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# Town of New Shoreham 2025 Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan



# APPENDICES

# APPENDIX 2-1

CRS Credit for Activity 510

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# Appendix 2-1

## CRS Credit for Activity 510

The FEMA Community Rating System (CRS) is a voluntary incentive program designed to encourage communities to engage in various community focused activities which promote a comprehensive approach to floodplain management beyond the minimum National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) requirements. As the Town of New Shoreham is a Community Rating System (CRS) program participant, the Advisory Committee chose to follow the 10-Step planning process associated with CRS Activity 510, Floodplain Management Planning. The following Table outlines the 10-Step planning process and references the Section(s) within this *Plan* where that step has been addressed. The maximum and anticipated CRS Credit has also been provided.

### CRS Activity 510 Planning Process - Credit Checklist

CRS Planning Steps	CRS Credit Point Criteria Corresponding Section within New Shoreham HM&FMP	Maximum CRS Credit	Estimated CRS Credit
1. Organize to Prepare the Plan	<p>a. The office responsible for community land use and comprehensive planning was involved throughout the entire planning process.</p> <p><b>Subsection 2.12; Tables 2-2 and 2-3 (pp 2-3)</b></p>	4	4
	<p>b. The department staff on the Advisory Committee represented offices responsible for all six categories of flood mitigation activities.</p> <p><b>Subsection 2.12; Tables 2-2 and 2-3 (pp 2-3)</b></p>	9	9
	<p>c. The planning process was formally created by the community's governing board (August 21, 2024 Town Council meeting).</p> <p><b>Executive Summary (p 1); Subsection 2.12 (p 2)</b></p> <p><i>Note- these sections include the link to TC Meeting Minutes</i></p>	2	2
2. Involve the Public	<p>a. Members of the public comprise half of the planning committee membership; the Advisory Committee met 7 times and was actively engaged in all aspects of plan development; all meetings were publicized and open to the public.</p> <p><b>Subsection 2.1.2 (pp 2-3); Subsection 2.2.2 (pp 5-12)</b></p>	60	60
	<p>b. A public informational meeting (Outreach Activity #6) hosted by the Coastal Resilience Committee was held October 10, 2024 (within the first 2 months of the planning process) to obtain public input on the natural hazards, problems, and possible solutions. <b>The first part of the meeting was held in the floodplain (SFHA)</b> toward the southern end of Corn Neck Road in order to discuss flood concerns both specific to this area and similar concerns for other areas of the island. The second part of the meeting was held at the Town Hall.</p> <p><b>Subsection 2.2.2 (p 9); Appendix 2-2 (p 24)</b></p>	15	15
	<p>c. A public informational session (Outreach Activity #7) was hosted by the Town Council at the end of the planning process, March 3, 2025 (<b>a month before the Public Hearing</b> where the Town Council voted to adopt the Plan). An overview of the planning process and Action Plan was presented and attendees had the opportunity to provide input and feedback.</p> <p><b>Subsection 2.2.2 (p 11); Appendix 2-2 (p 25)</b></p>	15	15

CRS Planning Steps	CRS Credit Point Criteria Corresponding Section within New Shoreham HM&FMP	Maximum CRS Credit	Estimated CRS Credit
2. Involve the Public <i>continued</i>	d. In addition to the Advisory Committee meetings being open to the public, eleven (11) other outreach activities were conducted to encourage public awareness of plan development and encourage input and feedback. <b>Executive Summary (p 1); Subsection 2.2.2 (pp 5-12); Appendix 2-2</b>	30	30
3. Coordinate	a. The Town conducted an extensive review of existing studies, reports, and technical information (REQUIRED for Step 3 credit). <b>Subsection 2.3 (pp 13-16); Subsection 5.1.1 (pp 3-4); Appendix 5-1</b> <i>Also, as evidenced by existing studies, reports, and technical information being cited throughout Sections 2, 3, 4, and 6, extensive review and integration of documents took place.</i>	5	5
	b. The Town coordinated with 54 businesses, community lifelines, agencies, and organizations outside of New Shoreham’s governmental structure through emails (or letters if an email was unavailable) at the beginning of the planning process as well as at the end of the plan development process in order to provide an opportunity for pre-adoption review of the <i>Draft HM&amp;FMP</i> . <b>Subsection 2.3.2 (p 16); Appendix 2-3</b>	30	30
4. Assess the Hazard	a. The <i>Plan</i> includes an assessment of the flood hazard (REQUIRED), including the SFHA, repetitive loss areas, areas not mapped on the FIRM that have flooded in the past, and other surface flooding identified in other studies. 1. Maps of the flood hazard areas have been included: <b>Section 4 - Figures 4-11 (p 19), 4-14 (p 26), 4-20 (p 35), 4-58 (p 108), 4-60 (p 115), 4-61 (p 116); Appendix 4-2</b> 2. A description of the known flood hazards has been included for: Inland Flooding (Riverine Flooding, Shallow Flooding, and Dam Failure), Coastal Flooding including Storm Surge, and Coastal Erosion. <b>Subsection 4.3 (pp 17-34); Subsection 4.4 (pp 103-157); Appendix 4-3</b> 3. A discussion of past floods has been included. <b>Subsection 4.2.1 (pp 12-13); Subsection 4.3.1 (pp 27-29, 36-38, 41-44)</b>	15	15
	b. The <i>Plan</i> includes an assessment of less-frequent flood hazards. An inventory was conducted and concluded that there are 2 dams, but no levees in Town. Both dams are classified as significant hazard by RIDEM. <b>Subsection 4.3.1 (pp 22, 24-26)</b>  The inventory also identified that only one of the seven special flood-related hazards identified in CRS Coordinator’s Manual (401) is applicable – coastal erosion. <b>Subsection 4.3.1.3 (pp 40-44)</b>  Inland flooding, coastal flooding/storm surge, dams, and coastal erosion have all been described, and the SFHA has been mapped. <b>Subsection 4.3.1 (pp 17-44); Appendix 4-2</b>	10	10

CRS Planning Steps	CRS Credit Point Criteria Corresponding Section within New Shoreham HM&FMP	Maximum CRS Credit	Estimated CRS Credit
4. Assess the Hazard  <i>continued</i>	c. The risk assessment identifies areas likely to be flooded and flood problems that are likely to get worse in the future as a result of changes in floodplain development and climate change or sea level rise.  <b>Subsection 4.1 (pp 2-10); Subsection 4.3 (pp 17-44); Subsection 4-4 (pp 103-131, 141-144, 147, 149); Appendix 4-2; Appendix 4-3</b>	5	5
	d. The <i>Plan</i> includes a description of the magnitude or severity, history, and probability of future events for other natural hazards; the natural hazards identified have also been included in the Rhode Island State Hazard Mitigation Plan.  <b>Executive Summary (2-10); Subsection 4.2 (pp 11-15); Subsection 4.3 (16, 45-98); Appendix 4-1; Appendix 4-2; Appendix 4-3</b>	5	5
5. Assess the Problem	a. The <i>Plan</i> includes an overall summary of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to each hazard identified in the hazard assessment and the impact on the community. (REQUIRED for Step 5 credit)  <b>Executive Summary (2-10); Subsection 4.2.2 (pp 14-15); Appendix 4-1</b>	2	2
	b. The <i>Plan</i> includes a description of the impact that the identified hazards have on the following features:  1. life safety and the need for warning and evacuating residents and visitors – <b>Executive Summary (2-10); Subsection 4.4.5 (pp 150-157)</b>  2. public health, including health hazards to individuals from flood waters and mold – <b>Executive Summary (2-10); Subsection 4.4.5 (pp 150-157)</b>  3. critical facilities and infrastructure – <b>Executive Summary (2-10); Subsection 4.4.1 (100-102); Subsection 4.4.2 (pp 103-128); Appendix 4-3</b>  4. the community's economy and major employers – <b>Subsection 4.4.4 (145-149)</b>  5. the number and types of affected buildings – <b>Subsection 4.4.1 (100-102); Subsection 4.4.2.1 (pp 107-116); Appendix 4-3</b>	25	25
	c. The assessment includes an estimate of the potential damage and dollar losses to vulnerable structures  <b>Subsection 4.4.2.1 (109-113)</b>	5	5
	d. The assessment describes areas within the floodplain that provide natural functions  <b>Subsection 4.4.3 (pp 129-144)</b>	5	5
	e. The assessment includes a description of development trends  <b>Section 3 (pp 1-2, 5-8); Subsection 4.4.6 (pp 158-165)</b>	7	7
	f. The assessment includes a description of the impact of the future flooding conditions on people, property, and natural floodplain functions  <b>Executive Summary (2-10); Subsection 4.4 (pp 99-157)</b>	8	8

CRS Planning Steps	CRS Credit Point Criteria Corresponding Section within New Shoreham HM&FMP	Maximum CRS Credit	Estimated CRS Credit
6. Set Goals	<p>The <i>Plan</i> includes a statement of the community's goals for their hazard mitigation &amp; floodplain management program which addresses all identified flood-related problems</p> <p><b>Executive Summary (p 11); Subsection 6.2 (pp 2-3); Subsection 6.4.2 (p 11)</b></p>	2	2
7. Review Possible Activities	<p><b>Please Note:</b> For items a-g, in addition to reviewing the status of the 2017 actions and determining which of the non-completed actions should be included in the updated <i>Action Plan</i>, <b>a wide array of additional possible activities that were considered</b>, as well as what existing regulatory measures should be revised.</p> <p>Based on an <b>EXTENSIVE REVIEW</b> of the possible activities, the Committee selected 14 actions to undergo the STAPLEE analysis (<b>Appendix 6-2</b>). Those activities selected have been included in the Action Plan (<b>Subsection 6-4 pp 7-24</b>). The Action Plan includes a number of descriptors including magnitude of cost and potential funding source.</p> <p>a. The <i>Plan</i> reviewed preventive activities including zoning, stormwater management regulations, building codes, subdivision ordinances, and the preservation of wetlands and open space</p> <p><b>Executive Summary (pp 2-6); Subsection 5.1.1 (pp 3-4); Subsection 5.3 (pp 11-18); Subsection 6.3 (pp 3-7); Appendix 5-1; Appendix 6-1</b></p>	5	5
	<p>b. The <i>Plan</i> reviewed whether the community's floodplain management regulatory standards are sufficient for current and future conditions</p> <p><b>Executive Summary (pp 2-6); Subsection 5.1.1 (pp 3-4); Subsection 5.3 (pp 11-18); Subsection 6.3 (pp 3-7); Appendix 5-1; Appendix 6-1</b></p>	5	5
	<p>c. The <i>Plan</i> reviewed property protection activities, such as acquisition and flood insurance</p> <p><b>Executive Summary (pp 2-6); Subsection 5.1.1 (pp 3-4); Subsection 5.3 (pp 16); Subsection 6.3 (pp 3-7); Appendix 5-1; Appendix 6-1</b></p>	5	5
	<p>d. The <i>Plan</i> reviewed activities to protect the natural and beneficial functions of the floodplain, such as wetlands protection</p> <p><b>Executive Summary (pp 2-6); Subsection 5.1.1 (pp 3-4); Subsection 5.3 (pp 13, 16); Subsection 6.3 (pp 3-7); Appendix 5-1; Appendix 6-1</b></p>	5	5
	<p>e. The <i>Plan</i> reviewed emergency services activities</p> <p><b>Executive Summary (pp 2-10); Subsection 5.1.1 (pp 3-4); Subsection 5.3 (pp 13-15, 18); Subsection 6.3 (pp 3-7); Appendix 5-1; Appendix 6-1</b></p>	5	5
	<p>f. The <i>Plan</i> reviewed structural projects</p> <p><b>Executive Summary (pp 2-6); Subsection 5.1.1 (pp 3-4); Subsection 5.3 (pp 12-13); Subsection 6.3 (pp 3-7); Appendix 5-1; Appendix 6-1</b></p>	5	5
	<p>g. The <i>Plan</i> reviewed public information activities, such as outreach projects and environmental education programs</p> <p><b>Executive Summary (pp 2-10); Subsection 5.1.1 (pp 3-4); Subsection 5.3 (pp 16, 18); Subsection 6.3 (pp 3-7); Appendix 5-1; Appendix 6-1</b></p>	5	5

CRS Planning Steps	CRS Credit Point Criteria Corresponding Section within New Shoreham HM&FMP	Maximum CRS Credit	Estimated CRS Credit
8. Draft an Action Plan	a. The Action Plan includes a balanced program, with flood-related activities from all six floodplain management categories; at least one action for each Goal; and all required descriptors, including a prioritized ranking. <b>Executive Summary (p 11-14); Subsection 6.3 and 6.4 (pp 3-24)</b>	45	45
	b. The Action Plan includes items that establish or revise post-disaster redevelopment and mitigation policies and procedures. post-disaster redevelopment: <b>Subsection 6.4 (p19 – Action 2025-H)</b> mitigation policies and procedures: <b>Subsection 6.4 (p15 – Action 2025-D; p20 – Action 2025-I; p23 – Action 2025-M; p24 – Action 2025-N)</b>	10	10
	c. In addition to public information activities, the Plan includes action items to mitigate the effects of the other natural hazards identified in the hazard assessment. <b>Executive Summary (p 12-13); Subsection 6.3 and 6.4 (pp 3-24)</b>	5	5
9. Adopt the Plan	The <i>Plan</i> was officially adopted by the New Shoreham Town Council on April 7, 2025. <b>Executive Summary (p 15); Subsection 7.1 (p 2); Appendix 7-1</b>	2	2
10. Implement, Evaluate, and Revise the Plan	a. The Town intends to monitor implementation, review progress, and recommend revisions to the <i>Plan</i> in an annual evaluation report which will be submitted to the governing body, released to the media, and made available to the public. (REQUIRED) <b>Executive Summary (pp 15-16); Subsection 7.2 (pp 3-6)</b>	2	2
	b. The Town intends that the annual evaluation report is prepared by the same planning committee that prepared the <i>Plan</i> or by a successor committee with a similar membership. At this time, New Shoreham intends to meet once a year. If the committee meets only once a year (6 points) If the committee meets twice a year (12 points) If the committee meets at least quarterly (24 points) <b>Executive Summary (p 16); Subsection 7.2.2 (p 4)</b>	24	6

## Summary of Points

CRS Activity 510 Planning Process	Maximum CRS Points (Total = 382)	Estimated CRS Points
<b>Phase I – Planning Process</b>		
Step 1. Organize to Prepare the Plan	15	15
Step 2. Involve the Public	120	120
Step 3. Coordinate	35	35
<b>Phase II – Risk Assessment</b>		
Step 4. Assess the Hazard	35	35
Step 5. Assess the Problem	52	52
<b>Phase III – Mitigation Strategy</b>		
Step 6. Set Goals	2	2
Step 7. Review Possible Activities	35	35
Step 8. Draft an Action Plan	60	60
<b>Phase IV – Plan Maintenance</b>		
Step 9. Adopt the Plan	2	2
Step 10. Implement, Evaluate, and Revise the Plan	26	8
<b>Total Points</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>364</b>

# APPENDIX 2-2

## Outreach Activities

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# Appendix 2-2

## Outreach Activities

### Outreach Activity 1: Project Webpage

A *HM&FMP* project webpage was created on the Town's website as a mechanism to provide the community and other stakeholders with information about the planning process and promote upcoming meetings and outreach activities. The webpage was maintained throughout the duration of the Project and updated on several occasions. At the beginning of the Public Review period, the *Public Review Draft* was posted on the project webpage. Following is a **SNAPSHOT** of the information posted on the webpage at the beginning of the Project. The webpage can be accessed at:

<https://www.newshorehamri.gov/437/Hazard-Mitigation-Flood-Management-Plan>

## Hazard Mitigation

### New Shoreham, Be Prepared: for Flooding and Other Natural Hazards



Damage to Corn Neck Road from Superstorm Sandy (2012)

Image Credit: 2017 Corn Neck Road Transportation Resiliency Planning Study

### 2025 Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP)

While there are many aspects of coastal life in New Shoreham to celebrate, it does leave us vulnerable to several natural hazards. More frequent and intense rainfall is becoming the norm resulting in increased property and street flooding. Wind and storm surge damage from hurricanes is also problematic, and we are on the frontlines for sea level rise.

The Town of New Shoreham is working hard to be prepared and to that end is developing a **2025 Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP)** to strengthen our resilience to a number of natural hazards, including flooding and hurricanes. The HM&FMP will update the Town's 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan (FEMA requires a 5-year update), and expand the focus on flood management. The Town hired Kim Jacobs, Civil Engineer & Resilience Planning Consultant to assist with the development of the Plan. An Advisory Committee comprised of Town staff, residents, and other stakeholders will guide plan development. The Advisory Committee meetings are posted below and are open to the public.

The Plan will assess the likely impacts of natural hazards that historically have or are reasonably anticipated to impact the people and property of the Town. A mitigation strategy and action plan (with a list of prioritized projects) will be developed in accordance with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requirements, and will include Community Rating System (CRS) Flood Management provisions.

We need to work together to understand local risks, make solid choices, and invest in long-term community well-being.

The development approach for this plan is comprised of four key phases:

1. Planning Process – Research, Outreach, and Stakeholder Coordination
2. Risk Assessment – Identifying Hazards and Community Vulnerability
3. Mitigation Strategy – Identifying Goals, Mitigation Actions, and Implementation Strategies
4. Plan Maintenance – Adopting, Implementing, Evaluating, and Revising the Plan

## Your Input is Important!

Community involvement is central to the planning process. We hope you will consider engaging in one or more of the following:

### **PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY: September 29 - October 24, 2024**

To help ensure the Plan reflects community priorities and concerns, please take this quick online survey. Click here to take the survey: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/BI-HMFMP-Survey>

### **ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETINGS:**

Development of the Plan is overseen by an Advisory Committee made up of Town staff, residents, and other stakeholders. All meetings are open to the public and will be held in person at the Town Hall Council Chambers (16 Old Town Road, New Shoreham, RI ). The tentative meeting schedule is posted below, but please refer to the Town's **website calendar** to ensure that the proposed meeting will occur as tentatively scheduled.

Meetings are scheduled from 9:00 - 10:30 am on the following dates:

- Meeting #1 - Thursday September 12, 2024
- Meeting #2 - Thursday October 10, 2024
- Meeting #3 - Thursday November 7, 2024
- Meeting #4 - Thursday December 5, 2024
- Meeting #5 - Thursday January 9, 2025
- Meeting #6 – TBD
- Meeting #7 – TBD

## **PUBLIC INFORMATIONAL MEETING: October 10, 2024**

A public informational session, hosted by the Coastal Resilience Committee, will be held on **Thursday October 10** to tour the repetitive flood area along Corn Neck Road; inform the public about the **Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP)**; obtain public input on natural hazard concerns; and discuss potential steps that can be taken to create a safer, more resilient community.

### **Thursday October 10, 2024**

**6:00-6:30pm:** Corn Neck Road – meet at the southern end of Corn Neck Rd across from the Beachhead (parking available at the Solviken parking area). We will view and discuss the flood and erosion concerns associated with this roadway.

**6:30-7:30pm:** HM&FMP Project Presentation & Public Discussion/Q&A – this portion of the meeting will be held in the Town Hall Council Chambers (16 Old Town Road).

## **What is Hazard Mitigation?**

FEMA defines hazard mitigation as, “any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from natural hazards.” Good planning before, during, and after disasters can protect our health, our daily ways of life, and promote equity in our community.

## **What is Flood Management?**

FEMA defines flood (floodplain) management as “a community-based effort to prevent or reduce the risk of flooding, resulting in a more resilient community.” As inland flooding, coastal flooding, and coastal erosion is a problem in New Shoreham, it is important to identify measures that will help alleviate the impacts of flooding.

## **Why is a HM&FMP Important?**

The Town of New Shoreham understands that a well-developed Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan is an important planning tool that can:

- identify goals to prepare and adapt to changing hazards and vulnerabilities
- engage community and regional stakeholders and link local and regional planning efforts
- educate community members to increase personal safety and resiliency
- improve opportunities for mitigation funding

While we can't prevent natural hazard events, such as hurricanes and nor'easters, pre-disaster planning and investments in preventative measures can reduce the impact of these events and improve post-disaster recovery.

## Want to Learn More?

Following are some links that will provide additional information related to the HM&FMP Project.

- [2017 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan](#)
- [2016 Comprehensive Community Plan](#)
- [2021 MRP Community Resilience Building Workshop Summary of Findings](#)
- [New Shoreham Geographic Information System \(GIS\)](#)
- [Sign-up for CodeRED Emergency Notification System](#)
- [Sign-up for Rhode Island Special Needs Emergency Directory](#)
- [Disaster Preparedness Guide for Seniors and Caregivers](#)
- [FEMA - Guide to Expanding Mitigation: Making the Connection with Public Health](#)
- [RI BeachSAMP and STORMTOOLS](#)
- [RIDOH - Climate Change and Your Health](#)
- [RIDOH - Mosquitoes & Ticks Booklet](#)
- [RIEMA - Disaster-Supply Kit Checklist](#)
- [RIEMA - Evacuation Plan & Checklist](#)
- [RIEMA - Flood Preparedness](#)
- [RIEMA - Flood Safety & NFIP](#)
- [RIEMA - Hurricane Preparedness](#)

## Questions?

Questions regarding the Plan update can be directed to Advisory Committee Co-Chairs: Shirlyne Gobern, Administrative Assistant to the Town Manager ([sgobern@newshorehamri.gov](mailto:sgobern@newshorehamri.gov)) or Alison Ring, Town Planner ([aring@newshorehamri.gov](mailto:aring@newshorehamri.gov)).

## Outreach Activity 2: Social Media Posts

Information about the project, public outreach activities, and other opportunities for the public to provide input and feedback was posted in various formats on various platforms, including websites, Facebook pages, and email notices.

## Town of New Shoreham Website: News Flash; Headlines & Local Events; and Calendar of Events

**Posted on: September 30, 2024**

**PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY: Beginning September 29, 2024**

To help ensure the Plan reflects community priorities and concerns, please take this quick online survey. Click here to take the survey: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/BI-HMFMP-Survey>

**Posted on: September 30, 2024**

**PUBLIC INFORMATIONAL SESSION: October 10, 2024**

A public informational session, hosted by the Coastal Resilience Committee, will be held on **Thursday October 10** to tour the repetitive flood area along Corn Neck Road; inform the public about the **Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP)**; obtain public input on natural hazard concerns; and discuss potential steps that can be taken to create a safer, more resilient community.

**Thursday October 10, 2024**

**6:00-6:30pm:** Corn Neck Road – meet at the southern end of Corn Neck Rd across from the Beachhead (parking available at the Solviken parking area). We will view and discuss the flood and erosion concerns associated with this roadway.

**6:30-7:30pm:** HM&FMP Project Presentation & Public Discussion/Q&A – this portion of the meeting will be held in the Town Hall Council Chambers (16 Old Town Road).

**Posted on: October 23, 2024**

**If you have 8 minutes - tell us what you think!**

Tomorrow (October 24) is the **LAST DAY** of the HM&FMP Survey. The survey focuses on natural hazard concerns such as flooding and hurricanes. Your input will help guide and focus the Town's mitigation activities with the goal of lessening the impacts of future hazard events for you and your family. You can access the survey through the following link: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/BI-HMFMP-Survey>

**Posted on: March 11, 2025**

New Shoreham's HM&FMP Advisory Committee would like to bring to your attention that from March 17-April 7, 2025, a Draft of the **Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP)** will be available on the Town's website (Project webpage) for review and comment and a Public Hearing on the Draft Plan will be held at the Town Council's April 7, 2025 Meeting.

**Project webpage:** <https://www.newshorehamri.gov/437/Hazard-Mitigation-Flood-Management-Plan>

# Block Island Bulletin Board

**Posted on: October 1, 2024**

## **PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY: Beginning September 29, 2024**

To help ensure the Plan reflects community priorities and concerns, please take this quick online survey. Click here to take the survey: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/BI-HMFMP-Survey>. The Hazard Mitigation Plan is an extremely important factor when any town or city is applying for FEMA grants.

**Posted on: October 1, 2024**

## **PUBLIC INFORMATIONAL SESSION: October 10, 2024**

A public informational session, hosted by the Coastal Resilience Committee, will be held on **Thursday October 10** to tour the repetitive flood area along Corn Neck Road; inform the public about the **Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP)**; obtain public input on natural hazard concerns; and discuss potential steps that can be taken to create a safer, more resilient community.

### **Thursday October 10, 2024**

**6:00-6:30pm:** Corn Neck Road – meet at the southern end of Corn Neck Rd across from the Beachhead (parking available at the Solvikien parking area). We will view and discuss the flood and erosion concerns associated with this roadway.

**6:30-7:30pm:** HM&FMP Project Presentation & Public Discussion/Q&A – this portion of the meeting will be held in the Town Hall Council Chambers (16 Old Town Road).

**Posted on: October 10, 2024**

All are welcome to attend a public informational session today, October 10 to tour the repetitive flood area along Corn Neck Road; inform the public about the Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP); obtain public input on natural hazard concerns; and discuss potential steps that can be taken to create a safer, more resilient community.

**6:00-6:30pm:** Corn Neck Road – meet at the southern end of Corn Neck Rd across from the Beachhead (parking available at the Solvikien parking area). We will view and discuss the flood and erosion concerns associated with this roadway.

**6:30-7:30pm:** HM&FMP Project Presentation & Public Discussion/Q&A – this portion of the meeting will be held in the Town Hall Council Chambers (16 Old Town Road).

**Posted on: October 11, 2024**

## **Community Input Wanted for Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan**

The Town of New Shoreham is currently updating their 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan with an expanded focus on floodplain management. The objective of the updated **Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP)** is to reduce the impacts from future natural disasters (like hurricanes and nor'easters) on the people and property of New Shoreham. To help ensure the plan reflects **community priorities**, officials are asking residents and businesses to share opinions and participate in the planning process.

### **Online Survey:**

Take a quick online survey to help officials better understand hazard concerns. The survey will be available until **October 24, 2024** and should **take less than 8 minutes** to complete. Hard copies of the survey are available at the Library and Town Hall. The online survey can be accessed by scanning the QR code or through the following link: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/BI-HMFMP-Survey>

**Project Webpage:** A webpage (on the Town’s website) has been created to help inform the community about the planning process, the Advisory Committee meetings, outreach activities, and various available resources. The webpage can be accessed at: <https://www.newshorehamri.gov/437/Hazard-Mitigation-Flood-Management-Plan>

**Posted on: October 23, 2024**

**If you have 8 minutes - tell us what you think!**

Tomorrow (October 24) is the **LAST DAY** of the HM&FMP Survey. The survey focuses on natural hazard concerns such as flooding and hurricanes. Your input will help guide and focus the Town’s mitigation activities with the goal of lessening the impacts of future hazard events for you and your family. You can access the survey through the following link: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/BI-HMFMP-Survey>

**Posted on: March 11, 2025**

New Shoreham’s HM&FMP Advisory Committee would like to bring to your attention that from March 17-April 7, 2025, a Draft of the **Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP)** will be available on the Town’s website (Project webpage) for review and comment and a Public Hearing on the Draft Plan will be held at the Town Council’s April 7, 2025 Meeting.

**Project webpage:** <https://www.newshorehamri.gov/437/Hazard-Mitigation-Flood-Management-Plan>

## Email Notices & Newsletters Beginning September 22 2024

In addition to the list of Coordinating Agencies and Organizations included in **Appendix 2-3**, members of the HM&FMP Advisory Committee and other stakeholders sent emails to the following groups informing them about the project and opportunities to participate in the planning process (attending meetings, taking the Public Opinion Survey, visiting the Project Webpage, having the opportunity for pre-adoption review of the *Draft HM&FMP*, and generally encouraging the community and stakeholders to provide input and feedback on the Project).

- ❖ Email to all Town staff members
- ❖ Email to all members of Town Boards & Commissions
- ❖ Block Island Chamber of Commerce (250± members)
- ❖ School Department email to BI School Parents, Staff, and Teachers
- ❖ BIRA - Block Island Residents Association (600± members)
- ❖ Block Island Conservancy
- ❖ Committee for the Great Salt Pond
- ❖ Some Advisory Committee Members’ sent emails to friends, families colleagues, etc.

## Facebook Posts Beginning September 22 2024

Members of the HM&FMP Advisory Committee and other stakeholders posted information on various Facebook pages about the project and opportunities to participate in the planning process (such as attending meetings, taking the Public Opinion Survey, visiting the Project Webpage, having the opportunity for pre-adoption review of the *Draft HM&FMP*, and generally encouraging the community and stakeholders to provide input and feedback on the Project).

- ❖ Block Island Facebook (41.4K members )
- ❖ Town of New Shoreham (256 followers)
- ❖ Some Advisory Committee Members’ private Facebook pages

## Outreach Activity 3: Newspaper Articles

An article was published in the local newspaper, *The Block Island Times*, on September 27, 2024, informing the public about the project and encouraging participation in the planning process, including the public opinion survey and Public Informational Session. A second article highlighting the public opinion survey was included in the October 18, 2024 online and paper editions.

A third informational piece was published in the March 7 online and paper editions informing the public that the *HM&FMP Public Review Draft* would be available for viewing or printing from March 17-April 7, 2025, and a hard copy would be available at the Town Clerk's Office. The press release included the purpose of the *Plan* and how to provide input and feedback to the Town or at the Public Hearing (April 7, 2025).



September 27, 2024



### Online survey will help New Shoreham officials understand hazard concerns - Survey is part of the Hazard Mitigation and Flood Management Plan

The Town of New Shoreham needs your help.

New Shoreham is working to become more resilient to flooding and other natural hazards. The town is currently updating their 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan with an expanded focus on floodplain management. The objective of the updated Hazard Mitigation and Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP) is to reduce the impacts from future natural disasters on the people and property in New Shoreham.

To help ensure the plan reflects community priorities, officials are asking residents and businesses to share opinions and participate in the planning process. There are several ways you can become involved:

**Project Webpage:** A webpage (on the Town's website) has been created to help inform the community about the plan and how residents, businesses, and others interested in New Shoreham's resilience to natural hazards can provide input and feedback. The webpage can be accessed at:

<https://www.newshorehamri.gov/437/Hazard-Mitigation-Flood-Management-Plan>

**HM&FMP Advisory Committee Meetings:** Development of the plan is overseen by an Advisory Committee made up of town staff, residents, and other stakeholders. The Committee meetings are posted on the project webpage and the town's upcoming meeting calendar. All meetings are open to the public and will be held at the Town Hall Council Chambers (16 Old Town Road, New Shoreham, R.I.).

**Public Informational Meeting:** The Advisory Committee is in the process of organizing an informational meeting (tentatively scheduled for the evening of October 10) to provide the public with an overview of the project and an opportunity to discuss past occurrences of local natural hazards and potential future areas/issues of concern. Once confirmed, the meeting information will be advertised and posted on the Project webpage.

**Online Survey:** People can take a quick online survey to help officials better understand hazard concerns. Input will guide and focus mitigation activities to help lessen the impacts of future hazard events. The survey will be available online from September 29 through October 24, 2024 and should take less than eight minutes to complete. The survey can be accessed by scanning the QR code or through the following link: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/BI-HMFMP-Survey>

The town thanks you in advance for your engagement in this important project.



October 18, 2024



**If you have 8 minutes – we want to hear from you!**

The Town of New Shoreham is currently updating their 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan with an expanded focus on floodplain management. The objective of the updated **Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP)** is to reduce the impacts from future natural disasters (like hurricanes and nor'easters) on the people and property of New Shoreham. To help ensure the plan reflects community priorities, officials are asking residents and businesses to share opinions and participate in the planning process. The survey is open through October 24.

**Online Survey:** Take this quick online survey to help officials better understand your concerns regarding flooding and other natural hazards that impact the island. Hard copies of the survey are available at the Library and Town Hall. The online survey can be accessed through the following link: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/BI-HMFMP-Survey> or by using the QR code above.

**Project Webpage:** A webpage (on the Town's website) has been created to help inform the community about the planning process, the Advisory Committee meetings, outreach activities, and various available resources. The webpage can be accessed at: <https://www.newshorehamri.gov/437/Hazard-Mitigation-Flood-Management-Plan>



March 7, 2025

## **Public comment sought for New Shoreham's Draft Hazard Mitigation and Flood Management Plan**

In accordance with the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the Town of New Shoreham is updating its hazard mitigation plan and will host a three-week public review period, commencing March 17 and ending April 7, 2025.

The "Draft Hazard Mitigation and Flood Management Plan" is an update and expansion of the Town's 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan. The purpose of the plan is to strengthen the town's resilience to various natural hazards, including flooding and high-wind events. After familiarizing themselves with the potential impacts from various natural hazards, the Advisory Committee created an action plan that identifies potential mitigation measures.

The plan was completed with the assistance of Civil Engineer and Resilience Planning Consultant Kim Jacobs under the guidance of an Advisory Committee consisting of town staff, residents, business owners, conservation organizations, and other stakeholders. The plan also integrates comments and input from the community. The Advisory Committee received responses from 182 residents, business owners, and other stakeholders to a public opinion survey in October 2024. All comments were reviewed and many of the suggestions have been incorporated into the Action Plan. The results of the survey are available on the Project Webpage: <https://www.newshorehamri.gov/437/Hazard-Mitigation-Flood-Management-Plan>

The Draft HM&FMP will be available on the project webpage for viewing or printing from March 17 until April 7, 2025, and a hard copy will be available for viewing at the Town Clerk's Office. Written comments and input on the plan can be submitted to the committee co-chairs until April 4, 2025 at 1 p.m. EST, either via email ([sgobern@newshorehamri.gov](mailto:sgobern@newshorehamri.gov)) or dropped off at the Town Hall (16 Old Town Road, New Shoreham, RI) with the following notation on the envelope: HM&FMP comments/input c/o Shirleyne Gobern.

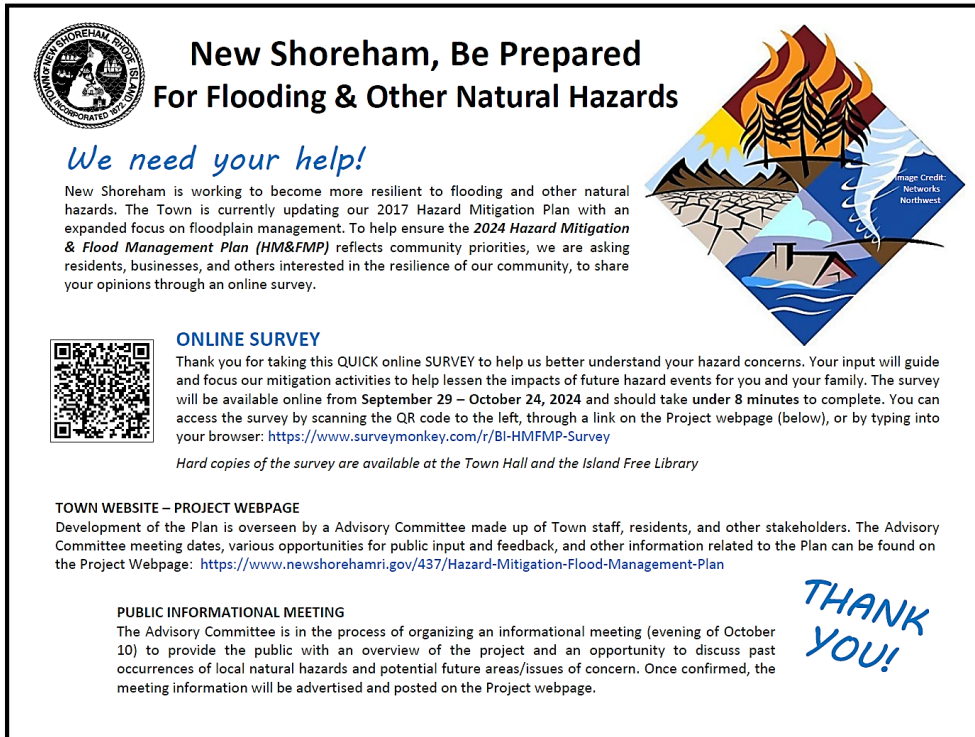
On April 7, 2025 at 7 p.m., the New Shoreham Town Council will host a Public Hearing at the New Shoreham Town Council Chambers (16 Old Town Road, New Shoreham, RI) during which there will be an opportunity for the public to provide verbal input and feedback on the Draft Plan.


The town thanks you in advance for your engagement in this important project.

Shirlyne Gobern & Alison Ring  
HM&FMP Committee Co-Chairs

# Outreach Activity 4: Informational Posters


With input from the Advisory Committee, several styles of posters were created – **both in English and in Spanish** – to publicize the project and the various ways that the public could become involved. Approximately 20 posters were put up in Town buildings and other high pedestrian traffic areas throughout New Shoreham including: Senior Center/Early Learning Center, Island Free Library, BI School, DPW, Public Safety, Town Hall, Transfer Station, BI Medical Center, Washington Trust Bank, BI Grocery, BI Ferry landing and on the ferry, BI State Airport and diner, Post Office, and Great Salt Pond Kiosk. The posters were also emailed to Town Departments, the school community, and various other individuals and groups.



 **New Shoreham, Be Prepared  
For Flooding & Other Natural Hazards**

*We need your help!*

New Shoreham is working to become more resilient to flooding and other natural hazards. The Town is currently updating our 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan with an expanded focus on floodplain management. To help ensure the **2024 Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP)** reflects community priorities, we are asking residents, businesses, and others interested in the resilience of our community, to share your opinions through an online survey.

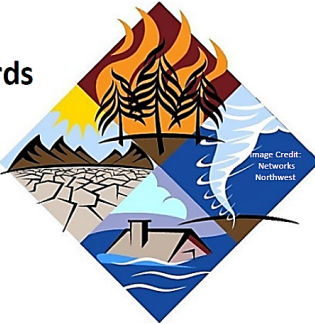


**ONLINE SURVEY**  
Thank you for taking this QUICK online SURVEY to help us better understand your hazard concerns. Your input will guide and focus our mitigation activities to help lessen the impacts of future hazard events for you and your family. The survey will be available online from **September 29 – October 24, 2024** and should take **under 8 minutes** to complete. You can access the survey by scanning the QR code to the left, through a link on the Project webpage (below), or by typing into your browser: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/BI-HMFMP-Survey>

*Hard copies of the survey are available at the Town Hall and the Island Free Library*

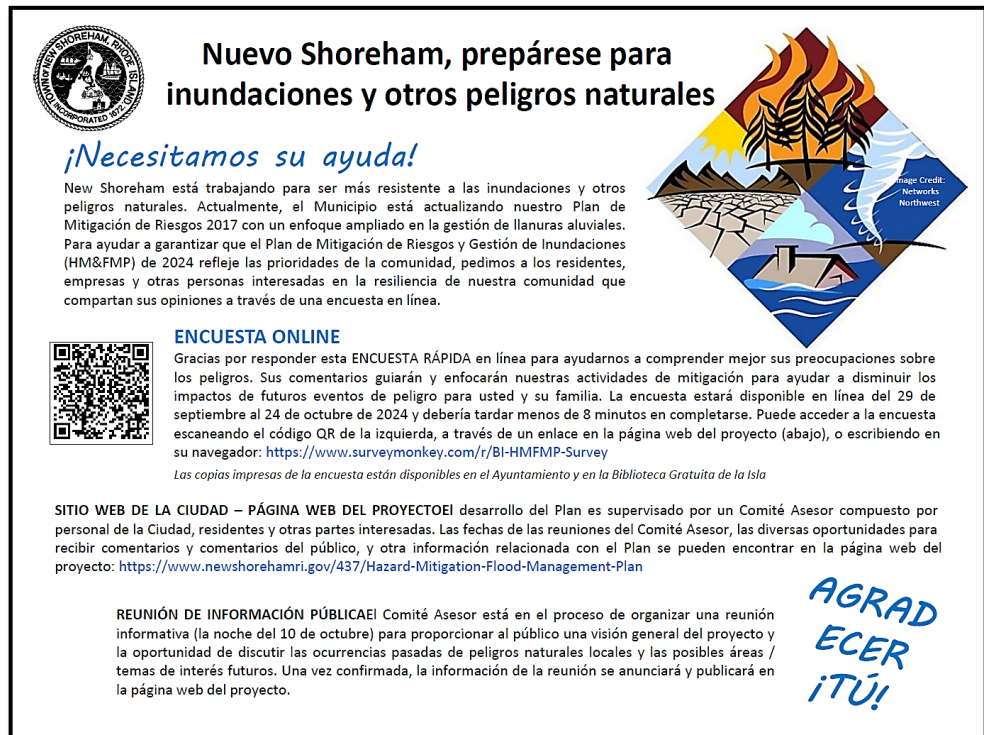
**TOWN WEBSITE – PROJECT WEBPAGE**  
Development of the Plan is overseen by a Advisory Committee made up of Town staff, residents, and other stakeholders. The Advisory Committee meeting dates, various opportunities for public input and feedback, and other information related to the Plan can be found on the Project Webpage: <https://www.newshorehamri.gov/437/Hazard-Mitigation-Flood-Management-Plan>


**PUBLIC INFORMATIONAL MEETING**  
The Advisory Committee is in the process of organizing an informational meeting (evening of October 10) to provide the public with an overview of the project and an opportunity to discuss past occurrences of local natural hazards and potential future areas/issues of concern. Once confirmed, the meeting information will be advertised and posted on the Project webpage.



*THANK YOU!*


Example of posters in English & Spanish



 **Nuevo Shoreham, prepárese para inundaciones y otros peligros naturales**

*¡Necesitamos su ayuda!*

New Shoreham está trabajando para ser más resistente a las inundaciones y otros peligros naturales. Actualmente, el Municipio está actualizando nuestro Plan de Mitigación de Riesgos 2017 con un enfoque ampliado en la gestión de llanuras aluviales. Para ayudar a garantizar que el Plan de Mitigación de Riesgos y Gestión de Inundaciones (HM&FMP) de 2024 refleje las prioridades de la comunidad, pedimos a los residentes, empresas y otras personas interesadas en la resiliencia de nuestra comunidad que compartan sus opiniones a través de una encuesta en línea.




**ENCUESTA ONLINE**  
Gracias por responder esta ENCUESTA RÁPIDA en línea para ayudarnos a comprender mejor sus preocupaciones sobre los peligros. Sus comentarios guiarán y enfocarán nuestras actividades de mitigación para ayudar a disminuir los impactos de futuros eventos de peligro para usted y su familia. La encuesta estará disponible en línea del 29 de septiembre al 24 de octubre de 2024 y debería tardar menos de 8 minutos en completarse. Puede acceder a la encuesta escaneando el código QR de la izquierda, a través de un enlace en la página web del proyecto (abajo), o escribiendo en su navegador: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/BI-HMFMP-Survey>

*Las copias impresas de la encuesta están disponibles en el Ayuntamiento y en la Biblioteca Gratuita de la Isla*

**SITIO WEB DE LA CIUDAD – PÁGINA WEB DEL PROYECTO** El desarrollo del Plan es supervisado por un Comité Asesor compuesto por personal de la Ciudad, residentes y otras partes interesadas. Las fechas de las reuniones del Comité Asesor, las diversas oportunidades para recibir comentarios y comentarios del público, y otra información relacionada con el Plan se pueden encontrar en la página web del proyecto: <https://www.newshorehamri.gov/437/Hazard-Mitigation-Flood-Management-Plan>

**REUNIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN PÚBLICA** El Comité Asesor está en el proceso de organizar una reunión informativa (la noche del 10 de octubre) para proporcionar al público una visión general del proyecto y la oportunidad de discutir las ocurrencias pasadas de peligros naturales locales y las posibles áreas / temas de interés futuros. Una vez confirmada, la información de la reunión se anunciará y publicará en la página web del proyecto.



*AGRADECER ITÚ!*

# Outreach Activity 5: Public Opinion Survey & Results

An integral element in hazard mitigation planning is broad public participation. Information provided by residents, businesses, and other stakeholders can illuminate local hazard concerns, gauge a community's awareness and preparedness for hazards, and inspire innovative solutions to reduce impacts of future hazard events. As online public opinion surveys are a highly accessible mechanism for gathering qualitative and quantitative data to inform the planning process, the Advisory Committee published an on-line survey (**September 29 – October 24, 2024**) hosted by SurveyMonkey.com. Hard copies of the survey were also available at the Town Hall and Island Free Library. **The survey had 182 respondents** and the results were used by the Advisory Committee to help guide and focus mitigation planning efforts.

