical information on reservoir operating levels at South Pond since South Pond has not typically been utilized due to the poor water quality. Therefore, as a first step, North Pond historical reservoir operating levels were utilized to calibrate the computer model. The model was run for three, 3 to 4 year time periods over the last forty years for which known rainfall, demand withdrawals, temperature and reservoir water volume were available namely; 1963-1967, 1980 -1982, 1987-1991, and 1997-1999 for North Pond.

The annual rainfall for these four periods ranged from a low of 27.7-inches in 1980 to a high of 53.6-inches in 1988 as compared to the 40-year average annual rainfall of 43.5-inches. These are the lowest and second highest rainfall years in the last 40 years. Calibrating the computer model for periods of low and high rainfall results in a model that is able to more accurately simulate extreme conditions. Annual rainfall on Conanicut Island for the last 40 years is presented on Figure 3.

A total monthly run-off (surface water inflow) was calculated by multiplying the volume of water resulting from rainfall on the watershed drainage area by the variable monthly surface water inflow factors from the Parker River watershed presented previously in Table 4.

In order to determine the average surface water inflow factor for North Pond watershed, an initial factor of 0.53 from the Parker River watershed was selected and the model computed the change in storage on a monthly basis by adding the inflows of precipitation, surface water inflow and subtracting the outflows of evaporation, and demand withdrawals. The change in storage for the month was added to the previous months storage and then the process was repeated in the next month.


Precipitation
80
60
40
20
0
Precipitation (inches)
60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99
Time (year)
Rain (inches)

The simulated reservoir end-of-month storage volume through the four simulation periods between 1960 and 1999 were compared to the actual storage volumes for these periods. The average monthly surface water inflow factor was adjusted until monthly simulated storage volumes matched historical recorded monthly storage volumes of the reservoirs for model validation. Figure's 4, 5, 6 and 7 are time history graphs of recorded versus simulated reservoir capacity in million gallons for the four simulation periods.

The simulated reservoir capacity from the computer model is presented at three different average surface water inflow factors for each simulation period namely, 0.40, 0.50 and 0.60. This shows the sensitivity of the computer model as a result of changing the average surface water inflow factor. Examination of the three periods indicates that an average surface water inflow factor of 0.45 provides the closest simulation of actual reservoir volumes recorded at North Pond. In other words, on average, about 45 percent of the rain that fell on the 192 acre drainage area around North Pond ended up in North Pond.

In general, the simulation utilizing the 0.45 average surface water inflow factor shows a good match to the historic data; therefore, the methodology for computing surface water inflow into the reservoirs, based on the variable monthly surface water inflow factors was considered valid and utilized in the safe yield evaluation. Tabulations summarizing the input and output data as well as the 3 1/2-inch diskette of the computer model simulation are attached as Appendix C.

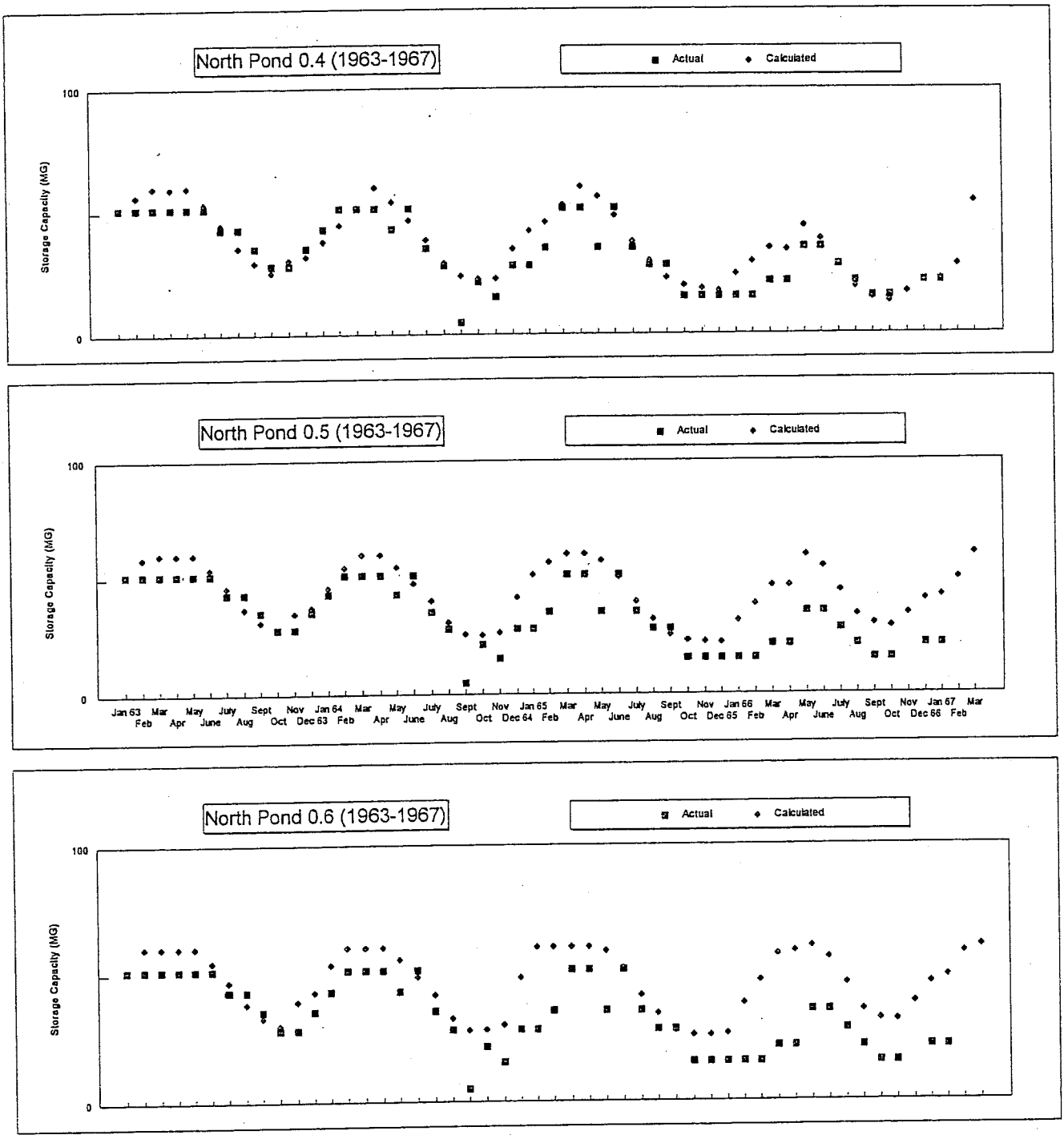
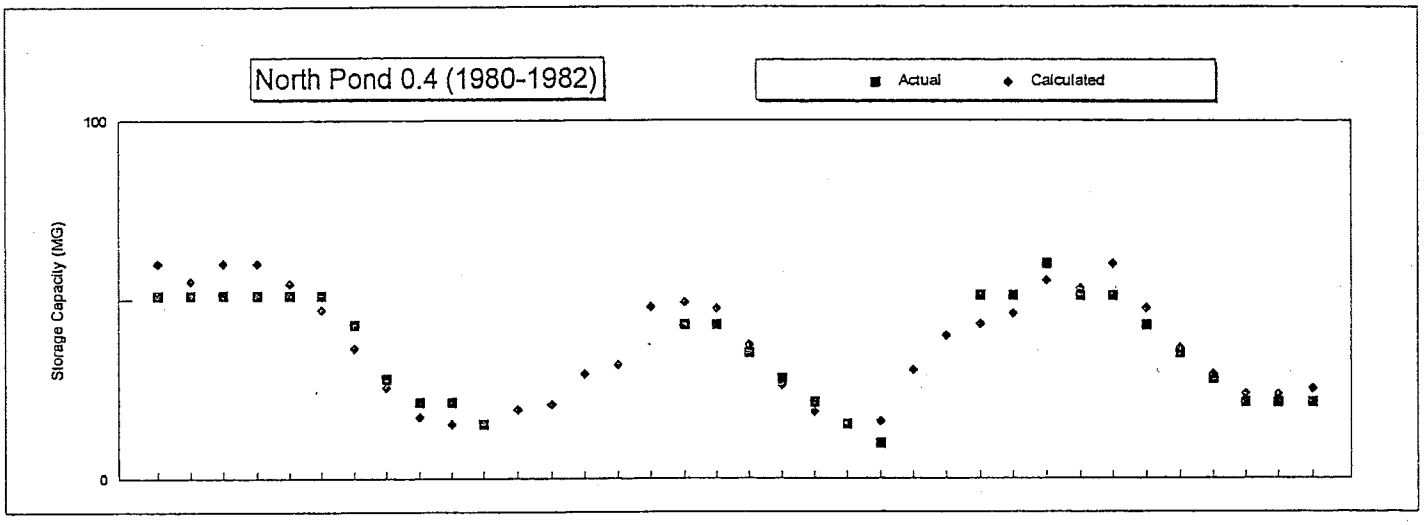
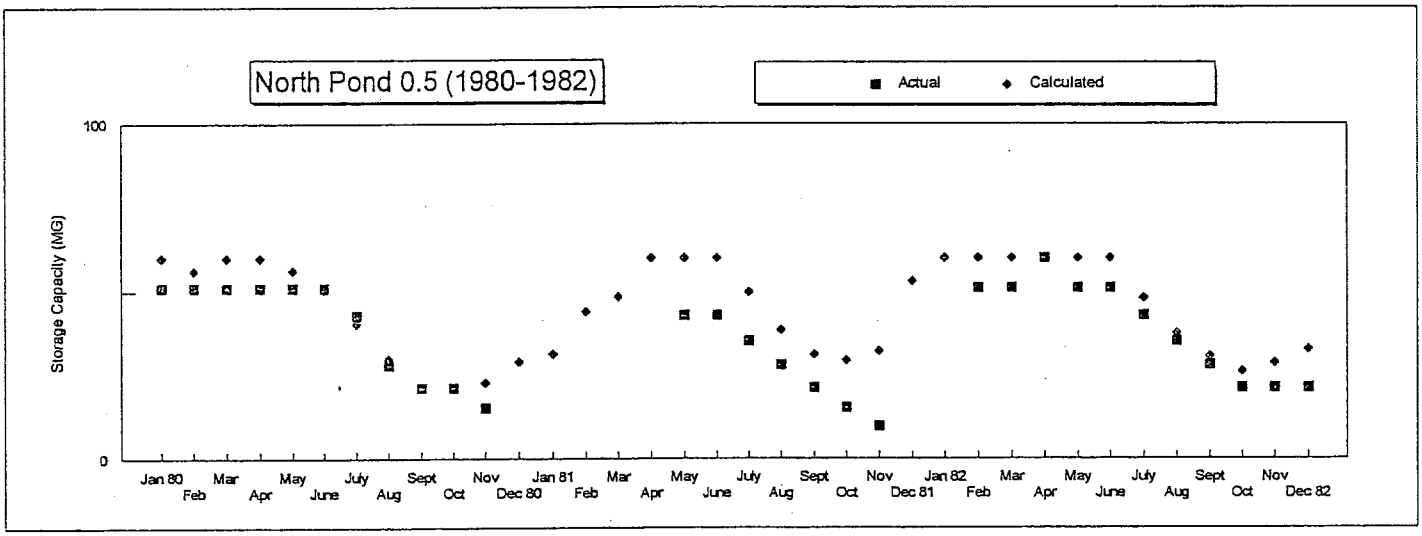


Figure 4 - North Pond Simulation (1963 - 1967)





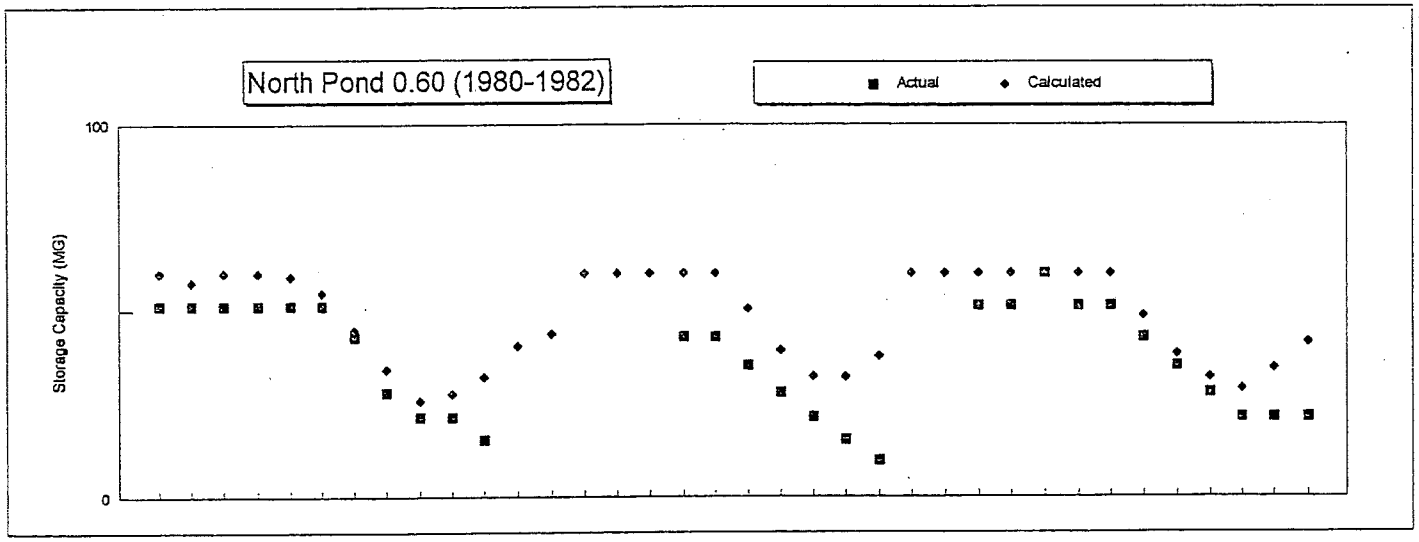
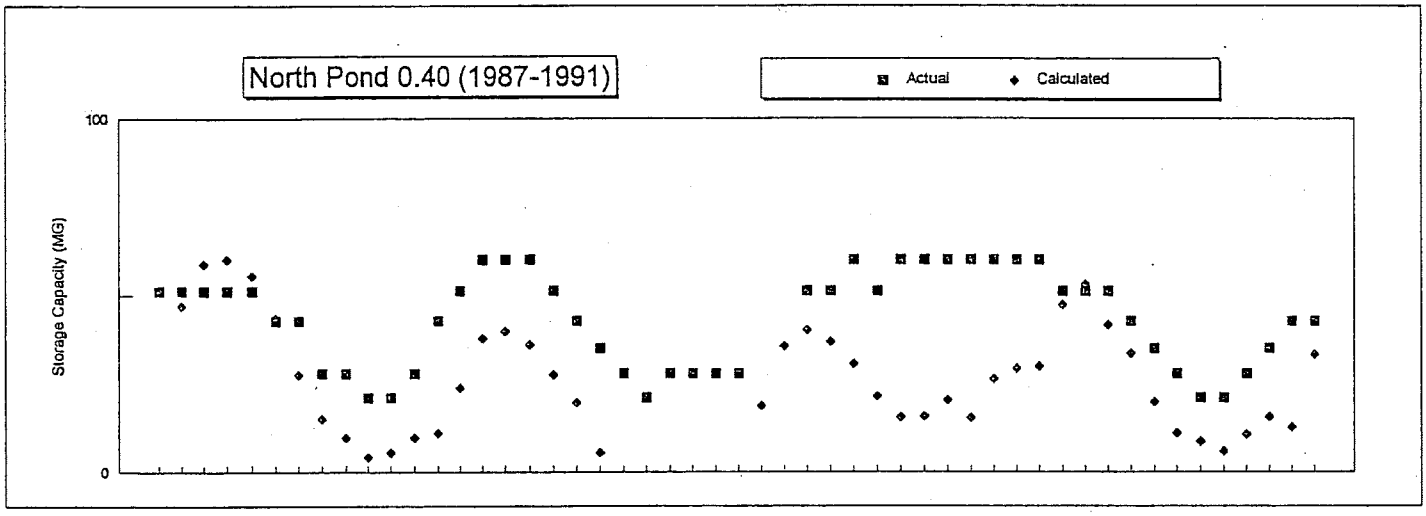
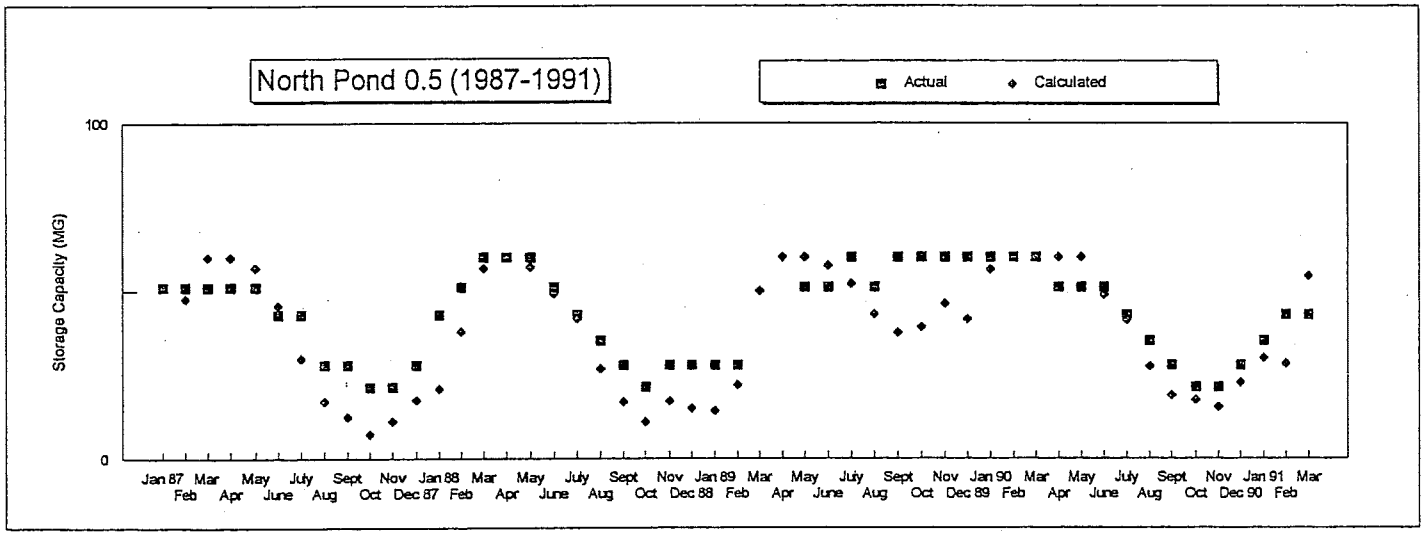


