



TOWN COUNCIL MEETING
Jamestown Town Hall
Rosamond A. Tefft Council Chambers
93 Narragansett Avenue
Monday, March 18, 2019
6:30 PM

The public is welcome to participate in this Town Council meeting. Open Forum offers citizens the opportunity to clarify an item on the agenda, address items not on the agenda, or comment on a communication or Consent Agenda item. Citizens are welcome to speak to the subject of a Public Hearing, and are allowed to speak at the discretion of the Council President or a majority of Councilors present, or at other times during the meeting, in particular during New or Unfinished Business.

Anyone wishing to speak should use the microphone at the front of the room, stating their name and address for the record; comments must be addressed to the Council, not the audience. It is the Town Council's hope that citizens and Councilors alike will be respectful of each other's right to speak, tolerant of different points of view, and mindful of everyone's time.

Attachments for items on this meeting agenda are available to the public on the Town website at: <http://www.jamestownri.gov/town-government/town-council/town-council-meetings-minutes/2019-meetings-minutes/2019-meetings>

I. ROLL CALL

II. CALL TO ORDER, PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

III. TOWN COUNCIL SITTING AS THE BOARD OF WATER AND SEWER COMMISSIONERS

- A) Approval of Minutes; review, discussion and/or potential action and/or vote
 - 1) February 19, 2019 (regular meeting)
- B) Open Forum
 - 1) Scheduled request to address
 - 2) Non-scheduled request to address
- C) Report of Town Officials - Status Reports; review, discussion and/or potential action and/or vote
 - 1) Pumping Report
 - 2) Town Projects Reports
 - a) Town Wells
 - b) Water Treatment Plant
 - c) Transfer Pumping/Reservoir
 - d) Distribution System
 - e) Wastewater Treatment Facility
 - 3) Finance Director's Report

Town Council Adjourns from sitting as the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners

IV. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, PRESENTATIONS, RESOLUTIONS AND PROCLAMATIONS

V. PUBLIC HEARINGS, LICENSES AND PERMITS

VI. OPEN FORUM

Please note that, under scheduled requests to address, if the topic of the address is available to be put on the agenda, the Council may discuss the issue

- A) Scheduled request to address
- B) Non-scheduled request to address

VII. COUNCIL, ADMINISTRATOR, SOLICITOR, COMMISSION/COMMITTEE COMMENTS & REPORTS

- A) Town Administrator's Report: Andrew E. Nota
 - 1) Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank in Partnership with the Nature Conservancy
 - 2) Mutual Aid to Support Internet Access in Maintaining Public Safety Communications
 - 3) RI League of Cities and Towns Legislative Update

VIII. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

For past discussion documentation please visit <http://www.jamestownri.gov/town-government/town-council/town-council-meetings-minutes/2018-meetings-minutes/2018-meetings> and <http://www.jamestownri.gov/town-government/town-council/town-council-meetings-minutes/2019-meetings-minutes/2019-meetings>

- A) Library Rehabilitation Project/Funding Program Presentation: Library Board of Trustees Chair Eugene B. Mihaly and Library Director Donna Fogarty, with acceptance and authorization to proceed; review, discussion and/or potential action and/or vote
- B) Employment Status (contract versus employee) and possible reclassification of paid full-time and part-time members of the Jamestown Fire Department, in accordance with IRS requirements; review, discussion and/or potential action and/or vote
- C) One-Year Lease Renewal/Extension, with option for a second year, for management of the Jamestown Golf Course; review, discussion and/or potential action and/or vote
- D) Upcoming Meetings and Sessions – dates and times
 - 1) Town Council Meeting Schedule: April 1st, April 15th, May 6th and May 20th at 6:30 p.m.; review, discussion and/or potential action and/or vote
 - 2) Budget Work Sessions for FY 2019-2020: Capital Budget Hearing, March 19th; Town/School Committee Budget Hearing, March 21st (Lawn School Cafeteria); Operating Budget Hearings, March 25th and April 2nd; Budget Review Hearings, if needed, April 4th, April 8th, and April 11th; review, discussion and/or potential action and/or vote

IX. NEW BUSINESS

- A) Appointment of Betsey Anderson as Director of Senior Services for the Town of Jamestown; review, discussion and/or potential action and/or vote
- B) Award of Bid for Shared Use Path/North Reservoir Property: Supply of Pre-Engineered Timber Bridge to Western Wood Structures, Inc. for an amount not to exceed \$48,780.00, as bid, as recommended by Public Works Director Michael C. Gray; review, discussion and/or potential action and/or vote
- C) Award of Bid for Shared Use Path/North Reservoir Property: Supply of Precast Modular Block Retaining Wall System to J & R Pre-Cast for an amount not to exceed \$49,177.50 using the Split Limestone Block, as bid, as recommended by Public Works Director Michael C. Gray; review, discussion and/or potential action and/or vote
- D) Town Council authorization to begin the appointment process for One (1) Board of Canvassers Member and One (1) Board of Canvassers Alternate Member, for the Two (2) Six-year terms expiring March 2025, pursuant to RIGL § 17-8-1 and RIGL § 17-8-2; review, discussion and/or potential action and/or vote
 - 1) Memorandum of request of Board of Canvassers Clerk Karen Montoya to contact the Jamestown Democratic Town Committee and the Jamestown Republican Town Committee to solicit a list of qualified individuals for Town Council consideration to fill the Board of Canvassers Full Member vacancy and to contact the Jamestown Democratic Town Committee to solicit a list of qualified individuals for Town Council consideration to fill the Board of Canvassers Alternate Member vacancy
 - 2) RIGL § 17-8-1 and RIGL § 17-8-2

X. ORDINANCES, APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES AND EXPIRING TERMS

- A) Ordinances
 - 1) Proposed Amendment of the Jamestown Code of Ordinances, Chapter 78 Waterways, Article II. Harbor Management Ordinance, Sec. 78-22 Definitions; Sec. 78-23 Areas Under Jurisdiction; Sec. 78-24 Harbor and Mooring Area Boundaries; Sec. 78-34 Appendix A; review, discussion and/or potential action and/or vote to proceed to advertise in the *Jamestown Press* March 21, 2019 edition for public hearing on April 1, 2019
- B) Appointments, Vacancies, and Expiring Terms; review, discussion and/or potential action and/or vote on each listed appointment and/or vacancy and/or expiring term
 - 1) Jamestown Charter Review Committee; Affirmation of One (1) Member of the Town Council to serve as a voting Member, for a period of three (3) months, per Committee Charge
 - a) Randall White

- 2) Jamestown Charter Review Committee; Affirmation of One (1) Member of the Board of Canvassers to serve as a voting Member, for a period of three (3) months, per Committee Charge
 - a) Memorandum of Board of Canvassers Chair Carol Nelson-Lee with nomination for Charter Review Committee Member
 - i) Katherine Wineberg
- 3) Jamestown Charter Review Committee; Appointment of Three (3) Members-at-Large to serve as voting Members, for a period of three (3) months, per Committee Charge; duly advertised; interviews conducted
 - a) Letters of interest
 - ii) James Rugh
 - iii) Robert Tormey
 - iv) Sav Rebecchi
- 4) Jamestown Affordable Housing Committee (One vacancy with a three-year term ending date of May 31, 2021); duly advertised; no applicants
- 5) Jamestown Fire Department Compensation Committee (One Citizen-at-Large vacancy with a three-year term ending date of May 31, 2021); duly advertised; no applicants
- 6) Jamestown Juvenile Hearing Board (One Alternate Member vacancy with a two-year term ending date of December 31, 2020); duly advertised; no applicants

XI. CONSENT AGENDA

An item on the Consent Agenda need not be removed for simple clarification or correction of typographical errors. Approval of the Consent Agenda shall be equivalent to approval of each item as if it had been acted upon separately.

- A) Adoption of Town Council Minutes
 - 1) March 4, 2019 (interview session)
 - 2) March 4, 2019 (regular meeting)
 - 3) March 4, 2019 (executive session)
- B) CRMC Notices
 - 1) March 2019 Calendar
- C) Abutter Notifications: Notice is hereby given that the Jamestown Zoning Board of Review will hold a Public Hearing on March 26, 2019 at the Jamestown Town Hall, 93 Narragansett Avenue, Jamestown, RI at 7:00 p.m. upon the following:
 - 1) Application of Benjamin Brayton and Amy Barclay de Tolly, Trustees, whose property is located at 30 Battery Lane, and further identified as Assessor's Plat 11, Lot 30 for a variance & special use permit from Article 6, Section 82-600 & 601 Special Use, Article 14, Section 1403(H) Detached Structures, and Article 3, Section 302 Table 3-2 Setbacks, to have an accessory family dwelling unit in a

detached structure with a rear yard setback of 33', where 40' is required. Said property is located in a R80 zone and contains 2.51 acres.

- 2) Application of Christopher DiOrio, whose property is located at 109 Longfellow Rd., and further identified as Assessor's Plat 8, Lot 143 for a variance from Article 3, Section 82-302, Table 3-2 Setbacks, and Article 6, Section 82-605 Variances to construct a new 2 story garage that is 5' from rear setback and 5' from side setback, where 10' is required for both. Said property is located in a R20 zone and contains 12,567 sq. ft.
- D) Abatements/Addenda of Taxes
Total Abatements: \$9,119.98 Total Addenda: \$9,093.12
- 1) Motor Vehicle Abatements to 1999 Tax Roll
Account/Abatement Amount
 - a) 19-1338-05M \$26.82
 - 2) Real Estate/Tangible Abatements to 2018 Tax Roll
Account/Abatement Amount
 - a) 07-0017-00 \$5,631.79
 - b) 07-0076-90 \$3,461.33
 - 3) Addenda to 2018 Tax Roll
Account/Abatement Amount
 - a) 11-0129-90 \$5,631.79
 - b) 19-1691-90 \$3,461.33
- E) One Day Event/Entertainment License Application
- 1) Applicant: Save The Bay
Event: 43rd Annual Save The Bay Swim
Date: July 27, 2019
Location: RI Turnpike and Bridge Authority Lawn
- F) Finance Director's Report

XII. COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS, AND PROCLAMATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS FROM OTHER RHODE ISLAND CITIES AND TOWNS

- A) Communications
 - 1) Statewide Planning March 2019 Newsletter
 - 2) Email of Gregory Ohadama of Green Energy Consumers re: community choice electricity aggregation
- B) Proclamations and Resolutions from other Rhode Island Cities and Towns
 - 1) Resolution of the Westerly Town Council Supporting the Beach Fees and Camping Fees in Governor Raimondo's Proposed Budget
 - 2) Resolution of the Barrington Town Council in Support of Utility Emergency Response Bill S 0261
 - 3) Resolution of the Barrington Town Council Calling on the General Assembly to Pass Enabling Legislation for Municipal Tobacco Licensing

XIII. AGENDA ITEMS FOR THE NEXT MEETING AND FUTURE MEETINGS

- A) Paper streets in Jamestown and water access
- B) Road abandonment petition discussions (March/April)
- C) Amendments of Code of Ordinances to Article IV. Stopping, Standing and Parking for parking restrictions (April)
- D) Town Council Goals and Objectives and Rules and Procedures (April)
- E) Proposed Water Resources Protection Committee Discussion (April)
- F) Review and Discussion of Conservation Easement on Shores Lots (March/April)

XIV. EXECUTIVE SESSION

XV. ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to RIGL § 42-46-6(c) Notice of this meeting shall be posted on the Secretary of State's website and at the Town Hall and the Jamestown Philomenian Library. Notice is also posted at the Jamestown Police Station and on the Internet at www.jamestownri.gov.

ALL NOTE: This meeting location is accessible to the physically challenged. If communications assistance is needed or other accommodations to ensure equal participation, please call 1-800-745-5555, or contact the Town Clerk at 401-423-9800, via facsimile to 401-423-7230, or email to cfernstrom@jamestownri.net not less than three (3) business days prior to the meeting.

Posted on the RI Secretary of State website March 14, 2019

**TOWN OF JAMESTOWN
TOWN COUNCIL MEETING
for
TOWN, WATER AND SEWER MATTERS**

Tuesday, February 19, 2019

A regular meeting of the Jamestown Town Council sitting as the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners was called to order at the Jamestown Town Hall, Council Chambers, 93 Narragansett Avenue at 6:31 PM by Commission President Michael G. White.

The following members were present:

Mary E. Meagher, Vice-President
Nancy A. Beye
William J. Piva, Jr.
Randall White

Also present were:

Andrew Nota, Town Administrator
Peter D. Ruggiero Esq., Town Solicitor
Michael Gray PE, Public Works Director
Christina D. Collins, Finance Director
Cheryl Fernstrom, Town Clerk
Lisa Bryer, Town Planner
Andy Wade, Parks and Recreation Director
Denise Jennings, Water and Sewer Clerk

AWARDS, PRESENTATIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

(None)

READING AND APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1) 01/22/19 (regular meeting)

Motion was made by Commissioner Meagher, seconded by Commissioner Piva to accept the 01/22/19 regular meeting minutes. So unanimously voted.

OPEN FORUM

Commission President White noted that this open forum would be for water and sewer matters only.

1) Scheduled requests to address:

(No scheduled requests)

2) Non-scheduled request to address:

(No non-scheduled requests)

REPORT OF TOWN OFFICIALS

1) **Pumping Report:**

The Public Works Director reported the following:

- Pumping was down slightly for the month of January.
- JR-1 remains off for the winter.
- Rainfall was down for the month of January and compared to previous months.
- Transfer pumping remains off for the winter.
- North Reservoir is @ capacity, usable storage-60MG
- South Pond is @ capacity, usable storage-6MG

2) **Town project reports:** *(See attached Project Update Report dated February 2019)*

Transfer Pumping/Reservoir

The Public Works Director reported the following:

- He has supplied the Commission with a copy of the communication that he has sent to the RI Department of Health that summarizes the E. Coli analytical results for the samples collected from North Reservoir and JR-1.
- He is hoping that RIDOH will recognize that the average is above 10 and is due to a processing error at the laboratory.
- He has not yet received a response from the RIDOH regarding the requirement for Cryptosporidium monitoring. If additional monitoring is required, the Water Division will need to increase their budget for FY 2019/2020.

Wastewater Treatment Plant

The Public Works Director reported the following:

- He has supplied the Commission with a copy of his response to comments received from the RIDEM Office of Water Resources regarding their annual compliance evaluation of the Wastewater Treatment Facility in December.
- He will be meeting with RIDEM on Thursday, February 21st to discuss their staffing requirements for the facility and our Inflow and Infiltration reduction program. He stated that he will report back to the Commission following his meeting.
- The monthly average daily flow at the Wastewater Treatment Plant in January exceeded our permitted monthly average of .73 and that this was due to the excess rainfall.

Administrator Nota reported that staff will be submitting their Water and Sewer Division budget proposals for FY 2019/2020 to the Commission for their review, in April or May.

Following clarification on a few items, it was the consensus of the Commission to accept the Public Works Director's report, as presented.

LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS

(None)

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

(None)

NEW BUSINESS

(None)

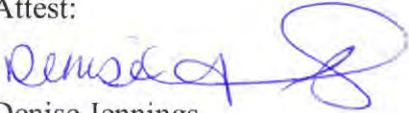
TOWN BUSINESS

(None)

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the Commission, motion was made by Commissioner Meagher, seconded by Commissioner Piva to adjourn the Water and Sewer meeting at 6:40 PM. So unanimously voted.

Attest:



Denise Jennings
Water and Sewer Clerk

xc: Commission Members (5)
Town Administrator
Town Solicitor
Public Works Director
Town Clerk

Project Update February 2019

WELLS

JR-1, JR-3

- JR-1 is turned off for winter conditions to protect equipment and piping from freezing.

TREATMENT PLANT

- Staff have been working on equipment maintenance within the treatment plant.

TRANSFER PUMPING/RESERVOIR

- The piping for our transfer pump has been disconnected to protect equipment from freezing during the winter months.
- Work on the south pond dam was postponed until the 2019 summer season.
- I have provided RI Department of Health the attached letter report that summarizes the E. Coli analytical results for twelve months of samples collected from north reservoir and JR-1. We have not received a response regarding the requirement for Cryptosporidium monitoring.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

South Pond @ 6 MG

Usable Storage, 6 Million Gallons

North Pond @ 60 MG

Usable Storage 60 Million Gallons

- There were two leaks reported for service piping that froze during the cold temperatures in January.

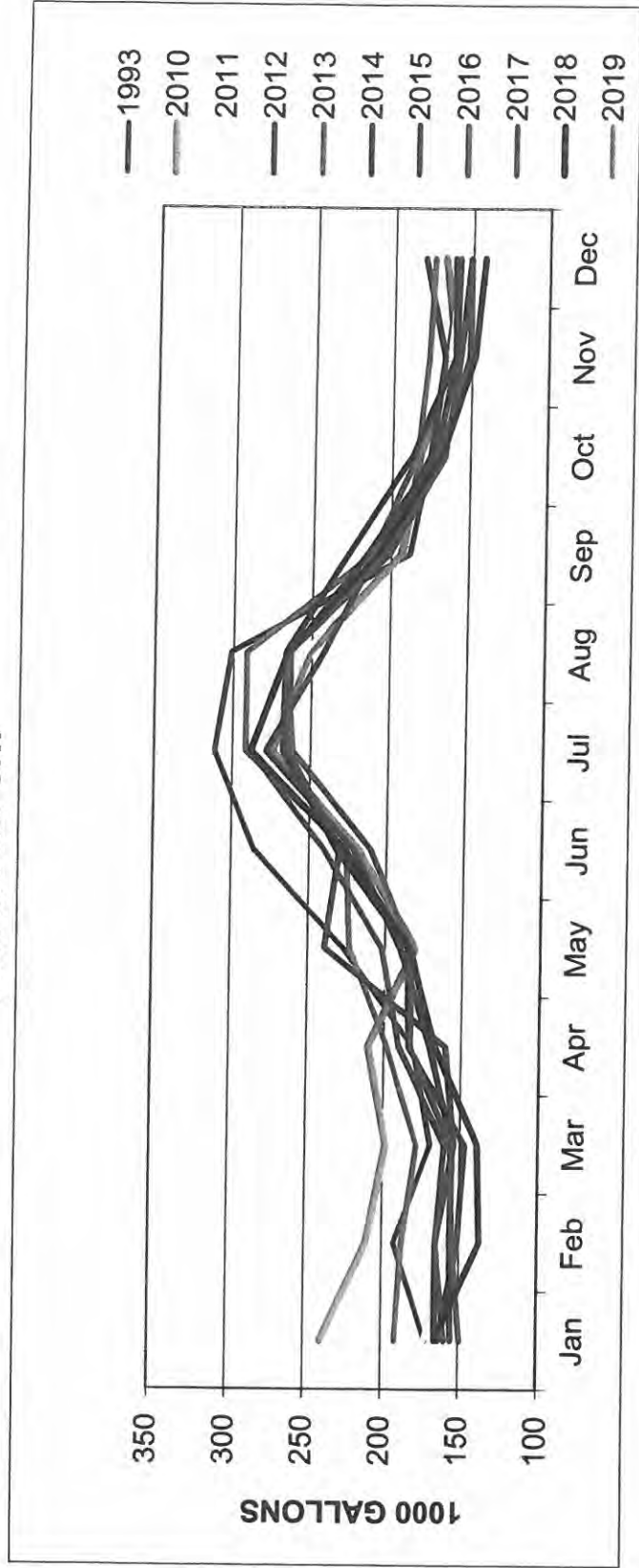
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

- The monthly average daily flow at the treatment plant for January was 0.77 million gallons per day. The peak daily flow was 1.31 million gallons. The average flow for the January exceeded our permitted monthly average of 0.73 million gallons per day as a condition of our discharge permit. There were no sanitary sewer overflows for the month of January. Rain and groundwater continue to have an impact on the sewer collection system due to I/I (Inflow & infiltration).

Attached is our response to comments received from the RIDEM Office of Water Resources regarding the annual compliance evaluation of the wastewater treatment facility in December. We will be meeting with the staff at RIDEM on February 21st to review the staffing requirements for our facility and our Inflow and Infiltration reduction program to reduce sanitary flows within the collection system.

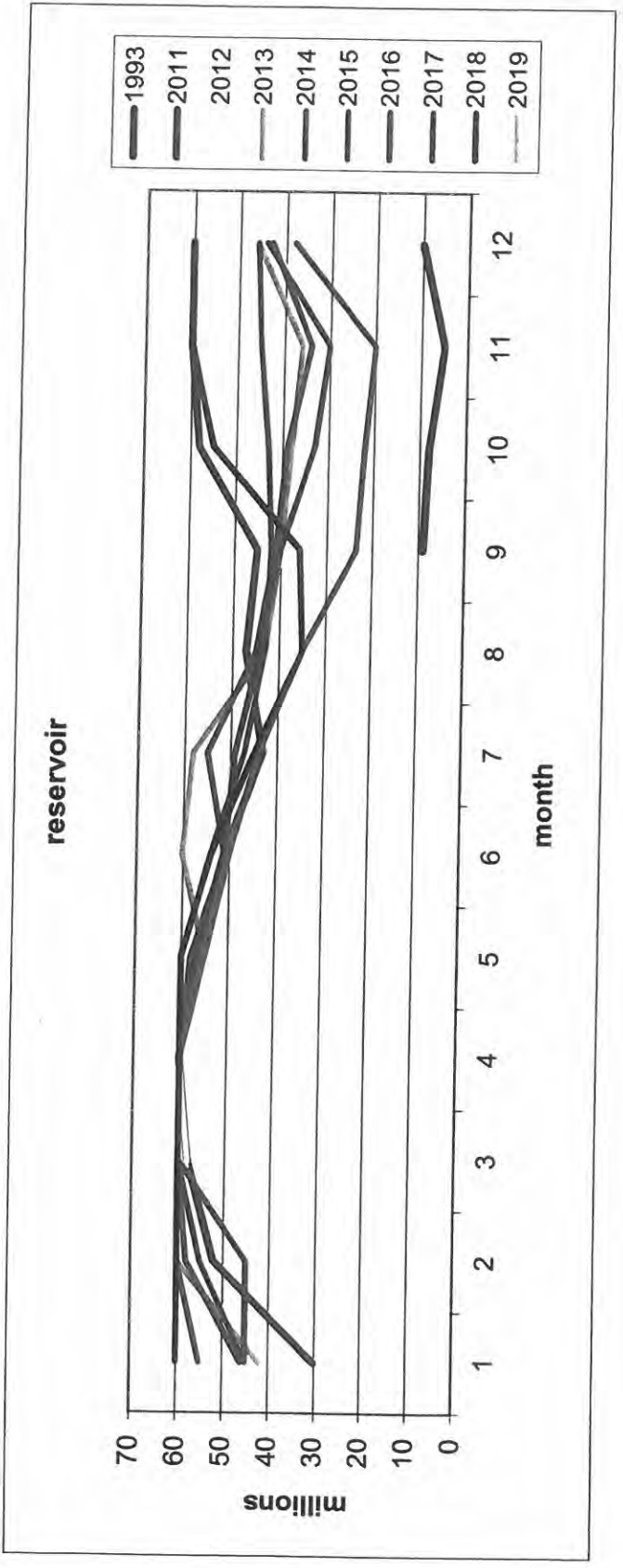
	1993	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jan	171	172	173	239	172	155	191	163	165	159	149	165	141
Feb	192	154	173	210	158	156	187	151	165	165	155	137	
Mar	169	155	165	198	157	155	178	147	154	160	156	139	
Apr	181	174	196	210	180	170	198	184	160	190	183	167	
May	227	202	195	180	212	190	223	185	239	202	183	184	
Jun	285	246	215	218	226	221	226	232	230	240	210	227	
Jul	311	296	277	274	279	278	291	267	264	288	261	288	
Aug	301	256	290	251	254	242	291	266	263	264	266	265	
Sep	188	210	245	193	205	210	212	227	215	201	203	208	
Oct	175	187	259	182	175	175	184	187	172	166	170	168	
Nov	166	175	226	160	164	167	177	160	160	157	151	148	
Dec	158	192	230	167	158	180	174	161	158	151	151	142	

PUMPING REPORT



RESERVOIR LEVEL

	1993	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jan		60	30	60	42	55	45	46	45	60	60
Feb		60	52	60	60	60	45	58	55	60	60
Mar		60	58	58	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Apr		60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
May		60	57	60	55	58	56	55	60	60	60
Jun		51	51	54	60	51	51	50	54	54	54
Jul		43	43	49	58	55	49	44	47	45	45
Aug		40	47	43	43	45	44	35	43	35	35
Sep	9	35	45	40	40	41	40	23.5	42	36	36
Oct	8	30	58	38	38	39	33	22	43	55	55
Nov	5	28	60	35	36	34	30	20	45	60	60
Dec	10	29	60	42	46	43	44	38	46	60	60





Town of Jamestown
Public Works Department

93 Narragansett Ave ♦ Jamestown, RI 02835

Phone: (401) 423-7225

Fax: (401) 423-7226

February 1, 2019

Mr. William Patenaude
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
Office of Water Resources
235 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908

RE: Jamestown WWTF
2018 Compliance Evaluation Inspection

Dear Mr. Patenaude,

Thank you for your recent letter regarding the annual inspection of our Wastewater Treatment Facility in Jamestown. I have provided the following responses to the comments received from your department:

- The Town of Jamestown reported a monthly average flow violation of 0.9685 million gallons (MG) for the month of February 2018 and 0.9259 MG for the month of March 2018. The permitted monthly average flow is 0.73 MG. Facility staff attribute these two violations to high flows from heavy rain events and a high water table. Facility staff also reported two wet weather related sanitary sewer overflows on March 2, 2018. The first resulted in a discharge of 160,344 gallons from manholes on Knowles Court and Conanicus Avenue. The second resulted in a discharge of 10,000 gallons from a manhole on Mackerel Cove.*

With your response, please provide a detailed explanation of what actions the town is taking to remove I&I from the wastewater collection system. This requirement is made in consideration of the importance to public health and the environment of having a well operated and maintained sewer collection system, and after consideration of recent high-flow events as well as previously submitted RIPDES I&I reports and the EPA's required CMOM reports.

Response: In the early 2000s Siegmund & Associates, Inc (SAI) completed an Inflow & Infiltration (I/I) Study, updated the wastewater facilities plan, and prepared plans and specifications to rebuild the four pump stations, improve the collection system, and rehabilitate the wastewater treatment plant. The primary purpose of

the project was to reduce excessive I/I entering the collection system, rehabilitate aging infrastructure, and improve the stations and the treatment plant.

As part of this study the investigations performed by SAI included:

1. Flow monitoring of the collection system
2. Manhole inspection
3. Closed Circuit television inspection of pipelines
4. Smoke Testing of the collection system
5. Flow Isolation of pipelines in the collection system

Based upon the results of our study an improvement program was developed for the sewer collection system which included slip-lining, pipe replacement, and manhole replacement. The rehabilitation project was completed in 2009 with 21,453 linear feet of sewer piping lined and approximately 7,000 linear feet replaced. The Total cost for all improvements including the rehabilitation of the treatment plant was \$7.5 million.

Staff at the wastewater department continued to work on the collection system to identify areas where improvements were needed to reduce I/I. The following is a summary of work completed:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 2009-2010 | GPS location of 354 sewer manholes and creating a GIS layer for development of an inspection program to target illicit connections |
| 2011 | The wastewater operator with assistance with an intern inspected all sewer manholes creating inspection reports and linking to GIS |
| 2010-2012 | 700 residences were inspected for sources of I&I. Inspection reports were linked by property in GIS database |
| 2012-2013 | CCTV inspection link to GIS |
| 2015 | Purchase new sewer Jet with closed circuit TV (CCTV) system to perform collection system maintenance and perform inspections of piping segments for sources of I&I. The capital cost of the new Jet was \$170,000. |
| 2015 | Prepared bid for additional slip lining of collection system based upon inspections made of our collection system. |
| 2016 | Slip-Lining project awarded to Green Mountain Pipe Line services. 7,954 feet of collection system piping was slip-lined |
| 2017 | 7,009 feet of collection system piping was slip-lined. |

2018 A bid was prepared and awarded to replace 900 linear feet of gravity sewer main that could not be lined due to off-set joints and the condition of the existing clay piping. The project was completed in the fall of 2018 and included replacement of 20 service connections and the removal of 14 abandoned sewer lines.

The Total length of piping in the collection system is 86,954 linear feet consisting of 18,032 linear feet of PVC and 36,516 linear feet of slip-lined pipe. The total cost for the recent round of slip-lining and piping replacement was \$550,000.

We will continue to work on our Inflow and Infiltration reduction program. In 2019 the wastewater department staff will continue with sump pump inspection program. The collection system has been divided into 7 areas as shown on the attached figure. This program will begin with inspecting homes for illicit connections to the system. The inspection program will gather information on the service piping material, location, and depths relative to assumed groundwater elevations.

Within the same period for each study area we will use the Jet Vac to clean and CCTV piping segments to determine the condition of piping and locate illicit connections or old abandoned lines. The CCTV data will be linked to GIS where we can develop a capital program for additional slip-lining and pipe replacement projects.

The data we collect on the individual service connections will provide information to the Board relative to the number of services that need to be replaced, cost to the rate payer, and how we may develop a program with homeowners to reduce sources of I&I.

2. *As noted in the 2016 CEI report, the facility's staffing level does not comply with the approved staffing plan found in 2009 operation and maintenance manual as approved on April 17, 2013. During the 2018 CEI, the DEM inspector noted areas of rust on the waste pumps (see below image). The DEM inspector also noted that the secondary weirs needed to be cleaned. The approved operation and maintenance manual list these items as being the responsibility of a "laborer". It is the department's understanding that the facility has been without a laborer for several years.*

The department is concerned that the lack of a laborer is adversely impacting minor maintenance projects within the facility. Please note that section 250-RICR-150-10-4.5(A) of the Rules and Regulations for the Operation and Maintenance of Wastewater Treatment Facilities requires that "At all time, Wastewater Treatment Facilities shall be maintained in good working order and operated as efficiently as possible. Proper operation and maintenance may include but not be limited to effective performance based on facility design, adequate funding, effective management, adequate operator staffing and training..." With facility operators preoccupied with laborers duties, they are unable to properly maintain, operate, and inspect the treatment facility and collection system.

With your response, please provide the department with a plan to bring the staffing levels at the facility into compliance with the approved operation and maintenance manual.

Response: The wastewater treatment facility for Jamestown has been operated with three staff for some time. The operators have been running the plant safely and efficiently, consistently exceeding permitting requirements. In reviewing your report with the staff, and the existing conditions within our facility we agree there are areas where improvements can be made. We believe that a combination of efficient use of time and seasonal staffing or shared responsibilities within the public works department can fulfill the needs at our facility. We will be working with our wastewater facility staff to develop a plan for routine maintenance activities and schedules.

Recent upgrades at the plant have provided automation and SCADA systems to increase efficiency and assist with monitoring processes and facilities. During after hour call-outs the system can detect problems so that they can deploy to where they are needed. The staff have developed a program and a database of information for the plant's maintenance operations. The software tracks and schedules equipment maintenance to assist the operators in performing their jobs more effectively. In addition to our SCADA and software improvements, plant operations have become more efficient. Responsibilities for sludge processing have been eliminated with all waste now being hauled offsite for disposal. Laboratory testing has been outsourced and we are no longer maintaining a state certified laboratory.

The proposed I&I reduction program will be completed using staff and interns within the office of the director of public works. Staff will also provide administrative support, develop GIS data of the collection system, and maintain homeowner inspections for illicit discharges.

Collection system jetting and CCTV inspections will be managed by wastewater staff with the assistance from the highway department. This program will assist in developing a long-term capital plan for improvements to the system to reduce I&I.

3. *The currently approved operation and maintenance manual lacks an operating budget for the facility. Please note that section 250-RICR-150-10-4.5(H)(13) of the Rules and Regulations for the Operation and Maintenance of Wastewater Treatment Facilities requires that the operation and maintenance manual include "A description of operational funding mechanisms, to be updated at any time said funding mechanism changes."*

With your response please provide an operating budget for the facility that includes, but is not limited to, funding provisions for collection system infiltration and inflow (I&I) identification and removal, operation and maintenance costs, funding provisions for adequate staffing, and funding provisions for capital improvement projects.

Response: Attached is the approved operating budget for FY19. The total operating budget is \$738,092. Debt for the rehabilitation of the treatment facility, collection system, and pump stations completed in 2009 is an additional \$463,792. Debt payments for the jet vac and the most recent collection system improvements completed between 2016 and 2018 is an additional \$58,954 bringing the total for debt service to \$522,746. The total budget for the sewer department that includes operating and debt service is \$1,201,884. The total debt service amounts to 43.49% of the overall budget.

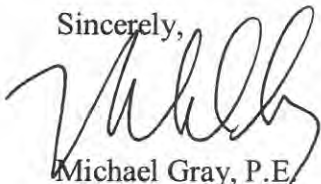
The sewer budget has an annual capital investment of \$50,000 for our facilities. For the past 5 years we have allocated a total of \$227,409 to capital improvements. Over the past several years we have focused this funding to replace and rebuild pumps at our pump stations.

We have been working with our board to provide responsible budgets to our rate payers. Annual capital investments in the sewer department has been increasing steadily since the completion of the rehab project in 2009. We will continue to work with the board to increase our capital based upon our asset management plan. Approximately 70% of our debt service payments will retire in 2022. This will allow our department the ability to make another large investment in improvements at our facilities without having an impact on our rates. Information gathered from our investigations within the collection system and home inspections for illicit connections will assist us in developing long term projects to reduce I&I.

Budgeting for additional staffing is not included in FY19. We will continue to work with our staff to provide the resources they need to operate and maintain our facilities. Preliminary estimates for one additional staff for the wastewater department including salary and benefits is \$90,000, an increase of 12% to the operating budget.

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to comments from your compliance evaluation. We are interested in meeting with you and your staff to review this letter and the staffing for our facility. If you have any questions or need additional information please contact me at (401) 423-7225.

Sincerely,



Michael Gray, P.E.
Public Works Director

CC: Andrew Nota, Town Administrator
Doug Ouellette, Wastewater Superintendent

MAP FOR SEWER DEPT.
USE ONLY
MAP NOT TO SCALE



SHEFFIELD
COVE

SANITARY SEWER COLLECTION SYSTEM

LEGEND

- ▲ Catch Basin (Inverted U-shape)
- ▲ Manhole (Circle with cross)
- ▲ Inflow/Infiltration (Circle with 'X')
- ▲ Breakoff (Circle with 'B')
- ▲ Impingement (Circle with 'I')
- Scale

JAMESTOWN WYTT
1 PIERBRODY LANE
JAMESTOWN RI 02835
(401) 483-7295

TOWN OF JAMESTOWN - SEWER DIVISION
Proposed Budget
July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019

Adopted 6/18/18

<u>ACCOUNT NUMBER & DESCRIPTION</u>	Actual		BUDGET	PROPOSED	FY17.18	\$ Change	% Change
	FY16.17	FY17.18			YTD		
	6/30/2017	FY17.18	FY18.19	4/30/2018	Prev. Yr.	Prev. Yr.	
OPERATING REVENUES							
0000 40400 Sewer Line Frontage Assessment	79,501.00	80,042.00	80,042.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	
0000 40405 Inspection Fees	250.00	250.00	250.00	75.00	0.00	0.00%	
0000 40406 Sewer Use Sales	555,000.00	585,525.00	614,800.00	320,178.01	29,275.00	5.00%	
0000 40408 New Service Connection Fees	30,000.00	45,000.00	30,000.00	54,000.00	-15,000.00	-33.33%	
0000 40414 Dumping Fees	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,345.00	0.00	0.00%	
0000 40850 Golf Course Allocation	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	
40100 TOTAL REVENUES	677,751.00	723,817.00	738,092.00	376,598.01	14,275.00	1.97%	
OPERATING EXPENSES							
7000 70100 Public Works Director	23,648.05	24,239.00	24,844.00	20,510.17	605.00	2.50%	
7000 70101 Wastewater Super w/Long	72,023.70	72,940.00	74,763.68	62,445.80	1,823.68	2.50%	
7000 70102 Accounting w/Long	41,379.22	39,595.00	40,571.00	36,710.85	976.00	2.46%	
7000 70103 Asst. Superintendent w/Long	66,997.62	67,741.00	69,434.46	58,061.10	1,693.46	2.50%	
7000 70104 Plant Operator w/Long	58,776.64	59,415.00	60,899.86	50,697.45	1,484.86	2.50%	
7000 70511 Wastewater Super OT	1,693.49	9,000.00	9,000.00	6,838.13	0.00	0.00%	
7000 70513 Asst. Superintendent OT	15,132.06	9,000.00	9,000.00	13,082.71	0.00	0.00%	
7000 70514 Plant Operator OT	10,116.10	9,000.00	9,000.00	8,087.42	0.00	0.00%	
7000 Salaries	289,766.88	290,930.00	297,513.00	256,433.63	6,583.00	2.26%	
7000 70900 Social Security	19,548.28	22,256.00	22,899.00	17,604.77	643.00	2.89%	
7000 70901 Health & Dental	36,801.44	44,841.00	47,571.00	32,014.80	2,730.00	6.09%	
7000 70902 Worker's Compensation	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	10,860.78	0.00	0.00%	
7000 70904 Retirement	28,646.32	30,042.00	30,042.00	20,598.73	0.00	0.00%	
7000 70906 Life Insurance	669.60	550.00	670.00	279.07	120.00	21.82%	
7000 70336 Clothing Allowance	158.13	1,500.00	1,500.00	344.99	0.00	0.00%	
7000 70339 License Fees	0.00	0.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	# DIV/0!	
7000 Benefits	94,823.77	108,189.00	113,482.00	83,503.14	5,293.00	4.89%	
7000 TOTAL SALARY & BENEFITS	384,590.65	399,119.00	410,995.00	339,936.77	11,876.00	2.98%	
7002 70001 Power - Electricity	38,251.51	38,000.00	38,000.00	26,576.11	0.00	0.00%	
7002 70002 Chemicals	2,365.47	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,152.25	0.00	0.00%	
7002 70003 Heat	9,846.86	9,000.00	9,500.00	10,649.81	500.00	5.56%	
7002 70004 Water	2,370.42	2,200.00	2,200.00	1,570.99	0.00	0.00%	
7002 70005 Chlorine	5,097.96	7,000.00	7,000.00	1,403.22	0.00	0.00%	
7002 70006 Equipment Maintenance	21,034.02	22,000.00	22,000.00	17,690.06	0.00	0.00%	
7002 70007 Misc Supplies, Office Cleaning	9,812.55	5,000.00	5,000.00	7,062.32	0.00	0.00%	
7002 70008 Laboratory Supplies	2,120.07	4,500.00	4,500.00	1,065.09	0.00	0.00%	
7002 70009 Telephone	551.52	750.00	750.00	620.43	0.00	0.00%	
7002 70010 Alarm Lines	6,725.10	5,500.00	5,500.00	4,571.01	0.00	0.00%	
7002 70011 Sludge Composting	36,650.70	39,400.00	39,400.00	33,593.63	0.00	0.00%	
7002 70012 Truck Operation & Maintenance	439.07	1,000.00	1,000.00	329.68	0.00	0.00%	
7002 70013 Gas - Truck	127.68	2,500.00	2,500.00	78.79	0.00	0.00%	
7002 70014 State Mandated Testing	21,939.44	20,000.00	22,400.00	19,832.02	2,400.00	12.00%	
7002 70201 Audit	1,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	
7002 70315 Training	471.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	357.00	0.00	0.00%	
7002 70600 Professional Services	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	205.00	0.00	0.00%	
7002 Wastewater Treatment Facility	161,303.37	164,850.00	167,750.00	127,757.41	2,900.00	1.76%	
7003 70017 Pumping Station #3 (W Ferry)	4,354.07	4,000.00	4,000.00	2,685.27	0.00	0.00%	
7003 70018 Pumping Station #1 (Bayview)	20,384.48	15,000.00	15,000.00	14,215.90	0.00	0.00%	
7003 70019 Pumping Station #2 (Hamilton)	10,028.22	10,000.00	10,000.00	7,722.85	0.00	0.00%	
7003 70020 Pumping Station #4 (Maple)	569.63	750.00	750.00	461.10	0.00	0.00%	
7003 Pumping Stations	35,336.40	29,750.00	29,750.00	25,085.12	0.00	0.00%	
7004 70598 Equipment Insurance	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00	0.00%	
7004 Insurance	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00	0.00%	
7005 70021 Maintenance and Cleaning	4,733.40	6,500.00	6,500.00	100.00	0.00	0.00%	
70050xxx Jet Vac Truck Lease	10,916.83	21,793.00	21,892.00	0.00	99.00	0.45%	
70050xxx Slip Lining	0.00	42,225.00	41,625.00	0.00	-600.00	-1.42%	
7005 70605 West Ferry Extension Notes	17,548.59	5,580.00	5,580.00	58,478.51	0.00	0.00%	
7005 Sanitary Sewers, Laterals&Mains	33,198.82	76,098.00	75,597.00	58,578.51	-501.00	-0.66%	
7081 70801 Capital Expense	12,094.29	50,000.00	50,000.00	1,130.31	0.00	0.00%	
TOTAL EXPENSES	630,523.53	723,817.00	738,092.00	556,488.12	14,275.00	1.97%	



Town of Jamestown
Public Works Department

93 Narragansett Ave ♦ Jamestown, RI 02835

Phone: (401) 423-7225

Fax: (401) 423-7226

January 25, 2019

Ms. Angela L. Harvey
Rhode Island Department of Health
Center for Drinking Water Quality
Three Capitol Hill
Providence, RI 02908

RE: PWS#1858419
Second Round of LT2ESWTR Sampling

Dear Ms. Harvey:

Jamestown water has completed the second round of E. Coli sampling of our raw water as required under the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule. Samples were collected twice per month between October 3, 2017 and September 18, 2018 from the North Reservoir at the intake to the transmission main (ID# IN 001) and a sample tap from well JR-1 (when in use). Attached is a summary table of our E. Coli analytical results for the samples collected. The total value of the source water results for each day of sampling was calculated as a weighted average of reservoir and well as indicated on the attached Figure 3 from Appendix E of the Source Water Guidance Manual for Public Water Systems prepared by the EPA.