The survey was promoted through the Town's website, newspaper articles, social media, and project posters. The survey was also publicized through emails sent to various groups including the 25 local government & school district groups and the 54 businesses, community lifelines, agencies, and organizations outside of New Shoreham's governmental structure listed in **Appendix 2-3**.

## Summary of Survey Results:

The majority of the survey respondents were New Shoreham full-time adult residents (58%), half were property owners, and a third were seasonal residents.

Most respondents noticed that over the past ten years there has been significant environmental changes in terms of erosion and seasonal shifts such as shorter warmer winters, heavier spring precipitation, and longer warmer summers.

Most respondents were EXTREMELY CONCERNED about **Coastal Erosion** (60%), **Vector Borne Diseases Transmitted by Ticks or Mosquitoes** (50%), and **Coastal Flooding** (44%). The weighted score produced the ranking in the following table (weight of 5 for extremely concerned, 4 for moderately concerned, 3 for somewhat concerned, 2 for slightly concerned, 1 for not at all concerned).

Category	Score %					Weighted Score	Hazard Rank
	5	4	3	2	1		
Coastal Erosion	0.6000	0.2500	0.0778	0.0556	0.0167	<b>4.361</b>	1
Vector-Borne	0.4944	0.3056	0.1167	0.0667	0.0167	<b>4.195</b>	2
Flooding - Coastal	0.4358	0.3240	0.1285	0.0782	0.0335	<b>4.050</b>	3
Wind-Related	0.3240	0.4078	0.1508	0.1006	0.0168	<b>3.922</b>	4
Contagious Respiratory	0.1341	0.2011	0.2737	0.2458	0.1453	<b>2.933</b>	5
Drought	0.1056	0.2500	0.2667	0.2167	0.1611	<b>2.923</b>	6
Flooding - Inland	0.2000	0.1657	0.1943	0.2114	0.2286	<b>2.897</b>	7
Extreme Heat	0.1292	0.2697	0.1461	0.2191	0.2360	<b>2.837</b>	8
Winter-Related	0.0682	0.2102	0.2898	0.2102	0.2216	<b>2.693</b>	9
Brush Fire/Wildfire	0.0514	0.1657	0.2514	0.3143	0.2171	<b>2.520</b>	10
Earthquake	0.0115	0.0172	0.0517	0.1839	0.7356	<b>1.385</b>	11

The majority of participants indicated that either they or someone in their household had been negatively impacted by a natural disaster while living or doing business in the Town of New Shoreham. More people were impacted by **Vector Borne Diseases Transmitted by Ticks or Mosquitoes** (52%), **Wind-Related Hazards** (37%), **Influenza/Coronaviruses** (31%), and **Coastal Erosion** (31%).

With regard to which of the Town’s resources might be most at risk from natural hazards over the next two decades, the weighted score produced the ranking in the following table (weight of 5 extremely vulnerable, 4 for moderately vulnerable, 3 for somewhat vulnerable, 2 for slightly vulnerable, 1 for not vulnerable).

Category	Score %					Weighted Score	Hazard Rank
	1	2	3	4	5		
Transportation	0.4862	0.2762	0.1381	0.0884	0.0110	4.138	1
Environmental	0.4413	0.2682	0.1508	0.1061	0.0335	3.977	2
Utilities	0.3591	0.3867	0.1271	0.1215	0.0055	3.972	3
Economic	0.3149	0.4033	0.1657	0.0939	0.0221	3.895	4
Structural	0.2983	0.3315	0.2099	0.1381	0.0221	3.746	5
Cultural/Historic	0.2303	0.3708	0.2191	0.1404	0.0393	3.612	6
People	0.0843	0.2753	0.2753	0.2921	0.0730	3.006	7
Governance	0.0833	0.2500	0.2889	0.2222	0.1556	2.883	8

In terms of communication preference, respondents indicated their top 3 preferences for receiving information about what to do BEFORE/DURING/AFTER a disaster were CodeRED Emergency Notification (87%), Block Island Bulletin Board (75%), and Town website (44%). The Block Island Times Newspaper also garnered nearly 40%.

Respondents indicated that they take a number of steps to prepare for natural hazard events. Nearly all respondents (95%) have installed smoke/carbon monoxide detectors, and almost as many (86%) have purchased a homeowners/rental insurance policy. Roughly 60% have purchased and know how to use an ABC class fire extinguisher, have signed up for CodeRED Emergency Alerts, and regularly remove dead/dying/dangerous trees or vegetation from their yard. Around 50% keep their gutters clean and point downspouts away from their house/business, have made roofing repairs, replacement, or other wind-resistant updates, and have installed high impact windows or doors to withstand high winds.

In terms of the type of projects respondents think local, state, or federal government agencies should implement to reduce the damage and disruption of natural disasters in New Shoreham, roughly 70% indicated implementing nature-based solutions and retrofitting public infrastructure. Just over 60% identified the importance of retrofitting/strengthening essential public facilities such as police, fire/emergency, schools and improving the resiliency of utilities on the island.

The survey generated 46 responses to the question of what should the Town of New Shoreham do to mitigate the impacts from natural hazards. Refer to Question 10 for the responses.

**Following is the Survey introduction and questions along with a summary of the responses.**



# New Shoreham RI - Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP) Public Opinion Survey & Results

## We need your help!

New Shoreham is working to become more resilient to flooding and other natural hazards. The Town is currently updating its 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan with an expanded focus on floodplain management. The 5-year update is required to maintain eligibility for certain FEMA mitigation grant funding. The objective of the [Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan \(HM&FMP\)](#) is to assess our community's risks, and determine ways to effectively minimize and manage those risks. More information about the Plan can be found on the Project Website: <https://www.newshorehamri.gov/437/Hazard-Mitigation-Flood-Management-Plan>

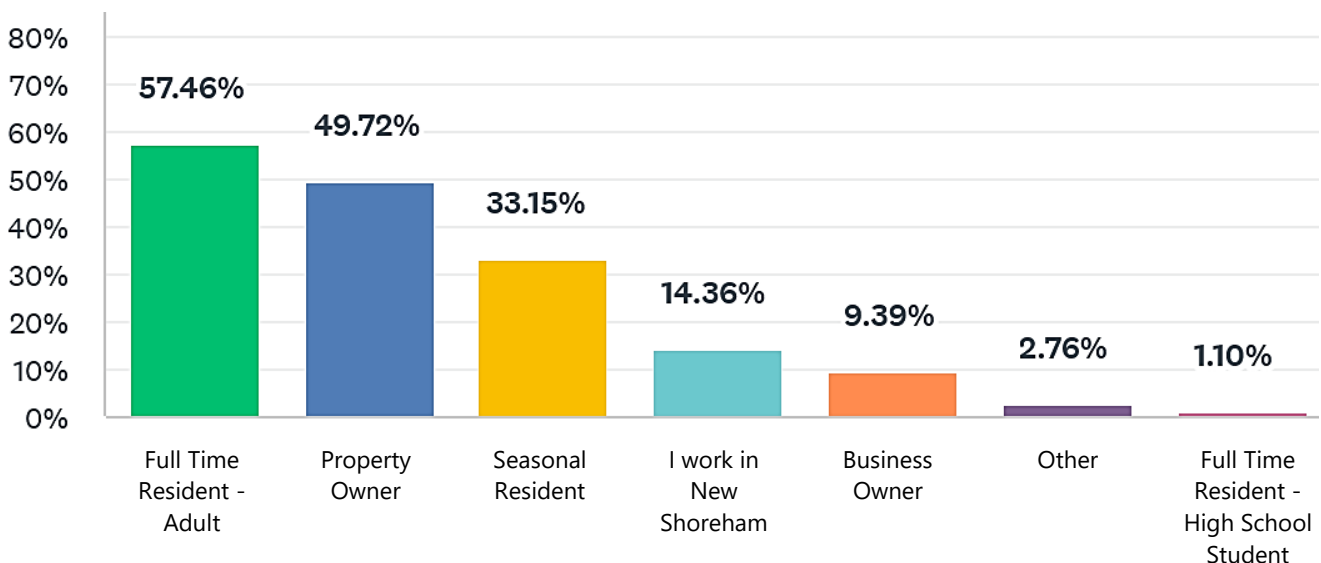
We'd like you to share your opinions and participate in the planning process. Please take this quick SURVEY to help us better understand your hazard and preparedness concerns. Your input will help guide and focus our mitigation activities with the goal of lessening the impacts of future hazard events for you and your family.

The survey is anonymous and should take less than 8 minutes to complete. Although we encourage you to answer all of the questions, the survey does allow for questions to be skipped.

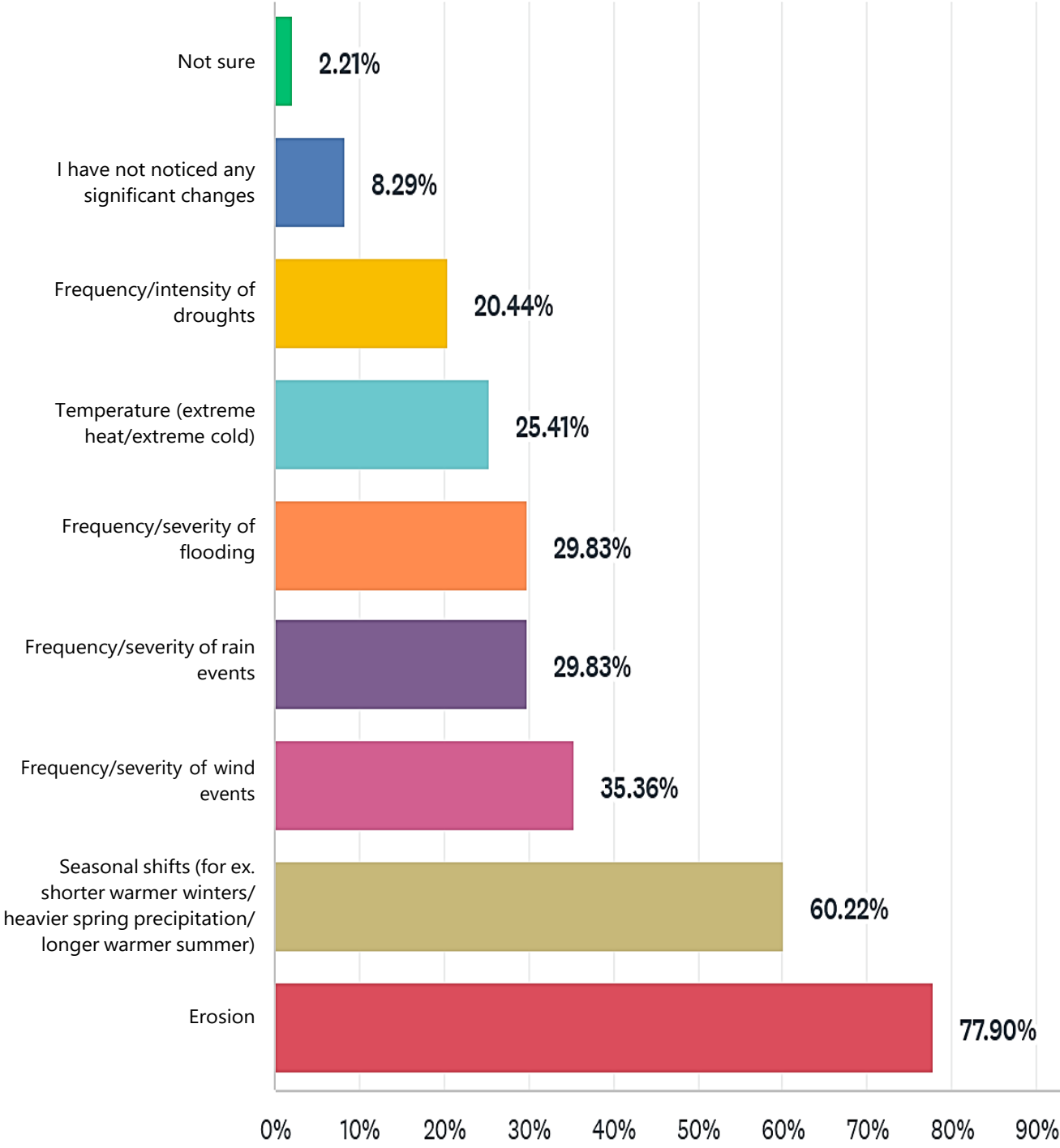
**Thank you for your input!**

*Mitigation is the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. Effective mitigation requires that we all understand local risks, make hard choices, and invest in long-term community well-being. Good planning before, during, and after disasters can protect our health, our daily ways of life, and promote equity.*  
- FEMA

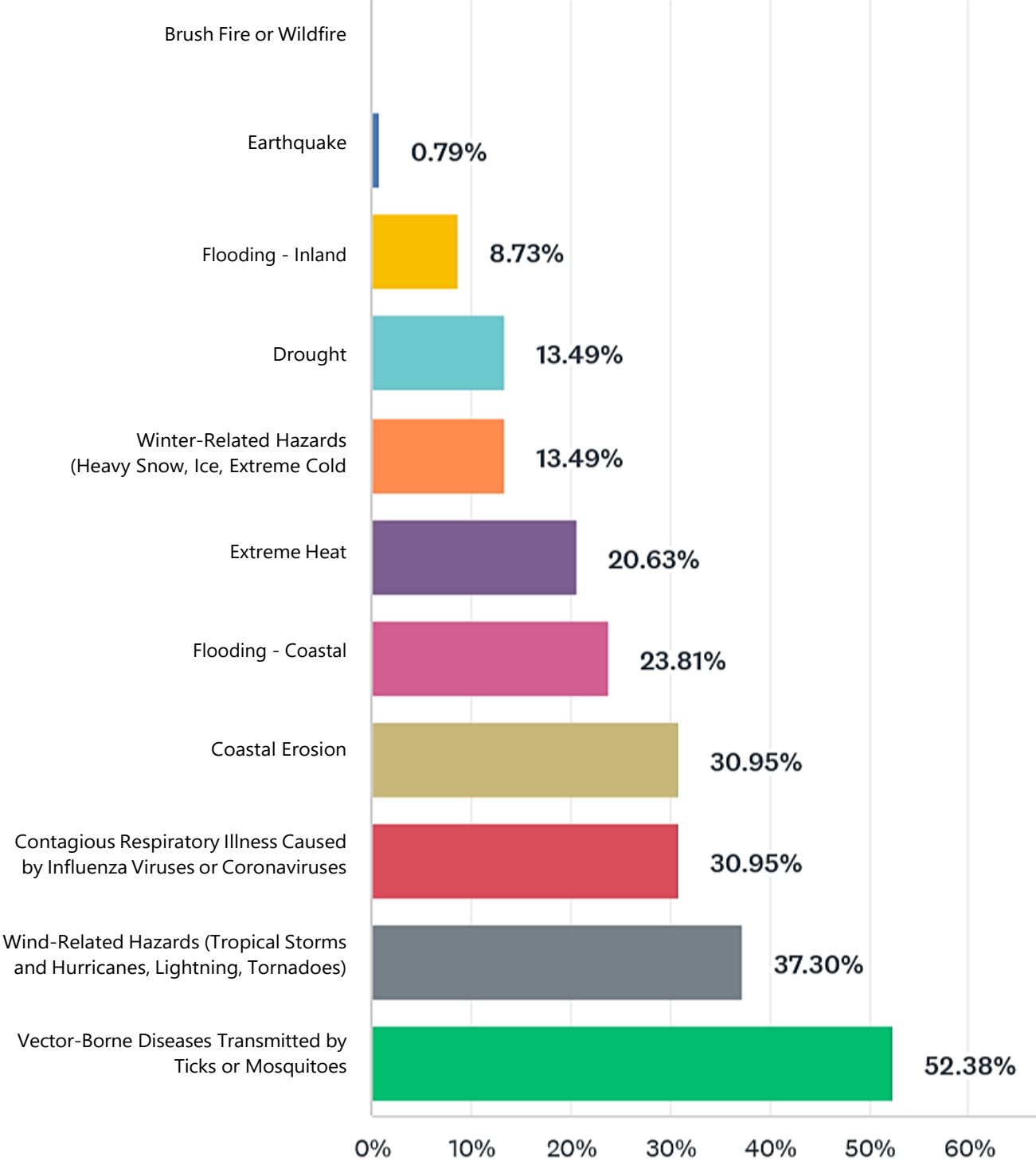
### 1. What is your connection to the Town of New Shoreham? *Please check all that apply.*



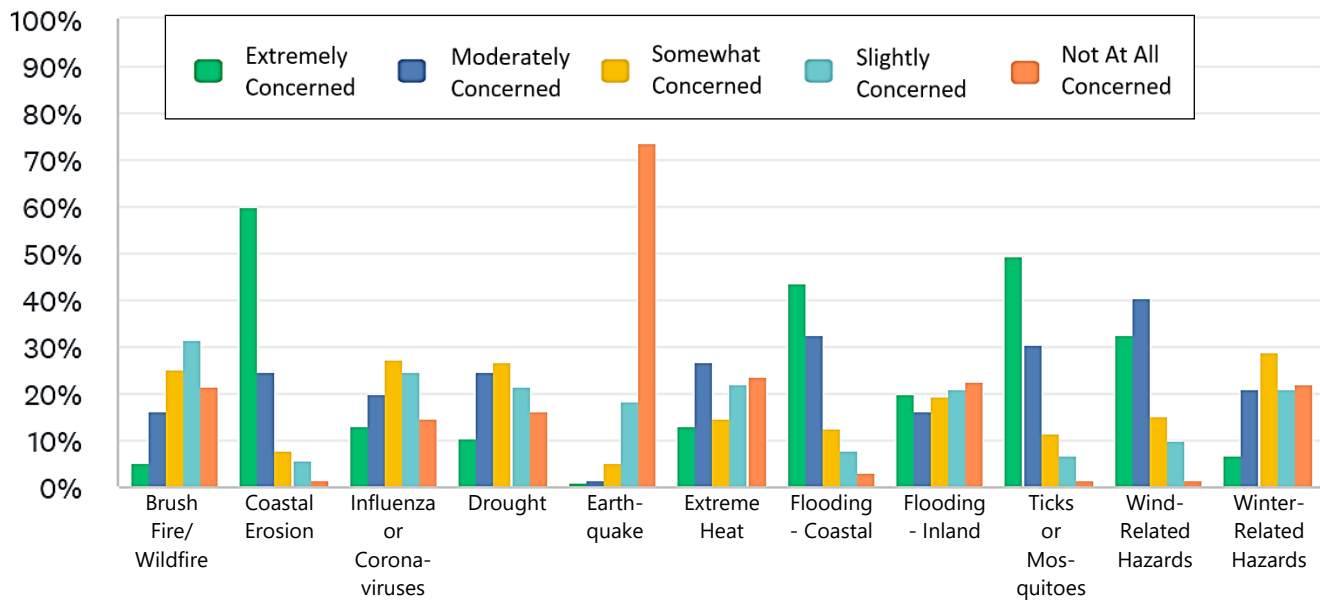
**2. Have you noticed particular changes in the environment in the past 10 years? Please check all that apply.**



**3. Have any of the following types of natural hazard events negatively impacted you or someone in your household while living/doing business in the Town of New Shoreham in the past 10 years? For example, have you lost power due to high-winds? Have you been unable to leave because of downed trees? Have you been without well water due to drought? Please check all that apply.**

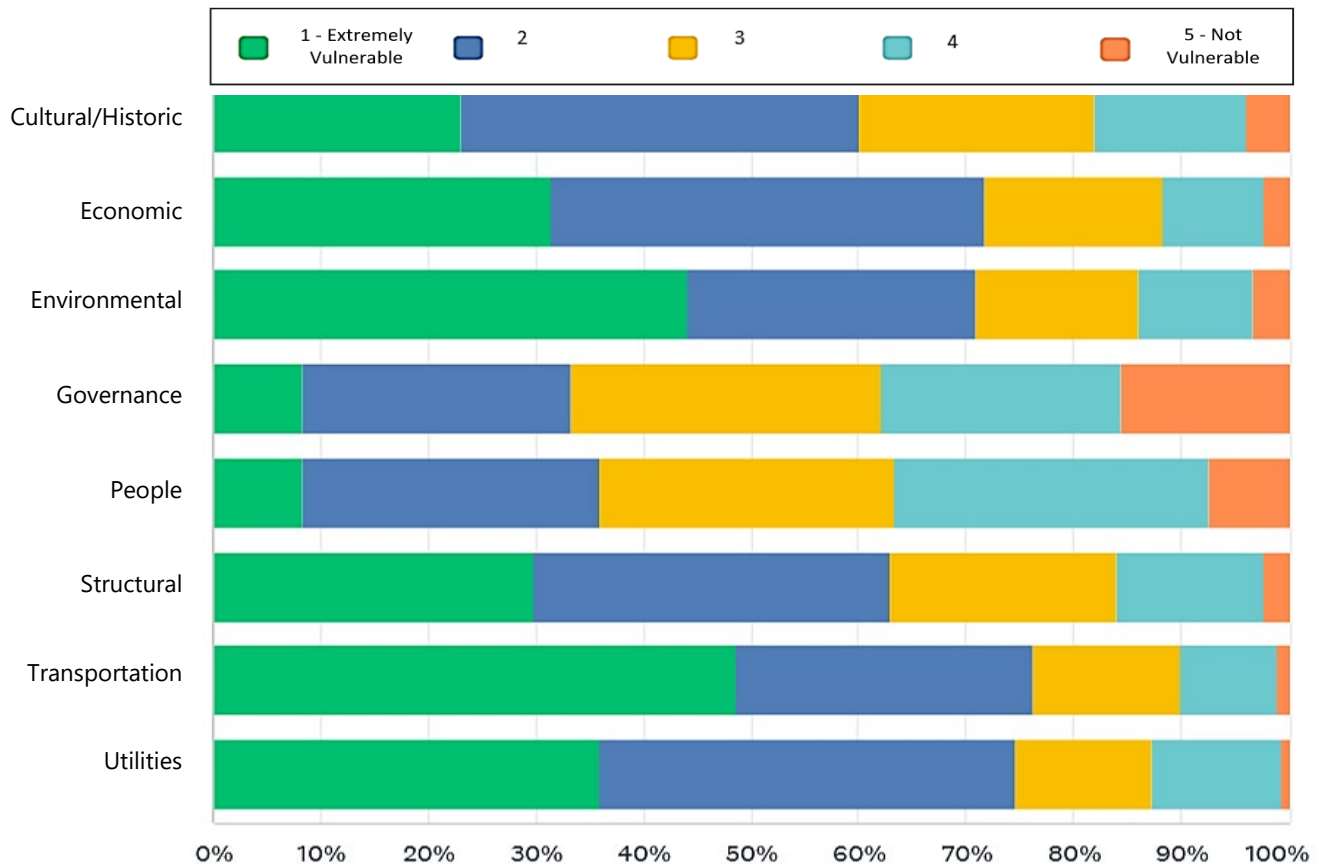


**4. Please rank how concerned you are about each of the following natural hazards.**



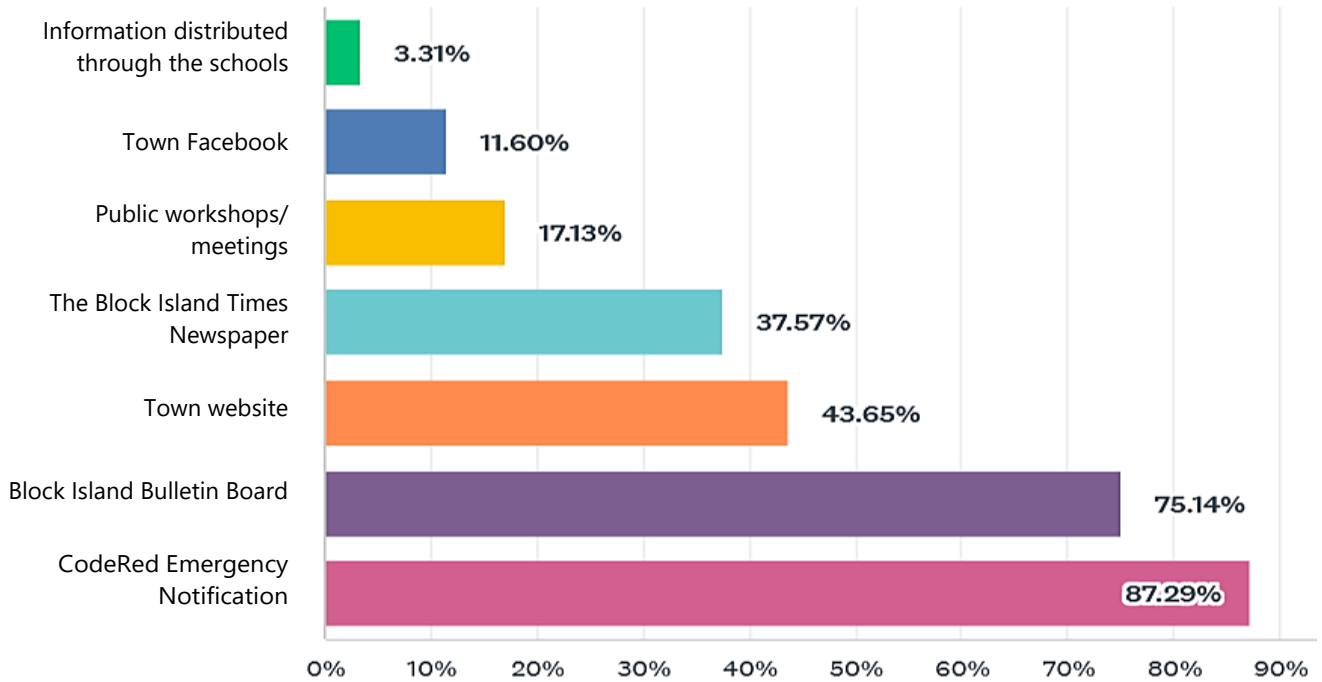
	EXTREMELY CONCERNED	MODERATELY CONCERNED	SOMEWHAT CONCERNED	SLIGHTLY CONCERNED	NOT AT ALL CONCERNED	TOTAL
Brush Fire/Wildfire	5.14% 9	16.57% 29	25.14% 44	31.43% 55	21.71% 38	175
Coastal Erosion	60.00% 108	25.00% 45	7.78% 14	5.56% 10	1.67% 3	180
Contagious Respiratory Illness Caused by Influenza Viruses or Coronaviruses	13.41% 24	20.11% 36	27.37% 49	24.58% 44	14.53% 26	179
Drought	10.56% 19	25.00% 45	26.67% 48	21.67% 39	16.11% 29	180
Earthquake	1.15% 2	1.72% 3	5.17% 9	18.39% 32	73.56% 128	174
Extreme Heat	12.92% 23	26.97% 48	14.61% 26	21.91% 39	23.60% 42	178
Flooding - Coastal	43.58% 78	32.40% 58	12.85% 23	7.82% 14	3.35% 6	179
Flooding - Inland	20.00% 35	16.57% 29	19.43% 34	21.14% 37	22.86% 40	175
Vector-Borne Diseases Transmitted by Ticks or Mosquitoes	49.44% 89	30.56% 55	11.67% 21	6.67% 12	1.67% 3	180
Wind-Related Hazards (Tropical Storms and Hurricanes, Lightning, Tornadoes)	32.40% 58	40.78% 73	15.08% 27	10.06% 18	1.68% 3	179
Winter-Related Hazards (Heavy Snow, Ice, Extreme Cold)	6.82% 12	21.02% 37	28.98% 51	21.02% 37	22.16% 39	176

**5. Which of the following Town resources do you think may be harmed by natural hazards in the next two decades? Please rate each category (row) based on how vulnerable/susceptible you think it is to potential impacts from natural hazards.**



	EXTREMELY VULNERABLE	MODERATELY VULNERABLE	SOMEWHAT VULNERABLE	SLIGHTLY VULNERABLE	NOT VULNERABLE	TOTAL
Cultural/Historic: Damage to historic sites	23.03% 41	37.08% 66	21.91% 39	14.04% 25	3.93% 7	178
Economic: Business interruptions/closures, job losses, insurance costs, tourism, loss of internet, etc.	31.49% 57	40.33% 73	16.57% 30	9.39% 17	2.21% 4	181
Environmental: Damage, contamination, or loss of forests, wetlands, floodplains, etc.	44.13% 79	26.82% 48	15.08% 27	10.61% 19	3.35% 6	179
Governance: Ability to maintain order and/or provide public amenities and services	8.33% 15	25.00% 45	28.89% 52	22.22% 40	15.56% 28	180
People: Loss of life, injuries, compromised health	8.43% 15	27.53% 49	27.53% 49	29.21% 52	7.30% 13	178
Structural: Damage to public and private buildings	29.83% 54	33.15% 60	20.99% 38	13.81% 25	2.21% 4	181
Transportation: Interruptions or damage to roads, bridges, docks, ferry, flights, etc.	48.62% 88	27.62% 50	13.81% 25	8.84% 16	1.10% 2	181
Utilities: Interruptions or damage to water, sewer, electric, internet, phone, etc.	35.91% 65	38.67% 70	12.71% 23	12.15% 22	0.55% 1	181

**6. To assist the Town in better communicating about what to do *BEFORE/ DURING/AFTER* a natural disaster, please select the top three (3) methods by which you would prefer to receive information.**



*In addition to the communication mechanisms listed above, respondents added the following:*

*Non-BIBBs emergency only email listserv or text signup; Whistle on Fire Barn; text messaging; Eye and ear it's happening right before you!; Communication to BIRA members; Emails and SMS to accounts on record with utilities (broadband, power company); BI POWER NOTIFICATION THROUGH BI BULLETIN; Town-controlled list-serve for normal communication and text for emergency; Start a new 'BI Bulletin' for hazards/emergencies only or for Town use only; Phone; Instagram; Phone chain; TV-Radio; Internet; and Twitter*

**7. Which of the following steps has your household/business taken to prepare for a natural hazard event? *Please check all that apply.* \*\*Table shows the number of people who checked each item**

# of people	My household/business has:
150	purchased a homeowners/renter's insurance policy
107	purchased and know how to use an ABC class fire extinguisher and ensure that it is within the recommended service life (varies by manufacturer - often between 5 to 12 years)
101	signed up for <b>CodeRED</b> emergency alerts through the Town of New Shoreham website or this direct link: CodeRED (if you do it right now – it counts!) CodeRED is an emergency notification service by which Public Safety can notify residents and businesses by telephone or cellular phone about emergency situations. The system is capable of sending messages to specific neighborhoods or the entire community.
41	prepared a disaster supply kit (for the first 72-hours of a disaster) with some or all of the following: basic medical supplies: food and water for people and pets; plates/cups/utensils/manual can opener; cash; change of clothes/shoes; list of prescriptions; list of key contact numbers; flashlight with extra batteries; whistle; face masks; hand sanitizer; toilet paper and other toiletries; plastic sheeting and duct tape; garbage bags and plastic ties; wrench/pliers; blankets; solar-powered cell phone charger
28	discussed with my family/employees an emergency plan and have a designated meeting place or a check-in procedure should our home/business need to be evacuated - and have an evacuation plan
16	discussed emergency preparedness and insurance items with landlord/condo association/home owner organization
13	purchased flood insurance through National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)
12	purchased flood insurance through private insurer

**8. Has your household/business taken any of these additional steps to prepare for a natural hazard event? Please check all that apply.** *\*\*Table shows the number of people who checked each item*

# of people	My household/business has:
164	installed smoke/carbon monoxide detectors
104	regularly remove dead/dying/dangerous trees or vegetation from the yard
96	kept gutters clean and pointed downspouts away from my house/business
84	made roofing repairs, replacement, or other wind-resistant updates
83	installed high impact windows or doors to withstand high winds
75	graded my lawn away from my house/business (to minimize pooling of water adjacent to the structure)
67	regularly inspect trees on my property that may impeded the power lines (for work near power lines, always contact Block Island Power Company and Dig Safe first)
65	not allowed mulch to sit up against my siding (mulch attracts termites and other pests)
54	had our well water tested
52	planted trees or other vegetation on my property to reduce the impacts from heat, flooding, drought, and erosion
51	elevated some or all of the following above flood level: electrical outlets/switches, generator, water heater, washing and drying machines
37	looked at FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps or used STORMTOOLS to determine which flood zone our property is located in
35	installed a sump pump
31	installed a backup generator
28	Installed a rain garden, removed pavement/other hardscape, or implemented other green infrastructure measures to manage rain water on my property
16	applied flood-proofing coatings or sealants

**9. What types of projects do you think local, state, or federal government agencies should do to reduce the damage and disruption of natural disasters in New Shoreham? Please check all that apply.**

# of people	Types of Projects
126	Implement nature-based solutions (approaches that incorporate natural features and protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use, and manage ecosystems to address socio-environmental challenges while providing measurable co- benefits to people and nature)
124	Retrofit public infrastructure, such as elevating roadways and improving drainage systems
109	Retrofit/strengthen essential public facilities such as police, fire/emergency, schools
109	Work to improve utilities resiliency (electric, communications)
97	Inform property owners of ways they can reduce the damage caused by natural events
76	Provide better information about hazard risks and high hazard areas
64	Assist vulnerable property owners with securing funding to make their properties more resilient
59	Strengthen codes/ordinances to require higher hazard risk management standards and/or provide greater control over development in high hazard areas
58	Replace inadequate/vulnerable bridges
48	Buy out flood prone properties and maintain as open space

**10. OPTIONAL - What should the Town of New Shoreham do to reduce the community's potential harm from natural hazards?**

**Total Comments – 46**

**Please Note: The comments were included in their entirety with the exception that political references or inflammatory remarks, if any, were not included.**

1. Make sure that when people purchase property on an offshore island that they will be prone to natural events and that they shouldn't be looking to the town, state or Fed to resolve their problems. They should prepare themselves.
2. Make solar power more accessible and affordable!
3. Tourists should have to pay a very small (\$1) fee which will add up to thousands of dollars to aid in resiliency. The block island ferry should use there tv screens (with no sound!) but have subtitles educating the passengers!!! In the long run it is was more imperative to the town than the constant advertisements.
4. There needs to be widely available and well known information/infographics not just for islanders but the thousands of tourists who have absolutely zero idea of these issues the island faces.
5. I spend a lot of time on the beach and the signage and roping on the beach side has disappeared over the years and many people walk into and up the dunes from the beach side partially unknowing they also allow kids to play there. I also think some rope netlike fencing along/in front of the dunes in a couple rows would hold in sand and allow build back. The snow fencing worked but left dangerous metal and wood behind. The beach from south of state on needs this the most. The dune trails gather the most sand due [to] the narrow space it creates to trap winter sand the fencing would do the same
6. Build a causeway.
7. relax and please stop spending so much money
8. Pump town beach parking lot, encourage dune building, manage deer on narrow roadways: Andy's Way corner, Mansion Beach, dunes to Harbor Pond, base of Bush lot Hill, restore Mohegan Bluffs access to beach, harden Settlers Rock parking, provide public benches, picnic tables, ocean trash removal bins, safer area for parking ebikes, mopeds when folks walk out to view seals.
9. Raise up roads; Build up dunes; Don't allow building in low lying areas
10. Ensure main access points to the beach (Cooneymus, Grace's, etc.) are better erosion-proofed. Also consider dredging to rebuild some of the coast line to keep water line lower.
11. Implement an abatement project that keeps the island from washing into the ocean.
12. Have a plan to restore connectivity to the northern part of Block Island if and when Corn Neck is breached during a storm. The plan should adapt to the severity of the event, ranging from minor washover to a complete wipeout of Corn Neck Rd. There will be immediate life safety concerns as well as longer term issues such as the Town's access to critical services provided by the Transfer Station.
13. Fix the roads
14. smart engineering public protection
15. Make First Aid, CPR and other courses available free to all residents and high school students who would like to attend, more people with life saving skills and knowledge on a small island can help everyone and save lives; especially during times of natural disaster when Fire/Police/Emergency services are busy
16. Ensure the ferry landing on both sides can withstand flooding and sea level rise. Assess emergency shelters for category 5 hurricane winds. Engage the BIUD to ensure they're actually taking resiliency seriously; explore the possibility of virtual power plants and other energy independence models; ensure that residential solar is maximized and valued properly; ensure that all essential services can operate independently of the BIUD in case of emergency, i.e. solar, battery banks, etc.
17. stop the use of mopeds, and take care of kitchen fires

18. Ease zoning board process and make it easy to get waivers for homeowners doing repairs/ upgrades/ maintenance that mitigate hazards/ improve resiliency
19. Top priorities: Assure that the power plant is adequately protected from flooding. Assure that old harbor dockage facilities for lifeline boat service stay ahead of sea level rise.
20. 1) Make the Corn Neck Road connection between north and south portions of the island as resilient as possible (for as long as possible) by closing off openings in, and rebuilding, the dunes (incl. at Town Beach House), raising the roadway at the lowest spots etc. 2) Ensure the Power Plant is protected from severe flooding events from Harbor Pond and from New Meadow hill Swamp. 3) Ensure the police/emergency services are not cut off from the rest of the island by flooding events. This could be either by moving these services to a safer location or by protecting the access roads from flooding. 4) Refuse planning permission for new buildings within likely future flood zones (allowing for a reasonable future rise in sea level). Change local Planning /Zoning laws to achieve this. 5. The gas station and the BI grocery store are both vulnerable to flooding from moderate storm surges especially as sea level rises. In the long term, protection of this area from flooding would be extremely challenging, if not impossible. Since these are essential services to the island community, there needs to be a medium term plan to move these operations.
21. Prioritize actions that maintain routes that provide connectivity throughout the island.
22. educate and assist us in adopting recommendations
23. Address Spring St and Corn Neck Rd (areas impacted by Sandy)
24. Stop people from building houses on or near beach and bluffs and stop them from mitigating erosion as it doesn't work and leads to more erosion and trash in the ocean.
25. Invest in and implement nature-based solutions across public and private spaces, hire and train experts to be a part of the conversation, and trust science.
26. Possible retaining wall along corn neck rd at the vulnerable area where the dunes keep getting trampled on and storms blow them away
27. Educate Educate Educate
28. Make improvements in the Old Harbor to enhance resilience. Loss of access to the docks in a disaster would be a major problem. The breakwater should be improved and extended.
29. Hire a full time Coastal Resiliency Official. Support ideas put forth by the Coastal Resilience Committee and the experts they utilize for town hazard mitigation.
30. Prevent flooding of Scotch Beach Rd at Corn Neck and Scotch Beach by either closing the beach access path at Scotch Beach or by building up a significant dune where the Scotch Beach path goes through and then create a path that goes up, over, and down the dune to the beach, similar to how people access crescent beach all along Corn Neck Road.
31. Encourage neighbors to grow vegetable gardens and fruit and nut trees. Acknowledge them as essential workers and support housing for full-time tradespeople. Consider applying for NORC status for BI's elderly community to retain full-time inter-generational family residences and on-island taxpayer-workers.
32. build up the dunes across from the Beachhead and at Scotch Beach. the entrance to the beach at Scotch Beach is too wide. that is why corn neck rd washed out during sandy. need to refurbish the dunes and close that entrance. people don't need to drive on the beach from that spot. Emergency vehicles can enter at town beach and mansion beach.
33. Protect the areas providing infrastructure - water, power, sewer
34. A study should be in the works to plan for all vulnerable areas of the island. Surveys could be put in place to provide possible road relocations should any current roads be declared unreplaceable. Beach bluff revetments should be started beginning with the most vulnerable areas close to town services and businesses. All homeowners should be on a text blast that originates from the police or fire station that alerts them (whether on the Island or not) of potential threats to particular areas of the island.
35. Fix and maintain damage to Mohegan bluffs Keep up with maintenance on parks and roadways

36. RAISE Corn Neck Rd., Ferry Dock (and mainland ferry dock), Ocean Av. New Harbor, State Parking Lot in Galilee and buttress hotels/business on Water St. Get State to RAISE Galilee Escape Rd.
37. full press on all aspects of costal erosion! It is the overall, near term need for every waterfront property. There is no Island without a solution to erosion.
38. Educate the public on an annual basis/ provide hand-outs to potential buyers/ amend our regulations
39. Close the Scotch Beach Rd beach access, rebuild/ fortify the dunes and build an accessible up and over ramp.
40. Keep up erosion prevention efforts.
41. Have a full time building inspector to enforce codes and ordinances.
42. Hello I am very scared to live in such a scary world in which a big storm can sweep us all off the island. I have watched the CNN and MSNBC and they say that the end of the world is close if we don't take action now and build more wind farms everywhere and also solar farms. We need to fill the oceans with these things and [not] cut down forests so we can save the planet from this climate change. We need to ban cars and oil heat on the island and not allow A/C this is very, very serious thank you so much for finally doing something about this. Me and a few other residents have gotten together to take action against the climate [change impacts] it's growing too fast because of the carbon emissions. My kids friends all say that they are scared of the future and my kids have all been taught to be afraid as well there is no time to stand by idly like Gretta says there is no future for these kids we have stolen it. Thank you again for everything you do and I hope to see real change to this island.
43. Elevate Corn Neck Road and upgrade Old Harbor docks (and motivate Point Judith to do the same)
44. Corn neck road will need to be elevated and/or strengthened against storm surge. We should devise a plan and secure federal funding to execute this over the next 5 years.
45. Rebuild dunes and use state of the art engineering and state of the art engineered products NOT just plantings which are a poor bandaid and old fashioned idea and pretty worthless on BI with the wind and erosion
46. #1, 2, &3) Hire a Coastal Resilience Officer. Someone to work with the Town Manager, Engineer, and Planner and has the authority to manage a budget and contracts, but also works closely with all the related entities on the mainland and can go to the frequent mainland meetings in person. #4) Look for property now for the relocation of the bank, grocery store, and gas station. Purchase the property and then do 99-year leases. Perhaps work with the Land Trust and Conservancies to identify appropriate property. #5) Apply for funds and start investing now in a rolling capital fund or some other instrument to save for moving the utilities under Ocean Avenue to an alternate location, working closely with the utilities' governing bodies. #6) Work with RIDOT on developing a long-term plan for Corn Neck Road. What are their preferences and how can we use natural and nature-based solutions to support that plan?

**Thank you** for participating in the Town of New Shoreham Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan Public Opinion Survey. Your responses are very important! Survey results will be used by the Project Advisory Committee to guide and focus mitigation planning efforts. A summary of the survey results will be included as an Appendix to the Plan.

# Outreach Activity 6: Stakeholder Hosted Public Informational Meeting

A public informational session, hosted by the **New Shoreham Coastal Resilience Committee**, was held on October 10, 2024, to inform the public about the Plan, promote discussion about creating a safer, more resilient community, and to obtain public input on local natural hazard concerns and possible solutions for consideration and integration into the *HM&FMP*. Information publicizing the meeting was included in Outreach Activities 1-4.

The meeting **initiated in the floodplain** at the southern end of Corn Neck Road across from the Beachhead. The 13± participants, led by the **Block Island Climate Resilience Coordinator for The Nature Conservancy**, viewed and discussed the flood and erosion concerns associated with this roadway. Participants also discussed other flood concerns throughout New Shoreham. The meeting moved indoors where the Town's Project Consultant directed a PowerPoint presentation followed by an open public discussion/Q&A period. Participants asked questions about the planning process and the ongoing Public Opinion Survey. Most of the discussion centered on the importance of communicating/educating residents on the need for hazard mitigation. To that end, after the meeting participants who provided their emails were sent survey information they could further disseminate.

