



TOWN COUNCIL MEETING
Jamestown Town Hall
Rosamond A. Tefft Council Chambers
93 Narragansett Avenue
Monday, June 17, 2024
6:00 P.M.

THIS MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED IN PERSON ONLY.

THIS MEETING WILL BE LIVE STREAMED: To view the meeting with no interaction:
<https://jamestownri.gov/how-do-i/watch-live-streamed-town-meetings>

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. The Town Council hopes 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:
<https://jamestownri.gov/town-government/town-council/town-council-meetings-minutes/2024meetings-minutes>

I. EXECUTIVE SESSION

The Town Council may seek to enter into Executive Session and/or Open Session for review, discussion, and/or potential action and/or vote on the following:

- A) The Town Council may convene into Executive Session to discuss, take possible action, and/or vote pursuant to the relevant requirements of R.I.G.L. § 42-46-5(a) Subsection (1) Personnel (job performance, character, or physical or mental health of Town Administrator Edward Mello; Performance Review; provided that such person affected shall have been notified in advance in writing and advised that he may require that the discussion be held at an open meeting). Discussion and/or Potential action, announcement, and/or vote(s) from Executive Session and/or Open Session concerning Town Administrator Performance Review; with terms and conditions of employment to be discussed and voted upon by the Town Council at the meeting.

II. ADJOURNMENT OF EXECUTIVE SESSION

III. ROLL CALL

IV. CALL TO ORDER, PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

- A) Acknowledgements, Announcements, Presentations, Resolutions, And Proclamations:
- 1) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote: Resolution 2024-16 of the Water and Sewer Commission Relative to a Temporary Moratorium on Applications and Permitting for Water Service Extensions, through December 31, 2024.
 - a) Memorandum from Town Administrator Mello to the Jamestown Water and Sewer Commission.
- B) Unfinished Business:
- 1) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote on the application of Jeffrey and Deborah Saletin (Plat 7 Lot 135, 14 Seaview Avenue) for utility service connection (water) and as amended on March 29, 2024, to an application for a water line extension:
 - a) The following have been received and reviewed by the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners:
 - i) Application for utility service connection (water) received January 2, 2024.
 - ii) Memorandum dated February 13, 2024, and revised on April 11, 2024, from Michael Gray, Public Works Director to the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners.
 - iii) Memorandum dated February 16, 2024, from Robert F. Ferrari, PE to the Town of Jamestown.
 - iv) Application for water line extension received March 29, 2024.
 - b) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote on the draft decision letter from the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners to Jeffrey and Deborah Saletin (Plat 7 Lot 135, 14 Seaview Avenue) for utility service connection (water) and as amended on March 29, 2024, to an application for a water line extension

- 2) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote: on the Letter dated 01/02/24 from Attorney Joelle C. Rocha and the application of Glenn and Marjorie Andreoni (Plat 7 Lot 34, 10 Seaview Avenue) for water line extension:
- a) The following have been received and reviewed by the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners:
 - i) Letter dated January 2, 2024, from Attorney Joelle C. Rocha and the application for water line extension received on January 2, 2024.
 - ii) Memorandum dated February 13, 2024, and revised on April 11, 2024, from Michael Gray, Public Works Director to the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners.
 - iii) Letter dated February 19, 2024, from Attorney Joelle C. Rocha and an exhibit showing existing OWTS & Well.
 - b) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote on the draft decision letter from the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners to Glenn and Marjorie Andreoni (Plat 7 Lot 34, 10 Seaview Avenue) for water line extension
- 3) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote: On the application of Paul Frechette (Plat 7 Lot 101, 19 Seaview Avenue) for utility service connection (water) and as amended on March 29, 2024, to an application for a water line extension:
- a) The following have been received and reviewed by the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners:
 - i) Application for utility service connection (water) received January 2, 2024.
 - ii) Memorandum dated February 13, 2024, and revised on April 11, 2024, from Michael Gray, Public Works Director to the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners.
 - iii) Addendum (3 pages) submitted February 20, 2024 re: well.
 - iv) Addendum with note (5 pages) submitted March 21, 2024, re: well.
 - v) Application for water line extension received April 1, 2024.
 - b) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote on the draft decision letter from the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners to Paul Frechette (Plat 7 Lot 101, 19 Seaview Avenue) for utility service connection (water) and as amended on March 29, 2024, to an application for a water line extension

- 4) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote: on the application of Stephen Zimmiski and Suzanne Gagnon (Plat 7 Lot 94, 7 Seaview Avenue) for water line extension:
- a) The following have been received and reviewed by the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners:
 - i) Application for water line extension received January 2, 2024.
 - ii) Memorandum dated February 13, 2024, and revised on April 11, 2024, from Michael Gray, Public Works Director to the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners.
 - iii) Wellworks LLC report and estimate dated October 1, 2018.
 - iv) Letter dated May 1, 2024, from applicants Stephen Zimmiski and Suzanne Gagnon to Public Works Director Michael Gray requesting a continuance of the original application if no decision can be rendered on May 6 by the Board of Water & Sewer Commissioners.
 - b) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote on the draft decision letter from the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners to Stephen Zimmiski and Suzanne Gagnon (Plat 7 Lot 94, 7 Seaview Avenue) for water line extension.
- C) Open Forum – Water & Sewer Matters
Comments are not limited to items on this agenda. However, items not on this agenda will only be heard and not acted upon by the Town Council. Note: Section 42-46-6 of the Open Meetings Act and Department of the Attorney General Advisory Opinions relevant to this item on any public body meeting agenda specifically prohibit the Town Council from discussing, considering, or acting on any topic, statement, or question presented. The Town Council may, if warranted, refer such matters to an appropriate committee, to another body or official, or post the matter for consideration at a properly-noticed, future meeting.
- 1) Scheduled request to address – None.
 - 2) Non-scheduled request to address.
- D) Report of Town Officials: Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote:
- 1) Pumping Report
 - 2) Town Project Reports
 - a) Town Wells
 - b) Water Treatment Plant
 - c) Transfer Pumping/Reservoir
 - d) Distribution System
 - e) Wastewater Treatment Facility
- E) Letters and Communication:
- 1) No items at this time.

- F) New Business:
- 1) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote: Approval of request to authorize Town Administrator Mello to sign on behalf of the Town of Jamestown the proposed draft Emergency Water Supply Agreement dated May 7, 2024, between the Town of Jamestown and the Town of North Kingstown.
- G) 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 the approval of each item as if it had been acted upon separately for review, discussion, and/or potential action and/or vote. A Consent Agenda item or items may be removed by the Town Council sitting as the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners for review, discussion, and/or potential action and or vote.*
- 1) Finance Director’s Report: Water and Sewer Comparison Budget to Actuals as of May 31, 2024.

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

VI. OPEN FORUM

Comments are not limited to items on this agenda. However, items not on this agenda will only be heard and not acted upon by the Town Council. Note: Section 42-46-6 of the Open Meetings Act and Department of the Attorney General Advisory Opinions relevant to this item on any public body meeting agenda specifically prohibit the Town Council from discussing, considering, or acting on any topic, statement, or question presented. The Town Council may, if warranted, refer such matters to an appropriate committee, to another body or official, or post the matter for consideration at a properly-noticed, future meeting.

- A) Scheduled request to address: None at this time.
- B) Non-scheduled request to address

VII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, PRESENTATIONS, RESOLUTIONS, AND PROCLAMATIONS

- A) Presentations: Jamestown Conservation Commission presentation on the proposed project and fundraising initiative to make the “Kit Wright Trail” wheelchair accessible.

VIII. PUBLIC HEARINGS, LICENSES, AND PERMITS

The Town Council will review each license application and vote on it individually. All approvals for licenses and permits are subject to the resolution of debts, taxes, and appropriate signatures as well as, when applicable, proof of insurance.

- A) **Public Hearing:** Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote: Jamestown Draft Hazard Mitigation Plan (JHMP) presented for public comment; and consideration of adoption by the Town Council contingent upon Rhode Island Emergency Management Administration (RIEMA) and Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) approval.
 - 1) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote to direct the project Consultant Weston & Sampson to finalize the JHMP for final review by RIEMA.

- 2) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote: Approval and adoption of Resolution 2024-17, a Resolution of the Town of Jamestown Adopting the 2024 Jamestown Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, and to include any modifications received under the public review period and any required by RIEMA and FEMA during their reviews to the JHMP.

B) Town Council Sitting as the Alcohol Beverage Licensing Board

Notice is hereby given by the Town Council of Jamestown, being the Licensing Board in said Town as provided under Title 3, Chapters 1-12 of the General Laws of Rhode Island 1956, and as amended, the following has been received:

- 1) Pursuant to RIGL §3-7-14, the following license application has been received under said Act for a one-day license on July 18, 2024:

CLASS F (NON-PROFIT)

Jamestown Chamber of Commerce
PO Box 35
Jamestown, RI 02835

- a) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote for Approval of the CLASS F (NON-PROFIT) LIQUOR LICENSE

- 2) Pursuant to RIGL §3-7-14, the following license application has been received under said Act for a one-day license on July 26, 2024:

CLASS F (NON-PROFIT)

Jamestown Historical Society
PO Box 156
Jamestown, RI 02835

- a) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote for Approval of the CLASS F (NON-PROFIT) LIQUOR LICENSE

The Town Council adjourns from sitting as the Alcohol Beverage Licensing Board

C) Licenses and Permits

One-Day Event/Entertainment License: All One-Day Event/Entertainment license application approvals are subject to any COVID-19 protocols in effect at the time of the event; Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote for the following:

- 1) Applicant: Jamestown Rotary Club
Event: 48th Annual Jamestown Classic Bike Race
Date: Sunday, October 13, 2024
Location: Ft. Getty, Rembijas Pavilion
- a) Approval of request to waive fees associated with a Police detail and use of the Ft. Getty, Rembijas Pavilion, as historically granted.

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

Please Note the Following Items are Status Reports and Matters of Interest to the Council and are for Informational Purposes unless Indicated Otherwise:

- A) Town Administrator's Report: Edward A. Mello
 - 1) CMS/Jamestown Newport Ferry Agreement (New Business).
 - 2) Harbor Management Rule Book/ Rates for the Ferry Dock (New Business).
 - 3) Ft. Getty Pier repair update.
 - 4) Town Council Chambers audio and visual proposed improvements.
 - 5) OpenGov online resident services update.

X. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

- A) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote: Approval of the Final Charter Amendment Questions for submission to the voters at the Next Regular Election as follows:
 - 1) Question 1- Amendment to the Jamestown Charter (Amends Preamble): Shall the Charter be amended to list the official name of the state of Rhode Island?
 - 2) Question 2 – Amendment to the Jamestown Charter (Amends Article II – The Town Council - §212- Vacancies): Shall the Charter be amended to modify the procedure to fill a vacancy on the Town Council by authorizing the membership of the Town Council to select a qualified person to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term?
 - 3) Question 3 - Amendment to the Jamestown Charter (Amends Article II – The Town Council § 216-Procedure For Adopting All Ordinance): Shall the Charter be amended to provide that only a digest or description of a proposed ordinance or amendment of an ordinance need be published in a newspaper of general circulation?
 - 4) Question 4 - Amendment to the Jamestown Charter (Amends Article III - The Town Administrator - § 301 -Appointment and Qualifications): Shall the Charter be amended to allow a person appointed as Town Administrator up to twelve (12) months to become a resident of the State?
 - 5) Question 5 - Amendment to the Jamestown Charter (Amends Article IV - Administrative Departments - § 409 - Building Official): Shall the Charter be revised to allow the building official to also serve as the zoning enforcement officer?
 - 6) Question 6 - Amendment to the Jamestown Town Charter (Amends Article V - The School Committee - § 503 - Vacancies): Shall the Charter be amended to modify the procedure to fill a vacancy on the School Committee by authorizing the membership of the Town Council to select a qualified person to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term?

- 7) Question 7 Amendment to the Jamestown Charter (Amends Article XI-Financial Provisions - § 1104- Public Notice): Shall the Charter be amended to revise internal section references for consistency?
 - 8) Question 8 Amendment to the Jamestown Charter (Amends Article XII-Amendment of Charter - § 1201 - Charter Revision Committee): Shall the Charter be amended to require a full review of the Charter beginning in September 2029 and thereafter at no less than six (6) year intervals thereafter and that special reviews can take place as needed?
- B) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote: Review and discussion of Town Council meeting dates for June, July, and August 2024, with potential new dates to be considered. Current meeting dates:
- 1) Friday, June 21st, Special Meeting
 - 2) Monday, July 1st
 - 3) Monday, July 15th
 - 4) Monday, August 5th
 - 5) Monday, August 19th

XI. NEW BUSINESS

- A) Review, Discussion and/or Action and/or Vote: At the recommendation of the Jamestown Harbor Management Commission, approval of the revised Harbor Management Rule Book, specific to the use of the East Ferry public touch-and-go docks, the concrete ferry dock and the proposed commercial charter vessel use fee schedule.
- B) Review, Discussion and/or Action and/or Vote: At the recommendation of Town Administrator Mello authorization to finalize an agreement between the Town of Jamestown and Conanicut Marine Services, Inc. /Jamestown Newport Ferry for the use of the Town-owned touch and go docks, a portion of the wood pile pier and ferry dock at East Ferry, with final review by the Town Solicitor Peter Ruggiero.

XII. ORDINANCES, APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, AND EXPIRING TERMS

- A) Appointments, Vacancies, and Expiring Terms; Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote:
- 1) Harbor Management Commission, One (1) member, unexpired three-year term ending 12/31/2024, duly advertised in the May 2nd and 9th editions of the Jamestown Press with a request to submit applications prior to May 15, 2024:
 - a) Letter of resignation
 - i) Dan Wurzbacher, letter of resignation, April 5, 2024.
 - b) Interested Applicant(s):
 - i) Paul Sprague
 - i. Applications received November 29, 2021, and October 2, 2023.
 - ii. Interviewed on January 10, 2022
 - iii. Confirmed continued interest on May 8, 2024.
 - iv. Interviewed on May 29, 2024.
 - ii) Antonio DaRosa Pinheiro
 - i. Initial application received on April 11, 2024.
 - ii. Interviewed on May 29, 2024.
 - iii) Daniel Lilly
 - i. Initial application received on May 9, 2024.
 - ii. Interviewed on May 29, 2024.
 - iv) Robert Laman
 - i. Initial application received on May 13, 2024.
 - ii. Interviewed on May 29, 2024.

XIII. 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 the approval of each item as if it had been acted upon separately for review, discussion, and/or potential action and/or vote. A Consent Agenda item or items may be removed by the Town Council for review, discussion, and/or potential action and or vote.

- A) Adoption of Town Council Meeting Minutes
- 1) May 20, 2024 (Regular meeting)
 - 2) May 29, 2024 (Special Meeting)
 - 3) June 3, 2024 (Financial Town Meeting)
- B) Minutes of Boards/Commissions/Committees
- 1) Affordable Housing (April 17, 2024)
 - 2) Bike Path Committee (February 16, 2024)
 - 3) Zoning Board of Review (April 23, 2024)
- C) Finance Director's Report: Comparison Budget to Actuals as of May 31, 2024.

- D) Abutter Notifications: Notice is hereby given that the Jamestown Zoning Board of Review will hold a public hearing on June 25, 2024, at the Jamestown Town Hall 93 Narragansett Avenue, Jamestown, Rhode Island at 7:00 p.m. upon the following:
- 1) Application of William and Glenna McCaffrey, whose property is located at 232 Beacon Ave., and further identified as Assessor's Plat 16, Lots 67 and 70 for a special use permit from Article 3 Special Use Permits and Variances, section 82-300 Considerations of the zoning board, pursuant to Article 8, Special Regulations, Section 82-800 High groundwater table and impervious layer overlay district as relating to subdistrict A. To add a 17' x 20' addition to the east side of the existing house. The addition is conforming to all setbacks and lot coverage requirements. Said property is located in a R40 zone and contains 28,800 sq ft.

- E) Tax Assessor's Abatements and Addenda of Taxes

ABATEMENT/ADDENDA TO THE TAX ROLL			
ACCT	TAX YEAR	ACCOUNT INFORMATION	AMOUNT
23-0356-00M	2021	TAXPAYER DECEASED	-\$ 0.59
23-0356-00M	2021	TAXPAYER DECEASED	-\$ 0.81
		TOTAL ABATEMENTS TO TAX ROLL	-\$ 1.40
		TOTAL ADDENDA TO TAX ROLL	\$ 0.00
		GRAND TOTAL TO THE TAX ROLL	-\$ 1.40

- F) Request from Parks and Recreation Director DeFalco to the Town Council to approve the Jamestown Recreation Center Gym Floor and Optional Recreation Center Stage Bid to Aramsco, DBA Casey EMI, based on the review and evaluation of the bid, for an amount not to exceed \$26,430.00:
- 1) Memorandum from Parks and Recreation Director DeFalco to recommend the bid be awarded to the lowest and only bidder, Aramsco, DBA Casey EMI for the repair and refinishing of the following:
 - a) Item 1: Recreation Center Gym Floor \$16,690.00
 - b) Item 2: Optional Recreation Center Stage \$ 9,740.00
- G) Request from Public Works Director Michael Gray to the Town Council to approve the 2024 Annual Road Paving Bid to J.R. Vinagro, for Jamestown roadways based upon the estimated quantities for each of the roadways listed for an amount not to exceed \$813,882.45:
- 1) Memorandum from Public Works Director Michael Gray to recommend the bid be awarded to the lowest responsive bidder, J.R. Vinagro for the following:
 - a) Item 1: Reclaimed Pavement for Base Course \$3.95 per Square Yard
 - b) Item 2: Bituminous Base Course \$109.50 per Ton
 - c) Item 3: Bituminous Surface Course \$115.00 per Ton

- H) Approval of Pole Placement Request by the Narragansett Electric & Verizon New England Inc. to bury underground primary wire from P12 Dumpling to the driveway of 30 Dumpling Dr; and permission to erect and maintain poles and wires together with such sustaining and protecting fixtures as they may find necessary, said poles erected or to erected substantially in accordance with the plan filed herewith marked: WR#30706421.
- I) Pursuant Jamestown Code of Ordinances, Chapter 26, Article II – Fire Department, Sec. 26-27 Notice of names of officers, “On the second Monday of May, annually, the board of fire wardens, by the direction of the fire department, shall, in writing, notify the town council the names of the chief, deputy chiefs, and other officers as may exist for recording”.
- J) Ratification of the Administratively approved Short-Term Rental application for the period of January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024:
- 1) STR-48, Paul Sylvia, 59 North Road
 - 2) STR -99, Stephen Braman, 75 Southwest Avenue
 - 3) STR – 110, Michael Allen, 37 Newport Street
 - 4) STR – 67, Caroline Boden, 36 Newport Street
 - 5) STR – 132, Kenneth Newman, 23 Avenue B
- K) Ratification of the Administratively approved Jamestown Arts Center (JAC)One Day Event/Entertainment License application: JAC, Newport Live Presents: Suitcase Junket, 18 Valley Street, held on June 7, 2024.
- L) One-Day Event/Entertainment License Applications: All One-Day Event/Entertainment license application approvals are subject to any COVID-19 protocols in effect at the time of the event:
- 1) Applicant: Jamestown Chamber of Commerce
Event: Annual Chamber Weenie Roast
Date: July 18, 2024
Location: TPG, 251 Narragansett Avenue
 - 2) Applicant: Jamestown Yacht Club
Event: Fools Rules Regatta
Date: July 17, 2024 (rain date July 18, 2024)
Location: East Ferry Beach
 - 3) Applicant: Jamestown Arts Center (JAC)
Event: JAC Summer Soiree
Date: June 28, 2024
Location: JAC, 18 Valley Street
 - 4) Applicant: Jamestown Historical Society
Event: Jamestown Chamber of Commerce Meeting
Date: June 20, 2024
Location: JHS Museum, 92 Narragansett Avenue

- 5) Applicant: Jamestown Historical Society
Event: Evening at the Windmill
Date: July 26, 2024
Location: 378 North Road
 - 6) Applicant: Jamestown Historical Society
Event: Windmill Day
Date: July 27, 2024
Location: 378 North Road
 - 7) Applicant: St. Matthew Episcopal Church
Event: St. Matthew's Summer Fair
Date: July 20, 2024
Location: 87 Narragansett Avenue
- M) One-Day Vendor/Peddler License Applications: All One-Day Vendor/Peddler license application approvals are subject to any COVID-19 protocols in effect at the time of the event:
- 1) Applicant: Jamestown Chamber of Commerce
Event: Sub-applicant of Jamestown Fireworks 2024
Date: July 7, 2024
Location: East Ferry (adjacent to Veterans Square)
 - 2) Applicant: Java Jai Coffee Company
Event: Sub-applicant of Jamestown Fireworks 2024
Date: July 7, 2024
Location: East Ferry (adjacent to Veteran's Square)
- N) Public Notice of CRMC and RIDEM of application for Assent filed by Stephanie & Peter Medeiros & John Mastalski, 63 Seaside Drive, to construct and maintain a manually operated boat lift and access ladder connected to an existing residential boating facility. No variances are required. Written comments/objections are due by July 10, 2024, to CRMC, O.S. Government Center, 4808 Tower Hill Road, Rm 116, Wakefield, RI 02879, or estaff1@crmc.ri.gov.

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

The Council may acknowledge any of the listed Communications and Proclamations and Resolutions. Should any member wish to have a conversation on any of the matters, the item will be placed on a future agenda for review, discussion, and/or potential action and/or vote.

- A) Communications Received:
- 1) Copy of memo to: Town Council
From: Jamestown Planning Commission
Dated: June 12, 2024
Re: Development Plan Review approval CISF
 - 2) Copy of letter to: Town Council
From: Jamestown Senior Service Committee
Dated: May 13, 2024
Re: 6 West Street project

- 3) Copy of letter to: Town Council
From: Water & Sewer Department staff members
Dated: June 3, 2024
Re: Water Department
 - 4) Copy of letter to: Town Council
From: Damiano & Company, LLP
Dated: June 7, 2024
Re: Town of Jamestown financial statements audit.
 - 5) Copy of email to: Town Council
From: Richard Doyle
Dated: June 3, 2024
Re: CISF building
 - 6) Copy of report to: Town Council
From: The Trust
Dated: June 5, 2024
Re: 2023 Annual Report
 - 7) Copy of article to: Town Council
From: Marian Falla
Dated: June 12, 2024
Re: Middletown allocates \$42k for beach erosion study.
- B) Communications and Resolutions from other Rhode Island Cities and Towns:
- 1) Town of Charlestown, Resolution in Support of Amendments Relating to Waters and Navigation Harbors and Harbor lines.
 - 2) Town of Little Compton, Resolution Urging the RI State Legislature to support Article 5, Question 3, of Governor McKee's Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Proposal to the State Legislature for a \$100 Million State Housing Bond Issue to Fund the Construction of Affordable and Attainable Housing in Rhode Island

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: 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 rfagan@jamestownri.net not less than three (3) business days prior to the meeting.

Posted on the RI Secretary of State website on June 14, 2024.

Town of Jamestown
Town Administrator
93 Narragansett Avenue
Jamestown, Rhode Island 02835-1199
401-423-9805



Edward A. Mello
Town Administrator

MEMORANDUM TO: Jamestown Water and Sewer Commission
FROM: Town Administrator, Edward A. Mello
DATE: June 12, 2024
SUBJECT: Water Service Extension Moratorium

Please find attached a draft resolution which would extend the current water line extension moratorium for an additional six-month period.

As you know, the staff has been working to complete the build out analysis with outside assistance from our consultant. The final version was recently adopted.

The same is true of the water resources management plan which was also recently adopted.

We continue to work to develop the full set of rules and have just recently received the first draft. This document is currently under review by staff along with our consultant. It will require additional time before a version can be presented for your consideration.

With that being said, I respectfully request that you consider adopting the proposed extension to the current water line extension moratorium



**Town of Jamestown
Resolution of the Town Council**

No. 2024-16

**A RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING A TEMPORARY MORATORIUM
ON APPLICATIONS AND PERMITTING FOR WATER SERVICE
EXTENSIONS**

The Commissioners of the Town of Jamestown Water and Sewer Commission hereby resolve and ordain as follows:

WHEREAS by special act the Rhode Island General Assembly authorized the creation of the Jamestown Board of Water Commissioners (the "Board") [Chapter 273 PL 1968] which authorized the Board to purchase the assets of the Jamestown Water Company and thereafter may "construct, operate, maintain, extend and improve a water works system for the town and to provide an adequate supply of water for the town or any part thereof." (emphasis added); and

WHEREAS by subsequent special act of the Rhode Island General Assembly provided for in relevant part to amend Chapter 273 of the Public Laws of 1968 to provide for the establishment of a water and sewer commission for the Town of Jamestown (the "Commission") [Chapter 233 PL 1973], adding a provision that the Town may "plan, construct, operate, maintain, extend and improve a sewage disposal system for the town or any part or parts thereof." (emphasis added); and

WHEREAS the Commission has thereafter adopted service area plans and regulations governing the provision of water and sewer services to areas less than the entire Town; and

WHEREAS by general act of the Rhode Island General Assembly in 2022 amendments were made to Chapter 15 of Title 46 [Chapter 66 PL 2022] (the "Amendments") which purportedly conflicted with the prior special acts of the General Assembly which authorized the Town of Jamestown to limit its water service area to less than the entire Town; and

WHEREAS to define and resolve the conflicts between the special acts and general laws concerning the obligation of the Commission to provide water outside of their service area, the Commission hired consultants to prepare a new water service plan in conformance with the pertinent requirements of Chapter 15 of Title 46 of the General Laws and to submit conforming rules and regulations to implement the new water service plan; and

WHEREAS the Commission approved and adopted a Resolution Relative to Request Amendments to Chapter 15 of Title 46 of the General Laws, in part, to remove and eliminate any conflict between the authority of the Commission to supply water to only

part of the Town and be protected from unsustainable service demands on their limited-capacity water supply and system; and

WHEREAS during the adoption of the new water service plan, and the drafting and review of rules and regulations, and the possible amendments to the general laws to remove any actual or purported conflict regarding the Commission's obligation to provide water service outside of the current water district, the Commissioners find and require a pause and temporary moratorium on any water service extensions outside of the current Urban Water District boundaries to preserve and protect the limited water supply for its existing users and prevent any negative impacts on the health, safety and welfare of the water system's existing users.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Commissioners of the Town of Jamestown Water and Sewer Commission hereby declare the imposition of a temporary moratorium on any application, processing, or approval of any new application for water service extension outside of the current Urban Water District boundaries (See Exhibit 1 attached hereto and incorporated by reference herein for the current service limits of the Jamestown water system).

1. This temporary moratorium is to remain in effect for six (6) months from the date of passage by the Commission or upon the passage of an ordinance, rule or regulation by the Commission permitting new water service extension applications outside of the Urban Water District, whichever comes first, or unless affirmative action is taken by the Commission to extend the moratorium period for just cause.
2. The Town Administrator is hereby requested to review the existing water service plan and rules and regulations concerning water service areas and provide any recommended actions to the Commissioners for their consideration to address regulating the water service area, applications for water service, design standards, location considerations and regulatory standards which should include provisions regarding the appropriate supply service limits and regulatory permitting procedures.
3. All appropriate town officials and employees are hereby instructed not to accept any new applications for review or approval for water service extensions outside of the Urban Water District for the length of this moratorium.
4. Any application(s) for permitting of water service extension extensions outside of the Urban Water District presently filed with the Town shall not be affected by this moratorium if such application(s) complies with the provisions of such service extension submission filing in effect prior to the adoption of this moratorium.

This resolution shall take effect immediately upon passage.

Attested To By:

Adopted By Water and Sewer Commission
On:

Roberta Fagan, Town Clerk

June __, 2024

Stephen Zimmiski and Suzanne Gagnon
7 Seaview Avenue
Jamestown, RI 02835

Re: Water Service Extension Request

Dear Mr. Zimmiski and Ms. Gagnon,

The following is the decision on your application for a water main extension and associated service connection outside of the Jamestown Urban Water District, dated January 2, 2024, to property identified as 7 Seaview Avenue, Jamestown, R.I. (AP 7 Lot 94) and placed on the Town of Jamestown Water and Sewer Commission ("Commission") meeting agenda for consideration and action.

Your application, along with three other applications for similar water service extension and connection requests to their nearby properties, was first considered by the Commission at their February 20, 2024, meeting. At their February 20, 2024, meeting, your application was continued because several new documents in support of your application were submitted that evening. The Commission continued your application for review and consideration to their meeting set for April 15, 2024. At the April 15, 2024, Commission meeting, you were not represented by legal counsel and chose to represent yourselves. Each of you were sworn in and made a statement into the record that you have been experiencing water-related issues at your property since you moved in in 2019.ⁱ Ms. Gagnon testified that a report was filed to show that two 250 gallon water storage tanks were installed on the property. Mr. Zimmiski testified that he was informed by a well contractor that no other well could be located on their property.ⁱⁱ During questioning by a commissioner, it was discovered that some information was missing from your application. After a discussion, it was agreed that your application be continued to the May 6, 2024, Commission meeting to afford you the opportunity to locate and submit the missing information.ⁱⁱⁱ

At the May 6, 2024, Commission meeting a letter was received from you requesting a continuance since neither you nor your wife could be present. You did, however, provide supporting information that was missing from the April 15th meeting application considered by the Commission. You offered no further presentation in support of your application.

Mr. Michael Gray, the Department of Public Works Director and who has responsibility for the Town's Water and Sewer divisions, appeared and presented a report to the Commission concerning the Town's water supply and distribution system. Mr. Gray testified that the Town purchased the water plant and its water distribution system from a private company by authorization of a special act of the General Assembly passed in 1968 and the subsequent approval of the special act by local

referendum.^{iv} Mr. Gray testified that the water system purchased by the Town only served a limited geographic area, primarily within the village area (referred to as the Urban District in the current water system supply management plan and rules) and areas south of the village where former military facilities were located.^v Mr. Gray testified that your property is located to the north of and outside the Urban Water District and that no water service is available to or exists at your property. Mr. Gray also testified that the Town has no plans to extend the water service system north of the current boundary of the Urban Water District (which is south of your property). Mr. Gray also testified that all costs to operate, improve, and maintain the water supply and distribution system are the responsibility of the ratepayers in the system. Mr. Gray testified that your property is not part of the water supply system, and you are not a ratepayer.

Mr. Gray testified that the Town has undertaken significant improvements since its acquisition of the water supply and distribution system, including but not limited to improvements to the two surface water reservoirs and adding a ground water well to bolster supply. Mr. Gray testified that the Commission has implemented regulations to reduce water consumption to balance the supply and demand for water among the current system users. Mr. Gray explained that supply replenishment is unpredictable since it relies on annual rainfall, and that consumption demand, which exceeds supply for up to five (5) months each year, must be closely monitored and regulated to ensure the continued capability of the system to supply water to current users.^{vi}

At the conclusion of Mr. Gray's testimony, you offered no further presentation in support of your application. The Commission continued your application to their May 20, 2024, meeting to allow time for the commissioners to thoughtfully consider the evidence submitted on behalf of your application before they begin their deliberations.

At the May 20, 2024, Commission meeting, the commissioners discussed the present conditions of the Jamestown water system, specifically the limited supply and distribution network. The commissioners discussed the past history of the limited water supply, their adoption of rules to limit and reduce consumption of water by system users to conserve the limited and unpredictable supply, and the reasons why the water system is limited to a specific geographic area to ensure available supply will be adequate to meet current and predicted future system consumption demand. The commissioners also discussed the relevant standard of review provision in the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners (the "Rules") for water service extensions outside the Urban District. The Commission discussed the relevance and applicability of Rule 14.B. of the Rules, which states, in relevant part, at b.4., "Extensions to and within the rural district shall be prohibited." However, the Rule provides that "Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit or prevent the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners from making such improvements, including extensions, which shall, in the opinion of the Board, improve the quality or quantity of water furnished to existing water uses (sic)."^{vii}

You were one of four applications seeking a municipal water extension and connection which were considered by the Commission simultaneously. All four applications concern properties located on Seaview Avenue. Your property, along with the other three application properties, is located outside of the Urban Water District and has no municipal water supply, distribution lines, or service. These facts have been true since the creation of the Jamestown Water District in 1968. You offered no experts, only layperson testimony in support of the proposition that your property

complied with the requirements of R.I. General Laws 46-15.2(b), Sections 1-7. Neither you, nor any of the other applicants, addressed, offered testimony, or presented any evidence concerning the relevant requirements of the Jamestown Water and Sewer Commission Rules, 14.B.b.4.; to wit, how and whether your application to extend water outside of the Urban Water District would “improve the quality or quantity of water furnished to existing water [users]”.

The Jamestown Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners was created by a special act of the General Assembly in 1968, in pertinent part, to allow for the purchase of the then-existing Jamestown Water Company by the Town (the “Act”). The Town voters ratified the special act by referendum thereby authorizing the Town to purchase the Jamestown Water Company. At the time of its acquisition, the Jamestown Water Company provided water service to a geographic area somewhat synonymous with the Jamestown Village, so-called. In addition, a water service distribution line extended south of the Village area to serve areas formerly used as federal defense installations, to Beavertail and facilities commonly known as Fort Getty and Fort Wetherill. In time and up to the present, thorough the adoption of its water supply and distribution plan and the Rules, the Commission has designated the geographic area mostly comprised as the Village as the Urban Water District and the area south of the Urban District as the Rural Water District. The Water Supply System Management Plan (the “Plan”), in effect and applicable to your application specifically shows the water service areas at Figure 2.3. ^{viii} Figure 2.3 contains a specific notation that it “shows the boundaries of the Urban Water and Sewer Districts...[and] No future extensions of water service are planned at this time.” Of particular relevance to your application is that neither the Act nor the Plan obligate the Commissioners to provide water service everywhere in Town or to areas outside of the Urban Water District not presently receiving water service. ^{ix} It is undisputed that your property is located outside of the Urban Water District as shown in Figure 2.3. It is also undisputed that your property is not receiving municipal water service. Your evidence established that your property has a private well as its water supply.

It was undisputed on the record that the Act, the Plan, and the Rules provides the Commission the discretion to authorize extensions and connections to the municipal water system for property located outside of the Urban Water District, such as is the case for your property. In fact, you offered no evidence to the contrary. Your entire presentation focused on the relevant provisions of the General Laws 46-15.2(b). The Commission is specifically charged with the obligation to preserve and protect the water supply and ensure its wise and responsible use. ^x In addition, the Commission has the responsibility to the present users of the water system to provide sufficient water. By their very nature, extensions, expansions, and new connections outside of the current water service area are injurious to and endangers the Commission’s obligations to its present users. All these facts were considered in the adoption of the Rules, 14.B.(b) requirement that extensions and connections outside of the Urban Water District may be authorized when the applicant shows it will constitute an improvement to the quality or quantity of water furnished to the existing water system users.

Such is not the case here. You offered no evidence to demonstrate or show that your requested extension and connection had any improvement to the quantity or quantity of water furnished to the existing system users. To the contrary, your application’s evidence only showed a benefit to your property without consideration of the detriment to the existing system users, the water supply capacity, or improvement to the quality or quantity of water furnished to existing water system

users. Your sole reliance in making this application was compliance with the General Laws 46-15.2(b). All the testimony and evidence you entered into the record of the hearing on this application focused on this sole metric. You failed to offer any evidence whatsoever regarding compliance with the Rules at 14.B.b.4. In conclusion, the Commission had no evidence or decisional law presented to it during the course of this hearing to show or demonstrate that Jamestown has to provide water to everybody; that this new general law overrules the special act of the legislature which created the municipal water system or that mere compliance with the criteria set forth in the new general law obligates the water system to extend its distribution lines and provide a service connection to the applicant; or that, this new general law nullifies the Rules that have been promulgated for the district.

On the preceding basis and for the many reasons stated previously, herein, _____ made a motion to deny this application for an extension and connection of a new water service outside of the Urban Water District. The motion was seconded by _____. The vote was _____ in favor and _____ opposed to the motion. The motion was _____ by a _____ vote.

Very truly yours,

Nancy Beye, Chair
Jamestown Water and Sewer Commissioners

ⁱ Transcript p. 105 (Apr. 15, 2024)

ⁱⁱ Id. at p. 106-107.

ⁱⁱⁱ Id. at p. 111-112.

^{iv} Chapter 273 of the Public Laws (1968).

^v Transcript p. 59 (May 6, 2024).

^{vi} Id. at p. 84-89.

^{vii} Rules and Regulations of the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners, Rule 14.B.4. (2009)

^{viii} Water Supply System Management Plan, 5 Year Update, p. 2-9 (Mar. 2018).

^{ix} See, e.g., id. at 2.6.1 Geographic Service Area; see also 2.9.3.

^x Transcript p. 10-11 (May 20, 2024).

June __, 2024

Paul Frechette
19 Seaview Avenue
Jamestown, RI 02835

Re: Water Service Extension Request

Dear Mr. Frechette,

The following is the decision on your application for a water main extension and associated service connection outside the Jamestown Urban Water District, dated January 2, 2024, to property identified as 19 Seaview Avenue, Jamestown, R.I. (AP 7 Lot 101) and placed on the Town of Jamestown Water and Sewer Commission ("Commission") meeting agenda for consideration and action.

Your application, along with three other applications for similar water service extension and connection requests to their nearby properties, was first considered by the Commission at their February 20, 2024, meeting. At their February 20, 2024, meeting, your application was continued because several new documents in support of your application were submitted that evening. The Commission continued your application for review and consideration to their meeting set for April 15, 2024. At the April 15, 2024, Commission meeting, at which you did not appear but were represented by legal counsel, your legal counsel presented no fact or expert witnesses in support of your application. Your legal counsel provided reports by well drillers that your well yield was less than 1 gallon per minute. Your legal counsel made a statement into the record that you have been experiencing water-related issues at your property since 2016. Your legal counsel explained that although your well produced sufficient water quantity, the water quality is impaired due to saltwater intrusion issues.ⁱ Your legal counsel further stated that another well was drilled on your property, but the yield was 1 gallon per minute and sometimes less – as little as 0.075 gallons per minute. At the request of your legal counsel, your application was continued to the May 6, 2024, Commission meeting.

At the May 6, 2024, Commission meeting your legal counsel presented Robert F. Ferrari, who was previously accepted by the Commission as an expert in water supply. Mr. Ferrari was examined by your legal counsel and testified that the original well on your property was abandoned due to its brackish water quality condition. Mr. Ferrari also testified that while the alternate well produced drinking water quality water, the production of that well is less than a 10th of a gallon per minute.ⁱⁱ

During questioning, Mr. Ferrari stated that it was his opinion no other reasonable location was available on your property to locate another well. In questioning by a commissioner, your legal counsel confirmed that no water storage facilities were located on your property. Your legal counsel then concluded his presentation in support of your application.

Mr. Michael Gray, the Department of Public Works Director and who has responsibility for the Town's Water and Sewer divisions, appeared and presented a report to the Commission concerning the Town's water supply and distribution system. Mr. Gray testified that the Town purchased the water plant and its water distribution system from a private company by authorization of a special act of the General Assembly passed in 1968 and the subsequent approval of the special act by local referendum.ⁱⁱⁱ Mr. Gray testified that the water system purchased by the Town only served a limited geographic area, primarily within the village area (referred to as the Urban District in the current water system supply management plan and rules) and areas south of the village where former military facilities were located.^{iv} Mr. Gray testified that your property is located to the north of and outside the Urban Water District and that no water service is available to or exists at your property. Mr. Gray also testified that the Town has no plans to extend the water service system north of the current boundary of the Urban Water District (which is south of your property). Mr. Gray also testified that all costs to operate, improve, and maintain the water supply and distribution system are the responsibility of the ratepayers in the system. Mr. Gray testified that your property is not part of the water supply system, and you are not a ratepayer.

Mr. Gray testified that the Town has undertaken significant improvements since its acquisition of the water supply and distribution system, including but not limited to improvements to the two surface water reservoirs and adding a ground water well to bolster supply. Mr. Gray testified that the Commission has implemented regulations to reduce water consumption to balance the supply and demand for water among the current system users. Mr. Gray explained that supply replenishment is unpredictable since it relies on annual rainfall, and that consumption demand, which exceeds supply for up to five (5) months each year, must be closely monitored and regulated to ensure the continued capability of the system to supply water to current users.^v

At the conclusion of Mr. Gray's testimony, your legal counsel advocated on behalf of your application that the Commission approve your water service extension and connection request on the basis that your property meets the standards of the State law.^{vi} The Commission continued your application to their May 20, 2024, meeting to allow time for the commissioners to thoughtfully consider the evidence submitted on behalf of your application before they begin their deliberations.

At the May 20, 2024, Commission meeting, the commissioners discussed the present conditions of the Jamestown water system, specifically the limited supply and distribution network. The commissioners discussed the past history of the limited water supply, their adoption of rules to limit and reduce consumption of water by system users to conserve the limited and unpredictable supply, and the reasons why the water system is limited to a specific geographic area to ensure available supply will be adequate to meet current and predicted future system consumption demand. The commissioners also discussed the relevant standard of review provision in the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners (the "Rules") for water service extensions outside the Urban District. The Commission discussed the relevance and applicability of Rule 14.B. of the Rules, which states, in relevant part, at b.4., "Extensions to and within the rural district shall be prohibited." However, the Rule provides that "Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit or prevent the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners from making such improvements, including extensions, which shall, in the opinion of the Board, improve the quality or quantity of water furnished to existing water uses (sic)."^{vii}

You were one of four applications seeking a municipal water extension and connection which were considered by the Commission simultaneously. All four applications concern properties located on Seaview Avenue. Your property, along with the other three application properties, is located outside of the Urban Water District and has no municipal water supply, distribution lines, or service. These facts have been true since the creation of the Jamestown Water District in 1968. Your legal counsel offered one expert and one layperson testimony in support of the proposition that your property complied with the requirements of R.I. General Laws 46-15.2(b), Sections 1-7. Neither you, nor any of the other applicants, addressed, offered testimony, or presented any evidence concerning the relevant requirements of the Jamestown Water and Sewer Commission Rules, 14.B.b.4.; to wit, how and whether your application to extend water outside of the Urban Water District would "improve the quality or quantity of water furnished to existing water [users]".

The Jamestown Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners was created by a special act of the General Assembly in 1968, in pertinent part, to allow for the purchase of the then-existing Jamestown Water Company by the Town (the "Act"). The Town voters ratified the special act by referendum thereby authorizing the Town to purchase the Jamestown Water Company. At the time of its acquisition, the Jamestown Water Company provided water service to a geographic area somewhat synonymous with the Jamestown Village, so-called. In addition, a water service distribution line extended south of the Village area to serve areas formerly used as federal defense installations, to Beavertail and facilities commonly known as Fort Getty and Fort Wetherill. In time and up to the present, thorough the adoption of its water supply and distribution plan and the Rules, the Commission has designated the geographic area mostly comprised as the Village as the Urban Water District and the area south of the Urban District as the Rural Water District. The Water Supply System Management Plan (the "Plan"), in effect and applicable to your application specifically shows the water service areas at Figure 2.3. ^{viii} Figure 2.3 contains a specific notation that it "shows the boundaries of the Urban Water and Sewer Districts... [and] No future extensions of water service are planned at this time." Of particular relevance to your application is that neither the Act nor the Plan obligate the Commissioners to provide water service everywhere in Town or to areas outside of the Urban Water District not presently receiving water service.^{ix} It is undisputed that your property is located outside of the Urban Water District as shown in Figure 2.3. It is also undisputed that your property is not receiving municipal water service. Your evidence established that your property has a private well as its water supply.

It was undisputed on the record that the Act, the Plan, and the Rules provides the Commission the discretion to authorize extensions and connections to the municipal water system for property located outside of the Urban Water District, such as is the case for your property. In fact, you offered no evidence to the contrary. Your entire presentation focused on the relevant provisions of the General Laws 46-15.2(b). The Commission is specifically charged with the obligation to preserve and protect the water supply and ensure its wise and responsible use.^x In addition, the Commission has the responsibility to the present users of the water system to provide sufficient water. By their very nature, extensions, expansions, and new connections outside of the current water service area are injurious to and endangers the Commission's obligations to its present users. All these facts were considered in the adoption of the Rules, 14.B.(b) requirement that extensions and connections outside of the Urban Water District may be authorized when the applicant shows it will constitute an improvement to the quality or quantity of water furnished to the existing water system users.

Such is not the case here. You offered no evidence to demonstrate or show that your requested extension and connection had any improvement to the quantity or quantity of water furnished to the existing system users. To the contrary, your application's evidence only showed a benefit to your property without consideration of the detriment to the existing system users, the water supply capacity, or improvement to the quality or quantity of water furnished to existing water system users. Your sole reliance in making this application was compliance with the General Laws 46-15.2(b). All the testimony and evidence you entered into the record of the hearing on this application focused on this sole metric. You failed to offer any evidence whatsoever regarding compliance with the Rules at 14.B.b.4. In conclusion, the Commission had no evidence or decisional law presented to it during the course of this hearing to show or demonstrate that Jamestown has to provide water to everybody; that this new general law overrules the special act of the legislature which created the municipal water system or that mere compliance with the criteria set forth in the new general law obligates the water system to extend its distribution lines and provide a service connection to the applicant; or that, this new general law nullifies the Rules that have been promulgated for the district.

On the preceding basis and for the many reasons stated previously, herein, _____ made a motion to deny this application for an extension and connection of a new water service outside of the Urban Water District. The motion was seconded by _____. The vote was _____ in favor and _____ opposed to the motion. The motion was _____ by a _____ vote.

Very truly yours,

Nancy Beye, Chair
Jamestown Water and Sewer Commissioners

ⁱ Transcript p. 94 (Apr. 15, 2024).

ⁱⁱ Transcript p. 52 (May 6, 2024).

ⁱⁱⁱ Chapter 273 of the Public Laws (1968).

^{iv} Transcript p. 59 (May 6, 2024).

^v Id. at p. 84-89.

^{vi} Id. at p. 114.

^{vii} Rules and Regulations of the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners, Rule 14.B.4. (2009)

^{viii} Water Supply System Management Plan, 5 Year Update, p. 2-9 (Mar. 2018).

^{ix} See, e.g., id. at 2.6.1 Geographic Service Area; see also 2.9.3.

^x Transcript p. 10-11 (May 20, 2024).

June __, 2024

Glenn and Majorie Andreoni
10 Seaview Avenue
Jamestown, RI 02835

Re: Water Service Extension Request

Dear Mr. and Ms. Andreoni,

The following is the decision on your application for a water main extension and associated service connection outside of the Jamestown Urban Water District, dated January 2, 2024, to property identified as 10 Seaview Avenue, Jamestown, R.I. (AP 7 Lot 134) and placed on the Town of Jamestown Water and Sewer Commission ("Commission") meeting agenda for consideration and action.

Your application, along with three other applications for similar water service extension and connection requests to their nearby properties, was first considered by the Commission at their February 20, 2024, meeting. At their February 20, 2024, meeting, your application was continued because several new documents in support of your application were submitted that evening. The Commission continued your application for review and consideration to their meeting set for April 15, 2024. At the April 15, 2024, Commission meeting, your legal counsel made a statement into the record that you have been experiencing water-related issues at your property and that your application complied with the several standards set forth in the General Laws governing this type of application.ⁱ Your legal counsel then presented Brian Thalmann as an expert in civil engineering who had previously been accepted by the Commission in that capacity. Mr. Thalmann testified that he had personal knowledge of the site through a site inspection. Mr. Thalmann further testified that no other physical location was available on the property to site another well. Robert Ferrari was called next and presented as an expert in water supply. Mr. Ferrari had been previously accepted by the Commission as an expert in that capacity. Mr. Ferrari testified that your well had a yield of 0.6 gallons per minute – which is below acceptable yield.ⁱⁱ Mr. Ferrari also testified that the water quality was brackish and high in dissolved solids. Mr. Ferrari stated no other location was available on your property to site a new well. Mr. Ferrari concluded that your well does not meet the depth-to-yield standard nor suitable quality for drinking.ⁱⁱⁱ Mr. Glenn Andreoni then addressed the Commissioners to explain his personal experience with the lack of water available at the property. Your legal counsel then rested her presentation of your application. Since the Commission had three other similar applications to consider, your application, along with the other three applications, was continued to the May 6, 2024, Commission meeting.

At the May 6, 2024, Commission meeting your legal counsel presented Mr. Andreoni to provide additional testimony. During questioning by a commissioner, you confirmed that the use of the property is seasonal mostly by two occupants.^{iv} No further presentation was made in support of your application.

Mr. Michael Gray, the Department of Public Works Director and who has responsibility for the Town's Water and Sewer divisions, appeared and presented a report to the Commission concerning the Town's water supply and distribution system. Mr. Gray testified that the Town purchased the water plant and its water distribution system from a private company by authorization of a special act of the General Assembly passed in 1968 and the subsequent approval of the special act by local referendum.^v Mr. Gray testified that the water system purchased by the Town only served a limited geographic area, primarily within the village area (referred to as the Urban District in the current water system supply management plan and rules) and areas south of the village where former military facilities were located.^{vi} Mr. Gray testified that your property is located to the north of and outside the Urban Water District and that no water service is available to or exists at your property. Mr. Gray also testified that the Town has no plans to extend the water service system north of the current boundary of the Urban Water District (which is south of your property). Mr. Gray also testified that all costs to operate, improve, and maintain the water supply and distribution system are the responsibility of the ratepayers in the system. Mr. Gray testified that your property is not part of the water supply system, and you are not a ratepayer.

Mr. Gray testified that the Town has undertaken significant improvements since its acquisition of the water supply and distribution system, including but not limited to improvements to the two surface water reservoirs and adding a ground water well to bolster supply. Mr. Gray testified that the Commission has implemented regulations to reduce water consumption to balance the supply and demand for water among the current system users. Mr. Gray explained that supply replenishment is unpredictable since it relies on annual rainfall, and that consumption demand, which exceeds supply for up to five (5) months each year, must be closely monitored and regulated to ensure the continued capability of the system to supply water to current users.^{vii}

At the conclusion of Mr. Gray's testimony, your legal counsel questioned Mr. Gray and advocated on behalf of your application that the Commission approve your water service extension and connection request on the basis that your property satisfies the standards of the State law.^{viii} The Commission continued your application to their May 20, 2024, meeting to allow time for the commissioners to thoughtfully consider the evidence submitted on behalf of your application before they begin their deliberations.

At the May 20, 2024, Commission meeting, the commissioners discussed the present conditions of the Jamestown water system, specifically the limited supply and distribution network. The commissioners discussed the past history of the limited water supply, their adoption of rules to limit and reduce consumption of water by system users to conserve the limited and unpredictable supply, and the reasons why the water system is limited to a specific geographic area to ensure available supply will be adequate to meet current and predicted future system consumption demand. The commissioners also discussed the relevant standard of review provision in the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners (the "Rules") for water service extensions outside the Urban District. The Commission discussed the relevance and applicability

of Rule 14.B. of the Rules, which states, in relevant part, at b.4., “Extensions to and within the rural district shall be prohibited.” However, the Rule provides that “Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit or prevent the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners from making such improvements, including extensions, which shall, in the opinion of the Board, improve the quality or quantity of water furnished to existing water uses (sic).”^{xix}

You were one of four applications seeking a municipal water extension and connection which were considered by the Commission simultaneously. All four applications concern properties located on Seaview Avenue. Your property, along with the other three application properties, is located outside of the Urban Water District and has no municipal water supply, distribution lines, or service. These facts have been true since the creation of the Jamestown Water District in 1968. Your legal counsel presented two experts and one layperson testimony in support of the proposition that your property complied with the requirements of R.I. General Laws 46-15.2(b), Sections 1-7. Neither you, nor any of the other applicants, addressed, offered testimony, or presented any evidence concerning the relevant requirements of the Jamestown Water and Sewer Commission Rules, 14.B.b.4.; to wit, how and whether your application to extend water outside of the Urban Water District would “improve the quality or quantity of water furnished to existing water [users]”.

The Jamestown Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners was created by a special act of the General Assembly in 1968, in pertinent part, to allow for the purchase of the then-existing Jamestown Water Company by the Town (the “Act”). The Town voters ratified the special act by referendum thereby authorizing the Town to purchase the Jamestown Water Company. At the time of its acquisition, the Jamestown Water Company provided water service to a geographic area somewhat synonymous with the Jamestown Village, so-called. In addition, a water service distribution line extended south of the Village area to serve areas formerly used as federal defense installations, to Beavertail and facilities commonly known as Fort Getty and Fort Wetherill. In time and up to the present, thorough the adoption of its water supply and distribution plan and the Rules, the Commission has designated the geographic area mostly comprised as the Village as the Urban Water District and the area south of the Urban District as the Rural Water District. The Water Supply System Management Plan (the “Plan”), in effect and applicable to your application specifically shows the water service areas at Figure 2.3. * Figure 2.3 contains a specific notation that it “shows the boundaries of the Urban Water and Sewer Districts... [and] No future extensions of water service are planned at this time.” Of particular relevance to your application is that neither the Act nor the Plan obligate the Commissioners to provide water service everywhere in Town or to areas outside of the Urban Water District not presently receiving water service.^{xx} It is undisputed that your property is located outside of the Urban Water District as shown in Figure 2.3. It is also undisputed that your property is not receiving municipal water service. Your evidence established that your property has a private well as its water supply.

It was undisputed on the record that the Act, the Plan, and the Rules provides the Commission the discretion to authorize extensions and connections to the municipal water system for property located outside of the Urban Water District, such as is the case for your property. In fact, you offered no evidence to the contrary. Your entire presentation focused on the relevant provisions of the General Laws 46-15.2(b). The Commission is specifically charged with the obligation to preserve and protect the water supply and ensure its wise and responsible use.^{xxi} In addition, the

Commission has the responsibility to the present users of the water system to provide sufficient water. By their very nature, extensions, expansions, and new connections outside of the current water service area are injurious to and endangers the Commission's obligations to its present users. All these facts were considered in the adoption of the Rules, 14.B.(b) requirement that extensions and connections outside of the Urban Water District may be authorized when the applicant shows it will constitute an improvement to the quality or quantity of water furnished to the existing water system users.

Such is not the case here. You offered no evidence to demonstrate or show that your requested extension and connection had any improvement to the quantity or quantity of water furnished to the existing system users. To the contrary, your application's evidence only showed a benefit to your property without consideration of the detriment to the existing system users, the water supply capacity, or improvement to the quality or quantity of water furnished to existing water system users. Your sole reliance in making this application was compliance with the General Laws 46-15.2(b). All the testimony and evidence you entered into the record of the hearing on this application focused on this sole metric. You failed to offer any evidence whatsoever regarding compliance with the Rules at 14.B.b.4. In conclusion, the Commission had no evidence or decisional law presented to it during the course of this hearing to show or demonstrate that Jamestown has to provide water to everybody; that this new general law overrules the special act of the legislature which created the municipal water system or that mere compliance with the criteria set forth in the new general law obligates the water system to extend its distribution lines and provide a service connection to the applicant; or that, this new general law nullifies the Rules that have been promulgated for the district.

On the preceding basis and for the many reasons stated previously, herein, _____ made a motion to deny this application for an extension and connection of a new water service outside of the Urban Water District. The motion was seconded by _____. The vote was _____ in favor and _____ opposed to the motion. The motion was _____ by a _____ vote.

Very truly yours,

 Nancy Beye, Chair
 Jamestown Water and Sewer Commissioners

ⁱ Transcript p. 70-73 (Apr. 15, 2024).

ⁱⁱ Id. at p. 76.

ⁱⁱⁱ Id. at p. 78.

^{iv} Transcript p. 37 (May 6, 2024)

^v Chapter 273 of the Public Laws (1968).

^{vi} Transcript p. 59 (May 6, 2024).

^{vii} Id. at p. 84-89.

^{viii} Id. at p. 113.

^{ix} Rules and Regulations of the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners. Rule 14.B.4. (2009)

^x Water Supply System Management Plan, 5 Year Update, p. 2-9 (Mar. 2018).

^{xi} See, e.g., id. at 2.6.1 Geographic Service Area; see also 2.9.3.

^{xii} Transcript p. 10-11 (May 20, 2024).

June __, 2024

Jeffrey and Deborah Saletin
14 Seaview Avenue
Jamestown, RI 02835

Re: Water Service Extension Request

Dear Mr. and Ms. Saletin,

The following is the decision on your application for a water main extension and associated service connection outside of the Jamestown Urban Water District, dated January 2, 2024, to property identified as 14 Seaview Avenue, Jamestown, R.I. (AP 7 Lot 135) and placed on the Town of Jamestown Water and Sewer Commission ("Commission") meeting agenda for consideration and action.

Your application, along with three other applications for similar water service extension and connection requests to their nearby properties, was first considered by the Commission at their February 20, 2024, meeting. At their February 20, 2024, meeting, your application was continued because several new documents in support of your application were submitted that evening. The Commission continued your application for review and consideration to their meeting set for April 15, 2024. At the April 15, 2024, Commission meeting, your legal counsel made a statement into the record that you have been experiencing water-related issues at your property since 2018. Your legal counsel explained that your well exhibited low water quantity and poor water quality due to saltwater intrusion issues.ⁱ Your legal counsel further stated that your well was producing yields of less than 1.5 gallons per minute and that you installed a water storage tank and reverse osmosis system to address this situation.ⁱⁱ Your legal counsel then presented and qualified Brian Thalmann as an expert in civil engineering. The Commission accepted Mr. Thalmann as an expert in civil engineering. Mr. Thalmann testified that he had personal knowledge of the site through a site inspection. Mr. Thalmann further testified that no other physical location was available on the property to site another well. Mr. Robert Ferrari was called next and presented and qualified as an expert in water supply. Mr. Ferrari testified that he was personally familiar with the site and status of the well and treatment system since his company had been assisting you in obtaining sufficient water quantity and water quality from your existing well since 2018. Mr. Ferrari also testified that you reside at the property seasonally. Mr. Ferrari further stated that while the well yield meets the depth-to-yield standard, the water quality is not suitable as potable water without treatment.ⁱⁱⁱ During questioning by a commissioner, Mr. Ferrari acknowledged that alternative water supply options to municipal water were available to the applicants but not preferred options mostly due to the cost when compared to the cost of a municipal water connection. Your legal counsel then rested his presentation of your application. Since the Commission had three other similar applications to consider, your application, along with the other three applications, was continued to the May 6, 2024, Commission meeting.

At the May 6, 2024, Commission meeting your legal counsel presented Mr. Ferrari, who was previously accepted by the Commission as an expert in water supply, to provide additional testimony. Mr. Ferrari testified on the need to not only have sufficient water quantity but to have appropriate drinking water quality.^{iv} During questioning by a commissioner of Mr. Saletin, it was confirmed that the use of the property is seasonal mostly by two occupants.

Mr. Michael Gray, the Department of Public Works Director and who has responsibility for the Town's Water and Sewer divisions, appeared and presented a report to the Commission concerning the Town's water supply and distribution system. Mr. Gray testified that the Town purchased the water plant and its water distribution system from a private company by authorization of a special act of the General Assembly passed in 1968 and the subsequent approval of the special act by local referendum.^v Mr. Gray testified that the water system purchased by the Town only served a limited geographic area, primarily within the village area (referred to as the Urban District in the current water system supply management plan and rules) and areas south of the village where former military facilities were located.^{vi} Mr. Gray testified that your property is located to the north of and outside the Urban Water District and that no water service is available to or exists at your property. Mr. Gray also testified that the Town has no plans to extend the water service system north of the current boundary of the Urban Water District (which is south of your property). Mr. Gray also testified that all costs to operate, improve, and maintain the water supply and distribution system are the responsibility of the ratepayers in the system. Mr. Gray testified that your property is not part of the water supply system, and you are not a ratepayer.

Mr. Gray testified that the Town has undertaken significant improvements since its acquisition of the water supply and distribution system, including but not limited to improvements to the two surface water reservoirs and adding a ground water well to bolster supply. Mr. Gray testified that the Commission has implemented regulations to reduce water consumption to balance the supply and demand for water among the current system users. Mr. Gray explained that supply replenishment is unpredictable since it relies on annual rainfall, and that consumption demand, which exceeds supply for up to five (5) months each year, must be closely monitored and regulated to ensure the continued capability of the system to supply water to current users.^{vii}

At the conclusion of Mr. Gray's testimony, your legal counsel questioned Mr. Gray and advocated on behalf of your application that the Commission approve your water service extension and connection request on the basis that your property meets "the standards of the State law...."^{viii} The Commission continued your application to their May 20, 2024, meeting to allow time for the commissioners to thoughtfully consider the evidence submitted on behalf of your application before they begin their deliberations.

At the May 20, 2024, Commission meeting, the commissioners discussed the present conditions of the Jamestown water system, specifically the limited supply and distribution network. The commissioners discussed the past history of the limited water supply, their adoption of rules to limit and reduce consumption of water by system users to conserve the limited and unpredictable supply, and the reasons why the water system is limited to a specific geographic area to ensure available supply will be adequate to meet current and predicted future system consumption demand. The commissioners also discussed the relevant standard of review provision in the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners (the "Rules") for water service

extensions outside the Urban District. The Commission discussed the relevance and applicability of Rule 14.B. of the Rules, which states, in relevant part, at b.4., "Extensions to and within the rural district shall be prohibited." However, the Rule provides that "Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit or prevent the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners from making such improvements, including extensions, which shall, in the opinion of the Board, improve the quality or quantity of water furnished to existing water uses (sic)."^{ix}

You were one of four applications seeking a municipal water extension and connection which were considered by the Commission simultaneously. All four applications concern properties located on Seaview Avenue. Your property, along with the other three application properties, is located outside of the Urban Water District and has no municipal water supply, distribution lines, or service. These facts have been true since the creation of the Jamestown Water District in 1968. Your legal counsel presented two experts and one layperson testimony in support of the proposition that your property complied with the requirements of R.I. General Laws 46-15.2(b), Sections 1-7. Neither you, nor any of the other applicants, addressed, offered testimony, or presented any evidence concerning the relevant requirements of the Jamestown Water and Sewer Commission Rules, 14.B.b.4.; to wit, how and whether your application to extend water outside of the Urban Water District would "improve the quality or quantity of water furnished to existing water [users]".

The Jamestown Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners was created by a special act of the General Assembly in 1968, in pertinent part, to allow for the purchase of the then-existing Jamestown Water Company by the Town (the "Act"). The Town voters ratified the special act by referendum thereby authorizing the Town to purchase the Jamestown Water Company. At the time of its acquisition, the Jamestown Water Company provided water service to a geographic area somewhat synonymous with the Jamestown Village, so-called. In addition, a water service distribution line extended south of the Village area to serve areas formerly used as federal defense installations, to Beavertail and facilities commonly known as Fort Getty and Fort Wetherill. In time and up to the present, thorough the adoption of its water supply and distribution plan and the Rules, the Commission has designated the geographic area mostly comprised as the Village as the Urban Water District and the area south of the Urban District as the Rural Water District. The Water Supply System Management Plan (the "Plan"), in effect and applicable to your application specifically shows the water service areas at Figure 2.3. * Figure 2.3 contains a specific notation that it "shows the boundaries of the Urban Water and Sewer Districts...[and] No future extensions of water service are planned at this time." Of particular relevance to your application is that neither the Act nor the Plan obligate the Commissioners to provide water service everywhere in Town or to areas outside of the Urban Water District not presently receiving water service.^x It is undisputed that your property is located outside of the Urban Water District as shown in Figure 2.3. It is also undisputed that your property is not receiving municipal water service. Your evidence established that your property has a private well as its water supply.

It was undisputed on the record that the Act, the Plan, and the Rules provides the Commission the discretion to authorize extensions and connections to the municipal water system for property located outside of the Urban Water District, such as is the case for your property. In fact, you offered no evidence to the contrary. Your entire presentation focused on the relevant provisions of the General Laws 46-15.2(b). The Commission is specifically charged with the obligation to

preserve and protect the water supply and ensure its wise and responsible use.^{xii} In addition, the Commission has the responsibility to the present users of the water system to provide sufficient water. By their very nature, extensions, expansions, and new connections outside of the current water service area are injurious to and endangers the Commission's obligations to its present users. All these facts were considered in the adoption of the Rules, 14.B.(b) requirement that extensions and connections outside of the Urban Water District may be authorized when the applicant shows it will constitute an improvement to the quality or quantity of water furnished to the existing water system users.

Such is not the case here. You offered no evidence to demonstrate or show that your requested extension and connection had any improvement to the quality or quantity of water furnished to the existing system users. To the contrary, your application's evidence only showed a benefit to your property without consideration of the detriment to the existing system users, the water supply capacity, or improvement to the quality or quantity of water furnished to existing water system users. Your sole reliance in making this application was compliance with the General Laws 46-15.2(b). All the testimony and evidence you entered into the record of the hearing on this application focused on this sole metric. You failed to offer any evidence whatsoever regarding compliance with the Rules at 14.B.b.4. In conclusion, the Commission had no evidence or decisional law presented to it during the course of this hearing to show or demonstrate that Jamestown has to provide water to everybody; that this new general law overrules the special act of the legislature which created the municipal water system or that mere compliance with the criteria set forth in the new general law obligates the water system to extend its distribution lines and provide a service connection to the applicant; or that, this new general law nullifies the Rules that have been promulgated for the district.

On the preceding basis and for the many reasons stated previously, herein, _____ made a motion to deny this application for an extension and connection of a new water service outside of the Urban Water District. The motion was seconded by _____. The vote was _____ in favor and _____ opposed to the motion. The motion was _____ by a _____ vote.

Very truly yours,

Nancy Beye, Chair
Jamestown Water and Sewer Commissioners

ⁱ Transcript p. 25 (Apr. 15, 2024).

ⁱⁱ Id.

ⁱⁱⁱ Id., at p. 53.

^{iv} Transcript p. 18-20 (May 6, 2024).

^v Chapter 273 of the Public Laws (1968).

^{vi} Transcript p. 59 (May 6, 2024).

^{vii} Id., at p. 84-89.

^{viii} Id., at p. 113.

^{ix} Rules and Regulations of the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners. Rule 14.B.4. (2009)

^x Water Supply System Management Plan, 5 Year Update, p. 2-9 (Mar. 2018).

^{xi} See, e.g., id., at 2.6.1 Geographic Service Area; see also 2.9.3.

^{xii} Transcript p. 10-11 (May 20, 2024).

DRAFT

Project Update June 2024

WELLS

JR-1

- JR-1 is in service.

TREATMENT PLANT

- We continue to operate with two staff in the water department.
- I have been working on the water and sewer rules and regulations with Pare Corporation to finalize a draft for the commission to review.
- The RIDOH collected a second round of samples from the North Reservoir and well JR-1 for PFAS analysis.

TRANSFER PUMPING/RESERVOIR

- The north reservoir is at capacity and spilling over. No water has been transferred from South Pond.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

South Pond @ 6 MG

Usable Storage, 6 Million Gallons

North Pond @ 60 MG

Usable Storage 60 Million Gallons

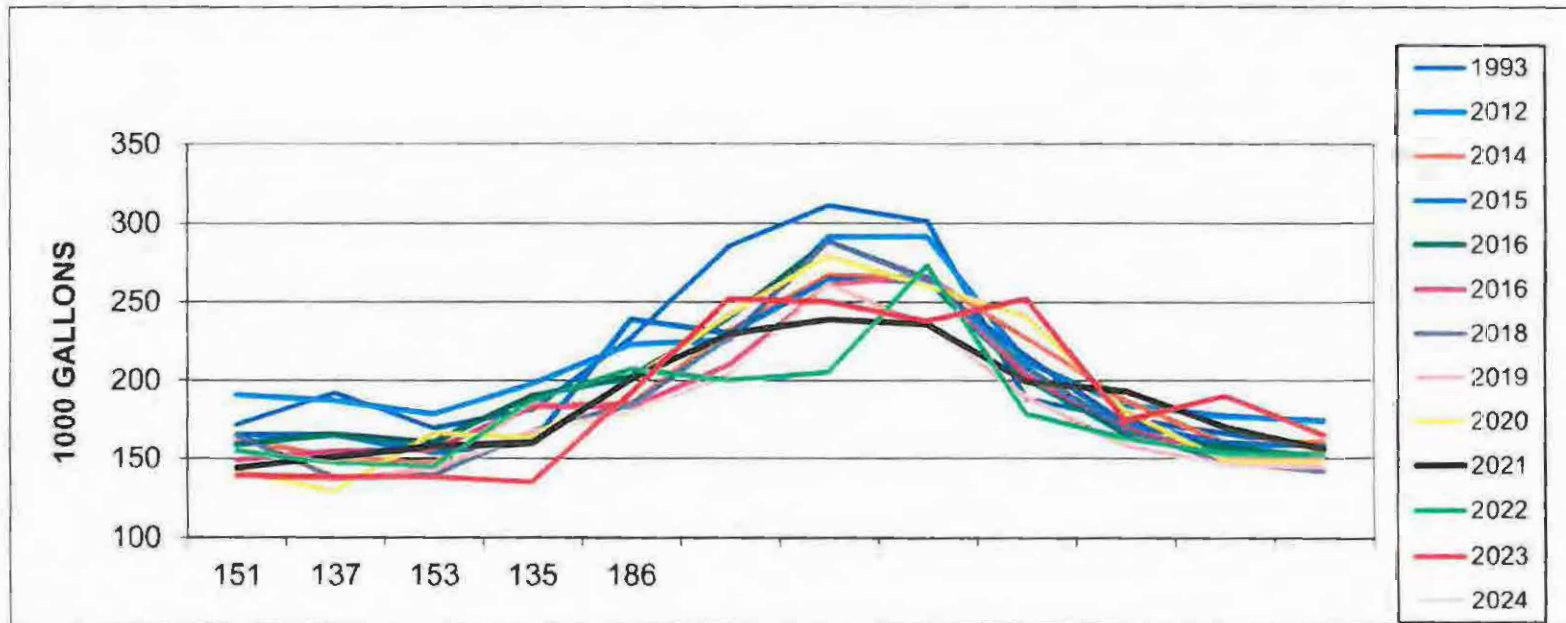
- Staff worked with the recreation department to connect the Mackerel Cove life guard and bathroom building for the season.
- The watermain replacement project on High Street will continue in the next few weeks with the connection of Clinton Avenue to the new main. Once that connection is complete the old main can be disconnected at Green lane.
- Atlas Painting has completed the concrete splash pads at both overflow discharge pipes from the tanks.
- I am working with Jean Lambert to determine the scope of our inventory program for lead service lines on our water distribution system. Lead services are located on the cast iron distribution mains. Many of the services have been replaced over the years by the water department and home owners. A notice will be mailed to homeowners asking for their assistance in identifying the service pipe in their home. Inspections will be conducted by the staff to create our inventory that is due by October 16th to the RIDOH.
- Staff completed water service installations on Pemberton Avenue, Longfellow, and Ocean Avenue.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

- The monthly average daily flow at the treatment plant for May was 0.53 million gallons per day. The monthly average allowed by our discharge permit is 0.73 million gallons per day. The peak daily flow was 1.69 million gallons due to rain storms.
- Weston and Sampson will have a draft assessment report for the wastewater facility and pump stations submitted for review by the end of June.
- There are two facilities in the State of Rhode Island that process sludge from Wastewater plants. I was just informed by RIDEM that the Woonsocket Facility is closing which impacts 30 wastewater facilities. The facility in Cranston where we send our waste is beginning to feel the pressure due to the volume of waste that they are receiving. We will continue monitoring the issue as it may affect how sludge is accepted and processed in Rhode Island. There will be an increase in cost if sludge is sent to facilities out of state for disposal.

