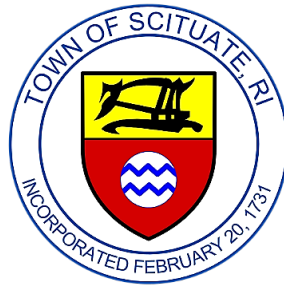


Town of Scituate 2025 Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan



APPENDICES

APPENDIX 2-1

CRS Credit for Activity 510

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 Scituate would like to become 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 Scituate HM&FMP	Maximum CRS Credit	Estimated CRS Credit
1. Organize to Prepare the Plan	a. The office responsible for community land use and comprehensive planning was involved throughout the entire planning process. Subsection 2.12; Tables 2-2 and 2-3 (pp 2-3)	4	4
	b. The department staff on the Advisory Committee represented offices responsible for all six categories of flood mitigation activities. Subsection 2.12; Tables 2-2 and 2-3 (pp 2-3)	9	9
	c. The planning process was formally created by the community's governing board (May 9, 2024 Town Council meeting). Executive Summary (p 1); Subsection 2.12 (p 2); References & Works Cited (p 17) <i>Note- all of these sections include the link to TC Meeting Minutes</i>	2	2
2. Involve the Public	a. Members of the public comprise half of the planning committee membership; the Advisory Committee met 6 times and was actively engaged in all aspects of plan development; all meetings were publicized and open to the public. Subsection 2.1.2 (pp 2-3); Subsection 2.2.2 (pp 6-12)	60	60
	b. A public informational meeting (Outreach Activity #6) hosted by Hope Library was held July 17, 2024 (within the first 2 months of the planning process) to obtain public input on the natural hazards, problems, and possible solutions. The first part of the meeting was held in the floodplain (SFHA) at the Hope Mill Dam and Gatehouse in order to discuss flood concerns associated with the dam property and surrounding area. The second part of the meeting was held at the Hope Library. Subsection 2.2.2 (p 9); Appendix 2-2 (p 24)	15	15
	c. A public informational session (Outreach Activity #8) was hosted by the Town Council at the end of the planning process, November 14, 2024 (a month before the Public Hearing 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. Subsection 2.2.2 (p 11); Appendix 2-2 (p 25)	15	15

CRS Planning Steps	CRS Credit Point Criteria Corresponding Section within Scituate 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. Executive Summary (p 1); Subsection 2.2.2 (pp 6-12); Appendix 2-2	30	30
3. Coordinate	a. The Town conducted an extensive review of existing studies, reports, and technical information (REQUIRED for Step 3 credit). Subsection 2.3 (pp 13-16); Subsection 5.1.1 (pp 3-4); Appendix 5-1 <i>Also integration of these documents is evidenced throughout the works cited in Sections 2, 3, 4, and 6.</i>	5	5
	b. The Town coordinated with 68 businesses, community lifelines, agencies, and organizations outside of Scituate'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&FMP</i> . Subsection 2.3.2 (p 16); Appendix 2-3	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: Section 4 - Figures 4-12 (p 22), 4-14 (p 26), 4-15 (p 27), 4-16 (p 28), 4-48 (p 90), 4-49 (p 94); Appendix 4-2 2. A description of the known flood hazards has been included for: Inland Flooding (Riverine Flooding, Shallow Flooding, and Dam Failure) Subsection 4.3 (pp 17-19); Subsection 4.4 (pp 86-100); Appendix 4-3 3. A discussion of past floods has been included. Subsection 4.2.1 (pp 12-13); Subsection 4.3.1 (pp 29-32)	15	15
	b. The <i>Plan</i> includes an assessment of less-frequent flood hazards. An inventory was conducted and concluded that there are 27 dams, but no levees in Town. Nineteen of the dams are classified as low hazard, seven as significant, and one as high hazard. Subsection 4.3.1 (pp 23-28, 32-33) The inventory identified that NONE of the seven special flood-related hazards identified in CRS Coordinator's Manual (401) are applicable Inland flooding and dams have all been described, and the SFHA has been mapped. Subsection 4.3.1 (pp 17-33); Appendix 4-2	10	10

CRS Planning Steps	CRS Credit Point Criteria Corresponding Section within Scituate 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. Subsection 4.1 (pp 2-10); Subsection 4.3.1 (pp 17-33); Subsection 4-4 (pp 86, 89-101); Appendix 4-2; Appendix 4-3	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. Executive Summary (2-10); Subsection 4.2 (pp 11-15); Subsection 4.3 (16-81); Appendix 4-1; Appendix 4-2; Appendix 4-3	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) Executive Summary (2-10); Subsection 4.2.2 (pp 14-15); Appendix 4-1	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 – Executive Summary (2-10); Subsection 4.4.5 (pp 119-125) 2. public health, including health hazards to individuals from flood waters and mold – Executive Summary (2-10); Subsection 4.4.5 (pp 119-125) 3. critical facilities and infrastructure – Executive Summary (2-10); Subsection 4.4.1 (83-85); Subsection 4.4.2 (pp 86-100); Appendix 4-3 4. the community's economy and major employers – Subsection 4.4.4 (115-118) 5. the number and types of affected buildings – Subsection 4.4.1 (83-85); Subsection 4.4.2.1 (pp 89-94); Appendix 4-3	25	25
	c. The assessment includes an estimate of the potential damage and dollar losses to vulnerable structures Subsection 4.4.2.1 (89-91)	5	5
	d. The assessment describes areas within the floodplain that provide natural functions Subsection 4.4.3.2 (pp 106-114)	5	5
	e. The assessment includes a description of development trends Section 3 (pp 1-3, 6-8); Subsection 4.4.6 (pp126-131)	7	7
	f. The assessment includes a description of the impact of the future flooding conditions on people, property, and natural floodplain functions Executive Summary (2-10); Subsection 4.4 (pp 82-125)	8	8

CRS Planning Steps	CRS Credit Point Criteria Corresponding Section within Scituate HM&FMP	Maximum CRS Credit	Estimated CRS Credit
6. Set Goals	The <i>Plan</i> includes a statement of the community's goals for their hazard mitigation & floodplain management program which addresses all identified flood-related problems Executive Summary (p 11); Subsection 6.2 (pp 2-3); Subsection 6.4 (pp 9-24)	2	2
7. Review Possible Activities	Please Note: 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> , a wide array of additional possible activities that were considered , as well as what existing regulatory measures should be revised. Based on an EXTENSIVE REVIEW of the possible activities, the Committee selected 18 actions to undergo the STAPLEE analysis (Appendix 6-2). Those activities selected have been included in the Action Plan (Subsection 6-4 pp 9-24). The Action Plan includes a number of descriptors including magnitude of cost and potential funding source. 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 Executive Summary (pp 2-5); Subsection 5.1.1 (pp 3-4); Subsection 5.3 (pp 13-15); Subsection 6.3 (pp 3-7); Appendix 5-1; Appendix 6-1	5	5
	b. The <i>Plan</i> reviewed whether the community's floodplain management regulatory standards are sufficient for current and future conditions Executive Summary (pp 2-5); Subsection 5.1.1 (pp 3-4); Subsection 5.3 (pp 15-16); Subsection 6.3 (pp 3-7); Appendix 5-1; Appendix 6-1	5	5
	c. The <i>Plan</i> reviewed property protection activities, such as acquisition and flood insurance Executive Summary (pp 2-5); Subsection 5.1.1 (pp 3-4); Subsection 5.3 (pp 15,21); Subsection 6.3 (pp 3-7); Appendix 5-1; Appendix 6-1	5	5
	d. The <i>Plan</i> reviewed activities to protect the natural and beneficial functions of the floodplain, such as wetlands protection Executive Summary (pp 2-5); Subsection 5.1.1 (pp 3-4); Subsection 6.3 (pp 3-7); Appendix 5-1; Appendix 6-1	5	5
	e. The <i>Plan</i> reviewed emergency services activities Executive Summary (pp 2-10); Subsection 5.1.1 (pp 3-4); Subsection 5.3 (pp 16-19, 21); Subsection 6.3 (pp 3-7); Appendix 5-1; Appendix 6-1	5	5
	f. The <i>Plan</i> reviewed structural projects Executive Summary (pp 2-5); Subsection 5.1.1 (pp 3-4); Subsection 5.3 (pp 13,15); Subsection 6.3 (pp 3-7); Appendix 5-1; Appendix 6-1	5	5
	g. The <i>Plan</i> reviewed public information activities, such as outreach projects and environmental education programs Executive Summary (pp 2-10); Subsection 5.1.1 (pp 3-4); Subsection 5.3 (pp 15, 20); Subsection 6.3 (pp 3-7); Appendix 5-1; Appendix 6-1	5	5

CRS Planning Steps	CRS Credit Point Criteria Corresponding Section within Scituate 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. Executive Summary (p 11-12); Subsection 6.3 and 6.4 (pp 3-24)	45	45
	b. The Action Plan includes items that establish or revise post-disaster redevelopment and mitigation policies and procedures. post-disaster redevelopment - Subsection 6.4 (p23 – Action 2025 G4-C) mitigation policies and procedures - Subsection 6.4 (p 11 - Action 2025 G1-B; p12 – Action 2025 G1-D; p13 – Action 2025 G1-F; p24 – Action 2025 G4-E)	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. Executive Summary (p 11-12); Subsection 6.3 and 6.4 (pp 3-24)	5	5
9. Adopt the Plan	The <i>Plan</i> was officially adopted by the Scituate Town Council on May 9, 2024. Executive Summary (p 13); Subsection 7.1 (p 2); Appendix 7-1	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) Executive Summary (p 14); Subsection 7.2 (pp 3-6)	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, Scituate 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) Executive Summary (p 14); Subsection 7.2.2 (p 4)	24	6

Summary of Points

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



APPENDIX 2-2

Outreach Activities

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 material posted on the webpage at the beginning of the Project. The webpage can be accessed at:

https://www.scituateri.gov/residents/hazard_mitigation_flood_management.php

Hazard Mitigation

Scituate, Be Prepared: for Flooding and Other Natural Hazards



Excessive Flooding Caused
Brandy Brook Road Failure
(September 2023)

Image Credit:
Allison Shinskey |
WPRI.com

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

More frequent and intense rainfall is becoming the norm resulting in increased property and street flooding. Wind damage from hurricanes is also problematic, as is the threat of drought and brush fires.

The Town of Scituate 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 Local 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: June 19-July 19, 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/Scituate-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 Hope Jackson Administrative Building (117 Main St, Hope, 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 - Wednesday June 5, 2024
- Meeting #2 - Wednesday June 19, 2024
- Meeting #3 - Wednesday July 17, 2024
- Meeting #4 - Wednesday August 21, 2024
- Meeting #5 - Wednesday September 25, 2024
- Meeting #6 - Wednesday October 23, 2024

PUBLIC INFORMATIONAL MEETING: July 17, 2024

A public informational meeting, hosted by Hope Library will be held on July 17, 2024 to inform the public about the **HM&FMP**, promote discussion about creating a safer, more resilient community; and to obtain public input on natural hazard concerns and potential solutions. The first part of the meeting will be held at the Hope Mill Dam and Gatehouse (meet at 6pm at the Hope Furnace fishing area); from 6:30-7:30pm there will be a presentation and open discussion in the Hope Library Community Room.

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 is a problem in Scituate, it is important to identify measures that will help alleviate the impacts of flooding.

Why is a HM&FMP Important?

The Town of Scituate 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](#)
- [2024 Comprehensive Community Plan \(*in progress*\)](#)
- [2024 Community Resilience Building Workshop Summary of Findings](#)
- [Scituate Geographic Information System \(GIS\)](#)
- [Sign-up for CodeRED Emergency Notification System](#)
- [Disaster Preparedness Guide for Seniors and Caregivers](#)
- [FEMA - Guide to Expanding Mitigation: Making the Connection with Public Health](#)
- [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 Chair: John Robinson, Fire Chief and Emergency Management Director (401-647-3000; ema@scituateri.org).

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 publicized through various social media platforms, including websites, Facebook pages, Instagram accounts, and email notices.

Scituate Town Website – Calendar of Events & Meetings

Posted: Beginning May 30, 2024

All HM&FMP Advisory Committee Meetings and Informational Meetings were posted on the Town's Calendar of Events and Meetings. Notices of these events were also hung in the Town Hall and Hope Jackson Administration Building.

Scituate Town Website – News & Announcements/Listserv Notices

Posted: July 10, 2024

HM&FMP Public Informational Meeting:

A public informational meeting, hosted by the Hope Library, will be held on Wednesday July 17 to inform the public about the *Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP)*; promote discussion about creating a safer, more resilient community; and to obtain public input on natural hazard concerns and potential solutions.

Wednesday July 17, 2024

6:00-6:30pm: Hope Mill Dam and Gatehouse – meet across from 10 Hope Furnace Road (Hope Furnace fishing area) to view the flood area concerns associated with this property

6:30-7:30pm: Project Presentation & Public Discussion/Q&A – this portion of the meeting will be held in the Hope Library Community Room

Posted: July 10, 2024

Scituate, we need your help!

Please take this QUICK ONLINE SURVEY

The Town is currently updating our 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan with an expanded focus on floodplain management. To help ensure the ***Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP)*** reflects community priorities, we are asking you to take this **QUICK** online **SURVEY** to share your opinions and help us better understand your concerns about natural hazards (flooding, hurricanes, tornadoes, etc.).

Survey Link: [Scituate RI - Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan \(HM&FMP\) Public Opinion Survey](#)

Posted on: December 3, 2024

Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan Review

Public Review Period for Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP)

The Draft HM&FMP is available for viewing or printing on the Town Website (link below). Comments and input on the Plan can be submitted to the Scituate Emergency Management Agency Director in writing until 1 PM EST on December 9, 2024 either via email (ema@scituateri.org) or dropped off at the Hope Jackson Administrative Building (116 Main Street, Hope, RI) with the following notation on the envelope: HM&FMP comments/input c/o SEMA Director. On December 12, 2024, the Town Council will host a **Public Hearing** during which there will be an opportunity for the public to provide verbal input and feedback on the *Draft HM&FMP*.

Project Webpage Link: https://www.scituateri.gov/residents/hazard_mitigation_flood_management.php

Scituate Emergency Management Webpage

Posted on: December 3, 2024

Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan Review

Public Review Period for Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP)

The Draft HM&FMP is available for viewing or printing on the Town Website (link below). Comments and input on the Plan can be submitted to the Scituate Emergency Management Agency Director in writing until 1 PM EST on December 9, 2024 either via email (ema@scituateri.org) or dropped off at the Hope Jackson Administrative Building (116 Main Street, Hope, RI) with the following notation on the envelope: HM&FMP comments/input c/o SEMA Director. On December 12, 2024, the Town Council will host a **Public Hearing** during which there will be an opportunity for the public to provide verbal input and feedback on the *Draft HM&FMP*.

Project Webpage Link: https://www.scituateri.gov/residents/hazard_mitigation_flood_management.php

Scituate Business Association

December 3, 2024: The following was provided to the SBA with the request of disseminating to their membership

Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan Review

Public Review Period for Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP)

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Project Webpage Link: https://www.scituateri.gov/residents/hazard_mitigation_flood_management.php

Instagram Accounts & Facebook Posts Beginning June 14, 2024

Members of the HM&FMP Advisory Committee and other stakeholders posted information about the project and opportunities to participate in the planning process (such as taking the online Public Opinion Survey and attending Public Meetings), on various Facebook pages including the following:

- ❖ Buy Nothing Scituate RI and Surrounding Facebook Page (2.9K members)
- ❖ Hope Library Facebook Page (500 members)
- ❖ Hope Library Instagram Account (500 followers)
- ❖ Hope Village Overlay District (6 members)
- ❖ Hope Mill Concerned Citizens Facebook Page (789 members)
- ❖ Some Advisory Committee Members' private Facebook Pages

Email Notices & Newsletters Beginning June 14, 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.

- ❖ Town of Scituate Listserv (4,110 subscribers)
- ❖ Frosty Valley Improvement Association (20 members)
- ❖ Gentian Garden Club (40± members in Scituate)
- ❖ Hope Associates (8 members)
- ❖ Scituate Land Trust (11 members)
- ❖ Scituate Lions Club (100 members)
- ❖ Some Advisory Committee Members' sent emails to friends, families, colleagues, etc.

Outreach Activity 3: Informational Posters

Several styles of posters were created, with input from the Advisory Committee, to publicize the project and the various ways that the public could become involved. Approximately 30 posters were put up in Town buildings and around Town in high pedestrian traffic areas including: Town Hall, all four Fire Departments, Senior Center, DPW, Police Department, North Scituate Public Library, Hope Library, Scituate Early Learning Center; all five public schools, Four Seasons Assisted Living, Rockland Oaks, Providence Water Supply Board, IGA Supermarket, Walgreen's and numerous cafes and restaurants.

The posters were also sent out to Town Departments and various other individuals and groups.



Scituate, Be Prepared For Flooding & Other Natural Hazards

We need your help!

Scituate 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 **June 19 – July 19, 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/Scituate-HMFMP-Survey>

Hard copies of the survey are available at the Town Hall and the North Scituate & Hope Libraries

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.scituateri.gov/residents/hazard_mitigation_flood_management.php

PUBLIC INFORMATIONAL MEETING

The Advisory Committee is in the process of organizing an informational meeting 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 posted on the Project webpage.

THANK YOU!



Example of
the posters



Scituate, Be Prepared For Flooding & Other Natural Hazards

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Hard copies of the survey are available at the Town Hall and the North Scituate & Hope Libraries

THANK YOU!



Outreach Activity 4: Public Opinion Survey & Results

An integral element in hazard mitigation planning is broad public participation. Information provided by residents and 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 hosted by SurveyMonkey.com. The survey was promoted through the Town's website, newspaper articles, social media, and project posters. It was also publicized through emails sent to various groups including the 25 local government & school district groups and the 68 businesses, community lifelines, agencies, and organizations outside of Scituate's governmental structure listed in **Appendix 2-3**. Further, to assist seniors or those without computer access, hard copies of the survey were available at the Town Hall and both libraries.

The survey was accessible from June 19-July 19, 2024 and had a total of 267 respondents. The Survey Results were used by the Advisory Committee to help guide and focus mitigation planning efforts.

Summary of Survey Results:

The vast majority of the survey respondents were Scituate full-time adult residents (94.0%), and just over forty percent property owners. There were respondents from all four Fire Districts; Hope Jackson Fire District had the highest number of respondents (42.3%) and Potterville Fire District the lowest (9.7%).

Most respondents noticed various changes in the environment over the past decade. Roughly **three-quarters** noticed a change in the frequency/severity of rain events, and **over half** noticed seasonal shifts (e.g. shorter warmer winters/heavier spring precipitation/ longer warmer summers), more flooding, and the frequency/severity of wind events.

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 Scituate. More people were impacted by **Wind-Related Hazards** (63.6%), **Flood-Related Hazards** (45.2%), **Winter-Related Hazards** (30.4%), **Extreme Heat** (30.0%), and **Influenza/Coronaviruses** (24.4%).

Most people were EXTREMELY CONCERNED (rating 5) about **Wind-Related Hazards** (27.3%), **Vector Borne Diseases Transmitted by Ticks or Mosquitoes** (26.3%), and **Flood-Related Hazards** (24.0%). The following table ranks the hazards in order based on the weighted score (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		
Wind-Related	0.2727	0.4091	0.2045	0.0720	0.0417	3.799	1
Vector-Borne Diseases (Ticks/ Mosquitoes)	0.2634	0.3206	0.2252	0.1489	0.0420	3.615	2
Flood-Related	0.2405	0.3321	0.2176	0.1221	0.0878	3.516	3
Winter-Related	0.1654	0.3192	0.2885	0.1731	0.0538	3.369	4
Extreme Heat	0.1853	0.3205	0.2085	0.1815	0.1042	3.301	5
Brushfire	0.1379	0.2184	0.2605	0.2605	0.1226	2.988	6
Drought	0.1061	0.2727	0.2614	0.2159	0.1439	2.981	7
Respiratory (Flu/Coronavirus)	0.1188	0.1724	0.2375	0.2605	0.2107	2.728	8
Earthquake	0.0192	0.0500	0.1346	0.3000	0.4962	1.796	9

With regard to which of the Town's resources might be most at risk from natural hazards over the next two decades, a higher percentage of people were EXTREMELY CONCERNED with the risk to infrastructure – damage to roads, bridges, utilities, etc. (34.5%), the environment – damage, contamination, or loss of forests, wetlands, floodplains, etc. (32.8%), and structural – damage to public and private buildings (23.1). The following table ranks the Town's resources in order based on the weighted score (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	Rank
	5	4	3	2	1		
Infrastructure	0.3446	0.3708	0.1985	0.0637	0.0225	3.952	1
Environmental	0.3283	0.2943	0.1887	0.1283	0.0604	3.702	2
Structural	0.2311	0.3750	0.2538	0.1212	0.0189	3.678	3
Cultural/Historic	0.1369	0.2662	0.3460	0.1825	0.0684	3.221	4
Governance	0.1208	0.2642	0.3094	0.2038	0.1019	3.099	5
Economic	0.0792	0.2642	0.3849	0.1849	0.0868	3.064	6
People	0.1023	0.2462	0.3106	0.2689	0.0720	3.038	7

In terms of communication preference, respondents overwhelmingly chose that they would prefer to receive information about what to do **BEFORE/DURING/AFTER** a disaster through Town eblasts (85.7%), CodeRED Emergency Notification (82.3%), and the Town website (67.3%).

Respondents indicated that they take a number of steps to prepare for natural hazard events. Most respondents indicated they have installed smoke/carbon monoxide detectors (87.7%), keep their gutters clean and point their downspouts away from their house/business (77.0%), have purchased a homeowners/rental insurance policy (75.1%), and have signed up for CodeRED emergency alerts (71.5%). Over **50%** regularly remove dead/dying trees or vegetation from the yard, regularly inspect trees on their property that may impede the power lines, have installed a backup generator, and have purchased and know how to use ABC class fire extinguishers.

In terms of what types of projects should be undertaken to reduce the damage and disruption of natural disasters in Scituate, roughly **three-quarters** of respondents felt that it is important to improve utilities resiliency, and **over half** indicated the importance of retrofitting public infrastructure, replacing inadequate/vulnerable bridges, assisting vulnerable property owners with securing funding to make their properties more resilient, and improving essential public facilities.

The survey generated **74 responses** to the question of what should the Town of Scituate do to mitigate the impacts from natural hazards. These responses have been included in their entirety (refer to Question 11). **All input received was reviewed and considered when finalizing the HM&FMP.** As shown in **Appendix 6-1** all of the actionable measures suggested by community members or stakeholders in Question 11 were considered for the 2025 Action Plan.

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

Scituate RI - Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan

Public Opinion Survey & Results

We need your help!

Scituate 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. 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 Town's website: https://www.scituateri.gov/residents/hazard_mitigation_flood_management.php

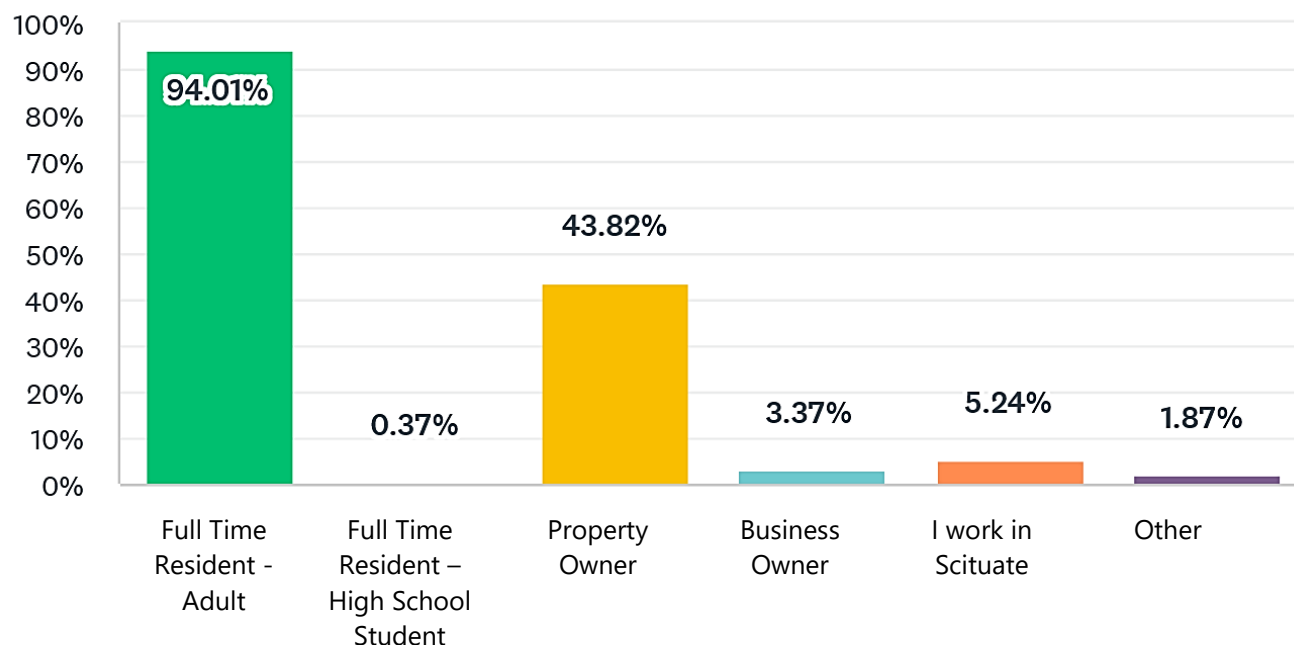
We'd like you to share your opinions and participate in the planning process. Please take this quick SURVEY to help us better understand your hazard and preparedness concerns. Your input will help guide and focus our mitigation activities with the goal of lessening the impacts of future hazard events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

The survey 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.

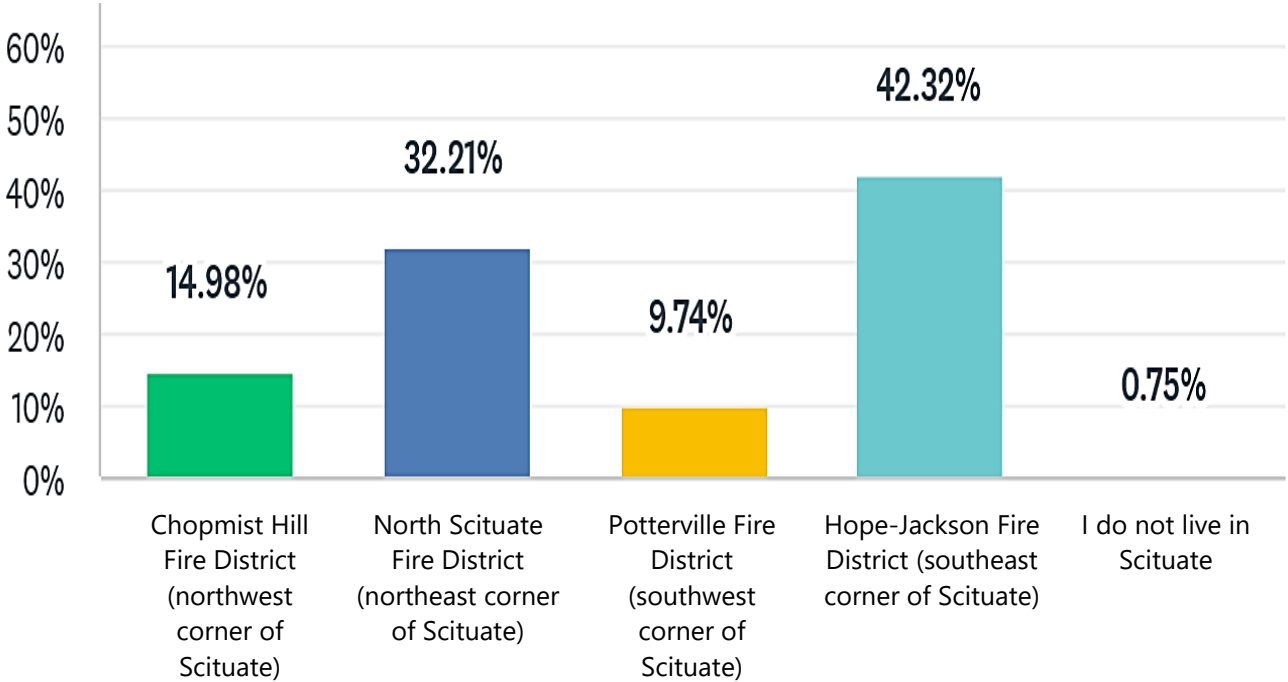
Thank you for your input!

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

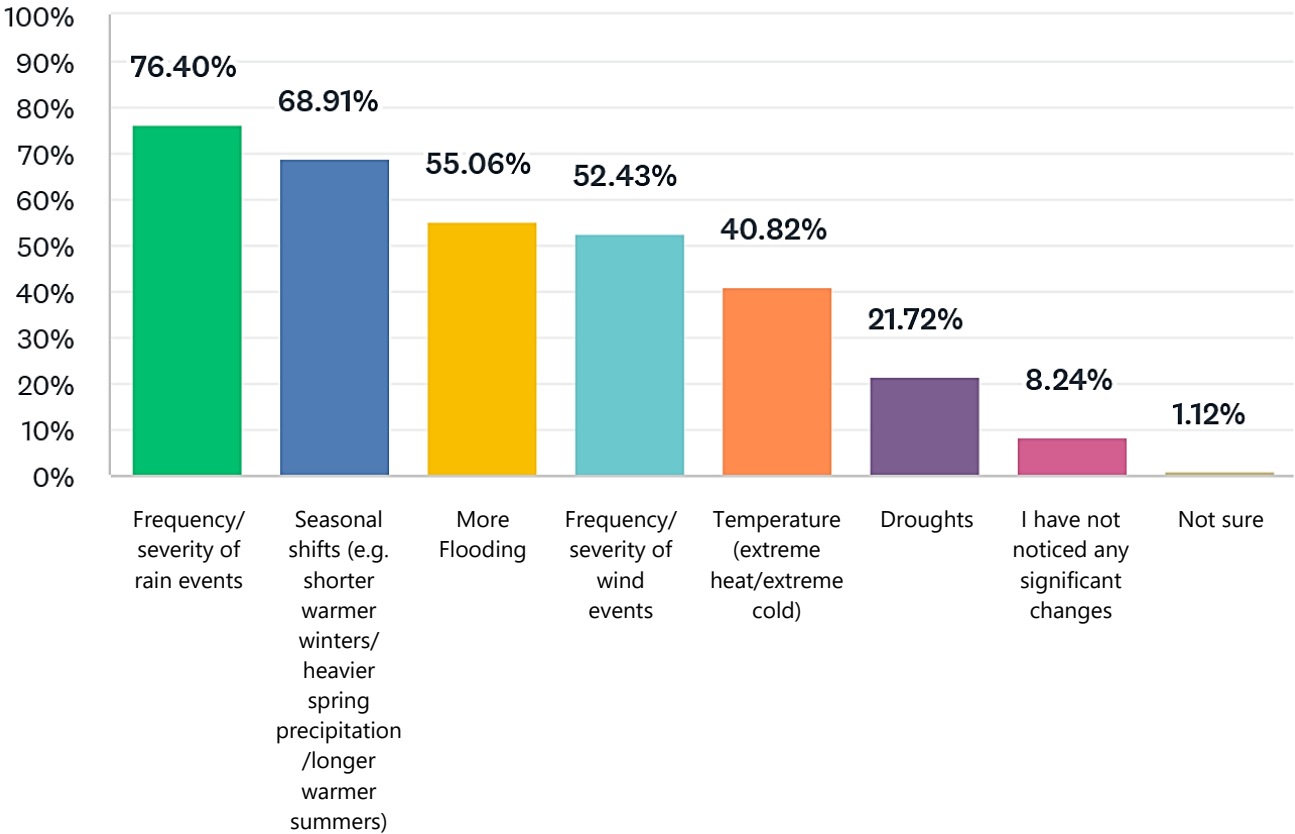
1. What is your connection to the Town of Scituate? Please check all that apply.