## Why expand the Plan to include Flood Management?

- New Shoreham's inland and coastal floodplain areas are vulnerable to impacts from flooding
- Flood risks will continue to grow in the coming decades due to the deleterious effects of climate change
- The Town participates in the Community Rating System (CRS) Program
- Creating the Plan based on the CRS planning process for floodplain management allows the Town to maximize CRS credit for this process, which has the potential of reducing premiums for residents and businesses who purchase flood insurance through NFIP



Damage to Corn Neck Road from Superstorm Sandy (2012)

Image Credit: 2017 Corn Neck Road Transportation Resiliency Planning Study

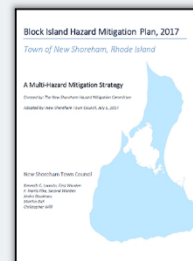
KWJ - CE/EP

Example of presentation slides

## How are we building on past planning efforts?

### Plan Integration

Numerous local plans, policies, codes, and programs that guide development in New Shoreham are being consulted in order to complement and build on past planning initiatives



### Coordination with Agencies and Organizations

The Town is utilizing local, regional, state, and federal resources and reaching out to these and other agencies, organizations, businesses, and lifelines to publicize the Plan and encourage them to participate in the planning process

KWJ - CE/EP

# Outreach Activity 7: Town Council Hosted Project Presentation and Discussion

At the New Shoreham Town Council's regular meeting on March 3, 2025, the Project Consulted presented an overview of the HM&FMP and upcoming 3-week Public Review Period, after which the Town Council opened the floor to questions and comments. Town Council members asked several general questions about the *Plan* but no specific input or feedback was provided that was outside of the *Plan's* existing narrative (i.e. **no follow-up discussions regarding potential inclusion of input/comments was required**). No members of the public asked questions or made comments. Information publicizing the presentation was included in the Town Council's Agenda (posted on the Town and Secretary of State websites, and a hard copy posted at the Town Hall), and on the Project webpage.

## Why expand the Plan to include Flood Management?

- With an extensive shoreline, and substantial coastal and inland floodplain areas, New Shoreham is vulnerable to the impacts from flooding and storm surge
- Flood risks will continue to grow in the coming decades due to sea level rise and other anticipated deleterious effects of climate change
- The Town participates in the Community Rating System (CRS) Program
- Creating the Plan based on the CRS planning process for floodplain management allows the Town to **maximize CRS credit** for this process, which has the potential of reducing premiums for residents and businesses who purchase flood insurance through NFIP

## How is the Plan being prepared?

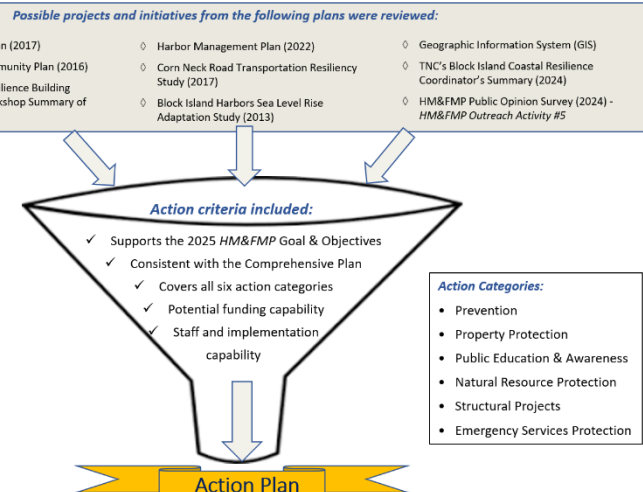
The Plan is being completed under the guidance of an **AMAZING** Advisory Committee consisting of Town Staff, members of the public, and other stakeholders. All meetings are open to the public.

New Shoreham's coordinated planning approach will meet the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000 Hazard Mitigation Plan requirements and increase the potential CRS credit associated with Activity 510, development of a Flood Management Plan.

KMJ - CE/RF

Example of presentation slides

## How do we mitigate these hazards? Create a 5-Year Action Plan



KMJ - CE/RF

# Outreach Activity 8: Agenda Topic for Local Boards/ Commissions

## Agenda Topic for Local Boards/Commissions:

The following Boards and Commissions included information on their March 2025 meeting agendas regarding the *Draft HM&FMP* being available on the Town's website for review and comment from March 17-April 7, 2025, followed by a Public Hearing at the Town Council's April 7, 2025 Meeting.

- Coastal Resilience Committee (March 4)
- Conservation Commission (March 11)
- Planning Board (March 12)
- Senior Advisory Committee (March 18)
- Historic District Commission (March 24)
- Zoning Board (March 26)

# Outreach Activity 9: Kiosk at the Public Library

A kiosk – in both **English and Spanish** - was set up at the Island Free Library to publicize that the *PR Draft* was available to the public-at-large and encourage the community to provide input and feedback either prior to or at the Public Hearing. As shown below, maps and other material, as well as a link to the Draft HM&FMP were displayed. The kiosk remained from March 18 – April 8, 2025.

**Town of New Shoreham Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan(HM&FMP)**

**What is hazard mitigation and why do we need a Plan?**

Hazard Mitigation is defined as any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to life and property from hazard events.

**Why Create a Hazard Mitigation Plan?**

- By identifying the New Shoreham's vulnerabilities and risks, the community can take action to reduce the risk.
- Helps the community identify areas to protect and where to change hazards and vulnerabilities.
- Provides an opportunity to address potential hazards (e.g., fire, storm, water, landslides, property damage and loss of life associated with loss of flood defense) to improve disaster recovery.
- Provides an opportunity to engage/educate the community to take associated with risk hazards.
- Shows the community where to invest in mitigation measures to prevent repeat hazard events.
- **Update the Plan regularly for current risks and changing conditions.**

**FEMA Flood Zones**

KEY - FEMA Flood Data

- V Zone - High Risk (100 Year or 24 Annual Exceedance Flood Zone) with Velocity Wave Action
- A Zone - High Risk (100 Year or 24 Annual Exceedance Flood Zone)
- B Zone - Moderate Risk (500 Year or 100 Annual Exceedance Flood Zone)

**Hurricane Surge Inundation Areas**

KEY - Hurricane Surge Inundation Areas

- Category 1 Hurricane (100 Year Storm Surge)
- Category 2 Hurricane (100 Year Storm Surge)
- Category 3 Hurricane (100 Year Storm Surge)
- Category 4 Hurricane (100 Year Storm Surge)
- Category 5 Hurricane (100 Year Storm Surge)

**TOWN OF NEW SHOREHAM HAZARD MITIGATION & FLOOD MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**Next Steps**

1. **During the Public Review Period (March 17-April 7)**, the Draft Plan will be available on the Town's website (Project Webpage) for public review and input/feedback can be provided to Advisory Committee Co-Chair, Shirley Goulet.
  - Project Webpage: <https://www.newshorehamri.gov/437/Hazard-Mitigation-Flood-Management-Plan>
2. **At the Public Hearing to be hosted by Town Council (April 7):**
  - a. The Consultants will make a brief presentation and the public will have the opportunity to provide input and feedback.
  - b. If the Town Council is satisfied with the Draft Plan, they will authorize the Consultant & Committee Co-Chairs to finalize the draft (modifying, as deemed appropriate, based on public input during the review period and at the Public Hearing) and submit the Plan to FEMA/FEMA for review and approval.
  - c. FEMA/FEMA will review the Plan, and may request additional information to meet plan requirements. Once all requirements are met, FEMA will approve the plan.

**To access the DRAFT HM&FMP go to the Town's website:**

<https://www.newshorehamri.gov/437/Hazard-Mitigation-Flood-Management-Plan>

## Outreach Activity 10: Disseminate Public Review Draft (Public Review Period)

The *PR Draft* was posted on the Town's Project webpage on March 17, 2025, initiating a three-week public review period which allowed the community and stakeholders ample time to read, evaluate, and provide input and feedback prior to or at the Public Hearing. The Public Review Period and Public Hearing were widely advertised, including a press release and three Public Hearing notices in *The Block Island Times*; information on the Town's website and at the library kiosk in **both English and Spanish**; a notice posted at the Town Hall; an announcement at the Informational Session (March 3, 2025); information on the March meeting agendas for six local Boards; and an email to the businesses, community lifelines, agencies, and organizations listed in **Appendix 2-3**.

During the Public Review Period the Town received one written comment from a member of the community which resulted in the two document clarifications shown below.

During the 3-week Public Review Period, Anne Salinas, a member of the public, provided written input and feedback related to Section 6 of the *Draft Plan*. The Town's consultant responded to each of Ms. Salinas' comments, and the *Final Draft Plan* was updated as **highlighted** below.

**Anne Salinas:** Action 2025-C - I would recommend adding that the Resilience Map be made available to the public on the Town website.

On page 6-15 of the Final Draft: **The Resilience Map** would be made available on the Town's website.

**Anne Salinas:** Consider recommending that town officials receive training in designing/building green infrastructure such as rain gardens.

On page 6-19 of the Final Draft:

- Continue to educate local boards and commissions on hazard mitigation and resilience, **including the importance of green infrastructure**, to promote awareness and to the extent practical, encourage the integration of these strategies into their programs and activities.

## Outreach Activity 11: Public Hearing

At the end of the three-week Public Review Period, a Public Hearing was hosted by the New Shoreham Town Council at their regularly scheduled April 7, 2025 meeting. Both the Public Review Period and Public Hearing were widely advertised, including a press release and three Public Hearing notices in *The Block Island Times*; information on the Town's website and at the library kiosk in **both English and Spanish**; a notice posted at the Town Hall; an announcement at the Informational Session (March 3, 2025); information on the March meeting agendas for six local Boards; and an email to the businesses, community lifelines, agencies, and organizations listed in **Appendix 2-3**.

At the Public Hearing, the Town's Consultant was available to answer questions. The public was given the opportunity to provide input and feedback on the *Plan*. No questions or comments were offered by the Town Council or members of the public.

**Town Council Adoption of HM&FMP:** At the end of the Public Hearing, the Town Council voted unanimously to adopt the *HM&FMP*, with the Resolution acknowledging that during the subsequent review/ approval process by RIEMA/FEMA, any required revisions would be accepted by said adoption.

# APPENDIX 2-3

Coordination with Businesses, Community  
Lifelines, Agencies, and Organizations

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# Appendix 2-3 Coordination with Businesses, Community Lifelines, Agencies, and Organizations

The HM&FMP Advisory Committee recognized that the planning process would be greatly enhanced by inviting local, regional, state, and federal agencies and organizations to participate in the process. As indicated below, the Town coordinated with **25 local government & school district groups, as well as 54 businesses, community lifelines, agencies, and organizations outside of New Shoreham’s governmental structure.**

Local Government & School District (25)		
Organization (alphabetized)	Contact	Email Address
Block Island Early Learning Center Board of Directors	Julie Conant	
Block Island Housing Board	Cindy Pappas	
Block Island Land Trust	Heidi Tarbox	
Block Island Volunteer Fire & Rescue	Beth Rousseau	
Coastal Resiliency Committee (formerly Sea Level Rise Committee)	Judy Gray <i>(Advisory Committee Member)</i>	
Conservation Commission	Amanda Boulay	
Emergency Management Task Force	William McCombe <i>(Advisory Committee Member)</i>	
Harbors Committee	Kate McConville <i>(Advisory Committee Member)</i>	
Health Services Board of Directors	Susan Stover	
Historic District Commission	Arlene Tunney	
Library Board of Trustees	Shirlyne Gobern <i>(Advisory Committee Member)</i>	
New Shoreham Tourism Council	Jessica Willi	
North Light Commission	Shirlyne Gobern <i>(Advisory Committee Member)</i>	
Old Harbor Task Force	Jennifer Brady	
Planning Board	Jennifer Brady	
Police Advisory Commission	Jim Hinthorn	
Police Chief	Chief Paul Deane	
Recreation Board	Dave Sniffen	
School Committee	Jessica Willi	
Senior Advisory Committee	Gail Pierce	
Sewer District Commission	Dylan Chase <i>(Advisory Committee designee)</i>	
Shellfish Commission	Kate McConville <i>(Advisory Committee Member)</i>	
Water District Commission	John Breunig <i>(Advisory Committee Member)</i>	
Zoning Board of Review	Jennifer Brady	
Zoning Official	Jennifer Brady	

**Businesses, Community Lifelines, Agencies, and Organizations  
Outside New Shoreham's Governmental Structure (54)**

<b>Organization (alphabetized)</b>	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Email Address</b>
Audubon Society of Rhode Island	Scott Ruhren, Ph.D., Senior Director of Conservation	sruhren@asri.org
Block Island State Airport	Andy Transue	atransue66@gmail.com
Block Island Chamber of Commerce	Chris Crawford/ Sharon Tavilla <i>(Advisory Committee Member)</i>	chris@blockislandchamber.com; info@blockislandchamber.com
Block Island Conservancy	Caroline Barr, Executive Director	info@biconservancy.org
Block Island Historical Society	Shirlyne Gobern <i>(Advisory Committee Member)</i>	sgobern@newshorehamri.gov
Block Island Medical Center	Thomas Warcup	bihs@bihealthservices.com
Block Island Power Company (BIPCO)	Jeffrey Wright <i>(Advisory Committee Member)</i>	jwright@blockislandutilitydistrict.com
Block Island School	Dan Warner	dwarner@bischool.net
Block Island Volunteer Fire and Rescue	Chief Chris Hobe <i>(Advisory Committee Member)</i>	fdbihobe@msn.com
Coastal Resources Management Council	Leah Feldman, Coastal Policy	lfeldman@crmc.ri.gov
Committee for Great Salt Pond	Corrie Heinz <i>(Advisory Committee Member)</i>	blockislandkayak@gmail.com
ConserFest	Tracy Finn, Outreach Director	Conserfest@gmail.com
Critical Facilities and Infrastructure under Town Authority	Mike Shea <i>(Advisory Committee Member)</i>	mshea@newshorehamri.gov
Critical Facilities under Town Authority: Coast Guard Station (former); Davidson House; Doctor's House; Thomas House	Tom Risom <i>(Advisory Committee Member)</i>	trisom@newshorehamri.gov
Day Care Center	Julie Conant	bielcmail@gmail.com
Food Pantry	Mimi Levielle	Sleeplessonbi05@yahoo.com
Island Free Library	Robert Farwell	islandfreelibrary@gmail.com
Narragansett Bay Estuary Program	Darcy Young, Watershed Outreach Manager and Interim Executive Director	dyoung@nbep.org
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA)	Kim Texeira, Chief of the Policy, Planning, & Communications - NOAA Office for Coastal Management	Kimberly.Teixeira@noaa.gov
North Light	Shirlyne Gobern <i>(Advisory Committee Member)</i>	sgobern@newshorehamri.gov
Public Safety – Police/Volunteer Fire & Rescue	Beth Rousseau	brousseau@newshorehamri.gov
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM)	Dylan Ferreira	Dylan.ferreira@dem.ri.gov
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) - Office of Water Resources	Elizabeth Dake, Senior Environmental Scientist	betsy.dake@dem.ri.gov
Rhode Island Department of Transportation (RIDOT)	Pamela Cotter, Acting Administrator of Planning	Pamela.Cotter@dot.ri.gov
Rhode Island Department of Transportation (RIDOT) - Stormwater Management	Nicole Leporacci Lineberry, Environmental Scientist	Nicole.Leporacci@dot.ri.gov

<b>Organization (alphabetized)</b>	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Email Address</b>
Rhode Island Division of Statewide Planning	Roberta Groch, Assistant Chief, AICP	roberta.groch@doa.ri.gov
Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency (RIEMA)	Melinda Hopkins, Planning Branch Chief	melinda.hopkins@ema.ri.gov
Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency (RIEMA)	Rae-Anne Culp, Mitigation Planning Supervisor & State Hazard Mitigation Officer	raeanne.culp@ema.ri.gov
Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank (RIIB)	Anthony Hebert	ahebert@riib.org
Rhode Island State Conservation Committee	Maria Mack	cfm@cox.net
Save The Bay	Bridget Kubis Prescott, Director of Education	education@savebay.org
Save The Bay	Catie Alves, South County Coastkeeper	calves@savebay.org
Senior Center	Gail Pierce	Ggpie12@gmail.com
Southern Rhode Island Conservation District	Gina Fuller, District Manager	gfuller@SRICD.org
State Representative - District 36	Tina Spears	rep-spears@rilegislature.gov
State Senator – District 36	Alana DiMario	sen-dimario@rilegislature.gov
The Nature Conservancy RI	Jon O'Brien, Policy & Partnership Specialist	jobrien@tnc.org
Town Beach Pavilion	Dave Sniffen	dsniffen@newshorehamri.gov
Town of Charlestown, RI	EMA - Kevin Gallup	cemadirector@charlestownri.gov
Town of Narragansett, RI	EMA - Chief Scott Partington	spartington@narragansettri.gov
Town of South Kingstown, RI	Chief Steven Pinch	spinch@unionfiredistrict.com
Town of Westerly, RI	Nancy Letendre, Town Planner	nletendre@westerlyri.gov
Transfer Station	Sean McGarry	Birm02807@aol.com
University of Rhode Island - Coastal Institute	Nathan Vinhateiro, PhD, Science Director	nvinhateiro@uri.edu
University of Rhode Island - Department of Natural Resources Science	Alyson McCann, Cooperative Extension Water Quality Coordinator	amccann@uri.edu
US Army Corps of Engineers	Jenifer Thalhauser	Jenifer.E.Thalhauser@usace.army.mil
USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service Eastern RI Field Office	Ghyllian Alger	ghyllian.alger@usda.gov
US Fish & Wildlife Service (Block Island National Wildlife Refuge)	Karrie Schwaab	Karrie_schwaab@fws.gov
Verizon	Michelle Cinquegrano	michele.cinquegrano@verizon.com
Water Department; Water Pollution Control Facility	John Breunig <i>(Advisory Committee Member)</i>	jbreunig@newshorehamri.gov
Worship: Congregation Sons and Daughters of Ruth	Gloria Redlich	gloryb311@gmail.com
Worship: Harbor Baptist Church (shelter facility)	Alton Bentley	abentley@newshorehamri.gov
Worship: St. Andrew Church	Rev. Joseph Protano, Jr.	standrewbi@gmail.com
Worship: St. Ann's-By-The-Sea	Rev. Eileen C. Lindeman, Vicar	saintannsbythesea@verizon.net

# APPENDIX 4-1

## Hazard Impacts & Risk Assessment

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# Appendix 4-1

## Hazard Impacts & Risk Assessment

Due to New Shoreham’s geographic location and land characteristics, in particular, being an island community, it is subject to a wide range of natural hazards that have the potential to adversely affect public health and safety.

To assist the HM&FMP Advisory Committee in analyzing each hazard and then comparing and prioritizing the hazards in terms of their potential impact on the Town, a standard methodology was used. The methodology was based on three semi-quantitative factors (probability of occurrence, likely range of impact, and likely magnitude of impact). The scoring rubric, the Committee’s full analysis, and the Committee’s overall priority ranking are provided below. The Advisory Committee utilized a number of resources to help them assess the hazards. These included a review of the Disaster and Emergency Declarations for Rhode Island, updated hazard profiles, input from the community via the HM&FMP Public Opinion Survey, the 2019 RI State Hazard Mitigation Plan (Washington County), 2017 Block Island Hazard Mitigation Plan, and from personal experience.

### Hazard Probability, Impact & Vulnerability Scoring Rubric

<p><b>Likelihood of Occurrence (Probability/Expected Frequency)</b>  <i>In other word, how likely is it that this hazard will occur in New Shoreham</i></p> <p>1 = <b>Unlikely:</b> Less than 1% annual probability          2 = <b>Potential:</b> Between 1-49.9% annual probability          3 = <b>Likely:</b> Between 50-89.9% annual probability          4 = <b>Highly Likely:</b> Greater than 90% annual probability</p> <p><b>Likely Range of Impact</b>  <i>In other word, if hazard occurs in New Shoreham, how much of the Town do you think might be damaged/impacted</i></p> <p>1 = <b>Small:</b> less than 10% of Town          2 = <b>Medium:</b> 10-40% of Town          3 = <b>Large:</b> 41-100% of Town</p>	<p><b>Likely Magnitude of Impact (Vulnerability) –</b>  <i>In other word, if hazard occurs in New Shoreham, to what degree might the following be damaged</i></p> <p><b>Built Environment Impact:</b> Physical loses and damages to structures &amp; infrastructure          1 = <b>Negligible:</b> Scattered incidental residential and commercial structure damages          2 = <b>Limited:</b> Fewer than 10% of residential and commercial structures damaged          3 = <b>Significant:</b> 20- 50% of residential and 10-25% of commercial structures are severely damaged</p> <p><b>Natural Environment Impact:</b> Physical loses and damages to the environment          1 = <b>Negligible:</b> Impacted fewer than 5% of natural resources          2 = <b>Limited:</b> Impacted fewer than 20% of natural resources          3 = <b>Significant:</b> Impacted greater than 20% of natural resources</p> <p><b>Economic Impact:</b> The interruption to business or services          1 = <b>Negligible:</b> No shutdown of businesses or services          2 = <b>Limited:</b> Short shutdown of some businesses or services          3 = <b>Significant:</b> Medium or longer shutdown of some businesses or services</p> <p><b>Human Impact:</b> Possibility of injury, illness, emotional stress, or death          1 = <b>Negligible:</b> Minor injuries and emotional stress          2 = <b>Limited:</b> Some injuries and emotional stress          3 = <b>Significant:</b> Multiple deaths, severe injuries, and emotionally very stressful</p>
---	---

## Risk Summary: Hazard Probability, Impact, and Vulnerability Analysis

Hazard Event	Likelihood of Occurrence	Likely Range of Impact	Likely Magnitude of Impact (Vulnerability)			
	Probability this will occur in Town	How much of Town will be impacted	Built Environment Impact	Natural Environment Impact	Economic Impact	Human Impact
	1 = Unlikely 2 = Potential 3 = Likely 4 = Highly Likely	1 = Small 2 = Medium 3 = Large	Physical losses and damages to structure & infrastructure  1 = Negligible 2 = Limited 3 = Significant	Physical losses and damages to the environment  1 = Negligible 2 = Limited 3 = Significant	Interruption to business or services  1 = Negligible 2 = Limited 3 = Significant	Possibility of injury, illness, emotional stress, or death  1 = Negligible 2 = Limited 3 = Significant
<b>FLOOD-RELATED HAZARDS</b>						
Inland Flooding	4	1	1	2	1	1
Dam Failure	4	2	3	3	3	2
Coastal Flooding including Storm Surge	4	2	3	3	3	2
Coastal Erosion	2	1	1	1	1	1
<b>WIND-RELATED HAZARDS</b>						
High Winds	4	2	1	2	2	2
Thunderstorm including Lightning/Hail	4	1	1	1	1	1
Tornado	1	2	2	2	2	1
Tropical Cyclone (Tropical Depression, Tropical Storm & Hurricane)	4	3	3	3	3	3
<b>WINTER STORM-RELATED HAZARDS</b>						
Heavy Snow & Ice	4	3	2	2	2	2
Extreme Cold	4	3	2	2	2	2
<b>INFECTIOUS DISEASE-RELATED HAZARDS</b>						
Vector-borne Diseases Transmitted by Ticks or Mosquitoes	4	3	1	1	2	3
Contagious Respiratory Illness Caused by Influenza Viruses or Coronaviruses	4	3	1	1	2	3
<b>OTHER HAZARDS</b>						
Earthquake	1	2	2	1	2	1
Extreme Heat	4	3	1	2	2	2
Drought	1	2	1	2	2	2
Brush Fire	2	2	2	2	2	2

## Risk Summary: Overview

Each of the three semi-quantitative factors (probability of occurrence, likely range of impact, and likely magnitude of impact) were given equal weight in the overall ranking. As such the numeric totals for the 4 components associated with Likely Magnitude of Impact (Built Environment Impact, Natural Environment Impact, Economic Impact, and Human Impact) were first summed and divided by four to produce an average Likely Magnitude of Impact (Vulnerability) subtotal.

Hazard	Overall Ranking	Risk Category
Tropical Cyclone (Tropical Depression, Tropical Storm & Hurricane)	3.33	<b>High</b>
Heavy Snow & Ice	3.00	
Extreme Cold	3.00	
Coastal Flooding including Storm Surge	2.92	
Coastal Erosion	2.92	
Vector-borne Diseases Transmitted by Ticks or Mosquitoes	2.92	
Contagious Respiratory Illness Caused by Influenza Viruses or Coronaviruses	2.92	
Extreme Heat	2.92	
High Winds	2.58	<b>Medium</b>
Inland Flooding	2.08	
Thunderstorm including Lightning and Hail	2.00	
Brush Fire	2.00	
Tornado	1.58	<b>Low</b>
Drought	1.58	
Earthquake	1.50	
Dam Failure	1.33	

# APPENDIX 4-2

## Maps

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### Maps:

Figure 4-11 FEMA Flood Zones

Figure 4-20 Hurricane Surge Inundation Areas

Figure 4-56 Critical Buildings

Figure 4-58 FEMA Flood Zones with Critical Buildings Overlay

Figure 4-60 Hurricane Surge Inundation Areas with Critical Buildings Overlay

Figure 4-61 Sea Level Rise Inundation Areas with Critical Buildings Overlay

# FEMA Flood Zones

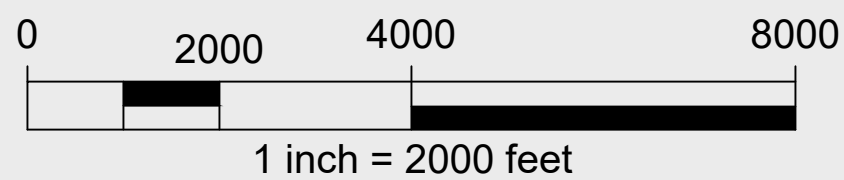
## KEY - FEMA D-FIRM Data

- VE Zone - High Risk (100-Year or 1% Annual Chance Flood Event with Velocity Wave Action)
- AE Zone - High Risk (100-Year or 1% Annual Chance Flood Event)
- X Shaded Zone - Moderate Risk (500-Year or 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Event)



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### Graphic Scale



March 2025

Source: RIGIS

## Figure 4-11

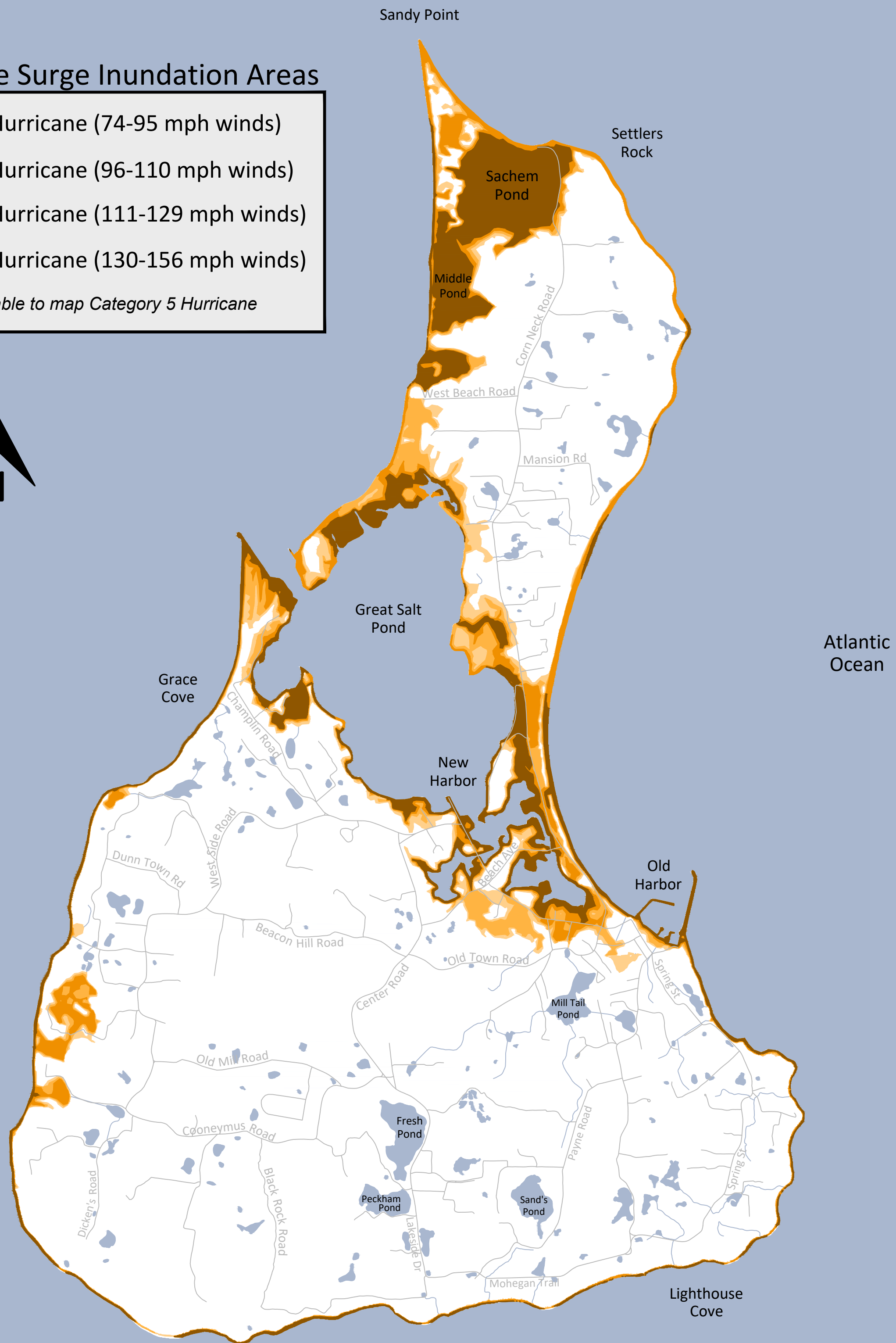
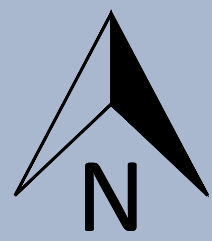
Kim Jacobs, Civil Engineer & Resilience Planning Consultant

# Hurricane Surge Inundation Areas

## KEY - Hurricane Surge Inundation Areas

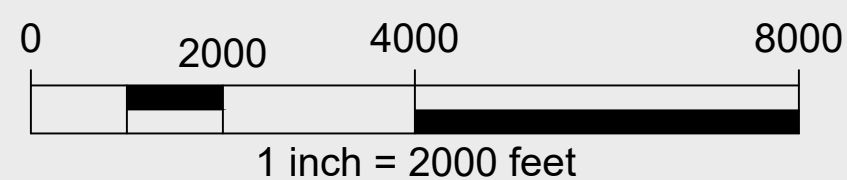
- Category 1 Hurricane (74-95 mph winds)
- Category 2 Hurricane (96-110 mph winds)
- Category 3 Hurricane (111-129 mph winds)
- Category 4 Hurricane (130-156 mph winds)

*Data is not available to map Category 5 Hurricane*



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### Graphic Scale



March 2025

Source: RIGIS

## Figure 4-20

Kim Jacobs, Civil Engineer & Resilience Planning Consultant



# FEMA Flood Zones with Critical Buildings Overlay

## KEY - FEMA D-FIRM Data

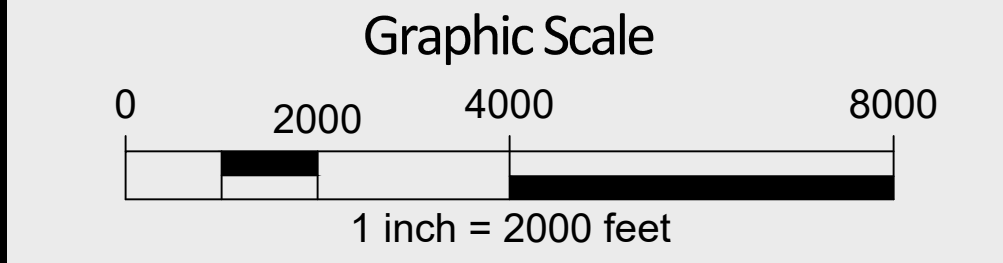
- VE Zone - High Risk (100-Year or 1% Annual Chance Flood Event with Velocity Wave Action)
- AE Zone - High Risk (100-Year or 1% Annual Chance Flood Event)
- X Shaded Zone - Moderate Risk (500-Year or 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Event)

## KEY - Critical Facilities

Special Population Centers	
1	Block Island School (public-Town; primary shelter) 15 High Street
2	Community Center; Block Island Early Learning Center (private) 91 Chapel Street
Local & State Government Emergency Services	
1	Block Island Medical Center (public building-Town; privately operated; secondary shelter) 6 Payne Road
2	Public Safety: Police Department (public); Volunteer Fire & Rescue (non-profit 501c3) 10 Beach Avenue
3	Town Hall (public-Town) 16 Old Town Road
4	State Highway Garage (public building-State; Town facilitated) 13 Ocean Avenue
5	Transfer Station (public-Town) 4 West Beach Road
Local Government and/or Community Lifelines	
1	Block Island Grocery (private) 242 Ocean Avenue
2	Block Island Historical Society (non-profit 501c3) 18 Old Town Road
3	Block Island State Airport (public-State) 4 Center Road
4	Block Island Utility District (BIUD) Office (non-profit member-owned utility district) 100 Ocean Avenue
5	Block Island Water Company (BIWC) (quasi-public) 426 Sands Pond Lane
6	Coast Guard Station (former) (Public-Town) 121 Champlin Road (Coast Guard Road)
7	Harbormaster's Shack - New Harbor (Public-Town) 83 West Side Road
8	Harbormaster's Shack - Old Harbor (Public-Town) 60 Water Street
9	Helping Hands of Block Island, Inc.- Food Pantry (non-profit 501c3) 21 Water Street (lower level Harbor Church)
10	Fuel: Champlin's Marina (private/summer season only) 82 West Side Road
11	Fuel: M&C Gas Station (private) 596 Corn Neck Road
12	Fuel: Paynes Dock (private/summer season only) 133 Ocean Avenue
13	Island Free Library (public-Town) 9 Dodge Street
14	Town Beach Pavilion (public-Town) 7 Corn Neck Road
15	Washington Trust (private) 123 Ocean Avenue
16	Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) (quasi-public) 252 Spring Street
17	United States Post Office (public-Federal) 32T Water Street



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March 2025      Source: RIGIS

**Figure 4-58**

Kim Jacobs, Civil Engineer & Resilience Planning Consultant

# Hurricane Surge Inundation Areas with Critical Buildings Overlay

## KEY - Hurricane Surge Inundation Areas

- Category 1 Hurricane (74-95 mph winds)
  - Category 2 Hurricane (96-110 mph winds)
  - Category 3 Hurricane (111-129 mph winds)
  - Category 4 Hurricane (130-156 mph winds)
- Data is not available to map Category 5 Hurricane*

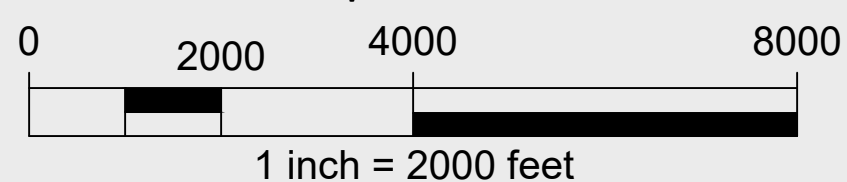
## KEY - Critical Facilities

Special Population Centers	
1	Block Island School (public-Town; primary shelter) 15 High Street
2	Community Center; Block Island Early Learning Center (private) 91 Chapel Street
Local & State Government Emergency Services	
1	Block Island Medical Center (public building-Town; privately operated; secondary shelter) 6 Payne Road
2	Public Safety: Police Department (public); Volunteer Fire & Rescue (non-profit 501c3) 10 Beach Avenue
3	Town Hall (public-Town) 16 Old Town Road
4	State Highway Garage (public building-State; Town facilitated) 13 Ocean Avenue
5	Transfer Station (public-Town) 4 West Beach Road
Local Government and/or Community Lifelines	
1	Block Island Grocery (private) 242 Ocean Avenue
2	Block Island Historical Society (non-profit 501c3) 18 Old Town Road
3	Block Island State Airport (public-State) 4 Center Road
4	Block Island Utility District (BIUD) Office (non-profit member-owned utility district) 100 Ocean Avenue
5	Block Island Water Company (BIWC) (quasi-public) 426 Sands Pond Lane
6	Coast Guard Station (former) (Public-Town) 121 Champlin Road (Coast Guard Road)
7	Harbormaster's Shack - New Harbor (Public-Town) 83 West Side Road
8	Harbormaster's Shack - Old Harbor (Public-Town) 60 Water Street
9	Helping Hands of Block Island, Inc.- Food Pantry (non-profit 501c3) 21 Water Street (lower level Harbor Church)
10	Fuel: Champlin's Marina (private/summer season only) 82 West Side Road
11	Fuel: M&C Gas Station (private) 596 Corn Neck Road
12	Fuel: Paynes Dock (private/summer season only) 133 Ocean Avenue
13	Island Free Library (public-Town) 9 Dodge Street
14	Town Beach Pavilion (public-Town) 7 Corn Neck Road
15	Washington Trust (private) 123 Ocean Avenue
16	Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) (quasi-public) 252 Spring Street
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### Graphic Scale



## Figure 4-60

Kim Jacobs, Civil Engineer & Resilience Planning Consultant

March 2025

Source: RIGIS

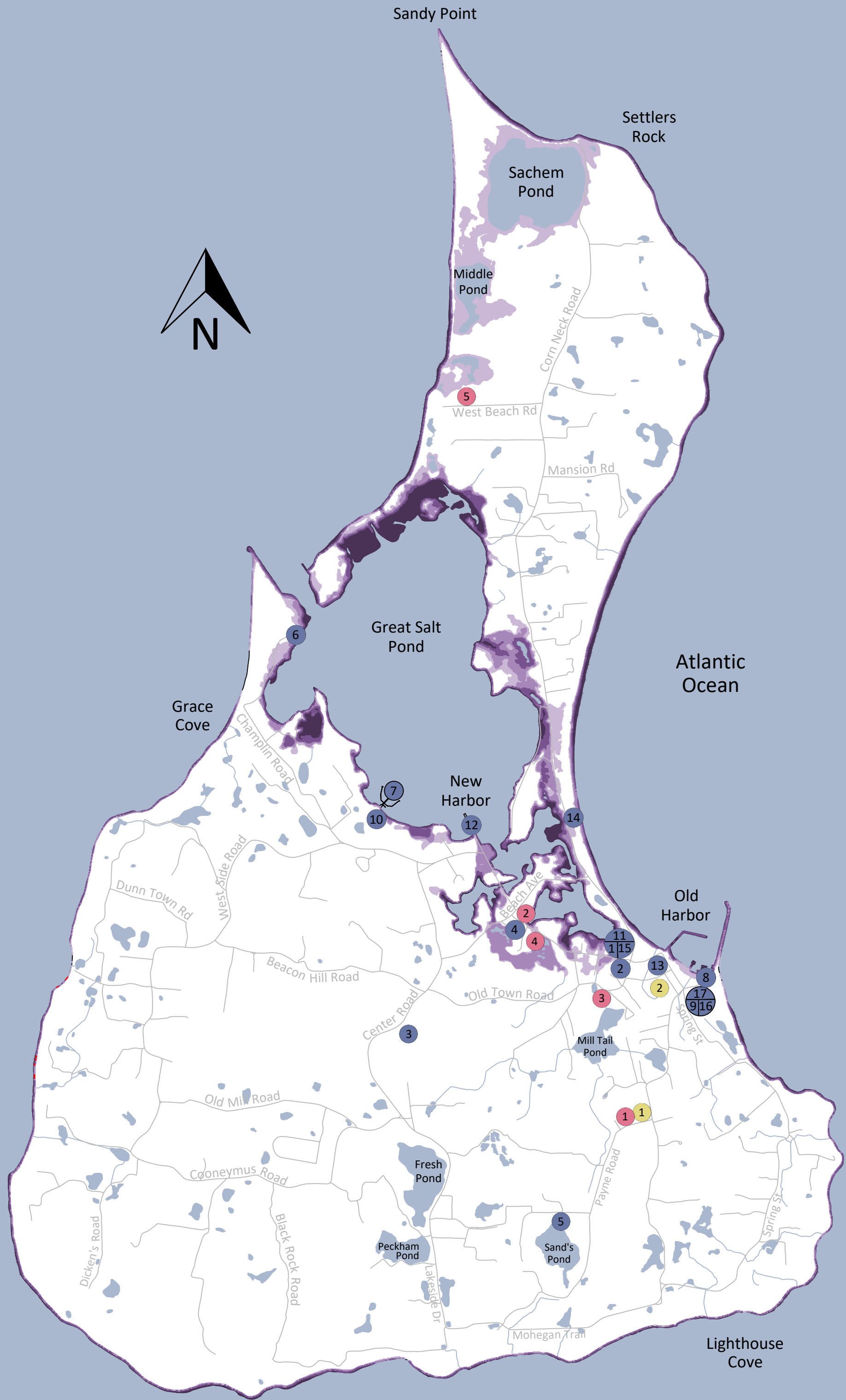
# Sea Level Rise Inundation Areas with Critical Buildings Overlay

## KEY - Hurricane Surge Inundation Areas

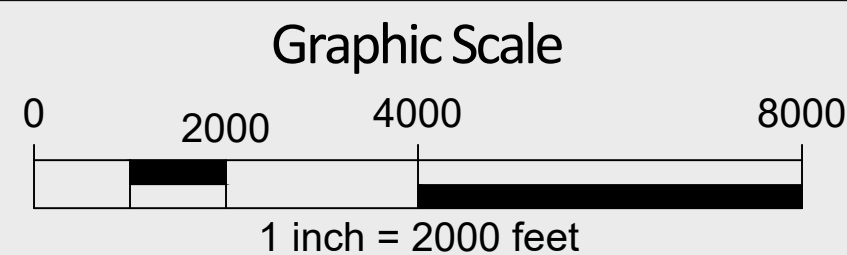
	Mean Higher High Water (MHHW)
	1 FOOT Sea Level Rise (SLR)
	3 FEET Sea Level Rise (SLR)
	5 FEET Sea Level Rise (SLR)

## KEY - Critical Facilities

Special Population Centers	
1	Block Island School (public-Town; primary shelter) 15 High Street
2	Community Center; Block Island Early Learning Center (private) 91 Chapel Street
Local & State Government Emergency Services	
1	Block Island Medical Center (public building-Town; privately operated; secondary shelter) 6 Payne Road
2	Public Safety: Police Department (public); Volunteer Fire & Rescue (non-profit 501c3) 10 Beach Avenue
3	Town Hall (public-Town) 16 Old Town Road
4	State Highway Garage (public building-State; Town facilitated) 13 Ocean Avenue
5	Transfer Station (public-Town) 4 West Beach Road
Local Government and/or Community Lifelines	
1	Block Island Grocery (private) 242 Ocean Avenue
2	Block Island Historical Society (non-profit 501c3) 18 Old Town Road
3	Block Island State Airport (public-State) 4 Center Road
4	Block Island Utility District (BIUD) Office (non-profit member-owned utility district) 100 Ocean Avenue
5	Block Island Water Company (BIWC) (quasi-public) 426 Sands Pond Lane
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10	Fuel: Champlin's Marina (private/summer season only) 82 West Side Road
11	Fuel: M&C Gas Station (private) 596 Corn Neck Road
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March 2025

Source: RIGIS

## Figure 4-61

Kim Jacobs, Civil Engineer & Resilience Planning Consultant

# APPENDIX 4-3

## Critical Facilities Vulnerability Assessment

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**The Critical Facilities Vulnerability Assessment has been broken into three assessment categories:**

- ❖ **Critical Buildings:** Summary of analysis is provided below in tabular format and in **Subsection 4.4.2** in narrative format
- ❖ **Historical Resources on the NRHP:** Summary of analysis is provided below in tabular format and in **Subsections 4.4.2 & 4.4.4** in narrative format
- ❖ **Critical Infrastructure:** Summary of analysis is provided in **Subsection 4.4.2** in narrative format

