

3/11

6:30pm

VOLUNTEER APPLICATION
Membership on Board or Commission

Name KRISTIN LEHOULLIER

Address 1173 FRENCHTOWN RD

Telephone #'s (home) 885-1256 (work) _____ (cell) 447-7101

Email KLEHOULLIER@GMAIL.COM Fax _____ Other _____

Registered Voter? Yes No Position Applying For: LANOTRUST

What is the reason you believe you are suited to provide service on this particular Board or Commission?

SEE LETTER

Is there any area where you may have a conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest? (If yes, please explain.) NONE

Please note any other Board(s) or Commission(s) you may be interested in serving on:
NOT APPLICABLE

You may attach additional information about yourself. Please include a resume or letter of interest that provides information on your experience and expertise.

Thank you for your interest in serving your community.

Please submit your application via mail, fax, email or in-person:

Town Clerk
125 Main Street
PO Box 111
East Greenwich, RI 02818
Fax: 401-886-8625
E-mail: lbotella@eastgreenwichri.com

12 FEB 10 AM 8:44

KRISTIN A. LEHOULLIER

1173 Frenchtown Road, East Greenwich, RI 02818 (401) 447-7101 klehoullier@yahoo.com

February 8, 2012

Town Clerk
125 Main Street
PO Box 111
East Greenwich, RI 02818

Dear Town Clerk:

I am writing to express my interest in volunteering to serve on the East Greenwich Land Trust Board.

I would like to serve on the Land Trust Board because I believe deeply in the importance of land conservation for preserving natural habitats as well as protecting land that offers recreational, agricultural and other conservation value to our community. I am an outdoor enthusiast and a frequent user of Land Trust properties. In fact, I am fortunate that my property directly abuts Frenchtown Park, making it easy to use that space every day. I am so thankful for that and I would like to be a part of ensuring that future generations will have the same opportunity. I also believe, that as a woman, I would bring a different and valuable perspective to the board.

I look forward to hearing from you soon regarding this volunteer opportunity. Should you require additional information, please feel free to contact me at the above email address or by phone at (401) 447-7101. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Kristin A. Lehoullier

KRISTIN A. LEHOULLIER

1173 Frenchtown Road East Greenwich, RI 02818, C: (401) 447-7101, E-mail: klehoulrier@gmail.com

CAREER PROFILE

Self-directed leader with twenty years management and operations experience in non-profit and for-profit organizations. Recruited/promoted within organizations to lead areas undergoing growth and/or turnaround. Excellent communication, leadership and problem-solving skills combined with strong analytical ability and results focus. Extensive involvement/expertise with:

- Strategic Planning/Problem-Solving
- Program Evaluation and Operational Assessment
- Consensus-based Facilitation
- Project Management
- Capacity Building and Change Management
- Partnership Development and Management

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

INDEPENDENT CONSULTANT

Management Consulting, Providence, RI

2004 to present

Provide organizational development consulting services to non-profit, educational and government organizations. Recent work includes, but is not limited to:

- Coordinating the State's Race to the Top – Early Learning Challenge Application. Rhode Island was one of 9 states to receive an award (\$50 million dollars over four years)
- Facilitating and staffing the state Early Learning Council and Early Learning Council Workgroup.
- Facilitating the development of core early education teacher competencies.
- Facilitating the development of recommendations to the Rhode Island Department of Education for the development of a state Pre-K pilot program.
- Researching and mapping federal, state and local funding streams for workforce development.
- Co-facilitating the development of the State's application for a Workforce Innovation Fund Grant.
- Facilitating the development of a workforce development strategy for the City of Providence.
- Developing a 3-year business plan for a specialized tutoring business.
- Facilitating comprehensive school-wide self-assessments and evaluations involving multiple constituent groups.
- Facilitating strategic planning processes involving multiple constituents and extensive internal and external environmental assessments.
- Individual coaching for managers and leaders.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

City Year, Inc., Providence, RI

2001 to 2004

Provided strategic and operational leadership to City Year Rhode Island, an innovative youth service, civic engagement, and leadership development program that engages diverse young people ages 17-24 in 10-months of full-time service in urban communities. Led 13 staff and 70 corps members in implementing and leading out-of-school programs for over 1,200 elementary and middle school children with a focus on developing: 1) leadership and teamwork skills 2) respect for and understanding of diversity and, 3) interest in community service. Responsibilities included fundraising/external communications, board management, leading/developing staff, fiscal management, operations management and strategic leadership.

- Led efforts to improve program quality through: 1) expanded evaluation and self-assessments efforts, 2) curriculum revision and improvement 3) development of standard policies/procedures, 4) improvement of corps training, and; 5) expanded corps selection criteria.
- Significantly improved management and communication systems through the implementation of standard policies and procedures and supporting technology. Recruited to advise national organization's development efforts in the areas of evaluation, fundraising and reporting.
- Raised \$1.3M annually from corporate, individual, local government, Americorps and foundation sources; successfully met or surpassed revenue goals annually. Increased annual revenue by 10% over 3 years. Built donor relationships with over 100 new individuals, corporations and foundations.

DIRECTOR, CUSTOMER SERVICE

Adero, Inc., Waltham, MA

2000 to 2001

Recruited by global Internet technology start-up to lead development and implementation of a customer service strategy, culture and supporting infrastructure. Advised Network Operations Team in the implementation of consistent procedures, management controls and customer communications. Served as operations liaison for partner implementations and advisory committees.

KRISTIN A. LEHOULLIER

12 Peters St. #3, South Boston, MA 02127, H: (617) 464-2694, E-mail: klehoullier@yahoo.com

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE (Cont'd)

BUSINESS LEADER, REGULATED MARKETS	Blue Cross Blue Shield of MA, Member Services, Quincy, MA Managed inbound contact center (staff of 72) with operating budget exceeding \$3M servicing members of regulated business accounts. Recruited to jump-start business unit performance. Responsibilities included building/developing staff, managing budgets, achieving performance and customer satisfaction goals, implementing regulatory requirements, and providing ongoing leadership. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Generated 33% improvement in average speed of answer through increased team leader accountability.Built 5% improvement in service quality through implementation of one-on-one coaching program.Consistently attained performance goals. Graduated 17-20% accomplished staff per quarter to more complex lines of business.	<i>1998 to 2000</i>
BUSINESS LEADER, CONSULTING/ TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS	Recruited to launch and manage new internal consulting group (staff of 22) with operating budget of approximately \$1M. Responsibilities included developing and implementing technology strategy; providing recommendations to senior leadership regarding system selection and design; facilitating business decisions among cross-functional leaders; and presenting technical information to outline business implications of technology decisions.	
BUSINESS LEADER, SUPPORT OPERATIONS	Managed support operation (staff of 52) with operating budget exceeding \$2M to provide key support services such as quality assessment and improvement, data analysis, process improvement, reporting, and training. Responsibilities ranged from building/developing staff, managing budgets, partnering with internal clients to improve service levels and customer satisfaction, and providing ongoing leadership. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Generated 3% increase in service quality by re-designing quality coaching program. Led design and development of quality performance database for tracking and trending of individual and team data to support coaching, training and process improvement initiatives.Initiated development and implementation of customer satisfaction benchmark tool to identify process improvement opportunities. Achieved 4% increase in customer satisfaction in 12 months.	
CONSULTANT	Medimatrix Consulting, Public Policy Practice, Cleveland, Ohio Served as project manager and primary contact for technical and management consulting projects for government, provider and managed care organization (MCO) clients. Developed/presented proposals, and managed projects, junior staff, budgets and billing. Compiled/analyzed data to develop action plans, market strategies, and operational assessments. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Served as on-site co-project manager for large contract with the Rhode Island Department of Human Services. Managed comprehensive assessment of Rite Care.Provided technical assistance to three (3) Midwest HMOs; co-authored two (2) awarded Medicaid Request for Proposals (RFP). Developed administrative policies and workflows to support Medicaid operations. Developed an operational assessment tool for commercial and Medicaid lines of business.	<i>1995 to 1998</i>
DISTRICT MANAGER	Pontiac Division of General Motors Corporation, Pittsburgh, PA Managed sales and service relationship for district of 43 car dealerships.	<i>1991 to 1993</i>

COMMUNITY EXPERIENCE

CHAIR, MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE	Summerbridge Advisory Board, Providence, RI <ul style="list-style-type: none">Summerbridge is an educational enrichment program that annually prepares thousands of motivated, low-income middle school students for success in rigorous college preparatory programs.	<i>2002-present</i>
BOARD MEMBER	City Year Rhode Island, Providence, RI	<i>2005-2006</i>
FELLOW	Rhode Island Foundation Fellowship Program, Providence, RI <ul style="list-style-type: none">Selected as one of 20 nonprofit leaders in Rhode Island to receive a \$12,500 grant to pursue a self-designed plan of personal and professional development.	<i>2003-2004</i>

KRISTIN A. LEHOULLIER

12 Peters St. #3, South Boston, MA 02127, H: (617) 464-2694, E-mail: klehoullier@yahoo.com

COMMUNITY EXPERIENCE (Cont'd)

GRADUATE

Leadership Rhode Island, Providence, RI

2002-2003

- Selected as one of 50 diverse for profit and non-profit leaders in Rhode Island to participate in a 10-month community leadership development program.

**INTERNATIONAL
YOUTH LEADER**

Youth International, Denver, CO

Spring 2000

- Led eight college students on a four month international, experiential, educational program through Africa and the Middle East; program included extensive home-stays with local families, community service work, independent study, team building, and intercultural experience.

EDUCATION

Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA

Master of Science in Non-Profit Management and Policy

1993 to 1995

Graduated with Highest Honors

Miami University, Oxford, OH

Bachelor of Science in Mass Communications

1986 to 1990

Graduated Cum Laude

3/11 6:45pm.

VOLUNTEER APPLICATION
Membership on Board or Commission

Name Christopher L. Russo

Address 60 McPartland Way, East Greenwich, RI 02818

Telephone #'s (home) 885-6929 (work) 946-3200 (cell) 474-4960

Email crusso@kirshenbaumri.com Fax 943-8097 Other _____

Registered Voter? Yes No _____ Position Applying For: member of planning board

What is the reason you believe you are suited to provide service on this particular Board or Commission? I am an attorney residing in East Greenwich and have two daughters and would therefore like to be more involved

Is there any area where you may have a conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest? (If yes, please explain.) No

Please note any other Board(s) or Commission(s) you may be interested in serving on:
None

You may attach additional information about yourself. Please include a resume or letter of interest that provides information on your experience and expertise.

Thank you for your interest in serving your community.

Please submit your application via mail, fax, email or in-person:

Town Clerk
125 Main Street
PO Box 111
East Greenwich, RI 02818
Fax: 401-886-8625
E-mail: lbotello@eastgreenwichri.com



ATTORNEYS AT LAW, INC

888 Reservoir Avenue
Cranston, RI 02910

(401) 946-3200 Phone
(401) 943-8097 Facsimile

kirshenbaumri.com

February 6, 2013

Via Email Only lbotella@eastgreenwichri.com

Ms. Botello
Town Clerk
125 Main Street
P.O. Box 111
East Greenwich, RI 02818

Paul J. Russo
Albert J. Mainelli
Christopher L. Russo
Jason D. Monzack
Robyn K. Factor
Jesse Nason

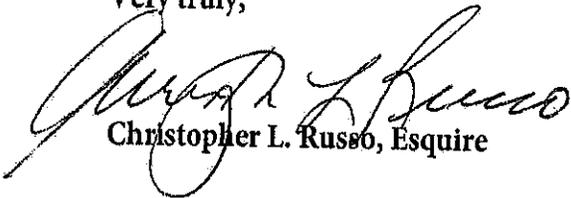
Re: TOWN PLANNING BOARD VACANCY

Dear Ms. Botello:

I was recently speaking to my colleague, Stephen Brusini, who informed me that there was an opening on the Town's Planning Board. I have enclosed my completed Volunteer Application for this position. While I have been an active practicing attorney since 1991, I do not have any particular experience in real estate matters. I have been a resident of the Town of East Greenwich since 2005 and I have two daughters who attend the Cole Junior High and Eldridge Elementary. I would look forward to the opportunity to give back to my town and take part in the shaping of our future.

I will await your reply.

Very truly,



Christopher L. Russo, Esquire

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

TOWN OF EAST GREENWICH

COMMENDATION

The East Greenwich Town Council wishes to acknowledge:

William Sequino, Jr.

*for serving twenty-five years as the
Town Manager*

The Council recognizes Mr. Sequino as the Town's fifth Town Manager appointed in 1988. He has provided strong financial management and is credited with the successful completion of many Town projects. Mr. Sequino has also developed excellent labor relations with the unions and is a masterful negotiator. He was awarded the 2008 Robert M. Goodrich Distinguished Public Service Award from the RI Public Expenditure Council. He served as President of the International City/County Management Association and currently is a Vice President of the RI League of Cities and Towns. The Council thanks him for his time and service to the town.

Attest the Seal of the Town Council
of the Town of East Greenwich
this 11th day of March, A.D. 2013

Michael B. Isaacs, President

Jeffrey B. Cianciolo, Vice President

Bradford C. Bishop, Councilor

Mark Watkins Gee, Councilor

Michael S. Kiernan, Councilor

TOWN COUNCIL AGENDA TRANSMITTAL FORM

Town Council Meeting Date: March 11, 2013

(1) Agenda item (List as it should appear on the agenda)
Continued Second Reading/Public Hearing: Comprehensive Community Plan Update. Revises/replaces the current 2005 Plan in full with new text elements pertaining to Land Use, Natural/Cultural Resources, Housing, Economic Development, Circulation, and other local issues along with new graphics, data, charts and maps.

(2) Submitted by: Lisa Bourbonnais, Town Planner

(3) Provide a brief description of the item and why it is on the agenda.
Second Reading/Joint Public Hearing with the Planning Board on the Comprehensive Community Plan Update. The public hearing was opened at the December 10, 2012 meeting and continued to this date. A joint work-session was held in the interim (Jan 23) to discuss State-mandated and other revisions to the draft plan. The hearing was expected to continue on February 11 but that meeting was cancelled due to weather.

(a) Provide a suggested Council motion: No action – the hearing must be kept open again to allow staff time to incorporate changes resulting from the public hearing and the State’s review. A date should be set for final discussion/closure of the public hearing in approximately one month’s time. (suggest April 8 if available)

(b) Any special conditions: A locally adopted Comprehensive Plan does not become effective for the purposes of guiding State agency actions until it is approved by the State of Rhode Island per RIGLs 45-22.2-8. The State has requested major revisions to two elements (Housing and Natural Hazards/Climate Change) which have been re-written and provided here.

(4) Describe any prior Town Council or agency action and the date of the action.
The Town Council conducted public workshops on the Plan’s goals and policies jointly with the Planning Board in 2010 during the Consultant’s information gathering phase of the project. First reading by the current Council on the draft Plan was conducted October 22, 2012.

(a) Contact person and phone number for questions
Lisa Bourbonnais, Town Planner, 886-8644

(5) Has item been reviewed, discussed and approved by Town Manager? Yes

(6) Does item need Town Solicitor review? Yes

Received by Town Manager _____
Date

Chapter 10 Natural Hazards and Planning for Climate Change

This Natural Hazards and Climate Change Element of the Comprehensive Plan was produced with the assistance of the East Greenwich Hazard Mitigation Committee (EGHMC). Its overview of past natural occurrences verifies that the area is vulnerable to diverse events including severe winter storms and flooding. The discussion puts the likelihood of these events into historical perspective and recognizes that although the probability of a thunderstorm, high wind and lightning events may be higher; the intensity and potential impacts from less likely events such as hurricanes and earthquakes can be far greater.

The purpose of this component is to recommend actions, goals, and policies for the Town of East Greenwich to avoid or at least minimize the social and economic loss of hardships resulting from natural hazards, including those resulting from climate change and sea level rise. Actions recommended here should help the Town avoid the loss of life, destruction of property, damage to crucial infrastructure and critical facilities, loss/interruption of jobs, loss/damage to businesses, and loss/damage to significant historical structures that are associated with natural hazards and climate change. Hazardous events include severe weather, hurricanes, conflagration, floods, and earthquakes. To protect present and future structures, infrastructure and assets and to minimize the social and economic impacts, the Town of East Greenwich broadly recommends the following:

- Incorporation of certain data and action items from the local Hazard Mitigation Plan into the Town's Comprehensive Plan
- Incorporation of natural hazards consideration into the site plan review process
- State and local building code review
- Public education/outreach

Natural Hazards Statement of Goals and Policies

The primary goal of this component is to: "Preserve and enhance the quality of life, property, and resources by identifying areas at risk from natural hazards, especially those exacerbated by climate change and sea level rise, and implement actions to protect East Greenwich's population, infrastructure, and economy and its historical, cultural, and natural resources." The objective is to plan for natural hazards and climate change by developing actions across four broad categories, being: Response and preparedness; Protection, especially as pertains to infrastructure; Adaptation with respect to nature and highly vulnerable areas; and Climate Change Mitigation which should reduce the human contributions to climate change.