Figure 5 - North Pond Simulation (1980 - 1982)





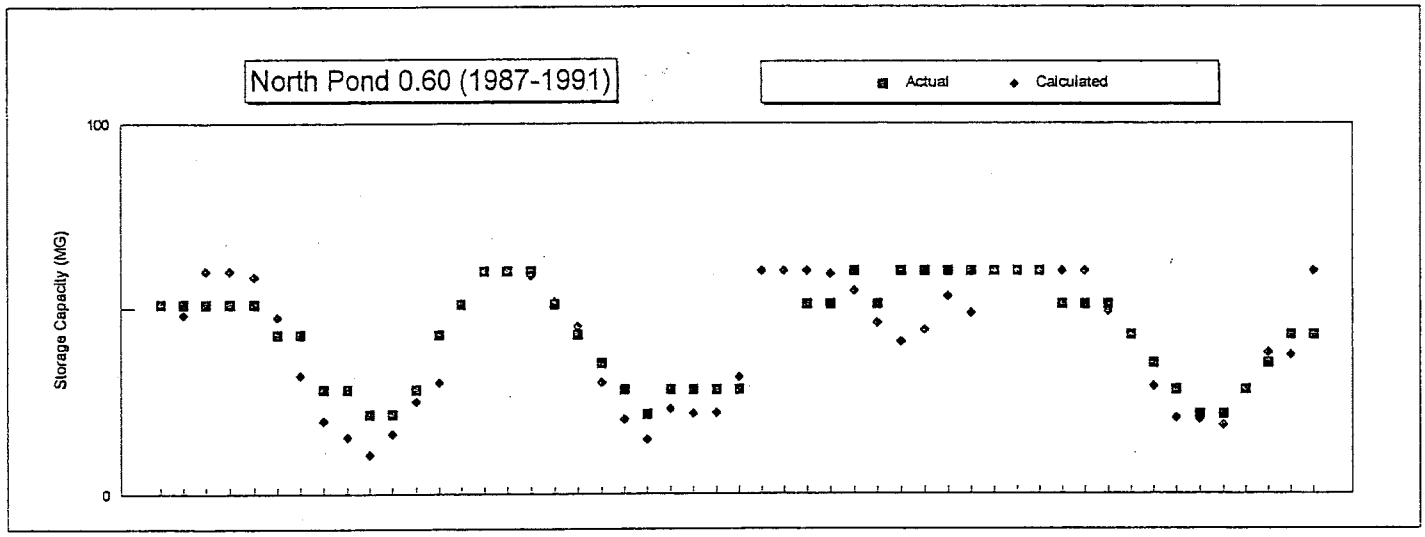
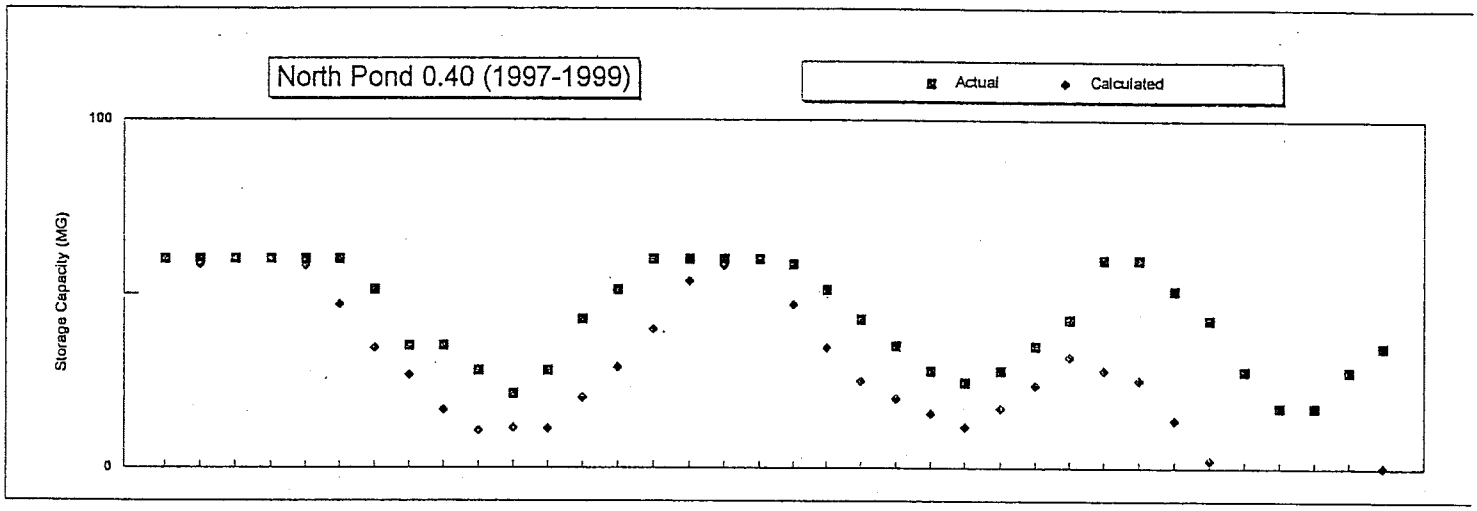
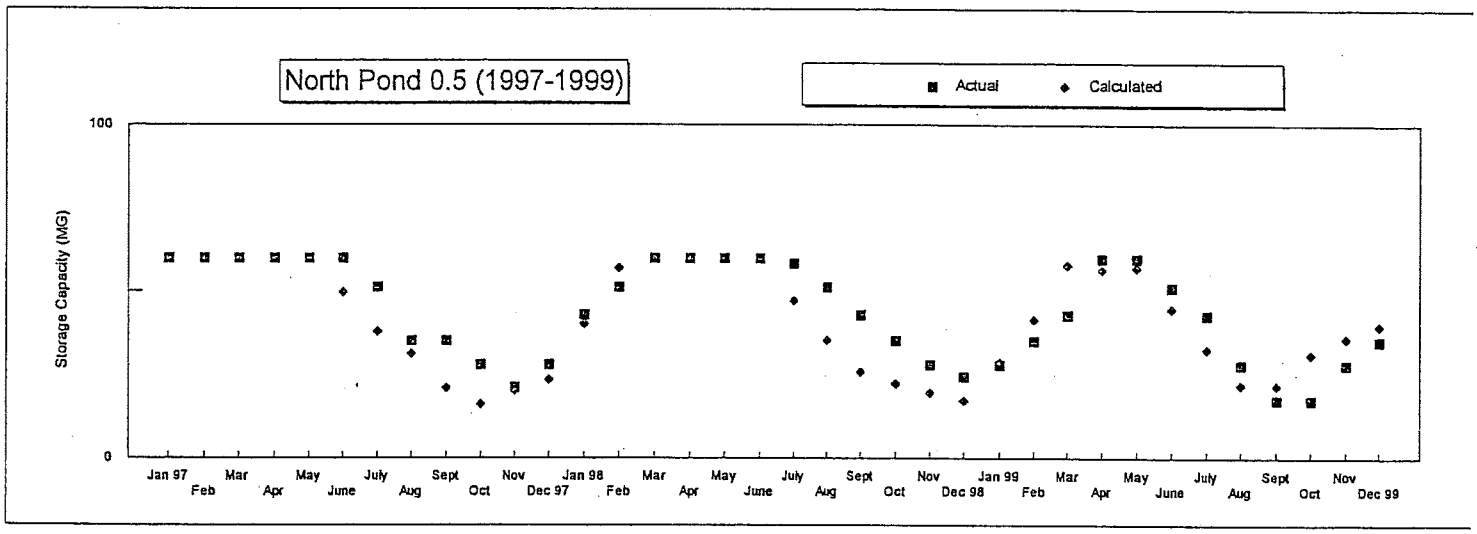


Figure 6 - North Pond Simulation (1987 - 1991)





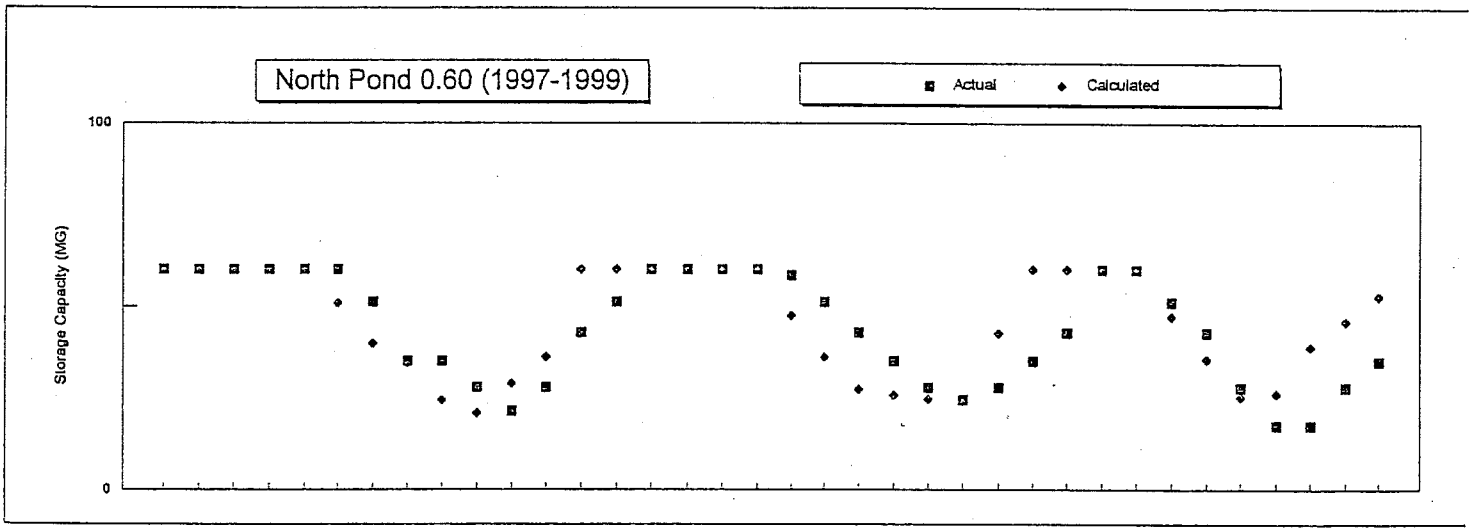


Figure 7 - North Pond Simulation (1997 - 1999)

Since historical reservoir elevations were not typically recorded for South Pond, the 0.45 average surface water inflow factor for North Pond was considered appropriate for South Pond. The watersheds are adjacent to each other and the characteristics are considered similar.

In 1995 actual runoff into South Pond was measured during four storm events as part of a University of Rhode Island (URI) study, *Assessment of Quantity and Quality of Runoff from the South Reservoir Drainage Area* by John Wingate. The same total rainfall that occurred in the four storm events was simulated in the computer model and the calculated runoff was compared to the measured runoff. To help verify whether the 0.45 average surface water inflow factor is appropriate for South Pond, four rainfall events were simulated in the computer model for South Pond to determine if the surface water inflow generated by the computer model from these four events matched the streamflow entering South Pond as measured in the 1995 URI study.

Comparisons between the actual runoff into South Pond and the calculated values are presented in Table 5. The results were within 1 to 7 percent other than the first storm event in November. This data represents a reasonable match and verified the 0.45 average surface water inflow factor for South Pond.

Table 5: Surface Water Inflow Factor Comparisons - South Pond

Rain Event	Month	Rain (in)	Runoff (MG)		Percentage of total Runoff	
			Actual	Calculated	Actual	Calculated
1	August	1.06	0.16	1.02	1.2	7.9
2	September	1.74	0.89	1.40	4.2	6.7
3	November	1.90	3.12	6.86	14	30
4	November	2.96	10.14	10.69	29	30

D. Safe Yield Evaluations

Utilizing the 0.45 average surface water inflow factor, the safe yield of North and South Pond was determined.

1. Yield Analysis Results/Individual Reservoirs

To estimate the safe yield of North and South Pond, precipitation data collected monthly from the Jamestown WTP from 1960 through 2000 was used. The water withdrawal was adjusted from each reservoir independently until all the useable storage capacity was utilized at least once during the period of simulation between 1960 and 2000. If the useable storage capacity was exceeded the safe yield was exceeded and the rate of withdrawal was reduced until the useable storage was not exceeded. The monthly water demand was based upon the mean monthly demand factors derived from 1999 and is presented in Table 6.