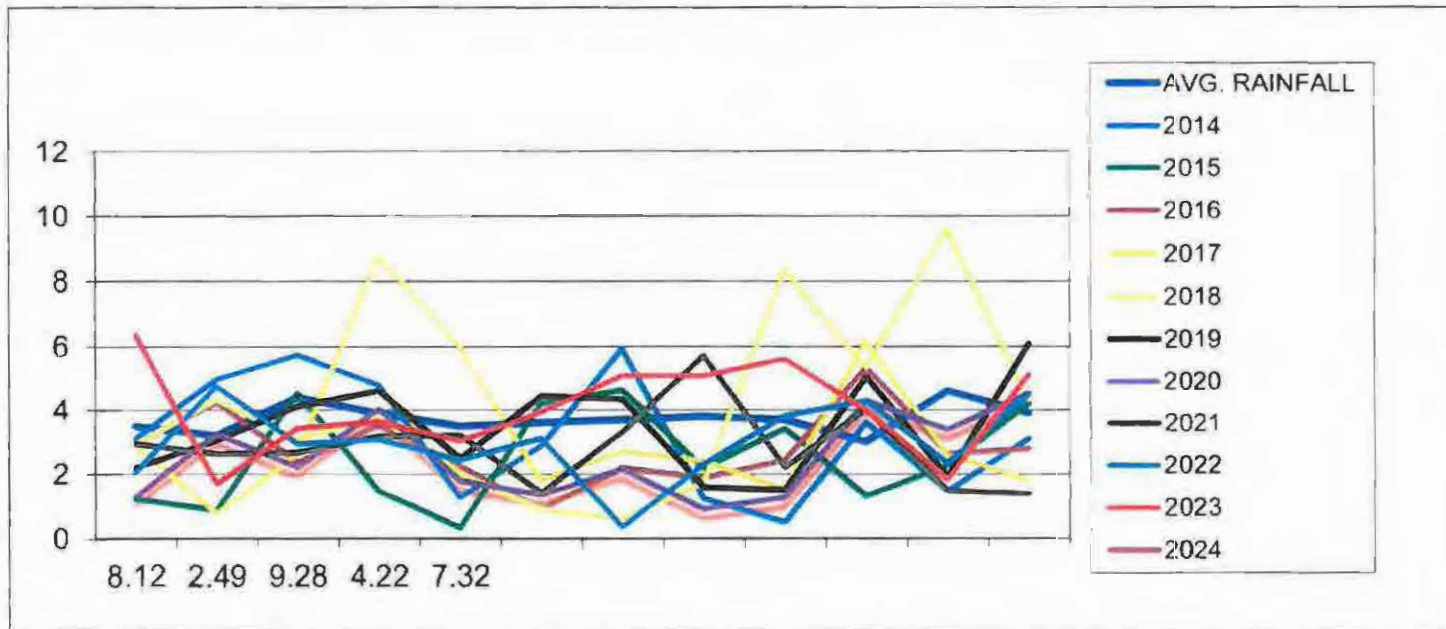
	1993	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jan	171	172	155	191	163	165	159	149	165	141	141	144	155	139	151
Feb	192	158	156	187	151	165	165	155	137	135	129	151	147	138	137
Mar	169	157	155	178	147	154	160	156	139	144	166	158	145	138	153
Apr	181	180	170	198	184	160	190	183	167	167	163	160	187	135	135
May	227	212	190	223	185	239	202	183	184	179	200	201	207	192	186
Jun	285	226	221	226	232	230	240	210	227	204	242	230	200	252	
Jul	311	279	278	291	267	264	288	261	288	261	279	239	205	250	
Aug	301	254	242	291	266	263	264	266	265	235	260	236	273	238	
Sep	188	205	210	212	227	215	201	203	208	189	241	199	178	252	
Oct	175	175	175	184	187	172	166	170	168	158	180	193	163	174	
Nov	166	164	167	177	160	160	157	151	148	146	149	170	153	190	
Dec	158	158	180	174	161	158	151	151	142	145	149	156	153	165	

PUMPING REPORT

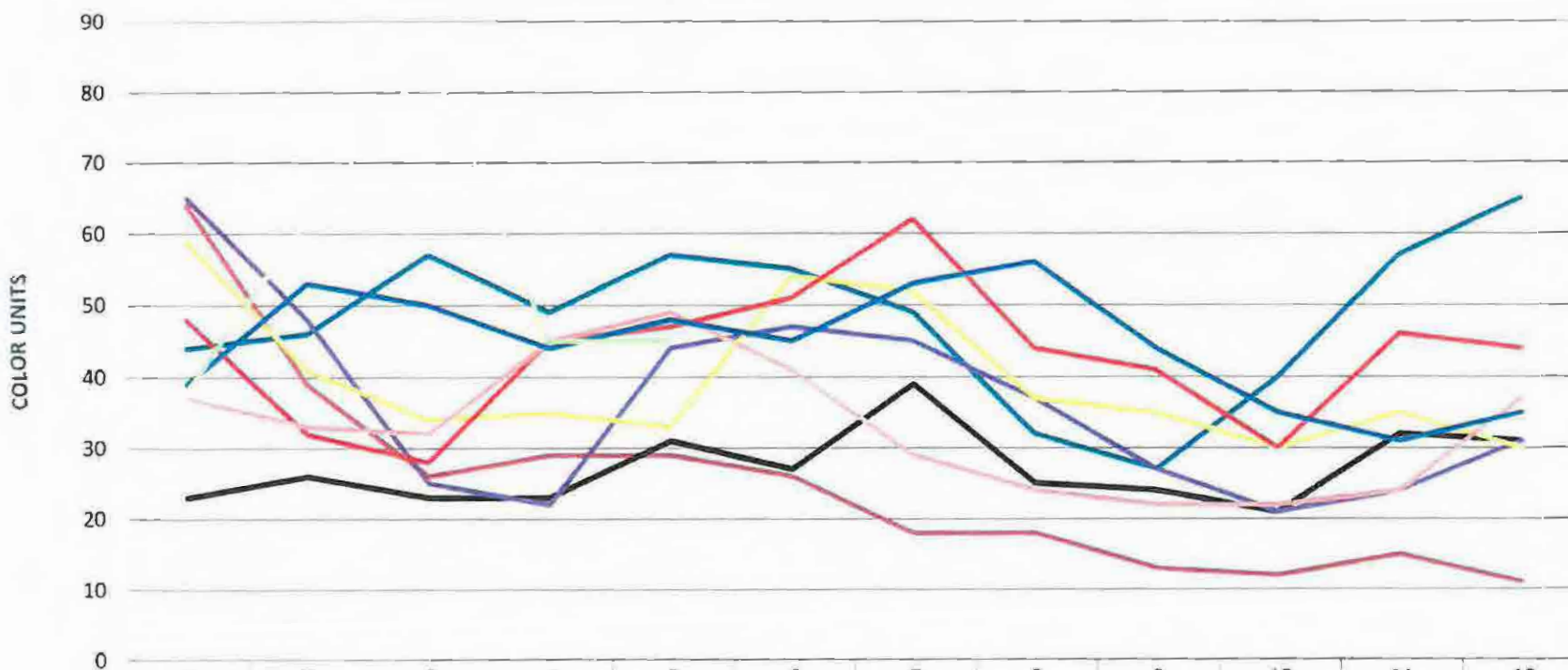


	AVG. RAINFALL	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jan	3.5	3.1	1.22	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.19	1.3	2.94	2.04	6.36	8.12
Feb	3.2	4.98	0.86	4.25	0.76	4.33	3.06	3.26	2.62	4.77	1.7	2.49
Mar	4.4	5.74	4.53	2.36	2.62	3.07	4.11	2.21	2.66	2.94	3.44	9.28
Apr	3.9	4.8	1.47	3.53	8.8	3.79	4.61	4.03	3.18	3.08	3.65	4.22
May	3.5	1.27	0.32	2.24	6.03	2.03	2.46	1.79	3.2	2.43	3.03	7.32
Jun	3.6	2.86	4.2	0.89	1.79	0.89	4.44	1.36	1.4	3.11	3.93	
Jul	3.7	5.93	4.63	2.19	2.7	0.61	4.33	2.16	3.3	0.35	5.1	
Aug	3.8	1.23	2.17	1.88	2.4	1.73	1.58	0.91	5.71	2.29	5.08	
Sep	3.7	0.5	3.41	2.42	1.54	8.35	1.49	1.27	2.19	3.81	5.62	
Oct	3	3.61	1.31	5.33	6.18	5.34	5.04	4.29	4.03	4.28	4	
Nov	4.6	1.47	2.27	2.63	2.61	9.61	1.89	3.39	1.47	2.33	1.83	
Dec	3.9	3.1	4.2	2.79	1.81	4.33	6.09	4.53	1.38	4.48	5.12	
Total	44.8	38.59	30.59	33.45	40.18	47.02	41.29	30.5	34.08	35.91	48.86	31.43

RAINFALL



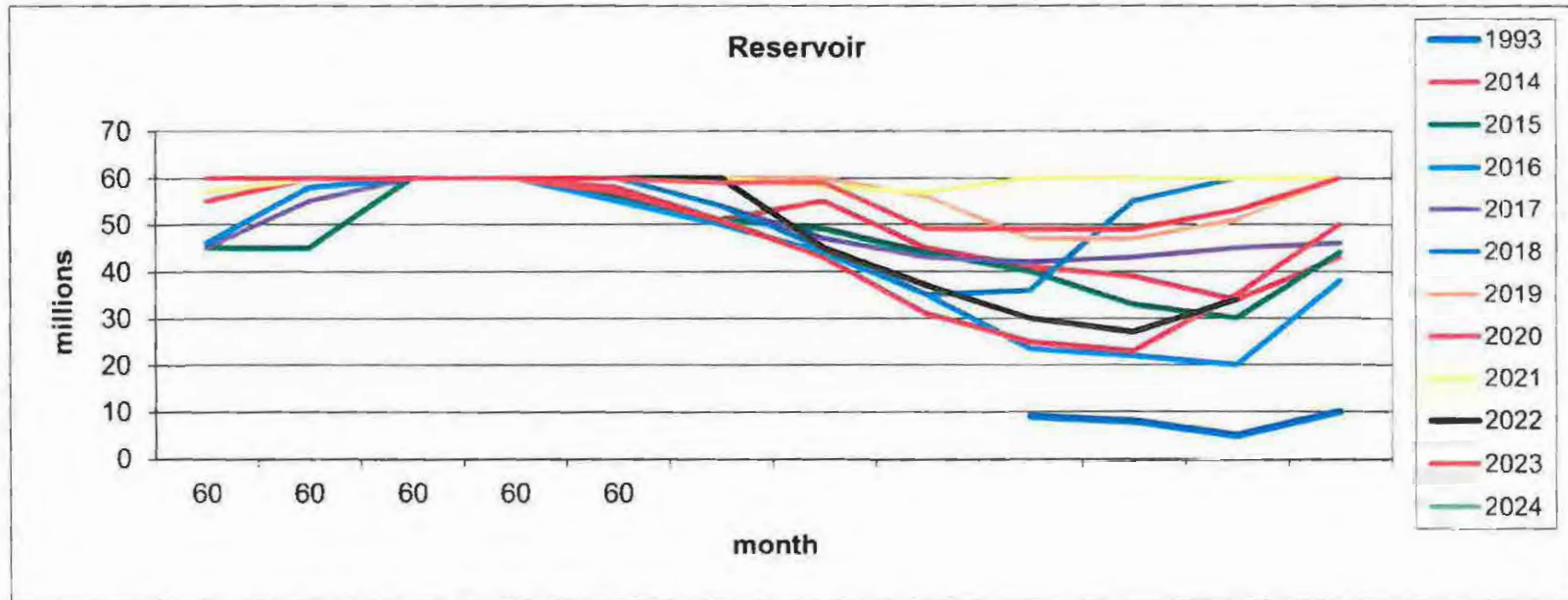
Transfer Pumping NORTH POND WATER QUALITY



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2016	64	39	26	29	29	26	18	18	13	12	15	11
2017	23	26	23	23	31	27	39	25	24	21	32	31
2018	44	46	57	49	57	55	49	32	27	40	57	65
2019	65	48	25	22	44	47	45	37	27	21	24	31
2020	59	41	34	35	33	54	52	37	35	30	35	30
2021	48	32	28	45	47	51	62	44	41	30	46	44
2022	37	33	32	45	49	41	29	24	22	22	24	37
2023	39	53	50	44	48	45	53	56	44	35	31	35
2024	38	62	85	45	45							

RESERVOIR LEVEL

	1993	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jan		55	45	46	45	60	60	60	57	60	60	60
Feb		60	45	58	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Mar		60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Apr		60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
May		58	56	55	60	60	60	57	60	60	60	60
Jun		51	51	50	54	54	60	51	60	60	59	
Jul		55	49	44	47	45	60	43	58	45	59	
Aug		45	44	35	43	35	56	31	57	37	49	
Sep	9	41	40	23.5	42	36	47	25	60	30	49	
Oct	8	39	33	22	43	55	47	23	60	27	49	
Nov	5	34	30	20	45	60	51	35	60	34	53	
Dec	10	43	44	38	46	60	60	50	60	48	60	



JAMESTOWN WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY

1 Freebody Drive, Jamestown RI 02835

Phone: 401-423-7295 Fax: 401-423-7195 Email: douellette@jamestownri.net

Superintendent: Douglas Ouellette



OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE

MONTHLY REPORT

May 2024

Environmental Compliance (Violations)

There were no violations in the month of May

Complaints

There were no complaints called in for the month of May.

Alarms

There are two alarms to report for the month of May. Alarm #1 was for low Cl₂ due to a Hypo feed pump failure, the operator switched feed pumps and chlorination was restored quickly. Alarm #2 was high water at PS#3, this alarm was caused by I&I as a result of excessive rain on top of an already high water table. The auxiliary pump was put into action to prevent any SSO's at the station.

Septage

The facility received 4500 septage for the month.

Sludge Production

The facility processed 54,000 gallons of sludge in May through Wastewater Services Inc.

Maintenance Management

The Crew completed 77 work orders for May.

TREATMENT PLANT

Influent Totals Lbs.

TSS

Total	6,015.88
High	878.62
Low	267.42
Average	462.76

BOD

Total	5,516.93
High	853.98
Low	306.50
Average	459.74

Effluent Totals

LOADING Lbs

TSS		Permit Limits
Daily Max	183.78	304
Low	0.00	
Average	29.52	183

BOD		Permit Limits
Daily Max	89.53	304
Low	3.94	
Average	13.77	183

CONCENTRATION

Percent TSS Removal		Permit Limits
Percent Removed	96.3%	85%
Percent BOD Removal		
Percent Removed	99.1%	85%

BOD Concentration mg/L		Permit Limits
Monthly Average	1.2	30 mg/L
Weekly Average	3.5	45 mg/L
Daily Max	6.82	50 mg/L

TSS Concentration mg/L		Permit Limits
Monthly Average	5.4	30 mg/L
Weekly Average	3.5	45 mg/L
Daily Max	14	50 mg/L

Collection System

31 pump station inspections were completed. 12 Gen Set inspections were performed. All stations are operating as designed.

Energy Use

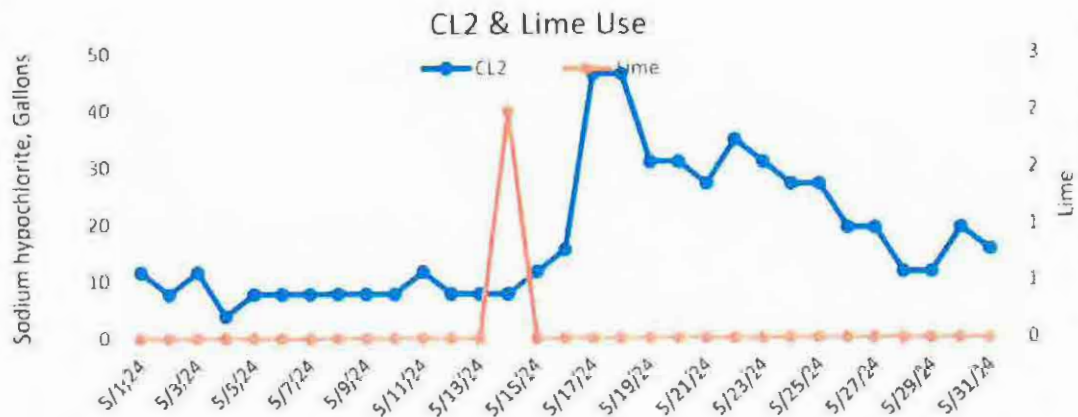
Energy use at the plant for the month was: 16,239 KWH

Precipitation

Precipitation measured in at 7.32 of rain "

Chemical Use

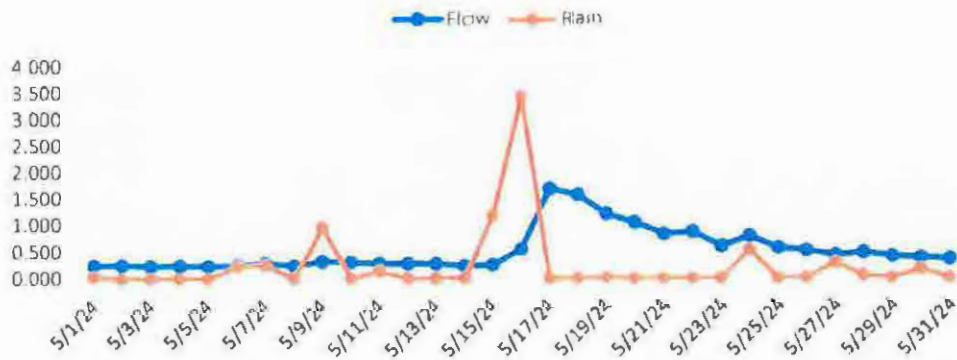
The facility used 543 gallons of Sodium hypochlorite and 100 pounds of lime for process control.



5/1/24

FLOW MGD		Permit Limits
Maximum	1.69	
Minium	0.233	
Monthly Average	0.53	0.73
Total	16.30	

Flow & Rain



Energy Use



Notable Events:

Installed and placed into operation the new YSI dissolved oxygen probe and controller in aeration basin #3.



James P. Campbell
Chief of Police

JAMESTOWN POLICE DEPARTMENT

250 Conanicus Avenue, Jamestown, RI 02835

Tel: (401) 423-1212 Fax: (401) 423-3710

www.jamestownri.gov/police



Mr. Michael Gray Director of Public
Works Town of Jamestown
93 Narragansett Avenue
Jamestown RI 02835

May 31, 2024

Dear Mr. Gray;

According to the Town of Jamestown Emergency water supply plan, in the event of a water crisis for the Town of Jamestown, the Jamestown Water Department in cooperation with the Town of North Kingstown will provide water to the Town of Jamestown via a temporary piping system connected from North Kingstown to Jamestown.

This pipe system will be installed at your direction over the Jamestown Bridge and is to be located on the pedestrian walk-way on the north side of the bridge.

The Jamestown Police Department will:

1. Provide police coverage for traffic control during the deployment of all necessary equipment.
2. Coordinate with the Rhode Island Turnpike and Bridge Authority and Rhode Island Department of Transportation to access both camera systems in order to monitor the security of the equipment.
3. Coordinate with both the Rhode Island State Police and North Kingstown Police Department for immediate response to any reported unusual activity involving the equipment.
4. Direct patrols to frequently monitor the security of all equipment.
5. Provide immediate notice to the Jamestown Water Department of any suspected tampering of equipment.
6. Notify the Rhode Island Department of Health of any confirmed incidents of tampering or compromise to the integrity of the equipment.

Respectfully;

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "James P. Campbell".

James P. Campbell
Chief of Police

DRAFT 05/7/2024

EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY AGREEMENT

This Emergency Water Supply Agreement ("Agreement") is made and entered into as of _____, 2024, by and between the TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, with an address of _____, Jamestown, RI 02835 and the TOWN OF NORTH KINGSTOWN, with an address of 100 Fairway Dr, North Kingstown, RI 02852

WHEREAS, the Town of North Kingstown owns, manages and operates a public water supply system in the State of Rhode Island and Jamestown owns, manages and operates a public water system in Jamestown, RI;

WHEREAS, Jamestown is interested in establishing an Emergency Interconnect Agreement pursuant to which Jamestown shall receive emergency supply water via sale of water from the North Kingstown water system. This agreement is contingent upon the Town of Jamestown securing written permission from the RI Department of Health to receive drinking water from the Town of North Kingstown.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of mutually agreed upon guidelines, Jamestown and North Kingstown hereby agree as follows:

1. EMERGENCY. For purposes of the Agreement, an emergency shall exist if and only if the Jamestown Town Administrator declares that a water emergency exists. In such emergencies, Jamestown shall have already instituted all water restrictions in accordance with their Water Supply System Management Plan.
 - a. In the event of an emergency in which Jamestown requires additional potable water to service its customers, Jamestown shall contact North

Kingstown in writing including a brief summary of the need therefore, to activate the Emergency Interconnection.

- b. The emergency interconnection between the Town of Jamestown and the Town of North Kingstown, at present, is a 6-inch flexible PVC pipe laid across the Jamestown-Verrazano Bridge. When required, the PVC pipe is deployed from three (3) 2,500 linear-foot trailer mounted hose reels by the Jamestown Public Works Department. The pipe is placed on the westbound pedestrian walk of the bridge deck as the trailers drive over the bridge. After being deployed the flexible PVC pipe is connected to a hydrant on Lorelei Drive on the North Kingstown side and connected to HDPE piping fixed to the bridge on the Jamestown side. The HDPE piping in Jamestown runs easterly along Tashtassuck Road and then south on North Road to Weeden Lane where it is connected to the water distribution system in Jamestown.
- c. North Kingstown Water Director and Town Manager shall determine whether North Kingstown water is available at adequate flow and pressure to serve their existing customer base and provide emergency supply to Jamestown. North Kingstown agrees not to unreasonably withhold or delay its authorization to activate the emergency connection.
- d. Upon receipt of the authorization from North Kingstown, the Public Works Director of Jamestown and the North Kingstown Water Director, or their designees, shall coordinate the installation and connection of the pipeline over the bridge in accordance with Section b of this Agreement.

- e. The Town of Jamestown is solely responsible for the maintenance and repair of the emergency water pipe.
- f. Water line must be pressure tested, chlorinated and sampled per AWWA standards and *North Kingstown Department of Water Supply Planning, Material and Construction Specifications* prior to activation.
- g. Security measures as described in the letter from Chief of Police James P. Campbell to Michael Gray, Jamestown Public Works Director, dated May 31, 2024, shall be implemented when the emergency connection is in use.
- h. At the time of activation North Kingstown Water staff shall read the meter. Jamestown staff shall also read the meter to confirm the reading. The amount and duration of supply to Jamestown will be determined based on both Jamestown's needs at that time and North Kingstown's available supply.
- i. The North Kingstown Water Department will maintain a record of usage and any overtime costs needed to accomplish the task. Jamestown agrees to reimburse North Kingstown for these expenses and water costs.
- j. If, in the judgement of the North Kingstown Director of Water Supply there is a need to terminate the service to Jamestown, the Director will provide Jamestown with as much notice as possible prior to shutting off the supply. Supply may be resumed upon coordination with Jamestown.
- k. An updated contact list will be prepared and exchanged prior to activation of the interconnection.

2. PERMANENT PIPING REQUIREMENT. The Town of North Kingstown does not feel that the flex PVC piping is an appropriate long term option and requires that the Town of Jamestown devise a short-term plan to replace it with a permanently installed pipeline connection hung or placed on the bridge, designed to be acceptable to the Town of North Kingstown, the RI Department of Health and the RI Turnpike and Bridge Authority within five (5) years of the date of this agreement, followed by a long-term plan to address a permanent and sustainable water resource to the residents of Jamestown. Any capital project related to a permanent and sustainable water resource would be subject to available funding sources including but not limited to federal or state funds.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have executed this Agreement as of the date first above written.

TOWN OF NORTH KINGSTOWN

By: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Witness: _____

TOWN OF JAMESTOWN

By: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Witness: _____

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: Edward A. Mello, Town Administrator

FROM: Christina D. Collins, Finance Director

DATE: June 14, 2024

SUBJECT: Budget to Actual- Water & Sewer Budget 

Attached is the Budget to Actual report for the Fiscal Year 2024. The report contains the expenses that have been paid through May 31, 2024.

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

Budget vs Actual - Sewer TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RI For 5/31/2024

	Annual Budget	P-T-D Actual	Y-T-D Actual	Remaining \$	% of Budget
2103 7000 70100 00 Salary, Public Works Director	29,158.00	3,364.32	27,118.68	2,039.32	93.01
2103 7000 70101 00 Salary- Superintendent	90,038.00	9,619.20	76,906.80	13,131.20	85.42
2103 7000 70102 00 Salary, Clerical	49,750.00	5,109.77	47,932.98	1,817.02	96.35
2103 7000 70103 00 Salaries, Ass't Superintendent	80,243.00	8,572.80	79,617.33	625.67	99.22
2103 7000 70104 00 Salaries- Plant Operator	70,738.00	7,663.21	65,602.34	5,135.66	92.74
2103 7000 70335 00 License- Contractual	1,800.00	0.00	1,800.00	0.00	100.00
2103 7000 70336 00 Clothing	1,500.00	0.00	380.00	1,120.00	25.33
2103 7000 70511 00 Wastewater Superintendent - OT	13,000.00	1,298.70	20,890.21	(7,890.21)	160.69
2103 7000 70513 00 Ass't Superintendent - OT	13,000.00	1,331.01	12,933.95	66.05	99.49
2103 7000 70514 00 Plant Operator - OT	13,000.00	1,428.42	11,133.85	1,866.15	85.65
2103 7000 70900 00 Social Security Tax	27,462.00	2,585.49	21,079.62	6,382.38	76.76
2103 7000 70901 00 Blue Cross/Delta Dental	51,602.00	3,219.06	36,344.28	15,257.72	70.43
2103 7000 70902 00 Worker'S Compensation	8,000.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00	100.00
2103 7000 70903 00 Retirement System	42,180.00	3,036.75	26,527.72	15,652.28	62.89
2103 7000 70906 00 Life Insurance	695.00	58.05	644.22	50.78	92.69
7000 Salaries	492,166.00	47,286.78	436,911.98	55,254.02	88.77
7000/7001Salaries & Benefits	492,166.00	47,286.78	436,911.98	55,254.02	88.77
2103 7002 70001 00 Power- Electricity	55,000.00	4,804.51	43,862.69	11,137.31	79.75
2103 7002 70002 00 Chemicals	3,000.00	0.00	6,897.22	(3,897.22)	229.91
2103 7002 70003 00 Heat	15,000.00	694.90	9,599.55	5,400.45	64.00
2103 7002 70004 00 Water	2,000.00	0.00	3,168.51	(1,168.51)	158.43
2103 7002 70005 00 Chlorine	10,000.00	0.00	4,470.77	5,529.23	44.71
2103 7002 70006 00 Equipment Maintenance	35,000.00	1,908.84	41,482.62	(6,482.62)	118.52
2103 7002 70007 00 Misc. Supplies, Office, Cleani	10,000.00	542.25	5,804.55	4,195.45	58.05
2103 7002 70008 00 Lab Supplies	4,000.00	2,274.68	2,725.44	1,274.56	68.14
2103 7002 70009 00 Telephone	1,000.00	18.53	369.80	630.20	36.98
2103 7002 70010 00 Alarm Line- N.E.T.	7,500.00	950.23	6,265.03	1,234.97	83.53
2103 7002 70011 00 Sludge Composting	50,000.00	2,707.27	34,261.54	15,738.46	68.52
2103 7002 70012 00 Truck Operation & Maintenance	2,000.00	0.00	73.98	1,926.02	3.70
2103 7002 70013 00 Gas- Truck	3,500.00	0.00	2,125.48	1,374.52	60.73
2103 7002 70014 00 State Mandated Testing	30,000.00	2,926.76	31,736.75	(1,736.75)	105.79
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	90.00	305.00	695.00	30.50
2103 7002 70600 00 Professional Services	2,000.00	0.00	1,282.50	717.50	64.13
7002 Wastewater Treatment Facility	233,500.00	16,917.97	194,431.43	39,068.57	83.27
2103 7003 70017 00 Pumping Station #3	6,000.00	547.12	4,238.30	1,761.70	70.64
2103 7003 70018 00 Pumping Station #1	30,000.00	4,237.80	30,925.94	(925.94)	103.09
2103 7003 70019 00 Pumping Station #2	12,000.00	2,955.66	13,351.72	(1,351.72)	111.26
2103 7003 70020 00 Pumping Station #4	1,000.00	86.52	795.70	204.30	79.57
7003 Pumping Stations	49,000.00	7,827.10	49,311.66	(311.66)	100.64
2103 7004 70598 00 Equipment Insurance	7,000.00	0.00	7,000.00	0.00	100.00
7004 Insurance	7,000.00	0.00	7,000.00	0.00	100.00
2103 7005 70021 00 Maintenance Sewer Mains	12,000.00	425.00	4,385.50	7,614.50	36.55
2103 7005 70504 00 Payment Of Principal - Town	8,110.00	0.00	0.00	8,110.00	0.00
2103 7005 70605 00 Interest Payments	38,625.00	0.00	41,525.22	(2,900.22)	107.51
7005 Sanitary Sewers, Laterials & Mains	58,735.00	425.00	45,910.72	12,824.28	78.17
2103 7081 70801 00 Waste Water Improvment FY24	80,000.00	4,371.84	48,002.16	31,997.84	60.00
7081 Capital Improvements	80,000.00	4,371.84	48,002.16	31,997.84	60.00
2103 7082 71000 00 Sewer Capital	0.00	11,450.00	51,650.00	(51,650.00)	0.00
Total Expenses	0.00	11,450.00	51,650.00	(51,650.00)	0.00
Total Expenses	920,401.00	88,278.69	833,217.95	87,183.05	90.53

**Budget vs Actual - Water
TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RI
For 5/31/2024**

Run: 6/14/2024 at 9:49 AM

	Annual Budget	P-T-D Actual	Y-T-D Actual	Remaining \$	% of Budget
2102 7000 70100 00 Salary- Public Works Director	29,158.00	3,364.35	27,118.91	2,039.09	93.01
2102 7000 70102 00 Salary- Accounting	49,750.00	5,109.75	47,932.97	1,817.03	96.35
2102 7000 70103 00 Salary - Treatment Plant Operator	87,537.00	0.00	26,853.78	60,683.22	30.68
2102 7000 70104 00 Ass't Plant Operator w/longevity	80,243.00	9,619.20	82,994.89	(2,751.89)	103.43
2102 7000 70105 00 Salary - Plant Operator	69,742.00	7,663.20	61,840.32	7,901.68	88.67
2102 7000 70339 00 License Yrly	1,800.00	0.00	0.00	1,800.00	0.00
2102 7000 70513 00 Treatment Plant Operator - OT	15,000.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00
2102 7000 70514 00 Ass't Treatment Plant Operator OT	15,000.00	3,734.91	38,961.98	(23,961.98)	259.75
2102 7000 70515 00 Plant Operator- OT	10,000.00	538.82	6,062.05	3,937.95	60.62
7000 Salaries	358,230.00	30,030.23	291,764.90	66,465.10	81.45
2102 7001 70900 00 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX	27,405.00	1,992.88	16,538.62	10,866.38	60.35
2102 7001 70901 00 Blue Cross/Delta Dental	50,340.00	1,407.05	18,646.62	31,693.38	37.04
2102 7001 70902 00 Worker's Compensation	20,000.00	0.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	50.00
2102 7001 70903 00 Retirement System	40,793.00	2,192.31	19,521.79	21,271.21	47.86
2102 7001 70906 00 Life Insurance	670.00	38.70	468.18	201.82	69.88
2102 7001 70910 00 Clothing	1,500.00	0.00	1,682.60	(182.60)	112.17
7001 Benefits	140,708.00	5,630.94	66,857.81	73,850.19	47.52
7000/7001 Salaries & Benefits	498,938.00	35,661.17	358,622.71	140,315.29	71.88
2102 7005 70601 00 Maintenance	6,000.00	236.75	1,836.75	4,163.25	30.61
2102 7005 70606 00 ALARM LINES	4,000.00	463.52	4,385.13	(385.13)	109.63
7005 Reservoirs/Rights of Way	10,000.00	700.27	6,221.88	3,778.12	62.22
2102 7006 70601 00 Maintenance	1,000.00	0.00	900.00	100.00	90.00
2102 7006 70636 00 Wells- Electricity	12,000.00	1,243.05	10,281.47	1,718.53	85.68
7006 Wells	13,000.00	1,243.05	11,181.47	1,818.53	86.01
2102 7010 70008 00 Lab Supplies - Water	15,000.00	720.22	11,019.38	3,980.62	73.46
2102 7010 70201 00 Consultant	100,000.00	15,020.00	75,480.00	24,520.00	75.48
2102 7010 70631 00 Chemicals	65,000.00	1,067.93	46,321.38	18,678.62	71.26
2102 7010 70632 00 Heat	18,000.00	418.14	12,924.37	5,075.63	71.80
2102 7010 70633 00 Equip. Maintenance	45,000.00	488.30	45,898.39	(898.39)	102.00
2102 7010 70634 00 Professional Services	5,000.00	2,423.00	36,938.66	(31,938.66)	738.77
2102 7010 70635 00 Telephone	3,500.00	0.00	1,287.64	2,212.36	36.79
2102 7010 70636 00 Pumpout- Electricity	55,000.00	4,574.12	44,333.66	10,666.34	80.61
2102 7010 70637 00 Bldg Maint	8,000.00	2,408.08	9,201.13	(1,201.13)	115.01
2102 7010 70638 00 State Testing	12,000.00	1,323.00	6,611.90	5,388.10	55.10
2102 7010 70639 00 License Fees	6,000.00	2,325.00	2,925.00	3,075.00	48.75
2102 7010 70643 00 PUMP OUT TREATMENT PLANT	3,500.00	500.00	2,690.00	810.00	76.86
2102 7010 70645 00 WATER SLUDGE DISPOSAL	16,500.00	3,009.00	22,417.39	(5,917.39)	135.86
7010 Pump Station & Treatment Plant	352,500.00	34,276.79	318,048.90	34,451.10	90.23
2102 7011 70636 00 South Pond- Electricity	5,000.00	872.56	6,312.94	(1,312.94)	126.26
2102 7011 70637 00 South Pond Transfer Pump	4,000.00	0.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00
7011 South Pond Pre-Treatment Bldg	9,000.00	872.56	6,312.94	2,687.06	70.14
2102 7012 70636 00 Water Tower- Electricity	3,000.00	81.16	1,477.04	1,522.96	49.23
2102 7012 70643 00 Water Tower - Maintenance	500.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
7012 Water Tower	3,500.00	81.16	1,477.04	2,022.96	42.20
2102 7013 70644 00 Vehicles Gas & Oil	2,000.00	0.00	1,359.63	640.37	67.98
2102 7013 70645 00 Repair and Maintenance	4,000.00	0.00	905.89	3,094.11	22.65
7013 Vehicles	6,000.00	0.00	2,265.52	3,734.48	37.76
2102 7020 70651 00 Clamps	2,000.00	0.00	516.69	1,483.31	25.83
2102 7020 70652 00 Pipe	6,000.00	1,357.86	2,137.72	3,862.28	35.63
2102 7020 70653 00 Backfill & Excavation	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00
7020 Maintenance & Laterials	10,000.00	1,357.86	2,654.41	7,345.59	26.54
2102 7030 70661 00 Service Repairs	10,000.00	1,084.27	3,811.97	6,188.03	38.12
2102 7030 70663 00 New Services	6,000.00	0.00	0.00	6,000.00	0.00
7030 Water Division Services	16,000.00	1,084.27	3,811.97	12,188.03	23.82
2102 7040 70672 00 Supplies/Expenses	16,000.00	421.48	17,193.03	(1,193.03)	107.46
7040 Meters	16,000.00	421.48	17,193.03	(1,193.03)	107.46
2102 7050 70681 00 Hydrants- Maintenance	8,500.00	111.00	274.79	8,225.21	3.23
7050 Hydrants	8,500.00	111.00	274.79	8,225.21	3.23

**Budget vs Actual - Water
TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RI
For 5/31/2024**

	Annual Budget	P-T-D Actual	Y-T-D Actual	Remaining \$	% of Budget
2102 7060 70923 00 Billing	6,500.00	95.59	4,370.66	2,129.34	67.24
2102 7060 70924 00 Insurance	9,000.00	0.00	15,000.00	(6,000.00)	166.67
2102 7060 70925 00 Audit	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	0.00
2102 7060 70926 00 Supplies	7,000.00	815.98	6,850.59	149.41	97.87
7060 Administration	25,500.00	911.57	26,221.25	(721.25)	102.83
2102 7070 70300 00 Water Debt	367,000.00	0.00	0.00	367,000.00	0.00
2102 7070 70940 00 Interest	122,773.00	0.00	104,634.48	18,138.52	85.23
7070 Debt Service	489,773.00	0.00	104,634.48	385,138.52	21.36
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 70603 00 Control Panel SCADA	0.00	13,940.02	37,023.42	(37,023.42)	0.00
2102 7081 70604 00 Distribution	0.00	0.00	12,563.77	(12,563.77)	0.00
2102 7081 71303 00 WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN	0.00	9,180.00	41,993.00	(41,993.00)	0.00
Total Expenses	0.00	23,120.02	91,580.19	(91,580.19)	0.00
Total Expenses	1,558,711.00	99,841.20	950,500.58	608,210.42	60.98

Kit Wright Trail named after Island resident and conservationist who donated the nearby Fox Hill Marsh to the Audubon Society.



The Kit Wright walking trail was completed along Fox Hill Marsh in the winter of 2000. In addition, the Boy Scouts constructed a wildlife observation platform that was funded by the Rotary Club in 2000.

Aerial View Kit Wright Trail at Fort Getty



Trail is adjacent to the Audubon Fox Hill Salt Marsh, a 45-acre diverse salt marsh providing habitat for breeding birds and marine species

Entrance to North End of Kit Wright Trail Parking Lot
(across from CISF location)



Parking area is mostly dirt-gravel substrate-some broken asphalt
Access to trail directly from parking area
Room for 1-2 Accessible parking spots



Kit Wright Trail from Northern Parking Lot to Viewing Platform
Overlooking Fox Hill Salt Marsh



Distance from-Start of Trail to
Viewing Platform: 251'

Scenic View of Fox Hill Marsh from Viewing Platform



Some of the most pristine and scenic views across Jamestown
Should be accessible to everyone

Jamestown currently **does not have any wheelchair accessible trails** on the island. Many of the accessible trails in Rhode Island are on bike paths-not amenable to plein-air painting or peaceful viewing.



Examples of accessible boardwalk trails with alternate recycled fiberglass grating materials
Rot Resistant-Zero Maintenance; Elevated over sensitive wetland



Kit Wright Trail from Northern Parking Lot to Southern Trail Entrance



Distance of the Entire Kit Wright Trail from Northern Entrance to Southern Entrance: 924'

Very Rough Cost Estimates for Grading, Stone Dust and Boardwalk Construction per 100' x 5'

Item	Description	Qty	Rate	Amount
Mini Skidsteer	Grading and spreading stone dust	1.00	400.00	400.00
Labor	Assisting machine operator Compacting	1.00	440.00	440.00
Stone Dust	-(yd) Stone Dust	5.00	60.00	300.00
Subcontractor	Carpentry Work (install 100' x 5' pressure treated boardwalk, includes materials)	1.00	7883.75	7883.75

Contract Information - Please Read

This contract does not require any payment action unless otherwise stated as part of an up-front or installment payment.

Subtotal:	\$9,023.75
Sales Tax (7.00%):	\$21.00
Total:	\$9,044.75

Rough Estimate for Grading, Stone Dust and Pressure Treated Boardwalk construction to Viewing Platform (~250'): ~ \$22,000

Rough Estimate for the Entire Kit Wright Trail (924'): ~\$90,000

CRMC Assent Permit Application
Conservation Commission will prepare the site plan details for the
Town assent application to CRMC
(e.g., Hull Cove Trail assent application below)

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

NOTICE OF

ASSENT

CRMC Assent No.: W2009-02-016 Date: August 4, 2009

This certifies that Town Of Jamestown
has permission to Construct approximately 500- feet of elevated wetland walkover structure over the existing, trampled foot path
Through the isolated fresh water wetland leading to Hull Cove

situated at Beavertail Road
Plat No. 12 Lot No. 138

Said construction operations to be done in accordance with an approved assent on file in the Offices of the Coastal Resources
Management Council and subject further to all the provisions of the building ordinances of the :

City/Town of Jamestown

and to all the applicable State, Local and Federal provisions. This assent shall expire three (3) years from date of issuance.



Official Designee
Coastal Resources Management Council

**THIS CARD MUST BE DISPLAYED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE ON THE PREMISES.
FAILURE TO DISPLAY WILL RESULT IN LEGAL ACTION.**

Rhode Island stroller and wheelchair accessible trails

<https://www.rifamiliesinnature.org/places-to-explore/stroller-and-wheelchair-accessible/>

https://www.accessiblenature.info/?page_id=397

<https://www.traillink.com/stateactivity/ri-wheelchair-accessible-trails/>

<https://www.alltrails.com/us/rhode-island/ada>

<https://www.amsvans.com/research-wheelchair-vans/travel/rhode-island-big-on-wheelchair-accessible-fun>

Trail Accessibility References and Resources

Accessibility Guidebook for Outdoor Recreation and Trails:

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/Accessibility-Guide-Book.pdf>

United States Access Board: Outdoor Developed Areas:

<https://www.access-board.gov/files/aba/guides/outdoor-guide.pdf>

Accessible Trail Resources:

<https://www.adainfo.org/wp-content/uploads/imported/Accessible-Trail-Resources.pdf>

Rhode Island Wheelchair and Accessible Trails and Maps:

<https://www.trailink.com/stateactivity/ri-wheelchair-accessible-trails/>

CRMC Assent Application and Checklist:

<http://www.crmc.ri.gov/applicationforms/Assentapp.pdf>

[http://www.crmc.ri.gov/applicationforms/Assentapp Checklist.pdf](http://www.crmc.ri.gov/applicationforms/Assentapp_Checklist.pdf)

Jamestown 2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan

DRAFT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

June 11, 2024



Prepared by:



Note: Items in **yellow** will be updated for final plan.

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1. Introduction

The Town of Jamestown prepared this Hazard Mitigation Plan to create an actionable roadmap for reducing the impacts of natural hazards and climate change within the community. This Chapter further discusses components and local goals for hazard mitigation.

1.1. What is Hazard Mitigation Planning?

Hazard mitigation planning (HMP) is the process of reducing the potential severity of natural or naturally instigated hazards through anticipation and planning. As part of producing this plan, Jamestown assessed a variety of natural hazards that pose a risk to the health and welfare of residents. The planning team then identified specific vulnerabilities associated with those hazards current and future impacts. Then the team considered the Town's particular capabilities in order to update and add specific mitigation actions to protect homes, businesses, and the critical infrastructure that keeps the Town running. The mitigation actions required to address different vulnerabilities may range from engineering solutions (for example, replacing a deteriorating seawall to protect vulnerable roads) to preparedness planning (for example, preparing and implementing an emergency response plan in advance of an imminent hurricane). In addition to proactively identifying needed protections for residents and resources available to respond in advance of a natural hazards event, a Hazard Mitigation Plan decreases the extent, and demands for, municipal emergency response and assistance by outlining strategic actions ahead of a natural disaster. This plan presents the strategy developed by the Town of Jamestown to prepare for, and mitigate, the potential loss of life and property in the event of a range of natural disasters.

What are Natural Hazards?

Natural hazards are a source of harm or difficulty created by a meteorological, environmental or geological event (such as extreme wind events, tornadoes, winter weather as well as earthquakes, flooding, and fires).

Vulnerability is a description of which community "assets" (e.g., people, structures, systems, natural resources, cultural resources, historic resources, etc.) are at risk from the effects of a natural hazard.

Hazard Mitigation

is the effort to reduce impacts from natural hazards through community planning, policy changes, educational programs, infrastructure projects, and other activities.

Climate change refers to long-term fluctuations in Earth's average weather patterns. These fluctuations are driven by a combination of natural and human activities, primarily due to the increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Human activities that are the common cause of climate change include burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, and land use changes. Impacts of climate change including changing temperatures, precipitation, and wind patterns. Climate change has increased the frequency and intensity of these natural hazards and many others, creating a greater need for proactive planning. Chapter 3 includes additional information on natural hazard severity and risk.



Resilience is the ability to withstand and swiftly recover from an extreme event. Ideally, resilient systems "bounce forward" to create healthier, greener, and more equitable systems and spaces.

1.2. Benefits of Hazard Mitigation Planning

An HMP identifies natural hazards that threaten the community, analyzes vulnerable assets and critical infrastructure, and outlines a set of goals, policies and priority action items to address vulnerabilities, particularly in the face of climate change. Some of the benefits that hazard mitigation planning provides include:

1. **Increasing public awareness of natural hazards that may affect how the community reduces overall risk.** By providing education and outreach, individuals are able to understand how natural hazards may affect their lives and what the region, the Town, and they as individuals can do and are doing to minimize impacts of those hazards.

2. **Proactive planning creates efficiency beyond town limits.** Developing an HMP allows state and local governments to work together and combine hazard risk reduction with other community goals and plans.
3. **The community's greatest vulnerabilities can be prioritized to receive resources.** Developing a plan of hazard mitigation measures considers a prioritization process that reflects the cost and benefit of safety, property protection, technical, political, legal, environmental, economic, social, administrative, and other community objectives, quantitatively and/or qualitatively.
4. **The implementation of an HMP saves taxpayer money.** According to FEMA, one dollar spent on federal hazard mitigation grants saves an average of six dollars on disaster response (NIBS, 2019).
5. **Maintaining a FEMA compliant HMP also makes the municipality eligible for federal grant funding (FEMA, 2023).** To be eligible for hazard mitigation funding through FEMA Grants, local governments must prepare an HMP that meets the requirements established in the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. The HMP also ensures that federally funded projects reflect a community's priorities and offer solutions to specific threats.

1.3. Organization of the HMP

This report presents comprehensive results of the HMP planning process. Findings have been informed through a variety of methods, including data collection and analysis, public input during HMP workshops and outreach events, and meetings with the steering committee and Local Hazard Mitigation Committee. This report is organized into nine chapters, which are outlined in Figure 1-1 below.

Figure 1-1: Organization of the Hazard Mitigation Plan



1.3.1. Update to Previous Plan

This plan is an update to Jamestown's previous Hazard Mitigation Plan, approved in 2017. This plan includes a new structure and format, adjusted so that the plan is in alignment with FEMA's 2023 Local Mitigation Planning Handbook. This plan also responds to the community's experience since 2017 with more frequent and severe storms, as well as increasing coastal erosion.

1.4. Jamestown's Natural Hazard Mitigation & Climate Adaptation Goals

Jamestown's Local Hazard Mitigation Committee (documented in Section 2.2.2) established goals and objectives for natural hazard mitigation planning. This effort included a review and update of the goals listed in the 2017 HMP. The following are Jamestown's set of goals for the 2024 update:

1. Prevent and reduce the loss of life, injury, public health impacts and property damages resulting from all major natural hazards.
2. Identify and seek funding for measures to mitigate or eliminate each known significant hazard.
3. Integrate hazard mitigation planning as an integral factor in all relevant municipal departments, committees, and boards.
4. Prevent and/or reduce the damage to public infrastructure and community assets resulting from natural hazards.
5. Encourage the business community, major institutions and non-profits to work with the Town to develop, review and implement the HMP.
6. Work with surrounding communities, state, regional and federal agencies to ensure regional cooperation and solutions for hazards affecting multiple communities.
7. Ensure that future development meets federal, state and local standards for preventing and reducing the impacts of natural hazards.
8. Take maximum advantage of resources from FEMA and RIEMA to educate town staff and the public about hazard mitigation.
9. Consider the impacts of climate change and incorporate climate sustainability, mitigation, and resiliency into hazard mitigation and other Town plans and policies.



2. Planning Process

The Jamestown HMP has been informed through a variety of methods, including data collection and analysis, public input during HMP workshops, and meetings with the steering committee and Local Hazard Mitigation Committee. The subsequent pages describe the involvement of the committees and public in the HMP planning process in more detail.

2.1. Overview of Plan Development

The HMP planning process proceeded according to the timeline shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: HMP Planning Timeline

TASK	2024					
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
1. Review Current Plans/Update Requirements						
2. Work with Local Planning Team	Meeting Kickoff	ID Assets, Hazards, Vulnerability	Action Planning	Review Draft HMP		
3. Community Engagement	Public Workshop				Public Listening Session	
4. Community Profile & Draft Plan						
5. Draft/Review by Local Planning Team					Town Council Hearing	
6. Facilitate RIEMA/FEMA Approval						

2.2. Committee and Staff Participation

Development of the updated Jamestown Hazard Mitigation Plan was a concerted effort on the part of Jamestown’s Planning Department, who served as lead contact for the plan. The Planning Department convened stakeholders for the Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (“the LHMC”).

2.2.1. Lead Contact for HMP Development

The Town of Jamestown’s Planning Director, Lisa Bryer, served as the lead client contact for the development of the HMP. She will also serve as the ongoing Hazard Mitigation Manager for Hazard Mitigation Plan updates. She met with Weston & Sampson regularly throughout the planning process and played an important role in identifying critical infrastructure, involving key stakeholders, and documenting the Town’s capacity to mitigate hazards alongside ongoing operations. To assist in drafting the plan, the lead contact also suggested and made available reports, maps, and other pertinent information related to natural hazards in Jamestown.

2.2.2. Local Hazard Mitigation Committee

For this plan update, the lead contact reached out to other Town staff with specific subject-matter expertise and members of the public, who had expressed interest, to join the Local Hazard Mitigation Committee (LHMC). The LHMC met approximately monthly between January and April to review and update sections of the previous plan, set goals and objectives, provide input on historic hazard events, and develop and prioritize mitigation actions. The committee provided input between meetings, and they played an important role in identifying critical infrastructure and community

lifelines¹ and involving key stakeholders that were missing from initial meetings, capturing the Town's capacity to mitigate hazards alongside ongoing operations. Table 2.2 lists the Town staff and members of the public who participated in on the committee.

Table 2.2: Local Hazard Mitigation Committee

Name	Title/Affiliation
Lisa Bryer	Town Planner
Christina Collins	Director of Finance
James Campbell	Chief of Police
Michael Gray	Public Works Director
Bart Totten	Harbormaster
Edward Mello	Town Administrator
Peter Medeiros	Building & Zoning Official
Howard Tighe	Fire Chief
Jean Lambert	Civil Engineer/Environmental Scientist
Rae-Anne Culp	State Mitigation Planning Supervisor
Michael White	Town Council Member
Bob Hunte	Public Participation Member
Marian Falla	Public Participation Member

During the LHMC workshops, Weston & Sampson provided information about HMP planning requirements as well as information about probability of future hazards that may impact the Town of Jamestown and reviewed the Town's vulnerability to these hazards. Participants identified and prioritized community assets and lifelines, and used these workshops to identify key actions that will improve the Town's resilience to natural and climate-related hazards.

Municipal staff and a representative from RIEMA participated in these workshops and helped align the HMP update with the operational policies and hazard mitigation strategies at different levels of government and implementation. Agenda topics from each meeting are shown in Table 2.3.

To enhance accessibility, workshops were conducted as of online sessions. LHMC workshops were organized around topic areas that included:

- LHMC Meeting 1—Asset, vulnerability, and impact identification.
- LHMC Meeting 2—Mitigation action development.
- LHMC Meeting 3—Mitigation action prioritization.
- LHMC Meeting 4—Review draft plan.

¹ Critical infrastructure and community lifelines are discussed further in Chapter 3.

Table 2.3 Local Hazard Mitigation Committee Schedule

Meeting	Date	Meeting Topics
LHMC Meeting #1	February 2, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of Hazard Mitigation Planning • Scope and Schedule • Outreach Strategy • Questions/ Discussion/ Action Items
LHMC Meeting #2	March 14, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of work in progress • Stakeholder Outreach and Engagement Plan • Hazard Profiles • Assets and Critical Facilities • Goals • Mitigation Actions: Past • Next Steps
LHMC Meeting #3	April 3, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of work in progress • Public Outreach Update • Review Assets and Critical Facilities • Mitigation Actions: Future • Outreach and LHMC Meetings • Next Steps
LHMC Meeting #4	June 6, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review Draft HMP • Plan Evaluation and Maintenance • Next Steps
LHMC Meeting #5	To be scheduled after comment period for draft final plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard Mitigation Action Review Meeting (Required by RIEMA)

2.3. Review of Existing Plans

As part of the planning process, Weston & Sampson worked with the lead contact to identify and review relevant current and future planning efforts that can support and expand upon the work of the HMP. As part of this plan update, the planning team reviewed the previous HMP, as well as the 2014 Comprehensive Plan, the 2012 Emergency Operations Plan and the draft Harbor Management Plan. Key focus areas of these efforts include developing plans to reduce the impact of extreme events,

preparing the community for extreme events and chronic impacts, and mitigating risks to the built and natural environments from natural hazards. There are a variety of ordinances and regulations, as well as committees and task forces, that further the Town's efforts to proactively address natural hazards and climate change, which are discussed in Chapter 5 in the Capabilities Assessment.

2.4. Public Engagement

Jamestown developed a robust public engagement and outreach strategy aimed at reaching an extensive range of community members. To truly mitigate hazards, the Town recognized the need to develop strategies for protecting and supporting those who are most exposed. Priority populations include people or communities who may be disproportionately impacted by climate change due to life circumstances that systematically increase their exposure to climate hazards or make it harder to respond. In addition to factors such as income, race, and language barriers, other factors like physical ability, access to transportation, health status, and age shape whether someone or their community will be disproportionately affected by climate change. This is because of underlying contributors such as racial inequality, financial insecurity, or accessibility barriers that create vulnerability.

To better understand the experiences of the residents and businesses of Jamestown, the engagement strategy included multiple approaches. Engagement techniques ranged from website and social media postings, in-person material distribution, and public meetings. Community members were able to provide feedback through survey responses and in-person conversations.

Getting the Word Out: This first step involved advertising opportunities for public input, which included public meetings and a survey. Public Meetings were announced to community members through virtual, hard copy, and community outreach network methods. These included notices in the press and posting on the town's website, as listed in Appendix B.

Figure 2-1: Public Engagement Images for Social Media and Print



Public Meeting 1: The first public meeting was held in-person on February 28, 2024, from 6:00 to 8:00 PM, and was primarily focused on informing the public about the history and purpose of the HMP update, FEMA mitigation funding programs, project work plan, and the overall planning process. The meeting included a discussion of local vulnerabilities, strengths, historic hazard impacts on the community, and potential adaptation action items.

Public Meeting 2: The second public meeting was held on June 17 combined with Town Council adoption to present the initial results and review the draft HMP Update. The final HMP draft was published on June 11 and the public was invited to submit comments on the draft plan and in the following two weeks through an online comment form.

Description of comments and resolution to be added in final plan

Public Survey: Weston & Sampson posted an online survey to capture the public's input on hazards, community assets, vulnerabilities and priority actions. A copy of the survey questions and responses is included in Appendix C.

The online survey allowed residents to engage with the project on their own time, and as their schedule allowed. The survey was posted from February 20 until April 8. A link to the survey was posted on the Town website and advertised through the Recreation Department and Philomenian

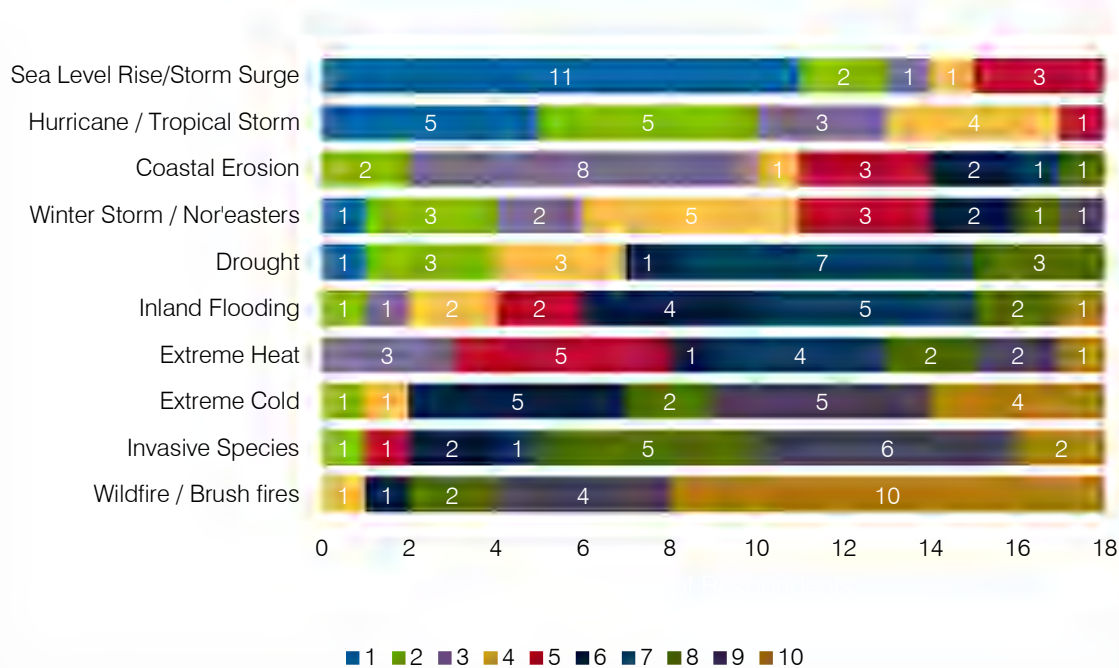
Library's respective Facebook pages. Flyers about the survey were also posted at the police station, library and McQuade's local market. The online survey received nineteen responses.

Among other questions, survey takers were asked:

Which natural hazards are you most concerned about? Arrange the hazards in order of concern from 1 (most) to 10 (least).

The natural hazard impacts that were of top concern to respondents were sea level rise/storm surge, hurricanes/tropical storms, coastal erosion, and winter storms (Figure 2-2).

Figure 2-2: Hazards with Concern Ranking



Later in the survey, when asked to specify areas of Town vulnerable to climate hazards, half of respondents named Mackerel Cove as an area of concern. Several respondents also listed Zeek's Creek and North Road at Great Creek. Residents reported being most concerned about damage to their home during a natural hazard event, but more respondents reported experiencing power outages than damage to their homes in previous events. When asked what level importance it is for Jamestown to prioritize different sites in town in protecting them from natural hazards, residents overwhelmingly indicated roads and bridges were especially important. In another question residents indicated that infrastructure, like roads and bridges, as well as environmental resources like beaches were some of the most susceptible areas to natural hazard damage.

In terms of hazard preparedness, many of the respondents reported having a backup generator (15/19), an emergency kit (14/19) and commitments (13/19) to check on vulnerable neighbors. Respondents expressed a preference for email updates from the Town (11/19) as the method to receive information about hazard mitigation, as well as update/reports/fact sheets posted online (11/19) and social media postings (9/19).

2.5. Final Plan Collaborator Review

The LHMC reviewed the final HMP Update on June 6, 2024. Appendix F lists the additional collaborators with whom the draft HMP was shared for review. These collaborators included neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia, and other private and non-profit interests. The updated draft plan was shared electronically on June 11, 2024, and recipients were asked to respond within approximately 14 days. (Details on how comments were addressed will be added in final plan).

2.6. FEMA Review Tool

All aspects of the planning process were created and implemented in accordance with the updated [FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide](#) (2022 version, effective April 19, 2023). The FEMA Local Mitigation Review tool has been filled out to help guide the development of the plan and to ensure that the planning elements are captured. Please see Appendix A FEMA Review Tool to see the alignment between this plan and the review tool.

3



3. Risk Assessment: Community Assets

Assets are defined broadly as anything that is important to the character and function of a community (FEMA, 2023). Assets can be built, natural, or non-physical elements. They range from emergency facilities and critical infrastructure to community events that help shape collective identity and social cohesion. This chapter details the asset categories, community lifelines, and the list of assets in Jamestown. This analysis is the first step in the risk assessment to identify local vulnerabilities to natural hazards (Chapter 4) and develop mitigation action strategy (Chapter 6).

3.1. Asset Categories

The following sections discuss categories of community assets and how community assets are categorized into community lifelines.

3.1.1. Primary Categories

Assets are organized into the seven categories, which have been defined based on FEMA guidance (FEMA, 2022), as shown in Table 3.1. While some assets could potentially be listed under multiple categories, this HMP shows them under just one, best-fit category. The categories are used for organizational purposes and categorization does not affect the prioritization of mitigation actions or vulnerability assessment.

Table 3.1 Asset Categories

Primary Category	Definition
People (including underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations):	Densely populated areas and locations with concentrations of businesses, as well as locations with particularly socially vulnerable populations (e.g., elderly, children, visiting populations).
Structures (including facilities, lifelines, and critical infrastructure):	Built facilities that provide community lifeline services. A community lifeline enables the continuation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security.
Systems (including networks and capabilities):	A collection of components that perform a critical service for the community. Systems are linear type assets. Systems may include horizontal assets associated with linear type assets.
Natural Resources:	Natural resources are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas that provide protective function to reduce magnitude of hazard impact and increase resiliency. • Areas of sensitive habitat that are vulnerable to hazard events. • Protection of areas that are important to community objectives, such as the protection of sensitive habitat, provide socio-economic benefits, etc.
Historical and Cultural Resources:	Assets that possess historical, cultural, archaeological or paleontological significance. Such assets may include sites, contextual information, structures, districts, and objects significantly associated with or representative of earlier people, cultures, maritime heritage, and human activities and events.
Economic Assets:	Entities that produce a financial benefit for the owner or community
Community Assets:	Activities that benefit the community by increasing community morale and well-being. Activities may include education and knowledge transfer.

3.1.2. Community Lifelines

“Community Lifelines” is a FEMA-defined term that refers to assets of a community that support basic survival needs. As defined by FEMA, “a lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security” (FEMA, 2020).

For the purposes of hazard mitigation planning and the asset inventory, community lifelines are used to categorize all assets in terms of these critical functions. Not all assets are community lifelines. Lifelines in Jamestown can be classified into the following eight FEMA-defined categories:



Law enforcement and government services, as well as the associated assets that maintain communal security, provide search and rescue, evacuations, and firefighting capabilities, and promote responder safety.



Support systems that enable the sustainment of life, such as temporary emergency shelter, water treatment, transmission, and distribution systems; food retail and distribution networks; and wastewater collection and treatment systems.



Service providers for electric power infrastructure, composed of generation, transmission, and distribution systems, as well as gas and liquid fuel processing, transportation, and delivery systems. Disruptions can have a limiting effect on the functionality of other community lifelines.



Infrastructure and service providers for medical care, public health, patient movement, fatality management, behavioral health, veterinary support, and health or medical supply chains.



Infrastructure owners and operators of broadband internet, cellular networks, landlines, cable services, satellite communications services, and broadcast networks (radio and television). Communications systems encompass a large set of diverse modes of delivery and technologies, often intertwined but largely operating independently. Services include elements such as alerts, warnings, and messages, as well as 911 and dispatch. Also includes accessibility of financial services.



Multiple modes of transportation that often serve complementary functions and create redundancy, adding to the inherent resilience in overall transportation networks. Transportation infrastructure generally includes highways/roadways, mass transit, railway, aviation, maritime, pipeline, and intermodal systems.



Systems that mitigate threats to public health/welfare and the environment. This includes assessment of facilities that use, generate, and store hazardous substances, as well as specialized conveyance assets and efforts to identify, contain, and remove incident debris, pollution, contaminants, oil or other hazardous substances.



Systems for Potable Water and Wastewater Management. This includes potable water intake, treatment, storage, and distribution. It also includes Wastewater collection, storage, treatment, and discharge.

3.2. Town of Jamestown Assets

The Town of Jamestown identified its assets through the input of the LHMC, information from the public survey, as well as using preexisting Rhode Island Geographic Information Systems (RIGIS) data. Figure 3-1 summarizes the number of assets by category for Jamestown, as well as the proportion that are community lifelines. The following sections of this chapter provide on each asset category.

Maps of community assets are included in Appendix C.

Figure 3-1 Assets by Category



3.2.1. People Assets

Part of the FEMA process involves identifying community assets. People are a community's most important asset. Identifying areas with geographic concentrations of people, especially socially vulnerable people is a crucial step in mitigating the hazards that may affect them. Understanding a

community's demographic makeup can inform an understanding of which groups within a community may be most vulnerable.

Population

According to the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS), the Town of Jamestown has a:

- Population of 5,554 residents (Though this number is estimated to increase to greater than 7,500 seasonally)
- Median age of 58.3
- Race and ethnicity mix of 95.6% white, 0.3% American Indian and Alaska Native, 0.1% black, 4.0% two or more races, and 0.7% Hispanic
- Median household income of over \$131,875
- 4.4% of persons living below the poverty line
- Primarily owner occupied, single unit housing
- 2.1% of the population is foreign-born
- Educated population (68.3% holds a bachelor's degree or higher)

One way to identify vulnerable populations is to consider if the community has Environmental Justice (EJ) populations that face entrenched disparities that can hamper their safety during hazard events. The state of Rhode Island defines "Environmental Justice Focus Areas" as census tracts where the median income is less than 65% of the state median income, where the minority population is greater than 40% of the population, at least 25% of the population lack English language proficiency or minorities compose 25% of the population and the median income in the area is less than 150% of the statewide median income. Jamestown does not contain any Environmental Justice Focus areas.

Another way to understand a community's vulnerability is through dependency ratios. Dependency ratios can help deepen our understanding of what proportion of the population is working age, vs. what proportion are children or seniors who may be more vulnerable to natural hazards. Dependency ratios are derived by dividing "dependent" aged population totals by the 18-64 age population. Dependent populations are defined as under 18 ("child") and 65 and older ("old age"). The analysis looks at these two groups of "dependents" separately as separate ratios can give insights into whether the dependent population is made up more of children or seniors. Jamestown has the highest age-dependency ratio in the region, at 89.2, meaning there are 89.2 dependents for every 100 working-age persons in the Town. Jamestown's child-dependency ratio is notably low, the lowest in the region at 26.6, meaning there are only 26.6 children for every 100 working-age persons in the Town. This is quite different than in some of the other municipalities in the region. For example, in Barrington, the child dependency ratio is 49.1 and the old-age dependency ratio is 27.5.

Table 3.2 Summary Demographic Indicators

Indicator	Bristol County	Newport County	Barrington	Bristol	Warren	Jamestown	Little Compton	Middletown	Newport	Portsmouth	Tiverton
Median age (years)	43.9	46.4	42.9	40.6	50.8	58.3	59.3	44.3	37.4	48.5	48.3
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	94.2	98.2	88.4	97	97.8	104.3	97.6	101.3	94.3	102.7	94.7
Age dependency ratio	61.8	67	76.6	52.8	60.2	89.2	94.1	69.9	52	80.5	64
Old-age dependency ratio	32.4	39.9	27.5	31.5	41.2	62.5	69.8	38.4	30.9	45.1	39.1
Child dependency ratio	29.4	27.1	49.1	21.3	19	26.6	24.3	31.5	21.2	35.4	24.9

Source: (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022)

These statistics align with the vulnerable populations identified through the planning process.

According to input at the public workshops and from the LHMC, priority populations in Jamestown include seniors, and those with special needs including independent senior and semi-independent special needs/group home housing.

Facilities that Serve these Populations

People Assets are defined as "assets that serve populations that are more vulnerable to disaster (e.g., elderly, children, visiting populations) and/or serve densely populated areas" (FEMA, 2022).

Table 3.3: People Assets

Asset Type	Name	Location	Community Lifeline
Schools/ Daycare	Lawn Avenue School	55 Lawn Avenue	Food, Hydration, Shelter
	Melrose Avenue School	76 Melrose Avenue	Food, Hydration, Shelter
	Jamestown Early Learning Center	87 North Road	Food, Hydration, Shelter

Asset Type	Name	Location	Community Lifeline
Elderly Housing	Pemberton Avenue Senior Housing (three complexes)	45 Pemberton Avenue	Food, Hydration, Shelter
Special Needs Housing	Special Needs Facilities-Hammett Court,	2 Hammett Court	Food, Hydration, Shelter
	Special Needs Facilities-Pemberton Ave.	58 Pemberton Avenue	Food, Hydration, Shelter
	Special Needs Facilities-Stanchion St.	20 Stanchion Avenue	Food, Hydration, Shelter
Health and Human Services	Senior Center	6 West Street	Food, Hydration, Shelter

3.2.2. Structures Assets

“Structure” assets are built facilities including residential, commercial, and industrial facilities that may be in harm’s way during a hazard event. Many of these structures provide community lifeline services. Jamestown is a small, rural, island community with a central village and larger lot residential and farmland beyond, with some smaller lot neighborhoods. The village is a focal point for commercial, business, and civic activity in Jamestown. There is an extensive amount of conservation land and undevelopable wetlands, and 29% of the Town’s land area is permanently protected (Town of Jamestown, 2015).

Asset Type	Name	Location	Community Lifeline
Police Stations	Jamestown Police Department / Jamestown Harbor Office	250 Conanicus Avenue	Safety & Security
Fire Stations	Jamestown Fire Department	50 Narragansett Avenue	Safety & Security
Town Offices	Jamestown Town Hall	93 Narragansett Avenue	Safety & Security
	Jamestown Parks and Recreation	41 Conanicus Avenue	
	Jamestown Senior Association	6 West Street	
	Historical Society	92 Narragansett Avenue	
	Philomenian Town Library	26 North Road	
	Jamestown Water Division	93 Narragansett Avenue	Water Systems
State Offices	RIDEM Division of Marine Fisheries	3 Ft. Wetherill Road	

Critical vehicle and equipment storage facilities	Jamestown Ambulance Barn	11 Knowles Court	Health & Medical
	Jamestown Public Works Highway Garage	5 Freebody Drive	Transportation
Emergency Operations Centers	Emergency Management Agency – Jamestown Police Department	250 Conanicus Avenue	Safety & Security
Bridges	Jamestown-Verrazano Bridge	East to North Kingstown	Transportation
	Newport Bridge	West to Newport	Transportation
	North Road at Zeek’s Creek	North Road	Transportation
Dams	North Pond Dam	Carr Pond	Water Systems
	South Pond Dam	Watson Pond	Water Systems
Roads	North Road/Zeek’s Creek	Between Westwind Drive and Weeden Lane	Transportation
	Beavertail Road at Mackerel Cove	Between Hamilton Avenue/Southwest Avenue intersection and Ft. Getty Road	Transportation
	Route 138	Connecting Jamestown Verrazano Bridge and Newport Pell Bridge	Transportation

Note: The LHMC indicated there are no hazardous materials sites in Jamestown, a type of structure asset that would typically be listed in this table.

Critical infrastructure like dams and levees provide recreation, water supply, floodplain management, energy, and other essential functions. Dam owners and operators can be private, non-profit, or public. These structures and their owners are a vital component of local hazard mitigation.

FEMA’s Hazard Potential Classification System for Dams provides an indication of the consequences of failure of a dam in the United States. This system contains three classes Low, Significant, and High, each representing the degree of potential damage to downstream life and property (FEMA, 2004). The Town of Jamestown owns and operates two dams, as shown in Table 3-3, above. Both dams are considered to have “Significant” hazard potential indicating that failure or mis-operation will not cause loss of human life but could cause economic loss.

Development Since Previous HMP

The majority of Jamestown’s land use by parcels is comprised of residential development (nearly 46% of the Town’s land cover), agriculture (approximately 10% of the Town’s land cover), and conservation land (just over 19% of the Town’s land cover) (Town of Jamestown, 2015). The majority of residential areas in Jamestown consist of single-family homes. Residential parcels are dispersed throughout the Town, with medium to high density residential development found clustered around Narragansett Avenue. Agricultural development is also dispersed throughout the Town. Minimal commercial and no industrial development is found throughout Jamestown. Conservation lands are dispersed throughout town and provides residents with easy access to natural space from any part of Town.

Table 3.4: Jamestown Land Uses



Source: Jamestown Comprehensive Plan, 2015

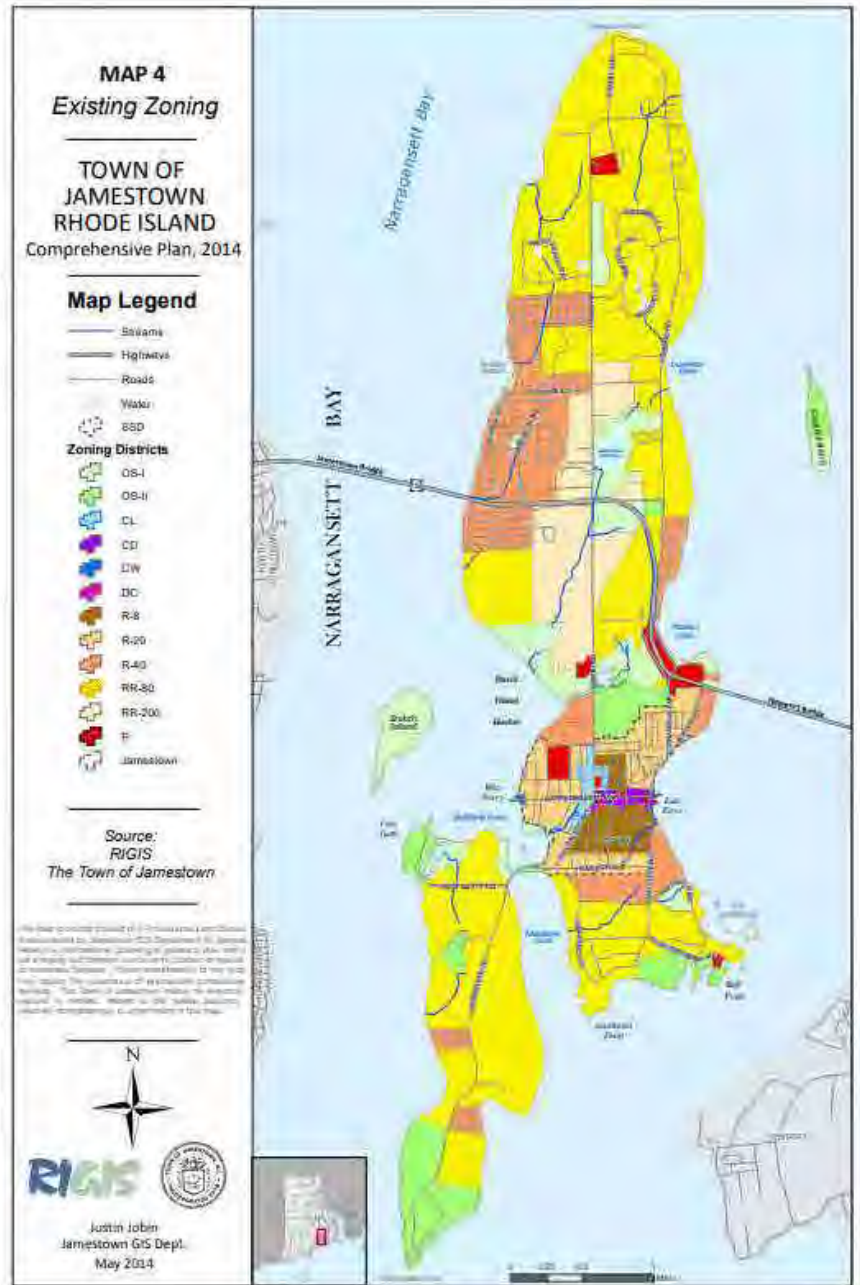
Jamestown’s land use goals include:

- Protect Jamestown’s rural character.
- Preserve and protect unique, fragile, and scenic coastal areas.
- Preserve and manage significant conservation and open space on throughout Jamestown.

Table 3.5: Jamestown Zoning Districts

Jamestown regulates land use and development through zoning, which has the capacity to guide the development of vacant land. There are six conventional use districts in Jamestown and three overlay districts:

- Open Space I (OS-I)
- Open Space II (OS-II)
- Rural Residential District (RR-200)
- Rural Residential District (RR-80)
- Residential District (R-40)
- Residential District (R-8)
- Commercial Limited (CL)
- Commercial Downtown (CD)
- Commercial Waterfront (CW)
- Downtown Condominium (DC)
- Public (P)



Source: Jamestown Comprehensive Plan

- Special Districts
 - High Groundwater Table and Impervious Layer Overlay District
 - Jamestown Village Special Development District

Though the Town has seen larger homes built and existing homes enlarged in low lying areas as well as flood prone areas, any new development is subject to current building code for wind and flooding (wave action). Major developments have included 3 units at 63 Conancius Avenue as well as Seaview Plat development (a new and expanded redevelopment of an existing development). There has also been a development at Jamestown Shores on Seaside Drive. Accessory Dwelling

Units have been permitted by right in certain situations throughout town and may have an impact on our vulnerable populations as many are used to age in place.

Table 3.6: Building Permits in Jamestown since 2015

Year	Number of new building-start permits
2015	12
2016	18
2017	11
2018	19
2019	6
2020	1
2021	2
2022	5
2023	18

Potential Future Development

The Town's 2015 Comprehensive Plan projects approximately 5% growth in population from 2010 to 2040, rising from 5,405 to 5,674 residents. The 2020 Decennial Census found Jamestown's population to be 5,559. The Comprehensive Plan aims to increase the number of low-moderate income (LMI) housing units over the next few decades. Full buildout is still approximately 20 years away, but the Town is considering how long-term investments in development might be impacted by natural hazards in the near and long-term.

3.2.3. Systems Assets

Systems are defined as "a collection of components that perform a critical service for the community. Systems are linear type assets. Systems may include horizontal assets associated with linear type assets" (FEMA, 2022).

Table 3.7: Systems Assets

Asset Type	Name	Approximate Location	Community Lifeline
	T-Mobile	Atop water tower – 96 Howland Avenue	Communications

Asset Type	Name	Approximate Location	Community Lifeline
Cell Towers/Antennas	Verizon Wireless	Atop water tower– 96 Howland Avenue	Communications
	AT&T	Atop water tower– 96 Howland Avenue	Communications
	Police	250 Conanicus Avenue	Safety & Security
Phone Infrastructure Public and private utility facilities	Phone Substation at Watson and Pemberton	38 Watson Avenue	Communications
	(Electric) Substation	11 Clark Street	Energy
Public Transportation	East Ferry	1 Ferry Wharf	Transportation
	West Ferry	251 Narragansett Avenue	Transportation
	Fort Wetherill Boat Basin	Fort Wetherill Road	Transportation
	Jamestown Boat Yard	60 Dumpling Drive	Transportation
	Clark Boat Yard	110 Racquet Road	Transportation
Sewer Infrastructure	Wastewater Treatment Facility	1 Freebody Drive	Water Systems
	Dutch Harbor Pump Station	Avenue B	Water Systems
	Maple Avenue Pump Station	Maple Avenue	Water Systems
	Bayview Drive Pump Station	Bayview Drive	
Water Storage Tank	Beavertail Pump Station	Beavertail Road and Southwest Avenue	
	Water Treatment Facility	1 Freebody Drive	Water Systems

Asset Type	Name	Approximate Location	Community Lifeline
	Water Storage Tank	96 Howland Avenue	Water Systems

3.2.4. Natural Resources Assets

Natural Resources are defined as “areas that provide protective function to reduce magnitude of hazard impact and increase resiliency, areas of sensitive habitat that are vulnerable to hazard events, and protection of areas that are important to community objectives, such as the protection of sensitive habitat, provide socio-economic benefits, etc.” (FEMA, 2022).

Table 3.8: Natural Resources Assets

Asset Type	Name	Approximate Location	Community Lifeline
Park	Beavertail State Park	Beavertail Road	
	Fort Wetherill Park	3 Fort Wetherill Road	
Harbors/Landings	Mackerel Cove		
	Jamestown Shores		
	Potter's Cove		
	Fort Getty		
	East Ferry	1 East Ferry Wharf	
	West Ferry	252 Narragansett Avenue	
Marshes	Fox Hill Marsh		
	Sheffield Cove Marsh		
	Hull Cove Swamp		
	Racquet Road Thicket		
	Great Creek Marsh		
Pond	Fox Hill Pond		
Campground	Fort Getty Campground	1050 Fort Getty Road	

3.2.5. Cultural and Historic Resources Assets

Cultural and Historic Resources are defined as “assets that possess historical, cultural, archaeological or paleontological significance, including sites, contextual information, structures, districts, and objects significantly associated with or representative of earlier people, cultures, maritime heritage, and human activities and events.” (FEMA, 2022).

Table 3.9: Cultural and Historic Resources Assets

Asset Type	Name	Location	Community Lifeline
	Great Creek Archeological District		
	Windmill Hill Historic District		
	Beavertail Lighthouse	Beavertail Road	
	Conanicut Battery National Historic Park	Beavertail Road	
	Joyner Archeological Site	Eldred Avenue	
	Keeler Archeological Site	Eldred Avenue	
	Fort Dumping Site	Ocean Street	
Historic Area	Artillery Park and Town Cemetery	North Road and Narragansett Avenue	
	Jamestown Windmill	North Road	
	Horsehead	240 Highland Drive	
	Friends Meeting House	North Road and Weeden Lane	
	Dutch Island Lighthouse	Dutch Island	
	Conanicut Island Lighthouse	64 North Bay View Avenue	
	Shoreby Hill Historic District	Shoreby Hill	
Archeological Resources	Jamestown Archeological District		
Indigenous Burial Grounds	Narragansett Indian Burial Ground	Narrow Lane	
	Town Hall	93 Narragansett Avenue	
Town Historic Records/Archives	Jamestown Historical Society Museum	92 Narragansett Avenue	
	Governor Carr Lot	East Shore Road	
	Town Cemetery	North Road	
Historic Cemeteries	Cottrell & Green Lot	Fort Getty Road	
	Arnold Lot	Fort Getty Road	
	Cedar Cemetery	Eldred Avenue	
	Friends Cemetery	Eldred Avenue	

Asset Type	Name	Location	Community Lifeline
	Tew Cemetery	North Road	
	Paine Cemetery	East Shore Road	
	St. Mark Roman Catholic Cemetery	East Shore Road	
Stone Walls	Multiple	North Road	
	Multiple	Beavertail Road	
Scenic Sites and Landscapes	Multiple	Multiple	

3.2.6. Economic and Community Assets

Economic assets are defined as entities that produce a financial benefit for the owner or community, while community assets are defined as "Activities that benefit the community by increasing community morale and well-being. Activities may include education and knowledge transfer" (FEMA, 2022).

Table 3.10: Economic and Community Assets

Asset Type	Name	Location	Community Lifeline
Major Employers	TPG Dutch Harbor Boatyard	252 Narragansett Avenue	
	TPG Conanicut Marina	1 East Ferry Wharf	
	Clark's Marine	110 Racquet Road	
	Jamestown Boatyard	60 Dumpling Drive	
	Town of Jamestown & Public Schools	Various	
Employment Hub	Narragansett Avenue		
	North Road		
Goods/Services	McQuade's Market	5 Clark Street	Food, Hydration, Shelter
	Food Bank – Baptist Church	99 Narragansett Avenue	Food, Hydration, Shelter
	Mini-mart – Cumberland Farms	27 North Road	Food, Hydration, Shelter
	Medical – Jamestown Family Practice	20 Southwest Avenue	Health & Medical

4



4. Risk Assessment: Natural Hazards, Asset Vulnerabilities, and Community Impacts






Natural hazards have the potential to cause damage, or the total loss of physical assets, including the structures, infrastructure, and natural, historic, and cultural resources within Jamestown. Natural hazards can also harm people, especially particularly vulnerable priority populations, and disrupt the municipal processes and operations, and activities that have value to the Jamestown community.