As a policy, the Town will ensure that existing critical facilities are improved and hardened to function in hazard and disaster situations and all new facilities will be sited in areas not prone to flooding or other natural hazards.

Risk Assessment and Hazard Probability

Risk includes the characteristics of each hazard and takes into account the magnitude, duration, distribution, area affected, frequency and probability of an event. This section focuses on assessing the community’s risk to natural hazards by taking a look at the Town and the State’s hazard history.

The following Table identifies the hazards posing the greatest risk to East Greenwich. While the East Greenwich Hazard Mitigation Committee discussed other hazards such as coastal erosion, drought and extreme heat and deemed them to be of negligible risk to the community based on historical data and a low probability of occurring within the next five years, they have acknowledged that climate change could certainly contribute to more significant future impacts. Recently, Super-storm Sandy was a dramatic reminder of what major Northeast storms and hurricanes can do to coastal areas in terms of erosion and destruction. It is difficult to imagine such a storm combined with significant sea level rise resulting from climate change.

The State is engaged in using Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) Technology to predict and simulate sea level rise up to five feet. They are also engaged in preparing guidance for municipalities on how to incorporate this planning tool and other State data and policy provisions into local Plans and processes. The 5’ sea level rise simulations will allow for long-range metric assessments for Rhode Island communities. The University of Rhode Island, RI Sea Grant, the USDA and scientists and oceanographers at other Federal agencies and institutions seem to be in broad agreement that by the year 2100, coastal New England will likely see just over a one meter rise in sea level. With specific impacts not expected to be felt for some time, the Town hopes to take advantage of a well-informed planning period. This 20-year Comprehensive Plan therefore serves as a starting point for discussing the future local implications of climate variability.

Table 1 Hazards Affecting East Greenwich

Hazard	Historical Dates	Probability (H,M,L)	Potential \$ Impact**
Severe Weather *	1978, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2001, 2005, 2010	High	\$500K +
Hurricanes	1938, 1954, 1985, 1991	Medium	1M +
Flooding and Dam Failure	1978, 1991, 1997, 2003, 2010	Medium	\$500K +
Conflagration	1996 (10 between 1994-2003)	Medium-High	5M +
Earthquake	1925, 1929, 1935, 1940, 1944, 1963, 1973, 2003	Low	1M +

* Severe Weather includes: Nor’easters, Winter Storms, Ice Storms, Severe Thunderstorms, and Tornadoes

** Amounts based on past disasters and repetitive losses

Local Geography and Hazards

East Greenwich is a community in which many economic, historical and cultural resources are at risk. A portion of the town is bordered by Narragansett Bay. This section of the town along the Bay contains A flood zones. The Maskerchugg River and several

brooks are located throughout the town and are susceptible to flooding. East Greenwich is home to one significant hazard dam and eight low hazard dams that pose a risk to East Greenwich.

Severe weather and hurricanes are the primary hazards affecting Rhode Island. Severe weather includes nor'easters, winter storms, ice storms, severe thunderstorms, and tornadoes. These hazards can result in flooding and high winds causing damage to residential homes, businesses, historical buildings, dams, bridges and other critical infrastructure and facilities.

Severe Weather History

The majority of Rhode Island lies outside the heavy snow and ice regions of the northeast. Due to its maritime climate, East Greenwich generally experiences cooler summers and warmer winters than inland areas. However, snow and ice do occur and can result in more extensive damage than one would expect. The two major threats from these hazards are loss of power due to ice on electrical lines and snow loading on rooftops. One of the most memorable winter storms was the "Blizzard of '78" which stalled over Lincoln, RI. The storm delivered 24 to 38 inches of snow. Motorists abandoned their cars on Interstate Highways and local roads. The governor declared a state of emergency, closing highways and businesses for the week required to remove snow. Recent blizzards and major snowstorms occurred in 1993, 1996, 1997, 2001, 2005 and again in 2013 causing millions of dollars in damage, widespread loss of power and even loss of life.

A severe snowstorm on January 7, 1996, better known as "the Blizzard of 96", disrupted transportation systems, closed schools/businesses, and damaged commercial and residential property. In the following week, several roofs on commercial and residential buildings collapsed. The most recent blizzard occurred in January of 2005. East Greenwich received about 2 feet of snow in less than a 24 hour period. Gusts were frequently in the 30-60 mph range, making visibility and travel difficult. The Governor declared a state of emergency and closed all municipal and state offices. Historically, significant snow/ice storms for East Greenwich have resulted in the canceling of schools, the closure of businesses, power outages, fallen tree limbs, downed telephone/power wires, poor road conditions, and the collapse of several roofs.

Wind events are quite normal in Southern New England and happen regularly each year. In the winter months the area is susceptible to high winds from Nor'easters and winter storms. Spring and summer seasons usually bring a number of severe thunderstorms to the region. During the late summer and fall seasons the area is at risk from hurricane winds.

In June of 1997 a line of thunderstorms moved southeastward across Rhode Island bringing large hail, frequent cloud to ground lightning and wind gusts of up to 80 mph. In East Greenwich, a fire resulted in the evacuation of 75 residents. The fire was believed to have been started by lightning.

The most recent severe weather, aside from Super Storm Sandy in October, 2013, occurred during March of 2010 when Kent County received almost 17 inches of rain, making March the town's all-time wettest month on record.

Hurricane History

Southern New England has been affected by 40 tropical weather systems since 1900; 25 hurricanes and 15 tropical storms. Nine of the 25 hurricanes made landfall along the southern coastline of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In 1954, New England endured three hurricanes; Carol, Edna, and Hazel. Over the last seventy-five years Rhode Island was directly affected by six storms which had hurricane force winds at landfall. These included three Category 3 hurricanes directly impacting Rhode Island and causing millions of dollars in damage and hundreds of deaths. The most recent hurricane to directly impact Rhode Island was hurricane Bob in 1991, a Category 2 hurricane.

Table 2 Major Rhode Island Hurricanes

Hurricane	Category	Wind Speed at landfall	Damage to RI
Hurricane of 1938	3	Sustained to 91 mph, gusts to 121	Extensive - roofs, trees, crops. Storm surge 12 to 15 ft. destroyed coastal buildings
Carol, 1954	3	Sustained to 100 mph, gusts to >125	Westerly to Narragansett coastal communities wiped out, Downtown Providence under 12 feet of water, 14 ft. storm surge in upper bay.
Edna, 1954	2	Sustained to 95 mph, gusts to 110	Inland flooding. Rivers rose several feet above flood stage. Knocked out electrical power.
Donna, 1960	3	Sustained to 95 mph, gusts to 130	Moderate storm surge, extensive beach erosion. Wind damage to trees and utility poles causing major power outages.
Gloria, 1985	2	Sustained to 81 mph, gusts to 100	Minor coastal flooding and erosion. Scattered power outages.
Bob, 1991	2	Sustained to 100 mph, gusts to >105	Storm surge of 5 to 8 feet, extensive beach erosion. Wind damage to trees & utility poles, 60% of South East RI lost power.

East Greenwich Cove is located on Narragansett Bay and contains both A and V flood zones. Flooding in this area from hurricane storm surges can lead to erosion, salinization of the groundwater, contamination of the water supply, damage to agriculture, loss of life, and damages to public infrastructure. Hurricane winds can cause loss of power and disruption of communications for anywhere from a few hours to days. A business on Water Street was flooded during Hurricane Bob in 1991. The flooding resulted in content damage, exact damage amounts are unknown.

Flooding and Dam Failure History

Historically, torrential rainfall, thunderstorms, snowmelts, and hurricanes (due to rainfall and/or storm surge) are the primary causes of flooding in Rhode Island. They can result in urban street, basement, and riverine flooding. Since 1993, the National Climate Data Center has reported over 50 floods in Rhode Island. The most recent flooding occurred in October 2005 when Rhode Island experienced 9 days of heavy rains causing major flooding, sewer plant failures and coastal damage. Two days after the rain ended a nor'easter, bringing moisture from Hurricane Wilma, brought more rain and strong winds to the area. Providence recorded a total of 15.07 inches of rain, making it the wettest month on record for the city. There are many dams throughout the state that are considered high hazard, significant hazard, and low hazard. The high hazard and significant hazard dams generally pose a risk of flooding in the event of failure.

In 1991, a storm brought heavy rains to a snow covered East Greenwich. The rain resulted in a large snowmelt that flooded Brookside Drive, Arrowhead Trail, and Tillinghast Road. There have been no known dam failures.

East Greenwich experienced heavy rain fall and documented hurricane-force winds during storms that affected the entire State between March 12, 2010 through March 31, 2010. The most affected area was Kent County with East Greenwich receiving between six to nine inches of rain, resulting in rises and breaching of the Frenchtown Brook, the Maskerchugg River, Mawney Brook and Pierce Brook. The Town's wastewater treatment plant was also overwhelmed and compromised by the flooding, leading to raw sewage being discharged into Greenwich Cove. On April 2, 2010 President Obama issued a federal disaster declaration for the entire state of Rhode Island and residents received an automatic extension for filing their state and federal income taxes.

Tornado History

There is no known tornado history for East Greenwich. Tornadoes are generally produced by severe thunderstorms and occasionally by hurricanes but Rhode Island ranks 49th out of 50 states for the occurrence of tornadoes. Based on data from 1950 to the present, the State had fewer than 10 tornadoes resulting in 23 injuries, no fatalities, and with a total cost in damages of well over \$1,000,000.

Conflagration History

In the past five years, Rhode Island has experienced between 100 and 215 wildfires per year. On average the fires consumed between one and two acres of land. The probability of a major fire is considered to be low in East Greenwich. The Town has had about eight small brush fires annually which are also typically less than 2 acres in size. The last major brush fire occurred off Wood Duck Court in 2009 and consumed 3 acres of brush. In April 2006 there was a brush fire off Pegwin Drive that consumed five acres. Most brush fires typically occur in the western, more rural part of Town.

Earthquake History

Although there is no known earthquake history for East Greenwich, earthquakes in New England are a greater risk than most people realize. There have been 31 recorded earthquakes in this state over the last 220 years. It is possible for Rhode Island to feel the

effects of an earthquake occurring anywhere in the Northeast Region. Rhode Island has experienced several minor earthquakes in the last few years, but no extensive damage has occurred.

Assessing Vulnerability

Vulnerability indicates what is likely to be damaged by the identified hazards and how severe that damage could be. This section focuses on East Greenwich's vulnerable areas in regards to the identified hazards, what is at risk in these areas (structures, population, natural resources) and what the impacts will be (loss of life, environmental damage, inconvenience to residents). The Risk Assessment Matrix (Table 6) summarizes the major vulnerable areas in East Greenwich. This section also takes a look at East Greenwich's population at risk, the potential economic losses and future development trends.

With help from the University of Rhode Island Environmental Data Center, East Greenwich mapped high risk areas in the town (see maps on pages 23 & 24). These maps indicate the flood zones, repetitive loss areas, evacuation routes, dams, bridges, and American Red Cross-approved mass care facilities.

Repetitive Loss Properties

Repetitive loss properties are those for which two or more losses of at least \$1,000 each have been paid under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) within any 10-year period since 1978. According to information provided by RIEMA, there are six repetitive loss properties, two commercial buildings near the waterfront and four residential properties in proximity to the Maskerchugg River.

Vulnerability – Severe Weather

East Greenwich rates its overall vulnerability to severe weather as medium. East Greenwich's location on Narragansett Bay makes it less vulnerable to heavy snowfall from severe winter storms than more inland areas of the state. However, snow and ice storms are considered to be a medium risk to East Greenwich and have a high probability of occurring in the future. Severe snow/ice storms have caused significant damage in the form of flooding, roof collapse and power outages. The low lying A-zones of the Hill and Harbor District are susceptible to flooding from nor'easters. The Hill and Harbor District also has many steep hills which make it difficult to navigate during ice and snow storms.

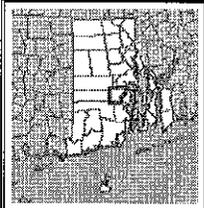
Vulnerability – Hurricanes

East Greenwich rates its vulnerability to hurricanes as high. East Greenwich's location on Narragansett Bay makes it very vulnerable to hurricanes. The portion of East Greenwich that sits on Narragansett Bay is the Hill and Harbor District, which is very vulnerable to flooding from hurricanes. This area is comprised of A-zones and contains many businesses, Marina's and the town dock. There are approximately 200-400 residential and commercial structures, in this district, that could experience flooding from a hurricane. Historically Water Street, located in the flood zone area, has been evacuated due to flooding. There is also a low-lying section of town between London St. and Rocky Hollow Rd. which would be vulnerable to flooding from large levels of run-off caused by

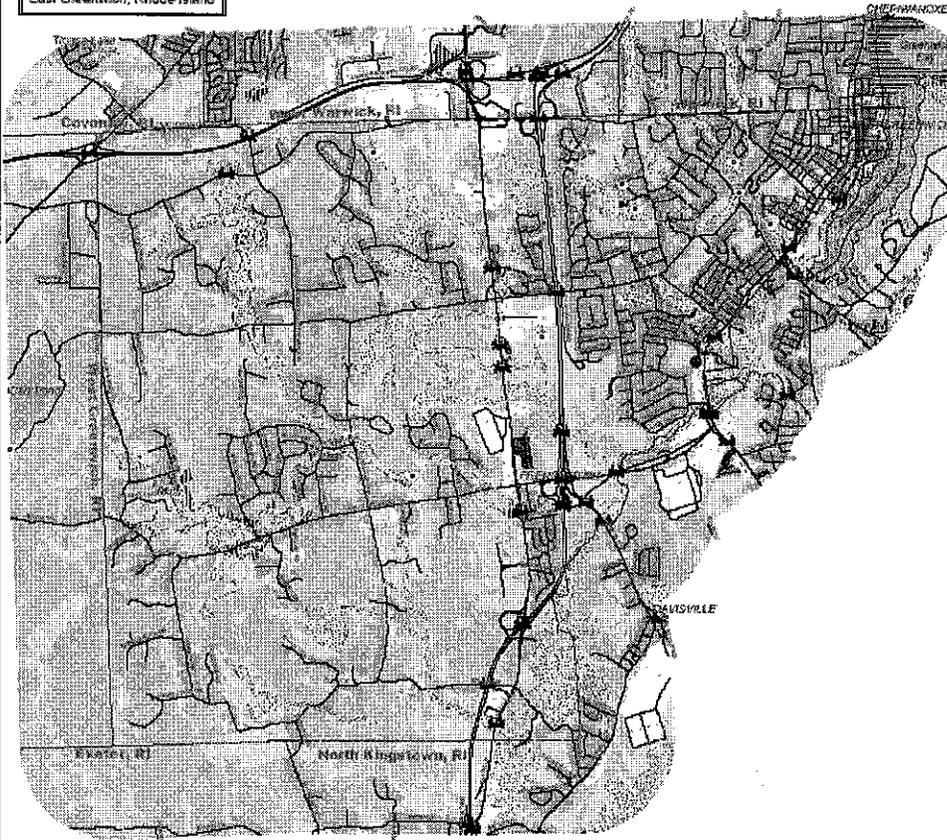
heavy hurricane rains. Amtrak's Northeast Corridor line runs right through this section of town.

Risks In East Greenwich

Map 1



East Greenwich, Rhode Island



Social/Economic Risks

- Trailer Park
- Extended Care Facilities
- Assisted Living
- Day Care Center
- Building Location

Public Infrastructure

- Dams
- Bridges
- Major Roads
- Other Roads

Flood Zones

- A - Zone (100 Year)
- V - Zone (100 Year)
- X - Zone (500 Year)
- Rivers and Streams
- Open Water

Land Use / Land Cover

- Commercial/Industrial
- Forest
- High Density Residential
- Medium Density Residential
- Low Density Residential
- Other
- Open Space

Municipal Boundary

Table 1: 2016 Risk Data

East Greenwich buildings in the A-Flood Zone - 295
 East Greenwich buildings in the 500 Year Flood Zone - 47
 Additional facilities in flood zones are mapped.
 Buildings include photo-interpreted structures on
 the landscape. Building numbers are approximate.