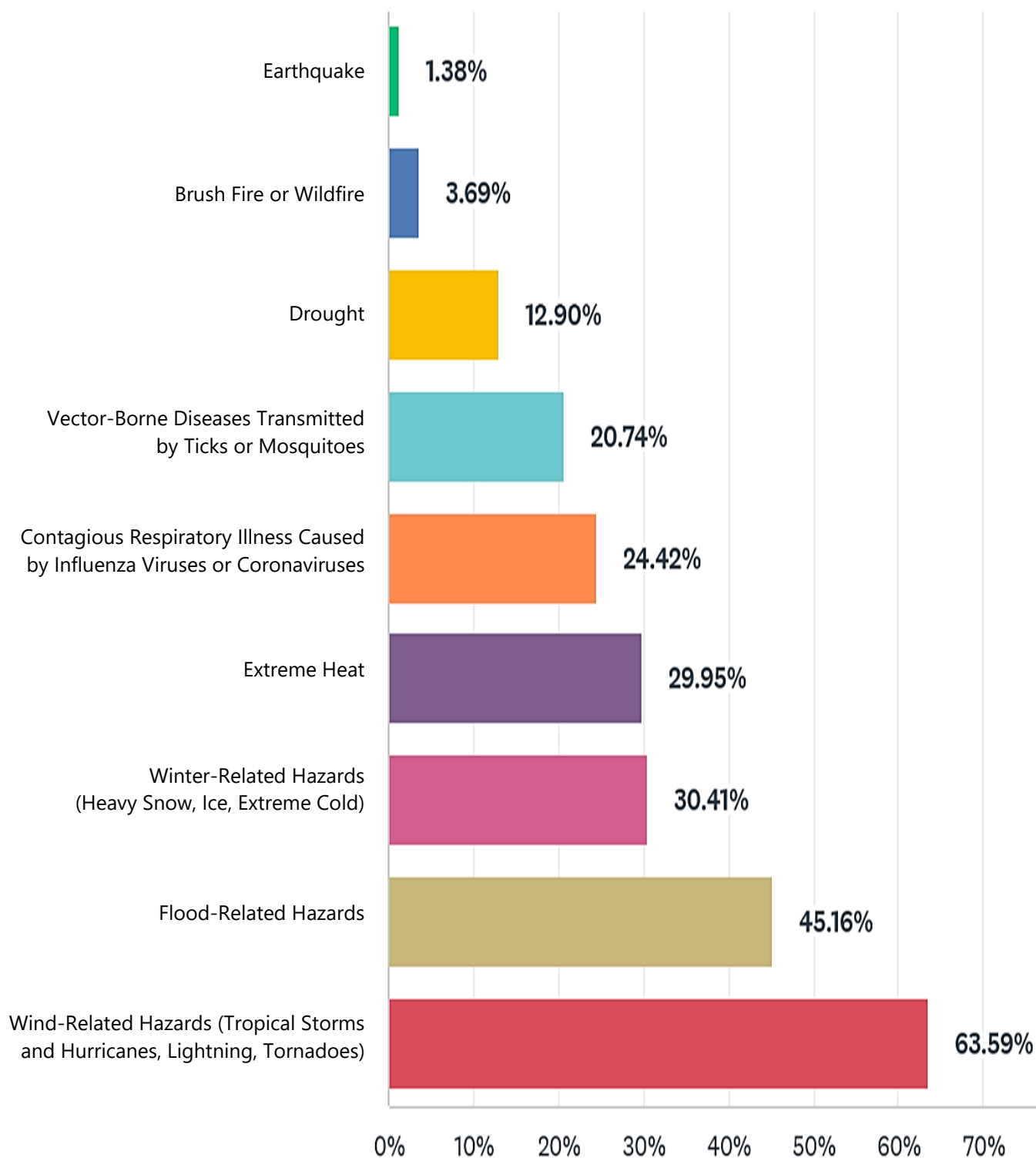
2. Please identify in which Fire District your home or business is located (if you are not sure, take your best guess). **Please check only one.**



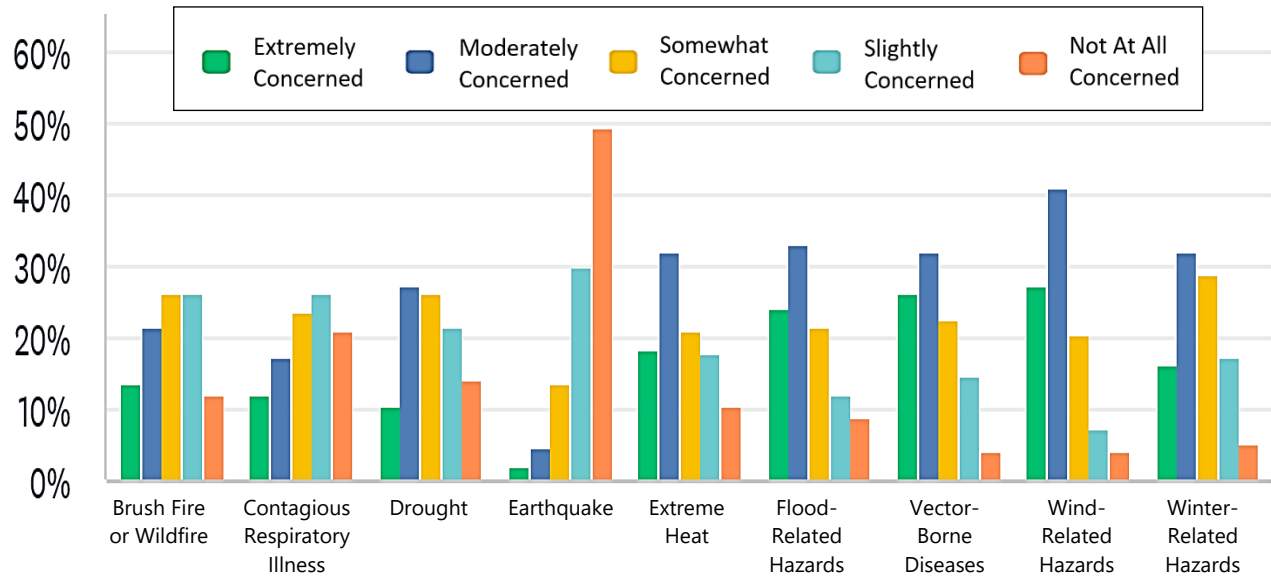
3. Have you noticed particular changes in the environment in the past 10 years? **Please check all that apply.**



4. 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 Scituate? 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.

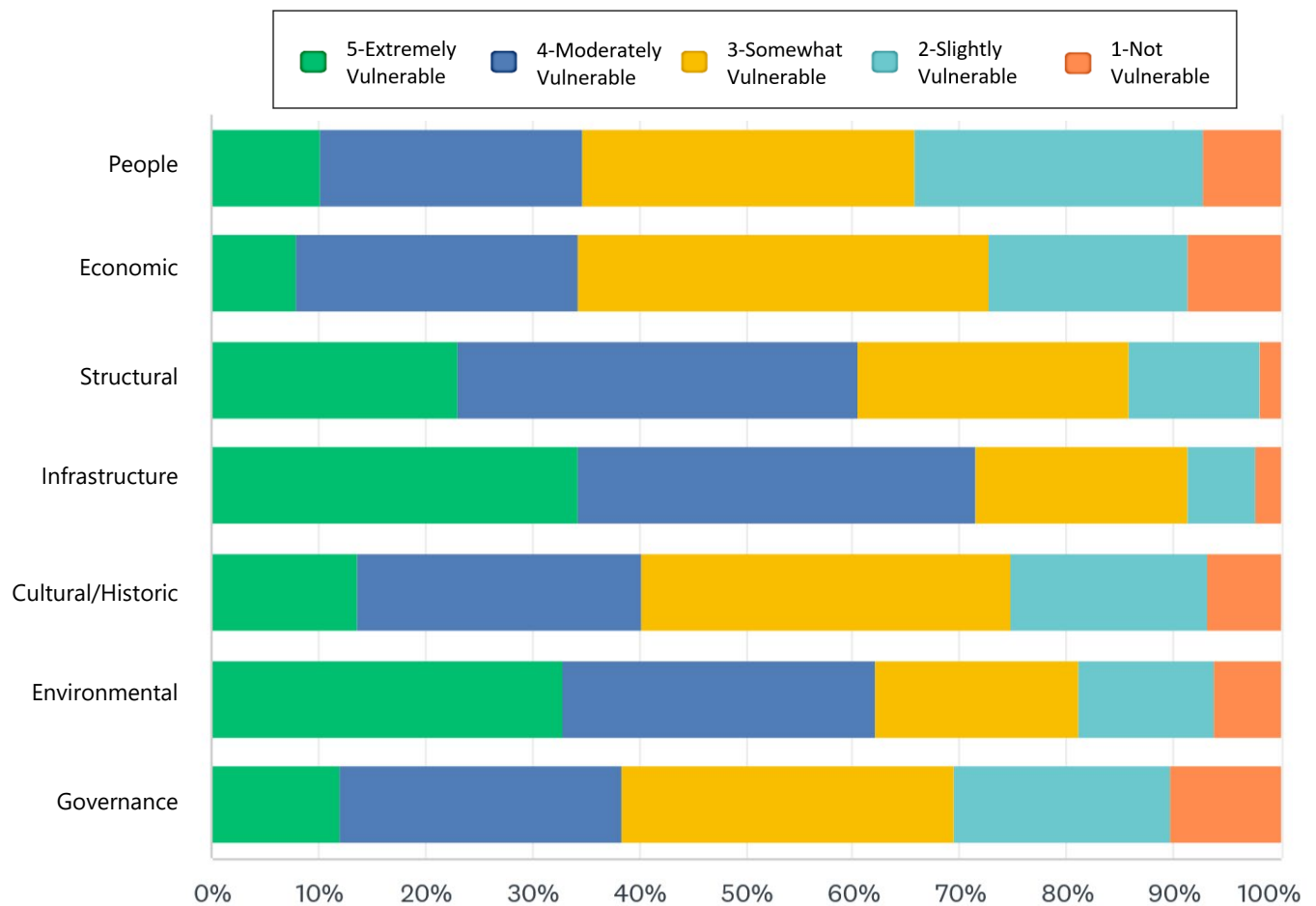


5. Please rank how concerned you are about each of the following natural hazards.



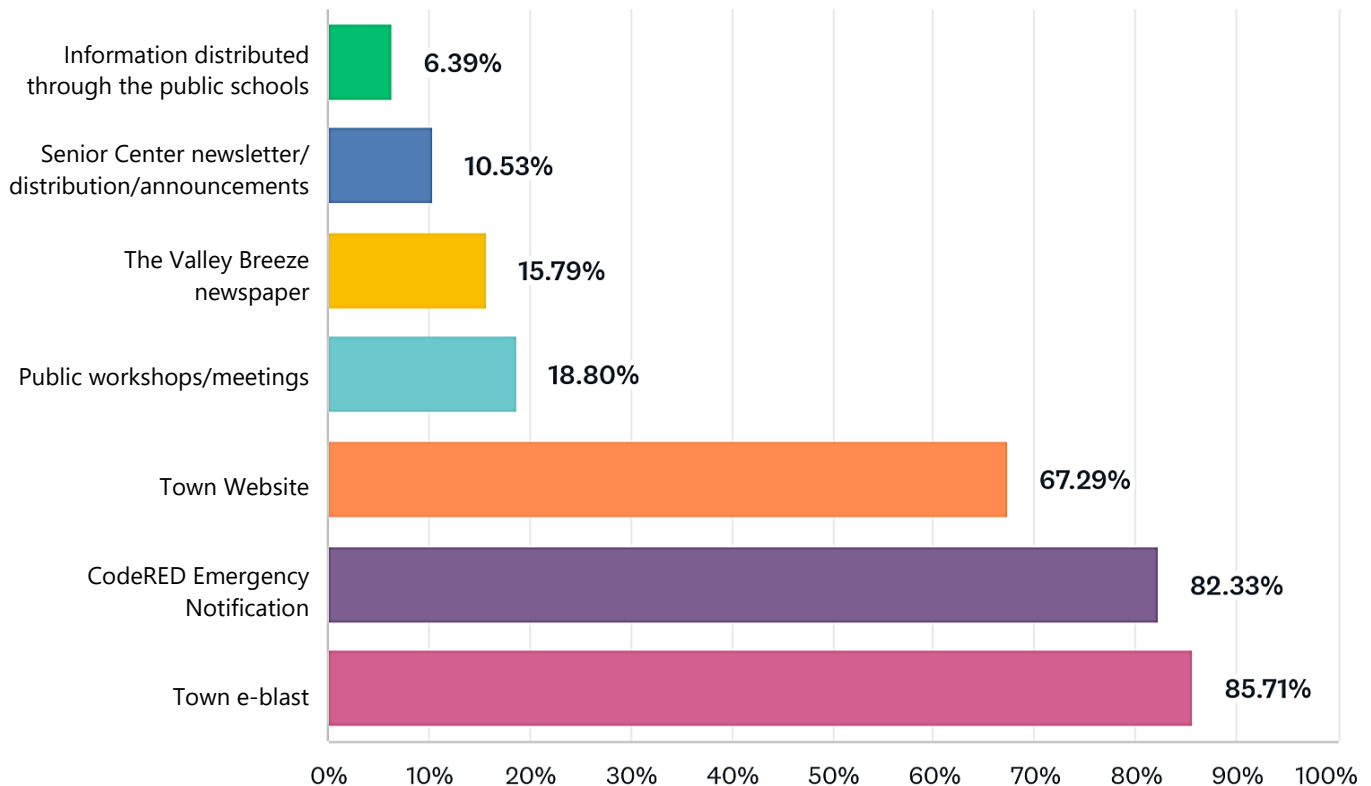
	EXTREMELY CONCERNED	MODERATELY CONCERNED	SOMEWHAT CONCERNED	SLIGHTLY CONCERNED	NOT AT ALL CONCERNED	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Brush Fire/ Wildfire	13.79% 36	21.84% 57	26.05% 68	26.05% 68	12.26% 32	261	3.01
Contagious Respiratory Illness Caused by Influenza Viruses or Coronaviruses	11.88% 31	17.24% 45	23.75% 62	26.05% 68	21.07% 55	261	3.27
Drought	10.61% 28	27.27% 72	26.14% 69	21.59% 57	14.39% 38	264	3.02
Earthquake	1.92% 5	5.00% 13	13.46% 35	30.00% 78	49.62% 129	260	4.20
Extreme Heat	18.53% 48	32.05% 83	20.85% 54	18.15% 47	10.42% 27	259	2.70
Flood-Related Hazards	24.05% 63	33.21% 87	21.76% 57	12.21% 32	8.78% 23	262	2.48
Vector-Borne Diseases Transmitted by Ticks or Mosquitoes	26.34% 69	32.06% 84	22.52% 59	14.89% 39	4.20% 11	262	2.39
Wind-Related Hazards (Tropical Storms and Hurricanes, Lightning, Tornadoes)	27.27% 72	40.91% 108	20.45% 54	7.20% 19	4.17% 11	264	2.20
Winter-Related Hazards (Heavy Snow, Ice, Extreme Cold)	16.54% 43	31.92% 83	28.85% 75	17.31% 45	5.38% 14	260	2.63

6. Which of the following Town resources do you think may be harmed by natural hazards in the next two decades? *On a scale of 1 to 5 (5 being most susceptible), please rate each category 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
People: Loss of life, injuries, compromised health	10.23% 27	24.62% 65	31.06% 82	26.89% 71	7.20% 19	264
Economic: Business interruptions/closures, job losses, etc.	7.92% 21	26.42% 70	38.49% 102	18.49% 49	8.68% 23	265
Structural: Damage to public and private buildings	23.11% 61	37.50% 99	25.38% 67	12.12% 32	1.89% 5	264
Infrastructure: Damage to roads, bridges, utilities, etc.	34.46% 92	37.08% 99	19.85% 53	6.37% 17	2.25% 6	267
Cultural/Historic: Damage to historic sites	13.69% 36	26.62% 70	34.60% 91	18.25% 48	6.84% 18	263
Environmental: Damage, contamination, or loss of forests, wetlands, floodplains, etc.	32.83% 87	29.43% 78	18.87% 50	12.83% 34	6.04% 16	265
Governance: Ability to maintain order and/or provide public amenities and services	12.08% 32	26.42% 70	30.94% 82	20.38% 54	10.19% 27	265

7. 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.



8. Which of the following steps has your household/business taken to prepare for a natural hazard event? **Please check all that apply.**

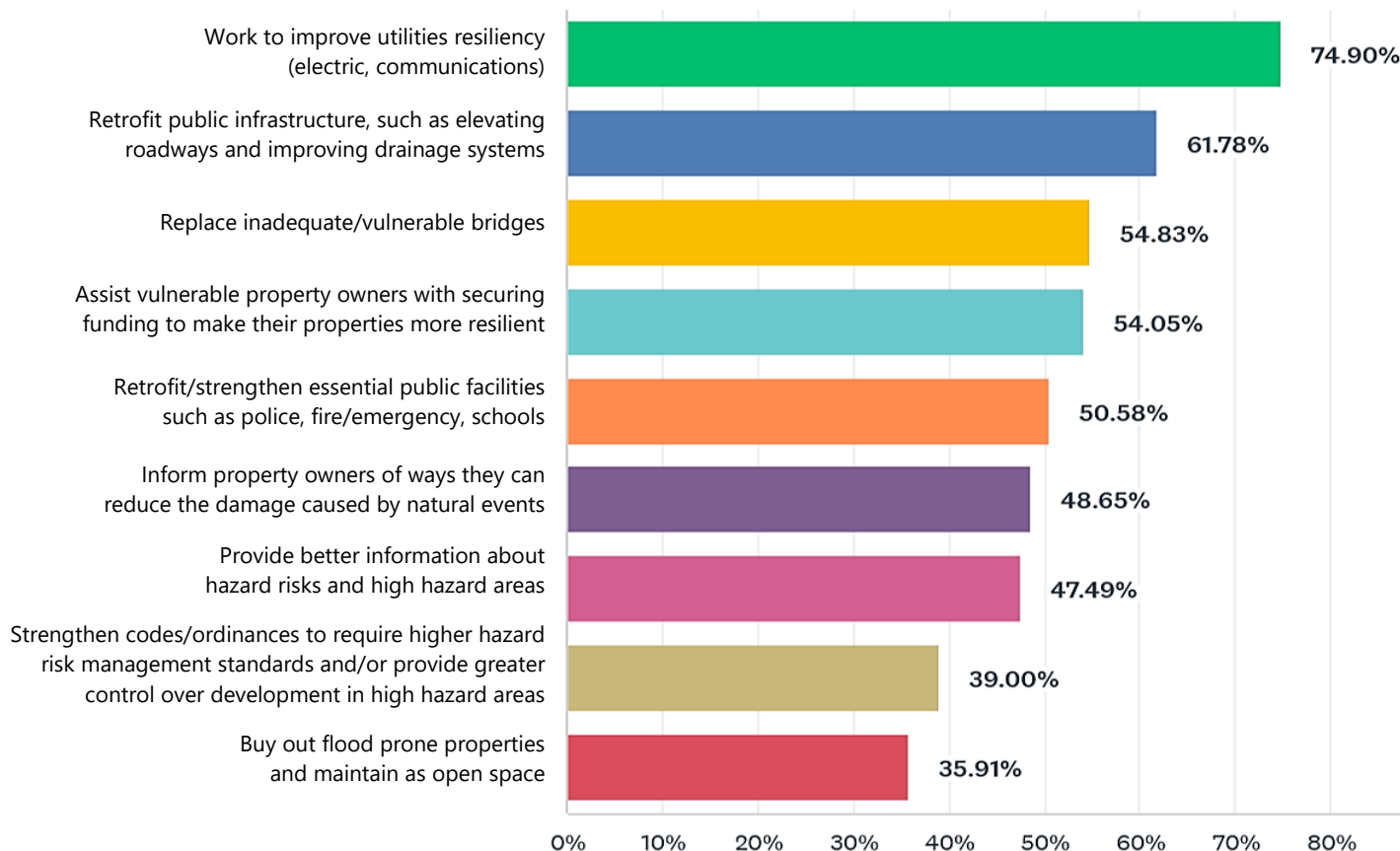
***The Table shows the number of people who checked each item*

# of people	My household/business has:
190	Purchased a homeowners/renter's insurance policy
181	Signed up for CodeRED emergency alerts through the Town of Scituate website or this direct link: CodeRED (if you do it right now – it counts!) <i>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.</i>
130	Purchased and know how to use ABC class fire extinguishers
81	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
68	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
13	Purchased flood insurance through a private insurer
7	Purchased flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)
5	Discussed the benefit of some of the above items with landlord/condo association/home owner organizations

9. 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:
228	Installed smoke/carbon monoxide detectors
200	Kept gutters clean and pointed downspouts away from my house/business
173	Regularly remove dead/dying trees or vegetation from the yard
155	Regularly inspect trees on my property that may impede the power lines (for work near power lines always contact RI Energy first)
149	Installed a backup generator
127	Graded my lawn away from my house/business (to minimize pooling of water adjacent to the structure)
127	Not allowed mulch to sit up against my siding (mulch attracts termites and other pests)
114	Made roofing repairs, replacement, or other wind-resistant updates
82	Planted trees or other vegetation to reduce heat on my property
81	Installed a sump pump
77	Elevated some or all of the following above flood level: electrical outlets/switches, generator, water heater, washing and drying machines
45	Installed a rain garden, removed pavement/other hardscape, or implemented other measures to manage rain water on my property
39	Established a baseline well water chemistry assay (used as a comparative in case contamination occurs from a flood or other event)
23	Applied flood-proofing coatings or sealants
18	Installed high impact windows or doors to withstand high winds

10. 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 Scituate? Please check all that apply.



11. OPTIONAL - What should the Town of Scituate do to reduce the community's potential harm from natural hazards?

Total Comments - 74

1. Reorganize town government to be better equipped to respond to natural hazards.
2. Dredging of north pawtuxet river in areas where sediment has built up reducing river depth, which in my opinion raises water levels and contributes to more flooded properties in those areas.
3. I'm not sure what anyone can do to combat the climate changes that we are seeing, but some type of financial assistance would be helpful. We refused to let our basement fill up with water during flooding and worked like dogs to make sure that we didn't go underwater. This made it impossible for us to get any funding from FEMA or anyone else for all of the supplies and improvements that we made to our property to combat this flooding. As of right now, we have invested about \$10000 out of pocket for exterior french drains and landscaping work, as well as all of the equipment that we purchased to fight the water entering our basement. And because of the constant power outages, we are going to invest another 10-15K for a generator. We are a middle class family with 2 children and cannot in any way afford all of this!
4. We need more tree trimming / dead tree removing along all our roads. We live on Byron Randall and it's all but a guarantee we will have trees falling and blocking the road or taking wires down
5. Our family and others in Scituate have immune compromised members. We are very concerned by the lack of precautions taken to mitigate airborne diseases such as covid and rsv in public places. We would like to see accommodations offered for families and individuals in this situation -- e.g. remote access to town resources, ability to conduct town business remotely, masks and free testing provided for covid. Also very concerned about power lines and power outages. Would like to see more frequent maintenance and trimming of trees near power lines.
6. Cut/ remove dead trees from along roadways that exist throughout the town. This is on Town and State roads. Much of it is from reservoir property
7. include the above information on the town website.
8. Transparency. Be prepared with assigned check-in places to assemble. Keep roadways clear with trimmed tree branches to avoid road closures. Encourage residents to keep their eyes open and report potential areas of concern.
9. Repair the hope dam and remove the remnants of the Hope Mill
10. Fix roads and take down dead trees
11. Keep all Drains cleared of debris (or require homeowners nearby to do so) to reduce water erosion and also implement a fire mitigation plan for Providence water supply land around the reservoir
12. Deal with the Hope Mill
13. Ensure that all of the dams are made to be safe and secure.
14. Install better drainage on streets.
15. Install underground utilities

16. Ensure all roads are safe.
17. Here in Hope (particularly the neighborhood Ring Rock Acres along the river -Spruce drive) we have had multiple flooding periods since the flood in 2010. They shouldn't have as many towns as they do now connected to the providence water board, they've been continuously adding areas to the water consumption and keeping the reservoir a lot higher now and almost every spring there's a huge flood because of this with the neighboring neighborhood frosty valley taking most of the flooding impact and a decent amount of ringrock. The water is also still up until about ring rocks community beach area. Some of us have inquired about opening a small patch through the island so the water doesn't stay still for mosquitoes and feas to breed as easily as they do, contacting DEM about this from the town would probably be a help instead of a single person doing so. Also I know a lot of us have been dealing with a lot more critter and wildlife problems in the past 4 years than in my entire life (I've been here since birth and I'm over 30) and I'm pretty sure it has to do with the clearing of land and floods.
18. The Hope Dam needs repairs desperately!!!! The Hope Mill and the surrounding property needs to be removed of the condemnation. Why isn't this being done?? DEM needs to step it up along with the town. Please view the Sage Environmental report on the Mill.
19. Make sure the dam is well maintained
20. Check on trees that are in danger of falling & notify home owners or Providence water authority for any trees that are in danger falling in the road would cut down on trees falling and knocking out Electric electricity A lot of homeowners have sump pumps which will not work if the electricity is out so that would cut down on the flooding in houses
21. Take down the Hope Mill and mitigate to prevent flooding from contaminating adjacent and property downstream.
22. Keep doing what they are doing
23. Provide assistance after a hazard.
24. Upgrade fire stations.
25. Have equipment and training for our first responders.
26. Fix the roads that are in poor condition.
27. Make sure that emergency service buildings are capable of withstanding hazards. For example that new police station is a disaster waiting to happen. Town DPW and fire departments should be evaluated. All town buildings should be evaluated as this town, from what I have seen in my few years as a resident, is more reactive than proactive.
28. Keep trees trimmed along roadways and away from power lines. There are dead trees everywhere, and power lines running through tree limbs (both alive and dead) all over town that should be proactively maintained and trimmed. There is rarely a storm that doesn't leave downed dead trees or limbs on some of our roads, which should be prevented with affirmative tree management and removal of dead trees or branches. Otherwise, please keep the storm drains clean and treat the roads proactively in winter (which is usually done pretty well).
29. Help vulnerable residents with what/how to address issues, e.g. set up a town tree removal contract that residents can use without fear of being over billed.

30. Stop relying on FEMA instead of taking responsibility to have a thorough contingency plan for all these threats and transfer some of the ARPA Funds from cosmetic projects to those that will protect residents of the town. These funds were poorly prioritized, and need to be adjusted to climate and disaster issues that affect everyone's safety and welfare. Hold a public meeting to address residents' concerns and establish phone trees so that people know who to call for specific types of emergencies. Reduce amount of large developments that eventually don't happen and cause contamination, and require the Town Council to take certification courses and rely on experts before making decisions.
31. Keep drainage ditches cleared so roads don't flood and disintegrate.
32. Have providence water clean and maintain the storms drains on the side of the road on Central Pike.
33. I'm more worried about what the government has been doing with our tax dollars. We need to reduce spending, not increase it!
34. Do exactly as we have been doing, its working just fine! Don't spend any additional money.
35. 24 hour hot line allowing residents to call or text emergency situations such as downed trees
36. a. REPAIR and maintain Hope Mill Dam b. Continue to upgrade/repair road storm-water conveyances
37. Scituate needs to take step to lead on becoming carbon neutral and educate the public on it. Higher rain total and more frequent storms might cause more OSWTS to fail
38. Make sure the people of Scituate know as much as possible about the projects listed above in item number #10.
39. Continued vigilance, keep qualified people on Emergency Management, provide yearly talks & updates in Senior Center, schools & public libraries.
40. The biggest issue that we have seen is the poor condition of the drainage ditches that align the roads, especially state roads. The state employees consistently tell us that they do not have the manpower to get the drainage ditches completed on time. There's a back log. They are in really bad shape and we are surprised that Prov Water is not on this more as well. These areas feed into the reservoir system- and help avoid flooding on property and roadways.
41. Inform residents on how to sign up for CodeRed. Find an effective way to communicate with residents that do not have eblast. Better way to inform residents regarding special procedures
42. Take down dead trees around the road ways [Reservoir properties] Town DPW Should not be sleeping in their trucks when they are working. Use their own vehicles to go back and forth to work. Do what they say they're going to do.
43. Build a list of contractors to install/rehab sump pumps in homeowners basements ideally at a discounted rate. Basement flooding has been an ongoing issue for residents both without sumps or old/neglected sumps and that leads to emergency calls and damage to their hot water heaters, boilers, and electrical. Work more closely with Providence Water and RI Energy to address problem trees that pose risks to power lines to avoid power outages during storms and extreme weather. Address the huge pile of trees on Byron Randal from the tornadoes before they catch fire Make a list of town residents at risk for heat and cold related emergencies (I.e. elderly without AC/generators)
44. trim trees away from side of roads, many roads are very overgrown. Also, quite a few any drains can't be found as they are covered with leaves sand tree limbs.

45. Don't go overboard
46. Stop allowing new development that displaces and weakens natural habitats
47. This SURVEY is enough to indicate my town is taking these potential threats seriously. Denying the reality of the impacts of global warming is not an option. Please keep ALL of us informed of the progress my town will be striving to make on projects identified in #10 above.
48. Tree trimming and removal along many of our roads.
49. Power lines underground. Municipal composting. Stormwater management improvements.
50. It becomes a "crap shoot" to prepare for any disaster. The National Weather Service gives alerts when Storms are in the area. You can't prepare in a few minutes/days for a Natural Disaster that can cause a life changing situation...
51. more to prevent disease like coronavirus
52. ask Prov water supply to clean the excess dead wood from the property...a lot of fuel building up
53. Providence water should address and remove dead trees and clean forest floor.
54. Everyone should support the Democratic Party which knows that the issues discussed above are the direct cause of climate change which is the direct result of the policies of the Republican Party. That is the best solution and within our control.
55. Community outreach, remove more trees around power lines, scenario based table top exercises to train and inform the community of what to do in these situations.
56. Not the right answer, but I appreciate that our public service groups are taking a pro-active approach to the potential issues. Thank you!
57. Repair the wooden gates that control the water level of the Hope river, (control flooding of areas Ring Rock Frosty Valley, sewer system behind the mill)
58. Fix existing flood issue like the constants flow of water on crest view drive. Improve street grading and storm drainage
59. Tho infectious disease (both respiratory & animal/insect-borne) are mentioned in the survey, no potential solutions are offered. Improve air quality in all schools, provide free high quality reliable testing (NAAT/molecular) and provide funds for individuals to reduce tick-borne disease per CDC guidelines in natural landscape, enact a robust monitoring program for livestock and farm animals within the town to immediately discover and contain any illnesses, for example, like Avian flu H1N5. There are lots of farms in Scituate, how is the town ensuring animals are healthy and disease will not spread? Also, air quality alerts should be sent using code Red system. Last summer was full off bad air quality days from Canadian wildfires. Climate change related hazards that effect Scituate residents are not all located in Scituate, such as air quality from ground Ozone and wildfires and disease.
60. Take down the dead tree on the edge of the road that has electrical wires running through it. When this tree falls it will possibly take out parts of houses or damage other properties and of course we would lose power for ???? how many days. Get together with the electric company to shut off power -take the tree down and then turn on the power back on. Better a few hours than days or weeks. Brandy Brook Rd.

61. flooding is my biggest issue Pawtuxet River should be better regulated. providence water authority could do a much better job on the degree of flood damage created. this river's water flow is controlled by pwa. as a home owner this last year 2023 Dec. 4 floods into Jan 2024 with another 2 floods and then into spring. this has been the worst yet, and There will be more to come as long as the dam stay's above max at the time of predicted 2-3" rain fall, and as my family was told they don't increase the water flow into the river until it starts raining. too late. since providence added more towns to the supply of drinking water (taxable dollars). the small guy owners of property in disarray flooding areas are not seeing any assistance or consideration to our needs. sorry for the Rag I'm done
62. Stop Providence Water Supply for being responsible for the reservoir and amount of water kept in and let out of it! It's a big problem!
63. Be more transparent, listen to residents' concerns, create a town council plan, consult experts, notify public of town council plan and take swift action. There should be a contact tree of people/phone numbers explicitly for town residents.
64. Seek assistance from Providence Water (including raising their tax rate) and force owner of Hope Mill to repair flood gates or seize property by eminent domain
65. apply for grants for homeowners to better prepare houses for flooding.
66. Install proper drainage for flood prone properties.
67. Funding for dead tree removal on private property. Funding for air conditioning
68. Be open to suggestions
69. Improve citizen access to information and to report problems.
70. Encourage self-sufficiency: teach residents skills such as safe chainsaw use, choices that are better for the environment, saving a supply of water, first aid, growing food...
71. more funding from the government to provide making things better for the town before things happen.
72. Anything it can.
73. Hire a staff of psychologists and schedule group therapy sessions to relieve chronic anxiety that is clearly increasing
74. Continue to improve the towns infrastructure and response capabilities. Improve drainage where possible and expand the public water supply wherever possible.

Thank you for participating in the Town of Scituate 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 5: Newspaper Articles

An article was published in the local newspaper, *The Valley Breeze*, on June 20, 2024 (both the print and online editions), informing the public about the project and encouraging the public to participate in the planning process, including the Public Opinion Survey and Public Informational Meeting. A news brief about the project and the opportunity for public input was published in the online edition of *The Valley Breeze*, on July 15, 2024. A third article was published in the November 14, 2024 online and print editions informing the public that the *HM&FMP Public Review Draft* would be available for viewing and/or downloading from November 20 – December 12, 2024. The article explained the purpose and content of the *DRAFT* and how to provide input and feedback to the SEMA Director or at the Public Hearing, scheduled for December 12, 2024.



June 20, 2024

Online Survey will help Scituate officials understand hazard concerns

Survey is part of the Hazard Mitigation& Flood Management Plan

SCITUATE – The town of Scituate has announced it 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 objective of the updated Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP) is to reduce the impacts from future natural disasters on the people and property in Scituate.

To help ensure the plan reflects community priorities, officials are asking residents and businesses to share opinions and participate in the planning process. According to a news release, there are several ways to 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 Scituate's resilience to natural hazards can provide input and feedback. The webpage can be accessed at:
https://www.scituateri.gov/residents/hazard_mitigation_flood_management.php.
- **HM&FMP Advisory Committee Meetings:** Development of the plan is overseen by an advisory committee made up of town staff, residents, local businesses, 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 Hope Jackson Administrative Building (116 Main St., Hope).
- **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 June 19 to July 19, and should take less than ten minutes to complete, according to the release. The survey can be accessed through the following link: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Scituate-HMFMP-Survey>.
- **Public Informational Meeting:** The Advisory Committee is in the process of organizing an informational meeting 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.

July 15, 2024

Scituate Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan survey and informational meeting

SCITUATE – The town of Scituate is currently updating its 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 on the people and property. 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:

- **Online Survey:**

Take a quick online survey to help officials better understand hazard concerns. The survey will be available until July 19, and should take less than eight minutes to complete. The survey can be accessed through the following link: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Scituate-HMFMP-Survey>

- **Public Informational Meeting:**

A public informational meeting, hosted by the Hope Library, will be held on Wednesday, July 17, to inform the public about the plan; promote discussion about creating a safer, more resilient community; and obtain public input on natural hazard concerns and potential solutions.

6-6:30 p.m.: Hope Mill Dam and Gatehouse – meet across from 10 Hope Furnace Road (Hope Furnace fishing area) to view the flood area concerns associated with this property

6:30-7:30 p.m.: Project presentation and public discussion/Q&A – this portion of the meeting will be held in the Hope Library Community Room.

Nov 14, 2024

Public comment sought for Scituate's Draft Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan

SCITUATE – In accordance with the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the town of Scituate is updating its hazard mitigation plan and will host a three-week public review period, commencing Nov. 20, and ending Dec. 12.

The Draft Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan is an update and expansion of the town's 2017 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, town officials said. 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 to implement.

The plan was completed by a civil engineer and resilience planning consultant under the guidance of an advisory committee consisting of town staff, residents, business-owners, conservation organizations, and other stakeholders, states a news release. The plan also integrates comments and input from the community. The advisory committee received responses from 267 residents, business owners, and other stakeholders to a public opinion survey in June/July 2024. All comments were reviewed and many of the suggestions have been incorporated into the 2024 Action Plan. The results of the survey are available on the Project Webpage: https://www.scituateri.gov/residents/hazard_mitigation_flood_management.php.

The Draft HM&FMP will be available on the project webpage for viewing or printing from Nov. 20 to Dec. 12, 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 SEMA director until Dec. 9, at 1 p.m. either via email (ema@scituateri.org) or dropped off at the Hope Jackson Administrative Building (116 Main St., Hope) with the following notation on the envelope: HM&FMP comments/input c/o SEMA Director.

On Dec. 12, the Scituate Town Council will host a public hearing, during which there will be an opportunity for the public to provide verbal input and feedback on the Draft Plan.

Outreach Activity 6: Stakeholder Hosted Public Info. Session

A public informational session was hosted by the Hope Library. Information publicizing the meeting was included in Outreach Activities 1-3, and 5. In addition, the library posted information on their website and through their Instagram and Facebook accounts, the Town sent out two email messages through their listserv, Hope Overlay District Committee and Hope Associates publicized it to their members, and the Town publicized it on the website and posted the information in the Town Hall and Hope Jackson Administration Building.