**Critical Buildings with Map Numbering System**

Special Population Centers	Local Government and/or Community Lifelines
1 Block Island School (public-Town; primary shelter) 15 High Street	1 Block Island Grocery (private) 242 Ocean Avenue
2 Community Center; Block Island Early Learning Center (private) 91 Chapel Street	2 Block Island Historical Society (non-profit 501c3) 18 Old Town Road
	3 Block Island State Airport (public-State) 4 Center Road
	4 Block Island Utility District (BIUD) Office (non-profit member-owned utility district) 100 Ocean Avenue
	5 Block Island Water Company (BIWC) (quasi-public) 426 Sands Pond Lane
	6 Coast Guard Station (former) (Public-Town) 121 Champlin Road (Coast Guard Road)
	7 Harbormaster's Shack - New Harbor (Public-Town) 83 West Side Road
	8 Harbormaster's Shack - Old Harbor (Public-Town) 60 Water Street
	9 Helping Hands of Block Island, Inc.- Food Pantry (non-profit 501c3) 21 Water Street (lower level Harbor Church)
	10 Fuel: Champlin's Marina (private/summer season only) 82 West Side Road
	11 Fuel: M&C Gas Station (private) 596 Corn Neck Road
	12 Fuel: Paynes Dock (private/summer season only) 133 Ocean Avenue
	13 Island Free Library (public-Town) 9 Dodge Street
	14 Town Beach Pavilion (public-Town) 7 Corn Neck Road
	15 Washington Trust (private) 123 Ocean Avenue
	16 Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) (quasi-public) 252 Spring Street
	17 United States Post Office (public-Federal) 32T Water Street

# Critical Buildings Vulnerability Assessment Summary

## Quantitative Analysis Criteria:

**FEMA Flood Zone:** highest risk zone that any portion of the building footprint is touching

**Flood Depth 100-year Storm:** Based on STORMTOOLS - highest depth identified for any portion of the building footprint

**Inundation by SLR:** Based on STORMTOOLS – lowest SLR scenario that any portion of the building footprint is included within; modeled scenarios include 1ft, 2ft, 3ft, 5ft, 7ft, 10ft, and 12ft

**Hurricane Category:** lowest hurricane surge inundation category that any portion of the building footprint is touching

Note: rows associated with Town owned buildings are highlighted in tan

Critical Buildings Category	Critical Buildings Location & Ownership	General Information	FEMA Flood Zone	Flood Depth 100yr Storm	Inundated by SLR	Hurricane Category	Winter Storm-Related (snow load)	Earthquakes	Extreme Heat	Drought	Brush Fires	Contagious Respiratory Illness (Flu/Coronavirus)	Vector Borne Diseases (Ticks/Mosquitos)	Primary Concern
Special Population Centers	1 Block Island School (public-Town; primary shelter) 15 High Street	<p><b>Population Served:</b> 125± students (grades K -12)</p> <p><b>Town Building:</b> built in 1933 with additions in 2006</p> <p><b>Emergency Management:</b> primary emergency shelter; on-site generator; rooftop solar array installed in 2019; electrical school bus</p>	-----	-----	-----	-----	yes (flat roof on large sections of the building)	yes	yes (children are more susceptible to extreme heat)	-----	-----	yes	-----	<p>public safety, property damage, disruption of services</p> <p>The emergency shelter is an important resource</p>
	2 Community Center; Block Island Early Learning Center (private) 91 Chapel Street	<p><b>Population Served:</b> the Early Learning Center services children; the Community Center services all populations with seniors being a target audience; the Block Island Economic Development Foundation (BIED) owns and operates the Community Center</p>	-----	-----	-----	Cat 4	-----	yes	yes (both children and seniors are more susceptible to extreme heat)	-----	-----	yes	-----	<p>public safety, property damage, disruption of services</p> <p>senior populations may have more mobility or health issues that need to be considered in navigating a natural hazard event</p>

Critical Buildings Category	Critical Buildings Location & Ownership	General Information	FEMA Flood Zone	Flood Depth 100yr Storm	Inundated by SLR	Hurricane Category	Winter Storm-Related (snow load)	Earthquakes	Extreme Heat	Drought	Brush Fires	Contagious Respiratory Illness (Flu/Coronavirus)	Vector Borne Diseases (Ticks/Mosquitos)	Primary Concern
Local & State Government Emergency Services	1 Block Island Medical Center (public building-Town; privately operated; secondary shelter) 6 Payne Road	<b>Town Building:</b> built in 1992 with renovations in 2024 <b>Emergency Management:</b> emergency response; secondary shelter; on-site generator	----	----	----	----	----	yes	----	----	----	yes	----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services
	2 Public Safety: Police Department (public); Volunteer Fire & Rescue (non-profit 501c3) 10 Beach Avenue	<b>Town Buildings:</b> Police Station (built in 1970); attached fire barn (built in 1972); and rescue barn (built in 2009) <b>Emergency Management:</b> Police, Fire & Rescue personnel and their apparatus; central dispatch center; Emergency Operations Center (EOC); emergency response; on-site generator for Police & Fire Building but not for Rescue Building; cell/communication tower on property	----	----	----	---- high winds may impact cell tower	----	yes	----	----	----	----	----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services; communication dispatch center
	3 Town Hall (public-Town) 16 Old Town Road	<b>Town Building:</b> built in 1920 with renovations and additions in 1978 and 2007; vault contains vital documents and historical records <b>Emergency Management:</b> municipal department operations & essential services	----	----	----	----	----	yes	----	----	----	----	----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services
	4 State Highway Garage (public building-State; Town facilitated) 13 Ocean Avenue	<b>Emergency Management:</b> emergency response; on-site generator	AE	-----	5 ft	Cat 3	----	yes	----	----	----	----	----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services
	5 Transfer Station (public-Town) 14 West Beach Road	<b>Town Building:</b> built in 1988 <b>Property:</b> a portion of the property functioned as a landfill from early 1900s to late 1980s when it was closed and capped; in 1988 the Town began using the site as a transfer station <b>Emergency Management:</b> debris storage area	----	----	----	----	----	yes	----	----	yes	----	----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services  the ocean side of the property, which includes the former capped landfill, is vulnerable to erosion from regular wave action as well as storm surge






Critical Buildings Category	Critical Buildings Location & Ownership	General Information	FEMA Flood Zone	Flood Depth 100yr Storm	Inundated by SLR	Hurricane Category	Winter Storm-Related (snow load)	Earthquakes	Extreme Heat	Drought	Brush Fires	Contagious Respiratory Illness (Flu/Coronavirus)	Vector Borne Diseases (Ticks/Mosquitos)	Primary Concern
Local Government and/or Lifelines	1 Block Island Grocery (private) 242 Ocean Avenue	<b>Services:</b> groceries (community lifeline)	AE	----	7 ft	Cat 2	----	yes	----	----	----	yes	----	public health & safety, property damage, disruption of services, economic loss
	2 Block Island Historical Society (non-profit 501c3) 18 Old Town Road	<b>Services:</b> preservation of historical documents	AE	----	7 ft	Cat 3	yes (flat roof)	yes	----	----	----	----	----	property damage, disruption of services
	3 Block Island State Airport (public-State) 4 Center Road	<b>Services:</b> air service (community lifeline)	----	----	----	----	----	yes	----	----	----	yes	----	public safety (including access to medical care), property damage, disruption of services, economic loss
	4 Block Island Utility District (BIUD) Office (non-profit member-owned utility district) 100 Ocean Avenue	<b>Services:</b> electricity (community lifeline)	X shaded	----	10 ft	Cat 4	----	yes	----	----	----	----	----	public health & safety, property damage, disruption of services, economic loss
	5 Block Island Water Company (BIWC) (quasi-public) 426 Sands Pond Lane	<b>Town Building:</b> built in 1970 with renovations in 1990 <b>Services:</b> potable water (community lifeline)	----	----	----	----	----	yes	----	----	----	----	----	public health & safety, infrastructure damage, disruption of services, economic loss
	6 Coast Guard Station (former) (Public-Town) 121 Champlin Road (Coast Guard Road)	<b>Town Building:</b> built in 1936	----	----	----	Cat 4	----	yes	----	----	----	----	----	property damage
	7 Harbormaster's Shack - New Harbor (Public building-Town) 83 West Side Road	<b>Town Building:</b> building owned by Town; property privately owned	VE	----	3 ft	Cat 1	----	yes	----	----	----	----	----	property damage, disruption of services
	8 Harbormaster's Shack - Old Harbor (Public-Town) 60 Water Street	<b>Town Building:</b> built in 2000	VE	----	1 ft	Cat 1	----	yes	----	----	----	----	----	property damage, disruption of services
	9 Helping Hands of Block Island, Inc.- Food Pantry (non-profit 501c3) 21 Water Street (lower level Harbor Church)	<b>Services:</b> food bank (community lifeline)	----	----	----	----	----	yes	----	----	----	yes	----	property damage, disruption of services

Critical Buildings Category	Critical Buildings Location & Ownership	General Information	FEMA Flood Zone	Flood Depth 100yr Storm	Inundated by SLR	Hurricane Category	Winter Storm-Related (snow load)	Earthquakes	Extreme Heat	Drought	Brush Fires	Contagious Respiratory Illness (Flu/Coronavirus)	Vector Borne Diseases (Ticks/Mosquitos)	Primary Concern
Local Government and/or Lifelines	10 Fuel: Champlin's Marina (private/summer season only) 82 West Side Road	<b>Services:</b> supplies fuel during the summer season	----	----	----	----	----	yes	----	----	----	----	----	property damage, disruption of services, economic loss
	11 Fuel: M&C Gas Station (private) 596 Corn Neck Road	<b>Services:</b> supplies fuel year-round	AE	----	7ft	Cat 2	----	yes	----	----	----	----	----	property damage, disruption of services, economic loss
	12 Fuel: Paynes Dock (private/summer season only) 133 Ocean Avenue	<b>Services:</b> supplies fuel during the summer season	VE	----	1 ft	Cat 1	----	yes	----	----	----	----	----	property damage, disruption of services, economic loss
	13 Island Free Library (public-Town) 9 Dodge Street	<b>Town Building:</b> built in 1975 with renovations in 2000 <b>Emergency Management:</b> RIEMA has designated all libraries as overflow warming/cooling/charging centers	----	----	----	----	----	yes	----	----	----	yes	----	property damage, disruption of services
	14 Town Beach Pavilion (public-Town) 7 Corn Neck Road	<b>Town Building:</b> built in 1954 with renovations in 1981, 2017, and 2018	VE	----	5 ft	Cat 1	yes (flat roof)	yes	----	----	----	----	----	property damage, disruption of services; economic loss
	15 Washington Trust (private) 123 Ocean Avenue	<b>Services:</b> financial institution (community lifeline)	AE	----	7 ft	Cat 2	----	yes	----	----	----	----	----	property damage, disruption of services
	16 Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) (quasi-public) 252 Spring Street	<b>Town Building:</b> sewer plant was built in 1980; added garage in 2000; added apartments over garage in 2006 <b>Services:</b> sewage treatment (community lifeline)	----	----	----	----	----	yes	----	----	yes	----	----	public health & safety, infrastructure damage, disruption of services, economic loss
	17 United States Post Office (public-Federal) 32T Water Street	<b>Services:</b> mail (community lifeline)	----	----	----	----	----	yes	----	----	----	----	----	property damage, disruption of services

# Historic Resources on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

The Town of New Shoreham, RI has five (5) historic sites and two (2) historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places. These historic sites are a record of the community's history and culture, and preserve the stories of the people who built, lived, and worked in New Shoreham. Due to their historical significance, these sites are integral to New Shoreham's tourism-based economy and economic survival. Protection of historic resources, particularly those listed below, is critical.

**Natural Hazard Impacts:** The natural hazard impacts of primary concern are flooding, high winds, ice, and earthquakes. Property and buildings in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) and/or hurricane inundation areas have been identified in the following table. **Subsection 4.4.2** presents additional information on vulnerability associated with the Built Environment.

National Register of Historic Places	Date Designated	Location	Photo	General Description	SFHA
Block Island North Light (Town owned)	5/23/1974	Sandy Point, off the northern end of Corn Neck Road		The first light on the site was built in 1829. The current structure at Sandy Point is the fourth lighthouse built on the site and was made of granite and iron in 1867. The light was deactivated in 1973 and United States Fish and Wildlife Service acquired the lighthouse. After years of neglect, the lighthouse, along with two acres of land, was sold to New Shoreham in 1984 for \$1 USD. Following much renovation by the North Light Commission, it was relighted in 1989, and a museum opened on the first floor in 1993. The lighthouse contains its original lens, a fourth-order Fresnel lens, which flashes white light every five seconds, and has a range of 11 nautical miles. In 2008, the light underwent restoration at Georgetown Ironworks in MA and was relighted on October 23, 2010.	VE Flood Zone Category 1 Hurricane Surge Inundation Zone
Block Island Southeast Light	8/6/1990; also designated a National Historic Landmark on 9/25/1997	Southeast Light Road (along the Mohegan Bluffs)		The lighthouse was built in 1874 and considered one of the best surviving example of late 19th-century U.S. lighthouse construction. It is a sophisticated expression of the Gothic Revival executed in brick, and was a marked contrast to earlier lighthouses, which were generally more functional in appearance. In 1990, the Coast Guard deactivated the light and replaced it with a nearby steel tower. Because of ongoing erosion of the bluffs, in 1993 the entire 2,000 ton structure was moved about 300 feet back from the cliffs. Ownership of the lighthouse was transferred in 1992 to the Southeast Lighthouse Foundation, which is dedicated to its preservation.	Bluffs to the south of the lighthouse are vulnerable to erosion from regular wave action as well as storm surge
Hygeia House	10/22/2001	582 Beach Avenue		The hotel was built in 1885 and operated as the Seaside House at a location about 150 yards south of its present location. It was moved in 1907 to the grounds of the Hygeia Hotel (named after the Greek Goddess of health, Hygeia) a much larger hotel that burned down in 1916. It is a 2-3 story wood-frame structure, four bays wide, with a mansard roof. The Hygeia House can now be rented as a fully staffed luxury vacation home.	-----
Peleg Champlin House	6/1/1982	918 Rodman Pond Lane		A 1.5 story wood-frame structure, five bays wide, with a side-gable roof and a large central chimney. An ell extends from the back (north) side of the house. The Federal style wooden house was built c. 1820 by Peleg Champlin, a farmer from one of the island's older families. The house is one of the best-preserved houses of the period on the island.	-----
U.S. Weather Bureau Station	8/4/1983	577 Beach Avenue		The U.S. Weather Bureau Station is a historic former weather station on Beach Avenue. It is a two-story wood-frame structure, three bays wide, with a flat roof surrounded by a low balustrade. There is a full-width porch across the front, supported by grouped columns. The Classical Revival building was designed by Harding & Upman, and constructed in 1903, replacing a station destroyed by fire the previous year. It originally had meteorological instruments mounted on the roof and the grounds, and was used as a weather station until 1950. It was then converted for use as a summer tourist residence.	-----
Great Salt Pond Archeological District	2/15/1990	Vicinity of Great Salt Pond	-----	The Great Salt Pond is a round and almost entirely enclosed body of water separating the north and south regions of the island. The pond has a small channel on its north west shore connecting it with Block Island Sound. The opening is artificial and was dug out in 1895 to make a harbor in the south part of the pond. The shores of the pond have a long history of human use, as the area was one of the primary areas of residence by Native Americans both before and after contact with Europeans. Evidence of occupation dates as far back as the Middle Woodland Period, and includes the site of a palisaded fortification.	VE Flood Zone Category 1 Hurricane Surge Inundation Zone
Old Harbor Historic District	5/8/1974	vicinity of Old Harbor	-----	The Old Harbor District is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and Main Street, and includes Spring Street, High Street, and Water Street. There are 42 buildings listed in the district which include an impressive collection of vintage hotels, shops, and restaurants.	Portions of the historic district are subject to VE Flood Zone and Category 1 Hurricane Surge Inundation Zone

**Resources:** The Hygeia House; RIHPHC; Wikipedia. *Block Island North*; Wikipedia. *Block Island Southeast*; Wikipedia. *Great Salt*; Wikipedia. *Hygeia*; Wikipedia. *National Register*; Wikipedia. *Old Harbor*; Wikipedia. *Peleg*; Wikipedia. *US Weather*

# APPENDIX 5-1

## Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

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# Appendix 5-1

## Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

As part of plan integration, and in accordance with CRS Activity 510 Planning Process - Step 7, the Town reviewed, key local, regional, state, and federal planning documents; local preventive activities including zoning, stormwater management regulations, building codes, subdivision ordinances; and the preservation of wetlands and open space.

With respect to local capabilities, a **Level of Effectiveness** rating has been assigned to assist in determining limitations of the existing data and which measures should continue to be supported or enhanced. Capabilities with a low or moderate rating were further reviewed to determine if the measure should be updated or if the Comprehensive Plan or another planning document effectively takes the place of the outdated document. As planning documents are maintained or updated, effort should be taken to incorporate hazard mitigation actions and policies to assist in reducing natural hazard risks to New Shoreham. Since the Town participates in the Community Rating System (CRS) program, it has been noted if a particular capability, or aspect thereof, may qualify for CRS credit.

**Local Capability: Level of Effectiveness**

**High:** Capability is working well and is regularly followed

**Moderate:** Capability could use some revisions but is followed

**Low:** Capability is not working and needs revisions

The following Table provides an overview of the critical planning and regulatory capabilities that play a role in the Town of New Shoreham's natural hazards mitigation effort. The information provided in the Table was obtained through the identified capability's website, New Shoreham's 2016 Comprehensive Plan, New Shoreham's 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and/or Advisory Committee, Town Staff, or other stakeholder input. Where applicable, a hyperlink for the capability is provided.

## LOCAL *(the capabilities have been listed in alphabetical order)*

Description	Area Served	Effectiveness & Enforcement/ Maintenance	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
<b>A Blueprint for Community Wastewater Management (2003)</b>			
<p><b>A Blueprint for Community Wastewater Management</b>            The Town of New Shoreham has an approved OWMP and has a municipal onsite wastewater management program in place. New Shoreham’s onsite wastewater management ordinance requires system inspections and maintenance. A Town-wide cesspool phase-out program is ongoing. New Shoreham’s zoning ordinance specifies treatment standards based on location and soil conditions. The town also participates in the CSSLP.</p> <p><b>History:</b> New Shoreham established a wastewater management ordinance in 1996 that required inspection and maintenance of all onsite systems. In 1998 they amended their zoning ordinance to establish treatment standards and phase-out all cesspools. In 2000 the Town elected to participate in a pilot project led by URI: <b>A Blueprint for Community Wastewater Management</b>. In support of the project, the Town Council appointed the Block Island Steering Committee (BISC) to manage the project and accelerate implementation of the Town’s wastewater management ordinance.</p> <p>Through the EPA funded project, the <b>URI Onsite Wastewater Resource Center</b> working with USEPA, RIDEM, RIAES, RIICA, RI-CRMC, and the Towns of Charlestown, New Shoreham, and South Kingstown installed 25 alternative onsite wastewater demonstration systems to replace failed septic systems. Performance of these systems was reported to local through national audiences and to RIDEM Technical Review Committee (TRC) for review and policy decisions.</p>	<p>Non-sewered areas of Town</p>	<p>Effectiveness: High</p> <p>Enforcement/ Maintenance: Wastewater Inspector</p>	<p>It is important to implement a septic system inspection &amp; maintenance program to ensure OWMPs are functioning correctly and thereby not negatively impacting the quality of ground and surface water resources.</p> <p>The pilot project was an important resource for the entire State and it helped to improve New Shoreham’s wastewater management program. The zoning ordinance (<b>§ 506 Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems</b>) was further updated in 2011.</p> <p>By having a RIDEM approved OWTP, the Town is able to participate in the <b>Community Septic System Loan Program (CSSLP)</b> facilitated by the RIIB. CSSLP is a lending program that provides low-cost, long-term financing to residential property owners for the repair or replacement of substandard or failing septic systems or to replace cesspools when the homeowner wishes to upgrade to a septic system.</p> <p>As the Town continues to improve the community’s wastewater management program, an excellent resource is the <b>URI Onsite Wastewater Training Center (OWTC)</b> located at the University’s Peckham Research Farm is an important resource. It is a hands-on demonstration and field training facility for both conventional systems and advanced wastewater treatment technologies. The OWTC is one of eight regional centers in the nation and has been in operation since 1993.</p>
<b>Block Island Harbors Sea Level Rise Adaptation Study (2013)</b>			
<p>This study considered how to mitigate the impacts of flooding as a result of projected SLR and storm surges on the two harbors, as well as the island roadway system that connects the harbors to the commercial center of the island and to the outlying residential areas.</p>	<p>Harbor areas</p>	<p>Effectiveness: High</p> <p>Enforcement/ Maintenance: Coastal Resilience Committee</p>	<p>The study identified various structural engineering concepts to address the impact of SLR on the island’s marine infrastructure, and contingency plans to respond to the potential inundation of the connecting roadways and bridges.</p>

Description	Area Served	Effectiveness & Enforcement/ Maintenance	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
<p>For water-based transportation to and from the island, Block Island is served by two harbors, Old Harbor and New Harbor. Old Harbor, in the downtown area, is the principal ferry terminal where the majority of passenger trips arrive and depart. In addition, all vehicles and goods, commercial and private, are moved on and off the island at Old Harbor. Ferry service is year-round, providing a critical life-line for the island community.</p> <p>New Harbor supports a ferry service from Montauk, New York, which runs from Memorial day through Labor Day.</p>			<p>Refer to <b>Appendix 6.1</b> for an overview of the SLR Adaptation Study recommendations that were reviewed for inclusion in the <i>HM&amp;FM Action Plan</i>. Those selected have been noted accordingly in the <i>Action Plan</i>.</p>
<b>Block Island and the Invisible Burden of Tourism - Sustainable Tourism Report (2022)</b>			
<p>Tourism is an important revenue stream for Block Island (New Shoreham), but it also has an "Invisible Burden" putting pressures on environmental and socio-cultural resources. This study, using an adaptation of the HEAT-D framework, focuses on measuring tourism's impact on environmental resources: economic, environmental, and socio-cultural. Of all the factors studied for this report, four were identified as areas requiring a priority focus to relieve stress: affordable housing, adequate police force staffing, water, and municipal solid waste. These resources appear to be hitting a tipping point.</p>	Town-wide	<p>Effectiveness: N/A</p> <p>Enforcement/ Maintenance: Block Island Tourism Council</p>	<p>Block Island has conserved nearly 50% of its land from development, but has seen considerable growth in tourism outside protected lands and is now experiencing building pressure on infrastructure, utilities, and public services. As Block Island is a key tourist destination in the summertime, understanding the impacts of tourism are important in terms of resources as well as in terms of hazard mitigation and emergency preparedness.</p>
<b>Comprehensive Plan (2016)</b>			
<p>In accordance with Rhode Island General Law (RIGL) §45-22.2, the RI Comprehensive Planning and Land Use Regulation Act, the Town of New Shoreham has created, adopted, and maintains a comprehensive plan.</p> <p>The New Shoreham Planning Board approved and the Town Council adopted the 2016 Comprehensive Plan (CP) update. The Comprehensive Plan presents a vision for New Shoreham: <i>Through proactive planning and responsible stewardship, the residents and the Town of New Shoreham will ensure that growth and change on Block Island sustains the community we treasure and protects the resources on which it depends.</i> The 2016 CP outlines the primary goals for the Town through 2036 and has been incorporated by reference into the Town of New Shoreham Municipal Code.</p> <p>The CP identifies the need for maintain a healthy year-round community and economy while at the same time preserving the community's natural resources and unique characteristics.</p>	Town-wide	<p>Effectiveness: High</p> <p>Enforcement/ Maintenance: Planning Board/Town Planner/ Town Council</p>	<p>To ensure alignment between the <i>HM&amp;FMP</i> and the 2016 Comprehensive Plan (CP), it was reviewed and used as a key resource. The Goals, Policies, and Implementation Actions included in the <b>Natural Hazard &amp; Climate Change</b> section, as well as other pertinent sections were reviewed and incorporated as appropriate into the <i>HM&amp;FMP Action Plan</i>.</p> <p>It would be beneficial to coordinate the annual CP review with the annual <i>HM&amp;FMP</i> review. Having at least one Planning Board member engaged in the <i>HM&amp;FMP</i> review will serve to integrate the two processes. These two document reviews should occur prior to the Town's budgeting process (preferably in September/October) in order to ensure actions needing funding will be included in the Town's Capital Improvement Program.</p>

Description	Area Served	Effectiveness & Enforcement/ Maintenance	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
<p>The CP identifies goals, policies, and actions for growth and development that reflect the community's values. It provides a framework for decision-making by establishing a basis for initiating and evaluating the consistency of proposed regulations, policies, and capital expenditures, and addresses increased development pressures, open space, natural resources, cultural &amp; historic resources, natural hazards &amp; climate change, public services &amp; facilities, and economic development.</p>			<p>In future CP updates, natural hazard mitigation should be further integrated into all appropriate CP Elements. Further integration will strengthen the Town's position to implement the <i>HM&amp;FMP</i> as it will carry the full legal weight and authority of the CP.</p> <p>Refer to <b>Appendix 6.1</b> for an overview of the Comprehensive Plan actions and measures that were reviewed for inclusion in the <i>HM&amp;FM Action Plan</i>. Those selected have been noted accordingly in the <i>Action Plan</i>.</p>
<b>Corn Neck Road Transportation Resiliency Study (2017)</b>			
<p>Corn Neck Road is a 3.8 mile roadway under the authority of RIDOT. It is susceptible to repeated storm damage due to the low elevations and orientation relative to principle wave direction.</p> <p>Portions of the roadway were severely damaged during Superstorm Sandy in 2012, and were reconstructed with emergency funding and engineering design services provided by RIDOT. Using FEMA emergency disaster funds, 1,800 linear feet costing \$1,749,000 (including initial dune plantings and rip rap) was rebuilt to its previous elevation/location.</p> <p>The Town received CDBG-DR Hurricane Sandy Resiliency funding to undertake a Planning Study to develop, analyze, and recommend transportation alternatives for Corn Neck Road to mitigate future impacts from storm surge and SLR. This Study (focused on a 1.2 mile section) evaluated existing roadway data and hydro-graphic data including storm surge and SLR data, incorporates public input, identifies a range of alternatives for further analysis.</p>	Town-wide	<p>Effectiveness: High</p> <p>Enforcement/ Maintenance: Town Manager/Town Planner</p>	<p>The State is aware that the section of Corn Neck Road from Bridgeway Square north to Scotch Beach is particularly vulnerable to erosion and flooding and forms the only connection between the island's north end and its commercial center.</p> <p>The Study identified three transportation alternatives were identified which the Town and RIDOT reviewed. A decision on how to improve the road section has not been decided.</p> <p>Recently, the Coastal Resilience Committee has expressed interest in nature-based solutions being implemented along the Corn Neck Road corridor. As such, a broader scope is being pursued with respect to how best to improve the long-term sustainability of the road and corridor.</p> <p>Refer to <b>Appendix 6.1</b> for an overview of the Corn Neck Road Transportation Study actions and measures that were reviewed for inclusion in the <i>HM&amp;FM Action Plan</i>. Those selected have been noted accordingly in the <i>Action Plan</i>.</p>
<b>Emergency Operations Plan (2011)</b>			
<p>The Town of New Shoreham Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is an in-house document that provides general guidance for emergency management activities and an overview of New Shoreham's methods of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. The plan describes the emergency response organizations and assigns responsibilities for various emergency tasks for the Town of New Shoreham government leaders.</p>	Town-wide	<p>Effectiveness: Moderate</p> <p>Enforcement/ Maintenance: Monitored by Emergency Management Task Force/ Town Manager/ Fire Dept/ Police Dept</p>	<p>The EOP is designed to complement the State of Rhode Island Emergency Operations Plan and FEMA's National Response Framework (NRF). As the EOP is considered a preparedness document, it should be reviewed annually, or following any exercise or activation of the plan that identifies where potential improvements can be made.</p> <p>New Shoreham's EOP was developed in consonance with FEMA's 2010 Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101. However, as FEMA updated their guide in 2021, it is advisable for the Town to review and update their EOP accordingly.</p>

Description	Area Served	Effectiveness & Enforcement/ Maintenance	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations																																							
<b>Flood Insurance Rate Maps</b>																																										
<p>As part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), the federal government provides <b>Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM)</b> to municipalities that agree to regulate development in high risk flood areas. The maps identify flood prone areas that form the basis for the federally backed flood insurance rates.</p> <p>A FIRM is an official map on which FEMA has delineated both the special flood hazard areas (SFHA) and the lower risk premium zones applicable to the community. SFHAs depict areas subject to the 1% annual chance flood (or base flood). The A and V zones are designated as SFHAs. Lower risk areas, 0.2% annual chance flood, are displayed to demonstrate extent of potential flooding.</p> <p>The <b>FEMA Map Service Center (MSC)</b> serves as the official public source for flood hazard information produced in support of the NFIP.</p>	<p>Town-wide with emphasis on the SFHA</p>	<p>Effectiveness: High</p> <p>Enforcement/ Maintenance: Building Official</p>	<p>The most current FIRM panels for the Town of New Shoreham are identified in the table below. <b>These were used in for the Flood Zone mapping and analysis in this Plan.</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="959 417 1479 940"> <thead> <tr> <th>Product ID</th> <th>Effective Date</th> <th>View</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>44009CIND3D</td><td>07/19/2023</td><td><a href="#">VIEW</a></td></tr> <tr><td>44009C0352J</td><td>10/16/2013</td><td><a href="#">VIEW</a></td></tr> <tr><td>44009C0353J</td><td>10/16/2013</td><td><a href="#">VIEW</a></td></tr> <tr><td>44009C0354J</td><td>10/16/2013</td><td><a href="#">VIEW</a></td></tr> <tr><td>44009C0356J</td><td>10/16/2013</td><td><a href="#">VIEW</a></td></tr> <tr><td>44009C0358J</td><td>10/16/2013</td><td><a href="#">VIEW</a></td></tr> <tr><td>44009C0361J</td><td>10/16/2013</td><td><a href="#">VIEW</a></td></tr> <tr><td>44009C0362J</td><td>10/16/2013</td><td><a href="#">VIEW</a></td></tr> <tr><td>44009C0363J</td><td>10/16/2013</td><td><a href="#">VIEW</a></td></tr> <tr><td>44009C0364J</td><td>10/16/2013</td><td><a href="#">VIEW</a></td></tr> <tr><td>44009C0366J</td><td>10/16/2013</td><td><a href="#">VIEW</a></td></tr> <tr><td>44009C0368J</td><td>10/16/2013</td><td><a href="#">VIEW</a></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Product ID	Effective Date	View	44009CIND3D	07/19/2023	<a href="#">VIEW</a>	44009C0352J	10/16/2013	<a href="#">VIEW</a>	44009C0353J	10/16/2013	<a href="#">VIEW</a>	44009C0354J	10/16/2013	<a href="#">VIEW</a>	44009C0356J	10/16/2013	<a href="#">VIEW</a>	44009C0358J	10/16/2013	<a href="#">VIEW</a>	44009C0361J	10/16/2013	<a href="#">VIEW</a>	44009C0362J	10/16/2013	<a href="#">VIEW</a>	44009C0363J	10/16/2013	<a href="#">VIEW</a>	44009C0364J	10/16/2013	<a href="#">VIEW</a>	44009C0366J	10/16/2013	<a href="#">VIEW</a>	44009C0368J	10/16/2013	<a href="#">VIEW</a>
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<b>Geographic Information System (GIS)</b>																																										
<p>New Shoreham’s geodatabase and mapping is completed by the Town Planner/GIS Manager (consultant). The consultant updates information related to new subdivisions and street extensions, keeps layers up-to-date, and maintains the on-line web viewer which provides Town Departments and the public easy access to New Shoreham’s GIS mapping.</p> <p>The Town’s online GIS mapping is available as 7 separate maps: Plat Maps; Zoning Districts; Sewer &amp; Water Districts; Conserved Lands; Contours; Flood Zones; and Soils. The layers on these maps collectively include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Locally maintained data:</b> broadband network (consultant and town staff), building footprints, catch basins (mapped in 2023 with GPS), condos, fire numbers (address number), open space, parcels, right of ways, sewer district, water district, zoning districts including historic district overlay</li> <li>• <b>State-maintained (RIGIS) data:</b> address points (E911), contours, fire hydrants, FEMA flood zones (federal), roadways, soils, soils-hydric soils, aerial photography</li> </ul>	<p>Town-wide</p>	<p>Effectiveness: High</p> <p>Enforcement/ Maintenance: GIS Manager/ Town Planner</p>	<p>The Town’s geodatabase is as an excellent tool to illustrate ideas through maps, and qualitatively and quantitatively assess hazard impacts for decision-making. As detailed in several Sections throughout the <i>HM&amp;FMP</i>, GIS mapping and analysis assisted the Advisory Committee in understanding the extent of current and future hazard impacts.</p> <p>Building and maintaining the Town’s GIS is an ongoing process which will benefit hazard mitigation planning.</p> <p>Refer to <b>Appendix 6.1</b> for an overview of the GIS actions and measures that were reviewed for inclusion in the <i>HM&amp;FM Action Plan</i>. Those selected have been noted accordingly in the <i>Action Plan</i>.</p> <p>Improvements to the community’s GIS may qualify for points under CRS Activity 440.</p>																																							

Description	Area Served	Effectiveness & Enforcement/ Maintenance	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
<b>Harbor Management Plan (2024)</b>			
<p>This plan recognizes that the Harbors of Block Island are a valuable environmental and economical asset and provides a comprehensive management plan for the uses of these Harbors. The CRMC is the state's primary agency for planning and management of coastal resources and the uses made of tidal waters. The plan was developed based on CRMC's Guidelines for the Development of Municipal Harbor Management Plans, and serves as the primary guide to establish and amend management ordinances for the overall benefit of waterway users within the jurisdictional boundaries of the waters managed by the Town of New Shoreham.</p> <p>The Harbormaster oversees all marine activity in the Great Salt Pond and Old Harbor, and is responsible for safe navigation within the harbor, for rental of moorings and the location of boats in the anchorage, and for the operation of sewage pump-out and refuse removal vessels. While the Harbormaster is in day-to-day control of the Great Salt Pond, jurisdiction is shared with other agencies and groups including Block Island's Shellfish Commission and its Shellfish Wardens, CRMC, and Army Corps of Engineers.</p>	Town-wide	<p>Effectiveness: High</p> <p>Enforcement/ Maintenance: Harbormaster</p>	<p>This plan is related to the HM&amp;FMP in that it provides goals, policies, and implementation recommendations for the preservation, future protection, and management of the Harbors of Block Island. As such, to ensure alignment between the HM&amp;FMP and the Harbor Management Plan, it was reviewed and used as a key resource. When the Harbor Management Plan is updated, natural hazard mitigation and climate change resilience should continue to be integrated into the document.</p> <p>Refer to <b>Appendix 6.1</b> for an overview of the Harbor Management Plan actions and measures that were reviewed for inclusion in the <i>HM&amp;FM Action Plan</i>. Those selected have been noted accordingly in the <i>Action Plan</i>.</p>
<b>Hazard Mitigation &amp; Flood Management Plan (2025) *** THIS DOCUMENT ***</b>			
<p>This document - the Town of New Shoreham <i>2025 HM&amp;FMP</i> - was developed with an understanding of the increased importance of identifying and implementing community centric strategies to reduce the impacts of future hazard events on people, property, and the environment. The <i>Plan</i> describes critical issues; planning opportunities; and goals, strategies, and actions related to natural hazard mitigation.</p> <p>This Plan will supersede the Town's 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan.</p>	Town-wide	<p>Effectiveness: High</p> <p>Enforcement/ Maintenance: HM&amp;FMP Advisory Committee/ Town Council</p>	<p>The HM&amp;FMP Advisory Committee will be responsible for the annual <i>HM&amp;FMP</i> review, which should be coordinated with the Comprehensive Plan annual review. The Committee consists of Town department staff, residents, and other stakeholders. Town staff will generally assume the lead role in implementing the actions identified in the Action Plan.</p> <p>As the <i>HM&amp;FMP</i> has been developed with respect to CRS Activity 510, this plan should qualify for CRS credit.</p>
<b>Hazard Mitigation Plan (2017)</b>			
<p>The 2017 HMP describes critical issues, planning opportunities, and identifies goals, strategies, and actions related to natural hazard mitigation.</p>	Town-wide	<p>Effectiveness: High</p> <p>Enforcement/ Maintenance: Emergency Management task Force/ Town Council</p>	<p>The 2017 HMP was used as a key reference for this <i>HM&amp;FMP</i> and will be superseded by the <i>2025 HM&amp;FMP</i> (this document). A detailed review of the status of the 2017 Action Plan has been provided in <b>Subsection 5.3</b>.</p> <p>As shown in <b>Appendix 6.1</b>, all of the non-completed 2017 HMP actions (with the exception of Action 13) have been included in the <i>2025-2030 Action Plan</i>.</p>

Description	Area Served	Effectiveness & Enforcement/ Maintenance	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
<b>MRP Community Resilience Building (CRB) Process &amp; Workshop Summary of Findings (2021)</b>			
<p>This report provides a summary of the Town of New Shoreham’s Community Resilience Building (CRB) Workshop that was held in September 2021. The workshop was part of the Resilient Rhody: Municipal Resilience Program (MRP) and provided a community-driven process to assess hazard and climate change impacts and to identify projects, plans, and policies for improved resilience. Measures identified in this report have the potential for funding assistance through the MRP Action Grant Program administered by the Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank (RIIB).</p>	Town-wide	<p>Effectiveness: High</p> <p>Enforcement/ Maintenance: Town Planner/ Coastal Resilience Committee</p>	<p>Key resources used at the 2021 CRB Workshop included the Town’s 2017 HMP and 2016 Comprehensive Plan. It was important to the Town that the hazard mitigation strategies and principles, vulnerability information, and mitigation actions were integrated into the discussions (and therefore the <i>Summary of Findings Report</i>) at the Workshop. Similarly, to ensure alignment, the CRB Workshop Summary of Findings Report was reviewed and integrated into this HM&amp;FMP.</p> <p>Refer to <b>Appendix 6.1</b> for an overview of the CRB Workshop actions and measures that were reviewed for inclusion in the <i>HM&amp;FM Action Plan</i>. Those selected have been noted accordingly in the <i>Action Plan</i>.</p>
<b>The Code of the Town of New Shoreham RI: § 4-16. Building Code</b>			
<p>This Ordinance states pursuant to G.L. 1956, § 23-27.3-1 et seq., as amended, the State Building Code is to be enforced in the Town.</p> <p>New Shoreham’s Building Official enforces <b>Rhode Island State Building Code (RISBC)</b> which incorporates the <b>International Building Code (IBC)</b>. The IBC was developed by the <b>International Code Council (ICC)</b>. It has been adopted for use as a base code standard by most jurisdictions in the United States. The Council's codes, standards, and solutions are used to ensure safe, affordable, and sustainable communities and buildings worldwide.</p> <p>The IBC consists of uniform regulations to control construction, reconstruction, repair, removal, demolition, and inspection of all buildings. It provides comprehensive construction requirements designed to mitigate the impacts from natural hazards, such as high wind events. In 2010 the RISBC added the requirement of one foot of freeboard for all new and substantially improved construction in the floodplain.</p>	Town-wide	<p>Effectiveness: High</p> <p>Enforcement/ Maintenance: Building Official</p>	<p>The Building Official, Zoning Official, and the Planning Board exercise a high level of regulatory control over proposed new construction and renovations in flood-prone areas. Before a building permit is issued for construction in the SFHA (V and A flood zones), a thorough review of the proposed work is compiled for flood zone requirements, and an elevation certificate may be required to verify the proposed structure meets the minimum first-floor elevation requirements.</p> <p>Regulating development in flood-prone areas is a critical component in flood mitigation and is a requirement for participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The Town of New Shoreham elects to comply with the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-488, as amended) which allows property owners to purchase flood insurance through the NFIP.</p> <p>The NFIP standards for wind, and snow loads are an integral part of the RI State Building Code, ensuring that all new construction and substantial improvements meet national flood resistant standards through consistent statewide application of the NFIP minimum criteria.</p> <p>Maintaining Elevation Certificates per CRS guidelines may qualify for credit under CRS Activity 310. Additional building code related credit may be obtained under CRS Activity 430.</p>

Description	Area Served	Effectiveness & Enforcement/ Maintenance	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
<b>The Code of the Town of New Shoreham RI: § 5-6. Open Fires</b>			
This Ordinance requires that the Fire Chief be notified and give permission for an open fire.	Town-wide	Effectiveness: High  Enforcement/ Maintenance: Fire Dept.	This regulation helps to prevent fire hazards within the Town. Requiring the Fire Chief be notified helps to mitigate potential outdoor burning during high or extreme fire dangers.
<b>The Code of the Town of New Shoreham RI: Chapter 11 Natural Resource Protection</b>			
<p>Chapter 11 includes a number of ordinances that help to protect vulnerable land and mitigate the impacts from natural hazards.</p> <p><b>ARTICLE I - Flood Ordinance</b> The purpose of this ordinance is to ensure public safety; minimize hazards to persons and property from flooding, to protect watercourses from encroachment, and to maintain the capability of floodplains to retain and carry off floodwaters. <b>The Town of New Shoreham elects to comply with the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-488, as amended).</b></p> <p>This ordinance establishes the special flood hazard area (SFHA), which encompasses the V and A Flood Zones, as a <b>floodplain overlay district</b>. Prior to the issuance of a building or development permit, all other necessary permits and approvals as required by federal or state law must be provided to the Town.</p> <p><b>ARTICLE IA - Protection of Dunes</b> The purpose of this ordinance is to enhance the ability of dunes to serve as a natural storm buffer protecting property from damage and destruction, and to protect the scenic and ecologic value of dunes.</p> <p><b>ARTICLE III - Environmental Protection</b> Which includes, among other things, protecting ponds, wetlands, and groundwater.</p> <p><b>ARTICLE V - Soil Erosion &amp; Sediment Control</b> The purpose of this chapter is to prevent soil erosion and sedimentation from occurring as a result of nonagricultural development within the Town by requiring proper provisions for water disposal, and the protection of soil surfaces during and after construction, in order to promote the safety, public health and general welfare of the Town. The building official administers and enforces this ordinance. Prior to obtaining a building permit the applicant must submit an erosion and sediment control plan as specified by the Ordinance.</p>	Town-wide	Effectiveness: High  Enforcement/ Maintenance: Building Official/ Planning Board/Police Department	As identified, a number of the ordinances associated with Chapter 11 help to protect vulnerable land and mitigate the impacts from natural hazards.