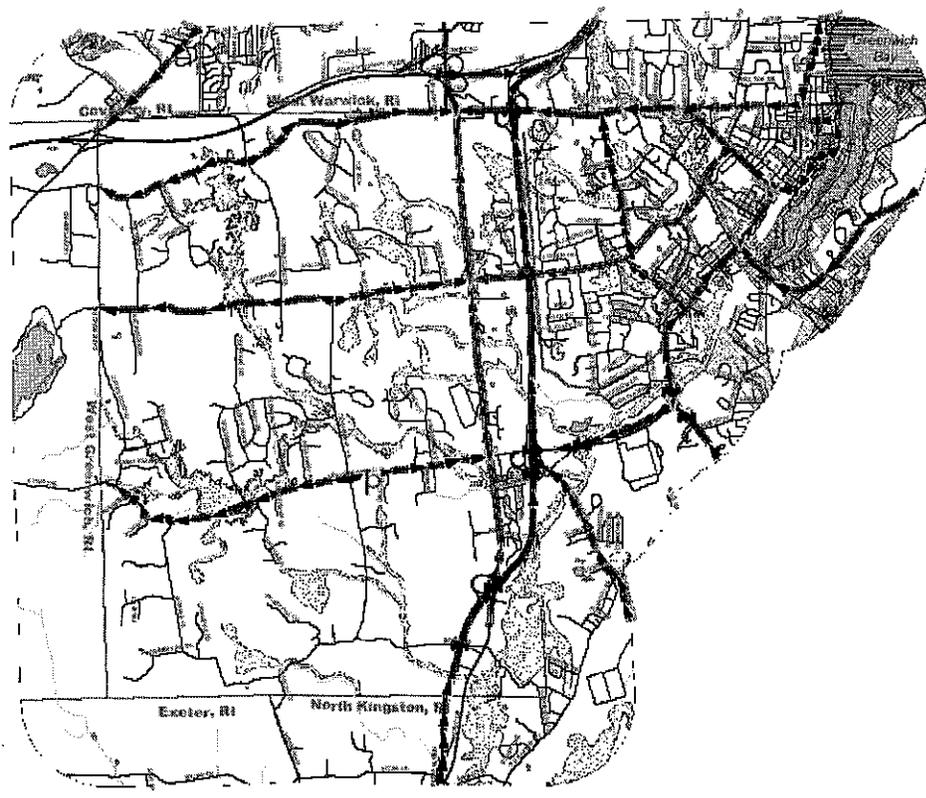
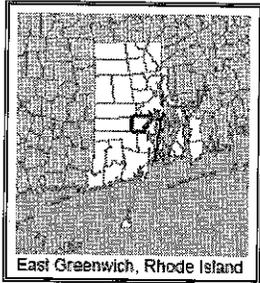
Note: Map information has been extended 1 kilometer around
 the East Greenwich center. This extension is intended to aid
 administrators in hazard mitigation. This map carries no
 legal status in any form.



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R.J.D.T.A.D. - 1/3/06

Critical Facilities In East Greenwich Map 2



<p>Public Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town Hall Fire Stations Police Stations Schools (Without Shelters) Other Roads Municipal Boundary <p>Utilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main Sewer Mains Sewer Pump stations Major Gas Mains Bridges With Utilities 	<p>Flood Zones</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A - Zone (100 Year) V - Zone (100 Year) X - 500 Year <p>Rivers and Streams</p> <p>Water</p> <p>Slush (Hurricane) Evacuation Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A (Category 1 & 2 hurricane with forward wind speeds up to 40 mph and category 3 hurricane with forward wind speeds up to 20 mph) B (all other categories and forward wind speeds) 	<p>Preparedness</p> <p>Red Cross Approved Shelters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Greenwich High School Swift Gym <p>Evacuation Route</p> <p>Shelter Route</p> <p>Traffic Control Point</p>	<p><small>Note: Information has been extended 1 kilometer around the East Greenwich border. This extension is intended to aid administrators in hazard mitigation. This map confers no legal status to anything herein.</small></p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND</p> </div>
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Table 4: Summary of National Flood Insurance Program Activity in East Greenwich

Total Policies	Value of Property Covered	Policies in A-Zone*	Claims Since 1978
205	\$50,198,800	115	79

* A-zone refers to other areas within the 100-year flood zone with less than 2.9-foot waves (FEMA NFIP Insurance Report, 2011).

Vulnerability – Flooding and Dam Failure

East Greenwich rates its vulnerability to flooding and dam failure as medium. The topography in East Greenwich is typical of the coastal plain, with numerous wetlands and small streams joining to form the major streams and rivers in the area. The elevation ranges from Mean Sea Level in East Greenwich Cove to about 450 feet in the southeast corner of the town. The Maskerchugg River and several brooks are located throughout the town and are susceptible to flooding. East Greenwich is home to one significant hazard dam and eight low hazard dams.

The four main inland sources of flooding in East Greenwich are Frenchtown Brook, the Maskerchugg River, Mawney Brook and Pierce Brook. Frenchtown Brook flows across the lower part of the town in a general west to east direction, entering from West Greenwich about 1.5 miles north of the Town of Exeter corporate limits. It flows about 1.25 miles towards the east, and then turns to flow northeast for about 0.5 miles where it is joined by Mawney Brook. It then turns and flows southeast to meet Hunt’s River. The Maskerchugg River and its branches are located in the upper northeast portion of the town. The Maskerchugg River enters the town at the northern corporate limits within the City of Warwick, about 400 feet east of the junction of Cedar Road and Division Street, and flows in a generally southeast direction before turning into the Maschachawege Brook and emptying into Greenwich Cove. Mawney Brook is located in the northwest part of town, flowing generally south-southeast until it joins with Frenchtown Brook to the east of Tillinghast Road. Pierce Brook originates north of Kent Dr. and flows south-westerly along South Pierce Rd. into Warwick.

Flooding problems along Frenchtown Brook are located in three major areas:

- 800 feet east of South County Trail (Route 2) and 1,200 feet south of Frenchtown Road.
- Between Frenchtown Brook and Mawney Brook, from their confluence to 400 feet east of High Hawk Road and from High Hawk Road 800 feet west to Frenchtown Brook.
- From Woodbridge Drive west for 3,400 feet.

Flooding problems along Maskerchugg River are located in four major areas:

- Occurs between the Conrail Bridge and the Printworks Pond Dam.
- Approximately 350 feet above the Middle Road Bridge to about 900 feet above the Sylvan Drive Bridge.
- On the East Branch Maskerchugg River from Brisas Circle to Division Street.

- On the West Branch Maskerchugg River from the confluence of the branch with the main stream to 300 feet above Cedar Avenue.

Flooding problems along Mawney Brook are located in two major areas:

- From the pond below Middle Road to approximately 1,000 feet up from the pond.
- From Middle Road to Division Street.

Flooding problems along Pierce Brook are located in two major areas:

- Extends from Post Road (Route 1) to Middle Road.
- From Winthrop Road to Nichols Lane.

There are approximately 100 homes located in each of these areas. Flooding would be minimal and would be limited to basements and local access roads.

The intersection at Middle Rd. and Rt. 2 is vulnerable to flooding from heavy rains. King St. and Water St., evacuation routes in the Hill and Harbor District, are vulnerable to flooding from run-off during heavy rains events.

East Greenwich is home to one significant hazard dam, the Greenwich Bleachery Pond Dam, and eight low hazard dams, Las Brisas Park Pond Dam, Hannah Farm Pond Dam, Gale Farm Pond Upper Dam, Kroian Farm Pond Dam, Paine's Pond Dam, Gale Farm Pond Lower Dam, Frenchtown Park Pond #1 Dam and the Scholefield Pond Dam.

The Town of East Greenwich is responsible for maintaining the Frenchtown Park Pond #1 Dam and the Greenwich Bleachery Pond Dam. If the Frenchtown Park Pond #1 Dam failed the water would flow through a wooded area and could affect approximately 15 residential structures. If the Greenwich Bleachery Pond Dam failed, the water would empty into the Maskerchugg River and would also most likely affect the Christ Church parking lot and Post Road. No structures would be affected.

Vulnerability – Conflagration

East Greenwich rates its vulnerability to conflagration as medium. East Greenwich has developed a Conflagration Plan with the highest level of vulnerability focused on the following areas located in the compact downtown business/historical district:

- Intersection at Division St. and First Avenue, easterly to Greenwich Cove.
- Intersection at Division Street and First Avenue, southeasterly along First Ave. to Greenwich Cove.
- All areas between Division Street and First Avenue, including properties and areas east of the Northeastern corridor railway.

There are approximately 700-1,000 vulnerable residential and commercial structures in this area.

Wild/forest fires are considered a low risk in East Greenwich because the majority of residential and developed areas are covered by fire hydrants. The areas in East Greenwich where wild/forest fires are likely to occur are a half mile to either side of the following

roads, Carrs Pond Road, Shippee Road, and South Road. These areas are particularly vulnerable because they are all wooded areas with no fire hydrants nearby. There are approximately 400-500 homes located in these areas primarily in cluster developments.

Vulnerability – Earthquakes

East Greenwich rates its vulnerability to earthquakes as low. The buildings most vulnerable to earthquakes are those constructed of masonry, cinder block, un-re-enforced concrete, and any buildings built on filled/made soils. In East Greenwich these buildings include approximately 100 commercial masonry buildings in the Hill and Harbor District. While East Greenwich is in an area of low probability for a seismic event, a moderate earthquake could also cause significant damage to sewer lines, water lines, other underground infrastructure, communication and power lines, dams, and bridges.

Population at Risk

Currently, three mass care facilities exist in the Town of East Greenwich, one of which is approved by the American Red Cross. East Greenwich is also addressing the joint responsibilities and actions of the town and the American Red Cross in the event of a natural disaster.

According to FEMA, in the event of a natural disaster that requires mass care facilities, twenty percent of an evacuated population will seek public mass care facilities. Currently East Greenwich is capable of providing mass care for 800 people in the event of a natural disaster. According to the 2010 U.S. Census East Greenwich has a population of 13,382 people. This results in over 2600 people needing mass care according to FEMA and also results in a current deficit of 1800 mass care spaces for the town. East Greenwich will open town facilities for mass care in the event of overcrowding at the designated mass care facilities.

It is important to note that East Greenwich has experienced continuous population growth over the years. There has been a 13 percent increase in population from 1980 to 1990, a nine percent increase in population from 1990 to 2000 and another three percent increase from 2000 to 2010. This plan recognizes that residential development is occurring, although at different paces over the decades, and has proposed actions that not only address the current needs of the town in the event of a natural disaster but also the future needs of the town. East Greenwich has established evacuation routes, sections of which are vulnerable to flooding. Evacuation signs have been posted.

Local Economy at Risk

Since property taxes account for eighty five percent of East Greenwich's revenues, it is imperative that the community and its residents take precautions to protect their investments. According to East Greenwich's Finance Department, the FY 2012 annual budget for East Greenwich is \$47.4 million and the local Tax Assessor reports that approximately \$43.5 million comes from property taxes. As seen in Table 4, FEMA estimated that the value of property insured by the NFIP in East Greenwich is \$50,198,800. Table 1 lists the potential monetary impact that severe weather, hurricanes,

flooding, conflagration and earthquakes can have on East Greenwich. Any one of these hazards could also cause the loss of local business, furthering the community's loss.

The Hill and Harbor District is a major commercial area within the town. The small shops, businesses and restaurants located in this area are vulnerable to flooding and conflagration which could result in the loss of revenue and tax base.

Future Development Trends

Other than the original settled farmsteads in East Greenwich, the community essentially grew up and out from Greenwich Cove. Known in the 1700's as "Scaloptown," the Town's main economic activity centered around shell fishing, boat building and the like. The Waterfront area and adjacent neighborhoods extending west toward Main Street, remain the most densely settled part of Town. Some important vulnerable public facilities lie there, including the Town's wastewater treatment plant and the solid waste transfer facility. While it is not currently feasible to relocate either facility, the Town looks forward to gaining a better understanding of potential impacts of climate change on the area as the State's LiDAR project wraps up. The Town also has plans to rezone portions of the area (see separate recommendations in Land Use) currently shown for residential and commercial purposes to an actual "Waterfront" zone that better accommodates the water dependent uses desired there.

East Greenwich has experienced an increase in population from 11,880 persons in 1990 to 12,948 persons in 2000 and 13,382 in 2010. The Town is predominantly characterized by single-family residential development in varying densities. Commercial development is focused on Route 1 (Main Street and Post Road), and Route 2 (South County Trail). Main Street is characterized by small stores, boutiques, antique dealers, and restaurants. Post Road is a mixture of stores, gas stations, small shopping centers, and restaurants. South County Trail is characterized by a mix of office, high-density residential, light industrial, and Army National Guard uses, along with the remaining dairy farm in town. The western half of the town was primarily rural and semi-rural, but has undergone significant development in the last fifteen years. There are however, large areas of vacant land still remaining in the western section of town, which implies significant future development potential, depending on the strength of the real estate market and economic climate. The amount of land dedicated to agricultural uses has declined due to the increase in residential, commercial and industrial development.

East Greenwich is characterized by marginal soil conditions, with areas of extreme stoniness, ledge, excessively permeable soils, and wetlands. In addition, 85% of the town is within the aquifer catchment area for the Hunt River groundwater reservoir, a key source of drinking water for the town and part of the U.S. EPA designated sole source aquifer for North Kingstown. In response to these sensitive conditions, the town subdivision regulations protect wetlands and flood plains and require proper management of stormwater runoff to prohibit increases in runoff greater than existing conditions. During the past decade the Town's sewer system has expanded from serving 25 percent of the Town's population to about 50 percent essentially encompassing neighborhoods east of Route 2. The total length of the collection system is approximately 50 miles with

pipe sizes ranging from 6-30 inches in diameter. New residential development west of Route 2 in un-sewered areas is zoned one and two units per acre and all on-site sanitary sewage disposals must meet the new Rhode Island Stormwater Management Guidance for Individual Single-Family Residential Lot Development design standards.

Additionally, all new and redevelopment projects in Town must now follow the new RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual which went into effect on January 1, 2011 which uses low impact development (LID) techniques as the primary method of stormwater control.

The town encourages cluster development of single-family homes particularly in areas with significant environmental constraints, in prime agricultural areas, and in areas with historical significance. Cluster development permits developers to reduce the size of individual single-family residential lots while reserving undeveloped land for public and/or neighborhood uses. Increases in the overall density over that permitted in the existing zone are not allowed, and open space easements to the town are placed over the "common land" to ensure that it is not built upon in the future. Another approach that the town has encouraged is use of Planned Development zones, which allow a site to be developed as a unit, and through flexible standards encourages developers to be innovative in site design and use of the land. Wetlands are not included in the zoning density calculations for the cluster development and planned development zones in order to protect the integrity of the wetlands and the associated surface and groundwater resources. This exclusion provides protection for the wetlands and assures that non-wetlands will be dedicated for open space and recreation use in cluster development.

The town's priority list for open space acquisition includes areas with wetlands, marginal soils, streambelts, and those areas within the Hunt River groundwater recharge area.

The towns' development review process works to ensure that residential, commercial, and industrial developments have minimal impact on surrounding land uses and the environment. The plan review process includes technical review by staff members of the planning, building, public works, police, fire, and school departments. The Public Works Department reviews plans for completeness of storm water management and all state environmental permits are required for on-site sanitary sewage disposal and for sites with freshwater wetlands. Retention and detention basins are utilized where appropriate to mitigate downstream impacts including flood prevention and the protection of water quality. The Building Official reviews plans to ensure up-to-date code and zoning compliance. The Planning Department requires approvals from RIDEM, CRMC, or relevant agencies, and ensures that plans reflect the town's high design standards. Police and Fire departments review plans for public safety and emergency standards.

The towns coastal "A" flood zones are regulated by the state Coastal Resources Management Council as well as the town. Coastal regulations require habitable space to be built above the FEMA flood elevation.

The Town's Development and Subdivision Review Regulations, section 23 (b)(3) c. and d. state:

- c. To the greatest extent practical, plans should be consistent with the reasonable utilization of land. The below listed land forms and environmental features shall remain in an undeveloped or open space status:
1. Land under water;
 2. Unique and/or fragile areas, including freshwater wetlands and coastal wetlands as defined in Title 2, Chapter 1, of the General Laws of Rhode Island;
 3. Lands in the flood plain or flood hazard areas; as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM);
 4. Steep slopes in excess of fifteen (15) percent as measured over a ten (10) foot interval;
 5. Habitats of endangered wildlife; as defined by Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management or Federal Agencies;
 6. Historically significant structures and sites, as listed on Federal or State or East Greenwich inventory of historic places;
 7. Significant archaeological sites as identified by the State Archeologist; and
 8. Significant trees or stands of trees, or rare vegetative species.
- d. The development shall be designed in a manner that avoids adverse water impacts, especially in terms of protecting the Hunt River Aquifer drainage basin, wellhead and aquifer recharge area; minimizes cut and fill; to avoid unnecessary impervious cover, to prevent flooding, to provide adequate access to lots and sites; and to mitigate adverse effects of shadow, traffic, drainage and utilities on neighboring properties.

Section 24 (e)(6) states: "The proposed drainage system shall be designed to accommodate stormwater such that post-construction conditions do not result in peak run-off increases in rate from preconstruction conditions.

Capability Assessment

East Greenwich has initiated many studies and activities over the years that have laid the foundation for the development of its mitigation strategies. In 1988 the town developed its first comprehensive plan. East Greenwich recognized that incorporating natural hazards considerations (both pre-disaster and post-disaster) into the comprehensive plan would not only benefit the community by reducing human suffering, damages and the cost of recovery, but would also assist in building and maintaining the economic health of the town.

East Greenwich implements and enforces the state building code, International Residential Code and International Building Code. The State building codes were updated in 2009 to require all new structures to withstand a minimum of 110 mph winds.