TABLE 6: Monthly Demand (MG)

Month	1999	Mean Monthly Demand Factor
January	6.09	0.93
February	5.18	0.79
March	5.85	0.89
April	6.23	0.95
May	7.28	1.11
June	7.57	1.15
July	8.51	1.30
August	8.10	1.24
September	6.81	1.04
October	5.92	0.90
November	5.49	0.84
December	5.63	0.86
Total	78.66	12

The safe yield of North and South Pond utilizing average surface water inflow (run-off) factors of 0.40, 0.45 and 0.50 are presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Safe Yield (gpd)

Average Surface Water Inflow Factor	North Pond	South Pond	Total
0.40	175,000	86,000	261,000
0.45	**194,000**	**89,000**	**283,000**
0.50	213,000	92,000	305,000

Table 7 shows that at an average surface water inflow factor of 0.45, there is adequate water supply to meet the projected 2020 water withdrawal requirement of about 285,000 gpd assuming that the Town continues to blend South Pond water in the raw water pipeline receiving water from North Pond. The average rate from South Pond would need to be about 60 gpm as compared to about 135 gpm from North Pond, a ratio of about 1:2.25. The continued use of the estimated 50,000 gpd well(s) may increase the total safe yield of the water supply system. The change in water level in North Pond and South Pond over the last 40 year period of record at an average surface water inflow factor of 0.45 and an average withdrawal rate of 283,000 gpd is presented in Figure 8.

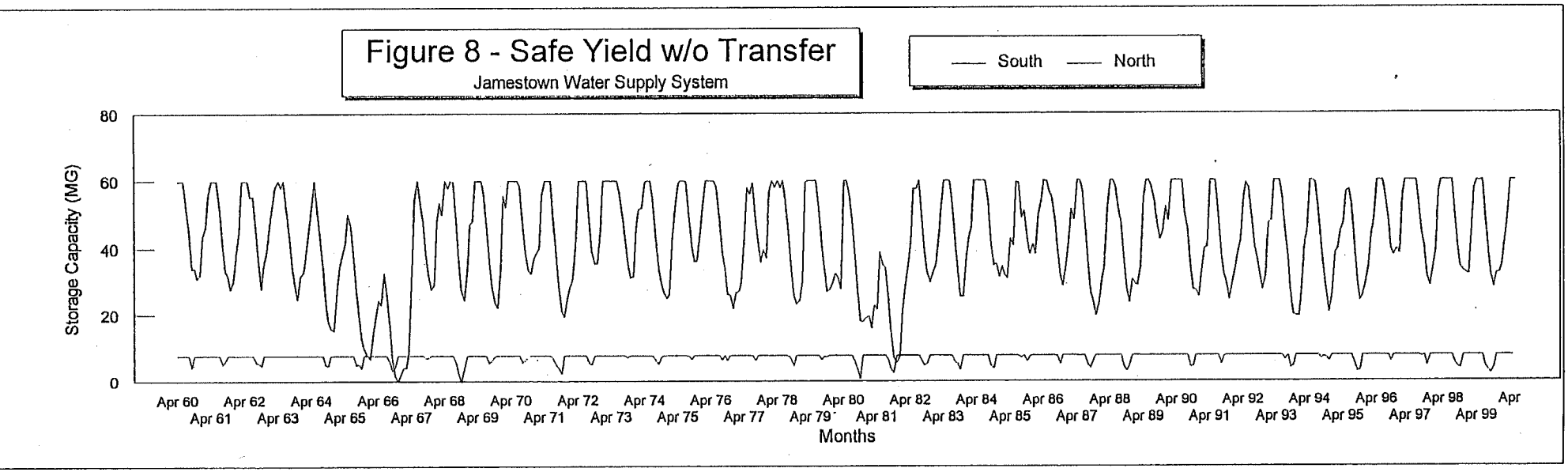


Figure 8 - Safe Yield w/o Transfer
Jamestown Water Supply System
South
North
Storage Capacity (MG)
80
60
40
20
0
Apr 60
Apr 61
Apr 62
Apr 63
Apr 64
Apr 65
Apr 66
Apr 67
Apr 68
Apr 69
Apr 70
Apr 71
Apr 72
Apr 73
Apr 74
Apr 75
Apr 76
Apr 77
Apr 78
Apr 79
Apr 80
Apr 81
Apr 82
Apr 83
Apr 84
Apr 85
Apr 86
Apr 87
Apr 88
Apr 89
Apr 90
Apr 91
Apr 92
Apr 93
Apr 94
Apr 95
Apr 96
Apr 97
Apr 98
Apr 99
Apr
Months

2. Yield Analysis Results with Reservoir Management

A second yield analysis was conducted considering the possible transfer of overflow from South Pond to North Pond in an effort to maximize the safe yield. Estimated overflow from both North and South Pond generated by the computer model for 1997 to 1999 is presented in Figure 7.

Figure 7 shows that a significant amount of water is lost from South Pond due to its small storage capacity in relation to its large drainage area. The installation of a raw water transfer pump station at South Pond and about 10,000 feet of pipeline from the transfer pump station to the north side of North Pond would provide the ultimate flexibility in terms of minimizing spillage and maximizing the safe yield. The safe yield of North Pond and South Pond utilizing average surface water inflow (run-off) factors of 0.40, 0.45 and 0.50 with transfer pumping are presented in Table 8.

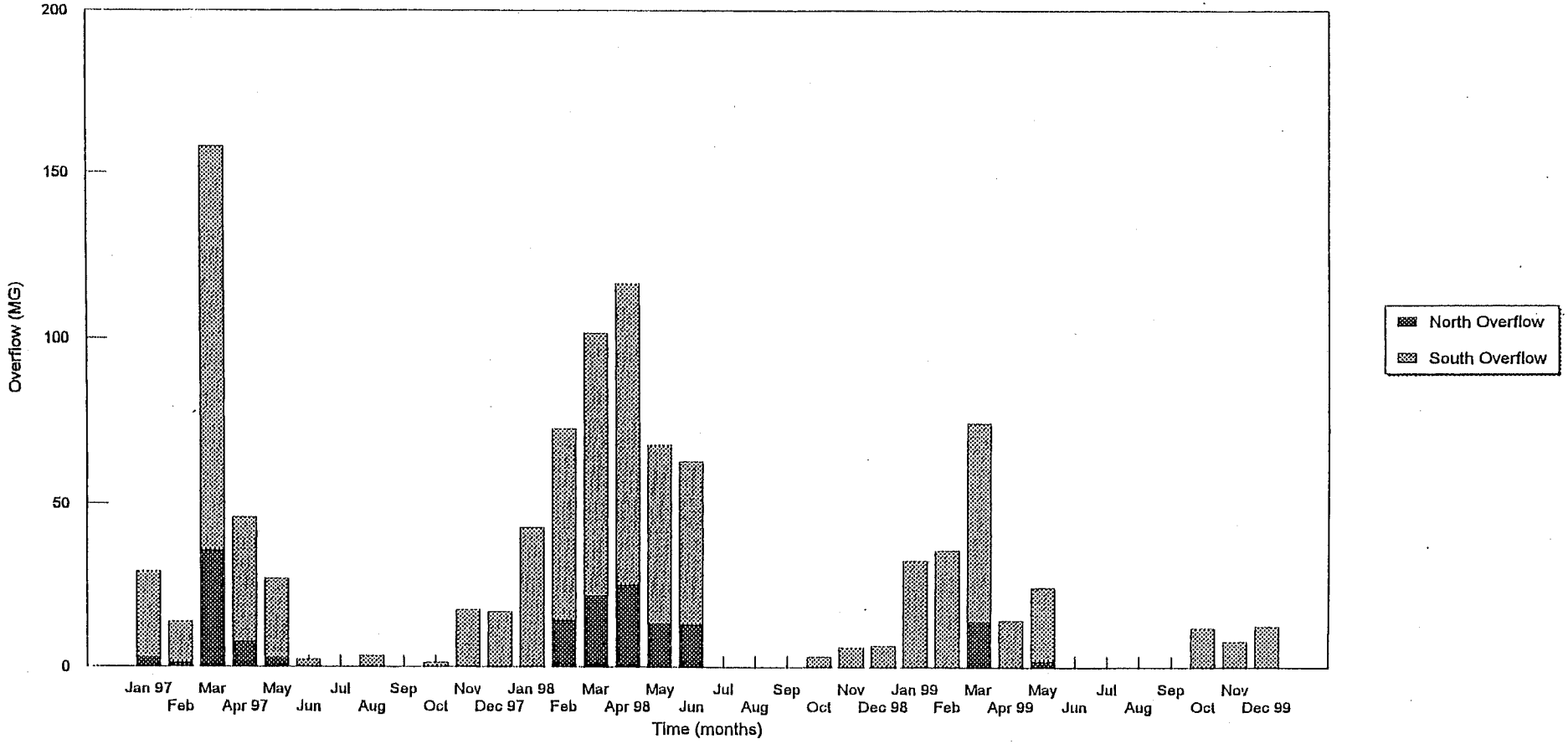
Table 8: Safe Yield with Transfer Pumping (gpd)

Average Surface Water Inflow Factor	North Pond	South Pond	Total
0.40	304,000	80,000	384,000
0.45	**321,000**	**83,000**	**404,000**
0.50	333,000	88,000	421,000

Table 8 shows that at an average surface water inflow factor of 0.45, the safe yield with transfer pumping from South Pond to North Pond is increased from a total of 283,000 gpd to 404,000 gpd, an increase of 42%. A total transfer pump rate of about 180 gpm or two (2) 100 gpm pumps along with 10,000 feet of 6-inch pipe would be required.

If no water is withdrawn directly from South Pond for treatment at the WTP and all of the water is transferred to North Pond for treatment by natural processes around North Pond at the point of discharge and within North Pond then the total safe yield is estimated at about 403,000 gpd. A total transfer pump rate of about 190 gpm or two (2) 100 to 125 gpm pumps along with 10,000 feet of 6-inch pipe would be required. If the Town decides to transfer water up to North Pond, it should begin at a very low rate and water quality in North Pond should be monitored to determine if there is a degradation in water quality . A raw water quality monitoring program should be implemented regardless of the water supply management strategy.

Figure 9 - Average Overflow per Month



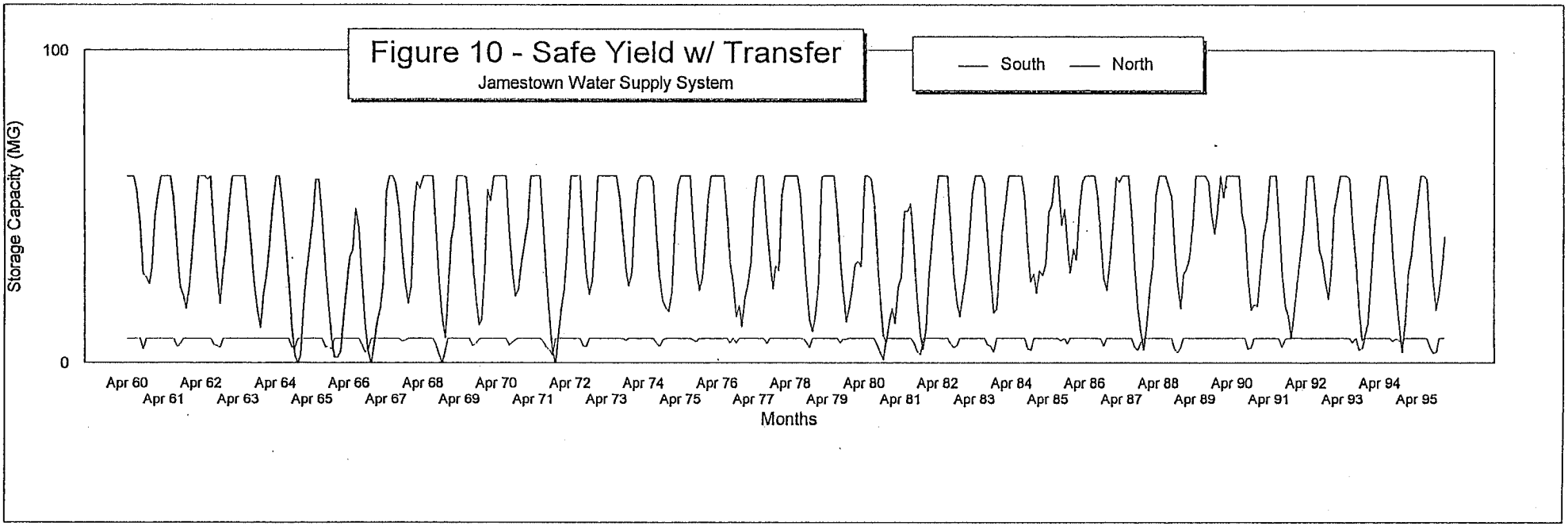


Figure 10 - Safe Yield w/ Transfer
Jamestown Water Supply System
South
North
100
0
Storage Capacity (MG)
Apr 60
Apr 61
Apr 62
Apr 63
Apr 64
Apr 65
Apr 66
Apr 67
Apr 68
Apr 69
Apr 70
Apr 71
Apr 72
Apr 73
Apr 74
Apr 75
Apr 76
Apr 77
Apr 78
Apr 79
Apr 80
Apr 81
Apr 82
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Apr 86
Apr 87
Apr 88
Apr 89
Apr 90
Apr 91
Apr 92
Apr 93
Apr 94
Apr 95
Months

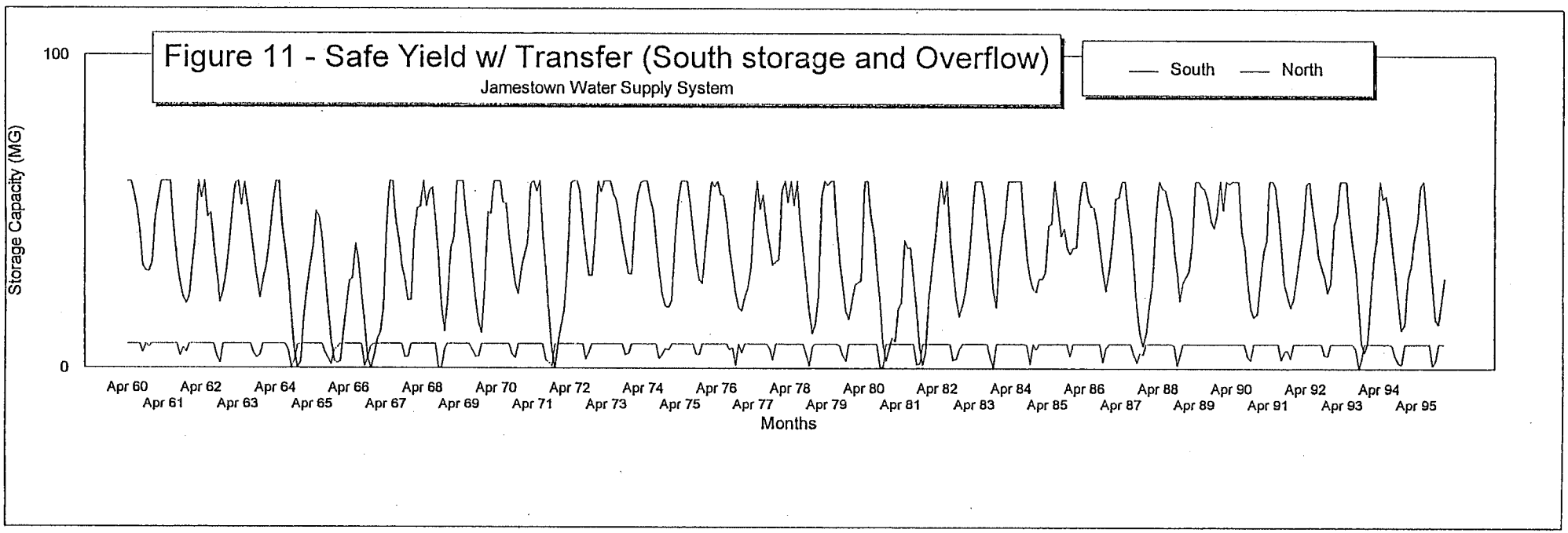


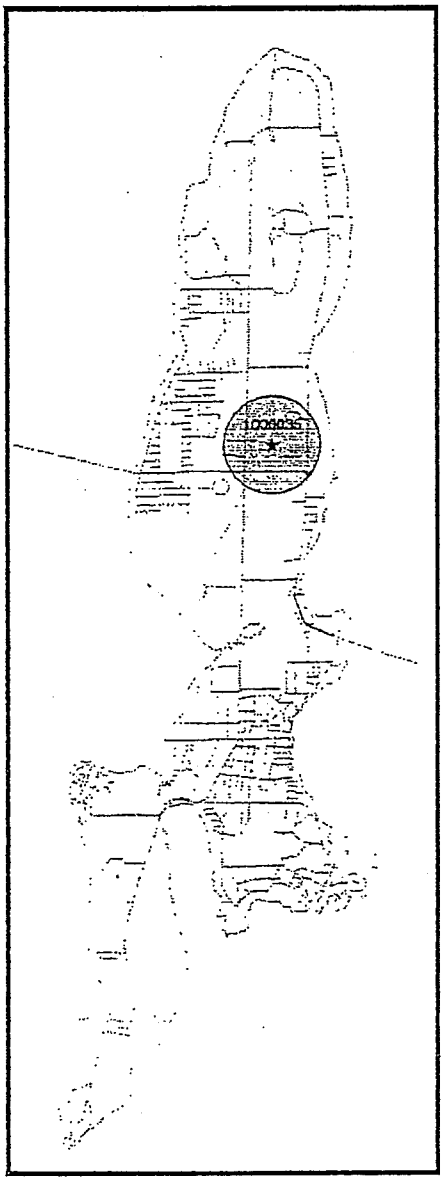
Figure 11 - Safe Yield w/ Transfer (South storage and Overflow)
Jamestown Water Supply System
South
North
100
0
Storage Capacity (MG)
Apr 60
Apr 61
Apr 62
Apr 63
Apr 64
Apr 65
Apr 66
Apr 67
Apr 68
Apr 69
Apr 70
Apr 71
Apr 72
Apr 73
Apr 74
Apr 75
Apr 76
Apr 77
Apr 78
Apr 79
Apr 80
Apr 81
Apr 82
Apr 83
Apr 84
Apr 85
Apr 86
Apr 87
Apr 88
Apr 89
Apr 90
Apr 91
Apr 92
Apr 93
Apr 94
Apr 95
Months