The summary table provides the total flow received from the reservoir and well, and the total received at the plant for each day of sampling. Using the total flows, we were able to determine the percentage of contribution from each source to calculate the total weighted value for E. Coli. The annual mean E. Coli concentration for the total weighted values of the 26 samples collected is 34.5 MPN/100 ml.

There are two samples that we believe are questionable, one collected on October 17, 2017 with a result of 350 MPN/100 ml and the second on October 31, 2017 with a result of 540 MPN/100 ml for the reservoir. The sample collected on October 17, 2017 indicated that the sample was analyzed using method FDA BAM/MOD/MPN which we received a Notice of Violation from the RIDOH. BAL Laboratory used Method Colilert for the sample collected on October 31, 2017. Subsequent samples using either Method Colilert or SM9223B were much lower ranging between <1.0 MPN/100 mL and 17.3 MPN/100 mL. It appears there may have been an error on both samples analyzed in October 2017.

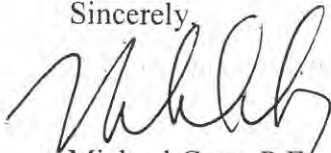
After reviewing the analytical results for the first round conducted in 2008 and 2009 and this second round of sampling, we believe that the two samples in October 2017 do not represent our

source water quality. The average mean for this second round of sampling without the two samples analyzed in October 2017 is 4.2 MPN/100 ml.

The mean E. Coli concentration for 26 samples including the two that are in question exceeds the 10 MPN/100mL which may trigger Cryptosporidium monitoring. We have contacted our lab to determine the cost of cryptosporidium analysis. Samples would need to be shipped to the certified laboratory in Vermont for analysis. The total estimated cost for 24 samples including shipping is \$14,890 which is 70% of our overall budget for laboratory testing for an entire year.

If you have any questions or need additional information please contact me at (401) 423-7225.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Gray', written over a light blue horizontal line.

Michael Gray, P.E.
Public Works Director

Cc: Paul White, Superintendent

JAMESTOWN WATER

PWSID: R1185419

Test Date	Total Plant Volume (Gallons)	Pond Flow Volume	Pond % Total Flow	Pond Sample Result	Pond Weighted Sample Result	Well Flow Volume	Well % Total Flow	Well Sample Result	Well Weighted Sample Result	Total Weighted Sample Result
10/3/2017	180506	158306	87.7%	17.0 MPN/100ml	14.9	22200	12.3%	< 2.0 MPN/100ml	0	14.9
10/17/2017	203336	182636	89.8%	7.500 MPN/100ml	314.3	20700	10.2%	< 2.0 MPN/100ml	0	314.3
10/31/2017	149699	149699	88.1%	5.000 MPN/100ml	475.7	20300	11.9%	< 2.0 MPN/100ml	0	475.7
11/14/2017	225098	225098	100%	16.0 MPN/100ml	16.0				N/A	16.0
11/28/2017	148231	148231	100%	17.3 MPN/100ml	17.3				N/A	17.3
12/12/2017	164020	164020	100%	3.0 MPN/100ml	3.0				N/A	3.0
12/26/2017	176548	176548	100%	1.0 MPN/100ml	1.0				N/A	1.0
1/9/2018	372513	372513	100%	< 1.0 MPN/100ml	0				N/A	0
1/23/2018	169168	169168	100%	8.1 MPN/100ml	8.1				N/A	8.1
2/6/2018	160725	160725	100%	< 1.0 MPN/100ml	0				N/A	0
2/20/2018	131053	131053	100%	< 1.0 MPN/100ml	0				N/A	0
3/6/2018	155272	155272	100%	5.2 MPN/100ml	5.2				N/A	5.2
3/20/2018	160226	160226	100%	< 1.0 MPN/100ml	0				N/A	0
4/3/2018	188416	188416	100%	1.0 MPN/100ml	1.0				N/A	1.0
4/17/2018	133009	133009	100%	6.3 MPN/100ml	6.3				N/A	6.3
5/1/2018	148322	148322	89.2%	1.0 MPN/100ml	0.9	16000	10.8%	< 1.0 MPN/100ml	0	0.9
5/15/2018	183674	162674	88.6%	2.0 MPN/100ml	1.8	21000	11.4%	< 1.0 MPN/100ml	0	1.8
5/29/2018	217891	193891	89.0%	6.3 MPN/100ml	5.6	24000	11.0%	< 1.0 MPN/100ml	0	5.6
6/12/2018	241325	213725	88.6%	3.1 MPN/100ml	2.7	27600	11.4%	< 1.0 MPN/100ml	0	2.7
6/26/2018	310921	276721	89.0%	< 1.0 MPN/100ml	0	34200	11.0%	< 1.0 MPN/100ml	0	0
7/10/2018	409887	364587	89.0%	6.3 MPN/100ml	5.6	45300	11.0%	< 1.0 MPN/100ml	0	5.6
7/24/2018	322118	255418	79.3%	7.4 MPN/100ml	5.9	66700	20.7%	< 1.0 MPN/100ml	0	5.9
8/7/2018	321353	278353	86.6%	3.1 MPN/100ml	2.7	43000	13.4%	< 1.0 MPN/100ml	0	2.7
8/21/2018	296894	260894	87.9%	1.0 MPN/100ml	0.9	36000	12.1%	< 1.0 MPN/100ml	0	0.9
9/4/2018	228831	196831	86.0%	1.0 MPN/100ml	0.9	32000	14.0%	< 1.0 MPN/100ml	0	0.9
9/18/2018	154912	126912	81.9%	1.0 MPN/100ml	0.8	28000	18.1%	< 1.0 MPN/100ml	0	0.8
SUM OF ALL SAMPLES: 890.6 MPN/100ml										890.6
AVERAGE OF 26 SAMPLES: 34.3 MPN/100ml										34.3
SUM OF 28 SAMPLES: 100.8 MPN/100ml										100.8
AVERAGE OF 24 SAMPLES: 4.2 MPN/100ml										4.2

* Note: Laboratory used incorrect testing method

Project Update March 2019

WELLS

JR-1, JR-3

- JR-1 is turned off for winter conditions to protect equipment and piping from freezing.

TREATMENT PLANT

- Staff have been working on equipment and building maintenance within the treatment plant. The flooring was replaced in the laboratory/office, bathroom, and vestibule with tile. Staff have also repainted the rooms.
- We had a meeting with a technician from Suez Water Technology. Suez purchased the water technology side from GE, the original designer and manufacturer of our water treatment equipment at the plant. The purpose of our meeting was to inspect our membranes and discuss the life cycle for replacement. The plant has been operating for 11 years since construction and the membrane life cycle has a range between 10 and 15 years.

TRANSFER PUMPING/RESERVOIR

- The piping for our transfer pump has been disconnected to protect equipment from freezing during the winter months.
- Work on the south pond dam was postponed until the 2019 summer season.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

South Pond @ 6 MG

Usable Storage, 6 Million Gallons

North Pond @ 60 MG

Usable Storage 60 Million Gallons

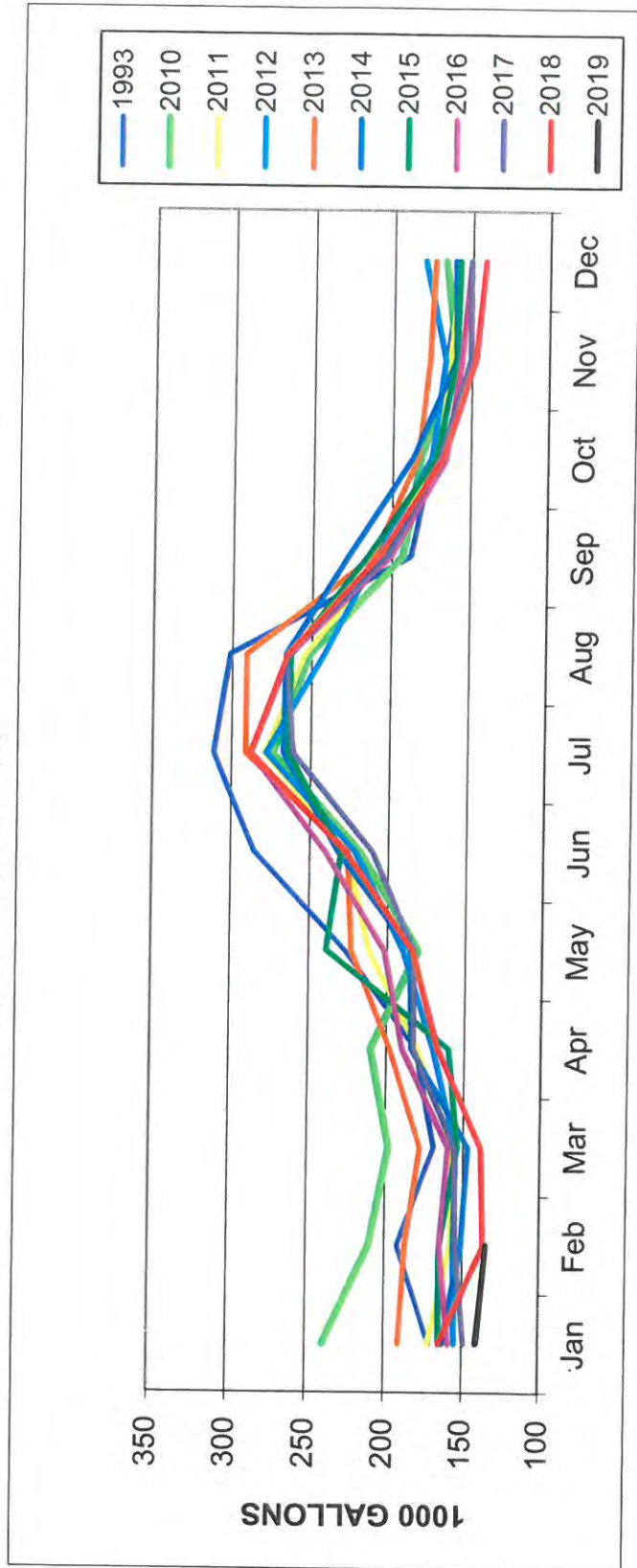
- There were no leaks reported for February.
- Water Department has schedule hydrant flushing to begin the week of March 25th.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

- The monthly average daily flow at the treatment plant for February was 0.59 million gallons per day. The peak daily flow was 0.95 million gallons. The permitted monthly average is 0.73 million gallons per day as a condition of our discharge permit. There were no sanitary sewer overflows for the month of February. Rain and groundwater continue to have an impact on the sewer collection system due to I/I (Inflow & infiltration).

	1993	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jan	171	172	173	239	172	155	191	163	165	159	149	165	141
Feb	192	154	173	210	158	156	187	151	165	165	155	137	135
Mar	169	155	165	198	157	155	178	147	154	160	156	139	
Apr	181	174	196	210	180	170	198	184	160	190	183	167	
May	227	202	195	180	212	190	223	185	239	202	183	184	
Jun	285	246	215	218	226	221	226	232	230	240	210	227	
Jul	311	296	277	274	279	278	291	267	264	288	261	288	
Aug	301	256	290	251	254	242	291	266	263	264	266	265	
Sep	188	210	245	193	205	210	212	227	215	201	203	208	
Oct	175	187	259	182	175	175	184	187	172	166	170	168	
Nov	166	175	226	160	164	167	177	160	160	157	151	148	
Dec	158	192	230	167	158	180	174	161	158	151	151	142	

PUMPING REPORT



Budget vs Actual - Water
TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RI
For 2/28/2019

Run: 3/13/2019 at 4:13 PM

	Annual Budget	P-T-D Actual	Y-T-D Actual	Remaining \$	% of Budget
2102 7000 70100 00 Salary- Public Works Director	24,845.00	1,911.18	16,245.03	8,599.97	65.39
2102 7000 70102 00 Salary- Accounting	40,571.00	2,996.77	27,050.73	13,520.27	66.68
2102 7000 70103 00 Salary - Treatment Plant Operator	69,548.00	5,349.82	45,408.13	24,139.87	65.29
2102 7000 70104 00 Ass't Plant Operator w/longevity	69,155.00	4,968.48	47,483.79	21,671.21	68.66
2102 7000 70105 00 Salary - Plant Operator	57,725.00	4,440.38	26,456.46	31,268.54	45.83
2102 7000 70513 00 Treatment Plant Operator - OT	13,000.00	2,031.25	15,481.81	(2,481.81)	119.09
2102 7000 70514 00 Ass't Treatment Plant Operator OT	11,000.00	1,402.05	12,783.47	(1,783.47)	116.21
2102 7000 70515 00 Plant Operator- OT	8,000.00	582.80	2,809.92	5,190.08	35.12
7000 Salaries	293,844.00	23,682.73	193,719.34	100,124.66	65.93
2102 7001 70900 00 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	22,480.00	1,829.23	15,176.20	7,303.80	67.51
2102 7001 70901 00 Blue Cross/Delta Dental	44,036.00	0.00	15,437.97	28,598.03	35.06
2102 7001 70902 00 Worker's Compensation	32,000.00	0.00	30,000.00	2,000.00	93.75
2102 7001 70903 00 Retirement System	27,065.00	1,836.01	13,715.87	13,349.13	50.68
2102 7001 70906 00 Life Insurance	780.00	111.60	372.00	408.00	47.69
2102 7001 70910 00 Clothing	1,500.00	0.00	200.98	1,299.02	13.40
7001 Benefits	127,861.00	3,776.84	74,903.02	52,957.98	58.58
7000/7001 Salaries & Benefits	421,705.00	27,459.57	268,622.36	153,082.64	63.70
2102 7005 70601 00 Maintenance	6,000.00	0.00	4,512.33	1,487.67	75.21
2102 7005 70606 00 ALARM LINES	2,000.00	179.95	1,205.91	794.09	60.30
7005 Reservoirs/Rights of Way	8,000.00	179.95	5,718.24	2,281.76	71.48
2102 7006 70601 00 Maintenance	1,000.00	0.00	5,020.90	(4,020.90)	502.09
2102 7006 70636 00 Wells-- Electricity	7,000.00	1,538.24	5,820.09	1,179.91	83.14
7006 Wells	8,000.00	1,538.24	10,840.99	(2,840.99)	135.51
2102 7010 70008 00 Lab Supplies - Water	0.00	1,456.32	5,253.20	(5,253.20)	0.00
2102 7010 70631 00 Chemicals	47,000.00	845.21	28,710.84	18,289.16	61.09
2102 7010 70632 00 Heat	13,500.00	2,497.64	7,384.67	6,115.33	54.70
2102 7010 70633 00 Equip. Maintenance	30,000.00	1,241.41	23,769.16	6,230.84	79.23
2102 7010 70634 00 Professional Services	5,000.00	433.00	4,965.71	34.29	99.31
2102 7010 70635 00 Telephone	2,500.00	254.10	1,419.80	1,080.20	56.79
2102 7010 70636 00 Wells-- Electricity	38,000.00	5,918.42	21,922.04	16,077.96	57.69
2102 7010 70637 00 Bldg Maint	8,000.00	889.32	5,866.02	2,133.98	73.33
2102 7010 70638 00 State Testing	20,824.00	768.00	6,469.27	14,354.73	31.07
2102 7010 70639 00 License Fees	2,000.00	0.00	1,200.00	800.00	60.00
2102 7010 70643 00 PUMP OUT TREATMENT PLANT	2,000.00	390.00	1,560.00	440.00	78.00
2102 7010 70645 00 WATER SLUDGE DISPOSAL	16,000.00	0.00	12,273.29	3,726.71	76.71
7010 Pump Station & Treatment Plant	184,824.00	14,693.42	120,794.00	64,030.00	65.36
2102 7011 70636 00 Wells-- Electricity	1,650.00	1,001.24	1,182.06	467.94	71.64
2102 7011 70637 00 Bldg Maint	3,300.00	75.00	75.00	3,225.00	2.27
7011 South Pond Pre-Treatment Bldg	4,950.00	1,076.24	1,257.06	3,692.94	25.40
2102 7012 70636 00 Water Tower- Electricity	3,000.00	398.67	720.34	2,279.66	24.01
2102 7012 70643 00 Water Tower - Maintenance	500.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
7012 Water Tower	3,500.00	398.67	720.34	2,779.66	20.58
2102 7013 70644 00 Vehicles Gas & Oil	1,500.00	37.55	470.50	1,029.50	31.37
2102 7013 70645 00 Repair and Maintenance	4,000.00	0.00	704.63	3,295.37	17.62
7013 Vehicles	5,500.00	37.55	1,175.13	4,324.87	21.37
2102 7020 70651 00 Clamps	1,000.00	0.00	561.54	438.46	56.15
2102 7020 70652 00 Pipe	5,000.00	0.00	3,756.16	1,243.84	75.12
2102 7020 70653 00 Backfill & Excavation	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00
7020 Maintenance & Laterials	8,000.00	0.00	4,317.70	3,682.30	53.97
2102 7030 70661 00 Service Repairs	8,000.00	1,593.45	5,484.89	2,515.11	68.56
2102 7030 70663 00 New Services	3,000.00	0.00	121.17	2,878.83	4.04
7030 Water Division Services	11,000.00	1,593.45	5,606.06	5,393.94	50.96
2102 7040 70672 00 Supplies/Expenses	14,000.00	0.00	6,295.34	7,704.66	44.97
7040 Meters	14,000.00	0.00	6,295.34	7,704.66	44.97
2102 7050 70681 00 Hydrants- Maintenance	8,000.00	0.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00
7050 Hydrants	8,000.00	0.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00
2102 7060 70923 00 Billing	6,500.00	90.24	2,234.53	4,265.47	34.38
2102 7060 70924 00 Insurance	7,200.00	0.00	7,200.00	0.00	100.00

Budget vs Actual - Water
TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RI
For 2/28/2019

	Annual Budget	P-T-D Actual	Y-T-D Actual	Remaining \$	% of Budget
2102 7060 70925 00 Audit	4,000.00	0.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00
2102 7060 70926 00 Supplies	6,000.00	1,695.81	6,587.56	(587.56)	109.79
7060 Administration	23,700.00	1,786.05	16,022.09	7,677.91	67.60
2102 7070 70300 00 Water Debt	434,901.00	0.00	0.00	434,901.00	0.00
2102 7070 70350 00 Dam Repair - Interest	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00
2102 7070 70940 00 Interest	0.00	60,701.55	60,701.55	(60,701.55)	0.00
7070 Debt Service	444,901.00	60,701.55	60,701.55	384,199.45	13.64
2102 7080 70800 00 Water- Capital	100,000.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00
7080 Capital	100,000.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00
2102 7081 70005 00 SOUTH POND DAM REPAIRS	0.00	0.00	5,760.00	(5,760.00)	0.00
2102 7081 70602 00 PLC FOR FILTERS	0.00	0.00	6,873.00	(6,873.00)	0.00
2102 7081 70603 00 Control Panel SCADA	0.00	1,400.00	18,821.00	(18,821.00)	0.00
Total Expenses	0.00	1,400.00	31,454.00	(31,454.00)	0.00
Total Expenses	1,246,080.00	110,864.69	533,524.86	712,555.14	42.82


**Budget vs Actual - Sewer
TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RI
For 2/28/2019**

Run: 3/13/2019 at 4:12 PM

	Annual Budget	P-T-D Actual	Y-T-D Actual	Remaining \$	% of Budget
2103 7000 70100 00 Salary, Public Works Director	24,844.00	1,911.18	16,245.03	8,598.97	65.39
2103 7000 70101 00 Salary- Superintendent	74,763.68	5,349.82	45,574.81	29,188.87	60.96
2103 7000 70102 00 Salary, Clerical	40,571.00	2,996.76	27,050.67	13,520.33	66.67
2103 7000 70103 00 Salaries, Ass't Superintendent	69,434.46	4,968.47	47,846.10	21,588.36	68.91
2103 7000 70104 00 Salaries- Plant Operator	60,899.86	4,440.38	40,979.06	19,920.80	67.29
2103 7000 70336 00 Clothing	1,500.00	0.00	175.00	1,325.00	11.67
2103 7000 70511 00 Wastewater Superintendent - OT	9,000.00	0.00	3,607.11	5,392.89	40.08
2103 7000 70513 00 Ass't Superintendent - OT	9,000.00	1,001.46	9,604.26	(604.26)	106.71
2103 7000 70514 00 Plant Operator - OT	9,000.00	1,229.71	4,730.33	4,269.67	52.56
2103 7000 70639 00 License Fees	0.00	0.00	1,800.00	(1,800.00)	0.00
2103 7000 70900 00 Social Security Tax	22,899.00	1,279.39	11,618.94	11,280.06	50.74
2103 7000 70901 00 Blue Cross/Delta Dental	47,571.00	0.00	19,732.80	27,838.20	41.48
2103 7000 70902 00 Worker'S Compensation	9,000.00	0.00	10,000.00	(1,000.00)	111.11
2103 7000 70903 00 Retirement System	30,042.00	1,836.02	15,650.48	14,391.52	52.10
2103 7000 70906 00 Life Insurance	670.00	111.60	446.44	223.56	66.63
7000 Salaries	409,195.00	25,124.79	255,061.03	154,133.97	62.33
7000/7001 Salaries & Benefits	409,195.00	25,124.79	255,061.03	154,133.97	62.33
2103 7002 70001 00 Power- Electricity	38,000.00	7,810.99	23,331.10	14,668.90	61.40
2103 7002 70002 00 Chemicals	2,500.00	649.80	1,437.05	1,062.95	57.48
2103 7002 70003 00 Heat	9,500.00	949.53	4,608.61	4,891.39	48.51
2103 7002 70004 00 Water	2,200.00	0.00	1,296.56	903.44	58.93
2103 7002 70005 00 Chlorine	7,000.00	0.00	4,684.86	2,315.14	66.93
2103 7002 70006 00 Equipment Maintenance	22,000.00	207.14	16,667.09	5,332.91	75.76
2103 7002 70007 00 Misc. Supplies, Office, Cleani	5,000.00	377.79	3,946.72	1,053.28	78.93
2103 7002 70008 00 Lab Supplies	4,500.00	0.00	407.52	4,092.48	9.06
2103 7002 70009 00 Telephone	750.00	40.46	329.65	420.35	43.95
2103 7002 70010 00 Alarm Line- N.E.T.	5,500.00	806.03	3,917.00	1,583.00	71.22
2103 7002 70011 00 Sludge Composting	39,400.00	87.50	22,207.31	17,192.69	56.36
2103 7002 70012 00 Truck Operation & Maintenance	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	0.00
2103 7002 70013 00 Gas- Truck	2,500.00	0.00	115.72	2,384.28	4.63
2103 7002 70014 00 State Mandated Testing	22,400.00	2,645.00	15,086.97	7,313.03	67.35
2103 7002 70201 00 Professional Services - Legal	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00	0.00
2103 7002 70315 00 Training Of Members	1,000.00	0.00	1,075.00	(75.00)	107.50
2103 7002 70600 00 Professional Services	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00
7002 Wastewater Treatment Facility	167,750.00	13,574.24	99,111.16	68,638.84	59.08
2103 7003 70017 00 Pumping Station #3	4,000.00	728.25	1,802.52	2,197.48	45.06
2103 7003 70018 00 Pumping Station #1	15,000.00	2,396.05	12,133.51	2,866.49	80.89
2103 7003 70019 00 Pumping Station #2	10,000.00	2,316.94	5,797.27	4,202.73	57.97
2103 7003 70020 00 Pumping Station #4	750.00	78.10	361.10	388.90	48.15
7003 Pumping Stations	29,750.00	5,519.34	20,094.40	9,655.60	67.54
2103 7004 70598 00 Equipment Insurance	4,000.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00	100.00
7004 Insurance	4,000.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00	100.00
2103 7005 70021 00 Maintenance Sewer Mains	6,500.00	0.00	0.00	6,500.00	0.00
2103 7005 70504 00 Payment Of Principal - Town	21,892.00	10,096.79	10,096.79	11,795.21	46.12
2103 7005 70505 00 Payment Of Interest - Town	41,625.00	921.15	921.15	40,703.85	2.21
2103 7005 70605 00 Interest Payments	5,580.00	17,596.77	69,692.91	(64,112.91)	1,248.98
7005 Sanitary Sewers, Laterials & Mains	75,597.00	28,614.71	80,710.85	(5,113.85)	106.76
2103 7010 70633 00 Equip. Maintenance	0.00	219.95	219.95	(219.95)	0.00
7010 Pump Station & Treatment Plant	0.00	219.95	219.95	(219.95)	0.00
2103 7081 70801 00 Sewer Capital	50,000.00	0.00	30,225.00	19,775.00	60.45
7081 Capital Improvements	50,000.00	0.00	30,225.00	19,775.00	60.45
Total Expenses	736,292.00	73,053.03	489,422.39	246,869.61	66.47



TOWN OF JAMESTOWN
93 NARRAGANSETT AVENUE
P.O. Box 377
JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND 02835

TO: HONORABLE TOWN COUNCIL
FROM: ANDREW E. NOTA, TOWN ADMINISTRATOR 
SUBJECT: MARCH 18, 2019 - PROJECT AND BUSINESS UPDATE
DATE: March 13, 2019

The following business items are provided as part of the March 18, 2019 - Administrators Report. These items reflect ongoing projects and initiatives that are under review and in various stages of development with the Town staff and some that may require further Town Council direction.

A) **Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank in Partnership with the Nature Conservancy:**

Program: Resilient Rhody

This program is supporting municipal applicants that wish to assess their vulnerability to and prepare for climate change impacts, build community resilience, and receive designation as a resilient Rhode Municipal Resilience Program (MRP) municipality. Designation will be given to municipalities that complete a Community Resilience Building (CRB) workshop process to prepare for the impacts of climate change and fulfill associated initial deliverables and annual progress reports required to maintain designation status. Technical assistance will be provided to allow municipalities to complete climate change vulnerability assessments and planning using the CRB, other planning tools, and climate change protection data. Municipalities who complete the CRB process and develop a final summary of findings report will be designated as a "Resilient Rhody Municipality," which provides eligibility to apply for MRP implementation funds.

It is expected that there will be at least two rounds to this program with (Round 1) being held in 2019 and (Round 2) in 2020. The focus of (Round 1) is on applications targeting water pollution abatement with natural based solutions and is available to a total of three municipal applications. In a statewide conference call held this past week with representatives from the Infrastructure Bank and Nature Conservancy, it was noted that depending on the nature of the project, that funds would be available for drinking water projects. Future consideration may be extended to physical infrastructure protection issues that are facing many of Rhode Island coastal communities and for those same towns and others that will face the various impacts to that will materialize from climate change impacts. The full scope of such projects has yet to be defined as it will most likely be driven by the funding source.

B) Mutual Aid to Support Internet Access in Maintaining Public Safety Communications:

The Information Technology Division of the Town has been in communication with the Town of Middletown regarding the vetting of a possible joint mutual aid agreement to be considered in both communities in an effort to provide for alternate access to critically needed communication during emergency periods. This initial conversation has yet to extend to other levels of the professional staff, as we continue to vet the technological obstacles and opportunities that may present themselves should this collaboration proceed to implementation.

Both communities have critical Public Safety communications that rely on continuous, high bandwidth Internet service and the primary internet providers to the Towns offer only a single communications path to the Internet that are subject to random outages for an unpredictable length of time. Each community requires an alternate, on demand and geographically separate communications path to the Internet to virtually eliminate the probability of an outage that could disable its Public Safety services.

It is prohibitively expensive to add another Internet provider of equal capability along with the infrastructure needed to make the alternate path geographically unique to avoid most of the events that create outages, thus the Towns are looking into ways to collaborate in creating at no or at least minimal cost to establish an alternate Internet connection that could provide a high performance, redundant internet link for both communities by allowing each community to access the other's Internet connection in the event of a major outage.

Work remains in further defining the Terms of Cooperation, Operating Goals, estimated on start-up costs, various program assumptions as well as design and engineering considerations. There are several preliminary goals that the Administrations are considering in this joint effort including the automation of redundant paths to improve responsiveness, community methods and procedures to control resources to allow for a beginning and end to access, operating requirements and mutual agreement on all requirements as a pre-requisite for the programs implementation and that the system will require no ongoing maintenance have a lifecycle of at least 10 years. These are but a few of the areas of ongoing discussion and investigation, as we work toward developing a proposal for each Council that will address each community's concerns and provide for improved confidence in our public safety communication systems. Additional information will be forthcoming as a proposed Mutual Aid Agreement begins to take shape.

C) Rhode Island League of Cities and Towns Legislative Update:

Generated Monday, March 11th, 2019 at 9:30am

[Tuesday, March 12th, 2019 - Rise of the House - HOUSE Corporations - PDF](#)

22 Bills (1 Tracked) Posted: 3/8/2019 1:24pm , Revised: 3/8/2019 3:25pm

HB5693 ★ An Act Relating To Public Property And Works PDF

Rep. Solomon (D) - Eliminates division of planning from evaluation process of future state prop. leases. Eliminates requirement of notice to local planning board's planning program of hearings and zoning changes.

03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)

(03/12/2019) Tracks: Planning & Zoning

[Tuesday, March 12th, 2019 - Rise of the House - HOUSE Finance - PDF](#)

2 Bills (2 Tracked) Posted: 2/21/2019 12:44pm

Article 11: RELATING TO RHODE ISLAND PROMISE

Governor's FY 2020 Budget Articles

[HB5150](#) ★ An Act Relating To Making Revised Appropriations In Support Of Fy 2019 [PDF](#)

Rep. Abney (D)

01/17/2019 Introduced, referred to [House Finance](#)

Tracks: Labor & Personnel; Planning & Zoning; Public Safety; School Aid; Tax Assessment; Tax Payments; Code Enforcement; State Aid; Liquor & Marijuana; Human Services (incl. Seniors); Education; Public Works & Transportation

[HB5151](#) ★ An Act Relating To Making Appropriations In Support Of Fy 2020 [PDF](#)

Rep. Abney (D)

02/26/2019 Committee heard

Tracks: Labor & Personnel; Planning & Zoning; Public Safety; School Aid; Tax Assessment; Code Enforcement; Liquor & Marijuana; Public Works & Transportation; Tax Payments; Education; Human Services (incl. Seniors); State Aid

[Tuesday, March 12th, 2019 - Rise of the House - HOUSE Judiciary - PDF](#)

18 Bills (2 Tracked) Posted: 3/8/2019 3:36pm , Revised: 3/8/2019 4:05pm

[HB5490](#) ★ An Act Relating To Criminal Procedure -- Special Police For Private Institutions [PDF](#)

Rep. Blazejewski (D) - Clarifies the jurisdiction of special police officers upon the land and buildings of educational institutions, and on roads adjacent to the educational institutions to instances where the officer notices that a person is in danger of bodily harm.

03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)

(03/12/2019) Tracks: Public Safety

[HB5763](#) ★ An Act Relating To Criminal Procedure -- Search Warrants [PDF](#)

Rep. Casimiro (D) - Authorizes detectives, and any rank above, in the town of North Kingstown police department to sign written complaints, under oath, for the issuance of search warrants. 03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#) (03/12/2019)

Tracks: Local Bills; Public Safety

[Wednesday, March 13th, 2019 - SENATE Calendar \(Senate Chamber\) PDF](#)

2 Bills (1 Tracked)

[SB427](#) ★ An Act Relating To Taxation -- Property Subject To Taxation [PDF](#)

Sen. Morgan (R) - Increases the number of years that the town of West Greenwich may enter into tax stabilization agreements from ten (10) to twelve (12).

03/07/2019 [Placed on Senate Calendar](#)

(03/13/2019) Tracks: Tax Assessment; Local Bills

[Wednesday, March 13th, 2019 - Rise of the Senate - SENATE Environment & Agriculture](#) (Senate Lounge - State House) [PDF](#)

2 Bills (1 Tracked) Posted: 3/8/2019 3:20pm

SB408 ★ **An Act Relating To Health And Safety - Refuse Disposal - Exempting Post-Use Polymers, Gasification Processes And Recoverable Feed Stocks** [PDF](#)

Sen. Lombardo (D)

03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)

(03/13/2019) Tracks: Resource Recovery; Public Works & Transportation; Education

[Wednesday, March 13th, 2019 - Rise of the Senate - SENATE Labor](#) - [PDF](#)

6 Bills (3 Tracked) Posted: 3/8/2019 3:23pm

SB174 ★ **An Act Relating To Labor And Labor Relations - Minimum Wages** [PDF](#)

Sen. Lynch Prata (D) - Increases the hourly minimum wage effective January 2, 2020 to eleven dollars and fifty cents (\$11.50) per hour and effective January 1, 2021, to twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$12.50) per hour.

03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)

(03/13/2019) Tracks: Labor & Personnel

SB241 ★ **An Act Relating To Labor And Labor Relations -- Minimum Wages** [PDF](#)

Sen. Raptakis (D) - Increases the hourly minimum wage in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for the Northeast Region for the four (4) previous fiscal years, effective January 1, 2021. 03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#) (03/13/2019)

Tracks: Labor & Personnel

SB508 ★ **An Act Relating To Labor And Labor Relations -- Minimum Wages** [PDF](#)

Sen. Quezada (D) - Gradually increases the hourly minimum wage from \$10.50 to \$15 by July 1, 2023, and the hourly minimum wage for employees receiving gratuities from \$3.89 an hour to \$15 an hour by January 1, 2027.

03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)

(03/13/2019) Tracks: Labor & Personnel

[Wednesday, March 13th, 2019 - Rise of the Senate - SENATE Special Legislation and Veterans Affairs](#) (Room 310 - State House) [PDF](#)

7 Bills (5 Tracked) Posted: 3/8/2019 3:07pm

- HB5053** ★ **An Act Relating To Alcoholic Beverages -- Retail Licenses** [PDF](#)
Rep. Morin (D) - Exempts property located at 122 North Main Street in the city of Woonsocket from the provision requiring it to be located a certain distance from objectors/schools/churches regarding the issuance of retail liquor licenses.
03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)
(03/13/2019) Tracks: Liquor & Marijuana
- SB98** ★ **An Act Relating To Alcoholic Beverages -- Retail Licenses -- Special Events License** [PDF](#)
Sen. Murray (D) - Permits cities and towns to issue special events liquor licenses to permit the equivalent of one-day licenses one day each month.
03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)
(03/13/2019) Tracks: Liquor & Marijuana
- SB379** ★ **An Act Relating To Alcoholic Beverages - Retail Licenses** [PDF](#)
Sen. Ciccone (D) - Allows holders of a Class P license to purchase alcoholic beverages from either a retail or wholesale establishment in the state of Rhode Island.
03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)
(03/13/2019) Tracks: Liquor & Marijuana
- SB518** ★ **An Act Relating To Alcoholic Beverages - Regulation Of Sales** [PDF](#)
Sen. Lombardi (D) - Allows license holders to restrict any person who has not reached his or her twenty first birthday from entering the licensed establishment after ten o'clock (10:00) pm. 03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#) (03/13/2019)
Tracks: Liquor & Marijuana
- SB527** ★ **An Act Relating To Alcoholic Beverages - Retail Licenses** [PDF](#)
Sen. Felag (D) - Provides that Class F and F-1 liquor licenses may be issued to corporations, LLCs, and political organizations.
03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)
(03/13/2019) Tracks: Liquor & Marijuana

[Wednesday, March 13th, 2019 - HOUSE Calendar](#) (House Chamber) [PDF](#)

3 Bills (1 Tracked)

- HB5484** ★ **An Act Relating To Towns And Cities -- Zoning Ordinances** [PDF](#)
Rep. McEntee (D) - Extends the effective date for the application of the new definition section relative to zoning ordinances and would also extend the current definitions section relative to zoning ordinances.
03/08/2019 [Placed on House Calendar](#)
(03/13/2019) Tracks: Planning & Zoning

[Wednesday, March 13th, 2019 - Rise of the House - HOUSE Finance](#) (Room 35 - State House)

[PDF](#)

2 Bills (2 Tracked) Posted:

2/21/2019 12:45pm **Article 16:**

RELATING TO MEDICAL

ASSISTANCE

Article 17: RELATING TO MEDICAID REFORM ACT

OF 2008 RESOLUTION Article 18: RELATING TO

HOSPITAL UNCOMPENSATED CARE

Article 19: RELATING TO LICENSING OF HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Governor's FY 2020 Budget Articles

[HB5150](#) ★ An Act Relating To Making Revised Appropriations In Support Of Fy 2019 [PDF](#)

Rep. Abney (D)

01/17/2019 Introduced, referred to [House Finance](#)

Tracks: Labor & Personnel; Planning & Zoning; Public Safety; School Aid; Tax Assessment; Tax Payments; Code Enforcement; State Aid; Liquor & Marijuana; Human Services (incl. Seniors); Education; Public Works & Transportation

[HB5151](#) ★ An Act Relating To Making Appropriations In Support Of Fy 2020 [PDF](#)

Rep. Abney (D)

02/26/2019 Committee heard

Tracks: Labor & Personnel; Planning & Zoning; Public Safety; School Aid; Tax Assessment; Code Enforcement; Liquor & Marijuana; Public Works & Transportation; Tax Payments; Education; Human Services (incl. Seniors); State Aid

[Wednesday, March 13th, 2019 - Rise of the House - HOUSE Health, Education & Welfare - \[PDF\]\(#\)](#)

22 Bills (3 Tracked) Posted: 3/8/2019 2:57pm , Revised: 3/8/2019 4:22pm

[HB5423](#) ★ An Act Relating To State Affairs And Government - Department Of Administration [PDF](#)

Rep. Shanley (D) - Requires the ODEO to create and for all state and municipal employees to receive annual training in cultural competency.

03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)

(03/13/2019) Tracks: Labor & Personnel

[HB5425](#) ★ An Act Relating To Education -- Council On Elementary And Secondary Education [PDF](#)

Rep. Fogarty (D) - Requires the council of elementary and secondary education take into consideration the time and cost of transporting students across municipal boundaries.

03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)

(03/13/2019) Tracks: Education

HB5432 ★ **An Act Relating To Education -- School Funds And Property** [PDF](#)
Rep. Jacquard (D) - Requires school districts to maintain classroom temperatures and humidity levels within targeted levels.
03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)
(03/13/2019) Tracks: Education

Wednesday, March 13th, 2019 - *Rise of the House* - HOUSE Judiciary - PDF

20 Bills (9 Tracked) Posted: 3/8/2019 4:11pm

HB5276 ★ **An Act Relating To Towns And Cities -- Zoning Ordinances** [PDF](#)
Rep. Price (R) - Excludes the growth of marijuana and any of its derivatives from the provisions

requiring the permitted use of plant agriculture within all city and town zoning ordinances. 03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)
(03/13/2019)

Tracks: Planning & Zoning; Liquor & Marijuana

HB5352 ★ **An Act Relating To State Affairs And Government -- Open Meetings** [PDF](#)
Rep. Edwards (D) - Allows school committees to add item(s) to their agendas for the purposes of discussion only without having to publish notice of the additional item(s).
03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)
(03/13/2019) Tracks: Open Meetings

HB5355 ★ **An Act Relating To State Affairs And Government - Open Meetings** [PDF](#)
Rep. Williams (D) - Amends the definition of "public body" to include the board of directors of any library which has funded at least twenty-five percent (25%) of its operational budget in the prior budget year with public funds.
03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)
(03/13/2019) Tracks: Open Meetings

HB5468 ★ **An Act Relating To State Affairs And Government -- Audio And Video Recordings** [PDF](#)
Rep. Filippi (I) - Requires audio and video recordings of all open meetings of state and quasi- public agencies and bodies to be transmitted to the secretary of state's office.
03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)
(03/13/2019) Tracks: Open Meetings; Clerks

HB5696 ★ **An Act Relating To Towns And Cities -- Local Planning Board Or Commission-- Zoning Ordinances** [PDF](#)
Rep. Shekarchi (D) - Provides that notices of amendments to zoning ordinances be sent first class mail. A quorum of the zoning board of review shall be a majority of the authorized members to vote, including alternates.
03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)
(03/13/2019) Tracks: Planning & Zoning

- HB5697** ★ **An Act Relating To Towns And Cities - Subdivision Of Land** [PDF](#)
Rep. Shekarchi (D) - Provides that planning board votes for approval require a majority of the members present at the time of the vote, and that members absent at any hearing on a matter may, upon the consent of the applicant, vote on such matter.
 03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)
 (03/13/2019) Tracks: Planning & Zoning
- HB5702** ★ **An Act Relating To State Affairs And Government - Open Meetings** [PDF](#)
Rep. Craven (D) - Amends multiple sections relating to "open meetings" including utilizing advances in technology for observing meetings, how quorums are calculated, procedures for closed meetings and notice requirements.
 03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)
 (03/13/2019) Tracks: Open Meetings; Clerks
- HB5724** ★ **An Act Relating To Public Records -- Access To Public Records--Cost** [PDF](#)
Rep. Roberts (R) - Provides that fees for costs charged for search, retrieval or copying of public records shall be waived for members of the general assembly who certify that they are acting in their official capacity.
 03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)
 (03/13/2019) Tracks: Clerks
- HB5729** ★ **An Act Relating To Towns And Cities - Local Planning Board Or Commission** [PDF](#)
Rep. Carson (D) - Requires initial, biennial, and continuing education in land use law and planning for local planning, zoning, or historic board and commission members.
 03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)
 (03/13/2019) Tracks: Planning & Zoning

Wednesday, March 13th, 2019 - *Rise of the House* - **HOUSE Labor** (Room 203 - State House) [PDF](#)

9 Bills (3 Tracked) Posted: 3/8/2019 1:42pm

- HB5305** ★ **An Act Relating To Labor And Labor Relations - Rhode Island Uninsured Protection Fund** [PDF](#)
Rep. Williams (D) - Extends the effective date of the Rhode Island Uninsured Protection Fund from February 1, 2019 to September 1, 2019.
 03/08/2019 [Scheduled for consideration](#)
 (03/13/2019) Tracks: Labor & Personnel
- HB5440** ★ **An Act Relating To Labor And Labor Relations** [PDF](#)
Rep. Price (R) - Requires that collective bargaining agreements would be posted on government websites prior to execution.
 03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#) (03/13/2019)
 Tracks: Labor & Personnel
- SB242** ★ **An Act Relating To Labor And Labor Relations - Rhode Island Uninsured Protection Fund** [PDF](#)

Sen. Ciccone (D) - Provides that the provisions of § 28-53-7 which addresses payments from the uninsured protection fund to employees of uninsured employers, would apply to injuries that occur on or after September 1, 2019.