The town is planning to participate in the Community Rating System (CRS). When necessary, East Greenwich works with neighboring communities to address open space, land use and development issues. RIEMA has offered to work with the Town as a pilot community in order to implement the CRS.

East Greenwich's Emergency Operations Plan was revised in 2004 and 2011. The revised Emergency Operations Plan details the town's responsibilities and actions in the event of an extraordinary emergency situation associated with natural, man-made and technological disasters. As part of the EOP update, the hazards identified have been reviewed, assessed, and prioritized so they may be linked to mitigation actions identified in this plan. East Greenwich's EOP offers pre- and post-disaster strategies and measures designed to utilize emergency response organizations for protection of East Greenwich's population and infrastructure, thus reducing the loss of life and limiting damage to private and public property. The Plan addresses the need for Mass Care facilities and other shelters, including those for personal warming, cooling and personal care. It also addresses alternate power sources for Town facilities, emergency communications infrastructure, and other technology, software, and resources that assist in responding to natural disasters. The Town will continue to amend/update the EOP approximately every five years going forward.

On November 8, 2010 the Town amended an ordinance entitled "Flood Hazard Areas" to include a statement of purpose as well as standards and use regulations as required by FEMA. The revised 2010 FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps, the official map of a community on which FEMA has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones can be found at <http://www.fema.gov>.

Risk Assessment Matrix – Vulnerable Areas

The EGHMC reviewed and discussed the 2006 Risk Assessment Matrix of vulnerable areas; the Committee agreed the vulnerable areas have remained the same. Organization of projects and actions was accomplished by thoroughly reviewing the hazards, identifying areas in East Greenwich which are at risk and identifying present dangerous situations to East Greenwich's population which are susceptible to costly damage. The result of these efforts was the Risk Assessment Matrix that follows. Vulnerable areas have been prioritized and ordered as such.

Asset Category (General Category)	Location	Ownership	Natural Hazard	Primary Problem/Effect	Mitigation Objective	Risk Potential (Historical/Potential)
1 Dams	Greenwich Bleachery Pond Dam, Las Brisas Park Pond Dam, Hannah Farm Pond Dam, Gale Farm Pond Upper Dam, Kroian Farm Pond Dam, Paine's Pond Dam, Gale Farm Pond Lower Dam, Frenchtown Park Pond #1 Dam and the Scholefield Pond Dam	Public and Private	Flooding, hurricane and severe weather	- Structural damage and lack of maintenance - Risk to public safety - Evacuation and emergency services hindered	Protection of infrastructure, public safety and evacuation routes.	P
2 Essential Services	Town-wide	Town	Severe weather, high winds, hurricane and conflagration	- Downed power and communications lines - Snow and debris blocked roads - Conflagration damage	Protection of power and communications lines, roads, property and public safety	H,P
3 Culverts	Town-wide (See list in Appendix D)	Town	Severe weather, hurricanes and flooding	- Flooding of roads and surrounding areas due to blockage or structural failure	Prevent flooding of roads and surrounding areas.	H,P
4 Bridges	Town-wide	State	Hurricane and flooding	- Public safety, emergency services and evacuation routes at risk	Protection of infrastructure, public safety and evacuation routes	P

Vulnerable Areas (Appendix A)	Location	Ownership	Natural Hazard	Primary Problem/Effect	Mitigation Objective	Risk Historical Potential
5 Critical Roads	Town-wide (See list in Appendix D)	Town and State	Hurricane, flooding and severe weather	- Evacuation and emergency services hindered	Increase public safety	H,P
6 Wastewater Treatment Facility	21 Crompton Ave.	Town	Flooding, hurricanes and severe weather	- Pollution of Greenwich Cove and surrounding area	Prevent pollution	P
7 Detention Basins and Drainage Ditches	Town-wide	Town	Severe weather, high winds, hurricanes and flooding	- Flooding of roads and surrounding areas due to blockage	Prevent flooding of roads and surrounding areas	H,P
8 Residential and Commercial Land Use	Town-wide	Private	Flooding	- Structural damage	Prevent structural damage to residences and businesses	H,P

Table 5 - Risk Assessment Matrix

Action Plan

State law [RIGL 45-22.2-6(b)(10)] requires that a local Comprehensive Plan “include an identification of areas that could be vulnerable to the effects of sea-level rise, flooding, storm damage, drought, or other natural hazards. Goals, policies, and implementation techniques must be identified that would help to avoid or minimize the effects that natural hazards pose to lives, infrastructure, and property.” With the help of further State guidance, the Town has identified action items in four broad categories that would seem useful in avoiding and minimizing those effects. Those categories would be: Response Actions; Protection Actions; Adaptation Actions; and Climate Change Mitigation Actions.

Protection Actions

1 – Annual inspection and maintenance of the Frenchtown Park Dam. The Frenchtown Park Dam is an earthen dam with a stone retaining wall on the downstream side and an earthen pedestrian trail on the crest of the dam. There are two spillways that are located on the north and south sides and are made of large stacked stone buttresses which support two wooden pedestrian cross bridges. The Frenchtown Park Dam is a town owned dam in East Greenwich. Inspections should be performed after every heavy rain and at the end of winter during the winter thawing. The stone retaining wall should be checked for missing/loose stones, the toe of the dam should be checked for seepage and the stone buttresses should be checked for water seepage between the stones. The vegetation growth should also be inspected and overgrowth should be removed so it does not weaken the structure of the dam. Maintenance measures include leveling the trail and minor repairs to the two wooden bridges; one spillway was replaced and reinforced during the summer of 2010 by the Town. Other long-term repairs per engineering recommendations should also be programmed .

2 – Notify dam owners of their responsibility for inspection, maintenance and repair of their dams. There are seven privately owned dams in East Greenwich; Las Brisas Park Pond Dam, Gale Farm Pond Upper Dam, Kroian Farm Pond Dam, Paine’s Pond Dam, Gale Farm Pond Lower Dam, Hannah Farm Pond Dam and Scholefield Pond Dam. Dam owners are responsible for the upkeep of their dams to ensure public safety and property protection.

3 – Continue the annual tree-trimming program. The program focuses on trimming trees adjacent to utility lines to avoid power and communications outages and trimming overhanging limbs and branches to help reduce the risk of blocked evacuation routes. The town has a tree warden who assists in evaluating trees throughout town. National Grid periodically trims trees in an effort to limit damage to their infrastructure.

4 – Retrofitting/Resilience Construction Assistance: Implement a public education series focusing on available building code resources, compliance and retrofitting. The building official is available to assist residents with code compliance and retrofitting.

Retrofitting can protect a structure against flooding and earthquakes. Implement and share information about any new state building code requirements that emphasize more resilient specifications for new construction in hazard areas.

5 – Bury electrical wires and other suspended cables. Under the Town’s Development and Subdivision Review Regulations, Section 24 General Provisions; Public Improvement Design Standards, Subsection (F) Utilities it states “All electric, communication and street lighting lines shall be installed underground. This standard should be continued in the future. On existing streets where utilities are above ground, i.e. Main, Hill and Harbor area and older subdivisions, the utilities should be placed underground. Although not financially feasible at this time, the idea has been discussed and should be considered in the future.

6 – Continue culvert inspection and grading system and implement repairs/cleaning/upgrades to culverts as necessary. The DPW has created a list of all the culverts in town and a grading system from 1 to 5 (1 being the worst) based on their condition. The culverts should be inspected on an annual basis and the grading should be updated accordingly. (See Appendix F for a list of Culverts in Town.) The DPW assigned a grade to culverts based on their condition. The grading is as follows:

- 1 = immediate repair, flooding or road surface damage can occur due to complete blockage.
- 2 = severe blockage, pipes are starting to collapse, or basin failure is occurring. Repairs are needed as soon as possible.
- 3 = culverts with this grading are in working condition but are in need of maintenance, or catch basins leading into culverts could possibly need maintenance.

There are currently three grade 1 culverts, five grade 2 culverts and twenty-six grade 3 culverts. The list of culverts with their current grade is contained in the Town’s Hazard Mitigation Plan.

7 – Monitor the Wastewater Treatment facility and perform routine maintenance. The Wastewater Treatment Facility is located in an A-zone. Monitoring operations and performing routine maintenance are necessary to ensure that the facility is capable of running properly during potential flooding events.

8 – Monitor and clear town detention basins and drainage ditches. The town needs to keep detention basins and drainage ditches clear of debris in order to prevent flooding of nearby streets and property.

Response Actions

1 – Identify evacuation routes around all dams and culverts. Evacuation routes need to be identified to ensure safe evacuation in the event of structural or other failure.

2 – Identify alternate routes in the event of critical road closures due to flooding.

Many roads in town are located in A Zones (Special Flood Hazard Areas) making them vulnerable to velocity wave action of less than three feet and flooding. Alternate routes need to be identified to ensure safe evacuation. (The list of Critical Roads in East Greenwich is contained in the Town’s Hazard Mitigation Plan).

3 - Continue training exercises consistent with the Southern New England Mutual Aid

for fire personnel and any others as recommended by the American Red Cross, RIEMA or others. The New England Fire Chiefs created a master plan for mutual aid. Rhode Island is part of the Southern New England Mutual Aid Group. East Greenwich Fire District personnel must complete the course training in order to ensure the proper response to events requiring mutual aid.

4 – Develop and implement public/staff education and outreach programs for preparedness and emergency response. Distribute and make material available to the public concerning evacuation routes, emergency shelters, and maps of risks and critical facilities of East Greenwich. Organize and conduct training programs for town officials, employees, boards, and commissions regarding hazard mitigation, including flood mitigation, and actions/responsibilities during a natural disaster. Develop public outreach programs that advocate the purchase of National Flood Insurance.

5 – Implement a public education series focusing on available building code resources, compliance and retrofitting. The building official is available to assist residents with code compliance and retrofitting. Retrofitting can protect a structure against flooding and earthquakes.

6 – Develop and implement public/staff education and outreach programs regarding the impacts on human health resulting from climate change. Weather and climate have always had a key influence on human health – either through our direct exposure to the elements or by providing conditions that help or hinder the spread of disease. The State Department of Health was recently awarded Federal grant funds to create an action plan and coordinate activities to investigate, prepare for, and respond to the anticipated health effects of climate change. Examples of potential impacts include: direct exposure to extreme temperature variability; diminished air quality and a higher number of “bad air days;” and absence of clean water and shelter in storm and disaster situations. The Town will work with the RI Department of Health, Statewide Planning and other involved agencies to publicize findings as they become available and implement appropriate recommendations.

Adaptation Actions

1 – New construction of public facilities in vulnerable areas shall be avoided. All private new floodplain construction shall meet FEMA guidelines for floodplain construction and all relevant State Building Code requirements, especially any new requirements promulgated in response to recent storms. Variances from flood regulations for new residential or commercial construction located within a floodplain shall be discouraged.

2 – The State’s LiDAR – Light Detection and Ranging – mapping technology project will be used to inform the Town’s efforts to adopt appropriate measures to address sea level rise from both a Land Use and a Facilities Siting perspective. Specifically, the Town will examine the impacts of sea level rise on the transfer station and sewage treatment facility on the waterfront, utilizing data from the State’s LiDAR project as it becomes available. Plans for appropriate “hardening,” or reinforcement actions can then be devised.

3 – The new Waterfront District as recommended in the Land Use Chapter shall address sea level rise and restrict uses that may be vulnerable to storm surge and potential inundation as a result. Data and results from the State’s LiDAR project will be used as it becomes available in the design of the Waterfront Zone.

4 - The Town will support State efforts to improve the siting and design of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems. Systems that are not adequately set back or separated from areas vulnerable to flooding, storm surges, or increasing coastal erosion stand to contribute significantly to increased surface and groundwater contamination and the public and environmental health threats that are associated. Similarly, systems that don’t rely on technologies like shallow soil dispersal of wastewater and proactive management of soils also have negative effects. Efforts to increase setbacks and require retrofitted technologies shall be supported.

5 – The Town will continue to encourage “Cluster development” in new residential projects and create provisions for Conservation Development in new subdivisions going forward. These techniques seem to be effective in promoting new development away from vulnerable areas as they allow for concentration of new roads and structures in appropriate upland locations.

Climate Change Mitigation Actions

1 – Support and implement the recommendations of the Rhode Island Climate Change Commission and its functional working groups where locally appropriate and as funds allow.

2 – Continue to implement Energy Efficiency projects recommended by a comprehensive 2011 audit of the Town’s public facilities, including schools. The Town has already completed several projects like replacement of Main Street streetlights with high efficiency LED light technology; installing new boilers and heating systems at the Town’s Wastewater Treatment facility and Highway Garage; and installing insulation in the attic of Town Hall. The Town will continue to identify and implement “green building techniques” along with water and energy conservation actions as appropriate.

3 – Realizing that Climate Change itself is closely linked to carbon dioxide equivalent (“greenhouse gas”) emissions, East Greenwich seeks to decrease its carbon footprint in ways beyond the conservation and efficiency methods already mentioned. For additional positive impacts, the Town will: A) explore energy efficient transportation options; and

B) pursue smart growth strategies in selected areas. We see these two objectives as closely linked and feel certain land use strategies like appropriate infill development can embody both. The Town is already working with RIPTA regarding adequacy of bus shelters in Town in hopes of increasing ridership on its energy efficient fleet. The Town is also bike and pedestrian-friendly having one of the more walkable downtown's in the State and a local bicycle network with connections to Statewide routes. Recent developments, like the award-winning "Cottages on Greene" project and the planned Greenwich Boulevard TOD (as discussed in Land Use) which are designed with New Urbanist and Smart Growth principles in mind, augment the ability to live and work in East Greenwich without dependence on an automobile. Specifically, the Town proposes to: acquire energy efficient fleet vehicles as funds allow; continue to work with RIPTA regarding transit opportunities; maintain the bicycle network and sidewalks, including appropriate markings; enact the TOD Ordinance as discussed elsewhere; approve appropriate infill development as proposals arise.

Chapter 6 - Housing Plan and Affordable Housing Plan

Introduction

This Housing Plan was prepared in accordance with both the Rhode Island Comprehensive Planning Act (R.I.G.L. 45-22.2) and the Low- and Moderate-Income Housing Act (R.I.G.L. 45-53), as amended.

Housing prices in East Greenwich are among the highest in the state. In 2011, the Town's median price for a single family house was \$423,000, more than twice the statewide median of \$195,000. The Town ranked fifth overall behind Block Island, Little Compton, Jamestown, and the East Side of Providence.¹

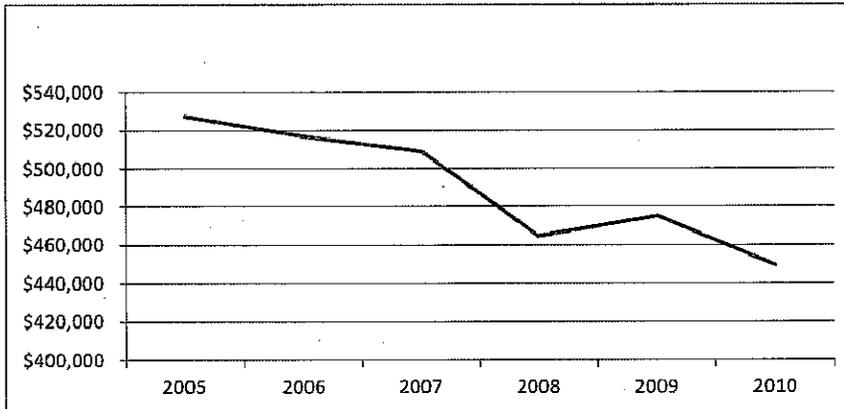
The median sales price of homes in Town dropped from a high in 2005 of \$527,500 to \$450,000 in the first quarter to 2010, shown in Table 6A and illustrated in the following chart.

Table 6A
Median Sales Price of Single Family Homes
2005 to 2010

Year	Single family Home Median Sales Price
2005	\$ 527,500
2006	\$ 517,000
2007	\$ 509,000
2008	\$ 465,000
2009	\$ 475,000
2010	\$ 450,000

Source: State-Wide Multiple Listing Service

Figure 6A
Median Sales Price of Single Family Homes
2005 to 2010



Despite a decline of housing prices from 2005 to 2010, East Greenwich housing values continue to remain high and housing in Town is among the most expensive in the state.

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¹ Source: Statewide Multiple Listing Service, Year End 2011.

The Land Use Plan contains a Buildout Analysis that indicates a slow growth in housing units. The projected buildout year is 2072, at which time every parcel will be theoretically developed (in accordance with 2010 zoning) and produce another 2,022 housing units. The current housing stock is 5,403 units. This growth rate is somewhat parallel to the population trend through 2040.

The following table shows a very slow rate of growth for the first ten year period as housing development works its way out of economic recession. The numbers provided are consistent with the current rate of New Construction Residential Building Permit activity. Thereafter, growth in dwellings increases to match the Buildout Analysis annual rate of 32 units per year or 160 for each 5 year period.