APPENDIX E

Wellhead Protection Plan for the Community of Jamestown

Protecting Your Drinking Water

Wellhead Protection Plan For The Community of Jamestown



Developed by The Atlantic States Rural Water Association
September 1997

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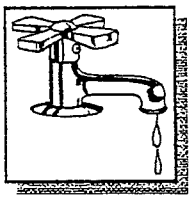


Section 1
Introduction

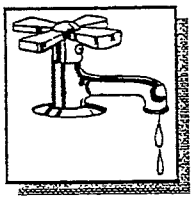
The Rules and Regulations for Groundwater Quality promulgated by the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, require that a Wellhead Protection plan (WHPP) be developed for each public groundwater supply well/ wellfield in the State of Rhode Island. The WHPP is to be prepared in phases as follows:

- **Delineate Wellhead Protection Area** Delineation or identification of the farthest extent of contribution to a pumping well can be done using various methods ranging from using an arbitrarily fixed radii to using numerical modeling. The source water protection area for Jamestown was completed using a combination hydrologic mapping and the Theis equation..

- **Potential Contaminant Source Inventory** (PCSI) An inventory is required of each wellhead protection area for the purpose of identifying potential sources of groundwater pollution. As part of a RIDEM, RIDOH, (Wellhead Protection/ SDWA) project the inventory of potential contamination sources inside the wellhead protection area for the Jamestown community water system was completed.

- **Management Plan** Upon completion of the potential contaminant source inventory each water supplier is to develop a management plan that addresses sources of contamination identified during the inventory process.

This plan is to satisfy all requirements of the RIDEM "Rules and Regulations for Groundwater Quality." In addition this plan has been developed to meet the requirements of the Community of Jamestown.



Section 2
Delineation Methodology

The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management developed a wellhead protection area (WHPA) for the Jamestown Bedrock well using the Theis equation with a drainage basin or a portion of a drainage basin superimposed in the up-hill glacial drift. This method involves the use of analytical models to produce standardized wellhead protection, using the representative hydrological criteria, time of travel, and flow boundaries (locations of physical or hydrgeologic features controlling groundwater flow). See Figure 1.

As a result of this delineation process, approximately 280 acres of land was identified inside the (WHPA) for the Jamestown bedrock well.

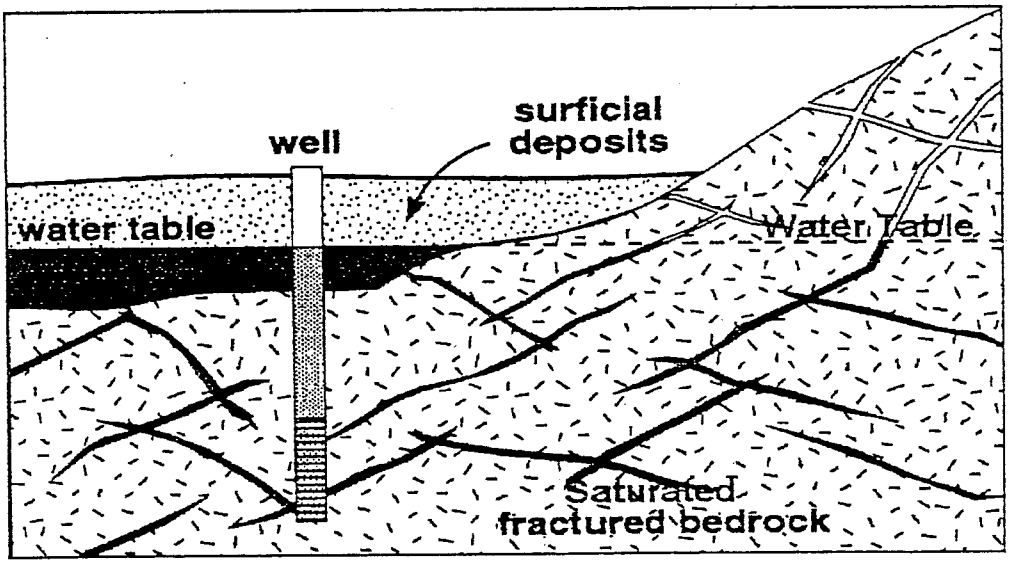


Figure 1.
Bedrock Well Cross Section

The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management used the following criterion when developing the protection area for the Jamestown community well.

(s) Drawdown = 1ft
(Q) Pumping Rate= 50 gpm
(T) Transmissivity = 50 ft. sq/day
(t) Time of Travel = 200 days
(S) Storage Coefficient =.01

As a result of this delineation process approximately 280 acres of land was identified as being located within the wellhead protection area for the Jamestown Community Well. (See Figure 2). This wellhead protection area is intended to be

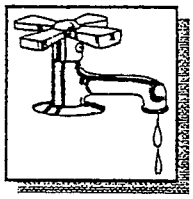
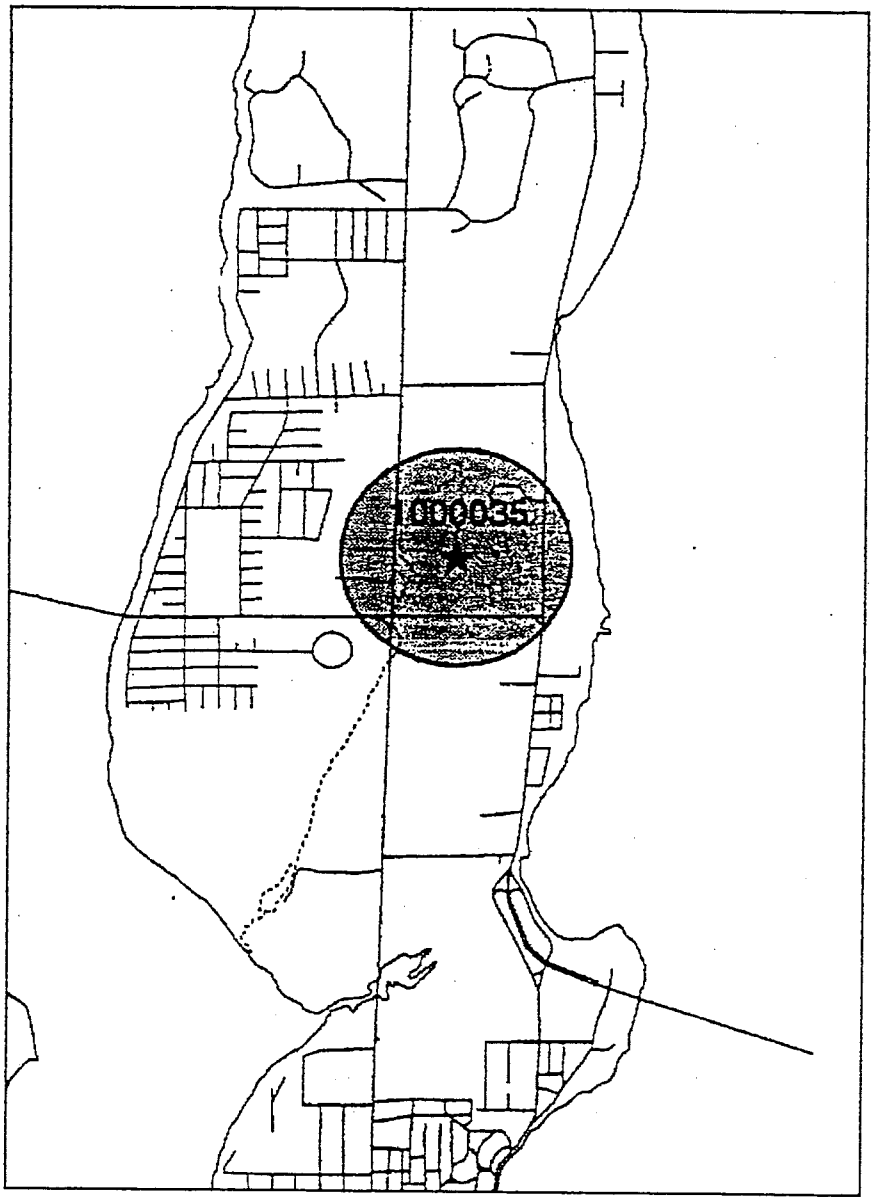
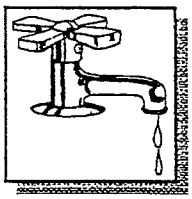


Figure 2
Jamestown Wellhead Protection Area
Jamestown, Rhode Island



Note: The Jamestown wellhead protection area is shaded Grey.
Map is not to scale.



Section 3
Potential Contamination Source Inventory

The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management and the Atlantic States Rural Water and Waste Water Association conducted the inventory of the Jamestown Wellhead Protection Area in accordance with relevant Rhode Island regulations and guidelines including:

- Wellhead Protection A Guide For Small Communities, EPA Seminar Publication 1993
- Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management "Rhode Island Wellhead Protection Program" February 1990
- Inventory of Potential Sources of Groundwater Contamination In Wellhead Protection Areas- RIDEM Guidance Document, December 1992
- Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management "Preparing Water Supply Management Plans, A Guidance Document", October 1992

The identification of potential contamination sources within the Jamestown Wellhead Protection Area involved several steps. These five inventory steps are as follows:

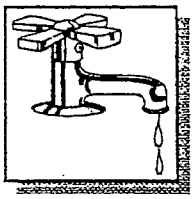
- Purchase/ Review of Aerial Photographs
- Review of Town Records
- Potential Contamination Source Inventory
- Meeting with town Planners/ Facility operator
- Department of Environmental Management File Review

Purchase/ Review Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs dated 1992 covering the delineated WHPA were purchased from the Rhode Island Department of Administration, Division of State Wide Planning. Boundaries of the delineated wellhead protection area were then transferred to the aerial photographs. This was done to assist in identifying parcels of land and roadways inside the wellhead protection area.

Review of Town Records

Town records were reviewed to identify past and present land uses considered a potential contamination source to the drinking water aquifer. Plat maps were obtained from the town to assist in identifying parcel numbers of potential contamination sources. Town officials were interviewed as to past and present land uses inside the wellhead protection area.



Potential Contamination Source Inventory

The potential contamination source inventory was conducted by the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management as part of the 1994 Wellhead Protection/ Safe Drinking Water Act Integration Project. Aerial photographs were utilized to identify boundaries of the wellhead protection area All roads inside the (WHPA) boundary were traveled and land uses / potential contamination sources were mapped on the aerial photographs. This information was then mapped on local tax maps.

Commercial and industrial activities,open space and agricultural land were all recorded onto aerial photographs during the wellhead inventory.

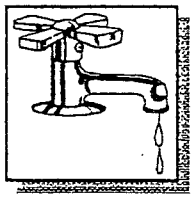
Meeting with Town Planners / Facility Owner

Meetings with the town planner and the facility owner were set up to discuss historical and present land uses, current zoning ordinances and potential development inside the wellhead protection area. The status of the town wellhead protection program was also discussed with respect to incorporating management strategies for wellhead protection.

Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management File Review

The following sources were reviewed at the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management:

- **RCRA Generators** A listing of all registered hazardous waste generators. This list was used to identify land uses within the wellhead protection area.
- **Underground Storage Tank Master List** A listing of all registered underground storage tanks in the state of Rhode Island. This list was used to identify facilities located within the wellhead protection area with registered underground storage tanks.
- **CERCLIS Sites** A listing of all federal environmental remediation sites. This list was reviewed to identify any environmental remediation sites located within the wellhead protection area.
- **Underground Injection Control Master List** A listing of all underground injection control systems identified throughout the state of Rhode Island. Examples of UICs are floor drains and dry wells.
- **State Sites List** A listing of all state remediation sites. This list was reviewed to identify any environmental remediation sites located within the wellhead protection area.



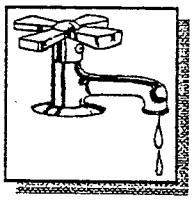
- **Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST)** A Listing of all identified leaking underground storage tanks in the State of Rhode Island. This list was reviewed to identify any (LUSTs) located inside the wellhead protection area.

Information obtained from reviewing these files was then cross referenced with parcels of land and commercial facilities identified during the inventory process. As a result of this process a Wellhead Protection Area Inventory Table was developed. (See Table 1) This table identifies all potential contamination sources identified inside the wellhead protection area and any state information available for the site.

Table 1
Jamestown Source Water ProtectionArea
Potential Contaminant Source Inventory

ID No.	Map & Parcel No.	Facility Name/ Land Use	Location	(UST) File #	(ABT) File #	(UIC) File #	RCRA File #	CERCLIS	Relative Risk
J-1	5-449	Commercial Property	Severance Lane	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Medium
J-2	6-24	Newport Electric Generation Facility	Tashtassuck Road	NA	RI0023485	NA	NA	NA	High
J-3	4-59-81	Residential Properties Connected to Septic Systems	Reservoir Circle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Low
J-4	4-86	Cleared Farmland	Route 138	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Low

NI= Non Identified



Section 4
Inventory Results

4.1 Jamestown Wellhead Protection Area

The Jamestown wellhead protection area is approximately 280 acres in size. Land uses inside the wellhead protection area consist primarily of residential and undeveloped land. State Highway 138 crosses the south central portion of the wellhead protection area. (WHPA)

A drinking water reservoir is located north central inside the wellhead protection area and approximately 200 feet northwest of the well. Undeveloped land was identified north of the reservoir and residential parcels were identified upon roadways running east, west and north of the well. Cleared undeveloped land is located along the west central portion of the wellhead protection area.