FEMA defines risk as "the potential for damage or loss when natural hazards interact with people or assets." (FEMA, 2022) Assets can be a range of resources—buildings, infrastructure or natural and cultural resources. The ways in which natural hazards interact with a community's people, property and assets is what will determine if that hazard causes a disaster. A risk assessment is a robust, data-driven analysis that allows a community to plan for where a community's assets are vulnerable to hazards.

4.1. Applicable Hazards, Terms & Methods

As previously stated in Section 1.1, Natural Hazards are harmful meteorological, environmental, or geological events (such as extreme wind events, tornadoes, winter weather as well as earthquakes, flooding, and fires). Table 4.1 outlines hazard profiles that were developed based on the natural hazards that can affect Jamestown.

Table 4.1: Natural Hazards that Apply to Jamestown

					
HURRICANES/ TROPICAL CYCLONES	TORNADOES	HIGH WIND & THUNDERSTORMS	SEVERE WINTER WEATHER	INLAND FLOODING	COASTAL FLOODING
					
SEA LEVEL RISE	COASTAL EROSION	DAM FAILURES	EARTHQUAKES	WILDFIRE	DROUGHT & EXTREME HEAT

The hazards listed above are not a complete listing of hazards that may impact Jamestown. These hazards were chosen by the LHMC because of their applicability to Jamestown and align with the State of Rhode Island's draft Hazard Mitigation Plan. These hazards should those that impact Rhode Island most frequently and have the highest potential to cause fatalities, injuries, property and infrastructure damage, agricultural loss, damage to the environment, interruption of business, or other types of harm or loss. The following hazards will not be addressed in this plan:

- Avalanche
- Expansive soils
- Land Subsidence
- Landslides
- Volcanoes
- Tsunamis

The following sections in this chapter include analysis of each applicable hazard. For each natural hazard, this plan analyzes:

- Where might it happen in Jamestown (location)?
- How severe or intense may it be (extent)?
- How may it change in the future (probability)?
- Which assets are at risk from it (vulnerability)?
- What effects will it have on the community assets including populations (impacts)?

1. **Description:** What are the defining characteristics of the hazard?
2. **Location:** Where in Jamestown might the hazard occur and over what extent of the Town?
3. **Previous Occurrence(s) of the Hazard Event:** Where has the hazard happened in the past (previous occurrences) and how likely it is to occur (frequency)?
 - i. **Extent (Severity or Magnitude):** FEMA defines extent as “the range of anticipated intensities of the identified hazard(s)” (FEMA, 2022). This can be expressed in varying scientific charts and scales, as relevant to the hazard and Jamestown. Extent can be summarized as how serious the hazard event is.
 - ii. **Frequency:** Frequency refers to the likelihood of occurrences over a given period of time.
 - iii. **Location:** Location is the geographic boundary in which a hazard occurs. This may include areas larger or smaller than the Town of Jamestown’s jurisdiction.
4. **Severity/Intensity:** The likely magnitude of the hazard, using industry standard scales where applicable. For example, the National Hurricane Center’s categorizations of tropical storms and hurricanes was used to define the range of hurricanes that may affect areas of Rhode Island. When no standard scale is available, a qualitative description is provided.
5. **Probability of Future Hazard Events due to Climate Change:** Climate projections indicate a change in long-term weather patterns. This section identifies how climate change may affect the probability of natural hazards occurring, and to what degree they may change. Probability, by definition is likelihood of a hazard occurring or reoccurring. This includes the effects of future conditions, including long term weather patterns, temperatures, and sea levels, on the type, location, and range of anticipated intensities of the hazard.
6. **Vulnerability:** A description of which assets within locations identified to be hazard prone are at risk from the effects of the identified hazard(s). To determine which assets identified in Chapter 3 are located within an area identified to be hazard prone, presently or in the future, the natural hazard profiles presented in this chapter were utilized. For inland and coastal flooding, GIS

mapping of assets and areas of flooding were utilized to describe vulnerability, as further described in Section 4.7. For all other hazards, the identified hazard is not mapped or cannot be mapped and therefore a qualitative analysis that relies on local knowledge and rational decision making was used to identify vulnerability. Vulnerability discussions focus on specific assets that are most important and most susceptible to damage or loss from hazards.

7. **Impacts:** Consequences or effects of each hazard on the town's assets identified in the vulnerability assessment. The categories below discuss general impacts that can be the result of natural hazards affecting Jamestown's assets. The impacts in Table 4.1 are discussed throughout this chapter. There are three ways to analyze impacts:
 - i. **Historical Analysis:** Historical analysis uses data on the impacts and losses of previous hazard events, which can be used to predict the anticipated impacts and losses for a similar future event. For Jamestown, a formal historical analysis was not utilized; however, information from those in attendance at the CRB workshops was included in the narrative in this Chapter.
 - ii. **Exposure Analysis:** An exposure analysis identifies the existing and future assets in known hazard areas. GIS is often used for this analysis and to make maps to visualize the risk. An exposure analysis can quantify the number, type and value of structures, community lifelines and other assets in areas of identified hazards. It can identify any assets exposed to multiple hazards. Exposure analysis can also help a community understand areas that may be vulnerable if buildings, infrastructure and community lifelines are built in hazard-prone areas. For Jamestown, an exposure analysis was used for coastal flooding.
 - iii. **Scenario analysis:** A scenario analysis asks "what if" a certain event occurs. This kind of analysis uses a hypothetical situation to think through potential impacts and losses. A scenario analysis can be completed narratively by walking through a scenario with the planning team and documenting what could happen. It can also be completed using modeling. FEMA's HAZUS program is one of the most common scenario analysis tools for hazard mitigation. For Jamestown, FEMA's HAZUS-MH Version 2.2 SP1 was used to estimate potential losses from earthquakes, flooding, and hurricanes.

Table 4.2 provides a set of examples of the types of impacts that natural hazards can have on people, property, and regional systems.

Table 4.2: Types of Impacts due to Occurrence of Natural Hazards

Impact	Examples
Loss of Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death
Physical Injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cuts, bruises, broken bones, or amputations.
Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread of disease, bacterial infections, and vector-borne illnesses • Elevated rates of emergency room visits • Respiratory problems arising from air pollution, allergens, and mold
Displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forced abandonment of the home due to unsafe living conditions, either permanently or temporarily
Psychological Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trauma • Anxiety • Stress • PTSD
Impacts to Daily Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancellation or postponement of sporting or other events that are important to the community • Damage to parks, community centers inhibits recreation • Destruction of historic or cultural landmarks
Property Damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to physical structures • Damage to contents within homes and buildings • Damage to vehicles
Building Damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structural damage to roofs, walls, or foundations • Collapse or destruction
Utility Infrastructure Damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to power lines, communications towers, and water, wastewater, and gas mains resulting in power outages, loss of water, wastewater, or gas services, and loss of communication, radio signal, or internet
Transportation Infrastructure Damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to or debris build-up on roads, bridges, railways, or airports that render them impassable or unsafe to use
Disruption to Lifelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical facilities, emergency services, or transportation networks are unable to provide essential services due to damage or debris
Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption to agriculture practices • Yield reduction or damage to drinking water wells
Business Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lost wages • Closure of or interruption to businesses • Increased insurance premiums • Increased costs for repairs/rebuilding • Decreased property values

Impact	Examples
Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption of industry and the transport of goods and services • Decreased tourism revenues • Increased cost of utilities • Disruption of utilities creating travel delays or lack of services
Building Damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structural damage to roofs, walls, or foundations • Collapse or destruction • Lost wages • Closure of or interruption to businesses • Increased insurance premiums
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased costs for repairs/rebuilding • Decreased property values • Disruption of industry and the transport of goods and services • Decreased tourism revenues • Increased demand for state and municipal government services
Government Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost to repair services • Increased need for municipal resources
Municipal Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption of resources • Air pollution from dust and debris • Transport of toxic chemicals by floodwaters
Contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release of hazardous materials into soil and water • Decreased water quality • Sewage release into waterways • Loss of wildlife • Loss or destruction of habitat
Ecological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption to migratory patterns • Loss of biodiversity • Loss of or damage to natural resources • Changes in groundwater temperature • Landslides • Erosion
Geological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of topsoil • Debris deposit • Altered nutrient balance

Table 4.3 provides definitions of hazard location, extent, frequency, and probability. The definitions support the basis of determination in Table 3.2. In accordance with guidance from FEMA, quantification and definitions are necessary.

Table 4.3: Summary of Natural Hazard Risks for the Town of Jamestown

Points	Description
Hazard Extent (Severity/Intensity)	
Minor	Limited damages to property, no damage to public infrastructure (roads, bridges, trains, airports, public parks); contained geographic area (e.g., one or two neighborhoods); essential services (utilities, hospitals, schools, etc.) not interrupted; no injuries or fatalities.
Serious	Scattered major property damage (more than 10% destroyed); some minor infrastructure damage; wider geographic area (several communities); essential services briefly interrupted up to 1 day; some minor injuries.
Extensive	Consistent major property damage (more than 25%); major damage public infrastructure damage (up to several days for repairs); essential services are interrupted from several hours to several days; many injuries and possible fatalities.
Catastrophic	Property and public infrastructure destroyed (more than 50%); essential services stopped for 30 days or more, multiple injuries and fatalities.
Present Frequency of Hazard	
Very Low	Events that occur less frequently than once in 100 years (less than 1% chance per year).
Low	Events that occur from once in 50 years to once in 100 years (1% to 2% chance per year).
Medium	Events that occur from once in 5 years to once in 50 years (2% to 20% chance per year).
High	Events that occur more frequently than once in 5 years (greater than 20% chance per year).
Future Probability of Hazard	
Very Low	Events that are projected to occur less frequently than once in 100 years (less than 1% chance per year).
Low	Events that are projected to occur from once in 50 years to once in 100 years (1% to 2% chance per year).
Medium	Events that are projected to occur from once in 5 years to once in 50 years (2% to 20% chance per year).
High	Events that are projected occur more frequently than once in 5 years (greater than 20% chance per year).
Location of Hazard	
N/A	Hazard has not yet affected the Town over the last 10 years
Small	Less than 10% of the Town is or could be affected by the hazard
Medium	Between 10-50% of the Town is or could be affected by the hazard
Large	More than 50% of the Town is or could be affected by the hazard

Table 4.4, below, provides a summary of the natural hazards analyzed in this plan and how they apply for Jamestown. This evaluation takes into account historical records, the extent, frequency, location, and anticipated future probability. Information regarding future projections for specific scenarios is not available for every natural hazard, each hazard section contains best available science, and discusses projections in the context of specific future scenarios when available and appropriate.

Table 4.4: Summary of Natural Hazard Risks for the Town of Jamestown (update since 2017)

Natural Hazard	Previous Occurrence in Jamestown	Present			Future
		Extent	Frequency	Location	Probability of Occurrence
Hurricanes / Tropical Cyclones	Yes	Catastrophic	Low	Townwide	Medium
Tornadoes	No	Serious	Very Low	N/A	Medium
High Wind / Thunderstorms	Yes	Minor	High	Townwide	High
Severe Winter Weather	Yes	Serious	High	Townwide	High
Sea Level Rise	Yes	Serious	High	Coastal	High
Inland Flooding	Yes	Serious	High	Townwide	High
Coastal Flooding	Yes	Serious	Low	Coastal	High
Coastal Erosion	No	Serious	High	Coastal	High
Dam Breach	No	Serious	Low	Variable	Cannot be predicted
Earthquakes	No	Minor	Very Low	N/A	Cannot be predicted
Wildfires	Yes	Minor	High	Variable	Medium
Drought / Extreme Heat	Yes	Minor	Medium	Townwide	High

4.2. Previous Federal/State Disaster Declarations

To understand the importance of hazard mitigation, it is useful to know the types and frequencies of disasters that occur in Rhode Island. Since 1991, there have been 15 Federal or State Disaster Declarations in Newport County, which includes the Town of Jamestown. These disasters and the related assistance from FEMA are described in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Federal/State Disaster Declarations since 2000

Disaster Name	Declaration Date	Disaster Number	Type of Assistance
Severe Storms and Inland and Coastal Flooding	May 25, 2007	DR-1704	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Severe Storms and Flooding	March 29, 2010	DR-1894	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Tropical Storm Irene	September 3, 2011	DR-4027	No funding reported
Hurricane Sandy	November 3, 2012	DR-4089	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	March 22, 2013	DR-4107	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	March 22, 2013	DR-4212	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
COVID-19 Pandemic	March 30, 2020	DR-4505	FEMA Individual & Households Program; FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	May 12, 2022	DR-4653	FEMA Public Assistance; FEMA Individual & Households Program; FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Severe Storms and Flooding	January 9, 2024	DR-4766	FEMA Public Assistance

Source: FEMA, 2024

4.3. Hurricanes / Tropical Cyclones

4.3.1. Description

Hurricanes originate from tropical storms, which form rotating cloud systems, developing over tropical or subtropical waters. There are four classifications of these types of storms (tropical cyclones) (NOAA National Hurricane Center, 2024):

1. **Tropical Depression** - A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 38 mph (33 knots) or less.
2. **Tropical Storm** - A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph (34 to 63 knots).
3. **Hurricane** - A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 74 mph (64 knots) or higher. In the western North Pacific, hurricanes are called typhoons; similar storms in the Indian Ocean and South Pacific Ocean are called cyclones.
4. **Major Hurricane** - A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 111 mph (96 knots) or higher, corresponding to a Category 3, 4 or 5 on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale.

The counterclockwise rotation of a hurricane's wind field in combination with the forward motion of the hurricane typically causes the highest surge levels to occur to the right of the hurricane's forward track. This phenomenon has been observed in regions where the shoreline is typically straight, not fragmented by large inlets and bays, and when a hurricane travels generally perpendicular to the shore. In Rhode Island, the increased wind stress from the rotational wind field has a large effect on the level of surge. The contribution to surge generation from the forward motion of the storm can be greater than the contribution made by an increase in hurricane intensity.

Due to Jamestown's geography, hurricane storm surge poses a tremendous threat on south and east facing shores. Wave run-up causes coastal flooding to commence as much as 6 hours before the eye comes ashore with the most significant surge occurring within one hour of landfall. Heavy rains from hurricanes can cause flooding in the low-lying areas of Jamestown, and hurricane winds can cause damage to property and infrastructure throughout the Town.

4.3.2. Location

The entire state of Rhode Island is vulnerable to hurricanes and tropical storms, depending on the storm's track. All of Jamestown may be affected by a hurricane or tropical storm. Some areas will have more significant impacts such as low-lying areas, which includes the beaches.

4.3.3. Severity/Intensity

Hurricane season is from June 1 to November 30 each year. Hurricanes are classified by their damage potential according to the Robert Simpson and Herbert Saffir scale, which was last updated in 2021. Direct hits, especially by higher category storms, can be catastrophic for the Town. The greater the strength of the hurricane, the more extensive the damage will be. The severity and speed

of a hurricane will determine how long the storm lasts and how extensive the damage will be. Table 4.6 below is the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale, as adapted from the National Hurricane Center (NOAA, 2024).

Table 4.6: Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale

Scale No. (Category)	Winds (mph)	Potential Damage
1	74–95	Minimal: Damage is primarily to shrubbery and trees, mobile homes, and some signs. No real damage is done to structures.
2	96–110	Moderate: Some trees topple, some roof coverings are damaged, and major damage is done to mobile homes.
3	111–129	Extensive: Large trees topple, some structural damage is done to roofs, mobile homes are destroyed, and structural damage is done to small homes and utility buildings.
4	130–156	Extreme: Extensive damage is done to roofs, windows, and doors; roof systems on small buildings completely fail; and some curtain walls fail.
5	>157	Catastrophic: Roof damage is considerable and widespread, window and door damage is severe, there are extensive glass failures, and entire buildings could fail.

Source: NOAA, 2024

4.3.4. Previous Occurrences and Frequency

Jamestown has been impacted by two tropical storms since the previous hazard mitigation plan update. Tropical storms occurred on August 4, 2020, and August 22, 2021.

4.3.5. Probability of Future Hazard Events, including Due to Climate Change

Both historic events and models of future conditions suggest that climate change will cause the intensity of tropical storms and hurricanes to increase, though uncertainty remains over the relationship between the frequency of tropical cyclones and climate change. The IPCC reports low confidence in observations of long-term changes to tropical cyclone frequency, partly due to inadequate historical data (IPCC, 2021). There is some evidence of a relative increase in the frequency of tropical cyclones in the Atlantic, resulting from a poleward shift in hurricane activity due to warmer temperatures (Shelton, 2022). Together with the increasing intensity and duration of tropical cyclones, these changes are likely to lead to significant changes in this hazard for the Atlantic coast (Dinan, 2017; Marsooli et al., 2019). A recent study of Atlantic tropical cyclones downscaled from climate reanalysis indicates increasing activity over the past 150 years, with a significant uptick since 1990 (Emanuel, 2021). The Draft 2024 Rhode Island State Hazard Mitigation Plan predicts the return period for a hurricane of any category on the Saffir-Simpson scale to be 17 years, and the return period for a major hurricane of Category 3 or higher to be 52 years. Climate change will likely

result in increased storm intensity. This increased intensity is caused by warmer sea surface temperatures which provide more energy to the storm systems (RIEMA, 2024). This can result in higher wind speeds and more rainfall, leading to more damage and more flooding.

4.3.6. Vulnerability and Impacts

Hurricane force winds can destroy buildings and mobile homes. Items that are not secured can quickly become airborne debris that can cause severe injury. Hurricanes can also spawn tornadoes. Heavy rain associated with hurricanes can cause extreme flooding. Jamestown is at increased risk of becoming inaccessible for rescue crews during major hurricanes. During a hurricane, the island could become isolated and have limited resources to address local issues in the aftermath of the storm. A combination of storm surge, high winds, flooding, and coastal erosion would make it difficult for first responders to reach less populated portions of the Town. The bridges could also be forced to close until after the storm passes or even be damaged beyond repair from the storm. Emergency evacuation routes are an imperative aspect of ensuring residents can escape a severe storm well in advance.

Using HAZUS information, the estimated damages that would occur in Jamestown from a Category 2 and Category 4 hurricane were assessed. Past hurricanes and tropical cyclones are known to have displaced significant numbers of residents. Related data are compiled in Appendix E.

Table 4.7: Impacts of Hurricanes and Tropical Cyclones on Jamestown

Asset Category	Possible Impacts
People	Impacts to people’s health, welfare, and safety, including underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death and Injury • Mental health impacts such as anxiety or PTSD • Displacement • Loss of property
Structures	Impacts to buildings, facilities, lifelines, and critical infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to buildings from high winds, flying debris, or flooding • Power outages • Damage to critical facilities is possible • Damage to bridges and roadways
Systems	Impacts to transportation systems, and electricity and water systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to transportation infrastructure such as roads or bridges can impact emergency responses and daily travel • Damage to telecommunications infrastructure can disrupt communications • Widespread power outages can disrupt critical facilities, emergency response centers, water treatment plants, and hospitals

Asset Category	Possible Impacts
Natural/Cultural/Historic Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water supply interruptions from flooding or damage to water treatment plants and pipelines • Flooding can overwhelm wastewater systems causing contamination and health risks • Utility services such as gas may be disrupted • Water Treatment Plant is located within a Flood Zone and could result in environmental and public health concerns <p>Impacts to ecosystems, natural habitats, community areas, historical facilities and locations, and cultural resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings may not be able to withstand high winds • Increased coastal erosion • Potential for flash flooding and storm surge
Economic and Community Assets	<p>Impacts to people's ability to work and make a living, and impacts to activities that benefit the community by increasing community morale and well-being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased economic activity • Expensive response and recovery costs • Damage to businesses or business closures • School closures • Diminished property value along coastline • Increased flood insurance costs for residents within flood zones

4.4. Tornadoes

4.4.1. Description

Tornadoes are narrow, violently rotating columns of air that extend from the base of a thunderstorm to the ground. These windstorms develop when cool air overlays warm air, causing the warm air to rise rapidly. They are visible when dust and debris are collected in the rotating column. Tornadoes are measured on the Enhanced Fujita (EF) scale, which ranges from EF-0 (light damage) with three-second gust wind speeds of 65–84 miles per hour to EF-5 (incredible damage) with three-second gust wind speeds of over 200 miles per hour. Tornadoes tend to form when cold, dry air clashes with warm, humid air.

The following are common factors in tornado formation:

- Very high winds in the middle and upper levels of the atmosphere
- Clockwise turning of the wind with height (i.e., from southeast at the surface to west aloft)
- Increasing wind speed in the lowest 10,000 feet of the atmosphere (i.e., 20 miles per hour at the surface and 50 miles per hour at 7,000 feet)
- Very warm, moist air near the ground, with unusually cool air aloft
- A forcing mechanism such as a cold front or leftover weather boundary from previous shower or thunderstorm activity

Tornadoes can form along severe thunderstorm squall lines, from individual supercell thunderstorms, or from tropical cyclones. Most tornadoes occur in the late afternoon and evening hours when the temperatures are the highest. The most common months for tornadoes to occur in Rhode Island are June, July, and August. They can cause damage to buildings and even threaten human lives. According to the 2024 Rhode Island HMP, “tornadoes have been known to lift and move objects weighing more than three tons, toss homes more than 300 feet from their foundations, and siphon millions of tons of water” (RIEMA, 2024).

4.4.2. Location

Jamestown is not located in a region known for frequent tornado activity. However, there is still the possibility of a tornado touching down in Jamestown. Tornadoes can strike anywhere in Jamestown and, depending on the size, they can impact part of all of the Town. No tornadoes have made landfall in Jamestown since at least 1950, although dozens have touched down in Rhode Island. Tornadoes are most likely to form in areas with flat terrain and lots of open land. Jamestown is relatively small and narrow with steep cliffs, which make it less vulnerable to tornadoes. The type and age of infrastructure plays a role in vulnerability of facilities to tornadoes. In general, concrete, brick and steel-framed structures tend to fare better in tornadoes than older, wood-framed structures.

4.4.3. Severity/Intensity

Tornadoes are among the most devastating local storms that Jamestown can face. Major tornadoes can cause significant, widespread damage and cause facilities to be severely damaged. Jamestown has not experienced a tornado since at least 1950, but casualties could be high, many people would be displaced, buildings would be damaged or destroyed, and businesses would suffer damage and loss.

Since 2007, the National Weather Service uses the Enhanced Fujita Scale (EF Scale) to categorize tornadoes based on the amount of damage created rather than directly measure wind speed. This scale is considerably more sophisticated than the original Fujita Scale and provides an extensive understanding of the Table 4.8 depicts the EF Scale.

Table 4.8: Enhanced Fujita Scale

Scale	Class	Wind Speed		Description
		MPH	KM/H	
EF-0	Weak	65-85	105-137	Gale
EF-1	Weak	86-110	138-177	Moderate
EF-2	Strong	111-135	178-217	Significant
EF-3	Strong	146-165	218-266	Severe
EF-4	Violent	166-200	267-322	Devastating
EF-5	Violent	>200	> 322	Incredible

Source: NWS, 2023

4.4.4. Previous Occurrences and Frequency

The United States averages roughly 1,200 tornadoes per year while Rhode Island has only experienced 14 since 1950 (Insurance Information Institute, 2024; RIEMA, 2024). Since Rhode Island experiences far fewer tornadoes than other parts of the country, residents may be less prepared to react to a tornado. There have been no tornadoes reported in Jamestown since the 2017 HMP.

While there have been no tornadoes recorded in Jamestown, an EF-0 tornado touched down in Newport County in Portsmouth in 2019. The tornado caused no significant damage or any casualties in Newport, where the tornado occurred (NOAA, 2024).

4.4.5. Probability of Future Hazard Events, including Due to Climate Change

The relationship between tornadoes and climate change is uncertain, but certain atmospheric factors that influence tornado development can be exacerbated by climate change. Climate change is expected to increase the number of severe thunderstorms around New England. According to the 2024 Rhode Island HMP, “tornadoes form when warm, moist air near the surface clashes with cooler, drier air aloft, creating atmospheric instability. Climate change can alter temperature and humidity patterns, potentially affecting the conditions necessary for tornado formation.” Changes in frequency and intensity of tornadoes will likely depend on how climate change impacts extreme weather patterns. Tornadoes are expected to become more powerful and less predictable with potential for a longer tornado season, as temperatures increase and precipitation patterns change.

Jamestown still faces a limited threat of a direct hit from a tornado. Even with changing weather patterns, the threat remains low. However, aging critical infrastructure and an overall lack of public education on tornadoes could lead to more damage if one does occur.

4.4.6. Vulnerability and Impacts

Tornadoes can cause severe injury or even death. Tornadoes can destroy homes, businesses, and other structures, leaving people without shelter and their possessions destroyed or lost. Tornadoes can also cause economic impacts, such as lost wages, business interruption, and increased insurance premiums. Infrastructure such as power lines, communication towers, water mains, and gas mains are vulnerable to tornadoes. Damage to such infrastructure can cause power outages, disruptions to communication, and water contamination. Tornadoes can also disrupt transportation systems, including roads, railways, and airports, by blocking them with debris, making them impassable or unsafe to use. Although no tornadoes have touched down in Jamestown since at least the last HMP, it does not mean the impacts are moot. Tornadoes are among the most catastrophic weather events and would have widespread impacts given the small size of Conanicut Island. Tornadoes can grow as much as one mile in diameter, according to the National Weather Service. The entire width of Jamestown is approximately one mile wide. While unlikely, a large tornado could damage the entire island. Due to its limited connections to the mainland, evacuations would also be difficult, unless conducted well in advance.

Table 4.9: Impacts of Tornadoes on Jamestown

Asset Category	Possible Impacts
People	Impacts to people’s health, welfare, and safety, including underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death or injury • Flying debris can cause death or injury • Mental health impacts such as anxiety or PTSD • Displacement
Structures	Impacts to buildings, facilities, lifelines, and critical infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to buildings and infrastructure from high winds and flying debris • Critical facility damage • Power outages
Systems	Impacts to transportation systems, and electricity and water systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to roadways, bridges, and other transportation infrastructure can disrupt daily travel • Damage to telecommunications infrastructure can disrupt communications • Downed power lines can cause power outages • Damage to water treatment plants, pump stations, or water distribution systems can lead to a loss of clean drinking water and sanitation services
Natural/Cultural/Historic Resources	Impacts to ecosystems, natural habitats, community areas, historical facilities and locations, and cultural resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uprooting or damaging trees • Destroyed vegetation or altered landscapes • Downed utility lines can cause wildfires
Economic and Community Assets	Impacts to people’s ability to work and make a living, and impacts to activities that benefit the community by increasing community morale and well-being: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased economic activity • Business closures • School closures

4.5. High Wind and Thunderstorms

4.5.1. Description

Thunderstorms form when atmospheric conditions combine to provide moisture, lift, and warm unstable air that can rise rapidly. As warm surface air rises, it transfers heat from the surface of the Earth to the upper levels of the atmosphere (i.e., the process of convection). The water vapor it contains begins to cool, releasing the heat, and the vapor condenses into a cloud. The cloud eventually grows upward into areas where the temperature is below freezing. Some of the water

vapor turns to ice and some of it turns into water droplets; both have electrical charges. When a sufficient charge builds up, the energy is discharged in a bolt of lightning, which causes the sound waves we hear as thunder. An average thunderstorm is 15 miles across and lasts 30 minutes; severe thunderstorms can be much larger and longer. Southern New England typically experiences 10 to 15 days per year with severe thunderstorms. Thunderstorms can occur at any time of the day during any month but are most common during summer afternoons and evenings and in conjunction with frontal boundaries.

Severe thunderstorms can cause significant property damage and result in injury or even death. Thunderstorms are considered “severe” if it produces the following weather effects (NWS, 2024):

- Formation of a tornado
- High winds of 58mph or greater
- Hail at least one inch in diameter

Although this plan does not require a tornado to form for a thunderstorm to be considered “severe,” tornadoes often accompany severe thunderstorms. Additional information on tornadoes can be found in Section 4.4 of this chapter.

4.5.2. Location

Thunderstorms can impact all of Jamestown, but there are factors that create increased vulnerability. Areas of Jamestown that are more exposed or have fewer natural windbreaks, such as hills, ridges, or open fields, may experience stronger winds. Additionally, areas with sparse vegetation or where trees have been removed posed an increased risk of impacts from high winds. Meanwhile, locations with more trees maybe at increased risk of wildfire development due to lightning strikes. Locations near large bodies of water, such as rivers or lakes, can experience increased wind speeds due to unobstructed airflow across the water surface. Bodies of water can also increase the risk of thunderstorms, as the water bodies contribute moisture to the atmosphere, enhancing instability and providing a source of energy for thunderstorms to develop.

Jamestown is particularly vulnerable to high wind events and flooding from thunderstorms. Two bridges connect the community to the mainland and are closed to traffic when sustained wind speeds reach 68 miles per hour.

4.5.3. Severity/Intensity

Thunderstorm severity can vary widely, from short-term, localized events to large-scale storms that result in major consequences, including flooding and direct damage to people, buildings, and ecosystems throughout a region. Thunderstorms can rapidly descend on Jamestown, but they are typically predicable, especially severe thunderstorms.

Severe thunderstorms can be widespread and cause lasting damage. Lightning, wind, and hail cause billions of dollars in damage and take the lives of hundreds each year.

All thunderstorms, even those not classified as “severe,” are dangerous due to the lightning they produce. Lightning often strikes outside of areas where it is raining and may occur as far as 10 miles

away from rainfall. It can strike from any part of the storm and may even strike after the storm has seemed to pass. Hundreds of people across the nation are injured annually by lightning, most commonly when they are moving to a safe place but have waited too long to seek shelter. Lightning strike victims often suffer long-term effects such as memory loss, sleep disorders, weakness and fatigue, chronic pain, depression and muscle spasms. Lightning has the potential to start both house fires and wildfires. Lightning causes an average of 55-60 fatalities and 400 injuries. There were over \$1.3 billion in insured losses due to lightning nationwide in 2021 (RIEMA, 2024).

Wind is the motion of air past a given point caused by a difference in pressure from one place to another. Severe wind poses a threat to Rhode Island in many forms, including that produced by severe thunderstorms and tropical weather systems. The effects can include blowing debris, interruptions in elevated power and communications utilities and intensified effects of winter weather. Harm to people and animals as well as damage to property and infrastructure may be the result. Two basic types of damaging wind events other than tropical systems affect Rhode Island: synoptic-scale winds and thunderstorm winds. Synoptic-scale winds are high winds that occur typically with cold frontal passages or nor'easters. When thunderstorm winds exceed 58 MPH, the thunderstorm is considered severe and a warning is issued. "Downbursts" cause the high winds in a thunderstorm. Downburst winds result from the sudden descent of cool or cold air toward the ground. As the air hits the ground, it spreads outward, creating high winds. Unlike tornadoes, downburst winds move in a straight line, without rotation. The term "microburst" refers to a small downburst with damaging winds up to 168 MPH and less than 2.5 miles in length. The term "macroburst" refers to a large downburst that can extend greater than 2.5 miles with winds up to 134 MPH and can last 5 to 30 minutes (Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency, 2014).

Hail is formed in towering cumulonimbus clouds (thunderheads) when strong updrafts carry water droplets to a height at which they freeze. Eventually, these ice particles become too heavy for the updraft to hold up, and they fall to the ground at speeds of up to 120 MPH. Hail falls along paths called swaths, which can vary from a few square acres to up to 10 miles wide and 100 miles long (Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency, 2014). The following table illustrates hail comparisons:

Table 4.10: Hail Size Comparison and Damage Descriptions

Diameter (in)	Size Description	Potential Damage Impacts
0.25	Pea Size	No damage
0.5	Mothball, peanut, USB Plug	Slight damage to vegetation
0.75	Penny Size	Increased damage to crops and vegetation
0.875	Nickel Size	Severe damage to crops and vegetation, damage begins to glass and plastic
1	Quarter Size	Increased glass damage, damage begins to bodies of vehicles
1.25	Half Dollar Size	Large scale glass damage, begin roof damage, risk of injury to exposed persons

1.5	Ping Pong Ball Size	Large scale glass damage, begin roof damage, increased risk of injury to exposed persons
1.75	Golf Ball Size	Severe roof damage, risk of injuries to exposed persons
2	Lime Size	Potential structural damage, risk of very severe injuries to exposed persons
2.5	Tennis Ball Size	Extensive structural damage, risk of very severe injuries or death to exposed persons

Source: State of Rhode Island Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2024

4.5.4. Previous Occurrences and Frequency

Since the previous Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2017, there have been 36 occurrences of strong wind, high wind, thunderstorm wind, lightning, or hail in Newport County (NOAA, 2024). In total, these 36 events caused approximately \$182,400 in damage and one death. No injuries outside of the one death were reported from these incidents. Table 4.11 presents the results of the NOAA's Storm Events Database. Strong winds, high winds, and thunderstorm winds are separately classified by NOAA, as depicted in the table below (NWS, 2021). However, they are referred to as "high winds" for analysis purposes throughout this report.

Table 4.11: High Wind and Thunderstorm Events in Jamestown

Date	Event Description
July 28, 2015	Lightning
January 19, 2016	Strong Wind
February 16, 2016	High Wind
February 25, 2016	Thunderstorm Wind
April 3, 2016	High Wind
June 21, 2016	Hail
September 5, 2016	Strong Wind
October 23, 2016	Strong Wind
December 27, 2016	Strong Wind
October 29, 2017	High Wind
March 2, 2018	High Wind
December 28, 2018	Strong Wind
January 24, 2019	Strong Wind
February 25, 2019	High Wind
June 29, 2019	Thunderstorm Wind
August 8, 2019	Thunderstorm Wind

Date	Event Description
October 10, 2019	Strong Wind
October 16, 2019	Strong Wind
October 16, 2019	Strong Wind
October 16, 2019	High Wind
February 7, 2020	High Wind
April 13, 2020	High Wind
July 14, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind
August 25, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind
August 25, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind
November 15, 2020	Strong Wind
March 2, 2021	High Wind
October 27, 2021	High Wind
November 12, 2021	High Wind
November 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind
November 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind
February 18, 2022	High Wind
April 19, 2022	High Wind
December 16, 2022	Strong Wind
December 23, 2022	High Wind
June 27, 2023	Lightning
December 18, 2023	High Wind

Source: NOAA, 2024

4.5.5. Probability of Future Hazard Events, including Due to Climate Change

Climate models and projections are imperfect but can assist in providing long-term considerations for what Jamestown will experience as a result of climate change over the lifespan of this HMP. There are indications that severe thunderstorms will increase in severity and frequency as global temperatures warm, and moisture grows in the atmosphere. These atmospheric changes create the necessary ingredients for thunderstorms to form with high winds. According to the 2024 Rhode Island HMP, the state overall can expect to experience approximately 18 to 27 thunderstorms each year moving forward. Jamestown maybe slightly more at risk of such severe weather due to its location along the coast, especially as an island.

Climate change may also influence the conditions necessary for hail formation. Warmer surface temperatures and variability in the atmosphere may make predicting severe thunderstorms more difficult. The development of hail may become even less predictable.

4.5.6. Vulnerability and Impacts

Building construction, location, and nearby trees or other tall structures will have a large impact on how vulnerable an individual facility is to a lightning strike. A rough estimate of a structure's likelihood of being struck by lightning can be calculated using the structure's ground surface area, height, and striking distance between the downward-moving tip of the stepped leader (negatively charged channel jumping from cloud to earth) and the object. In general, buildings are more likely to be struck by lightning if they are located on high ground or if they have tall protrusions such as steeples or poles which the stepped leader can jump to. Electrical and communications utilities are also vulnerable to direct lightning strikes. Damage to these lines has the potential to cause power and communications outages for businesses, residences, and critical facilities (RIEMA, 2024). When people are unable to find proper shelter, they can be directly exposed to lightning, which can be deadly in some circumstances.

Structure vulnerability to hail is determined mainly by construction and exposure. Metal siding and roofing is better able to stand up to the damages of a hailstorm than many other materials, although it may also be damaged by denting. Exposed windows and vehicles are also susceptible to damage. Crops are extremely susceptible to hailstorm damage, as even the smallest hail stones can rip apart unsheltered vegetation.

Human vulnerability is largely determined by the availability and reception of early warnings for the approach of severe storms, and by the availability of nearby shelter. Swimming, boating, and fishing are particularly dangerous during periods of frequent lightning strikes, which can also cause power outages, topple trees, and spark fires. Individuals who immediately seek shelter in a sturdy building or metal-roofed vehicle are much safer than those who remain outdoors. Early warnings of severe storms are also vital for aircraft flying through the area (RIEMA, 2024).

If wind speeds reach at least 68 mph, the only two bridges that connect Jamestown to Newport and the mainland are closed. This is one of the more significant concerns with regards to thunderstorms and high winds as it could disconnect Jamestown from the rest of Rhode Island. Access to hospitals and other critical needs could be cutoff during the high wind events and lead to indirect consequences.

Table 4.12: Impacts of High Winds and Thunderstorms on Jamestown

Asset Category	Possible Impacts
People	Impacts to people's health, welfare, and safety, including underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death and injury • Mental health impacts such as anxiety and PTSD • Displacement
Structures	Impacts to buildings, facilities, lifelines, and critical infrastructure:

Asset Category	Possible Impacts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Falling objects, trees, or debris can damage buildings or critical infrastructure Fallen power lines High winds and hail can damage buildings or infrastructure Bridges are closed when winds exceed 68 mph
Systems	<p>Impacts to transportation systems, and electricity and water systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electrical infrastructure damage Communications disruptions from damage to telecommunications infrastructure Power outages Transportation disruptions from heavy rain, high winds, or flooding Severe storms can overwhelm water treatment plants and wastewater facilities leading to contamination and water supply disruptions
Natural/Cultural/Historic Resources	<p>Impacts to ecosystems, natural habitats, community areas, historical facilities and locations, and cultural resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flash floods or riverine flooding Potential for wildfire due to lightning strikes Potential for tornadoes to form
Economic and Community Assets	<p>Impacts to people's ability to work and make a living, and impacts to activities that benefit the community by increasing community morale and well-being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe storms may cause business closures Cancellations of community or sporting events

4.6. Severe Winter Weather

4.6.1. Description

Jamestown faces the risk of heavy snow and ice accumulation as well as extreme cold every winter. Nor'easters are often the most impactful winter storm suffered by the island. Though Nor'easters do not exclusively occur in the winter, they will be discussed in this section. Severe winter storms are types of extratropical cyclones, which are formed when a cold mass of air meets with a warm mass of air and create a front.

The Draft 2024 Rhode Island State Hazard Mitigation Plan defines the following effects of winter weather:

Cold Wave/Extreme Cold - A rapid fall in temperature within a 24-hour period requiring substantially increased protection to agriculture, industry, commerce, and social activities. As evidenced by past incidents across the U.S., extreme cold can cause impact to human life and property.

Heavy Snow - Generally means snowfall accumulating to 4 inches or more in depth in 12 hours or less; or snowfall accumulating to 6 inches or more in depth in 24 hours or less.

Ice Storm – Describes occasions when damaging accumulations of ice are expected during freezing rain situations. Significant accumulations of ice pull down trees and utility lines resulting in loss of power and communication. These accumulations of ice make walking and driving extremely dangerous. Significant ice accumulations are usually accumulations of ¼ inch or greater.

Nor'easter – Type of extratropical storm that can bring significant rain/snowfall to the state, high wind speeds, coastal flooding, and blizzard-like conditions for prolonged periods due to an extremely low pressure system deriving moisture from the Atlantic.

Winter Storm - Hazardous winter weather in the form of heavy snow, freezing rain, or heavy sleet. It may also include extremely low temperatures and increased wind.

4.6.2. Location

When severe winter weather occurs, it typically impacts the entire state of Rhode Island. Therefore, the entire Town of Jamestown may be affected by a severe winter storm; however, microclimates within the Town may increase the vulnerability in specific areas. Given its proximity to the mouth of Narragansett Bay, Jamestown is particularly vulnerable to storm surge and coastal flooding during nor'easters. Mackerel Cove is especially susceptible to Nor'easters. Extreme cold would likely impact all of Jamestown and can be particularly dangerous for elderly community members and those without adequate shelter.

4.6.3. Severity/Intensity

Snowfall is a component of multiple hazards, including nor'easters and other severe winter storms. Since 2005, the Regional Snowfall Index (RSI) has become the descriptor of choice for measuring winter events that affect the eastern two-thirds of the U.S. The RSI ranks snowstorm impacts on a scale from 1 to 5, as shown in Table 4.13. Similar to the Fujita scale for tornadoes or the Saffir-Simpson scale for hurricanes, the RSI provides information on the spatial extent of a storm, total snowfall, and population (NOAA, 2024).

The RSI is a regional index. Each of the six climate regions in the eastern two-thirds of the nation (as identified by the NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information) has a separate index, calculated according to region-specific parameters and thresholds. The RSI is important because, with it, a storm event and its societal impacts can be assessed in the context of a region's historical

events. Snowfall thresholds in Rhode Island (in the Northeast region) are 4, 10, 20, and 30 inches of snowfall.

Except for hurricanes, most severe storms in Jamestown occur between November and April, when the jet stream moves over the East Coast. This is when low-pressure systems are more frequent. Storms can last anywhere from a few hours to several days. Weather forecasting abilities will provide Jamestown, at minimum, a few hours warning prior to an extreme winter weather event. Severe winter storms are relatively common in Jamestown, but ice-related dangers are rarer.

Winter storms in Jamestown are likely to range in severity from minor to serious. While recent winter storms have been relatively short in duration, the impacts of the storm are often statewide. The main concern about a severe winter storm in Jamestown is the potential to isolate citizens and businesses if roads are blocked by snow and/or ice, or if interruptions in electricity occur. Power outages have a potential to cause widespread, permanent damage or great harm to residents and businesses alike. Loss of power and internet communication following a winter storm can create dangerous scenarios when temperatures dip and furnaces cannot function effectively. High winds may also cause trees to fall and heavy snowfall can weaken roofs.

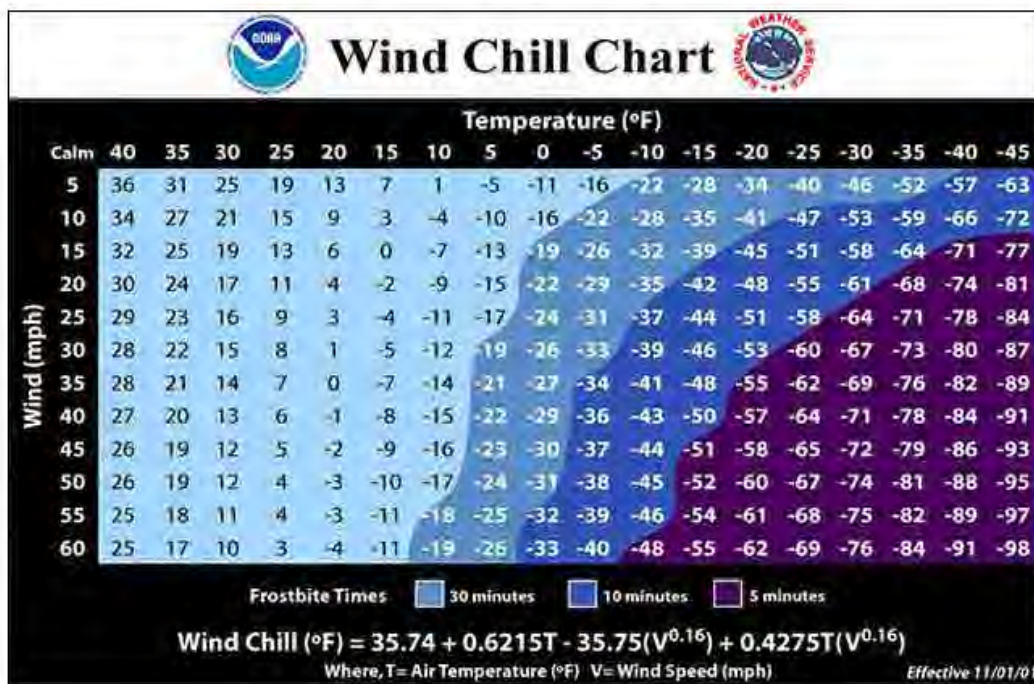
Table 4.13: Regional Snowfall Index Categories, Corresponding RSI Values, and Description

Category	RSI Value	Northeast Threshold	Description	Number of Events in New England (1973–2022)
1	1–3	Less than 4 inches	Notable	75
2	3–6	4–10 inches	Significant	23
3	6–10	10–20 inches	Major	7
4	10–18	20–30 inches	Crippling	4
5	18.0+	30+ inches	Extreme	3

Source: National Centers for Environmental Information, 2024

Extreme cold can result in severe health problems, including frostbite and hypothermia. Extremely cold temperatures paired with high winds can accelerate these threats due to extraordinarily cold wind chills. Figure 4-1 provides a visual representation of how temperature and wind speed can result in far lower, more dangerous temperatures. The NWS issues a Wind Chill Advisory if the Wind Chill Index is forecast to dip to -15°F to -24°F for at least 3 hours, based on sustained winds (not gusts). For example, frostbite can occur in 30 minutes at warmer than usual temperatures if wind speeds are greater.

Figure 4-1: National Weather Service Wind Chill Chart



Source: NOAA, 2023

4.6.4. Previous Occurrences and Frequency

Jamestown does have an extensive history of winter storms. According to the Draft 2024 Rhode Island State Hazard Mitigation Plan, Jamestown averages slightly fewer inches of snow than the state per year. The most recent storm that warranted a Presidential Disaster Declaration was Winter Storm Kenan which occurred in March of 2022. Winter Storm Kenan resulted in blizzard conditions with wind gusts reaching up to hurricane force in some areas. FEMA provided more than 2.6 million dollars to reimburse the Rhode Island Department of Transportation for road treatment and snow removal due to the storm (RIEMA, 2024).

Since the previous 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan, the NOAA Storm Events Database lists 26 notable winter weather events, including two extreme cold days. All these storm events caused heavy snowfall and storm in the Town.

Table 4.14: Winter Weather Events in Jamestown

Date of Occurrence	Type of Hazard
February 2, 2015	Winter Weather
February 8-9, 2015	Winter Weather
February 14-15, 2015	Heavy Snow
February 16, 2015	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill
February 24-25, 2015	Winter Weather

Date of Occurrence	Type of Hazard
March 1-2, 2015	Winter Weather
March 5, 2015	Heavy Snow
January 23-24, 2016	Heavy Snow
February 5, 2016	Heavy Snow
February 8, 2016	Winter Weather
February 14, 2016	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill
March 21, 2016	Winter Weather
January 7, 2017	Winter Storm
February 9, 2017	Winter Storm
March 10, 2017	Winter Storm
December 14, 2017	Winter Weather
January 4, 2018	Winter Weather
March 13, 2018	Blizzard
March 3-4, 2019	Winter Weather
December 16-17, 2020	Heavy Snow
February 7, 2021	Heavy Snow
January 28-29, 2022	Blizzard
February 27-28, 2023	Heavy Snow

Source: NOAA, 2024

4.6.5. Probability of Future Hazard Events, including Due to Climate Change

Predicting the probability of winter storm occurrences is challenging due to the large number of factors involved. Data from the National Center for Environmental Information indicates that Rhode Island can expect at least two winter storm events per year (RIEMA, 2024). Climate change can lead to greater variability in precipitation patterns, which may result in more erratic and intense winter storms with periods of heavy snowfall followed by rain or freezing rain (RIEMA, 2024). It's also possible that a generally warming climate may lead to generally milder winters for Rhode Island with individual storms becoming more intense. However, fewer extreme cold days are expected regardless of climate change's impact on storm intensity and frequency.

While evidence for the frequency is unclear, climate change is expected to increase the intensity of individual winter storms. Increased sea surface temperature in the Atlantic Ocean due to climate change will cause air moving north over the ocean to hold more moisture. As a result, when these fronts meet cold air systems moving from the north, an even greater amount of precipitation than normal can be anticipated to fall on Rhode Island. Although no one storm can be linked directly to climate change, the severity of rain and snow events has increased dramatically in recent years. The amount of precipitation released by the heaviest storms in the Northeast has increased by 55 percent

since 1958 (U.S. Global Change Research Program, 2018). Other research has found that increasing water temperatures and reduced sea ice extent in the Arctic are changing atmospheric circulation patterns that favor the development of winter storms in the eastern U.S. by sending more cold air to the Eastern Seaboard (Rawlins, 2022).

4.6.6. Vulnerability and Impacts

Severe winter weather has the potential to paralyze the entire town. Heavy snow and ice can yield dangerous travel conditions and result in public transportation closures. Prolonged closures of roads and public transportation systems can inhibit the delivery of critical services or the ability to obtain vital resources. Heavy snow has the capacity to cause power outages or frozen pipes. Extended power outages, the cost of snow removal, and repairing damages can have severe economic impacts on smaller communities. Jamestown's Department of Public Works (DPW) provides snow and ice removal services from public roadways. However, Town resources could be overwhelmed if a snowstorm or nor'easter were to bring multiple feet of snow, for example. If the bridges or roads connecting Jamestown to Rhode Island become impassable, the Town may face a serious multi-hazard scenario. The elderly and the sick are populations of particular concern during these events. Jamestown has 66 elderly/special needs rental units of housing, 11 group homes beds in 3 homes, 5 supportive (assisted) units. Many homes are on private wells and have no access to drinking water during a power outage (Town of Jamestown, 2015).

Extreme cold scenarios are equally impactful as major snow events. Extremely cold temperatures can impact public health, transportation, agriculture, energy, water resources, and infrastructure. The elderly, the homeless, and people with disabilities are especially vulnerable during instances of extreme cold. Cold weather can cause frostbite or hypothermia. Power outages during cold weather events may cause pipes to freeze and burst. Even underground pipes are subject to freezing and bursting, potentially leading to water main breaks. Power outages may also result in the inappropriate use of space heaters or generators in poorly ventilated areas, potentially leading to carbon monoxide poisoning. If extreme cold is accompanied by snow or ice, travel conditions can become extremely dangerous, and public transportation may shut down. Winter storms were the fourth highest priority hazards according to the public survey.

Table 4.15: Impacts of Severe Winter Weather on Jamestown

Asset Category	Possible Impacts
People	Impacts to people's health, welfare, and safety, including underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death and injury • Increased instances of frostbite and hypothermia • Stranded or isolated communities • Snow removal and post-storm recovery injuries
Structures	Impacts to buildings, facilities, lifelines, and critical infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy snow loads may cause roof collapse • Increased heating demands • Frozen pipes leading to water leaks and flooding when temperatures rise

Asset Category	Possible Impacts
Systems	<p>Impacts to transportation systems, and electricity and water systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power grid strain from increased heating, potentially resulting in power outages • Transportation disruptions due to low visibility, icy road conditions, or heavy snow • Communications disruptions from damaged infrastructure due to ice and freezing rain • Water supply interruptions caused by frozen pipes that burst
Natural/Cultural/Historic Resources	<p>Impacts to ecosystems, natural habitats, community areas, historical facilities and locations, and cultural resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings may not be capable of handling snow loads and may be more susceptible to roof collapse • Flooding may occur after rapid melting of snow • Chemicals used to treat roadways may contaminate natural environments and water bodies if used in large quantities
Economic and Community Assets	<p>Impacts to people’s ability to work and make a living, and impacts to activities that benefit the community by increasing community morale and well-being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased heating costs • Disruption of essential services • Cancellation of community and/or sporting events • Reduced economic activity • Expensive response and recovery costs • School closures

4.7. Sea Level Rise

4.7.1. Description

Sea Level Rise, or SLR, is “an increase in ocean surface height relative to land in a specific location” (RIEMA, 2024). SLR is the result of warming polar ice caps and thermal expansion. As sea ice melts, the freshwater flows into the ocean and subsequently raises ocean heights. Thermal expansion is the result of warmer surface water temperatures, nearly 1.5 degrees warmer today than the turn of the century, causing the volume of water to increase. Since the 1930s, Rhode Island’s coastline has averaged approximately one inch of sea level rise per decade (RIEMA, 2024). Although one inch may not appear to be much, it can have both direct and indirect effects. Direct effects may be found in high tide flooding or nuisance flooding. Indirect effects may include beach erosion, enhanced storm surge, and saltwater groundwater intrusion.

4.7.2. Location

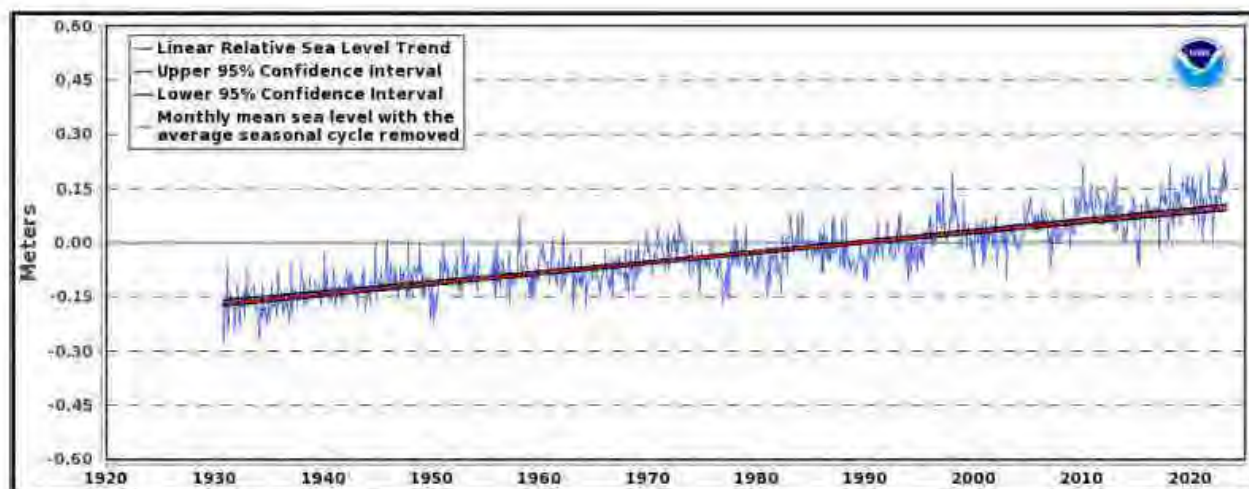
Sea level rise has been ongoing throughout New England for decades. Although the process is macroscale, it can affect assets across Jamestown. A 2013 report by the Rhode Island Statewide

Planning Program identified the impact SLR may have on roadways and critical infrastructure across Jamestown. Low elevations are more likely to experience direct effects from flooding as a result of sea level rise. Coastal properties may see high tide flooding and nuisance flooding (also known as “sunny day” flooding) in the coming decades.

4.7.3. Severity/Intensity

SLR is a slow, ongoing process that has steadily increased over the past century. NOAA tracks sea level data for the area around Jamestown. Figure 4-2 illustrates the trend of sea level rise as it has increased since 1939.

Figure 4-2: Newport, RI Sea Level Trend



Source: NOAA, 2024

4.7.4. Previous Occurrences and Frequency

Sea level rise is not reported the same as other natural hazards. According to the Rhode Island HMP, sea levels have risen more than 10 inches since 1930 and localized temperatures have risen as much as 3 degrees Fahrenheit in some locations. CRMC manages a database of shoreline change maps across Rhode Island. Jamestown’s entire coastline is mapped and illustrates an ongoing trend of diminishing shoreline. The rate of change varies throughout the island, but it ranges from just a few feet to dozens of feet in lost coastline. This is indicative of the impact SLR has continued to have on Jamestown over the past century.

4.7.5. Probability of Future Hazard Events, including Due to Climate Change

SLR is expected to continue and worsen over the next few decades. According to the Rhode Island HMP, the state could see one foot of SLR by 2050 and as much as three to five feet by the end of the century, which would have significant impacts on Jamestown. Climate change and warming oceans are unlikely to slowdown in the near future. As polar ice caps continue to melt and oceans warm to upward of 2 degrees Celsius, sea levels will continue to rise and threaten coastal properties

and infrastructure. Higher sea levels will result in higher storm surge, high tide and nuisance flooding, coastal erosion, and saltwater groundwater intrusion.

4.7.6. Vulnerability and Impacts

SLR presents a townwide threat to Jamestown and will likely have lasting impacts on daily life and long-term visions of the future. The Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program developed a “coastal sea level rise and storm surge: transportation fact sheet. Table 4.16 is taken from Figure 4, “Top 10 Road Assets in Jamestown vulnerable to sea level rise” in the fact sheet.

Table 4.16: Top 10 Road Assets in Jamestown Vulnerable to Sea Level Rise (SLR)

Mun. Rank	Road Name	Amount of Flooded Roadway by SLR				Total Linear Feet	Evac. Route	Intermodal Facility	Functional Classification
		1ft	3ft	5ft	7ft				
1	Conanicus Road	0	0	1,558	389	1,946	Yes	Yes	Minor Art.
2	North Road	0	1,257	328	207	1,791	Yes	Yes	Minor Art.
3	East Shore Road	0	0	529	1,349	1,878	Yes	No	Minor Art.
4	Beavertail Road	0	0	1,038	651	1,689	Yes	No	Major Coll.
5	Fort Getty Road	0	332	658	405	1,396	Yes	No	Local
6	Seaside Drive	0	0	830	608	1,438	Yes	No	Local
7	Pell Bridge	6	10	7	7	30	No	No	Freeways
8	State Hwy 138 E	3	7	7	9	27	No	No	Freeways
9	State Hwy 138 W	6	11	7	10	34	No	No	Freeways
10	Racquet Road	0	0	574	145	719	No	No	Local

Source: Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program, 2013

This table demonstrates that there is a major risk to Conanicus Road and various other arteries across Jamestown. Even with just 1ft of sea level rise, which may occur as soon as 2050, three separate freeways are at risk of localized flooding.

Table 4.17: Impacts due to SLR in Jamestown

Asset Category	Possible Impacts
People	<p>Impacts to people's health, welfare, and safety, including underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration inland or to the mainland due to recurring inundation • Isolation due to road closures • Increase in vector-borne diseases and bacterial infections • A need to find alternative sources of freshwater as a result of saltwater intrusion
Structures	<p>Impacts to buildings, facilities, lifelines, and critical infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to facilities • Inundation during high tides or at any time depending on the severity of SLR
Systems	<p>Impacts to transportation systems, and electricity and water systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridge and roadway infrastructure closures • Jamestown WWTF could experience inundation from storm surge as a result of SLR
Natural/Cultural/ Historic Resources	<p>Impacts to ecosystems, natural habitats, community areas, historical facilities and locations, and cultural resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage or destruction of the natural environment • Ecosystem degradation and reduced water quality due to increased sedimentation, nutrients, and contaminants from agriculture practices, stormwater runoff, and septic overflow. • Loss of habitat • Coastal erosion • Changes in river and stream ecology • Forest health degradation • Damage to cultural resources and sites • Damage to historic buildings and sites • Parks and public spaces could experience damage or disruptions • Saltwater intrusion
Economic and Community Assets	<p>Impacts to people's ability to work and make a living, and impacts to activities that benefit the community by increasing community morale and well-being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business interruption • Limited patrons resulting in reduced revenue • Increased costs of maintenance • Increase in demand for municipal services • Increased cost for response and repairs

Asset Category	Possible Impacts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary loss of community activities • Diminished property value along coastline • Increased flood insurance costs for residents within flood zones

4.8. Inland Flooding

4.8.1. Description

Extreme precipitation events can result in flooding, often characterized as “inland flooding” to distinguish it from coastal flooding. This section addresses the risks associated with flooding from high precipitation events, which include convective storms (thunderstorms or other typically sudden and extreme precipitation events), nor’easters, and hurricanes. Also included are inland flood events caused by extreme rainfall events, riverine overtopping, overwhelmed stormwater systems, ice jams blocking drainage described in greater detail below. Dam failure can also result in inland flooding and is discussed further in Section 4.11.

Riverine Flooding: Riverine flooding occurs when excessive rainfall over an extended period collects across a watershed and causes a river to exceed its natural drainage capacity.

Stormwater Drainage Flooding: Stormwater drainage flooding is caused by high-intensity rainfall in combination with high amounts of impervious surface area that prevents infiltration. This causes stormwater drainage systems to reach a state of over-capacity, rather than rain causing a river system to exceed its capacity. Drainage systems are designed to remove surface water from developed areas as quickly as possible to prevent localized flooding on streets and other urban areas. They make use of conveyance systems that channel water away from developed areas to surrounding streams, bypassing natural processes of water infiltration into the ground, groundwater storage, and evapotranspiration (plant water uptake and respiration). Since drainage systems reduce the amount of time that rainfall takes to reach surrounding streams, riverine flooding in developed areas can be exacerbated and may occur more quickly and reach greater depths than less densely developed areas. In addition, undersized, poorly maintained, or clogged drainage system increase the frequency and/or severity of this type of flooding.

Flash Flooding: Flooding that occurs following heavy or extended period of rain so rapidly that people are unable to respond. The flooding is characterized by high velocity waters that often rush through Towns destroying buildings and taking lives. According to the Rhode Island HMP, most flash flooding in Rhode Island is due to hurricanes, Nor’easters, or stationary thunderstorms that bring large amounts of precipitation in a short period of time. Factors that contribute to the severity and speed of flash flooding may include rainfall intensity, duration, drainage condition, ground conditions. These are the likeliest flood event to cause death, whether by drowning or debris.

Ice Jams: An ice jam is an accumulation of ice that acts as a natural dam and restricts the flow of a body of water. There are two types of ice jams: a freeze-up jam and a breakup jam. A freeze-up

jam usually occurs in early to mid-winter during extremely cold weather when super-cooled water and ice formations extend to nearly the entire depth of the river channel. This type of jam can act as a dam and begin to back up the flowing water behind it. The second type, a breakup jam, forms because of the breakup of the ice cover at ice-out: large pieces of ice move downstream, potentially piling up at culverts, around bridge abutments, and at curves in river channels. Breakup ice jams occur when warm temperatures and heavy rains cause rapid snowmelt. The melting snow, combined with the heavy rain, causes frozen rivers to swell. The rising water breaks the ice layers into large chunks, which float downstream and pile up near narrow passages and obstructions (bridges and dams). Ice jams may build up to a thickness great enough to raise the water level and cause flooding upstream of the obstruction.

4.8.2. Location

Floods can impact a small portion of the Town or the entire Town of Jamestown. Areas of lower elevation are more likely to experience impacts from flooding. Precipitation can land in any location within Jamestown and cause localized flooding. Lowland areas, properties and roadways along waterbodies, and locations with poor drainage are likeliest to experience inland flooding.

4.8.3. Severity/Intensity

Rainfall events with greater return periods will have much more rain than a smaller return period, and thus will cause more flooding and greater damage. The table below outlines the amount of precipitation that would fall during various return periods in Jamestown.

Table 4.18: 2030, 24-hour rainfall depth

Return Interval	1 year	2 years	5 years	10 years	25 years	50 years	100 years
Depth (inches)	2.8	3.3	4.1	4.9	6.1	7.3	8.6

Flooding from precipitation can vary in severity and intensity depending on several factors, including the amount and duration of rainfall, topography, soil conditions, land use patterns, and the capacity of drainage infrastructure. Increases in intensity and duration of precipitation on rainy days can lead to flooding, stress on built infrastructure and ecosystems, and consequent impacts on human health.

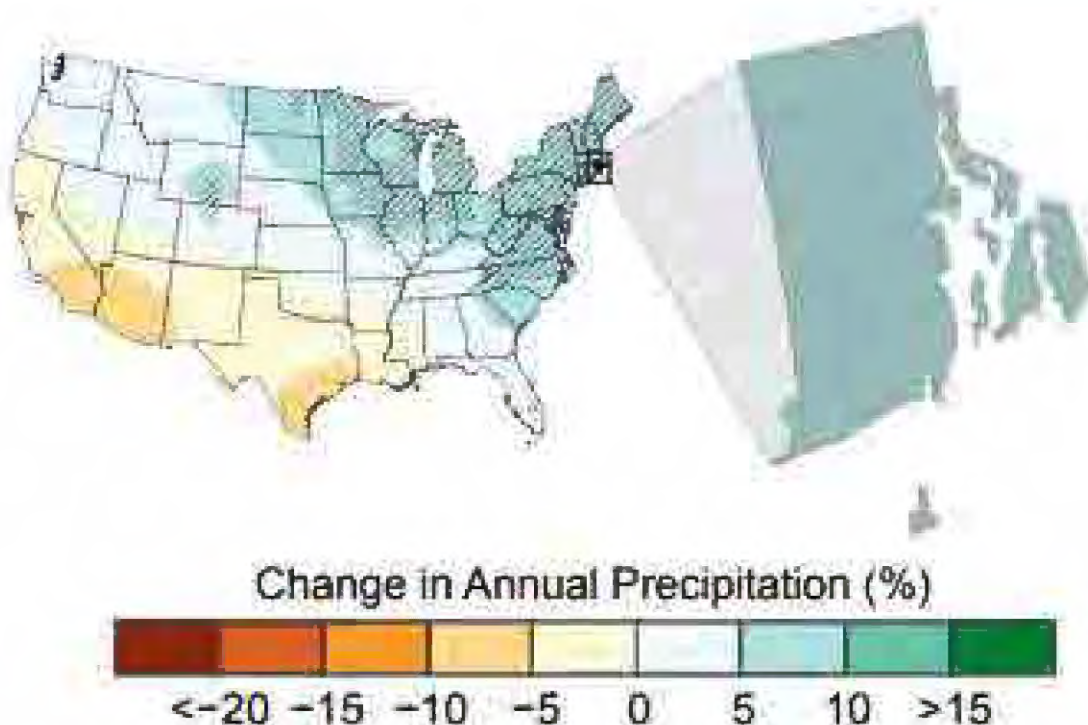
4.8.4. Previous Occurrences and Frequency

Since the previous hazard mitigation plan update in 2017, no inland flooding events occurred within Jamestown's boundaries outside of Nor'easters and extra-tropical systems. A total of seven flash flood events and eight flood events occurred in all of Newport County since 1950 (RIEMA, 2024).

4.8.5. Probability of Future Hazard Events, including Due to Climate Change

Forecasting precipitation under climate change is complex, but scientists expect that there will be more precipitation overall in Rhode Island, on an annual basis and in most years: higher temperatures will mean the moisture-holding capacity of the atmosphere increases, but also that evaporation rates are higher. Patterns to date suggest that annual precipitation is likely to be more variable, and fall over few days, but that precipitation will be more intense on days when it does rain or snow. According to climate projections for Rhode Island, annual precipitation will increase and fall more intensely at the daily to weekly scale. This may lead to downpours that backup stormwater drains and cause localized flooding. As shown in Figure 4-3, all of Rhode Island is expected to experience a roughly 5% increase in annual precipitation by mid-century compared to the end of the 20th century (NOAA, 2022).

Figure 4-3: Projected Change in Annual Precipitation



Source: NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, 2022

4.8.6. Vulnerability and Impacts

Precipitation flooding includes stormwater flooding, riverine flooding, and flooding from dam overtopping. Riverine flooding is most likely to impact areas closest to bodies of water, while stormwater flooding can occur anywhere in the Town. Stormwater flooding is often concentrated to smaller areas including parking lots and roadways. Dam overtopping can impact areas adjacent to and downstream of the dam. Dams are categorized by DCR as “high hazard,” “significant hazard,” and “low hazard.” Higher hazard dams post a greater risk to downstream populations.

Much of the infrastructure in Jamestown, including bridges, stormwater systems, and roadways were designed based on historical rain events. With increased frequency and severity of storm events,

inland flooding could become an increased vulnerability for the Town to manage. Recently, more frequent occurrences of flood events larger than the historic have occurred and put vital infrastructure at risk. Much of the population of Jamestown lives on local roads, and damage to the road network could impact a large percentage of the population and result in inability for them to get to work, appointments, and other essential locations.

Using HAZUS information, the estimated damages that would occur in Jamestown from 100- and 500-year flood events were assessed. Past flooding events are known to have displaced significant numbers of residents. Related data are compiled in Appendix E.

In addition, as part of exposure analysis, community assets were mapped with flood zones and projected sea level rise in Map 2 in Appendix C. Some community assets that are at risk of flooding due to their proximity to mapped inland flood zones include:

- North Pond Dam
- South Pond Dam

There are some community assets of historical significance in Jamestown that are vulnerable to flooding due to their proximity to flood zones, as well:

- Fort Getty/Fort Wetherill
- Beavertail Light

Table 4.19: Impacts due to Flooding from Precipitation

Asset Category	Possible Impacts
People	Impacts to people's health, welfare, and safety, including underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical injury or death • Increase in physiological stressors • Displacement due to building damage • Isolation due to road closures • Mold and allergens from water damage creates an increased risk to people with existing respiratory damage • Increase in vector-borne diseases and bacterial infections • Increased rate of emergency room visits
Structures	Impacts to buildings, facilities, lifelines, and critical infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water damage to internal and external of buildings, including houses, governmental buildings, community lifelines, and critical infrastructure • Damage to facilities
Systems	Impacts to transportation systems, and electricity and water systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption to roadways because of water and debris blocking routes and road washouts, making transportation networks impassible or unsafe • Damage to utility infrastructure

Asset Category	Possible Impacts
Natural/Cultural/Historic Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridge support scour • Dams are at higher risk of overtopping or experiencing damage from flooding <p>Impacts to ecosystems, natural habitats, community areas, historical facilities and locations, and cultural resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage or destruction of the natural environment • Ecosystem degradation and reduced water quality due to increased sedimentation, nutrients, and contaminants from agriculture practices, stormwater runoff, and septic overflow. • Loss of habitat • Erosion • Changes in river and stream ecology • Forest health degradation • Damage to cultural resources and sites • Damage to historic buildings and sites • Parks and public spaces could experience damage or disruptions <p>Impacts to people’s ability to work and make a living, and impacts to activities that benefit the community by increasing community morale and well-being:</p>
Economic and Community Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business interruption • Limited patrons resulting in reduced revenue • Increased costs of maintenance • Increase in demand for municipal services • Increased cost for response and repairs • Temporary loss of community activities

4.9. Coastal Flooding

4.9.1. Description

The Rhode Island HMP defines coastal flooding as the “result of storm surge or wind-driven waves, often caused by hurricanes, extra-tropical storms, and Nor’easters” (RIEMA, 2024). SLR can influence the extent of coastal flooding as rising water levels and tides encroach on what were once beaches and dry land. In the event of an extratropical system, storm surge may have devastating impacts. These are unusually large waves that crash further inland, resulting from a storm. They may overtop coastal barriers and force seawater up freshwater bodies and even infiltrate groundwater and agricultural lands with saltwater.

4.9.2. Location

Properties that lie adjacent to the coastline are particularly vulnerable to these types of floods. Jamestown is particularly prone to coastal flooding and storm surge since it’s an island. Floods can impact a small portion or the entirety of the Town. Areas of lower elevation are more likely to experience impacts from flooding.

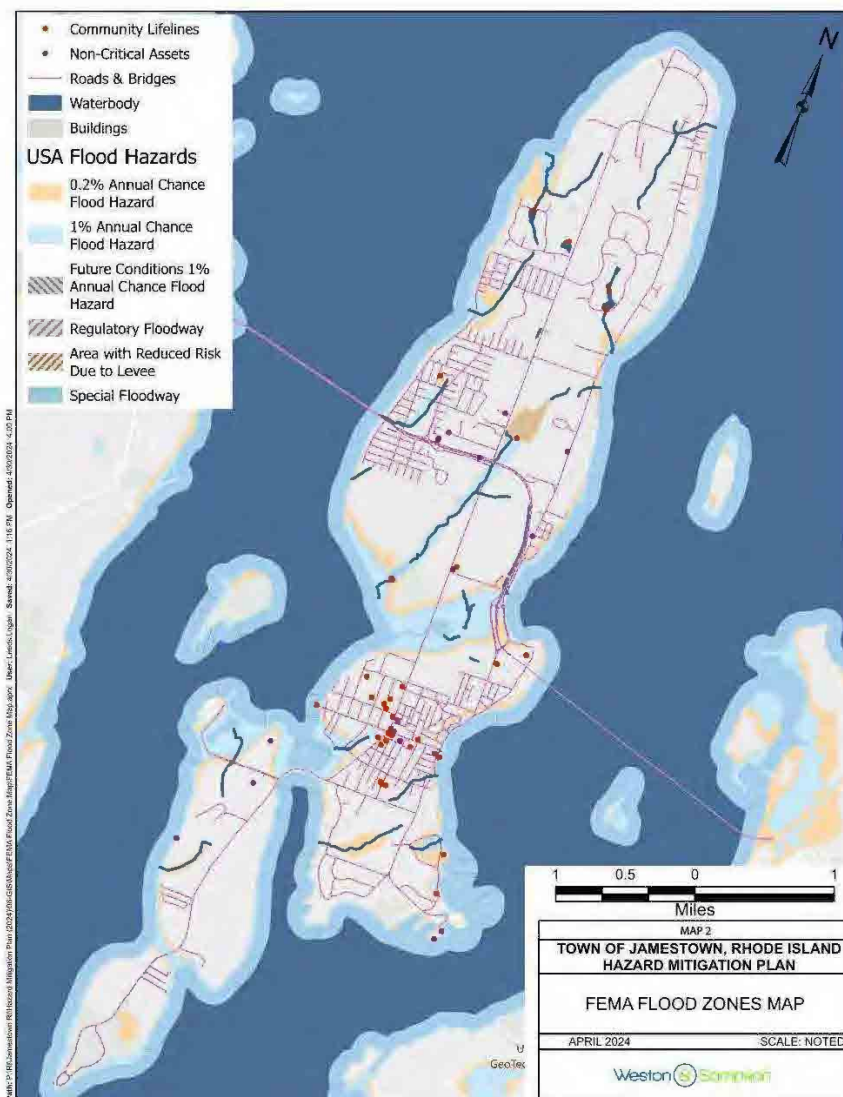
The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) characterizes the current hazard using floodplain boundaries. These data include the locations of FEMA flood zones:

- The 1 percent annual chance event (also sometimes referred to as 100-year flood) zones, including both A Zones and V Zones
- The 0.2 percent change event (or 500-year flood) zones

While A and V Zones are more likely to experience flooding than X zones, it is still possible to experience flooding in X zones.

Figure 4-4 shows FEMA Flood Zones in Jamestown. This map is also included in Appendix C.

Figure 4-4: FEMA Flood Zones in Jamestown



4.9.3. Severity/Intensity

Coastal flooding, especially in the form of storm surge, can cause widespread damage and result in casualties across Jamestown. Approximately 17% of Jamestown is found within the flood zone. Total Area within each flood zone is shown in *Table 4.20: Land Area in Flood Zone*.

Table 4.20: Land Area in Flood Zone

Flood Zone	Area Within Flood Zone (Acres)	Area Within Flood Zone (%)
A	14.8	0.2%
AE	48.2	0.8%
VE	572.0	9.4%
X	384.4	6.3%
TOTAL	6,095	16.7%

Source: RIGIS

4.9.4. Previous Occurrences and Frequency

Coastal flooding events typically occurred as part of hurricanes, nor'easters, and major thunderstorms, which have been discussed in other sections within this chapter. The Rhode Island HMP noted eight coastal flooding events between 1950 and 2023 in the entirety of Newport County. No coastal flooding events were identified by NOAA's Storm Events database, although extratropical storms have resulted in storm surge in recent years.

There are some areas and properties that are more susceptible to flooding than others. As defined by FEMA, a repetitive loss property is any NFIP insured property which has been paid two or more flood claims of \$1,000 or more in any given 10-year period (FEMA, 2020). Therefore, repetitive loss data does not represent all losses due to flooding and the number of buildings that experience losses due to flooding is likely higher. Uninsured properties do not receive any aid from FEMA, with the exception of during a disaster declaration, when they may be able to receive a grant for individual assistance. Insured properties can apply for a mitigation grant while uninsured properties cannot.

Since 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan, there have been 5 NFIP claims. Two were closed without payment and one had a payout for slightly less than \$50,000, while the other two were paid out between one and two thousand dollars. National Flood Insurance Report (NFIP) dataset for the Town reports 132 active policies as of May 24, 2024. FEMA provided repetitive loss data that indicates there is one repetitive loss property in Jamestown. The identified repetitive loss property has received an aggregated total building payment of \$ 25,153.96 from FEMA on 2 total losses.

4.9.5. Probability of Future Hazard Events, including Due to Climate Change

Jamestown will continue to experience coastal flood events as sea levels rise and storms become more frequent and intensify. Properties within the 100- or 500-year floodplain are likely to experience

inundation more frequently than those inland. Table 4.21 outlines the probability of flooding occurrence by recurrence interval.

Table 4.21: Flood Recurrence Probability

Recurrence Interval	Annual Chance of Occurrence	Recurrence Interval Chance of Occurrence	30-Year Chance of Occurrence (Typical Residential Mortgage Term)
10-Year	10%	65%	95.8%
50-Year	2%	64%	45.5%
100-Year	1%	63.4%	26%
500-Year	0.2%	63.2%	5.8%

Source: Rhode Island HMP, 2024

Although the chance of occurrence over the 30-year horizon drops by roughly half with each recurrence interval, it is important to note that those within the 100-year floodplain, or 10% of Jamestown residents have a 1-in-4 chance that their home will be inundated in the next 30 years. SLR may increase this chance and force homeowners to consider moving farther inland or out of Jamestown entirely.