**Table 6B
Population and Housing Growth
East Greenwich 2010 to 2040**

Year	Population*	Rate	Dwelling Units**	Rate
2010	13,146		5,403	
2015	13,270	0.9%	5,451	0.9%
2020	13,465	1.4%	5,551	1.8%
2025	13,784	2.3%	5,701	2.7%
2030	14,053	1.9%	5,861	2.8%
2035	14,245	1.3%	6,021	2.7%
2040	14,342	0.7%	6,181	2.6%

* Draft Overview of Rhode Island Population Projections 2010–2040, November 30, 2012.

** Residential Buildout Analysis, Land Use Plan, 2010.

While the Town, as with most of the country, has experienced a decline in the rate of new subdivision activity, any economic recovery will likely result in increased housing development. For the most part, the primary demand for market rate housing is for single family dwellings. Given the quality of the Town's housing stock, most of them are in excellent condition. If there is a shortage of any particular type of housing it's in rental units. See section on affordable housing for a fuller discussion of rental housing.

Jobs and Housing

Growth in service jobs has resulted in worker salaries that are too low to afford the purchase of a home in East Greenwich. It may be unsurprising that cashiers, waitresses, and fast food workers would not be able to purchase a home in East Greenwich, but new homes in the Town are also out of reach for school teachers, most municipal employees, registered nurses, and accountants.

The employment status of East Greenwich residents, based on the U.S. Census data, shows a total population 16 years and over at 9,818, with 6,449 in the labor force, and 6,106 actually employed. The labor force participation rate was 65.7 percent and unemployment was 3.4 percent in the year 2000. The tables below describe the characteristics of the Town's civilian labor force, 16 years of age and over:

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Table 6B6C
Town of East Greenwich Employment by Occupation Year 2010

Occupation	Number	Percent
Management, professional, & related	3,742	58
Service	623	9.7
Sales & Office	1,547	24
Farming, fishing, & Forestry	13	0.2
Construction, extraction & maintenance	224	3.5
Production, transportation	312	4.8
Total Civilian Employment	6,448	100.00

Source: US Census 2010

Based on the types of residential and non-residential development being proposed and approved in East Greenwich in the Route 2 corridor, Downtown, along Post Road, and west of Route 2, the Town offers the prospect for substantial job growth. The likely occupations or industries to be most affected are construction, management, professional, health, finance, real estate, insurance, office, sales, and food service. Clearly from the table above, employment in East Greenwich is concentrated in higher wage professional, managerial and office jobs and current construction projects bear that fact out by being high end, grade A office (largely medical) and research facilities. Job growth is likely to come from those sectors which is highly consistent with the dwelling types being built predominantly, i.e. high dollar value, large scale homes.

Housing Types and Conditions

The Town of East Greenwich is largely a community of single family housing units. The majority of households are headed by a resident between 35 and 54 years of age, and 71 percent of housing units contain three or more people. East Greenwich has a high rate of year-round occupied housing units and in most cases, households are occupied by families. This seems to lend some stability to the housing stock as its condition is supported by continuous investment in residential properties. This is in contrast to some other areas around the state where a large percentage of housing units are vacant, seasonal, or occupied by unrelated householders, sometimes in tenuous leasing arrangements. The following data from the 2010 US Census as presented on the RI Statewide Planning Program’s website supports these statements.

	% Units Vacant	% Owner Occupied	% Family Households
East Greenwich	7.1	78.5	71.4
State of Rhode Island	10.7	60.7	62.8

A review of the Town Tax Assessor’s records reveals a wide range of housing options in East Greenwich within both the rental and home-ownership categories; from small one bedroom units of several hundred square feet to expansive construction on large lots offering upwards of 4,000 square feet of living space. East Greenwich has an excellent supply of modest older housing stock appropriately sized for young families, empty nesters and other population groups that are well served by a median price point. The Town also has a steady supply of high end housing for homeowners at that end of the market spectrum.

The urbanized section of downtown consists of a mix of upper, middle and lower income families but the Town's multi-family housing as a type is concentrated here. The one small, downtown Block Group that sits in the East Greenwich Downtown Historic District and which contains the National Register Hill and Harbor Historic District is home to nearly half the Town's renter occupied dwelling units. This concentration is important because tenure type seems to associate certain benefits with owner-occupied property (like neighborhood stability and better property maintenance). Some of the rental properties have suffered from obvious long-term neglect. The housing in this area is quite old, with roughly 58 percent of all units being built before 1940. The Statewide Preservation Report for East Greenwich makes special mention of the "still extant late eighteenth century street grid and the large concentration of 18th and 19th century buildings." The Report was accompanied by a recommendation concerning a long-term program of rehabilitation. This recommendation has been implemented with the Town operating a rehabilitation program in the area for more than 20 years. The program manager continues to report peeling paint, failing roofs and windows which are no longer operable or weather-tight but would note that great strides have been made. The Town's rehab program receives funds annually from the Community Development Block Grant Program and has also received lead paint abatement funds, HUD HOME funds and other State and federal assistance to continue this important work to maintain the quality of the housing stock.

The Town's Community Development Manager assists property owners in gaining low-interest loan funds, finding assistance specific to septic systems or lead paint or meet any other needs their property maintenance obligations might present. The Manager is a great resource for all homeowners regardless of income level. He assists residents located outside the downtown target area in addition to running the rental rehab program there, but there is far less demand outside that area. Beyond the downtown target area, no other pockets of need have been identified in terms of physical housing conditions in East Greenwich.

The Town is making increasingly strong efforts to meet the needs of special segments of the housing market like the elderly and the handicapped. In-law apartments are allowed by Special Use Permit in all zones in Town and other accessory apartment types are also allowed by similar permit in many areas. The Town approves several such petitions each year and many of them include handicap access provisions. While current data does show East Greenwich as having an aging population and housing needs for seniors could increase as baby boomers age, the Town does not appear to have a higher than average proportion of elderly householders living alone than similar communities and we have not identified their housing needs as exceptional or urgent. For example, the percentage of householders living alone over age 65 in East Greenwich is 12.1%. In Cranston, this number is 12.4 percent; in Bristol, it is 13 percent; in Narragansett, it's 11 percent; and in Barrington, it is 10.5 percent. We would also note that among official deed-restricted affordable housing units in Town, nearly half of them are for elderly occupancy (versus family or special needs occupancy). We have, however, tried to increase our percentage of other housing types, like those in the special needs category. As an example, the Town gave a density bonus to a residential project in 2006 to create two ground-level handicapped accessible units downtown.

Low and Moderate Income Housing

The Low- and Moderate-Income Housing Act promotes the development of low- and moderate-income housing. The goal of this plan is to achieve at least 10% of housing units that are affordable to East Greenwich residents earning \leq 80% area median income (AMI). In 2012, the AMI was calculated for the Providence – Fall River RI–MA HMFA. The Town of East Greenwich is within this area. The 80% AMI is \$42,350 for a single person household, \$48,400 for a two-person household,

\$54,450 for a three-person household, \$60,500 for a four-person household, and \$65,350 for a five-person household.²

On December 14, 2004 the Town Council adopted the affordable housing plan as part of the Housing Element of its Comprehensive Plan. This is an update of the 2004 Plan and is targeted for implementation by 2025.

An Affordable Housing Commission was created by the Town Council to serve in an advisory capacity to the Town Council, with staff support from the Town Manager.³ The Commission has helped to develop the suggested strategies to create low- and moderate-income (LMI) housing outlined in this plan. In addition, the Commission has the responsibility of raising public awareness of the need for affordable housing, supporting affordable housing development proposals that are consistent with this Affordable Housing Plan, advocating the maintenance of existing LMI stock, and monitoring the Town's progress toward

implementation of the plan. The Commission has been meeting to assist in devising strategies that both create opportunities for LMI units and upgrade the standard of living for all of East Greenwich's residents while maintaining the character of the community.

In the past thirty years, the Town of East Greenwich built 230 units of affordable housing, well short of the required 10% or 540 units. To keep pace as new housing units are built by the target year 2025, the Town must produce at least 343 new affordable housing units.

Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Actions: Goals

- H 1. A diversity of quality housing opportunities which are affordable for the various population groups of East Greenwich will be maintained, ensuring that the needs of current and future residents are met.
- H 2. Housing locations and types will be closely related to the presence of existing services and facilities, and will be easily accessible to the range of targeted population groups in Town.
- H 3. At least 10% of all housing units will be affordable to East Greenwich residents earning less than or equal to 80% of area median income.

² Source: Rhode Island Housing, February 9, 2012.

³ Sections 34-31 through 34-34 (Article IX) of the Code of Ordinances of the Town of East Greenwich.

Objectives

- H 1. Existing residential development patterns will continue for most housing, but some zoning changes will be needed, including an allowance for Conservation Development as recommended elsewhere in this Plan.
- H 2. Strategies will be developed to promote affordable housing units to achieve the 10% goal by 2025.

Policies

The Actions outlined below have been identified as reasonable opportunities to reach the Town's LMI housing goal of 10% by 2025. There are currently 230 affordable units, but the Town should have 540 units.⁴

As will be seen in the policies, projected outcomes, and analysis that this Plan proposes, the Town must commit itself to an active and sustained effort to build affordable housing for the next fifteen years. The existing 230 units were built over a time span of more than thirty years. In the next fifteen years, when the 10% LMI target will rise to 573 units, the Town must produce at least 343 new LMI units.

The East Greenwich Housing Authority (EGHA), as authorized by the Town Council, may be the monitoring agent for any of the privately or Town developed units. Projects that are funded by the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) or HOME⁵ will be monitored by HUD and Rhode Island Housing. The policies described below demonstrate that this can be done, but only with the persistent efforts by all parties - the Town Manager, Planning Department, the Housing Authority, Affordable Housing Commission, Planning Board, and Town Council, along with nonprofit housing providers and with assistance from Rhode Island Housing and federal housing programs.

- H 1. **Create a new Zoning District:** The Town will amend the Zoning Ordinance and map to create a new zoning district in the northwest quadrant (Shippeetown area: west of Shippeetown Road, south of Crompton Road, and north of Middle Road) by changing the current zoning from Commercial (CH) and Farming (F2) to Residential Mixed Use (MUPD) Zoning District.⁶ The new District will allow mixed-use development, thereby helping to arrest the strip-style suburban development that has begun to emerge near that area. The dimensional requirements will allow commercial structures and will also require upper-story residential use, which will require at least 20% LMI units, and commercial development at the street level. These zoning measures are intended to implement policies and recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan's Land Use Element relative to retaining and enhancing the Town's villages as vital centers, for curbing sprawl outside the village centers, and for ensuring that the character of new development is consistent with the traditional development patterns of the Town. All new subdivisions on vacant acreage will also be required to have at least

⁴ Source: Rhode Island Housing.

⁵ HOME is the largest Federal block grant to State and local governments designed exclusively to create affordable housing for low-income households.

⁶ MUPD allows for multiple uses on one parcel. It is offered as a development option as an encouragement to construct and develop low-density commercial uses to offset the tax burden of higher density residential units. Low- and moderate-income residential units are particularly encouraged in an MUPD.

20% LMI units. Attached single family units will be allowed as-of-right in the District. The intent is to promote walkable communities and concentrated areas of public space. The new District will permit a density bonus, appropriate to the carrying capacity of the land, for a density ranging from 12, 16 and 20 units per acre, in areas that are currently zoned CH and F2, for developments that provide at least 20% of units to be affordable for 30 to 99 years to households \leq 80% AMI. The Town will encourage developers to make affordable units permanently affordable by working with the EGHA. Multi-family will be allowed by right in projects utilizing the density bonus.

Table 6D6E
Strategy 1 - New Affordable Housing Units - Northwest Quadrant

Strategy	Zoning Changes	Total Area of Net Developable Land (acres)	Estimated Units at 12u/ac	Estimated Units at 16u/ac	Estimated Units at 20u/ac	Estimated Market Units*
Four Vacant Parcels that can be subdivided	From F-2 & CH to MUPD with Density Bonus	90.15	87	115	144	865

* Estimated market units are based on the middle density of 16 units per acre.

Number of LMI units created: 87 to 144 (over build-out) for \leq 80% AMI, family/elderly ownership/rental. There are approximately 90 buildable acres in the area, which would allow a range of 87 to 144 new units of affordable housing (depending on zoning density applied).⁷ These projections were made by identifying vacant land in the northwest quadrant of the Town, as identified by the Town’s Tax Assessor’s Database. A parcel-level, geospatial analysis was conducted of the available land to determine parcel size, current zoning, available infrastructure, surrounding land use, and environmental constraints to development. An approximation of the net developable land was made as the basis for projecting build-out by subtracting areas of wetlands, FEMA flood zones, and slopes over 15%. In addition, due to the fact that this area of the Town is not sewered, an assumption was made that 20% of the net developable land would be dedicated to roads and utilities and thus was subtracted from the area of developable land. For the final build-out projection, the net developable areas of all the parcels included in the analysis were aggregated so as not to portray a parcel-by-parcel projection. Also, three different zoning densities were applied (12, 16, and 20 units per acre) to the developable area to calculate build-outs.

The intent is that once the MUPD zoning is applied to this area, the Planning Board will consider, on a case-by-case basis, density bonuses ranging from 12 to 20 units per acre. In addition to maximizing LMI units, other considerations will include the overall site plan, design, carrying capacity of the land, and compatibility with surrounding neighborhoods.

H 2. Scattered Site Housing Development: There are areas of the Town where a number of development opportunities could result in new affordable housing units. These areas could accommodate new infill development, new Transit Oriented Development (TOD), and new Planned Unit Developments. For the purpose of estimating the potential for this new affordable housing, a list of scattered vacant parcels was identified by the Town based on

⁷ For area known as Shippeetown (NW Quadrant) at Division and Moosehorn Roads and Division Road and New London Turnpike.

the Tax Assessor’s database, staff input, and stakeholder suggestions. In most cases, the parcels identified were undeveloped and located within established (developed) areas of the Town where infrastructure is available and new development could be blended into the existing character of the community. In a few cases, parcels were identified where residential structures exist and new development, including affordable housing units, would be a part of an expansion of the current use (e.g. St. Elizabeth’s). A parcel-level, geospatial analysis was conducted on the list of vacant parcels to determine parcel size, current zoning, available infrastructure, surrounding land use, and environmental constraints to development. An approximation of the net developable land was made as the basis for projecting build-out by subtracting areas of wetlands, FEMA flood zones, and slopes over 15%.

Once the approximation of net developable land was made, the list of parcels was examined to determine where the Town’s strategies for new affordable housing could be applied. The determination was based on the land use and/or community character surrounding each parcel, gross available land, and proximity to infrastructure. This sorting process resulted in groups of parcels that could be developable under certain strategies, assuming a variety of zoning densities, density bonuses, and affordable housing inclusion ratios. Ultimately, the areas of the groups of parcels were aggregated to calculate a gross area of net developable land where each strategy would be applied. This information is summarized below:

**Table 6E6
Strategy 2 - for New Affordable Housing Units - Scattered Sites**

Strategy Name	Zoning Assumption	Density Bonus	Total Area of Net Developable Land (acres)	Projected Range of New Affordable Housing Units (100% - 20% Affordable)	Estimated Number of Market Units ⁴
Affordable Housing Infill Development R10 Zones	R10	20%	2.0	11-2	5
Affordable Housing Infill Development R30 Zones	R30	20%	3.5	6-1	4
Affordable Housing within Transit Oriented Development ¹	R10	20%	7.3	38 - 10 ³	19
Affordable Housing within MUPDs and PDs – Sewered Areas	Underlying zoning (R4, R6, & R10)	20%	52.6	363 - 73	227
Affordable Housing within MUPDs and PDs – Not Sewered ²	R10 or Underlying (F1)	20%	38.8	57 - 11	38
TOTAL				476 - 97	293

Footnotes for previous table:

1. This is proposed to be a new zoning district.
2. The net developable area for areas without sewers was further reduced by 20% to accommodate for the installation of utilities.
3. Transit Oriented Development would have a minimum affordable housing inclusion ratio of 25% rather than the proposed 20% considered by the Town.
4. Additional market rate housing units assumes 80% balance of net developable land (after the 20% dedicated to LMI units) with zero density bonus applied.

To make development of these areas feasible the Zoning Board and the Planning Board should be encouraged to relax standards so as to permit lots that are undersized, or

deficient in setback, minimum buildable area, etc. to be built exclusively as affordable housing. The idea is to give the Town enough flexibility to incentivize new development in the identified areas of Town that makes sense for affordable housing based on the objectives of this Plan and the Comprehensive Plan. The Town predicts that development of these areas will occur as a result of public and private development opportunity. Certainly, the EGHA will participate, along with other nonprofit housing corporations, also called community development corporations (CDCs) to develop these sites. Private developers, specializing in the development of affordable housing such as Women’s Development Corporation, are also seen as key players in implementing this Element of the Plan.

Number of LMI units created: Low of 97 and high of 476 units (over build-out) for </=80% AMI, family/elderly ownership/rental.