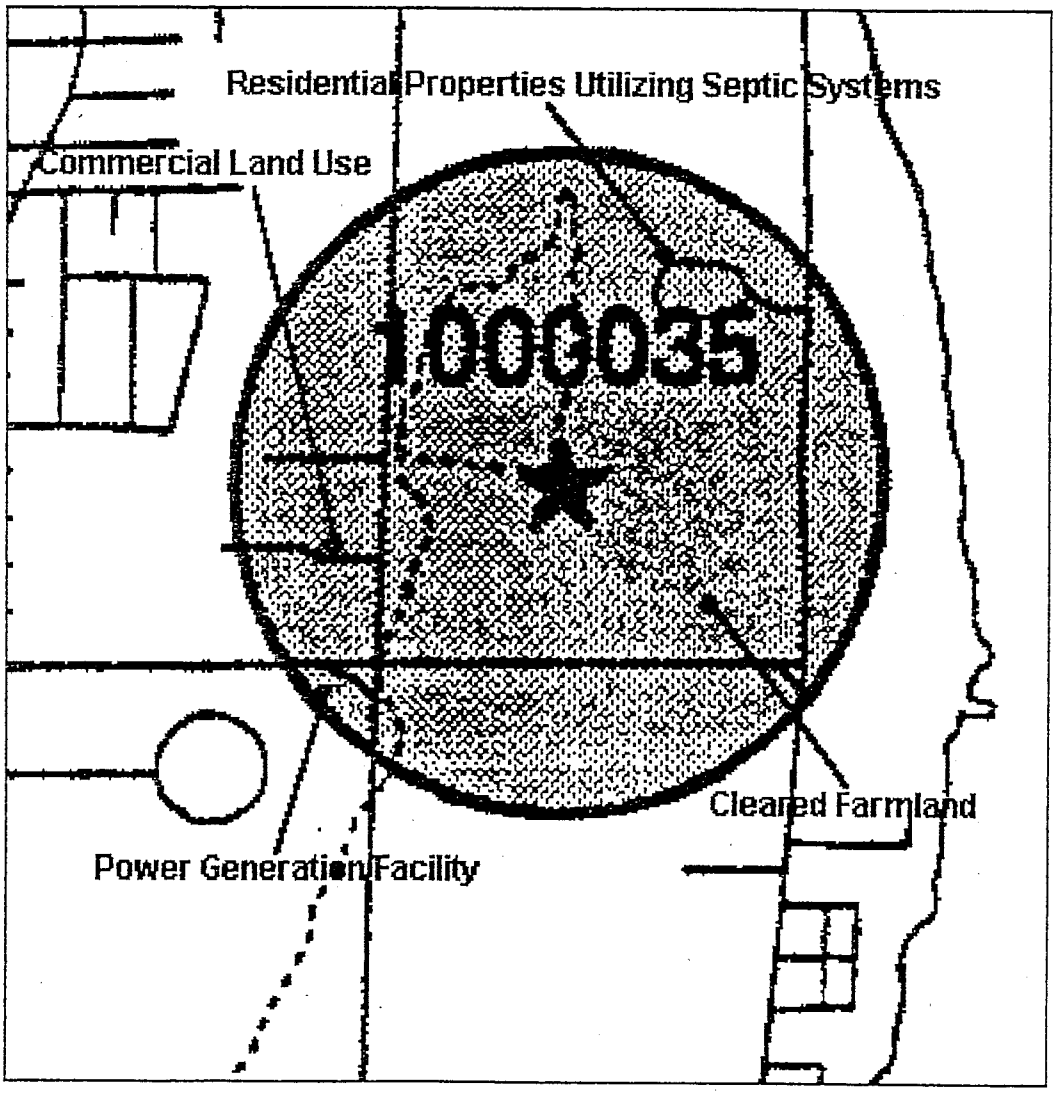
A commercial power generating station with 20,000 and 10,000 gallon above ground storage tanks was identified south central inside the WHPA and a commercial building with three 275 gallon above ground storage tanks was identified approximately 1400 feet west of the wellhead.

All residences and commercial facilities identified inside the wellhead protection area were identified as being connected to septic systems

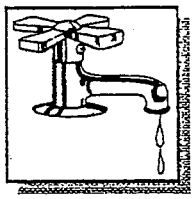
The following sites warranted further discussion due to their location and proximity inside the wellhead protection area and information obtained during the RIDEM file review:

ID No.	Site Description
J-1	**Commercial Property;** This facility was identified as being utilized for commercial purposes. Three 275 gallon above ground storage tanks are located upon this property adjacent to a garage structure. This site was also identified as being connected to a septic system and as utilizing a well for drinking water purposes.
J-2	**Newport Electric Co. ;** This site is utilized as an electric power generating station. One 10,000 and a 20,000 gallon above ground tanks containing diesel fuel were identified on this site. Fiberglass secondary containment surrounds each tank.

Figure 2
Potential Contamination Source Inventory Map
Jamestown Wellhead Protection Area



Note Map is not to scale



4.2 Ranking of Potential Contaminant Sources

The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management Wellhead Protection Inventory Guidance Document (December 1992) identifies a ranking system for potential contaminant sources within each WHPA. The system is as follows:

Glacial deposit potential contaminant source is located in:	Category Score
Stratified Drift	20
Till	2

Distance from the well (feet)

0-500	30
501-1,000	24
1,001-1,500	18
1,501-2,000	12
2,000+	6

Level of risk from type of land use:

High	50
Moderate	30
Low	10

The risk for each potential contaminant source can be determined by totaling the respective scores. This ranking system allows for the prioritization of potential contaminant sources by score totals. The following (Table 2) identifies all potential contaminant sources and their source rankings.

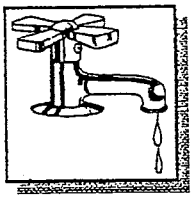


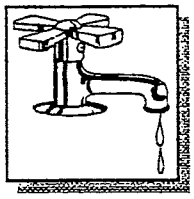
Table 2
Potential Contaminant Source Ranking

ID No.	Facility Name	Land Use Risk	Score	Glacial Deposit	Score	Distance	Score	Total Score
J-1	Commercial Property	Medium	30	Till	2	1400	18	50
J-2	Newport Electric	High	50	Till	2	2000	6	58
J-3	Residential Properties Utilizing Septic Systems	Low	10	Till	2	1300	18	30
J-4	Cleared Farmland	Low	10	Till	2	800	24	36

Notes: Land use categorized using a value of Low=10 Medium= 30 High = 50
Stratified Drift Deposit= 20 Till Deposit = 2
Distance From Wellhead Scoring 0-500 = 30. 501-1000=24. 1001-1500=18, 1501-2000=12. 2000+ = 6

Based upon the above ranking system the Newport Electric Power Generating Facility was identified as being the Highest threat to the well. A commercial property located 1400 feet from the well scored second highest. The residential properties utilizing septic systems and the Cleared farmland located approximately 800 and 1300 feet from the well were ranked as the lowest contaminate threats inside the wellhead protection area.

Protection efforts should be priortorized appropriately according to threat type and distance from the wellhead. Abandoned and existing un-identified underground storage tanks (USTs) should be located as part of a UST identification program to be conducted by the Community of Jamestown.



Section 5
Management Plan

This wellhead protection management plan has been developed in accordance with section 18.06c of the Rules and Regulations for groundwater quality. As required by these regulations the plan addresses past groundwater protection strategies, groundwater quality inside the wellhead protection area , identification of proposed management strategies and an implementation schedule.

5.1 Past Protection Strategies

There are several past and on going methods by which the Community of Jamestown has provided for groundwater protection. These methods include the following:

5.1.1 Land Ownership

The Rhode Island Department of Health (DOH) requires a 400 foot protective radius of ownership surrounding each public well. The community of Jamestown is in compliance with DOH regulations in that all land within the 400 foot radius is owned by the community. Land located south of the wellhead protection area is either owned by the community of Jamestown or is protected in conservation easements. Land north of the well is owned by the Community of Jamestown and is adjacent to a reservoir.

5.1.2 Zoning District (RR200)

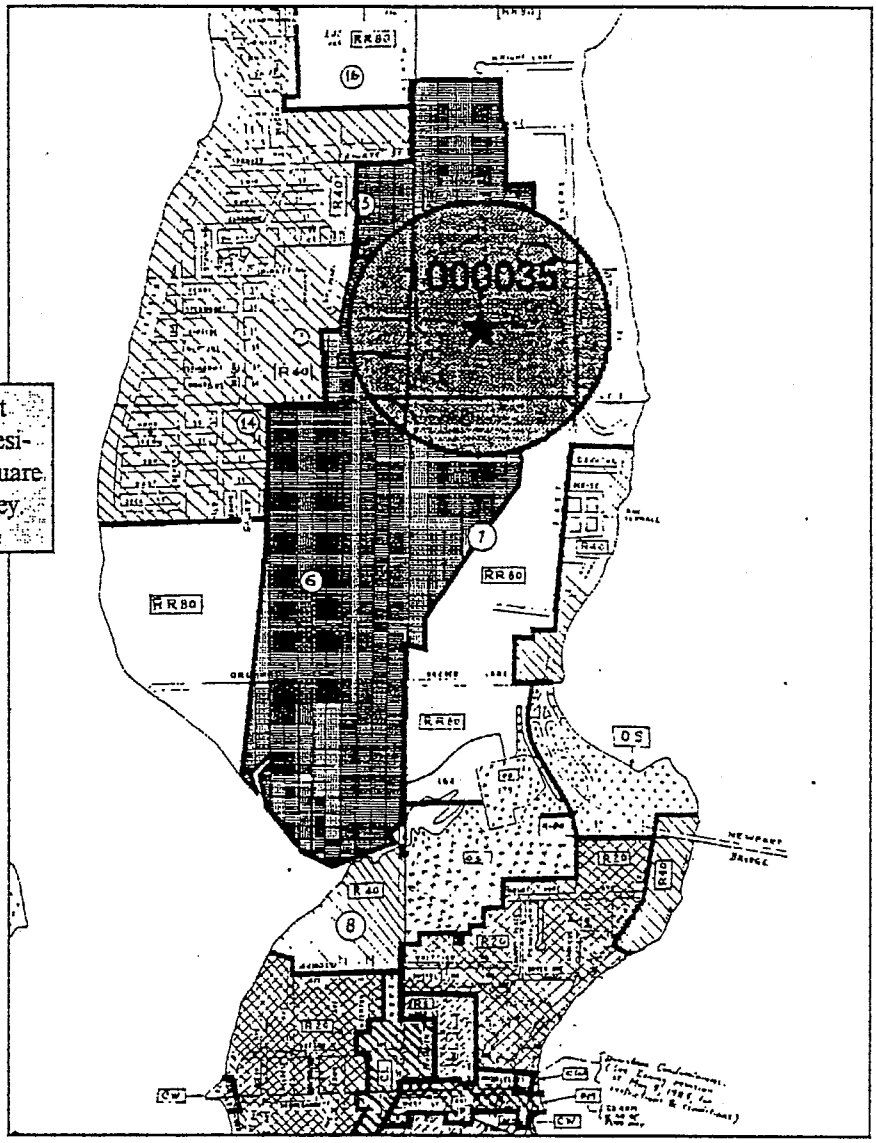
This zoning district was developed to protect the town water supply reservoir while permitting residential dwellings at low density. Within the boundaries of this district land uses are strictly controlled by the community of Jamestown. Commercial non residential land uses are regulated by a special use permit. Residential developments are subject to a 200,000 square foot development area. (See Figure 3)

5.1.3 Underground Storage Tanks (USTs)

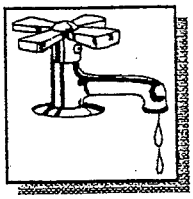
Underground storage tanks are not permitted in residential zoning districts on the island. Commercial properties are subject to a special use permit in the event of a proposed underground storage tank installation.

Zoning District (RR200)
Jamestown, Rhode Island

Zoning District (RR200) Rural Residential 200,000 square feet is shaded Grey.



(OS) = Open space
(RR200) = Rural Residential 200,000 f²
(RR80) = Rural Residential 80,000 f²
(R40) = Residential 40,000 f²
(R20) = Residential 20,000f²
(R8) = Residential 8,000 f²
(CL) = Commercial Limited
(CD) = Commercial Downtown
(CW) Commercial Water Front
(DM) Downtown Mixed Use

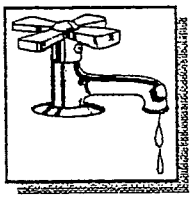


5.2 Groundwater Quality Within the WHPA

The community of Jamestown conducted analysis of the well water in JR-1 on 9/21/95. Well water testing results from the 1995 analysis are identified in the following tables. (See Appendix 1)

COMPOUNDS	RESULTS	DETECTION LIMIT
Pesticides/PCBIS (Method 508/608)		
Aldrin	ND	0.00005
Alpha-BHC	ND	0.00005
Beta-BHC	ND	0.00005
Delta-BHC	ND	0.00005
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	ND	0.00005
Chlordane	ND	0.00025
4,4-DDD	ND	0.00005
4,41-DDE	ND	0.00005
4,4-DDT	ND	0.00005
Dieldrin	ND	0.00005
Endosulfan I	ND	0.00005
Endosulfan II	ND	0.00005
Endosulfan Sulfate	ND	0.00005
Endrin	ND	0.00005
Endrin Aldehyde	ND	0.00005
Heptachlor	ND	0.00005
Heptachlor Epoxide	ND	0.00005
Methoxychlor	ND	0.00025
Toxaphene	ND	0.0025
Aroclor-1016	ND	0.0005
Aroclor-1221	ND	0.0005
Aroclor-1232	ND	0.0005
Aroclor-1242	ND	0.0005
Aroclor-1248	ND	0.0005
Aroclor-1254	ND	0.0005
Aroclor-1260	ND	0.0005
Herbicides (method 515)		
2,4-D	ND	0.0010
2,4-DB	ND	0.0010
2,4,5-T	ND	0.00020
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	ND	0.00010
Dalapon	ND	0.00010
Dicamba	ND	0.00010
Dinoseb	ND	0.00010
Dichloroprop	ND	0.00010
MCPA	ND	0.0010
MCPP	ND	0.0010
Pentachlorophenol	ND	0.00010
Picloram	ND	0.0010

ND = Not Detected



EPA METHOD 504

	RESULTS	DETECTION LIMIT
1,2 Dibromoethane (EDB)	ND	0.00002
1,2 Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (DBCP)	ND	0.00002

Results reported in mg/l
ND = None Detected

EPA METHOD 531.1

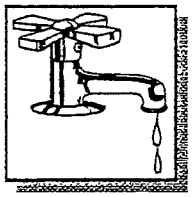
COMPOUND		RESULTS	DETECTION LIMIT
Aldicarb		ND	0.000354
Aldicarb	Sulfone	ND	0.000163
Aldicarb	Sulfoxide	ND	0.000380
Baygon		ND	0.001000
Carbaryl		ND	0.002000
Carbofuran		ND	0.000160
3-Hydroxycarbofuran		ND	0.002000
Methiocarb		ND	0.004000
Methomyl		ND	0.000500
oxamyl		ND	0.000196