The first part of the meeting was held at the Hope Mill Dam and Gatehouse (18 participants). Chief John Robinson, the Emergency Management Director and Advisory Committee Chair, provided an overview and answered questions about flood concerns associated with the dam property. The second part of the meeting was held at the Hope Library (24 participants). The Town's Project Consultant directed a PowerPoint presentation to inform the public about the Plan, promote discussion about creating a safer, more resilient community, and to obtain public input on the natural hazards, problems, and possible solutions for consideration and integration into the development of the *Plan*. The presentation included slides of the various dam properties and most of the questions/ post presentation discussion focused on mitigating potential flood issues associated with the Hope Mill Dam and availability of grant funding for that purpose. Chief Robinson answered most of the questions and indicated that as the Town does not have authority over the dams, they are working with RIDEM to encourage State inspections and assurance that the owners are instructed to bring dams into compliance.

Why expand the Plan to include Flood Management?

- Scituate's inland 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 is interested in participating 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



Excessive Flooding Caused Brandy Brook Road Failure
(September 2023)

Image Credit: Allison Shinsky|WPRI.com

KWAJ - CE/EP

Example of
publicity flyer for
event and
presentation
slides



Hope Dam – showing debris



Public Meeting to Discuss Scituate's Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan



**Wednesday
July 17**

Meeting Locations

6:00pm Site Visit:
Hope Dam & Gatehouse
Parking at Hope Furnace Fishing Area
10 Hope Furnace Road, Hope, RI 02831

6:30pm Informational Meeting:
Hope Library
374 North Road, Hope, RI 02831

Topics

- ✓ Creating a safer, more resilient community
- ✓ Public input on natural hazard concerns & potential solutions

For More Information Contact:
John Robinson, EMA Director
(401) 647-3000
ema@scituate-ri.org

Outreach Activity 7: Agenda Topic for Local Boards

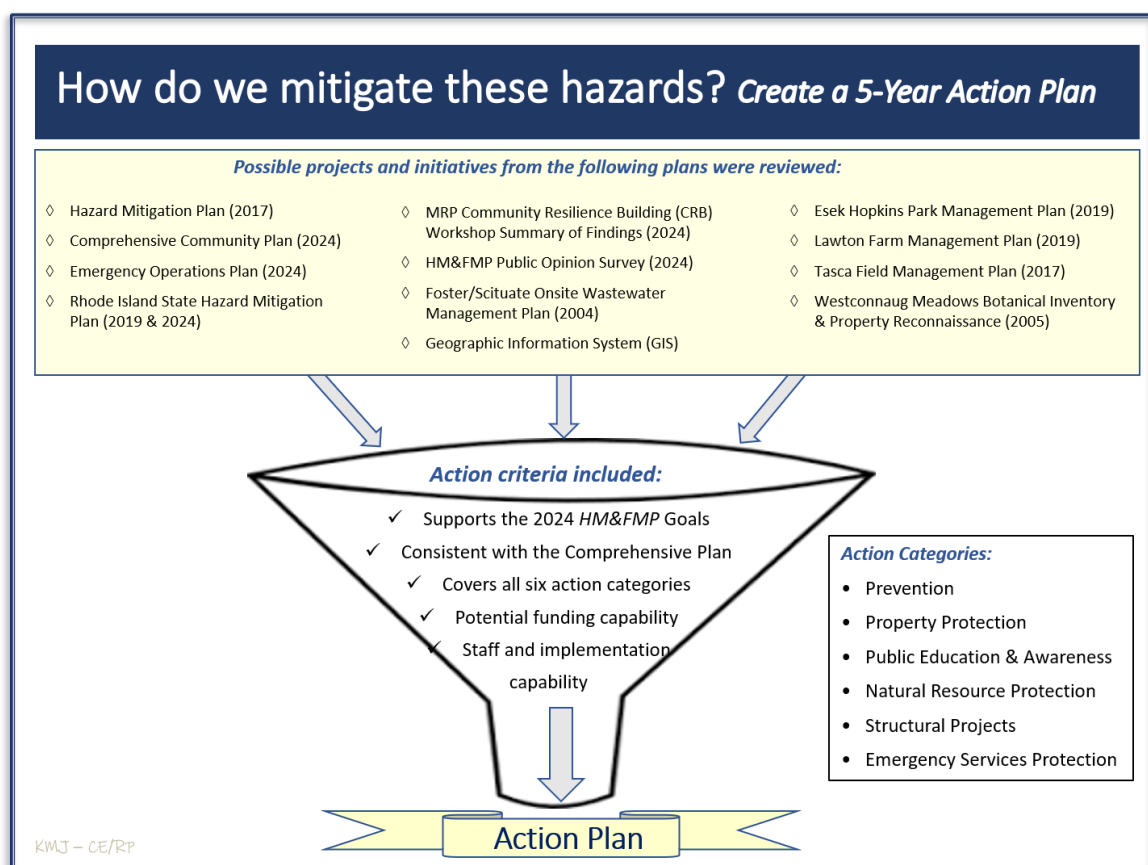
The following Boards and Commissions included information on their November meeting agendas regarding the *Draft HM&FMP* being available on the Town's website for review and comment from November 20 - December 12, 2024: Conservation Commission; Plan Commission; Zoning Board of Review; Scituate Land Trust; and Sustainability Initiative Committee.

Outreach Activity 8: Town Council Hosted Project Presentation and Discussion

At the Scituate Town Council's regular meeting on November 14, 2024, the Project Consulted presented an overview of the Project and upcoming 3-week Public Review Period, after which the Town Council opened the floor to questions and comments. In addition to the 7 Town Council members there were roughly 24 in attendance. There were no comments from attendees but the Town Council President made several comments regarding the effectiveness of the HM&FMP planning process and thanked the community for their participation in the Project Survey.

Information publicizing the presentation was included in Outreach Activities 1, 2, 3, and 5, as well as being listed on the Town Council's Agenda which is posted on the Town's website, posted on the Secretary of State's website, and hard copies posted in the Town Hall.

Example of presentation slides



Outreach Activity 9: Disseminate Public Review Draft (Public Review Period)

The *PR Draft* was posted on the Project webpage on November 20, 2024, initiating a three-week public review period which allowed the community and stakeholders ample time to read, evaluate, and provide input and feedback on the *PR Draft* prior to or at the Public Hearing. The Public Review Period and Public Hearing were widely advertised, including a press release and two Public Hearing notices in *The Valley Breeze*; information on the Town's website and at the library kiosks; an announcement at the Informational Session (November 14, 2024); meeting agenda item for 5 local Boards/Commissions; and an email to the businesses, community lifelines, agencies, and organizations listed in **Appendix 2-3**.

During the Public Review Period the Town did not receive any written comments from members of the community or other stakeholders.

Outreach Activity 10: Kiosk at the Public Libraries

A kiosk was set up at the Hope Library (374 North Road) and North Scituate Public Library (606 W Greenville Road) 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. The kiosks remained from November 27 – December 12, 2024.



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

[https://www.scituateri.gov/residents/hazard_mitigation_flood_m
anagement.php](https://www.scituateri.gov/residents/hazard_mitigation_flood_management.php)

Outreach Activity 11: Public Hearing

At the end of the three-week Public Review Period, a Public Hearing was hosted by the Scituate Town Council at their regularly scheduled December 12, 2024 meeting. At the Public Hearing, the Town's Consultant directed a PowerPoint presentation providing an overview of the planning process, community engagement, the natural hazards profiled in the plan, how the Action Plan was developed, and plan implementation. The presentation was followed by a public comment session providing the community and other stakeholders the opportunity to give input and feedback. Town Council President Abbie Groves and Town Council member Theresa Yeaw commented on the thoroughness of the HM&FMP. Council member Tim McCormick indicated that an increasing concern of his is brush fires and correspondingly insufficient maintenance of the fire access lanes by the Providence Water Supply Board (PWSB) into their property surrounding the Scituate Reservoir. Chief Robinson, SEMA Director, indicated that they are working with the PWSB on brush fire mitigation. In order to effectively mitigate small fires before they become a significant issue, SEMA is encouraging the PWSB to maintain and widen their access roads, and increase forest management in terms of both tree maintenance and maintenance of the forest floor (ground). Clearing downed trees from the forest floor is important to minimize fuel potential and allow safe access to water for suppression and to the fire location.

At the Public Hearing, no questions or comments were offered by members of the public. It should be noted that the Advisory Committee made a concerted effort to **include the public throughout the planning process** and provided an opportunity for the community and other stakeholders to voice their concerns regarding natural hazard impacts and potential mitigation measures through the Public Opinion Survey (Outreach Activity #4). As shown in **Appendix 2-2** a great deal of public input was received as part of the Public Opinion Survey. **All input received was reviewed and considered when finalizing the Plan. As shown in Appendix 6-1 most of the actionable measures identified by community members or stakeholders in the Public Opinion Survey were integrated into the Action Plan (Subsection 6.4).**

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 acknowledgment that during the subsequent review/approval process by RIEMA/FEMA, any required revisions would be accepted by said adoption.

Plan Development

The Plan was completed under the guidance of an
AMAZING ADVISORY COMMITTEE
consisting of Town Staff, residents, local business owners, conservationist, and other stakeholders, including the PWSB.
The Committee was Chaired by SEMA Director, John Robinson.

Plan meets:

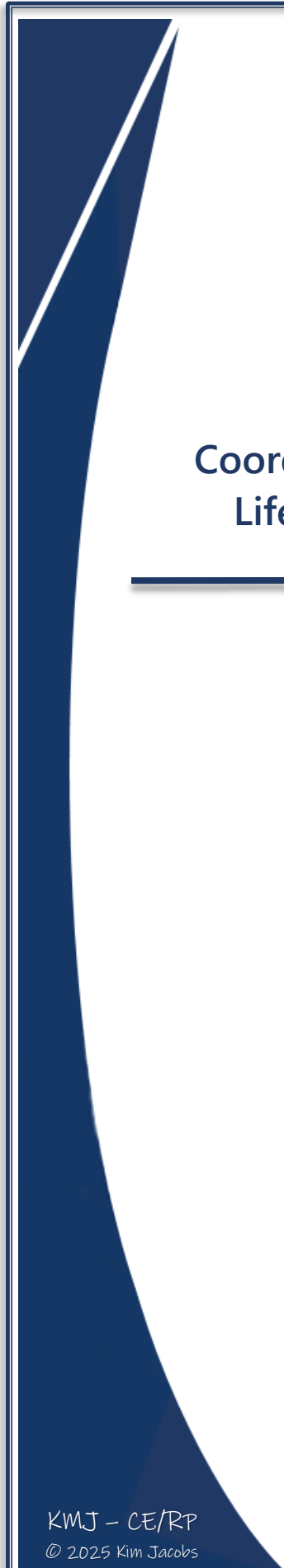
- ✓ Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) 2000 requirements
- ✓ CRS Flood Management Planning requirements (Activity 510)

Plan is built upon the good work that has already occurred in the community

Integrated numerous local plans, policies, codes, and programs that guide development in Scituate

KMJ - CE/RT

**Example of
presentation
slides**



APPENDIX 2-3

Coordination with Businesses, Community Lifelines, Agencies, and Organizations

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 in the following Table, the Town coordinated with **25 local government & school district groups, as well as 68 businesses, community lifelines, agencies, and organizations outside of Scituate's governmental structure**. Coordination with these key groups was initiated at the beginning of the planning process through an email/mail informing them of the development of the *Plan* and welcoming them to provide information or opinions and participate in meetings or other outreach activities. An additional correspondence was sent near the end of the planning process, providing the opportunity for pre-adoption review of the *HM&FMP*.

Local Government & School District (25)		
Organization (alphabetized)	Contact	Email Address
Budget Committee	Abbie Groves, Town Council President (Advisory Committee Member)	
Building Board of Review	Robert Salley	
Conservation Commission	Cindy Gianfrancesco, Chair (Advisory Committee Member)	
Fire Suppression Committee	Gary Grande	
Hope Library	Cora Morigan	
Hope Village Overlay District	Fred Faria, Chair	
Housing Authority	Theodore Richard III	
Land Trust	Cindy Gianfrancesco, Vice Chair (Advisory Committee Member)	
Local Hazard Mitigation Committee	Chief John Robinson (Advisory Committee Chair)	
North Scituate Community House	Kirk Loiselle, DPW Director (Advisory Committee Member)	
North Scituate Public Library	Julie Lepore, Director	
North Scituate Village Overlay District	Adam Hebert, Chair	
Pawtuxet River Authority	Bob Nero, Chair	
Plan Commission	Jeffrey Hanson, Chair	
Police Department	Chief Eric Rollinson	
Recreation Committee	David Pannone, Recreation Director	
School Committee	Carolyn Dias, Chair	

Organization (alphabetized)	Contact	Email Address
School Department	Laurie Andries, Superintendent of Schools	
Scituate Animal Shelter	Director Mack	
Scituate Food Pantry/Food Distribution Center	Joe Steiner, Human Resource Director	
Scituate Senior Center	Cheryl Ignacio, Director Sr Services	
Sustainability Initiative Committee	Jenna Rutherford	
Sustainability Initiative Committee (MRP Workshop Project Manager)	Greg Thuotte	
Town Council	Abbie Groves, President (Advisory Committee Member)	
Zoning Board of Review	Dennis Charland, Vice Chair (Advisory Committee Member)	

Businesses, Community Lifelines, Agencies, and Organizations Outside New Shoreham's Governmental Structure (68)

Organization (alphabetized)	Contact	Email Address
Atlas Insulation Co.	Dave Cleveland	info@atlasinsulation.com
Audubon Society of Rhode Island	Scott Ruhren, Ph.D., Senior Director of Conservation	sruhren@asri.org
Care Facility: Four Seasons Assisted Living	Denise Soucie	dsoucie@usa.com
Care Facility: Rockland Oaks	Joslyn Groves, Committee Chair	Jgroves24@gmail.com
Care Facility: State Group Home	Christine Kavanaugh	ckavanaugh@refocusinc.org
Communications: Verizon	Greg Cambio	gregory.cambio@verizonwireless.com
Communications: First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet)	Johnathan Corchado	jc2290@att.com
Church: Faith Tabernacle Church	Rev. Raymond Gambuto	info@ftcri.org
Church: North Scituate Baptist Church	Pastor Kim Nelson	office@northscituatebaptist.org
Church: Rockland Community Church	Rev. Tom Loghry	tom@rocklandcommunityri.org
Church: Shepherd of the Valley United Methodist Church	Rev. Effie Mcvoy	sovumcri@gmail.com
Church: Still Water Christian Fellowship	Pastor Ryan Baker	stillwaterhope@gmail.com
Church: St. Joseph's Church	Rev. Paul Grenon	DMC948@verizon.net
Church: Tabernacle Baptist Church	Rev. Michael Mercier	tbcofhope@gmail.com

Organization (alphabetized)	Contact	Email Address
Church: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	Rachel Koko	rachel.koko@ChurchofJesusChrist.org
Church: Trinity Episcopal Church	Rev. Johanna Marcure	office@trinitynorthscituate.org
Dams: Barden Reservoir Dam (#164- Significant Hazard); Gainer Memorial (#161 – High Hazard); Hope Mill Dam (#160 - Significant Hazard); Horseshoe Dam (#360- Significant Hazard); Jordan Pond Dam (#345- Significant Hazard); Moswansicut Dam (#162- Significant Hazard); PeepToad Pond Dam (#351- Significant Hazard); Pine Swamp Reservoir Dam #1 (#361- Significant Hazard); Shoestring Mill Dam (#648- Significant Hazard)	Addison Bergmann	Addison.bergmann@dem.ri.gov
Electrical Facility: Chopmist Hill Substation; Hope Furnace Sub Station	Lori Spangler	LJSpangler@rienergy.com
FEMA Region I	Ryan Fisher, MPP, Executive Officer	ryan.fisher@fema.dhs.gov
Fire Department: Chopmist Hill Fire Department	Chief Keith Brown	chvfdchief@gmail.com
Fire Department: Hope-Jackson Fire Department	Chief John Robinson (Advisory Committee Chair)	ema@scituateri.org
Fire Department: North Scituate Fire Department	Chief Adam Hebert	chiefhebert@northscituatefd.org
Fire Department: Potterville Fire Department	Chief Rob Greenway	Chief50@pottervillefd.org
Frosty Valley Improvement Association	Erica Bert (Advisory Committee Member)	embert@email.com
Gentian Garden Club	Carol Horta, President	Carol.horta@yahoo.com
Hope Associates	Mary Morse	memorse@yahoo.com
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA)	Kim Texeira, Chief of the Policy, Planning, & Communications - NOAA Office for Coastal Management	Kimberly.Teixeira@noaa.gov
Northern Rhode Island Conservation District	Molly Allard, District Manager	mallard.nricd@gmail.com
North Scituate Medical Center	Kim Crawford, MD	33 Danielson Pike, Scituate, RI 02857
Potable Water: Kent County Water Authority	Nicole Jacques	customerservice@kentcountywater.org
Potable Water: Providence Water Supply Board	Tony Araujo (Advisory Committee Member)	tonya@provwater.com
Rambone & Sprague Oil Services Inc.	Ed Rambone	info@rambonespragueoil.com
Rambone Disposal	John A. Rambone, Jr.	2153 Plainfield Pike, Johnston, RI 02919

Organization (alphabetized)	Contact	Email Address
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM)	Jason McNamee, Deputy Director for Natural Resources	jason.mcnamee@dem.ri.gov
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) - Office of Water Resources	Chuck Horbert, Deputy Administrator	chuck.horbert@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
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 Energy	Andrea Moshier, Lead Program Manager, Community Solutions	Andrea.Moshier@nationalgrid.com
Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank (RIIB)	Anthony Hebert	ahebert@riib.org
Rhode Island State Conservation Committee	Maria Mack	cfm@cox.net
Rhode Island State Police	Colonel Darnell S. Weaver	rispdps@risp.gov
RIEMA Communications Division	Chief John Robinson (Advisory Committee Chair)	ema@scituateri.org
Rotary Club of Scituate	Sarah F. Malley, President	agsharon7950@gmail.com
Scituate Business Association (SBA)	Gene Hutnak	info@sba-ri.com
Scituate Early Learning Center	Megan Picozzi	Selc686@verizon.net
Scituate Health Alliance	Maureen Natale, RN, MSN	Mnatale@welloneri.org; scituatehealthalliance@gmail.com
Scituate Historical Society	Robert Chessia, Acting President	info@scituatehistoricalsociety.org
Scituate Lions Club	Dwight Farrar, President	farrardri@aol.com
Scituate Preservation Society	Bill Frederickson, President	scituatepreservation@gmail.com
State Representative – District 41 (Scituate, portions of Cranston)	Robert Quattrocchi, Representative	rep-quattrocchi@rilegislature.gov
State Senator - District 21 (Coventry, Foster, Scituate, West Greenwich)	Gordon E. Rogers, Senator	sen-rogers@rilegislature.gov

Organization (alphabetized)	Contact	Email Address
The Nature Conservancy RI	Jon O'Brien, Policy & Partnership Specialist	jobrien@tnc.org
Totrama Supermarket	Michael Fernandez	Mikfernandez55@gmail.com
Town of Coventry, RI	Chief Frederick Heise, Emergency Management Director	fheise@coventrypd.org
Town of Cranston, RI	Chief Robert Ryan	firechief@cranstonfireri.gov
Town of Foster, RI	Jayne Pirzynski, Emergency Management Director	Jpir527@gmail.com
Town of Glocester, RI	Gerry Mosca, Emergency Management Director	gerrymosca@glocesterri.org
Town of Johnston, RI	Chief David Iannuccilli	info@johnstonfire.us
Town of Smithfield, RI	Chief Robert W. Seltzer	chief@smithfieldfire.com
Town of West Warwick, RI	Chief Jeffrey Varone, Emergency Management Director	jvarone@westwarwickri.org
Trinity Episcopal Church Food Bank	Lesley Keates	foodpantry@trinitynorthscituate.org
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

Please Note:

- *correspondence was generally sent through emails - for a few contacts where emails were not available, the correspondence was through the postal system;*
- *all correspondence sent encouraged the recipient to share the email with other committee or office members who may be interested;*
- *over the project duration some of the contacts changed;*
- *for privacy purposes local email addresses have not been provided; and*
- *facilities listed on the HM&FMP critical facilities list are highlighted in tan*

APPENDIX 4-1

Hazard Impacts & Risk Assessment

Appendix 4-1

Hazard Impacts & Risk Assessment

Due to Scituate's geographic location and land characteristics, 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, review of the hazard profiles, input from the community via the HM&FMP Public Opinion Survey, the 2019 RI State Hazard Mitigation Plan (Providence County), Scituate's 2017 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, Scituate's 2024 Comprehensive Community Plan, and from personal experience.

Hazard Probability, Impact & Vulnerability Scoring Rubric

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

Hazard Event	Likelihood of Occurrence	Likely Range of Impact	Likely Magnitude of Impact (Vulnerability)			
			Built Environment Impact	Natural Environment Impact	Economic Impact	Human Impact
	Probability this will occur in Town	How much of Town will be impacted	Physical losses and damages to structure & infrastructure	Physical losses and damages to the environment	Interruption to business or services	Possibility of injury, illness, emotional stress, or death
	1 = Unlikely 2 = Potential 3 = Likely 4 = Highly Likely	1 = Small 2 = Medium 3 = Large	1 = Negligible 2 = Limited 3 = Significant	1 = Negligible 2 = Limited 3 = Significant	1 = Negligible 2 = Limited 3 = Significant	1 = Negligible 2 = Limited 3 = Significant
FLOOD-RELATED HAZARDS						
Inland Flooding	4	2	2	2	2	2
Dam Failure	2	2	3	3	3	3
WIND-RELATED HAZARDS						
High Winds	4	3	1	1	2	2
Thunderstorm including Lightning/Hail	4	1	1	1	1	2
Tornado	2	1	2	2	2	2
Tropical Cyclone (Tropical Depression, Tropical Storm & Hurricane)	3	3	3	3	3	2
WINTER STORM-RELATED HAZARDS						
Heavy Snow and/or Ice	4	3	3	2	2	2
Extreme Cold	3	3	1	1	1	1
INFECTIOUS DISEASE-RELATED HAZARDS						
Vector-borne Diseases Transmitted by Ticks or Mosquitoes	4	3	1	1	1	3
Contagious Respiratory Illness Caused by Influenza Viruses or Coronaviruses	4	2	1	1	2	3
OTHER HAZARDS						
Earthquake	1	1	1	1	1	1
Extreme Heat	4	3	1	2	1	2
Drought	3	3	2	3	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
Heavy Snow & Ice	3.08	High
Tropical Cyclone (Tropical Depression & Storms, and Hurricane)	2.92	
Extreme Heat	2.83	
High Winds	2.83	
Vector-borne Diseases Transmitted by Ticks or Mosquitoes	2.83	
Drought	2.75	
Inland Flooding	2.67	Medium
Contagious Respiratory Illness Caused by Influenza Viruses or Coronaviruses	2.58	
Dam Failure	2.33	
Extreme Cold	2.33	
Thunderstorm including Lightning and Hail	2.08	
Brush Fire	2.00	Low
Tornado	1.67	
Earthquake	1.00	

APPENDIX 4-2

Maps

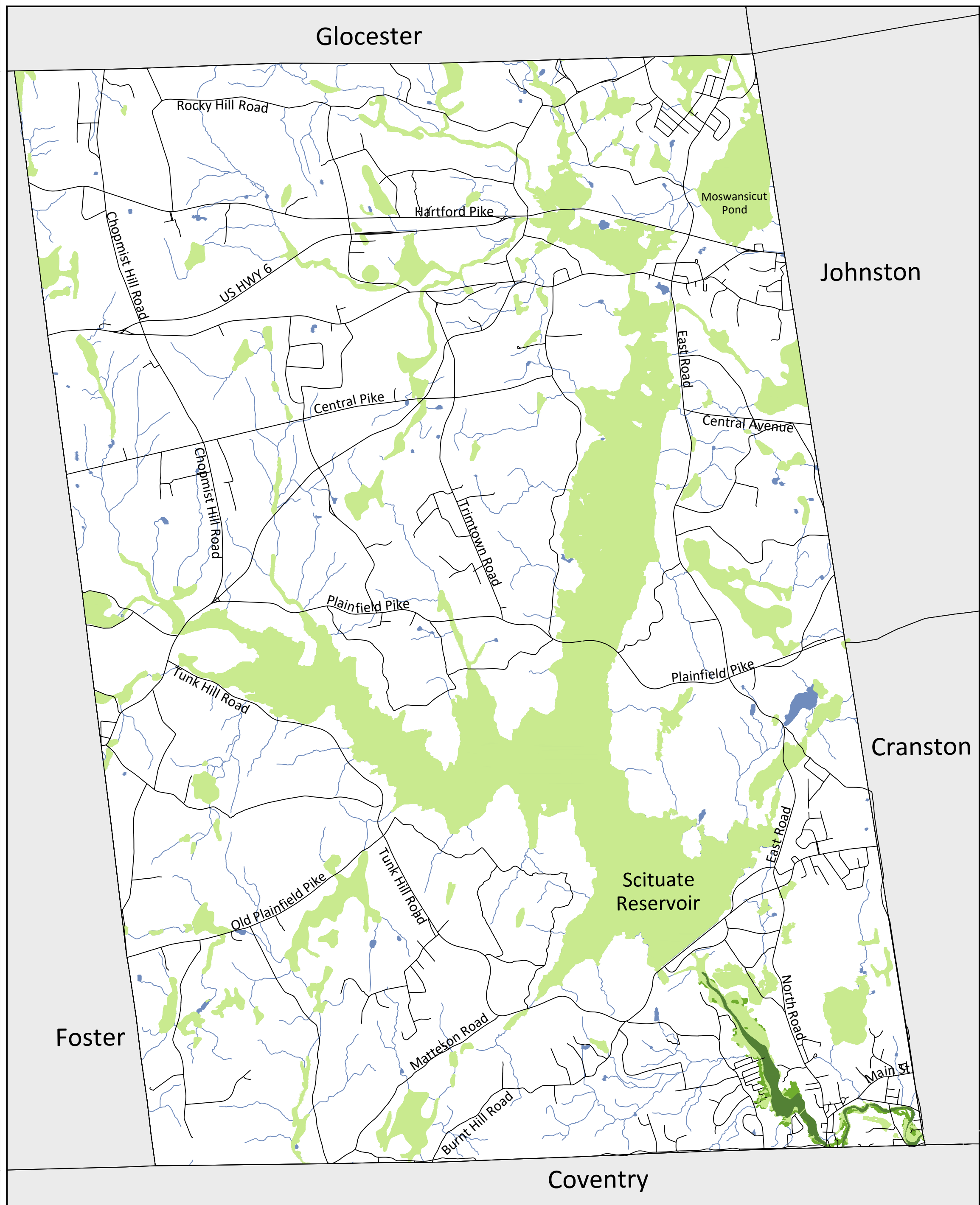
Maps:

Figure 4-12 FEMA Flood Zones

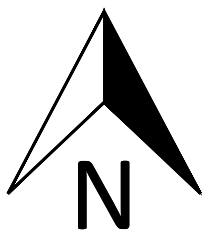
Figure 4-47 Critical Buildings

Figure 4-48 FEMA Flood Zones with Critical Buildings Overlay

FEMA Flood Zones

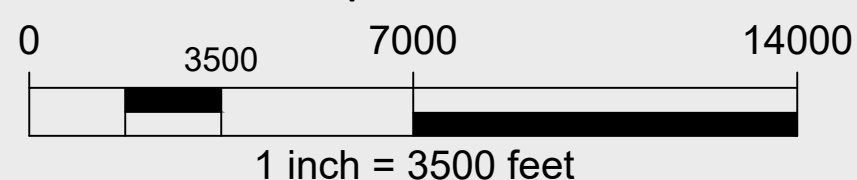


KEY		A Zone - High Risk (100-Year or 1% Annual Chance Flood Event)
		AE Zone - High Risk (100-Year or 1% Annual Chance Flood Event with BEF)
		X Shaded Zone - Moderate Risk (500-Year or 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Event)



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Graphic Scale



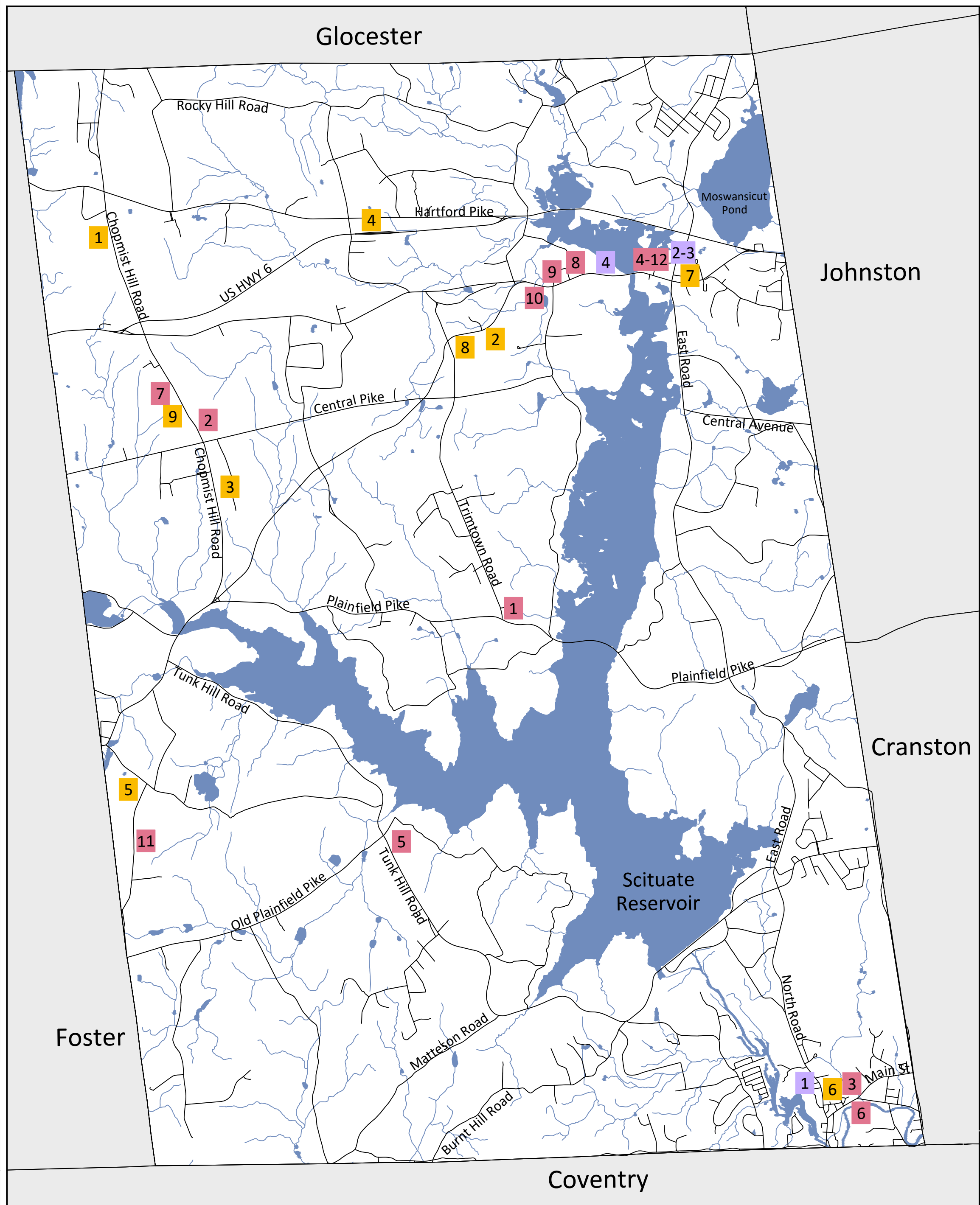
November 2024

Source: RIGIS

Figure 4-12

Kim Jacobs, Civil Engineer &
Resilience Planning Consultant

Critical Buildings



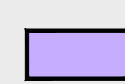
KEY



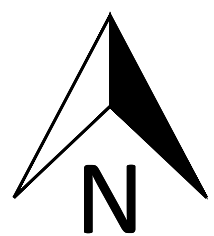
Critical Buildings -
Special Population
Centers