Description	Area Served	Effectiveness & Enforcement/ Maintenance	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
<b>The Code of the Town of New Shoreham RI: § 15-1. Snow and Ice Removal</b>			
Whenever the sidewalk or any part thereof adjoining any building or lot of land on any street shall be encumbered with snow or ice, it shall be the duty of the owner, occupant, or any person having the care of such building or lot to remove the snow or ice (or cover with sand or some other suitable substance) and make the sidewalk safe.	Town-wide	Effectiveness: High  Enforcement/ Maintenance: DPW	It is important to mitigate potential accidents related to snow and ice along sidewalks.
<b>The Code of the Town of New Shoreham RI: Appendix D Land Development and Subdivision Regulations</b>			
<p>The purpose of these Regulations is to establish procedural and substantive provisions for the subdivision and development of land that will, consistent with New Shoreham's Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance. Subdivision Regulations were amended in 2024 to address recent state law changes.</p> <p>In New Shoreham the planning process is collaborative and the Planning Board has the authority to call upon other departments, boards, committees Town officials, regional, state, and federal agencies for information and assistance in the performance of its duties.</p> <p>Large subdivision projects are reviewed by the Planning Board in accordance with RI General Laws and New Shoreham's Code of Ordinances. Minor subdivision that do not involve a road creation or extension, and subdivisions that do not involve to creation of a new lot, are reviewed and approved administratively by the Administrative Officer with assistance as needed from the Technical Review Committee.</p>	Town-wide	Effectiveness: High  Enforcement/ Maintenance: Planning Board	<p>As the Planning Board has the authority to enforce, adopt, modify, and amend the subdivision and land development rules and regulations, familiarize themselves with the <i>HM&amp;FMP</i> would be beneficial.</p> <p>Much of this Ordinance, including <i>Residential Development Flexible Design</i>, supports the goal and objectives of the <i>HM&amp;FMP</i>, including to: protect existing natural and built environments and mitigate the significant negative impacts of proposed development on those environments; protect the island's sole source aquifer to insure the quality and quantity of the Town's water supply, and; protect the Town's unique and important coastal features such as shorelines, dunes, beaches, bluffs, ponds and wetlands.</p> <p>Refer to <b>Subsection 6.4 (Action 2025-M)</b> regarding review of the Subdivision and Land Development Regulations. Depending on the recommendations and implementation, credit may be obtained under CRS Activities 420, 430, or 450.</p>
<b>The Code of the Town of New Shoreham RI: Appendix E Zoning Ordinance</b>			
<p>The Zoning Ordinance includes a statement of consistency with the Comprehensive Plan. The Building Official and Zoning Official, when reviewing an application for any permit required by law, shall determine that a use complies with all applicable performance standards.</p> <p><b>The Town of New Shoreham is divided into twelve zoning districts:</b> RA - Residential A Zone; RB - Residential B Zone; RC - Residential C Zone; RC/M - Residential C/Mixed Use Zone; M - Mixed Use Zone; OHC - Old Harbor Commercial Zone; NHC - New Harbor Commercial Zone; SC - Service Commercial Zone; C - Coastal Zone; PD - Planned Development Zone; PE - Public Education Zone; PU - Public Utility Zone. In addition there are four Overlay Districts: FC - Flood Control Overlay District; PQ - Pond Quality Overlay District; H - Historic Overlay District; and W - Waterfront Overlay District.</p>	Town-wide	Effectiveness: High  Enforcement/ Maintenance: Zoning Official	<p>As zoning provides the legal framework for land governance and can impact hazard mitigation, enforcement of these regulations is important. All proposed zoning changes should consider how the change will impact natural hazard mitigation.</p> <p>The Zoning Ordinance has a number of subsections that support the goals and objectives of the <i>HM&amp;FMP</i>.</p> <p>Some zoning regulations may qualify for credit under CRS Activity 430 and some floodplain regulations may qualify for credit under CRS Activity 450.</p>

## REGIONAL/STATE *(the capabilities have been listed in alphabetical order)*

Description	Area Served	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
<b>Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM)</b>		
<p>The ASFPM is a professional association with a membership of almost 1,000 state employees that, assists communities with the NFIP. ASFPM has developed a series of technical and topical research papers and a series of proceedings from their annual conferences.</p>	Town-wide	<p>Town staff engaged in stormwater management should consider membership in the ASFPM, and utilize the networking and resources to help insure flood mitigation best practices are implemented in Town. The ASFPM has a <b>Floodplain Management Resources Center</b> with more than 900 flood-related documents in the library.</p>
<b>Coastal Resources Management Council (CRMC)</b>		
<p>The CRMC plans for and manages RI's coastal resources. Their Management Program includes numerous policies and programs for the protection of coastal resources, including coastal wetlands and other shoreline features. The adoption of <i>Section 145 Climate Change and Sea level Rise Policy</i> has helped the State and local communities prepare for climate change impacts through adaptation efforts and coastal resiliency measures.</p> <p>CRMC has statutory authority to restrict the alteration of coastal wetlands for preservation purposes, and to implement regulations, requiring erosion setbacks, coastal buffer zones, and to prohibit construction on beaches, in dunes, and on barrier spits that are identified as undeveloped or moderately-developed. The preservation of wetlands from development and destruction will provide for the natural and beneficial use of wetlands as related to flood retention and natural buffers from coastal storms.</p> <p>The CRMC staff give numerous presentations to professional groups and the general public on coastal hazards, climate change, and other topics. They also partner with communities, State Departments, and other stakeholders (The Nature Conservancy, URI, Sea Grant, Save The Bay, etc.) to examine sea level rise (SLR) impacts, recovery from storm events, and other issues related to coastal preservation.</p>	Coastal Areas	<p>Various CRMC's resources and tools, including those listed below, were used in developing this <i>HM&amp;FMP</i> and should be consulted when reviewing/updating the <i>Plan</i> and as applicable when implementing actions.</p> <p>In 2018, CRMC adopted the <b>Shoreline Change Special Area Management Plan (Beach SAMP)</b> it developed in conjunction with URI, various State and local agencies, stakeholders, and coastal residents. The plan provides science-backed policies and planning tools to assess flood inundation coupled with SLR and shoreline erosion in order to better inform State and local planning efforts and decision-making. Through a five-step permitting process, the plan targets the areas most vulnerable to climate change, including beaches, historic waterfronts, bluffs, peninsulas, and salt marshes. The Coastal Hazard Application Process will be implemented by regulatory amendments to CRMC's Red Book to address the coastal hazard issues detailed in the Beach SAMP chapters.</p> <p>The <b>Beaches and Sand Trails of Southern Rhode Island</b> provides a detailed guide to the region's coastal trails and beaches, offering valuable information for those interested in exploring the natural beauty of southern Rhode Island. The publication underscores the need for conservation efforts in these sensitive coastal environments, advocating responsible recreation, emphasizing <i>Leave No Trace</i> principles and how visitors can help protect these natural areas for future generations.</p> <p>RI CRMC <b>Coastal Hazard Analysis (CHA)</b> Worksheet and Viewer is to notify the applicant of potential coastal hazards that should be taken into consideration when planning shoreline development. These hazards include SLR, storm surge and associated flooding, and shoreline erosion. The CRMC's goal is to increase understanding and awareness of these potential hazards among the development community (property owners, builders, realtors, financial institutions, and insurers) with the hope of guiding development and investment away from vulnerable areas.</p> <p>The <b>Coastal Property Guide</b> provides regulations and policies adopted by Federal and State regulatory agencies and encourages people to understand what it means to live/build along the water.</p>

Description	Area Served	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
		<p><b>Rapid Property Assessment and Coastal Exposure</b> (Rapid PACE) is a tool for identifying coastal flooding risk and possible impacts on a property or community.</p> <p><b>RI Coastal Environmental Risk Index (CERI)</b> has been designed as an on-line Geographic Information System (GIS) based tool, and hence is fully compatible with current flood maps. The basic framework and associated GIS methods can be readily applied to any coastal area. The approach can be used by local and state planners to objectively evaluate different policy options for effectiveness and cost/benefit.</p> <p><b>RI STORMTOOLS Design Elevation (SDE) Maps</b> have been designed to represent the once in one-hundred-year flooding and associated wave environment, and explicitly include the effects of sea level rise. Following FEMA methodology, the maps are provided in the form of Base Flood Elevations (BFE) and can be used to assist in the design of structures and infrastructure in the State. They have also been specifically structured to support CRMC's Coastal Hazard Application permit requirement.</p> <p><b>STORMTOOLS</b> is a method to map coastal storm inundation, with and without sea level rise, for varying return period storms that covers all of Rhode Island's coastal waters. STORMTOOLS uses an ArcGIS platform and can be accessed online.</p> <p>The purpose of <b>Sea level Affecting Marshes Model (SLAMM) Maps</b> is to show how coastal wetlands will likely transition and migrate onto adjacent upland areas under projected sea level rise scenarios of 1, 3 and 5 feet in the coming decades.</p>
<b>Narragansett Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (NBNERR)</b>		
<p>The Narragansett Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve is one of 30 <b>National Estuarine Research Reserves</b> located around the country. Established to provide long-term protection of coastal lands so they can serve as platforms for research, education, and recreation. The Reserve is supported and administered by NOAA and managed by the RIDEM.</p>	Coastal Areas	The NBNERR is a good partner for outreach and education programs as well as a resource for science-based publications.
<b>Resilient Rhode Island Act (2014) and subsequent 2021 Act on Climate</b>		
<p>In 2014, the General Assembly approved the <b>Resilient Rhode Island Act</b> which established the <b>Executive Climate Change Coordinating Council (EC4)</b>, a 12-member council chaired by the RIDEM Director.</p> <p>The <b>2021 Act on Climate</b> updates the Resilient RI Act and codifies specific greenhouse gas reduction targets, establishes two advisory bodies (EC4 Advisory Board &amp; EC4 Science and Technical Advisory Board), and incorporates consideration of climate change impacts into the powers and duties of all state agencies.</p>	Town-wide	<p>The Resilient Rhode Island Act support hazard mitigation and climate change resilience. The EC4 is responsible for developing the 2025 Climate Action Strategy, which will outline how the state will reduce emissions to net zero by 2050. The EC4 also has two advisory boards that provide recommendations on climate change strategies.</p> <p>The Town should maintain awareness of the actions and outcomes from the EC4 and other stakeholders supporting the 2021 Act on Climate and determine how the information/actions/initiatives impact and/or can be implemented in New Shoreham.</p>

Description	Area Served	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
<b>Resilient Rhody: Municipal Resilience Program</b>		
<p>In 2017, Governor Gina Raimondo signed an Executive Order appointing the State’s first Chief Resilience Officer. The mandate of the new post was to drive climate resilience efforts throughout the State, both within government and in collaboration with business, academic, and nonprofit partners, and develop a Statewide Climate Resilience Action Strategy by July 2018.</p> <p>In July 2018 Governor Raimondo introduced the <b>Resilient Rhody: Municipal Resilience Program (MRP)</b> which outlines a comprehensive Climate Resilience Action Strategy for the State. Through the MRP program the State is providing support to communities to engage in a municipal-driven process referred to as <i>Community Resilience Building (CRB)</i> which was developed by The Nature Conservancy.</p>	Town-wide	<p>The Town of New Shoreham held their Community Resilience Building (CRB) Workshop in September 2021 and is designated as a Resilient Rhody Municipality. The Workshop Summary of Findings (SOF) is an excellent resource identifying and prioritizing climate adaptation and resilience actions. Additional Information on the Town’s 2021 CRB Workshop is provided in <b>Subsection 2.2</b>.</p> <p>The Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank (RIIB) continues to provide support to Resilient Rhody Municipalities and makes available annual competitive MRP Action Grants to implement mitigation projects identified through the CRB Workshop process. The Town should seek financial assistance through this funding mechanism on an ongoing, as-needed basis.</p>
<b>Rhode Island Climate Change Commission (RICCC)</b>		
<p>The Rhode Island Climate Change Commission, established under a 2010 state law, is a standing commission made up of legislators and representatives from state agencies and business, community and environmental organizations. The Commission’s mandate is to study the projected impacts of climate change on Rhode Island and identify methods to protect both the natural and built environment. The eventual goal is to integrate climate change planning and adaptation into state and municipal programs and policies, including infrastructure development and maintenance.</p>	Town-wide	<p><b>Key Actions and Initiatives:</b></p> <p><b>Adapting to Climate Change in the Ocean State (2012):</b> The progress report describes the vulnerability of infrastructure located within river and coastal floodplains. These include wastewater treatment systems, energy infrastructure, and any number of transportation features including ports, roads, railroads and bridges.</p> <p><b>Resilient Rhody Act (2014):</b> The state's initiative to build climate resilience, focusing on addressing vulnerabilities and developing strategies to mitigate climate-related threats.</p> <p><b>Executive Climate Change Coordinating Council (EC4) (2014):</b> The RICCC works with the EC4, which coordinates efforts between state agencies to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.</p> <p>The <b>Climate Change Website</b> serves as the State’s primary portal for information and resources on climate change and resiliency. It addresses how to adapt to the effects of climate change such as coastal hazards like sea level rise and storm surge, as well as high heat, drought, and inland flooding.</p> <p><b>GHG Emission Reduction Targets:</b> The EC4 pursues GHG emissions reductions of 10% below 1990 levels by 2020, 45% below 1990 levels by 2035, and 80% below 1990 levels by 2050.</p> <p><b>Act on Climate (2021):</b> The 2021 Act on Climate codifies specific GHG reduction targets, establishes advisory bodies, and incorporates climate change considerations into the powers and duties of all state agencies.</p> <p><b>2025 Climate Action Strategy:</b> The EC4 is developing a plan to incrementally reduce climate emissions and meet the Act on Climate goals with the 2025 Climate Action Strategy.</p>

Description	Area Served	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
<b>Rhode Island Department of Administration (RIDOA) - Rhode Island Division of Statewide Planning (RIDSP)</b>		
<p>RIDOA plays a role in hazard mitigation and risk reduction in the State and manages the Rhode Island Climate Change website and other online resources. Technical assistance is provided by RIDOA divisions that have hazard mitigation and risk reduction capabilities, including the Office of Management and Budget, and Division of Statewide Planning. The Division of Statewide Planning prepares, maintains, and encourages the implementation of plans within the framework of the State's development goals and policies.</p>	Town-wide	<p>Various RIDOA resources, including mapping and modeling tools, were consulted when developing the HM&amp;FMP and should continue to be consulted for future updates and to assist in prioritizing HM&amp;FMP projects and implementing community outreach.</p> <p><b>New Shoreham RI Coastal Sea Level Rise and Storm Surge: Transportation Fact Sheet</b> provides municipal leaders and practitioners with a survey of New Shoreham's transportation infrastructure elements that may be affected by sea level rise and storm surge.</p> <p><b>New Shoreham RI Socioeconomics of Sea Level Rise Coastal Fact Sheet</b> identifies, amongst other things, population characteristics of the people located within sea level rise (SLR) inundation zones 1, 3, 5 and 7 ft.</p> <p><b>Risk Reduction for Small Business Resilience:</b> Experience shows that 40% of small businesses affected by disaster never reopen; another 25% that do reopen fail. To help reduce this impact, the Risk Reduction for Small Business Resilience in RI project developed tools to support small businesses (less than 50 employees) to better prepare for extreme weather events.</p> <p><b>Statewide Planning's 2015 Technical Paper 164:</b> Assesses vulnerability to SLR of Transportation Assets under state jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>Statewide Planning's 2016 Technical Paper 167:</b> Vulnerability of Transportation Assets to Sea level Rise and Storm Surge assesses transportation assets under state jurisdiction.</p>
<b>Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM)</b>		
<p>RIDEM serves as the chief steward of the State's natural resources, with a mission to protect, restore, and promote the environment. RIDEM protects resources through development and enforcement of environmental laws; and works with partners to restore lands and waters, to conserve wildlife and marine resources, and to monitor environmental quality in order to build healthy, more resilient communities.</p> <p>Rhode Island General Laws, Chapter 46-19, makes RIDEM responsible for dam inspection in order to determine a dam's condition; review and approve plans for repair, new construction, or substantial alteration of a dam; ordering repairs or other action to address unsafe conditions; and submitting an annual report of its activities to the Governor. To meet that mandate, DEM established the <b>Dam Safety Program</b>, which is housed in the Bureau of Environmental Protection within the Office of Compliance &amp; Inspection.</p>	Town-wide	<p>Various RIDEM resources were consulted when developing the HM&amp;FMP. The RIDEM website should be perused on a regular basis for information that will support local hazard mitigation programs and initiatives. In addition, the Town should consider conducting a Low impact Self-Assessment and reviewing ordinances to determine benefit of integrating low impact practices.</p> <p>As the Town has a number of dams, the State's Annual Report to the Governor on the Activities of the <b>Dam Safety Program</b> should be reviewed as part of the HM&amp;FMP annual evaluation.</p> <p><b>Implications of Climate Change for RI Wastewater Collection &amp; Treatment Infrastructure</b> assesses the projected implications of climate change on the state's nineteen public wastewater treatment systems and recommends adaptive strategies.</p> <p><b>Rhode Island Low Impact Development Site Planning and Design Guidance Manual</b> provides examples for local planning officials of how their ordinances may be amended to avoid/reduce the impacts from development and encourage effective implementation of LID practices.</p>

Description	Area Served	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
		<p><b>Rhode Island Municipal LID Self-Assessment</b> is designed for municipal officials to systematically assess their local zoning and land development regulations so that they can compare local standards with current LID standards.</p> <p><b>Stormwater Management:</b> Effective management of stormwater requires attention to both the quantity (volume and peak rate) and quality of stormwater runoff. All stormwater management practices in RI must be consistent with the <b>RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual (Amended March 2015)</b> and the <b>RI Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook</b>. This includes demonstrating that a proposed project provides for protection of life and property from flooding.</p>
<b>Rhode Island Department of Health (RIDOH)</b>		
<p>RIDOH's mission is to prevent disease and protect and promote the health and safety of the people of Rhode Island.</p>	<p>Town-wide</p>	<p>RIDOH resources, including the following, should be used to assist in implementing community outreach for a variety of topics including climate change, water quality, and assisting vulnerable populations during hazard events.</p> <p>The <b>Climate Change and Health Program</b> has a number of resources that raise awareness about the connection between climate change and health. <b>Program Publications:</b></p> <p><b>Reports</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Climate Change and Health Needs Assessment (2021)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Climate Change and Health Resiliency (2015)</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Brochures</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Climate Change and Air Quality (English) (Spanish)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Climate Change and Heat (English) (Spanish)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Climate Change and Mosquitoes (English) (Spanish)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Climate Change and Storms/Flooding (English) (Spanish)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Climate Change and Ticks (English) (Spanish)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Climate Change and Water (English) (Spanish)</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Guides</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Climate Change and Health Teaching Resources</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Climate Change and Your Health: A Guide for Rhode Islanders (English) (Spanish) (Portuguese)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Sustainability Pledge and Guide</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Plans</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">RI Climate Change Health Adaptation</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Building Knowledge and Community Resilience</b> discusses improving climate resiliency as a key strategy to help RIDOH meet its overarching goals of addressing the socio-economic and environmental determinants of health for all Rhode Islanders.</p> <p><b>Rhode Island Special Needs Emergency Registry</b> allows first responders to better prepare for and respond to community needs during a hurricane, storm, or other emergency. The Town of New Shoreham encourages those who may need extra help during an emergency to register.</p> <p><b>SafeWater RI: Ensuring Safe Water for Rhode Island's Future</b> helps to address the implications of climate change on drinking water utilities.</p>

Description	Area Served	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
<b>Rhode Island Department of Public Safety (RIDPS)</b>		
The Department of Public Safety oversees all the State of Rhode Island’s public safety agencies to ensure efficient delivery of the services those agencies provide.	Town-wide	RIDPS supports hazard mitigation through its E 911 Uniform Emergency Telephone System which provides prompt transfers of emergency 911 calls to the appropriate responding public safety and rescue agencies utilizing call location technology.
<b>Rhode Island Department of Transportation (RIDOT)</b>		
<p>RIDOT designs, constructs, and maintains state designated roads, bridges, and bike paths, some of which are within the Town of New Shoreham. In 2016, RIDOT underwent a complete restructuring based on passage of the \$5 billion RhodeWorks legislation that provides planning, execution, management and funding to bring Rhode Island's infrastructure into a state of good repair by the year 2025.</p> <p>The <b>Rhode Island State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)</b> is prepared by the Division of Statewide Planning and implemented through RIDOT.</p>	Town-wide - roadway and bridge corridors under the authority of RIDOT	<p>The transportation sector is critical to enable emergency response during a natural hazard. It is therefore important to maintain transportation infrastructure including mitigating flooding on roadways and tree health along road shoulders.</p> <p>The Town of New Shoreham entered into a 10-year maintenance agreement with RIDOT in 2004, which was renewed in 2014 and again in 2024. The Town has diligently upheld their responsibilities as outlined in the agreement, which include maintenance of the state roadways, such as mowing, plowing, street sweeping, signage, clearing drains, sidewalks, and potholes.</p> <p>The State retains ownership of the roadways, the garage, and corresponding property. Per the agreement, for all roadways in New Shoreham under State jurisdiction, RIDOT is responsible for capital improvements, such as paving, rebuilding the roads (as well as the garage), installation of catch basins, guardrails, and break walls along Corn Neck Road, etc. Despite the agreement and continued engagement with RIDOT, many of the roads in New Shoreham that are under RIDOT jurisdiction are in poor condition with nearly 30 culverts needing repair or replacement.</p>
<b>Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency (RIEMA)</b>		
RIEMA’s mission is to reduce the loss of life and property for the whole community while ensuring that as a State jurisdictions work together to build, sustain, and improve capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all natural, human-caused, and technological hazards.	Town-wide	<p>The RIEMA website contains information on hazard mitigation, floodplain mapping, floodplain regulations, flood insurance, etc. It is an excellent resource and should be perused on a regular basis for information that will support hazard mitigation decision-making in the Town.</p> <p>RIEMA’s <b>2024 State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP)</b> was a key resource in the development of this HM&amp;FMP. The SHMP provides comprehensive guidance for hazard mitigation with the intent of making homes, businesses, and communities in RI more resilient to the impacts of climate change, hurricanes, floods, tornadoes, earthquakes, winter storms, and other natural hazards. Some elements from RIEMA’s <b>2019 State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP)</b> were also used in developing this <i>Plan</i>.</p>
<b>Rhode Island Flood Mitigation Association (RIFMA)</b>		
RIFMA was formed in October 2006 with the goal of forming a network of associates who share their ideas and experiences. The resultant Association is a network of floodplain managers who collaborate to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of floodplain management. RIFMA regularly provides training opportunities and an annual floodplain conference.	Town-wide	Town staff engaged in stormwater management should consider membership in the RIFMA, and utilize the networking and resources to help insure flood mitigation best practices are implemented in Town.

Description	Area Served	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
<b>Rhode Island Geographic information System (RIGIS)</b>		
The Rhode Island Geographic Information System (RIGIS) is a group of government and private organizations which promote the use of the latest GIS data. They manage and provide free access to an extensive geospatial database for the State.	Town-wide	Many of the Town's ArcGIS layers were acquired from RIGIS and used to prepare the maps in the <i>HM&amp;FMP</i> . As it is important to maintain a current geodatabase, on an annual basis the Town should review their RIGIS layers and update or add new layers as appropriate.
<b>Rhode Island Office of Energy Resources (RIOER)</b>		
RIOER's mission is to lead the State toward a clean, affordable, reliable, and equitable energy future. OER develops policies and programs that respond to the State's evolving energy needs, while advancing environmental sustainability, energy security, and a vibrant clean energy economy.	Town-wide	RIOER supports hazard mitigation through developing, administering, and monitoring a variety of programs designed to promote energy efficiency, renewable energy, and alternative fuels which will help to curb climate change by decreasing greenhouse gas emissions.
<b>Rhode Island Sea Grant</b>		
Rhode Island Sea Grant is a state-based program with federal funding from NOAA. They collaborate with scientists from URI and other institutions, to further understand the science and policy implications of climate change. They also work with coastal communities to support long-term, sustainable solutions.	Coastal Areas	<p>Various resources from the Sea Grant website were consulted during development of the <i>HM&amp;FMP</i>. The Sea Grant often collaborates with various partners on research to highlight impacts to the built environment, public health and welfare, and natural resources. Some of the documents they have consulted on include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Precipitation and Storms in Rhode Island: Trends and Impacts</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Sea level Rise in Rhode Island: Trends and Impacts</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Smart Growth for Coastal and Waterfront Communities</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Climate Change in Rhode Island: What's Happening Now &amp; What You Can Do</a></li> </ul> <p>Sea Grant resources should be considered especially when implementing hazard mitigation education and outreach activities.</p>
<b>Rhode Island State Building Code</b>		
As indicated in the <b>LOCAL</b> section above, Rhode Island administers a <b>State Building Code</b> through the <b>Rhode Island Building Code Commission (BCC)</b> . The Building Code is implemented statewide and enforced locally through the building official. The Code consists of uniform regulations to control construction, reconstruction, repair, removal, demolition, and inspection of all buildings.	Town-wide	As discussed in the LOCAL section above, Building Codes are an important regulatory tool for hazard mitigation.

## FEDERAL *(the capabilities have been listed in alphabetical order)*

Description	Area Served	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
<b>Americans with Disabilities Act Guide for Small Towns</b>		
The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) gives civil rights protections to individuals with disabilities. This guide presents an informal overview of some basic ADA requirements and provides cost-effective tips on how small towns can comply with the ADA.	Town-wide	In the development of the <i>HM&amp;FMP</i> , it was important for the Town to recognize how various vulnerable populations might be more severely impacted from certain hazards. In doing so, the opportunity to mitigate these impacts exists.
<b>Clean Water Act</b>		
The Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) employs regulatory and non-regulatory tools to reduce direct pollutant discharges into waterways, finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and manage polluted runoff. These tools are employed to achieve the broader goal of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's surface waters so that they can support the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water. Evolution of CWA programs over the last decade has included a shift from a program-by-program, source-by-source, pollutant-by-pollutant approach to more holistic watershed-based strategies. Under the watershed approach, equal emphasis is placed on protecting healthy waters and restoring impaired ones.	Town-wide	As water quality can be impacted by hazard events, actions to mitigate water contamination or improve water quality were included in the <i>HM&amp;FMP</i> .
<b>Federal Disaster Mitigation (some key Acts)</b>		
FEMA was established in 1979 through an Executive Order signed by President Carter that gave the agency the dual mission of emergency management and civil defense. The agency's authorities were further defined and expanded by the Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Amendments of 1988 also known as the <b>Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988</b> . The Stafford Act provided clear direction for emergency management and established the current statutory framework for disaster response and recovery through presidential disaster declarations. The Stafford Act authorizes technical, financial, logistical, and other assistance from the Federal government to state and local governments during declared major disasters and emergencies.	Town-wide	<p>The following two acts are particularly beneficial to hazard mitigation.</p> <p>The <b>Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000</b> amended the Stafford Act and the Public Works Act to include grants for economic development and to require local governments to prepare hazard mitigation plans as a precondition for receipt of Hazard Mitigation Grant Program project funds. The Disaster Mitigation Act encourages communities to reduce preventable, repetitive disaster losses by mitigating natural hazards, vulnerability, and risk.</p> <p>The <b>Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006</b> clarified and modified the Homeland Security Act with respect to the organizational structure, authorities, and responsibilities of FEMA and the FEMA Administrator. It enhanced FEMA's responsibilities and its authority within DHS and transferred many functions of DHS's former Preparedness Directorate to FEMA.</p>

Description	Area Served	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
<b>Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)</b>		
<p>FEMA was established in 1979 through an Executive Order signed by President Carter that gave the agency the dual mission of emergency management and civil defense. The agency's authorities were further defined and expanded by the Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Amendments of 1988 also known as the Stafford Act. The Stafford Act provided clear direction for emergency management and established the current statutory framework for disaster response and recovery through presidential disaster declarations.</p>	<p>Town-wide with some resources more applicable to coastal and inland areas subject to flood inundation</p>	<p>Numerous FEMA resources were consulted during the development of the <i>HM&amp;FMP</i>. The FEMA website contains information and tools related to hazard mitigation, floodplain mapping, floodplain regulations, flood insurance, emergency management, grants, etc. It is an excellent resource and should be perused on a regular basis for information that will support hazard mitigation decision-making in the Town. Some of the resources used can be found on the following webpages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/hazard-mitigation-planning">https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/hazard-mitigation-planning</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/climate-resilience">https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/climate-resilience</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.fema.gov/flood-maps/tools-resources/flood-map-products/hazus">https://www.fema.gov/flood-maps/tools-resources/flood-map-products/hazus</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.hurrevac.com/">https://www.hurrevac.com/</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.floodsmart.gov/">https://www.floodsmart.gov/</a></li> </ul> <p>As discussed in <b>Section 4</b> of this <i>Plan</i>, the Town has consistently taken the required steps, and will continue to do so, to participate in the NFIP federally-backed flood insurance program. Additionally, the Town participates in the CRS Program.</p> <p><b>National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP):</b> Regulating development in flood-prone areas is a critical component in flood hazard mitigation and is a requirement for participating in the NFIP. The NFIP makes flood insurance available to communities that enact minimum floodplain management regulations. The Town Building Department is the designated keeper of flood maps for New Shoreham.</p> <p><b>Community Rating System (CRS):</b> The Community Rating System (CRS) is a voluntary incentive program designed to encourage communities to engage in various community focused activities, promoting a comprehensive approach to floodplain management beyond the minimum NFIP requirements. As the Town participates in the CRS program, the Advisory Committee followed the 10-Step planning process used for FEMA's CRS Activity 510 in developing this <i>HM&amp;FMP</i>.</p>
<b>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)</b>		
<p>NOAA's mission to better understand our natural world and help protect its precious resources extends beyond national borders to monitor global weather and climate, and work with partners around the world. NOAA's many assets - including research programs, vessels, satellites, science centers, laboratories and a vast pool of distinguished scientists and experts - are essential, internationally recognized resources.</p>	<p>Town-wide with some resources more applicable to flood inundation areas</p>	<p>In preparing this <i>HM&amp;FMP</i>, numerous NOAA resources were used. NOAA provides reliable science-based information which should continue to be used by the Town on a regular basis to support hazard mitigation decision-making. A few of the resources used include:</p> <p><b>Adapting to Climate Change: A Planning Guide for State Coastal Managers, NOAA (2010)</b>, which highlights guidance on adaptation planning to the built environment, public health and welfare, and natural resources.</p>

Description	Area Served	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
<p>NOAA works with other nations to advance their ability to predict and respond to changes in climate and other environmental challenges that imperil Earth’s natural resources, human life, and economic vitality.</p> <p>NOAA has a number of line offices including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Weather Service</li> <li>• National Marine Fisheries Service</li> <li>• National Ocean Service</li> <li>• National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service</li> <li>• Oceanic and Atmospheric Research</li> <li>• Office of Marine and Aviation Operations &amp; NOAA Corps</li> </ul>		<p>The National Hurricane Center’s <b>Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH)</b> model is a computerized numerical model developed by the National Weather Service (NWS) to estimate storm surge heights resulting from historical, hypothetical, or predicted hurricanes by taking into account the atmospheric pressure, size, forward speed, and track data. These parameters are used to create a model of the wind field which drives the storm surge. Hurricane evacuation zone maps have been produced based on the SLOSH model results.</p> <p>NOAA sponsored <b>Office for Coastal Management</b> has some excellent tools (for example Digital Coast) to address issues commonly associated with a changing climate and a growing population.</p> <p>NOAA has facilities, staff, programs, and activities based in, or focused on Rhode Island, including the Office of Ocean Exploration and Research Regional Office in Narragansett, and the Narragansett Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve on Prudence Island.</p>

# APPENDIX 5-2

## Administrative and Technical Capabilities

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# Appendix 5-2

## Administrative and Technical Capabilities

The following Table provides an overview of the critical administrative and technical capabilities that play a role in the Town of New Shoreham’s natural hazards mitigation effort. The information provided in the Table was obtained through the identified capability’s website, the Town’s website, New Shoreham’s 2016 Comprehensive Plan, New Shoreham’s 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and/or Advisory Committee, Town Staff, or other stakeholder input. Where applicable, a hyperlink for the capability is provided.

<p><b>LOCAL</b> <i>(the capabilities have been listed in alphabetical order)</i></p>
<p><b>Block Island Conservancy (BIC)</b></p>
<p>The Block Island Conservancy was established in 1972 to maintain habitat for birds and animals, to protect the view of hills rolling to the sea, to provide walking trails and quiet recreation for islanders and visitors. BIC is a private nonprofit conservation organization led by a thirteen-member volunteer Board of Directors and part-time Executive Director, and operates an education center on Weldon’s Way.</p>
<p><b>Block Island School</b></p>
<p>The public school system provides education from kindergarten through twelfth grade at the 15 High Street location. The School District is an important partner to the municipal government, and the building serves as the community’s primary shelter. There may be opportunities to collaborate on hazard mitigation awareness in courses, clubs, or special programs at the schools. The schools can also support Town programs by disseminating information through their website, social media, and school district network.</p>
<p><b>Boards &amp; Commissions</b></p>
<p>A number of local boards and commissions support Town Departments by assisting in the development, implementation, and updating of policies, plans, programs, and initiatives which promote the safety of residents and minimize risk to the community.</p>
<p><b>Block Island Land Trust</b></p> <p>The Block Island Land Trust (BILT) was established in 1986 by state legislation and is funded by a 3% fee on the transfer of real property on Block Island. The Trust is administered by five trustees elected for staggered four-year terms. The BILT acquires, holds, and manages real property and interest therein situated in the Town of New Shoreham consisting of open, agricultural, or coastal region property, including barrier beaches, existing and future well fields and aquifer recharge areas, fresh and saltwater marshes and adjoining uplands, land for agricultural use, land for bicycling and hiking paths and for public recreational use, land providing access to or views of the ocean, harbors, and ponds, and wildlife habitats. As of September 2024, conservation holdings of the BILT represent 600 acres, or approximately 10% of the Town’s total land area. Many of these acres were acquired jointly and are under shared ownership interest with island conservation partners The Nature Conservancy, Block Island Conservancy, and state and federal agencies. All preserved open space on Block Island totals 2,829 acres, or 46.1% of the island’s 6,076 acres. Of that, 371 acres, or 6% is unprotected undevelopable open water and wetlands.</p>
<p><b>Block Island Tourism Council (BITC)</b></p> <p>The Tourism Council is a non-profit organization that was established in 1992 to promote the Town of New Shoreham as a leisure travel destination. The BITC’s promotional efforts include publication of a travel planner; a year-long advertising campaign directed at our leisure tourism market; public relations strategy; participation in numerous trade shows; and a comprehensive website. The BITC is available to assist travel professionals including media, tour operators, and travel agents, aid in planning a meeting or corporate event, and provide information to help visitors enjoy the destination. The Council has an Executive Director appointed by the Tourism Council, and seven members who are appointed by the Town Council for two-year terms. It is important for the Tourism Council to understand the community’s vulnerability to natural hazards and balance tourism with community resilience.</p>

### **Coastal Resilience Committee (CRC)**

The Coastal Resilience Committee (formerly the Sea Level Rise Committee), is primarily focused on understanding the potential local impacts posed by sea level rise, assessing the community's vulnerabilities, engaging citizens, and recommending and implementing mitigation projects or other priority actions that will improve Block Island's coastal resiliency. The Committee has nine members who are appointed by the Town Council for two-year staggered terms.

### **Conservation Commission**

The Conservation Commission was established to promote and develop the natural resources of the Town, to protect its watershed resources, and to preserve natural esthetic areas within the Town and the adjacent waters. The Commission has between three and seven members who are appointed by the Town Council for three-year staggered terms.

### **Emergency Management Task Force**

In terms of mitigating and responding to natural hazards, New Shoreham, as an island community, has many unique challenges. The Emergency Management Task Force was established to plan for and respond to emergency situations. The Task Force has nine members who are appointed by the Town Council for one-year terms with the exception of one member elected by the community. The members represent the following positions: Town Manager, Block Island Health Services Representative and Alternate, Block Island Utility District Representative, Rescue Squad Captain, Fire Chief (Co-Director of Emergency Management), community elected Co-Director of Emergency Management, and two additional Co-Directors of Emergency Management.

The Task Force activates as deemed appropriate or upon notification from RIEMA of a pending threat. Generally, the Town Manager in consultation with the Emergency Management Co-Directors will determine the extent of a situation and how best to incorporate other Task Force members as well as department staff. The Task Force coordinates operations of emergency events at the primary Emergency Operations Center (EOC) located at the Police Station (10 Beach Avenue). The Town Hall (16 Old Town Road) functions as a backup EOC. Both of these facilities are equipped with emergency generators. When a severe storm is impending, an emergency mobile unit is set up at the north end of the island encase Corn Neck Road becomes impassible. Emergency information is provided to residents and visitors via the CodeRed emergency notification system and the Block Island Bulletin Board.

### **Harbors Committee**

The Harbors Committee oversees the Old Harbor, New Harbor, and all harbor facilities and areas. The Committee has six members who are appointed by the Town Council for three-year staggered terms.

### **Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP) Advisory Committee**

The HM&FMP Advisory Committee was established for the development of this *Plan*. The Committee has a diverse representation linking together Town departments and the public and private sectors. Post adoption of the *2025 HM&FMP*, the Advisory Committee will be responsible for maintaining the *Plan* through annual or bi-annual reviews, and five-year updates.

### **Historic District Commission**

The Historic District Overlay (H overlay) comprises area and structures of historic and architectural value to the island. It is intended that areas and structures within the H Overlay will be regulated as to construction, alteration, repair, moving, and demolition in order to safeguard the heritage of the Island. The Historic District Commission serves to protect the island's unique and historic architecture and identity. Guidelines established by the Commission facilitate evaluation applications for new construction, restoration, and rehabilitation within the area on the Island subject to Historic District Zoning. The Committee consists of between three and seven members who are appointed by the Town Council for three-year staggered terms.

### **Planning Board**

The Planning Board consists of seven members appointed by the Town Council for five-year staggered terms. The Board is tasked with enforcing the Subdivision Ordinance (Chapter 16), Land Development and Subdivisions Regulations (Appendix D), and Zoning Ordinance (Appendix E), in order to provide thorough, orderly and expeditious processing of land development and subdivision project applications that is in keeping with the provisions of New Shoreham's Comprehensive Plan. The Board is also responsible for maintaining and updating as required the Town's Comprehensive Plan.

### Senior Advisory Committee

The Senior Citizen's Advisory Committee is tasked with organizing programs for senior citizens, promoting senior programs and services, and through consultation with local seniors, advising the Town Council about their needs, island-unique problems, and suggest solutions and actions that will benefit Block Island senior citizens. The Committee has nine members who are appointed by the Town Council for three-year staggered terms, and one alternate who is appointed for a one-year term.

### Sewer District Commission

The Sewer District Commission was established to oversee management of the public sewage collection and treatment system, and recommend sewer rates. The Commission has five members who are appointed by the Town Council for five-year staggered terms, and two alternates who are appointed for one-year terms.

### Water District Commission

The Water District Commission was established to oversee management of the public water distribution and treatment system, and recommend water rates. The Commission has five members who are appointed by the Town Council for five-year staggered terms, and two alternates who are appointed for one-year terms.

### Community Center

The Old Harbor Meadow Community Center (generally referred to as just the Community Center) was built in 2002, and is owned and operated by the non-profit Block Island Economic Development (BIED) Foundation. The Community Center is located in the center of Old Harbor (behind Aldo's Restaurant) and is part of a development, Old Harbor Meadows, which includes eight ownership and one rental low and moderate income housing units. Half of the Community Center building hosts the Early Learning Center and the other half has a community room with a commercial kitchen. The Center hosts weekly events, such as Lunch Bunch and other senior focused programs. It is also available for community events, a meeting space for town boards and island organizations, and to rent for private events. Information on programs is available on the privately maintained bulletin board and email listserv.

### Coordination with Neighboring Mainland Municipalities

Due to its geographic location mutual aid and effective coordination with neighboring communities is not always possible for the island community. That being said, the Town of New Shoreham des have a positive working relationship with several nearby mainland communities and endeavors to identify vulnerabilities from shared risks and coordinate applicable efficiencies. The Town will continue to coordinate with these communities on hazard mitigation planning. **Also, as deemed appropriate, the Town works with nearby communities to address administration of the NFIP following a major storm.**

The Fire Department participates in the Mutual Aid Agreement under the Southern New England Fire Emergency Assistance Plan. The Rhode Island Association of Fire Chief's Inc. has established a statewide mutual-aid response system with the consent and approval of local governments, for the purpose of updating, expanding, and controlling Mutual-Aid in the State of Rhode Island, and to act as a common entity for exploring and improving other areas of management, operation and effectiveness of the Fire Service. In addition, the Block Island Fire & Rescue is a member agency of the **RI Southern Firefighters League**.

In 2023 the RI Police Chiefs Association with advisement from the Attorney General's Office and local solicitors established a statewide mutual-aid response system which all RI police chiefs signed.

### Coordination with Schools and Universities

The Town of New Shoreham will continue to support and coordinate with the Block Island School (public school grades K-12) on hazard mitigation and other resilience initiatives. Over the past several years the school has sponsored class trips to Save the Bay and the Providence Water Treatment Plant to learn about environmental resources and water quality. The Fire Department conducts a Fire Safety program at the school for elementary aged students and both the Fire Department and Police Department have internship/mentorship programs available for interested high school students.

Several universities have been engaged with research associated with New Shoreham including the University of Rhode Island, Eastern Connecticut State University, and Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health. The Conservation Commission was recently engaged in discussions with four environmental science students from Brown university to determine if a community outreach program focused on wastewater management on Block Island was warranted. Alternative suggestions for the outreach program included education on the adverse impact of pesticides and lawn fertilizers on septic system leach fields.

In addition, to assist with patient care at the Block Island Medical Center, over the summer months the Center's staff oversee a summer residents program through Brown University Alpert Medical School. In the summer of 2024 the Police Department facilitated a Community Service Officer summer internship program for college students interested in a career in law enforcement.

## Evacuation and Emergency Shelter

The Town of New Shoreham has procedures in place for warning and evacuating residents and visitors should it become necessary. In the event of a pending natural hazard threat, New Shoreham's protocol discourages **non-residents** from coming to the island and encourages non-residents on the island to vacate prior to the suspension of ferry/air service. **Residents** are generally encouraged to shelter-in-place, with those closer to the shoreline seeking temporary shelter from more inland neighbors as deemed necessary based on storm conditions. The small island community has adopted a neighbor-helping-neighbor approach which has effectively seen the island through numerous natural disaster events.

Older residents may present additional challenges in terms of being safe during a natural hazard event and/or in the need to evacuate (move inland) due to factors such as physical limitations, hearing or vision impairments, mobility issues, chronic health conditions, or medication needs. New Shoreham's Department of Human Services assists in maintaining a list of **seniors** living on the island full-time and those possibly needing assistance during a natural hazard emergency event. In addition the Town is encouraging residents with special needs (which can include mobility issues) to enroll in the **Rhode Island Special Needs Emergency Registry (RISNER)**. Local public safety personnel are provided a copy of the registry which identifies residents of the Town who may require additional assistance during emergencies.

In order to assist communities, in 2013 the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) provided **Hurricane Evacuation Route Maps** to Rhode Island's 21 coastal communities. As an island community, New Shoreham is a unique. In terms of the USACE maps, no evacuation route is provided but two evacuation zones are identified. **Zone A** includes those housed on the entire shoreline perimeter of the island, and especially those on 'the Neck' of the island and on Coast Guard Road, who could be isolated from the rest of the island due to storm surge and flooded roads. **Zone B** includes residents in the Old Harbor area and those located just south of Dorry's Cove Road on the island's west side. For Hurricane Categories 1, 2 or above, those residing in Zone A are advised to move inland and stay with inland residents or move to the island's shelters. For Category 3 or above, residents in Zone B are also advised to move inland and seek shelter. For lesser storms, the Town has a mobile emergency unit that is put in place to cover the northern portion of the island should it be cut off due to low elevations along Corn Neck Road.

### Human Shelter

The primary shelter on the Island is the **Block Island School** (15 High Street). This shelter is more than adequate to accommodate the year-round island population in the event of an emergency, but would be **inadequate** when the population rises dramatically in the summer months. A section of the **Block Island Medical Center**, the only medical center on the island, is designated as a secondary shelter. Both of these shelters have back-up generators. The Medical Center administers routine services and acute emergency care. Patients with serious injuries and conditions must be transported off-island to hospitals on the mainland via ferry, plane or helicopter. As both the shelter capacity and emergency medical services are inadequate to handle the extensive summer population, minimizing the number of people on the island during a hazard event is critical.

For residents who are caught off-island during a storm event and need a temporary place to shelter, the American Red Cross has opened five storm shelters across Rhode Island. The closest to the Point Judith Ferry terminal is the South Kingstown High School (215 Columbia Street, Wakefield, RI). The Red Cross shelters across the State are opened to all who need a safe place during an emergency event. The emergency shelters may not be able to provide adequate supplies of food (especially for those with special dietary requirements), water, and bedding. If possible, individuals going to a shelter should bring prescription medication, personal hygiene supplies, foods for special dietary requirements, chargers for electronics, extra clothing, comfort items, bedding items, flashlights and batteries, important papers, and books and quiet games for entertainment.