4.9.6. Vulnerability and Impacts

Jamestown is highly vulnerable to coastal flooding and many assets, including key roads, are highly threatened by inundation. Portions of North Road are located in the VE Zone and Beavertail Road was specifically identified within the Rhode Island HMP as an area prone to coastal flooding and having vulnerable access routes. During flooding, the island becomes isolated. Access via Beavertail Road is no longer possible and resources cannot assist in other areas. The Town also fears that the Jamestown WWTF could be impacted. The Jamestown WWTF is located close to the coast, which could lead to health problems and unsanitary conditions if damaged. Pump stations, including the Maple Avenue and west end of Narragansett Avenue/Dutch Harbor, are also vulnerable to coastal flooding and saltwater intrusion.

Using HAZUS information, the estimated damages that would occur in Jamestown from 100- and 500-year flood events were assessed. Past flooding events are known to have displaced significant numbers of residents. Related data are compiled in Appendix E.

In addition, as part of exposure analysis, community assets were mapped with flood zones and projected sea level rise in Map 2 in Appendix C. Some community assets that are at risk of flooding due to their proximity to mapped coastal flood zones include:

- South Pond Dam
- East Ferry
- West Ferry
- Jamestown Boatyard

There are some community assets of historical significance in Jamestown that are vulnerable to flooding due to their proximity to coastal flood zones, as well:

- Fort Getty/Fort Wetherill
- Beavertail Light

Table 4.22: Impacts due to Coastal Flooding in Jamestown

Asset Category	Possible Impacts
People	<p>Impacts to people's health, welfare, and safety, including underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical injury or death, including drowning • Increase in physiological stressors • Displacement due to building damage and inundation • Isolation due to road closures • Mold and allergens from water damage creates an increased risk to people with existing respiratory damage • Increase in vector-borne diseases and bacterial infections • Increased rate of emergency room visits
Structures	<p>Impacts to buildings, facilities, lifelines, and critical infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water damage to internal and external of buildings, including houses, governmental buildings, community lifelines, and critical infrastructure • Damage to facilities, especially Jamestown WWTF
Systems	<p>Impacts to transportation systems, and electricity and water systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption to roadways because of water and debris blocking routes and road washouts, making transportation networks impassible or unsafe • Damage to utility infrastructure • Bridge failure • Dams are at higher risk of overtopping or experiencing damage from flooding
Natural/Cultural/ Historic Resources	<p>Impacts to ecosystems, natural habitats, community areas, historical facilities and locations, and cultural resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage or destruction of the natural environment • Ecosystem degradation and reduced water quality due to increased sedimentation, nutrients, and contaminants from agriculture practices, stormwater runoff, and septic overflow. • Loss of habitat • Erosion • Changes in river and stream ecology • Forest health degradation • Damage to cultural resources and sites • Damage to historic buildings and sites

Asset Category	Possible Impacts
Economic and Community Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks and public spaces could experience damage or disruptions <p>Impacts to people’s ability to work and make a living, and impacts to activities that benefit the community by increasing community morale and well-being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business interruption • Limited patrons resulting in reduced revenue • Increased costs of maintenance • Increase in demand for municipal services • Increased cost for response and repairs • Temporary loss of community activities • Diminished property value along the coast • Increased flood insurance costs for residents within flood zones

4.10. Coastal Erosion

4.10.1. Description

Coastal zones are dynamic areas constantly undergoing change in response to a multitude of factors, including sea level rise (SLR), wave and current patterns, hurricanes, coastal flooding and human influences. High winds and associated marine flooding from storm events such as hurricanes, nor’easters, flooding and SLR, increase the risk exposure along developed coastal lands. Storm impacts and long-term erosion threatens developed areas with potential loss of life and billions of dollars in property damage. In addition to the natural processes that cause erosion, human alterations are affecting erosion rates (RIEMA, 2024).

Erosion has been wearing away bluffs and moving beaches and barriers along the U.S. coastal and Great Lakes shores from the powers of flooding, storm surge, rising sea levels, and high surf. As shorelines retreat inland, waterfront homes, public infrastructure such as roads, bridges, wastewater treatment facilities, and stormwater drainage systems, eventually become severely damaged. The Heinz Center report on the “Evaluation of Erosion Hazards” predicts that over the next 60 years erosion may claim one out of four houses within 500 feet of the U.S. shoreline. Most of the damage will occur in low-lying areas – areas also subject to the highest risk of flooding. Additional damage will also occur along coastal bluffs as waves reach higher on the shoreline and erode the toe of the bluff and gravity takes its course (RIEMA, 2024).

The beaches, barrier spits and coastal bluffs of Rhode Island are vital economic, environmental, and cultural resources. A healthy, wide sandy beach provides protection against the effects of storm surge, coastal flooding, and high surf impacts. The beach and barrier environment provides habitat for marine and terrestrial organisms with beach dependent life stages and is home to species of indigenous and endemic Rhode Island plants. Beaches, barrier spits and coastal bluffs are also the basis for the tourism industry, exceeding by a factor of three all other industries combined when providing direct income to the State (RIEMA, 2024).

Rhode Island's beaches and barriers serve as natural protective buffers between the ocean and the land. During storm events, a beach is able to modify its slope and overall morphology to dissipate the waves. The beach profile is flattened, and the waves coming inshore shoal further out offshore, thus minimizing further erosion. Beaches recover when sand is moved back onto the shore by fair weather waves, and then is blown inland to reestablish the frontal dunes. The final stage of recovery of the beach and dunes occurs when vegetation grows back over these new dunes. Hence, the narrowing of healthy beaches in response to a high wave event is often a temporary condition (RIEMA, 2024).

4.10.2. Location

The low-lying areas of Jamestown, particularly the sandy beaches, are vulnerable to erosion because of storm surges, waves, and tidal forces. About a third of the coastline is elevated and rocky. However, there are several areas of Jamestown facing serious erosion threats. The first area, which would impact residencies and roads, is the east side of Jamestown, north of Potter Cove and an area of low-lying shoreline along Bayview Drive along Taylor Point, which has lost 8-to-10 feet of the sandy buffer separating the road from the East Passage of Narragansett Bay. The second area is the Mackerel Cove beach, which protects a causeway serving as the only link to the Beavertail Peninsula. Superstorm Sandy devastated the dunes along the causeway (a stretch of Southwest Ave), leaving the road more vulnerable to flooding when storms co-occur with high tides. North Bayview Drive, which runs along the northern tip of Jamestown has experienced roadway failure from both coastal erosion and overland flow and was closed to traffic in 2014.

The Coastal Resources Management Council (CRMC) has adopted shoreline change maps that delineate shoreline rates of change that will be applied to pertinent sections of the Council's regulatory programs to address issues including setbacks of activities from coastal features. These shorelines change maps detail erosion rates for the shoreline and are further detailed into shoreline segments for each map. In total there are 21 such maps for Jamestown (CRMC, 2018).

4.10.3. Severity/Intensity

The average coastal erosion rate is 2.75 feet per year in Rhode Island (CRMC, 2018). Rhode Island's shoreline is naturally eroding and migrating over time. Most of this erosion occurs during short term storm events such as hurricanes and nor'easters, although factors such as sea level rise and coastal armoring also contribute to erosion (CRMC, 2018). The vulnerability of many of Rhode Island's beaches and shoreline areas to coastal erosion and flooding tends to dramatically increase as manmade structures are allowed to be built along the shoreline thus impeding the natural, dynamic system of the beach.

Coastal armoring and the construction of jetties and groins may save the beach or one private property owner, but it severely impacts sediment deposits from occurring down shore of the structure, thus accelerating erosion activity and negatively impacting property owners in these locations. There are several seawalls constructed along the east side of Jamestown that are designed to prevent the action of tides and waves from flooding roads and buildings. However, these seawalls conflict with dynamic nature of the coast and prevent the natural exchange of sediment between lands and sea (Shipman and Stojanovic, 2007). Although these seawalls provide

an important function in that they reduce the hazards of coastal flooding, they may also contribute to the coastal erosion of beaches. The CRMC is in the process of developing a Shoreline Change Special Area Management Plan (SAMP), which will provide a long-term place for coastal cities and towns to plan for and be more resilient to natural processes like erosion, SLR, and flooding (RIEMA, 2024). It is important to enact mitigation strategies because erosion poses a significant threat to property owners, the public and the state's natural resources.

4.10.4. Previous Occurrences and Frequency

Superstorm Sandy had substantial coastal erosion impacts in several areas of Jamestown: extensive dune destruction in Mackerel Cove, and portions of Bayview Drive and Potter Cove were eroded. These areas, in particular Mackerel Cove, have historically been impacted by erosion during significant storm events. In 2011 and 2012 during Tropical Storm Irene and Superstorm Sandy the East Ferry seawall that runs along Conanicus Avenue near the downtown commercial district of Jamestown and the Dumpling seawall along Dumpling Drive were damaged, however, both have since been repaired. The unnamed storms of 2022, 2023 and 2024 have significantly impacted Mackerel Cove Beach and causeway, needing road repair and beach replenishment and replanting. In 2023, the East Ferry Seawall experienced further damage from coastal storms requiring RIDOT rebuilding another section that failed.

4.10.5. Probability of Future Hazard Events, including Due to Climate Change

Coastal erosion consistently occurs and is not necessarily visible over short time horizons. Other hazards, including hurricanes, nor'easters, sea level rise, and coastal flooding, can facilitate additional erosion. Following major storms, entire coastlines can appear different. Erosion will continue to occur on short and long-term scales. Major natural disasters will have demonstrably large impacts on shorelines and may even destroy beaches along the coast. Sea level rise is likely to exacerbate these issues as the wave action slowly depletes existing coastlines and higher tides encroach closer toward existing property.

4.10.6. Vulnerability and Impacts

Coastal erosion presents a significant threat to Jamestown given its topography and classification as an island. Storms consistently erode beaches and cliff-faces, which can lead to flooding and even landslides. Beach erosion in particular leaves property owners along the coast vulnerable to additional flooding as seawater encroaches further inland. Property owners near cliffs may risk damage from partial or complete collapse or landslides. Beaches that once acted as a barrier from storm surge and high velocity waves may no longer be as effective or extensive. Sea level rise is expected to enhance the need for wider beaches to prevent coastal flooding, but coastal erosion will continue to make this challenging. Properties around Jamestown Shores and the southern portion of East Shore Road are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of coastal erosion due to their proximity to the ocean.

4.11. Dam Breach

4.11.1. Description

Dam failures can result from natural events, human-induced events, or a combination of the two. Failures can occur from prolonged periods of rainfall or flooding resulting in overtopping, the most common cause of dam failure. Overtopping occurs when a dam's spillway capacity is exceeded and portions of the dam that are not designed to convey flow begin to pass water, erode away, and ultimately fail. Other causes of dam failure include design flaws, structural damage, internal soil erosion, inadequate maintenance, or mis-operation. Complete failure can lead to high velocity flow of debris-laden water that rushes downstream, damaging or destroying everything in its path. Multi-hazard disasters may result if a major storm causes dam failure while Jamestown is dealing with direct impacts from the storm. However, "Dry Day" dam failures, or those that occur without warning or are caused by a different hazard, are often more damaging since downstream homeowners and residents do not expect the failure.

Intense storms may produce a flood in just minutes. Flash floods can occur quickly and become even more dangerous following dam failures. Rapid downstream flow can cause additional dams to fail and threaten even more lives.

Dams are classified by size and hazard ratings. The size classification provides a relative description of small, medium, or large, based on the storage capacity and height of the impounded water (RIEMA, 2024). The hazard classification relates to the probable consequences of failure or mis-operation of the dam; however, it does not relate to the current condition or the likelihood of failure of the dam. Six dams exist in Jamestown, and none are considered high risk.

The hazard classifications are defined in the Rhode Island Dam Safety Regulations as follows:

Table 4.23: Dam Hazard Potential Classification

Category	Description	Inspection Timeline	Number of Dams
High	Failure or mis-operation will result in a probable loss of human life	Two Years	0
Significant	Failure or mis-operation results in no probable loss of human life but can cause major economic loss, disruption of lifeline facilities or impact other concerns detrimental to the public's health, safety, or welfare	Five Years	2
Low	Failure or mis-operation results in no probable loss of human life and low economic losses	Downstream conditions reassessed to determine if reclassification of dam is necessary	4

4.11.2. Location

Conanicut Island is home to six dams along four separate ponds and brooks. These dams are spread out across the northern portion of Conanicut Island. Primarily located within suburban or rural landscapes, few homes are directly around the waterbodies that have dams and are at risk of failure. Table 4.24 outlines the six dams and their respective information.

Table 4.24: Jamestown Dam Locations and Classifications

Dam Name	Dam Type	Waterbody	Classification
W Reach Drive Pond	N/A	N/A	Low
Tefft Pond	N/A	N/A	Low
Rainbow Upper	Earth	Jamestown Brook	Low
Rainbow Lower	Earth	Jamestown Brook	Low
Jamestown Reservoir (North Pond / Carr's Pond)	Rockfill/Earth	Jamestown Brook	Significant
Jamestown Lower Reservoir (South Pond / Watson Pond)	Earth/Concrete	Jamestown Brook	Significant

Source: RIGIS, 2024

4.11.3. Severity/Intensity

Jamestown faces a low to moderate risk of dam failure given the “low” or “significant” classification of all six dams across Jamestown. These categories indicate that there is a minor threat of infrastructural failure. However, as these dams age and storms become more intense, the risk of dam breach will increase. Residents who live downstream from these dams, especially those that are considered “significant,” are at highest risk. These households should have an emergency plan in place for evacuation preparedness and preplanned actions that can be taken in the event of dam failure. Jamestown maintains an approved Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for Jamestown Reservoir and Lower Reservoir Dams. The EAP establishes a monitoring system, which can activate the plan; identifies officials, organizations, agencies, and respective responsibilities for plan implementation; and identifies areas, structures, facilities, and roads that maybe affected by dam failure.

4.11.4. Previous Occurrences and Frequency

Rhode Island has experienced multiple dam failures, primarily following major flood events (RIEMA, 2024). Rhode Island has had 109 dam incidents, many of which have not resulted in property damage, injury, or death (RIEMA, 2024). Jamestown has no recorded history of dam failure.

4.11.5. Probability of Future Hazard Events, including Due to Climate Change

The probability of future dam failure events is not easily measured. Given the lack of previous dam incidents on Conanicut Island, it remains unclear how likely a failure is or how significant a storm

would have to be to cause a breach. However, climate change continues to increase the intensity of storms and may increase the threat of dam failure. Routine inspections, regular maintenance, and proper repair all have the potential to reduce the threat of failure.

4.11.6. Vulnerability and Impacts

Dam breach is of significant concern for the LHMC as such a scenario could occur with little to no warning and have widespread catastrophic impacts. The Town continues to advance its prediction processes and be ready in advance of overtopping. Concerns over rescue attempts and the strain that would place on the Town's existing capacity are ongoing. Neighborhoods downstream from the Jamestown Brook would be at greatest risk due to the large quantity of water flowing at a high velocity. However, the bigger threat would be from the debris flow that would form as water rushed into more densely populated areas. For most of Jamestown, this remains a low concern. The majority of development is found in the east and housing is spread out in areas around the existing dams.

Table 4.25: Impacts of Dam Breach on Jamestown

Asset Category	Possible Impacts
People	Impacts to people's health, welfare, and safety, including underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death and Injury • Mental health impacts such as anxiety or PTSD • Displacement • Loss of property
Structures	Impacts to buildings, facilities, lifelines, and critical infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to buildings from flooding and flowing debris • Power outages • Damage to critical facilities • Damage to roadways
Systems	Impacts to transportation systems, and electricity and water systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to transportation infrastructure such as roads or bridges can impact emergency responses and daily travel • Damage to telecommunications infrastructure can disrupt communications • Widespread power outages can disrupt critical facilities, emergency response centers and water treatment plants • Water supply interruptions from flooding or damage to water treatment plants and pipelines • Flooding can overwhelm wastewater systems causing contamination and health risks • Utility services such as gas may be disrupted
Natural/Cultural/ Historic Resources	Impacts to ecosystems, natural habitats, community areas, historical facilities and locations, and cultural resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings may not be able to withstand the water velocity or impacts from floating debris

Asset Category	Possible Impacts
Economic and Community Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for flash flooding <p>Impacts to people's ability to work and make a living, and impacts to activities that benefit the community by increasing community morale and well-being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased economic activity • Expensive response and recovery costs • Damage to businesses or business closures • School closures

4.12. Earthquakes

4.12.1. Description

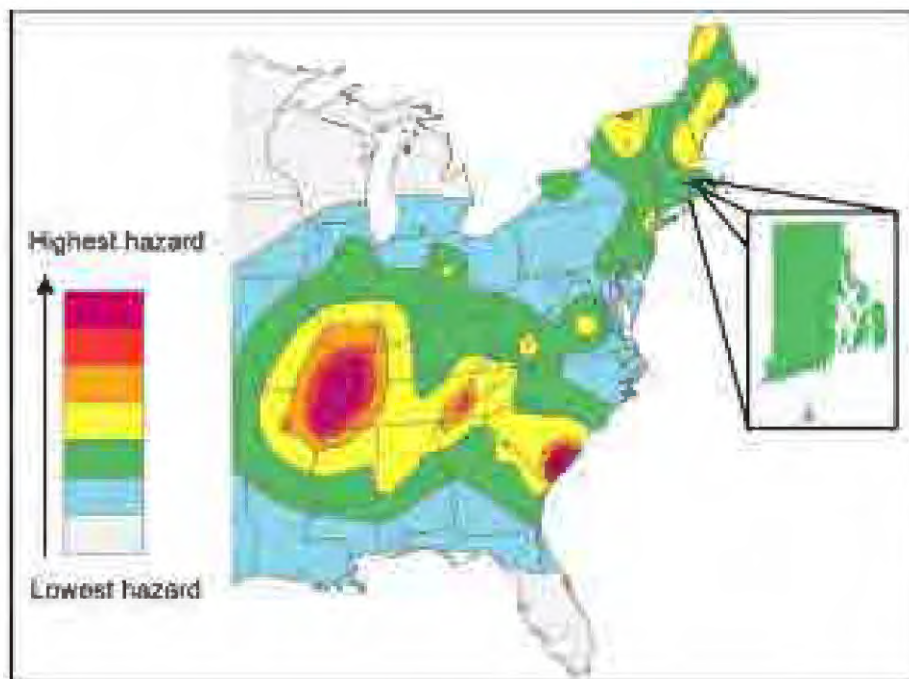
An earthquake is experienced as the vibration of the Earth's surface that follows the release of seismic energy in the Earth's crust. Seismic energy is released when cracks in the crust (called faults) suddenly slip. Earthquakes happen at the edges of the world's tectonic plates, which rub against each other as they move across the surface of the Earth. The stresses of tectonic plate motions also build up within the interiors of the tectonic plates, causing some faults to slip there and cause intraplate earthquakes—though these are much rarer than the plate boundary earthquakes that are common in places such as California (Richardson, n.d.). Scientists are still exploring the cause of intraplate earthquakes; many believe they occur along geologic features that were created millions of years ago and are now weaker than the surrounding areas (Kafka, 2020). New England experiences intraplate earthquakes when stress is released within the interior of the North American plate. Ground shaking and the liquefaction resulting from it are the primary causes of earthquake damage. This damage can vary locally due to soil types that can amplify shaking or are susceptible to liquefaction.

The Rhode Island HMP provides detailed information on the likelihood of earthquakes in the state. Jamestown is no more or less prone than other portions of the state to an earthquake. However, subsequent hazards that form following an earthquake, like tsunamis, are more likely to cause damage to Jamestown given its topography as an island.

4.12.2. Location

New England earthquake epicenters may not follow the major mapped geologic faults of the region, nor are they confined to any geologic structures or terrains. Because earthquakes have been detected all over New England, seismologists suspect that a strong earthquake could be centered anywhere in the region, although it is possible that earthquakes tend to re-occur along pre-existing planes of weakness (Kafka, 2020). Generally, USGS seismic hazard maps show that Rhode Island has a low to moderate level of seismic hazard compared to other areas of the country (RIEMA, 2024).

Figure 4-5: Rhode Island Earthquake Hazard Designation



Source: Rhode Island Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2024

Peak ground accelerations (PGA) with a 2 percent probability of being exceeded in 50 years are predicted to be moderate in Jamestown, around 20– 30 percent the force of gravity. Shaking at this level is known to cause some property damage, such as broken chimneys.

Figure 4-6: Rhode Island Peak Ground Acceleration



Source: Rhode Island Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2024

4.12.3. Severity/Intensity

The location of an earthquake is commonly described by its focal depth and the geographic position of its epicenter. The focal depth of an earthquake is the depth from the surface to the region where the earthquake's energy originates (the focus). Globally, earthquakes with focal depths up to about 43.5 miles are classified as shallow.

Earthquakes with focal depths of 43.5 to 186 miles are classified as intermediate. The focus of deep earthquakes may reach depths of more than 435 miles. Most earthquakes have focal depths of 20 miles or less. The depth to the Earth's core is about 3,960 miles, so even the deepest earthquakes originate in relatively shallow parts of the Earth's interior. The epicenter of an earthquake is the point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus.

Seismic waves are the vibrations from earthquakes that travel through the Earth and are recorded on instruments called seismographs. The magnitude of an earthquake is a seismograph-measured value of the amplitude of the seismic waves. The most widely known scale for earthquake magnitude is the Richter scale, developed in 1935 as a mathematical device to compare earthquakes. The Richter scale has no upper limit.

Importantly, it does not express damage: an earthquake in a densely populated area, which results in many deaths and considerable damage, can have the same magnitude as an earthquake in a remote area that causes no damage. It is the presence of vulnerable assets and populations near an earthquake epicenter, combined with the earthquake magnitude, that determines the amount of damage and where that damage takes place.

The severity of an earthquake is based on the observed effects of ground shaking on people, buildings, and natural features. Intensity is expressed by the Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) scale, which describes how strongly an earthquake was felt at a particular location using values ranging from I to XII. Seismic hazards are also expressed in terms of PGA, which USGS defines as the greatest acceleration that “is experienced by a particle on the ground.” More precisely, seismic hazards are described in terms of spectral acceleration, defined by USGS as “approximately what is experienced by a building, as modeled by a particle on a massless vertical rod having the same natural period of vibration as the building” in terms of percent of acceleration force of gravity (percent g).

Table 4.26 summarizes the MMI scale, associated damage, and corresponding PGAs and Richter scale magnitudes. The typical comparisons between Mercalli intensity and Richter magnitudes are biased toward the type of earthquakes that happen in California. Smaller magnitude earthquakes can be felt over larger regions in New England, so the Mercalli descriptions for “equivalent”-magnitude earthquakes are not always accurate in this region. For example, a 4.2 magnitude is typically considered to be equivalent to MMI II (“felt only by a few persons”); this may be true on the West Coast, but an earthquake of that magnitude in New England can be felt by many more people over a wide area, sometimes so strongly that people get scared and run out of their buildings (as is typically described for an MMI IV or V earthquake).

Table 4.26: MMI and Equivalent PGA and Richter Scale Magnitude

Mercalli Intensity	Richter Scale Magnitude	Verbal Description	Witness Observations	Acceleration (%g)	Velocity
I	1 to 2	Instrumental	None	< 0.17%	< 0.1
II	2 to 3	Feeble	Noticed only by sensitive people	.1.40%	1.1
III	3 to 4	Slight	Resembles vibrations caused by heavy traffic	1.40%	1.1

Mercalli Intensity	Richter Scale Magnitude	Verbal Description	Witness Observations	Acceleration (%g)	Velocity
IV	4	Moderate	Felt by people walking, rocking of free-standing objects	3.90%	3.4
V	4 to 5	Rather Strong	Sleepers awakened; bells ring	9.20%	8.1
VI	5 to 6	Strong	Trees sway, some damage from falling objects	18.00%	16
VII	6	Very Strong	General alarm, cracking of walls	34.00%	31
VIII	6 to 7	Destructive	Chimneys fall and some damage to building	65.00%	60
IX	7	Ruinous	Ground crack, houses begin to collapse, pipes break	124.00%	116
X	7 to 8	Disastrous	Ground badly cracked, many buildings destroyed; some landslides	> 124.00%	> 116
XI	8	Very Disastrous	Few buildings remain standing, bridges destroyed	>124.00%	> 116
XII	8 or greater	Catastrophic	Total destruction, objects thrown in air, shaking and distortion of ground	>124.00%	> 116

Source: Rhode Island Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2024

Jamestown can be expected to have a low to moderate risk of earthquake damage compared to other areas of the country. However, the damage incurred by even a moderate earthquake would still be relatively high. Therefore, Jamestown can be characterized as a “high impact, low probability” earthquake region (Ebel, 2019). Impacts in Jamestown can vary based on types of construction, building density, and soil type, among other factors.

4.12.4. Previous Occurrences and Frequency

Earthquakes cannot be predicted and may occur at any time. USGS seismic hazard maps are used to determine the likelihood that a given earthquake severity will be exceeded over a defined period. However, these maps are not useful for predicting the timing of individual events.

A 1994 report by USGS, based on a meeting of experts at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, provides an estimated probability of occurrence for earthquakes above magnitude 5.0 (earthquakes of this size can cause damage near their epicenters, and in general larger-magnitude earthquakes can cause damage over larger areas). This report found that the probability of a magnitude 5.0 or greater earthquake centered somewhere in New England in a 10-year period is about 10 to 15 percent, which the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change classifies as “unlikely.” This probability rises to about 41 to 56 percent for a 50-year period. Larger earthquakes have lower probabilities of occurrence.

Meanwhile, small earthquakes (magnitude 1 to 1.5) like those experienced in Newport in 2019, typically occur once or twice a month throughout New England (McCarthy, 2021). The rate of earthquake occurrence in New England appears to be fairly constant over time (Northeast States Emergency Consortium, n.d.). There is no research indicating any effects of climate change on the frequency or severity of the earthquakes in the Commonwealth.

A 4.6-magnitude quake hit Kingstown in 1951, the highest intensity ever recorded in Rhode Island. However, only three earthquakes have ever hit Newport County over the last 70 years. On April 5th, 2024, a 4.8-magnitude earthquake originating in New Jersey was felt as far northeast as the south shore of Rhode Island, near Jamestown. However, there have been no epicenters located in Jamestown in recent years.

4.12.5. Probability of Future Hazard Events, including Due to Climate Change

The impacts of climate change on the frequency and severity of earthquakes on Jamestown are unclear. Some scientists and researchers have speculated that the effects that sea level rise will have on groundwater levels near the coast may increase the areas exposed to liquefaction risk. Other and research have considered the impacts of extreme precipitation events on increased frequency and intensity of earthquakes. The likelihood of future seismic events is unlikely to change substantially throughout the implementation of this plan, as changes work on a long geologic time scale.

4.12.6. Vulnerability and Impacts

Earthquakes can result in building collapse, roadway structural damage, water and gas line breakage, flooding, and fires. Landslides may also be triggered by earthquakes. Jamestown is well-prepared in the event of an earthquake. As discussed in Chapter 5, Jamestown’s building codes require that structures are able to withstand a direct hit by a 3.0 magnitude earthquake, which are quite rare.

The most significant concern is that the island could be cut off from the mainland in the event of an earthquake. The Federal Highway Administration has conducted studies and provides bridge developers with guidance on ensuring bridges are able to withstand earthquakes. According to the National Bridge Inventory, the Jamestown-Verrazano Bridge was built in 1993 and Newport Bridge was built in 1969. Although both bridges have fair ratings, the risk of a collapse or damage from an earthquake remains a relevant concern. Due to their significant importance to daily movement, evacuation processes, and recovery efforts, additional steps may be necessary to ensure they are capable of withstanding earthquakes.

Using HAZUS information, the estimated damages that would occur in Jamestown from Magnitude 5.0 and 7.0 earthquakes were assessed. Related data are compiled in Appendix E.

Table 4.27: Impacts of Earthquakes on Jamestown

Asset Category	Possible Impacts
People	Impacts to people’s health, welfare, and safety, including underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of life or severe injury • Vehicle accidents • Injury from debris or falling objects • First responders are particularly at-risk
Structures	Impacts to buildings, facilities, lifelines, and critical infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant structural damage, especially if buildings are not constructed to withstand seismic forces or if there are insufficient evacuation plans • Critical facilities can be impacted or damaged from ground shaking and falling debris • Bridge collapse
Systems	Impacts to transportation systems, and electricity and water systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption of government operations • Seismic activity can damage communication infrastructure such as phone lines, cell networks, and data networks • Power outages from damaged electrical infrastructure • Disruption of gas lines, electric lines, or phone service
Natural/Cultural/ Historic Resources	Impacts to ecosystems, natural habitats, community areas, historical facilities and locations, and cultural resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential to trigger secondary hazards such as fires, flash flooding, hazardous materials release, slope failure, dam failure, and tsunamis • Contamination of the environment from hazardous materials • Significant injury to animals or livestock

Asset Category	Possible Impacts
Economic and Community Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings may not be able to withstand ground shaking due to outdated construction standards <p>Impacts to people’s ability to work and make a living, and impacts to activities that benefit the community by increasing community morale and well-being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expensive response and recovery efforts can drain local resources • Closure of businesses due to damage • Disruption of delivery services due to dangerous transportation conditions

4.13. Wildfires

4.13.1. Description

The National Weather Service defines a wildfire as any free burning uncontrollable wildland fire not prescribed for the area which consumes the natural fuels and spreads in response to its environment (RIEMA, 2024). Wildfires can occur naturally, by accident, and on rare occasions, by human action. Wildfires are strongly influenced by multiple factors, including weather, topography, fuel type, fuel distribution, fuel moisture content, and drought conditions (RIEMA, 2024).

The 2024 Rhode Island HMP splits the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI), or “the area where human improvements such as homes, ranches and farms come in contact with the wildlands,” into two types: intermixed and interface. The Intermix WUI are areas where housing and vegetation intermingle, and interface WUI are areas with housing in the vicinity of dense, contiguous wildland vegetation” (RIEMA, 2024). Newport County, which includes Jamestown, has approximately 41 square miles of intermix and 8 square miles of interface area (RIEMA, 2024).

Wildfires pose serious threats to human safety and property in suburban and rural sections of Jamestown. They can destroy crops, timber resources, recreation areas, and wildlife habitat.

4.13.2. Location

Jamestown is at a low to moderate risk of wildfire due to its limited WUI and small land area. However, the Town is comprised of a significant amount of open space. Roughly 1,423 acres are considered pasture or brushland, which is highly susceptible to burning (RIGIS, 2024). Wildfires that develop in the WUI threaten infrastructure and livelihoods, but those in remote regions of Jamestown can also endanger people since it may be less accessible to fire protection services, spreading the fire even further.

Open air burning, the act of any fire in the outdoors or in a structure not completely enclosed by walls and a roof, require a written permit from the Jamestown Fire Department when risk of wildfires is low. Open air burning can increase the risk of wildfires and if the risk of wildfires is heightened the decisions of permit issuance is superseded by state law (RIDEM, 2024).

Figure 4-7 depicts wildfire hazard potential across Jamestown as low to moderate with dark blue areas displaying low potential and yellow displaying moderate potential, per the Northeast-Midwest Wildfire Risk Explorer.



Figure 4-7. Wildfire Hazard Potential
Source: Northeast-Midwest Wildfire Risk Explorer, 2024

4.13.3. Severity/Intensity

Wildfires have the potential to cause widespread property damage and loss of life if they become uncontrollable. To determine the threat of wildfires on localities, Rhode Island utilizes two systems: the National Fire Danger Rating System and the Characteristic Fire Intensity Scale.

The National Fire Danger Rating System, depicted in Table 4.28, is used to identify the risk of a wildfire starting based on environmental factors. High winds, drought, and unusually high temperatures can increase the risk of wildfires starting and spreading.

Table 4.28: National Fire Danger Rating System

Rating	Description
Low	Fuels do not ignite easily from small embers, but a more intense heat source, such as lightning, may start fires in duff or dry rotten wood. Fires in open, dry grasslands may easily burn a few hours after a rain, but most wood fires will spread slowly, creeping or smoldering. Control of fires is generally easy.
Moderate	Fires can start from most accidental causes, but the number of fire starts is usually low. If a fire does start in an open, dry grassland, it will burn and spread quickly on windy days. Most wood fires will spread slowly to moderately. Average fire intensity will be moderate except in

Rating	Description
	heavy concentrations of fuel, which may burn hot. Fires are still not likely to become serious and are often easy to control
High	Fires can start easily from most causes and small fuels (such as grasses and needles) will ignite readily. Unattended campfires and brush fires are likely to escape. Fires will spread easily, with some areas of high intensity burning on slopes or concentrated fuels. Fires can become serious and difficult to control unless they are put out while they are still small.
Very High	Fires will start easily from most causes. The fires will spread rapidly and have a quick increase in intensity, right after ignition. Small fires can quickly become large fires and exhibit extreme fire intensity, such as long-distance spotting and fire whirls. These fires can be difficult to control and will often become much larger and longer-lasting fires.
Extreme	Fires of all types start quickly and burn intensely. All fires are potentially serious and can spread very quickly with intense burning. Small fires become big fires much faster than at the "very high" level. Spot fires are probable, with long-distance spotting likely. These fires are very difficult to fight and may become very dangerous and often last for several days.

Source: Rhode Island State Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2024

The Characteristic Fire Intensity Scale, used within the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment Summary Report, is used to determine the severity across 5 classes, ranging from 1 ("very low") to 5 ("very high"). Fire intensity is measured by the energy released from the fire as well as characteristics such as flame length. A commonly used measure of fire intensity is fireline intensity, which refers to the rate of heat transfer per unit length of fire (measured in kW m⁻¹ or kilowatt meters) and measures the energy released from the flame (Keeley, 2008). Fireline intensity tends to correlate with flame length. Table 4.29 outlines the Characteristic Fire Intensity Scale.

Table 4.29: Characteristic Fire Intensity Scale

Class	Level of Intensity	Description
1	Very Low	Very small, discontinuous flames, usually less than 1 foot in length; very low rate of spread; no spotting. Fires are typically easy to suppress by firefighters with basic training and non-specialized equipment.
2	Low	Small flames usually less than two feet long; small amount of very short-range spotting possible. Fires are easy to suppress by trained firefighters with protective equipment and specialized tools.
3	Moderate	Flames up to 8 feet in length; short-range spotting is possible. Trained firefighters will find these fires difficult to suppress without support from aircraft or engines,

Class	Level of Intensity	Description
		but dozer and plows are generally effective. Increasing potential for harm or damage to life and property.
4	High	Large flames, up to 30 feet in length, short-range spotting common; medium range spotting possible. Direct attack by trained firefighters, engines, and dozers is generally ineffective, indirect attack may be effective. Significant potential for harm or damage to life and property.
5	Very High	Very large flames up to 150 feet in length; profuse short-range spotting, frequent long-range spotting; strong fire-induced winds. Indirect attack marginally effective at the head of the fire. Great potential for harm or damage to life and property.

Source: Rhode Island State Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2024

4.13.4. Previous Occurrences and Frequency

Jamestown has not experienced a wildfire or brushfire since the 2017 HMP, according to the NOAA Storm Events Database. The Rhode Island HMP recorded ten wildfire events comprising over 61 acres within Newport County since 2019, but none directly affected Jamestown (RIEMA, 2024).

4.13.5. Probability of Future Hazard Events, including Due to Climate Change

Future wildfires are difficult to predict due to the number of variables that can produce and sustain them. The Rhode Island HMP indicates that the likelihood of wildfire in Jamestown is low. Its limited land area and topography also lend to a low wildfire risk. However, precipitation changes, extensive drought, and warmer temperatures, may lead to higher risk of wildfire. Human behavior can also facilitate the development of wildfires, which cannot be determined, including failure to maintain open fires, uncontrolled building fires, and improperly disposing of lit cigarettes. These human-caused incidents can result in growing fires during particularly warm and dry periods.

4.13.6. Vulnerability and Impacts

Wildfires can have extensive and far-reaching impacts. Wildfire smoke can contain harmful pollutants that can cause respiratory problems, especially for people with pre-existing conditions like asthma or COPD. Exposure to smoke can also lead to eye irritation, headaches, and other health effects. Wildfires can also cause physical injuries such as burns and can even potentially be fatal. During wildfire events, people may be displaced from their homes due to the need to evacuate. Wildfires can cause severe structural damage to homes and businesses alike, as well as other property. The loss of personal possessions and cherished belongings can have emotional and financial impacts on individuals and families. Wildfires can destroy or damage critical lifelines such as power lines, water treatment facilities, and transportation infrastructure. This can lead to disruptions in basic services such as electricity, clean water, and transportation. Wildfires can cause soil erosion and other changes to the landscape that impact water quality. This can lead to contamination of drinking

water supplies. Wildfires can also impact air quality, which can have implications for the health of individuals and for the operation of critical infrastructure such as airports. Lastly, wildfires can decimate natural landscapes as well as local populations of flora and fauna.

The small land area and isolation from the mainland presents a unique challenge that other municipalities may not experience from wildfires. Firstly, Jamestown solely depends on a volunteer fire department that has limited resources and members, though the Town does have roughly 100 members at any given time. The Department has three engine companies, a ladder company, and a tanker company. Although this may be sufficient to suppress a small wildfire, larger ones may pose a challenge. Additional resources would have to travel over one of the bridges, shipped, or airlifted. Emergency evacuation plans would have to be coordinated in advance of the fire spreading widely.

Table 4.30: Impacts of Wildfire on Jamestown

Asset Category	Possible Impacts
People	Impacts to people's health, welfare, and safety, including underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death or injury • Displacement or evacuation • Loss of property • Mental health impacts such as anxiety or PTSD • Worsening of chronic respiratory illnesses due to smoke and increased particles in the air
Structures	Impacts to buildings, facilities, lifelines, and critical infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burning structures • Charring of exterior surfaces • Damage to roofs, walls, or windows • Heat generated by wildfires can weaken or melt building materials
Systems	Impacts to transportation systems, and electricity and water systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildfire can damage utility infrastructure, including power lines, gas pipelines, and water lines, leading to disruptions in services • Damage to infrastructure such as roads or bridges can disrupt travel and emergency responses
Natural/Cultural/ Historic Resources	Impacts to ecosystems, natural habitats, community areas, historical facilities and locations, and cultural resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildfires can decimate habitats and harm or displace wildlife • Displacement of wildlife can lead to conflicts with human populations • Post-fire landscapes are vulnerable to colonization by invasive plant species which can outcompete native vegetation and disrupt ecosystem function

Asset Category	Possible Impacts
Economic and Community Assets	Impacts to people’s ability to work and make a living, and impacts to activities that benefit the community by increasing community morale and well-being: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased insurance claims• Reduced economic activity in areas affected by wildfire• Need for emergency shelters• Expensive response and recovery costs

4.14. Drought and Extreme Heat

4.14.1. Description

Drought is an extended duration of time characterized by below normal levels of precipitation. The duration of a drought can vary widely and occur throughout Rhode Island. Drought differs from other natural hazards as it is a climatic shift that occurs over a long period of time, rather than a sudden event. Droughts can lead to crop failure, water supply shortages, species endangerment, and threaten human health. Higher annual average temperatures and long periods of heat can prolong droughts and their impacts on the environment. The Rhode Island HMP defines extreme heat as “temperatures that hover 10 degrees or more above the average high temperature for the region and last for several weeks.”

Four methods are used to define the severity of drought: agricultural, hydrological, meteorological, and socio-economic. The following definitions are taken directly from the 2024 Rhode Island HMP:

- Agricultural: When the amount of moisture in the soil no longer meets the needs of previously grown crops
- Hydrological: When surface and subsurface water levels are significantly below their normal levels
- Meteorological: When there is a significant departure from the normal levels of precipitation
- Socio-Economic: When the water deficiency begins to significantly affect the population

The Rhode Island Drought Steering Committee utilizes six indices and classification schemes to determine drought severity:

- Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDI): analyzes soil moisture on a regional level
- Crop Moisture Index: determines short-term conditions of agricultural drought
- Annual Precipitation Data: NWS publishes annual precipitation data used to identify regional precipitation trends.
- Groundwater level data: United States Geological Survey (USGS) reports how many months groundwater levels are below normal.
- Stream flow conditions: USGS records the number of months that stream flow levels are below normal
- Surface water reservoir levels: Reported by water suppliers on the height of reservoirs relative to expectations and historical trends

The six criteria are then combined to provide drought classifications for the entire state. Since drought can impact wide areas, the statewide classification is still adequate to describe Jamestown’s drought.

Table 4.31 presents the Rhode Island Drought Classifications and data used to determine each drought level.

Table 4.31: State of Rhode Island Drought Classifications

Drought Level	PDI	CMI	Precipitation	Groundwater	Stream Flow	Surface Water Reservoirs
Normal	-1.0 to -1.99	0.0 to -1.0 Slightly dry	Slightly dry	1 month below normal	2 consecutive months below normal	Reservoir levels at or near normal for the time of year
Advisory	-2.0 to -2.99	1.0 to -1.9 Abnormally dry	2 months cumulative below 65% of normal	At least 2 out of 3 months below normal	3 consecutive months below normal	Small index reservoir below normal
Watch	-3.0 to -3.99	2.0 to -2.9 Excessively dry	1 of the following criteria met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-month cum. <65% or 6 • months cum. <70% or 12 • months cum. <70% 	4-5 consecutive months below normal	At least 4 out of 5 consecutive months below normal	Medium index reservoir normal
Warning	-4.0 and below	> -2.9 Severely Dry	2 of 3 of the above criteria met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months cum. <65% and • 6 months cum. <65% and • 12 months cum. <65% or • 3 months cum. <65% and • 12 months <65% 	6-7 consecutive months below normal	At least 6 out of 7 consecutive months below normal	Large index reservoir below normal
Emergency	-4.0 and below	> -2.9 Severely Dry	Same criteria as Warning and previous month was a warning	7 months below normal observation wells recording	> 7 months below normal	Continuation of previous month's conditions

monthly
record lows

Source: *Rhode Island Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2024*

4.14.2. Location

Jamestown faces a major threat from drought due to its lack of potable water. Although the island has not faced a drought in recent years, if one does occur, it could threaten the water supply for residents. The main water catchment area on Conanicut Island is the Jamestown Brook Watershed, which provides runoff for both the North and South Reservoirs. The North Reservoir acts as the primary water supply for the Town while the South provides a secondary source in case of emergency. Drought and high temperatures pose a significant risk to these surface waterbodies due to the human, environmental, and economic impacts that may arise if they are unable to maintain adequate water levels.

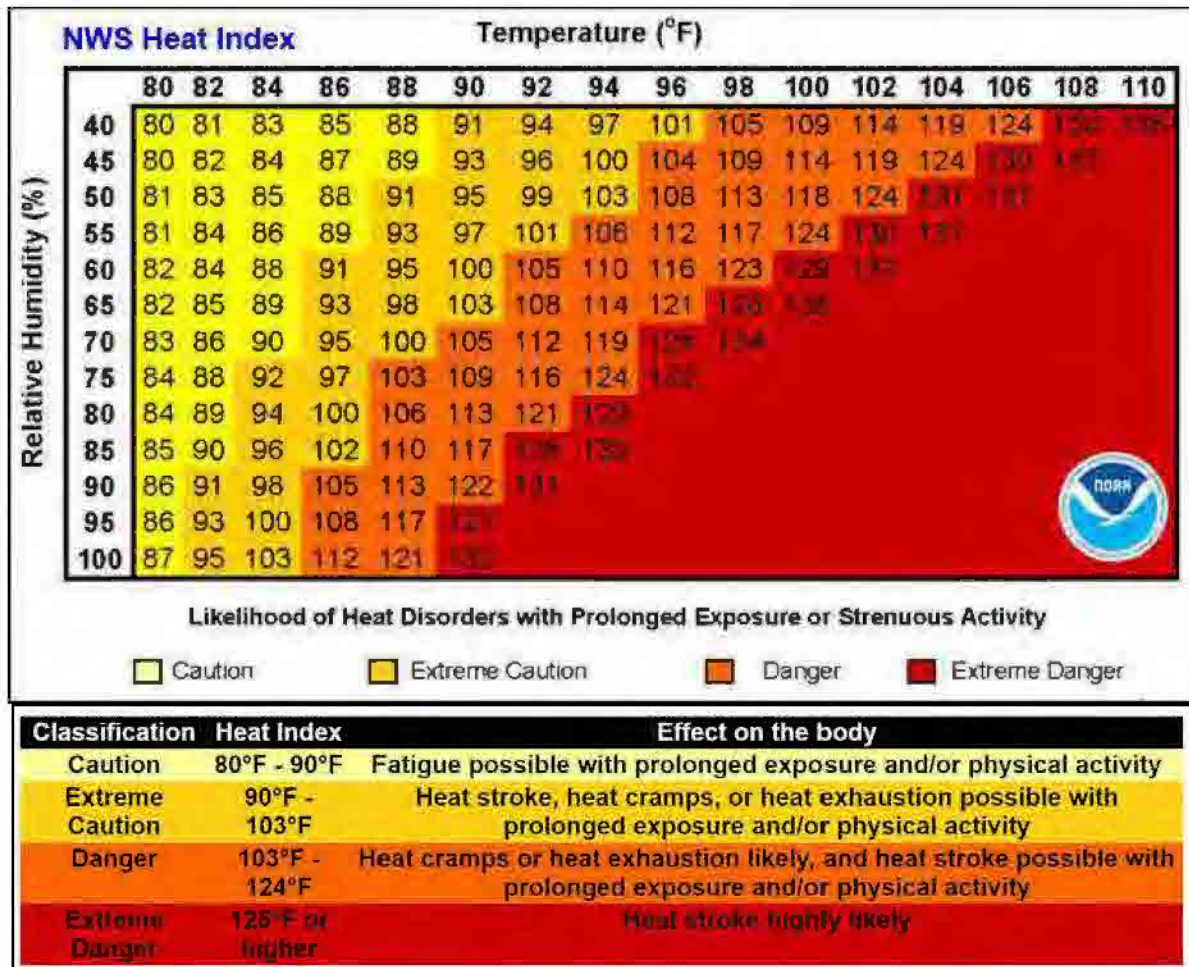
4.14.3. Severity/Intensity

Jamestown averages approximately 40 inches of precipitation per year, slightly below Rhode Island's average. According to the Jamestown Comprehensive Community Plan, over 55% of the Island's residents get their drinking water from the public water supply. Drought can have wide reaching impacts and can last years or even decades. However, short-term extreme high temperatures can also have devastating impacts. Heat waves are extreme heat phenomena that can affect Jamestown. Heat waves are identifiable as 3 or more consecutive days when maximum temperatures greater than 90°F occur. This implies that there is an extended period of unusually high temperatures, causing stress on everyday operations and physical health (EEA & EOPSS, 2018).

Another extreme heat phenomenon that is relevant for Jamestown is the urban heat island (UHI) effect. The term "heat island" describes built-up areas that are hotter than nearby rural or shaded areas. An urban environment like the town also exacerbates the effects of extreme heat through the presence of impervious surfaces. Increased tree canopy and other engineered green infrastructure solutions, such as bioretention basins, rain gardens, green roofs, and highly reflective surfaces, as well as built shade structures have the potential to reduce the UHI effect in Jamestown.

Relative humidity can worsen human health effects as temperatures increase. The extent of extreme heat temperatures is generally measured through the NWS Heat Index, which is based both on temperature and relative humidity, and describes a temperature equivalent to what a person would feel at a baseline humidity level. Figure 4-8 presents the heat index chart as published by the National Weather Service and NOAA.

Figure 4-8: National Weather Service Heat Index



Source: NWS, 2023

4.14.4. Previous Occurrences and Frequency

Extended droughts are rare in Rhode Island with a two-month long drought occurring between September and November 2016 in Newport County (NOAA, 2024). No extreme heat events were reported by the NOAA Storm Events Database. The USDA also declared a “Secretarial Drought Disaster” in 2020 and 2022. The U.S. Drought Monitor found that Newport County at least “abnormally dry” approximately 25% of the weeks between 2000 and 2023. The variability in how agencies identify droughts demonstrates the complexity in these long-term events. Overall, drought declarations have increased in southern New England over the past two decades. Whether conditions are simply “abnormally dry” or federally deemed a “drought,” the frequency of such events are increasing as temperatures rise.

4.14.5. Probability of Future Hazard Events, including Due to Climate Change

Climate change has already had devastating impacts on temperature and precipitation patterns. Climate change continues to threaten prolonged drought due to warmer temperatures and an increased demand for water resources. Using the U.S. Drought Monitor as a proxy for future likelihood of drought, it appears that, on average, one-in-four weeks each year are expected to experience drought-like conditions (RIEMA, 2024).

Extreme heat is expected to become more common in Rhode Island as greenhouse gases emissions continue to trap heat and warm the planet. Rising average temperatures produce a more variable climate system which may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of extreme temperature events (RIEMA, 2024). The Climate Explorer tool from the federal government provides future projection of days with a maximum temperature over 90 degrees Fahrenheit through the year 2099. By 2030, Jamestown is expected to experience an average of ~8 days per year with a temperature greater than 90 degrees. This number is projected to at least double by mid-century and could quadruple by the end of the century (NEMAC, 2024).

4.14.6. Vulnerability and Impacts

Droughts can lead to water scarcity, which can affect drinking water supplies, sanitation, and hygiene. Lack of access to safe drinking water can lead to dehydration, malnutrition, and waterborne illnesses, which can be especially harmful to children and vulnerable populations. Droughts can cause the soil to dry out, shrink, and crack, which can lead to settlement and subsidence of buildings. This can result in damage to foundations, walls, and other structural elements. Droughts can impact water infrastructure, including reservoirs, wells, and pipelines. Lower water levels can impact water quality and availability, leading to water rationing and potentially causing damage to infrastructure due to exposure. Finally, droughts can impact soil quality by reducing moisture levels, leading to soil erosion, degradation, and reduced fertility. This can impact agriculture, food production, and ecosystem health.

Extreme high temperatures can have severe impacts on the Town of Jamestown. During instances of extreme heat, the frequency of heat stroke, heat stress, or heat related illness is higher. High temperatures can cause people to lose fluids more quickly than usual, leading to dehydration. Dehydration can cause headaches, dizziness, and fatigue. This is especially true for individuals who work physically demanding jobs outside, such as landscapers or construction workers. These individuals should be considered vulnerable during episodes of extreme heat. Extreme heat can cause materials such as concrete, asphalt, and steel to expand and contract, leading to cracking, warping, and other forms of structural damage. High temperatures also increase the demand on the water supply, which can potentially lead to shortages. High temperatures also increase the risk of wildfires, which can cause significant damage to structures and infrastructure.

Table 4.32: Impacts of Extreme High Temperatures and Drought on Jamestown

Asset Category	Possible Impacts
People	<p>Impacts to people's health, welfare, and safety, including underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased risk of dehydration, death, heat-related illness, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke • Most at-risk populations include children, the elderly, the homeless, and those that work outside • Dry soils can increase the number of airborne particles such as pollen and smoke with can worsen chronic respiratory illness
Structures	<p>Impacts to buildings, facilities, lifelines, and critical infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme heat can lead to structural damage such as cracking or warping • Power outages, especially in areas powered by hydroelectric power plants • Drying or cracking of sediments can cause foundation damage to structures or the settlement/ subsidence of buildings
Systems	<p>Impacts to transportation systems, and electricity and water systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power grid strain from air conditioning use, potentially resulting in power outages • Extreme heat can cause pavement to soften and buckle leading to road closures and transportation disruptions • Reduced water availability can complicate firefighting efforts • Decrease in groundwater supplies may cause shortages or rationing of water • Waterways can recede which can limit the size of ship that can navigate shallower waters, potentially impacting the delivery of goods and services
Natural/Cultural/ Historic Resources	<p>Impacts to ecosystems, natural habitats, community areas, historical facilities and locations, and cultural resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential increase of wildfires during extreme heat • Extreme temperatures may alter migrations, allow for invasive species, decrease crop yields, and adversely affect livestock • Damage to wildlife habitat, degradation of air and water quality, wildfires, degradation of landscape quality, loss of biodiversity, soil erosion • Loss of wetlands, lakes, and vegetation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on crop production and supplies of animal feed • Increased potential for fires
Economic and Community Assets	<p>Impacts to people's ability to work and make a living, and impacts to activities that benefit the community by increasing community morale and well-being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterways can recede which can limit the size of ship that can navigate shallower waters, potentially impacting the delivery of goods and services • Potential to drain state and local resources, which can have a significant fiscal impact on local government

4.15. Summary

Table 4.33 provides definitions of hazard location, extent, frequency, and probability. The definitions support the basis of determination in Table 4.34.

Table 4.33: Description of Natural Hazard Risks for the Town of Jamestown

Points	Description
Hazard Extent (Severity/Intensity)	
Minor	Limited damages to property, no damage to public infrastructure (roads, bridges, trains, airports, public parks, etc.); contained geographic area (i.e., one or two neighborhoods); essential services (utilities, hospitals, schools, etc.) not interrupted; no injuries or fatalities.
Serious	Scattered major property damage (more than 10% destroyed); some minor infrastructure damage; wider geographic area (several communities); essential services briefly interrupted up to 1 day; some minor injuries.
Extensive	Consistent major property damage (more than 25%); major damage public infrastructure damage (up to several days for repairs); essential services are interrupted from several hours to several days; many injuries and possible fatalities.
Catastrophic	Property and public infrastructure destroyed (more than 50%); essential services stopped for 30 days or more, multiple injuries and fatalities.
Present Frequency of Hazard	
Very Low	Events that occur less frequently than once in 100 years (less than 1% chance per year).
Low	Events that occur from once in 50 years to once in 100 years (1% to 2% chance per year).
Medium	Events that occur from once in 5 years to once in 50 years (2% to 20% chance per year).
High	Events that occur more frequently than once in 5 years (greater than 20% chance per year).

Points	Description
Future Probability of Hazard	
Very Low	Events that are projected to occur less frequently than once in 100 years (less than 1% chance per year).
Low	Events that are projected to occur from once in 50 years to once in 100 years (1% to 2% chance per year).
Medium	Events that are projected to occur from once in 5 years to once in 50 years (2% to 20% chance per year).
High	Events that are projected occur more frequently than once in 5 years (greater than 20% chance per year).
Location of Hazard	
N/A	Hazard has not yet affected town area
Small	Less than 10% of the town is or could be affected by the hazard
Medium	Between 10-50% of the town is or could be affected by the hazard
Large	More than 50% of the town is or could be affected by the hazard

Table 4.34, below, provides a summary of the natural hazards affecting Jamestown. This evaluation takes into account historical records, the extent, frequency, location, and anticipated future probability. Information regarding future projections for specific scenarios is not available for every natural hazard, each hazard section contains best available science, and discusses projections in the context of specific future scenarios when available and appropriate.

Table 4.34: Summary of Natural Hazard Risks for the Town of Jamestown

Natural Hazard	Previous Occurrence of Hazard Event in Jamestown	Present			Future
		Extent	Frequency	Location	Probability of Occurrence
Hurricanes / Tropical Cyclones	Yes	Catastrophic	Low	Town wide	Medium
Tornadoes	No	Serious	Very Low	N/A	Medium
High Wind / Thunderstorms	Yes	Minor	High	Town wide	High
Severe Winter Weather	Yes	Serious	High	Town wide	High

Natural Hazard	Previous Occurrence of Hazard Event in Jamestown	Present			Future
		Extent	Frequency	Location	Probability of Occurrence
Sea Level Rise	Yes	Serious	High	Coastal	High
Inland Flooding	Yes	Serious	High	Town wide	High
Coastal Flooding	Yes	Serious	Low	Coastal	High
Coastal Erosion	No	Serious	High	Coastal	High
Dam Breach	No	Serious	Low	Variable	Cannot be predicted
Earthquakes	No	Minor	Very Low	N/A	Cannot be predicted
Wildfires	Yes	Minor	High	Variable	Medium
Drought / Extreme Heat	Yes	Minor	Medium	Town wide	High

The natural hazard impacts that were of top concern to respondents to this HMP's survey were sea level rise/storm surge, hurricanes/tropical storms, coastal erosion, and winter storms. Half of survey takers identified Mackerel Cove as a vulnerable area and several respondents also listed Zeek's Creek and North Road at Great Creek. When asked what level importance it is for Jamestown to prioritize different sites in town in protecting them from natural hazards, residents overwhelmingly indicated roads and bridges were very important, which aligns with the public's observation about the vulnerability of these key assets to coastal flooding, erosion and winter storms.

5



5. Community Capabilities

The Town of Jamestown has a unique set of capabilities, in the form of laws, polices, programs, staff, funding, and other resources to carry out the HMP and to increase local climate resilience. This chapter reviews the Town's capabilities and describes the resources Jamestown has available to accomplish hazard mitigation and reduce disaster losses now and in the future. There are five types of mitigation capabilities, which are noted and defined below, in accordance with FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook:

1. **Compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program.**
2. **Planning and regulatory capabilities** are the codes, ordinances, policies, laws, plans, and programs that guide growth and development.
3. **Administrative and technical capabilities** are the town's staff, skills, and tools.
4. **Financial capabilities** are the resources to fund mitigation actions.
5. **Education and outreach capabilities** are programs and methods that can communicate about and encourage risk reduction.

In each section, the Town's existing capabilities and gaps in capabilities are discussed.

5.1. National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

Communities across the country build their floodplain management capabilities by participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The NFIP supports flood risk reduction before and

after disasters. It helps reduce the socioeconomic impact of floods. The NFIP allows property owners and renters in participating communities to purchase federal flood insurance policies to recover financial losses after a flood. To participate in the NFIP, communities adopt and enforce floodplain management policies to reduce the effects of flooding.

5.1.1. Existing Capabilities

Staff Resources

Jamestown's Building and Zoning Official is currently responsible for administering the requirements of the NFIP. The Building and Zoning Official has been trained on the NFIP requirements, including the Rhode Island Building code R-322, RISBC2 Manual as well as ASCE-24 Manual – Flood Resistant Design Construction. The Building and Zoning Official is responsible for damage assessment following a natural disaster incident, but does not have other responsibilities, such as tracking and compiling Letters of Map Changes.

Regulation

The Town of Jamestown entered the NFIP in 1978. The initial Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) became effective on April 20, 1972 (<https://www.fema.gov/cis/RI.pdf>). The current effective FIRM date is September 4, 2013 (<https://www.fema.gov/cis/RI.pdf>).

Applicants wishing to build in the flood plain must get a permit from Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council (CRMC). During the construction process the Town's Building Department is responsible for monitoring and compliance. The Town reviews and records elevation certificates.

Community Rating System

The Town of Jamestown, although has certified staff, does not currently participate in FEMA's Community Rating System Program (CRS) (<https://www.fema.gov/cis/RI.pdf>). According to FEMA data, the total cost of premiums in Jamestown is \$ 126,716. Jamestown's previous HMP indicated a desire to join the CRS, and this remains a goal for the Town in this HMP, though the Town recognizes that this will add additional workload to a small-town staff.

Insurance Summary

The Town of Jamestown currently has 132 active policies in effect with total premiums paid of \$126,716. According to data provided by FEMA, as of May 23, 2024, there is one repetitive loss property located in Jamestown.

NFIP Compliance History

There are no known NFIP compliance issues for the Town of Jamestown.

5.1.2. Capability Gaps

Based on evaluation with the NFIP Compliance, the following gaps in capabilities are identified and can be incorporated into the mitigation strategy:

- Though Jamestown does not currently participate, Jamestown aims participate in FEMA's CRS program. The CRS program is an incentive program that promotes floodplain management regulations that go beyond the minimum requirements set by the NFIP. The CRS program has 19 creditable activities. When communities implement these activities, they receive points. The more points a community scores, the greater the discount on flood insurance premiums will be for citizens of that community. In order to join the CRS program, Jamestown must remain in good standing with the NFIP and have enough credit points to achieve a Class 9 rating (500 points). The first step toward joining the program is completing an application and providing a letter of interest to FEMA.

5.2. Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and regulatory capabilities encompass a wide range of tools such as codes, bylaws, policies, laws, plans, and programs that guide growth and development. These capabilities play a crucial role in either supporting risk reduction or creating areas that are more vulnerable to disasters. These strategies are aimed at breaking the cycle of disaster damage and equivalent replacement. Additionally, effective law and regulation for disaster risk reduction are critical in shaping choices for sustainable development and building resilience to disasters.

5.2.1. Existing Capabilities

The following discusses Jamestown's current planning and regulatory capabilities to address natural hazards.

Building Code

Jamestown uses the Rhode Island State Building Code through the Building Code Commission. The Code is implemented statewide and enforced through the building official in each municipality. The Code consist of uniform regulations to control construction, reconstruction, repair, removal, demolition, and inspection of all buildings. The NFIP standards, wind, and snow loads are all an integral part of the State Building Code, ensuring that all new construction and substantial improvements meet national flood resistant standards through consistent statewide application of the NFIP minimum criteria.

Jamestown has adopted stronger building codes for construction and re-construction permits than necessary to address earthquake hazards. The codes ensure that structures, other than single- or two-family dwellings built or modified since 1977 will withstand an earthquake that registers up to 3.0 on the Richter scale. The building code also considers flooding hazards. The Code currently allows for construction in flood-hazard areas, provided that the building is structurally flood-proofed and the first-floor elevation is above the base flood elevation (BFE).

Land Use / Development Bylaws and Regulations

The following discusses various municipal codes related to natural hazard mitigation and climate change resilience.

High Groundwater Ordinance

The High Groundwater Ordinance was adopted by the Town Council in 2003 and amended several times to protect groundwater from various hazards, including nitrification, pathogens, and microbiological organisms. The goal of the ordinance has been to reduce impervious surface coverage, integrate stormwater management processes throughout the Town, protect wetlands and their buffers, and reduce impediments of groundwater flow.

Article V – Stormwater Management

Article V covers Stormwater Management practices within Jamestown. Three separate sections covering prohibition of illicit discharges, soil erosion and sediment control, and post construction stormwater control are covered within this Article. This article also ensures that Jamestown complies with federal regulations set by the Environmental Protection Agency regarding water quality and pollutant discharge. It establishes stormwater management and erosion control standards to minimize adverse impacts from development in downstream or offsite areas. The law protects water resources, prevents pollutants from entering municipal storm drains, controls the volume and rate of runoff resulting from development, requires practices to treat stormwater runoff, protects groundwater and surface water from degradation or depletion, promotes infiltration and the recharge of groundwater, and requires practices that minimize soil erosion and sedimentation. It also ensures that stormwater management is incorporated into the site plan review process.

Zoning Code

Jamestown's zoning ordinance contains several overlay districts to mitigate the effects of natural disasters. The High Groundwater Table and Impervious Layer Overlay District covers several acres and has special regulations for development. It covers an area where natural physical limitations render the land unsuitable for development without restrictions, where nonconforming lots predominate, no public water and sewer are available, and the water table is within four feet of the surface (Town of Jamestown, 2024). The Town has a community floodplain ordinance within the zoning laws that establishes a floodplain overlay district. All development within the district is permitted by right but must be in compliance with additional regulations outlined within the zoning ordinance.

Local Plans

There are a variety of local plans that inform and relate to the Hazard Mitigation Plan. These plans include:

- Stormwater Management Plan (2021)
- Jamestown Brook Watershed Plan (2021)
- Water Supply System Management Plan (2018)
- Emergency Operations Plan (2012)
- Comprehensive Community Plan (2015, update in process)
- Harbor Management Plan (2015, update in process)

These plans present an opportunity for synthesized planning efforts. Action items found in these plans align with action items identified in the hazard mitigation plan, and vice versa. The watershed plan has goals around stormwater management that will be aligned with HMP goals around a stormwater management plan. Actions to coordinate with RIDOT around maintaining the Rt 138 Pump Station that came out of the watershed plan will align with similar coordination needed around roads and bridges identified in this plan and related to bicycle lane planning (an action from the Comprehensive Plan). The draft Harbor Management plan identifies the importance of facilities at East Ferry, Fort Wetherhill and West ferry for public access, while this plan identifies East and West Ferry as potentially vulnerable areas with sea level rise. West Ferry is also an area of focus because of its importance for commercial fishermen and to the continuation of Jamestown's working waterfront (also identified in the 2014 Comprehensive Plan). This plan recognizes the need to integrate the Harbor Management Plan into an updated emergency operations plan, specifically around procedures/education to prevent vessels from breaking off moorings in storm events, as well as incorporating the Harbor Commission's storm preparation monitoring and activities to protect waterfront facilities and publicize hazard mitigation plans before storms.

5.2.2. Capability Gaps

Based on evaluation with the planning and regulatory capabilities, the following gaps in capabilities are identified and can be incorporated into the mitigation strategy:

- A review of local bylaws & regulations for climate resilience provisions could be completed to enhance the ability to regulate approaches to mitigate the impact of natural hazards on community assets.
- When local plans are updated or developed, HMP Mitigation Actions discussed in Section 6.2.2 should be integrated and incorporated, for more effective implementation of Mitigation Actions.

5.3. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administrative and technical capabilities are the Town's staff, skills and tools, as well as capacity. They also include the ability to access, coordinate and implement natural hazard mitigation resources effectively. Administrative and technical capabilities are "people-powered" capabilities. This category includes other public and private sector resources, such as county, regional, quasigovernmental or nongovernmental agencies, community-based organizations, and grassroots groups.

5.3.1. Existing Capabilities

The following discusses Jamestown's current administrative and technical capabilities to address natural hazards.

Staff Capacity and Training

The emergency management team consists of a director, deputy director, and two support staff. Each of these members typically work for the police or fire department. Volunteers are also important for implementing emergency management practices. The fire department works in coordination with the police department to create a strong emergency management framework for Jamestown. The police department even has a list of seniors to conduct wellness checks on. In the event of a natural disaster, there is also an at-risk population list that senior officials can reference to identify where to send necessary resources.

However, the LHMC expressed concerns around the extent of emergency staffing in the event of a major disaster. Portions of the island are isolated and may be difficult to reach, especially if roads are washed out or blocked.

Internal Communications

Communication during a disaster is critical for ensuring the safety and well-being of the affected community.

The LHMC report there is generally effective communication infrastructure among town departments. The Town Emergency Management Director, currently the Police Chief, holds event specific meetings as well as debrief meetings to determine what was handled appropriately and what may be handled differently in the future based on the current Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). This manual is currently in the process of being updated. Departments involved in the EOP include, Police, Fire, Administration, Public Works, School, Finance, Building and Recreation.

External Communications

- The Jamestown website is used for external communication and is able to show banners about hazard conditions to residents who visit the website.
- The Town also utilizes the CodeRED program to alert citizens about emergencies and general community news directly on their smartphones.
- The LHMC also identified its schools and libraries as effective ways to communicate information to the community.

Regional Coordination and Collaboration

Jamestown works with a number of regional partners to prepare and respond to natural hazard events. These include:

- The Town of Jamestown partners with the CRMC to plan and manage coastal resources within the Town. These regional efforts are used to ensure mitigation processes are in place for coastal hazards and SLR. CRMC receives funding from federal and state funds, which are used to support staff and operational costs.

CRMC has been integral in coordinating local efforts in hazard scenarios as well as providing consultation to municipalities in preparation of future hazards. The Council worked with local, state, and federal partners to recover post-Sandy and wrote the 2018 Shoreline Change

(Beach) SAMP, which is still used today to inform coastal erosion and various other hazards along the coast.

- Jamestown utilizes the Rhode Island Sea Grant College Program and University of Rhode Island Coastal Resources Center (RISG/CRC) to gather data and inform its climate change resilience decisions. Its extensive research on SLR and coastal hazards across the state helps inform Jamestown’s regulations and planning for future hazard mitigation. URI also provides geospatial technology services to contractual partners. Jamestown uses the URI Environmental Data Center to populate its GIS data.
- Jamestown has access to the Emergency Watershed Protection, or EWP, program through the United States Department of Agriculture – Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). This program provides technical and financial assistance for property owners to recover following a natural disaster. NRCS may cover up to 75% of the construction cost of emergency measures under the 75% with the remaining 25% coming from local sources.
- The Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency (RIEMA) is tasked with protecting life and property in the event of a disaster or crisis situation through an emergency management program of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

Local Committees and Task Forces

The Town has established several committees that are directly involved with aspects of hazard mitigation:

- The Local Hazard Mitigation Committee that is the main advisory body for this plan.
- The Capital Planning Committee was established in 2014 and is responsible for reviewing capital projects in order to analyze and determine the essential elements, costs, and benefits of proposed projects.
- The Conservation Commission promotes and develops local natural resources, protect watershed resources, and preserve naturally aesthetic areas within Jamestown. It provides stewardship, education, and advocacy on behalf of the Town’s natural and recreational assets.
- The Jamestown Harbor Management Commission is tasked with regulating and managing Jamestown waterways.

Assistance from Non-Governmental Organizations

Strategically located open space provides significant buffering capacity against many natural hazard events, especially flooding and storm surge. The Conanicut Island Land Trust was established in 1984 to preserve natural resources across Jamestown. The Trust holds in excess of 430 acres of Jamestown, or roughly 12% of the island (Conanicut Island Land Trust, 2024). These protected areas

protect species and open space while simultaneously acting as carbon sinks and natural barriers or basins for storm surge, extreme precipitation, and other natural hazards.

5.3.2. Capability Gaps

Based on evaluation with the administrative and technical capabilities, the following gaps in capabilities are identified and can be incorporated into the mitigation strategy:

- Creating consistent feedback mechanisms for community input was one challenge for the LHMC. While other planning processes got more feedback, there was a relatively small response rate to this plan's survey.
- Having a centralized place to disseminate hazard data, that is hyperlinked to other communications might be helpful in establishing habits and expectations for communication with the public.
- Establishing a regular meeting and action plan review process for the LHMC will ensure that interim progress is made in between five year plans.
- The LHMC noted the town would benefit from increased funding for additional staff positions.
- The Town may want to consider creating a page on the Town's website related to Natural Hazards as well as an email distribution list for updates.
- Enacting a program to encourage signups for outreach systems would help more community members get information prior to, during, and following a natural hazard event. In particular, priority populations should be targeted.
- The Town would benefit from stronger connections to reach the priority population of seniors.

5.4. Financial Capabilities

Financial capability in this HMP refers to the resources to fund mitigation actions. Talking about funding and financial capabilities is important because mitigation actions have varying cost and utility. Mitigation actions like outreach programs are lower cost and often use staff time and existing budgets but do not provide for direct protection. Other actions, like earthquake retrofits, could require substantial funding from local, state and federal partners but help to address specific physical threats.

5.4.1. Existing Capabilities

The LHMC identified the following financial methods as being used in the recent past to fund mitigation activities:

- Capital improvement project funding
- Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes
- Fees for water, and sewer infrastructure
- State funding programs
- Incurring debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds
- Other federal funding programs

5.4.2. Capability Gaps

The LHMC indicated the desire and need to apply for state and federal grant funding for additional monies for hazard mitigation activity. The Town of Jamestown should target FEMA funding sources such as the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Flood Mitigation Assistance grants, or Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities grants. Historically, a barrier to applying for these grants has been staff capacity as well as Jamestown's designation as a Native American burial ground of the Narragansett Tribe.

5.5. Education and Outreach

Education and outreach to the community are vital components of both preparedness and response. These capabilities are programs and methods that communicate opportunities for risk reduction, and may be run by the Town or a community-based partner.

5.5.1. Existing Capabilities

- The Jamestown website is used for education and outreach. The website contains links to information on emergency management protocols, governmental services, and important information during hazardous conditions.
- The Town utilizes the CodeRED emergency notification system to alert residents about emergencies.

5.5.2. Capability Gaps

Based on evaluation with the education and outreach capabilities, the following gaps in capabilities are identified and can be incorporated into the mitigation strategy:

- The LHMC noted a need to educate the community on the risks of driving into flooded roadways, because of the risk to both those who do so and to the rest of the Town as resources must switch to rescue operations.
- The LHMC indicated a need to increase education and outreach to the community regarding preparedness and hazard mitigation. Preparing a formal communication plan for priority populations will improve equity in outreach.
- The Town may consider developing education and outreach related to invasives, wells, trees, sea level rise, increased storm events and flooding, among other topics.

6



6. Mitigation Actions

The mitigation actions are one of the most important components of the HMP. They serve as the blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk and vulnerability assessment. They can be a measure, project, plan, or activity proposed to achieve the Town's mission and goals and reduce current and future vulnerabilities described in the risk assessment (Chapter 4).

There are many different types of hazard mitigation actions that generally fall into the following four categories (FEMA, Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, 2023):



Local Plans and Regulations: These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built.



Structure and Infrastructure Projects: These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure.



Natural Systems Protection and Nature-based Solutions: This type of action can include green infrastructure and low impact development, nature-based solutions, Engineering with Nature and bioengineering to incorporate natural features or processes into the built environment.



Education and Awareness Programs: These types of actions keep residents informed about potential natural disasters. Many of these types of actions are eligible for funding through the FEMA HMA program.

Through the stakeholder and community engagement process discussed in Chapter 2, mitigation actions and an action plan for implementation were developed to help achieve the mitigation goals (See Chapter 1 Section 1.5 for mitigation goals). This provides a framework to prioritize and implement actions to reduce risks from hazards.

6.1. Status of 2017 HMP Mitigation Actions

Town staff reviewed the mitigation measures identified in the 2017 HMP and determined whether measures identified in that plan had been implemented or deferred. For implemented projects, they were categorized as either complete or in progress, with the latter referring to projects were still under development or had begun but not yet completed. If measures had been deferred, the LHMC evaluated whether the measure should be deleted or carried forward into this 2024 HMP Update. The decision on whether to delete or retain a particular measure was based on the STC's assessment of the continued relevance or effectiveness of the measure and whether the deferral of action on the measure was due to the inability of the town to take action on the measure. Table 6-1 lists all mitigation actions from the 2017 HMP and their current status.

Table 6.1: Status of 2017 HMP Mitigation Actions

2017 Action #	Priority	Potential Program	Description	Status	Retain for 2024 Plan?	Rationale
1	Medium	Future Proposed Development	Map vulnerable areas and critical facilities for future proposed residential and commercial development	Completed	Remove	
2	Medium	Develop Stormwater Mitigation Plan Requirements	Develop stormwater mitigation plan	Incomplete	Retain	Address basements, foundations relative to groundwater table and flooding, erosion and shedding water onto adjacent properties
3	Medium	Review the Harbor Plan and the Management Emergency Operations Plan after every storm or every three years	It is important to review and revise these plans to ensure the adequacy of emergency operations. Revisions should be proposed as necessary to meet adequacy	In Progress	Revise	

2017 Action #	Priority	Potential Program	Description	Status	Retain for 2024 Plan?	Rationale
4	High	South Pond Dam	Perform structural repairs to prevent catastrophic failure	Complete	Revise	Structural repairs complete at North Pond Dam, but not at South Pond Dam
5	High	Reduce vulnerability to utility and communication lines	Tree Damage Mitigation Program to trim trees adjacent to utility lines to avoid power outages and therefore, maintain communication systems during and after hurricanes, thunderstorms, ice storms, and windstorms.	Complete	Retain	
6	High	Debris Management Plan	Develop Internal Town policy for prompt removal and proper siting of fallen debris and tree limbs which decreases potential of road and property blockage.	Ongoing	Retain	
7	High	Infrastructure Improvements	Evaluate existing condition of bridges concerning their foundation, structure, and drainage properties. Retrofit and repair as needed.	In Progress	Revise	

2017 Action #	Priority	Potential Program	Description	Status	Retain for 2024 Plan?	Rationale
8	High	Local Road Hazard Assessment	Evaluate town and state roads (with RIDOT) that are at risk for impact due to storm events/sea level rise and determine capital budget implications or other funding sources.	In Progress	Revise	
9a	High	Public Education and Outreach	Develop and make preparedness and response material available concerning evacuation routes, emergency shelters, and maps of risks and critical facilities of Jamestown.	Partially Complete	Retain	This action is part of standard Emergency Operations Plan preparation.
9b	High	Public Education and Outreach	Organize and conduct training program for Town officials, employees, boards, and commissions regarding hazard mitigation, including flood mitigation, and actions/responsibilities during a natural disaster.	Not Started	Retain	
10	Medium	Inflow and Infiltration of Sewer System	Prioritize projects that mitigate infiltration of groundwater into the sewer lines.	In Progress	Retain	
11	Low	Water Treatment Facility	The long term, low priority project involves planning for a new access and infrastructure to service the existing Water Treatment Facility	Not Started	Retain	
12	Medium	Shoreline Protection and Retrofit	Develop shoreline sea level rise resilience plan which involves shoreline protection strategies	Not Completed	Revise	
13	High	Continue Agreement for purchase of Potable Water among other strategies	The Town should maintain and test regularly the emergency hose and reels so that they are ready if needed. The Town should keep the agreement current with the Town of North Kingstown.	In Progress	Retain	

6.2. Mitigation Action and Adaptation Strategy for 2024-2028

The LHMC developed an updated mitigation action and adaptation strategy for this HMP Update. The actions were developed from a multi-faceted approach, including the following:

- The goals and objectives endorsed by the LHMC (see Chapter 1 for details).
- Input from stakeholders through the HMP Workshops and the community through public meetings and survey input (see Chapter 2 for details).
- Actions included in related town plans and reports; (see Chapter 2.3 for details).
- Identified community assets, (see Chapter 3 for details).
- A hazard and climate change risk and vulnerability assessment (see Chapter 4 for details).
- The Town's capacity to mitigate and respond to hazard events as described in Chapter 5.
- The progress of actions from the 2017 HMP (see Chapter 6 Section 6.1 for details).