Results reported in mg/l
ND = None Detected

EPA METHOD 548.1

COMPOUND	RESULTS	DETECTION LIMIT
Endothall	ND	0.00107

Results reported in mg/l
ND = None Detected

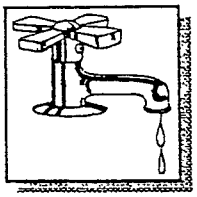


EPA METHOD 505

COMPOUND	RESULTS	DETECTION LIMIT
Aldrin	ND	0.000075
Alachlor	ND	0.000276
Atrazine	ND	
Alpha Chlordane	ND	0.000006
Gamma Chlordane	ND	0.000012
Chlordane (Technical)	ND	0.000183
Dieldrin	ND	0.000001
Endrin	ND	0.000001
Heptachlor	ND	0.000015
Heptachlor Epoxide	ND	0.000017
Hexachlorobenzene	ND	0.000017
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ND	0.000082
Lindane	ND	0.000001
Methoxychlor	ND	0.000003
Cis-Nonachlor	ND	0.000027
Trans-Nonachlor	ND	0.000011
Simazine	ND	0.002697
Toxaphene	ND	0.000400
Aroclor 1016	ND	0.000080
Aroclor 1221	ND	0.015000
Aroclor 1232	ND	0.000480
Aroclor 1242	ND	0.000310
Aroclor 1248	ND	0.000102
Aroclor 1254	ND	0.000102
Aroclor 1260	ND	0.000189
Butachlor	ND	0.000024
Propachlor	ND	0.000060
Metolachlor	ND	0.000067
Metribuzin	ND	0.000235

Results reported in mg/l

ND = None Detected



EPA METHOD 525.2

COMPOUND	RESULTS	DETECTION LIMIT
Alachlor	ND	0.00019
Atrazine	ND	0.00023
Benzo (A) Pyrene	ND	0.00015
Chlordane	ND	0.00031
Di (2-ethylhexyl) Adipate	0.0055	0.00015
Di (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	0.00061	0.00022
Endrin	ND	0.00019
Heptachlor	ND	0.00011
Heptachlor Epoxide	ND	0.00012
Hexachlorobenzene	ND	0.00023
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ND	0.00007
Lindane	ND	0.00026
Methoxychlor	ND	0.00010
PCB Screen	ND	0.00022
Simazine	ND	0.00011
Toxaphene	ND	0.00175
Aldrin	ND	0.00036
Butachlor	ND	0.00016
Dieldrin	ND	0.00017
Metolachlor	ND	0.00012
Metribuzin	ND	0.00019
Propachlor	ND	0.00014

Results reported in mg/l

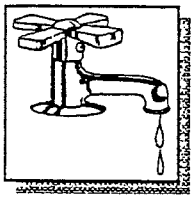
ND = None Detected

The following compounds were also tested for during the 9/21/95 analysis of drinking water sampled from well JR-1:

COMPOUNDS	RESULTS	DETECTION LIMIT
Total Metals (mg/l)		
Iron	0.10	0.05
Sodium	11.4	3.0
Gross Alpha (pci/liter)	ND	2
Gross Beta (pci/liter)	5+/-1	3

SUMMARY OF ANAYSIS

No exceedences of maximum contaminate leves were identified during the analysis of JR-1 conducted in 9/21/95.



5.2 Proposed Management Strategies

As a municipality the community of Jamestown has the ability to regulate all land located within town boundaries. As such management strategies suggested inside this plan are tailored towards a community with the ability to control land uses within the wellhead protection area.

5.2.1 Land Acquisition

The Town of Jamestown should continue to peruse the purchase of all undeveloped land within the wellhead protection area. Land not currently developed should be left in a natural state providing a buffer from contaminants.

5.2.2 Emergency Response Planning

A formal emergency response plan should be developed to address specific hazardous situations such as a chemical spill or release. Coordination with the state is most important when developing this plan. Phone numbers such as DEM spill response and the local fire department should be included.

5.2.3 Road Signs

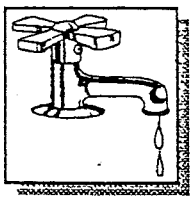
Road signs should be placed at the intersection of major highways and the boundaries of the wellhead protection area. These signs should have a phone number to call in the event of a spill and the sign should indicate that a vehicle is leaving or entering a public water supply.

5.2.4 Education

A major role in the development of this wellhead protection plan is the education of residents living within the wellhead protection area. Educational efforts should be conducted specifically in the following areas:

- *Septic Systems.* The lack of public sewers within the Jamestown WHPA results in all homes and businesses having their own septic systems or cesspools. Public education should be conducted to ensure that the owners of these homes and business are aware of the standard maintenance required for septic systems to ensure groundwater protection. In addition, home owners should be encouraged to remove cesspools and install septic systems which meet current codes and regulations.

- *Household Hazardous Waste.* The disposal of household hazardous waste (i.e.,



5.30 Implementation Schedule

An implementation schedule has been developed addressing goals and immediate corrective actions to properly implement the wellhead protection plan. A time frame and estimated cost for corrective actions are addressed in the following (table 3).

Table 3
Wellhead Protection Management Plan
Implementation Schedule And Costs

Management Action	Target Date	Estimated Cost
Road Salting Controls	Winter 1997	_____
Road Sign Installation Assumes six signs	Fall 1997	$500
Emergency Response Planning	Winter 1997	_____
Public Education	Winter 1997	_____
Home Heating Oil Underground Storage Tank Study	Fall 1998	_____

NOTES:
Costs are estimates only
No costs are associated with education, planning and salting

APPENDIX F

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

2015 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
Jamestown Water Department
Jamestown, RI
PWSID# RI1858419

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Consumer Confidence Report. This report provides you with information on the water and services that we delivered to you in 2015. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. There are no regularly scheduled meetings, therefore; if after reviewing this report you have any questions, or would like to know more about the Jamestown Water Department water system, please call Michael Gray, Public Works Director, at 401-423-7225.

The Quality of Your Drinking Water
Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water We're proud to inform you that your drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

In 2013, the Water Department completed a Corrosion Control Study, with the emphasis to reduce at-the-tap lead concentrations within the distribution system. Recommendations from the study have been implemented at the treatment plant and we found a reduction in the levels of sampling conducted in 2013.

The Source of Your Drinking Water
The two primary sources of water are North Pond and South Pond. One groundwater well, designated JR-1, is used as a supplemental water source during periods of the year when the water level in the reservoirs is lower. We disinfect our water and treat it for pH and corrosion control. Our treatment plant can produce 500,000 gallons of clean water a day.

The RI Department of Health, in cooperation with other state and federal agencies, has assessed the threats to Jamestown Water Department water supply sources. The assessment considered the intensity of development, the presence of businesses and facilities that use, store or generate potential contaminants, how easily contaminants may move through the soils in the Source Water Protection Area (SWPA), and the sampling history of the water.

Our monitoring program continues to assure that the water delivered to your home is safe to drink. However, the assessment found that the water source is at LOW RISK of contamination. This does NOT mean that the water cannot become contaminated. Protection efforts are necessary to assure continued water quality. The complete Source Water Assessment Report is available from Jamestown Water Department or the Department of Health at (401) 222-6867.

Why Are There Contaminants in My Drinking Water?
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Water Quality Test Results
The following table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected through our water quality monitoring and testing. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from the January – December 2015 monitoring period. For those contaminants that are monitored less frequently the most recent test results are listed.

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's) are set at very stringent levels. The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is set at a level where no health effects would be expected, and the MCL is set as close to that as possible, considering available technology and cost of treatment. A person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day, as recommended by health professionals, at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

2015 TEST RESULTS

Microbial Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected			Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
		North Pond	South Pond	Well JR-1				
Total Coliform Bacteria (2015)	N	Absent	Absent	Absent	Highest # of monthly positive samples	Absent	1 positive	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon Removal Ratio (TOC) (2015)	N	RAA: 6.94 *(5.6-8.3)*	ND	ND	ppm	n/a	TT	Soil Runoff
Inorganic Contaminants	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**			**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
		North Pond	**South Pond**	**Well JR-1**				
Barium (2015)	N	0.01	0.007	ND	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (2015)	N	0.37	0.42	0.36	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

*All sampling results represented at the 90th Percentile
ND = Net Detected

2015 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TEST RESULTS

Microbial Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (2014)	N	Absent	Highest # of monthly positive samples	0	1 positive	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon* Removal Ratio (TOC) (2014)	N	RAA: 3.05 *(1.2-7.0)*	ppm	n/a	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (2015)	N	Max: 0.144	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff

*The average presented is the running annual average. In order to comply with the EPA standard, the TOC removal ratio must be greater than 1.0 ppm. Total organic carbon(TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts like TTHMs and HAAs.

Inorganic Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper* (2014)	N	0.057	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead* (2014)	N	4.0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

*All sampling results represented at the 90th Percentile

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (2015)	N	RAA: 1.16 *(0.92-1.54)*	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (2015)	N	Max: 0.87 *(0.0-0.87)*	ppm	0.8	1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (2015)	N	LRAA: 16.0 *(14.0-19.0)*	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
[Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (2015)	N	LRAA: 48.0 *(45.0-47.0)*	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) -The MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

The State of Rhode Island requires testing for other contaminants not regulated by the US EPA. The following contaminant was detected in our well water:
Alkalinity, Total: In 2015, Total Alkalinity was detected in the North Pond Entry Point at 21 ppm.
Sodium: In 2015, sodium was detected in Entry Point Well JR-1 at 10.0 ppm and in the Treatment Plant at 15.1 ppm.

For most people, the health benefits of drinking plenty of water outweigh any possible health risk from these contaminants. However, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Jamestown Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

We at Jamestown Water Department work to provide top quality water to every tap. We encourage all of our customers to conserve and use water efficiently and remind you to help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please do not hesitate to call our office with any questions.

APPENDIX G

Hurricane Preparedness Plan

JAMESTOWN CIVIL DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS AGENCY

TOWN OFFICES

JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN FOR HURRICANE DEFENSE

FOR

TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND

AUGUST 1980

ADOPTED 4/13/81
Amended 5/86
Amended 8/92

P R O C L A M A T I O N

ESTABLISHING THE JAMESTOWN CIVIL DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS AGENCY

WHEREAS; the Rhode Island Civil Defense Preparedness Act of 1973 provided for the clarification and strengthening of the roles of the governor, state agencies and local governments in the prevention of preparation for, and response to and recovery from disasters; and

WHEREAS; for the implementation of such purposes the said Act directs each city and town in the state to establish by proclamation an agency comparable and similar to the statewide disaster agency in the respective political subdivisions,

NOW THEREFORE; we, the members of the Town Council of Jamestown do hereby PROCLAIM the organization and establishment of the Jamestown Civil Defence Preparedness Agency headed by the Civil Defense Director. The Agency shall have such space, property and funds as are authorized by this council from time to time. The authority, powers and duties of the Agency shall be governed by the said Act and the Jamestown Civil Defense Preparedness Agency may act jointly, co-operate and assist other local agencies and the statewide agency.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and caused the seal of the Town of Jamestown to be affixed this 10th day of June in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-eighth.

_____

_____

HURRICANE DEFENSE

JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND

I. MISSION, AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY

A. Mission

To minimize the threat to life and property in the event of a hurricane, and to maintain and restore any and all facilities and services essential to this purpose.

B. Authority

The provisions of this Emergency Preparedness Plan for Hurricane Defense are promulgated under the authority of the "State of Rhode Island Civil Defense Preparedness Act of 1973".

C. Responsibilities

In the event of a Hurricane or during the threat of a Hurricane the Council of Defense of the Town of Jamestown, under the supervision and authority of the Town Council President, shall be the governing body of local civil authority whether a state of emergency by Federal, State or Town government has or has not been

declared. The coordinating agency for technical guidance, establishment and directives will be the Jamestown Civil Defense Preparedness Agency. The decisions and directives of the Council of Defense will be performed and enforced by the town organization under whose jurisdiction and capability such a decision or directive would prescribe. The Council of Defense shall be the five Council People and the Town Administrator.

1. Succession of Responsible Authority

In the event of the dehabilitation or demise of the entire Council of Defense and the Jamestown Civil Defense Director, the power and authority of local government will be delegated to a Council of Emergency for the Town of Jamestown. This power and authority as head of local government will be effective only for the duration of the Hurricane Emergency.

The Council of Emergency will be comprised of the following organizational officers.

(a) Chief of Police - Council Chairman
(b) Deputy Director of Civil Defense
(c) Director of Public Works
(d) Director of Recreation
(e) Director of Water and Sewer
(f) Town Engineer
(g) Fire Chief
(h) Commander of the Ambulance Association

The Council of Emergency will be assembled at the direction of the Chief of Police, in a place designated by the Chief of Police, and will be conducted by the Chief of Police. All council decisions will be by democratic vote and simple majority rule.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. State of Emergency

In the event of an actual emergency brought about by an unusual incident or the imminence thereof which endangers the health, safety or resources of the people of the Town of Jamestown, the Town Council President may declare that a State of Emergency exists, and thereafter the Civil Defense Organization shall have and may exercise for such period as such State of Emergency exists or continues the

following additional powers:

1. To enforce all laws, rules and regulations relating to civil defense and to assume direct operational control of all civil defense forces and helpers in the Town.

B. Phases

Policies, procedures and directives prescribed in this Hurricane Plan provide guidance for appropriate actions to be taken during the following phases: Hurricane Watch, Hurricane Warning and Post Hurricane.

III. HURRICANE WATCH PROCEDURES

A. Initial Response

In all probability the Police Department will have the initial report of the implementation of a Hurricane Watch by the National Weather Service via the State Police teletype network or by Civil Defense STAR. Upon receiving such a report the on watch police officer should immediately notify the following town officials:

1. Chief of Police
2. Town Administrator
3. Director of Civil Defense
4. Director of Public Works
5. Director of Parks and Recreation
6. School Superintendent
7. Superintendent of Water and Sewer Division
8. Lighthouse Keeper
9. Harbor Master
10. Fire Chief
11. Newport Bridge

The National Weather Service normally issues a Hurricane Watch 24 to 36 hours before a Hurricane Warning would be expected to be issued.

B. Implementation of Hurricane Watch Procedures

Immediately upon received information that a Hurricane Watch has been established for the State of Rhode Island by the National Weather Service the following prescribed actions will be taken by the individual town organizations. These actions are essential and are to be construed as Council of Defense directives. Other actions and/or precautions deemed necessary and appropriate by the chief officer of the respective town organizations should be performed and/or implemented. A description of this action and the results thereof should be included in and forwarded with the Hurricane Watch Status Report.

C. Individual Organization Responses

1. Town Administrator

a. Review the Hurricane Plan for the Town of Jamestown. Notify Town Council President of preparation activity.

b. Park and collect keys to buses, mini-buses and all other vehicles normally stored at the Town Office. Verify that all vehicles are fully fueled and serviced.

c. Contact all bus drivers and list those available and willing to support an island evacuation.

d. Evaluate Hurricane Watch Status Reports from the various town organizations. If necessary delegate manpower requirements from one organization to another to accomplish Hurricane Watch preparations. Keep Town Council President and Civil Defense Director informed of status of preparations and possible problem areas.

e. Complete Hurricane Watch Status Report.

f. Contact Newport Electric to determine plans to locate utility trucks on Island.

2. Director of Civil Defense

a. Commence official log of given situation. Log to contain at least: date, time, situation, state of emergency or not, and every volunteer in every organizations's name and if possible social security number.

b. Commence tracking Hurricane.

c. Alert key personnel and keep advised of situation.

d. Alert Volunteer Civil Defense forces and volunteer organizations which support Civil Defense functions.

e. Test all Civil Defense communications.

f. Test all emergency power sources.

g. Fuel all emergency power sources to 100%.

h. Prepare E.O.C. for severe weather and Council of Defense occupancy.

i. Establish liaison with local chapter of American Red Cross. Keep Red Cross advised of probability of evacuation and expected shelter occupancy.

j. Contact public and private institutions known to have emergency power sources. Recommend testing and fueling at this time.

k. Contact local radio and television stations and ask that Jamestown Civil Defense information be broadcast.