Critical Buildings - Local
& State Government
Emergency Services

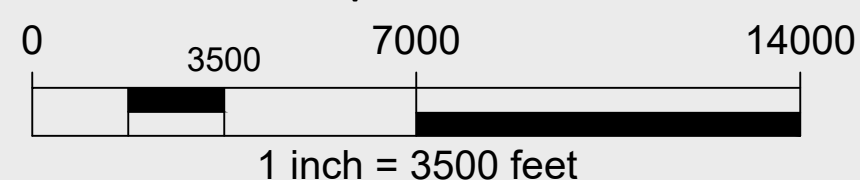


Critical Buildings -
Local Government
and/or Lifelines



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Graphic Scale



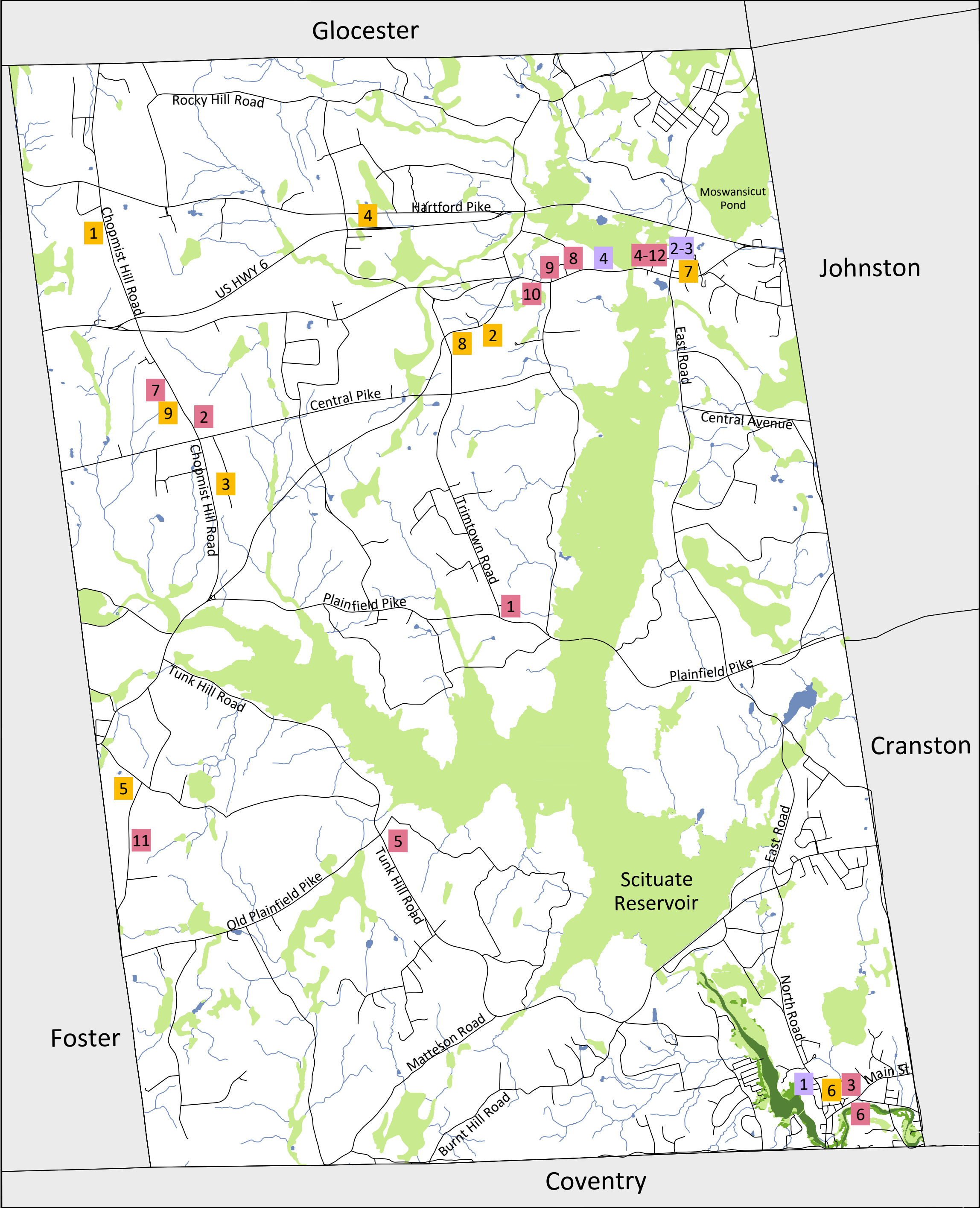
November 2024

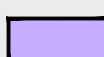
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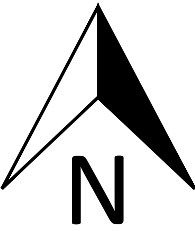
Figure 4-47

Kim Jacobs, Civil Engineer &
Resilience Planning Consultant

FEMA Flood Zones with Critical Buildings Overlay



KEY		A Zone - High Risk		AE Zone - High Risk		X Shaded Zone - Moderate Risk
		Critical Buildings - Special Population Centers		Critical Buildings - Local & State Government Emergency Services		Critical Buildings: Local Government and/or Lifelines



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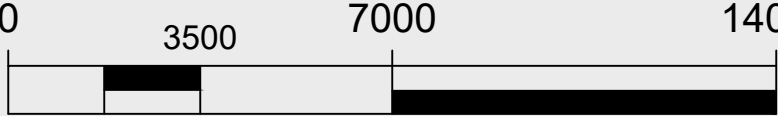
Graphic Scale	
	
1 inch = 3500 feet	
November 2024	Source: RIGIS

Figure 4-48
Kim Jacobs, Civil Engineer & Resilience Planning Consultant

APPENDIX 4-3

Critical Facilities Vulnerability Assessment

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

- ❖ Critical Buildings
- ❖ Historical Resources on the NRHP
- ❖ Critical Infrastructure

Critical Buildings with Map Numbering System

Special Population Centers	Local & State Government Emergency Services	Local Government and/or Lifelines
1 Care Facility: Four Seasons Assisted Living (private) 1057 Chopmist Hill Road, North Scituate	1 Department of Public Works (public) 1 Lincoln Circle, North Scituate	1 Hope Library (public) 374 North Road, Hope
2 Care Facility: Rockland Oaks (quasi-public) 104 Rockland Road, North Scituate	2 Fire Department: Chopmist Hill Fire Department (public) 1362 Chopmist Hill Road, North Scituate	2 North Scituate Community House (public) 546 West Greenville Road
3 Care Facility: State of RI Group Home (public) 7 Cooke Drive, North Scituate	3 Fire Department: Hope Jackson Fire Department (public) 117 Main Street, Hope	3 North Scituate Public Library (public) 606 West Greenville Road, North Scituate
4 Pre-K: Scituate Early Learning Center (private) 686 Hartford Pike, North Scituate	4 Fire Department: North Scituate Fire Department (public) 201 Danielson Pike, North Scituate	4 Red Door Food Bank - Trinity Episcopal Church (private) 249 Danielson Pike, North Scituate
5 Public School: Clayville Elementary School (public) 3 George Washington Hwy	5 Fire Department: Potterville Fire Department (public) 953 Tunk Hill Road	
6 Public School: Hope Elementary School (public) 391 North Road, Hope	6 Hope Jackson Administrative Building (public) 116 Main Street, Hope	
7 Public School: North Scituate Elementary School (public) 46 Institute Lane, North Scituate	7 Police Department (public) 1301 Chopmist Hill Road, North Scituate	
8 Public School: Scituate Middle & High Schools (public) 94 Trimtown Road, North Scituate - schools share a building but operate independently	8 RIEMA Communications Division – Building #3 (public) 281 Danielson Pike, North Scituate	
9 Scituate Senior Center/Food Pantry (public) 1315 Chopmist Road, North Scituate	9 RI State Police Facility (public) 311 Danielson Pike, North Scituate	
	10 RI State Department of Transportation - Scituate Facility (public) 34 Spring Brook Road, North Scituate	
	11 Scituate Animal Shelter (public) 106 George Washington Hwy	
	12 Scituate Town Hall (public) 195 Danielson Pike, North Scituate	

Critical Buildings Vulnerability Assessment Summary

Quantitative Analysis Criteria:

FEMA Flood Zone: highest risk zone that any portion of the building footprint is touching; if no structure then highest risk zone that any portion of the parcel is touching

Flood Depth 100-year Storm: Based on STORMTOOLS - highest depth identified for any portion of the building footprint; if no structure then highest depth identified for any portion of the parcel

Hurricane Surge Inundation Category: : In Scituate, even a Category 4 Hurricane does **not** impact the Town in terms of storm surge inundation and therefore is not listed in the table below

Critical Buildings Category	Critical Buildings Location & Ownership	General Information	FEMA Flood Zone	Flood Depth 100yr Storm	High Wind Event	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 Care Facility: Four Seasons Assisted Living (private) 1057 Chopmist Hill Road, North Scituate	Population Served: seniors	-----	-----	yes	-----	yes	yes (seniors are significantly more susceptible to extreme heat)	-----	-----	yes	-----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services, economic loss; senior populations may have more mobility or health issues that need to be considered in navigating a natural hazard event; unsure if these facilities have adequate supplies to shelter in place for extended periods of time
	2 Care Facility: Rockland Oaks (quasi-public) 104 Rockland Road, North Scituate	Population Served: seniors (24 unit senior housing complex - affordable housing)	-----	-----	yes	-----	yes	yes (seniors are significantly more susceptible to extreme heat)	-----	-----	yes	-----	
	3 Care Facility: State of RI Group Home (public) 7 Cooke Drive, North Scituate	Population Served: special needs adults	-----	-----	yes	-----	yes	yes (seniors are significantly more susceptible to extreme heat)	-----	-----	yes	-----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services, economic loss; special needs populations may need more assistance in navigating a natural hazard event
	4 Pre-K: Scituate Early Learning Center (private) 686 Hartford Pike, North Scituate	Population Served: pre-school for children ages 3 & 4 years; extended before and after school care for school age children up to 12 years Structure: metal building	-----	-----	yes	yes (roof has a low pitch)	yes	yes (children are more susceptible to extreme heat)	-----	-----	yes	-----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services
	5 Public School: Clayville Elementary School (public) 3 George Washington Hwy	Population Served: 140± students (grades PK -5); also houses the School Department Administrative Offices Structure: built in 1932 with additions in 1972 and 2000 Emergency Management: warming/cooling/charging center; on-site generator	-----	-----	yes	-----	yes	yes (children are more susceptible to extreme heat)	-----	-----	yes	-----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services

Critical Buildings Category	Critical Buildings Location & Ownership	General Information	FEMA Flood Zone	Flood Depth 100yr Storm	High Wind Event	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	6 Public School: Hope Elementary School (public) 391 North Road, Hope	Population Served: 163± students (grades K -5) Structure: built in 1929 with additions in 1972 and 1990 Emergency Management: MEDS-POD – secondary location; warming/cooling/charging center; on-site generator	-----	-----	yes	yes (flat roof on roughly 60% of building)	yes	yes (children are more susceptible to extreme heat)	-----	-----	yes	-----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services
	7 Public School: North Scituate Elementary School (public) 46 Institute Lane, North Scituate	Population Served: 239± students (grades K -5) Structure: built in 1965 with additions in 1990 Emergency Management: MEDS-POD – secondary location; warming/cooling/charging center; on-site generator	-----	-----	yes	yes (flat roof over all classroom areas)	yes	yes (children are more susceptible to extreme heat)	-----	-----	yes	-----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services
	8 Public School: Scituate Middle & High Schools (public) 94 Trimtown Road, North Scituate - schools share a building but operate independently	Population Served: 259± Middle School students (grades 6 -8); 390± High School students (grades 9-12) Structure: built in 1956 with additions in 1962, 1984, 1995, and 2010 Emergency Management: MEDS-POD – High School is primary location; long-term in-Town emergency shelter; on-site generator for portion of high school	-----	-----	yes	yes (entire roof is flat)	yes	-----	-----	-----	yes	-----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services The emergency shelters are critical in protecting the lives of Scituate residents.
	9 Scituate Senior Center/Food Pantry (public) 1315 Chopmist Road, North Scituate	Population Served: seniors (day programs only) Emergency Management: food pantry/food distribution center; axillary C-POD; primary in-Town emergency shelter; on-site generator	-----	-----	yes	-----	yes	yes (seniors are significantly more susceptible to extreme heat)	-----	-----	yes	-----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services; senior populations may have more mobility or health issues that need to be considered in navigating a natural hazard event

Critical Buildings Category	Critical Buildings Location & Ownership	General Information	FEMA Flood Zone	Flood Depth 100yr Storm	High Wind Event	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 Department of Public Works (public) 1 Lincoln Circle, North Scituate	Emergency Services: emergency response; on-site generator	-----	-----	yes	-----	yes	-----	-----	yes (one building is close to wooded area)	-----	-----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services
	2 Fire Department: Chopmist Hill Fire Department (public) 1362 Chopmist Hill Road, North Scituate	Emergency Services: Fire Department and their apparatus; emergency response; on-site generator (although may need to be replaced in near future)	-----	-----	yes	-----	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services
	3 Fire Department: Hope Jackson Fire Department (public) and Scituate Emergency Medical Services (EMS) (public) 117 Main Street, Hope	Emergency Services: Fire Department and their apparatus; emergency response; on-site generator; EMS - paid rescue ambulance	-----	-----	yes	-----	yes	-----	-----	yes	-----	-----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services
	4 Fire Department: North Scituate Fire Department (public) 201 Danielson Pike, North Scituate	Emergency Services: Fire Department and their apparatus; emergency response; paid rescue ambulance; on-site generator (although may need to be replaced in near future)	Building is not in SFHA; unclear if a portion of the property is in SFHA	-----	yes	yes (flat roof on roughly 60% of building)	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services
	5 Fire Department: Potterville Fire Department (public) 953 Tunk Hill Road	Emergency Services: Fire Department and their apparatus; emergency response; on-call volunteer rescue ambulance; on-site generator	-----	-----	yes	-----	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services
	6 Hope Jackson Administrative Building (public) 116 Main Street, Hope	Emergency Services: Emergency Operations Center (EOC); emergency response; primary C-POD; future location for temporary animal shelter (temperature controlled container with individual cages); on-site generator	-----	-----	yes	-----	yes	-----	-----	yes	-----	-----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services

Critical Buildings Category	Critical Buildings Location & Ownership	General Information	FEMA Flood Zone	Flood Depth 100yr Storm	High Wind Event	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	7 Police Department (public) 1301 Chopmist Hill Road, North Scituate	Emergency Services: Police Department and their apparatus; backup Emergency Operations Center (EOC); central dispatch center; emergency response; on-site generator	-----	-----	yes	-----	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services; Scituate's communication dispatch center is located at the Police Station
	8 RIEMA Communications Division – Building #3 (public) 281 Danielson Pike, North Scituate	Emergency Services: Statewide emergency response	-----	-----	yes	-----	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services
	9 RI State Police Facility (public) 311 Danielson Pike, North Scituate	Emergency Services: Statewide emergency response	-----	-----	yes	yes (flat roof on roughly 50% of main building)	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services
	10 RI State Department of Transportation - Scituate Facility (public) 34 Spring Brook Road, North Scituate	Emergency Services: Statewide emergency response	-----	-----	yes	yes (roof has a low pitch)	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services
	11 Scituate Animal Shelter (public) 106 George Washington Hwy	Structure: masonry construction Emergency Services: domestic animals; on-site generator	-----	-----	-----	-----	yes	yes (animals are more susceptible to extreme heat)	-----	-----	-----	-----	property damage, disruption of services
	12 Scituate Town Hall (public) 195 Danielson Pike, North Scituate	Structure: historical home that was retrofit for Town offices; houses historical records vault, which is an active public records research area Emergency Services: municipal department operations; on-site generator	-----	-----	yes	yes (roof has a low pitch)	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services

Critical Buildings Category	Critical Buildings Location & Ownership	General Information	FEMA Flood Zone	Flood Depth 100yr Storm	High Wind Event	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 Hope Library (public) 374 North Road, Hope	Structure: built in 1966 with renovations in 1989, 2003, and 2023 Warming/Cooling/Charging Center: RIEMA has designated the library as an overflow warming/cooling/charging center – however there is currently no backup generator	-----	-----	yes	-----	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services
	2 North Scituate Community House (public) 546 West Greenville Road		-----	-----	yes	-----	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	property damage, disruption of services
	3 North Scituate Public Library (public) 606 West Greenville Road, North Scituate	Structure: built in 1925 with renovations in 1984 and 2011 Warming/Cooling/Charging Center: RIEMA has designated the library as an overflow warming/cooling/charging center – however there is currently no backup generator	-----	-----	yes	-----	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services
	4 Red Door Food Bank - Trinity Episcopal Church (private) 249 Danielson Pike, North Scituate	Services: food bank (life-line)	-----	-----	yes	-----	yes	-----	-----	yes (building is close to wooded area)	-----	-----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services

Historic Resources on the NRHP

Historic sites should be protected from natural hazards because they are important cultural and natural resources that can be damaged or destroyed by disasters. The Town of Scituate has ten (10) historic sites and three (3) 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 Scituate.

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) have been identified in the following table. For more detailed information on vulnerability associated with the Built Environment/Infrastructure, please refer to **Subsection 4.4.2**, and for more detailed information on vulnerability associated with the Natural Environment, please refer to **Subsection 4.4.3**.

National Registry of Historic Places (NRHP)	Date Designated	Location	Site	Building	SFHA
Amos Cooke House	September 11, 1980	1455 Chopmist Hill Road	Historic Function - single dwelling, agricultural outbuilding; Current Function - single dwelling	Federal Style (1812)	-----
Andrews-Luther Farm	June 19, 1985	206 Elmdale Road	Historic Function - single dwelling, agricultural outbuilding; Current Function - single dwelling, agricultural outbuilding	Greek Revival (1768)	No buildings are in the SFHA, but a portion of the rear property is in the SFHA
Battey-Barden House	August 29, 1980	710 Plainfield Pike	Historic Function - single dwelling; Current Function - single dwelling	Federal Style (1813)	-----
Dexter Arnold Farmstead	November 25, 1977	1335 Chopmist Hill Road	Historic Function - single dwelling, secondary structure, agricultural outbuilding; Current Function - single dwelling, secondary structure	Federal Style (1813)	-----
Double L Site	September 12, 1985	Hartford Pike (RI-958)	Historic Function - natural feature; Current Function - unoccupied land	-----	-----
McGonagle Site	September 12, 1985	Hartford Pike (RI-1227)	Historic Function – cemetery, single dwelling; Current Function - unoccupied land	-----	-----
Millrace Site	September 12, 1985	Hartford Pike (RI-1039)	Historic Function - camp, natural feature; Current Function - conservation area	-----	-----
Moswansicut Pond Site	September 12, 1985	Harford Pike (RI-960)	Historic Function - camp, extractive facility; Current Function - underwater	-----	No buildings are on site, but the majority of the property is a pond in the SFHA
Old Congregational Church	January 11, 1974	554 West Greenville Road	Historic Function - religious facility; Current Function - civic	Greek Revival (1831)	-----
Smithville Seminary/Lapham Institute/Watchman Industrial School	March 29, 1978	29 Institute Lane	Historic Function - school; Current Function – multiple dwelling	Greek Revival (1839-40)	-----
Clayville Historic District	December 29,1988	Foster and Scituate	Historic District is an 81-acre area roughly bounded by Cole Avenue, Plainfield Pike, Field Hill Road, and Victory Highway and lies both in Scituate and Foster.	Contributing Site Resources: 48 Buildings; 1 Sites; 60 Structures Notable buildings include the Clayville Christian Union Church (Greek Revival - 1867–71), and the Clayville Schoolhouse (c. 1845)	-----
Hope Village Historic District	August 8, 1995	Scituate and Coventry	The Historic District is roughly bounded by the Pawtuxet River, Hope Furnace Road, Hope Mill Pond, North Road, White Lane, Harrington Street, and Potter Street. The village center sits at junction of Main Street (Rhode Island Route 115) and North Road (Rhode Island Route 116). Hope Village radiates out from the center with houses on several smaller side streets in a compact configuration.	Contributing Site Resources: 111 Buildings; 3 Sites; 4 Structures; 1 Object Surviving industrial and residential buildings in the Historic District date back to the early 19th century.	A portion of the district is in the SFHA; some homes along Ben Brown Avenue and a section of the Hope Mill building are in the SFHA
North Scituate Village Historic District	August 28, 1979	North Scituate	The Historic District includes Danielson Pike and West Greenville Road.	The Historic District contains many nineteenth-century buildings.	-----

Resources: <https://preservation.ri.gov/historic-places/national-register/listed-properties>; <https://www.ri.gov/preservation/search/search.php?town=SCIT&streetname=&style=&hfunc=&cfunc=&name1=&start=0>;
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Register_of_Historic_Places_listings_in_Providence_County,_Rhode_Island; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Scituate,_Rhode_Island; https://preservation.ri.gov/sites/g/files/xkgbur406/files/pdfs_zips_downloads/national_pdfs/foster/fost_clayville-hd.pdf;
https://preservation.ri.gov/sites/g/files/xkgbur406/files/pdfs_zips_downloads/national_pdfs/scituate/scit_hope-village-hd.pdf; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hope_Village_Historic_District;
https://preservation.ri.gov/sites/g/files/xkgbur406/files/pdfs_zips_downloads/national_pdfs/scituate/scit_smithville-north-scituate-village-hd.pdf

Critical Infrastructure

Transportation System and Public Utilities

NOTE: The vulnerability assessment for the transportation system and public utilities has been included in **Subsection 4.4.2.2**.

High and Significant Hazard Dams (as classified by RIDEM)

The natural hazards that may have the greatest impact on dams include flood-related and earthquakes.

The dam hazard classifications defined by RIDEM are as follows:

- **High Hazard:** Failure or mis-operation will result in a probable loss of human life; additional consequences may include major economic loss, disruption of lifeline facilities, or impact other concerns detrimental to the public’s health, safety, or welfare
 - Gainer Memorial Dam/Kent Dam (#161)

- **Significant Hazard:** Failure or mis-operation will likely not result in loss of human life, but will cause major economic loss, disruption of lifeline facilities, or impact other concerns detrimental to the public’s health, safety, or welfare
 - Barden Reservoir Dam/ Ponaganset Dam (#164)
 - Hope Mill Dam (#160)
 - Horseshoe Dam (#360)
 - Jordan Pond Dam/Westconnaug Dam/Clayville Pond Dam (#345)
 - Moswansicut Dam (#162)
 - Peeptoad Pond Dam (#351)
 - Pine Swamp Reservoir Dam #1 (#361)

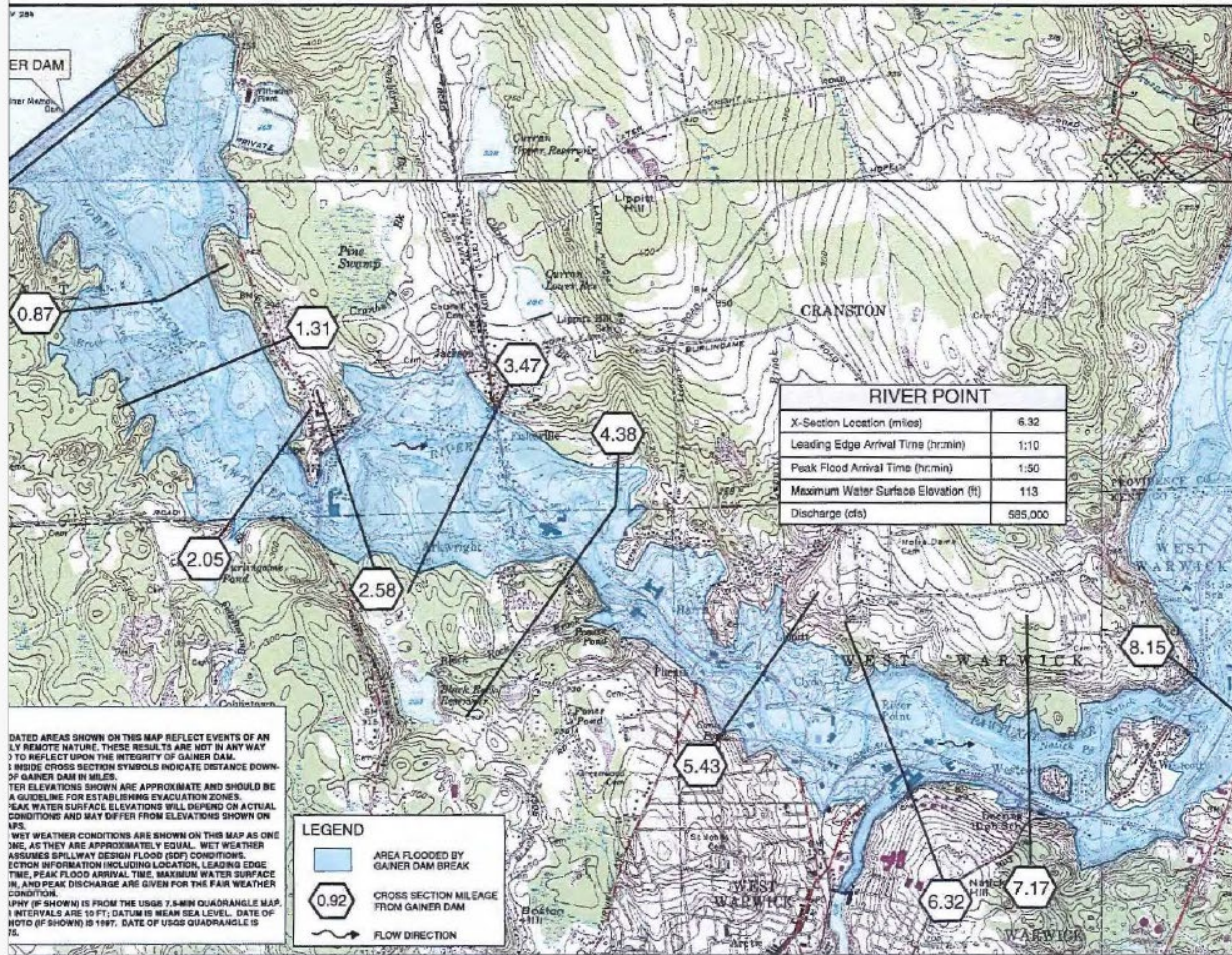
- **Low Hazard:** Failure or mis-operation will not likely result in loss of human life or cause major economic loss (RIDEM. *2022 Annual Report*, 4)
 - Fiskeville (#192)
 - Burton Pond (#329)
 - Pottersville Pond (#330)
 - Potter Pond (#331)
 - Abner’s Pond (#332)
 - Peabody Reservoir Lower (#344)
 - Pine Swamp Reservoir #2 (Aux to #1) (#362)
 - Duck Pond (#363)
 - Matthewson Pond (#364)
 - King Pond (#367)
 - Peck Farm Pond (#511)
 - Keebler Farm Pond (#542)
 - Suddard Lane Pond (#643)
 - Four Corners (#644)
 - Theater Pond (#646)
 - Shoestring Mill Dam (#648)
 - Teddy Dexter (#650)
 - Betty (#657)
 - Saundersville (#754)

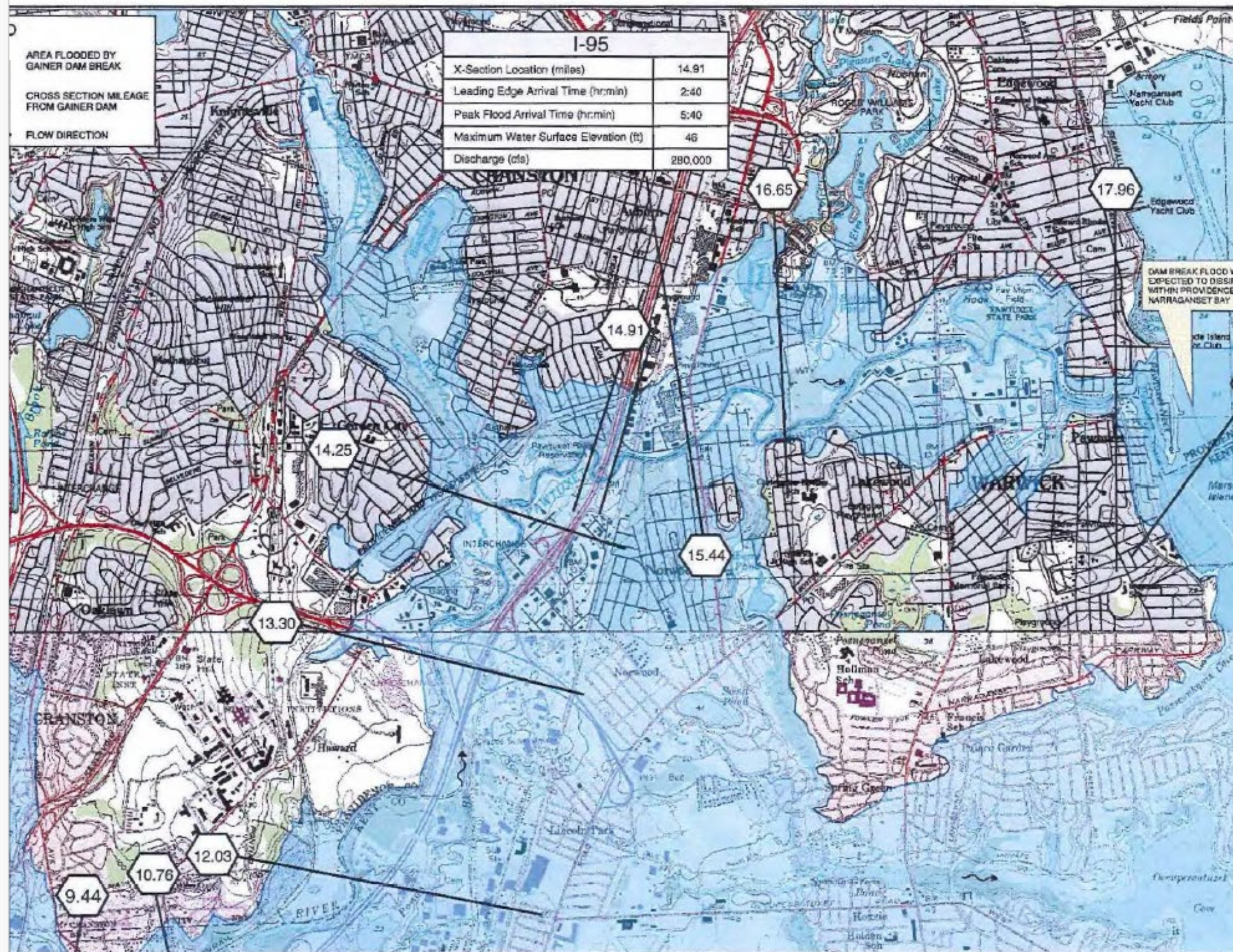
Refer to **Subsections 4.3.1, 4.3.5.1, and 4.4.2** for additional assessment of the potential natural hazard impact and vulnerability associated with dam breach/failure. The failure inundation area narrative and maps for the Gainer Memorial High Hazard Dam (taken directly from the 2015 Emergency Action Plan) is included below. For the dams classified as Significant Hazard, the failure inundation area narrative and maps (if available) are included in **Subsection 4.3.1**.

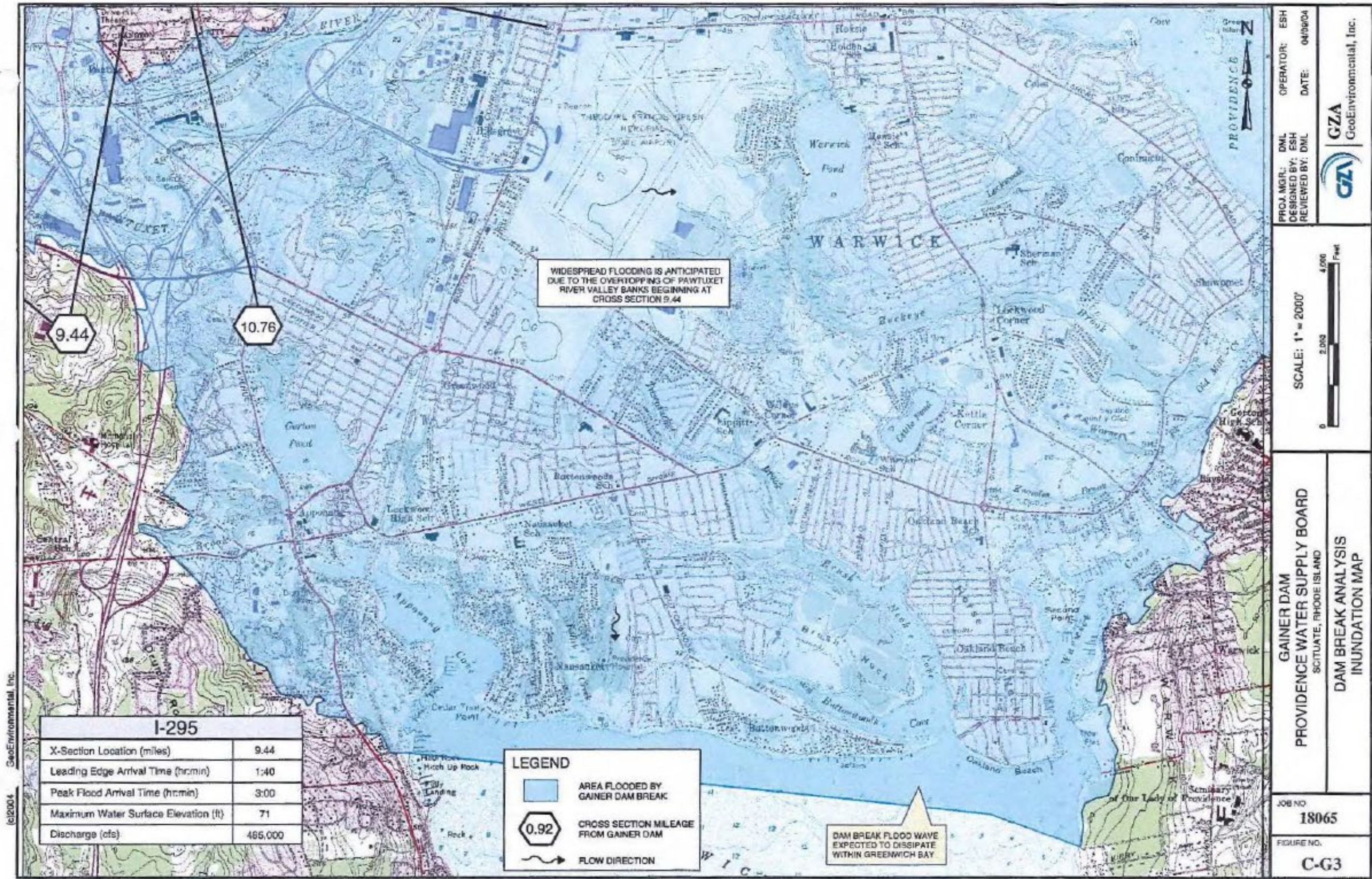
The following inundation narrative and three (3) inundation maps are taken directly from:

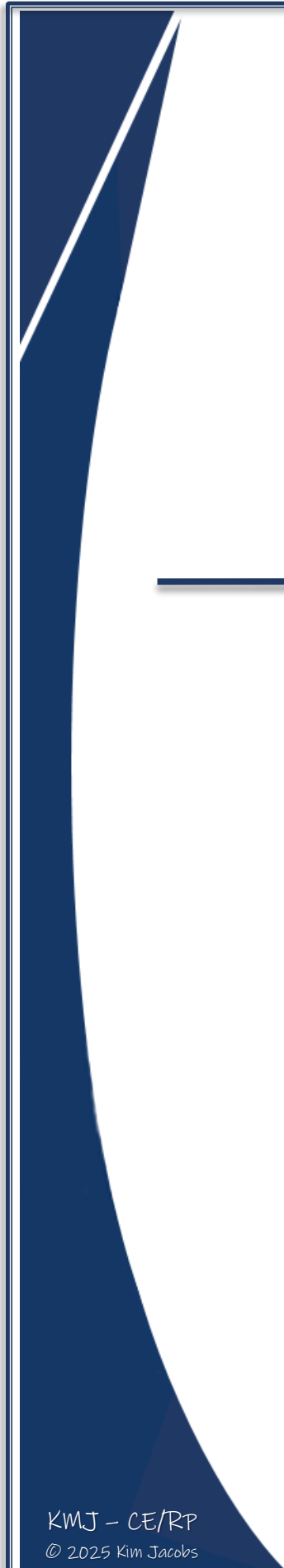
Dam No. 161 Gainer Memorial Dam Emergency Action Plan (2015) – pages 22-27