The actions include both specific projects and recognize broader results to be achieved by implementing a project. The level of specificity differs based on the input received and the currently available data associated with the mitigation action. In some cases, actions are broader because the specific steps to accomplish the result may not be determined at this point in time. These actions will all be tracked and updated during the annual plan maintenance and review, discussed in greater detail in Chapter 7.

6.2.1. Prioritization of Potential Actions

The LHMC used the STAPLEE system to assist in prioritizing certain actions over others. Each of the STAPLEE criterion (as shown in Table 6.2) were assigned a score from 1-3 (as shown in Table 6.3). This process and the scoring rubric are presented below:

Table 6.2: STAPLEE Criteria

Letter	Criteria	Details
S	Social	Does the measure treat people fairly? Does it adversely affect one segment of the population? Will it cause Social Disruption?
T	Technical	Will it work? Does it create more problems than it solves? Is it the most useful action in light of the goals?
A	Administrative	Is there capacity to implement and manage the project? (staff, technical experts, funding) Is there an ongoing administrative requirement that will be required (who will maintain)?
P	Political	Is there political support to implement and maintain the action? Who are the stakeholders? Did they get to participate? Is there public support to implement and maintain the action?
L	Legal	Does your organization have the authority to implement? Is there a clear and legal basis or precedent for the activity? Are there liability implications and/or legal consequences?
E	Economic	Is it cost-beneficial? Is there funding? Does it contribute to the local economy or economic development? Does it reduce direct property losses or indirect economic losses?
E	Environmental	Does it comply with environmental regulations or have adverse environmental impacts?

Table 6.3 STAPLEE Scoring Rubric

Scoring Rubric	Score
Very Favorable / High Priority	3
Neutral	2
Not Favorable	1

After each action item was scored for each criterion, the score of all criteria was summed, to give a total STAPLEE score. These were then divided into low (7-16), medium (17-18) and high (19-21) priorities by score. The prioritized list of Jamestown's 2024 - 2029 Mitigation Actions, with STAPLEE scoring is available in Appendix G.

For each mitigation action considered to be part of the 5-year plan, the following characteristics were defined such that the Town is able to tie the actions to the risk assessment and mitigation goals, define who is responsible for implementing/ administering the identified mitigation action, understand general cost and benefit of an action, understand available funding source(s), determine the expected timeframe for the action, and confirm consistency with and integration into other local plans.

Generally, each action item is provided with the following information:

- **2024 Action #:** Action number for 2024 HMP for quick reference.
- **2017 Action #:** Action number from 2017 HMP for quick reference.
- **Action Description:** Brief narrative describing the action.
- **Goals Addressed:** This column lists which goals the mitigation action aims to accomplish. Some actions contribute toward more than one goal. The goals are listed in Section 1.5
- **Hazards/Risks Addressed:** Actions may mitigate a single or multiple hazards, which will be indicated for each action. All the hazards discussed in Chapter 4 were addressed when developing the priority list, and there is at least one action associated with each hazard. Some actions address all hazards and are listed as such.
- **Overall Priority:** This column shows the ranking based on the process described in Section 6.2.1.
- **Responsible Party:** Many hazard mitigation actions and climate adaptation measures will require a multi-department strategy where several departments share responsibility. The designation of implementation responsibility is assigned to Town staff based on the responsibility of each department.
- **Partner Agencies:** Some mitigation actions may require cooperation with outside entities, such as Rhode Island state departments, neighboring communities, regional organizations, or private entities. In those cases, the relevant entities are included in additional to the town department.
- **Potential Funding Source:** The Town's general funds are considered a default potential funding source unless the Town pursues additional funding. The identification of potential funding sources is preliminary and may vary depending on numerous factors. These factors include, but are not limited to, changes in grant eligibility criteria, program objectives, and funding availability. The funding sources identified are not a guarantee that a specific project will be eligible for, or receive, funding. Upon adoption of this plan, the local representatives responsible for implementation should begin to explore potential funding sources in more detail. Potential grants were assigned based on eligibility and competitiveness, but the recommendations may not be comprehensive. Please note that grant eligibility and scoring criteria should also be reviewed prior to applying. Grants may

also only be a source of funding for a single stage of a project. In many cases, the actions will require a combination of funding sources.

- **Timeframe:** This column indicates the estimated timeline for completing the mitigation action.
- **Integration Opportunity into Local Plans:** For successful implementation of mitigation actions, they must be incorporate into local plans. This column indicates where mitigation actions may be integrated into another local plan or planning mechanism.

The mitigation strategy, or action plan, is the heart of the plan and the primary tool to get funding, assign priorities, guide decisions, and track progress in future plan updates.

Table 6.4: Jamestown 2024 – 2029 Detailed Mitigation Actions

Action Item by Year		Action	Action Detail	Goals Addressed	Hazards Addressed	STAPLEE Priority Score	Responsible Party	Partner Agency	Potential Funding Source	Timeframe	Integration Opportunity
2024	2017										
1	3	Review Harbor Management Plan and EOP regularly	Incorporate newly completed Harbor Management Plan into Emergency Operations Plan Update and update after at least every three years, or after significant storm events, as necessary.	3, 9	Hurricanes/ Tropical Cyclones, Severe Winter Weather, Sea Level Rise, Coastal Flooding	19	Police Chief		Town funds	3 years	Harbor Management Plan, Emergency Operations Plan
2	5	Reduce vulnerability to utility and communication lines	Tree Damage Mitigation Program to trim trees adjacent to utility lines to avoid power outages and therefore, maintain communication systems during and after hurricanes, thunderstorms, ice storms, and windstorms.	1, 5	Hurricanes/ Tropical Cyclones, Severe Winter Weather	19	DPW Director		Town Funds	Ongoing	Emergency Operations Plan
3	7	Bridge Repair Coordination	Coordinate with RIDOT to prioritize retrofit and repair of bridges, especially those that are vulnerable to sea level rise and climate change.	1,4, 5, 6	Sea Level Rise, Coastal Flooding	19	Town Administrator	RIDOT	Town Funds	Ongoing	
4	8	Vulnerable Roads Coordination	Coordinate with RIDOT to evaluate roads, especially that are vulnerable to sea level rise and prioritize improvements to vulnerable roads.	1,4, 5, 6	Sea Level Rise, Coastal Flooding	19	Town Administrator	RIDOT	Town Funds	Ongoing	
5	9b	Public Education and Outreach	Organize and conduct training program for town officials, employees, boards, and commissions regarding hazard mitigation, including flood mitigation, and actions/responsibilities during a natural disaster	1, 8	Hurricanes/ Tropical Cyclones, Severe Winter Weather, Coastal Flooding, Inland Flooding, Drought & Extreme Heat	18	Police Chief		Town Funds	Annually	
6	10	Inflow and Infiltration of Sewer System	Continue to implement program to mitigate the infiltration of groundwater and inflow into the sewer lines	1, 3, 9	Hurricanes/ Tropical Cyclones, Severe Winter Weather, Coastal Flooding, Inland Flooding	21	Director of DPW		Town Funds	Ongoing	

Action Item by Year		Action	Action Detail	Goals Addressed	Hazards Addressed	STAPLEE Priority Score	Responsible Party	Partner Agency	Potential Funding Source	Timeframe	Integration Opportunity
2024	2017										
7	11	New Access for Water Treatment Facility	Develop plan for a new access and infrastructure to service the existing Water Treatment Facility	1, 3, 9	Sea Level Rise, Coastal Flooding	19	Director of DPW	RIDOT	Town Funds	Within the next 5 years	Water Supply Plan
8	12	Climate Adaptation Plan	Develop climate adaptation plan to address sea level rise and other climate hazards in order to improve resilience of general community infrastructure.	1, 3, 9	Sea Level Rise, Coastal Flooding	16	Planning Director		Grant Funds	Within the next 5 years	
9	13	Continue Agreement for purchase of Potable Water among other strategies	The Town should maintain and test regularly the emergency hose and reels so that they are ready if needed. The Town should continue to pursue a formal agreement with the Town of North Kingstown for potable water in times of drought.	1, 4, 6	Drought & Extreme Heat	20	DPW Director	Town of North Kingstown	Town Funds	Ongoing	
10		Conanicus Seawall Repair	Develop plan with RIDOT to raise the remaining seawall at Conanicus Avenue	1, 3, 4	Sea Level Rise, Coastal Flooding	15	Town Administrator	RIDOT	State Funds	Within the next 5 years	
11		Potter's Cove Shoreline Hardening	Develop a plan for structural repairs and shoreline hardening at Town Owned Potter's Cove Parking Lot at Freebody Drive	1, 4	Sea Level Rise, Coastal Flooding	13	DPW Director		Grants	Within the next 5 years	
12		Formal Agreement for Private Road Use During Conanicus Ave Closure	Develop contingency plan and or formal agreement for use of private roads in the event of Conanicus Ave closure	1	Hurricanes/ Tropical Cyclones, Severe Winter Weather, Coastal Flooding	16	Town Administrator		Town Funds	Within the next 5 years	
13		Floodproof Pump Stations	Floodproof vulnerable pump stations, including, but not limited to the stations at Dutch Harbor and Maple Ave.	1, 3, 9	Hurricanes/ Tropical Cyclones, Severe Winter Weather, Coastal Flooding	18	DPW Director		Grants	Within the next 5 years	
14		Dune Restoration at Mackerel Cove	Pursue funding and implement dune restoration/mitigation at Mackerel Cove beach (also covered under Vulnerable Roads Coordination)	4, 8	Hurricanes/ Tropical Cyclones, Severe Winter Weather, Coastal Flooding	14	Recreation Director		Grants	Within the next 5 years	
15		Outreach to Seniors	Improve outreach and communications to seniors in the event of natural hazards	1, 8	All hazards	19	Police Chief		Town Funds	Within next 2 years	Emergency Operations Plan

Action Item by Year		Action	Action Detail	Goals Addressed	Hazards Addressed	STAPLEE Priority Score	Responsible Party	Partner Agency	Potential Funding Source	Timeframe	Integration Opportunity
2024	2017										
16	2	Develop Stormwater Mitigation Plan Requirements	Develop stormwater mitigation plan	1, 4	Inland Flooding, Coastal Flooding, Sea Level Rise	18	Town Planner		Grants	Town Planner	
17	4	South Pond Dam	Perform structural repairs to prevent catastrophic failure	1, 4	Inland Flooding, Dam Failures	19	DPW Director		Grants	DPW Director	
18	6	Debris Management Policy	Develop Internal Town policy for prompt removal and proper siting of fallen debris and tree limbs which decreases potential blockage or road and property blockage	1, 4	Hurricanes/ Tropical Cyclones, Severe Winter Weather, Coastal Flooding, High Winds and Thunderstorms	17	DPW Director		Town Funds	DPW Director	
19	9a	Preparedness and Response Public Education and Outreach	Develop and make preparedness and response material available concerning evacuation routes, emergency shelters, and maps of risks and critical facilities of Jamestown.	1, 3, 9	All hazards	18	Police Chief		Town funds	Police Chief	
20		Join the Community Rating System	Appoint a CRS Coordinator and prepare documentation of at least 500 CRS points. Complete application and submit letter of interest.	1, 2, 7	Inland Flooding, Coastal Flooding	18	Town Engineer		Town funds	Town Engineer	

7



7. Plan Maintenance

HMPs are intended to serve as living documents. In order to be impactful, they must be regularly updated to reflect the current state of hazards, vulnerabilities, goals, strategies, and public sentiment. The three main components of plan maintenance are: monitoring, evaluating, and updating the plan.

Included in this chapter is a multi-pronged strategy to always keep the HMP as effective as possible. Monitoring, evaluating, and updating the plan will be intertwined with public engagement, integration with other local, regional, and state planning mechanisms, and plan implementation. These processes will run on an ongoing basis with the expectation there is coordination and collaboration between monitoring, evaluating, and updating the plan.

The Hazard Mitigation Manager will:

- Track the progress of the HMP Mitigation Actions (see Section 7.1).
- Reconvene the LHMC annually to monitor, evaluate, update, and integrate the plan (see Section 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, and 7.4).
- Share HMP progress with the public, at least once a year (see Section 7.5).
- Make all monitoring information publicly available (see Section 7.1).
- Notify the public when new information has been posted or updated (see Section 7.5).
- Provide the public opportunities to give input on this information (see Section 7.5).

7.1. Monitoring the Plan

As required by FEMA, monitoring the plan refers to tracking the implementation of the HMP over time.

Who: The Hazard Mitigation Manager will take ownership of monitoring the plan.

How: The Hazard Mitigation Manager will monitor the status of mitigation actions (Chapter 6) through an internal tracking system using Excel. This should be made publicly available.

When: Monitoring will take place on an ongoing basis with annual meetings to formally update the status of Mitigation Actions. In advance of this meeting, the Hazard Mitigation Manager will send out notices to the LHMC that will include a shared document where all LHMC members can collaborate to review status of mitigation actions and identify any new mitigation actions that may be under consideration or in progress as part of ongoing Town efforts.

7.2. Evaluating the Plan

As required by FEMA, evaluating the plan refers to assessing the effectiveness of the plan at achieving its stated purpose and goals.

Who and When: The LHMC will meet annually to evaluate the effectiveness of the plan. The LHMC may also be called to meet after a major event or storm to evaluate the effectiveness of the plan.

How: The LHMC will:

- Review the 2024 HMP Goals.
- Discuss how mitigation actions are or are not meeting 2024 HMP Goals and where improvements or adjustments may be needed (e.g., re-prioritization of projects, integrating with other planning processes more effectively, adding new data to climate projections, etc.

7.3. Updating the Plan

This section discusses plan updates by maintaining eligibility with FEMA and major disasters.

7.3.1. Plan Updates to Maintain FEMA Funding Eligibility

As required by FEMA, updating the plan refers to reviewing and revising the HMP at least once every five years. HMPs expire five years from the date approved by FEMA. To maintain eligibility for certain types of non-emergency disaster assistance from FEMA, an entity such as the Town of Jamestown must have an approved active HMP.

HMPs must be updated every five years for their jurisdictions to maintain funding eligibility. The Hazard Mitigation Manager typically initiates the process to complete a comprehensive update to the HMP. As a best practice, the comprehensive update should be initiated approximately 18 months prior to an HMP's expiration. This process generally includes:

- Re-engaging the LHMC.
- Considering expansion of the LHMC.
- Confirming FEMA's most recent requirements and guidance.
- Gathering updated information and relevant documents.
- Defining a list of stakeholders (such as the Stakeholders discussed in Chapter 2).
- Initiating an outreach and engagement process.
- Undertaking the planning steps to prepare required HMP sections.
- Completing and reviewing the draft Plan and submitting for approval.

The Town may elect to complete this process in-house or with guidance from an outside contractor.

7.3.2. Plan Updates Due to Major Disaster Events or New Conditions

FEMA recommends that HMPs also be revisited and updated after a major disaster event (a State or Federally declared disaster) or if new conditions significantly change risk (such as new climate projections or local risk and vulnerability assessment efforts). The Hazard Mitigation Manager will initiate the process to complete any updates needed in these circumstances. The decision to update the plan will be based on the annual monitoring and evaluation process.

7.4. Integrating the HMP

HMPs work best when integrated into other Town planning mechanisms. This will increase co-benefits of hazard mitigation projects, streamline planning and implementation activities, and help secure funding for mitigation projects.

Integrating the ideas, information, and the strategies of an HMP into other planning mechanisms can be achieved through plan integration. Plan integration involves a two-way exchange of information and incorporation of ideas and concepts between hazard mitigation plans and other planning mechanisms. Some ways Jamestown can integrate the ideas, information, and strategy of a mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms are:

- **Building and Zoning Regulations:** The local hazard mitigation plan can integrate with building and zoning regulations to ensure that new construction and development are designed to withstand potential hazards.
- **Community Comprehensive Plan:** The HMP is incorporated by reference to the Comprehensive Plan and is currently being updated, beginning in 2024. Community planning mechanisms can be integrated into hazard mitigation plans to ensure that community needs and concerns are considered when developing hazard mitigation strategies.
- **Emergency Management Plan:** The local hazard mitigation plan can integrate with the emergency management plan to ensure that hazard mitigation strategies are coordinated with emergency response efforts.
- **Partnerships:** Developing strong partnerships between planners and emergency managers can help to fully integrate land use and hazard planning efforts.

Integration will be a topic of discussion at each annual update meeting. HMP goals and mitigation actions will be integrated into other Town planning mechanisms. At each annual LHMC meeting, there will be an update on the progress of integration of mitigation actions into relevant planning mechanisms and a discussion of other planning mechanisms that should be integrated into the next five-year HMP update.

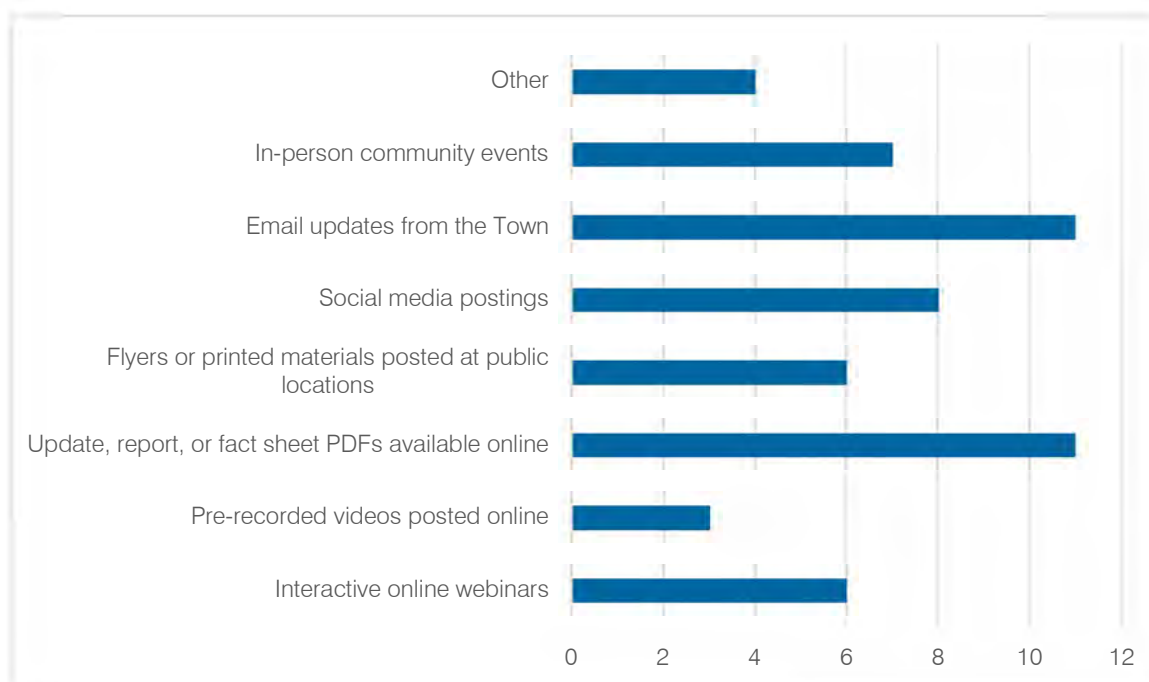
7.5. Public Participation throughout Plan Maintenance

Public engagement is a critical part of the plan maintenance process. Public input, education, and support are crucial to ensuring that the plan is effective, equitable, and impactful.

A coordinated public engagement effort will be led by the Hazard Mitigation Manager, however, should be coordinated or delegated to community engagement staff to ensure alignment with other Town outreach efforts.

The public survey indicated that residents would like to be informed about future plan updates via emails from the Town, fact sheets on the Town website, or social media.

Figure 7-1: Favorite Community Hazard Update Methods



Below are four categories of engagement activities that will solicit different types of results.

- **Public Education** activities are solely focused on transparency and providing the public with information regarding the monitoring, evaluation, and implementation of the Plan. Additionally, providing supporting general education on how to make individualized hazard preparedness plans for households.
- **Public Input** activities are focused on soliciting feedback, ideas, concerns, and other input. These activities will aim to be as inclusive and accessible as possible. Public input should gather feedback from all communities, particularly those who are:
 - most affected by hazards
 - underheard
 - underserved
 - historically excluded.

- **Active Engagement** refers to the LHMC's role to continue monitoring and adjusting to the effectiveness, performance, and equity of the HMP as it goes through maintenance, implementation, and integration with other planning mechanisms.
- **Reactionary Engagement** refers to activities that directly follow a large storm or event. These activities will be particularly concerned with the safety of residents, performance of projects, and impacts on priority populations.

Below are activities in each of these categories that the Town may undertake, as appropriate for the situation, at the discretion of the Hazard Mitigation Manager, and the LHMC:

- **Public Education:** Provide website updates, flyers, presentations, social media posts, up to date GIS maps and data, as appropriate, in multiple languages and with accessibility considerations.
- **Public Input:** Host workshops, distribute surveys, facilitate public meetings, provide a presence at public events, solicit public comments, provide interactive maps, and/or interview community groups or local experts, all as determined by the LHMC at the annual meeting. Public input will include translation and interpretation as necessary and center accessibility.
- **Active Engagement:** Re-engage the Stakeholders, involve community groups, involve student groups, as appropriate. Training Town staff on how to work with residents who are experiencing hazards before an event occurs.
- **Reactionary Engagement:** Initiate surveys, hold public meetings, undertaking door-knocking Incorporate feedback and engagement received to maintain a feedback loop of knowledge on the process and allow for flexibility to pivot ideas when needed.

The Town is committed to developing equitable and impactful public participation. This means that greater attention will be paid to those who are most vulnerable to hazards and who do not have as many pathways for making their needs and opinions heard. The following steps will be taken to ensure that the HMP and its maintenance will be equitable:

- **Population:** Priority populations will be considered as a priority for outreach and engagement.
- **Projects/issues:** Issues or projects that are most valuable to these populations will be identified (through soliciting input or interviewing community groups/local experts).
- **Actions:** Findings will be incorporated into the implementation, monitoring, evaluation, updating of the plan, and integration with other planning processes. The Hazard Mitigation Manager will be responsible for incorporating this information with support from the LHMC.

Public engagement activities will align with the annual evaluation, monitoring, and plan update meetings as well as with large storms or events.

8



8. Adoption

Once the draft of the Jamestown HMP is reviewed by the LHMC, Stakeholders, and the general public, the Plan is reviewed by RIEMA and FEMA. When the Plan is finally approved by FEMA, it enters into the five year “maintenance” phase.

This Section describes the timeline for plan adoption and includes documentation of the Plan adoption by the Town Council.

8.1. Timeline for Plan Adoption

The timeline for Plan Adoption is as follows:

Town Council approval to submit the draft Plan	June 17, 2024
Jamestown HMP 2024 submitted to RIEMA	Date TBD
Jamestown HMP submitted to FEMA for final review	Date TBD
FEMA issued an Approved Pending Adoption status	Date TBD
The Town Council officially adopted the Jamestown HMP 2024 during a regularly scheduled meeting.	Date TBD

8.2. Plan Adoption

The Certificate of Adoption is provided on the following page:

TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND
RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF JAMESTOWN ADOPTING THE 2024 HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

WHEREAS the Town Council recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Town of Jamestown; and

WHEREAS the Town of Jamestown has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as the Town of Jamestown 2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, in accordance with federal laws, including the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended; the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; and the National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended; and

WHEREAS the Town of Jamestown 2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Town of Jamestown from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS the Town Council authorizes Departments to executive their responsibilities demonstrated in the 2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Town Council demonstrates its commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Town of Jamestown 2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update; now therefore be it

Resolved: That in accordance with the charter and bylaws of the Town of Jamestown, the Town Council adopts the Town of Jamestown 2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. While content related to the Town of Jamestown may require revisions to meet the plan approval requirements, changes occurring after adoption will not require the Town of Jamestown to re-adopt any further iterations of the plan. Subsequent plan updates following the approval period for this plan will require separate adoption resolutions.

ADOPTED by a vote of ____ in favor and ____ against, and ____ abstaining, this ____ day of _____, 2024.

By: _____ (print name)

ATTEST: By: _____ (print name)

APPROVED AS TO FORM: By: _____ (print name)

9. References

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&windfilter=000&sort=DT&subm
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Appendix A FEMA Review Tool

Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool

Cover Page

The Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool (PRT) demonstrates how the local mitigation plan meets the regulation in 44 CFR § 201.6 and offers states and FEMA Mitigation Planners an opportunity to provide feedback to the local governments, including special districts.

1. The Multi-Jurisdictional Summary Sheet is a worksheet that is used to document how each jurisdiction met the requirements of the plan elements (Planning Process; Risk Assessment; Mitigation Strategy; Plan Maintenance; Plan Update; and Plan Adoption).
2. The Plan Review Checklist summarizes FEMA's evaluation of whether the plan has addressed all requirements.

For greater clarification of the elements in the Plan Review Checklist, please see Section 4 of this guide. Definitions of the terms and phrases used in the PRT can be found in Appendix E of this guide.

Plan Information	
Jurisdiction(s)	Jamestown, RI
Title of Plan	Jamestown Hazard Mitigation Plan
New Plan or Update	Update
Single- or Multi-Jurisdiction	Single-jurisdiction
Date of Plan	4/12/2024
Local Point of Contact	
Title	Town Planner
Agency	Town of Jamestown
Address	93 Narragansett Avenue, Jamestown, RI 02835
Phone Number	401-423-7209
Email	lbryer@jamestownri.net

Additional Point of Contact	
Title	Town Administrator
Agency	Town of Jamestown
Address	93 Narragansett Avenue
Phone Number	401-423-9805
Email	emello@jamestownri.net

Review Information	
State Review	
State Reviewer(s) and Title	Click or tap here to enter text.
State Review Date	Click or tap to enter a date.
FEMA Review	
FEMA Reviewer(s) and Title	Click or tap here to enter text.
Date Received in FEMA Region	Click or tap to enter a date.
Plan Not Approved	Click or tap to enter a date.
Plan Approvable Pending Adoption	Click or tap to enter a date.
Plan Approved	Click or tap to enter a date.

Multi-Jurisdictional Summary Sheet

#	Jurisdiction Name	Requirements Met (Y/N)						
		A. Planning Process	B. Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Maintenance	E. Plan Update	F. Plan Adoption	G. State Requirements
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

Plan Review Checklist

The Plan Review Checklist is completed by FEMA. States and local governments are encouraged, but not required, to use the PRT as a checklist to ensure all requirements have been met prior to submitting the plan for review and approval. The purpose of the checklist is to identify the location of relevant or applicable content in the plan by element/sub-element and to determine if each requirement has been “met” or “not met.” FEMA completes the “required revisions” summary at the bottom of each element to clearly explain the revisions that are required for plan approval. Required revisions must be explained for each plan sub-element that is “not met.” Sub-elements in each summary should be referenced using the appropriate numbers (A1, B3, etc.), where applicable. Requirements for each element and sub-element are described in detail in Section 4: Local Plan Requirements of this guide.

Plan updates must include information from the current planning process.

If some elements of the plan do not require an update, due to minimal or no changes between updates, the plan must document the reasons for that.

Multi-jurisdictional elements must cover information unique to all participating jurisdictions.

Element A: Planning Process

Element A Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
A1. Does the plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1))		
A1-a. Does the plan document how the plan was prepared, including the schedule or time frame and activities that made up the plan’s development, as well as who was involved?	Chapter 2.0 Section 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 Table 2.1 Planning Process Schedule Table 2.3 Local Hazard Mitigation Committee Table 2.4 HMP Meeting Schedule Appendix B. Public Engagement Log Appendix F: Final Invited Review Collaborator List	Met

Element A Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
A1-b. Does the plan list the jurisdiction(s) participating in the plan that seek approval, and describe how they participated in the planning process?	Chapter 1. Introduction Chapter 2. Planning Process	Met
A2. Does the plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development as well as businesses, academia, and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(2))		
A2-a. Does the plan identify all stakeholders involved or given an opportunity to be involved in the planning process, and how each stakeholder was presented with this opportunity?	Section 2.4, Section 2.5 Appendix F Final Invited Review Collaborator List	Met
A3. Does the plan document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(1))		
A3-a. Does the plan document how the public was given the opportunity to be involved in the planning process and how their feedback was included in the plan?	Section 2.4 Public Engagement Appendix B Public Engagement Log Appendix C Survey Responses	Met
A4. Does the plan describe the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(3))		
A4-a. Does the plan document what existing plans, studies, reports and technical information were reviewed for the development of the plan, as well as how they were incorporated into the document?	Section 2.3 Review of Existing Plans Section 5.2 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities Plans and reports were referenced throughout the HMP.	Met

Element A Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
ELEMENT A REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision:		
Click or tap here to enter text.		

Element B: Risk Assessment

Element B Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
B1. Does the plan include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction? Does the plan also include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))		
B1-a. Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area?	Chapter 4, Sections 4.1 -4.13, See subsections ending in .1 (Description)	Met
B1-b. Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard?	Chapter 4, Sections 4.1 -4.13, See subsections ending in .2 (Location)	Met
B1-c. Does the plan describe the extent for each identified hazard?	Chapter 4, Sections 4.1 -4.13, See subsections ending in .3 (Severity/Intensity)	Met
B1-d. Does the plan include the history of previous hazard events for each identified hazard?	Chapter 4, Sections 4.1 -4.13, See subsections ending in .4 (Previous occurrences)	Met

Element B Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
B1-e. Does the plan include the probability of future events for each identified hazard? Does the plan describe the effects of future conditions, including climate change (e.g., long-term weather patterns, average temperature and sea levels), on the type, location and range of anticipated intensities of identified hazards?	Chapter 4, Sections 4.1 -4.13, See subsections ending in .5 (Probability of Future Events)	Met
B1-f. For participating jurisdictions in a multi-jurisdictional plan, does the plan describe any hazards that are unique to and/or vary from those affecting the overall planning area?	Not applicable	Met
B2. Does the plan include a summary of the jurisdiction’s vulnerability and the impacts on the community from the identified hazards? Does this summary also address NFIP-insured structures that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))		
B2-a. Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction’s vulnerability to the identified hazards?	Chapter 4 Table 4-34	Met
B2-b. For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction?	Chapter 4, Sections 4.1 -4.13, See subsections ending in .6 (Vulnerability)	Met
B2-c. Does the plan address NFIP-insured structures within each jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods?	Chapter 5, Section 5.1.1	Met
ELEMENT B REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision: Click or tap here to enter text.		

Element C: Mitigation Strategy

Element C Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
C1. Does the plan document each participant's existing authorities, policies, programs and resources and its ability to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3))		
C1-a. Does the plan describe how the existing capabilities of each participant are available to support the mitigation strategy? Does this include a discussion of the existing building codes and land use and development ordinances or regulations?	Chapter 5 5.2.1 Existing Capabilities Building Codes and Land Use	Met
C1-b. Does the plan describe each participant's ability to expand and improve the identified capabilities to achieve mitigation?	Chapter 5, Sections 5.1-5.5 + Chapter 7, Section 7.6 Mitigation Strategies	Met
C2. Does the plan address each jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))		
C2-a. Does the plan contain a narrative description or a table/list of their participation activities?	Section 5.1 NFIP Flood Insurance Program Compliance	Met
C3. Does the plan include goals to reduce/avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(i))		
C3-a. Does the plan include goals to reduce the risk from the hazards identified in the plan?	Section 1.4	Met
C4. Does the plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects for each jurisdiction being considered to reduce the effects of hazards, with emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))		
C4-a. Does the plan include an analysis of a comprehensive range of actions/projects that each jurisdiction considered to reduce the impacts of hazards identified in the risk assessment?	Section 6.2 Mitigation Action and Adaptation Strategy for 2024-2028	Met
C4-b. Does the plan include one or more action(s) per jurisdiction for each of the hazards as identified within the plan's risk assessment?	Section 6.2 Mitigation Action and Adaptation Strategy for 2024-2028	Met

Element C Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
C5. Does the plan contain an action plan that describes how the actions identified will be prioritized (including a cost-benefit review), implemented, and administered by each jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(iv)); (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii))		
C5-a. Does the plan describe the criteria used for prioritizing actions?	Section 6.2.1 Prioritization of Potential Actions	Met
C5-b. Does the plan provide the position, office, department or agency responsible for implementing/administrating the identified mitigation actions, as well as potential funding sources and expected time frame?	Table 6.6 Jamestown 2024-2028 Detailed Mitigation Actions with responsible party, funding, timeframe	Met
ELEMENT C REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision: Click or tap here to enter text.		

Element D: Plan Maintenance

Element D Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
D1. Is there discussion of how each community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(iii))		
D1-a. Does the plan describe how communities will continue to seek future public participation after the plan has been approved?	Chapter 7, Plan Maintenance, Section 7.5 Public Participation	Met
D2. Is there a description of the method and schedule for keeping the plan current (monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle)? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(i))		
D2-a. Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to track the progress/status of the mitigation actions identified within the Mitigation Strategy, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible for the process?	Section 7.1 Monitoring the Plan	Met

Element D Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
D2-b. Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to evaluate the plan for effectiveness? This process must identify the criteria that will be used to evaluate the information in the plan, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible.	Section 7.2 Evaluating the Plan	Met
D2-c. Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to update the plan, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible for the process?	Section 7.3 Updating the Plan	Met
D3. Does the plan describe a process by which each community will integrate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(ii))		
D3-a. Does the plan describe the process the community will follow to integrate the ideas, information and strategy of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms?	Section 7.4 Integrating the Plan	Met
D3-b. Does the plan identify the planning mechanisms for each plan participant into which the ideas, information and strategy from the mitigation plan may be integrated?	Section 7.4 Integrating the Plan	Met
D3-c. For multi-jurisdictional plans, does the plan describe each participant's individual process for integrating information from the mitigation strategy into their identified planning mechanisms?	Not applicable	Met
ELEMENT D REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision: Click or tap here to enter text.		

Element E: Plan Update

Element E Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
E1. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3))		
E1-a. Does the plan describe the changes in development that have occurred in hazard-prone areas that have increased or decreased each community's vulnerability since the previous plan was approved?	Section 3.2.2 Subsection Development Since Previous HMP	Met

Element E Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
E2. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities and progress in local mitigation efforts? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3))		
E2-a. Does the plan describe how it was revised due to changes in community priorities?	Section 1.3.1 Update to Previous Plan	Choose an item.
E2-b. Does the plan include a status update for all mitigation actions identified in the previous mitigation plan?	Section 6.1 Status of 2017 HMP Mitigation Actions column for status	Met
E2-c. Does the plan describe how jurisdictions integrated the mitigation plan, when appropriate, into other planning mechanisms?	Section 7.4 Integrating the HMP	Choose an item.
ELEMENT E REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision: Click or tap here to enter text.		

Element F: Plan Adoption

Element F Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
F1. For single-jurisdictional plans, has the governing body of the jurisdiction formally adopted the plan to be eligible for certain FEMA assistance? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(5))		
F1-a. Does the participant include documentation of adoption?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
F2. For multi-jurisdictional plans, has the governing body of each jurisdiction officially adopted the plan to be eligible for certain FEMA assistance? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(5))		
F2-a. Did each participant adopt the plan and provide documentation of that adoption?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.

Element F Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
ELEMENT F REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision: Click or tap here to enter text.		

Element G: High Hazard Potential Dams (Optional)

HHPD Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
HHPD1. Did the plan describe the incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports and technical information for HHPDs?		
HHPD1-a. Does the plan describe how the local government worked with local dam owners and/or the state dam safety agency?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD1-b. Does the plan incorporate information shared by the state and/or local dam owners?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD2. Did the plan address HHPDs in the risk assessment?		
HHPD2-a. Does the plan describe the risks and vulnerabilities to and from HHPDs?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD2-b. Does the plan document the limitations and describe how to address deficiencies?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD3. Did the plan include mitigation goals to reduce long-term vulnerabilities from HHPDs?		
HHPD3-a. Does the plan address how to reduce vulnerabilities to and from HHPDs as part of its own goals or with other long-term strategies?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD3-b. Does the plan link proposed actions to reducing long-term vulnerabilities that are consistent with its goals?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.

HHPD Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
HHPD4-a. Did the plan include actions that address HHPDs and prioritize mitigation actions to reduce vulnerabilities from HHPDs?		
HHPD4-a. Does the plan describe specific actions to address HHPDs?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD4-b. Does the plan describe the criteria used to prioritize actions related to HHPDs?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD4-c. Does the plan identify the position, office, department or agency responsible for implementing and administering the action to mitigate hazards to or from HHPDs?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD Required Revisions		
Required Revision: Click or tap here to enter text.		

Element H: Additional State Requirements (Optional)

Element H Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
This space is for the State to include additional requirements		
Hazard Mitigation Review Meeting	Section 2.2, Section 2.4, Table 2.3	Choose an item.

Plan Assessment

These comments can be used to help guide your annual/regularly scheduled updates and the next plan update.

Element A. Planning Process

Strengths

[insert comments]

Opportunities for Improvement

[insert comments]

Element B. Risk Assessment

Strengths

[insert comments]

Opportunities for Improvement

[insert comments]

Element C. Mitigation Strategy

Strengths

[insert comments]

Opportunities for Improvement

[insert comments]

Element D. Plan Maintenance

Strengths

[insert comments]

Opportunities for Improvement

[insert comments]

Element E. Plan Update

Strengths

[insert comments]

Opportunities for Improvement

[insert comments]

Element G. HHPD Requirements (Optional)

Strengths

[insert comments]

Opportunities for Improvement

[insert comments]

Element H. Additional State Requirements (Optional)

Strengths

[insert comments]

Opportunities for Improvement

[insert comments]

Appendix B Public Engagement Log

Outreach methods for each area of input/education

<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Detail</i>
<i>Dedicated Town Webpage</i>	https://www.jamestownri.gov/town-departments/planning
<i>Town Physical Locations</i>	Town Library Police Station
<i>Town Social Media</i>	Recreation Department Town Library
<i>Local Business Physical Location Bulletin Boards</i>	McQuade's Market
<i>Local Paper</i>	Jamestown Press

Areas for public input/education

Area	Details	Technology
Web Page	A webpage that will be regularly updated with information on HMP	www.jamestownri.gov/town-departments/planning
Surveys	A public survey to addresses the most significant hazards and priorities within the Town	Microsoft Forms survey TinyURL shortened weblink & QR code/link
Public Meetings	Two (2) public meetings (one providing an overview of HMP process and the opportunity to discuss hazards/mitigation strategies; second to discuss a realistic vision and mitigation actions	Streamed live

Public Meeting Detail

Powerpoint presentations with opportunity for Q&A.

<i>Public Meetings</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Topic/ Details</i>
<i>Meeting 1</i>	February 28, 2024, 6-8PM	<i>Overview of HMP Process with Opportunity for Q&A</i>
<i>Meeting 2</i>	June 17, 2024 6PM	<i>Presentation of mitigation actions based on the feedback received</i>

Output of Strategy

- HMP will be updated based on comments we receive through public meetings, surveys, and questions/comments added to the web page
- Final HMP will contain appendices with workshop slides and/or summaries, survey questions, and public comments
- Final plan will be posted on Town website

Public Meeting Slides

See following pages.

Public Meeting Slides

Jamestown HMP Public Meeting

02/28/2024



7



8



9



10



11



12



1

TODAY'S AGENDA

- What is Hazard Mitigation Planning?
- Project Process
- Project Timeline
- Sample Goals
- Community Assets and Critical Facilities
- Existing Capabilities
- Mitigation Actions
- Next Steps

2

WHAT IS HAZARD MITIGATION?

Any sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards.

...through planning, policy, education, infrastructure projects, and more.

3

VALUE OF HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING

EVERY \$1 SPENT ON MITIGATION SAVES \$5 IN OPERATIONAL EXPENSES

EVERY \$1 SPENT ON MITIGATION SAVES \$6 IN OPERATIONAL EXPENSES

4

WHAT DOES THIS PLAN DO?

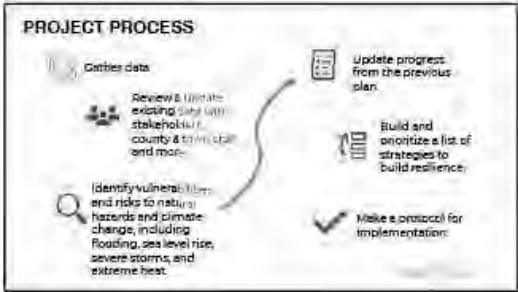
1. Identify and Profile the Hazards
2. Determine the Risk (Threat)
3. Determine the Vulnerability
4. Develop Goals & Strategies to Reduce Long-Term Risks and/or Vulnerability

5

HAZARDS IMPACTING JAMESTOWN

HURICANE AND TROPICAL STORMS	COASTAL FLOODING	WIND	SEVERE WEATHER	TECHNOLOGY	ISLAND FLOODING	LANDSLIDE/ROCKFALL
ICE	WATERS	ISSUE	GEOTECHNICAL	JAM FAILURES	EXTREME USE	

6



13



14

- ### Sample Goals
- Reduce damage caused by **Severe Weather** in Jamestown.
 - Minimize the damage caused by **Tornadoes** in Jamestown.
 - Prevent damage caused by **Brush Fire** in Jamestown.
 - Minimize impacts of **Hurricanes** in Jamestown.
 - Reduce **Flood Damage** in Jamestown.
 - Protect **Health and Safety** of residents in Jamestown.

15

- ### COMMUNITY ASSETS & CRITICAL FACILITIES
- Locations and resources that are vital to the function and character of Jamestown.
- Built Environment
 - Vulnerable Populations
 - Cultural Resources
 - Natural Resources
 - Economic Centers

16

- ### EXISTING CAPABILITIES
- Existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources that reduce hazard impacts or could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities.
- Planning Mechanisms
 - Funding Mechanisms
 - Administrative Capacity
 - Education and Outreach
 - Existing Mitigation Measures Addressing Natural Hazards

17

- ### MITIGATION ACTIONS
- Mitigation actions are evaluated alongside goals and objectives to determine measures to reduce natural hazard vulnerabilities under the following categories:
- Life Safety
 - Property Protection
 - Technical
 - Political
 - Legal
 - Environmental
 - Social
 - Administrative
 - Local Champion
 - Other Community Objectives

18

2017 Mitigation Actions

Item	2017 Mitigation Action	2017 Mitigation Action Status
1	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
2	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
3	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
4	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
5	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
6	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
7	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
8	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
9	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
10	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
11	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
12	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
13	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
14	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
15	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
16	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
17	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
18	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
19	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
20	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
21	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
22	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
23	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
24	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
25	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
26	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
27	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
28	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
29	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
30	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting
31	Update Hazard Mitigation Plan	Update at November 2017 meeting

19

NEXT STEPS- PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

- Public Meeting 2/25
- Survey Open 2/20-3/15
- Please share in your network! If you have shared on a Facebook page or Instagram, please take a screenshot and send to Lisa.



20

NEXT STEPS

- WSS to develop hazard profiles
- Work with the Town to determine critical facilities
- Next committee meeting:
 - Critical facilities
 - Hazard vulnerability
- Future committee meeting:
 - Develop mitigation goals
 - Develop actions

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**QUESTIONS?
THANK YOU**

22

Advertisement Log for Public Engagement

Date	Detail
2/22/2024	Published ad for survey and public meeting #1 in Legal Notices section of Jamestown Press
2/26/2024	Published article for survey and public meeting on Town Website
04/21/24	Published ad about survey in general advertisements section of Jamestown Press
03/27/2024	Recreation Department posted about survey on Facebook
04/02/2024	Town Library posted image about survey on Facebook
04/02/2024	Posted flyer about survey at Town Library
04/02/2024	Posted flyer about survey at Police Station
04/02/2024	Posted flyer about survey at McQuade's Market

Public Engagement Log Backup Documentation



LEGAL NOTICES

By [ahadmin](#) on February 22, 2024

JAMESTOWN RI, NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE – NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING

February 28, 2024, 6 p.m.

Jamestown Town Hall – Council

Chambers, 93 Narragansett Avenue

The Town of Jamestown (the

Town) is in the process of updating its Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP). Updates to the HMP are prepared every five years to stay current with Federal

Emergency Management Agency requirements and to ensure effective response to natural hazards.

The Town seeks the public's input in update of the HMP. There are three principal ways to provide input:

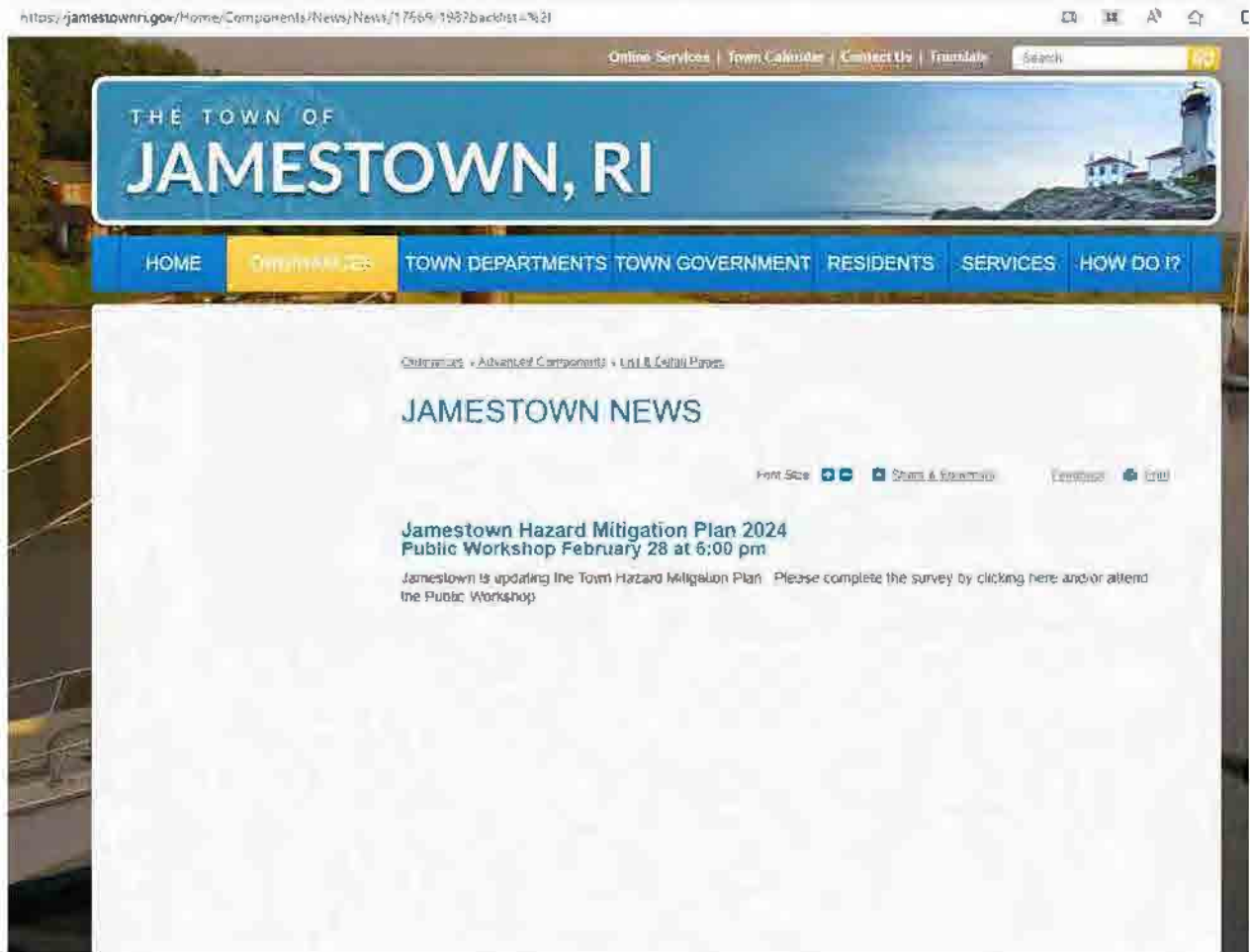
1. **Public Meetings.** There will be two meetings and a hearing specifically for public input—an introductory workshop, which will be held on February 28, 2024 at 6:00 in Town Council Chambers; and a public listening session, which will be scheduled once a draft HMP update has been developed. Following update of the draft HMP to include public comment, a public hearing will be held to adopt the new HMP.

2. **Public Survey.** A public survey is being prepared and will be posted on the Town's website at: www.jamestownri.gov/. See the "News" items on the first page. It also can be found at tinyurl.com/Jamestown-HazardSurvey.

3. **Public Comment.** A HMP draft will be posted on the Town's website for public comment prior to the public listening session. A final draft of the HMP will be posted on the Town's website prior to the public hearing.

The Town looks forward to receiving your input and your participation at the first public meeting on February 28 as noted above.

Feb 22, 2024



THE JAMESTOWN HERALD MARCH 21, 2024 7:12

Community grant deadline Friday

The Rhode Island Foundation is seeking qualified, self-directed groups and nonprofits to apply for grants of up to \$10,000 to pay for projects that bring people together in a community. The deadline is Friday, March 22.

"Communities have a huge impact on the health and well-being of our state," said David Gifford, president of the foundation. "We want your ideas and resources to enhance the quality of life, building relationships, and improving neighborhoods and community connections."

Since launching the community grant program in 2016, the foundation has awarded over

\$2 million to hundreds of projects across Rhode Island. West has supported those communities through grants to help bring people together to bring neighborhood projects to life, including the accessibility of senior centers.

Local nonprofits have included the American Community Center, which received \$5,000 to support its senior center. The Rhode Island Foundation also supported the Rhode Island State Police to support its police officers' mental health and wellness program.

and another community engagement project will be given to provide that same to kind communities, including youth, the elderly, and people with disabilities. Other communities may include senior centers, local libraries, neighborhood centers, including projects to identify and support people who are at risk of homelessness, and other community projects.

The grants are intended to support existing groups and projects. Applications will not be eligible for projects that are the same as those of Rhode Island's other community grant programs, including projects and activities that are for people with disabilities.

GET A WEDDING READY SMILE FOR ABOUT \$50 PER WEEK AND IN TIME FOR THE BIG DAY!

TOLLGATE ORTHODONTICS
11 East Main Street, Jamestown, RI 02831

Chorus set to celebrate 75th anniversary

To commemorate its 75th anniversary, the Jamestown Community Chorus is planning a series of special events leading to its December performance, including services, talks, photo presentations and performances.

The chorus is encouraging the community to celebrate the

75th anniversary with a series of special events leading to its December performance, including services, talks, photo presentations and performances.

Announcements of the chorus will be directed to the community through various channels, including social media, local newspapers, and community newsletters. The chorus is also planning a series of special events leading to its December performance, including services, talks, photo presentations and performances.

community to celebrate the 75th anniversary with a series of special events leading to its December performance, including services, talks, photo presentations and performances.

The chorus is also planning a series of special events leading to its December performance, including services, talks, photo presentations and performances. The chorus is also planning a series of special events leading to its December performance, including services, talks, photo presentations and performances.

Vietnam veterans to host roundtable on war

The local VFW and American Legion groups will co-sponsor a roundtable discussion on the Vietnam War. The event will be held at the local VFW hall on Friday, March 22, at 7:30 p.m.

The event will be held at the local VFW hall on Friday, March 22, at 7:30 p.m. The event will be held at the local VFW hall on Friday, March 22, at 7:30 p.m.

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Weight loss \$350/mo.
Same weight loss drug as Ozempic® & Wegovy®
FDA approved
Orally dosed
Prescription required, call us today!
Available through insurance from the Pharmacy!
88 East Main Rd, Middletown
401-619-5020 • mattlocalpharmacy.com

NOTICE

Town of Jamestown Water Department Maintenance

The Water Department will be flushing water mains throughout the distribution system **Thursday, March 21, 2024 through Friday, April 30, 2024 from 7:00 AM to 2:00 PM.** Flushing removes sediment from the system and improves water quality. You may notice some discoloration during this period and particles may float in the water while washing clothes. Your cooperation is appreciated.

JAMESTOWN, RI

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN SURVEY

HOW HAVE YOU BEEN IMPACTED BY?

- STORMS
- FLOODING
- DROUGHT

HOW & WHERE CAN THE TOWN PREPARE FOR THE FUTURE?

Give your input by April 30th

Survey: tinyurl.com/2hwwccm8

3/29/24, 8:38 AM

Jamestown Parks and Recreation | Facebook

facebook

Log In

Jamestown Parks and Recreation
1d · 🌐

JAMESTOWN, RI

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN SURVEY

tinyurl.com/JamestownHazardSurvey

Give your input by April 8th!



HOW HAVE YOU BEEN IMPACTED BY:

-  **STORMS**
-  **FLOODING**
-  **DROUGHT**
- & OTHER HAZARDS**

HOW & WHERE CAN THE TOWN PREPARE FOR THE FUTURE?

Jamestown Parks and Recreation
Recreation Center

Send message

4/3/24, 12:28 PM

(2) Sharing on behalf of the Jamestown... - Jamestown Philomenian Library | Facebook



Jamestown Philomenian Library

Yesterday at 11:00 AM · 🌐

Sharing on behalf of the Jamestown Planning Department:

Help shape the plan to protect Jamestown's People & Places.

Share your experience of Flooding, Storms, Drought and other Hazards. Scan the QR code or follow the link below:

[Tinyurl.com/jamestownhazardsurvey](https://tinyurl.com/jamestownhazardsurvey)



<https://www.facebook.com/jamestownphilomenianlibrary/posts/ptbid02eivLS1ixDReweEai1w3mWv8DLp8LetEPFwHkvPwnRV5JerbkoQRuHnmkpAf6...> 1/2



Advertisement posted at Town Library 04/02/2024



Advertisement posted at Police Station 04/02/2024



Survey poster posted at McQuade's Market

Appendix C Survey Responses

Jamestown, RI Hazard Mitigation Plan Public Survey

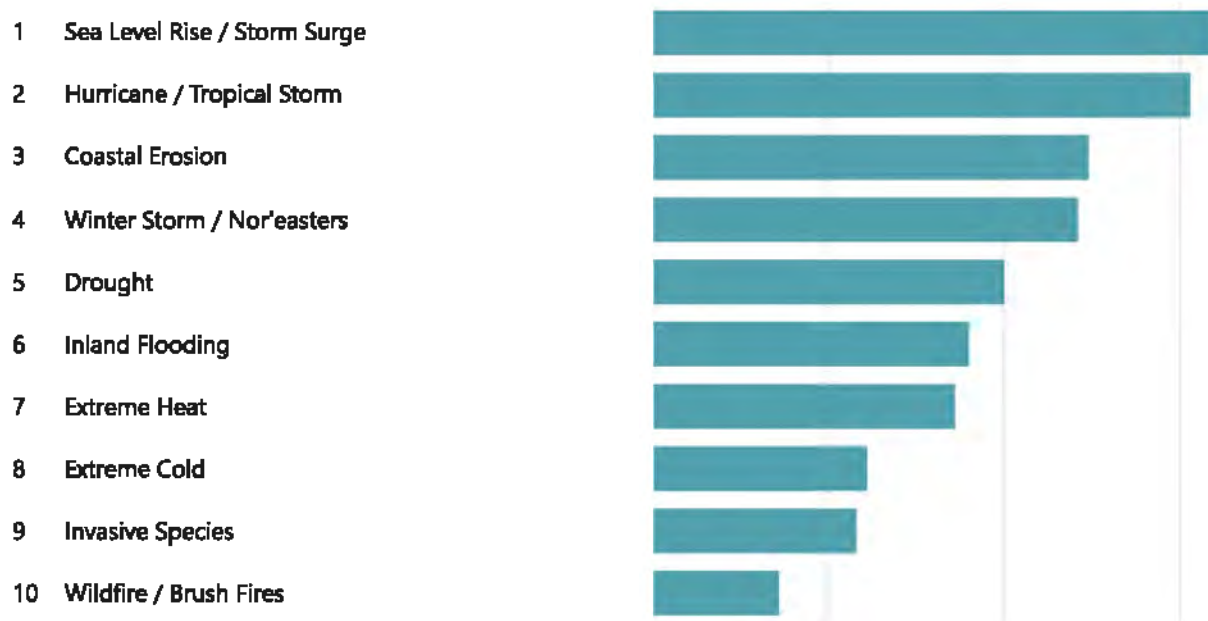
19 Responses

23:02 Average time to complete

Closed Status

1. Which natural hazards are you most concerned about?

Click and drag each option to rearrange or use the up and down arrows. On a computer you may need to hover your mouse for the arrow to appear.



2. Are there any other natural hazards you are concerned about?

11
Responses

Latest Responses

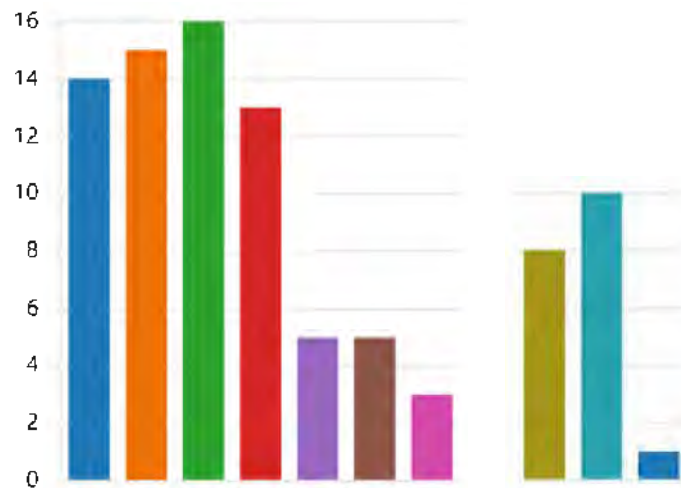
"Pesticides from people's lawns running into the ocean/ocean health (maybe ...

2 respondents (18%) answered **Disease** for this question.



3. If any, which natural hazards have you personally experienced in Jamestown?

Sea Level Rise / Storm Surge	14
Hurricane / Tropical Storm	15
Winter Storm / Nor'easters	16
Coastal Erosion	13
Inland Flooding	5
Extreme Heat	5
Extreme Cold	3
Wildfire / Brush Fires	0
Drought	8
Invasive Species	10
Other	1



4. Tell us more about your experiences with natural hazards. Please add specify areas of Town that are vulnerable to climate hazards and from what type of hazard.

15
Responses

Latest Responses

"It hasn't affected me personally but it's concerning that zeek's creek area of ...

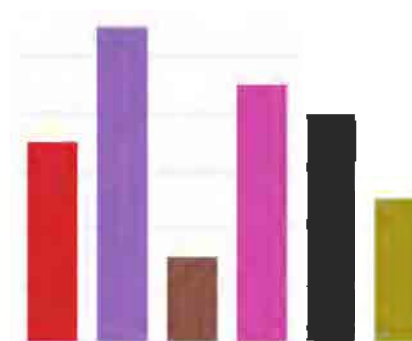
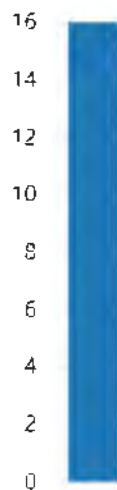
"Mackerel cove blocked off multiple times this year alone "

8 respondents (53%) answered **Mackerel Cove** for this question.



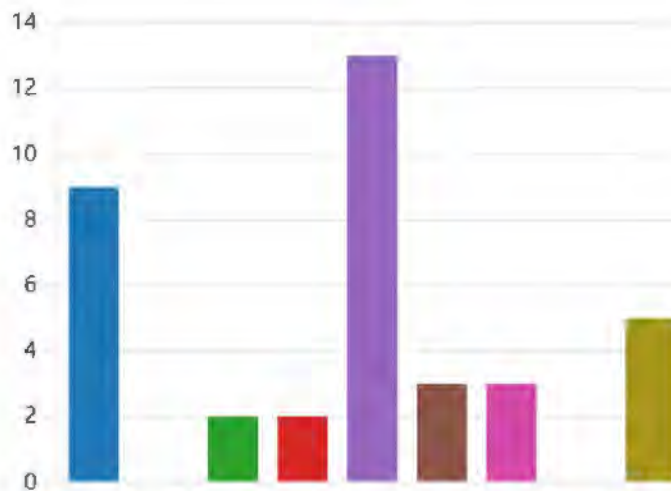
5. What problems from natural hazards concern you the most?

●	Damage to my home	16
●	Access to shelter because I am c...	0
●	My job could be affected	0
●	Limited access to food or supplies	7
●	Power outage	11
●	Limited access to transportation	3
●	Limited access to medical care	9
●	Contaminated drinking water	8
●	Other	5



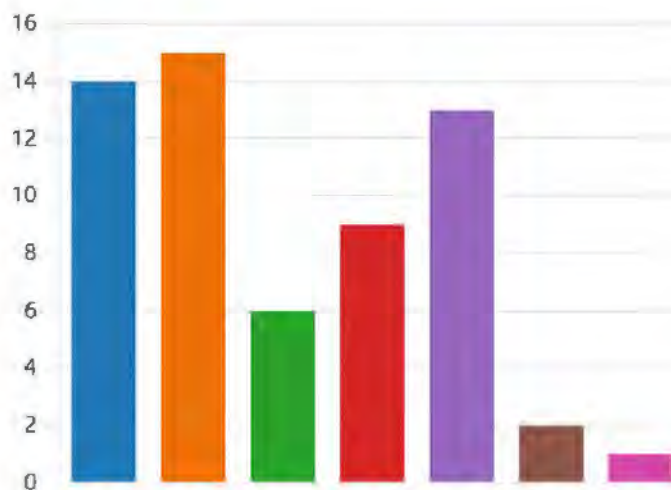
6. If any, what problems from natural hazards have you experienced in Jamestown?

● Damage to my home	9
● Access to shelter because I am c...	0
● My job was affected	2
● Limited access to food or supplies	2
● Power outage	13
● Limited access to transportation	3
● Limited access to medical care	3
● Contaminated drinking water	0
● Other	5



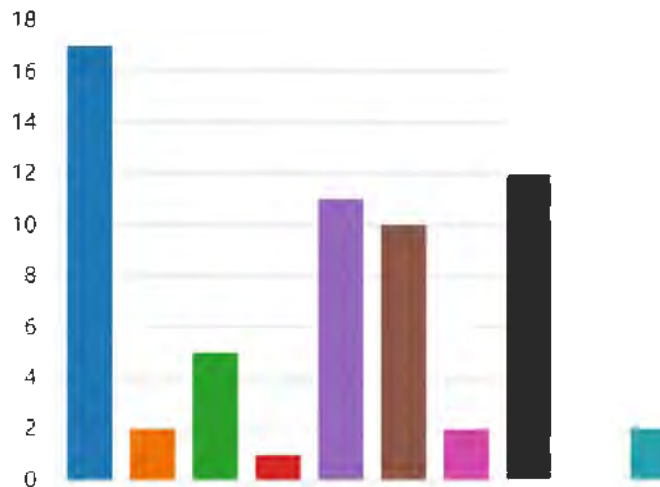
7. If anything, what do you do to prepare for a natural hazard event?

● I have an emergency kit with su...	14
● I have a back up generator in ca...	15
● I know where the nearest shelte...	6
● I know what the evacuation rout...	9
● I check on a vulnerable neighbo...	13
● A neighbor checks on me to off...	2
● Other	1



8. What actions have you taken to reduce the risk of Natural Hazards for your property?

● Purchased a homeowners/rente...	17
● Purchased flood insurance	2
● Elevated HVAC above floodplain	5
● Replaced windows with impact r...	1
● Trimmed or removed trees close...	11
● Installed sump pump	10
● Replaced roofing with high win...	2
● Bought a generator	12
● Installed flood protection meas...	0
● Other	2



9. How important is it to you for Jamestown to prioritize protecting each of community assets listed below from natural hazards? Please rank 1-6, 1 being the least important and 6 being the most important.



Roads

Waste and Water Utilities

Emergency Shelters

Police/ Fire Stations

Historic Buildings / Structures

Bridges / Causeways

Parks / Recreation Fields

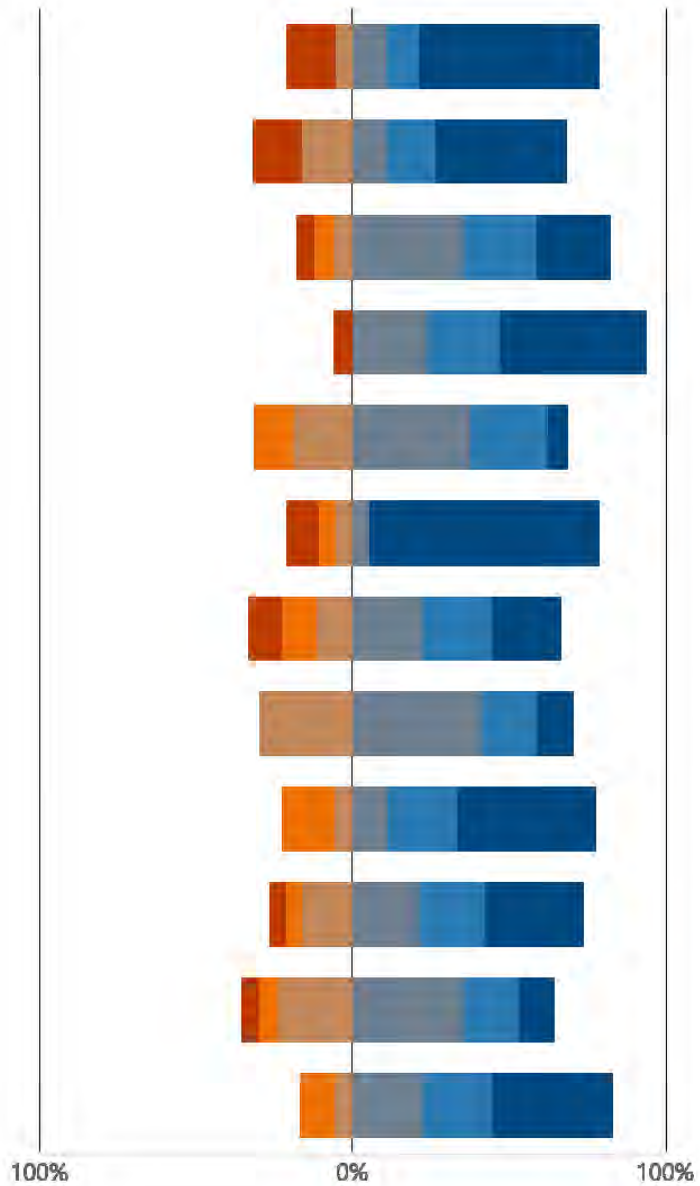
Town Hall

Beaches/ Water Access

Schools

Business Centers

Residential Neighborhoods



10. Which of the following categories are most susceptible to natural hazards in Jamestown? Please rank 1-6, 1 being the least susceptible and 6 being the most susceptible.

1 2 3 4 5 6

Economic: Business interruptions, closures, and job losses

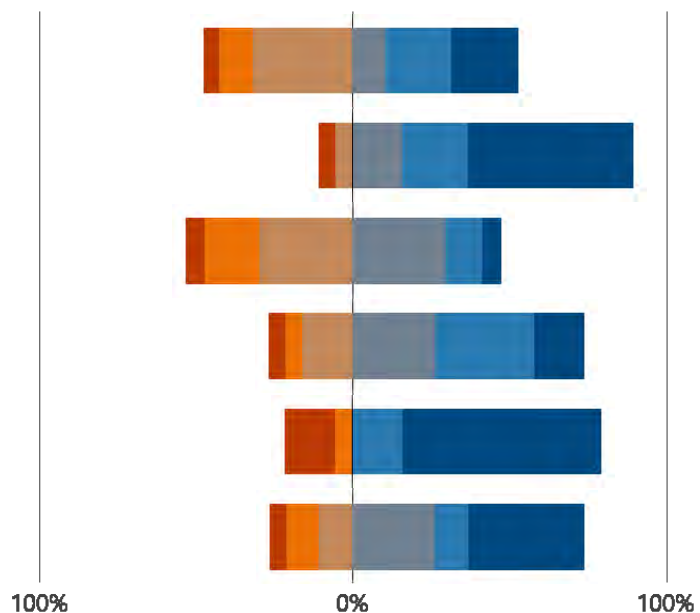
Environmental: Damage to/or contamination of wetlands, waterways, beaches, natural undeveloped..

Cultural/Historic: Damage or loss of library,museum, historic structures and/or properties

Governance: Ability to maintain order and/or provide public amenities and services

Infrastructure: Damage to/loss of roads, utilities, bridges, causeways, schools

Residential: Damage to homes and/or property



11. What does the Town do well to prepare for natural hazards?

For example: Warming or cooling stations, snow removal, winter road treatment, public notifications about extreme events, resources for the unhoused, prioritizing vulnerable populations.

17
Responses

Latest Responses

"Always appreciate the calls regarding natural hazards or alerts. Also the sno...

"Plowing, reservoir monitoring and conservation, notifications of extreme eve...

"Clean up after the fact "

5 respondents (29%) answered **snow removal** for this question.



12. What could the Town improve on or begin doing to prepare for natural hazards?

For example: Warming or cooling stations, snow removal, winter road treatment, public notifications about extreme events, resources for the unhoused, prioritizing vulnerable populations.

13
Responses

Latest Responses

"I would like to see more oversight and restrictions with well water use durin..."

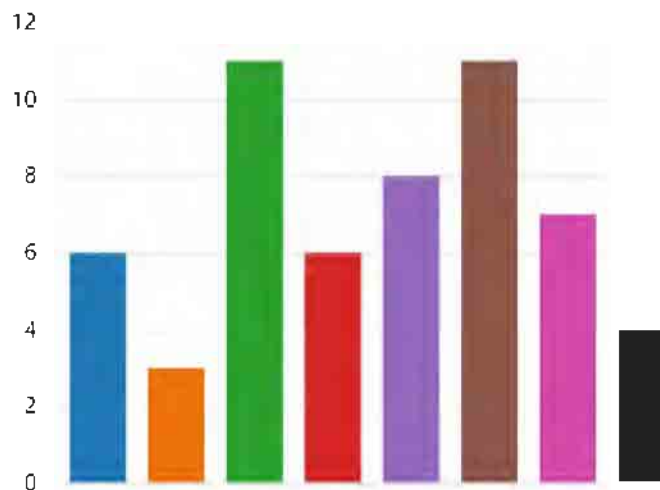
"Mackerel cove resiliency plan"

4 respondents (31%) answered **roads** for this question.



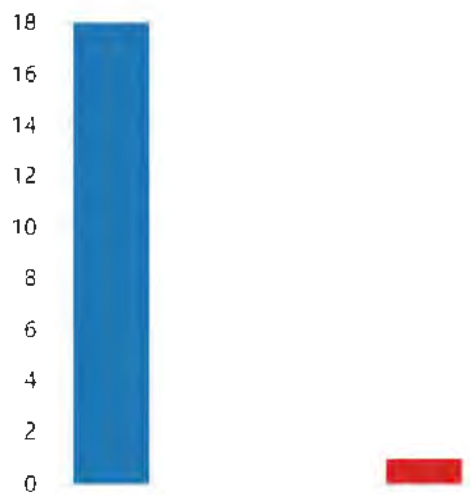
13. How would you like to receive information about hazard mitigation in Jamestown?

Interactive online webinars	6
Pre-recorded videos posted onli...	3
Update, report, or fact sheet PD...	11
Flyers or printed materials poste...	6
Social media postings	8
Email updates from the Town	11
In-person community events	7
Other	4



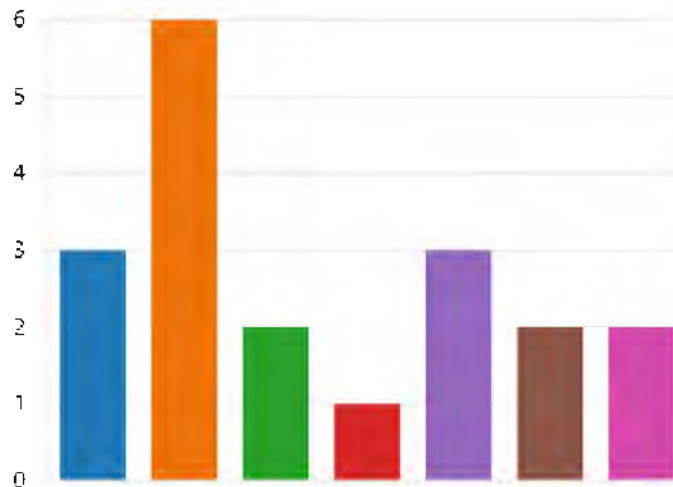
14. What is your current housing situation?

I own my home	18
I rent my home	0
I am a student living in student ...	0
I am a seasonal resident	1
I do not currently have permane...	0
Other	0



15. How long have you lived or worked in Jamestown?

Under 5 years	3
6-10 years	6
11-20 years	2
21-30 years	1
31-40 years	3
41-50 years	2
Over 50 years	2



16. What else would you like us to know about hazards that you or others face in Jamestown?

9

Responses

Latest Responses

5 respondents (56%) answered **Road** for this question.