03/08/2019 [Scheduled for consideration](#)

(03/13/2019) Tracks: Labor & Personnel

[Thursday, March 14th, 2019 - Rise of the House - HOUSE Special Legislation - PDF](#)

8 Bills (1 Tracked) Posted: 3/8/2019 2:33pm

HB5648 ★ **An Act Relating To Alcoholic Beverages - Regulation Of Sales** [PDF](#)

Rep. Johnston (D) - Allows license holders to restrict any person who has not reached his or her twenty first birthday from entering the licensed establishment after ten o'clock (10:00) pm.

03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)

(03/14/2019) Tracks: Liquor & Marijuana

[Thursday, March 14th, 2019 - Rise of the House - HOUSE Environment and Natural Resources \(House Lounge - State House\) PDF](#)

3 Bills (2 Tracked) Posted: 3/8/2019 2:16pm , Revised: 3/8/2019 4:08pm

HB5789 ★ **An Act Relating To State Affairs And Government - Rhode Island Energy Resources Act** [PDF](#)

Rep. Bennett (D) - Provides for the establishment of comprehensive solar energy siting ordinances in each municipality of the state.

03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)

(03/14/2019) Tracks: Energy; Planning & Zoning

HB5804 ★ **An Act Relating To State Affairs And Government -- Energy Facility Siting Act -** [PDF](#)

Rep. Bennett (D) - Amends provisions relative to the energy facility siting act including designating the public utilities commission as the public advocate and creates certain pre- application requirements.

03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)

(03/14/2019) Tracks: Energy; Planning & Zoning; Code Enforcement; Public Safety

[Thursday, March 14th, 2019 - Rise of the House - HOUSE Finance \(Room 35 - State House\) PDF](#)

2 Bills (2 Tracked) Posted: 2/21/2019 12:47pm

Article 1: RELATING TO MAKING APPROPRIATIONS IN SUPPORT OF FY 2020 Article 12: RELATING TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Governor's FY 2019 Revised and FY 2020 Budget Articles

HB5150 ★ **An Act Relating To Making Revised Appropriations In Support Of Fy 2019**
[PDF](#)

Rep. Abney (D)

01/17/2019 Introduced, referred to [House Finance](#)

Tracks: Labor & Personnel; Planning & Zoning; Public Safety; School Aid; Tax Assessment; Tax Payments; Code Enforcement; State Aid; Liquor & Marijuana; Human Services (incl. Seniors); Education; Public Works & Transportation

HB5151 ★ **An Act Relating To Making Appropriations In Support Of Fy 2020** [PDF](#)

Rep. Abney (D)

02/26/2019 Committee heard

Tracks: Labor & Personnel; Planning & Zoning; Public Safety; School Aid; Tax Assessment; Code Enforcement; Liquor & Marijuana; Public Works & Transportation; Tax Payments; Education; Human Services (incl. Seniors); State Aid

[Thursday, March 14th, 2019 - Rise of the House - HOUSE Municipal Government - PDF](#)

7 Bills (7 Tracked) Posted: 3/8/2019 2:45pm

HB5450 ★ **An Act Relating To Public Utilities And Carriers - Transportation Network Company Service** [PDF](#)

Rep. Filippi (I) - Allows New Shoreham to regulate transportation network company services. 03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#) (03/14/2019)

Tracks: Public Works & Transportation; Miscellaneous; Local Bills

HB5451 ★ **An Act Relating To State Affairs And Government -- New Shoreham Affordable Housing Eligibility** [PDF](#)

Rep. Filippi (I) - Increases the percentage of area median income from one hundred twenty percent (120%) one hundred forty percent (140%) only for New Shoreham residents to make more households eligible for affordable housing.

03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)

(03/14/2019) Tracks: Housing; Local Bills

HB5647 ★ **An Act Relating To Motor And Other Vehicles -- Miscellaneous Rules** [PDF](#)

Rep. Williams (D) - Prohibits any city or town employee, including private contractors, removing trash from leaving trash receptacles so as to constitute a hazard on the highways.

03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)

(03/14/2019) Tracks: Public Works & Transportation

HB5781 ★ **An Act Relating To Towns And Cities - General Powers** [PDF](#)

Rep. McLaughlin (D) - Allows municipalities to reasonably restrict access to public areas for safety and security reasons.


03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)

(03/14/2019) Tracks: Planning & Zoning; Public Works & Transportation

- HB5782** ★ **An Act Relating To Property** [PDF](#)
Rep. McLaughlin (D) - Provides that in the town of Cumberland, the maximum height allowed for a commercial or residential condominium complex be no more than 35 feet.
03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)
(03/14/2019) Tracks: Local Bills; Planning & Zoning
- HB5798** ★ **An Act Relating To Coventry Sewer Authority** [PDF](#)
Rep. Serpa (D) - Prohibits the town of Coventry from charging its sewage works' users interest charges of no more than five-tenths of one percent (.5%).
03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)
(03/14/2019) Tracks: Sewer and Water
- HB5830** ★ **An Act Relating To Businesses And Professions -- Local Tobacco Control Act -** [PDF](#)
Rep. Maldonado (D) - Creates a comprehensive resolution scheme for cities and towns to follow concerning the sale and control of tobacco in their communities.
03/08/2019 [Scheduled for hearing and/or consideration](#)
(03/14/2019) Tracks: Business Licenses & Permits



TOWN OF JAMESTOWN
93 NARRAGANSETT AVENUE
P.O. Box 377
JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND 02835

TO: HONORABLE TOWN COUNCIL
FROM: ANDREW E. NOTA, TOWN ADMINISTRATOR 
SUBJECT: FIRE DEPARTMENT PAID PERSONNEL CLASSIFICATION
DATE: March 14, 2019

A series of meetings was recently held with the Fire Department Command staff at which the Town was represented by Finance Director Tina Collins, Town Solicitor Peter Ruggiero and me with the Fire Department represented by Chief Bryer, Deputy Chiefs Tighe, Tiexiera and Largess and Attorney William Maccarone. The meetings were held on February 7th and February 26th to discuss the needed transition in IRS employment classification status for all part-time and full-time paid personnel of the department. This transition in status has not come unexpectedly, as we had been aware of the possibility of this occurring in recent years. The initial conversation regarding employee status began with the department, as it was tied to the Departments annual budget request for the upcoming 2020 fiscal year. The requested budget needed to reflect any related budgetary line items to be affected by this change.

Based on the changing IRS enforcement of the (contractor / employee) status, it is important for the paid personal or contractors of the Fire Department to now be categorized as employees, based on the standard criteria used in this labor distinction. The individuals to be most affected by this change would include all EMS per diem part-time staff (under 20 hours per week), and two part-time members of the equipment maintenance/repair staff (under 20 hours per week). The EMS Deputy Chief and the Fire Chief that both work in excess of 20 hours per week are currently W-2 employees of the Fire Department, although will be impacted in other ways by this change. Both the Fire Department and Town Administration along with legal counsel for both groups, agree that the change is necessary and that a shift for the next fiscal year, beginning on July 1, 2019, would be an appropriate time for this change to be implemented.

This change in employee status alone is administrative in nature, and would not routinely require Town Council authorization, although as our discussion continued, it was generally felt by everyone present that this may be an appropriate time to consider a further change in department structure. The group discussed several alternatives that can be used to implement this status change, including two main options:

- 1) Individual employees affected are categorized as Employees of the Fire Department, with the Fire Department continuing to manage all matters relating to the Human Resources function.
- 2) Individuals employees affected are categorized as Employees of the Town, with the Town managing all matters pertaining to the Human Resources function and individuals being treated similar to other Town part-time and full -time employees.

There remain many other nuances that would need to be outlined and clarified in the coming months should the Council support this as an option. In both examples above, the participation

and reliance on volunteers would continue to be a priority and function in similar form as it does today and the Town through the budget process would continue to be responsible for all operating costs associated with the department's personnel costs, operating and capital programs.

As the discussion progressed during our second scheduled meeting, we reviewed and clarified several cost models impacting both main options. During this discussion the concept of supporting a transition to Town employee status was more readily recognized as an eventual reality of the progression in the industry and with this specific community service. In concert with this discussion, was a lengthy review of the transition of the EMS Division and the pressure to create a more stable workforce to address gaps in coverage that are beginning to occur with more frequency. During certain times of the year, the department is feeling the impact of the erosion in the number of available and qualified volunteers and per diem paid personnel.

To be able to move this question forward in a timely fashion, the Administration requires a Town Council perspective on the employee classification issue. The group concluded our thoughts in our meeting on February 26th, with the idea that in our estimation, the best decision for the community in providing this service moving forward, was to support the migration of Fire Department paid personnel to that of Town employees. Should the Town Council support this concept, we will take the next step of outlining the transitional impacts that would be incurred by both part-time and full-time eligible employees and changes to the management structure of the department to mirror image that of all other Town Departments. These impacts would mainly reflect that of the full-time staff and part-time non-union personnel of the Town with certain deviations that require further vetting. Volunteer department members would continue to be eligible for and receive the same compensation and benefits that they presently receive.

Should the Town Council for any reason feel differently about this transition plan, the individual employees would remain employees of the Fire Department and the group would continue discussions regarding the potential changes and costs associated with this change in status, moving forward.

Town and Fire Department personnel will be available at Monday's meeting to answer any questions you may have regarding our discussion and our joint support for this status and organizational change.



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JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND 02835

TO: HONORABLE TOWN COUNCIL
FROM: ANDREW E. NOTA, TOWN ADMINISTRATOR
SUBJECT: GOLF COURSE LEASE DISCUSSION
DATE: March 14, 2019

As has been discussed and reported to the Town Council in recent months, discussions have been ongoing regarding the pursuit of a long-term lease arrangement with the Course operator Joe Mistowski. This past week on Monday, March 11th, a meeting occurred in my office at Town Hall, attended by Joe and John Mistowski and their Attorney Christian Infantolino and for the Town, Mike Gray, Tina Collins and me.

We briefly discussed the progress being made in the ongoing research and planning for course improvements, and its impact on our ability to formulate a reasonable financial lease package until such time as these details are clearly articulated. As this work remained ongoing, and we did not have all of the information necessary regarding the development and expansion of irrigation ponds, plans and full cost estimates on the irrigation system modifications and a fully vetted and detailed plan and cost estimate on the reconstruction and drainage installation on the nine greens and putting green area, I recommended we focus our attention for the time being on a 1-year extension. This would allow the Operator to prepare and open the course in the coming weeks as is the customary practice. As noted in prior materials provided to the Council, no such short or long-term agreement has existed for the past two seasons, due to the Operators hesitancy to enter into any such agreement until the building question was answered and the Council decided to negotiate directly with the operator or pursue a public RFP.

As of this week, although you may hear arguments to the contrary, the Town staff or I have yet to receive any professional information, plans or cost estimates from the Operator on the details of the irrigation plan, or final green reconstruction plan, except for a consultant provided estimate on the green reconstruction from Read Custom Soils, that may/may not be the final or agreed upon plan. In addition, we had received invoices from SODCO regarding the purchase cost of sod that was installed this past fall. The greens reconstruction estimate was based on the greens meeting a USGA standard in size, which is smaller on many of the holes than the size of the existing greens on the course today. The large custom greens that do not meet any USGA standard will result in potentially more work by the Operator and a larger investment by the Town.

The Town staff are continuing to work with CRMC in working through the permitting process to secure the approval to expand the existing fresh water pond and to develop a secondary pond on the course as irrigation ponds. We remain optimistic that we will secure the approval later this spring. This aspect of the project was to be the Towns responsibility, in terms of investment and implementation. The final item remains the joint effort to clean and make any necessary repairs to the existing effluent pond that supports the main distribution of effluent on the entire course.

At the meeting on Monday, March 11th, the discussion culminated with what I and other members of the Town staff felt was an agreement to be recommended to the Council. This proposal included a reduction in the 2019 lease payment to \$100,000, down from \$175,000, designed to support the installation costs to be incurred by the operator and an investment of \$55,000 by the Town to purchase the materials required for the installation of the system. The system is designed to modify the distribution of effluent water on the fairways and fresh water on the greens. It was actively discussed at this meeting that the towns reduction would be recouped in the later years of a long-term agreement still being developed. Although I had numerous concerns with this plan, I do recognize that it would provide for the necessary irrigation support to protect the Towns \$52,000 investment in sod, installed by the Operator in the fall and allow the Operator to open the course, on time for April, to serve the local golfing community.

At 4:00pm on Thursday afternoon, March 14, 2019, I received a draft agreement developed by Christian Infantolino regarding the agreed upon terms as discussed at our Monday meeting. In review of this document, I was surprised to see several additional terms added to the agreement that were not discussed or agreed to at our meeting. The added terms and email (attached) include a time restriction and penalty clause for not adhering to a tenant imposed demand on the owner, the Lessor:

4. Lessee and Lessor agree to negotiate and enter into a long-term lease prior to April 18, 2019. In the event that a long-term lease is not entered into by April 18, 2019 Lessor shall reduce the base rent above by Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) per month until a long-term lease is entered into between the parties.

The above underlined Section 4. reflects the exact wording added to the proposed 1-year agreement before you today. At this same meeting, we were handed an appraisal, that is being represented by the Operator and his Counsel as the fair market value of the Golf Course lease. As noted earlier, we do not have sufficient professional information or “numbers” in hand other than anecdotal comments made by the operator regarding costs of materials and labor. The appraisal, which I look forward to discussing in more detail at Monday’s meeting, was developed by a local real estate appraiser, based in Portsmouth. Based on the information provided in the document, it remains unclear to me if this appraiser has any experience in the golf industry. I make this observation due to the basis of the appraisal and the information and methodology used in the calculations. At this time, I cannot place any value in this document as in my opinion it is professionally deficient in too many areas and remains an unreliable source for the Council to consider in review of the recommendations made in this documents. Specifically, the appraisal denotes a property value at \$1.2 million, where our recent assessment places the value at \$3.1 million, it uses comparables of Golf Course Property Sales made between 2012 – 2016, four in Massachusetts and one in Pawtucket, providing for a per acre value in the range of \$14 - \$17 thousand. It provides a value based on the present condition of the course and building, with no factor influencing the value for course improvements or a new clubhouse. It assumes financial data as the operator has not provided any certified financials for the appraisal or town to consider in valuing of the property. It uses this information and assumption to back into an annual course value of \$57,386 per year which in my opinion is both unrealistic and unsubstantiated based on the methodology used and the reality surrounding this active seasonal course and the ability of the Operator to meet the financial demands of the lease for the past several decades.

I am seeking the Town Councils support for a one-year lease extension, in order to provide the additional time needed, to verify if in fact a long-term arrangement can be developed with the Operator and if the Town and Operator are in a position to fund the recommended program. The short-term lease would include all numbered items on the attached proposal as provided by Mr. Infantolino, excluding #4 and with the

added caveat on #3, having the operator provide professional plans and cost estimates on the materials and installation costs for the irrigation system. Should the \$55,000 and \$75,000 values mentioned in the proposed lease language change for any reason, (increase/decrease), a corresponding adjustment in the amount to be paid by the Town or discounted in the lease payment, may need to be considered.

I will be prepared to discuss all factors impacting the course improvements, lease and building plan at Mondays meeting, inclusive of any and all financial requirements. The scope and scale of the conversation and the financial impacts to both the Operator and Town, I feel will enlighten everyone in the community as to the complexity of the matter being discussed and the need to prepare a much more professionally developed program in order to defend and justify any investment authorized by the Town Council, in lieu of the request as presented by the Operator.



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1536 WESTMINSTER STREET
PROVIDENCE, RI 02909-1602
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MARK E. LIBERATI
ROBERT A. PERETTI

July 31, 2018

Andrew Nota, Town Administrator
Town of Jamestown
Via email

Re: Jamestown Golf Course

Dear Andy:

I have had a chance to review this complex matter with Joe Mistowski, and the following is an outline of how this matter may be resolved over the next several months. Both the Town and Joe are desirous of continuing a long relationship, but there are several substantial obstacles that need to be overcome.

I am new to this discussion, so please be patient while I am on this learning curve. This is my understanding of the current situation.

The fundamental issue is the level of salinity in the effluent. For reasons not clear to me, the level of salinity has risen dramatically over the years. When the effluent is used on the greens, it is causing the closely cropped grass on the greens to die. To make matters worse, the salt does not dissipate. It stays in the soil and causes the problem to get worse over time. High salt effluent is added to soil that is already saturated with salt.

The fairways and rough appear to be able to tolerate the high salt content in the effluent, so that source of water may continue to be used to irrigate those areas. I have not heard that there is a potential solution that will provide for the reduction of the saline level in the effluent.

Therefore, from this point on, a source of fresh water needs to be identified that will be used for watering the greens. As you know, the golf course has an existing retention pond. However, that pond is nearly dry now, and is insufficient for the purpose of providing water to all of the greens.

So that brings us to the need for a larger retention pond, and a distribution system from the pond to the greens.

It makes no sense to replace the greens without building out the retention pond and the distribution system.

All of this work will take several months to complete and will cost several hundred thousand dollars, or more, in labor and materials.

Joe does not want to proceed with this project unless and until he is awarded a long term lease. I know that you told me that the Town Solicitor has advised you that a long term lease must go out to bid. However, the Rhode Island Supreme Court has ruled that title 45, chapter 55 of the RI General Laws only apply to procurement, and not the letting of town property.

Joe has investigated the use of 007 Bentgrass sod. This particular type of grass is more salt tolerant than other Bent Grass Species, and it is especially more salt tolerant than the current Annual Bluegrass. Joe has replaced approximately 75% of the 3rd green with 007 Bentgrass and has seen positive results. The green was reopened on July 27th, just two weeks after re-sodding occurred. The sod represents a secure investment to the town and golf course, as the sod can eventually be reused on newly constructed U.S.G.A greens. The new sod would also allow construction of new greens to begin in the Fall rather than August. There would be no need to meet the August 31st seeding deadline. Joe is proposing to replace sod on 10 greens and collars, total replacement being approximately 84,000 sq/ft. Initially, irrigation will be supplied using the water buffalo and will continue until sod has established. Then watering will be supplemented with effluent water. Alternate greens on each hole will be constructed to accommodate golfers, resulting in an additional discount of green fees.

Cost Break Down

84,000sq/ft sod	\$67,140
60 Tons 85-15 root zone mix sand	\$2,400
Fertilizer and soil amendments	\$800
Seed	\$550
Labor	\$25,000
Total	\$95,890

In an effort to save on state sales tax, Joe is asking the town to purchase the sod. Joe will then reimburse the town for sod costs.

In consideration of Joe making this investment, Joe is requesting that the town forego two quarterly rent payments equaling the sum of \$87,500. Joe is also requesting an immediate two year extension of the existing lease, and that negotiations commence on a long term lease. If negotiations are successful, he can immediately begin implementing some of the projects in discussion. Projects include installing a supplementary irrigation system to all greens,

renovation of existing effluent pond and the expansion of existing fresh water pond located on the 2nd hole, with assistance from the Town as has been recently discussed.

We look forward to resolving these issues with the Town. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Mark E. Liberati

cc Peter Ruggiero, Town Solicitor

September 21, 2018

Andrew Nota, Town Administrator
Via email

Re: Jamestown Golf Course

Dear Andy:

In furtherance of discussions concerning issues at the golf course, the following is my client's proposal for a long term lease.

My client proposes a five year lease, with a five year option to renew. Rent for the initial five years will be reduced from current rent paid to \$125,000. per year. Rent for the renewal period will revert to rent under the current lease of \$175,000. Rent for the initial five years will be reduced for two reasons:

1. \$175,000.00 is above market rent of \$110,000.
2. My client will be making the following capital investments over the next five years which approximately equal the difference between current and proposed rent.

In exchange for an annual rent reduction of \$50,000 over five years, or \$350,000, my client will be making the following improvements:

1. My client will rebuild 10 greens to USGA standards. He will also expand the existing practice green by 1,000 sq/ft and construct a secondary 3,000 sq/ft practice green. Town will provide materials. The cost of doing this work is \$160,000.00.
2. My client will install an irrigation system which will distribute water to all greens including both practice greens. The water source will be from pond on second fairway. System will operate automatically. The cost of installation of this system is \$75,000. Town will provide all materials.

3. My client will remove approximately 4,000 tons of spoils from the existing greens. The expansion of existing pond on second fairway will generate approximately 38,000 tons of material. He will use these spoils to expand 17 tees. Tees will accommodate mostly seniors and juniors. He will also use spoils to build mounds and cover repaired liner in effluent pond. The cost of this project is \$40,000.
4. My client will construct an 18,000 sq/ft sod nursery on the golf course. Irrigation will be provided. Cost of project \$10,000.
5. My client will expand current irrigation system by 8 sprinkler heads in immediate rough areas. Areas will be cultivated and seeded. Cost of project will be \$20,000.
6. An aeration system will be installed in the effluent pond at a cost of \$10,000.
7. The face of the bunkers will be reconstructed and sodded with tall fescue. Cost of project will be \$9,000.
8. The sliding doors on the maintenance barn will be replaced, and the building will be power washed and stained, at a cost of \$5,000.
9. The application of 54,000 lbs of gypsum will be applied to the golf course over a 5-year period. Cost will be \$15,000.
10. Construct a 10'x14' shelter on the 7th Tee at a cost of \$5,000.
11. Purchase a 3 point hitch over seeder/dethatcher, 3 point hitch blower and a tow behind sweeper. Start a 5 year program to dethatch and over seed entire golf course. My client does not expect to be compensated for this, but would like the Town to understand that this will involve a capital expenditure of \$30,000.
12. Assist town in construction of new pond/s and in the repair of current effluent pond.
13. The old house on my client's property will be razed, and a new maintenance and storage building will be erected. My client does not expect to be compensated for this, but would like the town to understand that this will involve a capital expenditure of \$100,000.

The total cost of items 1-10 is \$349,000.00.

In accordance with previous discussions, we would like to confirm that the Town will contribute the following:

1. The cost of the new sod, sand and drainage pipe for all greens.

2. Engineering and permits for a new irrigation pond, and pipe, pump and electrical feed within the pond (my client will provide pipe for distribution to the greens).
3. Clean and reline effluent pond.

Please let me know if this is acceptable, and whether you would like to further discuss this.

Sincerely,



Mark E. Liberati, Esq.



TOWN OF JAMESTOWN
93 NARRAGANSETT AVENUE
P.O. Box 377
JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND 02835

March 8, 2019

Christian S. Infantolino, Attorney
Morneau & Murphy
77 Narragansett Ave
Jamestown, RI 02835

Dear Christian,

This correspondence is in regard to our recent conversation specific to the Jamestown Golf Course lease proposal, developed by the Mistowski's, owners of (New England Golf Course Management, Inc.) submitted via email in September 2018. As noted in our prior conversation, I have not heard from Mr. Mistowski directly, since a meeting in late October 2018, although I have communicated on numerous occasions before that meeting and since then with both his prior legal counsel, Mark Liberati and now you serving in that capacity. I am prepared to discuss with you the following observations, discussion points and proposed lease terms for review and consideration in this ongoing dialogue.

Key topic areas for discussion as listed in the main lease agreement:

Term of Lease – Page 1: I am in agreement with the concept of a 5-year initial term with the possibility of a 5-year lease extension option. The initial lease term would begin on January 1, 2019 or date to be determined, and terminate on December 31, 2023 with the five-year option, after agreed upon terms and execution, beginning on January 1, 2024 and terminating on December 31, 2028. The 5-year option will require that both parties agree to the extension and have a clause requiring a review of the lease terms in consideration of the option, beginning no earlier than 12 months or less than 6 months) prior to the expiration of the initial 5-year term. Only upon the agreement of both parties, the terms, covenants and conditions of the initial agreement may be opened for review, and/or modification in consideration of the 5-year extension. The parties may also agree to limit the opening of terms to specifically selected items.

I am also open to considering an additional 5-year option for years eleven (11) – fifteen (15) based on the financial arrangements and project timelines to be discussed in our ongoing dialogue, further discussion on this item would be required.

Short-term Extension: As noted above, with further research, cost estimating and defining of the recommended improvements to the course, a short-term extension for the 2019 season may need to be considered by both parties. This would amount to a continuation of the month to month arrangement of the existing lease terms that are part for the main lease document that expired on December 31, 2017. This month to month arrangement has been in place for the past two seasons, in that Mr. Mistowski, has chosen not to sign a full one-year extension during this period. In such an agreement, there would be no expectation or requirement for any major investment on the part of the Town or Operator until such time that the course improvements can be defined with an accurate accounting of the direct costs to either party. It is my belief that based on the scope and scale of improvements recommended by the operator that we seriously consider a one-year agreement, that would stand in place until such time that a long-term 10-year lease was prepared and agreeable to both parties. During the interim period

the Town will continue to pursue final permitting with CRMC for the work associated with the expansion of fresh water sources on the course, and finalize the estimating of other elements previously mentioned requiring a possible town investment. The Operator would also complete the necessary planning and cost estimating of specific elements to be assigned to the operator in joint discussions with the Town. It is recommended that all such projects include estimates for work should it be performed by an outside third party and alternatively should said work be performed in-house other by the operator or Town staff. It is anticipated that these cost estimates will vary greatly and play an important part in reducing overall costs for all parties.

Should this be of interest to the Operator, we can discuss the possible details at Monday's meeting.

Lease Payments (Rent) – Page 1-3:

The Operators lease proposal as presented, includes a reduction in lease payments for the initial 5-year period from, \$183,000 to \$125,000 totaling a reduction of \$58,000 per year, or a total of \$290,000 over the five-year period. In years 6-10, the proposal includes a base amount of \$175,000, or a reduction of \$8,000 per year or \$40,000, from the present lease amount or a total 10-year reduction in lease amount of \$330,000. This change results in the Town, not the operator, funding a significant portion of the course investments that the operator and town had discussed as a possible operator responsibility during this period, inclusive of rebuilding greens, irrigation, pump and electrical system upgrades, etc. as well as other projects, specific to the operator's short and long-term vision for his business operation. The Town also has a list of improvements that it would be directly responsible for as part of this agreement, (much of this being materials, equipment and labor) in an amount totaling in the hundreds of thousands of dollars to make various capital investments on the course during this same period. Some of these projects, that have yet to be fully defined include:

- A) Joint rebuilding of the greens with Town and the Operator sharing costs for the labor and materials in the green reconstruction.
- B) Secure all permitting/engineering and construction providing for the expansion for the existing fresh water pond on the second fairway and the development of a secondary smaller pond along north road that would ultimately feed the larger freshwater holding pond.
- C) Town to work jointly with the Operator to clean out and make necessary improvements to the existing effluent pond.
- D) There exist other related improvements that may be required in support of the above projects, that have yet to be fully defined, costed or responsibilities assigned, including the irrigation end electrical system and pump modification and expansion improvements. These two items alone, that have yet to be defined will require an added investment in the range of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The full vetting and cost estimating of these elements and others was discussed at length at the October 2018 meeting required each party to conduct further research to allow a realistic financial program to be discussed and integrated into any long-term lease arrangement. These improvements due to their significant financial requirements are an integral part of any future long-term lease discussion.

In the Town Councils prior deliberations on the matter of negotiating a lease directly with the present operator, they also considered a public RFP process as a possibility. In seeking to maintain consistency in the program, and continuity with the course management, they eventually decided to move forward with trying to establish a long-term lease with the present operator. This decision is of significant value to the Operator in that any such competition was removed from the discussion. As has occurred with other town leases, there is an expectation that if the lease was to be publicly bid, in lieu of the pending course improvements, clubhouse development and other commitments, the anticipated bids would be expected to exceed the annual and cumulative totals presented in the existing lease and in the proposal as provided by the Operator. The value in removing the RFP process from the equation needs to be recognized as an effort by the Council to protect the continuity of the operation and the existing Operators role in the program.

In determining any such 5-15 year financial program, carries with it an understanding of golf industry influences and limitations of a 9-hole seasonal New England course. The major factors that need to be addressed in this long-term financial program include:

- General Operational Gross and Net Value
- Course improvements
 - Fresh water availability
 - Effluent water availability
 - Install drainage systems on greens
 - Irrigation and pump systems
 - Electrical system upgrades
 - Transition and coordination between Building Contractor and operator for grounds capital improvements during clubhouse construction
- New Clubhouse Facility
 - Restaurant
 - Office/Pro shop
 - Dry basement storage
 - Cart storage
 - Outdoor eating and event space
 - Demolition and removal of old structure
 - Construction of new parking area
- Development of on-site equipment storage barn

Based on each independent golf course having a slightly different market, season, support facilities, professional experience and expertise, infrastructure, etc. I cannot entertain an industry-wide perspective of a dramatically reduced financial program, unless additional professional market information, a public bid process and certified financials are provided as part of this dialogue. In a recent review of a RI public course that is operated by a municipality with all financials publicly made available, this operation has continued to show a stable and growing revenue base and strong performance in the South County area, in spite of the general dialogue associated with a generally softening industry position.

I am very willing to discuss some possible financial options in this regard with you at Monday's meeting.

Below is a brief review of each section of the present lease agreement with the majority of this language and general terms being acceptable to the town in consideration of a long-term extension. Some of this language needs to be updated, some added, others removed, although the Town generally supports a continuation of the base terms as provided. These terms can be finalized with coordination amongst the Operators and Towns legal counsel.

Use Section – Page 3. Discuss limitations on a minimum of 8 months of operation as it relates to the interior elements of the clubhouse.

Construction and/or Improvements made by Lessee – Page 3: (Agree with existing terms, with appropriate modernization and legal review of language where necessary)

Fee Schedule and Tee Terms – Page 3: Discuss limitations on fees and discount Jamestown residents.

Maintenance by Lessee - Page 4: (Agree with existing terms, with appropriate modernization and legal review of language where necessary)

Maintenance of Parking Lot – Page 4: (Agree with existing terms, with appropriate modernization and legal review of language where necessary)

Maintenance of Golf Course – Page 4: (Agree with existing terms, with appropriate modernization and legal review of language where necessary)

Utility Charges – Page 5: (Agree with existing terms, with appropriate modernization and legal review of language where necessary)

Indemnification of Lessor by Lessee – Page 5: (Agree with existing terms, with appropriate modernization of language where necessary and in meeting RIIRMT requirements)

Public Liability Insurance – Page 5: (Agree with existing terms, with appropriate modernization and legal review of language where necessary and in meeting RIIRMT requirements)

Fire, Etc. Insurance by Lessor – Page 5: (Agree with existing terms, with appropriate modernization and legal review of language where necessary and in meeting RIIRMT requirements)

Entry by Lessor for Repairs – Page 6: (Agree with existing terms, with appropriate modernization of language where necessary and adaptation for the planned new facility)

Repairs to Utilities, etc. – Page 6: (Agree with existing terms, with appropriate modernization and legal review of language where necessary)

Destruction of Premises – Page 6: (Review and discuss for clarification of time period and rent proration)

Taking by Eminent Domain – Page 7: (Review and discuss legal requirements)

Abatement of Rent – Page 7 (Agree with existing terms although require clarification on language)

Assignment and Subletting – Page 7: (Agree with existing terms, with appropriate modernization and legal review of language where necessary)

Lessors Remedies Upon Default – Page 7-8: (Agree with basis of default language, although require review and clarification of terms)

Waiver – Page 8: (Agree with existing terms, with appropriate modernization of language where necessary)

Services by Lessor – Page 8-9: (Agree with existing terms, with appropriate modernization and legal review of language where necessary)

Lessee's Additional Covenants – Page 9: (Agree with existing terms, with appropriate modernization and legal review of language where necessary)

Removal of Personal Property – Page 10: (Agree with existing terms, with appropriate modernization and legal review of language where necessary)

Holding Over – Page 10: (Agree with existing terms, with appropriate modernization and legal review of language where necessary)

Rights of Lessee with Respect to Mortgages – Page 11: (Agree with existing terms, with appropriate modernization and legal review of language where necessary)

Right of Each Party to Perform Other's Covenants – Page 11: (Agree with existing terms, with appropriate modernization of language where necessary)

Personal Guarantees – Page 12: (Agree with existing terms, with appropriate modernization and legal review of language where necessary)

Successors and Assigns – Page 12: (Agree with existing terms, with appropriate modernization and legal review of language where necessary)

Ordinances and Statutes – Page 12: (Agree with existing terms, with appropriate modernization and legal review of language where necessary)

Attorney's Fees – Page 12: (Agree with existing terms, with appropriate modernization and legal review of language where necessary)

Paragraph Headings – Page 13: (Agree with existing terms, with appropriate modernization and legal review of language where necessary)

Jurisdiction – Page 13: (Agree with existing terms, with appropriate modernization and legal review of language where necessary)

Release of Expiration – Page 13: (Agree with existing terms, with appropriate modernization and legal review of language where necessary)

Please contact me with any questions and we will plan to see you at our scheduled meeting on Monday, March 11th at Town Hall at 10:00am. Thank you.

Andy

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Andrew E. Nota', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Andrew E. Nota, Town Administrator
Town of Jamestown
93 Narragansett Avenue
Jamestown, RI 02835

Andrew Nota

From: Christian Infantolino <cinfantolino@jamestownlawyer.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 14, 2019 4:01 PM
To: Andrew Nota; 'Peter Ruggiero'
Cc: mistowski@cox.net; Monica Martins
Subject: Lease Extension Agreement
Attachments: Lease extension agreement.pdf

Andy,

Attached please find a copy of the one year lease extension agreement per our meeting. Please note that based upon the information you provided at the meeting, only needing to have the appraisal verified and having all other numbers you require in your possession, we have put a time period to negotiate the lease as 30 days from your meeting with the Council on Monday. This should be plenty of time to obtain an independent appraisal, if the Council feels that is necessary given the current proposal on the table (proposal drafted by Mark Liberati).

Assuming the Council agrees to the attached extension, please sign it and I will come pick it up to be signed by my client. I am also assuming that after your meeting on Monday you should have a better idea as to when you will be prepared to continue the long-term lease discussion.

Thanks for your time and consideration with this matter.

Christian S. Infantolino
Attorney at Law
Morneau & Murphy
77 Narragansett Ave.
Jamestown RI, 02835
Tel: (401)423-0400 ext. 14
Fax: (401) 423-7059
cinfantolino@jamestownlawyer.com
www.Murphys-law.net

To comply with IRS regulations, we advise that any discussion of Federal tax issues in this e-mail is not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, (i) to avoid any penalties imposed under the Internal Revenue Code or (ii) to promote, market or recommend to another party any transaction or matter addressed herein.

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Agreement

WHEREAS, The Town of Jamestown (“Lessor”), a municipal corporation organized under the law of the State of Rhode Island owns the property located at 245 Conanicus Avenue otherwise described as All those certain lots or parcels of land located in the Town of Jamestown County of Newport, State of Rhode Island and further described as Assessor’s Lot 283 on Plat 8 of the Tax Assessor for the Town of Jamestown (the “Property”); and

WHEREAS, New England Golf Course Management, Inc. (“Lessee”), a duly organized and validly existing corporation under the law of the State of Rhode Island, entered into that certain lease agreement dated July 5th, 2007 (the “Lease”) with the Lessor to occupy and run a golf course on the Property; and

WHEREAS, Lessor and Lessee have been operating on a month to month tenancy under the terms of the Lease;

WHEREAS, Lessor and Lessee are desirous of modifying and extending the Lease;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises set forth below, Lessor does hereby contract with Lessee pursuant to the terms and conditions as follows:

1. Lessor and Lessee agree that the extended term of the Lease shall be January 1, 2019 and Expire on December 31, 2019.
2. Base Rent for the One (1) year term shall be One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.00).
3. Lessee shall install an irrigation system on the course. Lessor shall pay for the materials, estimated at Fifty-Five Thousand Dollars (\$55,000) and Lessee shall provide the labor for installation. Said labor for installation is valued at Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000.00).
4. Lessee and Lessor agree to negotiate and enter into a long-term lease prior to April 18, 2019. In the event that a long-term lease is not entered into by April 18, 2019 Lessor shall reduce the base rent above by Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) per month until a long-term lease is entered into between the parties.
5. Lessor and Lessee agree that if a long-term lease is entered into there shall be a provision in said Lease which includes terms for reimbursement to Lessor of the Seventy-Five Thousand Dollar (\$75,000.00) value of installation for the irrigation system. In the event that negotiations for a long-term lease are unsuccessful, Lessee shall not be obligated to reimburse Lessor as provided above.
6. Lessee shall not be required or obligated to construct and or make any other improvements, capital or otherwise, through the term of this extension. Any such requirements or obligations, if any, shall be included in a long-term lease.
7. All other terms and conditions of the Lease shall remain in full force and effect during the term of this extension.

Executed in Jamestown, Rhode Island as of the _____ day of _____, 2019:

TOWN OF JAMESTOWN (Lessor)

By: Andrew E. Nota, Town Administrator
(Duly authorized representative)

New England Golf Course Management, Inc. (Lessee)

By: Joseph Mistowski, President
(Duly authorized representative)



TOWN OF JAMESTOWN
93 NARRAGANSETT AVENUE
P.O. Box 377
JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND 02835

TO: HONORABLE TOWN COUNCIL
FROM: ANDREW E. NOTA, TOWN ADMINISTRATOR
SUBJECT: DIRECTOR OF SENIOR SERVICES RECOMMENDATION
DATE: March 13, 2019

The Town's professional staff since 2015 has increased its focus and effort toward the further development of a comprehensive Senior program in building upon the existing program base formulated by the community and various volunteer support groups, like the Friends of Jamestown Seniors, stemming back several decades. This program has been supported with part-time personnel funded by the Town for many years, although not as designated town employees, and under the management of a part-time senior coordinator that was required to adhere to a schedule of less than 20 hours per week. In the winter 2017-2018, the Town advertised for a part-time Senior Center Coordinator, with an expansion in hours and responsibilities from 20 hours per week to a maximum of 30 hours. From the recruitment process associated with this hiring, the Town was able to secure the services of an existing professional working in the field in Rhode Island, that was not only familiar with the Department of Elderly Affairs and the broad landscape of senior services and regulatory format in the state, but that also brought a well-established internal network of contacts, programs and services in Rhode Island in this particular area of expertise. In addition to this broad network and established relationships that came with this background and presence in the field also came a very clear understanding of the challenges facing Rhode Island communities as well as the hurdles facing Jamestown in our ongoing efforts to serve and care for our aging senior population.

At the Town Council meeting on January 21, 2019, the Town Council approved of my recommendation to consider the formulation of a Department of Senior Services. In that discussion and as noted in my recommendation to the Town Council, I provided a future staffing model for the Department as it is expected to continue to evolve in the coming years. The professional staffing of the Department is recommended to initially include, a full-time Department Director, part-time Meal Site Supervisor and meal support staff, along with various part-time program and transportation personnel. As many of our other Town Departments are managed, I am anticipating that significant administrative program and facility support will be provided by the Finance, Public Works, and Parks and Recreation Departments, along with other Town staff, on an as-needed basis. Should overall program expansion and facility demands continue to increase, the future broadening of the part-time and full-time workforce along with available volunteer resources within this new Department should be anticipated.

As the Towns Senior Program continues to change in adapting to diverse resident and community need, it is anticipated that the staffing, program structure and scope will also change to adequately address prioritized needs. Some of these areas of future need and program focus that have surfaced in local, state, regional and national discussions as priorities within the senior population include, Community and Health and Wellness Services, Health Screening and Education Services, General Educational Seminars, Fitness and Nutrition Programming, Communication, Technology-based Education and Training, Entertainment

and Special Events, Intergenerational Programs, Creative Arts and Enrichment, Trips and Travel, Outdoor Environmental Spaces, Outreach Services, Social Inclusion focus, Transportation Services, Volunteer Development, Social Services, Building and Support Facilities, active state representation and a commitment to adapting the community to address issues related to Livability as a long-term public policy. The enhancements sought by community residents in terms of the Livability of a community in many cases relate to those services and amenities that affect people's lives the most. These issues mainly impact the broad categories of, housing options, neighborhood vitality and safety, transportation, environment, health, engagement and opportunity.

As the community embarks on the next stage in this process and in maintaining a quality of life that serves and protects the well-being of all residents, the Town will need to become a place synonymous with safe, walkable streets, affordable and accessible housing and transportation options, access to needed services and opportunities for residents to participate in all aspects of community life.