H 3. **Acquisition of Existing Houses:** The Town is advancing the strategy to acquire (by nonprofit housing developers, such as Cove Homes) properties, which could become countable as LMI with requisite deed restrictions. These units become viable with a local subsidy of property tax payment equal to 8% of rental income and a 99 year deed restriction for affordable housing. Recent activity includes sixteen units, as shown below:



- 41 Queen Street - Rehabilitation funding application pending as of February 2011, to develop two deed restricted units.
- 2880 South County Trail - EGHA will seek HUD (Section 202 Housing for the Elderly) funding for 12-14 deed restricted elderly units.

Number of LMI units created: Low of 16 and high of 32 units.

H 4. **Inclusionary Zoning:** Continue the implementation of Sections 260-98 and 99. The original recommendation was that all major and minor subdivisions and major residential land development should be required to provide 15 percent affordable housing as a component of the subdivision or residential land development. The major recommendation of this subsection is to raise the minimum from 15 percent affordable housing to 20 percent affordable housing. The following amendments in **(bold underlined red)** are recommended, as follows:

§ 260-98 Purpose; statutory authority.

- A. The purpose of this article of the Zoning Chapter is to implement the Affordable Housing Plan, a section of the Housing Element of the Comprehensive Community Plan, adopted by the Town Council on December 14, 2004, as amended from time to time.
- B. The authority for adoption and implementation of the Affordable Housing Plan is conferred by RIGL §§ 42-128-8.1(d)(2) and (3), 45-22.2-4(33), and 45-22.2-6(3).

§ 260-99 Incentives for production of affordable housing.

- A. The zoning districts established by Article III are modified as follows:
- i. Districts R-4 and MUPD: At least 20% of the dwellings units shall be affordable **to households at or below 80% AMI** with a density bonus of 20% of the number of dwelling units otherwise authorized. When a developer submits a comprehensive permit application, there may be flexibility with the AMI rate.
 - ii. Districts R-6, R-10, R-20, R-30, F/F-1, F-2, CD-1 and CD-2: At least ~~15%~~ **20%** of the dwelling units shall be affordable.
 - iii. District PD: At least ~~15%~~ **20%** of the dwelling units shall be affordable with a density bonus of 15% of the number of dwelling units otherwise authorized.
 - iv. District W: At least ~~15%~~ **20%** of the dwelling units shall be affordable with a density bonus of 15% of the number of dwelling units otherwise authorized if the development is of the multifamily or multi-single-family type and is authorized by special permit.
 - v. District RHF: The number of dwelling units that shall be affordable is established by Ordinance No. 750 in amendment to the Zoning Ordinance, adopted by the Town Council on October 26, 2004.

Number of LMI units created: 27 (over build-out) for $\leq 80\%$ AMI, family/elderly ownership/rental. Based on build-out assumption that approximately 136 new units will be built by 2025, of which 20% or 27 units will be LMI.

- H 5. **Local Housing Trust Fund:** Sections 34-31 B of the Code of Ordinances of the Town of East Greenwich established an "Affordable Housing Trust Fund." The Fund is financed with local Community Development Block Grants (CDBG). The Fund would be used to acquire and develop permanently affordable housing in the community. If the State legislature enacts enabling legislation that would allow the Town to collect fees in lieu of providing affordable housing units, it is recommended that such fees be adopted by the Town Council.
- H 6. **Monitor Implementation of the Affordable Housing Plan:** The Town will monitor progress in implementing the Affordable Housing Plan, which will include an annual report to the Town Council.
- H 7. **Reduction of Fees:** In order to promote affordable housing in East Greenwich, the Town may consider reduction in development-related fees, such as but not necessarily limited to, impact fees, building permit fees, sewer connection fees, and the like.

Actions and Expected Outcomes

In addition to the strategies enumerated above, the Town is engaged in several actions, as noted below, to promote affordable units in East Greenwich.

The Town's zoning ordinance provides for cluster residential subdivisions and for Planned Development and Mixed Use Planned Development (MUPD). The MUPD currently allows an increase of residential density of up to six units per acre with a 10 percent affordability requirement. The MUPD also allows other uses without an affordability component. Generally, however, the MUPD has attracted little realistic interest from developers since its incorporation into the zoning ordinance in the mid-1990s. Therefore, in keeping with Strategy # 4 above, it is recommended that the inclusionary zoning provision for the MUPD be increased to a 20 percent affordability requirement and that residential density bonuses be increased to up to twenty units per acre.

The only property currently developing as an MUPD is the St. Elizabeth Community on Post Road, at the site of the former Hill Top Drive-in Theater. There, the owners have built a 120 bed nursing home with an Alzheimer's component, and the Scandinavian Home/Steere House assisted living facility, known as "The Seasons," with 84 units, 12 of which are tenant based section 8 units through the East Greenwich Housing Authority. As tenant based units, they do not count towards the Town's inventory of low and moderate income housing, but they present an opportunity for conversion to permanent affordable units through the Affordable Housing Trust Fund. In addition, there are five leases at the Seasons.

Two pad sites at the St. Elizabeth Community remain undeveloped and one, fronting on Post Road, is proposed for an office building while the other, situated to the rear of the property adjacent to the nursing home, is planned to be a congregate care facility, which could accommodate affordable units. The congregate care facility was proposed in 1999 for a future phase of development at this site. Discussions focused on a 120 unit facility and assuming that the pad site is ultimately developed as proposed, the 20 percent requirement for MUPD's will yield 24 affordable units with an average estimated size of 800 square feet per unit. The Master Plan approval for this phase of the development has lapsed, but it remains the intent of the St. Elizabeth Community to develop the pad site for congregate care and according to the Executive Director, pre-planning discussions were taking place within the organization in 2011. This phase of development will provide one and two bedroom units with 100 percent of the units being for low and moderate income persons with a subsidy through HUD section 202.

In the year 2000, the Town amended the Comprehensive Community Plan by creating areas for very high density and multi-family residential development, and amended the zoning ordinance to create a Residential R-4 district with the requirement that a minimum of 10 percent and a maximum of 20 percent of the R-4 housing meet the state's affordability criteria. At that time the Town also rezoned an eight acre property with municipal sewer and public water service on the eastern side of Route 2 as Residential R-4. A 63 unit apartment/condominium complex with 7 affordable units received Final Plan approval at this site on January 19, 2005. The number of affordable units at 11 percent is on the lower end of the 10 percent to 20 percent ordinance requirement. The developer received a density bonus of 7 units and increased the number of affordable units from six to seven.

In addition, the Town is considering a mixed use Transit Oriented Development (TOD) concept on a total of 16 acres, adjacent to Downtown. The plan calls for up to 40 residential units, with a 25 percent density bonus (10 units) being affordable, to be developed on approximately six acres with the potential associated development of a Commuter Rail Station, parking, and commercial uses on the remaining ten acres. The property now is predominately in a Light Industry and Office (LI/O)

The next table compares the need with the projected estimate of need satisfaction by type of household. Affordability needs are broken down by elderly, families, and special needs, in accordance with the state Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS). The columns on the far right indicate the distribution of the projected 2025 units (low to high) according to the 2002 CHAS need.⁸ For example, the low end of 227 units will be distributed to 84 units or 37% elderly, 75 units or 33% family and so on.

Table 6G-6H Comparison of Need with Estimate of Need - CHAS

Type Household	2002 % Need	2010 # Units	2010 % Units	2025 To Be Added	
				Low	High
Elderly	37%	141	61%	84	251
Family	33%	48	21%	75	224
Special Needs	30%	41	18%	68	204
Total	100%	230	100%	227	679

Note that only 21% and 18% of LMI units are for family and special needs, respectively, while the 2002 CHAS need was 33% and 30%; the Town must place more emphasis in balancing those needs against the elderly units which, at 61% are almost two-thirds higher than 37% CHAS need.

Going forward, the Town must make concerted efforts to balance the actual housing units with the needs expressed above. In particular, special needs housing at a mere 18% must be brought closer to the 30%. As noted, the only available CHAS data from HUD are ten years old. New CHAS data may become available in the coming years and the Town must respond to any changes in policy that may ensue.

The next table takes the median of the 2025 low to high units and allocates the units among projected rental and owner-occupied units. It assumes that elderly units will be 50-50% rental to owner-occupied units, family units will be 25-75%-rental to owner-occupied units, and special needs will be all rental.

Table 6H-6J Projection of Rental vs. Owner-Occupied Units Based on CHAS Needs in 2025

Type Household	Rental	Owner Occupied	Total
Elderly	84	84	168
Family	37	112	149
Special Needs	136	-	136
Total	257	196	453

Source: Rhode Island Housing, 2011.

Note that these are current projections that may change as market conditions warrant. The Town should monitor these projections annually and adjust them as necessary.

Demographics and Housing Facts

In 2000, East Greenwich had a population of 12,948 persons and 4,960 housing units. In 2010, the population grew to 13,146 and the number of housing units grew to 5,403.

The population of East Greenwich grew slower than predicted by the Statewide Planning Program in 1999. The State Planning agency projected the Town's population to have been 13,648 in 2010. The recently released (March 23, 2011) US Census data show that East Greenwich grew to 13,146 in 2010, a 1.5% increase over the 2000 population of 12,948.

⁸ Source: Rhode Island Housing. CHAS data are only available as far as 2002. This was confirmed on March 8, 2012.

The Town had 230 affordable units in 2010, representing 4.3 percent of the total housing stock of 5,403 units. To achieve the state mandated ten percent goal, the Town should have a total of 540 units that are considered affordable. Affordable units can be gained either in existing dwellings that become or are converted to affordable units or via new units to be built over time.

The East Greenwich Housing Authority operates, maintains, or manages low and moderate income housing at several locations, as follows:

Table 6I-6J Affordable Housing Units in East Greenwich 2010

Population	Name	Type	Tenure	Address	Units
Elderly	Regal Court	RIH Elderly	Rental	33 Long Street	35
	Shoreside Apts.	HUD Section 8-Elderly	Rental	300 Sixth Street	106
Family	Cove Homes	RIH Family	Rental	1 Crop Street	4
	Dedford Farms	Public Housing-Family	Rental	146 First Avenue	12
	Duke Street	RIH Family	Rental	111 Duke Street	4
		RIH Family	Rental	153 Duke Street	3
	Marlborough	RIH Family	Rental	41 Marlborough	5
	Marlborough Crossing	Public Housing-Family	Rental	145, 165 Duke Street	16
	Village on the Vine	Other-Family	Homeownership	620 Main Street	2
Cottages on Greene	Other-Family	Homeownership	48 Greene Street	2	
Special Needs	N/A	Group Home Beds	N/A	Group Home Beds	41
TOTAL					230

Source: Rhode Island Housing, 2011.

Of these 230 low and moderate income housing units (that qualified under the State's Low and Moderate Income Housing Act of 2004), 141 units are for elderly, 41 for disabled and special needs, and 48 for families.

In 2000, the median household income in East Greenwich was \$70,063 and the median sales price per housing unit was \$260,000. By 2003, the median income had risen to \$77,948 and the median sales price per housing unit had increased to \$360,000.

Based on an analysis of year 2000 U.S. Census data, twenty-seven percent of all East Greenwich households in the year 2000 were defined as being low/moderate income households. There were 723 cost burdened households, of which 44.4 percent were homeowners and 55.6 percent were renters. A total of 230 housing units, or 4 percent of the total, are classified as affordable in 2010. The current shortfall of the required 10 percent affordable housing mandate is 325 units.

By 2009, the median price rose to \$475,000 and required an income of \$119,054 and a monthly housing payment of \$2,976 to afford that house.⁹ In addition, the average monthly rent for a two-bedroom apartment was \$1,208 in 2009. In order to be affordable, a household income of at least \$48,320 was required.

There is a stark contrast between the annual income of renters at \$25,900 and that of homeowners at \$92,900. On the far end of the spectrum, 17 East Greenwich residents were reported as homeless in the Rhode Island Emergency Shelter Annual Report, July 1, 2003 – June 30, 2004 which dropped to 3 in the updated report, July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008. Guidelines established by the U.S.

⁹ Calculated using a 30-year mortgage at 5.04% interest (2009 average rate) with a 5.75% down payment (which includes a 3.5% down payment and a 2.25% one-time mortgage insurance fee), property taxes (the state's average rate of \$14.36 per \$1,000 of the home's valuation), hazard insurance (\$60/month), and monthly mortgage insurance (0.6%/month).

Department of Housing and Urban Development recommend that households pay no more than 30 percent of their incomes for housing, including rent and utilities. More than 40 percent of East Greenwich’s 1,177 renter households had 1999 incomes of less than \$20,000 and two thirds of these paid more than 30 percent of their income for rent. Among renter households with incomes between \$20,000 and \$35,000, forty percent paid more than 30 percent of their income for rent. Overall, the Town has a total of more than 440 cost burdened renter households. These are distributed among 130 elderly, 97 family, and 175 single-person and non-relative households.

Section 8 Vouchers

Project-based housing is the ability to designate some Section 8 vouchers to a unit, rather than a tenant. Tenant based vouchers are portable, meaning they can leave East Greenwich and, therefore, cannot be counted toward the target number of permanent affordable housing. Project based vouchers do count towards the Town’s number. The Town is at capacity for project based Section 8 vouchers. Between July 1, 2009 and June 30, 2010, the EGHA issued fifty-four Section 8 vouchers. Thirty expired before the family could locate a unit in Town.

Housing Affordability

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data finds that 723 East Greenwich households at or below 80 percent of median income have an outstanding need for affordable housing. When coupled with the current gap of 325 units of low and moderate income housing, the data suggest that the need for affordable housing exceeds the ten percent standard.

The 2004 housing plan determined that the Town has relatively greater rental options for low income families than the Washington County region. In the year 2000, almost one-third of rental households paid less than \$500 per month compared to 25 percent of rental households in the Washington County region. By 2009 average rents rose to \$742 for studio apartments, \$856 for one-bedroom, \$1,208 for two-bedroom, and \$1,845 three-bedroom apartments.¹⁰ In contrast, the 2010 HUD HOME Program Rent Limits, effective June 26, 2010, indicated the following rent limits:

	Efficiency	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom	5 Bedroom	6 Bedroom
Low	640	685	822	951	1,061	1,170	1,281
High	751	837	963	1,151	1,323	1,441	1,560

It is likely that the need for housing units will be distributed fairly evenly between elderly households and households between the ages of 35 and 64 years of age. Current needs calculated by the CHAS are 37 percent elderly, 33 percent families, and 30 percent single households and nonrelated households.¹¹

Of the existing affordable housing stock, 64 percent are classified as elderly or senior housing. There is a need for a greater and more even distribution of affordable housing that includes family and single-occupant households as well as elderly. Almost all homes for sale in East Greenwich are priced out of reach of low and moderate income households.

Rental Housing

Rental housing opportunities in East Greenwich are limited by the absence of new construction of affordable units. Very few multi-family rental housing has been constructed in East Greenwich over

¹⁰ Source: RI Housing.

¹¹ Source: RI Housing.

the last five years. The number of building permits issued annually, on average approximately ~~22-32~~ per year, is insufficient to reasonably overcome the Town's entire deficit of affordable housing units in the next ten years without implementing the policies contained in the Plan.

In addition, in most parts of East Greenwich, the high cost of land greatly increases development costs. Low densities resulting from minimum lot sizes of one acre or more increases the cost of development and inhibit the construction of multi-family developments. However, the large lot sizes are not without supportive rationale. Seriously limiting development options in the one and two acre zoning districts are inadequate infrastructure characterized by no public water service or inadequate public water supply, low ground water yields, no municipal sewer service, localized difficult topography, wetlands, and generally poor soil conditions characterized by poor drainage, isolated instances of ledge, and generally moderate to extreme stoniness. This is the character of the land throughout the Town west of Route 2. In this environment the certification and cost of construction of on-site sewage disposal systems for new housing posed major barriers to the creation of affordable housing in the past. Expansion of sewer systems and new technology for handling Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS) offers new opportunities for affordable housing.

Through the Town's use of CDBG funds for rental rehabilitation and home rehabilitation, the Town has invested in physical improvements to more than 30 dwelling units.