### Animal Shelter

New Shoreham does not have an Animal Shelter, and the local and Red Cross disaster shelters cannot accept pets due to health and safety regulations and other considerations (with the exception of service animals that assist people with disabilities). As such, pet owners should plan ahead in the event that a pet must be temporarily placed with someone else as a result of a natural hazard event. As a general emergency preparedness measure, it is recommended that pet owners create a *pet to-go kit* containing identification and supplies for each pet such as veterinary contact information, a copy of vaccination records, a recent photo of your pet, along with necessary supplies like food, water bowls, food for several days, medications (if needed), collar with updated ID tags, a leash, a carrier (especially for cats), and a small first aid kit tailored to your pet's needs.

## Helping Hands of Block Island, Inc. (Food Pantry)

Helping Hands of Block Island Inc. is a nonprofit organization incorporated in 2009 to combat food insecurity in New Shoreham by operating a food bank, and sourcing supplies from donations and charitable organizations to those in need. Additionally, they extend their support to the local public school by providing supplemental snacks. Helping Hands is run solely with the aid of private donations and community volunteers. The Food Pantry is located in the lower level Harbor Church (21 Water Street) and generally open every other Wednesday.

### Island Free Library

The Island Free library (IFL) was established on March 6, 1875 under the name The Island Library Association. On Halloween night in 1923 the library was completely destroyed when the town hall burned. After starting over again, the library was located for many years in the back of Star Department store. In 1958, the library moved to Chapel Street and in 1975, one hundred years after its beginning, the IFL moved into a brand new building on Dodge Street courtesy of Lester Dodge. In 2002, the Library underwent extensive renovations and expansion, doubling its floor area. The Library has staff members as well as a seven member Board of Trustees appointed by the Town Council for three-year staggered terms. The Board exercises general administrative supervision of, and makes policy for the library.

The mission of the Island Free Library is to fulfill the informational, cultural, and recreational needs of its patrons by providing a full spectrum of library services, including access to print, audio, video, and electronic formats; fostering a lifelong love of reading with programs for children and adults; and promoting computer literacy through appropriate forms of instruction. The library is a strong community resource, encouraging use of its space by other groups and organizations for discussions, meetings and tutoring. The library is also used as an emergency warming, cooling, and charging center should the need arise.

If the library houses specific flood protection books and publications, it may qualify for points under CRS Activity 350.

### Map Information Services

As a public service (free of charge), upon request, the Building Department and/or Land Use Department will provide inquirers with information from the community's Flood Insurance Rate Maps (D-FIRMs) and other sources to inform about the local flood hazard and flood-prone areas that require special protection because of their natural functions. Key information provided includes:

- Whether a property appears to be in or out of the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) as shown on the current D-FIRM
- Additional flood insurance data for a site, such as the FIRM zone and the base flood elevation or depth, if shown on the FIRM
- Handouts on the flood insurance through NFIP
- Providing copies of Elevation Certificates (wherein available) for buildings built in the floodplain when requested by members of the public

The map panels of the Washington County FIRM that are wholly or partially within the Town of New Shoreham are panel numbers: 44009C0352J, 44009C0353J, 44009C0354J, 44009C0356J, 44009C0358J, 44009C0361J, 44009C0362J, 44009C0363J, 44009C0364J, 44009C0366J, and 44009C0368J.

Community education and outreach on the hazards associated with flooding and sea level rise is an important goal of the *HM&FMP*. As such, this ongoing activity aligns with the goals of the *HM&FMP* and, if documented per FEMA requirements, may qualify for points under CRS Activity 320.

### Medical Facilities and Services

Medical facilities and services play an important role in the quality of life for the community, and are of particular benefit should a natural hazard event create casualties.

#### Block Island Medical Center

The Medical Center is maintained and operated by Block Island Health Services, Inc. a private non-profit governed by an elected Board of Directors. The Board consists of seven from among its paid membership, two New Shoreham community members, and an appointee from both Block Island Rescue and the Town Council. The facility, which opened in 1989, is a fully equipped medical facility which offers both daily care and urgent care services, and is **the sole provider of medical care on the island**. It is staffed year-round by a physician, a nurse practitioner, registered nurse, and executive director, an office support specialist/receptionist, and financial specialist. With the influx of tourists, the Medical Center is busiest in the summer. To assist with patient care the staff oversees a summer residents program from Brown University Alpert Medical School. While it receives operating funds from the Town, the Medical Center also relies on patient fees, donations, grants, and special event revenues.

In addition to daily care, the Medical Center offers free blood pressure clinics, flu shot clinics and Lyme testing and referrals, and study groups. It also provides facilities for telemedicine and regular visits by several specialists providing dental care, orthodontics, acupuncture, chiropractic care, podiatry, and massage therapy.

When critical care is needed, the medical center and the Block Island Rescue Squad, in conjunction with the ferry and airline companies and a regional helicopter ambulance service, arrange for and provide emergency transport to mainland hospitals.

### **National Alliance on Mental Illness, Block Island (NAMI BI)**

**NAMI Block Island** (a nonprofit 501(c)(3) corporation) is the new name for the **Mental Health Task Force**. Now affiliated with NAMI Rhode Island (founded in 1983) and NAMI, the National Alliance on Mental Illness (founded in 1979), the nation's largest grassroots mental health organization dedicated to building better lives for the millions of Americans affected by mental illness. NAMI Block Island is a mental health task force which has been a major advocate for increased mental illness support and services on Block Island. The group's goals are to bring more on-island services, educate the community about mental illness, and support families with mental illness. A member of the Medical Center staff serves on the task force. Currently services related to mental health in New Shoreham include: free telemedicine conferences with psychiatrists at Butler Hospital in Providence and Brown University Medical School; public educational programs on various mental conditions and illnesses; response training; and a family support group.

Further, the RIDOH funds several **Community Health Services** available to residents of New Shoreham.

### **Senior Citizen Services**

Seniors on the island are typically actively involved in community and civic affairs. However, the small community and the isolation of living on an island, particularly during the winter, present special challenges for seniors, but efforts are made to meet these challenges. Resources on Block Island available to seniors include:

- a variety of recreation and social programs, including lunches, and inexpensive off-island trips for shopping and shows, that are organized by the Recreation Department and Senior Advisory Committee
- the Senior Advisory Committee which advocates to the Town Council regarding senior needs
- the Community Center (privately owned) which has space for senior programs
- local Churches and the Block Island Medical Center which provide some medical support services
- the Mary D. Fund which promotes community safety & wellness and provides financial support directly to individuals who apply for assistance
- private agencies, such as Visiting Nurses and Hospice, which can be hired for home care services

### **Town Administration and Departments**

Town Administration and Departments, with support from local boards/commissions and other stakeholders, work together to develop, implement, and update policies and plans to promote the safety of residents and minimize risk to the community. Local government employees and officials' participation in and familiarity with this *HM&FMP* will ensure they understand the natural hazard risks facing New Shoreham and what mitigation measures can be implemented to reduce those risks. It is also beneficial that some Town staff participate in associations and organizations that support natural hazard risk reduction capabilities. Public facilities and services provided by the Town are crucial resources for preparing for natural hazard events, as well as responding to and mitigating such events. The Town has enacted and enforces a number of regulatory restrictions designed to reduce the potential impacts of flooding to property by limiting development in and around wetlands and floodplains. An overview of key staff engagement in hazard mitigation is provided below in alphabetized order. **The Town has the ability, and continues to expand on and improve its capabilities, to effectively address hazard mitigation and floodplain management.**

#### **Building Department**

The Building Department is engaged in Building permits and inspections, and land development. The Town's Building Official, who is a part-time consultant) implements and enforces the RI State Building Code ensuring new structures or those substantially renovated are compliant. The State Building Code incorporates NFIP construction criteria and includes sections on wind, snow loading, structural loads, and seismic retrofitting. In addition, the Building Official enforces locally adopted ordinances which place even greater restrictions on certain types and locations of development. In order to ensure that no violations exist, routine on-site inspections are made while work is in progress.

The Town of New Shoreham elects to comply with the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968. The Building Official is educated on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) policies and ordinances. Flood determinations, mapping issues, and construction standards within special flood hazard areas (SFHAs) are addressed by the Building Department and/or Land Use Department. Through committed enforcement of the regulations relating to SFHAs as found in local, state or federal regulations, the Town will reduce its risk factors for loss/damage of lives and property, economic and social hardship, and environmental damage. **The Town implements the substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions of its floodplain management regulations as required per the NFIP (CFR Title 44, Parts 59 thru 65) and Rhode Island State Building Code. The Town also coordinates with State staff to assure that proper practices and procedures are followed.**

The current and historical FIRMs, flood insurance studies (FIS), and Letters of Map Amendment are maintained in the Building Department. A FIRM is a map developed and issued by FEMA for floodplain management and insurance purposes. The Building Department also retains copies of completed FEMA Elevation Certificates for buildings constructed in the floodplain. Elevation Certificates are used to obtain the elevation of a building to determine whether it is within the floodplain and, if so, by how much. The cost of flood insurance for a property is related to the information on the Elevation Certificate. If an Elevation Certificate has been prepared for an individual's property, they may be able to obtain a copy from the Building Department. If an elevation certificate is not available and a resident requires one, they can hire a licensed land surveyor to prepare it.

Additionally the Building Department and Land Use Department incorporates the Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM) **No Adverse Impact Floodplain Management (NAI)** into local floodplain management programs and municipal plans. For the convenience of both property owners and contractors, the Town of New Shoreham employs an **online permit system**.

As the Town's Building Department and Land Use Department are charged with oversight of Floodplain Management and Stormwater runoff, it is important they work with the DPW (DPW Director oversees the Land Use and Building Departments), Planning Board, Block Island Land Trust, Conservation Commission, and Recreation Department which all have duties and responsibilities that could affect open space and land conservation within New Shoreham. Working closely together these individuals and boards can offer valued input regarding mitigation efforts for future consideration.

### **Facilities Management**

In 2014, the Planning Board formed a subcommittee, the Large Capital Asset Subcommittee (LCAS), to work on a ten to fifteen year strategy for all Town properties and buildings. As a result of the LCAS work, New Shoreham created a new Town position, Facilities Manager, effective July 2015 to oversee, maintain, and plan for the use of and improvements to Town buildings. This work may involve coordinating implementation of mitigation activities for Town-owned structures.

### **Finance Department**

In addition to other responsibilities, the Finance Department is critical in managing the financial aspects of hazard mitigation projects and associated grant funding.

### **Geographic Information System (GIS)**

New Shoreham has GIS software, data, and professional capabilities to assist the Town in hazard mitigation planning, storm preparation and post disaster analysis. Currently the Town Planner functions as the Geographic Information System (GIS) Manager. As identified in **Appendix 5-1**, the Town maintains its own data layers and uses State maintained layers through RIGIS. Maps are publicly available on the Town's website including FEMA DFIRM flood maps. The Town's GIS Manager will continue to maintain this data warehouse. Resources to do field data collection will improve the accuracy of various local GIS layers.

### **Harbors Department**

The Harbors Department, staffed by a harbormaster and administrative assistant, manages Block Island's two harbor areas, Old Harbor and New Harbor (The Great Salt Pond). Responsibilities include issuing mooring permits, managing the town rental moorings, monitoring dockages and overnight anchorages in the Great Salt Pond, and issuing shell fishing licenses. During the summer the Harbors Department hires over 20 seasonal employees who work between Old Harbor and New Harbor (mostly New Harbor) running the pump-out boats, collecting mooring fees, working in the department office in New Harbor (Boat Basin) and as shellfish wardens. The Harbors Department also facilitates updating the Harbor Management Plan, and is involved in natural hazard preparedness activities, such as, encouraging boat owners with moored vessels to seek refuge, remove boats from water, or to take other actions to minimize damaging effects.

### **Information Technology (IT)**

The Town engages an Information Technology consultant to provide technology solutions and services utilized by general government operations. The School Department, in partnership with the Town of North Kingstown School District, shares an IT staff member.

### **Land Use Department**

The Land Use Department, which includes the Zoning Official/Land Use Administrative Officer and an Assistant provides professional planning and community development services for the Town, with the assistance of a long-term contracted Town Planner and Town Engineer. Services include review of development applications including subdivisions, administration of land use and subdivision regulations, zoning regulations writing and reviews, plan updates, development and implementation of long-term planning projects and studies, coordination with federal and state agencies, and coordination with Town boards, departments, and agencies. This Department staffs the Planning Board, Zoning Board, Conservation Commission, and Historic District Commission.

The Zoning Official's primary responsibility is the review applications for compliance with the Town's Zoning Ordinance. Enforcement of Floodplain Management ordinances help to reduce damage to properties along the coastline, control erosion, and encouraging property owners to comply with RICRMC and RIDEM rules and regulations. The Town Planner and Town Engineer, in conjunction with Town staff, complete reviews of development application for boards including the evaluation of potential impacts of proposed development within or nearby flood zones, hydric soils, wetlands, coastal zones, and other environmentally sensitive areas. Among other issues, the review ensures that the application meets the Town's stormwater regulations and soil erosion and sediment control standards. Additionally, the Town Planner functions as the Geographic Information System (GIS) Manager.

### **Public Works Department**

The Department of Public Works (DPW) is responsible for the general maintenance of Town-owned roadways as well as State-owned roadways through a cooperative reimbursement agreement with RIDOT. Maintenance includes roadside mowing; cleaning catch basins, storm drains, and drainage swales; snow and ice removal; pothole repair; tree maintenance (in conjunction with the Town's Tree Warden on questions of removing or salvaging a tree); and other minor maintenance issues. Contracts for major improvements to Town-owned roads is administered by the DPW Director and Town Manager and for State-owned roads through the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP). The DPW maintains 9.4 miles of Town-owned roads, of which 7.5 miles are gravel/dirt roads; and 15.6 miles of State-owned roads which are all paved. Within the Town there are also numerous privately owned gravel/dirt roads which the Town does not maintain.

The municipal stormwater drainage system and outfalls in the Town of New Shoreham are not regulated under the RI DEM Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (RIPDES) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) General Permit. Although the Town is not designated as an MS4 entity (which requires specific maintenance practices and pollution mitigating activities), RIDOT is an MS4 entity, and therefore stormwater outfalls on State roadways in Town are regulated under this program.

Prior to storm events the DPW conducts a number of preparedness activities to lessen impacts on roadways and other municipal facilities, such as closing the beach access way in dunes for pedestrians and emergency vehicles to prevent sand, debris, and ocean water from spilling onto Corn Neck Road. For larger storm events, the Town contracts for snow removal, roadway treatments, and general storm cleanup. Although the Town does not have a formal Debris Management Plan, the DPW has strategies in place to promptly address debris or tree limbs accumulating on roads during or after a wind or other hazard event.

In addition to overseeing the roadways, the DPW also removes public trash cans and porta johns on Town property. Further, in conjunction with the Facilities Department, the DPW is responsible for building and ground maintenance of the Town's 15 municipal properties. The DPW also does plowing and assists with other maintenance for the school district.

### **Public Safety**

Block Island's public safety complex is located near New Harbor at 10 Beach Avenue, and includes the Police Station (built in 1970), the attached fire barn (built in 1972), and the rescue barn (built in 2009). New Shoreham's Public Safety protects the community 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, and is committed to delivering the highest quality of service to the Town of in the most effective, efficient, and safest way possible. As deemed necessary the public safety entities conduct drills and exercises to prepare for emergency events.

**Police Department:** The Police Department currently has seven full-time year-round officers, including the chief, as well as five full-time dispatchers. The dispatch center's equipment is adequate consisting of consoles, radios, computers, monitors, and access controls. Additional seasonal employees are hired to handle the extra demand during the summer tourist season. Seasonal employment is budget dependent but generally includes six community service officers (bicycle patrol), and one police dog (K-9). From July-August there is also a Rhode Island State Trooper presence on the island Friday through Sunday. The department embraces a community oriented policing style typical of a small geographically isolated community where the officers and residents are well known to each other. The police on Block Island rarely deal with serious crime and even in the summer with the large influx of visitors and vacationers, the major challenge in recent years has been managing crowds of day trippers.

**Volunteer Fire & Rescue** : The Volunteer Fire & Rescue is a nonprofit corporation (501c3) that has been protecting life and property from fires and providing assistance in medical emergencies since 1925. The department also conducts fire safety awareness and training in CPR, First Aid and other courses. The Department currently has approximately 60 members, 24 of them licensed EMTs. The rescue squad maintains its status as a volunteer organization with the exception of a twelve-week period in the summer when people are paid to be on call in order to avoid any serious lapse in caring for the community and its visitors. The fleet currently consists of two aerial fire trucks; two tankers; two engines; one hose layer tanker; one special operations unit; and three ambulances

### **Town Council**

Established in 1664 and incorporated by Home Rule Charter on October 30, 1672, the Town of New Shoreham has a Council-Manager form of government. This structure combines the strong political leadership of elected officials in the form of a five-member Town Council, with the strong professional managerial experience of an appointed Town Manager. The Town Council consists of a First Warden, Second Warden, and three Town Councilors, elected each even numbered year for a two-year term. Regular meetings are generally held the first Monday of every month at 7:00 pm in the Town Council Chambers with work session held as needed the first Wednesday of the month. Work Sessions are used to study issues, receive reports and data on assignments and special projects, informally review staff and development proposals, discuss Town services, evaluate existing programs and carry out other study-related work not generally requiring official action by the Town Council.

Through the Charter, all powers of the Town, except those vested in the financial town meeting, shall be vested in an elected Town Council. The Town Council is responsible for enacting local legislation; making decisions related to the Town's property, affairs, and government; setting the budget for the municipal side (the School Committee is responsible for the school budget); appointing a Town Manager; and confirming recommendations for employment by the Town Manager. In addition to the Town Manager and Town Departments, support is given to the Council through appointed boards and commissions. With the guidance of governing documents, the governmental structure of New Shoreham works to assure the community needs are met for growth, stability and public safety for future generations.

### **Town Manager**

The Town Manager is appointed by the Town Council to assist in the discharge of the Council's executive and administrative responsibilities. The Town Manager is responsible for the appointment of department heads (with Town Council approval), and with the overall supervision and coordination of the activities and programs of all Town Departments. Additional responsibilities include executive support, procurement, preparation of the operating and capital budgets, and facilitating grants. In addition to regularly reporting to the Town Council, the Town Manager is also responsible for the preparation and submission of a complete report on the finances and administrative activities of the Town for the preceding year.

As this Plan will be adopted by the Town Council, the Town Manager will provide the leadership to ensure the *HM&FMP* actions are implemented across Town Departments.

### **Town Communication - Website & Social Media**

To better prepare community members and reinforce individual pro-active hazard mitigation measures, the Town continues to improve its outreach and education programming efforts, including through postings on the Town's **Town of New Shoreham website**. The website is regularly updated to keep content current. Information for updates is provided by each Department to the Town's website consultant.

Information and links related to hazard mitigation can be found on the Town's website, including:

- Building Inspection Requirements, Permitting, and State Building Code
- CodeRed Emergency Notification Signup
- FEMA Flood Map Services
- Hazard Mitigation and Flood Protection
- HM&FMP Project Webpage (including risk from flooding & other natural hazard related information & links)
- RIDEM/CRMC Wetlands Jurisdiction Maps
- RI Special Needs Emergency Registry
- Senior Services
- Town Documents (Comprehensive Plan, Hazard Mitigation Plan, MRP CRB Process & Workshop Summary of Findings, Sea Level Rise Study, etc.)
- Town Ordinances

**Social Media:** The Town also uses social media as a communication platform, including: Website Headlines & Local Events; Website News Flash; *HM&FMP* Project Webpage; various other department webpages; Town Facebook Page (247 followers); Police Department Facebook Page (82 followers); and the Harbors Department Facebook Page (2.1K followers). Although not facilitated by the Town, the Town also provides information to be published on the Block Island Bulletin Board which is a key information network for islanders.

The Town's website may qualify for points under CRS Activities 330 and 350.

### Warning and Notification Systems

The Town's Emergency Management Task Force oversees coordination and integration of activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the capability to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recover from threatened or actual natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters. Emergency Management is coordinated at the Town's primary Emergency Operations Center (EOC) located at the Police Station (10 Beach Avenue) or at the backup EOC located at the Town Hall (16 Old Town Road). Both of these facilities are equipped with emergency generators. When a severe storm is impending, an emergency mobile unit is set up at the north end of the island encase Corn Neck Road becomes impassible.

**An important aspect of emergency management is a well-honed warning and notification system.**

**Dispatch Center:** The Town's dispatch center is located at Police Station (10 Beach Avenue) with adequate equipment consisting of consoles, radios, computers, monitors, and access controls. The Police Department currently has five full-time dispatchers.

**Storm Ready:** The Town of New Shoreham is a **StormReady** certified community which means it has complied with a set of standards including having a system that continually monitors local weather conditions and has mechanisms to alert the public to severe weather warnings. The Town monitors NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR), which is a network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from a nearby National Weather Station (NWS) office.

**Municipal Broadband:** The BroadbandBI network builds on the community anchor institution (CAI) network launched by the Town in 2019 that serves critical facilities including the Block Island School, Block Island Medical Center, Island Free Library, Public Safety facilities, Town Hall, and Block Island Utility District. BroadbandBI leverages dark fiber installed during the CAI Network construction and leased subsea fiber strands owned by Rhode Island Energy (previously, National Grid). BroadbandBI was constructed and implemented through innovative public-private partnerships, and is the first municipally-owned fiber optic network in the State providing service to homes and businesses. The BroadbandBI network is operated and maintained by Sertex Broadband, and internet and voice-over-internet-protocol landline phone services are provided by Crocker Communications. OSHEAN, Inc. provides transport services for all internet traffic. The Town of New Shoreham owns and provides oversight of the network, including managing the vendor contracts and monitoring technical performance and quality of customer service.

Emergency information is primarily provided to residents and visitors via the **Town Website**, **CodeRed** emergency notification system, and the **Block Island Bulletin Board**.

**CodeRED:** The Town uses the **CodeRED Emergency Notification System** to alert residents and businesses in emergency situations through any or all of the following: telephone, cell phone, text message, and emails. The notifications can be area specific or town-wide. The alert system is for an array of emergency situations including Amber Alerts, notifications of hazardous incidents, boil water advisories, evacuation notices, parking bans, and severe weather alerts. The Town encourages community members to sign up for this free program. CodeRED is promoted on the Town Website and at various community events. You do not have to be a New Shoreham resident to sign up for New Shoreham CodeRed alerts. This allows family members not residing in New Shoreham, tourist, or others to be serviced by this automated process.

**RISNER:** The **Rhode Island Special Needs Emergency Registry (RISNER)** is overseen by the RI Department of Health and provides a reliable system for the identification of Rhode Islanders who may require assistance during emergencies (due to special healthcare needs, chronic conditions, disabilities, etc.). Public safety personnel are provided a copy of the registry to help ensure those in need are assisted during natural hazard and other emergency events. Encouraging residents to sign up for the RISNER program allows public safety personnel to be proactive rather than reactive.

The Town's warning and notification systems may support CRS Activity 610.

## REGIONAL/STATE *(the capabilities have been listed in alphabetical order)*

### American Red Cross - Rhode Island Chapter

The *American Red Cross in Rhode Island* offers a variety of programs to help adults and children better prepare for emergencies. Their website houses several free online preparedness trainings for both adults and children. During hazard events, the American Red Cross will designate Red Cross staffed shelters across Rhode Island for people who need a safe place during the hazard event.

### Northeast States Emergency Consortium (NESEC)

Established in 1991, the Northeast States Emergency Consortium (NESEC) is a not for profit all-hazards emergency management organization, located in Wakefield, Massachusetts (26 Princess Street, Suite 102 ; 781-224-9876). NESEC develops, promotes, and coordinates comprehensive all-hazards emergency management and resiliency activities throughout the Northeast. This includes all phases of emergency management: preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. NESEC works in partnership with federal, state and local governments, non-profits, and private organizations to reduce losses of life and property by becoming more resilient before the next disaster strikes the Northeast. NESEC conducts public awareness and education programs on natural disaster and emergency management activities throughout New England. Brochures and other resources are available on topics including hurricane safety and flood preparedness.

### Rhode Island Association of Conservation Districts (RIACD)

In RI, Conservation Districts were established in 1944 as quasi-public organizations to focus efforts on environmental and conservation concerns within communities. The Conservation Districts are not regulatory or enforcement agencies, but rather provide assistance to those who desire to work as a team to face issues - watershed by watershed. They work in partnership with private land owners, farmers, municipalities, state and federal agencies, as well as non-governmental agencies, and focus on various issues, including the reduction of non-point sources of pollution such as soil erosion, animal waste, pesticides and fertilizers, poorly operating septic systems, and household hazardous wastes. There are three Districts in Rhode Island:

- Eastern RI Conservation District (**ERICD**), serving Newport and Bristol Counties
- Northern RI Conservation District (**NRICD**), serving Providence County
- Southern RI Conservation District (**SRICD**), serving Washington and Kent Counties

The Rhode Island Association of Conservation Districts, incorporated August 1995, is a 501-c-3 organization whose mission is to attract public and charitable monies that can be used by the three State of Rhode Island Conservation Districts for their work in the stewardship of the State's natural resources through education, outreach, and technical assistance and to assist and support the districts in their endeavors.

Conservation District services may include:

- Conservation Planning and Technical Services
- Mapping Services
- Municipal Resilience
- Outreach and Education
- Parcel Mapping Services
- Signage for Public Access on Public Lands
- Site Plan Review

Conservation Districts have a unique relationship with USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to accomplish and improve the process for NRCS Outreach and Education, Conservation Technical Assistance, Wetland Restoration, enhancing Fish and Wildlife Habitat, Grassland and Forestland Ecosystems, improving Soil Quality, Water Management, Water Quality, Energy Conservation, and Forest/Farmland Conservation.

As applicable, when implementing actions from this *Plan*, coordination with the ERICD should be considered.

### Rhode Island Office of the State Fire Marshal

The mission of the State Fire Marshal's Office is to enforce and perform the duties required by the Comprehensive Fire Safety Act, and all other provisions of the general and public laws insofar as such powers and duties relate to fires, fire prevention, fire protection, fire inspection, and fire investigation and fire training. The Website has numerous resources, including safety information and public programs.

<p><b>Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission and Division of Public Utilities and Carriers</b></p> <p>The Public Utilities Commission serves as a quasi-judicial tribunal to amongst other things, regulate electric, gas, telecommunications, water and waste water utilities in Rhode Island.</p>
<p><b>Save The Bay</b></p> <p>Save The Bay is a nonprofit organization which works to protect and restore the ecological health of the Narragansett Bay region through advocacy, education, and habitat restoration and adaptation projects. In conjunction with <i>The International Coastal Cleanup</i>, the world's largest volunteer effort for our ocean, Save The Bay and The Nature Conservancy hosted a shoreline cleanup in New Shoreham at the Fred Benson Town Beach in September 2019. Save The Bay's bi-annual Tides Magazine is a good resource to maintain awareness of Save The Bay action updates including education, restoration, and advocacy.</p>
<p><b>StormSmart Coasts Rhode Island</b></p> <p>A resilience-related web resource that provides tools for collaboration and is dedicated to helping decision makers in coastal communities address the challenges of storms, flooding, sea level rise, and climate change.</p>
<p><b>Stormwater Innovation Center</b></p> <p>The Stormwater Innovation Center (SIC) located at Roger Williams Park in Providence, was developed by a partnership between the City of Providence Parks Department, Audubon Society of Rhode Island, The Nature Conservancy, the University of Rhode Island's Coastal Institute, Restore America's Estuaries, Rhode Island Department of Transportation, the SNEP Network, and the University of New Hampshire Stormwater Center. The goal of the SIC is to demonstrate to communities throughout Rhode Island and Southeast New England strategies for improving urban water quality and associated wildlife habitat through the use of innovative green stormwater practices. The Center engages hands-on training about stormwater management practices, and houses an array of resources.</p>
<p><b>The Nature Conservancy (TNC)</b></p> <p>The Nature Conservancy was founded in 1951 when leading scientists, committed citizens, and dedicated leaders came together with a shared vision to protect and care for nature. Today, TNC is tackling the dual threats of accelerated climate change and unprecedented biodiversity loss across more than 70 countries and territories. TNC maximizes their impact to affect change by bringing together real-world solutions, policy expertise, sustainable financing, and collaborative partnerships. As applicable, when implementing actions from this <i>Plan</i>, coordination with The Nature Conservancy should be considered.</p> <p>TNC has been working on Block Island since the 1970s and maintains an office and visitors center on High Street.</p>
<p><b>University of New Hampshire Stormwater Center (UNHSC)</b></p> <p>UNHSC is dedicated to the protection of water resources through effective stormwater management. Center researchers evaluate and enhance the ability of stormwater treatment systems to treat the pollution in stormwater runoff and reduce the flooding that it can cause. When designing stormwater BMPs, the Town should consider reviewing the Center's research/resources and/or partnering with the Center, as appropriate.</p>
<p><b>University of Rhode Island (URI)</b></p> <p><b>Coastal Institute:</b> The URI Coastal Institute was founded to advance knowledge, encourage interdisciplinary partnerships, and develop solutions to environmental problems in Rhode Island's coastal ecosystems. The Institute works in partnership with local, state, federal, and international agencies.</p> <p>The Coastal Institute has a number of publications, reports, and videos that were reviewed during development of the <i>HM&amp;FMP</i>.</p> <p><b>Natural Resources Science Department:</b> The research program within the department addresses various areas including aquatic ecology, avian ecology, biodegradation and bioremediation, forest ecosystem ecology, landscape ecology, spatial data analysis, pedology, soil ecology, terrestrial remote sensing, watershed science, wetland science and management, and wildlife and conservation biology. The National Park Service's Coastal Field Station and Inventory and Monitoring Program, both located at the University of Rhode Island, afford research opportunities for faculty and students.</p> <p><b>URI Coastal Resources Center:</b> The Coastal Resources Center in the Graduate School of Oceanography at the University of Rhode Island focuses on using science to address societal issues and works with communities and citizens to become more effective stewards of their shores and seas. The site houses numerous resources.</p>

## FEDERAL & OTHER *(the capabilities have been listed in alphabetical order)*

### Institute for Business and Home Safety (IBHS)

The IBHS is an insurance industry sponsored nonprofit organization dedicated to reducing deaths, injuries and property damage resulting from natural hazards. IBHS efforts are directed at five specific hazards: flood, windstorm, hail, earthquake and wildfire. Through its public education efforts and information center, IBHS communicates the results of its research and statistical gathering, as well as mitigation information, to a broad audience.

### National Flood Insurance

The *National Flood Insurance Act of 1968* established the *National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)* with the intent of reducing the need for post-disaster Federal aid by allowing property owners in participating communities to purchase federally backed flood insurance. Nationwide, over 22,000 communities participate in the NFIP by adopting and enforcing floodplain management ordinances to reduce future flood damage. The Town of New Shoreham participates in the National Flood Insurance Program and in the **Community Rating System (CRS) Program**. The CRS program is designed to encourage communities to engage in various community focused activities that promote a comprehensive approach to floodplain management beyond the minimum NFIP requirements.

In addition to providing flood insurance and reducing flood damages through floodplain management regulations, the NFIP identifies and maps the Nation's floodplains. Mapping flood hazards creates broad-based awareness of the potential risks of flooding and provides the data needed for floodplain management programs and to actuarially rate new construction for flood insurance. Additional information on the National Flood Insurance Program can be found in **Subsection 4-4**.

The **Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012** made significant changes to the NFIP. This act required the NFIP to raise subsidized insurance rates to actuarial rates in an effort to make the program more financially stable. Rate increases began on January 1, 2013 for owners of subsidized policies on non-primary/secondary residences in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) with 25% increases annually until rates reflect true risk. On October 1, 2013, the same increases were applied to owners of subsidized policies on property that had experienced severe or repeated flooding and on business/non-residential properties in a Special Flood Hazard Area.

### National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)

In 1970, seven national disaster response organizations convened for the first time to find a way to better coordinate responses and more effectively serve disaster survivors and their communities. As an outcome, *National VOAD* was formed as a forum for sharing knowledge and coordinating resources, money, materials and manpower throughout the disaster cycle: preparation, response, and recovery.

### National Warning and Alert Systems

The **Integrated Public Alert & Warning System** is FEMA's national system for local alerting that provides authenticated emergency and life-saving information to the public through mobile phones using Wireless Emergency Alerts, to radio and television via the Emergency Alert System, and on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Weather Radio.

The **National Warning System (NAWAS)** is used to convey warnings to United States-based Federal, state and local governments, as well as the military and civilian population. NAWAS has proven invaluable to local emergency managers responding to or coping with natural disasters.

The **Emergency Alert System (EAS)** is a national public warning system that requires TV and radio broadcasters, cable TV and wireless cable systems, satellite digital audio radio service providers, direct broadcast satellite service providers and wireline video service providers to offer to the President the communications capability to address the American public during a national emergency. The system also may be used by state and local authorities to deliver important emergency information such as AMBER (missing children) alerts and emergency weather information targeted to a specific area. A state emergency manager can use the EAS to broadcast a warning from one or more major radio stations in a particular state. EAS equipment in other radio and television stations, as well as in cable television systems in that state, can automatically monitor and rebroadcast the warning.

**Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act (PAHPA)**

The **Pandemic and All-Hazard Preparedness Act of 2006** had broad implications for the Department of Health and Human Service's preparedness and response activities, including providing new authorities for programs such as development and acquisition of medical countermeasures and the establishment of a quadrennial National Health Security Strategy. The act was reauthorized in March 2013.

# APPENDIX 5-3

## Financial Capabilities

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# Appendix 5-3

## Financial Capabilities

The following Table provides an overview of the critical financial capabilities, including grant opportunities, that have or may play a role in the Town of New Shoreham’s natural hazards mitigation effort. The information provided in the Table was obtained through the identified capability’s website, New Shoreham’s 2016 Comprehensive Plan, New Shoreham’s 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and/or Advisory Committee, Town Staff, or other stakeholder input. Where applicable, a hyperlink for the capability is provided.

Following the Table, is a list of the hazard mitigation related grants awarded to the Town over the past five years.

<b>LOCAL</b> <i>(the capabilities have been listed in alphabetical order)</i>
<b>Community Organizations</b>
There are a number of local organizations that may be able to provide support and assistance to the community in the event of a natural disaster. Some of these include the Block Island Lions Club, NAMI Block Island, and area churches.
<b>Disaster Relief Funds</b>
After a disaster, local businesses, residents, and out-of-town groups often donate money to local relief funds. These funds may be managed by the local government, churches, or other groups. If a disaster declaration has been made, it may be prudent to hold the local funds until applicants exhaust all sources of public disaster assistance. Doing so allows the funds to be used for mitigation and other assistance that cannot be funded elsewhere.
<b>Mutual Aid Agreements for Public Safety Personnel and Equipment</b>
The Town of New Shoreham is somewhat isolated as an island community. The Town does have mutual aid agreements/ understandings in place for fire and police services through the Statewide mutual-aid response system. With respect to hazard mitigation, there may be opportunities to identify vulnerabilities from shared risks and coordinate applicable efficiencies with other jurisdictions.
<b>Town Operating Budget &amp; Capital Improvement Program (CIP)</b>
<p>Maintaining a resilient local economy is important to enable providing high quality municipal services, including protecting against natural hazard risks. The Town’s total operating budget for FY2025 (July 1, 2024-June 30, 2025) was \$19,286,912, of which \$13,608,007 was attributed to the municipal side and \$5,678,905 to the School District (Town of New Shoreham RI. <i>FY2025</i>, 1). The Town Council is responsible for setting the budget for the municipal side and the School Committee for the School District.</p> <p>As part of the budget process, each year the Town adopts a 6-year Capital Improvement Program identifying projects that should be undertaken during the upcoming 6 years. This long-range planning process is essential in addressing the future development and growth of the Town. The Town strives to balance pay as you go funding with borrowing for capital requirements, using long term financing for long-lived assets with broad community value. There is an important connection between the CIP and the effective implementation of the <i>HM&amp;FMP</i>. Risk assessment and mitigation must become a regular part of the CIP development process. Prioritization of action items needed to build community resilience, and development of a variety of finance options to address those needs, are critical steps in protecting the Town’s residents and economic vitality.</p> <p>In 2014, the Planning Board formed a subcommittee, the Large Capital Asset Subcommittee (LCAS), to work on a ten to fifteen year strategy for all Town properties and buildings. As a result of the LCAS work, New Shoreham created a new Town position effective July 2015, a Facilities Manager, to oversee, maintain and plan for the use of and improvements to Town buildings.</p>

## REGIONAL/STATE *(the capabilities have been listed in alphabetical order)*

### **Congressionally Directed Spending (Earmark)**

Earmarks allow Members of Congress to request that federal funds be set aside for specific projects in their states. This is an opportunity for state, local, and tribal governments and nonprofit organizations to apply for funding for projects that would benefit from a one-time allocation of funds.

**2024 US House of Representatives from RI:** District 1 – Gabe Amo (D); District 2 - Seth Magaziner (D)

**2024 US Senators from RI:** Jack Reed (D); Sheldon Whitehouse (D)

### **Narragansett Bay Estuary Program (NBEP)**

The Narragansett Bay Estuary Program is a stakeholder-led organization pursuing place-based conservation across the three-state Narragansett Bay region. NBEP, through its host **Roger Williams University**, is providing oversight for the **Green Infrastructure Project Planning Grant Program**. Grant funding will support planning activities that advance future implementation of green infrastructure projects in the Narragansett Bay, Little Narragansett Bay, Coastal Ponds, and their watersheds in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. The program spans boundaries to provide independent convening, scientific data analysis, and watershed project funding. The program supports often under-funded pre-project steps, including studies, assessments, and engineering design. Projects need to be consistent with **NBEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (2012)**. Past RFPs have addressed watershed and estuarine habitat restoration, public access, and green infrastructure.

### **Preserve Rhode Island**

Rhode Island Matching Grants for Historic Preservation is a partnership between **Preserve Rhode Island** and **The 1772 Foundation** to provide funding for non-profit organizations completing historic preservation projects. Funding is provided for the following types of projects: exterior painting, finishes and surface restoration; install or upgrade fire detection, lightning protection, and security systems; repairs to/restoration of porches, roofs, and windows; structural foundation and sill repair/replacement; and chimney and masonry repointing.

### **Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council (CRMC)**

#### **Coastal and Estuary Habitat Restoration Program and Trust Fund (CEHRPTF)**

The Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council (CRMC) in partnership with the Narragansett Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (NBNERR) oversees grants for habitat restoration projects that seek to restore or enhance ecological conditions that have been degraded by human impacts in coastal or estuarine habitats such as coastal wetlands, submerged aquatic vegetation beds, shellfish beds, vegetated coastal upland and anadromous fish runs. Priority will be placed on those projects that seek to enhance coastal habitats' resiliency to climate change and sea level rise; for example, projects that remove barriers to future wetland migration with sea level rise or that enhance shoreline vegetation where habitat is threatened by increased coastal erosion. Additionally, priority will be placed on projects located within Environmental Justice communities and/or that address Environmental Justice Concerns. Funding for projects is from an annual account totaling \$225,000. Individual project awards generally range from \$5,000 to \$50,000 per year. Longer-term projects may reapply for additional funds in subsequent years.

### **Rhode Island Commerce**

#### **Main Street Streetscapes Improvement Fund**

This program awards grants on a competitive basis for improvements to commercial districts, such as signage, lighting, facade, and sidewalk improvements. Projects should revitalize main street and downtown business districts and generate activity in these areas. This grant program fosters private-public partnerships for the improvement of streetscapes in local business districts. These investments will strengthen Rhode Island's small business environment and attract future growth and events to our main street and downtown districts.

### **Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM)**

#### **319 Non-Point Source Grant**

The RIDEM Office of Water Resources administers funding from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under Section 319 of the Federal Clean Water Act for grants to assist in the implementation of projects that protect and restore water quality from nonpoint sources of pollution and to improve or restore aquatic habitats. Eligible projects must be in watersheds that have an approved watershed plan. In addition to municipalities, other entities such as public schools and universities, and non-profit watershed, environmental, or conservation organizations are eligible for funding.

### **Clean Water & Drinking Water**

The **Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)** was set up to help ensure the State's drinking and recreational waters are clean and safe. It is a federal (EPA)/state partnership designed to finance the cost of infrastructure needed to achieve compliance with the Clean Water Act. The program is available to fund a wide variety of water quality projects including: development/implementation of non-point source (NPS) pollution management programs; management, reduction, treatment, or recapture of stormwater/ subsurface drainage water; development/implementation of an estuary conservation/management plans; development/ implementation of watershed pilot projects; projects for reusing/recycling wastewater, stormwater, or subsurface drainage water; traditional municipal wastewater treatment projects; wetlands restoration; and groundwater protection. Through this program, Rhode Island maintains revolving loan funds to provide low-cost financing for a wide range of water quality infrastructure projects. Funds to establish or capitalize these programs are provided through federal government grants and state matching funds. The interest rate charged to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund is one-third off the borrower's market rate. Some communities may be eligible for partial forgiveness of loan depending upon community need. CWSRF Applicants should also determine eligibility for the **Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA)**, which is a program that works in coordination with the CWSRF to help subsidize large dollar-value projects focusing on issues such as NPS pollution, stormwater management, estuary and watershed improvements, drought mitigation, and green infrastructure.

### **Climate Resilient Fund Grant**

The Climate Resilience Fund provides financial support for implementing climate resilience projects for climate-driven challenges facing Rhode Island communities, both inland and coastal. Specifically, projects that will support governmental and non-profit entities in restoring and improving the climate resilience of vulnerable coastal habitats, as well as river and stream floodplains and related habitats, including projects that improve community resilience and public safety.

### **Green Space Grant Opportunities**

RIDEM oversees several green space funding opportunities that support land conservation, recreational land acquisition and development, and recreational trail development and improvements. Each of the following programs operates under a set of rules and regulations with Committee and Department oversight:

- **Local Open Space Grants** - This grant program provides up to 50% matching funds to municipalities, land trusts, and non-profit conservation land organizations to preserve valuable open space throughout the state (per-project cap of \$400,000).
- **Outdoor Recreation Grants** - This grant program provides matching funds for the acquisition, development, and renovation of outdoor recreational lands and facilities.
- **Recreational Trail Grants** - This grant program provides financial assistance to municipalities and non-profit organizations for the development and maintenance of recreational trails and trail-related projects.

### **Narragansett Bay and Watershed Restoration Fund (BWRP) Grant**

State funds approved by RI voters are periodically available from this bond fund to restore and protect the water quality, and enhance the economic viability, environmental sustainability and resiliency of Narragansett Bay and the state's watersheds. The fund is meant to provide funding assistance for the feasibility analysis, design, and construction of means to control nonpoint sources of pollution, stormwater pollution control projects, riparian buffer and aquatic habitat restoration projects. In addition to municipalities, other entities such as public schools and universities, non-profit watershed, environmental, or conservation organizations, and non-governmental for-profit businesses, private schools are eligible for funding.

### **Ocean State Climate Adaptation and Resilience (OSCAR) Grant**

This newly established fund enables cities, towns and the State to apply for grants to fund projects that restore and improve the climate resilience of vulnerable coastal habitats, as well as river and stream floodplains, with priority to projects that improve community resilience and public safety. Program priorities include: Funding for Planning, Design, and Construction; Entities who own or control public land are eligible; Strong focus on projects delivering feasible and technically sound climate adaptation solutions with habitat restoration and public access co-benefits; and Environmental Justice and Community Engagement scoring criteria.

Project types include: projects that reduce the vulnerability of low-lying infrastructure on public land through measures that include removal and relocation of infrastructure; restoration of river and stream floodplains, including regrading of banks; revegetation; acquisition of that area of land necessary to maintain and preserve public access; redesigning, resizing, and replacing culverts and bridge spans at existing wetland crossings; additional adaptation and resilience projects deemed to be eligible under R.I. Gen. Laws §46-23.3-5.

**Rhode Island's Farm, Forest, and Open Space Program**

Rhode Island law (Chapter 44-27) allows property enrolled in the Farm, Forest and Open Space Program to be assessed at its current use, not its value for development. The purpose of the law is not to reduce property taxes, but to conserve Rhode Island's productive agricultural and forest land by reducing the chance it will have to be sold for development.