Mackerel Cove

Beavertail Road

level rise

Road town

**plan
island**

sea level

long term

Appendix D Community Assets Maps



- Roads & Bridges
- Waterbody
- State Conservation Land
- Historic District**
- BEAVERTAIL LIGHT
- CHURCHYARD CEMETERY / ARTILLERY PARK NORTH RD. & NARRAGANSETT AVE.
- WINDMILL HILL HIST. DIST.
- Jamestown Asset**
- Utilities
- Boat Yard
- Ferry
- Emergency Management Agency
- Food Bank – Baptist Church
- Historical Society
- Medical Services
- Schools and Daycares
- Fire Department
- Town Office
- Police Department
- Town Hall
- Market
- Senior or Special Needs Facility
- Library
- Phone Substation
- State Office
- Senior Center
- Wastewater Treatment Facility
- Water Storage Tank
- Water Treatment Facility
- Historic Site
- Historical Cemetery
- Fort Getty
- Potter Cove Access
- Dam



MAP 1

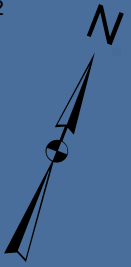
**TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

JAMESTOWN ASSETS MAP

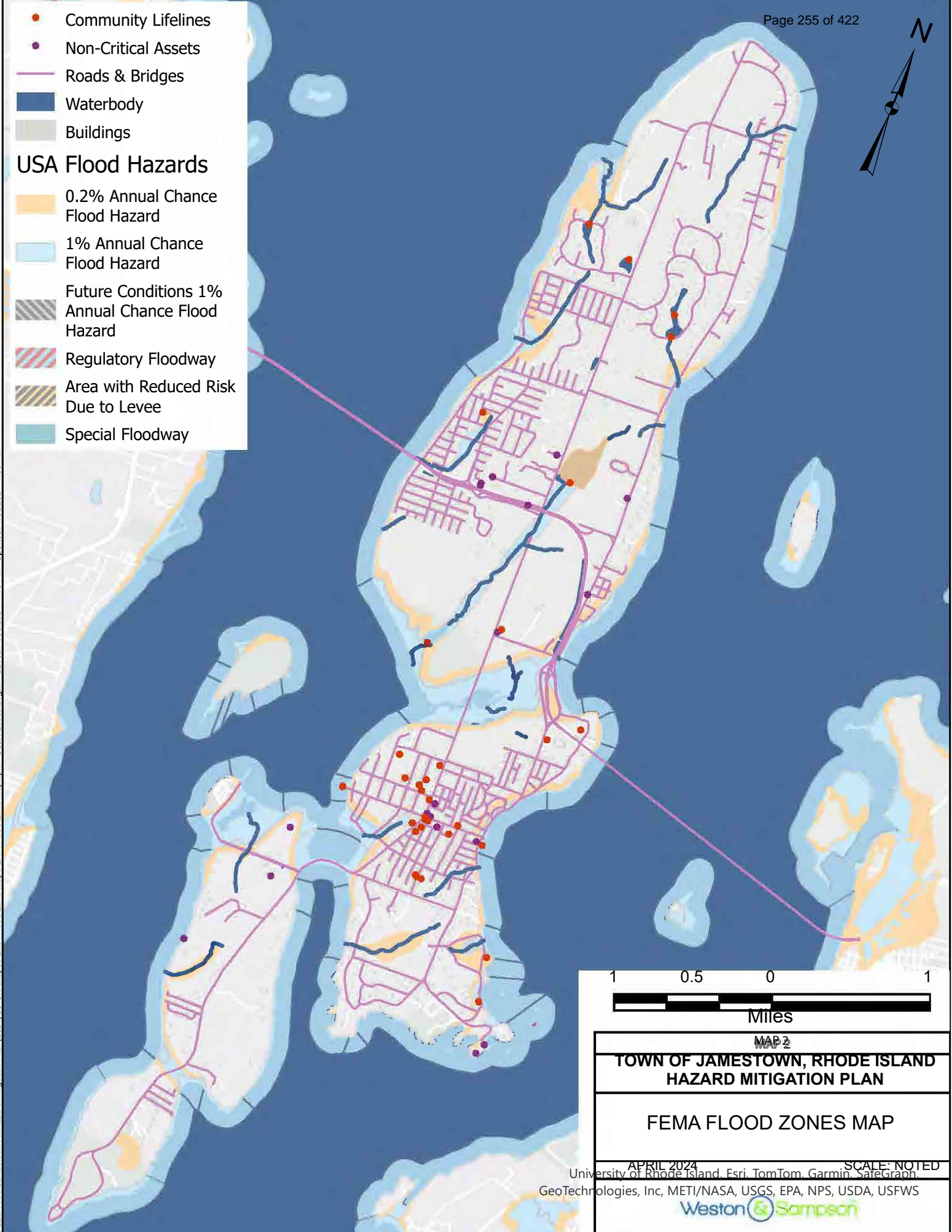
APRIL 2024 SCALE: NOTED

University of Rhode Island, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph,
GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS

Path: P:\RI\Jamestown, RI\Hazard Mitigation Plan (2024)\08-GIS\Map\FEMA Flood Zone Map\FEMA Flood Zone Map.aprx. User: Leeds.Locan. Saved: 4/30/2024 1:16 PM. Opened: 4/30/2024 4:10 PM



- Community Lifelines
 - Non-Critical Assets
 - Roads & Bridges
 - Waterbody
 - Buildings
- USA Flood Hazards**
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
 - 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
 - Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
 - Regulatory Floodway
 - Area with Reduced Risk Due to Levee
 - Special Floodway

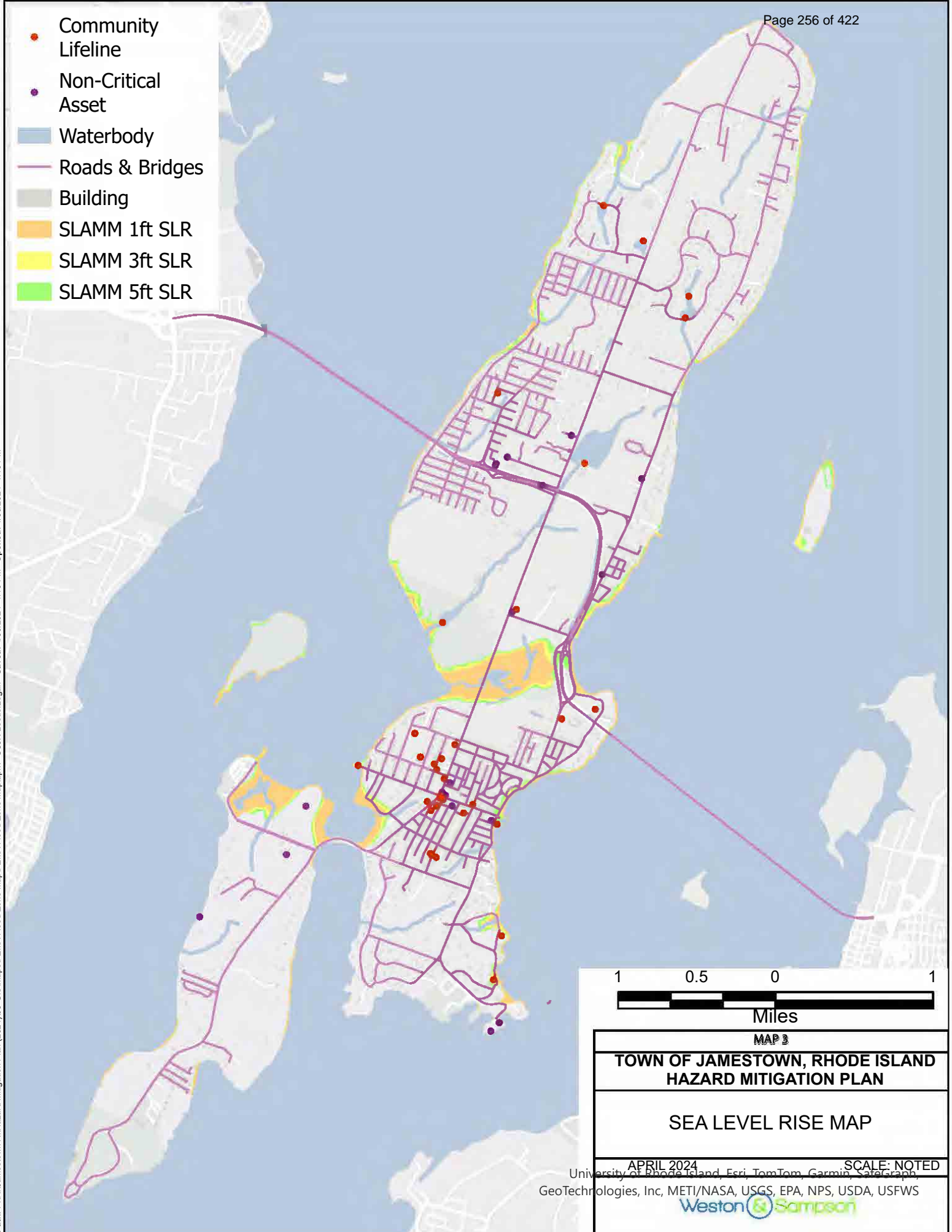


MAP 2
TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
FEMA FLOOD ZONES MAP

APRIL 2024 SCALE: NOTED
 University of Rhode Island, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph,
 GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS
 Weston & Sampson

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- Community Lifeline
- Non-Critical Asset
- Waterbody
- Roads & Bridges
- Building
- SLAMM 1ft SLR
- SLAMM 3ft SLR
- SLAMM 5ft SLR



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MAP 3

**TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

SEA LEVEL RISE MAP

APRIL 2024 SCALE: NOTED

University of Rhode Island, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph,
GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS

Weston & Sampson

Appendix E Hazus Results

Hazus- Earthquake in Jamestown, RI

FACILITY TYPE	TOTAL	At LEAST MODERATE		COMPLETE		WITH	
		Mag 5	Mag 7	Mag 5	Mag 7	Mag 5	Mag 7
Hospitals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schools	2	2	2	0	2	0	0
Emergency Op Centers	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Police Stations	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Fire Stations	1	1	1	0	1	0	0

	MAGNITUDE 5.0	MAGNITUDE 7.0
Building Stock		
Estimated total number of buildings	3,094	
Estimated total building replacement value (Year 2021 \$) (Millions of dollars)	1,620	
Building Damages		
# of buildings sustaining slight damage	917	801
# of buildings sustaining moderate damage	485	1,078
# of buildings sustaining extensive damage	128	455
# of buildings completely damaged	32	462

	MAGNITUDE 5.0	MAGNITUDE 7.0
Population Needs		
# of households displaced	28	222
#of people seeking temporary public shelter	11	85
# life threatening injuriest (depends on time of day)	3	41
# deaths (depends on time of day)	5	73
Debris		
Building debris generated (millions of tons)	0.03	0.17
# of truckloads to clear building debris (@25 tons/truck)	1,160	6,600
Building-Related Econominc Loss (Millions of Dollars)		
Income Losses	32.0935	126.3428
Direct Building Losses	213.77	912.90

Direct Repairs (transportation and utility)	73.81	201.81
---	-------	--------

Hazus- Hurricane in Jamestown, RI

	CATEGORY 2	CATEGORY 4
BUILDING STOCK		
Estimated total number of buildings	3,094	
Estimated total building replacement value (Year 2021 \$) (Millions of Dollars)	1,620	
BUILDING DAMAGES		
# of buildings sustaining minor damage	575.11	1,066.79
# of buildings sustaining moderate damage	97.82	396.44
# of buildings sustaining severe damage	8.26	90.72
# of buildings destroyed	4.62	51.68
POPULATION NEEDS		
# of displaced people	0	23
# of people seeking temporary public shelter	0	0
DEBRIS		
Total debris generated (tons)	3,649	11,391
Tree debris generated (tons)	1,446	2,951
Brick/wood debris generated (tons)	2,203	8,399
Concrete/steel debris generated (tons)	0	41
# of truckloads to clear building debris (@25 tons/truck)	88	338
VALUE OF DAMAGE (Thousands of Dollars)		
Total property damage	36,332.44	152,894.04
Total losses due to business interruption	4,120.81	18,339.39

Hazard- Flood in Jamestown, RI

	100-Year	500-Year
BUILDING STOCK		
Estimated total number of buildings	3,094	
Estimated total building replacement value (Year 2021 \$) (Millions of Dollars)	1,620	
BUILDING DAMAGES		
Damage Level 1-10	1	6
Damage Level 11-20	5	17
Damage Level 21-30	0	8
Damage Level 31-40	0	1
Damage Level 41-50	0	1
Damage Level >50 (Substantial)	0	4
POPULATION NEEDS		
# of displaced people	1,162	3,648
# of people seeking short term shelter	37	59
DEBRIS		
Total debris generated (tons)	28,994	262,031
Finishes (tons)	15,981	71,264
Structure (tons)	7,915	117,352
Foundation (tons)	5,098	73,415
# of truckloads to clear building debris (@25 tons/truck)	1,160	10,482
VALUE OF DAMAGE		
Building Loss (Year 2021 \$)(Millions of Dollars)	28.85	65.83
Total Losses Due to Business Interruption (Year 2021 \$)(Millions of Dollars)	156.91	173.02

Appendix F Final Invited Review Collaborator List

The lists below indicate the additional collaborators with whom the draft HMP was shared for review that included neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia and other private and non-profit interests. These contributors are in addition to the robust set of stakeholders listed in Appendix B. The updated draft plan was shared electronically at the beginning of November 2023 and recipients were asked to respond within ~30 days. Many detailed comments were received; others acknowledged review with no additional comments.

Table to be completed for final plan.

Last Name	First Name	Title	Affiliation
Name	Name	Title	Town of Newport
			Town of North Kingstown
			REIMA
			Turnpike and Bridge Authority
			Rhode Island DOT
			CRMC
			DEM
			Jamestown Chamber of Commerce
			Audobon
			Nature Conservancy
			Jamestown Public Schools

Appendix G Jamestown 2024 – 2029 Prioritized Mitigation Actions with STAPLEE Scoring

2024	2017	Action	Action Detail	STAPLEE						Priority Score	Priority	
				Social	Technical	Administrative	Political	Legal	Economic			Environmental
1	3	Review Harbor Management Plan and EOP regularly	Incorporate newly completed Harbor Management Plan into Emergency Operations Plan Update and update after at least every three years, or after significant storm events, as necessary.	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	19	High
2	5	Reduce vulnerability to utility and communication lines	Tree Damage Mitigation Program to trim trees adjacent to utility lines to avoid power outages and therefore, maintain communication systems during and after hurricanes, thunderstorms, ice storms, and windstorms.	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	19	High
3	7	Bridge Repair Coordination	Coordinate with RIDOT to prioritize retrofit and repair of bridges, especially those that are vulnerable to sea level rise and climate change.	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	18	Medium
4	8	Vulnerable Roads Coordination	Coordinate with RIDOT to evaluate roads, especially that are vulnerable to sea level rise and prioritize improvements to vulnerable roads.	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	18	Medium
5	9b	Public Education and Outreach	Organize and conduct training program for town officials, employees, boards, and commissions regarding hazard mitigation, including flood mitigation, and actions/responsibilities during a natural disaster	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	20	High
6	10	Inflow and Infiltration of Sewer System	Continue to implement program to mitigate the infiltration of groundwater and inflow into the sewer lines	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21	High
7	11	New Access for Water Treatment Facility	Develop plan for a new access and infrastructure to service the existing Water Treatment Facility	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	19	High
8	12	Climate Adaptation Plan	Develop climate adaptation plan to address sea level rise and other climate hazards in order to improve resilience of general community infrastructure.	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	16	Low
9	13	Continue Agreement for purchase of Potable Water	The Town should maintain and test regularly the emergency hose and reels so that they are ready if needed. The Town should continue to pursue a formal agreement with the Town of North Kingstown for potable water in times of drought.	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	20	High
10		Conanicus Seawall Repair	Develop plan with RIDOT to raise the remaining seawall at Conanicus Avenue	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	17	Medium

2024	2017	Action	Action Detail	STAPLEE						Priority Score	Priority	
				Social	Technical	Administrative	Political	Legal	Economic			Environmental
11		Potter's Cove Shoreline Hardening	Develop a plan for structural repairs and shoreline hardening at Town Owned Potter's Cove Parking Lot at Freebody Drive	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	15	Low
12		Formal Agreement for Private Road Use During Conanicus Ave Closure	Develop contingency plan and or formal agreement for use of private roads in the event of Conanicus Ave closure	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	18	Medium
13		Floodproof Pump Stations	Floodproof vulnerable pump stations, including, but not limited to the stations at Dutch Harbor and Maple Ave.	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	20	High
14		Dune Restoration at Mackerel Cove	Pursue funding and implement dune restoration/mitigation at Mackerel Cove beach	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	14	Low
15		Outreach to Seniors	Improve outreach and communications to seniors in the event of natural hazards	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	19	High
16	2	Develop Stormwater Mitigation Plan	Develop stormwater mitigation plan	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	18	Medium
17	4	South Pond Dam	Perform structural repairs to prevent catastrophic failure	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	19	High
18	6	Debris Management Plan	Develop Internal Town policy for prompt removal and proper siting of fallen debris and tree limbs which decreases potential blockage or road and property blockage	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	17	Low
19	9a	Public Education and Outreach	Develop and make preparedness and response material available concerning evacuation routes, emergency shelters, and maps of risks and critical facilities of Jamestown.	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	18	Medium
20		Join the Community Rating System	Appoint a CRS Coordinator and prepare documentation of at least 500 CRS points. Complete application and submit letter of interest.	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	18	Medium



**Town of Jamestown
Resolution of the Town Council**

No. 2024-17

**A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF JAMESTOWN ADOPTING THE
2024 JAMESTOWN HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE**

WHEREAS the Town Council recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Town of Jamestown; and

WHEREAS the Town of Jamestown has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as the Town of Jamestown 2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, in accordance with federal laws, including the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended; the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; and the National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended; and

WHEREAS the Town of Jamestown 2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Town of Jamestown from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS the Town Council authorizes Departments to execute their responsibilities demonstrated in the 2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Town Council demonstrates its commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Town of Jamestown 2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update; now therefore be it Resolved:

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that in accordance with the charter and bylaws of the Town of Jamestown, the Town Council adopts the 2024 Jamestown 2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. While content related to the Town of Jamestown may require revisions to meet the plan approval requirements, changes occurring after adoption will not require the Town of Jamestown to re-adopt any further iterations of the plan. Subsequent plan updates following the approval period for this plan will require separate adoption resolutions.

This resolution shall take effect immediately upon passage.

By Order of the Jamestown Town Council,

Nancy A. Beye, President

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereby attach my hand and the
Official seal of the Town of Jamestown this 17th day of June, 2024.

Roberta J. Fagan, Town Clerk

Class F/F1 Liquor License

F-24-2

Submitted On: May 16, 2024

Applicant

 Joan Goldstein
 401-423-3650
 info@jamestownrichamber.com

Primary Location

251 NARRAGANSETT AVENUE
Jamestown , RI 02835

Application Details

Retailer Class

Class F (Beer/Wine)

Hours of Event

5-8 pm

Organization/Corporate Name

Jamestown Chamber of Commerce

Business Address

PO Box 35

Alternate Phone

203-494-5109

Will Entertainment be provided?

Yes

Is Property Town Owned?

Yes

Date of Event

07/18/2024

Event Name/Type

Annual Chamber Weenie Roast

DBA Name

--

Business Phone

401-423-3650

Business Email Address

info@jamestownrichamber.com

Has an Event/Entertainment License been requested and/or applied for?

No

Acknowledgement

I hereby certify that the statements held within this application are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Applicant Signature

true

Date

05/16/2024

Class F/F1 Liquor License

F-24-3

Submitted On: May 31, 2024

Applicant

 Betsy Baldwin
 7813675931
 @betsybaldwin0107@gmail.com

Primary Location

378 NORTH ROAD
Jamestown , RI 02835

Application Details

Retailer Class

Class F (Beer/Wine)

Hours of Event

5:00 - 7:00 PM

Organization/Corporate Name

JAMESTOWN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Business Address

PO BOX 156

Alternate Phone

NONE

Will Entertainment be provided?

Yes

Is . . . property Town Owned?

No

Date of Event

07/26/2024

Event Name/Type

EVENING AT THE WINDMILL

DBA Name

--

Business Phone

781-367-5931

Business Email Address

INFO@JAMESTOWNHISTORICALSOCIETY.ORG

Has an Event/Entertainment License been requested and/or applied for?

Yes

Acknowledgement

I hereby certify that the statements held within this application are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Applicant Signature

true

Date

05/31/2024

Event/Entertainment License**ENT-24-1**

Submitted On: May 9, 2024

Applicant

 Mark Holland
 401-480-4221
 mark@mansionsandmanors.com

Primary Location

1050 FORT GETTY ROAD
 Jamestown , RI 02835

Event Information**Please select your Event Type(s) from the options below:****Art/Craft Show**

-

Theatre/Film Production

-

Concert

-

Please select the type of race(s) you will have at your event:**Name of Event**

48th Annual Jamestown Classic Bike Race

Date(s) of Event

10-13-2024

Hours of Event

7:00 am to Noon

Number of People Attending

150

Mailing Address

P.O. Box 652 Jamestown, RI 02835

Email Address

marklearm@aol.com

Contact Phone Number

401-480-4221

Who will the event benefit?

Rotary Charities

R.I. Show Promoter's Permit Number, per RIGL Sec. 44-19-1

N/A

Non-Profit ID #

228422249

Any fields below that are not applicable, please enter "N/A" or "Not Applicable" in the text box.

What types of items will be sold at the event?

Seasonal Event

-

Parade/Event

-

Race

true

Miscellaneous Function

-

Bicycle/Wheelchair

true

Run/Jog/Walk/Wheelchair

-

Location of Event

Fort Getty Pavilion

Number of Days for Event

1

Will the event be held on town property?

Yes

Name of Applicant/Business

Jamestown Rotary Club

Business Phone #

401-480-4221

Contact Person

Mark Holland

List the types of entertainment being requested, if applicable

N/A

Type of Operation

Non-Profit

If the applicant is a Non-Profit organization, is it registered with the State?

Yes

Number of Vendors/Peddlers

0

Will you be selling any items at the event?

No

To: Jamestown Town Council
Town of Jamestown
93 Narragansett Avenue
Jamestown, RI 02835

From: Mark Holland
Jamestown Rotary Club
P.O. Box 652
Jamestown, RI 02835

RE: 48th Annual Jamestown Classic Bike Race

Dear Council Members,

The Jamestown Rotary Club would like to extend our sincere thanks for the many years of support our Bike Race has received from the Town. Without that support this event, along with the funds that were raised for our many charities, would have disappeared long ago.

Fortunately, as a result of that support, we are pleased to mark this year as the 48th anniversary of the Jamestown Classic Bike Race. This year, in an effort to reduce the expense for Police support of the race, we will once again move our race day from our traditional Monday of Columbus Day weekend to Sunday. This year that falls on October 13th. Our understanding is that holding the race on a non-holiday will reduce the cost for Police coverage by about 66% due to a reduction in overtime expense.

We are respectfully requesting a waiver for both the Police detail and the use of Fort Getty Pavilion.

Again, sincere thanks for all your past support.

Very Best,

Mark Holland
Jamestown Rotary Club

Town of Jamestown
Town Administrator
93 Narragansett Avenue
Jamestown, Rhode Island 02835-1199
401-423-9805



Edward A. Mello
Town Administrator

MEMORANDUM TO: Honorable Town Council
FROM: Town Administrator, Edward A. Mello
DATE: June 13, 2024
SUBJECT: Report for Town Council Meeting June 17, 2024

CMS Agreement- The Town Council had previously directed the solicitor and I to develop an agreement with Conanicut Marine Service and Jamestown Ferry for the continued use of the ferry dock and a portion of the wood pile pier. A proposed agreement is included under new business.

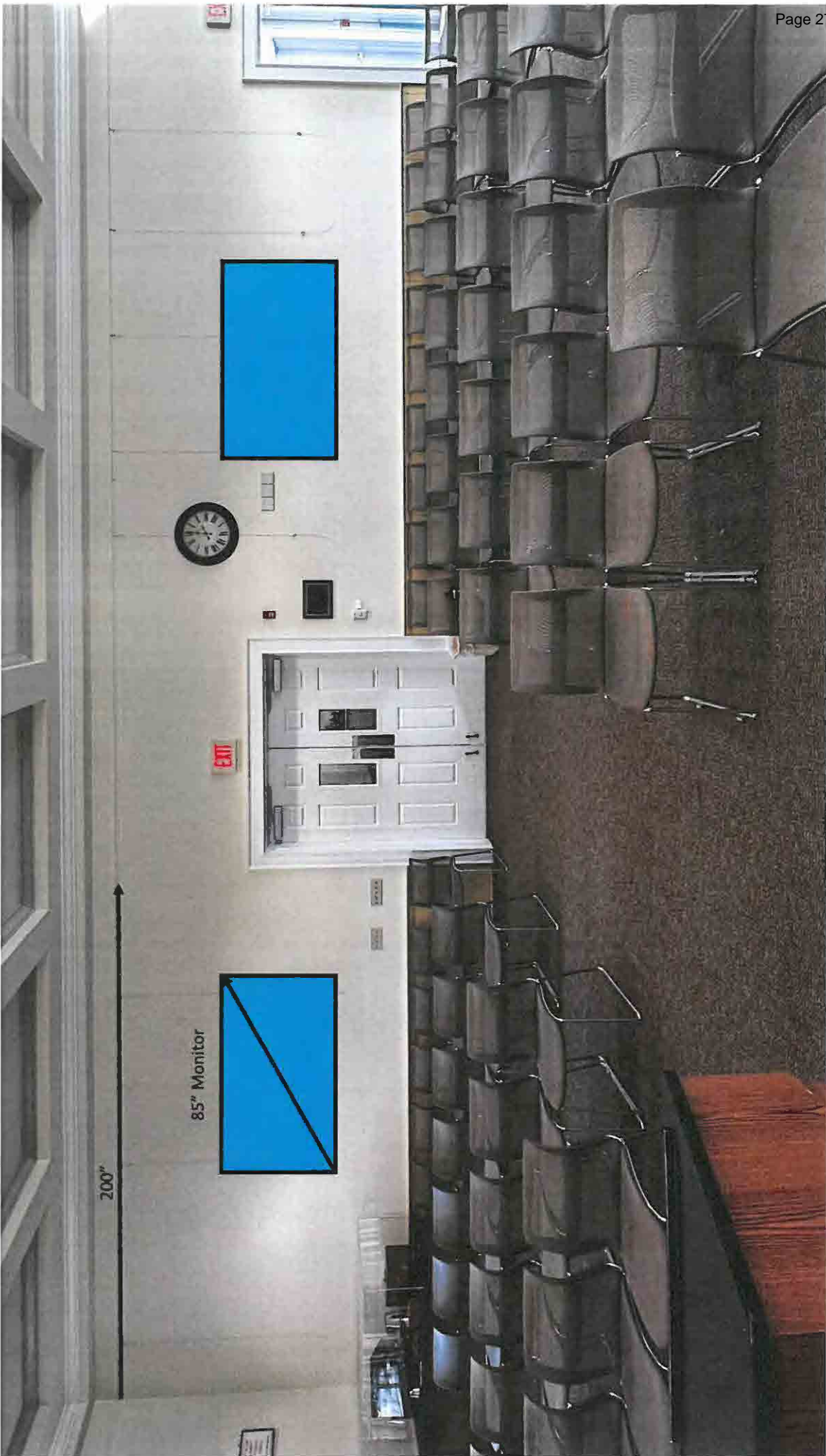
Harbor Rules/ Rates for Ferry Dock: The JHC has recommended a revision to the Harbor Management Rule Book specific to the use of the touch and go docks at East Ferry along with the use of the Ferry Dock at East Ferry. The proposed rules would prohibit the commercial use of the outer touch and go docks. The use of the concrete ferry dock would be allowed for RIPUC ferry service with a permit at no cost and other commercial charter vessels based upon a fee schedule as proposed. (new business)

Ft Getty Pier-The Public Works Department continues the repair work at Ft. Getty Pier. The work includes the repair and/or replacement of sleepers, stringers and decking along with the removal of broken piles and ladders.

Staff has continued to meet with FEMA in order to recover any eligible expenses related to both Ft. Getty Pier and Mackerel Cove Beach.

Town Council Chambers- We continue to make improvements to the audio and visual components in the Council Chambers. This included an upgrade the sound system. We have explored the possibility of upgrading the video display options in the Chambers. This would include adding 85" monitors to both the front and rear walls. A digital image is included in your packet for review.

Open Gov- The clerks office has continued to expand the use of Open Gov for on-line resident services. Residents can now apply for the transfer station pass on-line and they will receive the pass in the mail.



200"

85" Monitor



**FINAL CHARTER AMENDMENT QUESTIONS
FOR APPROVAL BY
THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF JAMESTOWN**

The Following Charter Amendment Questions Are Submitted by the Jamestown Town Council
to the Voters at the Next Regular Election
Duly Adopted by the Jamestown Town Council on the ___ day of June 2024.

Question 1

**AMENDMENT TO THE JAMESTOWN TOWN CHARTER
(Amends Preamble)**

Shall the Charter be amended to list the official name of the state to Rhode Island?

Explanation: This amendment complies with the current relevant state law on the official name of state.

Question 2

**AMENDMENT TO THE JAMESTOWN TOWN CHARTER
(Amends Article II - The Town Council - § 212 – Vacancies)**

Shall the Charter be amended to modify the procedure to fill a vacancy on the Town Council by authorizing the membership of the Town Council to select a qualified person to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term?

Explanation: This amendment removes the provision that the next highest vote getter is automatically appointed to fill a vacant position on the Town Council.

Question 3

**AMENDMENT TO THE JAMESTOWN TOWN CHARTER
(Amends Article II - The Town Council - § 216 – Procedure For Adopting An Ordinance)**

Shall the Charter be amended to provide that only a digest or description of a proposed ordinance or amendment of an ordinance need be published in a newspaper of general circulation?

Explanation: This amendment removes the requirement that the full text of an ordinance or amendment to an ordinance be published in a newspaper of general circulation. Full text versions will still be available on the Town's website and in print at the Town Clerk's office.

Question 4

AMENDMENT TO THE JAMESTOWN TOWN CHARTER

(Amends Article III - The Town Administrator - § 301 – Appointment and Qualifications)

Shall the Charter be amended to allow a person appointed as Town Administrator up to twelve (12) months to become a resident of the State?

Explanation: This amendment extends the Town Administrator's residency requirement from six (6) months to twelve (12) months.

Question 5

AMENDMENT TO THE JAMESTOWN TOWN CHARTER

(Amends Article IV – Administrative Departments - § 409 – Building Official)

Shall the Charter be revised to allow the building official to also serve as the zoning enforcement officer?

Explanation: This amendment expands the authorized duties of the building official to include the role of zoning enforcement officer.

Question 6

AMENDMENT TO THE JAMESTOWN TOWN CHARTER

(Amends Article V – The School Committee - § 503 – Vacancies)

Shall the Charter be amended to modify the procedure to fill a vacancy on the School Committee by authorizing the membership of the Town Council to select a qualified person to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term?

Explanation: This amendment removes the provision that the next highest vote getter is automatically appointed to fill a vacant position on the School Committee.

Question 7

AMENDMENT TO THE JAMESTOWN TOWN CHARTER

(Amends Article XI – Financial Provisions - § 1104 – Public Notice)

Shall the Charter be amended to revise internal section references for consistency?

Explanation: This amendment would update internal section references for consistency.

Question 8

AMENDMENT TO THE JAMESTOWN TOWN CHARTER

(Amends Article XII – Amendment of Charter - § 1201 – Charter Revision Committee)

Shall the Charter be amended to require a full review of the Charter beginning in September of 2029 and thereafter at no less than six (6) year intervals thereafter and that special reviews can take place as needed?

Explanation: This amendment would provide for two types of Charter reviews; a full review no less than every six (6) years and provision for special reviews on an as needed basis.

Jamestown
Harbor Management
Rule Book

~~2023~~

2024



APPROVED BY THE JAMESTOWN HARBOR COMMISSION AND THE
JAMESTOWN TOWN COUNCIL

DATE TBD

Wayne Banks
Chair

Tom Alexander
Vice-Chair

Jessica McCarthy

Susan Romano

Mark Campbell

Jim Archibald

Fred Pease
Interim Executive Director

Bart Totten
Harbor Master

Larry Goss
Assistant Harbormaster

Joan Rich
Harbor Clerk

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- 4. Permit Order of Precedence**
- 5. Specific Rules**
- 6. Locations**
- 7. Beach Pass Permit Timeline**

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- 1. General**
- 2. Specific Rules**

G. Use of Harbor Masters and harbor vessels for external support

Section 1. Introduction:

Article 78-21 of the Jamestown Harbor Ordinance charges the Harbor Commission with broad authority to regulate, protect, and maintain town property and many forms of coastal activity within Jamestown waters. This document is intended to supplement the Harbor Ordinance, and to provide additional details, clarification, and guidance where needed.

Section 2. Severability:

These Rules shall become effective on the date of issuance and shall remain in full force and effect until amended or rescinded. If any part of these rules is rendered inoperable or declared illegal by any court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction, the balance of the rules will remain in full force and effect.

Section 3. Guidance:

In order to protect the coastal environment, minimize user conflicts, and provide public access to and from the waters of the town, these rules are adopted as amplifying information to supplement the Harbor Ordinance, and to provide guidance for the administration of the various Harbor Department programs.

3.A. Beach Permits:

Article 78-22 of the Jamestown Harbor Ordinance defines a Beach Permit as: "a license authorized by the Town of Jamestown granting the permittee the privilege of storing a specified vessel at a designated beach for a specified season of April 1 until October 31 of each year."

3.A.1. Season, Vessel Types, Security:

The beach permit is valid from the date of issue, no earlier than April 1, to October 31 of each year. Due to island weather conditions and safety, vessels may not be placed on town rack facilities or in town areas prior to or remain after this date range. If permit holders want extra time after the season ends, they must request that in writing from the Harbor Master so an entry can be made in the online record.

Vessel Types:

Beach permits are intended for use by watercraft that are too small or unsuitable for a regular boat mooring or outhaul. This includes kayaks, canoes, stand-up paddleboards (SUP), rowboats, dinghies, Lasers, Sunfish, Hobie-Cats, and sailboards. The maximum length allowed is 18 feet; the maximum beam is 9 feet. No motors are permitted to be stored on town racks or in town areas.

Security of Vessels:

Permit owners are responsible for the safety and security of their vessel. Use of the storage area is at the owner's risk. Cables and locks are allowed to secure vessels, but only within the footprint of the designated rack/storage area provided.

3.A.2. Eligibility:

Only Jamestown Residents are authorized to use Jamestown Racks and locations for vessel storage with the exception of those non-residents who currently have moorings located nearby and need dinghy storage. After the wait list is exhausted for Jamestown residents, open spots may be offered to non-residents.

3.A.3. Application Procedure:

The Harbor Clerk will establish and maintain a beach permit wait list for each area, based on the priority list above in paragraph 3.A.3. That wait list will be fully visible to all applicants via the town's website and Online Mooring database. Applicants should periodically check their status on the wait list.

In order to apply for a beach permit, the following procedure should be followed:

All applicants must use the Jamestown Online Mooring system to apply for a beach permit. The website is available via a link on the Town of Jamestown website, <http://www.jamestownri.gov>, on the landing page of the Harbor Department. Due to staffing limitations, no phone reservations, emails or paper forms will be accepted by Harbor Department personnel. Applicants needing guidance or additional information not found here are welcome to call the Harbor Clerk or Harbormaster. Applicants will be required to provide the following information:

- Full Name
- Home Address
- Home/Cell/Business Phone numbers
- Email
- Vessel type (kayak/dinghy/sailboard, etc.)
- Vessel description (make/model/color)
- Vessel size (length and beam)
- Location desired, and whether the vessel is needed to access an adjacent mooring.

Your application will not be processed if any of the above information is missing.

Beach Permits applications will be governed by the following restrictions:

1. No more than two permits per household will be issued. Permit holders with more than 2 permits as of 2023 will be grandfathered but no more than 2 permits per household will be issued for the 2024 season and beyond until the wait list is fully exhausted. After the wait list is exhausted, families requesting more than 2 permits may be awarded additional open spots but only for the current season. Those additional spots will not be awarded the following season until the next season wait list is exhausted.
2. Due to limited staffing, Harbor personnel will not make phone calls to wait list members individually and will not accept incoming registration calls.
3. The Harbor Clerk will contact the applicant by email only. Within 72 hours, the applicant must contact the Harbor Clerk by email to accept the permit. Within 7 days of accepting the permit, the applicant must make arrangements with the Harbor Clerk to pick up the permit. Payment in full is required prior to the issuance of the permit. Failure to meet these timelines will result in cancellation of the permit offer.
4. Applicants may request up to 2 specific areas (from the 5 available) for their vessels. A separate application must be completed for each area.
5. Applicants must exercise the permit by placing a kayak on the rack by June 1. Failure to occupy the kayak rack or notify the HM by June 1 will result in the permit being cancelled and offered to the next person on the wait list. Permit holders who place Kayaks on the rack after June 1 will have those kayaks confiscated. No refunds will be offered.
6. Applicants who receive a spot on the wait list must renew that spot by paying an annual wait list fee.
7. Applicants must remove their vessels from the rack by October 31 or they will be confiscated by the Harbormaster.
8. Renewals: Beach permits must be renewed by January 31. If the permit has not been renewed by January 31, it will be forfeited and will be issued to the next person on the wait list.

3.A.4. Beach Permit Order of Precedence:

Upon review by the Harbor Clerk and Harbormaster, permits will be issued as space allows based on the following order of precedence:

1. First priority to Jamestown residents with adjacent moorings who use the vessel to reach their moored boat;
2. Second priority to Jamestown residents with prior year permits who have renewed;
3. Third priority to Jamestown Residents with permit applicants on the current wait list with a limit of 2 per household;
4. Fourth priority to Jamestown Resident families on the wait list who have requested more than 2 permits per household.

3.A.5. Specific Rules:

All permittees shall be governed by the Harbor Ordinance and the following rules:

Permit Sticker:

The sticker for the current year must be attached to the vessel in a manner that it can be readily seen when the vessel is on the rack or in the designated storage area. Stickers may not be transferred to anyone not on the application and may only be used for the location and vessel for which it was issued. Lost or stolen permit stickers must be reported to the Harbor Clerk immediately.

Use of racks:

Racks at the five locations may differ in design. Where posted, kayaks only are allowed on the rack, and other types of vessels must be stored in the designated area – usually on a platform at ground level. Some racks are designed with slots to store SUPs on their side. Signage will provide direction for storage. It is important to store the vessel in the designated spot to maximize space for the number of permits issued. Vessels stored improperly will be tagged by the Harbormaster and may be impounded.

Enforcement:

Vessels not in compliance with the ordinance or these rules will be tagged with a red warning card and given 5 days to rectify the problem. If the problem is not resolved within the allotted time, the vessel may be impounded.

Town Ordinance Enforcement Fees:

There will be a \$100 storage fee and fine to return a confiscated vessel, payable upon pickup at the Police Station. Payments are only accepted by check. If the vessel is not claimed within 30 days, the vessel will be considered abandoned and disposed of by the Harbormaster.

Trailers on Town Beach and adjacent to storage racks:

Trailers capable of being towed on roadways are not permitted in town owned kayak/dinghy rack areas and along the East Ferry town beach. The East Ferry town beach, Maple Avenue, Fort Getty and Heads Beach areas can only accommodate smaller dolly type trailers that are not allowed on town roadways.

3.A.6. Locations:

There are five CRMC approved beach permit areas allowed on town property:

Head's Beach

Maple Avenue/Sheffield Cove

Fort Getty

Park Dock

East Ferry

The number of permits for each location is determined by the Harbor Commission and will be periodically reviewed and updated as needed.

Storage Areas: To comply with CRMC requirements, vessels may only be stored on designated racks or in designated storage areas. Consequently, there are a limited number of permits that may be issued at each location to ensure that environmental impact is minimized. Any vessel outside the rack or designated storage area may be confiscated by the Harbormaster or Harbor Department representative. Owners of confiscated vessels will be required to pay the storage and violation fee at the Jamestown Police Station.

3.A.7. Beach Permit Timeline:

December 1 - Harbor Clerk sends renewal notification by email to those with current permits.

January 31 – Last day for current permit holders to renew permit.

February 1 – Harbor Clerk sends certified letter if permit holders have not renewed or notified the Harbor Clerk that they are relinquishing their permit or spot on wait list. If a permit holder wants to appeal, they must notify the Harbor Clerk by February 15 so the appeal can be heard at the March Harbor Committee meeting.

February 15 - Current permit holders not responding to email or certified letter, or not appealing to the Harbor Commission, will have their permit cancelled.

Mid-March – Harbor Clerk mails permit stickers out to all who renewed and who have paid for new season.

Mid-March – Harbor Clerk emails wait listed persons offering them open spots. If no response is received within 72 hours, the person will be removed from the wait list.

April 1- Harbormaster emails permit holders announcing season opening; Permit holders will be informed that they must exercise the permit by placing vessels on racks by June 1.

June 1- Harbormaster verifies all sticker numbers currently placed on the racks. Permit holders with no vessels on the racks will be notified that their permit is revoked. No refunds will be provided.

June 2 – Harbor Clerk sends emails to wait list members offering open spots. Wait listed members must respond within 72 hours with intent to accept, pay, and place a vessel on the rack or in the area within 7 days.

June 2 - Harbormaster places town stamp on each vessel on racks to certify the vessel was on the rack prior to the deadline. Permits for vessels being loaded on racks after June 2 will differ in appearance/color.

June, July, August - Harbormaster monitors rack occupancy and offers empty spots to wait list members.

October 1- Harbormaster emails all permit holders notifying them to remove vessels by October 31.

October 31- Racks and locations are closed, all vessels must be removed.

November 1 - Harbormaster confiscates any remaining vessels.

3.B. Mooring & Outhaul Permit Wait List Process:

Any assigned mooring or outhaul space given up by a permit holder reverts to the harbor commission for assignment, by the Harbor Clerk, to the next person on the relocation or waiting list whose vessel fits the mooring or outhaul space, the appropriate mooring or outhaul class involved, and the relevant shoreside requirements.

3.B.1. Order of Precedence for Mooring/Outhaul Assignments:

1. Relocation Requests in the order received;
2. Next on the wait list with a vessel that will fit;
3. Boat size change requests;

3.B.2. Mooring Wait List Limitations:

When a wait list member is offered a mooring permit, they may decline the offer and maintain their position on the wait list only two times. After the second offer is refused, the individual will be removed from the wait list.

3.B.3. Wait list offer timing:

1. Offer is provided by email only; Harbor Clerk maintains communication records;
2. Permit wait list individual responds within 72 hours by email only. If no response is received, the offer to that permit wait list person will be cancelled and offered to the next person on the wait list.
3. Permit wait list individual pays fees, collects permit within 72 hours after responding;
4. Permit wait list individual commissions mooring or outhaul within 7 days after payment;
5. Permit wait list individual places vessel on the location within 15 days after commissioning; After 1 August, new mooring permit holders may delay vessel placement until the following season but must pay the pro-rated permit rate for the current season and must occupy the mooring for at least 20 days during the following season.
6. Failure to meet any of the above timing requirements will result in cancellation of the permit and the return of the space to Harbor Clerk for reassignment to the next person on the wait list;
7. These timelines are according to seasonal availability and may be adjusted with Harbor Director or Harbor Commission agreement. Mooring commissioning and vessel placement may be delayed if mooring offers occur during the offseason, Nov 1- March 30.

3.B.4. Vessels allowed on Moorings:

The Jamestown Ordinance states vessels less than 16 feet, or that displace less than 150 pounds do not normally require moorings. Kayaks and Dinghies do not normally require moorings. Permit holders or permit applicants wishing to use smaller vessels may request permission from the Harbor Director in writing. Mooring permit holders who place vessels less than 150 pounds displacement on the mooring will be warned and given 5 days to rectify. Violators may have the mooring permit cancelled and vessels removed at permit holder's expense.

3.B.5. Mooring and Outhaul Permit Timeline:

December 1 - Harbor Clerk sends renewal notification by email to those with current permits.

January 31 – Last day for current permit holders to renew permit.

February 1 – Harbor Clerk sends certified letter if permit holders have not renewed or notified the Harbor Clerk they are relinquishing their permit or spot on wait list. If a permit holder wants to appeal, they must notify the Harbor Clerk by February 15 so the appeal can be heard at the March Harbor Committee meeting.

February 15 - Current permit holders not responding to email or certified letter, or not appealing to the Harbor Commission, will have their permit cancelled.

Mid-March – Harbor Clerk mails permit stickers out to all who renewed and who have paid for new season.

Mid-March – Harbor Clerk emails wait listed persons offering them open spots. If no response is received within 72 hours, the person will be removed from the wait list.

April 1- Harbormaster emails permit holders announcing season opening; Permit holders will be informed that they must exercise the permit by placing vessels on the moorings for at least 20 days of the season 1 April-31 October.

June 15- Moorings are fully commissioned by permit holders and mooring service providers.

June – October - Harbormasters monitor mooring use to ensure boats are on the mooring for at least 20 days. Mooring permit holders with no boat will receive emails or phone calls from the Harbor Masters.

3.C. Disposition of Tackle for Relinquished Moorings:

Section 78-26 of the Harbor Ordinance specifies the requirements for the disposition of mooring tackle, including permit holder responsibilities.

3.C.1. Procedures:

The permit holder is the owner of the mooring tackle associated with that permit. When a permit is relinquished, for any reason, it is the permit holder's responsibility to remove their property – in this case the mooring tackle - from town waters, as follows:

1. Tackle must be removed within 15 days following the cancellation of the permit.
2. Tackle must be removed by a certified Mooring Service Provider and proof of removal will be provided by the service provider to the Harbor Office.

3. If tackle is not removed within 15 days, the Harbor Office will make arrangements for the tackle to be removed at the owner's expense. The owner may also be charged a fine per day for not removing the mooring equipment.
4. Only in rare circumstances, and with the Harbormaster's permission, may the tackle be dropped to the ocean floor. Any tackle improperly disposed of will be subject to additional penalties.
5. The owner of mooring equipment may choose to sell that equipment to the person who is applying for that mooring permit/location and shall manage the sale under their own private agreement. Jamestown Harbor personnel will not get involved in the sale of mooring tackle. The Jamestown approved commercial mooring provider may be able to provide a value estimate based on current condition, prior inspections conducted, and market value. The person assuming the mooring location is not obligated to purchase the equipment from the previous mooring permit holder and may choose to purchase new equipment. If the owner of the mooring equipment does not sell to the new permit holder, the owner must contact their mooring provider and remove all equipment within 15 days of permit cancellation.

3.D. Outhauls

3.D.1. General;

Jamestown owns two (2) sets of outhauls and permits those in a similar manner as moorings. The Harbor Division maintains a wait list and informs members when an opening becomes available. Wait list members must keep their contact information updated in Online Mooring. Outhaul offer timelines shown in the Mooring permit section are the same. Failure to respond to an offer by email within 72 hours will result in cancellation of the offer and drop from the wait list.

3.D.2. Locations:

Outhauls available to the public are currently located at Forty Getty and West Ferry.

Several private outhauls are located around the island and are permitted by the Harbor Division and Harbormaster. Riparian property owners interested in using an outhaul system must comply with CRMC Redbook requirements and obtain a riparian outhaul permit with the Harbor Division.

3.D.3. Specific Rules:

Vessels using outhauls must measure 13-21 feet in length. Dinghies will be allowed to use the Dutch Harbor dinghy docks with a permit application. Dinghy owners who use the dinghy to reach their moorings, will be continue to be prioritized for a dinghy dock permit. Other outhaul use restrictions include:

1. Outhaul permit holders must provide their own tackle;
2. Outhaul permit holders must provide vessel registration; The vessel must be registered under the outhaul permit holder's name only.
3. Outhauls may be transferred to wait list members only for 1 season as approved by the Harbor Director. Longer transfer periods may only be approved by the Harbor Commission.
4. Outhauls may be transferred to family members in the same manner as moorings;
5. Outhauls may not be used by marina vessels or commercial vessels with the exception of fishermen or aquaculture farmers.
6. Outhauls must have all equipment attached no later than June 15 and must be occupied for 20 days during the season in the same manner as moorings;

Outhaul permit holders may request exceptions to this and all policies in this rule book from the Harbor Director in writing.

3.D.4. Order of Precedence

7. Upon review by the Harbor Clerk and Harbormaster, outhaul permits will be issued as space allows, based on the following order of precedence:
 - a. priority to Jamestown residents with prior year permits who have renewed according to the timeline established.
 - b. second priority to Jamestown Residents with current applications on the wait list.

3.E. Use of Town Owned Docks:

There are multiple public docks owned and maintained by the Town: a wooden pier at Fort Getty for commercial fishing vessels and recreational fishing; two touch and go floating docks in West Ferry; and ~~two three~~ touch and go floating docks and one concrete ferry dock in East Ferry There is also a wooden pier owned by the town at East Ferry. The floating docks in East and West Ferry provide vessel pump out stations.

3.E.1. General:

The Town docks are provided in support of the Harbor Commission's stated goal to "maintain and improve public access to and from the waters of the town for the benefit of all user groups, including residents and nonresidents with or without boats, who seek to use town waters for passive and active recreation."

The Town docks are provided as a convenience to visitors to Jamestown, but are limited in space. Consequently, priority must be given to vessels requiring use of the pumpout stations.

All docks include sufficient signage regarding use and time limits. Users of the docks are required to comply with the rules below.

3.E.2 Specific Rules:

1. Time Limits:

Because of limited space, the docks are necessarily "touch and go", intended for use as a pickup/drop off location. Signage on the docks clearly indicate the time allowed which is currently 30 minutes only. The Harbormaster may adjust time limits seasonally upon review with the Harbor Executive Director. Violators will be ticketed by the Harbormaster or by Police Department personnel.

2. Dinghies:

There are a limited number of spaces in West Ferry for dinghy use. In West Ferry, dinghy permits are available. There is a fee for the permit. A permit allows overnight/seasonal use of the designated dinghy dock. All other use by non-permitted dinghies is limited to 30 minutes. The Harbormaster may adjust time limits seasonally upon review with the Executive Director. Defined time limits shall be posted. As of the date of this edition, there are no public dinghy spots available at East Ferry. Vessels needing dingy space at East Ferry may coordinate with the Commercial Marina Manager.

Vessels using Town anchorage areas in West Ferry are allowed to use the dinghy dock closest to the Harbormaster's boat for overnight short times only. Vessels using anchorage areas may not occupy a spot that shows a sign stating "permit required." Vessels using commercial marina moorings at West Ferry should use the commercial marina dinghy area and not the public dinghy areas.

The Harbormaster may attach a red warning or violation sticker to any dinghies that are tied up to the touch and go docks or dinghy docks and may assign a fine in accordance with the Harbor Ordinance Appendix A.

3. Fishing:
Fishing is permitted from the Town docks, but fishermen must give way to vessels approaching, remove their lines, and not impede the use of the dock by vessels. Fishermen are prohibited from cleaning fish on town docks and must use the established fish cleaning stations where they are provided.
4. Swimming:
For safety concerns and by Town ordinance, swimming from any of the town docks is prohibited.
5. Commercial Use Prohibited:
Ferries, marina launches and charter vessels with more than six (6) passenger capacity are prohibited from using designated town owned touch and go docks. The loading and unloading of passengers is prohibited from the south side of the wood pile pier without express approval from the Harbor Master.-Charter boats should contact the Harbormaster on Ch 16 to notify arrival and planned departure times.

3.E.2 Concrete Ferry Dock

Located in East Ferry at the southwest end of the wood pile pier. This dock is intended to serve primarily Rhode Island Public Utility (RIPUC) scheduled ferries and other charter vessels with more than six (6) passenger capacity.

1. No vessel shall use the ferry dock without first obtaining a seasonal permit from the Harbor Office.
Permits are not transferable to other vessels.
2. No commercial vessels may declare Jamestown as a port of origin without approval from the Town Council.
Port of origin is defined as the point at which the trip originates for any passenger(s).
Advertising and directing passengers to embark at East Ferry is prohibited without Town Council approval.
3. No vessel with a port of origin outside of Narragansett Bay may use the ferry dock without express approval from the Town Council.
4. Commercial vessels shall not use the ferry dock in a manner that interrupts the regularly scheduled RIPUC ferry trips.
5. No equipment, signage or other materials may be on the dock without Town Council approval.
6. No water storage tanks may be filled at the dock without Town Council approval.

7. Vessel captains must always remain with the vessel while at the dock unless prior approval from the Town Council is granted.
8. All vessels are encouraged to contact the Harbor Master and to deconflict arrival and departure via channel 16 and/or 71.

Vessel captains found in violation may be subject to fine in accordance with Jamestown Ordinance 78-27.

3.F Swim Floats

3.F.1. General:

Swim floats must be constructed and used in accordance with Coastal Resource Management Council Red Book requirements (section 300.4) and must be permitted by CRMC themselves via an application on their website. The Town of Jamestown also requires a permit application and requires that the swim float bottom be moored in lieu of the guest mooring which is only assigned to Riparian property owners. Swim floats must be registered in the town Online Mooring database the same way a guest mooring would be.

3.F.2. Specific Rules:

1. Swim floats may not be larger than 150 square feet (example: 10 x 15);
2. They may not have lighting, water slides or signage;
3. They may not have boats, jet skis, or other vessels attached at any time;
4. They must have locations approved by Harbormaster;
5. They must have tackle inspected every 3 years by a qualified mooring inspector, in the same manner as moorings.

3.G.1 Use of Harbor Masters and Harbor Vessels for external support

During special events, Jamestown Municipal authorities, DEM, Homeland Security, USCG or other agencies may request Harbor Master and boat support for security purposes. A letter request should be provided to the Harbor Office and will be subject to agreement by the Town Administrator and Chief of Police.

PERMIT TYPE	RATE*
Mooring - Resident	\$5.06/foot
Mooring - Non-Resident	\$10.12/foot
Mooring-Commercial	\$10.12/foot
Mooring - Yacht Club	\$1,501.50 (flat rate)
Outhaul - Recreational - West Ferry	\$660.00 (flat rate)
Outhaul - Recreational - Fort Getty	\$605.00 (flat rate)
Outhaul- Commercial - West Ferry	\$660.00 (flat rate)
Outhaul- Commercial - Fort Getty	\$605.00 (flat rate)
Pier- Recreation	\$88.00/foot of length
Pier-Commercial	\$44.00/foot of length
Concrete Ferry Dock-East Ferry-RIPUC Ferry	\$0
Concrete Ferry Dock-East Ferry-Charter Non profit	\$50.00
Concrete Ferry Dock-East Ferry-Charter 50 Pax or less	\$750.00
Concrete Ferry Dock-East Ferry-Charter 51 Pax or more	\$1,000.00
Beach - 12' and under	\$69.30
Beach - Over 12' (per foot of beam)	\$27.50/ foot of beam
West Ferry Dinghy Dock	\$495.00
Late Fee	\$110.00 (per month)
Wait List Fee	\$12.10 (flat rate)

Town of Jamestown
 Town Administrator
 93 Narragansett Avenue
 Jamestown, Rhode Island 02835-1199
 401-423-9805



Edward A. Mello
 Town Administrator

MEMORANDUM TO: Jamestown Town Council
FROM: Town Administrator, Edward A. Mello
DATE: June 12, 2024
SUBJECT: CMS Dock Use Agreement

The Town Council had previously directed the solicitor and I to develop an agreement with Conanicut Marine Service and Jamestown Ferry for the continued use of the ferry dock and a portion of the wood pile pier.

This has been done in conjunction with the proposed rules, permit requirements and permits fees which regulate the use of the touch and go docks and ferry dock at East Ferry. These rules and fees have been reviewed and recommended by the Jamestown Harbor Commission at their meeting of June 12, 2024.

The basic elements of the proposed agreement are:

The flexibility to use the 100' of rented dock space with any CMS vessel

- This permit is typically specific to a particular vessel.

Arch sign to remain as is

Use of sandwich board sign

Use of tent

Declare Jamestown as port-of-origin for commercial charters

Use of the southeast side of the wood pile pier for as many as 9 trips of the Islander of the equivalent during the three festivals

Term of 3 years

Rate \$1,000/year

This would be in addition to the required standard dockage agreement of \$44/ foot for the 100 feet of dock space at a cost of \$4,400 and the commercial charter vessel permit fees of \$2,500.

I am seeking approval of the Council to finalize this agreement along with the solicitor.

TOWN COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

Monday, May 20, 2024

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher to move into Executive Session with a second by Councilor M. White. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Brine, Aye; Councilor M. White, Aye; and Councilor R. White, Aye.

I. EXECUTIVE SESSION

The Town Council may seek to enter into Executive Session and/or Open Session for review, discussion, and/or potential action and/or vote on the following:

- A) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote in Executive Session and/or Open Session pursuant to RIGL § 42-46-5(a) Subsection (5) East Ferry Use: Potential Ferry Landing Use Agreement with Conanicut Marine Services, Inc.

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher to seal the minutes and adjourn from Executive Session with a second by Councilor M. White. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Brine, Aye; Councilor M. White, Aye; and Councilor R. White, Aye.

It was announced that no votes were taken.

II. ROLL CALL

A regular meeting of the Jamestown Town Council was held on May 20, 2024. Town Council Members present were as follows: Nancy A. Beye, Mary Meagher, Michael G. White, Randy White, and Erik Brine

Also, in attendance: Town Administrator Edward A. Mello, Solicitor Peter Ruggiero, Finance Director Christina Collins, Captain Angela Denault (arrived at 5:33 p.m.), Public Works Director Michael Gray, Water & Sewer Clerk Denise Jennings, Stenographer Brenda Hanna and Town Clerk Roberta Fagan.

III. CALL TO ORDER, PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Town Council President Beye called the meeting of the Jamestown Town Council to order at 5:00 p.m. in the Jamestown Town Hall Rosamond A. Tefft Council Chambers at 93 Narragansett Avenue and led the Pledge of Allegiance.

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with a second by Councilor M. White to convene as the Town Council Sitting as the Board of Water and Sewer. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Brine, Aye; Councilor M. White, Aye; and Councilor R. White, Aye.

Councilor Brine recused himself from agenda item IV) A) 1-4) regarding the four (4) water line extension applications and left the dais at 5:07 p.m.

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

- A) Unfinished Business:
 - 1) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote on the application of Jeffrey and Deborah Saletin (Plat 7 Lot 135, 14 Seaview Avenue) for utility service

- connection (water) and as amended on March 29, 2024, to an application for a water line extension:
- a) Application for utility service connection (water) received January 2, 2024.
 - b) Memorandum dated February 13, 2024, and revised on April 11, 2024, from Michael Gray, Public Works Director to the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners.
 - c) Memorandum dated February 16, 2024, from Robert F. Ferrari, PE to the Town of Jamestown.
 - d) Application for water line extension received March 29, 2024.
- 2) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote: on the Letter dated 01/02/24 from Attorney Joelle C. Rocha and the application of Glenn and Marjorie Andreoni (Plat 7 Lot 34, 10 Seaview Avenue) for water line extension:
- a) Letter dated January 2, 2024, from Attorney Joelle C. Rocha and the application for water line extension received on January 2, 2024.
 - b) Memorandum dated February 13, 2024, and revised on April 11, 2024, from Michael Gray, Public Works Director to the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners.
 - c) Letter dated February 19, 2024, from Attorney Joelle C. Rocha and an exhibit showing existing OWTS & Well.
- 3) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote: On the application of Paul Frechette (Plat 7 Lot 101, 19 Seaview Avenue) for utility service connection (water) and as amended on March 29, 2024, to an application for a water line extension:
- a) Application for utility service connection (water) received January 2, 2024.
 - b) Memorandum dated February 13, 2024, and revised on April 11, 2024, from Michael Gray, Public Works Director to the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners.
 - c) Addendum (3 pages) submitted February 20, 2024 re: well.
 - d) Addendum with note (5 pages) submitted March 21, 2024, re: well.
 - e) Application for water line extension received April 1, 2024.
- 4) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote: on the application of Stephen Zimmiski and Suzanne Gagnon (Plat 7 Lot 94, 7 Seaview Avenue) for water line extension:
- a) Application for water line extension received January 2, 2024.
 - b) Memorandum dated February 13, 2024, and revised on April 11, 2024, from Michael Gray, Public Works Director to the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners.
 - c) Wellworks LLC report and estimate dated October 1, 2018.
 - d) Letter dated May 1, 2024, from applicants Stephen Zimmiski and Suzanne Gagnon to Public Works Director Michael Gray requesting a continuance of the original application if no decision can be

rendered on May 6 by the Board of Water & Sewer Commissioners.

Councilor Brine rejoined the meeting and returned to the dais at 6:34 p.m.

- B) Open Forum – Water & Sewer Matters
 - 1) Scheduled request to address – None.
 - 2) Non-scheduled request to address.

- C) Report of Town Officials: Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote:
 - 1) Pumping Report
 - 2) Town Project Reports
 - a) Town Wells
 - b) Water Treatment Plant
 - c) Transfer Pumping/Reservoir
 - d) Distribution System
 - e) Wastewater Treatment Facility

- D) Letters and Communication:
 - 1) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote: On the letter from Paul O'Reilly, of 13 Ocean Avenue regarding the request for relief from his April 2024 Water and Sewer bill.

- E) New Business:
 - 1) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote: At the request of Commissioner Vice President Meagher notice to customers and issuing fines and/or violations with in-ground or underground irrigation or sprinkler systems connected to the Municipal Water System.

 - 2) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote: At the recommendation of Town Administration Mello, approval of the request to develop and advertise a request for qualifications (RFQ) and/or request for a proposal (RFP) for vendor services to operate and manage the water treatment facility.

- F) Consent Agenda
 - 1) Adoption of Minutes:
 - a) March 6, 2024 (special meeting)
 - b) March 18, 2024 (regular meeting)
 - c) April 1, 2024 (special meeting)
 - d) April 10, 2024 (special meeting)
 - 2) Finance Director's Report- Water & Sewer Funds - Comparison Budget to Actuals as of April 30, 2024.

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with a second by Councilor M. White to adjourn from sitting as the Board of Water And Sewer Commissioners. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Brine, Aye; Councilor M. White, Aye; and Councilor R. White, Aye.

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

V. OPEN FORUM

- A) Scheduled request to address: None at this time.
- B) Non-scheduled request to address: None.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, PRESENTATIONS, RESOLUTIONS, AND PROCLAMATIONS

- A) Resolutions and Proclamations:
 - 1) Review, Discussion and/or Action, and/or Vote regarding a Proclamation declaring June 16th through June 22nd Jamestown Graduates Week, No. 2024-14

Councilor M. White read Proclamation 2024-14, declaring June 16th through June 22nd Jamestown Graduates Week.

A motion was made by Councilor M. White with a second by Vice President Meagher to approve Proclamation 2024-14, declaring June 16th through June 22th Jamestown Graduates Week. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Brine, Aye; Councilor M. White, Aye; and Councilor R. White, Aye.

- 2) Review, Discussion and/or Action, and/or Vote regarding a Resolution dedicating the Jamestown Bike Path to Retired Police Chief James G. Pemantell, No. 2024-15

Vice President Meagher read Resolution No. 2024-15, dedicating the Jamestown Bike Path to Retired Police Chief James G. Pemantell.

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with a second by Councilor M. White to approve Resolution No. 2024-15, dedicating the Jamestown Bike Path to Retired Police Chief James G. Pemantell. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Brine, Aye; Councilor M. White, Aye; and Councilor R. White, Aye.

Beth Titmus read a statement of thanks from the Pemantell family to the Town Council for the Jamestown Bike Path dedication to her father, Retired Police Chief James G. Pemantell.

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with a second by Councilor M. White to convene as the Town Council sitting as the Alcohol Beverage Licensing Board. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Brine, Aye; Councilor M. White, Aye; and Councilor R. White, Aye.

VII. PUBLIC HEARINGS, LICENSES, AND PERMITS

The Town Council will review each license application and vote on it individually. All approvals for licenses and permits are subject to the resolution of debts, taxes, and appropriate signatures as well as, when applicable, proof of insurance.

- A) **Town Council Sitting as the Alcohol Beverage Licensing Board**
Notice is hereby given by the Town Council of Jamestown, being the Licensing Board in said Town:
 - 1) Request for a motion that the application listed below will be in order for hearing at a meeting of the Town Council sitting as the Alcohol Beverage Licensing Board on Monday, June 17, 2024, at 6:30 p.m. and advertised in

the Jamestown Press, as provided under Title 3, Chapters 1-12 of the General Laws of Rhode Island 1956, and as amended, for EXPANSION OF HOURS for the CLASS B Victualer Limited Liquor License under said Act, for the period June 17, 2024, to November 30, 2024:

CLASS B Victualer Limited Liquor License

Our Table, LLC., dba: Our Table Jamestown
53 Narragansett Avenue
Jamestown, RI 02835

Current hours: Thursday – Monday, 4:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.

New hours: Monday – Sunday, Noon – 10:00 p.m.

- a) Request for the Town Council to Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote of approval to proceed to advertise for a Public Hearing to take place on June 17, 2024, at 6:30 p.m. by the Town Council, with advertisements in the May 30th and June 6th editions of the *Jamestown Press*

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with a second by Councilor M. White to approve to proceed to advertise for a Public Hearing to take place on June 17, 2024, at 6:30 p.m. by the Town Council, with advertisements in the May 30th and June 6th editions of the *Jamestown Press*. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Brine, Aye; Councilor M. White, Aye; and Councilor R. White, Aye.

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with a second by Councilor M. White to adjourn from sitting as the Alcohol Beverage Licensing Board. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Brine, Aye; Councilor M. White, Aye; and Councilor R. White, Aye.

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

Please Note the Following Items are Status Reports and Matters of Interest to the Council and are for Informational Purposes unless Indicated Otherwise:

A) Town Administrator's Report: Edward A. Mello

1) Steamboat Street Right of Way (ROW) Tree Update (Unfinished Business).

As a follow-up to the previous Town Council action regarding the appeal of the Tree Committee decision to remove a tree located on the Steamboat Avenue Right of Way. The Town Council continued the matter for six months. Since that time, Mr. Rosati who appealed the decision to remove the tree and take on the responsibility to "maintain" the tree has sold his property. The Town Tree Warden Steven Saracino provided an updated report on the current assessment of the tree. He reports a worsening condition and maintains his recommendation to remove the tree.

2) Ft. Getty Pier analysis and repair update. (Consent Agenda)

Foth Engineering has completed an analysis of the current conditions of the Ft. Getty Pier. Based on the findings, Town staff recommend a repair of the pier as indicated in the proposed diagram. The works will include the repair and/or replacement of sleepers, stringers, and decking along with the removal of broken piles and ladders. Foth recommended beginning the immediate process to plan for a replacement of the pier.

A cost proposal from a contractor for the proposed repairs has been received in excess of \$200,000.

The Department of Public Works has assessed the work and can perform it in the coming weeks.

Town staff will continue to pursue any available insurance reimbursement. FEMA has since qualified various storm events as disasters; potentially making a portion of the repairs at Ft. Getty and Mackerel Cove eligible for reimbursement. Additional mitigation funding has also been announced. Staff will consider options and potential projects to be considered for funding requests.

3) Harbor Executive Director.

Steven Bois has submitted his resignation as the Executive Director of the Harbor Division. Town Administrator Mello will be appointing an interim director and will begin the search for a replacement.

4) OpenGov online permitting now available.

The clerk's office has "launched" public access to online permitting through the Town website and Open Gov. Residents can now apply for seasonal parking passes, Union Street overnight parking passes, special event permits, and class F liquor licenses. The clerk will continue to offer additional permits through the portal as they become available and needed.

5) Eldred Avenue Study recommendation. (Consent Agenda)

After consultation with Public Archaeological Laboratory (PAL), the staff has recommended a move directly to a Phase II study of the Eldred Avenue site. RIDOT has agreed to the change. Town staff request approval to execute the contract with PAL for Phase II in the amount of \$18,774.

Vice President Meagher recused herself from agenda item IX) A) Approval of the Jamestown Art Center's request to display art at East Ferry and left the dais at 7:40 p.m.

IX. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

- A) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote: Approval of the Jamestown Art Center request to display art at East Ferry.

A motion was made by Councilor M. White with a second by Councilor Brine to approve the Jamestown Art Center's request to display art at East Ferry. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Councilor Brine, Aye; Councilor M. White, Aye; and Councilor R. White, Aye.

Vice President Meagher rejoined the meeting and returned to the dais at 7:41 p.m.

- B) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote: At the recommendation of the Jamestown Tree Committee and Tree Warden Steve Saracino approval to proceed with the removal of the tree in the Steamboat Street Right of Way (ROW).
- C) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote: Review of parking issues and potential parking restrictions on Reservoir Circle.

The Town Council reviewed the pictures provided by Reservoir Circle resident Christian Infantolino of suspected non-resident commercial vehicles parked on Reservoir Circle. Captain Deneault confirmed the Jamestown Police Department has been monitoring the situation, and has spoken to the property manager. There has been a decrease in the number and frequency of non-resident commercial vehicles reported on Reservoir Circle.

Town Administrator Mello suggested placing a non-enforceable courtesy sign on Reservoir Circle and sending a courtesy letter to Mr. Nelson requesting that his contract workers park either on his property or on the vacant property off of East Shore Road.

X. NEW BUSINESS

- A) No items at this time.

XI. ORDINANCES, APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, AND EXPIRING TERMS

- A) Appointments, Vacancies, and Expiring Terms; Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote:

- 1) Affordable Housing Committee, Three (3) member vacancy(s), with a three-year term ending May 31, 2027; duly advertised in the May 2nd and May 9th editions of the Jamestown Press with a request to submit applications prior to May 15, 2024:

- a) Interested Applicant(s):
 - i) Wayne D. Moore, request for reappointment, April 6, 2024
 - ii) David Pritchard, request for reappointment, April 7, 2024.
 - iii) Bob Plain, request for reappointment, April 8, 2024.

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with a second by Councilor M. White to appoint Wayne D. Moore, David Pritchard and Bob Plain to the Affordable Housing Committee for a three-year term ending May 31, 2027. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Brine, Aye; Councilor M. White, Aye; and Councilor R. White, Aye.

- 2) Fire Department Compensation Committee, Two (2) Fire Department Representative(s) vacancy(s) with a three-year term ending date of May 31, 2027; duly advertised in the May 2nd and May 9th editions of the Jamestown Press with a request to submit applications prior to May 15, 2024:

- a) Interested Applicant(s):
 - i) Patricia Perry, request for reappointment, April 11, 2024
 - ii) John Preece request for reappointment, April 9, 2024.

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with a second by Councilor M. White to appoint Patricia Perry and John Preece to the Fire Department Compensation Committee, Fire Department Representatives, for a three-year term ending May 31, 2027. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Brine, Aye; Councilor M. White, Aye; and Councilor R. White, Aye.

- 3) Harbor Management Commission, One (1) member, unexpired three-year term ending 12/31/2024, duly advertised in the May 2nd and 9th editions of the Jamestown Press with a request to submit applications prior to May 15, 2024:
- a) Letter of resignation
 - i) Dan Wurzbacher, letter of resignation, April 5, 2024.
 - b) Interested Applicant(s):
 - i) Paul Sprague
 - i. Applications received November 29, 2021, and October 2, 2023.
 - ii. Interviewed on January 10, 2022
 - iii. Confirmed continued interest on May 8, 2024.
 - ii) Antonio DaRosa Pinheiro
 - i. Initial application received on April 11, 2024.
 - iii) Daniel Lilly
 - i. Initial application received on May 9, 2024.
 - iv) Robert Laman
 - i. Initial application received on May 13, 2024.

Interviews will be scheduled with the interested applicants.

- 4) Senior Services Ad Hoc Committee, One (1) member vacancy(s), with a three-year term ending May 31, 2027; review discussion and/or potential action and/or vote:
- a) Interested applicant(s):
 - i) Emilie Tamboe, request for reappointment, April 4, 2024.

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with a second by Councilor Brine to appoint Emilie Tamboe to the Senior Services Ad Hoc Committee with a three-year term ending May 31, 2027. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Brine, Aye; Councilor M. White, Aye; and Councilor R. White, Aye.

- 5) Tax Assessment Board of Review, One (1) Full member vacancy with a three-year term ending date of May 31, 2027:
- a) Letter of resignation (term limit):
 - i) Bill Dawson, letter of appreciation, April 3, 2024.
 - b) Interested applicant(s):
 - i) Beth Smith, request to become a full member, April 12, 2024

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with a second by Councilor M. White to appoint Beth Smith to the Tax Assessment Board of Review as a full member for a three-year term ending May 31, 2027. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Brine, Aye; Councilor M. White, Aye; and Councilor R. White, Aye.

- 6) Tick Task Force Ad hoc Committee, Five to Seven (5-7) member vacancy, for an unspecified term, duly advertised in the May 2nd and 9th editions of the Jamestown Press:
- a) Interested Applicant(s):
 - i) Bernard Maceroni
 - i. Application received on March 22, 2024.
 - ii. Interviewed on May 6, 2024.
 - ii) Joseph England
 - i. Application received on May 10, 2024.

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with a second by Councilor M. White to appoint Bernard Maceroni and Joseph England to the Tick Task Force Ad Hoc Committee. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Brine, Aye; Councilor M. White, Aye; and Councilor R. White, Aye.

XII. 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 the approval of each item as if it had been acted upon separately for review, discussion, and/or potential action and/or vote. A Consent Agenda item or items may be removed by the Town Council for review, discussion, and/or potential action and or vote.

- A) Adoption of Town Council Meeting Minutes
 - 1) April 1, 2024 (Regular meeting)
 - 2) April 15, 2024 (Regular meeting)
 - 3) May 6, 2024 (Regular meeting)

- B) Minutes of Boards/Commissions/Committees
 - 1) Affordable Housing (February 21, 2024)
 - 2) Affordable Housing (March 20, 2024)
 - 3) Board of Canvassers (April 2, 2024)
 - 4) Board of Canvassers (April 3, 2024)
 - 5) Elections Training and Advisory (April 9, 2024)
 - 6) Elections Training and Advisory (April 17, 2024)
 - 7) Elections Training and Advisory (April 24, 2024)
 - 8) Elections Training and Advisory (May 1, 2024)
 - 9) Harbor Management Commission (April 10, 2024)
 - 10) Police Pension Plan (October 18, 2023)

- C) Tax Assessor's Abatements and Addenda of Taxes

ABATEMENT/ADDENDA TO THE TAX ROLL			
ACCT	TAX YEAR	ACCOUNT INFORMATION	AMOUNT
18-0120-41M	2014	SOLDIER & SAILOR EXEMPT	-\$ 4.46
18-0120-41M	2014	SOLDIER & SAILOR EXEMPT	-\$ 72.22
18-0120-41M	2015	SOLDIER & SAILOR EXEMPT	-\$ 119.33
18-0120-41M	2015	SOLDIER & SAILOR EXEMPT	-\$ 80.48
		TOTAL ABATEMENTS TO TAX ROLL	-\$ 276.49
		TOTAL ADDENDA TO TAX ROLL	\$ 0.00
		GRAND TOTAL TO THE TAX ROLL	-\$ 276.49

- D) Approval of the recommendation by Town Administrator Mello to authorize the Jamestown Public Works Department to perform the necessary repairs to the Ft. Getty Pier.
- E) Approval of the recommendation by Town Administrator Mello to execute the contract with Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL) for Scope of Services, Eldred Avenue Recreational Complex Expansion, for an amount not to exceed \$18,774.
- F) Ratification of the Administratively approved Short-Term Rental application for the period of January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024:
 - 1) STR-100, Maureen Gladding, 21 North Road
 - 2) STR -61, Laura Edelstein, 7 Pleasant View
- G) Finance Director's Report: Comparison Budget to Actuals as of April 30, 2024.
- H) One-Day Event/Entertainment License Applications: All One-Day Event/Entertainment license application approvals are subject to any COVID-19 protocols in effect at the time of the event:
 - 1) Applicant: Jamestown Parks & Recreation
Event: Super Striper Fishing Fair
Date: June 18, 2024
Location: Ft. Getty, Rembijas Pavilion
 - 2) Applicant: Jamestown Senior Center
Event: 2nd Annual Res. Fair: Demystifying In-Home Care Options
Date: June 26, 2024 (rain date June 27, 2024)
Location: Ft. Getty, Rembijas Pavilion
 - 3) Applicant: Friends of Rights of Way
Event: Beach Cleanup
Date: June 9, 2024
Location: Taylor Point
 - a) Request for insurance waiver

Vice President Meagher read aloud each Short-Term Rental host application name and address, asking those in attendance for any objections or comments to be known.

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with a second by Councilor M. White to approve the Short-Term Rental applications for licensing as listed on the Consent Agenda. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Brine, Aye; Councilor R. White, Aye; and Councilor M. White, Aye.

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with a second by Councilor M. White to accept the Consent Agenda. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor M. White, Aye; Councilor R. White, Aye; and Councilor Brine, Aye.

Communications were acknowledged.

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

The Council may acknowledge any of the listed Communications and Proclamations and Resolutions. Should any member wish to have a conversation on any of the matters, the item will be placed on a future agenda for review, discussion, and/or potential action and/or vote.

A) Communications Received:

- 1) Copy of email: Town Council
From: Chris Powell
Dated: May 2, 2024
Re: Gould Island and Recreation
- 2) Copy of email: Town Council
From: Marian Falla
Dated: May 2, 2024
Re: STR article for Town Council and stakeholders
- 3) Copy of email: Town Council
From: Patrick Gaynes
Dated: May 3, 2024
Re: Fort Getty Pier
- 4) Copy of email: Town Council
From: Sav Rebecchi
Dated: May 7, 2024
Re: Let's be fair to everyone and solve a bigger problem.
- 5) Copy of email: Town Council
From: Katherine Maxwell
Dated: May 13, 2024
Re: West Ferry Water Main

B) Communications and Resolutions from other Rhode Island Cities and Towns:

- 1) Town of Barrington, Resolution Urging the RI State Legislature to support Allocating funding for permanent safety barriers on Rhode Island's bridges over Narragansett Bay.
- 2) Town of Hopkinton, Resolution Urging the RI State Legislature to support Allocating funding for permanent safety barriers on Rhode Island's bridges over Narragansett Bay
- 3) Town of Exeter:
 - a) Resolution No. 2024-05, In Opposition to H7983, Office of State Building Commissioner
 - b) Resolution No. 2024-06, In Opposition to Any Revival of the Old Saybrook to Kenyon Bypass
 - c) Resolution No. 2024-07, In Support of Fully Funding State Aid to Libraries to the Full Twenty-Five (25%) Percent Level.

- d) Resolution No. 2024-08, In Opposition to H7763 and S2679, Relating to Public Records – Access to Public Records Act

XIV. ADJOURNMENT

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with a second by Councilor M. White to adjourn at 8:13 p.m. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Brine, Aye; Councilor M. White, Aye; and Councilor R. White, Aye.

Attest:

Roberta J. Fagan, Town Clerk

TOWN COUNCIL SPECIAL MEETING MINUTES
Wednesday, May 29, 2024
5:00 P.M.

I. ROLL CALL

A special meeting of the Jamestown Town Council was held on May 29, 2024. Town Council Members present were as follows: Nancy A. Beye, Mary Meagher, Michael G. White, Randy White, and Erik Brine

Also, in attendance: Town Administrator Edward A. Mello, and Town Clerk Roberta Fagan

II. CALL TO ORDER, PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**III. TOWN COUNCIL INTERVIEW SCHEDULE: The Jamestown Town Council conducted interviews with the following applicants for the Harbor Management Commission vacancy:**

TIME	NAME	COMMITTEE
5:00	Daniel Lilly	Harbor Management Commission
5:10	Robert Laman	Harbor Management Commission
5:20	Antonio Pinheiro	Harbor Management Commission
5:30	Paul Sprague	Harbor Management Commission

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with a second by Councilor M. White to convene as the Town Council sitting as the Alcohol Beverage Licensing Board. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Brine, Aye; Councilor M. White, Aye; and Councilor R. White, Aye.

IV. PUBLIC HEARINGS, LICENSES, AND PERMITS

The Town Council will review each license application and vote on it individually. All approvals for licenses and permits are subject to the resolution of debts, taxes, and appropriate signatures as well as, when applicable, proof of insurance.

A) Town Council Sitting as the Alcohol Beverage Licensing Board

Notice is hereby given by the Town Council of Jamestown, being the Licensing Board in said Town:

- 1) Pursuant to RIGL §3-7-14, the following license application has been received under said Act for a one-day license on May 30th, 2024:

CLASS F (NON-PROFIT)

Jamestown Arts Center

18 Valley Street

Jamestown, RI 02835

- a) Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote for Approval of the one-day CLASS F (NON-PROFIT) LIQUOR LICENSE

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with a second by Councilor M. White to approve the Jamestown Arts Center One-Day Class F Liquor License scheduled for May 30, 2024, taking place at 18 Valley Street. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Brine, Aye; Councilor M. White, Aye; and Councilor R. White, Aye.

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with a second by Councilor M. White to adjourn from sitting as the Alcohol Beverage Licensing Board. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Brine, Aye; Councilor M. White, Aye; and Councilor R. White, Aye.