3. Chief of Police

a. Cause to be delivered all hurricane advisories and bulletins to Town Administrator and Director of Civil Defense located at the Jamestown Fire Station.

b. Alert all town police officers and place them

on 24 hour on-call duty.

c. Check all emergency equipment including emergency generator.

d. Test all police communications.

e. Expedite required maintenance or repairs to all equipment and facilities.

f. Prepare Police Station for sever weather including preparation of east sallyport for use as temporary morgue.

g. At end of each working shift fuel ALL vehicles to 100%.

h. Complete and have delivered Hurricane Watch Status report to the Town Administrator's Office.

i. Determine number of Police Officers to be called for duty.

j. Begin preparation of Manpower Allocation Report.

4. Director of Public Works

a. Alert key personnel and place them on 24 hour on-call duty.

b. Test All Public Works communications.

c. Expedite maintenance and repairs to all equipment.

d. Determine number of sand bags on hand and get more if necessary.

e. Pick up real estate signs on right of ways and visually check all catch basins.

f. Prepare all Public Works Garage and Town

Buildings for severe weather.

g. Determine where specific vehicles will be located in the event of a Hurricane Warning and begin preparation of Manpower Allocation Report.

h. Check operability of Emergency Generators. Fuel to 100%.

i. Check level of available gasoline at Town Office pump.

j. Review all Public Works projects to determine those that may suffer damage or cause extensive damage as the result of a hurricane. Upon completion of such review, keep the Town Administrator advised of the situation, discontinue work on projects considered to be endangered or dangerous in event of hurricane and make preliminary plans to move heavy equipment and materials to secure storage.

k. Ascertain the need for and ready availability of materials for road blocks and traffic control as deemed necessary by the Chief of Police and Fire Chief, especially in East Ferry and Mackerel Cove areas.

l. Complete and have delivered Hurricane Watch Status Report to the Town Administrator's Office.

5. Recreation Director

a. Notify owners of unoccupied trailers that a Hurricane Watch is in effect and ask that they initiate plans to remove their trailer from Fort Getty.

b. Have life guards secure the beach and shut off utility lines to the Beach House.

c. Close Fort Getty to public recreation and

allow only those who need to evacuate personal property to enter.

d. Co-ordinate with Jamestown Police Department for public address system equipped police cruiser to drive through Fort Getty and alert occupants of Hurricane Watch in effect. Also have announcements made as to time that water to the park will be secured.

e. Secure all outdoor recreational and park equipment for severe weather. Move Fort Getty picnic tables to fort foundation and securely store and protect as possible.

f. Remove tennis nets and properly store.

g. Remove baseball field fence. Securely tie to Little League backstop to prevent possible projectile hazard.

h. Fuel all vehicles to capacity at end of working day. Store vehicles at Town Offices and give the keys to the Town Administrator.

i. Have grass mowed at and around helicopter landing sites.

j. Complete and have delivered Hurricane Watch Status Report.

k. Begin preparation of Manpower Allocation Report.

6. School Superintendent

a. Alert key personnel and place on 24 hour on-call duty.

b. Keep key personnel that are necessary to open the school and assist the Jamestown Chapter of the American Red Cross in shelter preparation informed of probability of shelter necessity.

c. Contact and co-ordinate with the Jamestown Chapter of the American Red Cross the

preparation of the school as an emergency shelter.

d. Complete and have delivered Hurricane Watch Status Report, also, make one copy for the Red cross Emergency Shelter Manager.

e. Prepare school building and grounds for severe weather.

f. Assignment of operating personnel to shelter.

7. Superintendent Water and Sewer Division

a. Commence filling water tower to full capacity.

b. Review and update information with all personnel within the Water Division who are required to be on duty during an emergency. Alert key personnel and place on 24 hour on-call duty.

c. Check operability of all sources of emergency power and fuel to 100%.

d. Prepare Water and Sewer buildings for severe weather.

e. Fuel all vehicles to 100% at end of working day.

f. Complete and have delivered Hurricane Watch Status Report to Town Administrator's Office.

g. Begin preparation of Manpower Allocation Report.

8. Lighthouse Keeper

a. Test all communications

b. Make tour of Beavertail area and inform all occupants of Hurricane Watch in effect.

c. Prepare Lighthouse and grounds for severe weather.

d. Fuel all vehicles to 100% at end of working day.

e. Inform Town Administrator of intent to stay or leave if Hurricane Watch is upgraded to Hurricane Warning.

f. Complete and have delivered Hurricane Watch Status Report to Town Administrator's Office.

9. Harbor Master

a. Liaise with national weather forecasters. Plot predicted time of arrival. Compute tidal influence and storm surge.

b. Notify commercial and transient boaters of storm developments. Promulgate shelter information. Assist Civil Defense Director and other public safety (Police and Fire Departments) with public boating safety announcements.

c. Check out all Harbor Master communications equipment.

d. Complete and have delivered Hurricane Watch Status Report to Town Administrator's Office.

10. Fire Chief

a. Alert all volunteer firemen and rescue units.

b. Review and bring up to date all details and special assignments of volunteer firemen and rescue personnel.

c. Test all communications.

a. Review and update current information with all personnel on duty list.

b. Test all communications.

c. Fuel all vehicles to capacity.

d. Load all ambulances to be stationed away from Ambulance Barn with extra disaster supplies.

e. Secure Ambulance Barn for severe weather.

f. Complete and have delivered Hurricane Watch Status Report to Town Administrator's Office.

IV. HURRICANE WARNING PROCEDURES

A. Initial Response

The Weather Bureau changes a Hurricane Watch to Hurricane Warning when there are indications that hurricane winds of 74 miles per hour or higher, or a combination of dangerously high water and very rough seas are expected in specified coastal areas. When a Hurricane Warning is announced, hurricane conditions are considered imminent and may begin immediately, although more likely within 24 hours. It is of utmost importance that precautionary actions be completed when a Hurricane Warning is announced.

B. Individual Organization Responses

1. Town Administrator

a. Arrange for Council of Defense to meet at Emergency Operating Center (E.O.C.) to establish degree of readiness of municipality and to evaluate need and extent of evacuation.

b. Meet with Police Chief, Fire Chief, Public Works Director to review all preparations.

c. Bring all Hurricane Status Reports, personal notes on situation and Town vehicle keys to E.O.C.

d. Begin preparation of Manpower Allocation Report.

e. Check operability of all sources of emergency power and fuel to 100%.

f. Dispatch Rescue Boat or co-ordinate with Harbor Master to verify that no campers or picnickers are on Dutch Island.

g. Fuel all vehicles to 100%.

h. Complete and have delivered Hurricane Watch Status Report.

11. Jamestown Chapter of the American Red Cross

a. Alert key personnel and place them on 24 hour on-call duty.

b. Commence emergency shelter preparation of Jamestown Elementary School.

c. Contact shelter medical representative and verify availability for shelter assistance.

d. Test all communications.

e. Test all sources of emergency power and fuel to 100%.

f. Maintain close liaison with Civil Defense and keep Civil Defense advised of any problem situations in emergency shelter preparation.

g. Verify school building and grounds secured for severe weather.

h. Complete and have delivered Hurricane Watch Status Report to Town Administrator's Office.

12. Jamestown Ambulance Association

2. Council of Defense

a. Prepare to come and remain at E.O.C. during remainder of Hurricane Situation.

b. Prepare and order final Evacuation Plan. Town Planner to report to E.O.C. and act as staff for E.O.C.

3. Director of Civil Defense

a. Relocate C.D. Star from Police Station to E.O.C.

b. Commence 24 hour E.O.C. watch.

c. Establish communications with the State E.O.C.

d. Establish meeting with Council of Defense to determine if evacuation is necessary.

e. Review all Hurricane Status Reports with Town Administrator to assess degree of readiness and possible problem situations. Report conclusions to Council of Defense.

f. Commence monitoring all island communications.

g. Establish and co-ordinate coverage of Channel thirteen (13) on Citizens' Band Radio as the Jamestown emergency channel. Contact Jamestown Citizens' Band Radio Club and co-ordinate their assistance in adequate CB coverage of all channels.

h. Establish Public Information Center at E.O.C., Civil Defense telephone number is 423-1381.

i. Verify official log of given situation is correct and updated.

j. Keep Jamestown Chapter of American Red Cross advised of evacuation intentions and need to

open shelter.

k. If necessary, update radio and television broadcast information.

4. Chief of Police

a. Maintain readiness to respond to evacuation procedures.

b. Keep E.O.C. advised of traffic situation on island, particularly the bridge accesses.

c. Notify E.O.C. of Manpower Allocation Plan.

5. Director of Public Works

a. Relocate all public works equipment to higher ground.

b. Pick up all loose equipment located throughout the Town.

c. Locate one radio equipped public works truck at transfer station outfitted with emergency equipment. Verify that one chain saw with extra fuel is included among this emergency equipment.

d. Locate heavy barrel barriers to East Ferry area and Mackerel Cove.

e. Notify E.O.C. of Manpower Allocation Plan.

6. Recreation Director

a. Evacuate all campers from Fort Getty.

b. Secure electrical power at Fort Getty.

c. Secure public restrooms at Fort Getty.

d. Remove and store all trash cans from Fort Getty and other recreational areas. Have trash dumpster moved to old fort foundation,

securely store and protect as possible.

e. Co-ordinate with Department of Public Works to insure Beach House has been disconnected from utilities.

f. If town vehicles were used in Hurricane Warning preparations, refuel and store at Town Offices. Deliver vehicle keys to E.O.C. after preparations are complete.

g. Advise campers of emergency shelter availability on Island.

h. Notify E.O.C. of Manpower Allocation Plan.

7. School Superintendent

a. Continue to co-ordinate with and assist the Red Cross in emergency shelter preparations.

8. Superintendent of Water and Sewer Division

a. Keep Council of Defense at E.O.C. advised of status of filling water tower.

b. Shut off non-essential water to all exposed, low-lying areas.

1. East Ferry docks
2. Shipyard on Raquet Road (Wharton's) Hydrant
3. "Meredith & Clarke" block

c. Notify E.O.C. of Manpower Allocation Report.

9. Lighthouse Keeper

a. Make final tour of Beavertail area. Inform Council of Defense at E.O.C. of Beavertail situation.

10. Harbor Master

a. Canvas transient boaters for shelter requirements. Relay to Civil Defense

personnel berthing and special medical and food requirements.

b. Commence securing the waterfront.

   1. Facilitate commercial dock/wharf and float removal. Coordinate with Police and Fire Department officials for high ground storage and traffic control.

   2. Assist in traffic control at boat ramps.

   3. Have all commercial and pleasure craft moved from Town Docks.

   4. Direct movement of boats/floating equipment judged likely to break up or drag moorings.

   5. Clear East Side Beach of all small craft including: dinghies, catamarans and rubber boats.

   6. Patrol storm rigging efforts (installing pendants and chafing gear), notifying boat owners of problem areas via telephone or UHF frequencies.

c. Conduct a final water patrol to ascertain that all boaters have taken shelter.

d. Commence removal of town/harbor patrol craft.

e. Secure office spaces. Remove records and electronic equipment to a safe place.

f. Coordinate shelter requirements for transient boater personnel.

g. Notify Castle Hill Coast Guard of individuals not heeding Harbor Master advise. Inform Coast Guard of storm preparations, locations of Harbor Master personnel and emergency communications frequencies in use.

h. Ensure that electricity, fuel and water utilities have been secured at all waterfront facilities.

i. Prepare a watch bill for the first 36 hours of the storm's aftermath: integrate additional manpower from Fire Department or Military Police personnel as provided.

j. Review with assistants "Commissioner of Wreck" and wrecked goods requirements. Provide security arrangements for anticipated grounded vessels.

11. Fire Chief

a. Disburse fire engine to north end of Island, to be located at Severence Lane.

b. Notify E.O.C. of Manpower Allocation Report.

12. Jamestown Chapter of American Red Cross

a. Open emergency shelter for Fort Getty campers if Council of Defense determines it is necessary.

b. Open emergency shelter for Island residents if Council of Defense determines it is necessary.

c. Maintain close liaison with Civil Defense of shelter preparation and influx of occupants.

13. Jamestown Ambulance Association

a. Maintain close liaison with E.O.C. about traffic conditions, roadway availability and flooded areas.

b. Co-ordinate with Civil Defense any information on availability of local hospital situations.

c. Locate one ambulance at north end of island at Ambulance Association members home. Inform

Civil Defense of member's phone number and if radio equipped.

V. POST HURRICANE

Recovery from a Hurricane is not a task that can be immediately executed. The majority of work necessary to completely recover will take several months and involve numerous outside agencies. None the less, there are several actions that can and should be taken immediately to continue to insure the safety and welfare of Island residents.

A. Initial Response

1. Council of Defense

a. Evaluate need to maintain emergency shelter.

b. Evaluate need to maintain a "State of Emergency".

c. Determine evacuated areas that may be re-entered by residents.

d. Co-ordinate with Town Departments priorities and plans for restoration of island services and clean up.

2. Director of Civil Defense

a. Maintain E.O.C. for public information and continue as coordinating agency in accomplishing restoration of Island services and clean up.

b. Commence island damage assessment and co-ordinate Council of Defense and Federal and State agencies in disaster assistance.

3. Police Department

a. Establish security patrols in evacuated areas. Co-ordinate security patrols with National

Guard.

b. Establish check points leading into evacuated areas to control re-entry.

c. Maintain close liaison with E.O.C. in order to be advised of what evacuated areas are eligible for re-entry and to co-ordinate assistance in crowd control, emergency rescue and clean up priority.

4. Town Engineer and Building Inspector

a. Conduct inspection of evacuated areas to determine feasibility of re-entry and to locate homes and/or buildings which may have suffered structural damage and be unsafe to occupy.

5. Water and Sewer Department

a. Conduct inspection of water and sewer mains for damage.

b. Test reservoir and home wells for contamination as requested.

6. Director of Public Works

a. Immediately commence clearing main roads of obstructions consistent with E.O.C. plan.

7. Lighthouse Keeper

a. Conduct tour of Beavertail Area and advise Civil Defense at E.O.C. of situation and assistance needed.

8. Jamestown Chapter of the American Red Cross

a. Maintain close liaison with Civil Defense about shelter situation.

b. Advise Civil Defense of Red Cross damage assessment.

9. Harbor Master

   a. Assist with crowd control and waterfront safety.

   b. Continue vehicle patrols to Dumplings, Fort Wetherill, Fort Getty and Dutch Harbor to ascertain storm effects. Facilitate police/medical assistance as required.

   c. Maintain UHF watch as required with police, fire and USCG personnel.