**Urban and Community Forestry Grant Program**

The Urban and Community Forestry Grant Program funds projects which lead to a more effective and efficient management of urban and community forests and improve public understanding of the benefits of preserving existing tree cover in communities. Grant projects should address at least one of these goals: promote active and sustainable management to conserve trees and forests where people live, work and play; protect trees and forests from threats through planning and response (invasive, catastrophic, climate, etc.); enhance the public benefits from trees and forests through improved management practices.

**Wastewater Treatment Resilience Fund (WWTRF)**

The WWTRF provides funding to municipalities and/or quasi-state entities to protect government-owned wastewater collection systems and treatment facilities against the effects of climate change and flooding. WWTRF projects will harden, relocate, repair/replace, and/or provide redundancy infrastructure at these wastewater treatment facilities.

**Rhode Island Department of Health (RIDOH)**

RIDOH offers various grants to communities. To assist communities with Covid-19, RIDOH was administering grants for community vaccination medical pods. In addition, they provide grant opportunities to support and expand upon Environmental Health Risk Assessment Program (EHRAP) efforts to engage with and educate communities on the impact environmental hazards have on public health. When funding is available, RIDOH also offers various mini-grants, some of which are applicable to hazard mitigation.

**Environmental Health Risk Assessment Program - Community Outreach, Education & Assessment Mini-Grant Opportunity**

RIDOH offers mini-grants of up to \$4,950 each to eligible entities to support and expand upon Environmental Health Risk Assessment Program's (EHRAP's) efforts to engage with and educate communities on the impact environmental hazards have on public health.

**Environmental Public Health Tracking Network and Emergency Communications - Mini Grant**

RIDOH will award mini-grants up to \$4,950 to organizations to support the development and dissemination of communication products that address preparedness for extreme weather events that have negative impacts on the public's health.

**Rhode Island Department of Transportation (RIDOT)**

Refer to RI Division of Statewide Planning for information on the State Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP).

Beginning in 2015, RIDOT has budgeted \$112 million over the ensuing ten years to ensure compliance with the Clean Water Act and a number of remedial measures under a consent decree with the Environmental Protection Agency. This initiative will reduce pollution from stormwater flowing into Narragansett Bay and hundreds of lakes, ponds, and rivers throughout Rhode Island.

In addition, RI DOT has a debris management program that goes into effect during a storm event. The new federal transportation bill, TEA-21, is a successor to the 1991 Inter-modal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA). There are a few categories within this bill that may have available funding for natural hazard mitigation projects. These include transportation enhancement (categories include storm water remediation, storm water runoff protection, and environmental mitigation) and bridge replacement. The municipality must apply for project funds through RI DOT.

**Rhode Island Division of Statewide Planning (RIDSP)****State Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP)**

The STIP is a list of transportation projects the State of Rhode Island intends to implement using United States Department of Transportation funds. For a transportation project to utilize federal funds it must be included in the STIP. Federal regulations require that the **State Planning Council**, acting as the single statewide **Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)** in Rhode Island, adopt a new STIP at a minimum of every four (4) years. A project's inclusion in the STIP is a critical step, but it does not represent an allocation of funds, obligation to fund, or grant of funds. Projects supported with federal dollars are only guaranteed funding after the Rhode Island Department of Transportation (RIDOT) or the Rhode Island Public Transit Authority (RIPTA) or the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) reviews the design, financing, and environmental impacts of a project.

### Technical Assistance Programs

To provide funding to municipalities for planning projects for RI communities with populations under 50,000. The municipality must provide a match of at least twenty percent (20%) of the total cost of the technical assistance, but the match can include in-kind municipal staff time, and volunteer time. You must apply for one of the two categories:

- Active Transportation: up to \$200,000 per project
- Climate Resilience: up to \$75,000 per project (can include Climate Vulnerability Assessment and Action Plans OR Advancing Climate Resilience through review or drafting new local regulations/bylaws)

### Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency (RIEMA)

The purpose of the Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency's (RIEMA's) Grants Program is to facilitate application and issuance of grants with the purpose of enhancing the preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts throughout the State in order to protect life and property from all hazards and disasters. **For Hazard Mitigation Grants (refer to FEMA).**

#### Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)

The purpose of the EMPG program is to make grants available to assist in preparing for all hazards, including the evolving threats and risks associated with climate change.

#### Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)

The HSGP supports the implementation of State Homeland Security Strategies to address the identified needs in planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise in order to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from, acts of terrorism and other catastrophic events.

### Rhode Island Foundation

The Foundation was organized at the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co. in June 1916 by a small group of prominent Rhode Islanders. It was modeled after the first community foundation established in Cleveland two years earlier. The founders advocated that the charitable problems of each generation can and should be solved by the best minds of each generation. The Foundation administers a number of grant programs, each having a different purpose, application requirement, and deadline.

The **Community Grant Program** provides funding support (up to \$10k) for community-building activities in cities and towns throughout Rhode Island, and may be applicable for certain hazard mitigation or resilience activities.

### Rhode Island Housing - MTAP

The Municipality Technical Assistance Program (MTAP) may be used for technical assistance for cities and towns to support increased local housing production. Some of the eligible activities that may have hazard mitigation/climate resilience components include:

- **Developing model zoning ordinances:** Assistance in developing model zoning ordinances that increase density, promote a mix of housing types and otherwise remove barriers to housing development.
- **Infrastructure capacity assessment:** Assistance in evaluating the capacity of a municipality's infrastructure (such as water and sewer service) to serve existing and planned development and/or determine infrastructure needs to serve future development.
- **Updating land use and permitting requirements:** Assist municipalities with updating/improving their zoning/land use requirements and/or permitting process to remove barriers to housing development.

### Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank (RIIB)

#### Community Septic System Loan Program (CSSLP)

The Community Septic System Loan Program (CSSLP) is a lending program that provides low-cost, long-term financing to residential property owners for the repair or replacement of substandard or failing septic systems or to replace cesspools when the homeowner wishes to upgrade to a septic system. Municipalities must opt in to provide this service to their residents.

#### Municipal Infrastructure Grant Program (MIGP)

The (MIGP) is a competitive grant program providing capital funds for municipalities, and other public entities, to make improvements to public infrastructure. The overall goal is to support projects that can achieve economic development and growth by accelerating housing production, spurring private development, and creating jobs across Rhode Island.

### **Municipal Resilience Action Grant Program**

Participating municipalities in the MRP program are eligible to apply for MRP Action Grants annually. Eligible projects are required to be identified through the MRP workshop process, improve climate resilience, and result in design, engineering, and/or construction. MRP Action Grants are not available for research-related activities such as studies and strategic plans. Grant eligibility must fall under RIIB's broad portfolio of programs/ projects and must support program priorities, including resilience related infrastructure projects that improve community resiliency and strengthen public safety; and project must involve the removal, relocation or redesign of infrastructure **OR** incorporate nature-based solutions. Municipalities will be required to match grants with a 25% local project cost share. Projects which are shovel-ready will receive priority.

Project Types can include but not limited to: dam retrofits or removal, road elevation, floodproofing or elevation of pump stations, berms and levees, culvert resizing, green stormwater infrastructure, solar and battery back-up power, energy efficiency, energy infrastructure resiliency, watershed restoration, urban tree planting, and coastal and riparian resiliency, as well as funding for planning/design, outreach, modeling, permitting, and construction.

### **Sewer Tie-In Loan Fund (STILF)**

The STILF is a lending program that provides low-cost loans to homeowners to connect to the local sewer system and abandon their individual septic system or cesspool. Municipalities must opt in to provide this service to their residents.

### **Small Business Clean Energy Grant Program (SBCEP)**

SBCEP is a competitive grant financing program providing capital funds for small businesses in Rhode Island, including non-profit, private, and other business-related entities, to make clean energy and/or energy efficiency-related improvements. The overall goal is to support the small business community in making clean energy investments to their Rhode Island property.

### **Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission**

Several utility companies have prevention and clean-up programs that require cooperation from municipalities. For instance, companies are usually willing to co-sponsor planting low-growing trees as part of a tree replacement program. Utility companies may provide the bucket truck area lift if the town/city helps dispose of tree trunks.

### **Southern New England Program (SNEP)**

In 2012, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) created the Southeast New England Program (SNEP), a comprehensive effort to restore and protect the region's coastal waters and watersheds. SNEP works in partnership with stakeholders in these states to promote a resilient ecosystem of clean water, healthy diverse habitats, and sustainable communities in Southeast New England.

### **SNEP Opportunity to Advance Resilience (SOAR) Fund**

To improve and support the climate resilience of **disadvantaged communities** throughout the SNEP region with meaningful community involvement as it relates to the design and implementation of projects to address the anticipated effects of climate change and the historic, long-term impacts of environmental and social injustices. Project Categories include: Planning, Implementation, Outreach, Training, and Capacity Building/Staffing. No match is required.

### **SNEP Technical Assistance Network**

The SNEP Network provides FREE training and technical assistance to communities within the Southeast New England Region. The SNEP Network consists of environmental nonprofits, academic entities, regional planners, and consultants with expertise in a wide array of technical services including leadership, financing, stormwater/watershed management, and climate resilience. The Network utilizes the expertise of its Network Partners and its pre-approved contractors, refer to the **Partner Services Matrix**.

### **SNEP Watershed Implementation Grants (SWIG)**

This grant program provides funding assistance to municipalities and other local organizations in Rhode Island and Massachusetts to accomplish the goals of EPA's SNEP program: a resilient ecosystem of safe and healthy waters, thriving watersheds and natural lands, and sustainable communities. The SNEP Network is managed by the **New England Environmental Finance Center (NEEFC)**, one of 10 university-based Environmental Finance Centers in the nation, and serves the six New England states of EPA Region 1. Its mission is to build local capacity to pay for the growing costs of protecting the environment and to be better prepared to manage the chronic and acute problems of environmental protection and finance. The NEEFC is based at the University of Southern Maine.

### **Southern Rhode Island Conservation District (SRICD)**

SRICD is a non-profit, quasi-public organization that functions as a facilitator for meeting the needs of the local land user in the conservation of soil, water, and other related natural resources. The Conservation District is committed to providing public information and education on various topics, including reducing nonpoint sources of pollution from entering drinking water supplies as well as recreational rivers, lakes, ponds, and streams. SRICD works with a variety of people and groups including farmers, landowners, cities, towns, schools, and others in the community.

### **University of Rhode Island (URI) Cooperative Extension**

The URI Cooperative Extension **Water Quality Programs** include the following four areas of technical assistance:

- New England Onsite Wastewater Training Program
- RI Nonpoint Education for Municipal Officials (NEMO)- provides information, education, and assistance to local land-use officials regarding how they can accommodate growth while protecting their water resources
- URI Home\*A\*Syst – provides information and training on pollution prevention for homeowners
- Watershed Watch Program– coordination of volunteer water quality monitoring

### **Volunteer Organizations**

Organizations, such as the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Habitat for Humanity, Interfaith, Mennonite Disaster Service, Lions Club, Elks Club, and VFW are often available to help after disasters. These types of organizations may be able to assist with food, shelter, clothing, and other necessities. Habitat for Humanity and the Mennonite Disaster Service provide skilled labor to help rebuild damaged buildings incorporating mitigation or flood proofing concepts. The offices of individual organizations can be contacted directly, or the FEMA Region I Office may be able to assist.

## **FEDERAL & OTHER** *(the capabilities have been listed in alphabetical order)*

### **American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)**

The **American Rescue Plan Act of 2021**, also called the **COVID-19 Stimulus Package** or **American Rescue Plan**, was a \$1.9 trillion economic stimulus bill passed by the 117th United States Congress and signed into law by President Biden on March 11, 2021, to speed up the country's recovery from the economic and health effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the ongoing recession. First proposed on January 14, 2021, the package builds upon many of the measures in the March 2020 CARES Act and in the December 2020 Consolidated Appropriations Act. Congress required that all funds be "obligated" by December 2024 and spent by December 2026 - a timeline that accords with the legislation's goals around recovery.

### **Department of Commerce – U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA)**

The EDA's primary mission is to promote innovation and competitiveness, preparing American regions for growth and success in the worldwide economy. The EDA administers various grants and funding assistance. Key stimulus programs over the past several years were the 2021 American Rescue Plan and the 2020 CARES Act, both prompted by the Covid-19 pandemic economic downturn.

### **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)**

Rhode Island is under the jurisdiction of **FEMA Region 1 Office** (99 High St, Boston, MA; 617-956-7506). FEMA administers a number of grant programs related to hazard mitigation and resilience including:

#### **Building Resilient Infrastructure & Communities (BRIC)**

Support for states, local communities, tribes and territories as they undertake hazard mitigation projects, reducing the risks they face from disasters and natural hazards.

#### **Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Grant Program**

Provides funds for planning and projects to reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to buildings that are insured annually under the National Flood Insurance Program.

**Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)**

Assists in implementing long-term hazard mitigation planning and projects following a Presidential major disaster declaration.

**Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant Program**

Provides funds annually for hazard mitigation planning and projects.

**Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program**

The PA program authorizes the President to provide additional assistance to applicants when an incident occurs that exceeds the capabilities of the applying party to adequately respond and recover from major disasters.

**National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF)**

The NFWF awards competitive grants through a number of programs that support protecting and conserving the nation's fish, wildlife, plants, and habitats, including the following:

**Five Star and Urban Waters Restoration Program** seeks to develop nationwide community stewardship of local natural resources, preserving these resources for future generations and enhancing habitat for local wildlife. Grants seek to address water quality issues in priority watersheds, such as erosion due to unstable streambanks, pollution from stormwater runoff, and degraded shorelines caused by development. Funding priorities for this program include: on-the-ground wetland, riparian, in-stream and/or coastal habitat restoration; meaningful education and training activities, either through community outreach, participation and/or integration with K-12 environmental curriculum; measurable ecological, educational and community benefits; partnerships: - Five Star projects should engage a diverse group of community partners to achieve ecological and educational outcomes.

**National Coastal Resilience Fund (NCRF)**

The National Coastal Resilience Fund (NCRF), established in 2018. This fund will make investments in planning, design, and restoration projects that: **identify or implement nature-based solutions; benefit coastal communities by reducing threats from coastal hazards; and benefit fish and wildlife habitat.** Additional consideration will be given to projects that address the disproportionate risks faced by underserved communities, projects that are community led or incorporate direct community outreach and engagement, and projects that incorporate innovative, sustainable, or transferable approaches.

**Project Types include: Community Capacity Building and Planning** that engages stakeholders and builds the capacity to plan and execute a variety of future resilience strategies, projects, and other activities; **Site Assessment and Preliminary Design** of best options to address restoration and resilience goals of pre-identified and prioritized communities; **Final Design and Permitting** for on-the-ground projects (funding may be used for developing conceptual or preliminary designs into final designs and engineering plans, continued stakeholder engagement, detailed cost estimates, communications with permitting officials, and tasks to position projects for implementation); **Restoration and Monitoring** of projects that have been prioritized through planning, address coastal resilience, have completed all design and engineering plans necessary for implementation, and are ready to secure or have secured all permits and other approvals necessary for implementation.

**Northeast Forests and Rivers Fund**

The Northeast Forests and Rivers Fund is dedicated to restoring and sustaining healthy forests and rivers that provide habitat for diverse native bird and freshwater fish populations in the Northeastern United States. In particular, the fund supports projects that will restore early successional and mature forest habitat, modify and replace barriers to fish movement, restore riparian and instream habitat, and engage thousands of volunteers in forest habitat restoration and stream connectivity projects. The program annually awards competitive grants ranging from \$75,000 to \$300,000 each.

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)**

Working at national, regional, and local levels, NOAA funded projects educate and inspire people to use Earth systems science to improve ecosystem stewardship and increase resilience to environmental hazards. NOAA has various grant programs including **Climate Program Grants**, as well as grant collaborations with other agencies or groups such as the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF).

**Coastal and Marine Habitat Restoration Grants**

NOAA's Restoration Center grants supports projects that aim to rebuild fishery ecosystems in order to promote healthy ecosystems and foster ecological restoration. Eligible Applicants include higher education institutions, non-profits, commercial organizations, US states, territories, local governments, tribal governments.

## U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

USACE administers a number of grant and assistance programs including:

- Planning Assistance to States (PAS) Program
- Flood Plain Management Services Program (FPMS)
- Continuing Authorities Program (CAP)
- Inspection of Completed Works (ICW) Program
- Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP)
- Beach Restoration and Shoreline Protection Program
- General Investigation (GI)
- Emergency Streambank and Shoreline Protection (CAP Section 14)
- Hurricane and Storm Damage Reduction Projects (CAP Section 103)
- Flood Damage Reduction Projects (CAP Section 205)

## U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA|NRCS)

As the USDA's primary private lands conservation agency, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) generate, manage, and share the data, technology, and standards that enable partners and policymakers to make decisions informed by objective, reliable science. The NRCS is primarily focused on helping landowners, farmers, and ranchers improve their land's health and productivity, while also conserving natural resources like soil, water, air, and wildlife. The USDA|NRCS has several financial assistance programs including:

**Agricultural Management Assistance** - which helps agricultural producers use conservation to manage risk and solve natural resource issues through natural resources conservation.

**Conservation Innovation Grants – Rhode Island** - funding to stimulate the development and adoption of innovative conservation approaches and technologies in conjunction with agricultural production in Rhode Island.

**Conservation Stewardship Program** - which helps agricultural producers maintain and improve their existing conservation systems and adopt additional conservation activities to address priority resources concerns.

**Emergency Watershed Program (EWP)** - This is available to apply for within 60 days after a natural disaster strikes, for the purpose of protecting a watershed by removing the hazard and restoring stream hydrology to pre-disaster conditions.

**Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)** - which provides financial and technical assistance to agricultural producers to address natural resource concerns and deliver environmental benefits such as improved water and air quality, conserved ground and surface water, increased soil health and reduced soil erosion and sedimentation, improved or created wildlife habitat, and mitigation against increasing weather volatility. Through EQIP, farmers and forestland managers may receive financial and technical help to install or implement structural and management conservation practices on eligible agricultural and forest land. Examples of eligible EQIP activities include practices for farm waste storage, nutrient management, riparian buffers and stream bank improvements, wetland restrictions, and groundwater and surface water conservation activities. EQIP payment rates may cover up to 75 percent of the costs of installing certain conservation practices.

## U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (USHUD)

Rhode Island is under the jurisdiction of the **HUD Region 1** Providence Field Office located at 380 Westminster Street, Suite 547, Providence, RI; 401-277-8300.

### Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)

CDBG-DR grant funds are appropriated by Congress and allocated by HUD to rebuild disaster-impacted areas and provide crucial seed money to start the long-term recovery process. These flexible grants help cities, counties, Indian tribes, and States recover from Presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas, subject to availability of supplemental appropriations. Since CDBG-DR assistance may fund a broad range of recovery activities, HUD can help communities and neighborhoods that otherwise might not recover due to limited resources.

### HUD Community Block Grant Program (CDBG)

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program provides annual grants on a formula basis to states, cities, and counties to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.

### **U.S. Economic Development Administration**

U.S. Economic Development Administration empowers distressed communities to revitalize, expand, and upgrade their physical infrastructure to attract new industry, encourage business expansion, diversify local economies, and generate or retain long-term, private sector jobs and investment.

### **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

The mission of the EPA is to protect human health and the environment based on the best available scientific information. The EPA has an abundance of resources related to hazard mitigation to help inform communities.

**Brownfields Program** - provides grants and technical assistance to communities, states, tribes and others to assess, safely clean up and sustainably reuse contaminated properties.

**Climate Resilience and Adaptation Funding Toolbox (CRAFT)** - In September 2024 the EPA launched a new Website, known as CRAFT to support the development of Climate-Resilient Projects. CRAFT is a user-friendly resource for technical assistance providers working with federal funding applicants and recipients to develop, apply for and implement climate-resilient investments. The website provides simple, easy-to-understand resources that can help users consider climate adaptation and resilience before, during and after applying for EPA funding opportunities.

**Healthy Communities Grant Program** - is EPA New England's main competitive grant program to work directly with communities to reduce environmental risks to protect and improve human health and the quality of life. Eligible projects target resources to benefit communities at risk [areas needing to create community resilience, environmental justice areas of potential concern, sensitive populations (e.g., children, elderly, tribes, urban and rural residents, and others at increased risk)]; assess, understand, and reduce environmental and human health risks; increase collaboration through partnerships and community-based projects; build institutional and community capacity to understand and solve environmental and human health problems; achieve measurable environmental and human health benefits. Projects must: be located in and/or directly benefit one or more of the Target Investment Areas; and identify how the proposed project will achieve measurable environmental and/or public health results in one or more of the Target Program Areas.

**Wetlands Program Development Grants (WPDG)** - provide eligible applicants an opportunity to conduct projects that promote the coordination and acceleration of research, investigations, experiments, training, demonstrations, surveys and studies relating to the causes, effects, extent, prevention, reduction and elimination of water pollution.

### **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)**

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (FWS) primary responsibility is the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats. The FWS issues grants and other financial assistance, which vary from year to year. The **FWS New England Field Office** is located at 70 Commercial Street, Suite 300 Concord, NH; 603-223-2541.

#### **Clean Vessel Act (CVA) – facilitated by RIDEM**

Boat sewage can threaten water quality by introducing bacteria and other pathogens, excess nutrients, and chemicals that are harmful to humans and marine life. This grant helps municipalities, marinas, and yacht clubs pay for improvements to marine and land-based pump-out facilities.

## Grants between 2017 – 2024

Recent hazard mitigation related grants awarded to the Town				
Project Description	Year Awarded/ Project Status	New Shoreham Lead	Grant Source	Award Amount
Corn Neck Road Dune Restoration Project (implementation dollars)	Pending	Town Planner/DPW Director	Submitted by RIDEM through NFWF	Pending
Corn Neck Road Nature-Based Solutions/Dunes/Drainage Beach Parking Lot	2023	Town Planner/DPW Director/Town Engineer	RI Infrastructure Bank MRP Action Grant	\$465,000
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update	2023 HMGP-4505-15P In Progress	Town Manager	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	\$45,000
Recipient of two handicapped accessible vans for rural transportation	2023 Completed	Town Manager	RIPTA Federal Transit Administration via RIPTA	\$250,000
MRP Technical Assistance for Community Resilience Building Workshop	2021 Completed	Town Manager; Land Use Department	RI Infrastructure Bank The Nature Conservancy	Technical Assistance
Block Island Housing Board - Rental Development Project in New Harbor - Engineering and Site Work	2022	BI Housing Board	RI Infrastructure Bank Municipal Infrastructure Grant	\$250,000
Zoning and Subdivision Regulation Amendments - 2023 State Law Changes	2023	Land Use Office	Rhode Island Housing Municipal Technical Assistance Program (MTAP)	\$95,000
Corn Neck Road Nature-Based Solutions	2023	Town Planner/DPW Director	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation National Coastal Resilience Fund	\$187,000
Block Island School	2024	BI School	Learn365RI Education Grant	\$50,000
Public Safety Complex	2024	BI Volunteer Fire & Rescue/ Town Manager	Congressionally Directed Spending (Earmark)	\$3,500,000
Maintenance/Operation of the Pump Out Program	2024	Harbormaster	RIDEM CVA- Clean Vessel Grant (Harbors applies/receives annually)	\$7,500
Purchase Heat Gun and Safety Gloves	2022	Harbormaster	RI Interlocal Trust Harbors Safety Equipment	\$1,000
Purchase Extinguish Balls	2023	Harbormaster	RI Interlocal Trust Harbors Safety Equipment	\$1,000
Removal of Derelict Vessel in Great Salt Pond	2022	Harbormaster	RIDEM Derelict Vessel Grant	\$10,000
Senior Transportation	2024	Human Services Director	OHA Senior Ride Service	\$8,000
Handy Person Services for Seniors	2024	Human Services Director	OHA Home Helper	\$5,000
Winter Storm Kenan – January 2022 (DR 4653)	2023 Completed	Town Manager/ Emergency Management	FEMA	Recovery Reimbursements
American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA)	2021 In Progress	Town Manager	American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA) U.S. Treasury Department	\$302,198

# APPENDIX 6-1

## Possible Actions

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# Appendix 6-1

## Possible Actions

As it is good practice, and in support of CRS Activity 510 Planning Process - Step 7, an array of **POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES** was reviewed for inclusion in the *2025-2030 Action Plan*. The activities considered were those previously identified in the following Town of New Shoreham planning documents, those identified by the *HM&FMP* Public Opinion Survey respondents, and those offered by Advisory Committee members, members of the public, or other stakeholders. As part of this document's **EXTENSIVE PLAN INTEGRATION PROCESS**, this Appendix identifies the hazard mitigation related actionable items from the following documents/initiatives.

- Hazard Mitigation Plan (2017)
- Comprehensive Plan (2016)
- MRP Community Resilience Building (CRB) Process & Workshop Summary of Findings (2021)
- Harbor Management Plan (2024)
- Corn Neck Road Transportation Resiliency Study (2017)
- Geographic Information System (GIS)
- Block Island Harbors Sea Level Rise Adaptation Study (2013)
- TNC's Block Island Coastal Resilience Coordinator's Summary (2024)
- HM&FMP Public Opinion Survey (2024) - *Outreach Activity #5*

**Appendix 2-2** includes the results of the Public Opinion Survey with all comments as they were provided. With respect to this Appendix, the actionable items were extracted from the Public Opinion Survey comments and organized into 11 categories. Survey comments that included multiple topics were separated into respective categories. It was **EXTREMELY IMPORTANT** to the Advisory Committee that the comments provided by residents and other stakeholders were reviewed, discussed, and incorporated into the mitigation strategy to the extent feasible. As shown, **many of suggestions by survey participants have been integrated into the 2025 Action Plan.**

Each of the possible actions from the following resources has been identified as either being included or not in the *2025 Action Plan*. For actions included, the corresponding action number has been provided. **It should be noted that the specification "included" refers to the general intent of the reviewed action (i.e. the wording may vary or some particular aspects may not be included – however, the action in some form is essentially represented). Similar actions from various sources were combined and rewritten for inclusion in the 2025 Action Plan.** For actions not included in the *2025 Action Plan*, a reason has been provided.

## Hazard Mitigation Plan (2017)

Refer to **Subsection 5.3** for a detailed review and status of the 2017 HMP actions listed below.

Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
<b>Action 1:</b> Mitigate Beach Erosion at Old Landfill	Action 2025-L (ongoing maintenance)	Completed
<b>Action 2:</b> Old Town Road Sluice/Bridge		Completed
<b>Action 3:</b> Corn Neck Road Mitigation	Action 2025-F	
<b>Action 4:</b> Back-up Power for Sewer Pump Stations	Action 2025-I	
<b>Action 5:</b> Participate in the FEMA National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP) Community Rating System (CRS)		Completed
<b>Action 6:</b> Back-up Power for North End of Island (Transfer Station)	Action 2025-I	
<b>Action 7:</b> Town/State Highway Garage Generator		Completed
<b>Action 8:</b> Medical Center Generator Replacement		Completed
<b>Action 9:</b> Town Hall Generator	Action 2025-I	
<b>Action 10:</b> Salt Marsh Migration	Action 2025-G; Action 2025-K; Action 2025-M	
<b>Action 11:</b> Block Island Stormwater Management Plan	Action 2025-E; Action 2025-F; Action 2025-M	
<b>Action 12:</b> Implement WebGIS		Completed
<b>Action 13:</b> Burying Overhead Power Lines		BIUD does not support burying electric lines in flood prone areas
<b>Action 14:</b> Sand's Pond Drainage Project	Action 2025-G	
<b>Action 15:</b> New Fire Station	Action 2025-H	
<b>Action 16:</b> Public Outreach Regarding Droughts and Brushfires	Action 2025-A	

## Comprehensive Plan (2016)

Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
<b>Historic &amp; Cultural Resources</b>		
<b>HC.1.B.1.</b> Document and photograph high tides and storm flooding impacts, bluff erosion, etc. in the vicinity of historically significant structures		Existing program MyCoast RI
<b>HC2.A.1.</b> Work with partners to identify and implement solutions to control vegetation growth and invasive species	Action 2025-G	
<b>Natural Resources</b>		
<b>NR1.A.1.</b> Review new State wetlands setback regulations and determine if additional protection measures are required to protect the quality and habitat of the wetlands systems on Block Island	Action 2025-M	
<b>NR1.A.2.</b> Develop zoning overlay district with special use permit for high hazard areas that include storm surge inundation, sea level rise and SLAMM projected potential salt marsh areas	Action 2025-M	
<b>NR1.B.1.</b> Identify undeveloped land containing habitats of endangered species and/or having a high potential for coastal wetland migration		Completed
<b>NR1.B.2.</b> Explore issues related to reforestation and identify potential lands where reforestation may be a good option		Completed (Nevas Lot 12:3-8)
<b>NR1.D.1.</b> Develop an invasive species management plan for Town-owned open space properties		Completed
<b>NR1.D.2.</b> Investigate ordinances relating to the control of invasive flora and fauna		Lower Priority
<b>NR1.E.1.</b> Develop an education program aimed at visitors and renters to promote good environmental behavior and responsible stewardship	Action 2025-A	
<b>NR1.E.2.</b> Institute programs at the Block Island School with partners that encourage outdoor learning, natural resources preservation and stewardship among the next generation		Completed (TNC Program)
<b>NR2.A.1.</b> Investigate strategies to reduce and limit impervious surface on the island and establish a policy identifying an upper limit on the total percentage of impervious cover on the island to be incorporated in the next update of the Comprehensive Plan	Action 2025-M	
<b>NR2.A.2.</b> Enact guidelines and institute an education campaign on the appropriate use of fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides; Town should serve as a model of best practices	Action 2025-B; Action 2025-M	
<b>NR2.A.3.</b> Review and strengthen current regulations regarding LID (low impact development)	Action 2025-M	
<b>NR2.A.4.</b> Review and strengthen landscaping requirements to ensure low maintenance native vegetation that minimizes the need for watering and use of lawns, fertilizers, and pesticides are used for all new development projects	Action 2025-M	
<b>NR2.B.1.</b> Draft and adopt regulations to require the preservation or restoration of naturally buffered areas along the Great Salt Pond and significant freshwater ponds	Action 2025-M	

Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
<b>NR3.B.1.</b> Install beach access signage to encourage pedestrians to remain off dunes		Completed
<b>NR3.B.2.</b> Implement an effective public education campaign which explains the importance of people remaining off dunes	Action 2025-A	
<b>NR3.B.3.</b> Install public walkover structures at the Town Beach to discourage traversing the fragile dunes (NHC1.B.2.)		Completed
<b>Recreation &amp; Conservation Areas</b>		
<b>RC1.A.1.</b> Partner with nonprofits to identify and prioritize open space lands that should be conserved	Action 2025-K	
<b>RC1.A.2.</b> Collaborate with non-profits when acquiring, developing, and maintaining recreation and conservation areas	Action 2025-K	
<b>RC1.A.3.</b> Prioritize the conservation of lands abutting conserved lands to create large protected greenways, habitat areas and opportunities for trail extensions	Action 2025-K	
<b>RC1.B.4.</b> Determine if conservation-style subdivisions should be mandatory for all major subdivisions	Action 2025-M	
<b>RC2.D.1.</b> Require that significant land development projects, including major subdivisions, incorporate open space and recreational amenities	Action 2025-M	
<b>The Great Salt Pond</b>		
<b>GSP1.B.1.</b> Work with partners to conduct a study to identify potential non-point sources of pollution upstream of the Great Salt Pond	Action 2025-B	
<b>GSP1.B.2.</b> Encourage local land conservation groups such as the Block Island Land Trust, the Nature Conservancy, and the Block Island Conservancy to prioritize land conservation investments which will have a positive impact on water quality of the GSP	Action 2025-K	
<b>GSP1.B.3.</b> Educate property owners on best management practices such as minimizing use of herbicides and pesticides	Action 2025-B	
<b>GSP1.C.1.</b> Seek grant funding to implement strategies identified in the Block Island Sea Level Rise Adaptation Study	Action 2025-H	
<b>GSP1.C.2.</b> Identify lands that will provide marsh migration areas for coastal wetlands of the Great Salt Pond in response to sea level rise		Completed
<b>GSP1.C.3.</b> With the help of partners, pursue dune restoration projects to mitigate erosion and provide habitat along the Great Salt Pond	Action 2025-G	
<b>GSP1.C.4.</b> Consider sea level rise and storm flooding when designing upgrades to or locating public facilities including roads, bridges, structures, utilities, and pump stations	Action 2025-F Action 2025-L	
<b>GSP3.A.1.</b> Review current local regulations (subdivision, zoning etc.) to ensure they provide the necessary protections for the Great Salt Pond	Action 2025-M	
<b>Economic Development</b>		
<b>ED1.K.1.</b> Establish island-wide reliable high-speed internet connection		Completed
<b>ED2.A.1.</b> Control access to the beaches in a way that protects dunes and bluffs from damage		Completed

Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
<b>Transportation</b>		
<b>T1.E.2.</b> Conduct regular road and sidewalk condition surveys as a means to better prioritize infrastructure investments		Existing program
<b>T1.H.1.</b> Evaluate each road currently or potentially impacted by sea-level rise or flooding to determine appropriate actions to limit impacts to the community	Action 2025-F	
<b>T1.H.2.</b> Conduct a planning study of Corn Neck Road to identify alternatives to mitigate future impacts from storms and climate change	Action 2025-F	Completed
<b>Services &amp; Facilities</b>		
<b>SF1.B.1.</b> Include costs of necessary and significant improvements to town facilities in the capital budget		Existing Policy
<b>SF1.E.2.</b> Evaluate need for paid fire or rescue personnel	Action 2025-H	
<b>SF2.A.1.</b> Work with Tourism Council, Chamber of Commerce and other partners to promote water conservation, energy conservation and solid waste reduction among tourism industry and visitors	Action 2025-A	
<b>SF2.D.4.</b> Make necessary upgrades to the transfer station including drainage improvements and improved processing capabilities		Completed
<b>SF2.E.1.</b> Educate the public on the problems associated with impaired stormwater quality, the conditions which contribute to impaired water quality, and the actions which can be taken by the community both individually and as a whole to improve the quality of stormwater runoff	Action 2025-B	
<b>SF2.E.2.</b> Complete a watershed management plan	Action 2025-E	
<b>SF2.E.3.</b> Review and strengthen current regulations regarding LID (low impact development) (NR2.A.3.)	Action 2025-M	
<b>SF2.E.4.</b> Continue to identify inadequately functioning or failed (OWTS) systems through an inspection and monitoring program, first targeting critical resource areas		Existing program
<b>SF2.E.5.</b> Draft regulations which will require phase out of septic systems which do not meet current standards for on-site treatment and explore funding opportunities to assist homeowners		Completed
<b>Land Use</b>		
<b>LU1.C.2.</b> Review Flexible Subdivision Design (conservation-style) to ensure regulations will result in desired development and open space set aside outcomes	Action 2025-M	
<b>LU2.C.1.</b> Identify scenic and/or ecologically significant lands that have yet to be protected		Completed
<b>LU2.C.2.</b> Establish a criteria for prioritizing the acquisition of conservation land		Completed

Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
<b>Natural Hazards &amp; Climate Change</b>		
<b>NHC1.A.1.</b> Complete an assessment of the potential impacts to public structures and infrastructure resulting from projected sea-level rise	Action 2025-F; Action 2025-L	
<b>NHC1.A.2.</b> Include in the capital improvement program projects required to mitigate threats to infrastructure and properties	Action 2025-H	
<b>NHC1.A.3.</b> Evaluate current zoning and land use regulations related to future impacts from climate change and sea level rise	Action 2025-M	
<b>NHC1.A.4.</b> Conduct a planning study of Corn Neck Road to identify alternatives to mitigate future impacts from storms and climate change (T1.H.2.)		Completed
<b>NHC1.B.1.</b> Work with the land trust and other stakeholder to identify and protect from development low-lying land vulnerable to impacts from flooding and sea level rise and areas adjacent to coastal wetlands susceptible to increased inundation due to sea level rise	Action 2025-K	
<b>NHC1.B.2.</b> Install public walkover structures at the Town Beach to discourage traversing the fragile dunes (NR3.B.3.)		Completed
<b>NHC.1.B.3.</b> Implement green infrastructure stormwater management strategies to enhance infiltration and increase retention on town properties and road rights-of-way	Action 2025-E; Action 2025-F	
<b>NHC.1.B.4.</b> Evaluate the potential impacts of sea-level rise on public sewer infrastructure and potential inundation of onsite wastewater treatment systems	Action 2025-L	
<b>NHC.1.B.5.</b> Investigate options to mitigate flooding along Beach and Ocean Avenues and its impacts on public safety buildings and services	Action 2025-F	RIDOT jurisdiction
<b>NHC1.C.1.</b> Apply for funding to assist in implementing projects identified in the town's Hazard Mitigation Plan	Action 2025-H	
<b>NHC1.C.2.</b> Establish a committee responsible for a. reviewing progress on implementation of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and b. activities resulting in CRS credit and other mitigation projects related to potential impacts of sea level rise		Completed (a - HM&FMP Advisory Committee; b - Coastal Resilience Committee)
<b>NHC1.D.1.</b> Assess the feasibility of burying power lines particularly in scenic and high risk areas and when road construction is planned		BIUD does not support burying electric lines in flood prone areas
<b>NHC2.A.1.</b> Establish a process to directly contact special populations such as those who are particularly vulnerable due to location, age or infirmity, to ensure their understanding of procedures prior to and following a storm event		Protocol in Place (CodeRED)
<b>NHC2.A.2.</b> Collaborate with agencies monitoring the impacts of climate change with efforts such as documenting high tide events, storm flooding impacts, bluff erosion and impacts on species		Existing Protocol
<b>NHC2.B.1.</b> Undertake actions that qualify the town for advanced FEMA CRS scoring	Action 2025-H	

## Municipal Resilience Program Community Resilience Building (CRB) Process & Workshop Summary of Findings (2021)

Category	Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Priority Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create a study group to consider options to relocate or flood-proof the Power Company Substation which is currently in a low-lying area.</li> </ul>	Action 2025-L	
Priority Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain access to the mainland by advancing specific actions from the Harbor Sea Level Rise Study (2013) including re-evaluating engineering based on updated data and identified priorities such as raising the docks on-island and at Point Judith.</li> </ul>	Action 2025-L	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore potential for using living breakwaters or reefs to protect select coastal areas of the Island longer-term through the dissipation of wave energy generated by storms before reaching shore.</li> </ul>	Action 2025-G	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to advance the Corn Neck Road Transportation Resiliency Planning Study (2017) so that a project is in place for next round of disaster funds with construction proceeding according to how the municipality desires amongst the various alternatives identified (5 alternatives identified ranging in cost from \$SM to \$65M).</li> </ul>	Action 2025-F	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secure funding to conduct engineering and designs for identified and priority flood prone road segments and other locations including Spring Street, Bridge Street Square, and Payne Dock.</li> </ul>		RIDOT jurisdiction; privately owned
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess to determine which utilities (sewer, water, electrical, communications) along Ocean Avenue and in other low-lying areas are vulnerable to hazards and then identify what technical solutions are needed.</li> </ul>	Action 2025-L	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify suitable alternative location (i.e. site suitability analysis) for the Public Safety Building out of flood vulnerable areas and relocate to help ensure long-term availability and continuity of associated municipal services.</li> </ul>	Action 2025-H	
Priority Planning/ Prepared- ness/ Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore the possibilities of conducting cost/benefit analysis of various resilience actions to determine urgency, cost effectiveness, and immediate versus long term risk reduction benefits with the goal of creating a more resilient Capital Improvement Plan for New Shoreham (e.g. Portsmouth, Rhode Island) with integrated long-term financing mechanism.</li> </ul>		Redundant
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage with Interstate Navigation to discuss the immediate and long-term need to increase resilience of the ferry system and to explore a possible public/private partnership around critical community needs such as evacuation and re-supply.</li> </ul>	Action 2025-H	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct education outreach to private homeowners on the use of natural buffers, bioswales, rain gardens, and dune restoration/reinforcement efforts, among others, in hopes of fostering use of more nature-based solutions versus traditional structural engineering.</li> </ul>	Action 2025-B	

Category	Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
<b>Priority</b> Planning/ Prepared- ness/ Outreach <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct a review of existing work and develop a community plan to address transportation connection assurances in post storm and longer-term sea level rise scenarios at different times of year including potential impacts such as harbor siltation and breakwater impacts on both the Island and mainland.</li> </ul>	Action 2025-F; Action 2025-L	
<b>Priority</b>  Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modify zoning designations and locations to help ensure development does not occur in current and future flood areas and that coastal setbacks include elevation and linear distance along with restriction to increases in existing structural footprints.</li> </ul>	Action 2025-M	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and utilize a sea level rise/climate change checklist as part of Planning Board review of proposed development across the Island.</li> </ul>	Action 2025-H	
<b>Other</b> <b>Actions</b>  Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct a technical review of hydrology and drainage of all roads on the Island and look for ways to reduce runoff and decrease storm damage including use of green stormwater infrastructure, where feasible.</li> </ul>	Action 2025-F	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish water table monitoring program that measures water table fluctuations and levels of saltwater intrusion seasonally and annually.</li> </ul>	Action 2025-C	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and fund flood/wind mitigation measures for identified and mapped vulnerable properties including Block Island Power Company (including land around it), Highway Garage, and the daycare center.</li> </ul>	Action 2025-L	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify a location and construct an emergency shelter for housing pre-deployed resources on the north end (i.e. up the neck) in the event the Island becomes bisected by storm-related hazards (e.g. flooded, impassable roads).</li> </ul>		Financial constraints
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify, prioritize, and implement conservation projects that increase the current and long-term resilience at Middle Pond, Wash Pond, and Sachem Pond.</li> </ul>		Coastal adaptation zones
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to preserve and manage open space to serve as advancement zones for future salt marsh and other shifting habitat types in critical areas such as around Great Salt Pond.</li> </ul>	Action 2025-K	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Install temporary structures that could be moved during storm events, instead of permanent structures including bathrooms and showers once current structure are damaged ( e.g. Beach Pavilion on Corn Neck Road).</li> </ul>		Technical & logistical constraints
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure school receives all needed upgrades to further enhance this emergency shelter including fixing the leaks in the roof, eliminating mold issues, updating the heat system, and securing back-up power via dedicated generator(s).</li> </ul>		Completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiate transition from traditional septic systems to nitrogen removal systems (T2 systems) via a pilot program with identified financing mechanisms (low interest loans and grants) for septic upgrades.</li> </ul>	Action 2025-M	

Category	Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Other Actions  Planning/ Prepared- ness/ Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorporate resulting resilience actions from the New Shoreham Community Resilience Building workshop into future updates of Comprehensive Plan and Hazard Mitigation Plan.</li> </ul>		Incorporated into HM&FMP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-evaluate level of preparedness against worst case Category-3 hurricane (including wind and storm surge projections) and generate a single island-wide maps that clarifies risk and location from extreme 8'-12' storm surge projections.</li> </ul>	Action 2025-H	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to identify and secure affordable, year-round housing for residents.</li> </ul>		Outside of HM&FMP scope
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct a cost and feasibility assessment of placing above ground power and telephone lines below ground in select high risk areas around the Island.</li> </ul>		BIPCO recommended against
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore opportunities to reduce the vulnerability of the Scotch Beach area including elevation of amenities to let tides and surge go under.</li> </ul>	Action 2025-F; Action 2025-G	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan for relocation of Transfer Station to the middle of the Island in proximity to the Power Plant which would ultimately help to reduce traffic on Corn Neck Road.</li> </ul>		Completed
Other Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modify current vegetative buffer zone ordinance width requirements to increase the amount of nature-based risk reduction strategies around development and existing natural areas.</li> </ul>	Action 2025-M	
Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore potential retreat or relocation policy strategies for vulnerable public facilities including much of the downtown area.</li> </ul>	Action 2025-L	

## Harbor Management Plan (2024)

Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
<p>Help to ensure that all landside development is in keeping with the provisions of the Town's Comprehensive Plan, Zoning Ordinance, Open Space and Recreation Plan, and the requirements of all other agencies.</p> <p><i>*** The Town of New Shoreham has adopted a <b>comprehensive harbor storm preparedness plan</b> written in conformance with the guidance detailed in Guidelines for The Development of Municipal Harbor Management Plans, State of Rhode Island, by the Coastal Resources Management Council. Block Island harbors contain many of the physical attributes found in a typical harbor in Rhode Island. The plan includes storm preparedness features for Old Harbor and New Harbor/Great Salt Pond. The Storm Preparedness Plan can be found in Appendix F.</i></p>		Existing policy

## Corn Neck Road Transportation Resiliency Study (2017)

Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
<p>The key outcome of the <i>Corn Neck Road Transportation Resiliency Study</i> was the identification of strategies to improve the resilience of Corn Neck Road, which is a critical roadway on Block Island. The study focused on addressing vulnerabilities due to storm surges, flooding, and rising sea levels that affect the road and its ability to connect key areas of the island. Recommendations to reduce flood risk and enhance the road's resilience to extreme weather events included elevating sections of the road, installing protective measures like berms and seawalls, and developing long-term plans for sustainable road management in the face of climate change and rising sea levels. The study aimed to ensure safe and reliable access to important locations such as the ferry terminal, residential areas, and businesses.</p> <p><i>Note: As Corn Neck Road is under RIDOT jurisdiction, the State is responsible for the final design and construction. The Town is currently evaluating nature-based stormwater management and dune stabilization improvements along the Corn Neck Road corridor.</i></p>	Action 2025-F; Action 2025-G	

## Geographic Information System (GIS)

Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
<p>The Town has an online geographical information system which is facilitated by the Town Planner (a part-time contract position) that enables Town Departments and the public easy access to New Shoreham's GIS mapping and data. It is important that the Town continues to enhance their GIS program through training personnel and adding to the geodatabase.</p> <p>In addition to including some additional RIGIS layers or developing some new Town-specific layers, the Town's GIS program would benefit by building a <b>Resilience Map</b> which includes base layers such as parcels, roads, contours, etc. as well as hazard mitigation/resilience layers such as FEMA flood zones, hurricane storm inundation areas, etc.</p> <p><b>Potential New GIS Layers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ stormwater drainage system</li> <li>➤ stormwater catchment areas for outfalls</li> <li>➤ location of major flood events to identify patterns of flooding</li> <li>➤ elevation certificates</li> <li>➤ RIGIS Coastal Features layer</li> <li>➤ dry hydrant and drafting locations for immersing fire suppression water pumps</li> <li>➤ wildfire risk areas</li> <li>➤ wells (or a subset of wells that are known to go dry first as a mechanism to gage groundwater level)</li> <li>➤ onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS)</li> <li>➤ benchmarks</li> </ul>	Action 2025-C	

## Block Island Harbors Sea Level Rise Adaptation Study (2013)

Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
<p>The study was part of efforts to assess and plan for climate change-related challenges, including rising sea levels, in order to improve resilience for the island's residents, businesses, and visitors. The study focused on evaluating how rising sea levels could impact Block Island's harbors, including the main port areas, docks, and associated infrastructure. It also identified key vulnerable areas, such as the coastline, roads, and developed areas near the shore.</p> <p><b>Identify engineering solutions to infrastructure at risk to SLR:</b></p> <p><b>Old Harbor</b> - ferry terminal facility/timber dock operated by Interstate Navigation, Town timber docks (timber dock system at the Inner Basin), harbormaster building (updated with flood vents in the exterior walls), stone breakwater system (north end of system is in poor condition and has partially failed, revetment system (steel sheet-pile bulkhead structures that line much of the shoreline)</p> <p><b>New Harbor</b> - Town timber docks &amp; dock system, Town boat ramp (poor condition)</p> <p><b>Road System</b> - sections Ocean Avenue, Beach Avenue, and Corn Neck Road (all under RIDOT jurisdiction)</p> <p><b>Sewer Pump Stations</b> - the following four pump stations will eventually be impacted by SLR inundation: 2 on Ocean Avenue, 1 at the Boat Basin, and 1 at Champlin's Marina</p> <p><b>Point Judith</b> - dock, parking, and roadway improvements to accommodate SLR</p>	<p>Action 2025-F; Action 2025-L</p>	
<p><b>Emergency Management Procedures:</b> The police, fire and rescue services must eventually prepare for such an event, including setting up a satellite public safety center and stationing fire engines and fully equipped ambulances at other island locations.</p>	<p>Action 2025-H</p>	
<p><b>Public Awareness:</b> Block Island must remain committed to studying and responding to the issues of climate change and sea level rise. This includes working with the State to continuously update the scientific data, and to keep adaptation always in mind when developing policies, planning for the future and regulating development in future inundation areas.</p>		<p>Existing policy</p>

## TNC's Block Island Coastal Resilience Coordinator's Summary (2024)

Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
Grant identification, writing and project management for underway contracts including reporting to meet capacity gaps in the town.	Action 2025-H	
Updating the town GIS layers, specifically the Coastal Feature layer which may be useful to community members and town boards.	Action 2025-C	
Securing funding for technical assistance for critical infrastructure should remain a priority, especially in the Bridgegate square area.	Action 2025-H	
Following through on suggestions from the town ordinance review.	Action 2025-M	
Supporting the Conservation Commission in a similar way to the Coastal Resilience Committee to improve enforcement and prioritizing resiliency in the development process.		Outside of HM&FMP scope
Bringing living shoreline pilot projects to the island to provide the town more ability to set the tone on nature-based solutions.	Action 2025-G	
Continue to develop relationship with CRMC through a more consistent process for CRMC permits (consider including the coastal hazard worksheet in the New Shoreham review process).	Action 2025-G	
Expand beyond working with the municipality and critical infrastructure to encompass resiliency work in community organizations (For example bringing community care resiliency grants to local churches).		Outside of HM&FMP scope
Evaluating and prioritizing culverts using the NAAC system with DPW and Block Island students.		RIDOT jurisdiction
Beach nourishment projects focusing on the placement of dredged sand by ACORE or the town.	Action 2025-G	
Major wave attenuation solutions along crescent beach.	Action 2025-G	
Non-tax income streams for resiliency work.	Action 2025-H	
Longer-term infrastructure migration projects (including moving vulnerable areas and supporting underutilized ones).	Action 2025-L	

## HM&FMP Public Opinion Survey (2024) – Outreach Activity #5

**Appendix 2-2** includes the results of the Public Opinion Survey with all comments as they were provided. With respect to this Appendix, the **actionable items** were extracted from the Public Opinion Survey comments and organized into 11 categories. Survey comments that included multiple topics were separated into respective categories. As shown, many of suggestions by survey participants have been integrated into the *2025 Action Plan*.