To achieve this expanded level of professional service for our senior residents will require an investment in the staffing, program, facilities and infrastructure of the Town. In order to be successful to this end in the long-term, will require a planned change in the present staffing model that parallels that of a dedicated department. This model will provide for a department that is focused on specific community-based senior priorities on a full-time and dedicated basis. It is my expectation that this transition will take several years to achieve, although is needed based on the trending program and service demands of our residents. The timeliness of the full implementation of this recommendation will be driven by community demand and available resources, realized through program participation, community engagement and facility investment in determining and addressing specific population needs.

To be successful in the above outlined creation of a new department, will require someone to lead that effort that is prepared with the professional background, RI specific familiarity, industry experience, skillset and network to perform at a very high level. In having recruited and worked with Betsey Anderson for more than a year now, I am very confident that Betsey is not only the right person to take on this professional challenge and be successful, but also the right person with the right chemistry to be successful in Jamestown. In review of Betsey's professional background prior to working in Jamestown, it showcases her work and advancement in the North Kingstown Senior and Human Services Department from 2013 through the end of 2017 and her professional work spanning seven years in Nursing and Activity Assistant roles at the Scallop Shell Nursing and Rehabilitation Center. In my review of Betsey's performance over this past year, in the Senior Coordinator role, interaction with other Town Departments, and interaction with the Towns senior population, I have complete confidence that she is the only recommendation that I need to make in filling this role. The attention to detail, ability to multi-task and adjust to various staffing challenges, programmatic issues and opportunities, increased demand for general as well as very specific social service programs were all met head on with enthusiasm and confidence. In this profession, it is not only the professional and technical experience that matters the most, equally and at times more important is one's ability to care for those participating residents in such a way that has as much or more of an impact on them than any other influence. I am happy to say that in my experience Betsy not only brings this unique and critically important attribute to the table, but much more.

In support of this recommendation as provided, I am seeking the Town Council's affirmation of my recommendation to hire Ms. Betsey Anderson into the full-time Department Head role of Senior Services Director for the Town. I will work with Betsey to ensure a smooth transition into this role as the newest member of the Towns Senior Management Team.

Please don't hesitate to contact me with any questions. Thank you.

TOWN OF JAMESTOWN POSITION DESCRIPTION

Class Title: Director of Senior Services

NATURE OF WORK

The senior level professional in this position performs complex supervisory, administrative, and professional work in planning, organizing, and staffing a comprehensive program of services for the Town's senior residents. The core senior programs include transportation, senior center services, elderly nutrition programs, general activities, and advocacy efforts.

The position is a non-union position and is appointed by the Town Administrator.

SUPERVISION RECEIVED

This is a year-round position under the general guidance and direction of the Town Administrator.

SUPERVISION EXERCISED

Supervision may be exercised over a varying number of paid full/part-time employees and volunteers.

ESSENTIAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Responsible for the promotion, coordination and implementation of approved senior center programs and activities and oversees the operation of facilities used in support of these programs;
- Coordinate and communicate with agency staff, senior citizens, volunteers and other community organizations to assure that agency and project goals are achieved on a continuous basis;
- Attend monthly meetings while acting as the liaison between the Friends of Jamestown Seniors and other professional and non-profit organizations;
- Responsible for a comprehensive program of recruitment, hiring, supervision and evaluation of full-time and part-time employees;
- Develops administrative policies/procedures to ensure compliance with licensing and funding regulations;
- Develops departmental policy, managing, directing, and coordinating directly or through others, the department staff, programs, and facilities;
- Develops and manages the department's fiscal plan, and annual operating and capital budget programs; fiscal plan may include funds from the Town, other governmental agencies, grants, and other private sources;
- Monitors budget activity, reviews and approves expenditures for materials and supplies; supervises the management of financial records with the support of the Finance Dept. as needed;
- Prepares reports and related information for decision-making purposes; prepares departmental reports for the Town Administration, as needed;
- Promotes interest in programs and services through correspondence, public speaking, the media, and appropriate marketing programs;
- Oversees general maintenance and care of senior services facilities and equipment in coordination with other Town Departments;
- Maintain a physical environment that conforms to senior center policies as the related to safety and cleanliness; Provide individual care and assistance with instrumental activities of daily living;
- Assist with driving the 15-passenger vehicle to transport participant to and from programs, as needed;
- Assist participants throughout the day to ensure their comfort and safety while participating in department programs;
- Oversee staff for the Meal Site Program, providing assistance and direction, as needed;
- Observe participants daily health and behavioral changes;
- Maintain participant records of individual needs and services;

TOWN OF JAMESTOWN POSITION DESCRIPTION

Class Title: Director of Senior Services

- When time permits; attend trainings, workshops and interviews that pertain to senior centers and other related issues;
- Responsible for participant recruitment and retention efforts; works cooperatively with other providers to increase senior services program participation;
- Determines citizen needs and interests; develops programs and opportunities for program growth;
- Promotes a safe and secure environment that encourages independence yet offers support for seniors;
- Compiles and analyzes a variety of socio-economic, health, population, housing, and related data and statistics used in human service planning;
- Seeks additional funding opportunities for senior services programs;
- Prepares grant applications; administers private, local, state, and Federal grant programs to meet human service needs; monitors grant payments;
- Maintains contacts with a variety of state and Federal agencies and community based human service providers;
- Maintains valid state Food Safety Manager Certification and ensures guidelines and standards set forth by the RI Dept. of Health are met and enforced for the Congregate Nutrition and the Meals on Wheels Programs; trains staff and supervises the use of standard protocols;
- Oversees scheduling, coordination of services, and the collection of pertinent participant data; maintains records for nutrition program and prepares all required forms and reports;
- Assures program donations/income receipts are accurately transmitted and reported to the Town in accordance with established Finance Dept. procedures;
- Serves as a liaison to boards, commissions, educational institutions, government agencies, the media, and community-based agencies and groups;
- Participates in the Nutrition Council meetings with local seniors and representatives from other senior centers to discuss the nutrition program with representatives of Program grantee agency;
- Interfaces with senior service providers, Friends of Jamestown Seniors and other organizations and individual instructors utilizing the senior center and/or other senior services programs on planning issues, policies, and decisions;
- Interfaces with the RI Division of Elderly Affairs regarding at-risk seniors and those in need of protective services, and makes appropriate referrals;
- Documents volunteer service hours and provides adequate training of volunteers;
- Maintains active membership in RI Senior Center Directors Association;
- Perform other reasonably related duties as requested by the Administrator.

DESIRED MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS

Education and Experience

- Graduation from an approved college or university with a Bachelor's degree in Human Services or Gerontology; and
- Five (5) or more years human services delivery and administrative experience; and
- Three (3) or more years in a supervisory capacity: or
- An equivalent combination of the above referenced education and experience;
- Genuine interest in working with elderly population.

TOWN OF JAMESTOWN POSITION DESCRIPTION

Class Title: Director of Senior Services

KNOWLEDGE, ABILITIES AND SKILLS

- Thorough knowledge of the principles and practices of modern senior programs;
- Knowledge of community senior population needs and resources;
- Proficiency in Microsoft Office software (Word, Excel, etc.) and general computer skills;
- Must possess exceptional organizational skills;
- Must be able to work, at times in confidential work environment;
- Requires a valid driver's license with a Chauffeurs endorsement or ability to obtain one prior to employment.

Considerable knowledge of:

- Human service programs and delivery systems;
- State and Federal human service grant programs;
- Aging issues, senior services, activities programming and information, and referral systems;

Working knowledge of:

- Local, state and Federal laws and regulations governing human service programs;
- Human service program design and evaluation;
- Budgetary, accounting, and reporting systems;
- Facility maintenance and inventory control oversight;

Possess Skills In:

- Ability to communicate clearly both verbally and in writing;
- Effectively meet and deal with the public, fellow employees, consultants, governmental agency representatives, Town officials, and others as necessary;
- Working with individual clients and their families;
- Advocating for clients with other professional service providers;
- Operation of listed tools and equipment

PERIPHERAL DUTIES

The Director will represent the department at meetings with other committees and task forces as assigned. Assists program staff and volunteers in the performance of their duties as required. The Director may also be required to physically set up programs prior to their start. Evening and weekend hours may be required.

TOOLS and EQUIPMENT USED

The Director should be familiar with all materials and apparatus associated with the provision of multipurpose senior services facilities; including general office equipment and specialized recreational and social programming equipment. These items may include, personal computer including word processing, spreadsheet and data base applications; Motor vehicle; 15 passenger vehicle; one line or multi-line phone system and cell phone; Fax, copy and other modern office machines.

PHYSICAL DEMANDS

The physical demands described here are representative of those that must be met by an employee to successfully perform the essential functions of this job. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with disabilities to perform the essential functions.

TOWN OF JAMESTOWN POSITION DESCRIPTION

Class Title: Director of Senior Services

Most work is performed in an office setting. While performing the duties of this job, the employee is frequently required to sit and talk or hear. The employee is occasionally required to walk; use hands to operate, find, handle or feel objects, tools or controls; and reach with hands and arms.

The employee must occasionally lift and/or move up to 25 pounds. Specific vision abilities required by this job include close vision and the ability to adjust focus.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT/WORKING CONDITIONS

The work environment characteristics described here are representative of those an employee encounters while performing the essential functions of this job, and which are normally found in an office setting. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with disabilities to perform the essential functions of the position. The noise level in the work environment is usually moderately quiet and occasionally loud in indoor/outside conditions.

SELECTION GUIDELINES

Formal application, rating of education and experience; oral interview(s), reference checks and job related tests may be required. The selection will be made by the Town Administrator.

SUMMARY

The duties listed above are intended only as illustrations of the various types of work that may be performed. The omission of specific statements of duties does not exclude them from the position if the work is similar, related to or a logical assignment to the position.

The job description does not constitute an employment agreement between the employer and employee and is subject to change by the employer as the needs of the employer and requirements of the job change.

**Town of
Jamestown, Rhode Island**

PO Box 377
Jamestown, RI 02835- 1509
Phone: (401) 423-7220
Fax: (401) 423-7229



Date: March 14, 2019

To: Andrew Nota
Town Administrator

From: Michael Gray
Public Works Director

RE: Bid Award
Shared Use Path - North Reservoir Property
Supply of Pre-Engineered Timber Bridge
Supply of Precast Modular Block Retaining Wall System

The Town first approved the concept of a bike path in 2000 as part of the Conanicut Island Greenway Trail System. In 2008 the Town Council appointed a committee to study alternatives for a bike path to safely travel from the residential neighborhoods north of Route 138 to the village. In May 2010 the Committee completed a Bike Path Design Report to the Town Council. The report provided a concept where the reservoir property would be used for the construction of a path from North Road to East Shore Road.

Pare Corporation was contracted in 2012 to complete the design and permitting for the project. The path alignment was designed to the south of the North Reservoir Dam which required a bridge to span the spillway from the pond. The proposed bridge will be supported by concrete abutments on either side and retaining walls for the approaches. The retaining walls will be constructed of a modular block system and the bridge design includes a wooden structure. Last year the Town received a grant from the RIDEM funding the construction of the path between North Road and Eldred Avenue. All work will be completed by the Public Works Department.

Pre-Engineered Timber Bridge

Bids for the design, supply, and delivery of a pre-engineered timber bridge were advertised and received on March 11, 2019 where they were opened and read in public.

Only one bid was received for the timber bridge. I have reviewed the bid received with our engineer at Pare Corporation and recommend that the bid for the **Pre-engineered Timber Bridge be awarded to Western Wood Structures, Inc. for an amount of \$48,780.**

Upon award of the Bid, Western Wood Structures will submit the final design to Pare Corporation for review and approval. The Bridge will then be manufactured at their facility in Oregon and shipped to the site where it will be assembled by the DPW. The attached photograph is a similar bridge that they designed and constructed for a bike path. Our bridge will be 10' wide by 50' long and designed for emergency vehicles to cross. Anticipated delivery date is July 2019.

Precast Modular Block Retaining Wall System

Construction of the bridge will require abutments and retaining walls for the approach to the structure. Pare has specified a modular block retaining wall system based upon cost and the methods for construction. All work can be performed by our own crews using an excavator. Bids for the design, supply, and delivery of the block were advertised and received on March 11, 2019 where they were opened and read in public. Bids were received from 4 different vendors for the project that are summarized below:

J&R Pre-cast, Split Limestone appearance	\$49,177.50
J&R Pre-cast, Ledge Stone appearance	\$54,598.50
J&R Pre-cast, Cobblestone appearance	\$58,638.50
Versa Lok, Bronco Block System	\$47,479.00
Versa Lok, Lock and Load System	\$33,878.00
MBO Precast, Stone Strong System	\$43,555.00
Conigliaro Block	\$52,942.50

I have reviewed the bids received with our engineer at Pare Corporation. We reviewed each on the material to be supplied and the means and methods of construction. Based upon that review we are recommending that the bid for the **Supply of Precast Modular Block Retaining Wall system be awarded to J&R Pre-Cast for an amount of \$49,177.50 using the Split Limestone Block.**

I have attached information showing the retaining wall system to be supplied by J&R Precast. We are anticipating delivery of the retaining wall block in April.



Three Custom Textures, One Complete System

Redi-Rock is a complete retaining wall solution that looks good. Engineers love it because it combines solid engineering and aesthetics, which can be a hard combination to find.

Redi-Rock offers three face textures: Ledgestone, Cobblestone, and Limestone. Any block in the Redi-Rock arsenal can be produced in any texture, which means that you can create a complete solution for your next project. Retaining wall blocks, freestanding blocks, and columns are available in each of the three textures, allowing you to design an integrated, coordinated project that looks awesome. Because Redi-Rock is made from first-use, architectural grade precast concrete, the detail in texture and the durability are phenomenal.

Each Redi-Rock block is cast in one continuous pour using molds taken from actual stone. These molds are bolt-on attachments to the Redi-Rock steel forms which can be interchanged from form to form. This means that a Redi-Rock manufacturer can use a single form to make a Ledgestone gravity block one day and a Limestone PC block the next day by simply switching out a few parts and pieces! This comprehensive forming system allows your local Redi-Rock manufacturer to create a variety of blocks, resulting in a faster, more affordable finished product.

Redi-Rock blocks are also available in a variety of color options to match the natural stone in your local area. Contact your local Redi-Rock manufacturer for color options!



Ledgestone



Cobblestone



Limestone



Ledgestone



Cobblestone



Limestone

memo

To: Cheryl Fernstrom
From: Karen Montoya

Date: March 5, 2019
Re: Vacancies on the Board of Canvassers

Please be advised that pursuant to RIGL 17-18-1 there is a vacancy for a full member position (Republican or Democrat) and a vacancy for a Democratic alternate available on the Board of Canvassers. Both terms ending 3/2025.

I am requesting the Town Council's permission to contact both the Democratic Town Committee and the Republican Town Committee to provide a list of qualified individuals to be considered by the Council to fill the full member position and the Democratic Town Committee to provide a list for the alternate position. Please add this request to the next Town Council agenda.

TITLE 17

Elections

CHAPTER 17-8

Local Canvassing Authorities

SECTION 17-8-1

§ 17-8-1. Appointment of bipartisan authority.

The legislative body of each city and town shall appoint a bipartisan canvassing authority of three (3) qualified electors of the city or town, not more than two (2) of whom shall belong to the same political party, and may appoint two (2) alternate members, not more than one of whom shall belong to the same political party. At any meeting of the canvassing authority at which a member is to be absent, the member may request that an alternate replace him or her for that meeting; provided, that the alternate member must be of the same political party as the member. The mayor or the president of the town council shall nominate the members of the canvassing authority from lists of party voters submitted by the respective chairpersons of the city or town political committee, which lists shall contain the names of five (5) times the number of persons to be appointed. If the legislative body refuses to approve the nomination of any person to the canvassing authority, the mayor or the president shall submit to the legislative body another person named on one of the lists, and so on until a person is appointed. If the chairperson of the city or town committee of a political party entitled to an appointment fails or refuses to submit a list, the mayor or the president shall nominate any party voter of the political party entitled to the appointment.

History of Section.

(P.L. 1956, ch. 3754, § 1; G.L. 1956, § 17-8-2; G.L. 1956, § 17-8-1; P.L. 1958, ch. 18, § 1; P.L. 1988, ch. 151, § 1.)

SECTION 17-8-2

§ 17-8-2. Term and qualifications for office.

Each member of a local canvassing authority shall be appointed to serve for a term of six (6) years beginning on the first Monday of March succeeding the date of his or her appointment and until his or her successor is elected and qualified. No person shall be appointed or serve as a member of the authority who is an officer or employee of the United States or of this state, or who is an officer or employee of the authority's city or town; provided, that in any city a member of the authority may be employed as its clerk. Any member of the authority who becomes a

candidate for election to any public office and who fails to file a declination of the candidacy within the time allowed by law shall be disqualified from holding membership upon the authority and his or her successor shall be immediately elected.

History of Section.

(P.L. 1951 (s.s.), ch. 2870, § 18; G.L. 1956, § 17-8-15; G.L. 1956, § 17-8-2; P.L. 1958, ch. 18, § 1; P.L. 1988, ch. 84, § 74; P.L. 2007, ch. 301, § 1; P.L. 2007, ch. 436, § 1.)

**PUBLIC HEARING
TOWN OF JAMESTOWN**

Notice is hereby given that the Town Council of the Town of Jamestown will conduct a public hearing on **Monday, April 1, 2019 at 6:30 p.m.** at the Jamestown Town Hall, 93 Narragansett Avenue on the following proposed amendment to the Code of Ordinances regarding Chapter 78 Waterways. Opportunity shall be given to all persons interested to be heard upon the matter at the public hearing. The following proposed ordinance amendment is under consideration and may be adopted and/or altered or amended prior to the close of the public hearing without further advertising, as a result of further study, or because of the views expressed at the public hearing. Any alteration or amendment must be presented for comment in the course of the public hearing. The proposed amendment is available for review and/or purchase at the Town Clerk's Office between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding Holidays.

Section 1. The Town Council of the Town of Jamestown hereby ordains that the Jamestown Code of Ordinances, Chapter 78 Waterways Article II. Harbor Management Ordinance Sec. 78-22 Definitions; Sec. 78-23 Areas Under Jurisdiction; Sec. 78-24 Harbor and Mooring Area Boundaries; and Sec. 78-34 Appendix A; as the same may have been heretofore amended, is hereby amended.

The following is a summary description of the proposed amendments:

To revise the language of Chapter 78 to comply with revised language in the Jamestown Harbor Management Plan approved by the Coastal Resources Management Council.

Section 2. This amendment shall take effect upon its passage.

A copy of the entire amendment as proposed is available for review at the Jamestown Philomenian Library, 26 North Road; Jamestown Town Hall, 93 Narragansett Avenue; and online at <http://www.jamestownri.gov/town-government/town-council/town-council-meetings-minutes/2019-meetings-minutes/2019-meetings>.

This meeting location is accessible to the physically challenged. If communications assistance is needed or other accommodations to ensure equal participation, please call 1-800-745-5555, facsimile to 401-423-7230, or email to cfernstrom@jamestownri.net not less than three (3) business days prior to the meeting.

Advertisement in the Jamestown Press March 21, 2019 edition

**PUBLIC HEARING
TOWN OF JAMESTOWN**

Notice is hereby given that the Town Council of the Town of Jamestown will conduct a public hearing on **April __, 2019 at ____ p.m. at the Jamestown Town Hall, 93 Narragansett Avenue** on the following proposed amendments to the Code of Ordinances regarding the Harbor Management Ordinance. Opportunity shall be given to all persons interested to be heard upon the matter at the public hearing. The following proposed ordinance amendments are under consideration and may be adopted and/or altered or amended prior to the close of the public hearing without further advertising, as a result of further study or because of the views expressed at the public hearing. Any alteration or amendment must be presented for comment in the course of the public hearing. The proposed amendments are available for review and/or purchase at the Town Clerk's Office between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding Holidays and for review on-line at Jamestownri.gov.

The Town Council of the Town of Jamestown hereby ordains:

Section 1. The Jamestown Code of Ordinances is hereby amended by changing the text of the existing Harbor Management Ordinance, as follows:

NOTE: words set as ~~striketrough~~ are to be deleted from the Harbor Management Ordinance; words set in underline are to be added to the ordinance.

The Jamestown Harbor Management Ordinance is amended as set forth in the attached Exhibit A, or as may be amended during the course of the public hearing held pursuant to the proposed amendments.

Section 2. The Town Clerk is hereby authorized to cause said changes to be made to the Town of Jamestown's Code of Ordinances.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect upon its passage.

NOTE: This meeting location is accessible to the physically challenged. Hearing or speech impaired individuals requiring the services of an interpreter should call the Town Clerk at 401-423-7200 or by facsimile at 401-423-7230 not less than 3 business days prior to the meeting.

EXHIBIT A

Sec. 78-22. Definitions.

Riparian property: A freehold estate of record in land within the town having shorefront directly adjacent to waters bordering the town.

Harbor waters: The waters in the ~~three~~ two harbors of the town: East Harbor, and West (Dutch) Harbor, ~~and South (Mackerel Cove) Harbor~~. The boundaries of these harbors are defined in section ~~78-24~~ 78-34; Appendix A of this article.

Waters of the town: The harbor and coastal waters under town jurisdiction described in sections 78-23, 78-24, and 78-34; Appendix A of this article.

Sec. 78-23. - Areas under jurisdiction.

The Town of Jamestown hereby assumes management authority for the purposes of this article consistent with the powers, duties, and authorities granted under G.L. 1956, 46-4-6.9 over the following waters:

- (a) *Harbor waters*. The waters of the ~~three~~ two harbors—East Harbor, and West (Dutch) Harbor, ~~and South (Mackerel Cove) Harbor~~. The boundaries of these harbors are defined in section 78-24 and 78-34; Appendix A of this article.
- (b) *Coastal waters*. All waters bordering the town from the shore to a distance of 500 feet seaward not included in the designation "harbor waters" ~~and excluding~~ or the "mooring areas" ~~listed below, the boundaries of which are defined in section 78-24 and 78-34; Appendix A of this article. below.~~
- (c) *Mooring areas*. The waters within ~~three~~ two areas defined in section 78-24 and 78-34; Appendix A of this article. ~~below and referred to as Head's Beach, Park Dock, and Cranston Cove.~~

Sec. 78-24. Harbor and mooring area boundaries.

~~Refer to 78-34; Appendix A of this article. Refer to appendix A within the Comprehensive Harbor Management Plan for maps of the harbor boundaries and specific areas within the harbor boundaries. and for a table giving Rhode Island State Plane Coordinates and lat/longs for each boundary point.~~

78-34 Appendix A; Jamestown harbor boundaries Specific areas within jurisdiction; State plane coordinates. For general mapping graphical, refer to Jamestown Harbor Management Plan Appendix A.

(See section 78-24)

Map	41-Lat/71- Lon	RISPC Nad- 1983	Location
LOC	Decimal Min.	Northing/ Easting	Description
A	30.852/21.978	157060/364840	Easterly extension of utility pole line on northerly side of Weeden Lane at M.H.W.
B	30.852/21.870	157060/365340	500 feet east of (A)
C	30.852/21.756	157060/365840	1,000 feet east of (A)
D	30.422/21.522	154450/366920	Centerline—Newport Bridge at M.H.W.
E	30.398/21.420	154310/367400	Centerline—Newport Bridge 500 feet from (D)
F	30.376/21.312	154170/367880	Centerline—Newport Bridge 1,000 feet from (D)
G	28.836/21.318	144820/367860	"Bull Point" at M.H.W.
H	28.930/21.113	145382/368671	1,000 feet from (G) on (G)—(I) line

I	28.981/21.046	145684/368940	Government Mark G 11 (Bull Pt. Bell)
J	28.691/21.480	143940/367120	Southwesterly corner of Ft. Wetherill stone and concrete pier at M.H.W.
K	28.640/21.237	143606/368068	Government Mark G 9 (Ft. Wetherill Gong)
L	29.179/23.133	146924/359421	West end of east-west line, 1,000 feet south of Beavertail Rd. at M.H.W.
M	29.179/22.794	146890/361140	East end of east-west line, 1,000 feet south of Beavertail Rd. at M.H.W.
N	29.662/23.826	149820/356400	Southwest corner of Ft. Getty pier at M.H.W.
O	29.617/23.082	149550/359810	Southern terminus of Maple Ave. at M.H.W.
P	30.205/23.820	153120/356430	Concrete pile at Dutch Island pier ruins
Q	30.205/22.872	153120/360760	East extension of (P) to M.H.W. at Conanicut Island
R	30.803/23.604	156750/357420	1,000 feet west of (S)
S	30.803/23.382	156750/358420	Wall & fence line at northerly line of Orchard Lane at M.H.W.

Section 78-34; Appendix A: Specific Areas Within Jurisdiction; State Plane Coordinates

*This Appendix is cross-referenced in the Comprehensive Harbor Management Plan Appendix A

*Appendix A-5.1: Capstan ROW Mooring Area		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 358496.400ftE 168848.166ftN	-71.38890	41.54668
3800 358515.702ftE 168738.876ftN	-71.38883	41.54638
3800 359124.925ftE 171753.119ftN	-71.38659	41.54648
3800 359128.718ftE 168863.563ftN	-71.38654	41.54672

*Appendix A-5.1: Champlin ROW Mooring Area		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 358642.518ftE 168046.711ftN	-71.38837	41.54448
3800 358650.871ftE 167937.407ftN	-71.38884	41.54418
3800 359236.619ftE 167996.473ftN	-71.38620	41.54434
3800 359236.547ftE 168051.130ftN	-71.38620	41.54449

*Appendix A-5.2: Garboard ROW Mooring Area		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 357913.343ftE 164500.336ftN	-71.39105	41.53475
3800 358359.871ftE 164304.137ftN	-71.38942	41.53154
3800 358346.527ftE 164034.477ftN	-71.38947	41.53397
3800 357825.913ftE 164354.473ftN	-71.39137	41.53435

*Appendix A-5.2: Spirketing ROW Mooring Area		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 358202.232ftE 163392.980ftN	-71.39000	41.53171
3800 358114.694ftE 163330.924ftN	-71.39032	41.53154
3800 357802.435ftE 163428.913ftN	-71.39146	41.53181
3800 357851.614ftE 163512.782ftN	-71.39128	41.53204

*Appendix A-5.3: Hull ROW Mooring Area		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 357542.647ftE 160969.009ftN	-71.39242	41.52506
3800 357509.860ftE 160910.667ftN	-71.39254	41.52490
3800 357077.117ftE 160983.010ftN	-71.39412	41.52510
3800 357109.901ftE 161044.995ftN	-71.39400	41.52527

*Appendix A-5.3: Mast ROW Mooring Area		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 356995.988ftE 160148.476ftN	-71.39442	41.52281
3800 356985.239ftE 159980.847ftN	-71.39446	41.52235
3800 357502.781ftE 159996.060ftN	-71.39257	41.52239
3800 357467.087ftE 160072.536ftN	-71.39270	41.52260

*Appendix A-5.3: Deck ROW Mooring Area		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 357051.094ftE 159871.614ftN	-71.39422	41.52205
3800 357045.787ftE 159733.142ftN	-71.39424	41.52167
3800 357440.114ftE 159740.915ftN	-71.39280	41.52169
3800 357440.001ftE 159832.011ftN	-71.39280	41.52194

*Appendix A-5.4: Lot 108 ROW Mooring Area		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 361099.513ftE 145389.146ftN	-71.37951	41.48229
3800 361116.371ftE 145090.378ftN	-71.37945	41.48147
3800 361412.301ftE 145094.436ftN	-71.37837	41.48148
3800 361411.901ftE 145378.651ftN	-71.37837	41.48226

*Appendix A-5.5: Bridge View ROW Mooring Area		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 366295.263ftE 168837.618ftN	-71.36041	41.54662
3800 366186.219ftE 168556.867ftN	-71.36081	41.54585
3800 366457.331ftE 168491.717ftN	-71.35982	41.54567
3800 366533.565ftE 168746.909ftN	-71.35954	41.54637

*Appendix A-5.6: Bay Terrace ROW Mooring Area		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 365989.090ftE 160033.637ftN	-71.36158	41.52246
3800 366473.878ftE 159979.761ftN	-71.35981	41.52231
3800 366253.006ftE 159396.392ftN	-71.36062	41.52071
3800 365812.093ftE 159406.617ftN	-71.36223	41.52074

*Appendix A-5.6: Seaview Ave ROW Mooring Area		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 365719.778ftE 158907.267ftN	-71.36257	41.51937
3800 365567.314ftE 158342.233ftN	-71.36313	41.51782
3800 366085.039ftE 158262.895ftN	-71.36124	41.51760
3800 366275.831ftE 158827.993ftN	-71.36054	41.51915

*Appendix A-5.6: Potters Cove ROW Mooring Area		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 364952.557ftE 157423.026ftN	-71.36538	41.51530
3800 365319.585ftE 157398.094ftN	-71.36404	41.51523
3800 365297.015ftE 156075.354ftN	-71.36413	41.51160
3800 365028.521ftE 156129.590ftN	-71.36511	41.51175

*Appendix A-5.7: Head's Beach Mooring Area		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 359053.122ftE 165970.263ftN	-71.38688	41.53878
3800 358240.283ftE 165761.514ftN	-71.38985	41.53821
3800 358504.560ftE 166760.261ftN	-71.38888	41.54095
3800 359038.461ftE 166713.585ftN	-71.38693	41.54082

*Appendix A-5.8: Cranston Cove Mooring Area		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 365449.396ftE 165378.270ftN	-71.36352	41.53713
3800 365761.563ftE 165342.326ftN	-71.36238	41.53703
3800 366018.790ftE 167128.215ftN	-71.36143	41.54193
3800 365337.549ftE 166861.133ftN	-71.36392	41.54120

Section 78-34; Appendix A: Specific Areas Within Jurisdiction; State Plane Coordinates

*This Appendix is cross-referenced in the Comprehensive Harbor Management Plan Appendix A

*Appendix A-5.9: Park Dock Mooring Area		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 366074.645ftE 174958.916ftN	-71.36118	41.56342
3800 366389.423ftE 174922.986ftN	-71.36003	41.56332
3800 365826.824ftE 175909.564ftN	-71.36208	41.56603
3800 366177.106ftE 175910.126ftN	-71.36080	41.56603

*Appendix A-5.10: West Ferry Mooring Area		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 356592.040ftE 149938.038ftN	-71.39594	41.49479
3800 359825.261ftE 149555.907ftN	-71.38414	41.49373
3800 360691.600ftE 153087.928ftN	-71.38096	41.50342

*Appendix A-5.11: East Ferry Mooring Mooring Area		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 367044.614ftE 154292.697ftN	-71.35776	41.50670
3800 366936.882ftE 154397.882ftN	-71.35468	41.50603
3800 367895.869ftE 144867.593ftN	-71.35471	41.48083
3800 368670.457ftE 145382.682ftN	-71.35188	41.48224

*Appendix A-5.12: Sheffield Cove Conservation Area		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 356403.644ftE 144821.926ftN	-71.39665	41.48075
3800 359825.261ftE 149555.907ftN	-71.38414	41.49373

*Appendix A-5.12: Mackerel Cove Conservation Area		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 359253.554ftE 146807.725ftN	-71.38624	41.48619
3800 356047.728ftE 146883.889ftN	-71.37935	41.48641

*Appendix A-5.13: Zeek's Creek Conservation Area		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 109082.433mE 47785.143mN	-71.39120	41.51355
3800 109236.036mE 47783.117mN	-71.38936	41.51353
3800 110061.422mE 46740.225mN	-71.37949	41.50413
3800 109815.118mE 46745.439mN	-71.38244	41.50418
3800 109960.227mE 46864.476mN	-71.38066	41.50525

*Appendix A-5.14: Potter's Cove Conservation Area		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 364698.482ftE 157018.168ftN	-71.36631	41.51419
3800 365199.675ftE 157018.948ftN	-71.36448	41.51419
3800 111253.571mE 47872.610mN	-71.36519	41.51413
3800 111338.697mE 47886.071mN	-71.35642	41.50673

*Appendix A-5.14: Potter's Cove Transient Anchorage Zone		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 365199.675ftE 157018.948ftN	-71.36448	41.51419
3800 367882.826ftE 154261.296ftN	-71.35470	41.50661
3800 367414.201ftE 154406.265ftN	-71.35641	41.50701
3800 365700.863ftE 157023.384ftN	-71.36265	41.51420

*Appendix A-5.15: Ft. Wetherill Transient Anchorage Area		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 367895.869ftE 144867.593ftN	-71.35471	41.48083
3800 368670.457ftE 145382.682ftN	-71.35188	41.48224
3800 367294.581ftE 143930.135ftN	-71.35691	41.47826
3800 334046.936ftE 99754.503ftN	-71.35404	41.47718

*Appendix A-5.16: West Ferry Transient Anchorage Zone		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 356586.552ftE 149945.319ftN	-71.39596	41.49481
3800 356645.744ftE 153111.854ftN	-71.39573	41.50350
3800 360691.600ftE 153087.928ftN	-71.38096	41.50342

*Appendix A-5.17: West Ferry Harbor Waters		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 360570.985ftE 153153.351ftN	-71.3814	41.5036
3800 359671.808ftE 149581.208ftN	-71.3847	41.49380
3800 356493.499ftE 149868.688ftN	-71.3963	41.4946

*Appendix A-5.17: East Ferry Harbor Waters		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 364698.482ftE 157018.168ftN	-71.36631	41.51419
3800 365700.863ftE 157023.384ftN	-71.36265	41.51420
3800 367835.683ftE 144809.191ftN	-71.35493	41.48067
3800 368670.457ftE 145382.682ftN	-71.35188	41.48224

*Appendix A-18: Fly Jib ROW Mooring Area		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 364698.482ftE 157018.168ftN	-71.36631	41.51419
3800 365199.675ftE 157018.948ftN	-71.36448	41.51419
3800 111253.571mE 47872.610mN	-71.36519	41.51413
3800 111338.697mE 47886.071mN	-71.35642	41.50673

*Appendix A-19: Mackerel Cove Swim Area		
RI State Plane Coordinates	Longitude	Latitude
3800 359716.122ftE 147169.074ftN	41.48718	-71.38455
3800 359853.093ftE 147187.476ftN	41.48723	-71.38405
3800 360017.462ftE 147205.916ftN	41.48738	-71.38283
3800 360187.286ftE 147242.583ftN	41.48738	-71.38283
3800 360398.258ftE 147242.870ftN	41.48738	-71.38206

From: [Carol Nelson-Lee](#)
To: [Cheryl Fernstrom](#)
Cc: Wishingrocks@gmail.com
Subject: Charter Review Committee
Date: Friday, March 8, 2019 9:24:40 AM

Good morning Cheryl,

Kitty Wineberg will be the Board of Canvassers member on the Charter Review Committee. I have every confidence Kitty will bring her open-mindedness and sharp reasoning skills to the table.

Enjoy your day,

Carol

Carol Nelson-Lee
Chairwoman
Jamestown Board of Canvassers

**TOWN COUNCIL BOARD/COMMISSION/COMMITTEE
INTERVIEW SESSION
March 4, 2019**

I. CALL TO ORDER

The Town Council interview session for Board/Commission/Committee vacancies was called to order at 5:50 p.m. on Monday, March 4, 2019, in the Conference Room of the Jamestown Town Hall at 93 Narragansett Avenue.

II. ROLL CALL

Town Council members present:

Michael G. White, President
Mary E. Meagher, Vice President
Nancy A. Beye
Randall White
William J. Piva, Jr.

III. INTERVIEW SESSION

The following candidates were interviewed for Town Board/Commission/Committee vacancies:

Walter Bopp	Tree Preservation and Protection
James King	Zoning Board of Review Alternate
Beth Herman	Tree Preservation and Protection
Denise Cassisi Finkelman	Zoning Board of Review Alternate

IV. ADJOURNMENT

Town Council interviews were concluded at 6:27 p.m.

Attest:

Cheryl A. Fernstrom, CMC, Town Clerk

Copies to: Town Council
 Town Administrator
 Town Solicitor
 Finance Director

TOWN COUNCIL MEETING
March 4, 2019

I. ROLL CALL

Town Council Members present:

Michael G. White, President
Mary E. Meagher, Vice President
Nancy A. Beye
Randall White
William J. Piva, Jr.

Also in attendance:

Andrew E. Nota, Town Administrator
Christina D. Collins, Finance Director
Lisa W. Bryer, Town Planner
Edward A. Mello, Police Chief
Peter D. Ruggiero, Town Solicitor
Cheryl A. Fernstrom, Town Clerk

II. CALL TO ORDER, PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Town Council President White called the regular meeting of the Jamestown Town Council to order at 6:36 p.m. in the Jamestown Town Hall Rosamond A. Tefft Council Chambers at 93 Narragansett Avenue, and led the Pledge of Allegiance.

A Moment of Silence was observed in memory of one of our Town Fathers, Joseph Tiexiera, former Fire Chief, Town Council member, and outstanding citizen of Jamestown, who passed away on Saturday. Flags will lowered to half-staff for the week in honor of Joe.

**III. TOWN COUNCIL SITTING AS THE
BOARD OF WATER AND SEWER COMMISSIONERS**

None.

**IV. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, PRESENTATIONS,
RESOLUTIONS AND PROCLAMATIONS**

- A) Presentation
 - 1) Quonset Development Corporation Report: Job Toll, Jamestown Board of Directors Representative

Job Toll gave an update and overview of the 3,212 acre Quonset Point Industrial Park and its operations, with 203 companies and over 11,000 employees. The Board meets the third Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. and is made up of one member from Jamestown, one from East Greenwich, three from North Kingstown, five members appointed by the Governor, and the Director of the RI Commerce Corporation. 2018 construction activities, expansions, and new tenants were highlighted, with 25 parcels available for development.

The major project for 2019 is the Electric Boat expansion. As a deep-water port Quonset serves offshore wind projects. The Council thanked Mr. Toll for his informative report.

V. PUBLIC HEARINGS, LICENSES AND PERMITS

None.

VI. OPEN FORUM

- A) Scheduled request to address. None.
- B) Non-scheduled request to address. None.

VII. COUNCIL, ADMINISTRATOR, SOLICITOR, COMMISSION/COMMITTEE COMMENTS & REPORTS

- A) Town Administrator's Report: Andrew E. Nota

Town Administrator Nota reported on the following:

- 1) Submittal of FY 2020 Town Administrator's Budget

Town Administrator Nota referenced the FY 2020 Budget Binders distributed to Council members. This information will be posted on the Town website tomorrow. An overview of the contents of the Binders proceeded, noting the challenges faced in this year's budget process, beginning with an overall budget increase of 7.5% based on departmental requests. Discussion ensued of budget factors, including bonds and notes, equipment, and capital improvements, with an explanation of debt and budget cost drivers. Jamestown sustained strong growth in real estate values to over \$2.6 billion. The Town is currently under statistical revaluation and it is estimated the tax rate will drop from \$8.85 to \$8.00, based on the new assessments and budget revisions to date. More detail is contained in the Budget Binders and the proposed budget will be revised as the overall budget process continues. Budget Hearings begin the week of March 18th.

Council discussion ensued of the statistical revaluation increases that average approximately 16% and opportunity to meet with representatives of Vision Appraisal to review the new assessments, as noted on the assessment notices. Taxpayers who do not schedule an assessment hearing will have time to appeal assessments after the tax bills go out this fall. Property assessments are based on recent real estate sales and a statistical revaluation doesn't always result in a tax increase. Council members would like to review the criteria for assessments to better understand the process and information can be found on the Vision Appraisal website. The deadline for appeals is March 5th. If a taxpayer can't schedule a meeting it was suggested they write a letter to Vision outlining their concerns.

- 2) Golf Course Status Update

Town Administrator Nota reported on recent discussions with the Golf Course operator including a long-term lease, change in legal representation, and weather conditions that prohibited some of the key work planned for the off-season. Permitting with CRMC continues and should be completed soon. It was expected the lease agreement would be finalized in December and key factors in the negotiations include Greens condition and

rehabilitation. The current lease is under an extension agreement and it is hoped a new extended lease will be back before Council in the near future.

3) RI League of Cities and Towns 2019 Legislative Priorities

Town Administrator Nota highlighted the League's 2019 Legislative Priorities included in this meeting's packet.

VIII. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

- A) Establishment of a Charter Review Committee to review Jamestown Town Charter Sec. 218 Initiative and Referendum, Sec. 219 Initiative Procedure, and Sec. 220 Referendum Procedure and make recommendations to the Jamestown Town Council; continued from February 19, 2019; review, discussion and/or potential action and/or vote

1) Review and adoption of Committee Charge

President White referenced the advertisement for the three Citizen-at-Large members to serve on the Charter Review Committee advertised last week and this week. The Committee Charge references a specific time period for the limited Charge to review Sec. 218, Sec. 219 and Sec. 220. Discussion ensued of revising the Charge language to read for a "Term of three (3) months from the date of the first Charter Review Committee Meeting."

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with second by Councilor White to approve the Committee Charge as amended. President White, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Beye, Aye; Councilor White, Aye; Councilor Piva, Aye.

- B) Upcoming Meetings and Sessions – dates and times

- 1) Town Council Meeting Schedule: March 18th, April 1st & April 15th at 6:30 p.m.; review, discussion and/or potential action and/or vote
- 2) Budget Work Sessions for FY 2019-2020: Capital Budget Hearing, March 19th; Town/School Committee Budget Hearing, March 21st; Operating Budget Hearings, March 25th & April 2nd; Budget Review Hearings, if needed, April 4th, April 8th & April 11th; review, discussion and/or potential action and/or vote

IX. NEW BUSINESS

- A) Church Community Housing request for Approval of Gap Construction Loan in the amount of \$510,000 for affordable housing units at 91 Carr Lane to fund the construction of three (3) single-family homes, to be repaid in full upon sale to income eligible families; review, discussion and/or potential action and/or vote

- 1) Extension of Purchase and Sales Agreement between the Town of Jamestown and Church Community Housing for the property located at 91 Carr Lane from March 31, 2019 to September 31, 2019; review, discussion and/or potential action and/or vote

Town Planner Lisa Bryer introduced Sean Saunders, new Deputy Director of Church Community Housing Corporation, and explained the request for the gap construction loan, the same procedure as followed with the Beach Avenue property. There is enough funding available and granting this request benefits CCHC as they would not have to seek a loan from a bank/lending institution.