SECTION 8.0 INUNDATION MAPS According to the dam break analysis for Gainer Memorial Dam, the inundation areas occur along the North and South Branches of the Pawtuxet River and along the Meshanticut Brook, affecting the communities of Scituate, Coventry, Cranston, West Warwick, and Warwick. In a fair weather failure, the maximum discharge through the Gainer Memorial Dam breach opening is approximately 770,000 cfs. The arrival times of the leading edge of the flood wave along the Pawtuxet River are about 30 minutes to Hope Dam, about 2 hours, 40 minutes to Interstate 95, and about 3 hours, 50 minutes to the Providence River/Narragansett Bay. Peak flood depths over initial conditions range from about 52 feet at Hope Dam, about 44 feet at Interstate 95, to about 11 feet at Providence River/Narragansett Bay. The peak flow at the mouth of the Pawtuxet River (at Providence River/Narragansett Bay) is approximately 250,000 cfs. The hypothetical wet weather failure of the Gainer Memorial Dam occurs when the Scituate Reservoir water surface is at the ½-PMF elevation. The maximum discharge through the hypothetical breach opening is approximately 940,000 cfs. The arrival times of the leading edge of the flood wave along the Pawtuxet River are about 30 minutes to Hope Dam, about 2 hours, 20 minutes to Interstate 95, and about 3 hours, 40 minutes to the Providence River/Narragansett Bay. Peak flood depths over initial conditions range from about 56 feet at Hope Dam, about 47 feet at Interstate 95, to about 12 feet at Providence River/Narragansett Bay. The peak flow at the mouth of the Pawtuxet River is approximately 360,000 cfs. Peak water surface elevations are-generally within 3 feet of the fair weather elevations presented on the Inundation Maps. Widespread flooding throughout the City of Warwick, as shown on the Inundation Maps is anticipated for both the fair weather and wet weather dam break scenarios. These inundation maps were furnished by the State of Rhode Island. These maps should be periodically reviewed to assess changes that may be occurring within the downstream area. The widespread flooding is due to anticipated lateral outflow from (i.e., overtopping of) the banks of the Pawtuxet River Valley. As the coastal floodplain is generally low-lying and flat, the resultant floodwaters spread over a wide area, flowing primarily to the south to Greenwich Bay via various small coastal drainages and to the east via the Pawtuxet River floodplain to the Providence River/Narragansett Bay. The inundated areas depicted on the Inundation Maps are a conservative estimate of the dam break flood hazard zone. Critical facilities and essential infrastructure located within the inundation area throughout all the communities affected by a dam break have been identified and listed by community.	Note: this listing in the report is from 2015 – some of the building uses may have changed Scituate Sunrise Academy (<i>no longer in operation</i>) Hope Elementary School Scituate Police Station (<i>relocated outside of inundation area – however the building now houses the Hope Jackson Administrative Building which is the primary EOC for the Town</i>) Hope Jackson Fire Department Coventry Harris Fire Department (<i>no longer in operation - building is now a private business</i>) Riverview Health Care Community Cranston Western Cranston Learning Center Oaklawn Branch - Cranston Public Library Oaklawn School Temple Sinai Nursery School Cranston Fire Station #5 Daniel D. Waterman School Eden Park School AAA - Division of Motor Vehicles Park View Middle School Riverview Nursing Home (<i>believed to be same building correctly listed in Coventry</i>) West Warwick St. Joseph School West Warwick Fire Station #3 West Warwick Fire Station #2 West Warwick Public Library John F. Horgan Elementary School Riverpoint Kindergarten/Nursery School	Warwick Schools Friends House Day Care/Kindergarten Precious Angells Childcare Center Child Care Connection Cedar-Hurst School, Inc. Sherman School Lippitt School Gorton Jr. High School Apponaug Christian Academy E.G. Robertson School Pathways Strategic Teaching Center of Kent Co. Loving Touch Inc. Francis School Liddle Tots Preschool Wonder Kids Greenwood School St. Rose of Lima St. Kevin School John Greene School Oakland Beach Elementary Ivy League Preschool Warwick Neck School West Bay Collaborative Norwood School Totally Kids Child Care Center New England Institute of Technology John Wickes School\ Bishop Hendricken High School Progressive Learning for Children Building Blocks Child Care Center Eleanor Briggs School Crayons Child Care & Family Services West Bay Community Action Child Care Cottel F. Hoxsie School Randall Holden School St. Francis of Assisi School A Child's World Warwick Veteran's High School C.H.I.L.D. Inc. Buttonwoods School for Young Children Playschool of Warwick Park School	Libraries Norwood Branch - Warwick Public Library Pontiac Free Library Conimicut Branch - Warwick Public Library Apponaug Branch - Warwick Public Library Community College of RI New England Institute of Technology Warwick Public Library Public Safety Warwick Fire Station #8 Warwick Police Department Warwick City Hall Warwick Fire Station #4 Warwick Fire Station # 6 Warwick Fire Station # 1 Warwick Fire Station #3 State Facilities Lincoln Avenue Yard RIHEA DEA/State Police Welfare Department T.F. Green Airport NSI R.I. Mall DMV Fleet Bank/Food Stamps Nursing/Elderly Homes Kent Regency Center Brentwood Nursing Home Sunnyview Nursing Home Avalon Nursing Home, Inc. Harborside Healthcare - Pawtuxet Village West Shore Health Center
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APPENDIX 5-1

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

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 Community 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 Scituate. Since the Town is interested in participating 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 Scituate's natural hazards mitigation effort. The information provided in the Table was obtained through the identified capability's website, Scituate's Comprehensive Community Plan, Scituate's 2017 Local 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
Comprehensive Community Plan (2024)			
In accordance with Rhode Island General Law (RIGL) §45-22.2, the Rhode Island Comprehensive Planning and Land Use Regulation Act, the Town of Scituate has created, adopted, and will maintain a comprehensive plan. Scituate developed its first Comprehensive Plan in 1995. It was subsequently updated, adopted by the Town and approved by the State, in 2004. The Scituate Plan Commission has approved and the Town Council has adopted the 2024 Comprehensive Community Plan (CCP) update. The update is currently being reviewed by RI Statewide Planning. The CCP is available on the Town's website. The Comprehensive Community Plan presents <i>A Vision for Scituate: 2040</i>, outlining major focus areas for the Town over the next 20 years and has been incorporated by reference into the Town of Scituate Municipal Code. The Plan identifies goals, policies, and actions for growth and development that reflect the values of the community. 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 & historic resources, natural hazards & climate change, public services & facilities, and economic development.	Town-wide	Effectiveness: High Enforcement/ Maintenance: Plan Commission/ Town Council	The Comprehensive Community Plan update was essentially complete prior to initiating this document, the HM&FMP. However, the update did integrate information from the 2017 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan in an effort to ensure that hazard mitigation strategies and principles, vulnerability information, and mitigation actions were integrated into the CCP update. In particular, this information was integrated into the <i>Natural Hazards & Climate Change Element</i> which describes critical issues, planning opportunities, and sets of goals, policies, and actions related to natural hazards. To ensure alignment between this document and the 2024 CCP, it was reviewed and used as a key resource. It would be beneficial to coordinate the annual CCP review with the annual HM&FMP review. Having at least one Plan Commission member engaged in the HM&FMP review will serve to integrate the two processes. These two document reviews should occur prior to the Town's budgeting process (preferably in January) in order to ensure actions needing funding will be included in the Town's Capital Improvement Program. Budget requests for the ensuing fiscal year to the Town Council prior to February 28. In future CCP updates, natural hazard mitigation should be further integrated into all appropriate CCP Elements. Further integration will strengthen the Town's position to implement the HM&FMP as it will carry the full legal weight and authority of the CCP. Refer to Appendix 6.1 for an overview of the Comprehensive Community Plan actions and measures that were reviewed for inclusion in the HM&FM <i>Action Plan</i>. Those selected have been noted accordingly in the <i>Action Plan</i>.
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) (2024)			
The Town's EOP is an in-house document that provides general guidance for emergency management activities and an overview of Scituate'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 Scituate government leaders.	Town-wide	Effectiveness: High Enforcement/ Maintenance: Emergency Management	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. Future EOP updates will be developed in consonance with FEMA's 2021 Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101.

Description	Area Served	Effectiveness & Enforcement/ Maintenance	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations																																										
This plan provides a framework for more specific functional annexes that describe in more detail who does what, when, and how. This plan applies to all local officials, departments, and agencies. The individuals authorized to activate the EOC include the Town Council President, SEMA Director, or EMCC. A copy of the EOP is on file in the Town Clerk's vault in Town Hall. Applicable sections have been distributed to the Fire Departments, Police Department, Public Works, and Superintendent of Schools.			The EOP and the <i>HM&FMP</i> support each other through mutual disaster planning efforts. Refer to Appendix 6.1 for an overview of the Emergency Operations Plan actions and measures that were reviewed for inclusion in the <i>HM&FM Action Plan</i>. Those selected have been noted accordingly in the <i>Action Plan</i>.																																										
Esek Hopkins Park Management Plan (2019)																																													
Esek Hopkins Park is a 94.1 acre parcel in the northeastern portion of Scituate, owned by the State of Rhode Island, with a Park Use Agreement provided to the Town. The plan includes forest management that addresses vegetation and habitat improvements in the wooded areas, as well as providing access to those areas for implementation; and guidelines on recreational access that is compatible with the protection of conservation values.	Located in the Town's north-east, but the park serves the entire Town	Effectiveness: High Enforcement/ Maintenance: Conservation Commission/ Land Trust/ Recreation Committee	Open space is an important consideration which when managed well can aid hazard mitigation. It is important to ensure that the land management plan is implemented for numerous reasons including to mitigate the potential of brush fires/wildfires, aid in stormwater management, and support ecosystem health and biodiversity. Refer to Appendix 6.1 for an overview of Esek Hopkins Park Management Plan actions and measures that were reviewed for inclusion in the <i>HM&FM Action Plan</i>. Those selected have been noted accordingly in the <i>Action Plan</i>.																																										
Flood Insurance Rate Maps																																													
Scituate has participated in the NFIP since September 6, 1974 (CID 440024) which allows Scituate residents to purchase flood insurance to protect their property against flood losses. As part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), the federal government provides Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) 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. 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 on the maps. Lower risk areas, 0.2% annual chance flood, are displayed to demonstrate extent of potential flooding. The FEMA Map Service Center (MSC) serves as the official public source for flood hazard information produced in support of the NFIP.	Town-wide with focus on the SFHA	Effectiveness: High Enforcement/ Maintenance: Emergency Management	The most current FIRM panels for the Town of Scituate are identified in the table below. These were used in for the Flood Zone mapping and analysis in this Plan. <table><tr><th>Product ID</th><th>Effective Date</th><th>View</th></tr><tr><td>44007CIND0E</td><td>07/19/2023</td><td> VIEW</td></tr><tr><td>44007C0255G</td><td>03/02/2009</td><td> VIEW</td></tr><tr><td>44007C0260G</td><td>03/02/2009</td><td> VIEW</td></tr><tr><td>44007C0270G</td><td>03/02/2009</td><td> VIEW</td></tr><tr><td>44007C0277G</td><td>03/02/2009</td><td> VIEW</td></tr><tr><td>44007C0280G</td><td>03/02/2009</td><td> VIEW</td></tr><tr><td>44007C0289H</td><td>10/02/2015</td><td> VIEW</td></tr><tr><td>44007C0290G</td><td>03/02/2009</td><td> VIEW</td></tr><tr><td>44007C0295G</td><td>03/02/2009</td><td> VIEW</td></tr><tr><td>44007C0385G</td><td>03/02/2009</td><td> VIEW</td></tr><tr><td>44007C0401G</td><td>03/02/2009</td><td> VIEW</td></tr><tr><td>44007C0402H</td><td>10/02/2015</td><td> VIEW</td></tr><tr><td>44007C0406H</td><td>10/02/2015</td><td> VIEW</td></tr></table>	Product ID	Effective Date	View	44007CIND0E	07/19/2023	 VIEW	44007C0255G	03/02/2009	 VIEW	44007C0260G	03/02/2009	 VIEW	44007C0270G	03/02/2009	 VIEW	44007C0277G	03/02/2009	 VIEW	44007C0280G	03/02/2009	 VIEW	44007C0289H	10/02/2015	 VIEW	44007C0290G	03/02/2009	 VIEW	44007C0295G	03/02/2009	 VIEW	44007C0385G	03/02/2009	 VIEW	44007C0401G	03/02/2009	 VIEW	44007C0402H	10/02/2015	 VIEW	44007C0406H	10/02/2015	 VIEW
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Description	Area Served	Effectiveness & Enforcement/ Maintenance	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
Foster and Scituate Onsite Wastewater Management Plan (2004)			
An Onsite Wastewater Management Plan (OWMP) is a toolbox of strategies designed to ensure the proper design, location, construction, function and maintenance of onsite wastewater treatment systems. In RI OWMPs formerly known as ISDS include both septic systems and cesspools. Scituate and Foster developed an OWMP together which has been approved by RIDEM. The plan emphasizes education and outreach efforts to encourage voluntary system inspections and the use of a web-based inventory program.	Town-wide	Effectiveness: High in terms of access to CSSLP; Poor in terms of lack of outreach, web-based inventory, or supporting ordinance Enforcement/ Maintenance: Building Official/Town Council	It is important to implement a septic system inspection & maintenance program to ensure OWMPs are functioning correctly and thereby not negatively impacting the quality of ground and surface water resources. By having an approved plan, the Town is able to participate in the Community Septic System Loan Program (CSSLP) 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. Refer to Appendix 6.1 for an overview of OWMP actions and measures that were reviewed for inclusion in the <i>HM&FM Action Plan</i>. Those selected have been noted accordingly in the <i>Action Plan</i>.
Geographic Information System (GIS)			
Scituate's Tax Assessor is responsible for maintaining GIS data such as updates related to new subdivisions and street extensions. Improvements to the Town's geodatabase and mapping is completed by Consultants in consultation with the Office of the Tax Assessor. An on-line web viewer provides Town Departments and the public easy access to Scituate's GIS mapping which includes the following layers: • Locally maintained data: easements, parcels, tax map index, village overlay districts, and zoning • State-maintained (RIGIS) data: address points (E911), bedrock, bike path, buildings, critical facilities (fire stations, hospitals, police station, schools, town hall), contours, driveways & parking lots, fire hydrants, flood zones, glacial deposits, ground water classification, ground water recharge, land cover & land use, municipal boundaries, non-community WHPA, public transportation, rights-of-way, roadways, soils, state senate & representative districts, streams and water bodies, subbasins, utilities, waterlines, watersheds, water supply districts, well head protection, and wetlands	Town-wide	Effectiveness: High Enforcement/ Maintenance: Tax Assessor in conjunction with GIS Consultant	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&FMP</i>, GIS mapping and analysis assisted the Advisory Committee in understanding the extent of current and future hazard impacts. Building and maintaining the Town's GIS is an ongoing process which will benefit hazard mitigation planning. Some additional GIS layers which would benefit the Town include: ➤ stormwater drainage system ➤ stormwater catchment areas ➤ pond location for fire suppression water pumps ➤ public trees along road ROWs ➤ elevation certificates ➤ wells (or a subset of wells that are known to go dry first as a mechanism to gage groundwater level) ➤ onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS) ➤ MS4 program boundaries ➤ benchmarks ➤ conservation holdings ➤ farm/forest/open space ➤ hiking trails Refer to Appendix 6.1 for an overview of the GIS actions and measures that were reviewed for inclusion in the <i>HM&FM Action Plan</i>. Those selected have been noted accordingly in the <i>Action Plan</i>. Improvements to the Town's GIS may qualify for points under CRS Activity 440.

Description	Area Served	Effectiveness & Enforcement Maintenance	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (2025) *** THIS DOCUMENT ***			
This document 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, and goals, strategies, and actions related to natural hazard mitigation. This Plan will supersede the Town's 2017 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.	Town-wide	Effectiveness: High Enforcement/Maintenance: Emer Mang/ HM&FMP Advisory Committee/ Town Council	The HM&FMP Advisory Committee will be responsible for the annual <i>HM&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 2025-2029 Action Plan. As the <i>HM&FMP</i> has been developed with respect to CRS Activity 510, this plan should qualify for CRS credit.
Lawton Farm Management Plan (2019)			
The Lawton Farm is a 54.4 acre parcel in the southeastern portion of Scituate, owned by the Scituate Land Trust and the Town and most of the acreage is subject to a Conservation Easement (CE) granted to the State of Rhode Island. The purpose of the CE is to "assure that the property will be retained forever in its open, natural, scenic, agricultural, ecological, or educational condition and to prevent any use of the property that will significantly impair or interfere with the conservation values.	Located in the Town's southeast but the park serves the entire Town	Effectiveness: High Enforcement/Maintenance: Conservation Commission/ Land Trust	Open space is an important consideration which when managed well can aid hazard mitigation. It is important to ensure that the land management plan is implemented for numerous reasons including to mitigate the potential of brush fires/wildfires, aid in stormwater management, and support ecosystem health and biodiversity. Refer to Appendix 6.1 for an overview of Lawton Farm Management Plan actions and measures that were reviewed for inclusion in the <i>HM&FM Action Plan</i> . Those selected have been noted accordingly in the <i>Action Plan</i> .
Local Conformity with State Building Code (Required)			
The Town of Scituate Building Official enforces Rhode Island State Building Code (RISBC) which incorporates the International Building Code (IBC) . The IBC was developed by the International Code Council (ICC) . It has been adopted for use as a base code standard by most jurisdictions in the United States. The ICC is the leading global source of model codes and standards and building safety solutions that include product evaluation, accreditation, technology, training, and certification. The Code Council's codes, standards, and solutions are used to ensure safe, affordable, and sustainable communities and buildings worldwide. 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. The 2010 RISBC also requires one foot of freeboard for all new and substantially improved construction in the floodplain.	Town-wide	Effectiveness: High Enforcement/Maintenance: Building Official	The Building and Zoning Departments and the Plan Commission 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 (A flood zone), 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. 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 Scituate 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. 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. 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.

Description	Area Served	Effectiveness & Enforcement/ Maintenance	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (2017)			
The 2017 plan describes critical issues, planning opportunities, and identifies goals, strategies, and actions related to natural hazard mitigation.	Town-wide	Effectiveness: High Enforcement/ Maintenance: Emergency Management/ Town Council	The 2017 plan was used as a key reference for this <i>HM&FMP</i> and will be superseded by the 2025 <i>HM&FMP</i> (this document). A detailed review of the status of the 2017 Action Plan has been provided in Subsection 5.3 . As shown in Appendix 6.1 , all of the non-completed 2017 Local HMP actions have been included in the <i>2025-2030 Action Plan</i> . Although these actions have been carried over to the <i>2025-2030 Action Plan</i> , most have been modified to account for work accomplished and/or plan integration of actions and measures from other resources.
Medical Emergency Distribution System (MEDS) Point of Dispensing (POD) Plan (2024)			
The MEDS-POD Plan is an in-house document that establishes the necessary processes to enact a mass antibiotic or vaccine dispensing campaign within the jurisdiction. In so doing, it outlines not only the responsibilities of the State to provide medical countermeasures and effective public information, but also the municipal capability to provide medical countermeasures to the general public.	Town-wide	Effectiveness: High Enforcement/ Maintenance: Emergency Management/ RIDOH	Events leading to the activation of this plan may include both naturally occurring and intentional public health crises that require the distribution of emergency supplies to Rhode Island's general public. As the MEDS-POD Plan 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.
MRP Community Resilience Building (CRB) Summary of Findings (2024)			
This report provides a summary of the Town of Scituate's Community Resilience Building (CRB) Workshop that was held in June 2024. 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).	Town-wide	Effectiveness: High Enforcement/ Maintenance: Sustainability Committee/ DPW/Town Council	As the CRB Workshop took place during this documents planning process, a Community Assets Matrix was developed by the Town's <i>HM&FMP</i> Project Consultant and was used in conjunction with the 2017 Local HMP and 2024 Comprehensive Community Plan update as KEY planning documents for the 2024 CRB Workshop. It was important to the Town that the hazard mitigation strategies and principles, vulnerability information, and mitigation actions were integrated into the Workshop discussions. The <i>Summary of Findings Report</i> produced through the CRB Workshop was subsequently used and integrated into this <i>HM&FMP</i> . Refer to Appendix 6.1 for an overview of the CRB Workshop actions and measures that were reviewed for inclusion in the <i>HM&FM Action Plan</i> . Those selected have been noted accordingly in the <i>Action Plan</i> .
MS4 Annual Report (2023)			
The Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (RIPDES) Program requires municipalities to submit an Annual Report documenting progress made towards achieving the requirements of their Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4).			Municipal stormwater systems are included in the MS4 program based on urbanized or densely populated area. In Scituate the MS4 program is limited to a small area in the vicinity of Hope Village (approximately 22 outfalls) and a small section of North Scituate Village (1outfall). In addition to stormwater management within the MS4 areas, the DPW maintains the entirety of the Town's storm drainage system associated with the 92± miles of roadway under the authority of the Town.

Description	Area Served	Effectiveness & Enforcement/ Maintenance	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
In Rhode Island there is a strong correlation between the amount of impervious area in a watershed and the waterbody within that watershed being listed as impaired by the RIDEM. Increased volume, temperature, and rate of runoff from impervious surfaces, and the concentration of pollutants in the runoff can cause changes in hydrology and impact water quality. At greater than 10% impervious area, we begin to see: water quality issues; impacts to biological communities; increased flooding; stream erosion; loss of recreational uses; shellfish bed closures; beach closures; and reduced baseflow and recharge.			The Town owns an Elgin sweeper for street sweeping, and a Vacall truck used for catch basin cleaning. The Town is in the process of mapping their storm drainage system which will simplify tracking and management. Effective management of stormwater runoff offers a multitude of benefits, including protection of wetlands and aquatic ecosystems, improved quality of receiving waterbodies, conservation of water resources, protection of public health, and flood control. As such, continued enforcement of MS4 regulations should be adhered to in the Town.
PWSB - Emergency Management/Response Plan (2023)			
The PWSB's emergency response plan consists of a phased approach that sequentially identifies the specific problem at hand; determines the general response based upon the identified tier water quality or quantity condition; responds to the specific event causing the identified problem; and as required, initiates the proper action(s) in regard to the critical component affected.			As the PWSB owns and manages a large tract of land surrounding the Scituate Reservoir, it is important they have a preparedness document should disasters occur including natural hazards such as drought, dam failure, earthquakes, and severe storms.
PWSB - Scituate Reservoir Hazardous Materials Spill Contingency Plan (part of 2023 Water Supply Management Plan)			
The PWSB's Hazardous Materials Spill Contingency Plan addresses response to emergency situations associated with hazardous material spills within the Scituate Reservoir Watershed.			This preparedness document is important as it identifies how to handle spill emergencies quickly and safely with minimal pollution.
PWSB – Scituate Reservoir Watershed Property 2011-2020 Forest Stewardship Plan (2011 – currently being updated)			
The forestry program manages the Scituate Reservoir Watershed Property by promoting long-term ecosystem health to protect a high quality water supply and other natural resources. The plan sets forth management goals, objectives, and strategies to guide Providence Water Supply Board's (PWSB) Water Resources Division in managing approximately 12,500 acres of public watershed forestland surrounding the Scituate Reservoir and its smaller tributary reservoirs. The plan is based on a comprehensive forest inventory, an updated GIS database and maps, and applied knowledge of science-based forest and watershed management principles. Because healthy forests yield or produce the cleanest water on the planet, an actively managed forest helps to maintain clean water for PWSB's roughly 600,000 customers.	Scituate Reservoir Watershed Property owned and managed by the PWSB	Effectiveness: High Enforcement/ Maintenance: PWSB	Many of the activities on PWSB Scituate reservoir Watershed property support natural hazard mitigation and climate resilience, including: • Harvesting timber to create growing stands of trees of all ages • Reducing deer impacts to protect native plants and animals • Managing invasive plants and promoting native vegetation • Creating or restoring habitat for less common wildlife species • Protecting older forest areas and artifacts of past settlement & land use • Providing appropriate opportunities for public visits and research

Description	Area Served	Effectiveness & Enforcement/ Maintenance	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
Tasca Field Management Plan (2017)			
Tasca Field is a 12.94 acre parcel in the Scituate Reservoir watershed situated along the northerly side of Route 6 (Hartford Pike) in North Scituate. It is owned by the Town of Scituate and monitored by the Scituate Land Trust for active recreational use by the Scituate Youth Soccer Association and to protect the conservation values of the property. The management plan addresses various stewardship issues including protecting surface and groundwater resources, protecting forested wetlands, managing invasive plant species, and developing an effective turf management plan for the fields while protecting public health and the environment.	Located in North Scituate, but the property serves the entire Town	Effectiveness: High Enforcement/ Maintenance: Conservation Commission/ Land Trust	Open space is an important consideration which when managed well can aid hazard mitigation. It is important to ensure that the land management plan is implemented for numerous reasons including to mitigate the potential of brush fires/wildfires, aid in stormwater management, and support ecosystem health and biodiversity. Refer to Appendix 6.1 for an overview of Tasca Field Management Plan actions and measures that were reviewed for inclusion in the <i>HM&FM Action Plan</i> . Those selected have been noted accordingly in the <i>Action Plan</i> .
The Code of the Town of Scituate RI: Chapter 7 Article III Sec. 7-55 Emergency Snow Removal Restrictions			
The Town council president, or vice-president, in their absence, is empowered to declare a temporary parking ban for such periods of time as is deemed advisable for the purpose of expediting the removal of snow from the public highways of the town and to facilitate the flow of traffic over such highways.	Town-wide	Effectiveness: High Enforcement/ Maintenance: Town Council/Police Department	Important to mitigate vehicular accidents and facilitate the flow of traffic.
The Code of the Town of Scituate RI: Chapter 12 Soil Erosion & Sediment Control			
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. A permit from the building official must be obtained prior to disturbing any existing vegetation, grades, and contours of land (exemptions are specified in the ordinance). Prior to obtaining a permit, an applicant must file an erosion and sediment control plan as specified in the ordinance.	Town-wide	Effectiveness: High Enforcement/ Maintenance: Town Council/ Building Official	The Town of Scituate has established regulations, including elements of this Ordinance, related to the responsible management of stormwater. In August 2023 the Town Council repealed the existing soil and erosion and sediment control Ordinance and adopted a modernized new Ordinance that would better address stormwater and sediment control issues. If excessive quantities of soil erode from areas undergoing development (such as housing developments, industrial areas, recreational facilities, and roads), the impact from the erosion may be costly to repair and the resulting sediment - which is considered a water pollutant - may clog storm sewers & road ditches, and pollute streams, ponds, and other waterbodies. Water polluted with sediment can disrupt the natural food chain by destroying habitat – cloudy water can prevent animals from seeing food and prevent natural vegetation from growing.

Description	Area Served	Effectiveness & Enforcement/ Maintenance	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
The Code of the Town of Scituate RI: Chapter 13 Article 1 Sec 13-8 Removal of Snow and Ice from Sidewalks			
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: Town Council/Police Department	In Scituate there are very few areas with public sidewalks. However, in those areas it is important to mitigate potential winter-related accidents by clearing snow and treating the sidewalks for ice.
The Code of the Town of Scituate RI: Chapter 14 Subdivisions and Land Development			
The purpose of these regulations is to establish a procedure to provide thorough, orderly and expeditious processing of land development and subdivision project applications that is in keeping with the provisions of Scituate's Comprehensive Community Plan and Zoning Ordinance. The Ordinance documents the subdivision review process. All development and subdivision projects in the Town of Scituate are reviewed by the Plan Commission (<i>Planning Board</i>) in accordance with RI General Laws and Scituate's Code of Ordinances. The Plan Commission has the authority to enforce, adopt, modify, and amend the subdivision and land development rules and regulations. In Scituate the planning process is collaborative. The Plan Commission has the authority to call upon other departments, boards, committees and Town officials, as well as regional, state, and federal agencies for information and assistance in the performance of its duties.	Town-wide	Effectiveness: High Enforcement/ Maintenance: Plan Commission/ Town Council	The Town has established regulations, including elements of this Ordinance, related to the responsible management of stormwater. How development in the floodplain or other environmentally vulnerable areas is handled is critical. As this Ordinance promotes safety from fire, flood, and other hazards or damages, when updating this Ordinance, the Plan Commission should familiarize themselves with the <i>HM&FMP</i>. A number of the rules and regulations of this Ordinance support the goals and objectives of the <i>HM&FMP</i>, such as those designed to promote safety from fire, flood and other dangers; to prevent overcrowding of land; to secure adequate drainage and the provision of erosion controls to mitigate stormwater runoff; to promote a coordinated development of unbuilt areas; to conserve natural beauty and other natural resources; to protect the Scituate Reservoir Watershed; to provide consistency with the Scituate Reservoir Watershed Management Plan; and to conform to any master plan which may have been adopted. The Plan Commission may require the applicant prepare an impact assessment to assess the potential short and long term effects of the proposed subdivision or land development project. Further, all land developments and subdivisions are subject to dedicate 7% of the land being subdivided (or fee-in-lieu) for the purpose of open space. As identified in the Action Plan (2025 Action G1-F), the Town intends to review the Subdivision and Land Development Regulations and Zoning Ordinance to ensure appropriate resiliency and environmental protection is incorporated and to enhance green infrastructure approaches, including Low-Impact Development (LID) requirements as deemed appropriate, particularly in areas vulnerable to natural hazards. Depending on the recommendations and implementation of a project, credit may be obtained under CRS Activities 450, 520, or 530.

Description	Area Served	Effectiveness & Enforcement/ Maintenance	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
The Code of the Town of Scituate RI: Zoning (Appendix A)			
The Town's Zoning Ordinance promotes orderly growth and development which recognizes the unique or valuable natural resources and features; and to shape and balance urban and rural development. It includes a statement of consistency with the Comprehensive Plan. In the instance of uncertainty in the construction or application of any section of the Zoning Ordinance, the ordinance shall be construed in a manner that will further the implementation of, and not be contrary to, the goals and policies and applicable elements of the Comprehensive Plan. The Town of Scituate is currently divided into eight zoning districts which the 2024 Comprehensive Community Plan suggests should be modified to six zoning districts. The zoning inspector is responsible for enforcing the provisions of this ordinance and recording all amendments to this ordinance. The Town has a Zoning Board of Review that has the authority to hear and decide appeals where it is alleged there is error in any order, requirement, decision, determination made by the zoning inspector or building inspector in the enforcement of this ordinance	Town-wide	Effectiveness: High Enforcement/ Maintenance: Zoning Official	The Town of Scituate has established regulations, including elements of this Ordinance, related to the responsible management of stormwater. 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. The Zoning Ordinance has a number of subsections that support the goals and objectives of the <i>HM&FMP</i>, including: Article IV – Special Regulations: Section 9 - Floodplain District Regulations The floodplain district was established as an overlay district. The purpose of this subsection 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. The underlying permitted uses are allowed in the Floodplain Overlay District, provided that they meet additional requirements specified in the ordinance, as well as those of the Rhode Island State Building Code dealing with construction in floodplain. Some zoning regulations may qualify for credit under CRS Activity 430 and some floodplain regulations may qualify for credit under CRS Activity 450.
Westconnaug Meadows Botanical Inventory & Property Reconnaissance (2005)			
Westconnaug Meadows is a 60± acre parcel located on the eastern side of George Washington Highway in the Clayville section of Scituate, owned by the Scituate Land Trust. The frontage portion of the property houses the Town of Scituate Animal Shelter and contains a baseball playing field and historic cemetery. The report includes a botanical inventory and general reconnaissance of the property. The property is predominantly forested and supports areas of mixed forest and upland oak, with a large hardwood swamp located in the central portion (east of the playing fields). Three vernal pool communities were identified and a total of 135 vascular plant taxa were observed on site, representing 50 different plant families.	Located in the Clayville area, but the property serves the entire Town	Effectiveness: High Enforcement/ Maintenance: Conservation Commission/ Land Trust	Open space is an important consideration which when managed well can aid hazard mitigation. It is important to ensure that the land management plan is implemented for numerous reasons including to mitigate the potential of brush fires/wildfires, aid in stormwater management, and support ecosystem health and biodiversity. Refer to Appendix 6.1 for an overview of Westconnaug Meadows Botanical Inventory & Property Reconnaissance actions and measures that were reviewed for inclusion in the <i>HM&FM Action Plan</i>. Those selected have been noted accordingly in the <i>Action Plan</i>.

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

Description	Area Served	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM)		
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.	Town-wide	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 Floodplain Management Resources Center with more than 900 flood-related documents in the library.
Resilient Rhode Island Act		
In 2014, the General Assembly approved the Resilient Rhode Island Act which established the Executive Climate Change Coordinating Council (EC4) which is a 12-member council chaired by the RIDEM Director. The Council was charged with taking a lead role in developing a comprehensive approach, including both emissions reductions and adaptation planning, to address the potential threats from climate change to the state's environment, economy, and people. The EC4 will track greenhouse gas emissions to determine if the program achieves identified targets: reduction below 1990 levels of 45 percent by 2035 and 80 percent by 2050.	Town-wide	The Resilient Rhode Island Act support hazard mitigation and climate change resilience.
Resilient Rhody: Municipal Resilience Program		
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. In July 2018 Governor Raimondo introduced the Resilient Rhody: Municipal Resilience Program (MRP) 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.	Town-wide	The Town of Scituate held their Community Resilience Building (CRB) Workshop in June 2024 and is now 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 2024 CRB Workshop is provided in Subsection 2.2. 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.
Rhode Island Department of Administration (RIDOA) - Rhode Island Division of Statewide Planning (RIDSP)		
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.	Town-wide	Various RIDOA resources, including mapping and modeling tools, were consulted when developing the HM&FMP and should continue to be consulted for future updates and to assist in prioritizing HM&FMP projects and implementing community outreach. The Climate Change Website serves as the State's primary portal for information and resources on climate change and resiliency. It addresses how to adapt to the projected effects of climate change such as coastal hazards like sea level rise and storm surge, as well as high heat, drought, and inland flooding.