Category	Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
<b>Beach Access</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure main access points to the beach (Cooneymus, Grace's, etc.) are better erosion-proofed.</li> <li>• Close the Scotch Beach Rd beach access</li> <li>• harden Settlers Rock parking</li> </ul>		Coastal adaptation zones
<b>Deer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• manage deer on narrow roadways: Andy's Way corner, Mansion Beach, dunes to Harbor Pond, base of Bush lot Hill</li> </ul>		Outside of HM&FMP scope
<b>Emergency Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have a plan to restore connectivity to the northern part of Block Island if and when Corn Neck is breached during a storm. The plan should adapt to the severity of the event, ranging from minor washover to a complete wipeout of Corn Neck Rd. There will be immediate life safety concerns as well as longer term issues such as the Town's access to critical services provided by the Transfer Station.</li> <li>• Ensure the police/emergency services are not cut off from the rest of the island by flooding events. This could be either by moving these services to a safer location or by protecting the access roads from flooding.</li> <li>• Tourists should have to pay a very small (\$1) fee which will add up to thousands of dollars to aid in resiliency.</li> <li>• Assess emergency shelters for category 5 hurricane winds.</li> <li>• Have a full time building inspector to enforce codes and ordinances.</li> <li>• Hire a full time Coastal Resiliency Official. Support ideas put forth by the Coastal Resilience Committee and the experts they utilize for town hazard mitigation.</li> <li>• Hire a Coastal Resilience Officer. Someone to work with the Town Manager, Engineer, and Planner and has the authority to manage a budget and contracts, but also works closely with all the related entities on the mainland and can go to the frequent mainland meetings in person.</li> <li>• hire and train experts to be a part of the conversation, and trust science</li> </ul>	Action 2025-H	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All homeowners should be on a text blast that originates from the police or fire station that alerts them (whether on the Island or not) of potential threats to particular areas of the island.</li> </ul>	Action 2025-A; Action 2025-D	Protocol in Place CodeRED

Category	Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
<b>Energy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make solar power more accessible and affordable!</li> <li>• ensure that residential solar is maximized and valued properly;</li> <li>• ensure that all essential services can operate independently of the BIUD in case of emergency, i.e. solar, battery banks, etc.</li> <li>• build more wind farms everywhere and also solar farms. We need to fill the oceans with these things</li> <li>• explore the possibility of virtual power plants and other energy independence models</li> <li>• Engage the BIUD to ensure they're actually taking resiliency seriously</li> <li>• stop the use of mopeds</li> <li>• Apply for funds and start investing now in a rolling capital fund or some other instrument to save for moving the utilities under Ocean Avenue to an alternate location, working closely with the utilities' governing bodies.</li> <li>• We need to ban cars and oil heat on the island and not allow A/C</li> </ul>		Consider as part of future Energy & Climate Action Plan
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide public benches, picnic tables, ocean trash removal bins, safer area for parking ebikes, mopeds when folks walk out to view seals.</li> <li>• take care of kitchen fires</li> <li>• relax and please stop spending so much money</li> <li>• Encourage neighbors to grow vegetable gardens and fruit and nut trees. Acknowledge them as essential workers and support housing for full-time tradespeople.</li> <li>• Consider applying for NORC status for BI's elderly community to retain full-time inter-generational family residences and on-island taxpayer-workers.</li> </ul>		Outside of HM&FMP scope
<b>Natural Environment - Stormwater Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invest in and implement nature-based solutions across public and private spaces</li> <li>• [don't] cut down forests</li> </ul>	Action 2025-E	
<b>Non-roadway Infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RAISE Ferry Dock (and mainland ferry dock), New Harbor, State Parking Lot in Galilee and buttress hotels/business on Water St.</li> <li>• Ensure the ferry landing on both sides can withstand flooding <i>and sea level rise</i>.</li> <li>• Assure that old harbor dockage facilities for lifeline boat service stay ahead of sea level rise.</li> <li>• Ensure the ferry landing on both sides can withstand <i>flooding and sea level rise</i>.</li> </ul>	Action 2025-L	

Category	Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
<p><b>Non-roadway Infrastructure</b></p> <p><i>continued</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• upgrade Old Harbor docks (and motivate Point Judith to do the same)</li> <li>• Make improvements in the Old Harbor to enhance resilience. Loss of access to the docks in a disaster would be a major problem. The breakwater should be improved and extended.</li> <li>• restore Mohegan Bluffs access to beach</li> <li>• Pump town beach parking lot</li> <li>• Assure that the power plant is adequately protected from flooding.</li> <li>• Ensure the Power Plant is protected from severe flooding events from Harbor Pond and from New Meadow hill Swamp.</li> <li>• Look for property now for the relocation of the bank, grocery store, and gas station. Purchase the property and then do 99-year leases. Perhaps work with the Land Trust and Conservancies to identify appropriate property.</li> <li>• The gas station and the BI grocery store are both vulnerable to flooding from moderate storm surges especially as sea level rises. In the long term, protection of this area from flooding would be extremely challenging, if not impossible. Since these are essential services to the island community, there needs to be a medium term plan to move these operations.</li> <li>• Protect the areas providing infrastructure - water, power, sewer</li> </ul>	Action 2025-L	
<p><b>Public Outreach &amp; Education, and Communication</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The block island ferry should use there tv screens (with no sound!) but have subtitles educating the passengers!!! In the long run it is was more imperative to the town than the constant advertisements.</li> <li>• There needs to be widely available and well known information/ infographics not just for islanders but the thousands of tourists who have absolutely zero idea of these issues the island faces.</li> <li>• educate and assist us in adopting recommendations</li> <li>• Educate the public on an annual basis/provide hand-outs to potential buyers</li> <li>• Make First Aid, CPR and other courses available free to all residents and high school students who would like to attend, more people with life saving skills and knowledge on a small island can help everyone and save lives; especially during times of natural disaster when Fire/Police/Emergency services are busy</li> <li>• Make sure that when people purchase property on an offshore island that they will be prone to natural events and that they shouldn't be looking to the town, state or Fed to resolve their problems. They should prepare themselves.</li> <li>• Educate</li> </ul>	Action 2025-A	

Category	Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
<b>Roads</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise up roads</li> <li>• Fix the roads</li> <li>• Keep up with maintenance on parks and roadways</li> <li>• Prioritize actions that maintain routes that provide connectivity throughout the island.</li> <li>• Make the Corn Neck Road connection between north and south portions of the island as resilient as possible (for as long as possible) by closing off openings in, and rebuilding, the dunes (incl. at Town Beach House), raising the roadway at the lowest spots etc.</li> <li>• Build a causeway.</li> <li>• Work with RIDOT on developing a long-term plan for Corn Neck Road. What are their preferences and how can we use natural and nature-based solutions to support that plan?</li> <li>• Address Spring St and Corn Neck Rd (areas impacted by Sandy)</li> <li>• Elevate Corn Neck Road</li> <li>• Corn neck road will need to be elevated and/or strengthened against storm surge. We should devise a plan and secure federal funding to execute this over the next 5 years.</li> <li>• RAISE Corn Neck Rd... Ocean Av.</li> <li>• the entrance to the beach at Scotch Beach is too wide. that is why corn neck rd washed out during sandy. need to refurbish the dunes and close that entrance. people don't need to drive on the beach from that spot. Emergency vehicles can enter at town beach and mansion beach.</li> <li>• Prevent flooding of Scotch Beach Rd at Corn Neck and Scotch Beach by either closing the beach access path at Scotch Beach or by building up a significant dune where the Scotch Beach path goes through and then create a path that goes up, over, and down the dune to the beach, similar to how people access crescent beach all along Corn Neck Road.</li> <li>• A study should be in the works to plan for all vulnerable areas of the island. Surveys could be put in place to provide possible road relocations should any current roads be declared unreplaceable.</li> </ul>	Action 2025-F	
<b>Shoreline Stabilization &amp; Adaptation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the signage and roping on the beach side has disappeared over the years and many people walk into and up the dunes from the beach side partially unknowing they also allow kids to play there. I also think some rope netlike fencing along/in front of the dunes in a couple rows would hold in sand and allow build back. The snow fencing worked but left dangerous metal and wood behind. The beach from south of state on needs this the most. The dune trails gather the most sand due [to] the narrow space it creates to trap winter sand the fencing would do the same</li> </ul>		Existing Signage is considered Adequate

Category	Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
<b>Shoreline Stabilization &amp; Adaptation</b>  <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>encourage dune building</li> <li>Build up dunes</li> <li>build up the dunes across from the Beachhead and at Scotch Beach.</li> <li>Rebuild dunes and use state of the art engineering and state of the art engineered products NOT just plantings which are a poor bandaid and old fashioned idea and pretty worthless on BI with the wind and erosion</li> <li>rebuild/fortify the dunes and build an accessible up and over ramp.</li> <li>Keep up erosion prevention efforts.</li> <li>full press on all aspects of costal erosion! It is the overall, near term need for every waterfront property. There is no Island without a solution to erosion.</li> <li>consider dredging to rebuild some of the coast line to keep water line lower.</li> </ul>	Action 2025-G	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beach bluff revetments should be started beginning with the most vulnerable areas close to town services and businesses.</li> <li>Fix and maintain damage to Mohegan bluffs</li> </ul>		Technical & logistical constraints; Subject to CRMC policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possible retaining wall along corn neck rd at the vulnerable area where the dunes keep getting trampled on and storms blow them away</li> </ul>		Generally not permitted by CRMC
<b>Zoning &amp; Land Use &amp; Policy &amp; Procedures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Don't allow building in low lying areas</li> <li>Stop people from building houses on or near beach and bluffs and stop them from mitigating erosion as it doesn't work and leads to more erosion and trash in the ocean.</li> <li>Refuse planning permission for new buildings within likely future flood zones (allowing for a reasonable future rise in sea level). Change local Planning /Zoning laws to achieve this.</li> <li>amend our regulations</li> </ul>	Action 2025-M	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ease zoning board process and make it easy to get waivers for homeowners doing repairs/ upgrades/maintenance that mitigate hazards/ improve resiliency</li> </ul>		Town/CRC/TNC are in the process of auditing regulations to determine how to improve, including supporting resiliency measures

# APPENDIX 6-2

## STAPLEE Evaluation

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# Appendix 6-2

## STAPLEE Evaluation

In accordance with the *Disaster Mitigation Act 2000 (DMA)*, the Advisory Committee undertook a process to prioritize actions for implementation in order to develop a realistic approach toward mitigating risks. Each of the actions reviewed received a priority score based upon a general set of criteria common to public administration officials and planners, known as STAPLEE. As indicated below, the acronym stands for Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic, and Environmental. The STAPLEE method includes a general benefit-cost review as part of prioritizing actions.

### Rating Scale

Cost	0 = no/insignificant cost		-1 = minimal cost		-2 = moderate+ cost	
Benefit	4 = exceptional	3 = highly beneficial	2 = beneficial	1 = somewhat beneficial	0 = not beneficial	

### STAPLEE Criteria for Selecting Mitigation Measures

Category	Criteria
Social	Does the proposed project have (or can easily gain) the support and acceptance of the community and is it compatible with present and future community needs and values? Will the action cause social disruption? Does the proposed project benefit a critical facility/infrastructure? Is there public support both to implement and to maintain the project?
Technical	Is the proposed project technically feasible? How effective is the proposed project in avoiding or reducing future losses for the long term? Will it create more problems than it solves? Does it solve a problem or only a symptom?
Administrative	Can the community implement the action? Is there someone to coordinate and lead the effort? Is there sufficient funding, staff, and technical support available? Are there ongoing administrative requirements that need to be met?
Political	Will the proposed project comply with comprehensive plan and land use elements, zoning activities, transportation, environmental, flood zone, historical and other long-range plans? Is the action politically acceptable?
Legal	Will the proposed project comply with local, state, and federal regulations? Are the proper laws, ordinances, and resolutions in place to implement the proposed project? Are there potential legal consequences or is the proposed project likely to be challenged by stakeholders who may be negatively affected?
Environmental	Is the proposed project consistent with community environmental goals? Will the action need environmental regulatory approvals? Will it meet local and state regulatory requirements? Are endangered or threatened species likely to be affected?
Economic	How will this action affect the fiscal capability of the community? Has funding been secured for the proposed action? Does the action contribute to other community goals, such as capital improvements or economic development?

**Please Note:**

The Description of Action has been simplified in the following table – the full actions are included in **Subsection 6.4**

After the STAPLEE Evaluation was complete, the Actions were **RENUMBERED** in order of priority ranking; actions with the same priority ranking were arbitrarily listed

Description of Action	Cost/ Benefit	Social	Technical	Administrative	Political	Legal	Environmental	Economic	Total	Prioritization
<b>Action 2025-A:</b> Conduct community outreach and engagement to increase awareness of and/or improve emergency preparedness/ response to impacts from all profiled natural hazards.	Cost	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-2	<b>24</b>
	Benefit	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	26	
<b>Action 2025-B:</b> Conduct community outreach and engagement to increase awareness of and promote residents, businesses, and visitors to take actions that will improve the quantity and quality of surface water and groundwater.	Cost	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-2	<b>24</b>
	Benefit	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	26	
<b>Action 2025-C:</b> Continue to enhance GIS capabilities.	Cost	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	-3	<b>20</b>
	Benefit	3	4	4	3	2	4	3	23	
<b>Action 2025-D:</b> Enhance the emergency services network to further improve emergency response and recovery communication and coordination amongst community facilities and services, and members of the public.	Cost	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	<b>19</b>
	Benefit	4	3	4	3	3	0	3	20	
<b>Action 2025-E:</b> Expand green infrastructure stormwater management practices throughout the natural environment through monitoring, maintenance, and implementing new or retrofitting existing stormwater measures, and strengthening the Town's maintenance and management of public trees/forest floor.	Cost	0	-1	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-4	<b>19</b>
	Benefit	4	4	2	3	2	4	4	23	
<b>Action 2025-F:</b> Continue to assess, monitor, maintain, and implement improvements to public roadways and associated drainage infrastructure to improve safety, mitigate flooding and erosion, and mitigate future impacts from SLR (which may require abandoning sections or raising sections of roadways); wherein feasible incorporate green infrastructure stormwater management practices and ensure resiliency in design for continued service during natural hazard events.	Cost	0	-2	-2	0	0	0	-1	-5	<b>18</b>
	Benefit	4	3	3	3	2	4	4	23	
<b>Action 2025-G:</b> Prioritize and implement shoreline stabilization and adaptation projects.	Cost	0	-2	-1	0	-1	-1	0	-5	<b>18</b>
	Benefit	3	4	2	3	3	4	4	23	
<b>Action 2025-H:</b> Continue to improve the Town's capacity for pre-natural disaster preparedness and post disaster response and recovery.	Cost	0	-2	-1	0	0	0	-1	-4	<b>18</b>
	Benefit	4	3	4	3	3	2	3	22	

Description of Action	Cost/ Benefit	Social	Technical	Administrative	Political	Legal	Environmental	Economic	Total	Prioritization
<b>Action 2025-I:</b> Conduct an assessment of back-up power capabilities for critical Town buildings/ infrastructure to ensure power is available during hazard events. Based on the assessment, where identified as necessary, install backup generators and/or transfer switches to accommodate trailer mounted generators.	Cost	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	-3	<b>18</b>
	Benefit	3	4	4	3	2	2	3	21	
<b>Action 2025-J:</b> The Town will take steps to help ensure the safety of the public from potential dam breach/failure.	Cost	0	-1	-1	0	-2	-1	-1	-6	<b>18</b>
	Benefit	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	24	
<b>Action 2025-K:</b> Block Island Land Trust, pursuant to its enabling legislation, will continue to coordinate with various stakeholders in the maintenance, restoration, acquisition, and protection of open space, especially wetlands, flood hazard areas, and other natural resource areas (ex. agricultural land) with the intent to improve resiliency.	Cost	-1	-1	0	0	-1	0	-2	-5	<b>16</b>
	Benefit	4	2	3	3	2	4	3	21	
<b>Action 2025-L:</b> To mitigate impacts from flooding, erosion, high winds, and future SLR, assess and implement improvements and/or identify potential future relocation sites for Town-owned infrastructure (except roadways -refer to Action F), and discuss with/encourage private entities to do the same for their vulnerable assets.	Cost	0	-2	-1	0	-1	-2	-1	-7	<b>15</b>
	Benefit	4	4	3	3	2	2	4	22	
<b>Action 2025-M:</b> Review and as deemed locally practical, amend the Subdivision and Land Development Regulations and Zoning Ordinance to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensure compatibility with State law and reflect updated development practices and approaches that will promote and improve resilience across New Shoreham including against the threat of SLR.</li> <li>ensure appropriate resiliency and environmental protection is incorporated in new private and public development and redevelopment, especially in vulnerable areas including special flood hazard areas (SFHA), sea level rise encroachment areas, and sensitive natural habitats.</li> <li>enhance green infrastructure approaches, including Low-Impact Development (LID) requirements (<i>practices that can be employed at the site-level to control stormwater and strive to replicate the pre-development hydrology of the site</i>), particularly in areas vulnerable to natural hazards.</li> </ul>	Cost	-1	-2	-1	0	-2	0	0	-6	<b>14</b>
	Benefit	4	3	2	1	3	4	3	20	
<b>Action 2025-N:</b> Implement policies and programs to reduce the impacts of infectious diseases, specifically tick- and mosquito-borne, influenza, and coronavirus.	Cost	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1	0	-4	<b>14</b>
	Benefit	4	3	3	3	2	0	3	18	

# APPENDIX 7-1

## New Shoreham Town Council Resolution

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# Appendix 7-1

## New Shoreham Town Council Resolution

**NEW SHOREHAM TOWN COUNCIL RESOLUTION**  
**Town of New Shoreham**  
**2025 Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan**

R-05-2025

The Town Council of the Town of New Shoreham hereby resolves as follows:

**WHEREAS**, the New Shoreham Town Council recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within our community; and

**WHEREAS**, pro-active mitigation of known natural hazards before a disaster event can reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property; and

**WHEREAS**, the Town of New Shoreham, under the guidance of a Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP) Advisory Committee, has prepared a multi-natural hazards mitigation plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) requirements; and

**WHEREAS**, the 2025 HM&FMP identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in New Shoreham from impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

**WHEREAS**, approval by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and adoption by the New Shoreham Town Council of the 2025 HM&FMP will allow the Town to be eligible for certain federal funding grant assistance programs through FEMA; and

**WHEREAS**, adoption by the New Shoreham Town Council demonstrates their commitment to achieving the hazard mitigation and flood management goals outlined in the 2025 HM&FMP;

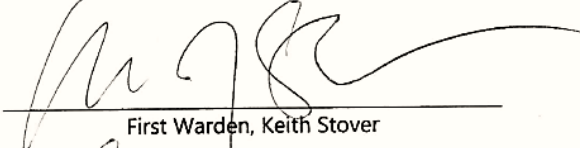
**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:**

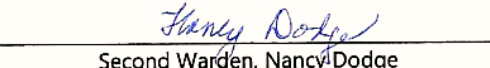
The Town Council of the Town of New Shoreham, Rhode Island, hereby on this 7<sup>th</sup> day of April 2025 adopts in its entirety, the **Town of New Shoreham 2025 Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan** (including any required RIEMA/FEMA modifications) and resolves to support the execution of actions identified in the Plan.

The Town Manager is hereby directed to pursue implementation of the recommended actions. Any action proposed in the Plan shall be subject to and contingent upon budget approval if funding is required and this resolution shall not be interpreted so as to mandate any such appropriations.

The Town Council of the Town of New Shoreham has met the legal requirements for official adoption of its Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan.

**FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED** that we decree that this resolution be made a part of the permanent record of the Town. Witness our hands and seal this April 7, 2025.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
First Warden, Keith Stover

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Second Warden, Nancy Dodge

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Town Councilor, William McCombe

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Town Councilor, Margaret O'Neill

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Town Councilor, Tristan Payne

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Town Clerk, Millicent McGinnes Hlghet

# APPENDIX 7-2

## Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool

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# Appendix 7-2

## Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool

### Plan Review Checklist

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

Plan updates must include information from the current planning process. If some elements of the plan do not require an update, due to minimal or no changes between updates, the plan must document the reasons for that. Multi-jurisdictional elements must cover information unique to all participating jurisdictions.

### Element A: Planning Process

Element A Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
A1. Does the plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1))		
A1-a. Does the plan document how the plan was prepared, including the schedule or time frame and activities that made up the plan’s development, as well as who was involved?	Subsection 2.1 ( <b>1-3 entirety</b> ); Subsection 2.2.2 ( <b>5-12 entirety</b> ); Appendix 2-2 ( <b>entirety</b> ) <b>Additional:</b> Executive Summary (1, 2); Subsection 7.1 (2)	Met
A1-b. Does the plan list the jurisdiction(s) participating in the plan that seek approval, and describe how they participated in the planning process?	Subsection 2.1 ( <b>1-3 entirety</b> ); Subsection 2.2.2 ( <b>5-12 entirety</b> ); Appendix 2-2 ( <b>entirety</b> ) <b>Additional:</b> Executive Summary (1, 2, 12, 14, 15); Subsection 7.1 (2); Appendix 7-1 ( <b>entirety</b> )	Met

A2. Does the plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development as well as businesses, academia, and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(2))		
A2-a. Does the plan identify all stakeholders involved or given an opportunity to be involved in the planning process, and how each stakeholder was presented with this opportunity?	Subsection 2.1.2 ( <b>2-3 entirety</b> ); Subsection 2.3.2 ( <b>16 entirety</b> ); Appendix 2-3 ( <b>entirety</b> ); Subsection 5.2 (9) <b>Additional:</b> Executive Summary (1, 2, 14, 15); Subsection 2.2 ( <b>4-12 entirety</b> ); Appendices 2-2; Subsection 7.1 (2)	Met
A3. Does the plan document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(1))		
A3-a. Does the plan document how the public was given the opportunity to be involved in the planning process and how their feedback was included in the plan?	Subsection 2.1.2 ( <b>2-3 entirety</b> ); Subsection 2.2 ( <b>4-12 entirety</b> ); Appendix 2-2 ( <b>entirety</b> ); Appendix 2-3 ( <b>entirety</b> ); Subsection 6.3.2 (5); Subsection 6.4 ( <b>7-24 entirety</b> ); Appendix 6-1 (13-17) <b>Additional:</b> Executive Summary (1, 2, 14, 15); Subsection 7.1 (2)	Met
A4. Does the plan describe the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(3))		
A4-a. Does the plan document what existing plans, studies, reports and technical information were reviewed for the development of the plan, as well as how they were incorporated into the document?	Subsection 2.3 ( <b>13-16 entirety</b> ); Section 4 (1, 14, 15); Subsection 4.4.2.1 ( <b>107-116 entirety</b> ); Subsection 5.1.1 (3, 4); Subsection 5.3 ( <b>11-18 entirety</b> ); Appendix 5-1 ( <b>entirety</b> ); Subsection 6.3.2 (5); Subsection 6.4.1 (10); Subsection 6.4.2 ( <b>11-24 entirety</b> ); Appendix 6-1 ( <b>1-12 entirety of all local documents</b> ); References & Works Cited ( <b>entirety</b> ) <b>Additional:</b> Executive Summary (2, 12)	Met

## Element B: Risk Assessment

Element B Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
B1. Does the plan include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction? Does the plan also include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))		
B1-a. Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area?	Subsection 4.2 (11); Subsection 4.3 <b>(description for each profiled hazard: 20-22, 31-33, 40, 45-46, 48-50, 52-53, 55-57, 62-64, 69-70, 73-75, 82-84, 86-87, 90-91, 94-95)</b>	Met
B1-b. Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard?	Subsection 4.3 <b>(location for each profiled hazard: 23-26, 34-35, 40-41, 47, 50, 53, 57, 64, 71, 75, 84, 87, 91, 95-96)</b> <b>Additional: Appendix 4-2 (entirety)</b>	Met
B1-c. Does the plan describe the extent for each identified hazard?	Subsection 4.3 <b>(description for each profiled hazard: 20-22, 31-33, 40, 45-46, 48-50, 52-53, 55-57, 62-64, 69-70, 73-75, 82-84, 86-87, 90-91, 94-95)</b>	Met
B1-d. Does the plan include the history of previous hazard events for each identified hazard?	Subsection 4.3 <b>(previous occurrences for each profiled hazard: 27-29, 36-38, 41-44, 47, 51, 53-54, 58-61, 64-67, 71-72, 75-81, 85, 87-88, 91-93, 96-97)</b>	Met
B1-e. Does the plan include the probability of future events for each identified hazard, including the type, location and range of anticipated intensities?	Subsection 4.3 <b>(climate change impacts &amp; probability of future events for each profiled hazard: 29-30, 39, 44, 48, 51, 55, 61, 67-68, 72-73, 81, 85, 88-89, 93, 97-98)</b> <b>Additional: Subsection 4.1 (2-10 entirety); Appendix 4-1 (entirety)</b>	Met
B1-f. For participating jurisdictions in a multi-jurisdictional plan, does the plan describe any hazards that are unique to and/or vary from those affecting the overall planning area?	N/A	Choose an item.

B2. Does the plan include a summary of the jurisdiction’s vulnerability and the impacts on the community from the identified hazards? Does this summary also address NFIP-insured structures that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))		
B2-a. Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction’s vulnerability to the identified hazards?	Executive Summary ( <b>vulnerability summary: 3-10 entirety</b> ); Subsection 4.2.2 ( <b>14-15 entirety</b> ); Appendix 4-1 ( <b>entirety</b> ) <b>Additional:</b> Appendix 4-3 ( <b>entirety</b> )	Met
B2-b. For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction?	Subsection 4.4 ( <b>99-157 entirety</b> ); Appendix 4-3 ( <b>entirety</b> ) <b>Additional:</b> Subsection 4.1 ( <b>2-10 entirety</b> ); Appendix 4-1 ( <b>entirety</b> ); Appendix 4-2 ( <b>entirety</b> )	Met
B2-c. Does the plan address NFIP-insured structures within each jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods?	Subsection 4.4.2.1 (111-113)	Met

## Element C: Mitigation Strategy

Element C Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
C1. Does the plan document each participant’s existing authorities, policies, programs and resources and its ability to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3))		
C1-a. Does the plan describe how the existing capabilities of each participant are available to support the mitigation strategy? Does this include a discussion of the existing building codes and land use and development ordinances or regulations?	Subsection 5.1.1 ( <b>3-4 entirety</b> ); Subsection 5.1.2 ( <b>4-5 entirety</b> ); Subsection 5.1.3 ( <b>5-7 entirety</b> ); Subsection 5.1.4 ( <b>7, 8 entirety</b> ); Appendix 5-1 ( <b>2-9 entirety of Local</b> ); Appendix 5-2 ( <b>1-10 entirety of Local</b> ); Appendix 5-3 ( <b>1 entirety of Local</b> ); Section 4.4.6.5 ( <b>163-165 entirety</b> );	Met
C1-b. Does the plan describe each participant’s ability to expand and improve the identified capabilities to achieve mitigation?	Subsection 4.4.6.5 ( <b>163-165 entirety</b> ); Subsection 5.1 (2); Subsection 6.4 ( <b>7-24 entirety</b> )	Met

C2. Does the plan address each jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))		
C2-a. Does the plan contain a narrative description or a table/list of their participation activities?	Appendix 5-1 (5, 7); Appendix 5-2 (2, 3, 5, 6-7); Section 6.3.4 (7) <b>Additional:</b> Section 4.3.1 (17-19); Section 4.4.2.1 (111); Section 4.4.6.5 (163, 165); Appendix 4-2; Subsection 5.1.4 ( <b>7-8 entirety</b> )	Met
C3. Does the plan include goals to reduce/avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(i))		
C3-a. Does the plan include goals to reduce the risk from the hazards identified in the plan?	Executive Summary (11); Subsection 6.2 (2-3)	Met
C4. Does the plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects for each jurisdiction being considered to reduce the effects of hazards, with emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))		
C4-a. Does the plan include an analysis of a comprehensive range of actions/projects that each jurisdiction considered to reduce the impacts of hazards identified in the risk assessment?	Appendix 6-1 ( <b>entirety</b> ); Subsection 6.3.1 ( <b>4, 5 entirety</b> ); Subsection 6.3.2 ( <b>5 entirety</b> ); Subsection 6.3.3 ( <b>6 entirety</b> ); Subsection 6.3.4 ( <b>6-7 entirety</b> ) <b>Additional:</b> Subsection 5.3 ( <b>11-18 entirety</b> )	Met
C4-b. Does the plan include one or more action(s) per jurisdiction for each of the hazards as identified within the plan's risk assessment?	Subsection 6.4 ( <b>7-24 entirety</b> )	Met
C5. Does the plan contain an action plan that describes how the actions identified will be prioritized (including a cost-benefit review), implemented, and administered by each jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(iv)); (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii))		
C5-a. Does the plan describe the criteria used for prioritizing actions?	Subsection 6.4 ( <b>7-24 entirety</b> ) <b>Additional:</b> Appendix 5-3 ( <b>entirety</b> )	Met
C5-b. Does the plan provide the position, office, department or agency responsible for implementing/administrating the identified mitigation actions, as well as potential funding sources and expected time frame?	Subsection 6.4 ( <b>7-24 entirety</b> ) <b>Additional:</b> Appendix 5-3 ( <b>entirety</b> )	Met

## Element D: Plan Maintenance

Element D Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
D1. Is there discussion of how each community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(iii))		
D1-a. Does the plan describe how communities will continue to seek future public participation after the plan has been approved?	Subsection 7.2.2 (4-5) <b>Additional:</b> Executive Summary (15, 16)	Met
D2. Is there a description of the method and schedule for keeping the plan current (monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle)? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(i))		
D2-a. Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to track the progress/status of the mitigation actions identified within the Mitigation Strategy, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible for the process?	Subsection 7.2.1 (3); Subsection 7.2.2 (4-5) <b>Additional:</b> Executive Summary (15, 16)	Met
D2-b. Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to evaluate the plan for effectiveness? This process must identify the criteria that will be used to evaluate the information in the plan, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible.	Subsection 7.2.1 (3); Subsection 7.2.2 (4-5) <b>Additional:</b> Executive Summary (15, 16)	Met
D2-c. Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to update the plan, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible for the process?	Subsection 7.2.3 (6) <b>Additional:</b> Executive Summary (15, 16)	Met
D3. Does the plan describe a process by which each community will integrate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(ii))		
D3-a. Does the plan describe the process the community will follow to integrate the ideas, information and strategy of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms?	Subsection 7.2.1 (3) <b>Additional:</b> Executive Summary (15, 16); Section 5.1.1 (3); Appendix 5-1 ( <b>2-9 entirety of Local</b> )	Met
D3-b. Does the plan identify the planning mechanisms for each plan participant into which the ideas, information and strategy from the mitigation plan may be integrated?	Section 5.1.1 (3); Appendix 5-1 ( <b>2-9 entirety of Local</b> ) <b>Additional:</b> Executive Summary (15, 16); Subsection 7.2.1 (3)	Met
D3-c. For multi-jurisdictional plans, does the plan describe each participant's individual process for integrating information from the mitigation strategy into their identified planning mechanisms?	N/A	Choose an item.

## Element E: Plan Update

Element E Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
E1. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3))		
E1-a. Does the plan describe the changes in development that have occurred in hazard-prone areas that have increased or decreased each community's vulnerability since the previous plan was approved?	Subsection 4.4.6.1 ( <b>159 entirety</b> )	Met
E2. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities and progress in local mitigation efforts? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3))		
E2-a. Does the plan describe how it was revised due to changes in community priorities?	Executive Summary (1, 2, 11); Section 2.1 (1-2); Subsection 4.1 ( <b>2-10 entirety</b> ); Subsection 4.2 (11); Subsection 4.3 ( <b>addition of climate change impacts for each profiled hazard</b> : 29, 39, 44, 48, 51, 55, 61, 67-68, 72, 81, 85, 88-89, 93, 97-98); Subsection 5.1 (2); Subsection 5.3 ( <b>11-18 entirety</b> ); Appendix 6-2 ( <b>entirety</b> ) <b>Additional</b> : Subsection 6.1 (2, 3); Subsection 6.3.1 (4)	Met
E2-b. Does the plan include a status update for all mitigation actions identified in the previous mitigation plan?	Subsection 5.3 ( <b>11-18 entirety</b> )	Met
E2-c. Does the plan describe how jurisdictions integrated the mitigation plan, when appropriate, into other planning mechanisms?	Section 2 (15-16); Appendix 5-1 ( <b>2-9 entirety of Local</b> )	Met

## Element F: Plan Adoption

Element F Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
F1. For single-jurisdictional plans, has the governing body of the jurisdiction formally adopted the plan to be eligible for certain FEMA assistance? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(5))		
F1-a. Does the participant include documentation of adoption?	Appendix 7-1 ( <b>entirety</b> ) <b>Additional</b> : Executive Summary (15); Subsection 7.1 (2)	Met
F2. For multi-jurisdictional plans, has the governing body of each jurisdiction officially adopted the plan to be eligible for certain FEMA assistance? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(5))		
F2-a. Did each participant adopt the plan and provide documentation of that adoption?	N/A	Choose an item.

## Element G: High Hazard Potential Dams (Optional)

HHPD Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
HHPD1. Did the plan describe the incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports and technical information for HHPDs?		
HHPD1-a. Does the plan describe how the local government worked with local dam owners and/or the state dam safety agency?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD1-b. Does the plan incorporate information shared by the state and/or local dam owners?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD2. Did the plan address HHPDs in the risk assessment?		
HHPD2-a. Does the plan describe the risks and vulnerabilities to and from HHPDs?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD2-b. Does the plan document the limitations and describe how to address deficiencies?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD3. Did the plan include mitigation goals to reduce long-term vulnerabilities from HHPDs?		
HHPD3-a. Does the plan address how to reduce vulnerabilities to and from HHPDs as part of its own goals or with other long-term strategies?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD3-b. Does the plan link proposed actions to reducing long-term vulnerabilities that are consistent with its goals?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD4-a. Did the plan include actions that address HHPDs and prioritize mitigation actions to reduce vulnerabilities from HHPDs?		
HHPD4-a. Does the plan describe specific actions to address HHPDs?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD4-b. Does the plan describe the criteria used to prioritize actions related to HHPDs?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD4-c. Does the plan identify the position, office, department or agency responsible for implementing and administering the action to mitigate hazards to or from HHPDs?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.

## Element H: Additional State Requirements (Optional)

Element H Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
This space is for the State to include additional requirements.		
Provide 1 month out of the year that you will hold a Hazard Mitigation Meeting per the requirements below (2 times per year is preferred, but a minimum of 1 is required).	Subsection 7.2.2 (4)	Met

# Plan Assessment

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

## Element A. Planning Process

### Strengths

- The planning process narrative is detailed and includes the events and meetings that were part of the plan's development.
- The public outreach strategy gave the public a number of ways to take part and give feedback. It was in-depth to capture local residents' perception of natural hazards and widely distributed.

### Opportunities for Improvement

- [insert comments]

## Element B. Risk Assessment

### Strengths

- Maps clearly show the areas and sites that are most at risk for most hazards.
- The risk and vulnerability to the profiled hazards is explained clearly. There is a lot of detail about the context of the hazard and the risk it presents.
- The plan notes the community's assets and how each hazard event may affect them. This was extensive and helpful.

### Opportunities for Improvement

- Rather than death or injuries as a metric for hazard events, include inches of precipitation, wind speeds, or other storm specific factors that led to the property damage shown in the table.

## Element C. Mitigation Strategy

### Strengths

- The plan gives a detailed description of the community's programs, plans and policies to reduce risks. The plan assesses current capabilities and looks at how to expand them to further reduce risk.
- The plan clearly lays out the actions in the plan that will directly reduce risk for the vulnerable and underserved communities in the area.
- The plan includes many types of mitigation actions [e.g., local plans and regulations; structure and infrastructure projects; natural system protections; and education and awareness programs].

### Opportunities for Improvement

- The mitigation actions are clear on what they want to accomplish. However, with the number of potential activities included below each action, additional information on the funding sources and responsible parties for each of these could be helpful for future tracking and implementation.
- Organizing actions in a table, and clearly labeled with corresponding hazards can be helpful in ensuring that all hazards have a mitigation action.
- Make sure that the mitigation actions focus on mitigation, not preparedness. Mitigation actions reduce long-term risk. They are not the same as actions taken to prepare for or respond to hazard events. Mitigation activities lessen the need for preparedness or response resources in the future.

## Element D. Plan Maintenance

### Strengths

- The steps to update the plan are described clearly. The timeline of when the update process is expected to begin is also clear and gives the town enough time to produce an approvable plan prior to expiration. This will make the plan update process easier
- The hazard mitigation plan spells out how the community will use its data, goals, actions and other elements in other plans and planning processes.

### Opportunities for Improvement

- Discuss the strength of the last plan's maintenance strategy. Did the community face any hardships during the monitoring, evaluating, and updating efforts? Were any strong elements carried over in the plan update? Explain how the last plan's maintenance efforts shaped those planned for the next five years.

## Element E. Plan Update

### Strengths

- The plan clearly describes changes in the community's development since the last update.
- Progress on mitigation actions is clear and described in depth.

### Opportunities for Improvement

- Add lessons learned about carrying out mitigation actions. This would strengthen the plan. A short narrative on some "success stories" would also help.

## Element G. HHPD Requirements (Optional)

### Strengths

- [insert comments]

### Opportunities for Improvement

- [insert comments]

## Element H. Additional State Requirements (Optional)

### Strengths

- [insert comments]

### Opportunities for Improvement

- [insert comments]

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