V. CONSENT AGENDA

- A) Ratification of the Administratively approved Short-Term Rental application for the period of January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024:
- 1) STR-145, Jeanne Spinoia, 74 Southwest Avenue
 - 2) STR-122, Merrill Allen, 46 Steamboat Street
 - 3) STR-120, David Grubb, 30 Bay View Drive
- B) Ratification of the Administratively approved One-Day Event/Entertainment License Applications: All One-Day Event/ Entertainment license application approvals are subject to any COVID-19 protocols in effect at the time of the event:
- 1) Applicant: Jamestown Arts Center (JAC)
Event: Film: Tomorrow, Tomorrow, Tomorrow
Date: May 30, 2024
Location: 18 Valley Street
 - 2) Applicant: Arnold-Zweir Post 22, American Legion
Event: Memorial Day Parade & Ceremony
Date: May 27, 2024
Location: Watson Ave., North Rd., Narragansett Ave., and Veteran's Square.

Vice President Meagher read aloud each Short-Term Rental host application name and address, asking those in attendance for any objections or comments to be known.

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with a second by Councilor M. White to approve the Short-Term Rental applications for licensing as listed on the Consent Agenda. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Brine, Aye; Councilor R. White, Aye; and Councilor M. White, Aye.

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with a second by Councilor R. White to accept the Consent Agenda. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor M. White, Aye; Councilor R. White, Aye; and Councilor Brine, Aye.

VI. ADJOURNMENT

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher with a second by Councilor M. White to adjourn at 5:50 p.m. Vote: President Beye, Aye; Vice President Meagher, Aye; Councilor Brine, Aye; Councilor M. White, Aye; and Councilor R. White, Aye.

Attest:

Roberta J. Fagan, Town Clerk

TOWN OF JAMESTOWN ANNUAL TOWN MEETING MINUTES

Monday, June 3, 2024
7:00 PM

I. CALL TO ORDER; PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Moderator John Murphy calls the Annual Financial Town Meeting to order at 7:03 p.m. in the Lawn Avenue Gymnasium, 55 Lawn Avenue, Jamestown and led the Pledge of Allegiance.

Town Council members present:

Nancy A. Beye, President
Mary E. Meagher, Vice President
Michael G. White

Town Council Members absent:

Randy White
Erik G. Brine

Also in attendance:

John A. Murphy, Town Moderator
Edward A. Mello, Town Administrator
Christina D. Collins, Finance Director
Lisa W. Bryer, Town Planner
James Campbell, Police Chief
Fred F. Pease, Town Sergeant
Howie Tighe, Fire Chief
Molly Conlon, Senior Services Director
Peter D. Ruggiero, Town Solicitor
Roberta J. Fagan, Town Clerk

School Committee members present:

Kristine Lapierre, Chair
Andrew C. Allsopp, Vice Chair
Sally F. Schott
Christian Cowan
Agnes C. Filkins

Also in attendance:

Katherine Sipala, Interim Superintendent
Jane Littlefield, Director of Finance
Nate Edmunds, Lawn School Principal
Peter Anderson, Director of Buildings and Grounds

II. REVIEW OF BUDGET PROCESS, PROCEDURES, SPEAKING AND VOTING AT THE FTM: Moderator Murphy

Town Moderator Murphy reviewed the meeting procedures and voting overview. There were 109 voters present at 7:04 p.m. (113 were recorded at the adjournment of the meeting.)

III. OVERVIEW OF THE BUDGET

A) General Government – Town Council President Beye

Moderator Murphy introduced President Beye, who thanked Moderator Murphy and addressed the assembled voters.

Ladies and Gentlemen, distinguished members of our community,

Thank you all for being here today. It's a privilege to stand before you to discuss the financial health and future of our town. Your presence signifies the collective commitment we share toward fostering a transparent, prosperous, and resilient community.

Before we dive into the details, I'd like to extend my gratitude to our town officials. I have said this in the past, but it bears repeating, the creation of the town budget is a year-long process. The formal structure began back in November. The town administrator establishes the timeline for the departments to begin to review, plan, and develop their respective Operating and Capital budgets. Joint public meetings are held with the school committee and the residents are encouraged to attend to see for themselves what the process entails and the public is allowed to engage with the members of the council and school committee.

I would like to thank Ed Mello, Tina Collins, Cathy Sapala, Jane Littlefield, and The Jamestown School Committee. Their dedication is the backbone of our community's success.

Speaking of success, I would like to take a moment to remind us of all the projects that have been a priority this past year.

- The bike path has been completed.
- The library project has been completed
- Repairs to East Ferry have been made.
- Commitment has been made to build a new bathroom facility at FT. Getty.
- Commitment to the 2024 Road paving Project

I would like to take this opportunity to commend the staff of the highway department who after three major storms have worked so incredibly hard to prepare Maceral Cove Beach for the upcoming season.

At a regular town council meeting the council unanimously voted to approve the budget of \$29,610,711 dollars, of which \$16,502,454 dollars is for the school budget and the balance of \$13,108,257 dollars is for the town budget.

On behalf of the town council, I respectfully request your support for the fiscal year 2024-25 budget as it is presented. Thank you.

B) School Department – School Committee Chair LaPierre

Moderator Murphy introduced Chairperson Kristine LaPierre, who thanked Moderator Murphy and addressed the assembled voters:

Fellow residents –

I come before you tonight to ask for your vote in favor of the Fiscal Year 25 School District budget as presented in the amount of \$16,502,454.

The budget we have put forth for consideration is vital for the continued growth and success of our schools and, most importantly, our students.

It has been a busy year for the Jamestown Schools and one that has been filled with change and growth for students and staff alike. That change began in July when a familiar face returned to town in Interim Superintendent Katherine Sipala.

Under the direction of Interim Superintendent Sipala, the district tested the feasibility of a return to a part-time superintendent. This change led to a distribution of responsibility for our other district- and building-level administrators, who not only stretched themselves in the process, but thrived as well. As a result, the School Committee will officially enter into a 3-year contract with long-time Kentucky educator and administrator David Raleigh, who will begin his tenure as our part-time Superintendent on July 1st. This model of a part-time, 140-day Superintendent saves the district nearly \$75,000.

While we are all excited for Mr. Raleigh's arrival, we owe a debt of gratitude to Mrs. Sipala who not only designed a comprehensive search process for finding our next Superintendent, but also built the capacity of our district staff to usher us into this next phase of our district's success. While we plan to thank her more formally at a School Committee meeting later this month, I wanted to take a moment to thank her for her service this year.

There is another person at the table I'd like to thank tonight for helping us propose a fiscally responsible investment in our student body each year: Director of Finance, Jane Littlefield. Just last week, we learned that Ms. Littlefield has been selected as the RI School Business Official of the Year by the Rhode Island Association of School Business Officials. Ms. Littlefield was originally hired in Jamestown in October 2003 – and Ms. Sipala will tell anyone who will listen that she hired her - and Jane became the Director of Finance in 2008, a position she has held ever

since. Her success can be attributed to several things, but people love working with her because she is honest, ethical, and exceptionally organized. Ms. Littlefield is one who usually shies away from the spotlight, but I would be remiss if I didn't take the chance to thank her tonight, as well.

You see, in the 6 years I have served on the committee, Ms. Littlefield has worked diligently with administrators and school committee alike members to make sure each budget puts what's best for students FIRST – and this year's is NO exception.

The FY25 budget represents the end of the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief – or ESSER funds. The ESSER funds, funneled into school districts to help students impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, are gone – and if you've paid attention to the news in recent weeks, you'll notice that many districts are faced with difficult choices that have resulted in the elimination of staffing positions – many of which are positions that deal with students who have the greatest needs. But not in Jamestown.

If you pass our budget tonight, we will maintain every staff position for next school year. And boy, have our staff been busy (I apologize in advance if I leave anything or anyone out):

- On the RI Department of Education accountability report card, where each school is given a rating of 1-5 stars, the Melrose School was named a 3-star school and Lawn School was named a 5-star school.
- That's because Jamestown doubles the state average on the RICAS tests with 63% of our students meeting or exceeding proficiency in English and 66% meeting or exceeding in Math.
- In fact, for the second year in a row, no other school district in RI posted a better proficiency rate on the RICAS Math test than Jamestown.

But we all know that we have more to be proud of than our test scores such as: At the Lawn school

- When we noticed writing was an area of weakness for our students, a new "Writing Lab" class for 7th & 8th graders was created. It has been so successful, we'll be adding it to the 6th grade rotation of next year's classes, as well.
- Another successful theatre production – Willy Wonka, Jr. – where we were able to test our new lighting and upgraded sound systems. In addition to the students participating, the

production involved many parents, teachers and community members, but would not have been possible without Tara Apperson, Donna Barnes, Christine Bernardo, and Beth Mooney.

- We piloted a 6-week cycle of interest-based advisories where students from mixed grade levels got to explore interests from volleyball to baking to chess. In feedback after the cycle ended, students reported an increased feeling of belonging – which was the initial goal of the experiment.
- Once again, we enjoyed engaging with community partners through Island Treasures Day where students learn about everything from Fire & EMS services, glass blowing, pizza making, song writing, rugby, improvisational acting, sailing, and meditation.
- After school homework club continued to meet every Wednesday to offer students a quiet place to complete homework with adult help, if needed.
- There were opportunities for countless students to participate in middle school sports, as well as extra- and co-curricular clubs like frisbee golf, book clubs, student council, and the school improvement team.

At Melrose school:

- Art teacher Erica Connolly continued the monthly Family Art Nights this year with a selection of co-curricular crafts and activities centered around the theme of “The Year of the Dragon” – which was also the theme of the annual art show.
- Speaking of Mrs. Connolly, in November she was named the 2024 Outstanding Art Educator of the Year by the Rhode Island Art Education Association.
- The continued success of the 21st Century/Portrait of a Graduate class, where students learn core life and educational skills meant to set them up for success beyond 8th grade. This year, students had 4 separate project-based learning classes including Programming & Digital Citizenship and Music Engineering.
- This school year was the inaugural year of the Melrose Student Leadership Team, which conducted a food & toy drive for the Potter League for Animals, a birthday supplies drive for St. Mark’s food pantry, and a community warmth drive which collected scarves, mittens and hats for Crossroads RI

And at both schools, Karyn Kauffman and Erin Preston continue their combined commitment to excellence in music education that has once again led to:

- Multiple students at both Melrose and Lawn participating in the RIMEA All-State Concerts for band and chorus
- The first ever mini musical performed by grade 2: The Three Piggy Opera
- Multiple Lawn students receiving awards of Superior and Excellent at the Solo & Ensemble Festival
- The participation of Lawn students at the annual tree lighting in East Ferry
- Successful winter concerts at both schools – and an amazing 3rd & 4th grade Spring concert last week – plus a chance to see the 5th & 6th grade concert tomorrow and the 7th & 8th grade concert Wednesday – both at 6:30 and in this very room.

The last thing worthy of note is:

- With our solar panels being fully operational for just over a year, we have been able to budget \$60,000 less for energy costs.

Tonight, I ask you to make an investment – an investment to support these amazing opportunities and continued successes – by voting in favor of our proposed budget.

It's true that our proposed budget for FY25 is a 3% increase over last year's budget – and well over half of that money is once again earmarked for salaries and benefits – one of the most significant budgetary factors for the School Department **every year**.

This coming school year, 36 out of our 42 teachers will have more than 12 years of teaching experience - with some of them having served Jamestown for most of those years. Longevity in education – let alone in one district – is becoming more and more rare these days. We are lucky to have experienced, highly-educated teachers of quality.

This year's budget increase is mainly driven by a decrease in State Aid (-\$84,195) and significant decreases to our Federal Grants (-\$348,494). Despite these decreases from the state and federal governments, I am confident that if you pass our Fiscal Year 25 School District budget as presented in the amount of \$16,502,454 that our district will continue to flourish and thrive.

Thank you.

IV. ADOPTION OF THE BUDGET

Moderator Murphy stated in a moment I will call for motions on the two budgets, the general budget, and the school committee budget. He reviewed stating "yes" to cast your vote.

A) General Government

Moderator Murphy called for a motion on the general budget.

A motion was made by Councilor M. White with a second by Vice President Meagher to approve the entire Town Budget for \$13,108,257.00.

Moderator Murphy asked if there is any discussion. (No discussion)

Moderator Murphy called for all those in favor of the motion by saying yes.

Moderator Murphy called for all those opposed by saying no.

Motion passes by a majority vote in the affirmative.

B) School Department

Moderator Murphy called for a motion on the school budget.

A motion was made by School Committee Chair LaPierre with a second by School Committee Member Schott to approve the entire School Budget in the amount of \$16,502,454.00.

Moderator Murphy asked if there is any discussion. (No discussion)

Moderator Murphy called for all those in favor of the motion by saying yes.

Moderator Murphy called for all those opposed by saying no.

Motion passes by a majority vote in the affirmative.

V. ADOPTION OF THE BUDGET RESOLUTIONS

Moderator Murphy stated there are three housekeeping Resolutions:

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher to waive the reading of Resolutions 1, 2, and 3 with a second by Councilor M. White.

A) Resolution Number 1 – Sewer Line Frontage Tax Rate

B) Resolution Number 2 – Borrowing in Anticipation of Taxes

C) Resolution Number 3 – Disposition of Collected Back Taxes

Moderator Murphy asks if there is a motion to approve those Resolutions.

A motion was made by Councilor M. White with a second by Vice President Meagher to approve Resolutions 1, 2, and 3.

Moderator Murphy asked if there is any discussion. (No discussion)

Moderator Murphy called for all those in favor of the motion to signify by saying yes.

Moderator Murphy called for all those opposed by saying no.

Motion passes by a majority vote in the affirmative.

D) Resolution Number 4 – Setting the Tax Rate

Moderator Murphy announced we will now set the tax rate.

A motion was made by Councilor Brine with second by Councilor M. White to set the Tax Rate and hereby order the assessment and collection of a tax rate on rateable real estate and tangible personal property in the sum of not less than \$7.14 nor more than \$7.18 per \$1,000.00 of assessed valuation.

Moderator Murphy asked if there is any discussion. (No discussion)

Moderator Murphy called for all those in favor please signify by saying yes.

Moderator Murphy called for all those opposed please signify by saying no.

VI. ADJOURNMENT

Moderator Murphy announced that he would not be seeking another term as the Town Moderator after 10 years of service and thanked all in attendance for making Jamestown such a wonderful place to live. He stated we are very fortunate to live here in Jamestown.

Vice President Meagher, on behalf of the Town Council and all in attendance, thanked Moderator Murphy for his service and for his dedication to the Town which has benefited all the residents of Jamestown.

Moderator Murphy stated this concludes our business and called for a motion to adjourn.

A motion was made by Vice President Meagher and seconded by Councilor M. White to adjourn. The motion passes unanimously.

The Financial Town Meeting was adjourned at 7:25 p.m.

Attest:

Roberta J. Fagan, Town Clerk

Approved as written

Jamestown Affordable Housing Committee Minutes

April 17, 2024 at 5:15pm

Small Conference Room

93 Narragansett Avenue, Jamestown, RI 02835

I. Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 5:15pm. The following members were present: Quaker Case, Job Toll, Susan Gorelick, Bob Plain, Dave Pritchard, Wayne Moore, Lisa Bryer and Fred Pease.

Not present: Mary Meagher

Also present: Carrie Kolb; Mary Forman

II. Approval of Minutes

- a. February 21, 2024 - review, discussion and/or action and/or vote

A motion was moved by Toll and seconded by Case to approve the minutes from February 21, 2024 as written. All in favor.

- b. March 20, 2024 - review, discussion and/or action and/or vote

A motion was moved by Moore and seconded by Toll to approve the minutes from March 20, 2024 as written. All in favor.

III. Friends of the Jamestown Housing Authority Fundraiser

Plain, speaking as a member of the public because he recused himself because he is also commissioner for the Housing Authority, said that the Friends of Jamestown Housing is having a fundraiser on Tuesday, April 30, 2023 at Beech Restaurant. Friends of Jamestown Housing is a local non-profit and it is not affiliated with Jamestown Housing Authority (JHA). The funds raised will help renovate the bathrooms at JHA, which are not ADA compliant. Plain said that housing authorities are always underfunded and maintenance goes to the wayside.

Case asked if the committee should be working with the Jamestown Housing Authority? Plain said that he thinks so. At the next meeting the committee will discuss how it can partner with JHA.

IV. Affordable Housing Bond

- a. Next steps/debrief

- b. Jamestown Sustainable Resident Program Memo from Councilor Meagher dated 2/28/24 - review, discussion and/or action and/or vote (5 min)

A bond for Affordable Housing was not given a warrant to present at the financial town meeting this year. The council did put in the budget \$100,000 in trust fund for this year. Also, there is a concrete number for what is in affordable housing trust fund. The committee raised awareness for affordable housing during this past year. The hope is that next year during the budget cycle, we will ask for a bond and it will happen.

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Discussion ensued regarding explaining the bond to the people of Jamestown. Over the coming year, the committee needs to figure out how to frame it. If the Town Councilors had trouble understanding what the bond would be used for, then the public will not know. How do we mitigate confusion? Bryer said that there was a housing forum held before and we could use that as a starting point.

Discussion ensued regarding forming subcommittees, which include: sustainable resident program, communications, budget. Plain said that the committee may not have sustainable resident program on its plate anymore as Solicitor Ruggerio is forming regulations. Case said that Mary Meagher said at a previous meeting that she will ask Marla Romash to speak at the meeting about communications. Toll said that the committee needs to have the budget ready in October and need to discuss at September meeting. Gorelick spoke about town committees working together and she will write a one-page document about her vision. Pritchard asked about the fire fighters who do not have housing on Jamestown due to affordability. Pritchard and Plain will talk about strategy to discuss at the Financial Town Meeting.

V. Policy proposals – review, discussion, and/or action and/or vote (20 min)

a. CLT/Jamestown Sustainable Resident Program

Plain said that he is happy that Solicitor Ruggerio working on rules and regulations for the Sustainable Resident Program. Plain said if in the first year of the program that three people were interested, it would be a success.

- b. Senior Housing – not discussed
- c. Affordable Lot Program - not discussed
- d. Affordable ADU Program

Plain would like to see a tax abatement created for people who build/create an affordable ADU. Plain and Case will begin to prepare some policy guidelines for tax abatements for ADUs.

Discussion ensued regarding affordable housing at the statewide level. Plain said that he plans testify at the State Legislature. Bryer said that real estate transfer tax funds that comes from the state go to general fund not towards affordable housing. Plain will invite Alex Finkelman and Dawn Euer to a future meeting.

VI. Funding Mechanisms of Affordable Housing - review, discussion and/or action and/or vote (5 min) – not discussed

VII. Tools and Techniques for Creating Affordable Housing in Jamestown - review, discussion and/or action and/or vote (5 min) – not discussed

VIII. Member Reports (5 min) - none

IX. Future Meetings and agenda items of Affordable housing Committee - review, discussion and/or action and/or vote (5 min)

Next meeting May 15, 2024 at 5:15pm

X. Adjournment

A motion to adjourn at 6:15pm was moved by Gorelick and seconded by Pease. All in favor.

Approved as written
PLANNING COMMISSION MINUTES
April 17, 2024
6:30 PM
Jamestown Town Hall
93 Narragansett Ave.

I. Call to Order and Roll Call

The meeting was called to order at 6:38pm and the following members were present:

Michael Swistak – Chair	Duncan Pendlebury – Vice Chair
Mick Cochran	Rosemary Enright - Secretary
Diane Harrison	Bernie Pfeiffer
Dana Prestigiacomo	

Also present:

Lisa Bryer, AICP - Town Planner
Carrie Kolb – Planning Assistant
Wyatt Brochu, Esq. – Ruggiero, Brochu & Petrarca

II. Citizen’s Non-Agenda Item -none

III. Correspondence

1. No items at this time.

IV. New Business

1. Development Plan Review for Conanicut Island Sailing Foundation (CISF) Sailing Center and Campus Plan at Fort Getty Town Park, Plat 11 Lot 8, 1050 Ft. Getty Road - review, discussion, and/or action, and/or vote.

The applicant asked for this item to be continued to a future date. Date not determined yet.

2. William McCaffrey, 232 Beacon Street, AP 16 Lot 67 & 70, High Groundwater Table and Impervious Overlay District – Zoning Ordinance Section 82-314 - Sub-district A, review and recommendation to the Jamestown Zoning Board: review, discussion, and/or action, and/or vote.

William McCaffrey, applicant, described the project. He explained that he lives at 982 East Shore Road and his son Neil, rents the property at 232 Beacon Street and will be the contractor. The proposed project will remove the deck, build a 20’ x 17’ addition and build a new deck. McCaffrey explained that he went through the High Groundwater process when the house was built in 2019. He had to go to Zoning for a side lot setback because the original foundation was used, which was 17 feet off the property line and 20 feet was needed. McCaffrey explained that the engineering was done by Commonwealth Engineering for the storm water plan. McCaffrey

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said that they purchased the adjacent lot, which added 7,200 sq ft, and they will be combining the lots 67 & 70. McCaffrey said that some of the materials from the removed deck will be re-used. Commissioner Swistak asked if the lots were already combined? McCaffrey said that he thought they were.

Commissioner Enright asked what percentage of the property was wetlands? McCaffrey said that he wasn't sure off the top of his head, but it was in the application. Commissioner Pfeiffer said that the whole plan looked like wetlands. Kolb said that Lambert's memo states, "All proposed work is outside of the wetland and perimeter wetland."

Commissioner Harrison asked if the addition was on the north side? McCaffrey said it was on the east side. Commissioner Harrison asked about the number of bedrooms and bathrooms. McCaffrey said 2 bedrooms and 3 full bathrooms. Commissioner Enright asked if they will increase the septic? McCaffrey said that they cannot do that because the OWTS permit is only for a 2 bedroom septic and the geology of the area will not allow for more.

Discussion ensued regarding the merging of lots 67 & 70. The application is based on the overall square footage of both lots. Bryer said that they will need to complete an administrative subdivision. Commissioner Swistak said they may want to record a new deed. Brochu said a new deed would be a legal description of all the lots on one deed.

A motion was moved by Commissioner Swistak and seconded by Commissioner Cochran as follows:

At the April 17, 2024 Planning Commission meeting, the Planning Commission voted unanimously to recommend to the Jamestown Zoning Board, approval of the application of William McCaffrey, applicant: AP 16, Lots 67 and 70, 232 Beacon Street, Jamestown, RI; being reviewed under Zoning Ordinance Section 314 - High Groundwater Table and Impervious Overlay District Sub-District A review in accordance with the plans entitled "Stormwater Plan for AP 16 Lot 67 & 70, 232 Beacon Avenue" dated 2/12/2024 prepared by Commonwealth Engineering.

The recommendation for approval is based on the applicant's proposal to merge lots 67 and 70 and on the following findings of facts and recommended conditions of approval as noted in the Memo from Jean Lambert, PE dated April 4, 2024 and amended at the Planning Commission meeting:

Findings of Fact Section 314

Existing Site

1. The property, based on lots 67 & 70 being merged, is 28,800 square feet (sf) in area with a total buildable area of 23,640 sf (minus the existing freshwater wetlands on the property);
2. The existing site, based on AP 16 Lot 70, is developed with a house, garage, pervious driveway, and a well (total existing impervious area is **1,538 sf or 6.5%**) based on the house being located on Lot 70 currently;
3. Topography on the lot slopes from east to west on the site;

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4. There are freshwater wetlands on the property and all proposed work is outside of the wetland and perimeter wetland;
5. Soil evaluation results show that the site falls under **Sub-district "A"** requirements of the High Groundwater Table and Impervious Overlay District with 12" to the seasonal highwater table and 25" to category 9 soils;
6. The maximum impervious cover allowed is **9% or 2,127 sf**;

Proposed Site

7. The applicant is proposing to construct a 17 x 20' addition on the east side of the existing dwelling;
8. The existing OWTS (RIDEM #1515-0479: 2-bedroom advanced treatment) is current for maintenance;
9. The total proposed new impervious cover will be **340 sf** with a total of **7.9%** impervious cover;
10. One new rain garden is proposed to mitigate the increase stormwater runoff associated with the site improvements. A 143 sf rain garden with a total treatment volume of 95 cf will be installed;
11. The proposed project complies with the requirements of the HGWT Ordinance;
12. Jamestown Engineer Jean Lambert provided correspondence to Peter Medeiros, Building Official and Lisa Bryer, Town Planner dated April 4, 2024 regarding the application (attached);
13. The Zoning Board of Review granted a previous variance/special use permit for the property dated September 25, 2019.

Recommended Conditions of Approval

1. Lots 67 and 70 shall be merged by Administrative Subdivision;
2. No additional bedrooms allowed – existing OWTS permit allows 2 bedrooms only;
3. Erosion and sediment controls must be installed at the down gradient limits of site disturbance and maintained until stabilization of the site is attained;
4. Maintenance and inspection of the existing OWTS shall continue as required by the Town Onsite Wastewater Management Ordinance;
5. The rain gardens shown on the approved site plans must be installed and maintained as outlined on the notes on the approved site plan and the operation and maintenance plan. The Operation and Maintenance (O & M) Plan (reproduced in 8.5" x 11" for the stormwater mitigation (rain garden) shall be recorded in the Office of the Town Clerk with the Zoning Approval and evidence of such shall be provided to the Zoning Enforcement Officer as well as the Planning Department;
6. Any future site work that increases the area of impervious coverage will require a review following the requirements of the High Groundwater Ordinance.

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So voted:

Commissioner Pendlebury – aye

Commissioner Cochran – aye

Commissioner Enright – aye

Commissioner Harrison – aye

Commissioner Pfeiffer – aye

Commissioner Prestigiacomo – aye

Commissioner Swistak – aye

Motion carries 7-0

V. Old Business

1. No items at this time

VI. Reports

1. Planner's Report

A. Future meetings – topics and applications

Bryer reported that the next meeting on May 1, 2024 would hear the following applications: 27 Luther Street and the Golf Course and maybe CISF.

VII. Approval of Minutes – review, discussion and/or action and/or vote

1. March 20, 2024

A motion was moved by Commissioner Enright and seconded by Commissioner Cochran to approve the minutes of the March 20, 2024, meeting as written. All in favor.

VIII. Adjournment

A motion to adjourn was moved by Commissioner Pendlebury and seconded by Commissioner Cochran. All in favor.

Attest

Carrie Kolb

Approved as written
BIKE PATH COMMITTEE MEETING
February 16, 2024
9:00 AM
Jamestown Town Hall
93 Narragansett Ave.

I. Call to Order and Roll Call

The meeting was called to order at 9:04am. The following members were present:
Rip Smith, Steve Engberg, John Hammel, Samira Hakki, Jean Lambert, Lisa Bryer, and Jeremy Collie,

Also present: Alyssa Gomes, BETA; Arek Galle, BETA and Carrie Kolb

Anna Sangree, BETA and Jeff Maxtitus, BETA via teams

Not present: Julie Kallfelz, Erik Brine, and Joyce Antonello,

II. Approval of Minutes from January 19, 2024 – Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote

A motion was moved by Lambert and seconded by Collie to approve the minutes from the January 19, 2024 meeting as written. All in favor.

III. Jamestown Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan: Presentation from BETA - Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote

Anna presents Draft of Jamestown, RI Bike & Pedestrian Plan Existing Conditions, Issues and Opportunities (see attached draft).

The agenda for the meeting is: existing conditions, issues & opportunities, high priority corridors and next steps.

All that was reviewed was identified on slide 4.

Further identification of the past plans and reports were on slide 5, including Conanicut Island Greenway Trail system.

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Points of interest are where people want to go: natural areas, the fields, the parks, detailed on slide 6.

Population density reviewed on slide 7. It describes who is in town and who to be planning for. The highest density is in Village District where one-fifth of the residents live. Around half of the residents live north of 138. 50% of the residents are under 18 or over 65.

Public and Land Trust Land reviewed on slide 8 shows town, federal or state and Conanicut Island land trust land, which is almost 2 square miles of land.

Public Transit Routes reviewed on slide 9 show the two RIPTA bus routes that serve Jamestown. – go through center of town. Two routes. Route 14 and 64.

Roadway Jurisdiction reviewed on slide 10 shows State owned land and Town owned land and most of the arterial roads are state-owned.

Roadway crashes (2019 – 2023) reviewed on slide 11 with data from the Jamestown Police Department. Crashes resulting in injury typically involve speeding and East Shore Road had the highest percentage.

Existing Pedestrian and Bike Facilities reviewed on slide 12 shows the existing conditions: shared use path, concrete sidewalk, asphalt side, trail, on-street bike lanes, crosswalks and bike racks.

Existing Bike and Pedestrian Assets reviewed on slide 13 highlights the assets that are already here.

Issues and Opportunities

Critical connections reviewed on slide 15 shows the existing network. Connectivity is limited to available connections.

Existing Bike and Pedestrian Constraints & Issues reviewed on slides 16 & 17 includes: narrow sidewalks interrupted by utility poles; missing accessible ramp and discontinuous sidewalks; parking on Narragansett; critical gaps lacking comfortable bike and pedestrian facilities creates a high stress environment- like North Road by Great Creek; poor pavement conditions poses a risk for people biking; Route 138 underpass constrained in space and comfort; some roads are narrow with minimal shoulder to ride on; East Shore Road has a high percentage of crashes resulting in injury, an indicator of speeding; and overgrown hedges on Walcott Ave.

Sea level rise vulnerability reviewed on slide 18 where certain areas of town are more susceptible to sea level rise: Great Creek, Mackerel Cove and East Shore Road

Existing Bike and Pedestrian Opportunities reviewed on slides 19 & 20 include: considering alternative low volume routes; formalizing informal connections; repurposing shoulders; take

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advantage of town and publicly owned land when thinking about off-road trails and paths; create connections to existing high comfort facilities; and repurposed wide travel lanes.

Build on past efforts reviewed on slide 21 includes: shared path use; sidewalk; traffic calmed street; two-way bike lane; widened shoulder; on-street bike lanes; shared lane and crosswalks.

Workshop Maps reviewed on slide 22 looks at the Rolling Agenda workshop maps, which are filled with great ideas.

Overview of STIP ID 9992 reviewed on slide 23 is from the RIDOT presentation on North Road bridge at Great creek and East Shore Road. It is important to make sure our efforts align.

Educational opportunities reviewed on slide 24 includes: bike safety classes; learn to ride classes for youth and adults; bike rodeo; safety gear giveaways; safe routes to school; traffic garden by Lawn School; and partnerships with Rolling Agenda.

High Priority Corridors reviewed on slide 26 maps the focus areas on key corridors: biking priority; biking consideration; pedestrian priority and priority pinch point.

School area reviewed on slide 27 includes: pedestrian connection along Melrose Avenue; pedestrian connection along Watson Avenue; proposed area for a traffic garden; paths through the school grounds and pedestrian/bicycle connection along Arnold Avenue.

East-West connectivity reviewed on slide 28 with options Spindrift to Cedar Lane, Tashtassue Road, Hull Street to Seaside to North Road, through Watson Farm driveway. (Check slide once received)

Draft Bike Assessment reviewed on slides 29 & 30 includes: high priority corridors; barriers; constraints; and opportunities.

Bike Toolbox reviewed on slide 31 includes: conventional bike lane; buffered bike lane; sidewalk separated bike lane; stone dust path; shared use path; and shared street

Walk toolbox reviewed on slide 32 includes: curb extensions; rapid rectangular flashing beacon (RRFB); lighting and street trees; raised intersection; pedestrian signals; sidewalks; accessible signals and ramps; and median refuge island.

Next steps reviewed on slide 33

- Preliminary recommendations
 - Identify alternatives for each priority area
 - Create concepts for select locations:
 - North Road
 - East Shore Road
 - Hamilton Avenue
 - Pinch points

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- Identify Educational/Policy Opportunities
- Community Engagement – Earth Day (April)

Schedule reviewed on slide 34:

Existing conditions – draft completed

High Priority Corridors & Network Assessment: draft completed

Receive Input from Community/Committee: Now

Draft Recommendations: April/May

Discussion:

Traffic accidents: Galle – highlighted that Hull Street had a bicycle crash.

Critical connections: North Road is critically important.

Parking on Narragansett Avenue: keeps people going slow/calming mechanism.

Overgrown hedges: not just on Walcot, they are all over the island.

Sea Level Rise: the year 2100 is too far out. We are seeing sea level rise impacts now. Three scenarios would be good. The source was URI.

East Shore Road: Emphasis on safety through East Shore Road. This is a great opportunity to plan right. East Shore Road had been discussed as a priority area by the Bike Path Committee. More people are walking on the road.

Recreation areas: Beavertail Road should be on the list. Hammel asked how/why picked areas? Sangree said that areas that are really important for people to get around town. Sangree said that people walk shorter distances and bike longer distances. Hammel thinks that Beavertail Road should be on the list for recreation. Hakki said that bikers complain about not being able to go around the tip at Beavertail. Arek – maintain access by lighthouse.

Beavertail in terms of recreation. Galle said get across mackerel cove to Fort Getty in one phase and to Beavertail Road in phase two. Smith asked about the Beavertail Master Plan: Are trails part of it? Galle said it is not bike only and walking paths are part of the plan.

Collie asked how does town plan work with State Plan? How do we interface with DEM? Galle said bringing bikes to the parks are in line with DEM. Galle asked about creating a lane in Fort Wetherill? Bryer worries about widening lanes in state parks because it increases the speeds. Lambert said that public education is necessary. Hakki said the speed limit is 15. Bryer brought up the points of recreation vs. transportation. Sangree likes the idea because Beavertail and Ft. Wetherill are recreation.

Schools: there are gaps in the network. Galle said that this warrants more thinking. For pedestrian create a loop where people can walk was an idea suggested. Hakki said to create a fitness circuit around the school and raised the question of how do you do it with the Tribe – its

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is a burial ground. Galle said that there are solutions for building out instead of going down. On Arnold, there could be a paint or striping as a solution.

Hakki said that she likes thoughts of getting out of the South Shores. Collie said it is good to have them all on the table. An idea brought up is to look at right of way that town has but doesn't use. Galle said to create another map with right of way/paper roads and loop at the dump.

Smith said that the tree committee interested in planting trees along the bike path. Include them in planning or workshops at the end.

Hakki said that school sent a letter to Pam Cotter at DOT asking RIDOT to include bike and pedestrian on North Road.

Bryer said there is a Safe Routes to School meeting for pre-construction on Feb. 27.

Lambert said that bike path paving in budget. The plan is to pave up to America Way, but it depends on bids.

Hakki asked for an update for \$100,000 from RIDOT? Bryer said that Ed Mello is pursuing it.

IV. Conservation Commission Earth Day Event on April 20, 2024 - Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote

Gomes said that BETA can create a poster for Earth Day that will show a map from Sangree's report that will include High Priority corridors.

V. Future Meetings – Review, Discussion, and/or Action and/or Vote

The next meeting is scheduled for Friday, March 15, 2024 at 9:00am.

VI. Adjournment

A motion to adjourn at 10:25 was moved by Lambert and seconded by Smith. All in favor.

Attest:

Carrie Kolb

JAMESTOWN ZONING BOARD OF REVIEW

Minutes of the April 23, 2024 Meeting

A regular meeting of the Jamestown Zoning Board of Review was held at the Jamestown Town Hall, 93 Narragansett Avenue. The Chairman called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. The clerk called the roll and noted the following members present:

Richard Boren, Chair
Dean Wagner, Vice-chair
Terence Livingston, Member
James King, Member
Jane Bentley, Member
John Shekarchi, 1st Alternate
James Sisson, 2nd Alternate
Robert Maccini, 3rd Alternate

Also present:

Wyatt Brochu, Counsel
Peter Medeiros, Zoning Officer
Brenda Hanna, Stenographer
Pat Westall, Clerk

MINUTES

Minutes of March 26, 2024

A motion was made by Jane Bentley and seconded by James Sisson to accept the minutes of the March 26, 2024 meeting as presented.

The motion carried by a vote of 4 – 0.

Richard Boren, Jane Bentley, James Sisson, and Robert Maccini voted in favor of the motion.

Dean Wagner, Terence Livingston, James King, and John Shekarchi were not seated.

CORRESPONDENCE

All correspondence was in reference to items on the agenda.

OLD BUSINESS

Mitchell

A decision was drafted by Richard Boren and sent to all members of the Board of a motion to grant the request of Glenn and Numi Mitchell. It was marked as an exhibit and the members agreed to waive the reading, but that would constitute the motion upon which the Board is voting

The motion did not carry by a vote of 1 – 3

Therefore, the request is denied.

Richard Boren voted in favor of the motion.

Jane Bentley, James Sisson, and Robert Maccini voted against the motion.

Dean Wagner, James King, and John Shekarchi were not seated and Terence Livingston recused himself.

The “Drafted Decision” will be marked as an exhibit.

NEW BUSINESS

Dish Wireless

An e-mail was received from Peter Medeiros, Zoning Official that Mr. Ed Pare, attorney for Dish Wireless wishes to withdraw the application. According to our revised Ordinance 82-1206-10, a permit can be granted for an antenna installation as an accessory use.

Martin

A motion was made by Terence Livingston and seconded by Dean Wagner to continue the request of Martin, Charles S. and Kate E., Trustees to the May 28, 2024 meeting at the request of the applicant. The Board suggested that an expert in swimming pool covers should be present to testify and answer any question the Board might have.

The motion carried by a vote of 5 – 0.

Richard Boren, Dean Wagner, Terence Livingston, James King, and Jane Bentley voted in favor of the motion.

John Shekarchi, James Sisson, and Robert Maccini were not seated.

Our Table

A motion was made by Terence Livingston and seconded by Dean Wagner to grant the request of OUR TABLE, LLC (Marc Alexander and Marla Romash), (Gino DiFante, property owner)

operating a restaurant on the first floor of 53 Narragansett Ave., and further identified as Assessor's Plat 9, Lot 207, for a Special Use Permit from Article 3 Section 82-301, Table 3-1, VI, C-1, to obtain the right to sell alcoholic beverages, currently limited to beer and wine, with amendment requested as follows: Monday through Sunday, Noon – 10 pm, with beer and wine served during that time, with no other changes in already permitted operation.

This Board has determined that this application does satisfy the requirements of Article 6, Sections 600 and 602.

This motion is based on the following findings of fact:

1. Property is located in a CD zone and includes 16,632 square feet.
2. The owner needs approval to allow for service of food earlier than 4 p.m. Noon time to 10 p.m.
3. As a small business owner with Jamestown losing 4 restaurants recently, she needs to be competitive.
4. One person testified in support.
5. Nobody testified against.

The motion carried by a vote of 5 – 0.

Richard Boren, Dean Wagner, Terence Livingston, James King, and Jane Bentley voted in favor of the motion.

John Shekarchi, James Sisson, and Robert Maccini were not seated.

ADJOURNMENT

A motion was made and seconded to adjourn at 7:45 p.m.
The motion carried unanimously.

TOWN OF JAMESTOWN as an abutter.

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 JUNE 25, 2024, AT THE JAMESTOWN TOWN HALL 93 NARRAGANSETT AVENUE, JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND AT 7:00 P.M. UPON THE FOLLOWING:

Application of William and Glenna McCaffrey, whose property is located at 232 Beacon Ave., and further identified as Assessor's Plat 16, Lots 67 and 70 for a special use permit from Article 3 Special Use Permits and Variances, section 82-300 Considerations of the zoning board, pursuant to Article 8, Special Regulations, Section 82-800 High groundwater table and impervious layer overlay district as relating to subdistrict A. To add a 17' x 20' addition to the east side of the existing house. The addition is conforming to all setbacks and lot coverage requirements. Said property is located in a R40 zone and contains 28,800 sq ft.

BY ORDER OF THE ZONING BOARD OF REVIEW
RICHARD BOREN, CHAIRMAN
PETER MEDEIROS, ZONING OFFICER

THIS MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED IN PERSON ONLY.

The public is invited to observe and participate in the deliberations of this meeting, in person @ Town Hall.

TO VIEW THE MEETING LIVE STREAM WITH NO INTERACTION, PLEASE VISIT THE FOLLOWING LINK: <https://jamestownri.gov/how-do-i/watch-live-streamed-town-meetings>

PLEASE NOTE: All Correspondence you wish the Board to consider on any of the above matters must be received by the Zoning Office no later than June 12, 2024. Email to pwestall@jamestownri.net or via drop box located on the West Street side entrance of Town Hall, or by regular mail 93 Narragansett Avenue, Jamestown, RI 02835.

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

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: Edward A. Mello, Town Administrator

FROM: Christina D. Collins, Finance Director

DATE: June 14, 2024

SUBJECT: Budget to Actual- General Fund 

Attached is the Budget to Actual report for the Fiscal Year 2024. The report contains the expenses that have been paid through May 31, 2024.

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

Budget vs Actual - Expenditures
TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RI
For 5/31/2024

Run: 6/14/2024 at 9:46 AM

	Annual Budget	P-T-D Actual	Y-T-D Actual	Remaining \$	% of Budget
1100 7001 70101 00 Salaries	13,800.00	3,450.00	13,800.00	0.00	100.00
1100 7001 70302 00 Fees And Supplies	500.00	0.00	233.91	266.09	46.78
1100 7001 70305 00 Advertising	750.00	185.00	3,766.00	(3,016.00)	502.13
Town Council Expenses	15,050.00	3,635.00	17,799.91	(2,749.91)	118.27
1100 7002 70101 00 Salary, Town Administrator	134,183.00	14,769.24	124,337.12	9,845.88	92.66
1100 7002 70102 00 Salary, Clerical	70,700.00	8,157.60	63,901.24	6,798.76	90.38
1100 7002 70302 00 Fees And Supplies	2,500.00	0.00	3,504.65	(1,004.65)	140.19
1100 7002 70303 00 Travel Expenses	5,000.00	350.00	3,850.00	1,150.00	77.00
Town Administrator Expenses	212,383.00	23,276.84	195,593.01	16,789.99	92.09
1100 7003 70101 00 Salaries	5,636.00	650.22	5,201.76	434.24	92.30
1100 7003 70302 00 Fees And Supplies	1,200.00	107.80	607.12	592.88	50.59
Probate Court Expenses	6,836.00	758.02	5,808.88	1,027.12	84.97
1100 7004 70101 00 Salaries	5,234.00	1,309.00	5,052.25	181.75	96.53
1100 7004 70102 00 Salary, Clerical	1,878.00	0.00	0.00	1,878.00	0.00
1100 7004 70103 00 Salaries, Moderator & Sergeant	1,450.00	323.68	1,294.72	155.28	89.29
1100 7004 70104 00 Election Supervisors	7,922.00	0.00	8,651.50	(729.50)	109.21
1100 7004 70112 00 Election - OT	1,326.00	227.40	1,023.30	302.70	77.17
1100 7004 70302 00 Fees And Supplies	3,250.00	183.15	4,336.51	(1,086.51)	133.43
1100 7004 70305 00 Advertising And Printing	700.00	185.00	977.50	(277.50)	139.64
Election and Town Meeting Expenses	21,760.00	2,228.23	21,335.78	424.22	98.05
1100 7005 70201 00 Professional Services - Legal	125,000.00	9,780.50	93,652.00	31,348.00	74.92
Legal Expenses	125,000.00	9,780.50	93,652.00	31,348.00	74.92
1100 7006 70101 00 Salaries	76,011.00	8,764.65	70,117.20	5,893.80	92.25
1100 7006 70102 00 Salary, Clerical	114,173.00	16,543.89	99,836.96	14,336.04	87.44
1100 7006 70104 00 Clerk - OT	540.00	0.00	957.36	(417.36)	177.29
1100 7006 70302 00 Fees, Supplies & Dues	29,000.00	3,880.42	31,344.59	(2,344.59)	108.08
1100 7006 70305 00 Advertising	3,800.00	(71.25)	5,733.00	(1,933.00)	150.87
Clerks And Records Expenses	223,524.00	29,117.71	207,989.11	15,534.89	93.05
1100 7007 70101 00 Salaries	96,694.00	10,214.88	89,884.33	6,809.67	92.96
1100 7007 70102 00 Salary, Clerical	40,170.00	4,635.01	36,500.72	3,669.28	90.87
1100 7007 70201 00 Planning Commission	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	0.00	100.00
1100 7007 70302 00 Fees, Supplies & Dues	4,500.00	225.25	4,461.33	38.67	99.14
Planning Expenses	148,364.00	22,075.14	137,846.38	10,517.62	92.91
1100 7008 70201 00 Salaries, Zoning Board	8,000.00	4,755.99	6,705.99	1,294.01	83.82
1100 7008 70302 00 Fees, Supplies & Dues	2,500.00	421.75	3,235.04	(735.04)	129.40
Zoning Expenses	10,500.00	5,177.74	9,941.03	558.97	94.68
1100 7009 70900 00 Social Security Tax	361,550.00	40,819.64	321,499.21	40,050.79	88.92
1100 7009 70901 00 Blue Cross/Delta Dental	702,712.00	45,730.47	513,696.59	189,015.41	73.10
1100 7009 70902 00 Worker's Compensation	85,000.00	0.00	68,585.00	16,415.00	80.69
1100 7009 70903 00 Retirement System	350,000.00	32,221.53	257,072.96	92,927.04	73.45
1100 7009 70906 00 Life Insurance	12,320.00	1,054.77	10,876.46	1,443.54	88.28
1100 7009 70907 00 General Liability Insurance	110,000.00	0.00	118,711.69	(8,711.69)	107.92
1100 7009 70910 00 Salary Adjustment	28,649.00	0.00	0.00	28,649.00	0.00
1100 7009 70911 00 FICA CLEARING ACCT	0.00	0.00	(0.05)	0.05	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	104,550.00	9,721.60	106,151.40	(1,601.40)	101.53
Personnel Expenses	1,779,781.00	129,548.01	1,396,593.26	383,187.74	78.47
1100 7010 70100 00 Salary, Finance Director	119,566.00	12,599.19	111,166.86	8,399.14	92.98
1100 7010 70101 00 Salaries- Dep. Tax Collector	83,181.00	8,716.50	68,279.27	14,901.73	82.09
1100 7010 70201 00 Professional Services	21,000.00	2,723.66	18,703.28	2,296.72	89.06
1100 7010 70302 00 Fees, Supplies & Dues	22,000.00	603.06	14,848.15	7,151.85	67.49
Finance Expenses	245,747.00	24,642.41	212,997.56	32,749.44	86.67
1100 7011 70101 00 Salaries	85,327.00	9,612.18	78,919.42	6,407.58	92.49
1100 7011 70302 00 Fees, Supplies, Dues	13,880.00	50.00	13,371.20	508.80	96.33
1100 7011 70305 00 Advertising	900.00	0.00	410.00	490.00	45.56
Tax Assessor Expenses	100,107.00	9,662.18	92,700.62	7,406.38	92.60
1100 7012 70201 00 Professional Services	25,000.00	0.00	27,300.00	(2,300.00)	109.20
Audit of Accounts Expenses	25,000.00	0.00	27,300.00	(2,300.00)	109.20
1100 7013 70201 00 IT- Consultant	60,000.00	4,065.00	63,015.00	(3,015.00)	105.03
1100 7013 70303 00 Software	50,000.00	1,641.15	57,156.74	(7,156.74)	114.31

Budget vs Actual - Expenditures
TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RI
For 5/31/2024

Run: 6/14/2024 at 9:46 AM

	Annual Budget	P-T-D Actual	Y-T-D Actual	Remaining \$	% of Budget
Total Expenses	110,000.00	5,706.15	120,171.74	(10,171.74)	109.25
1100 7030 70302 00 EMA- SUPPLIES	7,500.00	0.00	1,225.00	6,275.00	16.33
EMA Expenses	7,500.00	0.00	1,225.00	6,275.00	16.33
1100 7031 70100 00 Salary, Police Chief	116,402.00	12,000.00	72,000.00	44,402.00	61.85
1100 7031 70101 00 Salaries - Police	952,157.00	111,081.33	966,003.36	(13,846.36)	101.45
1100 7031 70102 00 Police Longevity	68,680.00	0.00	62,842.30	5,837.70	91.50
1100 7031 70103 00 Police Benefits	57,396.00	0.00	53,208.27	4,187.73	92.70
1100 7031 70104 00 Police - OT	185,000.00	18,707.80	178,406.05	6,593.95	96.44
1100 7031 70105 00 Police Retirement	300,000.00	0.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	50.00
1100 7031 70111 00 Salary - Dispatch/Admin/Seasonal	228,364.00	23,638.23	174,847.71	53,516.29	76.57
1100 7031 70112 00 Dispatch, Longevity	12,432.00	0.00	8,657.08	3,774.92	69.64
1100 7031 70113 00 Dispatch - Benefits	13,148.00	0.00	9,668.06	3,479.94	73.53
1100 7031 70114 00 Dispatch - OT	25,000.00	6,156.00	54,009.31	(29,009.31)	216.04
1100 7031 70302 00 Fees & Supplies	21,000.00	1,125.62	13,291.88	7,708.12	63.29
1100 7031 70303 00 Computer Software	24,200.00	610.97	29,767.07	(5,567.07)	123.00
1100 7031 70307 00 Building Maintenance	5,000.00	3,299.73	7,194.92	(2,194.92)	143.90
1100 7031 70308 00 Vehicle Insurance	9,017.00	0.00	9,017.00	0.00	100.00
1100 7031 70309 00 Telephone	12,500.00	72.37	7,971.14	4,528.86	63.77
1100 7031 70310 00 Personal Equipment	2,500.00	5,174.38	12,206.83	(9,706.83)	488.27
1100 7031 70311 00 Maintenance Of Uniforms	30,150.00	(2,649.87)	25,200.00	4,950.00	83.58
1100 7031 70312 00 Ammunition And Supplies	3,500.00	65.82	3,233.82	266.18	92.39
1100 7031 70313 00 Maintenance Of Police Cars	15,000.00	516.29	13,568.11	1,431.89	90.45
1100 7031 70314 00 Gas & Tires	23,000.00	0.00	24,524.19	(1,524.19)	106.63
1100 7031 70315 00 Training Of Members	15,000.00	8,392.91	14,868.39	131.61	99.12
1100 7031 70317 00 Maintenance Of Radio System	3,500.00	0.00	2,020.48	1,479.52	57.73
1100 7031 70318 00 Equipment	5,000.00	452.87	3,003.52	1,996.48	60.07
1100 7031 70322 00 Dispatch Uniforms	2,000.00	(875.18)	1,500.00	500.00	75.00
Police Protection Expenses	2,129,946.00	187,769.27	1,897,009.49	232,936.51	89.06
1100 7032 70100 00 Fire Chief/Fire Inspector	72,004.00	8,308.20	66,465.60	5,538.40	92.31
1100 7032 70101 00 Fire Inspector/Clerk	18,720.00	2,160.00	17,280.00	1,440.00	92.31
1100 7032 70102 00 Stipend, Deputy Fire Chief	6,000.00	0.00	6,000.00	0.00	100.00
1100 7032 70103 00 Stipend - Fire Inspector	31,200.00	3,600.00	24,443.80	6,756.20	78.35
1100 7032 70104 00 Fire Dept. Incentive Program	75,000.00	0.00	49,372.45	25,627.55	65.83
1100 7032 70105 00 Equip/Safety Maint. - Per Diem	26,000.00	3,000.00	28,143.80	(2,143.80)	108.25
1100 7032 70201 00 Service Cleaning Contract	6,720.00	559.00	6,149.00	571.00	91.50
1100 7032 70302 00 Fees And Supplies	9,200.00	342.40	15,857.99	(6,657.99)	172.37
1100 7032 70308 00 Vehicle Insurance	68,000.00	1,325.00	63,881.42	4,118.58	93.94
1100 7032 70309 00 Telephone	10,000.00	677.56	7,982.54	2,017.46	79.83
1100 7032 70313 00 Maintenance Of Fire Apparatus	35,000.00	0.00	42,912.82	(7,912.82)	122.61
1100 7032 70314 00 Gas, Tires & Oil	13,000.00	0.00	15,806.12	(2,806.12)	121.59
1100 7032 70315 00 Training Of Members	7,000.00	882.00	4,651.83	2,348.17	66.45
1100 7032 70317 00 Maintenance Of Radio System	5,500.00	0.00	4,882.10	617.90	88.77
1100 7032 70321 00 Electricity	18,000.00	0.00	17,746.66	253.34	98.59
1100 7032 70323 00 Oxygen & Air Packs	4,500.00	0.00	5,221.68	(721.68)	116.04
1100 7032 70324 00 Water	1,600.00	0.00	1,195.94	404.06	74.75
1100 7032 70325 00 Fire Equipment	17,000.00	0.00	16,423.19	576.81	96.61
1100 7032 70326 00 Fire Ext. Agent	2,500.00	0.00	142.92	2,357.08	5.72
1100 7032 70343 00 Heating	14,000.00	724.78	12,627.79	1,372.21	90.20
1100 7032 70344 00 Repairs And Maintenance	13,500.00	1,747.11	17,018.46	(3,518.46)	126.06
1100 7032 70399 00 Subscriptions & Journals	425.00	0.00	175.00	250.00	41.18
1100 7032 70900 00 Social Security Tax	11,277.00	0.00	0.00	11,277.00	0.00
1100 7032 70903 00 Fire Chief - Benefit	7,149.00	0.00	7,204.00	(55.00)	100.77
Fire Protection Expenses	473,295.00	23,326.05	431,585.11	41,709.89	91.19
1100 7033 70103 00 Stipend - Medical Director	12,000.00	1,000.00	11,000.00	1,000.00	91.67
1100 7033 70104 00 ALS - Per Diem	397,200.00	53,125.00	358,230.50	38,969.50	90.19
1100 7033 70105 00 EMS Incentive Program	77,800.00	0.00	40,190.00	37,610.00	51.66
1100 7033 70106 00 EMT INSTRUCTORS	0.00	0.00	(1,093.18)	1,093.18	0.00
1100 7033 70302 00 Fees And Supplies	6,800.00	131.71	10,108.55	(3,308.55)	148.66
1100 7033 70303 00 Computer Software	0.00	0.00	2,820.00	(2,820.00)	0.00
1100 7033 70308 00 Vehicle Insurance	31,460.00	1,480.75	42,570.30	(11,110.30)	135.32
1100 7033 70311 00 Maintenance Of Uniforms	8,000.00	0.00	989.00	7,011.00	12.36
1100 7033 70313 00 Maintenance of Vehicles	9,000.00	89.73	4,500.90	4,499.10	50.01
1100 7033 70315 00 Training Of Members	14,500.00	0.00	13,490.16	1,009.84	93.04
1100 7033 70330 00 EMS Building	6,000.00	0.00	2,945.45	3,054.55	49.09
1100 7033 70333 00 Ambulance Medical	20,000.00	597.57	19,755.55	244.45	98.78
1100 7033 70900 00 Social Security Tax	32,802.00	5,339.18	40,392.57	(7,590.57)	123.14
EMS Expenses	615,562.00	61,763.94	545,899.80	69,662.20	88.68
1100 7034 70101 00 Salary - Building Inspector	88,580.00	10,360.76	84,706.08	3,873.92	95.63

Budget vs Actual - Expenditures
TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RI
For 5/31/2024

Run: 6/14/2024 at 9:46 AM

	Annual Budget	P-T-D Actual	Y-T-D Actual	Remaining \$	% of Budget
1100 7034 70102 00 Salary, Clerical	31,159.00	3,355.20	29,155.79	2,003.21	93.57
1100 7034 70103 00 Salary - Zoning Enforcement	15,000.00	0.00	840.00	14,160.00	5.60
1100 7034 70117 00 Salary, Electrical Inspector	11,500.00	958.33	10,741.63	758.37	93.41
1100 7034 70118 00 Salary, Plumbing Inspector	5,750.00	359.37	4,682.65	1,067.35	81.44
1100 7034 70119 00 Salary, Mechanical Inspector	5,750.00	359.37	4,192.65	1,557.35	72.92
1100 7034 70302 00 Supplies And Expenses	5,250.00	0.00	1,832.80	3,417.20	34.91
1100 7034 70303 00 E-PERMITTING	10,000.00	972.33	972.33	9,027.67	9.72
1100 7034 70328 00 Hydrant Rental	170,000.00	0.00	0.00	170,000.00	0.00
Protection Services Expenses	342,989.00	16,365.36	137,123.93	205,865.07	39.98
1100 7041 70101 00 Salaries	69,395.00	6,728.69	54,237.80	15,157.20	78.16
1100 7041 70302 00 Fees And Supplies	1,000.00	0.00	98.32	901.68	9.83
Public Works Administration Expenses	70,395.00	6,728.69	54,336.12	16,058.88	77.19
1100 7042 70101 00 Salaries	49,861.00	8,294.89	46,316.65	3,544.35	92.89
1100 7042 70103 00 Intern	15,000.00	0.00	2,881.00	12,119.00	19.21
1100 7042 70302 00 Fees And Supplies	1,200.00	277.78	726.03	473.97	60.50
Engineering Expenses	66,061.00	8,572.67	49,923.68	16,137.32	75.57
1100 7043 70100 00 Salary, Highway Supervisor	82,820.00	15,577.52	78,781.64	4,038.36	95.12
1100 7043 70101 00 Salaries - Public Works	754,559.00	82,284.02	635,219.69	119,339.31	84.18
1100 7043 70104 00 Highway -OT	45,000.00	3,883.02	22,843.22	22,156.78	50.76
1100 7043 70308 00 Vehicle Insurance	19,300.00	2,500.00	25,563.00	(6,263.00)	132.45
1100 7043 70313 00 Upkeep Of Equipment	100,000.00	14,581.30	100,883.86	(883.86)	100.88
1100 7043 70314 00 Oil And Gas	75,000.00	0.00	51,492.96	23,507.04	68.66
1100 7043 70330 00 Sand And Gravel	17,000.00	0.00	5,704.70	11,295.30	33.56
1100 7043 70331 00 Cold Patch	13,500.00	286.00	4,703.20	8,796.80	34.84
1100 7043 70333 00 Other Road Supplies	14,000.00	2,412.59	9,843.35	4,156.65	70.31
1100 7043 70334 00 Equipment Rental	2,500.00	0.00	3,272.66	(772.66)	130.91
1100 7043 70335 00 License - Contractual	6,000.00	0.00	6,000.00	0.00	100.00
1100 7043 70336 00 Clothing	6,000.00	0.00	0.00	6,000.00	0.00
1100 7043 70399 00 Safety And Licensing	5,500.00	0.00	4,113.20	1,386.80	74.79
Highway Expenses	1,141,179.00	121,524.45	948,421.48	192,757.52	83.11
1100 7044 70101 00 Snow Removal - OT	34,000.00	0.00	16,639.06	17,360.94	48.94
1100 7044 70337 00 Equipment And Supplies	54,000.00	0.00	50,113.09	3,886.91	92.80
Snow Removal Expenses	88,000.00	0.00	66,752.15	21,247.85	75.85
1100 7045 70101 00 Salaries	69,589.00	8,202.80	71,126.37	(1,537.37)	102.21
1100 7045 70104 00 Transfer Station -Sunday OT	7,983.00	0.00	0.00	7,983.00	0.00
1100 7045 70309 00 Telephone	800.00	70.25	757.37	42.63	94.67
1100 7045 70321 00 Electricity	1,400.00	103.47	2,057.83	(657.83)	146.99
1100 7045 70340 00 Maintenance And Testing	44,000.00	9,070.05	45,986.79	(1,986.79)	104.52
1100 7045 70341 00 Transfer And Trucking	410,000.00	31,464.74	353,442.64	56,557.36	86.21
1100 7045 70350 00 Hazardous Waste Recycling	300.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00
Waste Removal Expenses	534,072.00	48,911.31	473,371.00	60,701.00	88.63
1100 7046 70321 00 Electricity	64,000.00	305.64	6,942.11	57,057.89	10.85
Street Lighting Expenses	64,000.00	305.64	6,942.11	57,057.89	10.85
1100 7047 70101 00 Salaries	10,000.00	4,400.00	9,475.00	525.00	94.75
1100 7047 70302 00 Fees And Supplies	1,800.00	355.50	1,121.01	678.99	62.28
1100 7047 70360 00 Tree Pruning	18,250.00	2,760.00	15,551.59	2,698.41	85.21
1100 7047 70370 00 Purchase Of Trees	5,000.00	0.00	2,743.50	2,256.50	54.87
Tree Warden Expenses	35,050.00	7,515.50	28,891.10	6,158.90	82.43
1100 7048 70342 00 Town Cemetery And Parade	2,500.00	0.00	1,336.68	1,163.32	53.47
Other Public Works Expenses	2,500.00	0.00	1,336.68	1,163.32	53.47
1100 7049 70101 00 Cleaning Contracts	60,000.00	3,415.57	39,634.58	20,365.42	66.06
1100 7049 70302 00 Supplies	8,000.00	688.59	4,097.55	3,902.45	51.22
1100 7049 70309 00 Telephone	16,000.00	395.65	5,464.96	10,535.04	34.16
1100 7049 70321 00 Electricity	65,000.00	6,625.16	68,794.86	(3,794.86)	105.84
1100 7049 70324 00 Water	11,000.00	88.25	8,018.38	2,981.62	72.89
1100 7049 70343 00 Heating	50,000.00	6,021.27	41,449.80	8,550.20	82.90
1100 7049 70344 00 Repairs And Maintenance	65,000.00	2,216.44	73,798.44	(8,798.44)	113.54
1100 7049 70375 00 Landscape	9,000.00	162.00	5,529.75	3,470.25	61.44
Public Buildings Expenses	284,000.00	19,612.93	246,788.32	37,211.68	86.90
1100 7060 70456 00 Visiting Nurse/Mental Health	35,000.00	0.00	22,000.00	13,000.00	62.86
General Expenses	35,000.00	0.00	22,000.00	13,000.00	62.86
1100 7061 70302 00 Fees And Supplies	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00

Budget vs Actual - Expenditures
TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, RI
For 5/31/2024

Run: 6/14/2024 at 9:46 AM

	Annual Budget	P-T-D Actual	Y-T-D Actual	Remaining \$	% of Budget
1100 7061 70306 00 Tick Tack Force	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00	0.00
Animal Control Expenses	7,500.00	0.00	0.00	7,500.00	0.00
1100 7065 70101 00 Salaries	66,867.00	7,313.19	61,991.48	4,875.52	92.71
1100 7065 70102 00 Meal Site Aid	28,000.00	4,262.23	28,445.69	(445.69)	101.59
1100 7065 70201 00 Cleaning Contract	9,096.00	793.00	8,548.00	548.00	93.98
1100 7065 70202 00 Wellness Coord.	10,000.00	450.00	11,925.00	(1,925.00)	119.25
1100 7065 70302 00 Fees, Supplies & Dues	4,000.00	412.96	4,596.86	(596.86)	114.92
1100 7065 70305 00 Advertising	2,500.00	0.00	1,916.00	584.00	76.64
1100 7065 70309 00 Telephones	500.00	11.11	96.62	403.38	19.32
1100 7065 70321 00 Electricity	4,500.00	0.00	0.00	4,500.00	0.00
1100 7065 70324 00 Water	1,345.00	0.00	1,002.72	342.28	74.55
1100 7065 70341 00 Trash Removal	466.00	37.00	520.00	(54.00)	111.59
1100 7065 70343 00 Heat	5,000.00	0.00	3,930.94	1,069.06	78.62
1100 7065 70344 00 Repairs & Maintenance	6,720.00	75.00	4,895.41	1,824.59	72.85
1100 7065 70380 00 Program	10,000.00	491.25	4,501.95	5,498.05	45.02
Total Expenses	148,994.00	13,845.74	132,370.67	16,623.33	88.84
1100 7070 70100 00 Salary, Library Director	87,182.00	9,462.39	80,874.34	6,307.66	92.76
1100 7070 70101 00 Salaries	186,552.00	18,340.30	163,021.13	23,530.87	87.39
1100 7070 70104 00 Library-OT	600.00	0.00	114.84	485.16	19.14
1100 7070 70302 00 Fees And Supplies	8,500.00	402.28	9,709.33	(1,209.33)	114.23
1100 7070 70308 00 Insurance	20,694.00	0.00	20,694.00	0.00	100.00
1100 7070 70309 00 Telephone	750.00	138.31	756.26	(6.26)	100.83
1100 7070 70310 00 Equipment	1,000.00	295.92	874.92	125.08	87.49
1100 7070 70321 00 Electricity	10,500.00	7,138.82	22,942.47	(12,442.47)	218.50
1100 7070 70343 00 Heating	7,000.00	1,760.45	12,468.27	(5,468.27)	178.12
1100 7070 70344 00 Repairs And Maintenance	15,000.00	4,321.95	15,872.13	(872.13)	105.81
1100 7070 70345 00 Computer Repairs And Maintenance	10,000.00	0.00	13,570.38	(3,570.38)	135.70
1100 7070 70351 00 Books And Periodicals	19,000.00	3,069.83	19,251.74	(251.74)	101.32
1100 7070 70352 00 Books - State Aid	120,781.00	10,703.25	108,245.99	12,535.01	89.62
1100 7070 70354 00 Construction move	0.00	33.15	2,508.49	(2,508.49)	0.00
1100 7070 70355 00 CREDITS (LIB SALES & GIFTS)	0.00	(126.00)	(7,887.38)	7,887.38	0.00
1100 7070 70356 00 Library Renovation	0.00	0.00	776.97	(776.97)	0.00
1100 7070 70375 00 Landscaping	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00	0.00
Library Expenses	490,059.00	55,540.65	463,793.88	26,265.12	94.64
1100 7080 70101 00 Salary- Recreation Director	78,294.00	9,033.96	72,271.68	6,022.32	92.31
1100 7080 70102 00 Salaries- Recreation Staff	255,447.00	27,481.42	206,921.73	48,525.27	81.00
1100 7080 70104 00 Salaries- Teen Center Support Staff	16,720.00	3,235.25	16,580.01	139.99	99.16
1100 7080 70105 00 Seasonal Support Staff	134,103.00	6,083.00	113,983.62	20,119.38	85.00
1100 7080 70112 00 Recreation - OT	3,000.00	0.00	2,072.28	927.72	69.08
1100 7080 70302 00 Supplies	6,200.00	1,159.78	5,067.75	1,132.25	81.74
1100 7080 70305 00 Advertising	3,000.00	900.00	5,112.00	(2,112.00)	170.40
1100 7080 70308 00 Vehicle Insurance	10,000.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	100.00
1100 7080 70309 00 Telephone	1,900.00	160.26	1,532.21	367.79	80.64
1100 7080 70310 00 Equipment	4,500.00	1,039.73	3,885.75	614.25	86.35
1100 7080 70314 00 Gas And Oil	11,000.00	0.00	8,226.39	2,773.61	74.79
1100 7080 70321 00 Electricity	31,000.00	222.55	24,040.95	6,959.05	77.55
1100 7080 70322 00 Fort Getty Water Removal	10,500.00	0.00	9,525.00	975.00	90.71
1100 7080 70323 00 Shores Beach/Sanitary Facility	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	100.00
1100 7080 70324 00 Water	13,000.00	27.35	16,239.70	(3,239.70)	124.92
1100 7080 70341 00 Trash Removal	12,000.00	362.00	8,992.00	3,008.00	74.93
1100 7080 70344 00 Repairs, Maintenance And Impro	24,000.00	3,813.90	25,423.51	(1,423.51)	105.93
1100 7080 70345 00 Eldred Ave. Field Improvements	25,611.00	3,636.50	20,561.50	5,049.50	80.28
1100 7080 70382 00 Summer Program	3,500.00	0.00	4,350.00	(850.00)	124.29
1100 7080 70383 00 Winter Program	1,200.00	0.00	402.59	797.41	33.55
Parks, Beaches & Recreation Expenses	649,975.00	57,155.70	560,188.67	89,786.33	86.19
1100 7090 70504 00 Payment Of Principal - Town	1,272,206.00	0.00	1,145,000.00	127,206.00	90.00
1100 7090 70505 00 Payment Of Interest - Town	274,362.00	0.00	272,372.34	1,989.66	99.27
1100 7090 70506 00 School- Principal	0.00	0.00	323,394.29	(323,394.29)	0.00
1100 7090 70507 00 School - Interest	0.00	0.00	70,181.23	(70,181.23)	0.00
Debt Service Expenses	1,546,568.00	0.00	1,810,947.86	(264,379.86)	117.09
1100 7092 70527 00 Incidentals And Emergencies	50,000.00	0.00	16,844.30	33,155.70	33.69
1100 7092 70530 00 Conservation Commission	2,200.00	320.00	6,475.00	(4,275.00)	294.32
1100 7092 70533 00 Eastern RI Conservation District	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00	100.00
1100 7092 70550 00 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	4,000.00	0.00	4,138.89	(138.89)	103.47
Other Expenses	58,200.00	320.00	29,458.19	28,741.81	50.62
Total Department Expenses	11,814,897.00	894,865.83	10,448,094.52	1,366,802.48	88.43



**Town of Jamestown
Tax Assessor**

**93 Narragansett Avenue
Jamestown, RI 02835**

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

To: COUNCIL PRESIDENT BEYE, JAMESTOWN TOWN COUNCIL
From: CHRISTINE BROCHU, JAMESTOWN TAX ASSESSOR
Subject: ABATEMENT OF TAXES FOR THE **JUNE 17, 2024** MEETING

Please see the attached.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

Christine Brochu

CHRISTINE BROCHU
TAX ASSESSOR

BAA/COC Listing Report
Conditions:

TYPE: All
District:

JAMESTOWN
Reported Type: All

YEAR: 2013 TO 2023
DATE: 6/11/2024

Page 1

YEAR	NAME/ADDRESS	COC INFO	ACCOUNT # UNIQUE ID LIST NUMBER	GROSS OLD GROSS CHANGE GROSS NEW	EXEMPT OLD EXEMPT CHANGE EXEMPT NEW	NET OLD NET CHANGE NET NEW	TAX OLD TAX CHANGE TAX NEW	SEWER OLD SEWER CHANGE SEWER NEW
2021	[REDACTED]	18771M	23-0356-00M	16,048	4,551	11,497	160.62	0.00
		06/03/2024	23-0356-00M	-41	0	-41	-0.58	0.00
Accept	JAMESTOWN, RI 02835	TAXPAYER DECEASED	57192	16,048	4,551	11,497	160.03	0.00
2021	[REDACTED]	18772M	23-0356-00M	6,225	6,000	225	3.24	0.00
		06/03/2024	23-0356-00M-3	-125	0	-125	-0.61	0.00
Accept	JAMESTOWN, RI 02835	TAXPAYER DECEASED	57194	6,000	6,000	0	2.43	0.00
Totals For -2021 M						-266	-1.40	
						Total Inc's:	0.00	
						Total Dec's:	-1.40	
TOTAL	# Of Accts:					-266	-1.40	
						Grand Total Inc's:	0.00	
						Grand Total Dec's:	-1.40	



TOWN OF JAMESTOWN
Parks & Recreation Office
P.O. Box 377
41 Conanicus Ave.
JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND 02835

Recreation Office (401) 423-7260
Teen Center (401) 423-7261
Fort Getty (401) 423-7211
Fax (401) 423-7229

Date: June 12th, 2024
To: Town Council
CC: Ed Mello, Town Administrator
From: Ray DeFalco, Parks & Recreation Director
RE: Bid Award, Gym Floor Repair

Bid Recommendation for Gym Floor Repair and Refinishing

Project Overview: The Town of Jamestown solicited bids for the repair and refinishing of the Jamestown Recreation Center gym floor, with an optional add-on for stage refinishing. The project includes approximately 3200 sq. ft. for the gym floor, involving sanding, refinishing, and reapplying basketball and pickleball lines. The optional stage refinishing covers approximately 1200 sq. ft. and includes sanding, refinishing, and repairs.

Recommended Bidder:

We received one bid for this work from Aramsco, DBA Casey EMI, 8 Panas Rd, Foxboro MA, 02035.

- **Bid Amount:**
 - Gym Floor Bid -\$16,960.00
 - Optional Stage Bid - \$9,740.00

Casey is a well known and reputable company for gym floor repair and refinishing.

Recommendation: Based on the review and evaluation of the bid price and bidder, it is recommended that the Town Council approve the bid from Casey EMI for the repair and refinishing of the gym floor, including the optional stage refinishing.

**Town of
Jamestown, Rhode Island**

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



Date: June 12, 2024
To: Edward Mello
Town Administrator
From: Michael Gray
Public Works Director
RE: Bid 2024 Annual Road Paving

A bid was advertised for paving of the following roadways in Jamestown:

Reclamation and Paving:

1. Beach Avenue – Spriketing Street to Seaside Drive
2. Bonnet View Drive – Beavertail Road to Terminus
3. Bryer Avenue – Section 200' west of Conanicus
4. Collins Terrace – East Shore Road to end
5. High Street – Howland Avenue to Baldwin Court
6. Highland Drive – Blueberry Lane to Ledge Road
7. Highland Drive – Hamilton Avenue to Juniper Circle
8. Ocean Avenue – Watson Avenue to terminus
9. Ship Street – Starboard Avenue to Terminus
10. Seaside Drive – Frigate Street to Catamaran Avenue
11. Sloop Street – Beacon Avenue to Umiak Avenue
12. Umiak Avenue – Dory Street to Capstan Street
13. Watson Avenue – Ocean Avenue to West Bay View Drive
14. Whale Rock Road – Bonnet View to House #17

Pavement Overlay:

1. Arnold Avenue – Westwind to North Road
2. Baldwin Court – High Street to Terminus
3. Clinton Avenue – High Street to South Terminus
4. Cole Street – High Street to South Terminus
5. Columbia Avenue – High Street to South Terminus
6. Fowler Street – Valley Street to Luther Street
7. Maple Avenue – Narragansett Avenue to Spring Street
8. Marine Avenue – Narragansett Avenue to Maple Avenue
9. Pierce Avenue – Narragansett Avenue to Maple Avenue
10. Pleasant View Drive – High Street to Southern Terminus
11. Spring Street – Southwest Avenue to Maple Avenue

Bids were advertised and received on June 10, 2024, where they were opened and read in public. Bids were received from four contractors and reviewed for completeness and to determine the lowest responsive bidder. Three items are included in the bid solicitation and they include bituminous surface course, bituminous binder/base course, and pavement reclamation.

Based upon the unit cost for each bid item and the estimated quantities for the project the following is a summary of the total cost for the four bids received:

J.R. Vinagro	\$813,882.45
JH Lynch & Sons	\$886,487.00
Narragansett Improvement Co.	\$975,424.91
D'ambra Construction	\$1,478,391.50

I have reviewed the bids received and recommend the bid be awarded to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder, J.R. Vinagro for the following:

Item 1: Reclaimed Pavement for Base Course	\$3.95 per Square Yard
Item 2: Bituminous Base Course	\$109.50 per Ton
Item 3: Bituminous Surface Course	\$115.00 per Ton

Based upon the estimated quantities for each of the roadways listed the total project cost is \$813,882.45.

**Town of
Jamestown, Rhode Island**

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



Date: June 13, 2024

To: Edward Mello
Town Administrator

From: Michael Gray
Public Works Director

RE: RI Energy Joint Pole Petition
Dumpling Drive

I have reviewed the request from R.I. Energy to install underground primary wire from pole P12 to the driveway of 30 dumpling drive. The project is necessary to upgrade the service to 30 Dumpling Drive. I recommend that the Town Council approve the petition subject to the following:

1. The Contractor must obtain an excavation permit from the Public Works Director for the proposed work
2. Meeting with the Public Works Director onsite to review the alignment of the underground electrical conduit to avoid conflicts with the existing water main.
3. Final restoration of the paved roadway as required by the public works director.



Rhode Island Energy™

a PPL company

PETITION OF NARRAGANSETT ELECTRIC FOR JOINT OR IDENTICAL POLE LOCATION

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF SELECTMEN OF JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND

THE NARRAGANSETT ELECTRIC & VERIZON NEW ENGLAND INC.,

Respectfully asks permission to locate and maintain poles, wires, and fixtures, including the necessary sustain and protecting fixtures to be owned and used in common by you petitioner along and across the following public ways:

Dumpling Dr

Bury underground primary wire from P12 Dumpling to the driveway of 30 Dumpling Dr

and permission to erect and maintain poles and wires together with such sustaining and protecting fixtures as they may find necessary, said poles erected or to erected substantially in accordance with the plan filed herewith marked:

WR#30706421

Dated 5/30/2024

Your petitioner agrees to reserve or provide space for one cross arm at a suitable point on each of said poles for the fire, police, telephone signal wires belonging to the municipality and used by it exclusively for municipal purposes.