Discussion. Councilor White asked about the request and Planner Bryer explained the lines of credit CCHC has with banks. The request was made as CCHC has three projects they are seeking funding for and if all projects were under construction at once they would exceed their line of credit. Discussion ensued of the current plans to develop three single-family homes at the Carr Lane property. This request would secure the loan so that the project can go forward as soon as possible. Council would like a timeline for this project, as the revolving fund will not be available for other projects as the money will be tied up until this project is completed and the units sold. Mr. Saunders noted the 91 Carr Lane property will become their primary focus.

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with second by Councilor Piva to approve the Gap Construction Loan in the amount of \$510,000 for the construction of three single-family homes to be repaid in full upon the sale to income-eligible families, subject to legal counsel review, and hopes of creating some type of timeline.

Discussion. Council discussion ensued of the new construction as well as renovation of the existing home for three affordable rental units, which is not part of this project. Planner Bryer has more information if Council needs it.

Back to the vote on the motion. **President White, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Beye, Aye; Councilor White, Aye; Councilor Piva, Aye.**

Planner Bryer explained the request for an extension of the Purchase and Sales Agreement, which she recommends.

A motion was made by Councilor White with second by Vice President Meagher to extend the Purchase and Sales Agreement from March 31, 2019 to March 31, 2020. President White, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Beye, Aye; Councilor White, Aye; Councilor Piva, Aye.

- B) Proposed FY 2019-2020 Harbor Operating Budget, 2019 Harbor Rates and FY 2019-2020 Long Range Infrastructure Plan; review discussion and/or potential action and/or vote

Police Chief/Harbor Executive Director Mello explained the Harbor Budget as approved and recommended by the Harbor Commission, with no rate increases proposed for the 2019 season, and operating expenses of \$262,000. This is an Enterprise Fund that operates independently and requires Town Council approval. Discussion ensued of the Long Range Infrastructure Plan. Projects proposed include the Fort Getty Pier, West Ferry Bulkhead, and Fort Getty Repairs and will be addressed as funds become available.

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with second by Councilor Beye to approve the Harbor Operating Budget, the Harbor Rates, and the Long Range Infrastructure Plan. President White, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Beye, Aye; Councilor White, Aye; Councilor Piva, Aye.

X. ORDINANCES, APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES AND EXPIRING TERMS

- A) Appointments, Vacancies, and Expiring Terms; review, discussion and/or potential action and/or vote on each listed appointment and/or vacancy
- 1) Jamestown Affordable Housing Committee (One vacancy with a three-year term ending date of May 31, 2021; duly advertised; no applicants
 - 2) Jamestown Fire Department Compensation Committee (One Citizen-at-Large vacancy with a three-year term ending date of May 31, 2021); duly advertised; no applicants
 - 3) Jamestown Juvenile Hearing Board (One Alternate Member vacancy with a two-year term ending date of December 31, 2020); duly advertised; no applicants
 - 4) Jamestown Tree Preservation and Protection Committee (Three vacancies with One unexpired three-year term ending date of December 31, 2019 and Two three-year term ending dates of December 31, 2021); duly advertised; interviews conducted
 - a) Letters of interest for appointment
 - i) Susan Gorelick
 - ii) Beth Herman
 - iii) Walter Bopp

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with second by Councilor Piva to appoint Beth Herman for the term expiring in 2019 and Susan Gorelick and Walter Bopp for the three-year terms expiring in 2021. President White, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Beye, Aye; Councilor White, Aye; Councilor Piva, Aye.

- 5) Jamestown Zoning Board of Review – Alternate Member (One vacancy with a one-year term ending date of December 31, 2019); duly advertised; interviews conducted
 - a) Letter of interest for appointment
 - i) James King
 - ii) Denise Cassisi Finkelman

A motion was made by Councilor Piva with second by Vice President Meagher to appoint James King to the Zoning Board Alternate Member.

Discussion. Council members reviewed the candidates, Mr. King's congeniality with the other Zoning Board members, the qualifications of the candidates, the outstanding skills of Ms. Cassisi Finkelman, and keeping her on the Council's radar for future opportunities.

Back to the vote on the motion. **President White, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Beye, Aye; Councilor White, Aye; Councilor Piva, Aye.**

XI. CONSENT AGENDA

A motion was made by Councilor Piva with second by Vice President Meagher to approve and accept the Consent Agenda. President White, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Beye, Aye; Councilor White, Aye; Councilor Piva, Aye.

The Consent Agenda approved consists of the following:

- A) Adoption of Town Council Minutes
 - 1) February 19, 2019 (regular meeting)
- B) Minutes of Town Boards/Commissions/Committees
 - 1) Jamestown Zoning Board of Review (01-29-2019)
- C) Marine Vessel Beverage License – **Class G** – Renewal
 - 1) Conanicut Marine Services
dba: MV The Jamestown
Location: East Ferry Wharf
 - 2) Conanicut Marine Services, Inc.
dba: MV The Katherine
Location: East Ferry Wharf
- D) Trash Collector License Renewal Application
 - 1) Applicant: Waste Management of RI, Inc.
dba: Waste Management of RI
Address: 1610 Pontiac Avenue, Cranston, RI 02920
- E) One Day Event/Entertainment License Application
 - 1) Applicant: Conanicut Island Art Association
Event: CIAA 45th Annual Artist Member Show
Date: July 20th – July 28th
Location: Jamestown Recreation Center
- F) One Day Vendor/Peddler License application
 - 1) Applicant: Paco's Tacos Mobile Unit – Frank Mapes
Event: 2nd Annual St. Paddy's Day Splash
Date: March 17, 2019
Location: East Ferry

XII. COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS, AND PROCLAMATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS FROM OTHER RHODE ISLAND CITIES AND TOWNS

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with second by Councilor Piva to receive the Communications and Petitions.

Discussion. Dennis Webster of Mount Hope Avenue, on behalf of the Taylor Point Restoration Association, invited the Council to visit Taylor Point for a tour sometime

during March. Council accepts the invitation for the week of March 18th, weather permitting.

Back to the vote on the motion. **President White, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Beye, Aye; Councilor White, Aye; Councilor Piva, Aye.**

The Communications received consists of the following:

- A) Communications
 - 1) Email of Jamestown Conservation Commission re: erosion at the bluff on Potters Cove at Taylor Point
 - 2) Letter of Taylor Point Restoration Association with activities update and invitation to visit Taylor Point during the week of March 4th to tour improvements
 - 3) Letter of FEMA Branch Chief Patrick F. Sacbibit re: map revision to remove Coastal Barrier Resources System unit boundaries from the effective Flood Insurance Rate Maps
 - 4) Statewide Planning Council Transportation Advisory Committee public notice of State Transportation Program request for removal of Major Amendment #11
 - 5) Invitation of Newport Mayor Jamie Bova to be part of the 63rd Annual Saint Patrick's Day Parade on Saturday, March 16th

XIII. AGENDA ITEMS FOR THE NEXT MEETING AND FUTURE MEETINGS

- A) Paper streets in Jamestown and water access
- B) Road abandonment petition discussions (March/April)
- C) Amendments of Code of Ordinances to Article IV. Stopping, Standing and Parking for parking restrictions
- D) Town Council Goals and Objectives and Rules and Procedures (April/May)
- E) Library Rehabilitation Project/Funding Program Presentation (March 18)
- F) Proposed Water Resources Protection Committee Discussion (March)
- G) Review and Discussion of Conservation Easement on Shores Lots (March)

The following items were added to future agendas:

- Golf Course update for March 18th
- Rules and Procedures and Goals and Objectives for the first week in April
- Water Resource Protection Committee – Mr. Nota stated he has been in communication with URI and this is moving forward
- Amendments to the Code of Ordinances to Article IV. Stopping, Standing and Parking – this will be on a future agenda in April for presentation and vote to proceed to advertise for public hearing
- Amendments to the Harbor Ordinance – this will be on a future agenda for presentation and a vote to proceed to advertise for public hearing for amendment of the Conservation Zones for riparian rights

XIV. EXECUTIVE SESSION

- A) Pursuant to RIGL § 42-46-5(a) Subsection (2) Collective Bargaining (union contract negotiations); review, discussion and/or potential action and/or vote in executive session and/or open session
- B) Pursuant to RIGL § 42-46-5(a) Subsection (5) Real Estate (property in Town); review, discussion and/or potential action and/or vote in executive session and/or open session

A motion made by Vice President Meagher with second by Councilor Piva to enter into Executive Session at 7:43 p.m. pursuant to RIGL § 42-46-5(a) Subsection (2) and RIGL § 42-46-5(a) Subsection (5) to discuss Collective Bargaining and Real Estate.

Pursuant to RIGL § 42-46-5(a) Subsection (2) and RIGL § 42-46-5(a) Subsection (5) the following vote was taken to discuss Collective Bargaining and Real Estate: President White, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Beye, Aye; Councilor White, Aye; Councilor Piva, Aye.

The Town Council reconvened the regular meeting at 8:44 p.m. President White announced that the Town Council took no action in Executive Session.

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with second by Councilor Piva to seal the Minutes of the Executive Session. President White, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Beye, Aye; Councilor White, Aye; Councilor Piva, Aye.

XV. ADJOURNMENT

A motion was made by Councilor Beye with second by Councilor White to adjourn. President White, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Beye, Aye; Councilor White, Aye; Councilor Piva, Aye.

The Jamestown Town Council adjourned the regular meeting at 8:45 p.m.

Attest:

Cheryl A. Fernstrom, CMC, Town Clerk

Copies to: Town Council
 Town Administrator
 Finance Director
 Town Solicitor



State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver H. Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road, Suite 116
Wakefield, RI 02879-1900

(401) 783-3370
Fax (401) 783-3767

MARCH 2019 CALENDAR

- Tuesday, March 12** **Policy & Planning Subcommittee Meeting.** Cervenka Green Ducharme Antonelli, LLC; 235 Promenade Street, Suite 475; Providence, RI.
4:00 p.m.
- Tuesday, March 12** **CRMC Semimonthly Meeting.** Administration Building, Conference Rm A, One Capitol Hill, Providence, RI.
6:00 p.m.
- Tuesday, March 26** **ROW Subcommittee Meeting.** Administration Building, Conference Room A, One Capitol Hill, Providence, RI.
5:45 p.m.
- Tuesday, March 26** **Semimonthly Meeting.** Administration Bldg, Conference Rm A, One Capitol Hill, Providence, RI.
6:00 p.m.
- Friday, March 29** **Administrative Fine Hearings.** CRMC Conference Room, Oliver Stedman Government Center, 4808 Tower Hill Road, Wakefield, RI.
9:30 a.m.

Individuals requesting interpreter services for the hearing impaired for any of the above meetings must notify the Council office at (783-3370) 72-hours in advance of the meeting date.

/lat

Town of Jamestown as an abutter.

Town Property: Plat 11, Lot 11

TOWN OF JAMESTOWN
ZONING BOARD OF REVIEW
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE JAMESTOWN ZONING BOARD OF REVIEW WILL HOLD A PUBLIC HEARING MARCH 26, 2019, AT THE JAMESTOWN TOWN HALL 93 NARRAGANSETT AVENUE, JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND AT **7:00 P.M.** UPON THE FOLLOWING:

Application of Benjamin Brayton and Amy Barclay de Tolly, Trustees, whose property is located at 30 Battery Lane, and further identified as Assessor's Plat 11, Lot 30 for a variance & special use permit from Article 6, Section 82-600 & 601 Special Use, Article 14, Section 1403(H) Detached Structures, and Article 3, Section 302 Table 3-2 Setbacks, to have an accessory family dwelling unit in a detached structure with a rear yard setback of 33', where 40' is required. Said property is located in a R80 zone and contains 2.51 acres.

BY ORDER OF THE ZONING BOARD OF REVIEW
RICHARD BOREN, CHAIRMAN
CHRIS COSTA, ZONING OFFICER

This meeting location is accessible to the physically challenged. Hearing or speech impaired individuals requiring the services of an interpreter should call 1-800-745-5555 not less than 3 business days prior to the meeting.

Town of Jamestown as an abutter.

Town Property: Plat 8, Lot 379

TOWN OF JAMESTOWN
ZONING BOARD OF REVIEW
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE JAMESTOWN ZONING BOARD OF REVIEW WILL HOLD A PUBLIC HEARING MARCH 26, 2019, AT THE JAMESTOWN TOWN HALL 93 NARRAGANSETT AVENUE, JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND AT **7:00** P.M. UPON THE FOLLOWING:

Application of Christopher DiOrio, whose property is located at 109 Longfellow Rd., and further identified as Assessor's Plat 8, Lot 143 for a variance from Article 3, Section 82-302, Table 3-2 Setbacks, and Article 6, Section 82-605 Variances to construct a new 2 story garage that is 5' from rear setback and 5' from side setback, where 10' is required for both. Said property is located in a R20 zone and contains 12,567 sq. ft.

BY ORDER OF THE ZONING BOARD OF REVIEW
RICHARD BOREN, CHAIRMAN
CHRIS COSTA, ZONING OFFICER

This meeting location is accessible to the physically challenged. Hearing or speech impaired individuals requiring the services of an interpreter should call 1-800-745-5555 not less than 3 business days prior to the meeting.



**Town of Jamestown
Tax Assessor**

**93 Narragansett Avenue
Jamestown, RI 02835**

**Phone: 401-423-9802
Email: cbrochu@jamestownri.net**

To: COUNCIL PRESIDENT WHITE, JAMESTOWN TOWN COUNCIL

From: CHRISTINE BROCHU, JAMESTOWN TAX ASSESSOR

Subject: ABATEMENTS/ADDENDA OF TAXES FOR THE **March 18, 2019** MEETING

MOTOR VEHICLE ABATEMENTS TO 1999 TAX ROLL

19-1338-05M Spong, John	Uncollectable/ taxpayer is deceased.	\$26.82
----------------------------	--------------------------------------	---------

REAL PROPERTY/TANGIBLE ABATEMENTS TO 2018 TAX ROLL

07-0017-00 Gagne, Denise & Gary Trustees	Plat 2, Lot 200 transferred on 2-28- 2019 to Account 11-0129-90	\$5,631.79
07-0076-90 Gara, Elizabeth M.	Plat 9, Lot 215 transferred on 2-22- 2019 to Account 19-1691-90	\$3,461.33

ADDENDA TO 2018 TAX ROLL

11-0129-90 Kelleher, Calaan & Jane	Plat 2, Lot 200 transferred on 2-28- 2019 from Account 07-0017-00	\$5,631.79
19-1691-90 Swistak, Mark & Julie	Plat 9, Lot 215 transferred on 2-22-2019 from Account 07-0076-90	\$3,461.33

TOTAL ABATEMENTS	\$ 9,119.98
TOTAL ADDENDA	\$ 9,093.12

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

Christine Brochu

CHRISTINE BROCHU
TAX ASSESSOR



TOWN OF JAMESTOWN

One Day Event/Entertainment Application

\$5.00 Application Fee

Date Rec'd _____
Office will enter date _____

All licenses are issued subject to the resolution of debts, taxes and appropriate signatures
(This form can be used with or without vendors)

Please complete the following information:

- Seasonal Event
- Parade
- Race:
 - Bicycle/Wheelchair
 - Run/Jog/Walk/Wheelchair
 - Marine Vessel
- Art/Craft Show
- Theatre/Film Production
- Concert
- Miscellaneous Function (please explain) _____

19 JAN 22 AM 11:05

Name of Event: (if applicable) 43rd Annual Save The Bay Swim

Date of Event: Saturday, July 27, 2019 Hours of Event: 5:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Location of Event: Bridge Authority Lawn Number of people attending: 1,500

Name of Applicant/ Business: Save The Bay

Mailing Address: 100 Save The Bay Drive, Providence RI 02905 Business Phone #: 401-272-3540. Ext 140

Contact Person: Leanne Danielsen Phone Number: 401-272-3540. Ext 140

List the type of entertainment being requested, if applicable (Band, DJ, etc.) Band, food vendors, merchandise sales

Who will the event benefit? Save The Bay

Type of Operation: (Private, State Sponsored, Non-Profit): Non-Profit

R.I. Show Promoter's Permit Number, per RIGL § 44-19-1, (if applicable): N/A

If the applicant is a Non-Profit organization, is it registered with the State? **Yes** **No**

RI Tax ID #: _____ Non-Profit ID #: 05-0343046

Number of Vendors/Peddlers: (circle one) N/A **1-10** 11-20 21-30 31-40 41-50
(\$5.00 each Vendor/Peddler in addition to Application Fee)

A list of vendor/peddler and fee must be submitted to the Town Clerk's Office with this license. Vendor/Peddler list Must include name, address, phone number, date of birth, type of merchandise to be sold and exact location of sales.

What types of items will be sold at this event? Only Save The Bay merchandise

Will food be sold at the location? *If yes, you must contact the R.I. Department of Health* **Yes** **No**

Will alcohol be provided and/or served at this event? *If yes, Alcohol Liability Insurance must be provided* **Yes** **No**

Will traffic control or a public facility be needed? **Yes** **No**

If yes, Please contact the Jamestown Police Department, Public Works Department and/or the Recreation Department for rates and forms for approval.

Note: All applicants must submit a liability insurance policy with coverage in the amount of \$1,000,000 (one million dollars) when using Town owned property. Certificate of insurance: **Yes** **No**

If there is additional information for the Town Council that you would like to add please attach separate correspondence.



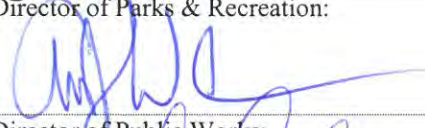
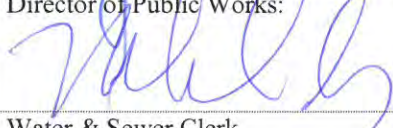


Signature of Applicant: *Maureen Drogala*

Please attend the Town Council meeting on the _____ day of _____, 20____ for Council review.

For Office Use Only

License Fee: \$ _____ Ins. Policy: _____ Ft. Getty Rental Permit: _____

For Approval: Please sign, date & provide approximate cost to Town.

Department	Date	Approximate Cost or Comments
Town Administrator:		
Chief of Police:		
Fire Chief: 	1.22.19	
Zoning Official: 	1-22-19	
Director of Parks & Recreation: 	1/23/19	
Director of Public Works: 	1-22-19	
Water & Sewer Clerk 	1/22/19	11
Tax Collector 	1/22/19	



This application has been **GRANTED/DENIED** by the Jamestown Town Council at a meeting held on the _____ day of _____, 20_____ for the event scheduled for: (date) _____ (time) _____ with a location of _____.

Issued: _____

Cheryl A. Fernstrom, CMC, Town Clerk


Please keep this license on hand for the day of the event.



Town of Jamestown
Finance Department
Town Hall
93 Narragansett Avenue
Jamestown, Rhode Island 02835-1199
401-423-9809 Fax 401-423-7229
Email: ccollins@jamestownri.net

Christina D. Collins
Finance Director

MEMORANDUM

TO: Andrew E. Nota, Town Administrator
FROM: Christina D. Collins, Finance Director 
DATE: March 14, 2019
SUBJECT: Budget to Actual

Attached is Budget to Actual report for the Fiscal Year 2018/2019. The report contains the expenses that have been paid through February, 2019.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions or concerns.

Budget vs Actual - Expenditures
TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RI
For 2/28/2019

Run: 3/13/2019 at 4:12 PM

	Annual Budget	P-T-D Actual	Y-T-D Actual	Remaining \$	% of Budget
1100 7001 70101 00 Salaries	13,800.00	0.00	6,900.00	6,900.00	50.00
1100 7001 70302 00 Fees And Supplies	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	0.00
1100 7001 70305 00 Advertising	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	0.00
Town Council Expenses	15,800.00	0.00	6,900.00	8,900.00	43.67
1100 7002 70101 00 Salaries	120,501.00	9,263.62	78,740.77	41,760.23	65.34
1100 7002 70102 00 Salary, Clerical	67,895.00	4,882.26	45,864.68	22,030.32	67.55
1100 7002 70302 00 Fees And Supplies	2,500.00	42.13	294.76	2,205.24	11.79
1100 7002 70303 00 Travel Expenses	12,000.00	1,079.00	8,027.60	3,972.40	66.90
Town Administrator Expenses	202,896.00	15,267.01	132,927.81	69,968.19	65.52
1100 7003 70101 00 Salaries	5,498.00	211.46	2,960.44	2,537.56	53.85
1100 7003 70302 00 Fees And Supplies	1,600.00	8.00	122.78	1,477.22	7.67
Probate Court Expenses	7,098.00	219.46	3,083.22	4,014.78	43.44
1100 7004 70101 00 Salaries	5,300.00	0.00	2,618.00	2,682.00	49.40
1100 7004 70102 00 Salary, Clerical	1,500.00	197.51	805.52	694.48	53.70
1100 7004 70103 00 Salaries, Moderator & Sergeant	1,450.00	0.00	647.36	802.64	44.65
1100 7004 70104 00 Election Supervisors	4,000.00	0.00	4,425.00	(425.00)	110.63
1100 7004 70112 00 Election - OT	0.00	0.00	770.30	(770.30)	0.00
1100 7004 70302 00 Fees And Supplies	3,000.00	0.00	1,855.39	1,144.61	61.85
1100 7004 70305 00 Advertising And Printing	850.00	196.00	1,357.92	(507.92)	159.76
Election and Town Meeting Expenses	16,100.00	393.51	12,479.49	3,620.51	77.51
1100 7005 70201 00 Professional Services - Legal	115,000.00	8,012.00	58,893.52	56,106.48	51.21
Legal Expenses	115,000.00	8,012.00	58,893.52	56,106.48	51.21
1100 7006 70101 00 Salaries	74,374.00	5,489.58	46,661.43	27,712.57	62.74
1100 7006 70102 00 Salary, Clerical	95,320.00	7,011.44	63,125.94	32,194.06	66.23
1100 7006 70302 00 Fees, Supplies & Dues	30,000.00	1,433.88	14,138.80	15,861.20	47.13
1100 7006 70305 00 Advertising	2,700.00	(150.80)	2,046.20	653.80	75.79
Clerks And Records Expenses	202,394.00	13,784.10	125,972.37	76,421.63	62.24
1100 7007 70101 00 Salaries	84,496.00	5,960.68	57,672.51	26,823.49	68.25
1100 7007 70102 00 Salary, Clerical	40,239.00	2,826.76	27,012.92	13,226.08	67.13
1100 7007 70201 00 Planning Commission	7,150.00	0.00	0.00	7,150.00	0.00
1100 7007 70302 00 Fees, Supplies & Dues	5,500.00	806.95	2,654.12	2,845.88	48.26
1100 7007 70305 00 Advertising	400.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	0.00
Planning Expenses	137,785.00	9,594.39	87,339.55	50,445.45	63.39
1100 7008 70201 00 Salaries, Zoning Board	8,000.00	325.00	2,375.00	5,625.00	29.69
1100 7008 70302 00 Fees, Supplies & Dues	1,500.00	(632.04)	(319.90)	1,819.90	(21.33)
Zoning Expenses	9,500.00	(307.04)	2,055.10	7,444.90	21.63
1100 7009 70900 00 Social Security Tax	305,000.00	21,420.63	200,183.00	104,817.00	65.63
1100 7009 70901 00 Blue Cross/Delta Dental	686,000.00	0.00	291,832.03	394,167.97	42.54
1100 7009 70902 00 Worker's Compensation	85,000.00	2,482.00	81,788.66	3,211.34	96.22
1100 7009 70903 00 Retirement System	300,000.00	19,637.25	158,576.17	141,423.83	52.86
1100 7009 70906 00 Life Insurance	11,000.00	2,005.26	7,940.72	3,059.28	72.19
1100 7009 70907 00 General Liability Insurance	112,000.00	0.00	106,504.02	5,495.98	95.09
1100 7009 70910 00 Salary Adjustment	12,937.00	0.00	0.00	12,937.00	0.00
1100 7009 70912 00 OPEB	25,000.00	0.00	0.00	25,000.00	0.00
1100 7009 70920 00 Police Retiree Health	119,642.00	398.00	61,458.58	58,183.42	51.37
Personnel Expenses	1,656,579.00	45,943.14	908,283.18	748,295.82	54.83
1100 7010 70100 00 Salary, Finance Director	99,720.00	7,005.24	68,196.01	31,523.99	68.39
1100 7010 70101 00 Salaries- Dep. Tax Collector	70,046.00	5,047.72	45,235.59	24,810.41	64.58
1100 7010 70102 00 IT- Consultant	45,000.00	4,030.00	24,935.00	20,065.00	55.41
1100 7010 70201 00 Professional Services	21,000.00	1,158.35	9,031.34	11,968.66	43.01
1100 7010 70302 00 Fees, Supplies & Dues	21,000.00	4,017.15	14,621.10	6,378.90	69.62
Finance Expenses	256,766.00	21,258.46	162,019.04	94,746.96	63.10
1100 7011 70101 00 Salaries	70,212.00	5,400.96	45,908.16	24,303.84	65.39
1100 7011 70302 00 Fees, Supplies, Dues	13,000.00	77.64	13,451.30	(451.30)	103.47
1100 7011 70305 00 Advertising	1,100.00	0.00	601.00	499.00	54.64
Tax Assessor Expenses	84,312.00	5,478.60	59,960.46	24,351.54	71.12
1100 7012 70201 00 Professional Services	22,000.00	0.00	24,735.00	(2,735.00)	112.43
Audit of Accounts Expenses	22,000.00	0.00	24,735.00	(2,735.00)	112.43

Budget vs Actual - Expenditures
TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RI
For 2/28/2019

Run: 3/13/2019 at 4:12 PM

	Annual Budget	P-T-D Actual	Y-T-D Actual	Remaining \$	% of Budget
1100 7030 70302 00 EMA- SUPPLIES	7,500.00	0.00	3,780.69	3,719.31	50.41
EMA Expenses	7,500.00	0.00	3,780.69	3,719.31	50.41
1100 7031 70100 00 Salary, Police Chief	100,107.00	7,440.14	66,626.46	33,480.54	66.56
1100 7031 70101 00 Salaries - Police	793,949.00	58,023.83	483,884.47	310,064.53	60.95
1100 7031 70102 00 Police Longevity	50,928.00	0.00	17,079.68	33,848.32	33.54
1100 7031 70103 00 Police Benefits	47,059.00	3,615.31	35,942.62	11,116.38	76.38
1100 7031 70104 00 Police - OT	150,000.00	9,938.04	130,793.46	19,206.54	87.20
1100 7031 70105 00 Police Retirement	208,159.00	0.00	0.00	208,159.00	0.00
1100 7031 70111 00 Salary - Dispatch/Admin/Seasonal	220,094.00	18,806.57	145,333.51	74,760.49	66.03
1100 7031 70112 00 Dispatch, Longevity	11,288.00	0.00	5,837.50	5,450.50	51.71
1100 7031 70113 00 Dispatch - Benefits	10,929.00	840.72	7,480.20	3,448.80	68.44
1100 7031 70114 00 Dispatch - OT	15,000.00	270.47	13,516.04	1,483.96	90.11
1100 7031 70302 00 Fees & Supplies	21,000.00	965.01	10,174.36	10,825.64	48.45
1100 7031 70303 00 Computer Maintenance	18,500.00	537.50	18,585.46	(85.46)	100.46
1100 7031 70307 00 Building Maintenance	5,000.00	125.00	2,405.01	2,594.99	48.10
1100 7031 70308 00 Vehicle Insurance	8,197.00	0.00	8,197.00	0.00	100.00
1100 7031 70309 00 Telephone	14,500.00	978.25	7,894.40	6,605.60	54.44
1100 7031 70310 00 Personal Equipment	8,000.00	288.50	1,530.34	6,469.66	19.13
1100 7031 70311 00 Maintenance Of Uniforms	30,150.00	0.00	0.00	30,150.00	0.00
1100 7031 70312 00 Ammunition And Supplies	2,500.00	0.00	539.17	1,960.83	21.57
1100 7031 70313 00 Maintenance Of Police Cars	13,500.00	2,276.45	8,545.55	4,954.45	63.30
1100 7031 70314 00 Gas & Tires	27,000.00	2,235.35	17,971.14	9,028.86	66.56
1100 7031 70315 00 Training Of Members	15,000.00	0.00	7,301.10	7,698.90	48.67
1100 7031 70317 00 Maintenance Of Radio System	8,000.00	0.00	1,851.54	6,148.46	23.14
1100 7031 70318 00 Equipment	4,000.00	59.40	530.13	3,469.87	13.25
1100 7031 70322 00 Dispatch Uniforms	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00	100.00
Police Protection Expenses	1,784,860.00	106,400.54	994,019.14	790,840.86	55.69
1100 7032 70100 00 Fire Chief/Fire Inspector	59,870.00	0.00	25,217.05	34,652.95	42.12
1100 7032 70102 00 Stipend, Deputy Fire Chief	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00
1100 7032 70103 00 Stipend - Fire Inspector	18,633.00	0.00	7,831.25	10,801.75	42.03
1100 7032 70104 00 Fire Dept. Incentive Program	70,000.00	0.00	(1,400.00)	71,400.00	(2.00)
1100 7032 70105 00 Equip/Safety Maint. - Per Diem	20,000.00	1,600.00	11,700.00	8,300.00	58.50
1100 7032 70201 00 Service Cleaning Contract	6,720.00	0.00	3,913.00	2,807.00	58.23
1100 7032 70302 00 Fees And Supplies	5,000.00	588.64	4,736.99	263.01	94.74
1100 7032 70308 00 Vehicle Insurance	63,000.00	673.00	36,014.50	26,985.50	57.17
1100 7032 70309 00 Telephone	8,800.00	496.45	5,981.59	2,818.41	67.97
1100 7032 70313 00 Maintenance Of Fire Apparatus	27,000.00	1,772.09	23,723.04	3,276.96	87.86
1100 7032 70314 00 Gas, Tires & Oil	13,000.00	896.82	9,131.89	3,868.11	70.25
1100 7032 70315 00 Training Of Members	8,000.00	0.00	3,325.00	4,675.00	41.56
1100 7032 70317 00 Maintenance Of Radio System	5,500.00	295.26	295.26	5,204.74	5.37
1100 7032 70321 00 Electricity	15,600.00	0.00	8,496.23	7,103.77	54.46
1100 7032 70323 00 Oxygen & Air Packs	4,000.00	0.00	1,484.60	2,515.40	37.12
1100 7032 70324 00 Water	1,400.00	0.00	681.68	718.32	48.69
1100 7032 70325 00 Fire Equipment	14,000.00	171.07	8,012.09	5,987.91	57.23
1100 7032 70326 00 Fire Ext. Agent	2,200.00	0.00	1,801.50	398.50	81.89
1100 7032 70343 00 Heating	13,000.00	1,545.86	5,727.40	7,272.60	44.06
1100 7032 70344 00 Repairs And Maintenance	13,000.00	337.02	11,638.71	1,361.29	89.53
1100 7032 70399 00 Subscriptions & Journals	425.00	0.00	224.00	201.00	52.71
1100 7032 70900 00 Social Security Tax	6,005.00	0.00	0.00	6,005.00	0.00
1100 7032 70903 00 Fire Chief - Benefit	5,987.00	0.00	5,987.00	0.00	100.00
Fire Protection Expenses	383,140.00	8,376.21	174,522.78	208,617.22	45.55
1100 7033 70102 00 Salary, EMS Director	30,295.00	0.00	13,051.89	17,243.11	43.08
1100 7033 70103 00 Stipend - Medical Director	5,000.00	0.00	4,887.96	112.04	97.76
1100 7033 70104 00 ALS - Per Diem	192,720.00	14,784.00	118,272.00	74,448.00	61.37
1100 7033 70105 00 EMS Incentive Program	80,000.00	0.00	(1,444.92)	81,444.92	(1.81)
1100 7033 70106 00 EMT INSTRUCTORS	0.00	900.00	7,025.00	(7,025.00)	0.00
1100 7033 70302 00 Fees And Supplies	5,000.00	361.26	2,624.17	2,375.83	52.48
1100 7033 70308 00 Vehicle Insurance	29,650.00	0.00	19,965.00	9,685.00	67.34
1100 7033 70311 00 Maintenance Of Uniforms	8,000.00	1,358.60	1,971.54	6,028.46	24.64
1100 7033 70313 00 Maintenance of Vehicles	10,000.00	0.00	2,313.10	7,686.90	23.13
1100 7033 70315 00 Training Of Members	22,500.00	0.00	9,986.88	12,513.12	44.39
1100 7033 70330 00 EMS Building	8,000.00	848.82	3,335.93	4,664.07	41.70
1100 7033 70333 00 Ambulance Medical	20,000.00	256.50	11,308.92	8,691.08	56.54
1100 7033 70900 00 Social Security Tax	2,330.00	0.00	3,649.17	(1,319.17)	156.62
EMS Expenses	413,495.00	18,509.18	196,946.64	216,548.36	47.63
1100 7034 70101 00 Salary - Building Inspector	69,867.00	5,374.40	45,682.40	24,184.60	65.38
1100 7034 70102 00 Salary, Clerical	27,820.00	1,980.32	19,109.89	8,710.11	68.69

Budget vs Actual - Expenditures
TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RI
For 2/28/2019

Run: 3/13/2019 at 4:12 PM

	Annual Budget	P-T-D Actual	Y-T-D Actual	Remaining \$	% of Budget
1100 7034 70117 00 Salary, Electrical Inspector	10,000.00	277.77	7,777.76	2,222.24	77.78
1100 7034 70118 00 Salary, Plumbing Inspector	5,000.00	416.67	1,666.68	3,333.32	33.33
1100 7034 70119 00 Salary, Mechanical Inspector	5,000.00	416.67	3,333.36	1,666.64	66.67
1100 7034 70302 00 Supplies And Expenses	4,500.00	527.28	3,932.32	567.68	87.38
1100 7034 70328 00 Hydrant Rental	165,000.00	0.00	0.00	165,000.00	0.00
Protection Services Expenses	287,187.00	8,993.11	81,502.41	205,684.59	28.38
1100 7041 70101 00 Salaries	55,839.00	3,822.36	32,490.06	23,348.94	58.19
1100 7041 70302 00 Fees And Supplies	1,000.00	0.00	174.21	825.79	17.42
Public Works Administration Expenses	56,839.00	3,822.36	32,664.27	24,174.73	57.47
1100 7042 70101 00 Salaries	42,204.00	3,246.43	27,555.06	14,648.94	65.29
1100 7042 70103 00 Intern	9,000.00	232.50	6,877.50	2,122.50	76.42
1100 7042 70302 00 Fees And Supplies	1,200.00	59.26	355.60	844.40	29.63
Engineering Expenses	52,404.00	3,538.19	34,788.16	17,615.84	66.38
1100 7043 70100 00 Salary, Highway Supervisor	72,262.00	5,284.84	44,921.14	27,340.86	62.16
1100 7043 70101 00 Salaries - Public Works	696,000.00	48,127.05	416,998.99	279,001.01	59.91
1100 7043 70104 00 Highway -OT	0.00	930.29	12,895.88	(12,895.88)	0.00
1100 7043 70308 00 Vehicle Insurance	14,520.00	0.00	14,520.00	0.00	100.00
1100 7043 70313 00 Upkeep Of Equipment	80,000.00	3,231.93	91,717.96	(11,717.96)	114.65
1100 7043 70314 00 Oil And Gas	65,000.00	4,117.20	33,162.80	31,837.20	51.02
1100 7043 70330 00 Sand And Gravel	15,000.00	0.00	2,597.12	12,402.88	17.31
1100 7043 70331 00 Cold Patch	17,000.00	2,245.95	5,085.13	11,914.87	29.91
1100 7043 70333 00 Other Road Supplies	14,500.00	1,914.90	11,301.18	3,198.82	77.94
1100 7043 70334 00 Equipment Rental	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00	0.00
1100 7043 70335 00 License - Contractual	5,100.00	0.00	6,000.00	(900.00)	117.65
1100 7043 70336 00 Clothing	5,500.00	99.99	209.98	5,290.02	3.82
1100 7043 70399 00 Safety And Licensing	3,000.00	497.75	3,419.00	(419.00)	113.97
Highway Expenses	990,382.00	66,449.90	642,829.18	347,552.82	64.91
1100 7044 70101 00 Snow Removal - OT	28,000.00	1,790.98	2,965.21	25,034.79	10.59
1100 7044 70337 00 Equipment And Supplies	49,000.00	11,804.48	25,927.69	23,072.31	52.91
Snow Removal Expenses	77,000.00	13,595.46	28,892.90	48,107.10	37.52
1100 7045 70101 00 Salaries	66,174.00	5,048.53	41,442.83	24,731.17	62.63
1100 7045 70309 00 Telephone	650.00	64.55	355.27	294.73	54.66
1100 7045 70321 00 Electricity	1,100.00	127.75	658.29	441.71	59.84
1100 7045 70340 00 Maintenance And Testing	41,000.00	190.00	8,832.35	32,167.65	21.54
1100 7045 70341 00 Transfer And Trucking	335,000.00	23,856.05	220,069.00	114,931.00	65.69
1100 7045 70350 00 Hazardous Waste Recycling	300.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00
Waste Removal Expenses	444,224.00	29,286.88	271,357.74	172,866.26	61.09
1100 7046 70321 00 Electricity	67,500.00	6,404.31	38,849.47	28,650.53	57.55
Street Lighting Expenses	67,500.00	6,404.31	38,849.47	28,650.53	57.55
1100 7047 70101 00 Salaries	11,250.00	0.00	500.00	10,750.00	4.44
1100 7047 70302 00 Fees And Supplies	1,800.00	43.50	138.50	1,661.50	7.69
1100 7047 70360 00 Tree Pruning	15,000.00	2,040.00	20,234.00	(5,234.00)	134.89
1100 7047 70370 00 Purchase Of Trees	6,000.00	0.00	200.00	5,800.00	3.33
Tree Warden Expenses	34,050.00	2,083.50	21,072.50	12,977.50	61.89
1100 7048 70342 00 Town Cemetery And Parade	2,100.00	0.00	689.65	1,410.35	32.84
Other Public Works Expenses	2,100.00	0.00	689.65	1,410.35	32.84
1100 7049 70101 00 Cleaning Contracts	65,000.00	3,055.57	31,255.56	33,744.44	48.09
1100 7049 70302 00 Supplies	5,000.00	422.45	3,348.26	1,651.74	66.97
1100 7049 70309 00 Telephone	15,500.00	1,035.80	10,665.74	4,834.26	68.81
1100 7049 70321 00 Electricity	55,000.00	3,764.15	29,650.44	25,349.56	53.91
1100 7049 70324 00 Water	9,000.00	56.25	3,374.27	5,625.73	37.49
1100 7049 70343 00 Heating	40,000.00	6,584.16	21,092.52	18,907.48	52.73
1100 7049 70344 00 Repairs And Maintenance	50,000.00	2,615.28	27,212.47	22,787.53	54.42
1100 7049 70375 00 Landscape	7,500.00	100.00	4,659.96	2,840.04	62.13
Public Buildings Expenses	247,000.00	17,633.66	131,259.22	115,740.78	53.14
1100 7060 70456 00 Visiting Nurse/Mental Health	31,500.00	0.00	9,000.00	22,500.00	28.57
General Expenses	31,500.00	0.00	9,000.00	22,500.00	28.57
1100 7061 70302 00 Fees And Supplies	7,500.00	0.00	0.00	7,500.00	0.00
1100 7061 70306 00 Tick Tack Force	15,000.00	0.00	700.00	14,300.00	4.67
Animal Control Expenses	22,500.00	0.00	700.00	21,800.00	3.11

Budget vs Actual - Expenditures
TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RI
For 2/28/2019