Description	Area Served	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
		Risk Reduction for Small Business Resilience 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.
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM)		
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. The State Dam Safety Program was created to facilitate the enforcement of the primary dam inspection law (RIGL 46-19, Inspection of Dams and Reservoirs). RIGL 46-19 states that dam owners are responsible for the safe operation, maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation of a dam, which are the essential elements in preventing dam failure; furthermore, dam owners are liable for the consequences of accidents or failures of their dams. RIDEM is 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 Dam Safety Program, which is housed in the Bureau of Environmental Protection within the Office of Compliance & Inspection.	Town-wide	Various RIDEM resources were consulted when developing the <i>HM&FMP</i>. 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. RI Municipal LID Self-Assessment 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. Rhode Island Low Impact Development Site Planning and Design Guidance Manual provides examples for local planning officials of how their ordinances may be amended to avoid and reduce the impacts from development and encourage the more effective implementation of LID practices. As the Town of Scituate has a number of dams, it participates in the State's Dam Safety Program. The State's Annual Report to the Governor on the Activities of the Dam Safety Program should be reviewed as part of the HM&FMP annual evaluation. RIDEM oversees the Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (RPDES) Program which requires municipalities to submit an Annual Report documenting progress made towards achieving the requirements of their Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4). The following resources should be utilized in implementing stormwater related actions from this <i>Plan</i>: 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 RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual (Amended March 2015) and the RI Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook. This includes demonstrating that a proposed project provides for protection of life and property from flooding.

Description	Area Served	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
Rhode Island Department of Health (RIDOH)		
RIDOH's mission is to prevent disease and protect and promote the health and safety of the people of Rhode Island.	Town-wide	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. The Climate Change and Health Program has a number of resources that raise awareness about the connection between climate change and health. Program Publications: Reports • Climate Change and Health Needs Assessment (2021) • Climate Change and Health Resiliency (2015) Brochures • Climate Change and Air Quality (English) (Spanish) • Climate Change and Heat (English) (Spanish) • Climate Change and Mosquitoes (English) (Spanish) • Climate Change and Storms/Flooding (English) (Spanish) • Climate Change and Ticks (English) (Spanish) • Climate Change and Water (English) (Spanish) Guides • Climate Change and Health Teaching Resources • Climate Change and Your Health: A Guide for Rhode Islanders (English) (Spanish) (Portuguese) • Sustainability Pledge and Guide Plans • RI Climate Change Health Adaptation The Rhode Island Climate Change and Health Program: Building Knowledge and Community Resilience 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. Rhode Island Special Needs Emergency Registry allows first responders to better prepare for and respond to community needs during a hurricane, storm, or other emergency. The Town of Scituate encourages those who may need extra help during an emergency to register. SafeWater RI: Ensuring Safe Water for Rhode Island's Future helps to address the implications of climate change on drinking water utilities.
Rhode Island Department of Public Safety (RIDPS)		
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.

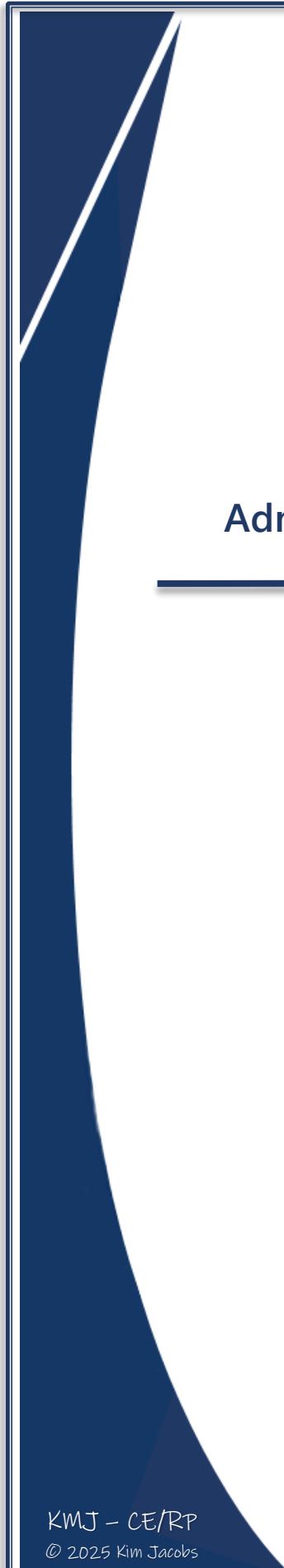
Description	Area Served	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
Rhode Island Department of Transportation (RIDOT)		
RIDOT designs, constructs, and maintains state designated roads, bridges, and bike paths, some of which are within the Town of Scituate. In 2016, RIDOT underwent a complete 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. The Rhode Island State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) is prepared by the Division of Statewide Planning and implemented through RIDOT.	Town-wide - roadway and bridge corridors under the authority of RIDOT	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. For roads in the community that are under RIDOT authority, the Town should work with RIDOT to ensure those roads are maintained in good condition, and during periods of snow or ice, RIDOT is responsive to making the roadways passable and safe.
Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency (RIEMA)		
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	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. RIEMA's 2024 State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) was a key resource in the development of this <i>HM&FMP</i>. 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 2019 State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) were also reviewed as a reference in developing this <i>Plan</i>. Refer to Appendix 6.1 for an overview of the RI State Hazard Mitigation Plan actions and measures that were reviewed for inclusion in the <i>HM&FM Action Plan</i>. Those selected have been noted accordingly in the <i>Action Plan</i>.
Rhode Island Energy - PPL Corporation (formerly National Grid/Narragansett Electric)		
The Narragansett Electric Company was sold by its parent company, National Grid, in February 2022. The new owner, PPL Corporation, has changed the name to Rhode Island Energy. In 2020, National Grid released its Net Zero by 2050 Plan. It is unclear if PPL will implement a similar Net Zero Plan.	Town-wide	In compliance with State law, each year the utility submits a <i>Gas and Electric Infrastructure Safety and Reliability Plan</i> to the State of Rhode Island. The Plan is designed to enhance the reliability of their distribution system. The resiliency of this network is important to RI communities at all times, but particularly during a natural hazard event. With increased storm events that can jeopardize the electrical grid, the Town supports RI Energy continuing or accelerating their tree maintenance program. Further, as the Town supports decreasing greenhouse gas emissions, it would support RI Energy implement their own version of a net zero plan.

Description	Area Served	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
Rhode Island Flood Mitigation Association (RIFMA)		
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 all aspects of floodplain management in the State of Rhode Island. 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.
Rhode Island Geographic information System (RIGIS)		
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&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.
Rhode Island Office of Energy Resources (RIOER)		
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.
Rhode Island State Building Codes		
Rhode Island administers a State Building Code through the Rhode Island Building Code Commission (BCC). The BCC is tasked with protecting public health, safety and welfare by establishing minimum standards of construction in Rhode Island. Safe structures are achieved through a combination of code-based design & construction practices, and an inspection process that ensures compliance with the established standards. The building codes of Rhode Island adopt the International Building Code. 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	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
Americans with Disabilities Act Guide for Small Towns		
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&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.
Clean Water Act		
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&FMP</i> .
Federal Disaster Mitigation (some key Acts)		
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 Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 . The Stafford Act provided clear direction for emergency management, established the current statutory framework for disaster response and recovery through presidential disaster declarations, and authorizes technical, financial, logistical, and other assistance from the Federal government to state and local governments during declared major disasters and emergencies.	Town-wide	The following two acts are particularly beneficial to hazard mitigation. The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 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. The Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 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.

Description	Area Served	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)		
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.	Town-wide	Numerous FEMA resources were consulted during the development of the <i>HM&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. Some key resources include: • https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/hazard-mitigation-planning • https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/climate-resilience • https://www.fema.gov/flood-maps/tools-resources/flood-map-products/hazus • https://www.hurrevac.com/ • https://www.floodsmart.gov/ As discussed in Section 4 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 intends to participate in the CRS Program. National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP): 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 local Emergency Management Agency updates and disperses the flood maps for Scituate. Community Rating System (CRS): 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 intends to participate 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&FMP</i>.
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)		
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. 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.	Town-wide	In preparing this <i>HM&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. NOAA has a number of line offices including: • National Weather Service • National Marine Fisheries Service • National Ocean Service • National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service • Oceanic and Atmospheric Research • Office of Marine and Aviation Operations & NOAA Corps



APPENDIX 5-2

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

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 Scituate's natural hazards mitigation effort. The information provided in the Table was obtained through the identified capability's website, Scituate's 2024 Comprehensive Community Plan, Scituate's 2017 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Town's website, and/or Advisory Committee, Town Staff, or other stakeholder input. Where applicable, a hyperlink for the capability is provided.

LOCAL <i>(the capabilities have been listed in alphabetical order)</i>
Boards & Commissions 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. Budget Committee The Budget Committee consists of nine members and two alternates elected at the Financial Town Meeting for one year terms. The Committee's duty is to aggregate information, investigate all requests for Town funds, and recommend a level of funding to the voters so that they can be better informed at the Financial Town Meeting. The Committee produces a report once a year and mails it to each voter in the town detailing the requests the Town has received and the recommendations the Committee has made. Fire Suppression Committee The Fire Suppression Committee consists of five members to advise the Town Council on current and future fire and rescue vehicle needs and purchases Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP) Advisory Committee This Committee was established for the development of this <i>Plan</i>. The Committee has a diverse representation linking together Town departments and the public and private sectors. Post adoption of the <i>2025 HM&FMP</i>, the Advisory Committee will be responsible for maintaining the <i>Plan</i> through annual reviews and 5-year updates. Hope Village Overlay District Committee The purpose of the village overlay district is to encourage, guide, and direct development in Hope Village in order to ensure that: the village character is maintained; new development is compatible with the existing scale and building fabric; historic structures are preserved; architectural quality is maintained; and mixed village uses continue to provide for health and growth of the district. North Scituate Village Overlay District Committee The purpose of the village overlay district is to encourage, guide, and direct development in North Scituate Village in order to ensure that: the village character is maintained; new development is compatible with the existing scale and building fabric; historic structures are preserved; architectural quality is maintained; and mixed village uses continue to provide for health and growth of the district.

Pawtuxet River Authority Committee

The Pawtuxet River Authority is a quasi-public benefit corporation created by the RI General Assembly in 1972 (RIGL 46-24). The Authority has been designated the official watershed council of the Pawtuxet River in RI by the RI Rivers Council. The Authority is funded by five municipalities through which the river runs: Scituate, Coventry, West Warwick, Warwick and Cranston. The board consists of fifteen members each appointed for a three-year term. There is equal representation from each of the five communities, with their respective town council president or mayor appointing three members. The Authority provides recreational facilities along the river and is expressly authorized to provide for land and water conservation, construct and maintain hiking and biking trails, flood control and water pollution control facilities, preserve wetlands, construct dams, stream diversion, dikes, walls and pumping stations.

Plan Commission (Planning Board)

The Plan Commission consists of five members appointed by the Town Council for five-year staggered terms, and two alternates appointed for 1-year terms. The Commission has the authority to adopt, modify and amend rules and regulations governing and restricting the platting or other subdivision of land within the Town and to control the subdivision of land pursuant to such rules and regulations; prior to doing so, the Board will hold a public hearing. The Plan Commission enforces the Subdivision & Land Development Ordinance (Chapter 14) and Zoning Ordinance (Appendix A), in order to provide thorough, orderly and expeditious processing of land development and subdivision project applications that is in keeping with the provisions of Scituate's Comprehensive Community Plan and Zoning Ordinance.

Recreation Committee

The Recreation Committee consists of seven members and is responsible for providing diverse year round opportunities that improve the overall quality of life for residents. The Committee assists the Recreation Director in administering, expanding, planning, and promoting recreation, leisure activities, play, sports, and physical education.

Scituate Conservation Commission

The Conservation Commission consists of seven members appointed by the Town Council for three-year staggered terms. The purpose of the Commission is for promoting and developing natural resources, protecting watershed resources, and preserving natural aesthetic areas in the Town. The Commission researches local land areas and seeks to coordinate the activities of unofficial bodies organized for similar purposes. The Commission indexes publicly and privately owned open space within the Town.

Scituate Land Trust

The Land Trust is administered by seven trustees appointed by the Town Council for five-year terms; four of whom are required to be serving members of the Conservation Commission. The Land Trust has the authority to acquire, hold, and manage real property and interests therein including development rights situated in the Town consisting of open, residential, agricultural, recreational, historical or littoral property, including existing and future wellfields and aquifer recharge areas, fresh water marshes and adjoining uplands, wildlife, habitats, land or buildings providing access to or views of water bodies, or for bicycling and hiking paths, or for future public recreational use, and land for agricultural use, or air space thereof. With the exception of property acquired for public historical preservation or recreational purposes, the Land Trust holds all property or development rights solely as open space or for agricultural uses or for water purposes or for public access or to prevent the accelerated residential or commercial development thereof.

Scituate Sustainability Initiative Committee (SSIC)

The SSIC consists of eight members and is dedicated to pursuing initiatives and programs to reach Scituate's optimal recycling capacities. By fostering community engagement, the Committee hopes to educate and inform the public of the guidelines necessary not only to meet but to exceed those provided by the Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation (RIRRC). The Committee also took a lead role in organizing the Town's June 2024 MRP Community Resilience Building (CRB) Workshop through the Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank (RIIB) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC). The CRB Workshop is a community-driven process to assess natural hazard and climate change impacts and to identify projects, plans, and policies for improved resilience. The outcome of the Workshop was a Summary of Findings Report which was used as a key reference for the *HM&FMP*.

Coordination with Area Schools and Universities

The Town of Scituate has and will continue to coordinate with the school district on hazard mitigation and other planning initiatives. The Scituate Land Trust and Conservation Commission conduct tree plantings with Scituate Middle and High School students and assist with water conservation workshops for Elementary School students. The Police Department intermittently offers high school and college level internships with the department, and one of their officers routinely holds different levels of law enforcement related events at the Hope Library. All four of the Fire Departments have junior fire mentorship programs for ages 14+.

Over the years the University of Rhode Island has conducted research related to the Town of Scituate , including:

- [URI engineer conducts seismic tests of Scituate Reservoir dam to assess its integrity against earthquakes](#)
- [Breeding Birds and Forest Management in Lawton Farm Recreation Area, Scituate Rhode Island](#)
- [Scituate Reservoir Mitigation Model, CDBG-DR 2016 Grant](#)

Coordination with Neighboring Municipalities

The Town of Scituate has a positive relationship with neighboring municipalities and works to identify vulnerabilities from shared risks and coordinate applicable efficiencies. The Town will continue to coordinate with these communities on hazard mitigation planning. **As deemed appropriate, the Town works with nearby communities to address administration of the NFIP following a major storm.** The Scituate Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) Director is the point of contact (POC) for the Town and implements the substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions of the Town's floodplain management regulations after an event.

The Fire Department participates in the Mutual Aid Agreement under the Southern New England Fire Emergency Assistance Plan – which includes the neighboring Towns of Glocester, Foster, Coventry, West Warwick, Cranston, Johnston, and Smithfield. 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 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.

Drills, Exercises, and CERT Program

In an effort to be prepared for emergency events, the Town of Scituate Emergency Management conducts drills and exercises, and annually attends numerous RIEMA facilitated trainings. Some of the regular trainings include: annual (and sometimes bi-annual) Medical Emergency Distribution System Points of Dispensing (MEDPODS) trainings with RIDOH; annual Commodity Points of Dispensing (C-POD) trainings with RIEMA; monthly in-house CERT trainings; and annual Statewide CERT Rodeo. These trainings proved highly beneficial when responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. The local Emergency Management effectively organized staff and operated 26 covid clinics and 10 rapid testing days out of the Senior Center and High School. In addition they oversaw distribution of Covid-19 Home Testing Kits to public at the Town Hall, Senior Center, and Hope Jackson Administrative Building/EOC. Information on Covid-19 was also kept up-to-date on the Emergency Management webpage.

The Scituate Emergency Management Agency Director provides: briefs at the weekly Department Head meetings, monthly Town Council meetings, and monthly Scituate Fire/Rescue Engineering Board (SFREB) meetings.

CERT Program

A Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) is a team of volunteers trained in radio communications, safety, patrols, and search and rescue. Scituate's Emergency Management Agency Director developed a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) in 2013. The current CERT program has 25 members and meets monthly. Training topics include Search and Rescue, Disaster Recovery, CPR and First Aid, Emergency equipment utilization and a host of other critical event trainings. The team was deployed numerous times during the covid emergency to supply manpower to the Town's covid clinics. The team has been readied for multiple storms and activated to staff warming and charging centers as well as cooling centers at several events in the Town. They have also been deployed for searches and damage assessments following storms and are a critical component of the Towns Emergency Management Agency.

Emergency Shelter For People and Animals

Emergency Shelter for People

Emergency shelters play an important role during hazard response and recovery. They provide temporary shelter, sanitary facilities, and may provide food service during a local emergency. They can also serve as a focal point for distribution of food and clothing for people who choose not to use the shelter for temporary accommodation. Shelter use is not easily predicted because each emergency situation has different variables that impact use. Variables include the severity of the impending hazard, warning period, necessity to evacuate, and awareness of the shelter location and facilities available. Shelter use may be higher in the winter if homes are without heat.

Scituate is in the process of developing Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) with Gloucester for inclusion in the **Regional Red Cross Certified Shelter** at the Foster/Glocester School District's **Ponaganset High School** (137 Anan Wade Rd, North Scituate, RI).

In addition, Scituate has an agreement with the **American Red Cross (ARC)** to provide public shelter at the Scituate Senior Center and the Scituate High School. Both of these buildings have auxiliary power and kitchen facilities. All auxiliary power generating facilities are tested weekly, including radio and phone systems. As these two shelters are Red Cross emergency mass care facilities they are opened to all who need a safe place during a natural hazard. As emergency shelters may not be able to provide adequate supplies of food (especially for those with special dietary requirements), water, and bedding, individuals coming to shelters should bring prescription and emergency 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. Scituate shelters cannot accommodate persons who need constant medical supervision as the shelters are not constantly staffed with medical personnel.

Scituate's Primary Emergency Shelter: Scituate Senior Center (1315 Chopmist Hill Rd, North Scituate, RI)

In the event of an extensive power outage the Senior Center will be opened by the Scituate Emergency Management Agency and staffed by volunteers and/or town employees. In such an event the public will be notified of the dates and hours of operation through the Town's website under "Alerts" and through CodeRed. The Senior Center has a backup generator.

Long-term Shelter (Red Cross): Scituate High School (94 Trimtown Rd, North Scituate, RI)

The Scituate High School will be opened by the Town in the event of a major or catastrophic event or a RI Health Department emergency where the Chopmist Hill Senior Center would be inadequate. In such an event the public will be notified of the dates and hours of operation through the Town's website under "Alerts" and through CodeRed. The current emergency generator for the High School does not power the entire building. An inventory of what building utilities (lighting, heating, well pumps, septic, ventilation fans in gyms and auditorium, etc.) should be conducted to determine if additional backup redundancy is needed.

Cooling, Warming, Charging Centers:

- **Hope Library** (374 North Rd, Hope, RI) – currently there is no backup generator for this facility
- **North Scituate Library** (606 West Greenville Rd, North Scituate, RI) – currently there is no backup generator for this facility
- **Clayville Elementary School** (3 George Washington Hwy, Clayville, RI) – Clayville Elementary School has a backup generator
- **Hope Elementary School** (391 N Rd, Hope, RI) – Hope Elementary School has a backup generator
- **North Scituate Elementary School** (46 Institute Ln, Scituate, RI) – North Scituate Elementary School has a backup generator

Emergency Shelter for Animals

The Town of Scituate operates a municipal animal shelter (106 George Washington Hwy, Clayville, RI) in accordance with the RIDEM Standards for Animal Health. The Animal Control Division has two full-time Animal Control Officers and handles animal control issues in both Scituate and Foster. The facility has the capacity to accommodate 10 dogs and 15 cats at one time. Throughout the year, about 100 dogs and even more cats find temporary shelter here.

In the event of an emergency, mass care 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 the Town's Animal Control facility is small, the SEMA Director is working on providing a temperature controlled container with individual cages that will be located at the Hope Jackson Administrative Building/EOC site (116 Main Street).

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.

Fire & Rescue Engineering Board
The Scituate Fire & Rescue Engineering Board (SFREB) currently consists of the Fire Chiefs of the four Fire Departments in Scituate along with other delegates such as the Chief of Police. They meet monthly to discuss various matters included those related to Fire Department operations and procedures. The SFREB is a privately organized 501(c)3 which helps to facilitate a cohesive working environment for mitigating emergencies in Town.
Hope Associates, Inc.
Hope Associates is a nonprofit organization founded in 1950 by Alice M. Howland, a local philanthropist and environmentalist. The organization's mission includes protecting, conserving, and maintaining land and water quality along the Pawtuxet River. Properties currently under Hope Associates stewardship include Hope Pond, Trott-Perry Land Preserve & Nature Trails, Colvin Park (The Hope Village Green), and Green Forest Hiking Trails. Acquisitions and maintenance of the properties is funded through foundations, donations from the general public, and from grants received from the State and Federal Government under programs available to nonprofit organizations.
Libraries - Hope Library and North Scituate Public Library
The Hope Library dates back to 1944 when it was housed in the basement of a local church. In 1966 the library moved to its current location (374 North Road) on land donated by librarian Alice M. Howland. Over the years it has been updated to meet the needs of the community. Hope Library is governed by a Board of Trustees committed to meeting the needs of, and providing equal access to all users, and encouraging the free flow of ideas in order to educate, entertain, enrich, and inform patrons. The library offers a number of services, including print, e-books, and audio books for adults and children, public access to the Internet, Wi-Fi, reference materials, and DVDs. The library also offers hundreds of free programs to patrons of all ages. In July 2024 the Hope Library hosted an informational meeting about the HM&FMP planning process. The North Scituate Public Library dates back to 1906 when it was located in a small yellow house on Main Street in North Scituate Village. In 1925 the library moved to its current location (606 West Greenville Road) on land donated by Mrs. Henry W. Rice. Over the years it has been updated to meet the needs of the community. The North Scituate Library is governed by an 11-member Board of Trustees. The mission of the North Scituate Public Library is to act as a focal point in the community providing informational, educational, recreational, and cultural services and materials to all age groups. The library offers a number of services, including print, e-books, and audio books for adults and children, public access to the Internet, Wi-Fi, reference materials, and DVDs. The library also offers hundreds of free programs to patrons of all ages. 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 Official or Scituate Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) Director 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 SFHA as shown on the current D-FIRM (note: the most current FIRM panels for the Town of Scituate are available through the link provided and have been listed in Appendix 5-1) • 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 Community education and outreach on the hazards associated with flooding is an important goal of the <i>HM&FMP</i>. As such, this ongoing activity aligns with the goals of the <i>HM&FMP</i> 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. The closest hospitals are in Providence, North Providence, and Warwick, but Scituate does have a local medical centers: • Northwest Community Health Care (WellOne Primary Medical and Dental Care) - 35 Village Plaza Way, North Scituate, RI Further, the RIDOH funds a numbers of Community Health Services available to residents of Scituate.

Senior Citizen Services

The following organizations assist seniors and may be in a position to get hazard mitigation information to Scituate's senior population.

- **Scituate Senior Center:** began in 2002 after the Town purchased the Chopmist Hill Inn (1315 Chopmist Road in North Scituate, RI; 401-647-2662). The mission of the Senior Center is to promote healthy aging, independence and the well-being of older adults through health, wellness, educational, cultural, and recreational programs & services. The Senior Center posts current activities on the Town's website in the form of a monthly newsletter. The Center offers various fitness programs, activities, social events, and lunch service Monday-Friday. Although it varies, the facility generally serves between 400 to 500 meals per month. The facility is in good condition and has adequate capacity to meet future projected demand.
- **Senior Transportation:** is provided through a Town owned and operated van. It provides senior citizen transportation services five days a week to personal doctor appointments, as well as various local senior activities. Residents 60+ years can call the Senior Center to sign up for transportation services.
- **Scituate Food Pantry:** currently the food pantry which is located in the same building as the Senior Center (1315 Chopmist Road), is reliant on donations from local groups and individuals to stock the shelves. Those in need are welcome to visit the pantry. Seniors, homebound, or other residents with mobility issues can contact the food pantry and request groceries be delivered. During the Covid-19 Pandemic the pantry operated as a food distribution center with food provided through State programs.
- **Hands That Heal RI:** is a volunteer, non-profit organization that provides financial assistance for veterinary care and pet food to low-income families, senior citizens, and homeless pet owners. They also re-home pets in order to prevent them from going into a shelter. Scituate residents interested in this service, which works out of the Senior Center, should call for an appointment (401-647-2768).
- **Scituate Police Department Elderly Affairs Officer:** The Police Department as an Elderly Affairs Officer to assist senior needs and can be contacted by calling 401-821-5900.
- **North Scituate Public Library:** located at 606 West Greenville Road, North Scituate, RI (401-647-5133) can deliver library materials to qualified homebound patrons in Scituate.
- **Rockland Oaks:** is a 24 unit senior housing complex located at 104 Rockland Road, Scituate, RI (401-647-2276). It is operated by the Scituate Housing Authority and has both public and semi-public services available to senior residents.

Scituate Business Association (SBA)

The Scituate Business Association (SBA) is a privately organized non-profit membership group of local businesses in Scituate. The SBA was created with the goal of having a membership-based organization that could support Scituate businesses and organizations that enhance the spirit of the community. The SBA is governed by a Board of Directors with seven members and one Town Council designated liaison.

The purpose of the organization is to promote and encourage the creation and expansion of businesses in Scituate, assist the Town in establishing a favorable business climate, provide resources to new and expanding businesses to help them succeed, and to provide information to the residents of Scituate and surrounding areas on what local businesses have to offer. The SBA accomplishes these goals in many ways. They hold several events each year to promote local businesses, they work with the schools to educate students on how to run a small business, they provide promotional materials to assist in marketing businesses in the area, and they partner with the Town and other local organizations to provide support for Scituate's small business economy.

According to the SBA, they have 90 current members in their organization, including a number of home occupation business, as well as farm stands, realtors, investors, contractors, insurance agents, animal groomers, photographers, and other small business operations.

Scituate Public Schools

The Town, along with the Scituate School Department, is committed to providing and maintaining a high-quality education from pre-K through high school. The general administration of the Scituate School Department is directed by a five-member School Committee who are elected for a four-year staggered term. The School Department operates three elementary schools: Clayville Elementary School (pre-K – grade 5); Hope Elementary School (K – grade 5); North Scituate Elementary School (K – grade 5); and one middle school (grades 6 – 8) and high school (grades 9 – 12) that are housed in the same building but administered separately.

The School District is an important partner to the municipal government. With respect to hazard mitigation, the Town works to mitigate natural hazard risks at the school facilities and properties. 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 the information through their website, social media, and school district network.

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 Scituate 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. As outlined in **Appendix 5-1**, 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/Zoning Official

The Town of Scituate is in the process of hiring a new Building/Zoning Official. The Building/Zoning Official will be educated on NFIP policies and ordinances. The Town's Building/Zoning Official 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 also includes sections on wind, snow loading, structural loads, and seismic retrofitting. In addition, the Building Official enforces locally adopted ordinances such as **Article IV – Special Regulations: Section 9 - Floodplain District Regulations**, 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 construction work is in progress. For the convenience of both property owners and contractors, the Town of Scituate employs an **online permit system**. As the Building Official also serves as the Zoning Official, additional responsibilities include reviewing applications for compliance with the Town's Zoning Ordinance. The Town development review process works to ensure that residential and business properties have minimal impact on surrounding land uses and the environment.

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 historical FIRMs, flood insurance studies (FIS), and Letters of Map Amendment are maintained in the Building Office. The current D-FIRMs and associated flood insurance studies (FIS), and Letters of Map Amendment are available in both the Building Office and Scituate Emergency Management Agency Office. A FIRM is a map developed and issued by FEMA for floodplain management and insurance purposes. D-FIRMs are the digital version of the maps. In Scituate, the Emergency Management Agency Director functions as the floodplain manager. The Building Official 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 Office. If an elevation certificate is not available and a resident requires one, they can hire a licensed land surveyor to prepare it.

Scituate Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)

Scituate's Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) is currently made up of the Director, an independent contractor dedicated to the Town's Emergency Management Agency, and a Deputy Director who is also an independent contractor appointed by the Director.

The Town Council President, SEMA Director, and Deputy SEMA Director, in consultation with the Police Chief and Director of Public Works, determine the potential for a local determination of a State of Emergency. The Town Council President in conjunction with the SEMA Director are responsible for declaring emergencies and have the final authority for all emergency management decisions. They may also be activated upon notification from RIEMA of a pending threat, which allows the Town to prepare area specific or town-wide notification and have local emergency personnel standing by. The local team coordinates operations of emergency events at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), which is located in the Hope Jackson Administrative Building (116 Main Street, Hope, RI). The backup EOC is located at the new Police Station (1301 Chopmist Hill Road). In 2017 the Town purchased a new emergency response trailer which can function as a mobile command center.

Scituate's Emergency Operations Plan (2024) guides the SEMA in preventative activities and in response to natural hazardous events. The SEMA Director plays a critical role in the development of the Town's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), Medical Emergency Distribution System - Points of Dispensing System (MEDS-PODS), Commodity Point of Dispensing Plan (C-POD), Hazardous Materials Plan, and the **Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP)**. The SEMA Director is responsible for the Town's Emergency Operations Center and Communications Center, and develops, organizes, directs, and coordinates the Town's emergency management program with the goal of saving lives and protecting property by maintaining local response and recovery emergency operational capabilities.

The Scituate Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) Director also acts as the Infection Control Officer in the event of a pandemic and is the Town's **Floodplain Manager/Coordinator**. The current D-FIRMs and associated flood insurance studies (FIS), and Letters of Map Amendment are available in both the Scituate Emergency Management Agency Office and Building Office. A D-FIRM is the digital version of the Flood Insurance Rate Maps issued by FEMA for floodplain management and insurance purposes. The SEMA Director is familiar with the Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM) **No Adverse Impact Floodplain Management (NAI)**. As the SEMA Director is charged with oversight of floodplain management, SEMA coordinates with the Building/Zoning Official, DPW, Planning Board, Scituate Land Trust/Conservation Commission, and Recreation Commission which all have duties and responsibilities that may impact flood management. Working closely together these individuals and boards can offer valued input regarding flood mitigation efforts.

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 SEMA Director initiates vulnerability assessments, resources allocations, and provides the coordination of assets during natural disasters or large-scale incidents. During state of emergency events, the SEMA Director functions as the coordinator for the Fire and Police Department's emergency resources and provides direct oversight to the Town's Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) and its Operations Manager. Additionally, the SEMA Director acts as the liaison with State (RIEMA & RIDOH) and Federal (FEMA) agencies to acquire specialized equipment or obtain funding for prevention or mitigation of hazards following disasters.

Finance

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

Fire Department

Scituate is divided into four fire districts each covered by a volunteer fire department, each of which is an independent chartered corporation. The fire houses within each district are located to provide accessible protection to the areas served. The Fire Departments are committed to delivering the highest quality of service to the Town 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. They are primarily funded and supported by the Town of Scituate with supplemental funding through local fundraisers and grant assistance. Services include but are not limited to: fire suppression, rescue, fire prevention, fire inspection, emergency medical services, and disaster mitigation. Each fire department has several trained EMT's of various classifications.

- **Chopmist Hill Volunteer Fire Department (Station 60):** The fire station is located at 1362 Chopmist Hill Rd, Scituate, RI, and has 15 Active Volunteers. Station equipment includes an Engine, Tanker, Brush Unit, and Utility Truck. The station has an out of date OWTS, and the system is failing and needs to be replaced.
- **Hope Jackson Fire Department (Station 40):** The fire station is located at 117 Main St, Hope, RI, and has 45 Active Volunteers. Station equipment includes a Heavy Rescue, Brush Unit, Small Boat, Utility Truck, and two Engines. The Hope Jackson Station is the oldest in Town and due to limitations of the existing building and its proximity to the Pawtuxet River downstream of the Gainer Dam, the Town is looking to relocate this facility.
- **North Scituate Fire Department (Station 20):** The fire station is located at 201 Danielson Pike, North Scituate, RI, and has 42 Active Volunteers. Station equipment includes an Engine, Tanker, Ladder Truck, Brush Unit, Utility Truck, Small Boat, and Ambulance. The station also has limitations due to its age and proximity to the Scituate Reservoir and the Town is looking to relocate this facility.
- **Potterville Fire Department (Station 520):** The fire station is located at 953 Tunk Hill Rd, Scituate, RI, and has 23 Active Volunteers. Station equipment includes an Engine, Tanker, Brush Unit, Utility Truck, and Ambulance. The station is in need of kitchen upgrades and the OWTS is in need of repairs or possible replacement.

Rescue: The Fire Departments and Scituate Emergency Medical Services are the primary emergency medical service providers for the Town of Scituate. The two per-diem staffed paid rescues currently operate out of the Hope Jackson and North Scituate Fire Station. The Potterville Station houses an on-call volunteer rescue. Overall, the largest challenge facing the Emergency Medical Services, or the EMS system is staffing. The Town would benefit by moving to a full-time EMS system operating on a regular schedule rather than the current per diem system.

Information Technology

The Town of Scituate engages Information Technology (IT) consultants to provide technology solutions and services utilized by general government operations. The School Department has an IT staff member.

Police Department

The Scituate Police Department is committed to delivering the highest quality of service to the Town in the most effective, efficient, safest, and professional way possible. The Police Department protects the community 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The Department performs a variety of services including but not limited to the prevention of crime, apprehension of criminals, protection of rights of persons and property, and the enforcement of the statutes of the State of Rhode Island and the Ordinances of the Town of Scituate. The Police Department also assists other Town Departments and Officials in the performance of their duties when necessary.

In July of 2020 the Scituate Police Department moved from 116 Main Street in Hope Village to a new building at 1301 Chopmist Hill Road, North Scituate. The department is currently operating with 17 sworn officers but would like to increase that to 21 officers to accommodate current and future needs. Department staff includes a Chief, Deputy Chief, Lieutenant, Detective Sergeant, four Patrol Sergeants, a School Resource Officer, and eight Patrol Officers. The new facility has a Dispatch Center with new consoles, radios, computers, wall monitors, and access controls. It is staffed by four full-time Dispatchers, one part-time Dispatcher, an Administrator/Executive Assistant, and an Administrative Assistant. In the event of a disaster, the facility serves as a regional Emergency Operations Center (EOP).

The Police Department also has two full-time Animal Control Officers that oversee the municipal animal shelter (106 George Washington Hwy, Clayville, RI). The Animal Control Officers handle animal control issues in both Scituate and Foster.

Although the Police Station is new, the Department has identified several needed upgrades including changing the interface at the dispatch window from a pass-through design to a more secure drawer option and securing the outdoor emergency generator.

Public Works

The Town's Department of Public Works (DPW) functions are centralized in the Public Works Complex, located on a five-acre site off of Trimtown Road (1 Lincoln Circle, Scituate, RI) near the geographic center of Town.

The DPW is responsible for the daily operations and maintenance of the Town's infrastructure services including stormwater system maintenance and improvements, sanitation/waste removal, emergency response for snow/ice removal and severe weather mitigation. The DPW is also responsible for the care and maintenance of all Town buildings and properties, including parks and recreational facilities. The Department also supports environmental programs which include operations of an oil igloo (used oil depository container), yard waste depository, mattress and box spring drop-off, and e-waste depot.