NARRAGANSETT ELECTRIC

BY: *Christopher Montalbo*
VERIZON NEW ENGLAND INC. *S*

BY: *Daryl Crossman - 06/04/2024*

ORDER

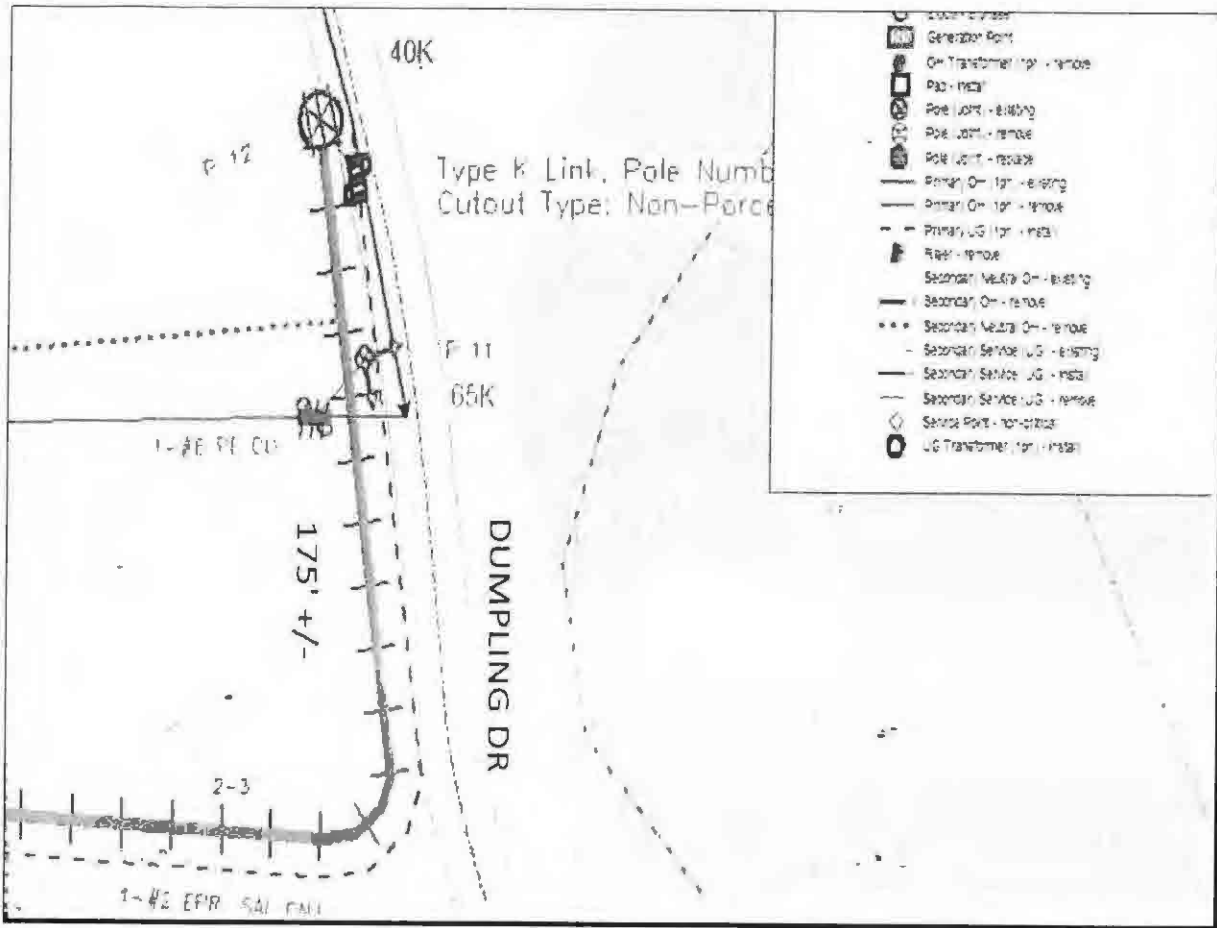
The foregoing petition been read, it was voted that the consent at the

For the use of public ways named for the purposes stated in said petition be and it hereby is granted-----
work to be done subject to the supervision of

A true copy of the vote at the _____

Adopted _____ and recorded in Records Book# _____ Page _____

CLERK



THE NARRAGANSETT ELECTRIC COMPANY AND VERIZON

PLAN TO ACCOMPANY PETITION DATED: 5/30/2024

TO THE: Town OF: JAMESTOWN FOR: PRIMARY UNDERGROUND WIRE

POLE LOCATION ON: 30 DUMPLING DR JAMESTOWN, RI 02825

DATE OF PLAN: 5/30/2024 PLAN# 30706421

DESCRIPTION OF WORK: BURY UNDERGROUND PRIMARY WIRE FROM POLE 12 DUMPLING TO THE DRIVEWAY OF 30 DUMPLING DR (175' +/-)

DATE OF EXISTING GRANT: MAP#

SYMBOL KEY

- ⊗ Existing Pole Location
- ⊙ Proposed New Pole Location



May 23rd, 2024

Roberta Fagan
Town Clerk
Town of Jamestown
93 Narragansett Avenue
Jamestown, RI 02835

Re : Fire Department

Pursuant to Section 26, Article 2 of the Town of Jamestown code of ordinances the following requirements are hereby submitted to the Town.

Fire Chief	Howard F. Tighe	Chief 1	Chief of Department
Deputy Chief	Steven J. Tiexiera	Chief 2	
Deputy Chief	Kyle P. Tiexiera	Chief 3	
Deputy Chief	Ronald J. Barber	Chief 4	
Sr. Captain	Brian D. Bryer	Engine 3	
Captain	Michael T. Delessio	Ladder 1	
Captain	Fred S. Pease	Tanker Company	
Captain	Christopher D Lamantia	Engine 1	
Captain	Christian S. Tiexiera	Training Company	
Captain	Nicholas K. Woodbine	Engine 2	
Captain	David A. Reardon	EMS Company	
Lieutenant	Stephen P. Froberg	Engine 3	
Lieutenant	James P. Ingari	EMS Company	
Lieutenant	Daniel P. Lavalley	Training Company	
Lieutenant	Alan A. Weaver	Tanker Company	
Lieutenant	Mark J. Tiexiera	Engine 1	
Lieutenant	Jordan C. Smith	Engine 2	
Lieutenant	Jenn Kinzel	Ladder 1	
Lieutenant	Andrea VonHohenleiten	EMS Company	
Secretary	Patricia Perry		

Department Membership Roster – May 23rd, 2024

Total Active Members = 136
Fire Members = 64
EMS Members = 28
Auxiliary Members = 20
Trainee Members = 24

Chief Officers-(4)

Chief Tighe, H.
 Dep. Chief Tiexiera, S.
 Dep. Chief Tiexiera, K.
 Dep. Chief Barber, R.

Training Officers-(2)

Capt. Tiexiera, C.
 Lt. Lavallee, D.

Engine Co. 1-(11)

Capt. Lamantia, C.
 Lt. Tiexiera, M.

FF. Cochran, Mick
 FF. Regan, G.
 FF. Marrotta, M.
 FF. Reardon, S.
 FF. Somyk, J.
 FF. Somyk, S.
 FF. Schnelle, H.
 FF. Barnes, G.
 FF. Ingari, J.

Engine Co. 2-(11)

Capt. Woodbine, N.
 Lt. Smith, J.

FF. Caito, J.
 FF. Page, A.
 FF. Rosa, F.
 FF. Marques, J.
 FF. Chamberlain, T.
 FF. Perrotti, C.
 FF. Parkerson, C.
 FF. Krammer, D.
 FF. Carnavale, A.

Engine Co. 3-(11)

Capt. Bryer, B.
 Lt. Froberg, S.

FF. Gladding, K.
 FF. Chase, E.
 FF. Prior, D.
 FF. King, J.
 FF. Gladding, N.
 FF. Versaicos, K.
 FF. Trainor, J.
 FF. Holland, A.
 FF. Smith, C.

Ladder Co. 1-(14)

Capt. Delessio, M.
 Lt. Kinzel, J.

FF. Pinksaw, Jr.
 FF. Largess, G.
 FF. Katz, E.
 FF. Hull, T.
 FF. Rafanelli, T.
 FF. Borge, G.
 FF. VanCleaf, R.
 FF. Schnelle, J.
 FF. Delessio, K.
 FF. Cowan, C.
 FF. Vonhohenleiten, A.
 FF. Reardon, D.

Tanker Co. (11)

Capt. Pease, F.
 Lt. Weaver, A.

FF. Bryer, Jr.
 FF. Silvia, R.
 FF. Mulvey, K.
 FF. Page, Jim
 FF. Sprague, P.

FF. Govueia, A.
 FF. Javery, M.
 FF. Rathbun, E.
 FF. Campo, S.

EMS Co. (28)

Capt. Reardon, D.
 Lt. Ingari, J.
 Lt. VonHohenleiten, A.

EMT Joyce
 EMT Bell, J.
 EMT MacLean, L.
 EMT Donaghue, D.
 EMT Barber, B.
 EMT Hutchinson, W.
 EMT Preece, J.
 EMT Bowler, J.
 EMT Ratcliffe, L.
 EMT Porter, W.
 EMT Ryu, G.
 EMT Carlson, D.
 EMT Hunte, R.
 EMT Steinbach, S.
 EMT McGovern, B.
 EMT Phillips, A.
 EMT Merriam, R.
 EMT Campbell, E.
 EMT Zeitler, M.
 EMT Barber, C.

DR. Bullock, P.
 DR. Pritchard, D.
 DR. Page, W.
 DR. Page, J.
 DR. Bartley, L.
 DR. Schwarz, E.
 DR. Ronchie, D.
 DR. Vigneault, R.

Auxiliary Co. (20)

Perry, Pat
 Engle, L.
 Spitzman, D.
 Seidler, S.
 Andreozzi, R.
 Andreozzi, S.
 Pritchard, L.
 Meagher, M.
 Romano, S.
 Barzin, S.
 Delessio, A.
 Margolis, A.
 Lichenstein, M.
 Donasaah, A.
 Reynolds, S.
 Minus, R.
 Larson, J.
 Dolbasha, K.
 Graves, H.
 Pritchard, D.

Training Co./FIRE (10)

TR. Bush, A. – Fire/Town-8/24
 TR. Turillo, Z. – Fire/Town – 8/24
 TR. Evans, E. – Fire/Town – 8/24
 TR. Broadbent, R. – Fire/Town-8/24
 TR. Lovato, K. – Fire/Town-8/24
 TR. Goodburn, R.-Fire/Town-11/24
 TR. Delessio, D. -Fire/Town-11/24
 TR. Sorrell, C. – Fire/Town-11/24
 TR. Weaver, L.-Fire/Town-2/27


Training Co./EMS (14)

TR. Callahan, O.-11/24 - EMT
 TR. Mazo, C. -11/24 - EMT
 TR. Willis, J.-11/24 - EMT
 TR. Bombardier, O.-11/24 - EMT
 TR. Smith, S.-11/24
 TR. Orłowski, J.-11/24 - EMT
 TR. Sangermano, D.-11/24 - EMT
 TR. Everett, S.-11/24 - EMT
 TR. Kinder, I.-11/24 - EMT
 TR. Cerbo, S.-11/24
 TR. Polin, R.-11/24 - EMT
 TR. Pete, I.-11/24 - EMT
 TR. Ciannavei, H.-11/24 - EMT
 TR. Piechocki, D. – 11/24-EMT

Retired Members (16)

Balzer, Paul – Ret. Capt. T1
Brittain, Jack – Ret. Capt. E1
Brodin, Bert – Ret. JAA
Bryer, Bob – Ret. Chief 1
Caswell, Ken – Ret. Sr. Capt. E2
Clark, Mike – Ret. Dep. Chief 3
Davis, Barbara – Ret. JAA
Dickinson, Bert – Ret. Lt. E1
Froberg, Ken – Ret. Lt. L1/DOT/R1
Lopes, Al – Ret. Lt. E3
Pinksaw, Mike, Sr. – Ret. Lt. E1/E3
Perry, Joe – Ret. Capt. T1
Richardson, Roy, Ret. Capt. E1
Serpa, Cheryl – Ret. EMS Com.
Beye, Nancy – Ret. Capt. R1

Submitted,



Howard F. Tighe
Chief of Department



State of Rhode Island
 Coastal Resources Management Council
 Oliver H. Stedman Government Center
 4808 Tower Hill Road, Suite 3
 Wakefield, RI 02879-1900

(401) 783-3370
 Fax (401) 783-2069

PUBLIC NOTICE

File Number: 2024-04-076 Date: June 10, 2024

This office has under consideration the application of:

Stephanie & Peter Medeiros & John Mastalski
 63 Seaside Drive
 Jamestown, RI 02835

for a State of Rhode Island Assent to construct and maintain a manually operated boat lift and access ladder connected to an existing residential boating facility. No variances are required.

Project Location:	63 Seaside Drive
City/Town:	Jamestown
Plat/Lot:	Plat 14, lot 6
Waterway:	Narragansett Bay, West Passage

Plans of the proposed work can be requested at Cstaff1@crmc.ri.gov.

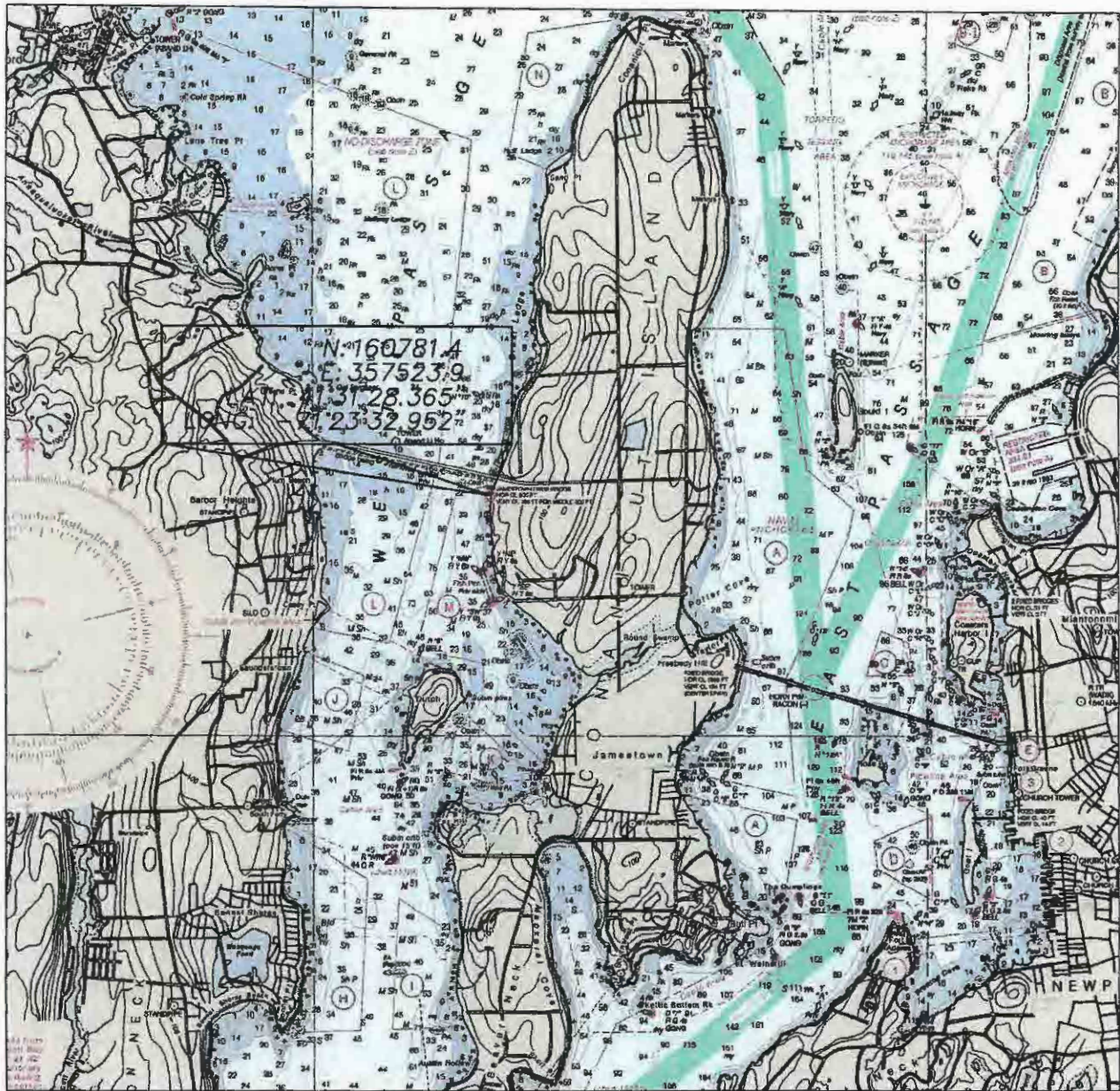
In accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act (Chapter 42-35 of the Rhode Island General Laws) you may request a hearing on this matter.

You are advised that if you have good reason to enter protests against the proposed work it is your privilege to do so. It is expected that objectors will review the application and plans thoroughly, visit site of proposed work if necessary, to familiarize themselves with the conditions and cite what law or laws, if any, would in their opinion be violated by the work proposed.

If you desire to protest, you must attend the scheduled hearing and give sworn testimony. A notice of the time and place of such hearing will be furnished you as soon as possible after receipt of your request for hearing. If you desire to request a hearing, to receive consideration, it should be in writing (**with your correct mailing address, e-mail address and valid contact number**) and be received at this office on or before **July 10, 2024**.

Please email your comments/hearing requests to: cstaff1@crmc.ri.gov; or mail via USPS to: Coastal Resources Management Council; O. S. Government Center, 4808 Tower Hill Road, Rm 116; Wakefield, RI 02879.

/lat



PROJECT LOCUS
 1"=6076' (NM)



PROPOSED MANUAL OPERATED BOAT LIFT
 PETER & STEPHANIE MEDEIROS & JOHN MASTALSKI
 63 SEASIDE DRIVE, JAMESTOWN RI 02835
 AP 14, LOT 6
 BY: WARREN HALL, CIVIL ENGINEER
 3-19-24 SHEET 1 OF 3

WARREN F HALL

No. 5114

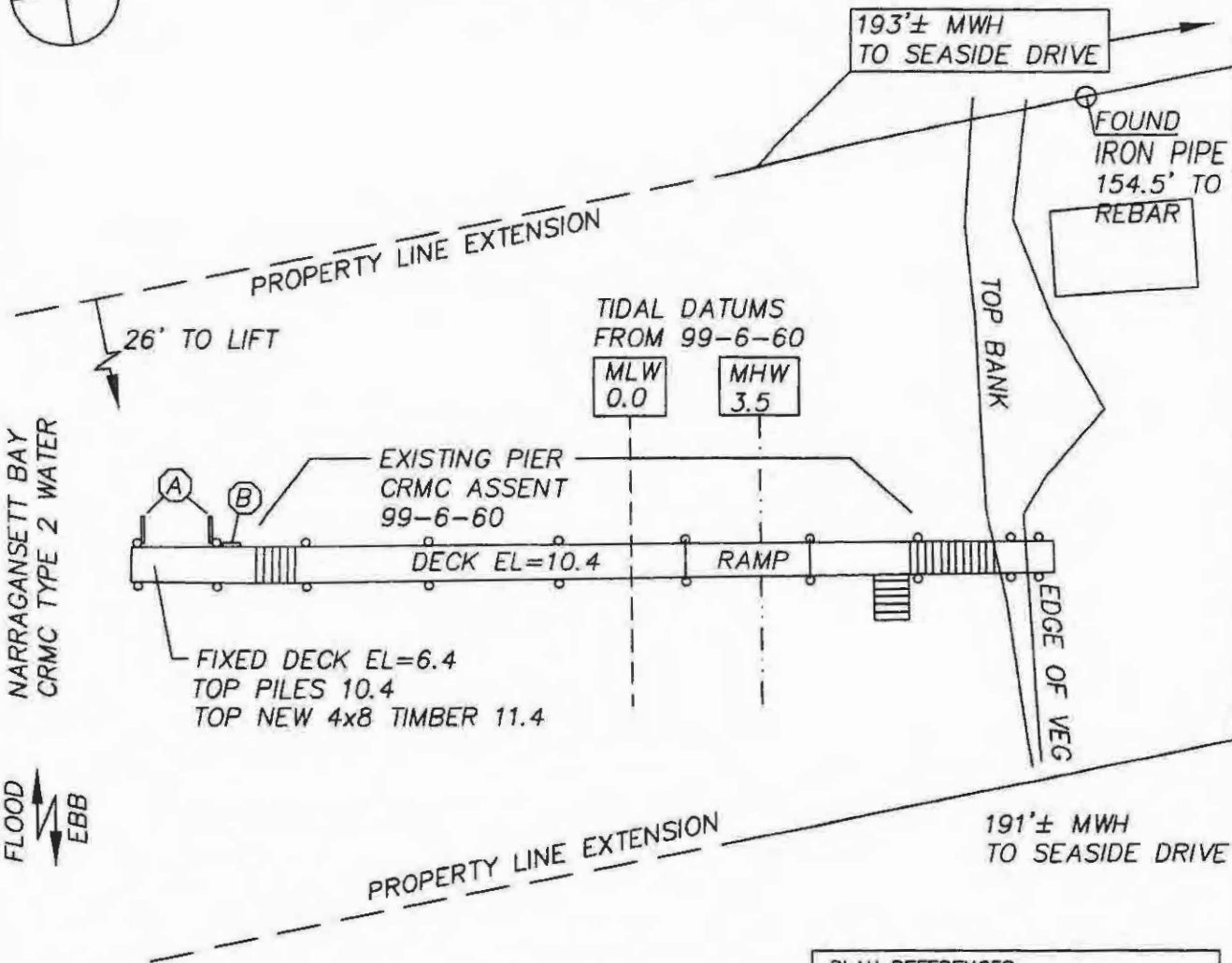
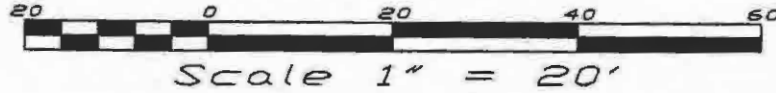


REGISTERED
 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

RECEIVED

4/8/2024

COASTAL RESOURCES
 MANAGEMENT COUNCIL



- (A) PROPOSED HAND OPERATED LIFT, 4x8 TIMBER WITH STRUT SEE SHEET 3 FOR DETAIL
- (B) ADD LADDER

PLAN REFERENCES:
 1) NEW DOCK CONSTRUCTION 63 SEASIDE DRIVE, JAMESTOWN, ... FEBRUARY 23, 1999 BY HERBERT J. SIROIS SHEETS 1 THRU 7"
 2) CRMC ASSENT A99-6-60
 3) "TOWN SUBMISSION FOR ADELE BECK, 63 SEASIDE, BY AMERICAN ENGINEERING"

PROPOSED MANUAL OPERATED BOAT LIFT
 PETER & STEPHANIE MEDEIROS & JOHN MASTALSKI
 63 SEASIDE DRIVE, JAMESTOWN RI 02835
 AP 14, LOT 6
 BY: WARREN HALL, CIVIL ENGINEER
 3-19-24 SHEET 2 OF 3

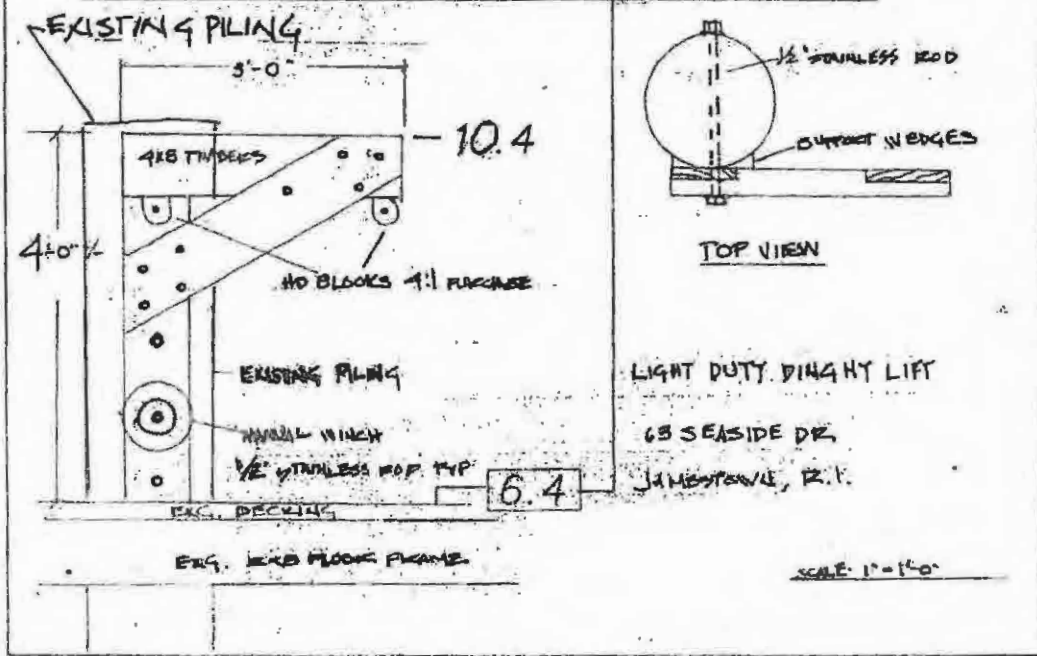
WARREN F HALL

No. 5114

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
 Civil

RECEIVED
 4/8/2024
 COASTAL RESOURCES
 MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

PROVIDE STOP BLOCKS TO PREVENT GUNWALE OF RAISED VESSEL FROM BEING ABOVE DECK ELEVATION OF 6.4'



Reviewed by WPH 5/30/24

PROPOSED MANUAL OPERATED BOAT LIFT
 PETER & STEPHANIE MEDEIROS & JOHN MASTALSKI
 63 SEASIDE DRIVE, JAMESTOWN RI 02835
 AP 14, LOT 6
 BY: WARREN HALL, CIVIL ENGINEER
 3-19-24 SHEET 3 OF 3

WARREN HALL

 No. 5114
 REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
 CIVIL

RECEIVED
 5/30/2024
 COASTAL RESOURCES
 MANAGEMENT COUNCIL



Jamestown Planning Commission MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable Town Council
Ms. Nancy A. Beye, President

FROM: Michael Swistak, Chair, Jamestown Planning Commission

RE: Development Plan Review approval for Conanicut Island Sailing Foundation (CISF)

DATE: June 12, 2024

At the June 5, 2024 Planning Commission meeting, the Planning Commission voted to approve the Development Plan Review for Conanicut Island Sailing Foundation (CISF) New Building and Campus Plan for Fort Getty.

The Development Plan approval is based on the following finds of fact and conditions of approval as noted in the consulting planner recommendations from Herbert A. Durfee, III dated June 5, 2024 and amended at the Planning Commission meeting:

Findings of Fact:

1. Jamestown Zoning Ordinance Article 6, Table 6-1, section IV. Government, Education, Institutional, 14. Park and Recreation use, including skateboard or ice rinks and playgrounds together with buildings ancillary to the park use, such as bathrooms, education space and storage, allows the use;
2. The existing use is a temporary/mobile structures under a lease agreement for use by the CISF. The overall site includes seasonal camping, parking, boat launch and storage, fishing access, waterfront/beach access, trails, and Town parks & recreational activities;
3. Meg Myles, Executive Director CISF; Jim Bryer, Board Member CISF; Don Powers, AIA, Union Studio; Patrick Freeman, PE, American Engineering; and Alyssa Gomes, Landscape Designer, BETA Group, were the applicant's representatives and gave testimony to the Planning Commission on June 5, 2024;
4. CISF has an approved Lease Agreement with the Town of Jamestown, dated September 2, 2022;
5. The Jamestown Town Council heard a presentation from the applicant, reviewed and discussed the proposal, and approved a motion, "*...to approve and authorize CISF to submit the proposed concept plan to the Jamestown Planning Commission for approval through its Development Plan Review process and requirements*";
6. The application and its various iterations of updated/amended plans was reviewed by the Town Council, Technical Review Committee, and the Planning Commission Said iterations of updated/amended plans were prepared by the applicant in response to

Town Council Memo
 CISF DPR approval
 June 12, 2024
 Page 2 of 6

recommendations during the review stages of the Town Council and the Technical Review Committee. By action of the Planning Commission, changes required by the Commission shall be considered conditions of approval and shall be adhered to by the applicant accordingly;

7. The 05/23/2024 plans provided by the applicant to the Planning Commission, based on the Technical Review Committee's May 9, 2024 meeting and recommendation, prepared by Union Studio Architecture and Community Design, BETA Group, Inc., and American Engineering includes the following sheets:
 - a. CISF Campus Cover Sheet (page 1)
 - b. Project Team Sheet (page 2)
 - c. Onsite Wastewater Treatment System (2 Sheets) (pages 3-4)
 - d. Site Improvements Plan (2 Sheets – L-1 and L-2) (pages 5-6)
 - e. Planting Plan – Sheet L-3 (page 7)
 - f. Landscape Improvements Plan – Sheet L-4 (page 8)
 - g. Landscape Site Details – Sheet L-5 (page 9)
 - h. Landscape Planting Details – Sheet L-6 (page 10)
 - i. Existing Site Plan – CRMC Limit (aerial image) (page 11)
 - j. Existing Site Conditions – Topography (page 12)
 - k. Lease Agreement Areas (page 13)
 - l. Existing Site Photos (page 14)
 - m. Initial Concept – Site Plan (page 15)
 - n. Proposed Site Plan (page 16)
 - o. Sailing Center – Floor Plan (page 17)
 - p. Sailing Center – Proposed Elevations (East & South) (page 18)
 - q. Sailing Center – Proposed Elevations (West & North) (page 19)
 - r. Workshop Building – Floor Plan (page 20)
 - s. Workshop Building – Proposed Elevations (North, South, East & West) (page 21)
 - t. Streetview – Proposed Elevations (East at Ft Getty Rd) (page 22)
 - u. Perspective Renderings – Proposed Design – Looking Northwest (page 23)
 - v. Perspective Renderings – Proposed Design – Looking Northwest from Flagpole (page 24)
 - w. Perspective Renderings – Proposed Design – Looking Southwest from Parking Area (page 25)

8. The application was reviewed as a Development Plan Review, pursuant to Article 10 of the Jamestown Zoning Ordinance;

9. The Plans submitted and presented as cited above were reviewed by the Planning Commission. As part of its review, consideration, and deliberation of the applicant's proposal, the Planning Commission carefully considered the applicant's submittal, recommendations of the consulting planner, and other pertinent information received during its June 5, 2024 meeting;

Town Council Memo
CISF DPR approval
June 12, 2024
Page 3 of 6

Conditions of Approval:

1. The plans as presented show the CRMC 200' setback. As juxtaposed with the project proposal, at least portions of several features of the proposed project fall within that setback – specifically the raingarden, pathway running to the boat launch area, rainwater capture, workshop, solid waste/recycling area, and parking area. As a condition of any approval, the applicant shall obtain any applicable CRMC permit/assent prior to the construction or installation of any site improvements within said setback and shall adhere to any condition of such CRMC permit/assent. If such CRMC permit/assent requires substantive revision to the CISF plans as approved by the Planning Commission, the applicant shall revise their plans accordingly and obtain a Development Plan Review Amendment from the Town. The determination of the term “substantive” shall rest solely with the Town of Jamestown – most specifically with the Town Administrator and Consulting Planner in consultation with the Town Solicitor as necessary – though the applicant may offer their written interpretation for consideration by the Town. Where such CRMC permit/assent does not affect the plans as approved by the Planning Commission outside of the CRMC setback, the applicant is not prohibited from applying for a Building Permit to construct or install those site improvements not affected by such CRMC permit/assent;
2. The Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Plan (Sheet 1 of 2) shows the terrace/patio area to be “impervious” but there is no detailed specification regarding its composition or typical construction specification. As a condition of approval and before submitting any Building Permit application the applicant needs to revise either the Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Plan (Sheet 2 of 2) or the Landscape Site Details (Sheet L-5) to include the material composition and typical construction specification “cross-section” details. Said information shall be submitted to the Planning Department for approval by the Building & Zoning Official and the DPW Director;
3. The Site Improvements Plan – 2 (Sheet L-2) indicates a 1-yard dumpster will be located next to the Workshop. To minimize unintended leachate from seeping into the ground specifically within the CRMC 200' setback, a concrete protection pad with a +/-1” lip around the perimeter of the pad needs to be installed. As a condition of approval and before submitting any Building Permit application the applicant needs to add detailed specifications to the Landscape Site Details (Sheet L-5) typical specification for a concrete slab base with a +/-1” lip (from the finished grade) around the perimeter. Said information shall be submitted to the Planning Department for approval by the Building & Zoning Official and the DPW Director;
4. The plans and detailed specifications as submitted remain incomplete related to outdoor lighting. Some of the bollard information is contained on Sheet L-5 and the applicant now shows a down-shielded, building-mounted set of light fixtures on the Perspective Rendering (pages 23-25). But the application overall is absent bulb type, fixture, wattage, manufacturer’s “cut sheets”, evidence of adherence to “dark sky” best practices, etc. As a condition of approval and before submitting any Building Permit application the

Town Council Memo
CISF DPR approval
June 12, 2024
Page 4 of 6

applicant's plans and detailed specifications shall be revised to include lighting type, fixture, wattage, manufacturer's "cut sheets", and any other lighting information to help ensure "dark sky" best practices are being adhered to. Said information shall be submitted to the Planning Department for approval by the Building & Zoning Official and the Consulting Planner;

5. On Sheet L-6, the caliper reference for the Serviceberry trees needs to be amended such that it reads " ≥ 2.5 cal". Also, two specification notes need to be added to Sheet L-6 stating: "1. *All plants listed in the Plant Schedule shall have a 2-year warranty period beginning from the date of the valid recorded "as-built" plans. The CISF, or its successor, shall be responsible for the replacement of any dead or diseased plants (as determined by the Town Tree Warden) within that 2-year warranty period. Any dead or diseased plants that are replaced shall initiate a new 2-year warranty period for those specifically replaced plants*" and "2. *All trees and shrubs shall be planted by a qualified landscape/tree contractor or otherwise as supervised by the Town Tree Warden*". As a condition of approval and before submitting any Building Permit application, Sheet L-6 shall be revised to change "2-2.5" cal" to " ≥ 2.5 cal" and to add the applicable warranty and dead/diseased notes. Said revisions shall be submitted to the Planning Department for approval by the Building & Zoning Official and the Town Tree Warden;
6. The plans as submitted do not include a plan for Erosion & Sediment Control. As a condition of approval and before submitting any Building Permit application an Erosion & Sediment Control plan and detailed specifications shall be submitted to the Planning Department for approval by the Building & Zoning Official and the Director of Public Works;
7. The plans as submitted do not include consideration for a source of water. As a condition of approval and before submitting any Building Permit application the plans and detailed specifications shall be revised to include the proposed project's source of water and its related infrastructure. The revisions shall be submitted to the Planning Department for approval by the Building & Zoning Official and the Director of Public Works;
8. The two septic system-related plan sheets do not include specification notation for the water-based fixtures (e.g., toilets, showers, sinks, etc.) that will be used by CISF. Since the proposed project will rely on an on-site wastewater treatment system (OWTS), it's important to install fixtures that are as water conservative and efficient as possible to ensure the septic system's longevity. It's assumed that the RIDEM OWTS permit will require use of such conservation-minded water-based fixtures. Nevertheless, as a condition of any approval, notation shall be added to the detailed specification sheets for the OWTS requiring the use of low-flow, efficient, water-conserving fixtures, or other more appropriate text to ensure the greatest longevity of the OWTS. The revisions shall be submitted to the Planning Department for approval by the Building & Zoning Official and the Onsite Wastewater Program Coordinator;

Town Council Memo
CISF DPR approval
June 12, 2024
Page 5 of 6

9. The Jamestown Historical Society via correspondence from Rosemary Enright offered provision of a 24 x 36" or a 24 x 42" sign suitable for outdoor display explaining the historic significance of the area. The sign proposed would meet National Park Service Traditional Style sign support specifications like the one at the entry to the Ft Getty Park area. The sign support at the entry is a Standard Angle Mount Frame & Posts (2) with Plate for 24"H x 42"W x 125" sign panel, two 3 x 3 x 60" posts; 45 degree angle, for in-ground installation, black texture power coated aluminum and cost ~\$835 delivered. It's understood that the applicant agrees with the installation of such an interpretive sign as shown on their plans near the southeasterly corner of the sailing center building next to the sidewalk. As a condition of any approval, the applicant shall document in a written submittal to the Planning Department before issuance of any Certificate of Occupancy the applicant's agreement to appropriately install said interpretive sign when received by the Historical Society, during or after construction as mutually agreed between the applicant, the Society, and the Town Administrator;
10. Any Development Plan Review approval granted by the Planning Commission assumes the various uses of the facility will directly relate to the functions of the CISF and its affiliated functions (e.g., hosting a fundraiser event) but within the constraints and purpose of the Lease Agreement. Any use/function/event beyond those allowed by the Lease Agreement shall be subject to approval by the Town Administrator and at his discretion, the Town Council and/or allowed via an amendment to said Lease Agreement.
11. Prior to issuance of any Building Permit, the applicant shall obtain any necessary state/federal permits, as applicable and warranted, or as otherwise required by the Building & Zoning Official;
12. Any substantive alteration to the valid recorded "as-built" plans or the applicant's need to significantly alter the approved plans, as determined by the Town Administrator and Consulting Planner in consultation with the Town Solicitor as necessary, shall require additional review by the Town that may include review by the Planning Commission and/or Town Council via a Development Review Plan Amendment;
13. The applicant shall continue to coordinate with all the Jamestown Department Heads as appropriate. However, any submittals pertaining to the conditions of the approval contained herein shall be provided to the Town Administrator, with attention to the applicable Department Head;
14. As a condition of any Building Permit, the applicant/property owner shall adhere to all applicable fire (and building codes) as set forth in NFPA;
15. Prior to the issuance of any Certificate of Occupancy, all fees owed the Town shall be made payable to the *Town of Jamestown* by the applicant/property owner;

Town Council Memo
CISF DPR approval
June 12, 2024
Page 6 of 6

16. "As-Builts" are required and shall be provided to the Building & Zoning Official for validity and project acceptance prior to issuing any Certificate of Occupancy. Any changes to be valid must be noted in a revised Development Review Plan. "As-Builts" validated by the Building & Zoning Official shall be recorded in the Town's Land Evidence Records with any related fees payable to the Town of Jamestown by the applicant at the time of recording;
17. All applicable work requiring inspection for code and other regulatory compliance (e.g., electrical, plumbing, septic, etc.) shall be conducted according to approval by the Building & Zoning Official and the Director of Public Works. In the unlikely instance where the Building & Zoning Official and/or the Director of Public Works cannot conduct the applicable inspection, the Town may authorize use of State Form 128 by the applicant's engineer/contractor to certify that that aspect of work was completed to code or other applicable regulation. The use of State Form 128 shall be the exception not the rule or expectation of the applicant;
18. Final signage plans shall be submitted for review and approved administratively.

cc:

- Edward Mello, Town Administrator
- Jamestown Town Council
- Roberta Fagan, Town Clerk
- Ray DeFalco, Parks & Recreation Director
- Peter Medeiros, Building & Zoning Official
- Michael Gray, Public Works Director
- Jean Lambert, Onsite Wastewater Program Coordinator
- Steve Saracino, Town Tree Warden
- Howard Tighe, Fire Chief
- Herbert A. Durfee, III, Consulting Planner
- Lisa Bryer, Town Planner
- Carrie Kolb for Planning Department Files
- Meg Myles, Executive Director CISF

Jamestown Senior Services Committee

Memorandum

To: Jamestown Town Council
From: Joyce Watson-O'Neil, Chair, Jamestown Senior Services Committee
CC: Edward Mello, Town Administrator

At our Senior Service Committee Meeting, held on Thursday, April 18th, the issue of current cost projections associated with the proposed renovation of 6 West Street was discussed at length.

A question was raised regarding the feasibility of moving forward with the renovations, which appears to now be on hold for at least another 12- 18 month due to current cost projections. Additionally, the federal appropriations request for the fiscal year 2023-2024, which would have assisted in offsetting the cost, was not approved. Per Mr. Mello, another request will be submitted to Congress for 2024-2025.

Given the delay of moving forward, the Senior Services Committee would respectfully request the Town Council use this time to explore an alternative approach to the current proposal by considering a complete demolish and new build of the existing center. A new design from the ground up would meet the current and future needs of the seniors in our community. This request takes into account the time and fees already allotted by Union Studios in developing the renovation proposal, however the Senior Services Committee feels the above exercise may result in more cost effective and contemporary design that could realistically be financed.

Respectfully Submitted,

Joyce Watson-O'Neil, Chair
May 13, 2024

RECEIVED
JUN 04 2024 09:16 AM
Roberta J. Foster
TOWN OF JAMESTOWN Town Clerk

6/3/2024

Jamestown Town Council

93 Narragansett Ave

Jamestown, RI 02835

Dear Members of the Jamestown Town Council,

We, the undersigned staff members of the Water and Sewer Departments, are writing to express our deep concerns regarding the recent discussions about privatizing the Water Department. As dedicated employees who understand the intricacies and demands of maintaining our town's critical infrastructure, we firmly believe that privatization is not in the best interest of our community. Instead, we advocate for increasing the staffing levels in both departments to ensure the reliable and efficient operation of our essential services.

Firstly, the privatization of the Water Department could lead to a significant loss of control over a vital public service. Water is a fundamental necessity, and its management should remain within the public sector, where accountability to the water customers of Jamestown is paramount. Private companies, driven by profit motives, may not prioritize the long-term welfare of our community, potentially compromising service quality and responsiveness.

Moreover, privatization often results in increased costs for both the municipality and its residents. Private entities typically seek to maximize profits, which can lead to higher rates and fees for consumers. This financial burden on our residents is avoidable by maintaining public control and focusing on improving our existing operations.

We acknowledge that our current staffing levels are below what is prescribed in our operation and maintenance manual. The Water Department is currently operating with only two staff members instead of the required three, and the Sewer Department is also short-staffed, with three employees instead of four. These shortages have placed significant strain on our ability to provide uninterrupted and high-quality service. However, we believe that the solution lies not in privatization, but in increasing our staffing levels.

By increasing the staff in both departments to four employees each, the town will benefit from greater operational depth and flexibility. This will enhance our ability to handle emergencies, perform routine maintenance, and undertake necessary improvements without overburdening any single team member. Additionally, with adequate staffing, we can ensure that all employees receive proper training and licensing, further enhancing the safety and efficiency of our operations.

Furthermore, maintaining and strengthening our public workforce fosters a sense of community and ownership. Our employees are not just workers; they are residents who deeply care about the

well-being of Jamestown. This inherent commitment to our town is something that cannot be replicated by an external, private entity.

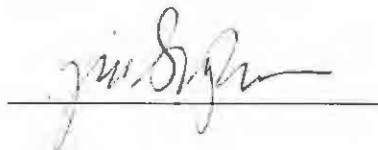
In conclusion, we strongly urge the Town Council to reconsider the proposal to privatize the Water Department. Instead, we recommend investing in our current public workforce by increasing the staffing levels in both the Water and Sewer Departments. This approach will ensure the continued provision of high-quality, reliable services to our residents while preserving public accountability and control. We are confident that with the right support and resources, we can meet and exceed the expectations of our community.

Thank you for your attention to this critical matter. We look forward to working collaboratively with the Town Council to find a solution that best serves the interests of all Jamestown residents.

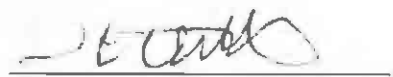
Sincerely,



Mark Robertson



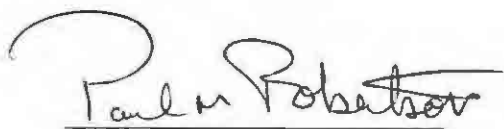
Jim Gwiazdzinski,



Doug Ouellette



David Greene



Paul Robertson



DAMIANO & COMPANY, LLP

Certified Public Accountants

June 7, 2024

To the Honorable President,
Members of the Town Council
Jamestown, Rhode Island

We are engaged to audit the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Town of Jamestown, Rhode Island for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. Professional standards require that we provide you with the following information related to our audit. We would also appreciate the opportunity to meet with you should you care to discuss this information further since a two-way dialogue can provide valuable information for the audit process.

Our Responsibilities under U.S. Generally Accepted Auditing Standards, Government Auditing Standards and the Uniform Guidance

As stated in our engagement letter dated June 7, 2024, our responsibility, as described by professional standards, is to express opinions about whether the financial statements prepared by management with your oversight are fairly presented, in all material respects, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Our audit of the financial statements does not relieve you or management of your responsibilities.

In planning and performing our audit, we will consider the Town of Jamestown's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. We will also consider internal control over compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance.

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town of Jamestown's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we will perform tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions is not an objective of our audit. Also, in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, we will examine, on a test basis, evidence about the Town of Jamestown's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplement applicable to each of its major federal programs for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the Town of Jamestown's compliance with those requirements. While our audit will provide a reasonable basis for our opinion, it will not provide a legal determination on the Town of Jamestown's compliance with those requirements.

Generally accepted accounting principles provide for certain required supplementary information (RSI) to supplement the basic financial statements. Our responsibility with respect to the Budgetary Comparison Schedules, Management Discussion and Analysis and Pension and OPEB disclosures which supplement the basic financial statements, is to apply certain limited procedures in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. However, the RSI will not be audited and, because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance, we will not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI.

We have been engaged to report on the Combining and Individual Non-Major Fund Statements, the Combining Fiduciary Funds and Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, the municipality's financial statements shall also report on the Annual Supplemental Transparency Report (including the reconciliations), MTP2, as supplementary information to the municipality's basic financial statements, which accompany the financial statements but are not RSI. Our responsibility for this supplementary information, as described by professional standards, is to evaluate the presentation of the supplementary information in relation to the financial statements as a whole and to report on whether the supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

We have not been engaged to report on the Introductory Section and the Statistical Sections, which accompany the financial statements but are not RSI. Our responsibility with respect to this other information in documents containing the audited financial statements and auditor's report does not extend beyond the financial information identified in the report. We have no responsibility for determining whether this other information is properly stated. This other information will not be audited and we will not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Planned Scope and Timing of the Audit

An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; therefore, our audit will involve judgment about the number of transactions to be examined and the areas to be tested.

Our audit will include obtaining an understanding of the entity and its environment, including internal control, sufficient to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and to design the nature, timing, and extent of further audit procedures. Material misstatements may result from (1) errors, (2) fraudulent financial reporting, (3) misappropriation of assets, or (4) violations of laws or governmental regulations that are attributable to the entity or to acts by management or employees acting on behalf of the entity. We will communicate our significant findings at the conclusion of the audit. However, some matters could be communicated sooner, particularly if significant difficulties are encountered during the audit where assistance is needed to overcome the difficulties or if the difficulties may lead to a modified opinion. We will communicate any internal control related matters that are required to be communicated under professional standards.

We expect to begin our audit on approximately July 15, 2024 and issue our report approximately by December 20, 2024, but these uncertain times make projections difficult, but we assure you the final product will not be compromised, and no shortcuts will be taken. Paul L. Dansereau, CPA is the engagement partner and is responsible for supervising the engagement and signing the report or authorizing another individual to sign it.

This information is intended solely for the use of the Town Council and management of the Town of Jamestown, Rhode Island and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Very truly yours,

Damiano & Company LLP

Damiano & Company, LLP
Warwick, RI


Dear Commissioner Bye,

The children of Jamestown need to know reading, writing and arithmetic. Followed by swimming. And then sailing. They can then take this skill to one of the hundreds of high schools and thousands of college sailing teams in America.

Public sailing facilities is one of the of the fastest growing movements in the world. As a crew or owner, you can enjoy the sport for \$50 or \$50 million.

Please vote for the building. Support the children who ride their bikes wearing life jackets.

Thank you



Richard Doyle

20 Columbia Ave

727 430 3552 cell
rdoyle@rtdgroup.us

RECEIVED
JUN 03, 2024 03:07 PM
Roberta J. Fagan
TOWN OF JAMESTOWN Town Clerk

Roberta Fagan

From: Colleen Bodziony <cbodziony@ritrust.com>
Date: Wednesday, June 5, 2024 10:24 AM
Subject: The Trust's 2023 Annual Report - "Here When You Need Us"
Attachments: 2023_AR_RI TRUST FINAL.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the Jamestown email system. Please do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and determine the content is safe.

Dear Member,

I am pleased to provide you with a copy of The Trust's 2023 Annual Report, "Here When You Need Us."

We believe that this theme embodies our dedication to you, our Member-Owners, and highlights the many ways we are a unique and an important partner to Rhode Island local government. The Trust has remained committed to be a reliable partner and is always here to help our Members whenever needed.

We thank you for your commitment to The Trust as your intergovernmental risk sharing pool. Our commitment to you remains steadfast as we continue to provide the highest standards of service, risk management, and insurance programs. From our Members to our programs and services, and to our financial strength, The Trust is a great example of the power and effectiveness that results from local government working together.

Please take the time to review the attached report, and do not hesitate to contact me with any questions or concerns.

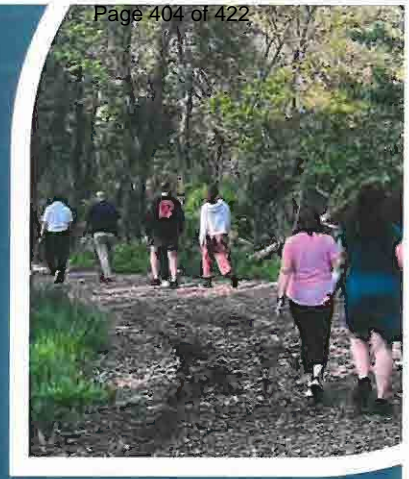
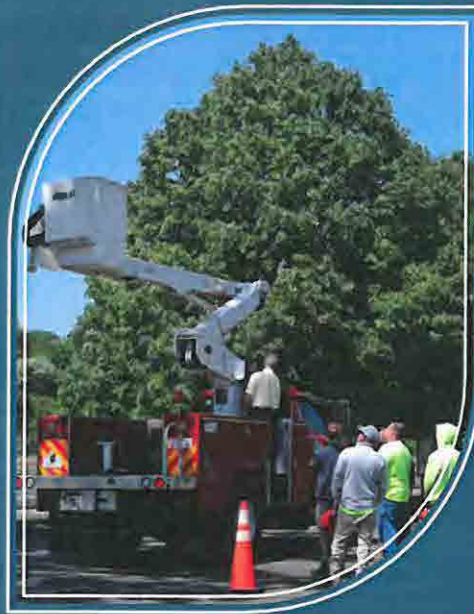
Regards,
Colleen Bodziony

Colleen M. Bodziony
Director of Operations and Member Services



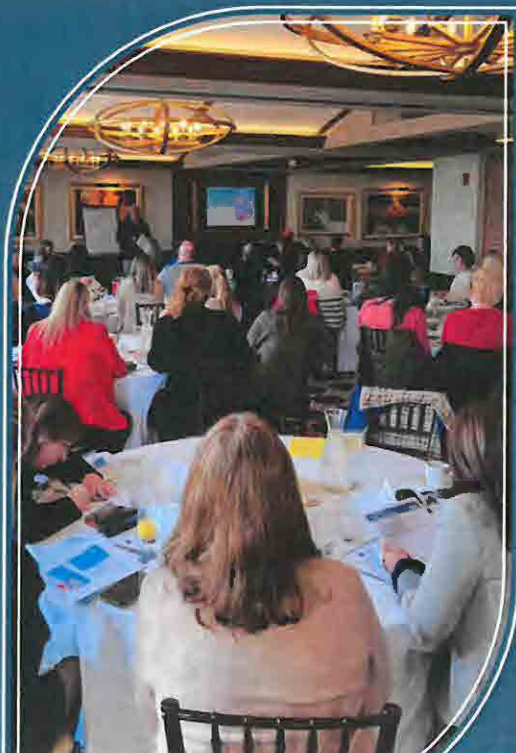
501 WAMPANOAG TRAIL, SUITE 301
EAST PROVIDENCE, RI 02915
Tel: (401) 438-6511 ext. 512
Cell: (401) 226-4914
Fax: (401) 438-6990
Email: cbodziony@ritrust.com
www.ritrust.com

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HERE *When You Need Us*

2023 ANNUAL REPORT



 **The Trust**
RISK MANAGEMENT TRUST

YOU *are The Trust*

The Rhode Island Interlocal Risk Management Trust is Member-owned and managed, providing the highest risk management service opportunities to Rhode Island public entities and the people that they serve.

Dear Members,

We are pleased to present our 2023 Annual Report, which features the theme "Here When You Need Us." This theme embodies our dedication to you, highlighting the many ways we are a unique and an important partner to local government in Rhode Island. Whether a major catastrophe or just a simple question that you need answered, The Trust provides you with the same level of unparalleled response and service and is here to help.

For 37 years, we have remained deeply committed to our mission of serving our Members and practicing the highest standards of public sector risk management. Despite the changes and challenges that have occurred over the years, The Trust has stood by its promise to be a reliable partner and is always there to help its Members, whenever they need us.

We recognize that our success is intrinsically tied to the trust and confidence you place in us and we don't take it for granted. We use it as our motivation to do and be better for our Members.

We thank you for your continued support, participation, and partnership. We look forward to continuing our journey together.

Sincerely,



Andrew Nota, JD, MBA, ICMA-CM
Chair, Board of Trustees
Town Manager
Town of East Greenwich



Ian C. Ridlon, Esq.
President & Executive Director
Rhode Island Interlocal Risk
Management Trust

Here for the Day-to-Day



In addition to the insurance and risk management services that The Trust is known for, it's the small things we do for our Members each and every day that make an equally important impact. As a true partner to local government, The Trust serves as a resource, providing specialized guidance and support, ensuring our Members are always well protected.

Our General Counsel, Member Services and Underwriting teams field calls and emails each day from Members with various questions or concerns. Our team regularly provides coordinated reviews of contract language, details vendor insurance requirements for Request for Proposals, (RFP) and issues written coverage opinions to Members. We help Members who are entering into construction projects, providing guidance on interpreting the insurance language, discussing safety issues with the architects, and explaining why certain coverage or provisions should be included.

Additionally, The Trust frequently attends Town Council or School Committee meetings to explain or discuss coverage or insurance requirements and provide risk management recommendations. We also have experienced labor and employment law attorneys available when Members need to discuss the ramifications of employment related actions, at no charge.

We have set the standard for seamless Member Service. It's our membership united with our staff that creates a unique partnership and is a great example of the power and effectiveness that results from all of us working together.

The Trust is here with many of the same staff our Members have come to know and rely upon for years. We are always a phone call or email away ready, willing and able to respond when you need us, each and every day.



Seamless Support and Expert Guidance *Every Step of the Way – Always*

Here *to Help...*

Maintain strong relationships with our Members.

Provide direct access to staff, by phone, email or in person.

Answer coverage questions in writing—based on real and hypothetical scenarios.

Review legal documents (contracts, lease agreements, memos of understanding, etc.) and provide guidance and recommendations to ensure Members are well protected.

Provide guidance on Request for Proposal (RFP) language.

Draft contract, hold harmless and indemnification language.

Provide legal guidance for adverse employment related issues.

Appear before public bodies to discuss insurance and risk management recommendations.

Attend meetings, in person, at Member locations.



Here to Help Reduce Risks

Each day presents new challenges as public sector risks continue to evolve. With The Trust as your risk management partner, you will never have to tackle these risks alone. We are always monitoring loss trends and, as a Member-Owned organization, understand your ever-changing risks so that we can respond with new programs and services, additional support, and/or training.

A great example of this is our new, state-of-the-art mobile Driving Simulator, which we have implemented in order to reverse years of negative trending with regard to motor vehicle accidents. The Simulator, in combination with a comprehensive and immersive training program, is designed to help Member Police, Fire, EMS and Public Works employees improve their judgement and decision making behind the wheel.



The integration of employee driven wellness initiatives is helping to significantly improve and influence workplace culture. Health Matters works closely with Member Wellness Coordinators to foster and nourish work environments that prioritize and encourage overall wellness, enabling employees to flourish both professionally and personally.

We also support their efforts through specialty programming, such as our *Lifestyle Series*, *Take it Outside* initiatives and *Portal Challenges*, all of which help bring people together, in a fun way that embraces health and well-being. We are also here to support Member employee success through our *Be Your Best Incentive Program* which rewards commitment to a healthy lifestyle by providing incentives that recognize those employees who are putting in the work. The more you do the more you earn.

Here to Provide You with Comprehensive Risk Management Programs

SAFEGUARDING YOUR SUCCESS

Aquatic & Life Safety
Operations Program

Boiler Inspection and
Safety Program

Deadly Weapons Response
Program

DOT/FMCSA Drug and
Alcohol Consortium

Health Matters Wellness
Program

Tactical Athlete Program

HR Employment Actions
Hotline

Employment Practices
Program (HR Program)

Gather Guard Special
Event Insurance

Indoor Air Quality
Testing Program

OSHA Public Sector Safety
and Health Fundamentals
Certificate Program

Playground Inspection and
Safety Program

Pre-Placement Physical
Program

Property Inspection and
Appraisal Program

Skatepark Inspection and
Safety Program

Supervisor's Management
Institute (SMI)

Trust in Safety Program

Emergency Action Plan
Development

Functional Job Coaching

Functional Job
Descriptions

Job Hazard Analysis

Model Policy Development

Return-to-Work
Transitional Duty Support

Risk Management
Seminars and
On-Site Training

Safety and Loss Prevention
Walkthroughs

Safety Committee
Development and Support

Work Site Safety Audits

Workstation Ergonomic
Assessments and
Configuration



Here to Provide the Right Coverage

As public sector experts, The Trust is acutely aware of new and emerging risks impacting our Members. We are here to respond with tailored and specialized coverage programs to protect Members from the increasingly costly liabilities they may face. As a result of coverage written specifically for local governmental needs, there is no distraction from our main business of helping Members best manage risk exposures that are unique to the public sector.

We are here to provide cyber liability coverage for our Members and have instituted essential protocols and initiatives to safeguard against cyber-attacks/breaches. We work with Members to develop formal Cyber Incident Response Plans to help them effectively prepare for and respond to cyber incidents. We outline requirements for what to do in the event of a breach. We are constantly updating best practices to prevent a cyber breach and provide details on what cyber insurers are presently requiring in order to maintain coverage.

We are here to help Members who are utilizing drones to supplement their operations. Police Departments for search and rescue operations; Fire Departments for building inspections; municipalities for shoreline erosion evaluation; and school departments in the classroom as part of their curriculum.

While coverage for drones is excluded from The Trust's Property and Liability Policies, we do provide Members with an opportunity to add the coverage back, by way of an Endorsement. In addition to drone coverage, The Trust also helps Members understand the risks associated with their operation and ensures that they are operated by a licensed drone operator.



We are here to ensure that resources are available to Members to help manage the aftermath of a critical incident, such as a shooting. The Trust’s Deadly Weapon’s Response Program, offered in partnership with CrisisRisk, provides support to Members before, during and after a deadly weapon event or other crisis. Members have access to a 24/7, round-the-clock crisis management response team, there to provide guidance, support, and counseling after an event.

CrisisRisk will provide response services that may include:

24/7/365 ASSISTANCE	SECURITY ENHANCEMENT
MEDIA MANAGEMENT	INTELLIGENCE MONITORING
CRISIS COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT	THREAT OF VIOLENCE ASSESSMENT
REPUTATION AND BRAND PROTECTION	INVESTIGATION AND LEGAL SUPPORT
DECISION MAKING SUPPORT	VICTIM SUPPORT/COORDINATION

The Trust is here to help its Members better manage the unprecedented rise of health care costs. We provide an annual pool-wide benefit analysis so Members are better able to gauge how their benefit offerings compare to the trends and coverage levels of others in the Health Pool.

Additionally, The Trust will help Members review cost reducing benefit alternatives, which benefits both the Member and its employees. The Trust is also here to help manage Members’ prescription costs, through its prescription carve out arrangement with CVS Caremark. By carving out the prescription drug benefit direct with CVS Caremark, The Trust has realized significant savings resulting from the 100% pass through of drug rebates as well as discount guarantees. All of those savings are then distributed back to Members in the form of premium rate credits.

PHARMACY REBATES	
PY 2018-2019	\$7.7M
PY 2019-2020	\$10M
PY 2020-2021	\$13.4M
PY 2021-2022	\$17.8M
PY 2022-2023	\$20.9M

Here When Bad Things Happen

A crisis or loss can occur at any given moment. But Members can rest easy knowing that we are always here to respond, especially in those difficult times when you need us most.

Our Claims Representatives are on call, day or night, 24/7 to ensure that no matter when a loss occurs, we are available to respond and assist our Members in need.

When you call The Trust, you are not speaking with an automated service or a stranger; you are communicating directly with one of our claims experts. That expert will guide you through each step of your claim, getting to work immediately and putting a plan in place to ensure that your operations are open for regular business, as quickly as possible.

Being in Rhode Island, The Trust is able to be "on scene" in a matter of minutes, which is something Members have come to rely upon.



Public Sector Claims Experts

*Always **Here** to Respond to Your Loss*

Total Number of Public Sector Claims Handled (1986-2023)



The Trust is unique in that we only handle public sector claims, and we've handled quite a few over the years. Our ability to pay Member claims is evident in the financial strength of The Trust, and is the result of our conservative reserving practices, our strong reinsurance arrangements, our Members' Equity balance, and the mutual commitment among all Members as expressed in the Bylaws to fund each other's claims needs.

TRUST MEMBERSHIP

Municipalities

City of Central Falls • City of East Providence • City of Newport • City of Pawtucket
 City of Warwick • City of Woonsocket • Town of Barrington • Town of Bristol • Town
 of Burrillville • Town of Charlestown • Town of Coventry • Town of Cumberland •
 Town of East Greenwich • Town of Exeter • Town of Foster • Town of Gloucester •
 Town of Hopkinton • Town of Jamestown • Town of Johnston • Town of Lincoln •
 Town of Little Compton • Town of Middletown • Town of Narragansett • Town of
 New Shoreham • Town of North Kingstown • Town of North Smithfield • Town of
 Portsmouth • Town of Richmond • Town of Scituate • Town of Smithfield • Town of
 South Kingstown • Town of Tiverton • Town of Warren • Town of West Greenwich •
 Town of West Warwick

Schools

Barrington Public Schools • Bristol Warren Regional School District • Burrillville
 School Department • Central Falls School District • Chariho Regional School District
 • Coventry Public Schools • Cranston Public Schools • Cumberland Public Schools
 • East Greenwich Public Schools • East Providence School District • Exeter-West
 Greenwich Regional School District • Foster School Department • Foster-Glocester
 Regional School District • Gloucester School Department • Jamestown School
 Department • Johnston Public Schools • Lincoln Public Schools • Little Compton
 School Department • Middletown Public Schools • Narragansett School System •
 New Shoreham School Department • Newport Public Schools • North Kingstown
 School Department • North Providence School Department • North Smithfield School
 Department • Pawtucket School Department • Portsmouth School Department •
 Scituate School Department • Smithfield Public Schools • South Kingstown School
 Department • Tiverton School Department • Warwick Public Schools • West Warwick
 Public Schools • Woonsocket Education Department

Special Purpose Districts

Ashaway Free Library • Benjamin Church Senior Center, Inc. • Bonnet Shores Fire
 District • Bradford Fire District • Burrillville Sewer Commission • Central Coventry Fire
 District • Clark Memorial Library • Coventry Fire District • Cross' Mills Public Library
 • Davisville Free Library Association • Discover Newport • East Bay Educational
 Collaborative • East Greenwich Free Library Association • East Greenwich Housing
 Authority • East Smithfield Public Library • EBEC Holdings • Foster Land Trust •
 George Hail Free Library • Gloucester Housing Authority • Gloucester Land Trust •
 Gloucester Manton Public Library • Greenville Public Library • Harmony Library •
 Harrisville Fire District • Hope Library • Housing Authority of Newport • Housing
 Authority of the Town of Scituate • Jesse M. Smith Memorial Library • Johnston
 Housing Authority • Kent County Water Authority • Langworthy Public Library •
 Laymen In North Kingstown Schools (LINKS) • Lincoln Fire District • Lincoln Water
 Commission • Little Compton Free Public Library • Little Compton Housing Trust
 • Narragansett Housing Authority • Newport Public Library • North Scituate Public
 Library • North Smithfield Fire & Rescue Service, Inc. • North Smithfield Public Library
 • North Tiverton Fire District • Northern Rhode Island Collaborative • Pascoag Fire
 District • Pawtucket Redevelopment Agency • Pawtucket Water Supply Board •
 Pawtuxet River Authority and Watershed Council • Portsmouth Free Public Library
 • Portsmouth Multi-Purpose Senior Center • Portsmouth Water and Fire District •
 Prudence Island Water District • Prudence Park Water Association • Rhode Island
 Interlocal Risk Management Trust • Rhode Island League of Cities and Towns • Shady
 Harbor Fire District • Stone Bridge Fire District • The Libraries of Foster • Tiverton
 Housing Authority • Tiverton Wastewater District • Volunteers of Warwick Schools,
 Inc. (VOWS) • West Bay Collaborative • West Warwick Housing Authority • West
 Warwick Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility • West Warwick Senior Center

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Andrew E. Nota, Chair
Town Manager
Town of East Greenwich

Joseph A. Balducci
Chief Financial Officer
Cranston Public Schools

Stephanie Downey Toledo
Superintendent
Central Falls School District

Donald R. Grebien
Mayor
City of Pawtucket

Antonio A. Teixeira
Town Administrator
Town of Little Compton

Randy R. Rossi, Vice Chair
Town Manager
Town of Smithfield

Christina D. Collins
Finance Director
Town of Jamestown

Craig T. Enos
Director of Finance
East Providence School District

Mark A. Knott
Town Manager
Town of West Warwick

Ernest Almonte (ex-officio)
Executive Director
RI League of Cities and Towns

Maryanne Crawford
Town Manager
Town of New Shoreham

Douglas Fiore
Director of Administration and
Finance
Barrington Public Schools

A. Ralph Mollis
Town Manager
Town of North Kingstown

COMMITTEES

Employee Benefits

Douglas Fiore, Chair
Stephanie Downey Toledo
Rose Emilio
Randy R. Rossi
Patricia Royal
Karen A. Tarasevich

Finance

Joseph A. Balducci, Chair
Melissa Devine
Craig T. Enos
Douglas Fiore
A. Ralph Mollis
Peder A. Schaefer
Patricia A. Sunderland

Management

Andrew E. Nota, Chair
Joseph A. Balducci
Craig T. Enos
Douglas Fiore
Donald R. Grebien
Randy R. Rossi
Ernest Almonte (ex-officio)

Property and Casualty Underwriting

Craig T. Enos, Chair
Joseph A. Balducci
Maryanne Crawford

Risk Management

Donald R. Grebien, Chair
Christina D. Collins
Mark A. Knott
Andrew E. Nota
Scott M. Partington
Maryann N. Struble
Antonio A. Teixeira

STAFF

ADMINISTRATION

Ian C. Ridlon, Esq.
President & Executive Director

Heather A. Sheley
Chief Financial & Administrative
Officer

Andrew J. Murray, Esq.
General Counsel

Debra P. Gomes
Executive Office Manager

Janelle Bettencourt
Human Resources Administrator

Betsy A. Perry
Administrative Office Assistant

CLAIMS

Russ F. Godin
Director of Claims

Paul F. Dutra, Esq.
Property/Liability Claims Manager

Maryanne C. Kucia
Workers' Compensation Claims
Manager

Robert F. Botvin, Esq.
Property/Liability Senior Claims
Representative

Patrick K. Burns, Esq.
Property/Liability Senior Claims
Representative

Elizabeth C. Carr
Property/Liability Senior Claims
Representative

James P. McDermott
Property/Liability Senior Claims
Representative

James W. Peterson
Property/Liability Senior Claims
Representative

Carma Zuleta
Property/Liability Senior Claims
Representative

Craig Gilmartin
Property/Liability Claims
Representative II

Jim Owens
Senior Property Claims
Consultant

Charles H. Benson
Workers' Compensation Senior
Claims Representative

Rhonda Godin
Workers' Compensation Senior
Claims Representative

Cindy L. Smith
Workers' Compensation Claims
Representative II

Lisa M. Potter
Injured-On-Duty & Workers'
Compensation Administrative
Specialist

Andrea Hodovan
Workers' Compensation Claims
Associate

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Brian Lavallee
Director of Employee Benefits
Programs

Junior Francis
Health & Dental Program Analyst

Cheryl N. Hamilton
Senior Programs Clerk

FINANCE

Jessica A. Tripp
Finance Manager

Karen Marques
Senior Accountant

Marilyn Andreoizzi
Accounting Associate II

Lynne M. Orr
Accounting Associate I

INFORMATION SERVICES

Steven A. Nichols
RMIS System Analyst

Arthur N. Lariviere
Data & Reporting Analyst

LOSS PREVENTION

Aimee Y. Reiner
Director of Health, Safety
& Risk Management

Dino DeCrescenzo
Driving Instructor Loss Prevention
Specialist

Kenneth J. Fogarty
Property Loss Prevention
Specialist

Mark E. Freeborn
Public Safety Loss Prevention
Specialist

Michael W. McMahon, Jr.
Injury Prevention Specialist

Derrick Polseno, Jr.
Health & Safety Loss Prevention
Specialist

Savoëun Locke
Administrative Assistant

MEMBER SERVICES

Colleen M. Bodziony
Director of Operations &
Member Services

Michelle A. Auclair
Member Services Manager

Alexandra K. Fiore
Wellness Program Specialist

PROPERTY & CASUALTY UNDERWRITING

Brad L. Weaver
Director of Property & Casualty
Underwriting

John Mercedes
Business Analyst

PARTNERS

Principal Defense Counsel

Alger Law LLC
DeSisto Law LLC
Mancini Law, LLC
Kenney, Clarkin &
Reynolds, DeMarco &
Boland, Ltd.

Consulting Attorneys

Stacie B. Collier, Esq.
Nixon Peabody, LLP
William E. O'Gara, Esq.
Pannone Lopes Devereaux &
O'Gara LLC

Information Services Consultant

JKS Technologies LLC

Independent Actuaries

Jeffrey P. Kadison
Practical Actuarial Solutions,
Inc.
Thomas D. Murawski
Milliman, Inc.

Independent Auditors

Johnson Lambert LLP

Independent Investment Advisor

PFM Asset Management LLC

RHODE ISLAND INTERLOCAL RISK MANAGEMENT TRUST, INC.

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

As of June 30, 2022 and 2023

	2022	2023
ASSETS		
Investments		
Fixed maturity securities, at fair value	\$58,572,104	\$59,522,043
Mutual and exchange traded funds, at fair value	60,203,179	69,999,192
Investment in NLC	15,137,829	15,659,303
Cash and cash equivalents	38,516,531	38,174,758
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	601,543	436,715
Member receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	52,881,373	60,077,611
Pharmacy rebate receivable	4,375,000	5,687,400
Prepaid expenses and other assets	1,101,553	383,860
Fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation	329,402	428,984
Deposit with Claim Administrator	2,733,300	2,565,300
Total Assets	\$234,451,814	\$252,935,166
Liabilities		
Unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance	\$68,505,265	\$67,004,107
Claims payable	4,383,439	5,256,361
Premiums billed in advance	51,867,175	59,298,817
Premiums received in advance	3,347,835	3,597,658
Members payable	1,750,994	2,176,883
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	2,893,240	2,640,378
Total Liabilities	132,747,948	139,974,204
Net Position		
Unrestricted net position	101,703,866	112,960,962
Total Liabilities and Net Position	\$234,451,814	\$252,935,166

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

For the Years Ended June 30, 2022 and 2023

	2022	2023
Operating Revenues		
Premiums written and earned, net of reinsurance	\$209,916,105	\$212,691,775
Pharmacy rebate income	17,749,567	21,114,194
Finance fee income	13,041	32,269
Miscellaneous income	601,491	1,237,049
Total operating revenues	228,280,204	235,075,287
Operating Expenses		
Incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance	213,188,121	224,246,963
General and administrative expenses	5,418,930	5,874,838
Policyholder dividends	-	1,000,000
Total operating expenses	218,607,051	231,121,801
Operating gain (loss)	9,673,153	3,953,486
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		
Net investment income (loss)	2,318,939	3,637,131
Net increase in fair value of investments	(16,054,258)	6,461,514
Net realized gains on sale of investments	63,465	(3,316,509)
Investment income - NLC Mutual Insurance Company	3,060,369	521,474
Net non-operating revenues (expenses)	(10,611,485)	7,303,610
Change in Net Position	(938,332)	11,257,096
Net Position, Beginning of Year	102,642,198	101,703,866
Equity Transfer	-	-
Net Position, End of Year	\$101,703,866	\$112,960,962

These condensed statements are derived from The Trust's audited financial statements at June 30, 2022 and 2023 and for the years then ended and do not include all the notes to the financial statements which would be required for conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP). A copy of the complete financial statements, prepared in accordance with GAAP, including notes and the unmodified opinion, dated 02/13/2024 of The Trust's independent auditors, can be obtained from The Trust upon request.

RHODE ISLAND INTERLOCAL



RISK MANAGEMENT TRUST

501 WAMPANOAG TRAIL, SUITE 301
EAST PROVIDENCE, RI 02915
(401) 438-6511

https://whatsupnewp.com/2024/06/middletown-allocates-42k-for-beach-erosion-study/?utm_source=substack&utm_medium=email

Middletown allocates \$42K for beach erosion study

Study to Assess Erosion Hotspots and Develop Preservation Plan

by **Ryan Belmore** 7 hours ago
Second Beach in Middletown

The Middletown Town Council recently approved a \$42,000 contract to study beach erosion and develop solutions to preserve the town's beaches.

The study will be conducted by Coastal Systems Research & Planning and Crossman Engineering, and will focus on the areas most susceptible to erosion, including Second and Third beaches and Sachuest Bay area. The goal of the study is to develop a model of what's happening at the beaches and a best management plan to help preserve them long term.

Town Administrator Shawn J. Brown said in a statement, "As we're all aware and we've talked about this over the past few years, there's quite a bit of changes happening at Second and Third beaches. Over time, our beaches are getting small and it's becoming more and more evident and identifiable to us."

According to the town, the study will be essential for the future of Middletown's beaches, which are an important part of the town's economy and real estate market. The study will identify any areas that are at a high risk of erosion and develop recommendations for how to mitigate these areas. The town plans to use the study's results to inform future decisions on beach preservation and to help set a long-term strategy for protecting the beaches.

Council President Paul M. Rodrigues said in a statement, “We want to be strategic. We want to be smart. We want to preserve the beach. That beach is the jewel of the town and we want to make sure we take the necessary steps and get guidance from experts who deal with this type of situation.”

The town also plans to continue to invest in beach health and to promote sustainable practices. The town’s recent investment in the hiring of a beach erosion control expert and the purchase of a large dump truck and excavator to move rocks that had washed ashore over the winter are examples of the town’s commitment to preserving its beaches.

The study of beach erosion is a critical step for Middletown in ensuring the long-term health and sustainability of its beaches. The town is committed to protecting the beaches and the study will provide an important roadmap for future action.

Generative artificial intelligence (AI) assisted a What’sUpNewsp journalist with the reporting included in this story.

TOWN OF CHARLESTOWN, RI
RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF AMENDMENTS
RELATING TO WATERS AND NAVIGATION
HARBORS AND HARBORLINES

WHEREAS houseboats are being manufactured to provide permanent or rental housing permanently berthed in local marinas, and

WHEREAS certain amendments to the General Laws have been filed in S 2629 to provide, in pertinent part, the authority to city and town councils to regulate houseboats in any public water within the jurisdiction of the community (the "Amendments"); and

WHEREAS the Coastal Ponds Management Commission has reviewed and supports the Amendments and requests that the Town Council of the Town of Charlestown provide the General Assembly with a resolution of support in favor of passing the Amendments, and

WHEREAS the objectives of the Amendments are supported by various provisions of the Charlestown Harbor Management Plan; and,

WHEREAS after review, the Town Council finds that the Amendments will allow the Town to adequately regulate and enforce appropriate environmental and compatibility objectives in town waters and local marinas.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Town Council of the Town of Charlestown hereby supports the Amendments in S 2629 to the General Laws to provide for minimum standards to ensure public health and safety and appropriate environmental protection of local waters and marinas from uncontrolled and inappropriate occupancy of houseboats; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Town Clerk is hereby authorized to provide a copy of this resolution to the Town of Charlestown's representatives in the R.I. General Assembly and the other cities and towns of Rhode Island.

This RESOLUTION shall take effect upon passage.

By resolution of the Charlestown Town Council at a meeting held on May 13, 2024.

Amy Rose Weinreich, CMC
Amy Rose Weinreich, CMC Town Clerk





**Town of Little Compton
Town Hall
P.O. Box 226
Little Compton, RI 02837**

Resolution of the Town of Little Compton

URGING THE STATE LEGISLATURE TO SUPPORT ARTICLE 5, QUESTION 3, OF GOVERNOR MCKEE’S FISCAL YEAR 2024 BUDGET PROPOSAL TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE FOR A \$100 MILLION STATE HOUSING BOND ISSUE TO FUND THE CONSTRUCTION OF AFFORDABLE AND ATTAINABLE HOUSING IN RHODE ISLAND

WHEREAS, the Town of Little Compton recognizes the shortage of affordable and attainable housing in Little Compton and in the state of Rhode Island; and

WHEREAS, creating more affordable and attainable housing in Little Compton is a priority for the Town; and


WHEREAS, there is a shortage of development financing for affordable and attainable housing in Little Compton; and

WHEREAS, the Governor of Rhode Island’s Fiscal Year 2024 Budget proposal Article 5, Question 3, includes a \$100 million Housing Bond to support the financing of development of affordable and attainable housing in the State of Rhode Island.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Town of Little Compton, Rhode Island urges the Rhode Island Senate, the House Finance Committee, and the Rhode Island General Assembly to support the passage and vote in favor of the \$100 million Housing Finance Bond in Article 5, Question 3, of Governor McKee’s proposed Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Proposal.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Town Clerk shall digitally transmit copies of this Resolution to members of the legislative delegation representing the Town of Little Compton, all Rhode Island cities and towns, as well as the Governor, Secretary of Housing, the Speaker of the Assembly and the Senate Majority Leader.

Passed as a resolution of the Town of Little Compton Town Council on the 6th of June, 2024.


Robert L. Mushen, Council President
Town of Little Compton

Attest: 
Heather J. Cook, Deputy Town Clerk