Run: 3/13/2019 at 4:12 PM

	Annual Budget	P-T-D Actual	Y-T-D Actual	Remaining \$	% of Budget
1100 7065 70101 00 Salaries	69,620.00	5,328.99	42,777.23	26,842.77	61.44
1100 7065 70201 00 Cleaning Contract	0.00	425.00	3,400.00	(3,400.00)	0.00
1100 7065 70302 00 Fees, Supplies & Dues	4,000.00	269.60	3,529.28	470.72	88.23
1100 7065 70309 00 Telephones	2,500.00	217.39	1,719.24	780.76	68.77
1100 7065 70321 00 Electricity	5,000.00	1,130.58	2,742.90	2,257.10	54.86
1100 7065 70324 00 Water	1,000.00	0.00	595.42	404.58	59.54
1100 7065 70341 00 Trash Removal	400.00	30.00	243.00	157.00	60.75
1100 7065 70343 00 Heat	4,000.00	1,011.50	2,619.40	1,380.60	65.49
1100 7065 70344 00 Repairs & Maintenance	11,100.00	488.84	2,856.21	8,243.79	25.73
1100 7065 70380 00 Program	5,000.00	0.00	4,161.85	838.15	83.24
Total Expenses	102,620.00	8,901.90	64,644.53	37,975.47	62.99
1100 7070 70100 00 Salary, Library Director	76,340.00	8,199.08	50,787.23	25,552.77	66.53
1100 7070 70101 00 Salaries	174,940.00	12,956.01	115,441.08	59,498.92	65.99
1100 7070 70104 00 Library-OT	0.00	0.00	472.75	(472.75)	0.00
1100 7070 70302 00 Fees And Supplies	8,250.00	3,545.98	6,720.82	1,529.18	81.46
1100 7070 70308 00 Insurance	15,549.00	0.00	15,549.00	0.00	100.00
1100 7070 70309 00 Telephone	1,000.00	0.00	209.26	790.74	20.93
1100 7070 70310 00 Equipment	1,000.00	96.34	558.35	441.65	55.84
1100 7070 70321 00 Electricity	21,000.00	1,275.37	11,300.05	9,699.95	53.81
1100 7070 70343 00 Heating	17,000.00	2,725.13	7,937.97	9,062.03	46.69
1100 7070 70344 00 Repairs And Maintenance	19,000.00	1,673.34	10,666.20	8,333.80	56.14
1100 7070 70345 00 Computer Repairs And Maintenanc	6,000.00	480.00	4,953.00	1,047.00	82.55
1100 7070 70351 00 Books And Periodicals	15,000.00	1,617.53	13,481.40	1,518.60	89.88
1100 7070 70352 00 Books - State Aid	123,716.00	4,309.11	57,455.33	66,260.67	46.44
1100 7070 70353 00 Library State Aid - OT	0.00	814.62	3,649.96	(3,649.96)	0.00
1100 7070 70355 00 CREDITS (LIB SALES & GIFTS)	0.00	(68.57)	(4,355.01)	4,355.01	0.00
1100 7070 70375 00 Landscaping	4,700.00	0.00	251.75	4,448.25	5.36
Library Expenses	483,495.00	37,623.94	295,079.14	188,415.86	61.03
1100 7080 70101 00 Salary- Recreation Director	69,867.00	5,374.38	45,682.23	24,184.77	65.38
1100 7080 70102 00 Salaries- Recreation Staff	177,046.00	16,299.88	124,183.53	52,862.47	70.14
1100 7080 70104 00 Salaries -Teen Center Support Staff	16,000.00	1,717.50	9,210.88	6,789.12	57.57
1100 7080 70105 00 Seasonal Support Staff	139,500.00	3,546.51	144,690.65	(5,190.65)	103.72
1100 7080 70112 00 Recreation - OT	0.00	17.98	1,958.61	(1,958.61)	0.00
1100 7080 70115 00 Seasonal - OT	0.00	0.00	336.00	(336.00)	0.00
1100 7080 70302 00 Supplies	6,200.00	211.72	5,230.58	969.42	84.36
1100 7080 70305 00 Advertising	4,000.00	385.00	3,235.00	765.00	80.88
1100 7080 70308 00 Vehicle Insurance	7,830.00	0.00	7,830.00	0.00	100.00
1100 7080 70309 00 Telephone	3,300.00	85.11	819.35	2,480.65	24.83
1100 7080 70310 00 Equipment	4,000.00	222.23	2,105.26	1,894.74	52.63
1100 7080 70314 00 Gas And Oil	12,000.00	267.79	5,963.26	6,036.74	49.69
1100 7080 70321 00 Electricity	27,000.00	186.13	17,021.43	9,978.57	63.04
1100 7080 70322 00 Fort Getty Water Removal	9,000.00	0.00	8,412.50	587.50	93.47
1100 7080 70323 00 Shores Beach/Sanitary Faciliti	3,800.00	0.00	1,865.00	1,935.00	49.08
1100 7080 70324 00 Water	14,000.00	0.00	37,683.79	(23,683.79)	269.17
1100 7080 70341 00 Trash Removal	10,000.00	398.00	7,104.00	2,896.00	71.04
1100 7080 70344 00 Repairs, Maintenance And Impro	23,000.00	225.12	19,351.67	3,648.33	84.14
1100 7080 70382 00 Summer Program	3,500.00	0.00	4,135.00	(635.00)	118.14
1100 7080 70383 00 Winter Program	1,200.00	0.00	971.69	228.31	80.97
Parks, Beaches & Recreation Expenses	531,243.00	28,937.35	447,790.43	83,452.57	84.29
1100 7090 70504 00 Payment Of Principal - Town	743,047.00	31,903.23	303,046.84	440,000.16	40.78
1100 7090 70505 00 Payment Of Interest - Town	201,475.00	2,910.60	106,249.85	95,225.15	52.74
1100 7090 70506 00 School- Principal	0.00	0.00	249,900.00	(249,900.00)	0.00
1100 7090 70507 00 School - Interest	0.00	0.00	6,590.00	(6,590.00)	0.00
1100 7090 79000 00 Transfer of Capital Budget	971,200.00	0.00	0.00	971,200.00	0.00
Debt Service Expenses	1,915,722.00	34,813.83	665,786.69	1,249,935.31	34.75
1100 7092 70527 00 Incidentals And Emergencies	50,000.00	0.00	3,844.00	46,156.00	7.69
1100 7092 70530 00 Conservation Commission	2,200.00	0.00	150.00	2,050.00	6.82
1100 7092 70533 00 Eastern RI Conservation District	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00	0.00	100.00
1100 7092 70550 00 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	4,000.00	0.00	1,028.85	2,971.15	25.72
1100 7092 70570 00 RI Economic Development	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	100.00
Other Expenses	62,200.00	0.00	11,022.85	51,177.15	17.72
Total Department Expenses	10,723,191.00	515,013.95	5,731,847.13	4,991,343.87	53.45



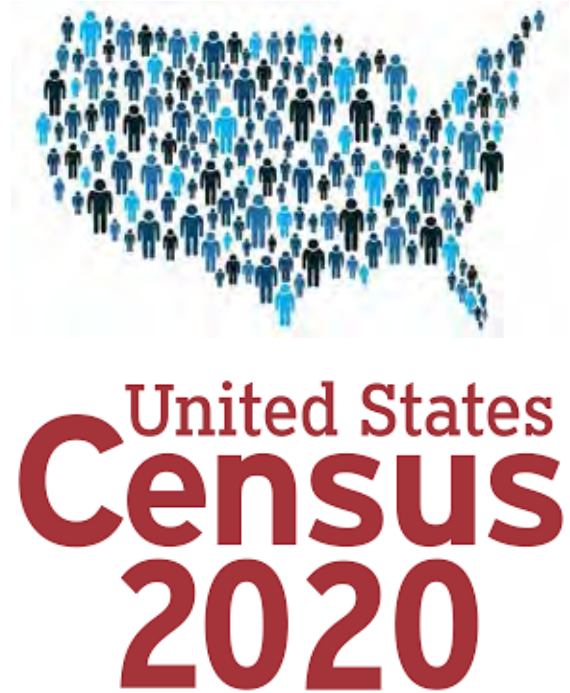
March 2019

RI Complete Count Committee Begins Work

In preparation for the 2020 Census, Governor Raimondo has issued an [Executive Order](#) that forms a Complete Count Committee to ensure that every person in the State is counted. Committee members are volunteers who include representatives of agencies that provide services to what is known as "hard-to-count" populations, which include children, the homeless, college students, and people with low English proficiency. There are over forty-five organizations represented on the Committee: the ultimate goal is to create outreach methods and materials to target these populations and develop awareness, trust, and knowledge about the importance of completing the Census.

The Division of Statewide Planning is charged with convening meetings of the Committee and providing staff support to the Committee and its eight sub-committees.

For more information, contact Supervising Planner Vin Flood at Vincent.Flood@doa.ri.gov.



Our New Mission Statement

The Division of Statewide Planning recently had a day-long staff retreat to create a new mission statement for the Division that will help guide our future work. Following the retreat, staff were asked to submit their version of a mission statement, to choose the most relevant components of the 18 statements submitted, and, ultimately, to vote on one of three options created from the original eighteen. The resulting Mission Statement was then polished by several advisory groups.

"The Division of Statewide Planning promotes and encourages best practices for the balanced growth and development of the State of Rhode Island. We do so by:

- Connecting agencies, communities, and organizations;
- Guiding land use and transportation choices; and
- Promoting continuous, cooperative, and comprehensive application of planning principles, along with data-driven analysis, to create and implement State, regional, and local plans.

Our goal is to ensure equitable, sustainable, and resilient development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the needs of the future."

From the Associate Director

In like a lion! Well, March has certainly stormed into New England, dropping a variable amount of snow on Saturday morning, and a rather more significant snowfall today, Monday, March 4th. As with many challenges we face at this time of year, only so much advance planning can be done: we need to be adaptable and able to manage change.

Some of you may be aware that in my copious free time (you can probably hear the sarcasm in my tone and see me rolling my eyes from right there, where you're sitting) I manage a winter farmers' market. Why take on an additional burden? Because there was no Market Manager going into the winter season, and someone had to do it. However, I have found it remarkable how the market and my daily work during the week mirror each other. There are egos involved, there are issues of communication, there is not enough time to do everything necessary, and there are judgment calls to be made: not everyone is going to agree with everything you decide, but if you involve the stakeholders, at least everyone can understand what went into the decision.

Underlying everything else, there's one basic reason why I get up at the crack of dawn: I care. Despite the hiccups in process, the occasional public excoriation, the personality conflicts, the tough choices and limited resources, the hard work necessary to move the

needle, the endless meetings: I think both the Division of Statewide Planning and my farmers' market are the vehicles necessary to implement and manage change, and to develop the adaptability necessary to grow policies, plan, relationships, and communities that preserve the best features of the Ocean State while moving toward a better future.

So March comes in like a lion, and it may or may not go out like a lamb. Frankly, climate change means that the weather folklore we mention, without a second thought, may no longer hold true. We're going to have to develop new paradigms as we step into the future. *"The only thing constant is change."* ~ [Heraclitus](#)

Round-table on Solar Siting



On March 1, Statewide Planning convened another Planners' Round-table for RI municipal planners to learn and share ideas. This month's session featured a presentation on [the State's final guidance for solar facility siting](#) by Statewide Planning and the RI Office of Energy Resources. Many municipalities around the State have been struggling with multiple applications for large-scale facilities that have overwhelmed planning staff and planning boards.

Planners from seventeen municipalities discussed the guidance, the application process, energy storage, tax assessment, and other issues. For more information about the solar siting guidance, contact Nancy Hess, Supervising Planner, at Nancy.Hess@doa.ri.gov.

RI Planner Spotlight

Diane Williamson is the Director of Community Development for the Town of Bristol. She started with the Town in 1995 as the Planner and became the Director in 2005. Diane provides staff assistance to the Planning Board and serves as the Administrative Officer. Her other duties include assisting in the long range planning for the Town, grant administration, and overseeing the functions of the Department, which includes planning, zoning, building, and historic district. Diane received her Master's Degree in Community Planning and Area Development from URI. Diane is accredited by the American Institute of Certified Planners and is also a Certified Floodplain



Manager. Diane was recently appointed to serve on the State Planning Council's Technical Committee. Her current interests are climate change, green infrastructure, and healthy communities: one of the things she loves to do is to engage with the local school students—elementary through university— and share real world planning experiences with them. When not at work, Diane enjoys thrifting, traveling, knitting, reading books with her cats, and “researching” breweries with her husband. Contact Diane at DWilliamson@bristolri.gov.

Upcoming Meetings

State Planning Council

March 14 at 9AM

DOA Conference Room 2A
One Capitol Hill, Providence

Transportation Advisory Committee

March 28 at 5:30PM

DOA Conference Room 2A
One Capitol Hill, Providence

Technical Committee

April 5 at 9AM

DOA Conference Room 2A
One Capitol Hill, Providence

RIGIS Executive Committee

March 21 at 2PM

USDA-NRS Building
60 Quaker Lane, Warwick

All meetings are open to the public.

PHOTO TRIVIA:

Do you know where in RI this building is located?

See the answer at the bottom of the newsletter.



Upcoming Events

March 9 RI Land and Water Summit. Who should attend the Summit? Board members, volunteers and staff from Watershed Councils, Land Trusts and Conservation Commissions ... and anyone interested in land and watershed conservation! [Registration](#) is \$55 until February 23; \$80 thereafter. Time: 8A-4P.

- Location: URI Memorial Union, 50 Lower College Road, Kingston.

March 15 "[Smart Buildings/Smart Cities: Opportunities for Designers](#)." Smart buildings are emerging as a connected Internet of Buildings, leading to urban environments becoming Smart Cities. Learn how leading firms are using technology as the basis of design for the physical world while capitalizing on the management of the digital world of Smart Cities. Time: 8A-10A. Cost: \$50. Please respond with your reservation by March 8 to: mvalois@acec-ri.org.

- Location: Providence Marriott, 1 Orms Street, Providence

March 21 [URI Landscape Architecture Lecture](#) Gina Ford, Principal- Agency Landscape + Planning, Boston. Lecture Title: At the Water's Edge: Case Studies in Riverfront and Coastal Restoration. Time: 7PM.

- Location: The Beaupre Center for Chemical & Forensic Sciences, Room 105A, 140 Flagg Road, Kingston, RI.

March 26 "[The CT Community Connectivity Program: Road Safety Audits to Accommodate Bicycles and Pedestrians](#)." Speaker: Patrick Zapatka, Planner- CT DOT. Time: 12PM-1PM. For more information and to RSVP, contact Roberta.Groch@doa.ri.gov (1.0 CM). Sponsored by the Division of Statewide Planning and APA-RI.

- Location: DOA Conference Room 2A, 1 Capitol Hill, Providence.

March 27 "[Alternative Tools for Encouraging Alternative Transportation](#)." Adequate sidewalks and bike lanes alone may not make a trip outside the car enjoyable in and of themselves. So what else can be done? This workshop will explore tools to make being a pedestrian or bicyclist more enjoyable, sociable, safer, and fun. Walking tour to follow! Free, but [registration](#) is required. Time: 10:30A to noon. (1.5 CM)

- Location: 1 Empire Street, Providence.

April 5 "[The Future of Transportation Funding: 2019](#)." Speaker: Terrance J. Regan, Adjunct Professor, City Planning & Urban Affairs- Boston University. Time: 12:15PM-1:15PM. For more information and to RSVP, contact Roberta.Groch@doa.ri.gov (1.0 CM). Sponsored by the Division of Statewide Planning and APA-RI.

- Location: DOA Conference Room 2A, 1 Capitol Hill, Providence.

April 6 "[Preservation, Recreation and Sport: The 34th Annual RI Statewide Historic Preservation Conference](#)." All conference updates, registration and information are on the conference website. For more information, contact ripresconf@gmail.com or call Janet Balletto at 401-222-2078.

- Location: East Providence (multiple locations: see website for [details](#)).
-

Grant Opportunities

March 29 Deadline for [Resilient Rhody: Municipal Resilience Program](#). For municipalities that wish to assess their vulnerability to and prepare for climate change impacts, build community resilience, and receive designation as a Resilient Rhody Municipal Resilience Program (MRP) municipality. Designation will be given to municipalities who complete a Community Resilience Building (CRB) workshop process. Municipalities who complete this CRB process and develop a final summary of findings report will be eligible to apply for MRP implementation funds. Three municipalities will be selected in this first round of the program.

March 30 Deadline for [Historic Revitalization Subgrant Program](#) (HRSP), Department of the Interior/National Park Service. The goal of this program is to support the rehabilitation of historic properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Applicants must make subgrants for physical preservation projects within the jurisdiction of the applicant. Project must be in communities defined as "rural" by the US Bureau of the Census. Award Ceiling: \$750,000; award floor: \$100,000. Opportunity #P19AS00015 on [Grants.gov](#)

April 11 [Archives Collaboratives: Planning Grant](#) deadline. The National Historical Publications and Records Commission seeks projects that will make collections from small and under-represented archives more readily available for public discovery and use. The grant program will fund best practices, tools, and techniques among member organizations; assess institutional strengths and opportunities; and develop plans and management structures for long-term sustainability and growth. Archives Collaboratives must consist of three or more organizations.

April 11 [National Endowment for the Arts' Challenge America](#) grant deadline. offers support primarily to small and mid-sized organizations for projects that extend the reach of the arts to under-served populations -- those whose opportunities to experience the arts are limited by geography, ethnicity, economics, or disability. Grants are for a fixed amount of \$10,000 and require a minimum \$10,000 match.

April 17 [AARP Community Challenge grant](#) program funds community-based "quick-action" projects related to housing, transportation, smart cities and public spaces. The goal is to spark change and build momentum to improve livability for people of all ages. Grants can range from several hundred dollars for smaller short-term activities to several thousand for larger projects. All projects must be completed by November 4, 2019.

Planning Articles of Interest

[Hope Mill moving forward after Town appeal denied](#)

[Despite Uber and Lyft, urban car-ownership is growing](#)

[Waterfront quandary: restoration or redevelopment?](#)

[How NIMBYs made "backyard" mean "entire neighborhood"](#)

[Three-fourths of nation's businesses don't have paid employees](#)

[Homes lose \\$15.8 billion in value as seas rise, Maine to Mississippi](#)

Outdoor Recreation Survey



We want to hear from you! Tell us your thoughts about outdoor recreation opportunities in Rhode Island:

- Do you fish, camp, bike, hike, walk, skateboard?
- What kinds of outdoor activities would you like to do more often?
- Why do you like to be active outside?
- What would get you outside more often?

The Rhode Island Division of Statewide Planning and the Department of Environmental Management are seeking public input on outdoor recreation across our State to help inform the *Rhode Island Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* ("SCORP") update. Feedback will help us create better outdoor opportunities for all Rhode Islanders and visitors and will be used to help prioritize funding for future outdoor recreation projects. Please fill out the [Rhode Island Outdoor Recreation Survey](#) to make your voice heard.

Check out our website for plans, maps, publications, and more!

www.planning.ri.gov

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PHOTO TRIVIA ANSWER:
Firemen's Museum (1846)

Warren
Photo: R. Groch

From: Gregory Ohadoma <gregory@greenenergyconsumers.org>
Subject: Community Choice Electricity Aggregation
Date: March 11, 2019 at 3:05:42 PM EDT

Dear Council President White,

Green Energy Consumers (formerly known as People's Power & Light and Mass Energy) is a nonprofit working to harness the power of energy consumers to speed the transition to a low-carbon future. **I am writing to you to inform you that Jamestown can take advantage of community choice electricity aggregation and specifically, our model called Green Municipal Aggregation (GMA).**

In 2017, Green Energy Consumers successfully pushed for community choice electricity aggregation in the Rhode Island legislative session. The municipal aggregation law enables towns and cities to help residents and small businesses save money on their electric bills while increasing renewable energy content beyond that required by the state's mandatory Renewable Energy Standard. This is a major victory that gives consumers more energy choices. It allows a city or town to negotiate its own contract with an electricity supplier for all the residents and small businesses within that municipality. We encourage your community to pursue Green Municipal Aggregation to go from renewable energy access for some to renewable energy access for all.

In the neighboring state of Massachusetts, ten communities have successfully adopted and implemented GMA. GMA has proven to be an effective at providing renewable energy access to all at affordable costs while keeping electricity rates competitive and stable, even producing significant savings. For example, the Town of Dedham who chose to add 5% more renewables has saved its residents over \$1 million since their GMA program launched in 2016, and Brookline who chose to add 25% more new renewables above state law is saving an upward of \$3 million. Learn more at: www.greenenergyconsumers.org/aggregation

To learn even more about green municipal aggregation and how it's working, see the attached report.

There are many reasons Green Municipal Aggregation can help Jamestown support its economy and environment. If you would like to discuss the benefits of community choice electricity, or green municipal aggregation, or are interested in pursuing it, please contact me at 401-861-6111 x203 or Gregory@greenenergyconsumers.org.

We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

Gregory Ohadoma
Program Associate for Marketing & Outreach

P.S. We would love if you could join us at Spring into Energy, a clean energy forum hosted by the Audubon Society of RI and Green Energy Consumers Alliance. Join us on March 23rd at The Audubon Society of Rhode Island Nature Center and Aquarium, 1401 Hope Street Bristol, RI.
RSVP: <https://springintoenergy.eventbrite.com>



Green Municipal Aggregation in Massachusetts

*By Larry Chretien, Eugenia T. Gibbons,
and Indiana Reid-Shaw*

March 2018

Cover image: Original artwork from Massachusetts College of Art and Design student, Melanie Viens, created for Mass Energy.

About Mass Energy and Our Interest in Green Municipal Aggregation

Mass Energy Consumers Alliance was founded in 1982 as a nonprofit consumer and environmental advocacy organization dedicated to making energy affordable and environmentally sustainable. Our mission is to harness the collective power of energy consumers to speed the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Mass Energy operates several consumer-focused programs. In 1998, our organization became one of the first to market a retail green power product, offering consumers the opportunity to meet their electricity needs with renewable energy. In 2002, we launched a product called *New England Wind*. The Hull 1 wind turbine was the first project in our portfolio and produced one of the first Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) purchases in New England. Mass Energy's products for individual consumers, *New England Green Start* and *New England Wind*, are examples of voluntary green power. They were designed to bring new renewable generation onto the grid, accomplished by purchasing and retiring Class I RECs on behalf of our members. These programs share the same foundation upon which we have built the Green Municipal Aggregation (GMA) model with Good Energy, LLC.

Mass Energy supplies renewable energy over and above the amount required to meet the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) mandate for green municipal aggregations in Arlington, Brookline, Dedham, Somerville, Sudbury, and Winchester. Mass Energy also supplies additional Class I RECs for the 100% renewable energy option offered as an even cleaner alternative to the GMA default of RPS+5% or more.

This paper is intended to serve as a resource to individuals wishing to understand GMA and communities considering GMA as part of a comprehensive community-scale clean energy and climate plan. Additional resources for technical assistance and next steps are included at the end.

For more information, visit www.massenergy.org.



Hull 1 Wind Turbine

Glossary

Additionality: The increased demand for renewables with verifiable Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission reductions over and above what is required by law. In Massachusetts the pertinent law is called the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS). Additionality is the fundamental difference between aggregations that claim to be green and those that displace fossil fuels on the regional electricity grid.

Basic Service: The default electricity supply product provided by the electric company and delivered to customers who do not purchase an alternative from a competitive supplier or through a municipal aggregation.

“Brown” Aggregation/Standard Aggregation: “Brown” power refers to electricity generated from non-renewable sources, as opposed to “green” power, which is renewable. A “brown” or “standard” aggregation is the bulk purchase of electricity supply by a city or town whose content is the same as Basic Service. A standard aggregation includes only the amount of renewable electricity required by the RPS.

Competitive Supplier: An entity that sells electricity supply to consumers as an alternative to a utility’s Basic Service offerings. Competitive suppliers are licensed to operate by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, but they are not regulated in the same way as electric distribution companies like Eversource, National Grid, or Unitil.

Class I Resource: New RPS-eligible projects like wind, solar, and anaerobic digester gas that began commercial operation after December 31, 1997 and that are directly fed into the New England grid.

Class II Resource: Existing, or old, RPS-eligible projects that were in commercial operation *before* January 1, 1998.

Green Communities Act (GCA): Enacted in 2008, GCA enhanced the Massachusetts’ RPS by creating a distinction between Class I (new) and Class II (existing, old) resources. GCA also established a requirement that the percentage of Class I supply should increase 1% per year, indefinitely. The law created the Energy Efficiency Advisory Council (EEAC) comprised of stakeholders from multiple sectors who inform the development and implementation of DPU-approved energy efficiency programs that regulated gas and electric utilities are mandated to provide. Finally, GCA established the Green Communities Division housed at the Executive Office of Energy & Environmental Affairs (EOEEA) and responsible for helping cities and towns in the Commonwealth increase energy efficiency and renewable energy toward achieving net zero energy.

Greenhouse Gas(es) (GHG): A gas, such as carbon dioxide or methane, that contributes to climate change when emitted into the atmosphere. GHGs are emitted in high concentration through the burning of fossil fuels and must be curbed in order to combat climate change.

Green Municipal Aggregation (GMA): A model of aggregation in which the default option – the alternative to Basic Service into which all participants are automatically entered – includes a commitment to at least five percent (5%) more Massachusetts Class I resources than the minimum percentage required by the state’s RPS. GMA enables communities to affordably increase the renewable energy content of their electricity supply relative to Basic Service in a manner that drives demand for new, in-region renewable resource.

Global Warming Solutions Act (GWSA): Enacted in 2008, GWSA requires that Massachusetts reduce its statewide greenhouse gas emissions 25% below 1990 levels by 2020 and 80% below 1990 levels by 2050.

Investor-Owned Utility (IOU): A private business organization that provides a utility (public product or service). In this context we are speaking of IOUs presiding over electricity, such as Eversource, National Grid, and Unitil.

Independent System Operator of New England (ISO-NE): ISO-NE is a non-profit regional transmission organization (RTO) charged with maintaining reliable electricity to all six New England states. ISO replaced NEPOOL in 1997 following restructuring and is responsible for operating the region's bulk electric power system, implementing wholesale markets, and ensuring open access to transmission lines. It is overseen by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

Megawatt (MW): A unit of power equal to one million watts and often the output measurement from a power station. We have found that one megawatt of wind power is enough to power an average Massachusetts home for two months.

Megawatt hour (Mwh): An amount of energy over time and equal to 1,000 kilowatt hours (kWh) or one thousand kilowatts (kW) of electricity used continuously for one hour. Megawatt hours is the standard unit for how wholesale power is bought and sold between utility companies and power generators.

New England Power Pool (NEPOOL): A voluntary association of market participants from the six New England states established in 1971 to foster coordination across utilities in the region. ISO-NE replaced NEPOOL in 1997 and now oversees regional grid operation, but NEPOOL's governing body, the Participants Committee, considers and acts on all matters affecting the region's wholesale electric power arrangements. NEPOOL also manages NEPOOL GIS database used for tracking RECs.

New England Power Pool Generation Information System (NEPOOL GIS): Issues and tracks renewable energy certificates for all MWh of generation and load production in ISO-NE's control area and MWh imported from adjacent control areas. NEPOOL GIS also tracks emissions attributes for generators in the region.

Renewable Energy Certificate(s) (REC): Certificates that represent the environmental attribute of electricity produced from a renewable source. RECs are used as tracking mechanisms for renewable energy. One REC is equivalent to one megawatt hour of renewable energy generated. RECs are tradable commodities, but each REC can only be claimed once and it is retired after use. In Massachusetts, RECs are classified into categories based on specific criteria outlined in the state's RPS.

Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS): Massachusetts law that require a certain percentage of the state's electricity to come from renewable energy. Different kinds of RECs are separated into classes based on criteria in this law. "Class I" RECs come from certain types of New England renewable energy generators built since 1997 (mostly wind and solar, but also some forms of hydro and biomass). Per the RPS, all electricity suppliers (such as Eversource, National Grid and competitive power suppliers, but excluding municipal utilities) must source a certain percentage of their electric load from Class I projects. The percentage required goes up 1% every year.

Executive Summary

Municipal aggregation, first enabled in 1997, is the bulk purchase of electricity supply by a city or town on behalf of the residential and small business customers in that community. Aggregation offers an alternative to Basic Service – the default electricity supply provided by utilities – or products offered by competitive suppliers. Aggregation is frequently undertaken to stabilize or reduce the cost of electricity for those customers.

In 2015, Mass Energy collaborated with Good Energy, LLC. to develop a new approach to municipal aggregation called Green Municipal Aggregation (GMA). GMA is a model of aggregation in which the default option – the alternative to Basic Service into which all participants are automatically enrolled – includes a commitment to more Massachusetts Class I renewables than the minimum percentage required by the state’s Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS). Similar to RPS compliance, a community’s purchase of additional renewable energy is demonstrated by way of purchasing Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) from eligible projects. GMA empowers cities and towns to choose electricity supply that is significantly greener than their utility’s default offering, while also delivering price stability and potential cost-savings to residents and small businesses.

GMA has been successfully implemented in Arlington and Brookline as *Community Choice Aggregation*, in Dedham as *Community Electricity Aggregation*, in Somerville as *Community Choice Electricity Aggregation*, in Sudbury as *Town-Wide Electricity Aggregation*, and in Winchester as *Community Choice Electricity*.

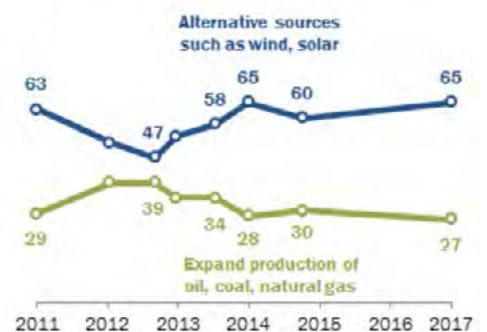
GMA is a climate mitigation tool

People want to address climate change and they want more clean energy as part of it. According to a June 2017 poll by WBUR,¹ nearly 90% of Massachusetts voters believe in and are concerned about climate change. 74% of respondents were willing to pay \$10 more per month on their energy bill if doing so would significantly reduce GHG emissions. While the Commonwealth works to comply with Global Warming Solutions Act (GWSA), reducing emissions across all sectors 25% by 2020 below 1990 levels and 80% by 2050, communities are setting and pursuing their own goals for carbon reduction.

Decarbonizing electricity supply is an essential and cost-effective way to achieve the deep emission reductions required to meet the GWSA mandates. The RPS drives state-level renewable energy development, but only to the extent that the annual minimums must be met. The voluntary purchase of renewable electricity in excess of the RPS requirement, like that enabled by GMA, is another factor that can accelerate the development of renewable energy generation.

Most in U.S. give priority to developing alternative energy over fossil fuels

% of U.S. adults who say ____ should be the more important priority for addressing America's energy supply



Note: Both/Don't know responses not shown.
Source: Survey conducted Jan. 4-9, 2017.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

A national survey conducted by the Pew Research Center in January 2017 revealed support for wind and solar, like that required to comply with the RPS or to meet voluntary demand set by GMA, is stronger than ever.

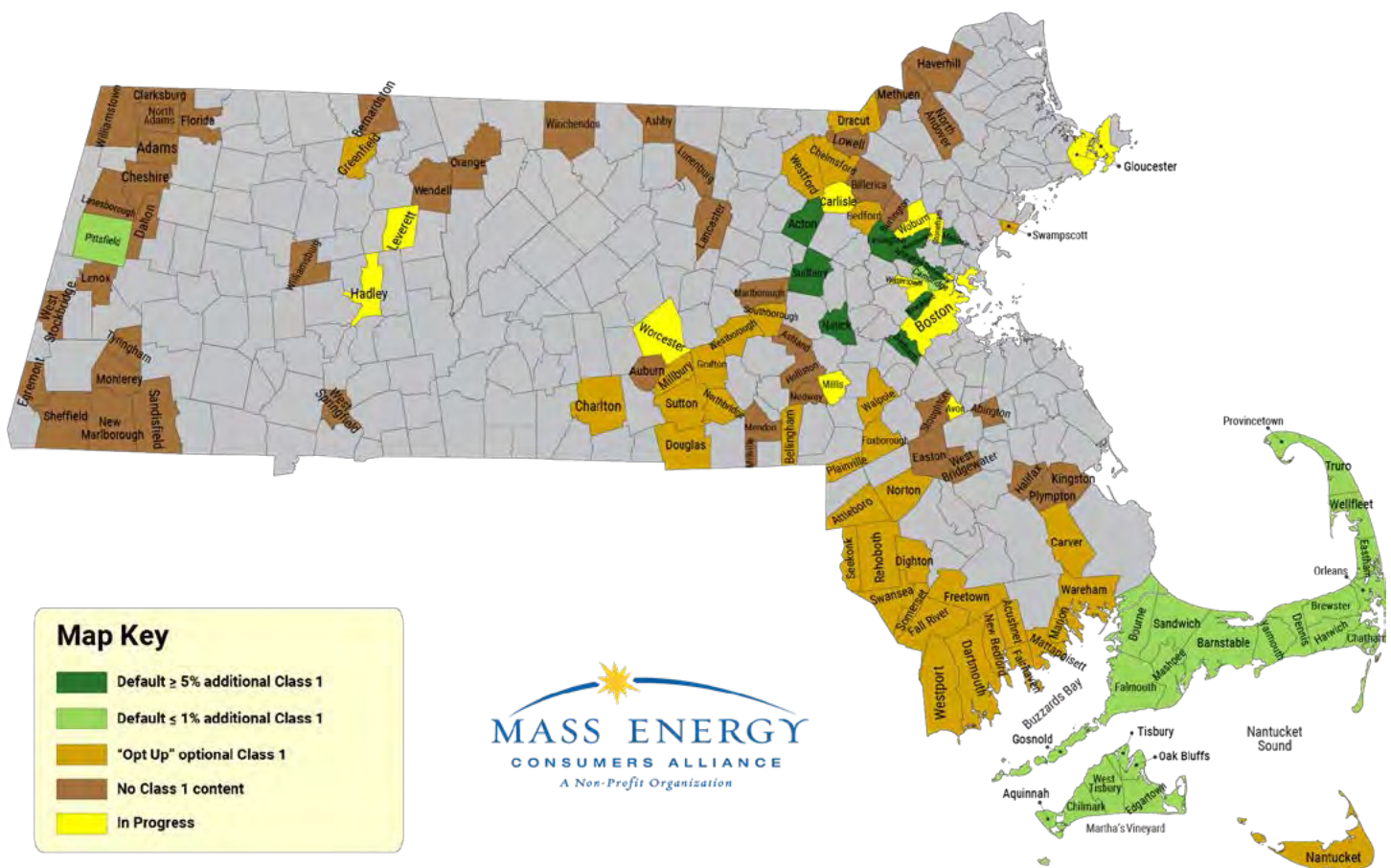
Source: www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/01/23/two-thirds-of-americans-give-priority-to-developing-alternative-energy-over-fossil-fuels/

1 www.wbur.org/news/2017/06/28/wbur-poll-climate-change-concern-increases

As more communities turn to aggregation to help meet GHG emission reduction targets set as part of a community-adopted clean energy and climate plan, GMA becomes a climate mitigation strategy implemented locally, but that has a state and regional impact.

Not all aggregations are created equally.

There is a fundamental difference between aggregations that claim to be green and those that certifiably help to displace fossil fuels in New England. The firm commitment to additional RPS-eligible renewables (e.g., new, in-region wind, solar, etc.) at the heart of GMA is what sets this model apart from other approaches to aggregation. GMA creates **additionality**, the increased demand for renewables with verifiable greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions over and above what is required by law. This distinction is especially important for those communities employing aggregation to reduce their carbon footprints or to help meet GHG emission reduction targets set as part of a community-adopted clean energy and climate plan.



There are approximately 145 cities and towns in the Commonwealth with an aggregation plan in place or in the process of being developed. Many of these aggregations have a supply that is the same as Basic Service: “brown power” plus the RPS requirement. Some of these communities have negotiated an aggregation whose default offers less than or equal to 1% more renewable content than the RPS or whose standard aggregation includes an optional offer to “opt up” to more Class I. A handful of the 145 communities, those show in dark green, have aggregations whose default supply includes 5% or more Class I, thus exceeding the minimum required to comply with the state’s RPS. These communities have implemented GMA. Their aggregations are driving demand for new, in-region renewables. The

increased demand is helping to hasten the transformation from fossil fuel generation to renewable power that is needed to achieve the GHG reductions required by the GWSA and that are necessary to combat climate change.

GMA is working

Communities where GMA has been implemented are demonstrating that additional renewable energy can be delivered to Massachusetts residents and businesses **affordably** and, at times, for less than the utility’s Basic Service rate. As illustrated in the table, several eastern Massachusetts communities in Eversource territory leveraged their purchasing power to negotiate an alternative to Basic Service that is **less expensive yet delivers more renewable content** than Eversource’s Basic Service offering.



Green Municipal Aggregation Rates

Town	Contract Length	Default Green (5%)	Opt-Up (100%)
Dedham	1/2018 - 1/2021	\$0.10272	\$0.12622
Somerville	7/2017 - 1/2020	\$0.10538	\$0.13198
Sudbury	8/2017 - 2/2020	\$0.10749	\$0.13124
Arlington	8/2017 - 2/2020	\$0.10756	\$0.13131
Winchester	7/2017 - 1/2020	\$0.10898	\$0.13558
Brookline	7/2017 - 1/2020	\$0.11098 (Default Green 25%)	\$0.13198
Eversource Basic Service rate \$0.12888 2/1/2018-6/30/2018			

According to Applied Economics Clinic,² residential customers in Arlington, Dedham, Somerville, Sudbury, and Winchester will save an average of 19% compared to customers on Eversource’s Basic Service rate. Small business customers in the same communities will save an average of 18% over the Eversource Basic Service rate during the first six months of 2018. Brookline’s aggregation, where the default offer is 25% more renewable supply than Basic Service, is still \$0.02 cheaper than Eversource. Customers in these communities who “opt up” to 100% green power met with Massachusetts Class I RECs will pay roughly the same through the aggregation as they would have for Eversource’s less renewable Basic Service offering.

² static1.squarespace.com/static/5936d98f6a4963bcd1ed94d3/t/5a1ed4e58165f542d6481501/1511970021847/Updated+CCE+rates_onepager.pdf

Applying lessons learned so far.

In addition to being an effective climate mitigation strategy, the economics of GMA are sound. It delivers a socially-equitable climate solution, it is scalable and implementable in the near term, but the impacts are enduring. The model is also malleable such that it can complement and enhance other mitigation measures and strategies.

Mass Energy and Good Energy, LLC. first developed the GMA model in 2015, making it a relatively new concept. However, in that short time, several key lessons have been learned, and preliminary best practices have been identified. These are discussed in this paper and should be considered by individuals interested in understanding GMA and communities beginning to explore its possibilities.

1. Communities considering aggregation should form an advisory committee made up of public officials and interested, knowledgeable citizens to study the concept and to take the lead on educating the public and selecting a qualified energy consultant.
2. A consultant should be selected upon their successful experience with aggregation in other jurisdictions and their commitment and demonstrated expertise on additionality. In addition, you may wish you consider whether the consultant is able to integrate other energy services (such as storage) with the supply portion of the aggregation.
3. Once the aggregation has been approved by the Department of Public Utilities and has commenced operation, the previously mentioned advisory committee should continue to meet, perhaps quarterly, to ensure accountability, monitor progress, and learn together about how to optimize the aggregation.
4. If the aggregation is going to offer consumers an opportunity to opt-up to 100% Class 1 resources, it should have a marketing plan. Some communities have implemented successful campaigns and could be looked to for guidance.

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Introduction

The Massachusetts Global Warming Solutions Act (GWSA) (2008), mandates economy-wide greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions of 25% below 1990 level and 80% below 2050. Meeting this mandate will require action taken in all sectors, but *greening up*, or decarbonizing electricity supply is one of the most cost-effective strategies for achieving deep GHG reductions in the immediate term, while setting the Commonwealth on a path to enduring success.

There are state and regional policies and programs in place that help to bring new renewable energy online and/or displace the dirtiest GHG-emitting generation in our energy portfolio. The state's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) is one such mechanism. The RPS requires regulated distribution companies (e.g., National Grid, Eversource, and Unitil) and competitive suppliers to provide customers with a minimum percentage of renewable energy content. This policy has been instrumental in driving development of renewable generation since it was first implemented in 2003. However, the RPS only drives the development of new renewables to the extent that the annual minimums must be met. But mandates like the RPS can be complemented by the voluntary purchase of renewable electricity.

In Massachusetts, communities can participate in *municipal aggregation*. In a standard aggregation, a city or town purchases electricity in bulk on behalf of residents and small businesses in the city or town. This is frequently done to deliver cost-savings relative to the utility's Basic Service option. But municipal aggregation can also be leveraged to dictate the *content* of a community's electricity supply. With this in mind, Mass Energy and Good Energy, LLC. developed a model of aggregation intended to help cities and towns to choose electricity supply that is significantly greener than Basic service while also delivering cost-savings and price stability to residents and small businesses. We call this model Green Municipal Aggregation (GMA).



Brookline receiving award for their GMA program at Mass Energy's 35th Anniversary

The fundamental characteristic of GMA is a default electricity supply option that includes at least 5% more Class I renewable content than is required by the state's RPS. GMA has other benefits, too. The process fosters civic engagement and is as much a tool for outreach and education about clean energy and electricity supply as it is a tool for combating climate change. This is especially crucial at a time when public consensus is needed on how to mitigate climate change and create a new energy paradigm.

GMA can instigate development of new, in-region renewables (primarily wind and solar) that contribute to a faster transition to clean energy. This is because GMA creates **additionality**. Additionality is defined as the increased demand for renewables with verifiable GHG emission reductions over and above the state's required minimum amount. The difference between an aggregation that claims to be green and one that certifiably helps to displace fossil fuels in New England hinges on whether or not the aggregation creates additionality. This distinction is especially important for those communities looking to aggregation to help meet GHG emission reduction targets set as part of a community-adopted clean energy and climate plan.

Most recently, GMA has been adopted by Arlington, Brookline, Dedham, Somerville, Sudbury, and Winchester. It is also being considered elsewhere. These communities now have a power supply that includes approximately 40% more wind and solar than required by the RPS. Brookline's aggregation offers approximately **three times** more wind and solar than mandated by state law. Altogether, these six communities are creating renewable energy demand equivalent to the output of 15-20 large-scale wind turbines. They are demonstrating that municipal aggregation can be leveraged to reduce a community's carbon footprint and to drive development for new renewables. They have shown that at least five percent (5%) more Class I resources than required by state law can be delivered affordably. As more cities and towns turn to aggregation to decarbonize their electricity supply, the collective impact will be even more substantial and the resulting voluntary demand for new renewables will become a strong factor in the New England energy market.