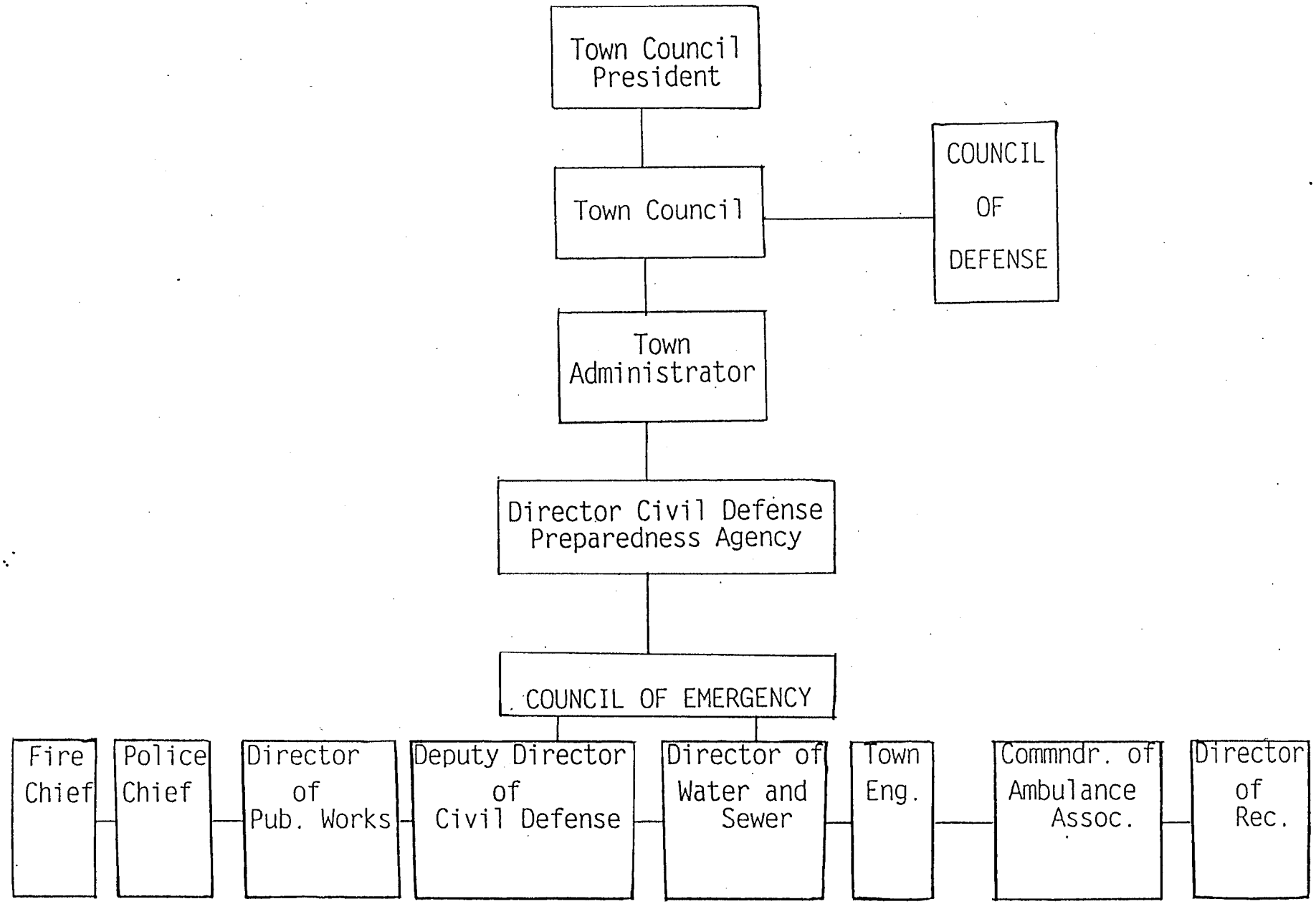
   d. Maintain log of reported groundings and related incidents.

10. Fire Chief

   a. Maintain close liaison with E.O.C. to coordinate crowd control, emergency rescue and clean up.

   b. Assign volunteers to man emergency phone lines in Fire Station until such time as emergency operations are secured.

2. Sequence of Responsible Authority



Hurricane Watch Status Report (con't)

POLICE / FIRE / PUBLIC WORKS / AMBULANCE

Please indicate where you intend to locate your vehicles during the actual Hurricane:

PUBLIC WORKS

Have all buildings and job sites been secure to the best of your ability?

Yes_____ No_____

List all buildings or Town owned sites where potential problems still exist:

Please indicate phone number of radio frequency where you can be contacted during:

Hurricane Preparation_____

Actual Hurricane_____

Post Hurricane_____

_____
Signature

HURRICANE PREPARATION
Town of Jamestown

Hurricane Watch Status Report

Department: _____

Time: _____

Date: _____

Are all EMERGENCY VEHICLES available and fully operational?

Yes_____ No_____

If no, list vehicles not available:

_____

_____

Are all PUBLIC WORKS VEHICLES necessary for road clearing and road restoration available and fully operational?

Yes_____ No_____

If no, list vehicles not available:

_____

_____

Are all available MOBILE RADIO SYSTEMS operational?

Yes_____ No_____

List all vehicles with RADIO CAPABILITY:

_____

_____

HURRICANE PREPARATION
Town of Jamestown

Manpower Allocation Report

Department: _____

Time: _____

Date: _____

Hurricane Watch Notification: _____ Time _____ Date

Hurricane Warning Notification: _____ Time _____ Date

Number of personnel in your Dept: _____

Number of personnel not available (i.e. sick leave, vacation, away from Island): _____

Number of personnel available for immediate duty: _____

Please describe how you intend to schedule your personnel during the Hurricane Warning / Hurricane and Post Hurricane. Please be as precise as possible and include in this report where you intend to station your personnel during each stage.

HURRICANE WARNING:

Number on Duty: _____

Stationed At: _____

_____

Notes: _____

_____

HURRICANE:

Number on Duty: _____

Stationed At: _____

Notes: _____

POST HURRICANE:

Number on Duty: _____

Stationed At: _____

Notes: _____

Comments: _____

This completed report must be submitted to the E.O.C. within 2 hours of notification of Hurricane Warning.

Signed

APPENDIX H

Financial Statements

TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND
ENTERPRISE FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES -
BUDGETARY BASIS (NON-GAAP)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

	HARBOR MANAGEMENT FUND			WATER FUND		
	Budget	Actual	Variance	Budget	Actual	Variance
OPERATING REVENUE						
Assessments and user fees	$ 289,500	$ 307,316	$ 17,816	$ 839,675	$ 861,868	$ 22,193
Other operating revenues	-	-	-	186,129	190,125	3,996
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	289,500	307,316	17,816	1,025,804	1,051,993	26,189
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Salaries and benefits	105,194	82,771	22,423	364,626	367,712	(3,086)
Material, supplies and maintenance	145,606	143,619	1,987	276,835	266,960	9,875
Depreciation and amortization	-	11,813	(11,813)	-	195,238	(195,238)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	250,800	238,203	12,597	641,461	829,910	(188,449)
Operating Income (Loss)	38,700	69,113	30,413	384,343	222,083	(162,260)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)						
Transfer-in/(out)	(38,700)	(82,581)	(43,881)	-	-	-
Interest income	-	-	-	3,500	3,457	(43)
Interest expense	-	-	-	(6,844)	(188,866)	(182,022)
Principal payments	-	-	-	(380,999)	(296,000)	84,999
TOTAL NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	(38,700)	(82,581)	(43,881)	(384,343)	(481,409)	(97,066)
Net Income	$ -	$ (13,468)	$ (13,468)	$ -	$ (259,326)	$ (259,326)

(continued)

TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND
SCHEDULE OF LONG-TERM DEBT - ENTERPRISE FUNDS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

PURPOSE	DATE OF ISSUANCE	INTEREST RATE	DATE OF MATURITY	AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED	OUTSTANDING June 30, 2012	NEW ISSUES	MATURITIES DURING YEAR	OUTSTANDING June 30, 2013
WATER FUND								
Clean Water	3/7/2007	3.05%	9/1/2027	$ 6,200,000	$ 5,275,000	$ -	$ 251,000	$ 5,024,000
Refunding Bonds	6/1/2004	2.75-5.00%	12/1/2020	470,000	195,000	-	45,000	150,000
TOTAL WATER FUND OBLIGATION				$ 6,670,000	$ 5,470,000	$ -	$ 296,000	$ 5,174,000
SEWER FUND								
Refunding Bonds	6/1/2004	2.75-5.00%	12/1/2020	$ 73,500	$ 45,000	$ -	$ 5,000	$ 40,000
Sewer Plant Rehabilitation-CW	12/15/2005	1.371%	9/1/2025	2,000,000	1,400,000	-	100,000	1,300,000
Sewer Plant Rehabilitation-CW	10/24/2002	1.022%	9/1/2022	5,500,000	3,498,337	-	279,133	3,219,204
TOTAL SEWER FUND OBLIGATION				$ 7,573,500	$ 4,943,337	$ -	$ 384,133	$ 4,559,204
TOTAL ENTERPRISE FUNDS				$ 14,243,500	$ 10,413,337	$ -	$ 680,133	$ 9,733,204

TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND
SCHEDULE OF LONG-TERM DEBT - ENTERPRISE FUNDS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014

PURPOSE	DATE OF ISSUANCE	INTEREST RATE	DATE OF MATURITY	AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED	OUTSTANDING July 1, 2013	NEW ISSUES	MATURITIES DURING YEAR	ISSUES REFUNDED	OUTSTANDING June 30, 2014
WATER FUND									
Clean Water	3/7/2007	3.05%	9/1/2027	$ 6,200,000	$ 5,024,000	$ -	$ 259,000	$ -	$ 4,765,000
Refunding Bonds	8/15/2013	2.00-2.50%	12/1/2023	55,214	-	55,214	840	-	54,374
Refunding Bonds	6/1/2004	2.75-5.00%	12/1/2020	470,000	150,000	-	50,000	50,000	50,000
TOTAL WATER FUND OBLIGATION				$ 6,725,214	$ 5,174,000	$ 55,214	$ 309,840	$ 50,000	$ 4,869,374
SEWER FUND									
Refunding Bonds	6/1/2004	2.75-5.00%	12/1/2020	$ 73,500	$ 40,000	$ -	$ 5,000	$ 30,000	$ 5,000
Refunding Bonds	8/15/2013	2.00-2.50%	12/1/2023	31,611	-	31,611	505	-	31,106
Sewer Plant Rehabilitation-CW	12/15/2005	1.371%	9/1/2025	2,000,000	1,300,000	-	100,000	-	1,200,000
Sewer Plant Rehabilitation-CW	10/24/2002	1.022%	9/1/2022	5,500,000	3,219,207	-	286,749	-	2,932,458
TOTAL SEWER FUND OBLIGATION				$ 7,605,111	$ 4,559,207	$ 31,611	$ 392,254	$ 30,000	$ 4,168,564
TOTAL ENTERPRISE FUNDS				$ 14,330,325	$ 9,733,207	$ 86,825	$ 702,094	$ 80,000	$ 9,037,938

TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND
ENTERPRISE FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES - BUDGETARY BASIS (NON-GAAP)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014

	HARBOR MANAGEMENT FUND			WATER FUND		
	Budget	Actual	Variance	Budget	Actual	Variance
OPERATING REVENUE						
Assessments and user fees	$ 309,000	$ 309,815	$ 815	$ 918,610	$ 887,823	$ (30,787)
Other operating revenues	-	-	-	188,876	190,215	1,339
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	309,000	309,815	815	1,107,486	1,078,038	(29,448)
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Salaries and benefits	108,458	94,913	13,545	400,368	401,386	(1,018)
Material, supplies and maintenance	142,542	85,422	57,120	238,535	326,706	(88,171)
Depreciation and amortization	-	11,813	(11,813)	-	200,275	(200,275)
Capital improvements	13,000	-	13,000	50,000	13,252	36,748
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	264,000	192,148	71,852	688,903	941,619	(252,716)
Operating Income (Loss)	45,000	117,667	72,667	418,583	136,419	(282,164)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)						
Issuance of debt	-	-	-	-	55,214	55,214
Use of Net Position	-	-	-	68,233	-	(68,233)
Transfer-in/(out)	(45,000)	(45,000)	-	-	-	-
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	-	-	-	(50,000)	(50,000)
Interest income	-	-	-	3,500	3,800	300
Interest expense	-	-	-	(5,000)	(176,928)	(171,928)
Principal payments	-	-	-	(485,316)	-	485,316
TOTAL NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	(45,000)	(45,000)	-	(418,583)	(167,914)	250,669
Net Income	$ -	$ 72,667	$ 72,667	$ -	$ (31,495)	$ (31,495)

(continued)

TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND
ENTERPRISE FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES - BUDGETARY BASIS (NON-GAAP)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

	HARBOR MANAGEMENT FUND			WATER FUND		
	Budget	Actual	Variance	Budget	Actual	Variance
OPERATING REVENUE						
Assessments and user fees	$ 222,480	$ 251,806	$ 29,326	$ 957,236	$ 984,816	$ 27,580
Other operating revenues	-	-	-	183,500	158,083	(25,417)
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	222,480	251,806	29,326	1,140,736	1,142,899	2,163
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Salaries and benefits	109,666	97,441	12,225	401,104	364,972	36,132
Material, supplies and maintenance	122,169	82,259	39,910	237,400	350,393	(112,993)
Depreciation and amortization	-	14,155	(14,155)	-	201,380	(201,380)
Capital improvements	15,000	31,220	(16,220)	50,000	-	50,000
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	246,835	225,075	21,760	688,504	916,745	(228,241)
Operating Income (Loss)	(24,355)	26,731	51,086	452,232	226,154	(226,078)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)						
Issuance of debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Net Position	24,355	24,355	-	37,028	37,028	-
Transfer-in/(out)	-	(58,145)	(58,145)	-	-	-
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	-	-	-	(170,259)	(166,088)	4,171
Principal payments	-	-	-	(319,001)	(319,673)	(672)
TOTAL NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	24,355	(33,790)	(58,145)	(452,232)	(448,733)	3,499
Net Income	$ -	$ (7,059)	$ (7,059)	$ -	$ (222,579)	$ (222,579)

(continued)

TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND
SCHEDULE OF LONG-TERM DEBT - ENTERPRISE FUNDS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

PURPOSE	DATE OF ISSUANCE	INTEREST RATE	DATE OF MATURITY	AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED	OUTSTANDING July 1, 2014	NEW ISSUES	MATURITIES DURING YEAR	ISSUES REFUNDED	OUTSTANDING June 30, 2015
WATER FUND									
Clean Water	3/7/2007	3.05%	9/1/2028	$ 6,200,000	$ 4,765,000	$ -	$ 269,000	$ -	$ 4,496,000
Refunding Bonds	8/15/2013	2.00-2.50%	12/1/2023	55,214	54,374	-	673	-	53,701
Refunding Bonds	6/1/2004	2.75-5.00%	12/1/2020	470,000	50,000	-	50,000	-	-
TOTAL WATER FUND OBLIGATION				$ 6,725,214	$ 4,869,374	$ -	$ 319,673	$ -	$ 4,549,701
SEWER FUND									
Refunding Bonds	6/1/2004	2.75-5.00%	12/1/2020	$ 73,500	$ 5,000	$ -	$ 5,000	$ -	$ -
Refunding Bonds	8/15/2013	2.00-2.50%	12/1/2023	31,611	31,106	-	400	-	30,706
Sewer Plant Rehabilitation-CW	12/15/2005	1.371%	9/1/2025	2,000,000	1,200,000	-	100,000	-	1,100,000
Sewer Plant Rehabilitation-CW	10/24/2002	1.022%	9/1/2022	5,500,000	2,932,458	-	294,047	-	2,638,411
TOTAL SEWER FUND OBLIGATION				$ 7,605,111	$ 4,168,564	$ -	$ 399,447	$ -	$ 3,769,117
TOTAL ENTERPRISE FUNDS				$ 14,330,325	$ 9,037,938	$ -	$ 719,120	$ -	$ 8,318,818

APPENDIX I

Jamestown Town Planner WSSMP Review Memorandum

Office of the Town Planner
MEMORANDUM

TO: Brandon M. Blanchard, PE, Managing Engineer, Pare Corp.
FROM: Lisa Bryer, AICP, Town Planner
RE: Review of Jamestown Water Supply System Management Plan (WSSMP)
DATE: January 16, 2018

I have reviewed the referenced Plan and feel that Pare has done a thorough job in preparing the plan. The WSSM Plan is consistent with the Comprehensive Community Plan (CCP) understanding that the WSSM Plan was updated two years after the approval of our CCP and that Pare had more up to date information on the water system than was available during the development of the CCP.

There is concern, from a planning perspective, that the current maximum day demand, 0.304 MGD, exceeds current safe yield of the combined capacity of North and South Pond (0.283 MGD). In addition, this gap will continue to increase as we approach buildout. The Town should remain vigilant in implementing the CCP Public Services and Facilities Policy to "Increase the quantity and improve the quality of the Town's existing public drinking water supply."

C: Michael Gray, Director of Public Works