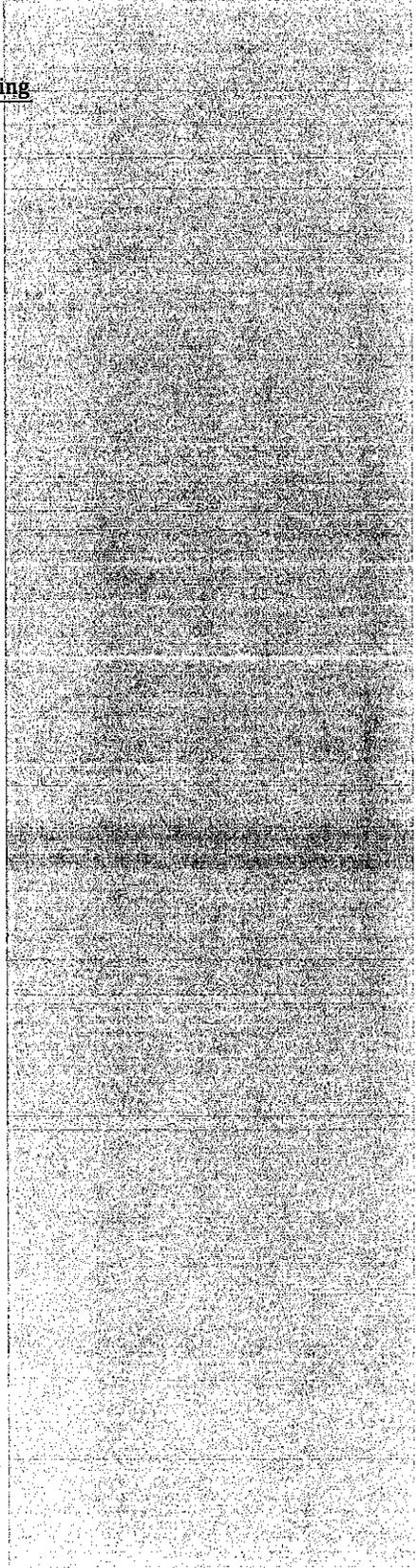
The Town needs to build about 257 new rental units as part of its obligation to meet the CHAS needs by 2025.

Affordable Housing Plan Accomplishments

The December 14, 2004 version of the Affordable Housing Plan had many recommendations. The Affordable Housing Commission prepared the following assessment of the accomplishments to date. (See pages 24-29 of the original plan). The wording of the action items in the first column are taken verbatim from the 2004 plan.

Action	Status	Reference
1. Establish by ordinance AH Trust Fund and adopt administrative rules for receiving payments of fees in-lieu of.	Denied	Denied by the courts.
2. Amend Zoning Ordinance (ZO) to require 15% AH or at discretion of Planning Board (PB) and Town Council (TC) payment of fee in-lieu of in new subdivisions and development in all residential districts except in Residential R-4 and Mixed Use Planned Development districts (as adopted 12/14/04) No density bonus (DB) in single family residential districts.	Done	Article XV Affordable Housing 280-101 A (2). Fee in-lieu is denied by the courts.
3. Action 3 Amend ZO to require 20% affordable housing in Residential R-4 and Mixed Use Planned Development districts prohibiting the payment of fee in-lieu of. The subsidy is the 20% density bonus.	Done	Article XV Affordable Housing 280-101 A (1)
4. Amend ZO to require 15% AH in Planned Development district prohibiting the payment of the fee in-lieu of. The subsidy is the 15% density bonus.	Done	Article XV Affordable Housing 280-101 A (3) Fee in-lieu is denied by the courts.
5. Establish an ad hoc affordable housing Commission, and prepare annual reports on the status of plan implementation, as required by Town Code Sec 34-33 C.	Done	Affordable Housing Commission is active in the current

		housing plan update
6. Adopt rules and regulations to administer the Comprehensive Permit (CP) application process.	Done	EG Town Code-Chapter 63 Comprehensive Permit
7. Adopt a subsidy ordinance that will provide one or more of the following subsidies as describe in the text: (1) DB in according with the provision of ZO; (2) waive the building permit fee and/or waive the development impact fee for AH units; and (3) require participation in subsidies through state or federal housing programs.	Still under consideration	Council voted for density bonus. The Town is exploring ways to waive impact fees, permit fees, and other fees for affordable housing
8. Create Transit Oriented Development (TOD) district as recommended in Downtown Village Mixed Used Development Plan adopted by TC in July, 2004. The subsidy is a 20% density bonus.	Still under consideration	Commuter Rail Station is advocated in the latest update of the Comprehensive Plan. Mixed use development with 25% AH in TOD.
9. Identify locations for additional affordable housing and amend the Future Land Use and Zoning Maps as needed to supplement the existing inventory.	Done	Needs to be revisited
10. Amend ZO to allow development of AH on non-conforming lots.	Done	
11. Establish annual reporting procedures and responsibilities.	Done	
12. Advocate for (a) legislation to redefine affordable housing to include mobile homes and section 8 vouchers; (b) apportionment of regional affordable housing among local communities; and (c) enabling legislation for local revenue taxes to fund development of affordable housing.	No longer under consideration	
13. Update affordable housing plan in 2010 following the decennial census and at five year intervals thereafter.	In process	Being done now
14. Amend ZO and Zoning Map (ZM) from F-I to R-4 for Sun Valley Mobile Home Park to bring zoning into conformance with Comp Plan Future Land Use Map amendments, adopted July 25, 2000, that identified this property for very high density residential development.	Done	
15. Amend ZO and ZM from F-I to R-4 for National Grid (formerly Narragansett Electric Co.) property to bring zoning into conformance with Comp Plan Future Land Use Map amendments, adopted July 25, 2000, that identified this property for very high density residential development.	Still under consideration	



4A

TOWN COUNCIL AGENDA TRANSMITTAL FORM

Town Council Meeting Date: 3/11/2013

- (1) Agenda item (List as it should appear on the agenda)

Approval of Application for: **RENEWAL - PRIVATE DETECTIVE LICENSE
FOR: Edward F. Pelletier III, 27 Tell St, Warwick, RI**

- (2) Submitted by (List department and individual, if necessary)

Elaine Vespia, Town Clerk's Office

- (3) Provide a brief description of the item and why it is on the agenda.

Requires Town Council approval.

- (a) Provide a suggested Council motion

For approval on Consent Calendar

- (b) Any special conditions

BCI Check

- (4) Describe any prior Town Council or agency action and the date of the action.

- (a) Contact person and phone number for questions

Edward Pelletier 965-9745

Has item been reviewed, discussed and approved by Town Manager for Council transmittal?n/a

- (5) Does item need Town Solicitor review?

Yes _____ No x _____

Received by Town Manager _____
Date

18 FEB 26 AM 10:42



TOWN OF EAST GREENWICH APPLICATION FOR PRIVATE DETECTIVE LICENSE

PHOTO ID REQUIRED
NEW () RENEWAL (X)

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
LICENCE NO. 5 R

APPLICANT'S NAME Edward F. Pelletier III ADDRESS 27 Tell St, Warwick RI

HOME PHONE 401-965-9745 CELL PHONE 401-965-9745 D.O.B. 6-20-63

HAIR BROWN EYES HAZ HEIGHT 5'10" WEIGHT 200

EMPLOYER'S NAME Pell Corp Investigative Group, LLC ADDRESS 3399 So County Trail, Suite East Greenwich RI #14

TELEPHONE NUMBER 401-965-9745 OCCUPATION Private Investigator

ARE YOU A U.S. CITIZEN? Yes SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER [REDACTED]

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ARRESTED? Yes IF SO, GIVE DATE(S), OFFENSE(S) AND ALL DISPOSITIONS(S) ASSAULT JAN 2010 - Felony Allegation - Dismissed before Trial.

ARE YOU LICENSED TO CARRY A REVOLVER/PISTOL IN THE STATE OF R.I.? NO

WILL A REVOLVER/PISTOL BE USED IN YOUR CAPACITY AS A PRIVATE DETECTIVE? NO

HAS A PRIVATE DETECTIVE LICENSE OR APPLICATION BEEN DENIED OR REVOKED? NO

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN DECLARED INCOMPETENT BY A COURT OF LAW? NO

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN HABITUALLY DRUNK, ADDICTED TO OR DEPENDENT UPON NARCOTICS? NO

PROVIDE THE NAME OF TWO PERSONS WHO WILL ATTEST TO YOUR MORAL CHARACTER:

Roberta Meier, 76 Westminster St, Paw. RI (420) 401-272-6758
NAME ADDRESS TELEPHONE

Fonnie Sidera Strom, 100 Metro Center Blvd, Warwick RI 401-487-6500
NAME ADDRESS TELEPHONE

DO YOU HAVE 5 YEARS EXPERIENCE AS AN INVESTIGATOR OR POLICE OFFICER? Yes

DO YOU HAVE A DEGREE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE? Yes

ARE YOU CURRENTLY EMPLOYED AS AN INVESTIGATOR OR PRIVATE DETECTIVE? Yes

IF SO, GIVE NAME AND ADDRESS (MUST HAVE AT LEAST FIVE YEARS EXPERIENCE)

City of Warwick Police Department Retired 20 years + Pell Corp Inv. Group

IF NONE OF THE ABOVE APPLIES, WHAT TYPE OF EQUIVALENT TRAINING DO YOU HAVE WHICH QUALIFIES YOU TO BE A PRIVATE DETECTIVE? _____

BOND REQUIRED IN THE AMOUNT OF \$5,000.00 WITH CORPORATE SURETY APPROVED BY THE LICENSING AUTHORITY.

BONDING COMPANY NAME & ADDRESS Western Surety Company
DATE BOND EXPIRES: JANUARY 8, 2014



TOWN OF EAST GREENWICH APPLICATION FOR PRIVATE DETECTIVE LICENSE

I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS ACCURATE AND I HAVE READ AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 5-5-1 TO 5-5-21, INCLUSIVE, OF THE GENERAL LAWS OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, AND THAT I AM AWARE OF THE PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE CITED SECTIONS THEREIN.

I AUTHORIZE THE TOWN OF EAST GREENWICH TO RUN A CRIMINAL HISTORY CHECK ON ME AND AUTHORIZE DISCLOSURE OF ANY RECORD FOUND TO THE APPROPRIATE PERSONNEL.

Edward J. P. [Signature] 2/23/13
APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE DATE

APPLICATION CLEARED _____ ISSUANCE NOT RECOMMENDED _____

CHIEF OF POLICE

GRANTED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF EAST GREENWICH

TOWN CLERK

DATE ISSUED _____ DATE EXPIRES _____
(EXPIRES ONE YEAR FROM DATE OF ISSUANCE)

FEE: \$150.00 (PER RIGL 5-5-9)

DATE PAID _____ RECEIVED BY _____

ATTACH PHOTO HERE

ATTACH COPY OF PHOTO ID



SF NE

CNA SURETY

PO Box 5077 Sioux Falls SD 57117-5077

January 04, 2013

1-800-331-6053

Fax 1-605-335-0357

www.cnasurety.com

EDWARD F. PELLETIER III
P. O. Box 217
East Greenwich, RI 02818

File # 15238481

EDWARD F. PELLETIER III

\$5,000.00

Company Code: 0601

Written By: WESTERN SURETY COMPANY
PRIVATE DETECTIVE

Enclosed is your renewal certificate. To continue your bond coverage and keep it in force, you must file this renewal document with the state of Rhode Island.

If you are no longer required to post this bond, please write the word "Cancel" directly on the document, and return it to CNA Surety.

If you have any questions, please contact your local agent.

Enclosure



Western Surety Company

CONTINUATION CERTIFICATE

Western Surety Company hereby continues in force Bond No. 15238481 briefly described as PRIVATE DETECTIVE
for EDWARD F. PELLETIER III, as Principal,
in the sum of \$ FIVE THOUSAND AND NO/100 Dollars, for the term beginning January 08, 2013, and ending January 08, 2014, subject to all the covenants and conditions of the original bond referred to above.

This continuation is issued upon the express condition that the liability of Western Surety Company under said Bond and this and all continuations thereof shall not be cumulative and shall in no event exceed the total sum above written.

Dated this 04 day of January, 2013.

WESTERN SURETY COMPANY

By Paul T. Bruzat
Paul T. Bruzat, Vice President



THIS "Continuation Certificate" MUST BE FILED WITH THE ABOVE BOND.

4B

TOWN COUNCIL AGENDA TRANSMITTAL FORM

Town Council Meeting Date: 03/11/2013

- (1) Agenda item (List as it should appear on the agenda)
RENEWAL – DRAIN LAYER LICENSE FOR:

RT Nunes and Sons, 1 Nunes Lane, WW
Richard E Olson Hydraulic Backhoe Service, 676 South Road, EG

- (2) Submitted by (List department and individual, if necessary)
Elaine Vespia, Town Clerk's Office

- (3) Provide a brief description of the item and why it is on the agenda.
Council approval.

- (a) Provide a suggested Council motion
Consent Calendar for approval

- (b) Any special conditions

- (4) Describe any prior Town Council or agency action and the date of the action.

- (a) Contact person and phone number for questions

- (5) Has item been reviewed, discussed and approved by Town Manager for Council transmittal?

- (6) Does item need Town Solicitor review?

Yes _____ No X

Received by Town Manager _____
Date

TOWN OF EAST GREENWICH
APPLICATION FOR DRAIN LAYERS PERMIT
2013/2014
(PLEASE PRINT)

BUSINESS NAME

OWNER'S NAME Mathew Olson

BUSINESS NAME Richard E Olson Hydraulic Backhoe Service Inc

ADDRESS: 676 South Rd, E.G. RI 02818

TELEPHONE NO: 401-855-3245 / 401-884-9558

DATE OF BIRTH: 2/9/1961

PURPOSE:

1. Designate particular portion of highway to be dug:
2. Length of time:

hereby petitions that he may be granted a license to carry on the business of **Drain Laying** in conformance with the provisions of the Town of East Greenwich Charter and Code of Ordinances, Chapter 218-20, Article III, relating to excavations.

Signature Mathew R Olson

Date 1/23/13

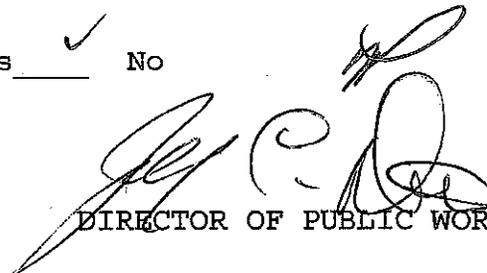
Bond required: \$3,000.00

Cert. of Insurance required: \$100,000.00

(To show general liability and personal injury)

License recommended: Yes No

Date:


DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

Fee: \$50.00

Date Paid:

Received By:

Date granted:

PLEASE MAIL APPLICATION AND CHECK TO MY ATTENTION:

Elaine M. Vespia

Thank You.

19 FEB 12 AM 10:19

TOWN OF EAST GREENWICH
APPLICATION FOR DRAIN LAYERS PERMIT
2013/2014
(PLEASE PRINT)

BUSINESS NAME

OWNER'S NAME Ronald T Nunes

BUSINESS NAME RT Nunes & Sons Inc

ADDRESS: 1 Nunes Lane, West Warwick RI

TELEPHONE NO: 401-821-8693

02893

DATE OF BIRTH: 1/25/58

PURPOSE:

1. Designate particular portion of highway to be dug:
2. Length of time:

hereby petitions that he may be granted a license to carry on the business of **Drain Laying** in conformance with the provisions of the Town of East Greenwich Charter and Code of Ordinances, Chapter 218-20, Article III, relating to excavations.

Signature [Handwritten Signature]

Date 2/4/13

Bond required: \$3,000.00
Cert. of Insurance required: \$100,000.00
(To show general liability and personal injury)

License recommended: Yes No

Date:

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

Fee: \$50.00

✓ # 42605 \$50 Rec'd 2/12/13

Date Paid:
Received By:
Date granted:

PLEASE MAIL APPLICATION AND CHECK TO MY ATTENTION:
Elaine M. Vespia
Thank You.

5A

**Town of East Greenwich
State of Rhode Island**

**RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN COUNCIL
SUPPORTING AN ACT TO MERGER THE EAST GREENWICH FIRE DISTRICT
INTO THE TOWN OF EAST GREENWICH**

WHEREAS, in the November 6, 2012 general election, the voters of East Greenwich approved local Question 8, merger of the East Greenwich Fire District into the Town of East Greenwich, 66.4% in favor, 33.6% against; and

WHEREAS, the requested legislation would fulfill the will of the voters of East Greenwich, show support for more efficient government and allow the Town to make structural changes that are overwhelming supported by the voters as evidenced by the November referendum.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Senator Dawson Hodgson, Senator Leonidas Raptakis and Representative Antonio Giarrusso respectfully requesting that they introduce the attached legislation.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the East Greenwich Town Council respectfully requests that Rhode Island General Assembly enact An Act Authorizing the Town of East Greenwich To Acquire The Property, Assets and Personnel of the East Greenwich Fire District.

ADOPTED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL this ____ day of March, 2013 by a vote of ____ to ____ with _____ voting Aye and _____ voting Nay.

ATTEST:

Leigh A. Botello, CMC
Town Clerk

LA

ORDINANCE NO.

DATE ADOPTED:

AN ORDINANCE IN AMENDMENT OF THE TAXATION ORDINANCE, ARTICLE III, ELDERLY EXEMPTION, § 227-5, § 227-6, § 227-7, § 227-8, §227-9, § 227-10, § 227-11; ARTICLE V, DISABILITY EXEMPTION, § 227-17, § 227-18, § 227-19; ARTICLE VI, GOLD STAR PARENT, § 227-20, § 227-21; ARTICLE VII, VETERANS EXEMPTION, § 227-22, 227-23; ARTICLE VIII, BLIND PERSONS EXEMPTION, § 227-25, § 227-26; ARTICLE IX, PRISONERS OF WAR EXEMPTION, § 227-27, § 227-28.