Wind turbines in Gloucester, MA

Understanding Municipal Aggregation

With the passage of the 1997 Electric Restructuring Act, Massachusetts became one of the first states to enable municipal aggregation. Restructuring required investor-owned utilities to operate solely as distribution companies that maintaining power lines and provide customer service to electricity customers. Eversource, National Grid, and Unitil now purchase electricity wholesale and sell it to retail as Basic Service to customers who have not chosen a competitive supplier. A competitive supplier is an entity licensed, but not regulated by the Department of Public Utilities (DPU) to sell electricity supply to customers as an alternative to Basic Service.¹ When an individual, business, or community contracts with a new electricity supplier, the transmission, distribution, and billing components of the system are maintained by the incumbent utility.

Many large energy users – manufacturers, universities, hospitals – choose to contract with a competitive supplier, but residential and small business customers are generally not well-served by the largely unregulated competitive electricity supply market.² As a result, customers in these sectors tend to rely on Basic Service. Municipal aggregation offers an alternative to competitive suppliers and to Basic Service. Aggregation restores transparency to the energy purchasing process by offering community members a well-vetted product and the ability to opt-out at any time without penalty.

A community may elect to pursue aggregation for a variety of reasons, most notably to reduce electricity prices and to achieve cost stability. Municipal aggregation also empowers communities to have more influence over where their energy supply comes. Thus aggregation can be utilized to help a community increase the renewable energy content of its electricity supply or to reduce GHG emissions. This is the premise upon which GMA is based.

Aggregation offers a potential cost-saving supply alternative for residential and small business customers.

Basic Service is the default electricity supply service provided to customers of a regulated distribution company who have not signed up with a competitive supplier. Most small electricity customers assume that Basic Service is the best deal available, but the Basic Service rate is volatile. This volatility is primarily tied to the cost of natural gas. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate fluctuations in Basic Service for both Eversource (June 2006 to June 2018) and National Grid (October 2004 to October 2018).³ Price is shown on the left side of the Y-axis with time shown on the X-axis.

¹ The DPU grants licenses to competitive suppliers based on a review of their technical and financial ability to offer such products. For additional information see www.energyswitchma.gov/#/faq/glossaryterms.

² It is difficult for competitive suppliers to recoup customer acquisition costs while offering a product that legitimately provides value to the customer. Competitive suppliers may offer initial low rates, but consumers may be caught off guard to find those low rates adjusted upwards soon thereafter. As a consumer advocacy organization, Mass Energy cautions against contracting with competitive suppliers for this reason. This is also why we argued in favor of aggregation twenty years ago.

³ www.mass.gov/service-details/basic-service-information-and-rates

Eversource Basic Service Rates from June 2006 to June 2018

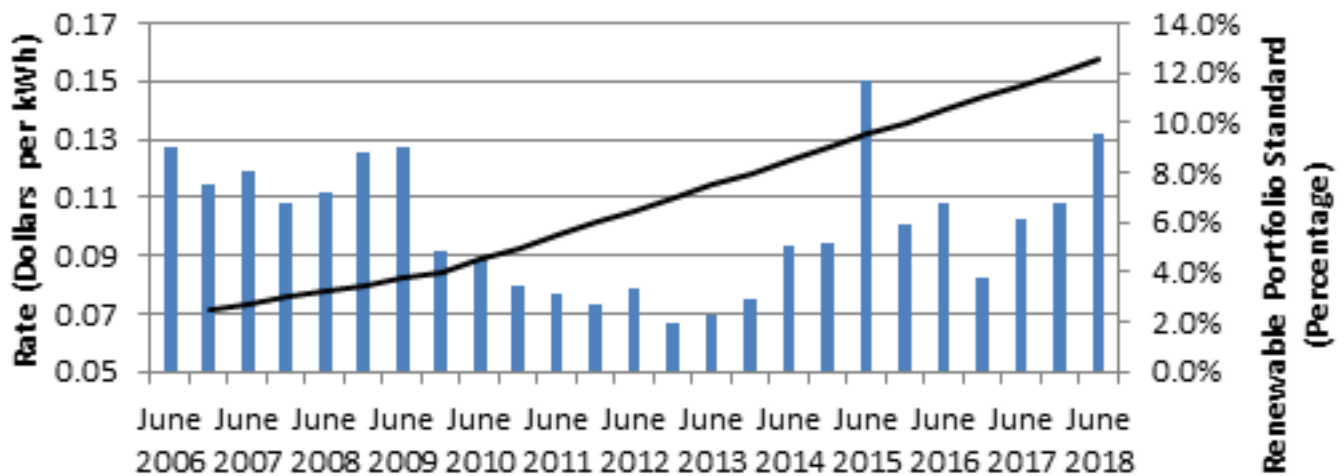


Figure 1.

National Grid Basic Service Rates from Oct 2004 to Oct 2018

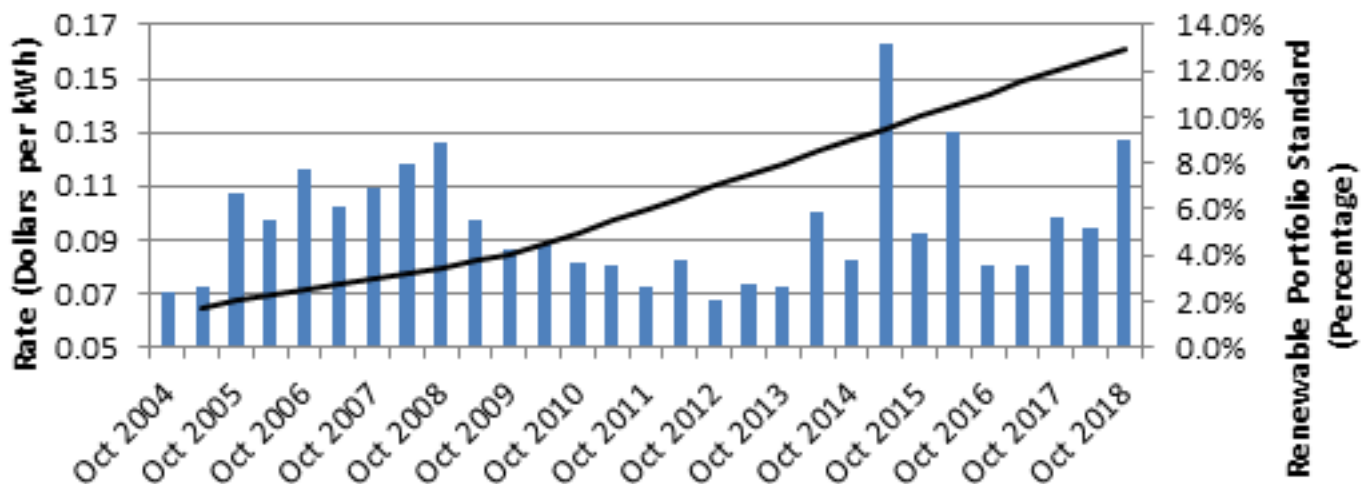


Figure 2.

Citing this volatility, competitive suppliers often entice consumers with initially low variable rates that are less than the current Basic Service rate. Consumers who overlook the fine print can be caught off guard when the competitive supply rate is adjusted upward soon thereafter. By and large, individual residential customers and small businesses have been unable to find competitive electricity suppliers offering a better option than utility Basic Service over an extended period of time. However, municipalities with aggregation programs are better able to ensure cost stability and price reductions because they negotiate their contracts with competitive power suppliers and can choose the timing and length of their electricity purchases.

Aggregation can accelerate the shift from fossil fuels to clean energy.

Basic Service and competitive suppliers are subject to compliance with the state's RPS. In 2018, the RPS Class I requirement is 13% of electricity supply. That amount increases 1% each year. The RPS is an essential driver of clean energy development in the region, but the mandate alone is not sufficient to fully decarbonize electricity supply at the rate necessary to meet the mandates of GWSA. Some communities, such as Boston, have pledged to be carbon neutral and/or 100% renewable by 2050.

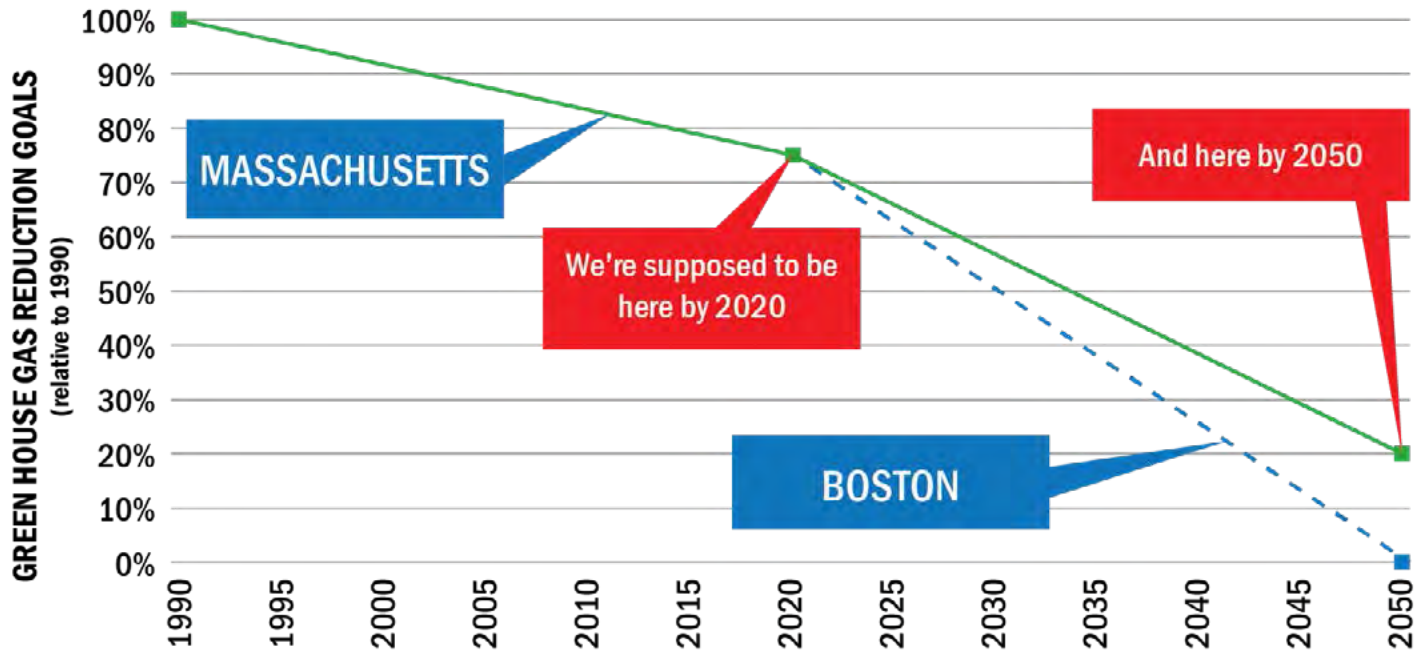


Figure 3. Sources: www.boston.gov/departments/environment/climate-action-plan and www.mass.gov/eea/air-water-climate-change/climate-change/massachusetts-global-warming-solutions-act/

Opponents of clean energy often point to the cost of renewables as reasons for not moving faster to replace fossil fuel power generation with renewables. However, it should be noted that while the RPS mandate to purchase wind, solar, and other renewables adds some cost, other factors, including consumption, transmission costs, and distribution costs, exert a larger influence on the retail price of Basic Service. Look again at Figures 1 and 2. In addition to illustrating rate fluctuations, the Y-axis on the right side depicts how the percentage of renewable energy content has slowly and steadily increased over time. There appears to be no correlation between the RPS line and the rates.

Massachusetts is part of the New England Power Pool (NEPOOL). A consumer in any one of the six states in the region can be served by a supplier procuring electricity from any power plant serving the region. That can include power plants from Canada and New York that export power into our region. Therefore, utilities offering Basic Service are able to choose power originating from any state and coming from any source. In New England, the “marginal resource,” meaning the last one needed to meet additional demand, is natural gas. For this reason, putting more renewable energy onto the grid anywhere in New England displaces fossil fuel generation, consumption, and GHG emissions.

Because GMA includes a commitment to RPS Class I resources in excess of state minimum requirements, communities that undertake green municipal aggregation help to stimulate and accelerate growth in the renewable electricity market.

For more information about solar energy, specifically, see Appendix 4.



Building a voluntary market on a strong foundation.

The RPS sets the minimum percentage of renewable energy content that must be included in our electricity supply each year, but it also defines what types of technology or projects are eligible to meet the requirements. Class I resources are new projects, including wind, solar, and anaerobic digester gas that began commercial operation after December 31, 1997. These projects do not need to be located in the Commonwealth, but they must be located in the region and must feed into the New England power grid. Under the current RPS, the amount of Class I required increases 1% each year. As a mandate for quantity of renewable content with requirements for what can be used to meet it, the RPS drives demand, and supply has to catch up. Similarly, the voluntary purchase of renewable electricity like that instigated by GMA also creates demand for *new* renewable energy content.

Class 1 Supporters

“We hereby recommend that voluntary renewable energy purchases result in the retirement of Massachusetts RPS qualified Class I RECs.”



There is consensus among the Commonwealth's leading environmental organizations that voluntary renewable energy programs, whether at the individual or community level, should be based upon Class I resources.

Annual RPS compliance is demonstrated via the purchase of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) from eligible projects. RECs represent the environmental attribute of electricity produced from a renewable source. Their value is dictated by market conditions needed to bring increasing amounts of green power onto the grid. One REC is equivalent to one megawatt hour of renewable energy generated. Whether used for RPS compliance or the voluntary market, a REC can only be claimed once, which is why the purchaser of the REC has the right to claim the GHG reduction associated with it.

The state's Clean Energy & Climate Plan credits each Class I REC retired from either the RPS or voluntary market towards achieving GWSA-mandated GHG reductions. By sharp and crucially important contrast, the state's GHG inventory is not adjusted for the purchase of non-Class I RECs by any Massachusetts consumers. Non Class I resources include out of region wind and solar RECs, as well as RECs from old hydropower or other renewables in the region in operation before 1997. Non Class I resources are also not counted toward GWSA goals because that power generation does not displace the use of fossil fuels in New England.

Green Municipal Aggregation in Massachusetts

Municipal aggregation has been possible since 1997, but Green Municipal Aggregation is a relatively new concept that is already yielding tremendous results in the communities where it has been adopted. It all began in late 2014 when energy broker Good Energy, LLC. entered the Massachusetts market offering consulting services to cities and towns exploring municipal aggregation. Good Energy saw that some communities were interested in using aggregation to advance their clean energy goals. They collaborated with Mass Energy to develop the GMA model, which focused on incorporating additional Class I renewable energy into the supply mix.



In early 2015, the Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC), acting on behalf of the City of Melrose, issued a Request for Proposal (RFP) to help the city select an aggregation consultant. Good Energy was selected and Melrose was the first community to adopt the GMA model. The town of Dedham followed closely behind. On January 1, 2016, Melrose and Dedham began their aggregations with electricity supply that cost less than Basic Service while also providing five percent more Class I RECs than required by the RPS.

In September 2015, MAPC issued another aggregation RFP with a call for proposals aimed at creating additionality and GHG emissions reduction. Again, through a competitive process, Good Energy was selected as the preferred vendor for all of the 101 communities in the MAPC service area.⁴ In the summer of 2017, several more communities adopted the GMA model and hired Good Energy as their consultant: Arlington, Brookline, Somerville, Sudbury, and Winchester. Good Energy worked with the communities to develop plans, ultimately approved by the Department of Public Utilities, to aggregate their electricity supply with more renewable energy than required by state law.

⁴ Good Energy's selection by the screening committee does not obligate any city or town to hire Good Energy and some communities have chosen different consultants.

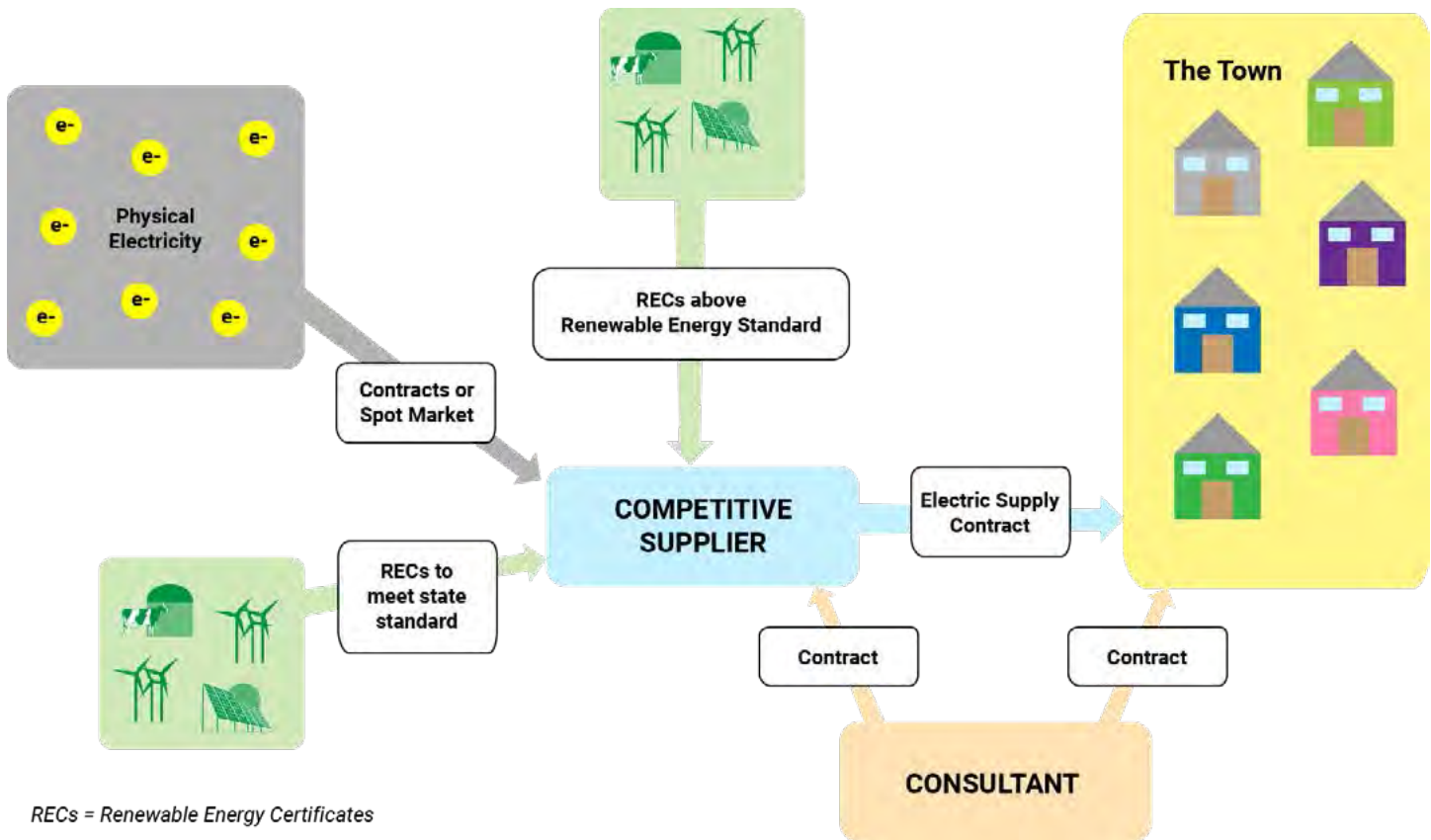


Figure 4: GMA at a glance.

In Dedham, Arlington, Somerville, Sudbury, and Winchester, the community’s default product includes 5% more Class I renewables above the RPS. In Brookline, however, the default products is 25% above the RPS.

Mass Energy also supplies RECs to the aggregations for their “opt-up” products offering 100% Class I RECs. Figure 4 illustrates the relationships of various parties to the community aggregation. In the case of the six municipalities we have discussed, Good Energy is the Consultant, Dynege is the Competitive Supplier, and Mass Energy supplies the RECs.

The communities mentioned above have aggregated electricity supply using the GMA model. They have prioritized clean energy, but also set a standard for the source or type of supply that can be used to meet the community’s demand. They are demonstrating that additional renewable energy generated within the region can be procured in a manner that promotes GHG emission reductions while delivering savings to consumers. When clean energy is prioritized and requirements for the source or type of supply are layered into the contract, municipal aggregation becomes an excellent tool to help increase demand for renewables, reducing GHG emissions, and allocating costs and benefits equitably.

It is important to note, however, that not all aggregations are created equal, particularly when it comes to leveraging community purchasing power to accelerate adoption of Class I resources. Some community aggregation programs rely on out of region RECs or Massachusetts Class II RECs to make their green claims. REC purchases of this sort do nothing to transform the renewable content of the regional electric grid. These programs do a disservice to consumers within those communities and cause confusion among people who are trying to chart a course to a greener electricity grid.

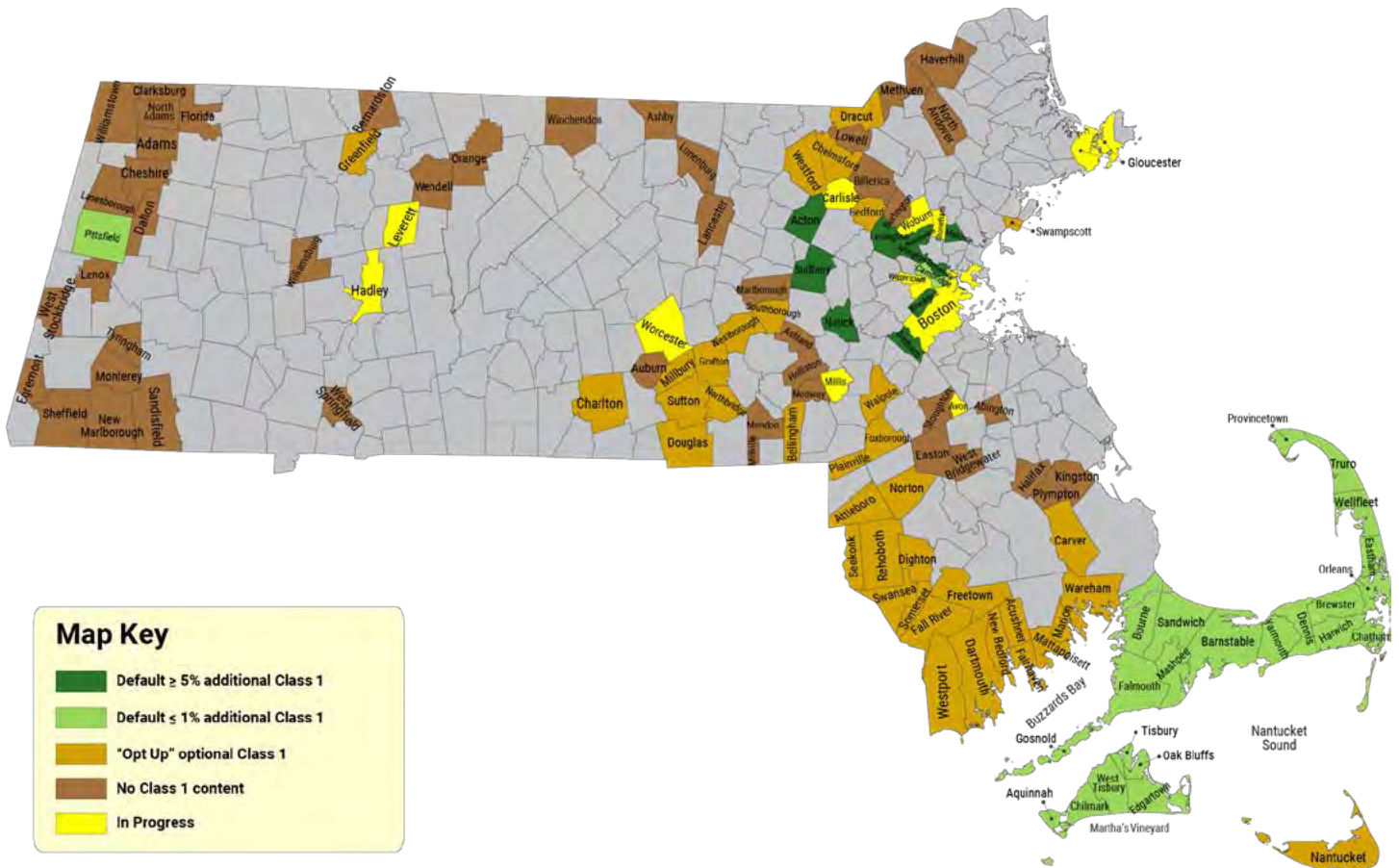


Figure 5

Figure 5 is a map of the 145 cities and towns in the Commonwealth that have an active aggregation program or are in the process of developing an aggregation plan. Not all communities are using their bulk purchasing program to add new local renewable energy through Massachusetts Class I RECs above what is mandated by the state’s RPS. Many of these aggregations have a supply that is the same as Basic Service: “brown power” plus the RPS requirement. Some have negotiated an aggregation whose default offers less than or equal to 1% more renewable content than the RPS or whose standard aggregation includes an optional offer to “opt up” to more Class I. A handful of the 145 communities, those show in dark green, have aggregations whose default supply includes 5% or more Class I, thus exceeding the minimum required to comply with the state’s RPS.

GMA results so far

GMA implemented in several communities in eastern Massachusetts were able to offer more renewable energy in their default product compared to Eversource’s Basic Service. As Figure 6 illustrates, the 5% increase above the RPS is actually a 40% increase in wind and solar over that required by the RPS and puts the participating communities five years ahead of most others in the state. In Brookline’s case, the default product is 25% above the state’s mandate, putting Brookline 25 years ahead of the state. This translates into a **300% increase in the amount of wind and solar in Brookline’s electricity supply.**

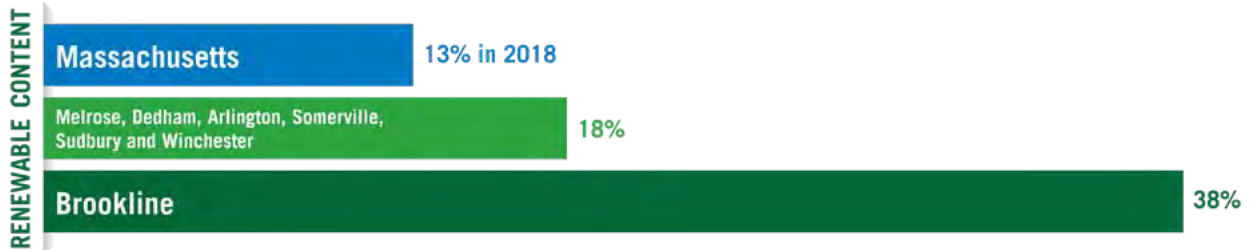


Figure 6

These communities are also offering an opt up option that includes 100% Class I, a 9-fold increase in wind and solar. Hundreds of consumers have opted up, putting them **100 years ahead of everyone else in the state.**



Green Municipal Aggregation Rates

Town	Contract Length	Default Green (5%)	Opt-Up (100%)
Dedham	1/2018 - 1/2021	\$0.10272	\$0.12622
Somerville	7/2017 - 1/2020	\$0.10538	\$0.13198
Sudbury	8/2017 - 2/2020	\$0.10749	\$0.13124
Arlington	8/2017 - 2/2020	\$0.10756	\$0.13131
Winchester	7/2017 - 1/2020	\$0.10898	\$0.13558
Brookline	7/2017 - 1/2020	\$0.11098 (Default Green 25%)	\$0.13198
Eversource Basic Service rate \$0.12888 2/1/2018-6/30/2018			

Figure 7

The aggregations had lower rates than Eversource from July 1 through December of 2017, and Eversource increased its rate effective for January 1, 2018 through June 30, 2018, thereby increasing the cost advantage held by the aggregations. Their 5% offers are now significantly below the Eversource rate.

According to Applied Economics Clinic, residential customers in the GMA communities at the 5% offering will save an average of 19% compared to Eversource’s Basic Service. Small businesses customers will save 18%.⁵ Brookline, which leads the way with 25% more renewables, is still two cents below Basic Service. And **customers in those communities who “opt up” to 100% green power will pay roughly the same in their aggregations as they would with Eversource Basic Service.** GMA has brought 100% renewable power to grid parity in these communities.

⁵ static1.squarespace.com/static/5936d98f6a4963bcd1ed94d3/t/5a1ed4e58165f542d6481501/1511970021847/Updated+CCE+rates_onepager.pdf

Good Energy, the consultant for the communities listed above, attributes this price advantage to the flexibility that aggregations have compared to Eversource and National Grid. The utilities are required by state law to procure power in six month increments. To do that, the utilities have to enter the market during fairly short windows of time. In some cases, they may hit favorable market conditions. In other case, they may be forced to procure at an unfortunate time in the marketplace. By contrast, aggregations are allowed flexibility to time their purchase commitments for when, based upon their expert judgment, market conditions are more favorable for a contract of any length.

The aggregation in Melrose saved its ratepayers approximately \$200,000 for the 18 months from January 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017.⁶ Unfortunately, circumstances in the electricity market caused Melrose to suspend their aggregation, switching ratepayers back to National Grid's Basic Service. In the summer of 2017, the wholesale electricity market in the Northeast Massachusetts (NEMA) load zone, where Melrose is located, saw a spike in rates due to an increase in the cost of capacity, a significant component of the cost of electricity supply.

The capacity charge, determined in the Forward Capacity Market (FCM) is a reliability charge paid by retail customers to power generators. It is intended to ensure that there will be sufficient generation capacity to meet demand on the hottest and coldest days of the year. The spike in the FCM is expected to last a year or two in the NEMA load zone and will more than double in price, which represents over 30 percent of the overall supply rate. When procuring supply bids to renew the Melrose aggregation program, bidding suppliers offer rates based on the higher cost of capacity costs from across the state, average low cost power for Western and Central Massachusetts (WCMA) and Southeast Massachusetts (SEMA) with higher cost power for NEMA. As a result, until the capacity market settles down, Basic Service is the lower cost option for consumers in Melrose. The City contends, however, that their aggregation has been successful and plans to continue the aggregation program in late 2018 after the current NEMA rate spike ends.⁷

⁶ www.mapc.org/our-work-expertise/clean-energy/green-municipal-aggregation

⁷ Melrose.wickedlocal.com/news/20170628/Melrose-community-electricity-aggregation-program-update

GMA as a Local Climate Mitigation Strategy

Communities committing to climate action must think through strategies for meeting their goals. There is no single measure capable of achieving the deep GHG emission reductions needed between now and 2050, but it is broadly accepted that rapidly transitioning our electricity supply from fossil fuels to renewable energy resources is key. GMA does help achieve desired emission reductions, but there are other factors to consider and benefits to be gained as well.



Community leaders promoting GMA at a hearing in Boston with City Councilors Michelle Wu & Matt O'Malley.

The economics of GMA are sound. It delivers a socially-equitable climate solution. It is scalable. It can be implemented in the near term, but has lasting impacts, too. And, the model is malleable so it can complement and enhance other mitigation measures.

GMA produces significant benefits without subsidy

We acknowledge that there could be occasional six-month periods when Basic Service could be lower than an aggregation's rate. But even if there would be a small premium for GMA above Basic Service, benefits would outweigh the costs over the longer run. Again, reviewing GHG mitigation measures available to communities in the Commonwealth, we see no credible pathway to reducing GHG emissions 40% by 2030 or 80% by 2050 without the purchase and retirement of Class I Renewable Energy Certificates. And GMA represents the most cost-effective way for a community to do so.

And while energy efficiency has the best economics of any GHG reduction method, which should make it a top priority in any energy plan, GMA compares well to efficiency in one respect. Over the last several years, the Mass Save energy efficiency program has produced annual electricity savings between 2.5 and 3 percent of sales for Eversource, National Grid, Unitil, and the Cape Light Compact. **In terms of GHG reduction, savings achievable through GMA (with 5% Class I resources above the RPS) are**

approximately double that of historic levels accomplished by Mass Save. Brookline's aggregation is reducing GHG with GMA at a level *ten times* that of the Mass Save program while producing savings for its residents and businesses.

GMA helps deliver a socially equitable climate solution

Our historically dominant energy systems have not been managed with social justice in mind. There have been economic inequities and terrible abuses of disadvantaged communities with respect to the siting of large-scale, polluting energy facilities. As we make the transition from fossil fuels to clean energy, an important question is how to make that happen in ways that reverse the historic pattern so that we have a green economy benefitting all. At Mass Energy we take this question seriously and have been working on it for 35 years. We have many allies in this area, most notably our colleagues within the Green Justice Coalition.

We see the economics of GMA to be very progressive in terms of the allocation of benefits and costs. First, the increased renewable energy content is a public good that accrues to all consumers, regardless of their level of participation (i.e., consumption) in the aggregation. As a point of fact, electricity usage rises significantly with income, meaning that upper income consumers will pay a higher percentage of the costs associated with GMA.

GMA is inclusive, more so than any other clean energy policy except the RPS itself. For example, renters have no barrier to participation, whether their electricity bill is paid by themselves or their landlord. And for the majority of homeowners who cannot install rooftop solar, GMA is a way to receive renewable energy. GMA is inclusive in much the same way as Social Security and public education are, and that creates civic value.

Furthermore, in all the communities we are serving, every consumer has easy opportunity to opt-down to a product that meets the state's RPS but does not have an added cost for Renewable Energy Certificates. On average, this option might save a consumer about \$15 per year. It is not a lot, but the consumer has that choice.

Consumers may also opt-out of the aggregation altogether. If they see a better deal from the utility or from a competitive power supplier at any time, they can take it without penalty. Customers who are already served by a competitive electricity supplier are excluded. Residents are informed about the municipal aggregation by mail and other outreach, and given a period of time, usually thirty days, to opt-out preceding its launch. By opting out, a customer would remain on Basic Service or choose their own competitive supplier. Even after program launch, customers are still able to opt-out at no charge whenever they choose. While voluntary, communities forming aggregations with the opt-out approach enjoy a very high participation rate – above 80%.

Although an aggregation does not prevent consumers from choosing a different competitive power supplier, aggregations offer people a safe harbor from a marketplace that too often attracts suppliers with offers that are simply not consumer-friendly. The consumer protection value of aggregation cannot be underestimated.

GMA provides significant, universal benefits essentially without subsidy. Communities have made a purchase decision based upon a rational analysis of the true costs of fossil fuels, including the externalities. GMA is putting green power onto the grid with the support of consumers who have taken a voluntary action without financial support from non-participating ratepayers.

GMA is scalable

GMA is scalable in a few different respects. Without subsidy, GMA has the ability to expand to serve all customers across all rate classes. A given town can start with 80% of its households enrolled and easily expand as others join. New communities can develop plans at their will. And in all cases, the percent of renewable energy in the aggregation's mix is determined by a community's appetite. It can start at one percent in 2018 and increase at any time.

A given community could possibly expand the impact of GMA without causing increased costs to participants by enrolling more customers (those who either initially opted-out or were previously with a competitive supplier). The supplier serving the aggregation would be able to procure the additional green power.

A given community could expand the impact by increasing the percentage of Class I RECs in its mix above the initial value. For example, a community that goes from 5% to 6% above the RPS would be increasing its impact by 20%. A community with an aggregation at zero percent above RPS can make a significant impact by going to one percent. In 2017, that would increase the Class I content from 12% to 13%, which is an effective increase of over 8%.

Most importantly, however, the GMA movement can easily take on more communities. There are enough renewable energy projects existing and on the drawing boards ready to serve New England. When demand appears, suppliers will respond. There may be times when market prices for RECs rise as a result of increased demand, not just from aggregation, but from the RPS itself. But eventually the market will settle out at equilibrium. Supply will meet demand. GMA hastens the process.

GMA can be implemented in the near term

Reducing GHG emissions 80% by 2050 translates to a decline of one percent every six months. Delaying progress to the out-years is irresponsible. There will be technologies and policies that will make more sense ten or twenty years from now, but GMA is a policy that can deliver results almost immediately. Flipping the switch is fairly quick after a community finishes its process of civic engagement and the process of obtaining approval from the Department of Public Utilities. Someone reading this today can imagine their community benefiting from GMA as early as 2019.

GMA enhances other mitigation measures

Because GMA hastens the process of greening the grid, it does more than reduce the GHG emissions from lighting and appliances. It also increases the carbon reduction value of electrifying transportation and home heating. Cars running on Basic Service power have emissions about 75% less than cars running on gasoline, but cars running on the power from GMA have even fewer emissions. Cars charging on Brookline's default product are already close to zero emissions. And consumers who opt-up to 100% are already driving with zero emissions.⁸

⁸ In general terms, the same can be said for increasing the utilization of high-efficiency cold climate heat pumps.

Driving an electric car reduces your transportation emissions...

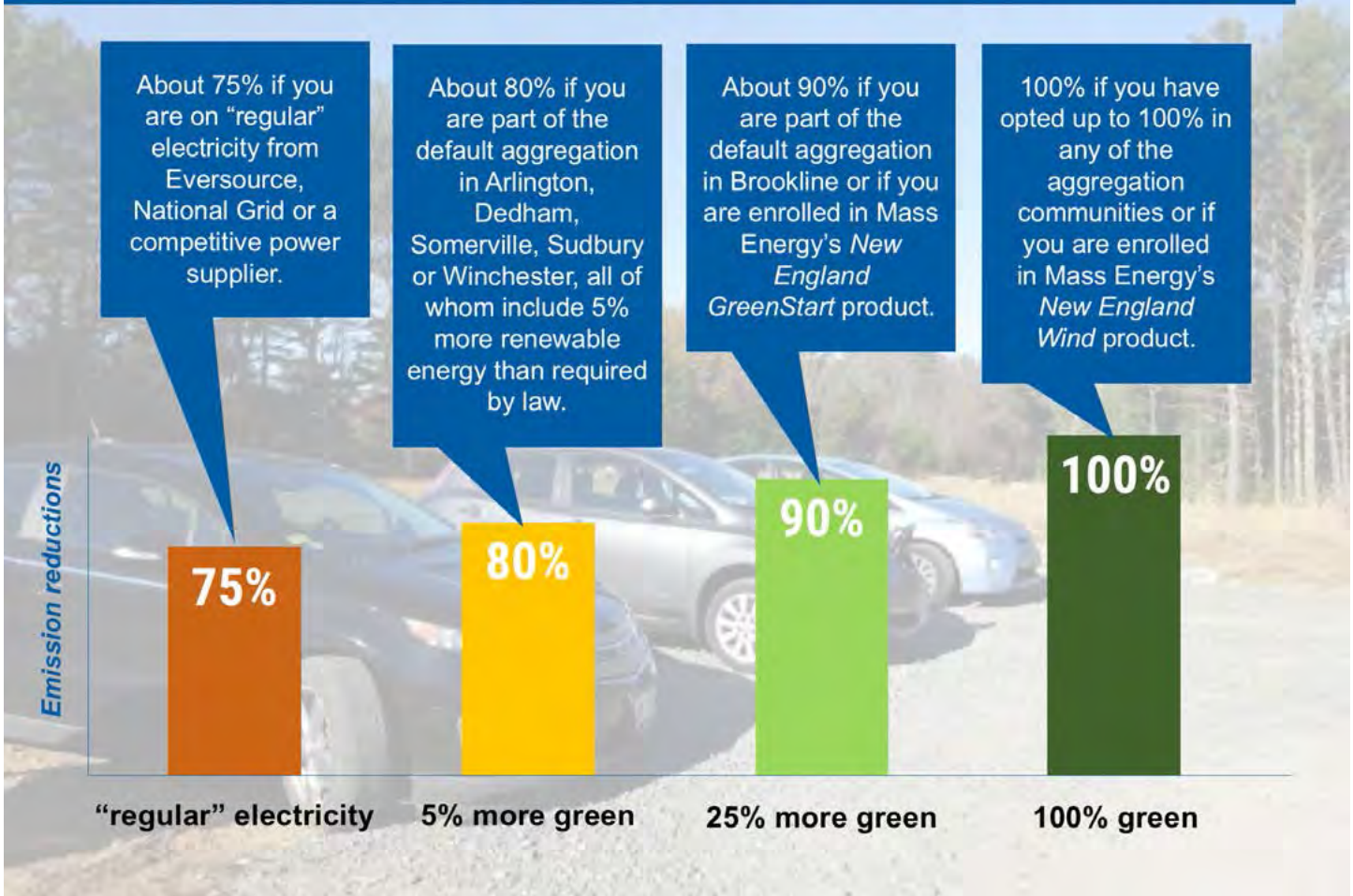


Figure 8

As said above, energy efficiency ought to be at the top of any priority list because it both reduces GHG and has a positive rate of return on investment. But there is absolutely no conflict whatsoever between adding Class I renewables and increasing a community's level of energy savings. Both RECs and energy savings displace fossil fuels and should not be considered antagonistic towards each other. A community's commitment to GMA reinforces the importance of other clean energy measures such as promoting electric vehicles and energy efficiency.

Combining Aggregation With Local Energy Resources

For communities wanting to fight climate change by making the shift from fossil fuels to clean energy, a healthy impulse is to develop solutions right within the city limits. This creates all sorts of opportunities for resilience, job creation, and price stability. Energy self-reliance is a good thing, which is why Mass Energy has promoted distributed energy resources (DERs) since its inception. So how do GMA and the development of local energy resources relate to one another?



Ipswich, MA wind turbine visit

As we discuss further in Appendix 1, Massachusetts is part of the New England Power Pool. A consumer in any one of the six states of New England can be served by a supplier procuring electricity from any power plant serving the region. That can include power plants from Canada and New York that export power into our region. Therefore, utilities offering Basic Service are able to choose power originating from any state capable of supplying our grid and coming from any source. In New England, the “marginal resource”, meaning the last one needed to meet additional demand, is natural gas. For this reason, putting more renewable energy onto the grid anywhere in New England displaces fossil fuel generation, consumption, and GHG emissions.