Roadway Maintenance: The DPW is responsible for maintaining the Town's 92± miles of roadway. This maintenance entails, but is not limited to: road resurfacing, crack filling, and potholes; curbs, bridges, and culverts; drainage ditches, sedimentation, detention, and retention basins; roadside mowing, brush, vegetative control, and tree trimming/forestry operations; and street sweeping.

Tree trimming is an ongoing annual action taken to help mitigate unwanted debris during storms. The Town annually appoints a Tree Warden for tree management and debris removal. The Tree Warden actively works throughout the year to target trees and tree branches along Town roads to help reduce power loss due to downed trees on power lines. RI Energy (formerly National Grid) targets trees along state roadways. Further, the DPW works in conjunction with RI Energy to support their ongoing tree-trimming program near utility infrastructure. This program is successful in reducing downed utility lines and storm debris.

Stormwater System: The DPW continues to upgrade the stormwater infrastructure throughout the Town. In terms of stormwater system maintenance, although significant work remains, the DPW has been diligently working and is in compliance with the RIDEM Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (RPDES) Phase II Stormwater requirements often referred to as MS4 (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems). In Scituate the MS4 program is limited to a small area in the vicinity of Hope Village (approximately 22 outfalls) and a small section of North Scituate Village (1outfalls). The Town owns an Elgin sweeper for street sweeping, and a Vacall truck used for catch basin cleaning. The DPW cleans 1,060± catch basins once a year – additional cleaning may occur as needed after a heavy storm event. The Town is in the process of mapping their storm drainage system which will simplify tracking and management.

Town Council

The Town's Code of Ordinance designates the Town Council as the statutory body and sets forth the rules of conduct for Council meetings. The Town Council consists of seven members, elected at large for two year terms by the voters of Scituate. The Council generally meets once a month and when needed twice a month. All meetings are open to the public. All powers of the Town, except those belonging to Town Meetings or other departments as provided in the Charter of the law, are vested in the Town Council. The duties of the Council include enactment and amendment of rules, ordinances, and resolutions which pertain to the preservation of the public peace, health, safety, welfare; the comfort of the people; and the protection of persons and property and other municipal functions.

As the Town Council is Scituate's governing body, it is important that Council members are familiar with the HM&FMP and understand the importance of hazard mitigation.

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 of Scituate website**. The website is regularly updated to keep content current. Updates are handled through the Office of the Town Clerk in conjunction with Town Departments, with the exception of the Emergency Management webpage and the Conservation Commission/Land Trust webpage which are handled independently by those entities.

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

- Building Inspection Requirements
- CERT Program
- CodeRed Emergency Notification Signup
- Comprehensive Community Plan
- COVID-19/Flu Resources
- Disaster Preparedness Resources
- Document Center
- Emergency Management Webpage (which is continually being updated with pertinent information)
- HM&FMP Project Webpage (including risk from flooding & other natural hazard related information & links)
- Hurricane Related Information
- Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Ready Scituate (with various Emergency preparedness links)
- RI Special Needs Emergency Registry
- Shelter Information
- Town Ordinances

Social Media: The Town also uses social media as a communication platform, including: Town of Scituate News & Announcements, Emergency Management Webpage, *HM&FMP* Project Webpage, various other department webpages, Town Facebook Page (736 members), Emergency Management Agency (643 followers), Police Department Facebook Page (5.6K followers), Chopmist Hill Volunteer Fire Department (1.9K followers), Hope Jackson Fire Company (2.2K followers), North Scituate Fire Department (767 followers), Potterville Volunteer Fire Department (732 followers), and various Instagram pages.

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

Warning and Notification Systems

The Town's Emergency Management Agency Director oversees coordination and integration of all 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. An important aspect of emergency management is a well-honed warning and notification system.

Emergency Operations Center: Work is in progress to complete all necessary communication upgrades at the Hope Jackson Administration building (116 Main Street, Hope) for purpose of it functioning as the Town's primary Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and a secondary Dispatch Center. The backup EOC is located at the new Police Station (1301 Chopmist Hill Road). In 2017 the Town purchased a new **emergency response trailer** which can function as a mobile command center. In regard to communications systems, the Dispatch Center was upgraded in the 2022 and remains at the Police Department headquarters.

Dispatch Center: The Police Department headquarters and main Dispatch Center is located at 1301 Chopmist Hill Road, North Scituate. The building was completed in 2020. The Dispatch Center is equipped with two positions and is supported by two consoles, radios, computers, wall monitor arrays, access controls, and can receive fire alarms from commercial buildings in the Town. The Dispatch Center is staffed by four full-time Dispatchers and one part-time Dispatcher. The Fire Departments currently operate on the VHF frequency and use 800 MHz as a back-up. The Police Department uses the 800 MHz RI Statewide Communications Network (RISCON) digital system also located in the dispatch center, as their primary operating system. The Fire Department uses a 3-tower simulcast system with a self-healing microwave back-up. Additional VHF and 800 MHz radios for inter-operability and redundancy are also located in the dispatch center. That system has a backup power source.

Other Telecommunications Equipment & Infrastructure: A new single position radio console has been installed in the emergency operating center at 116 Main Street. This system supports the two positions at the main dispatch center located at 1301 Chopmist Hill Rd.

All critical facilities have standby generators with automatic transfer switches although the units at two of the Fire Stations (Chopmist Hill and North Scituate) are older and should be replaced in the near future. None of the emergency services sites (aka Police, Fire, Public Works, Town Hall) have provisions for rapidly connecting a trailer mounted generator in case of failure of the permanent generators. At this time these quick connect plugs only exist at the North Scituate Elementary School and the Middle School. However, the Middle School does not have an emergency generator so the quick connect plug is that schools only source of emergency power.

Most telecommunications infrastructure in Scituate is overhead which can be vulnerable to flood, wind, and winter weather events. Around 2019 upgrades were made to the three tower sites in Town: Scituate Police Department site - 1301 Chopmist Hill Road; Public Works Site - 1 Lincoln Circle (T-Mobile-formerly Sprint and Nextel have leases to use tower); and Hope Jackson Administration Building/EOC site - 116 Main Street, (AT&T and T-Mobile have leases to use tower).

Municipal Broadband Infrastructure Upgrade: The Town is interested in implementing a Municipal Broadband Infrastructure Upgrade and Expansion project, which would develop a fiber optic infrastructure (transmitting information as light impulses through optical fibers) enabling the ability to receive fiber optic connection across the Town. Development of 5G (Fifth Generation Wireless) networks in the Town is also a consideration for the future. These improvements would aid in getting emergency information to the public.

Storm Ready: The Town of Scituate 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.

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 and recently upgraded the system to include a text to enroll option. CodeRED is promoted on the Town Website Emergency Management webpage. The Town also promotes CodeRED at various community events. As of November 2024, the Town has 3,602 registered numbers signed up to receive CodeRED notifications. You do not have to be a Scituate resident to sign up for Scituate CodeRed alerts. This allows family members not residing in Scituate, or residents of other local jurisdictions that do not use CodeRed, to be serviced by this automated process.

If Scituate's Emergency Management Agency Director decides it would be advantageous to alert people in vulnerable areas via a siren alarm, the Town's emergency vehicles are equipped with sirens and PA systems.

RISNER: The Town has also taken the initiative to encourage residents with special needs 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. Encouraging residents to sign up for the RISNER program allows public safety personnel to be proactive rather than reactive during pending hazardous events.

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.

Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission and Division of Public Utilities and Carriers

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.

Stormwater Innovation Center

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.

The Nature Conservancy (TNC)

The Nature Conservancy began 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 *Plan*, coordination with The Nature Conservancy should be considered.

University of New Hampshire Stormwater Center (UNHSC)

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.

University of Rhode Island (URI)

Natural Resources Science Department: 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.

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 Scituate participates in the National Flood Insurance Program. In the near future, the Town intends to participate in NFIP's **Community Rating System (CRS) Program**, which 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

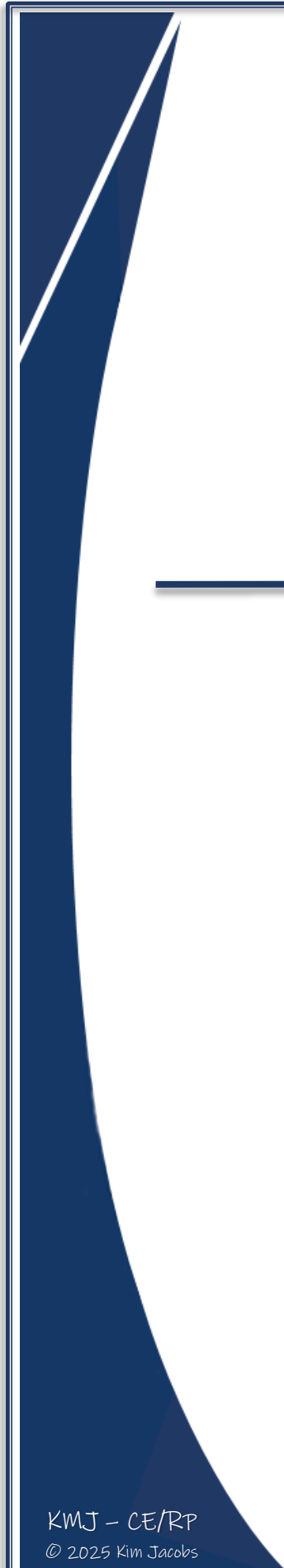
The **Integrated Public Alert & Warning System** is FEMA's national system for local alerting that provides authenticated emergency and life-saving information to the public through mobile phones using Wireless Emergency Alerts, to radio and television via the Emergency Alert System, and on the National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

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 Scituate's natural hazards mitigation effort. The information provided in the Table was obtained through the identified capability's website, Scituate's Comprehensive Plan, Scituate's 2017 Local 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.

LOCAL <i>(the capabilities have been listed in alphabetical order)</i>
Community Organizations
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: - American Legion/Scituate Post #19 - Red Door Food Pantry - Rotary Club of Scituate - Scituate Lions Club - local churches
Disaster Relief Funds
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 may allow the funds to be used for mitigation and other assistance that cannot be funded elsewhere.
Mutual Aid Agreements for Public Safety Personnel and Equipment
The Town of Scituate currently has mutual aid agreements/understandings in place for fire and police services. With respect to hazard mitigation, there may be opportunities to identify vulnerabilities from shared risks and coordinate applicable efficiencies.
Town Operating Budget & Capital Improvement Program (CIP)
Maintaining a resilient local economy is important to enable providing high quality municipal services, including protecting against natural hazard risks. According to the Town's Certified Budget, for the fiscal year FY2024-25, the total operating budget is \$43,835,614, of which \$16,240,770 is attributed to the municipal side, and \$27,594,845 to the School District. The Town Council is responsible for setting the budget for the municipal side and the School Committee for the School District. According to the Finance Director, for fiscal year FY2022-23 property taxes finance 79±% of government activities, supplemented by state funding and charges for local services such as Town Hall functions (permits, transfer station stickers, document requests) and public safety fines/fees. As part of the budget process, each year since 2016, the Town adopts a 5-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP). The CIP is reviewed annually and prioritizes the capital need requests from the various Town departments. This long-range planning process is essential in addressing the Town's future development, growth, and resilience. There is an important connection between the CIP and the effective implementation of the HM&FMP. The inclusion of mitigation and resilience projects must be a regular part of the CIP process. The FY 2024-25 Capital Budget is \$1.1 million. The Town has continually funded its capital requirements aggressively and, to limit borrowing requests, maintains a pay-as-you-go funding policy for most of its capital needs.

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.

Northern Rhode Island Conservation District (NRICD)

NRICD 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. NRICD works with a variety of people and groups including farmers, landowners, cities, towns, schools, and others in the community.

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 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.

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.

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/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: traditional municipal wastewater treatment projects; contaminated runoff from urban and agricultural areas; wetlands restoration; groundwater protection; brownfields remediation, and estuary management. 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.

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 Bond Fund

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, among other activity types; Entities who own or control public land are eligible to apply; 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.

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 Public Health Tracking Network and Emergency Communications - Mini Grant The Rhode Island Department of Health (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. Environmental Health Risk Assessment Program Community Outreach, Education & Assessment Mini-Grant Opportunity The Rhode Island Department of Health (RIDOH) is offering 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.
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. 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.

Hazard Mitigation Grants (*refer to FEMA*)

Pre Disaster Mitigation, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, Flood Mitigation Assistance

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:

- **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.
- **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.

Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank (RIIB)**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 levies, 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.

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.

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. Scituate is a participating community.

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.
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.
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 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. 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.
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 Joe 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 economic downturn caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

FEMA administers a number of grant programs related to hazard mitigation and resilience including:

- **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)**
Assists in implementing long-term hazard mitigation planning and projects following a Presidential major disaster declaration.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant Program**
Provides funds annually for hazard mitigation planning and projects.

Rhode Island is under the jurisdiction of **FEMA Region 1 Office** (99 High St, Boston, MA; 617-956-7506)

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:

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 Coastal Resilience Fund

NFWF 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.

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).

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)

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

The USDA|NRCS has several financial assistance programs including:

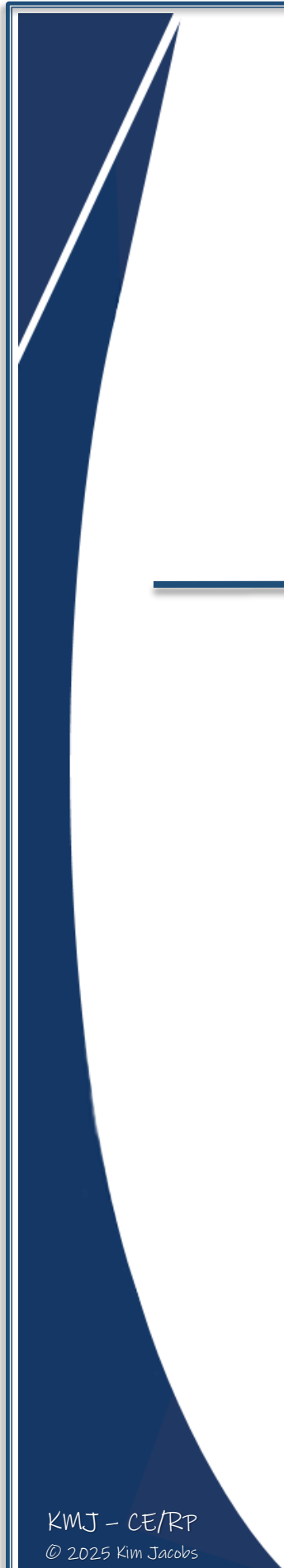
- **Agricultural Management Assistance** - which helps agricultural producers use conservation to manage risk and solve natural resource issues through natural resources conservation.
- **Conservation Innovation Grants – Rhode Island** - funding to stimulate the development and adoption of innovative 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.
- **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.
- **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.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
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
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.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
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.

Hazard Mitigation/Resilience Related Grants Awarded to the Town of Scituate (2017-2024)

Project Description	Year Awarded/ Project Status	Scituate Lead	Grant Source	Award Amount
Emergency Management Performance – salary grant	2024 - In Progress	Emergency Management John Robinson	Dept of Homeland Security	18,000/year
DEM Recreation Trails Esek Hopkins Westconaug Meadows Lawton Farm Doctors Lane	2023 - In Progress	Scituate Land Trust Rob Bower	RIDEM	\$99,534
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update	2023 - In Progress	Emergency Management John Robinson	FEMA through RIEMA- HMGP	\$45,000
Land Protection Grant Lawton Farm Property Transfer	2023 - In Progress	Scituate Land Trust Rob Bower	RI Land Trust Council	\$3,000
National Priority Safety Programs	2023 - In Progress	Police Department Chief Rolinson	RIDOT	\$26,760
Natural Resources Conservation Services	2023 - In Progress	Scituate Land Trust Rob Bower	USDA	\$290,000
American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA) Various Town projects and matching grants to local non-profits	2021 - In progress	Town Council	Dept of US Treasury	\$3,207,270
Emergency Management Performance – salary grant	2017 - 2023 Complete	Emergency Management John Robinson	Dept of Homeland Security	18,000/year
Community Resilience Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)	2023 - Complete 2021 - Complete 2020 - Complete 2019 - Complete	Emergency Management John Robinson	Dept of Homeland Security	\$4,500 \$1,000 \$3,550 \$3,097
Snowstorm Kenan (DR 4653)	2023 - Complete	Emergency Management John Robinson & DPW Kirk Loiselle	FEMA	\$65,905

Project Description	Year Awarded/ Project Status	Scituate Lead	Grant Source	Award Amount
Continuity of Operations	2021 - Complete	Emergency Management John Robinson	Dept of Homeland Security	\$15,000
CRF, Med Pod Distributions	2021 - Complete	Emergency Management John Robinson	Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES Act); Dept of the Treasurer	\$3,500
COVID	2021 - Complete	Emergency Management John Robinson	Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES Act); Dept of the Treasurer	\$451,963
COVID PA/Presidential Declared Disaster	2021 - Complete	Emergency Management John Robinson	FEMA	\$56,750
Public Alert and Warning	2021 - Complete	Emergency Management John Robinson	Dept of Homeland Security	\$18,000
Top Level Domain	2021 - Complete	Emergency Management John Robinson	Dept of Homeland Security	\$540
Emergency Management Performance Grant	2017 - Complete	Emergency Management John Robinson	Dept of Homeland Security	\$38,500
Homeland Security Grant	2017 - Complete	Emergency Management John Robinson	Dept of Homeland Security	\$54,500
Performance Partnership Grant	2017 - Complete	Scituate Land Trust Rob Bower	EPA	\$24,975



APPENDIX 6-1

Possible Actions

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 Scituate 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.

- Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (2017)
- Comprehensive Community Plan (2024)
- MRP Community Resilience Building (CRB) Summary of Findings (2024)
- Emergency Operations Plan (2024)
- Geographic Information System (GIS)
- Foster/Scituate Onsite Wastewater Management Plan (2004)
- Esek Hopkins Park Management Plan (2019)
- Lawton Farm Management Plan (2019)
- Tasca Field Management Plan (2017)
- Westconnaug Meadows Botanical Inventory & Property Reconnaissance (2005)
- HM&FMP Public Opinion Survey (2024) - *Outreach Activity #4*

In undertaking this **EXTENSIVE PLAN INTEGRATION PROCESS**, the Town has successfully linked these documents with the 2025 hazard mitigation strategy and actions. The Town also reviewed actionable suggestions made by residents and other stakeholders as part of the *HM&FMP* Public Opinion Survey. **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 in the following resources has been identified as being included or not in the *2025 Action Plan*. For actions included, the 2025 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.

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (2017)

Please 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
Flood Prone Drainage Systems and Streets		
Action 1: Increase drainage or absorption capacities with detention and retention basins, debris removal, extra/wider culverts, or grassy swales along roadsides.	2025 Action G1-C	
Action 1a: Perform a drainage study on the areas of concern (refer to 2017 LHMP Community Assets Matrix).	2025 Action G1-C	
Action 1b: Identify the appropriate improvement method following completed drainage study.	2025 Action G1-C	
Action 1c: Construct appropriate drainage projects which reduce road flooding.	2025 Action G1-C	
Action 2: Purchase property on 167 (<i>not 171 as originally identified</i>) Dexter Lane that has been flooded out repeatedly. Require that the land be kept as public, undeveloped, open space.		Completed
Dams		
Action 3: Implement a maintenance and enforcement program to help ensure continued structural integrity of local, privately owned dams. Identify which dam owners have filed dam safety plans with the State. Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management has classified dams by their hazard class but the individual dam conditions are unknown. This action may lead to structural projects in the future but right now, this assessment is a preventative action.	2025 Action G3-D	Enforcement is RIDEM jurisdiction
Care Facilities		
Action 4: Conduct outreach to vulnerable populations (homebound or elderly), including establishing and promoting accessible heating and cooling centers in the community (senior center, library, high school). Information to be posted on the new emergency management website and presentations and leaflets to be distributed at senior centers and senior living centers.		Completed
Critical Municipal Facilities		
Action 5: Require that all re-built or new critical facilities including the emergency management center (EOC), police station, and fire departments be located outside of flood-prone areas. This will be implemented through an ordinance that will be brought to the Town Council.	2025 Action G1-A	
Action 5a: Relocate the Police Station to a building that is outside the Special Flood Hazard Area. The current location at 116 Main Street is adjacent to a flood zone. The building holds the Town's main communication equipment.		Completed
Action 6: Update the communication system (dispatch center, CAD, support equipment) which is 16 years old and not compatible with other systems. Currently the Town Communication Center is in the same building as the Police Department. So until the building is improved/relocated, the communication upgrade will have to wait.		Completed
Action 7: Install lightning protection devices and methods such as lightning rods and grounding, on critical facilities (Police and Fire stations, shelters, Public Works, Town Hall). The Town Hall and the police station have been struck by lightning in the past. Proper protection will reduce the risk of fire and power outages from lightning.		Completed
Action 8: Install and maintain surge protection on critical electronic equipment. This could be a very simple and low-cost way to reduce electrical damage to computers and systems that are used by first responders.	2025 Action G4-D	

Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
Action 9: Install transfer switches on all critical facilities to allow for trailer mounted generators in the event of a storm that knocks out power.	2025 Action G4-B	
Action 9a: Develop zoning ordinance to require major pharmacies in Scituate to have external generator hook- up capabilities. During an extended period of power outages, maintaining basic power to the pharmacies can allow them to continue to distribute medication.	2025 Action G1-F	
Action 10: Retrofit fire and police station doors and windows to withstand hurricane force winds.	2025 Action G1-D	
Action 11: Evaluate structural health and assure that wells supplying water to sheltering facilities are adequate to support sheltering during a hazard event. It has already been determined that even after extensive pipe replacement, there are still unsafe levels of lead in the drinking water at the Senior Center.		Completed
Action 11a: If necessary (depending on the outcome of Action 10), increase or improve the supply of well water to sheltering facilities or arrange for delivery of potable water for sheltering needs during an emergency.		Completed
Action 12: Increase shelter capabilities to Hope and Potterville areas by securing additional facilities to be used during an evacuation emergency. These areas could benefit from additional shelter space. Consider Hope Associates' Howland Bard on Ryefield Road if owners re able to bring the second floor into compliance with the fire code (insulation).		Completed
Action 13: Protect the non-critical records at Town Hall from water and fire damage. In addition to fixing holes in the roof above the vault, specific mitigation actions include floodproofing the building, or installing fire proof doors. Additional mitigation actions will not be considered until the repairs are made first.		Completed
Recreational Facilities		
Action 14: Tasca Field and Hope Park draw large groups of people and families with small children. Flooding or lightning may come on quickly, stranding people or putting them in harm's way. The Town of Scituate would like to educate residents about the dangers of being caught out in the open during a thunderstorm by including a storm safety message on the Town's Recreation and Emergency Management Departments websites and signage at the field. Better informed citizens will make smarter decisions about staying out of vulnerable areas.	2025 Action G3-E	
Historic Resources		
Action 15: Scituate has many historic sites and districts, none of which are located entirely in a Special Flood Hazard Area. The areas can still be impacted by strong winds, earthquakes, and other natural hazards. Predicting how a hazard will affect these resources is difficult. Should a disaster hit, Scituate would like financial assistance restoring the historic charm. Compiling a list of historic preservation grants ahead of time will help the town recover more quickly.	2025 Action G1-E	
Action 16: Enact or amplify local regulatory measures to encourage preservation by purchasing property development rights. By preventing modern development on historic property, not only are cultural resources preserved, but there are no additional strains on open space.	2025 Action G2-B	
Forested Area		
Action 17: Exchange maps between Providence Water Supply Board (PWSB) and Scituate Fire and Police Departments so that all first responders know where the fire lanes and access gates are. If needed, incorporate onto the maps more detailed information for access points on private property. This coordinated effort will enhance fire response around the Scituate Reservoir.		Completed
Action 18: Improve forest health and management by educating property owners about removing dead trees that have been infested by insects, and wildfire mitigation techniques. Removal of dead wood reduces the available fuel for forest fires.	2025 Action G3-A	

Comprehensive Community Plan (2024)

Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
Land Use		
LU-3. Update all Subdivision and Land Development Regulations and associated checklists and the zoning ordinance to reflect updated development practices and concepts, as well as making them statutorily consistent with state enabling legislation.	2025 Action G1-F	
LU-6. Review and revise special overlay districts and restriction in the Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision & Land Development Regulations, as necessary.	2025 Action G1-F	
LU-8. Inform and educate property owners about Farm, Forest, and Open Space Act	2025 Action G2-B	
LU-9. Consider the adoption of Conservation Development as a smart growth tool to provide for more thoughtful and environmentally sensitive development.	2025 Action G1-F	
Natural Resources		
NR-2. Consider implementing a local transfer of development rights program to preserve sensitive land and transfer development opportunities to more appropriate locations.	2025 Action G2-B	
NR-3. Create and administer a public education campaign on OWTs, alerting individuals to maintenance needs and the possible warning signs and impacts related to failures, and promote participation in the CSSLP to replace failing OWTs.	2025 Action G3-B	
NR-4. Explore implementing performance standards within land use regulations that limit the site disturbances and alterations affecting critical natural resources in line with the Rhode Island Low Impact Development Site Planning and Design Guidance Manual.	2025 Action G1-F	
NR-5. Consider new, and improve upon existing, land use techniques that encourage the conservation of the Town's farm and forestland including the purchase of development rights, promotion of the Farm, Forest, and Open Space program, innovative zoning techniques, and outright purchase.	2025 Action G2-B	
NR-7. Review and update the land development regulations to require developers to retain existing trees and valuable forested areas where possible and to provide deciduous street trees in new developments and redevelopments.	2025 Action G1-F	
NR-8. Continue strong enforcement of the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and review and revise as necessary.		Existing Policy
NR-9. Continue and strengthen the relationship between the Town, through the Conservation Comm/Land Trust, and Hope Assoc. towards the common goal of improving water quality, through open space acquisition, on the North Branch of the Pawtuxet River.	2025 Action G2-B	
NR-10. Develop a priority list and map of parcels and areas in Town for potential acquisition to build upon existing open space and conservation areas; establish greenway connections between areas, to create a more cohesive network of open space within the Town.	2025 Action G2-B	
Services and Facilities		
SF-3. Support the Town's four fire departments and encourage the continuation of the present volunteer nature of the departments. Work with the individual departments to determine and implement future needs related to stations and equipment.	2025 Action G4-C	
SF-4. Assess and study areas of Town known to have drinking water contamination issues and determine potential solutions. Potential solutions could be related to addressing water service expansions, providing sewer service, establishing package treatment, or OWTS contamination issues.	2025 Action G3-B	

Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
SF-6. Continue to support public safety efforts and officials with adequate staffing, equipment, and infrastructure as community needs change.	2025 Action G4-C	
SF-7. Continue to fulfill of the Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Storm Water Discharge from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems and from Industrial Activity at Eligible Facilities Operated by Regulated Small MS4s.	2025 Action G1-C	
SF-8. Adopt a wastewater management district, specifically related to the analysis of locations in Town with known well contamination issues.	2025 Action G3-B	
Transportation		
T-1. Review and update the Town's road design and parking standards to ensure aesthetics and environmental quality are appropriately and adequately addressed, while allowing flexibility in the application of the standards depending upon the location and use proposed.	2025 Action G1-C	
T-2. Participate in the State's Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) to ensure that state roads in Town are adequately maintained and improved, including maintaining a local priority list for inclusion on the TIP.	2025 Action G1-C	
T-4. Work with the Rhode Island Department of Transportation to implement upgrades to major thoroughfares in Town.	2025 Action G1-C	
T-6. Continue to provide and increase funding for locally maintained transportation infrastructure (roadways and drainage) to ensure a high level of services to the community.	2025 Action G1-C	
T-7. Continue to support the Department of Public Works by providing and maintaining the necessary equipment and personnel to maintain roadways, sweep streets, remove snow, and maintain drainage infrastructure.	2025 Action G1-C	
Economic Development		
ED-1. Update the Land Development and Subdivision Regulations to clarify and streamline application procedures and ensure the regulations are consistent with state law and provide clear and easy to follow application instructions and processes. The Town should consider implementing a development plan review process for new smaller scale commercial projects and expansions of existing businesses.	2025 Action G1-F	
ED-4. Support local landowners under the State's Farm, Forest, and Open Space program.	2025 Action G2-B	
Natural Hazards and Climate Change		
NHCC-1. Create an inventory and map of all critical facilities and infrastructure in Town.	2025 Action G4-C	
NHCC-2. Conduct an assessment of back-up power capabilities for critical public buildings to power necessary facilities during hazard events.	2025 Action G4-B	
NHCC-3. Maintain and update the Town's Hazard Mitigation Plan at least every five years.	2025 Action G4-C	
NHCC-4. Pursue available funding opportunities to implement actions of this plan and the Hazard Mitigation Plan.	2025 Action G4-C	
NHCC-5. Work with property owners and RIDEM to compile and update emergency action plans for high and significant hazard dams.		In progress
NHCC-6. Continue to enforce, and update as needed, the Town's floodplain district regulations outlined in the Zoning Ordinance.	2025 Action G1-F	

Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
NHCC- 7. Maintain updated communication systems between Emergency Management staff, police, fire, town administration, and residents.	2025 Action G4-A	
Energy		
E-3. Amend the zoning ordinance and adopt performance standards and siting guidelines for the development of renewable energy production.		Consider as part of future Town Energy & Climate Action Plan
E-4. Work with Federal, State, regional, and utility partners to capitalize on grants and other incentives to help fund public and private energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.		
E-5. Consider development and implementation of a town-wide energy efficiency program where residents, businesses, and other entities can be rewarded with certification and recognition based on a set of established energy efficiency criteria.		
E-6. Implement a renewable energy and energy resilience education program through the Town and School Department to increase public awareness of the importance of energy conservation and resiliency practices.		