Section 1. The Town Council of the Town of East Greenwich hereby ordains:

Article III. Senior Tax Credit (as amended)

§227.5 Tax Credit Granted (as amended)

Every person, a citizen and resident of the Town, of the age of 65 or more years and residing in the Town in a dwelling house owned by him or her which is a constituent part of his or her real property is hereby granted, on proper claim being made therefor, a tax credit on the following basis:

- A. For taxpayers of the age of 65 through 69 years, a tax credit from taxation on such real property in the amount of \$515.00 applied to tax;
- B. For taxpayers of the age of 70 through 74 years, a tax credit from taxation on such real property in the amount of \$771.00 applied to tax;
- C. For taxpayers of the age of 75 through 79 years, a tax credit from taxation on such real property in the amount of \$1,029.00 applied to tax.
- D. For taxpayers of the age of 80 through 84 years, a tax credit from taxation on such real property in the amount of \$1,542.00 applied to tax.
- E. For taxpayers of the age of 85 years or over, a tax credit from taxation on such real property in the amount of \$1,550.00 applied to tax.

§ 227-6. Prerequisite of five years' residence and ownership.

In addition to the requirement of domicile within the Town, at the time of making application the applicant for a tax credit on account of age must have been a resident of the Town for a period of at least five years ending with the date of assessment for the year for which the tax credit is claimed. It is not necessary that the five years be consecutive; and further, the applicant for this tax credit must have owned and had title to one or more dwelling houses in which he or she resided for the same five-year period.

§ 227-7. Additional Nature of Tax Credit.

The tax credit provided by § 227-5 shall be in addition to any other tax credit to which the person may be entitled.

§ 227-8. Uniform Application.

The tax credit provided by § 227-5 shall be applied uniformly and without regard to ability to pay.

§ 227-9. Effect of Multiple Ownership.

Only one tax credit on account of age shall be granted to co-tenants, joint tenants and tenants by the entirety even though all of the co-tenants, joint tenants or tenants by the entirety are 65 years of age or over, or all occupy the property. The amount of the tax credit shall be determined by the age of the eldest of the co-tenants, joint tenants, or tenants by the entirety.

§ 227-10. Application for Senior/Age Tax Credit.

A tax credit for age shall not be allowed in favor of any person unless he shall have presented to the Assessor a true and exact account of his ratable estate as provided for in RIGL § 1956 §§ 44-5-15 and 44-5-16, for the year for which the tax credit is claimed, together with due evidence that he or she is so entitled to such tax credit.

§ 227-11. Termination of Senior/Age Tax Credit.

All age tax credits shall terminate immediately upon the conveyance of the subject property, death of the person eligible for the tax credit, or the moving of such person from the Town.

Article V. Disability Tax Credit (as amended)

§ 227-17. Tax Credit Granted (as amended)

Every person, a citizen and resident of the Town, who is permanently, totally disabled is hereby granted, on proper claim being made therefor, a tax credit from taxation on any real property situated in the Town in the amount of \$260.00.

§ 227-18 Prerequisite of five years' residence.

In addition to the requirement of domicile within the Town, at the time of making application the applicant for a tax credit on account of disability must have been a resident of the Town for a period of five years ending with the date of assessment for the year for which the tax credit is claimed.

§ 227-19 Application for disability tax credit.

A tax credit for total disability shall not be allowed in favor of any person unless he or she shall have presented to the Assessor a true and exact account of his ratable estate as provided for the RIGL 1956, §§ 44-5-15 and 44-5-16, for the year for which the tax credit is claimed, together with due evidence that he or she is so entitled to such tax credit.

Article VI. Gold Star Parent (one parent only) (as amended)

§ 227-20 Tax Credit Granted (as amended).

The property of every person, a citizen and resident of the Town, whose son or daughter has served with the armed forces of the United States of America in any of the wars in which the United States has been engaged, as defined in RIGL 1956 §44-3-4, and has lost his or her life as a casualty of any of such wars, shall be exempt from taxation in the form of a tax credit or valuation exemption in the amount of \$115.00 on real estate or \$6,500.00 in valuation on tangible personal property in accordance with similar provisions of the RIGL 1956, § 44-3-4, applying to honorably discharged veterans of the armed forces; provided, however, that there shall be but one tax credit/exemption granted where both parents of the deceased son or daughter are living. The adjustment shall be made to reflect the same monetary savings that appeared on the property tax bill that existed for the year prior to re-evaluation of the property.

§ 227-21. Prerequisite of one years' residence.

In addition to the requirement of domicile within the Town, at the time of making application the applicant for a gold star parents' tax credit or exemption must have been a resident of the Town for a period of one year ending with the date of the assessment for the year for which the tax credit or exemption is claimed.

Article VII. Veterans Exemption/Tax Credit (as amended)

§227-22 Exemption/Tax Credit Granted (as amended)

The property of each person, a citizen and resident of the Town, who served in the military or naval service of the United States in any war conflict listed (State Law Reference: Veteran Exemption, RIGL § 44-3-4 as amended), and is a resident of the Town, and who was honorably discharged therefrom, or who was discharged therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable, or who, if not discharged, served honorably, or the unmarried widow or widower of such person, shall receive a tax credit in the amount of \$100.00 on real estate or \$4,850.00 in valuation on tangible personal property; provided, however, that such tax credit/exemption shall not be allowed in favor of any person who is not a legal resident of the State, or unless the person entitled to such tax credit/exemption shall have presented to the Assessor, on or before the last day on which sworn statements may be filed with the Assessor for the year for which the tax credit/exemption is claimed, to evidence that he or she is so entitled, which evidence shall stand so long as his or her legal residence remains unchanged; and, provide, further, that the tax credit/exemption provided for in this section, to the extent that it shall apply in the Town, shall be applied in full to the total tax due or total valuation of such person's real or tangible personal property located in the Town.

§ 227-23. Tax Credit Granted for totally disabled veterans (as amended)

Further, in addition to the tax credit provided heretofore, any veteran of the military or naval service of the U.S.A. who is a resident and citizen of the Town, and who shall be determined,

under applicable federal law by the Veteran's Administration of the United States of America, to be totally disable through service-connected disability and:

- a. Who owns real property, may receive a tax credit in the following amount:
 - (1) Totally disabled: \$260.00
 - (2) Paraplegic: \$260.00
 - (3) Specially adaptive housing [per RIGL 44-3-4(i)] fully exempt from taxation for real estate.
 - (4) Widow or widower of a veteran: \$100.00
- b. Who owns tangible personal property, may be exempt from taxation in the amount of \$13,000.00.

Article VIII. Blind Persons Tax Credit (as amended)

§ 227-25. Tax Credit Granted (as amended)

The property of each person, a resident and citizen of the Town, who has permanent impairment of both eyes of the following status; central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with corrective glasses, or central visual acuity of more than 20/200 if there is a field defect in which the peripheral field has contracted to such an extent that the widest diameter of visual field subtends an angular distance no greater than 20' in the better eye, shall receive a tax credit in the amount of \$780.00 on real estate or \$16,000.00 valuation on tangible personal property; provided, however that such tax credit shall not be allowed in favor of any person who is not a legal resident of the state, or unless the person entitled to such tax credit shall have presented to the Assessor, on or before the last day on which sworn statement may be filed with the Assessor, for the year for which the tax credit is claimed, due evidence that he or she is so entitled, which evidence shall stand so long as his or her legal residence remains unchanged; and, provided further, that the tax credit provided for in this section, to the extent that it shall apply to the Town, shall be applied in full to the total tax amount of such person's real and/or tangible personal property only to the extent that there is not sufficient real property or tangible personal property to exhaust such tax credit. Such tax credit shall be in addition to any other exemption/tax credit provided by law.

§ 227-26. Prerequisite of one years' residence.

In addition to the requirement of domicile within the Town, at the time of making application the applicant for a blind person's tax exemption/tax credit must have been a resident of the Town for a period of one year for which the tax credit is claimed.

Article IX. Prisoners of War Tax Credit (as amended)

§ 227-27. Tax Credit Granted (as amended)

Every person, a citizen and resident of the Town, who has been or shall be classified as or determined to be a prisoner of war by the Veteran's Administration of the United States is hereby

granted, on property claim being made therefor, a tax credit from taxation on any ratable property in the amount of \$655.00.

§ 227-28. Prerequisite of one year residence.

In addition to the requirement of domicile within the Town, at the time of making application the applicant for a tax credit from taxation on the ground of having been a prisoner of war must have been a resident of the Town for a period of one year ending with the date of assessment for the year for which the tax credit is claimed.

Section 2. This ordinance shall become effective upon passage.

LB

**The Town of East Greenwich
State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations**

RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN COUNCIL

No. _____ Date: _____

Approved: _____, **Town Manager**

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS

Resolved, that

WHEREAS, the Rhode Island General Assembly has enacted R.I.G.L. 45-42-2, which allows the chiefs of local police departments to enter into reciprocal non-emergency aid agreements with other local police departments which share jurisdictional lines; and

WHEREAS, any such agreement entered into by a local police department must be approved by the town council by resolution in order to be effective; and

WHEREAS, the borders of the **Town of East Greenwich** with neighboring towns and cities are irregular and disjointed, and in some criminal and traffic cases, charges have been dismissed due to jurisdictional issues; and

WHEREAS, the establishment of mutual aid agreements with neighboring police departments will result in improved services to the community, clear guidelines of jurisdictional authority and a better relationship with our neighboring police departments; and

WHEREAS, mutual aid agreements have been developed for the Towns of **East Greenwich and West Greenwich** and are ready for review by the Town Council; and

WHEREAS, this is a matter of importance to the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of the **Town of East Greenwich**.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the Town Council hereby approves the mutual aid agreement between the **West Greenwich Police Department** and the **East Greenwich Police Department**, in the form attached hereto.

The Town Clerk is directed to forward a copy of this Resolution to the Chief of the **West Greenwich Police Department**, to the **Town Council of the Town of East Greenwich**, to the **Chief of the West Greenwich Police Department**, and to the Superintendent of the Rhode Island State Police.

The Resolution shall take effect upon passage.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS _____ DAY of _____, 2013

Approved: _____
Michael B Isaacs, Town Council President

Attest:

Leigh Botello, Town Clerk

**MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT FOR RHODE ISLAND LAW
ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**

I. PURPOSE

The undersigned law enforcement agencies have entered into this mutual aid contract as provided for in RIGL 45-42-2, for the purpose of providing reciprocal police services across jurisdictional lines. This agreement will enhance the capabilities of law enforcement and provide additional protection for its citizens and property in the affected areas. Each undersigned law enforcement agency acknowledges that prior to the adoption of an agreement, each department shall provide a certified copy of a resolution by the respective town/city councils to each other's agency authorizing the provision of police services across jurisdictional lines. This agreement has been fully considered by both parties and is entered into the interest of public safety and for the citizens of the cities and towns covered by this document.

The undersigned agencies shall provide and exchange upon request police services to and from the other agency without limitation but generally in accord with the following guidelines.

II. GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS ENCOMPASSED BY AGREEMENT

It is agreed by and between the undersigned agencies that the geographical area encompassed by this agreement includes: Towns of **West Greenwich** and **East Greenwich**.

III. GENERAL TERMS AND PROCEDURES

- (A) For the purpose of this agreement, mutual aid includes all police services, which are requested by one law enforcement agency and provided by a neighboring law enforcement agency, both of which are signatories to this agreement.
- (B) A participating agency will provide police service assistance only to the extent that the personnel and equipment are not required for the adequate protection of that agency's jurisdiction and a request is made by one of the cities or towns identified in this agreement. The command structure of the requested law enforcement agency will have the sole authority to determine the amount of personnel and equipment, if any, available for assistance. The ranking officer of the requesting city or town shall be responsible for all law enforcement decisions pursuant to this agreement.
- (C) Whenever the law enforcement employees of one cooperating agency are providing police services to another cooperating agency pursuant to the authority contained in this agreement, such employees will have the same power, duties, rights and immunities regarding jurisdiction that the requesting agency has.

Mutual Aid Agreement

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- (D) Whenever the law enforcement employees of one cooperating agency are providing police services to another cooperating agency, they will be under the lawful direction and authority of the commanding law enforcement officer of the agency to which they are rendering assistance. Officers shall be subject to the code of ethics, policies, and rules and regulations of their employing agency at all times.
- (E) Any on duty officer who believes a crime is in progress or assistance is needed within the area covered by this agreement can initiate police assistance.
- (F) The on duty officer requesting police assistance shall notify the officer in charge of his agency as soon as possible. The officer in charge shall then request assistance by contacting the cooperating agency's command staff.
- (G) All wages, disability payments, pensions, worker's compensation claims, or their equivalent as provided under RIGL 45-19-1, medical expenses or other employment benefits will be the responsibility of the employing agency, unless the requesting agency is reimbursed for such costs from any other source. Each agency shall be responsible for the negligence of its employees to the extent specified by law.

Further, each of the undersigned agencies hereby agree to indemnify and hold harmless the other participating agency from liability for any and all claims, by who ever made, arising from the negligence of the participating agency's employee(s).

- (H) Each cooperating agency shall be responsible for any cost arising from the loss of or damage to that agency's equipment or property while providing assistance.
- (I) The terms of this contract shall be in continuous effect for each participating agency from the date the authorized signature for such agency is affixed hereto. Any agency may revoke its future contractual obligations here under only upon sixty days written notice to the other participating agency.
- (J) It is agreed by and between the surrounding agencies party to this agreement that this agreement shall be viewed in its entirety each year on the anniversary date of the initial signing of this agreement in order to make any necessary revisions based upon each year's experience in providing services to the contract.
- (K) No provision in this agreement shall derogate any statutory authority of the Rhode Island State Police.

IV. COOPERATIVE ENFORCEMENT GUIDELINES

- (A) Whenever an on duty law enforcement officer from one jurisdiction views or otherwise has probable cause to believe a criminal offense has occurred outside the officer's home jurisdiction, but within the jurisdiction of a cooperating agency, and where practical upon notification of his/her supervisor, the officer may make arrest according to law and take any measures necessary to preserve the crime scene. Where said officer was not able to notify his/her supervisor prior to taking action under this section, the officer shall notify the supervisor as soon as possible thereafter.
- (B) Whenever an on duty law enforcement officer from one jurisdiction views or otherwise has probable cause to believe that a serious traffic offense, including DWI violations has occurred within the jurisdiction of the other agency the law enforcement officer may stop, and where practical upon notification of his/her supervisor arrest, or cite the suspected violator according to the law. Where said officer was not able to notify his/her supervisor prior to taking action under this section, the officer shall notify the supervisor as soon as possible thereafter.
- (C) Whenever an on duty law enforcement officer views or otherwise is called upon to render aid to a motorist in an area encompassed by this agreement, the law enforcement officer may render emergency aid as necessary. In the event a call for assistance is made wherein it is unknown as to the location of the request for assistance, both agencies may dispatch personnel to the appropriate area and render such assistance as is necessary and the circumstances require.
- (D) In a situation where automated traffic control devices are located within the jurisdictional boundaries of one agency have malfunctioned and a traffic accident is imminent unless control is established immediately, assistance from another cooperating agency may be provided upon request by the affected jurisdiction.
- (E) Whenever a party is involved in an activity which implicates the provisions of this agreement, a notification shall be made to the cooperating agency as soon as practicable.

CITY/TOWN OF EAST GREENWICH

CITY/TOWN OF WEST GREENWICH

By: _____
Chief of Police
East Greenwich Police Department

By: _____
Chief of Police
West Greenwich Police Department

lec.



Town of East Greenwich State of Rhode Island

RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN COUNCIL

RESOLUTION OPPOSING H-5699 ENTITLED, AN ACT RELATING TO LABOR AND LABOR RELATIONS – ARBITRATION – CONTINUING OF CONTRACTUAL PROVISIONS

WHEREAS, this act would require that contractual provisions contained in a collective bargaining agreement with the certified school teachers, municipal employees, firefighters and municipal police will continue until a successor agreement is reached or an interest arbitration award is rendered; and

WHEREAS, current state law does not provide for mandatory continuation of an existing bargaining agreement; and

WHEREAS, Cities and Towns have seen a significant reduction of state aid; and

WHEREAS, taxpayers are already burdened by some of the highest property taxes nationally; and

WHEREAS, School Districts and Cities and Towns must comply with RIGL §44-5-2, that caps the property tax levy; and

WHEREAS, this would serve as a disincentive for unions to bargain in good faith and employee wages and benefits would continue unchanged indefinitely; and

WHEREAS, this would take away from elected local officials their authority over the single largest cost in the budget.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the East Greenwich Town Council respectfully requests the Rhode Island General Assembly not to enact H-5699 related to continuation of contractual provisions.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Senator Dawson Hodgson, Senator Leonidas Raptakis and Representative Antonio Giarrusso.

ADOPTED BY TOWN COUNCIL this 11th day of March, 2013.

ATTEST:

Leigh A. Botello, CMC
Town Clerk

Michael B. Isaacs, President

Jeffrey B. Cianciolo, Vice President

Bradford C. Bishop, Councilor

Mark Watkins Gee, Councilor

Michael S. Kiernan, Councilor