Given all that, Mass Energy strongly prefers wind turbines anywhere in New England, New York, or Canada over methane imported from outside the region and burned in a power plant in New England. We discourage activists from framing a debate as a battle over which is better, out-of-state wind or local solar.

Appendix 5 goes into some detail about how aggregation can be combined with other activities at the local level to develop clean distributed energy resources.

Combining GMA Best Practices

Utilizing municipal aggregation to increase renewable energy content is still a relatively new concept. So far, these are what we have identified as best practices:

1. Communities considering aggregation should form an advisory committee made up of public officials and interested, knowledgeable citizens to study the concept and to take the lead on educating the public and selecting a qualified energy consultant.
2. A consultant should be selected upon their successful experience with aggregation in other jurisdictions and their commitment and demonstrated expertise on additionality. In addition, you may wish you consider whether the consultant is able to integrate other energy services (such as storage) with the supply portion of the aggregation.
3. Once the aggregation has been approved by the Department of Public Utilities and has commenced operation, the previously mentioned advisory committee should continue to meet, perhaps quarterly, to ensure accountability, monitor progress, and learn together about how to optimize the aggregation.
4. If the aggregation is going to offer consumers an opportunity to opt-up to 100% Class I resources, it should have a marketing plan. Some communities have implemented successful campaigns and could be looked to for guidance.

It is our sincerest hope that this paper has shined a useful light on the model of Green Municipal Aggregation, its possibilities, and best practices.

Additional Resources

For further evidence of success, we encourage readers of this white paper to also read “An Analysis of Community Energy Choice for Boston,” published in October 2017 by Applied Economics Clinic, which reports on several measures of success – rates, renewable energy content, price stability, administrative costs, and emission reduction. In addition, please see our partner and community websites:

Metropolitan Area Planning Council: www.mapc.org/our-work/expertise/clean-energy/green-municipal-aggregation

Good Energy LLC: www.goodenergy.com/Community-Energy-Aggregation/massachusetts

GMA Community Websites

Arlington: www.arlingtoncca.com

Dedham: www.dedham-ma.gov/departments/community-electricity-aggregation

Brookline: www.brooklinema.gov/1340/Brookline-Green-Electricity

Somerville: www.somervillecce.com

Sudbury: www.sudbury.ma.us/energy/2016/06/08/electric-aggregation-for-sudbury-residents

Winchester: www.winpowerma.com



Original artwork from Massachusetts College of Art and Design student, Christine Rea, created for Mass Energy.

Appendix 1: The New England Electric Grid

New England electricity users are served by a regional power grid. The grid accepts electrons from generators throughout the region – natural gas facilities, hydroelectricity plants, nuclear, and more. Once an electron leaves its source and enters the power grid, it is moved to the nearest transmission station or electricity user at the moment, but one can never know precisely which generator produced an exact electron. However, when renewable electricity is generated, it creates two things: electrons and a REC. The holder of the REC is entitled to claim the environmental and other non-energy attributes of the generation. Once on the grid, there is no way to track specific electrons, but the REC is quantifiable and traceable.

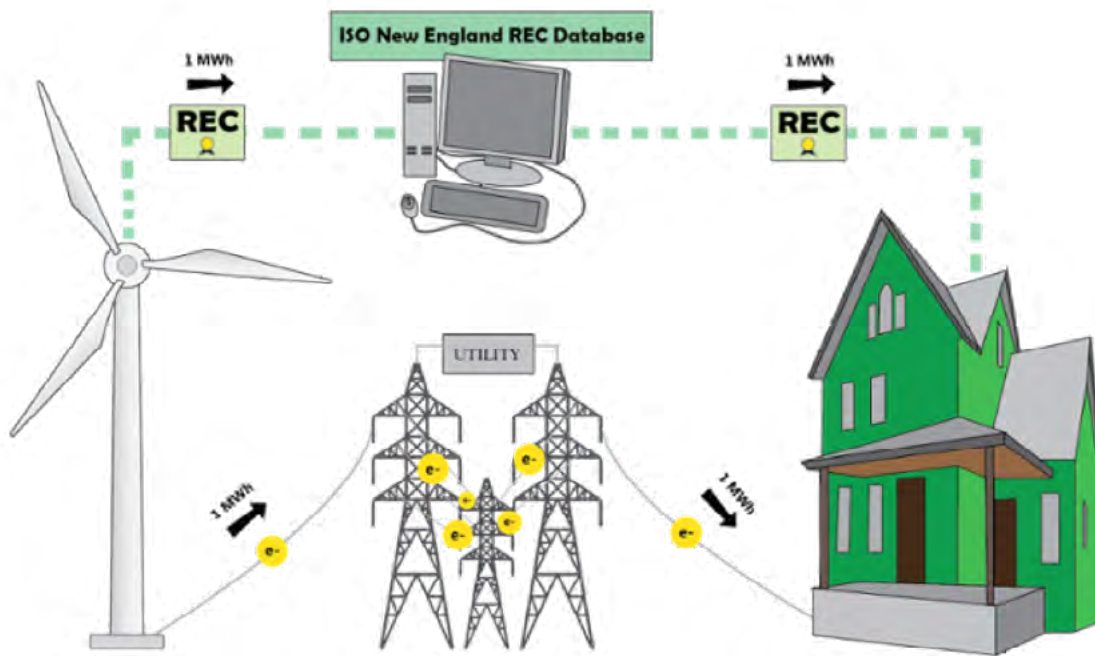


Figure 9

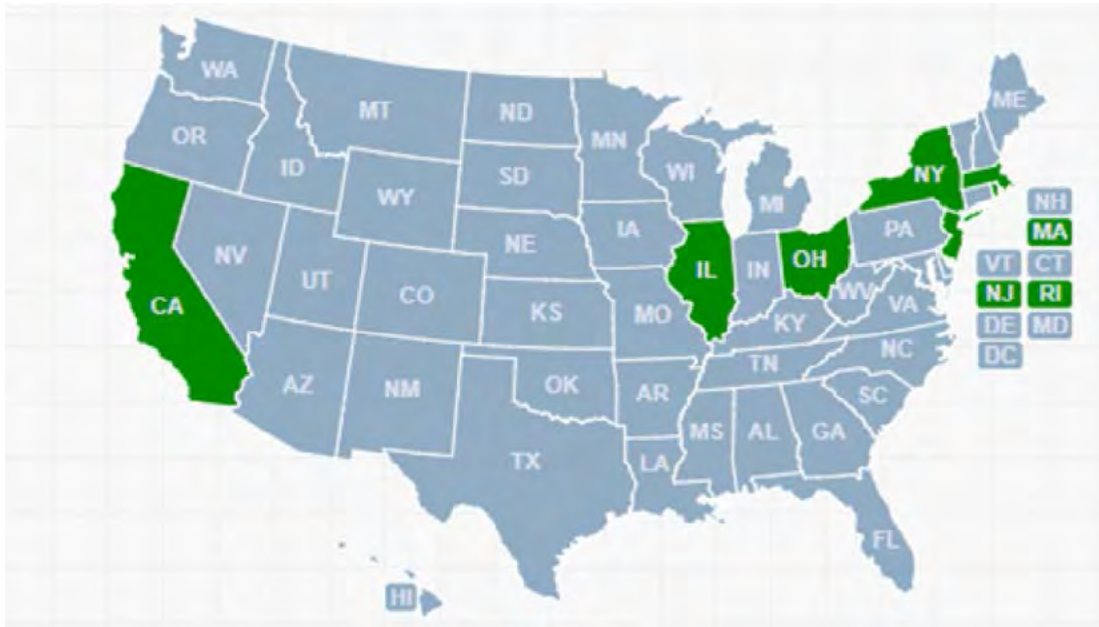
One REC is produced for every megawatt hour (MWh) of electricity generated by a wind turbine, solar panel, or other renewable generator.⁹ Once created, an REC is sent to an electronic database administered by **NEPOOL**. This database is known as the “Generation Information System” (GIS) and serves as a tracking mechanism that helps to avoid double counting claims of green power purchases. We know how many MWhs a given resource feeds into the regional electric grid, and thanks to RECs, we know who is claiming to use each and every one. Therefore, if an entity wishes to claim it is consuming renewable energy, it must purchase one REC for every MWh it consumes, and that REC must be retired rather than resold. This process is illustrated in Figure 9.

The GIS was created to facilitate a trading system that would allow renewable energy generators to be paid a production incentive or extra revenue over and above what the electricity market could provide. It is based upon a policy construct that acknowledges the additional value that renewable energy promises in comparison to fossil fuels.

⁹ One megawatt hour is equal to 1000 kilowatt hours.

Appendix 2: Municipal Aggregation in Other States

Seven states have passed opt-out municipal aggregation laws. In addition to Massachusetts, they are: Rhode Island, Illinois, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and California.



Rhode Island's old law, the [Utility Restructuring Act of 1996](#), allowed residents to choose their own electricity suppliers, but had procedural hurdles that prevented the implementation of aggregation in the state. A new law passed in a special session in September 2017 (House Bill 5536 and Senate Bill 877 Sub A) enables aggregation while maintaining key consumer protections and transparency. We can expect increased municipal interest and activity around aggregation in Rhode Island in 2018 and beyond.

New York houses one municipal aggregation through Westchester Power that services over 100,000 customers across 20 municipalities. In 2016, the New York Public Service Commission published a decision in Case 14-M-0224 to ease the process for communities trying to create municipal aggregations.

New Jersey has had legislation in place for "Government Energy Aggregation (GEA)," as they call it, since 1999 during the electricity deregulation movement. Due to procedural barriers, however, the first aggregation programs did not start until 2012 in townships, such as Plumstead and Toms River. New Jersey's GEA statute requires that aggregation rates be cheaper than the utility's default rate unless the program provides a higher percentage of renewable energy than required by the New Jersey renewable portfolio standard.

Ohio authorized municipal aggregation as part of the Energy Choice Act of 1999. SB 221 helped catalyze aggregation in 2008 by requiring utilities to support large-scale programs. Over 200 communities have adopted aggregation in Ohio, primarily as a tool to reduce costs for their ratepayers. The cities of Cleveland and Cincinnati do offer green power options.

Illinois leads the way in “Municipal Electricity Aggregation,” with over 2 million customers and 700 communities. This trend was enabled by the Electric Service Customer Choice and Rate Relief Law of 1997.

California’s electricity market was only deregulated for a short time due to an electricity crisis in the early 2000s which bankrupted the 3 largest investor-owned utilities (IOUs). Now “Community Choice Aggregation (CCA),” established by AB 117, is the only alternative to buying electricity from IOUs. As in Massachusetts, aggregation is not an option in cities that operate a municipal electric utility, such as Los Angeles.



Tour of the wind turbines at Mann Family Cranberry Bog in Plymouth, MA.

Appendix 3: The Importance of Going First Class

There is a lot of renewable energy that would be produced *whether or not someone bought the REC*. The salient question is whether the REC **purchase** is promoting *additionality*, or creating the demand necessary to bring one more renewable MWh onto the grid and verifiably reducing greenhouse gas reductions.

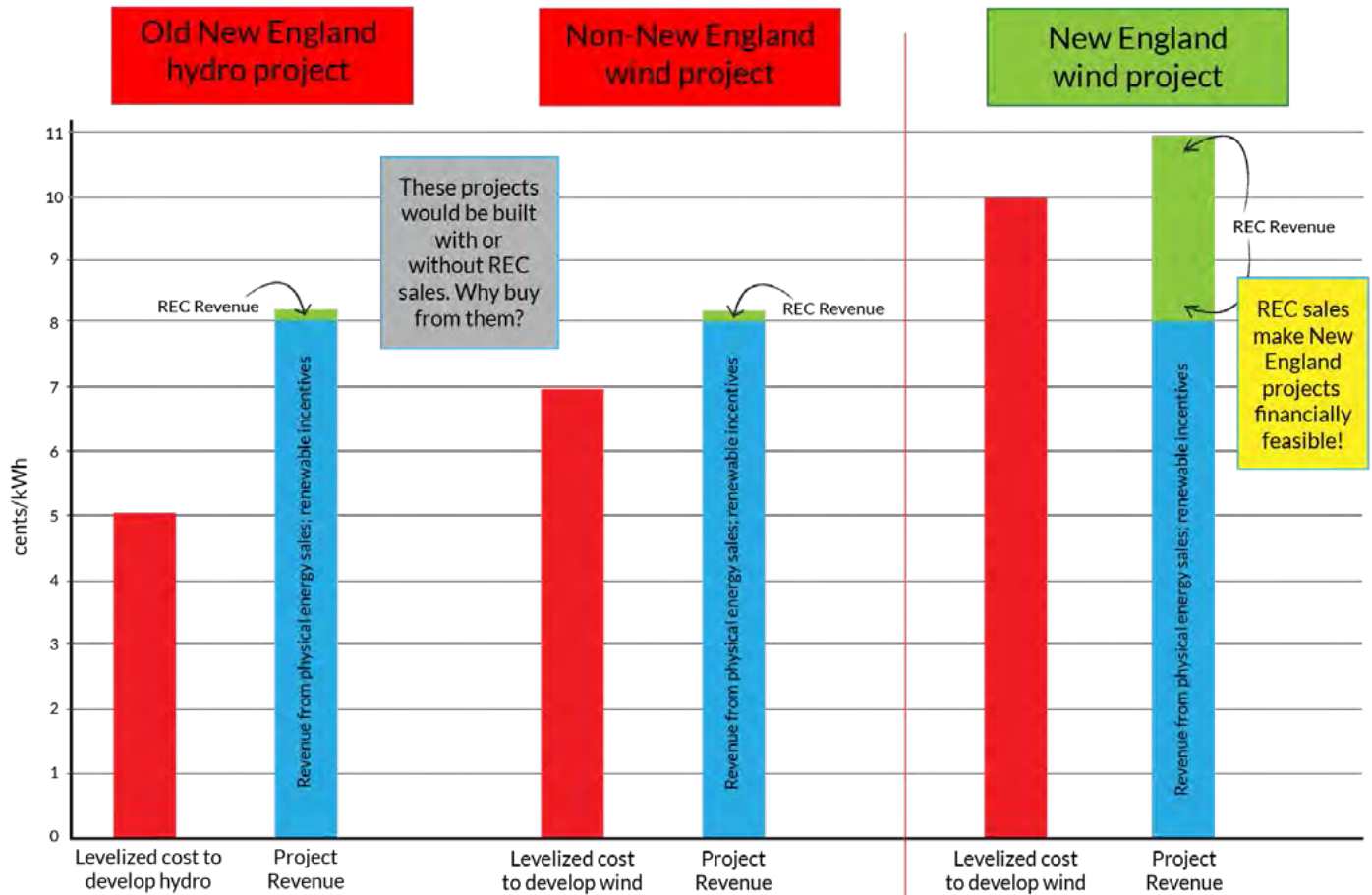
In places like Texas,¹⁰ huge renewable energy projects can be sited and built for less per kWh than it costs to build in New England. Because of the low cost to build the project and other renewable incentives, revenue from RECs is not necessary for project feasibility in these places. Furthermore, these areas tend to have weak RPS mandates because actual supply has surpassed mandated supply, and the law was not revised to keep up. As a result, the voluntary market has been rendered ineffective. Purchasing a REC from Texas certainly has no impact on New England's electric grid. The REC purchase is not even shifting Texas's grid away from fossil fuels; it does absolutely nothing other than enrich a generator who did not require the REC revenue to build and operate.

Purchasing RECs from an old hydropower project located in New England is as ineffectual as buying RECs from a Texas wind project. Some New England hydro facilities have been operating for one hundred years and produce electricity profitably with little or no REC revenue. In fact, large hydropower projects built before 1998 are not eligible for the RPS. Texas wind and old hydro RECs are available on the market for a fraction of a penny per kilowatt hour (kWh). While non Class I RECs are inexpensive, and thus attractive to consumers and commercial or government entities that seek to support the use of renewable energy, the purchase of non Class I RECs do not certifiably result in a displacement of fossil fuels. In reality, selling non Class I RECs is *greenwashing*.

It is not that the those **projects** are unproductive; it is that any **REC sales** from such projects produce surplus profits for developers and are not consequential to the project economics and therefore do not lead to additionality. Dr. Michael Gillenwater is a leading expert on climate change and renewable energy, with a specific focus on greenhouse gas (GHG) measurement, reporting, and verification issues. According to Gillenwater, the **purchase of a REC from such a project** does not impact project development. The price of the REC is simply too small to make a difference in project economics. In other words, if a RECs' value is close to zero, you get what you pay for.

By contrast, Massachusetts Class I REC prices have rarely fetched less than \$10 per MWh and have often traded for more than \$50 per MWh or 5 cents per kWh. For Massachusetts Class I projects, the REC market is essential. Therefore, buying one Massachusetts Class I REC has a greater impact than buying a thousand RECs that are not Class I.

¹⁰ *Not just Texas, but Iowa, Pennsylvania, and several other states where wind power supply far exceeds the state's portfolio standard.*



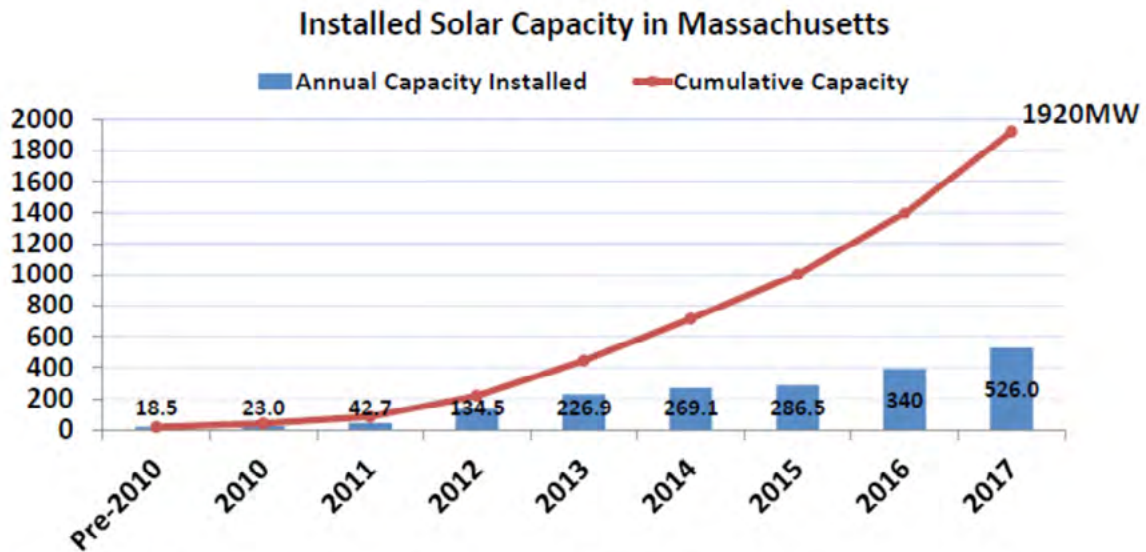
This graphic illustrates that the whole point of the REC purchase is to be the difference maker in a market for renewable energy, to act as a driver for development of *additional* renewable resources above what is currently required by the RPS. Only then does the resource have the ability to displace fossil fuels in New England.



Touring the wind turbine at Mount Saint Mary's Abbey in Wrentham, MA.

Appendix 4: Solar

Before the Green Communities Act was passed in 2008, all resources eligible for the Class I Massachusetts RPS were placed into the same market. Wind, solar, landfill gas, and other eligible projects all competed against one another and all fetched the same value on the REC market. Because solar was and remains more expensive than the other eligible resources, the “old-RPS” was not effective at driving solar development until the Green Communities Act (passed in 2008) changed the RPS beginning in 2010.¹¹



Massachusetts has an aggressive target of 1600 MW of solar power installed for 2020. The above figures represent the cumulative amount installed as of November 2017 in 76,495 projects.

Creating a Clean, Affordable and Resilient Energy Future for the Commonwealth



To provide a deeper subsidy than other Class I resources, the Green Communities Act created a “Solar Carve-Out” within the RPS. Starting in 2010, solar RECs (SRECs) began earning about ten times what other Class I RECs are earning. And as you can see from the graph above, the Solar Carve-Out has had a dramatic effect. In fact, for 2017, “Solar Power Rocks” ranks Massachusetts as number one in terms of solar friendly policies.¹²

¹¹ www.mass.gov/service-details/renewable-energy-snapshot

¹² solarpowerrocks.com/2017-state-solar-power-rankings/

For 2018, Massachusetts made yet another change to the solar market by launching the Solar Massachusetts Renewable Target (SMART) program, which will reduce the effective REC value of new projects below what SRECs are earning, but keep them significantly higher than Class I RECs.¹³ In the SMART program, the energy and RECs from a solar project are bundled together and sold to the distribution company (i.e., Eversource, National Grid, or Unitil) at one compensation rate. Rates differ by size, category and distribution. Block 1 compensation rates are shown below.

	Mass Electric d/b/a National Grid	Nantucket Electric d/b/a National Grid	NSTAR d/b/a Eversource	WMECo d/b/a Eversource	Fitchburg Gas & Electric d/b/a Unitil
Block 1 Compensation Rate (\$/kwh)	\$0.16	\$0.17	\$0.17	\$0.14	\$0.16

We often hear advocates claim solar is not going onto everyone’s rooftop and that we need policies to make photovoltaics more broadly accessible so that we can “bring the sun to everyone.” There are some excellent models being developed regarding solar on affordable housing and microgrids. But we think it is critical to remember solar is already a part of everyone’s mix thanks to the RPS Solar Carve-Out. We are all paying for it in proportion to our consumption, and we are all enjoying its environmental benefits. It is as egalitarian and universal as anything can be. This point is frequently forgotten.

The complexity of the ways in which the federal government and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts incentivize solar complicates the relationship between aggregation and solar.

The 1997 legislation enabling aggregation opens the door to placing an adder on the supply portion of the retail bill in order to assist in the financing of energy projects, including solar installations. But again, it is important to understand how an aggregation might support solar within the context of the state’s new Solar Massachusetts Renewable Target (SMART) program. With SMART, the distribution company will place solar RECs into their portfolio for the purpose of meeting their Class I obligation. Should the utility end up having more Class I RECs than they need to comply with the RPS in a given year, they would then sell excess Class I RECs into the market. There does not appear to be a way for a municipal aggregation to plan to buy RECs that originate with the SMART program.

A direct investment in a solar project by an aggregation that involves selling energy and RECs to the local distribution company under the SMART program would have these key attributes and questions:




One of Mass Energy’s largest commercial green power customers, Mass Audubon, implements an innovative solution to the question of how to incorporate solar into its GHG reduction plan. The customer has had solar on several of its properties and sells the SRECs into the compliance market. But with proceeds from the SREC sales, it then purchases Class 1 wind RECs to match its electricity consumption. Through this method, Mass Audubon avoids double counting, creates additionality, and appropriately achieves its short-term and long-term goals.

¹³ On January 11, 2018, Mass. Dept. of Energy Resources announced initial compensation rates for the SMART program, ranging from 15 cents to 40 cents per kWh depending upon the project size and category. These rates include the imputed REC value.

- Presumably there would be a positive rate of return assuming the project's costs were less than the revenue it would earn over time. Additionally, there is a question about whom that rate of return would benefit. Would it be to the site host, whether it is the municipality itself or a private entity?
- If the REC is sold to the distribution company, there would be no additional solar brought to the Commonwealth as a result of this transaction because the SMART program is currently authorized to support a limit of 1600 MW of new solar for the entire state. The transaction could, however, be credited with causing solar to be built within the community. For this reason, folks who are passionate about solar may want to advocate for an expanded SMART program.
- Because the REC is sold to the distribution company so that the utility may comply with the Massachusetts RPS, the aggregation may not claim GHG reduction for the term of the SMART contract, which could be up to twenty years. That would be double counting. It is critical to avoid double counting because it creates an impression to the general public that more progress is being made on clean energy than is actually occurring.

Direct solar investment

Another way to develop solar is **outside** the SMART program. Developing solar projects outside the SMART program would allow a GMA to claim credit for the GHG reduction and add to the amount of solar developed within the Commonwealth.

Depending upon the size of the project and how much incentive is paid to the developer, a local solar project would cause a GMA to incur a premium of about five times that of purchasing a Class I REC at today's prices. Solar costs are expected to continue falling over time, so the differential should fall as well. A community may want to occasionally explore its options through Requests for Proposals to determine whether the premium is affordable.



Participants in Mass Energy's Solar Connect program.

Whether a solar project is developed through SMART or outside SMART and whether the REC would be retained for local GHG credit or not, a key practical consideration is whether an adder placed on the retail supply charge for consumers in a GMA would (a) provide enough capital to develop projects at a meaningful scale, and (b) come at a cost acceptable to the community.

Whether a solar project is developed through SMART or outside SMART and whether the REC would be retained for local GHG credit or not, a key practical consideration is whether an adder placed on the retail supply charge for consumers in a GMA would (a) provide enough capital to develop projects at a meaningful scale, and (b) come at a cost acceptable to the community.

Other Solarize Models: Many communities in Massachusetts have successfully worked with the Massachusetts Clean Energy Center (Mass CEC) on the Solarize Massachusetts model, which seeks to increase the adoption of small-scale solar electricity in participating communities through a competitive solicitation process that aggregates homeowner buying power to lower installation prices

for participants.¹⁴ Mass Energy endorses the Solarize Model and has worked with Mass CEC twice on a similar concept called Solar Connect. In our second **Solar Connect** program, we partnered with **Energy Sage**, an on-line platform for consumers. A sustained effort over many years could develop a substantial amount of local solar and GHG reduction in the out-years.

14 www.masscec.com/solarize-mass

Appendix 5: Developing Local Energy Resources

What the statute allows regarding distributed energy resources

The Massachusetts 1997 legislation that enables aggregation allows a community to develop energy programs that go far beyond electricity supply procurement. It states that a community may petition the Department of Public Utilities for control of funds collected for demand-side management. This means the aggregation could potentially administer the Mass Save energy efficiency program rather than the investor-owned distribution company. A community may go further or broader and “group retail electricity customers to solicit bids, broker, and contract for electric power and **energy services** for such customers.” It also states the aggregation “is not prohibited from proposing for certification an energy plan which is **more specific, detailed, or comprehensive or which covers additional subject areas** than any such state-wide conservation goals.”¹⁵

This should be interpreted to mean that DPU approval of innovative approaches is possible but not automatic. It would behoove a community to be explicit in its plan about how ratepayer dollars would be spent, not just to garner DPU approval but also to build a strong consensus within the community.

The legislation also allows a municipality to apply to the Massachusetts Clean Energy Center (Mass CEC) for additional funds to be used for clean energy programming. But again, Mass CEC approval is not guaranteed.

Energy efficiency

Amory Lovins, co-founder of the Rocky Mountain Institute and perhaps the most influential person in the field of clean energy, has said that energy efficiency is “the lunch you’re paid to eat.” This means that money spent on efficiency yields a rate of return. That is why efficiency should be at the top of the priority list at all levels – world, nation, state, community, and personal. It can also play an important role in municipal aggregation.

Many communities looking to aggregate may take notice of the pioneering work of the Cape Light Compact, the state’s longest running aggregation, serving 21 towns on Cape Cod and Martha’s Vineyard. The Compact focuses just as much effort on efficiency as supply and actually launched its efficiency program in 2001 before its supply program. As an aggregator, the Compact successfully petitioned the DPU for the right to administer revenue (i.e., ratepayer funds earmarked for efficiency, proceeds from Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative auctions, and Forward Capacity Market payments) to finance its local version of the Mass Save energy efficiency programs.¹⁶ Some communities might be contemplating following the Compact’s example. But Mass Energy suggests caution, based upon

¹⁵ malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleXXII/Chapter164/Section134.

¹⁶ We recommend reading the Green Communities Act which governs the energy efficiency program. www.mass.gov/energy-efficiency-activities-of-utilities. Information about “RGGI” may be found at www.rggi.org. Information about the Forward Capacity Market may be found at www.iso-ne.org.

our experience closely monitoring performance statewide of the Mass Save program.¹⁷ There are two fundamental points, somewhat working in opposite directions, worth acknowledging before drawing hard conclusions:

1. Massachusetts has the #1 rated efficiency program seven years in a row. Eversource, the Cape Light Compact, National Grid, Unitil, and the state's gas utilities have been the program administrators all this time. From this perspective, a new municipal aggregation ought to think about its ability to improve upon the performance of the incumbents.
2. Notwithstanding the #1 ranking, the Mass Save program has substantial room for improvement. There are two state laws that should be driving program goals. The Green Communities Act says that we should capture all energy savings that are cost-effective (i.e. costing less than purchasing supply). It is an established fact that the Mass Save program falls far short of that directive. In 2016, the Mass Save electricity program was evaluated to have a Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR) of 2.66:1 and the gas program was evaluated to have a BCR of 1.95:1. Those ratios indicate that much more energy could be saved before costs exceed benefits.¹⁸ Because we have higher supply costs to avoid here in the Bay State than most other states, we are still not optimizing our investment in efficiency.

So, from the perspective of meeting the needs expressed by the two key statutes, the operative question is whether an aggregation can add value by becoming an efficiency program administrator. At Mass Energy, we come down on these questions by suggesting to municipalities that instead of taking over total administration of the efficiency programs, a community dedicate itself to becoming more deeply engaged in efficiency policy development and implementation in ways that are more likely to add value. There are economies of scale in program administration that a community should acknowledge. The Cape Light Compact has 200,000 customers. Other than Boston, no single community in Massachusetts is at that scale.

We encourage aggregators to participate in the process of developing the Three-Year Plans for Mass Save required under the GCA. Aggregators would also do well by operating strong community-based social marketing campaigns directed at increasing participation in the Mass Save program. Regardless of which category a community finds itself in, the operative question is what an aggregation could do to substantially improve energy savings above the historical record.

Towards that end, the Mass Save program would benefit from more transparency and monitoring by informed citizens across the Commonwealth. Access to program data at the community level has improved recently, but still has a ways to go. We encourage aggregations to demand from their utilities richer and more timely data than is currently available at www.masssavedata.com and reports submitted to the Energy Efficiency Advisory Council.

¹⁷ Currently, our Executive Director serves on the Massachusetts Energy Efficiency Council, which oversees the Mass Save program.

¹⁸ ma-eeac.org/results-reporting

Electrification of transportation and heating

The time has come to shift transportation from oil and diesel to electrification. That means electric passenger cars, buses, and more. As mentioned above, a vehicle running on Basic Service is responsible in 2018 for just 25% of the emissions of an electric vehicle running on gasoline or diesel. The difference will grow over time as the Renewable Portfolio Standard and Clean Energy Standard displace fossil fuels with zero-emission power. But a car powered through GMA would have even lower emissions. Aggregation plans could leverage the low-emission profile of their supply to include components designed to increase EV adoption. Potential ideas:

- Encourage off-peak charging for those charging at home.
- Build out public charging stations.
- Support the purchase and/or charging of electric school buses.



Another form of beneficial electrification is shifting buildings from oil- and gas-fired space heat to high-efficiency, cold climate air source heat pumps. Heat pumps are now supported by both the Mass Save program and the Massachusetts Clean Energy Center. Some communities have already conducted programs for heat pumps patterned after the Solarize model under the [HeatSmart](#) brand with support from the Clean Energy Center.

Storage is increasingly becoming an energy solution that can be adopted at the local level. Costs are coming down rapidly, business models are developing, and the challenge now is to look for applications that make sense economically given current market rules. Communities may consider developing storage applications combined with electric vehicle charging, local solar installations, demand response programs, and micro-grids for local resilience.

Aggregation plans could also include components involving demand reduction, smart meters, and time of use pricing. All these ideas should be seen as potential supplements or complements to aggregating electricity supply. A key question will always be whether it makes sense to put these ideas into an aggregation plan or if the community should support such activities outside the aggregation.



Ricard Torres-MateLuna and Christine Hatch purchased a heat pump through Mass Energy

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING GOVERNOR RAIMONDO'S INITIATIVE TO INVEST IN STAFFING AND OPERATIONS, TO INCREASE THE FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY AND ECONOMIC POTENTIAL AND PROTECT THE ASSETS AND INFRASTRUCTURE OF OUR STATE BY SUPPORTING THE BEACH FEES AND CAMPING FEES INCLUDED IN GOVERNOR RAIMONDO'S PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THIS FISCAL YEAR

WHEREAS, the state of Rhode Island enjoys over 8,200 acres of park land over 67 areas which include 1,000 campsites, 200 fishing areas including boat ramps and 400 miles of trails for biking, hiking and walking, and

WHEREAS these public recreational sites and activities generate \$311.9 million dollars in economic impact, \$38.8 million dollars in revenue and create 3,709 jobs in the state of Rhode Island, and

WHEREAS, a recent independent study of the Rhode Island State Park and Beach system found that over the past 15 years, budget staffing cuts, combined with heavy and increasing use, aging facilities and expanded responsibility threaten DEM's ability to provide residents and tourists with well-maintained and accessible recreation facilities and opportunities; and

WHEREAS, Governor Gina Raimondo and DEM have proposed a multi-year budget initiative to increase staffing and adequately fund state parks and beaches, which will rely, in part, on slightly raising beach parking fees; and

WHEREAS, the Town Council of the Town of Westerly recognizes that the state park system and these facilities need to be properly maintained and have proper management and staffing so that Rhode Island can continue to benefit from these beautiful natural resources, and

WHEREAS, the state of Rhode Island is ranked number one in visitors per acre and number one in visits per full time staff to our public recreational sites, but is ranked number forty-seven in state expenditure per visit, and

WHEREAS, the Town of Westerly is the host community to some of the most beautiful coastline and one of the most beautiful state beaches in the state of Rhode Island; and

WHEREAS, Misquamicut State Beach welcomes more than 300,000 visitors each year and is an important economic driver for both the Town and the State, annually contributing more than \$44 million; and

WHEREAS, 2016 data shows that Misquamicut State Beach had the largest impact with 343,318 visitors spending \$44.1 million and the most out of state visitors at 76.8%; and

WHEREAS, the increase in State Beach parking fees will help support a pilot program to reduce trash, litter and plastics at Misquamicut State Beach; now therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Town Council for the Town of Westerly supports Governor Raimondo's initiative to invest in staffing and operations; to increase financial sustainability and economic potential and protect the assets and infrastructure of our state parks; now therefore

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Town Council for the Town of Westerly supports the beach fees and camping fees included in Governor Raimondo's proposed budget for this fiscal year.

ADOPTED: March 11, 2019

TOWN OF BARRINGTON

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF UTILITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE BILL S0261

WHEREAS, municipal leaders representing thousands of Rhode Island families and small businesses, we write in strong support of Lt. Governor Daniel J. McKee's Utility Emergency Response Bill, Senate Bill 0261; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 0261 is key to making our communities safer, more livable and more affordable; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 0261 sets concrete performance standards for utility companies during a power outage emergency and allows the state to issue fines when standards are not met; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 0261 ensures all fines collected from utility companies are credited back to rate payers in our communities; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 0261 increases communication between utility companies and local communities by requiring the utility company to assign a local liaison to each city and town during an emergency; and

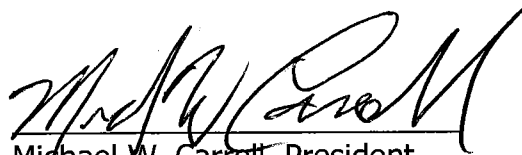
WHEREAS, the local liaison will be required to provide three updates on power restoration per day; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 0261 will put Rhode Island communities on a level playing field with Massachusetts communities who are already protected by a Utility Emergency Response Bill that was passed by the legislature in 2009.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Town Council of the Town of Barrington respectfully requests the General Assembly to support S 0261.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Town Clerk is hereby instructed to submit a copy of this resolution to the Town of Barrington's State Senators and State Representatives in the Rhode Island General Assembly, the Senate President, the Speaker of the House, the Executive Director of the Rhode Island League of Cities and Towns, all the Cities and Towns in the State of Rhode Island and the Governor in consideration of their support of this legislation.

Adopted by the Town Council of the Town of Barrington on March 4, 2019.



Michael W. Carroll, President
Barrington Town Council

TOWN OF BARRINGTON, RHODE ISLAND
A RESOLUTION CALLING ON THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO PASS ENABLING
LEGISLATION FOR MUNICIPAL TOBACCO LICENSING

WHEREAS, according to the Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the Centers for Disease Control, the following is true and portrays a major public health crisis: (1) each day, more than 350 kids under the age of 18 become regular, daily smokers and almost one-third will eventually die from smoking; (2) if current trends continue, 5.6 million of today's youth will die prematurely from a smoking-related illness; (3) tobacco use remains the leading cause of preventable death in the United States, killing more than 480,000 people each year; (4) smoking kills more Americans than alcohol, AIDS, car accidents, illegal drugs, murder, and suicides combined; (5) smoking impacts nearly every organ of the body; more than 87% of lung cancer deaths, 61% of all pulmonary disease deaths, and 32% of all deaths from coronary heart disease are attributable to smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke; (6) millions of Americans suffer from debilitating medical conditions throughout their lives due to smoking – more than 16 million Americans are living with a disease caused by smoking; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Barrington confronted this public health crisis, the presence of deadly products on the shelves of our neighborhood corner stores that are designed to be attractive to youth, by enacting an ordinance that took effect on September 5, 2017, which required tobacco dealers to be licensed by the Town, prohibited the sale of tobacco to any individual under the age of 21, banned the sale of flavored tobacco for establishments not primarily engaged in the sale of electronic nicotine delivery systems, and prohibited the use of tobacco discounts and coupons; and

WHEREAS, after being faced with legal challenges regarding the Town's ability to regulate tobacco sales via licensing mechanisms, the ordinance was repealed; and

WHEREAS, in a continued effort to confront this public health crisis, the Barrington Town Council enacted an ordinance that took effect on November 6, 2017, which prohibited the sale of tobacco to any individual under the age of 21 and banned the sale of flavored tobacco for establishments not primarily engaged in the sale of electronic nicotine delivery systems; and

WHEREAS, Barrington was not alone in adopting this Ordinance and exercising our local authority to protect public health; other municipalities that required a municipal tobacco license included the City of Warwick (2000); the Town of Coventry (2001); the Town of Tiverton (2002); the City of Cranston (2011); the City of Providence (2012); the Town of Richmond (2014); the City of Central Falls (2015); the Town of West Warwick (2017); the Town of Middletown (2017); the Town of Johnston (2017); and the City of Woonsocket (2017); and

WHEREAS, recent Superior Court decisions, specifically Ecig Shed, Inc v. Barrington, PC-2018-0471 (Providence Sup. Ct. Jul. 18, 2018); Sam's Food Mart LLC v. Town of Middletown, NC-2017-0443 (Newport Sup. Ct. Oct. 30, 2018), struck down tobacco ordinances in Barrington and Middletown, and there is currently a case pending against the Town of Johnston on the basis that the State has not expressly authorized municipal licensing of tobacco; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. District Court for the District of Rhode Island and the First Circuit Court of Appeals both upheld the validity of the Providence Tobacco Ordinance, specifically addressing the issue of state pre-emption, see Natl. Assn. of Tobacco Outlets, Inc. v. City of Providence, No. 12-96-ML, 2012 WL 6128707 (D.R.I. Dec. 10, 2012), Natl. Assn. of Tobacco Outlets, Inc. v. City of Providence, 731 F.3d 71 (1st Cir. 2013); and

WHEREAS, there is no state statute that conflicts with municipal tobacco ordinances, nor does the General Assembly's minimal regulation of tobacco sales occupy the field – it leaves room for local governments to do more to curb tobacco use and prevent the epidemic of tobacco product use among youth (Indeed, the First Circuit has already held that the General Assembly has not occupied the field of tobacco regulation as it relates to flavors generally or coupons and multi-pack discounts in particular. See Natl. Assn. of Tobacco Outlets, Inc. v. City of Providence, 731 F.3d 71, 83 (1st Cir. 2013)); and

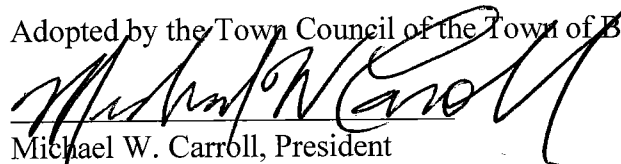
WHEREAS, municipalities have the local authority to enact this important public health ordinance because the Legislature delegated such power to the municipalities in both their Home Rule Charters and in RIGL § 45-6-1(a); and

WHEREAS, notwithstanding this local authority, recent Superior Court decisions have struck down the municipal licensing of tobacco, thereby putting the public health and safety in jeopardy in Barrington and across Rhode Island.

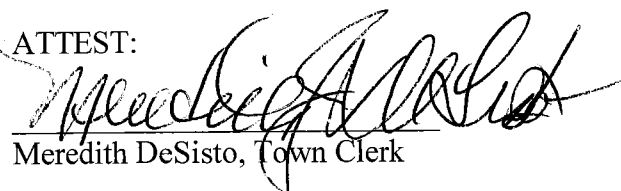
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Town Council of the Town of Barrington does hereby urge the General Assembly to pass into law enabling legislation for cities and towns to license tobacco dealers;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That, upon passage, copies of this resolution be sent to the Town of Barrington's State Senators and State Representatives in the Rhode Island General Assembly; the Senate President, the Speaker of the House, the Executive Director of the Rhode Island League of Cities and Towns, all the Cities and Towns in the State of Rhode Island and the Governor in consideration of their support of this legislation.

Adopted by the Town Council of the Town of Barrington on March 4, 2019.


Michael W. Carroll, President
Barrington Town Council

ATTEST:


Meredith DeSisto, Town Clerk