Municipal Resilience Program Community Resilience Building (CRB) Summary of Findings (2024)

Category	Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Priority Capacity Building	Explore further the benefits and drawbacks to moving towards a town manager and mayoral system of governance in Scituate.		Outside scope of HM&FMP
	Commit to hiring a full-time planner to ensure Scituate can continue to become a more organized, resilience, and sustainable community. Leverage the existing grant writing support to secure grants in addition to any municipal allocations to bring on this critical capacity for Scituate.	2025 Action G4-C	
	Seek out ways to combat the potential for volunteer burnout amongst residents via better efforts to recruit new participants, including broader communication about opportunities to serve on boards and commissions.	2025 Action G4-C	
Priority Capital Projects	Secure funding and advance an alternative future for the Hope Mill, including the possibility of a park-like atmosphere with some building done in a way that is both complimentary to the village and has a balance of open space.	2025 Action G3-D	
	Implement measures to reduce carbon emissions such as solarizing individual properties and municipal buildings, implementing, and community choice aggregation programs, among others.		Consider as part of future Town Energy & Climate Action Plan
	Complete the Hope Village sewer system feasibility study and then work to develop alternatives to remedy the ongoing issues in this area.	2025 Action G3-B	
	Explore the possibility of connecting the Frosty Valley and Ring Rock neighborhoods to the public drinking water supply run by Kent County Water in hopes of reducing the mounting vulnerability of drinking water provided by private resident wells in this portion of Scituate.	2025 Action G3-B	

Category	Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Priority Plans, Prepared- ness, Studies, Outreach	Update municipal website to help increase transparency around the ongoing Comprehensive Plan update process, public input opportunities, and milestones.		Completed
	Review current focus of economic development efforts and look to further center the focus around the recreational strengths of Scituate to help enhance the quality of life for residents as well as increase the draw for visitors.		Outside scope of <i>HM&FMP</i>
	Look at ways to increase composting of materials, such as food scraps across the Scituate School District.		Consider as part of future Town Energy & Climate Action Plan
	Identify locations in need to stormwater management improvements and look to improve sites with nature-based solutions such as bioswales and wetland creation.	2025 Action G1-C	
	Elevate the concerns about the loss of tree species due to pests and pathogens and the overall decline condition of forested lands in Scituate at the state level in hopes of securing expertise and funding to generate remedies to these challenges.	2025 Action G2-A	
	Look to develop emergency water supply and distribution plan as more residents experience drying up of private drinking water wells due to extended droughts. Connect with Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency regarding equipment such as "water buffalos" to supply drinking water to residents.	2025 Action G3-B	
	Look to engage with and compel Providence Water Supply Board and the state to proactively remove dead and standing trees as well as conduct routine and ongoing maintenance of trees along State Route 116.	2025 Action G2-A	
	Engage current owner of Hope Mill to generate an action plan to make the necessary repairs to the gates of the Hope Dam. Include the state in discussions in the event the current owner is unable to complete necessary repairs and further state oversight and/or legal action is required to ensure the health and safety of downstream people and property.	2025 Action G3-D	
	Prioritize tree trimming and removal along roadways critical to supporting evacuation of residents in advance of major storms. Reach out to Connecticut Department of Transportation for guidance on tree management best practices near and within public rights-of-way.	2025 Action G2-A	
Additional Actions	Examine Community Resilience Building Summary of Findings from neighboring municipalities to find areas of common interest, shared value, and capacity availability to begin creating regional partnerships and networks to collaboratively tackle issues.		Completed
Capacity Building	Explore ways to expand the grant writing capacity in Scituate either through additional contracts or perhaps bringing on a full- or part-time grant writer for the Town.	2025 Action G4-C	
Additional Actions Capital Projects	Seek out ways to make improves to the Town's Geospatial Information System to help enhance public education and outreach on various issues that can be expressed spatially (i.e., wildfire risk area, flooding locations, extreme heat, etc.).	2025 Action G3-C	
	Consider installing shade structures on municipal property to help during extreme heat events.	2025 Action G3-A	
	Look for ways to improve the bikability of Scituate by modifications to roadways to safely allow for passage (i.e., bike lanes where feasible, etc.).		Outside scope of <i>HM&FMP</i>

Category	Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Additional Actions Capital Projects <i>continued</i>	Fire Stations in north Scituate and in Hope Village need to be updated and potentially relocated to ensure the best services possible are provided to the residents.	2025 Action G4-C	
	Work to address issues associated with high and significant hazard dams by connecting with current owners and compelling inspection and maintenance as needed to prevent downstream impacts in the event of catastrophic failures.	2025 Action G3-D	
	Repair the Hope Mill gatehouse to ensure stored water can be correctly diverted.	2025 Action G3-D	
	Address needed repairs to the power substation on Hope Furnace Road.		RI Energy jurisdiction
	Identify cooling stations or facilities for resident and communicate availability of resources broadly across the Scituate community.	2025 Action G3-A	
	Focus tree trimming and removal efforts along State Route 116 and Route 12 in partnership with Department of Transportation, Rhode Island Energy, and Providence Water Supply Board.	2025 Action G2-A	
	Continue the work of replacing undersized and outdated drainage pipes with larger diameter pipes constructed of more durable materials.	2025 Action G1-C	
	Work to distribute materials to help homeowners better prepare themselves, family members, and their properties in advance of storm events (i.e., back-up generators, water provisioning, prescription filling, supplies, etc.).	2025 Action G4-A	
Additional Actions Plans, Preparedness, Studies, Outreach	Develop and provide welcome packets to new residents that provide clarity on the types of services and resources available through the Town.		Outside scope of HM&FMP
	Conduct extensive survey of drinking water wells and septic systems in Scituate in hopes of clarifying the location and extent of water quality challenges and issues.	2025 Action G3-B	
	Identify the point source and non-point sources contributing to harmful algae blooms in Hope Pond to prevent closure and impacts to families with small children.	2025 Action G2-A	
	Examine Community Resilience Building Summary of Findings from neighboring municipalities to find areas of common interest, shared value, and capacity availability to begin creating regional partnerships and networks to collaboratively tackle issues.		Completed
	Look to adopt roadside forest management practices that reduce impacts to transportation and powerlines including the plants of shrub and tree species that don't grow more than 15 feet and require less maintenance over time (refer to UConn Extension roadside demonstration sites in Connecticut for examples).	2025 Action G2-A	
	Disallow and divert commercial vehicles carrying chemicals, fuels, or other hazardous materials from utilizing the causeway over the Scituate Reservoir in hopes of eliminating the potential for spills resulting in the contamination of a critical drinking water source for the state of Rhode Island.	2025 Action G2-A	
	Look to coordinate water release from dams operated by private owners including Providence Water Supply Board in advance of storms to help increase floodwater storage options across Scituate.	2025 Action G1-C	
	Ensure that further information regarding how residents can access the municipal food pantry are including in newsletters and on the Town website.	2025 Action G4-A	

Category	Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Additional Actions Plans, Preparedness, Studies, Outreach <i>continued</i>	Work to develop plans to manage the issues of dams across Scituate.	2025 Action G3-D	
	Continue to advance a sewer feasibility study to assess whether it would be agreeable to establish a sewer system to replace the community septic system for 30 families in Hope Village.	2025 Action G3-B	
	Conduct a crosswalk between most recent Comprehensive Plan and Hazard Mitigation Plan to ensure priorities are consistent across documents in hopes of gaining greater clarity regarding the path forward for Scituate.		Completed as part of the HM&FMP
	Initiate a forum to discuss and fully disclose who and how much property taxes are generated in Scituate including small landowners as well as large land holders such as Providence Water Supply Board in hopes of increasing clarity and transparency on the current tax structure.		Outside scope of HM&FMP
	Conduct a detailed review of current municipal ordinances in hopes of identifying modifications or addition approaches to promoting and instilling greater resilience across Scituate. Seek out guidance from other organizations such as the Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank on what other municipalities enrolled in the Municipal Resilience Program have implemented to increase community resilience to natural hazards via local ordinances and regulations.	2025 Action G1-F	
	Work to set aside monies in the annual budget to serve as match to secure federal or state funding for priority projects.	2025 Action G4-C	
	Seek ways to improve the sustainability and reduce waste generated at the annual Arts Festival.		Outside scope of HM&FMP
	Explore the potential of additional land acquisition, conservation easements, transfer of development rights (TDRs), and conservation overlays, among other techniques, to reduce the evitable pressure to increase development density in Scituate due to new state legislation designed to encourage larger development.	2025 Action G2-B	
	Engage with Providence Water in hopes of compelling more proactive management of fire lanes to assist firefighters and emergency management professionals with fire prevention activities and fire suppression operations when needed. Look to reduce or minimize the magnitude of inevitable wildfires as recently witnessed in Exeter.	2025 Action G4-C	
	Seek ways to increase access for Scituate residents to natural areas and amenities owned and managed by Providence Water Supply Board.		Outside scope of HM&FMP
	Engage various departments and staff (i.e., engineering, public works, planning, etc.) to scope and create budget to create a list of "shovel-ready" or grant-ready projects for Scituate going forward. This will help to provide a focal point for municipal-focus grant writers.	2025 Action G4-C	
	Identify dams in need of maintenance and improvements and work with owners to conduct the necessary engineering and repairs. Complete Emergency Management Plans for all high/significant hazard dams in [Scituate] and on file with the state's Department of Environmental Management.	2025 Action G3-D	RIDEM jurisdiction
	Work with local farms to increase the number of outlets for residents and visitors to purchase locally grown produce and products.		Outside scope of HM&FMP
	Review egress and access issues on the few dead-end roads in [Scituate] and work to reduce the potential for downed trees during storms to present obstacles to providing medical and emergency services to isolated residents along these road segments.	2025 Action G2-A	

Emergency Operations Plan (2024)

Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
To ensure local readiness, from time to time, the plan may be activated in the form of an exercise (simulated emergency) in order to provide practical controlled emergency operations experience to those who have direction and control responsibilities.	2025 Action G4-C	

Geographic Information System (GIS)

Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
The Town has a geographical information system and contracts with a vendor to provide an on-line web viewer that enables Town Departments and the public easy access to Scituate's GIS mapping and data. It is important that the Town continues to build and maintain their GIS program through training personnel and adding to the geodatabase. Some additional GIS layers which may benefit the Town include: stormwater drainage system; stormwater catchment areas for outfalls; MS4 program boundary; location of major flood events to identify patterns of flooding; elevation certificates; pond locations for immersing fire suppression water pumps; wildfire risk areas; public trees along road ROWs; wells (or a subset of wells that are known to go dry first as a mechanism to gage groundwater level); onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS); conservation lands and land in the farm/forest/open space program; benchmarks	2025 Action G3-C	

Foster/Scituate Onsite Wastewater Management Plan (2004)

Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
The Town should update the 2004 Onsite Wastewater Management Plan (OWMP) and consider implementing a wastewater management ordinance. A wastewater management ordinance was drafted in 2004, in connection with development of the OWMP. However, it did not pass and the voluntary program since 2004 has not been very effective. At a minimum the Town should implement educational outreach to motivate residents to assume responsibility for the adequate treatment of their ISDS (individual sewage disposal system), which in RI includes both septic systems and cesspools. Town actions that would best protect local groundwater supplies include: regular septic system inspection with maintenance as needed, phase out of cesspools in densely developed areas, and minimum standards for new septic systems on marginal sites.	2025 Action G3-B	

Esek Hopkins Park Management Plan (2019)

Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
Implement forest stand improvement thinning in upland and pine stands; and control small patches of invasive plants before they develop into large problems.	2025 Action G2-B	

Lawton Farm Management Plan (2019)

Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
Open Fields Grassland: Pursue the extension of Conservation Easement conditions to the southeast 15-acre parcel to provide permanent conservation management protections; control invasive plants and poison ivy; implement measures to improve grassland quality; continue annual bird survey.	2025 Action G2-B	
Forest Stands: Control invasive plants	2025 Action G2-B	

Tasca Field Management Plan (2017)

Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
An invasive plant removal program should be implemented as soon as possible to prevent further infestation of invasive plants.	2025 Action G2-B	
Water Resources Recommendations: - Designate limits of wetlands with signage - Use "porous" pavement on all loop roadways and parking areas to reduce storm flows and non-point source run-off - Use of bio-regenerator or rain gardens to intercept, collect, and treat runoff to reduce the impact on surface and groundwater - Use native plants in landscaping - Use landscaping design to reduce runoff - Re-design existing parcel to move existing parking away from Moswansicut Stream South and its associated riparian zone along the south-westerly portion of the property - Re-establish riparian zone plantings - Develop a maintenance program that incorporates best management practices to reduce water, fertilizer, and pesticide use		Recommendations need to be further assessed by SCC/SLT

Westconnaug Meadows Botanical Inventory & Property Reconnaissance (2005)

Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
Although not directly specified in this report, the Scituate Land Conservation continues to monitor and manage the property through regular inspections, clearing trails, cutting dead trees, etc.	2025 Action G2-B	

HM&FMP Public Opinion Survey (2024) – *Outreach Activity #4*

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
Communication	• Transparency. Be prepared with assigned check-in places to assemble. Encourage residents to keep their eyes open and report potential areas of concern. • 24 hour hot line allowing residents to call or text emergency situations such as downed trees • Find an effective way to communicate with residents that do not have eblast. Better way to inform residents regarding special procedures • Be more transparent, listen to residents' concerns, create a town council plan, consult experts, notify public of town council plan and take swift action. There should be a contact tree of people/phone numbers explicitly for town residents • Be open to suggestions • Improve citizen access to information and to report problems. • establish phone trees so that people know who to call for specific types of emergencies.	2025 Action G4-A	
Community Outreach	• Inform residents on how to sign up for CodeRed. • provide yearly talks & updates in Senior Center, schools & public libraries. • Encourage self-sufficiency: teach residents skills such as safe chainsaw use, choices that are better for the environment, saving a supply of water, first aid, growing food... • Hold a public meeting to address residents' concerns • Help vulnerable residents with what/how to address issues, e.g. set up a town tree removal contract that residents can use without fear of being over billed. • Build a list of contractors to install/rehab sump pumps in homeowners basements ideally at a discounted rate.	2025 Action G3-A	

Category	Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Community Outreach <i>continued</i>	<i>The comments below refer to Survey Question #10 which discussed what types of projects should the Town and other agencies do to reduce the impacts of natural hazards.</i> • Make sure the people of Scituate know as much as possible about the projects listed above in item number #10. • include the above information on the town website. • Please keep ALL of us informed of the progress my town will be striving to make on projects identified in #10 above.	2025 Action G3-A	
	• Community outreach, scenario based table top exercises to train and inform the community of what to do in these situations.	2025 Action G4-C	
	• Scituate needs to take step to lead on becoming carbon neutral and educate the public on it.		Consider as part of future Town Energy & Climate Action Plan
Dams	GENERAL • Ensure that all of the dams are made to be safe and secure. • Make sure the dam is well maintained	2025 Action G3-D	
	GAINER DAM • Stop Providence Water Supply for being responsible for the reservoir and amount of water kept in and let out of it! It's a big problem!	2025 Action G1-C	Not under Town jurisdiction
	HOPE MILL DAM • Repair the hope dam and remove the remnants of the Hope Mill • Deal with the Hope Mill • The Hope Dam needs repairs desperately!!!! The Hope Mill and the surrounding property needs to be removed of the condemnation. Why isn't this being done?? DEM needs to step it up along with the town. Please view the Sage Environmental report on the Mill. • Take down the Hope Mill and mitigate to prevent flooding from contaminating adjacent and property downstream. • REPAIR and maintain Hope Mill Dam • Repair the wooden gates that control the water level of the Hope river, (control flooding of areas Ring Rock Frosty Valley, sewer system behind the mill) • Seek assistance from Providence Water (including raising their tax rate) and force owner of Hope Mill to repair flood gates or seize property by eminent domain	2025 Action G3-D	
Electric Utilities	TREE MAINTENANCE • We need more tree trimming/dead tree removing along all our roads. We live on Byron Randall and it's all but a guarantee we will have trees falling and blocking the road or taking wires down • Also very concerned about power lines and power outages. Would like to see more frequent maintenance and trimming of trees near power lines. • Cut/ remove dead trees from along roadways that exist throughout the town. This is on Town and State roads. Much of it is from reservoir property • Keep roadways clear with trimmed tree branches to avoid road closures. • take down dead trees • Providence water should address and remove dead trees and clean forest floor. • remove more trees around power line	2025 Action G2-A	Trees along State Roads are under RIDOT jurisdiction; RI Energy has jurisdiction over trees along their powerlines; trees on private property are owners responsibility

Category	Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Electric Utilities continued	TREE MAINTENANCE <i>continued</i> - We need more tree trimming/dead tree removing along all our roads. We live on Byron Randall and it's all but a guarantee we will have trees falling and blocking the road or taking wires down - Also very concerned about power lines and power outages. Would like to see more frequent maintenance and trimming of trees near power lines. - Cut/ remove dead trees from along roadways that exist throughout the town. This is on Town and State roads. Much of it is from reservoir property - Keep roadways clear with trimmed tree branches to avoid road closures. - take down dead trees - Check on trees that are in danger of falling & notify home owners or Providence water authority for any trees that are in danger falling in the road would cut down on trees falling and knocking out Electric electricity. A lot of homeowners have sump pumps which will not work if the electricity is out so that would cut down on the flooding in houses - Keep trees trimmed along roadways and away from power lines. There are dead trees everywhere, and power lines running through tree limbs (both alive and dead) all over town that should be proactively maintained and trimmed. There is rarely a storm that doesn't leave downed dead trees or limbs on some of our roads, which should be prevented with affirmative tree management and removal of dead trees or branches. - Take down dead trees around the road ways [Reservoir properties] - Work more closely with Providence Water and RI Energy to address problem trees that pose risks to power lines to avoid power outages during storms and extreme weather. - trim trees away from side of roads, many roads are very overgrown. Also, quite a few any drains can't be found as they are covered with leaves and tree limbs. - Tree trimming and removal along many of our roads. - Take down the dead tree on the edge of the road that has electrical wires running through it. - Get together with the electric company to shut off power -take the tree down and then turn on the power back on. Better a few hours than days or weeks.	2025 Action G2-A	Trees along State Roads are under RIDOT jurisdiction; RI Energy has jurisdiction over trees along their powerlines; trees on private property are owners responsibility
	BURY ELECTRIC UTILITIES - Install underground utilities - Power lines underground.	2025 Action G1-F	
Emergency Management	FACILITIES & EQUIPMENT - Make sure that emergency service buildings are capable of withstanding hazards. For example that new police station is a disaster waiting to happen. Town DPW and fire departments should be evaluated. All town buildings should be evaluated as this town, from what I have seen in my few years as a resident, is more reactive than proactive. - Upgrade fire stations.	2025 Actions G1-D G1-F G4-B G4-C G4-D	

Category	Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Emergency Management <i>continued</i>	POLICIES & PLANS - Reorganize town government to be better equipped to respond to natural hazards. - Continued vigilance - Stop relying on FEMA instead of taking responsibility to have a thorough contingency plan for all these threats - Continue to improve the towns... response capabilities.	2025 Action G4-C	
	STAFFING & TRAINING - keep qualified people on Emergency Management - Have equipment and training for our first responders. - require the Town Council to take certification courses and rely on experts before making decisions.	2025 Actions G3-A G4-C	
	FIRES - implement a fire mitigation plan for Providence water supply land around the reservoir - Address the huge pile of trees on Byron Randal from the tornadoes before they catch fire - ask Prov water supply to clean the excess dead wood from the property...a lot of fuel building up	2025 Actions G2-A G3-A	
Financial	- Provide assistance after a hazard. - more funding from the government to provide making things better for the town before things happen. - transfer some of the ARPA Funds from cosmetic projects to those that will protect residents of the town.	2025 Action G4-C	
	- I'm not sure what anyone can do to combat the climate changes that we are seeing, but some type of financial assistance would be helpful. We refused to let our basement fill up with water during flooding and worked like dogs to make sure that we didn't go underwater. This made it impossible for us to get any funding from FEMA or anyone else for all of the supplies and improvements that we made to our property to combat this flooding [exterior french drains, landscaping work, equipment to mitigate water entering our basement, backup generator] - apply for grants for homeowners to better prepare houses for flooding. - Funding for dead tree removal on private property. - Funding for air conditioning		Funding assistance for private property outside the scope of the HM&FMP
Flood-related Hazards	PAWTUXET RIVER - Dredging of north Pawtuxet river in areas where sediment has built up reducing river depth, which in my opinion raises water levels and contributes to more flooded properties in those areas. - Pawtuxet River should be better regulated. Providence water authority could do a much better job on the degree of flood damage created. this river's water flow is controlled by pwa. as a home owner this last year 2023 Dec. 4 floods into Jan 2024 with another 2 floods and then into spring. this has been the worst yet, and There will be more to come as long as the dam stays above max at the time of predicted 2-3" rain fall, and as my family was told they don't increase the water flow into the river until it starts raining. too late. since Providence added more towns to the supply of drinking water (taxable dollars). the small guy owners of property in disarray flooding areas are not seeing any assistance or consideration to our needs.	2025 Action G1-C	Not under Town jurisdiction

Category	Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Flood-related Hazards <i>continued</i>	DRAINAGE ALONG ROADWAYS • Install better drainage on streets. • Keep all Drains cleared of debris (or require homeowners nearby to do so) to reduce water erosion • Keep drainage ditches cleared so roads don't flood and disintegrate. • Have providence water clean and maintain the storms drains on the side of the road on Central Pike. • Continue to upgrade/repair road storm-water conveyances • please keep the storm drains clean • The biggest issue that we have seen is the poor condition of the drainage ditches that align the roads, especially state roads. The state employees consistently tell us that they do not have the manpower to get the drainage ditches completed on time. There's a back log. They are in really bad shape and we are surprised that Prov Water is not on this more as well. These areas feed into the reservoir system- and help avoid flooding on property and roadways. • Fix existing flood issue like the constants flow of water on crest view drive. Improve street grading and storm drainage • Install proper drainage for flood prone properties. • Improve drainage where possible • Otherwise, please keep the storm drains clean • Stormwater management improvements.	2025 Action G1-C	
	SCITUATE RESERVOIR • Here in Hope (particularly the neighborhood Ring Rock Acres along the river -Spruce drive) we have had multiple flooding periods since the flood in 2010. They shouldn't have as many towns as they do now connected to the providence water board, they've been continuously adding areas to the water consumption and keeping the reservoir a lot higher now and almost every spring there's a huge flood because of this with the neighboring neighborhood frosty valley taking most of the flooding impact and a decent amount of ringrock. The water is also still up until about ring rocks community beach area. Some of us have inquired about opening a small patch through the island so the water doesn't stay still for mosquitoes and feas to breed as easily as they do, contacting DEM about this from the town would probably be a help instead of a single person doing so.	2025 Action G3-D	
	BASEMENT FLOODING • Basement flooding has been an ongoing issue for residents both without sumps or old/neglected sumps and that leads to emergency calls and damage to their hot water heaters, boilers, and electrical.	2025 Action G3-A	Property owner's responsibility
	SEWER CONTAMINATION • Higher rain total and more frequent storms might cause more OSWTS to fail	2025 Action G3-B	
Health	COVID/FLU/RSV • Our family and others in Scituate have immune compromised members. We are very concerned by the lack of precautions taken to mitigate airborne diseases such as covid and rsv in public places. We would like to see accommodations offered for families and individuals in this situation -- e.g. remote access to town resources, ability to conduct town business remotely, masks and free testing provided for covid. • more to prevent disease like coronavirus	2025 Actions G3-A G4-E	

Category	Possible Activity	2025 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Health <i>continued</i>	enact a robust monitoring program for livestock and farm animals within the town to immediately discover and contain any illnesses, for example, like Avian flu H1N5. There are lots of farms in Scituate, how is the town ensuring animals are healthy and disease will not spread?		Outside scope of HM&FMP
	TICK-BORNE DISEASES provide funds for individuals to reduce tick-borne disease per CDC guidelines in natural landscape		Outside scope of HM&FMP
	EXTREME TEMPERATURES Make a list of town residents at risk for heat and cold related emergencies (i.e. elderly without AC/generators)	2025 Action G3-A	Residents can sign up for RIDOH Special Needs Emergency Registry (RISNER)
	AIR QUALITY - Improve air quality in all schools, provide free high quality reliable testing (NAAT/molecular) - air quality alerts should be sent using code Red system. Last summer was full off bad air quality days from Canadian wildfires. Climate change related hazards that effect Scituate residents are not all located in Scituate, such as air quality from ground Ozone and wildfires and disease.		Consider as part of future Town Energy & Climate Action Plan
	MENTAL HEALTH Hire a staff of psychologists and schedule group therapy sessions to relieve chronic anxiety that is clearly increasing		Outside scope of HM&FMP
Infrastructure	GENERAL Continue to improve the towns infrastructure	2025 Action G1-C	
	ROADS - Fix roads - Ensure all roads are safe. - Fix the roads that are in poor condition.	2025 Action G1-C	
	PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY expand the public water supply wherever possible.	2025 Action G3-B	
	COMPOSTING Municipal composting.		Consider as part of future Town Energy & Climate Action Plan
New Development	- Reduce amount of large developments that eventually don't happen and cause contamination - Stop allowing new development that displaces and weakens natural habitats	2025 Action G1-F	
Winter related Hazards	treat the roads proactively in winter (which is usually done pretty well).		Existing Policy

APPENDIX 6-2

STAPLEE Evaluation

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: After the STAPLEE Evaluation was complete, the Actions were renumbered in order of priority ranking under each Goal.

Goal 1: Reduce natural hazard impacts to the **built environment**, including infrastructure, in order to safeguard critical services including efficient transportation and transmission of essential utilities, and to protect property including cultural and historic resources.

Description of Action	Cost/ Benefit	Social	Technical	Administrative	Political	Legal	Environmental	Economic	Total	Prioritization
2025 Action G1-A: Require that all re-built or new critical facilities be located outside of flood prone areas and dam inundation areas.	Cost	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	-2	22
	Benefit	3	4	4	3	3	4	3	24	
2025 Action G1-B: Complete steps to enroll in FEMA's Community Rating System (CRS) Program and support related activities in an effort to improve the Town's floodplain management and correspondingly reduce the cost of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) for Scituate property owners.	Cost	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	22
	Benefit	3	4	4	3	2	4	3	23	
2025 Action G1-C: Continue to assess, monitor, maintain, and implement improvements to public roadways and associated drainage infrastructure (including culverts) to mitigate flooding, and incorporate resilient designs to ensure, wherein feasible, continued service during natural hazard events.	Cost	0	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	-3	17
	Benefit	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	20	
2025 Action G1-D: Require that the doors and windows in all emergency management related critical facilities meet or exceed BOTH RI State Building Codes for Zone 3 (120 mph) and FEMA's Design Guide for Improving Critical Facility Safety from Flooding and High Winds.	Cost	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-2	17
	Benefit	3	4	4	3	3	0	2	19	
2025 Action G1-E: Compile a list of historic preservation grants that would provide funding assistance to restore historic sites and districts should they be damaged from a natural disaster.	Cost	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	16
	Benefit	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	17	
2025 Action G1-F: Review and as deemed locally practical, amend the Subdivision and Land Development Regulations and Zoning Ordinance to: ensure compatibility with State law; emergency management related critical facilities meet or exceed FEMA Guidelines and RI State Building Codes for Wind Zone 3 (120 mph); ensure appropriate resiliency and environmental protection is incorporated in new private and public development and redevelopment; enhance green infrastructure approaches, including Low-Impact Development (LID) requirements	Cost	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	0	0	-5	14
	Benefit	3	3	2	1	3	4	3	19	

Goal 2: Continue acquisition and protection of open space land, and enhance the capability of the **natural environment** to improve Scituate's resilience against impacts of natural hazards including flooding, erosion, extreme heat, and drought, as well as to safeguard water quality.

Description of Action	Cost/ Benefit	Social	Technical	Administrative	Political	Legal	Environmental	Economic	Total	Prioritization
2025 Action G2-A: 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.	Cost	0	-1	-1	0	0	-1	-2	-5	17
	Benefit	3	4	2	3	2	4	4	22	
2025 Action G2-B: The Scituate Land Trust on behalf of the Town, will coordinate with some/all of the following groups 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	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	-2	-4	14
	Benefit	3	0	3	3	2	4	3	18	

Goal 3: Strengthen interdepartmental and stakeholder/partner efforts to identify and understand potential natural hazard risks in Scituate, and how these risks are exacerbated by climate change. Provide **public education and engagement** opportunities to communicate risk information, as well as what is being done/can be done to reduce these risks.

Description of Action	Cost/ Benefit	Social	Technical	Administrative	Political	Legal	Environmental	Economic	Total	Prioritization
2025 Action G3-A: 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	24
	Benefit	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	26	
2025 Action G3-B: Conduct community outreach and engagement to increase awareness of and promote residents and businesses to take actions that will improve the quantity and quality of surface and groundwater.	Cost	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-3	23
	Benefit	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	26	
2025 Action G3-C: Continue to enhance GIS capabilities.	Cost	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-2	21
	Benefit	3	4	4	3	2	4	3	23	

2025 Action G3-D: The Town is not the owner of any of the dams and therefore cannot take direct action regarding inspections and improvements. However, to help ensure the safety of the public, the Town will take the following steps...	Cost	0	-1	-1	0	-2	-1	0	-5	19
	Benefit	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	24	
2025 Action G3-E: In an effort to educate residents about the dangers associated with thunder and lightning storms, the Town will: Include a storm safety message on the Town’s Recreation and Emergency Management webpages; and install signage at Town & School fields regarding the dangers of being caught out in the open during a thunderstorm.	Cost	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-2	17
	Benefit	4	4	4	4	3	0	0	19	
Goal 4: Establish conditions for improved pre-disaster preparedness, response, and post-disaster recovery.										
Description of Action	Cost/ Benefit	Social	Technical	Administrative	Political	Legal	Environmental	Economic	Total	Prioritization
2025 Action G4-A: Continue to improve emergency response and recovery communication and coordination amongst community facilities and services, and members of the public, through an emergency services network and Citizens Emergency Response Team (CERT).	Cost	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	19
	Benefit	4	3	4	3	3	0	3	20	
2025 Action G4-B: Conduct an assessment of back-up power capabilities for critical Town buildings to ensure power is available for necessary facilities during hazard events.	Cost	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-2	17
	Benefit	3	4	4	3	2	0	3	19	
2025 Action G4-C: 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	0	-3	17
	Benefit	4	3	4	3	3	0	3	20	
2025 Action G4-D: Improve electrical resilience of Town buildings with whole building surge protection.	Cost	0	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	-3	15
	Benefit	2	4	4	2	2	0	4	18	
2025 Action G4-E: 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	14
	Benefit	4	3	3	3	2	0	3	18	

Overall prioritization ranking based on the STAPLEE Evaluation:

2025 Action G3-A: Conduct community outreach and engagement to increase awareness of and/or improve emergency preparedness/response to impacts from all profiled natural hazards.	24
2025 Action G3-B: Conduct community outreach and engagement to increase awareness of and promote residents and businesses to take actions that will improve the quantity and quality of surface and groundwater.	23
2025 Action G1-A: Require that all re-built or new critical facilities be located outside of flood prone areas and dam inundation areas.	22
2025 Action G1-B: Complete steps to enroll in FEMA's Community Rating System (CRS) Program and support related activities in an effort to improve the Town's floodplain management and correspondingly reduce the cost of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) for Scituate property owners.	22
2025 Action G3-C: Continue to enhance GIS capabilities.	21
2025 Action G3-D: The Town is not the owner of any of the dams and therefore cannot take direct action regarding inspections and improvements. However, to help ensure the safety of the public, the Town will take the following steps...	19
2025 Action G4-A: Continue to improve emergency response and recovery communication and coordination amongst community facilities and services, and members of the public, through an emergency services network and Citizens Emergency Response Team (CERT).	19
2025 Action G1-C: Continue to assess, monitor, maintain, and implement improvements to public roadways and associated drainage infrastructure (including culverts) to mitigate flooding, and incorporate resilient designs to ensure, wherein feasible, continued service during natural hazard events.	17
2025 Action G1-D: Require that the doors and windows in all emergency management related critical facilities meet or exceed BOTH RI State Building Codes for Wind Zone 3 (120 mph) and FEMA's Design Guide for Improving Critical Facility Safety from Flooding and High Winds.	17
2025 Action G2-A: 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.	17
2025 Action G3-E: In an effort to educate residents about the dangers associated with thunder and lightning storms, the Town will: Include a storm safety message on the Town's Recreation and Emergency Management webpages; and install signage at Town & School fields regarding the dangers of being caught out in the open during a thunderstorm.	17
2025 Action G4-B: Conduct an assessment of back-up power capabilities for critical Town buildings to ensure power is available for necessary facilities during hazard events.	17
2025 Action G4-C: Continue to improve the Town's capacity for pre-natural disaster preparedness and post disaster response and recovery.	17
2025 Action G1-E: Compile a list of historic preservation grants that would provide funding assistance to restore historic sites and districts should they be damaged from a natural disaster.	16
2025 Action G4-D: Improve electrical resilience of Town buildings with whole building surge protection.	15
2025 Action G1-F: Review and as deemed locally practical, amend the Subdivision and Land Development Regulations and Zoning Ordinance to: ensure compatibility with State law; emergency management related critical facilities meet or exceed FEMA Guidelines and RI State Building Codes for Zone 3 (120 mph); ensure appropriate resiliency and environmental protection is incorporated in new private and public development and redevelopment; enhance green infrastructure approaches, including Low-Impact Development (LID) requirements.	14
2025 Action G2-B: The Scituate Land Trust on behalf of the Town, will coordinate with some/all of the following groups 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.	14
2025 Action G4-E: Implement policies and programs to reduce the impacts of infectious diseases, specifically tick- and mosquito-borne, influenza, and coronavirus.	14

APPENDIX 7-1

Scituate Town Council Resolution

Appendix 7-1

Scituate Town Council Resolution

Resolution No. 24-17
Town of Scituate
RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE TOWN OF SCITUATE
2025 HAZARD MITIGATION & FLOOD MANAGEMENT PLAN (HM&FMP)

The Town Council of the Town of Scituate hereby resolves as follows:

WHEREAS, the Scituate 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 Scituate, under the guidance of a 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, approval by FEMA and adoption by the Scituate 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, the 2025 HM&FMP identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in Scituate from impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

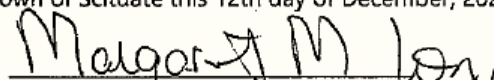
WHEREAS, adoption by the Scituate Town Council demonstrates their commitment to achieving the hazard mitigation and flood management goals outlined in the 2025 HM&FMP;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Town Council of the Town of Scituate, Rhode Island, hereby on this 12th day of December 2024 adopts in its entirety, the *Town of Scituate 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 RESOLUTION shall take effect immediately upon the date hereof
by Order of the Scituate Town Council.


Abbie Groves, Town Council President

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereby attach my hand and the official seal
of the Town of Scituate this 12th day of December, 2024.


Margaret M. Long, Town Clerk

APPENDIX 7-2

Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool

Appendix 7-2

Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool

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

Plan Information	
Jurisdiction(s)	Town of Scituate, Rhode Island
Title of Plan	Town of Scituate 2025 Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan
New Plan or Update	Update
Single- or Multi-Jurisdiction	Single-Jurisdiction
Date of Plan	December 2024
Local Point of Contact	
Title	Chief John Robinson, Scituate Emergency Management Agency Director
Agency	Town of Scituate, Rhode Island
Address	195 Danielson Pike, North Scituate, Rhode Island 02857
Phone Number	(401) 647-3000
Email	ema@scituateri.org
Additional Point of Contact	
Title	Kim Jacobs
Agency	Kim Jacobs - Civil Engineer & Resilience Planning Consultant
Address	5 Massachusetts Avenue, Barrington, Rhode Island 02806
Phone Number	(401) 935-1323
Email	kjcw@cox.net

Review Information	
State Review	
State Reviewer(s) and Title	
State Review Date	
FEMA Review	
FEMA Reviewer(s) and Title	
Date Received in FEMA Region	
Plan Not Approved	
Plan Approvable Pending Adoption	
Plan Approved	

Plan Review Tool (PRT) Checklist

The Plan Review Tool 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 [Local Mitigation Planning Policy 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.

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 (1-3 entirety); Subsection 2.2.2 (6-12 entirety); Appendix 2-2 (entirety) Additional: Executive Summary (1, 2); Section 7 (2)	
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 (1-3 entirety); Subsection 2.2.2 (6-12 entirety); Appendix 2-2 (entirety) Additional: Executive Summary (1, 2, 12, 13) Section 7 (2) ** The Advisory Committee was fully involved in all aspects of the planning process and their engagement is interwoven throughout all Sections of the Plan	

Element A Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met/ Not 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 (2-3 entirety) ; Subsection 2.3.2 (16 entirety) ; Appendix 2-3 (entirety) Additional: Executive Summary (1, 13); Section 7 (2)	
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 (2-3 entirety) ; Subsection 2.2 (4-12 entirety) ** in addition to public comment periods at the end of each Advisory Committee meeting, opportunities for direct input from the public was provided in outreach activities #4, #6, #8, #9, and #11; Appendix 2-2 (entirety) ; Appendix 2-3 (entirety) Section 6 (5); Subsection 6.4 (9-24 entirety) ; Appendix 6-1 (12-17) ** as shown EXTENSIVE input was given in the Public Opinion Survey and ALL actionable items were considered for inclusion in the 2025 Action Plan - as indicated, MOST actions identified by the public were included in the Action Plan Additional: Executive Summary (1, 11, 12, 13); Section 7 (2)	

Element A Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met/ Not 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 (13-16 entirety); Section 4 (1, 14, 15); Subsection 4.4.2.1 (89-94 entirety); Section 5 (3-4); Subsection 5.3 (13-21 entirety); Appendix 5-1 (entirety); Section 6 (5, 9); Subsection 6.4 (9-24 entirety); Appendix 6-1 (1-12 entirety of all local documents) References & Works Cited (entirety) ** as evidence, the plan incorporates information from a wide array of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical documents Additional: Executive Summary (2, 11)	
ELEMENT A REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision:		

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?	Section 4 (11); Subsection 4.3 (description for each profiled hazard : 17-19, 34-35, 37-39, 41-42, 44-45, 49-51, 55-56, 59-60, 65-67, 69-70, 73-74, 77-78)	
B1-b. Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard?	Subsection 4.3 (location for each profiled hazard : 20-28, 36, 39, 42, 46, 51, 57, 61, 67, 70, 74, 78-79) Additional: Appendix 4-2 (entirety)	
B1-c. Does the plan describe the extent for each identified hazard?	Subsection 4.3 (extent for each profiled hazard : 17-19, 34-35, 37-39, 41-42, 44-45, 49-51, 55-56, 59-60, 65-67, 69-70, 73-74, 77-78)	
B1-d. Does the plan include the history of previous hazard events for each identified hazard?	Subsection 4.3 (previous occurrences for each profiled hazard : 29-32, 36, 40, 42-43, 46-48, 51-53, 57-58, 61-64, 68, 70-71, 74-76, 79-80)	
B1-e. Does the plan include the probability of future events for each identified hazard? Does the plan describe the effects of future conditions, including climate change (e.g., long-term weather patterns, average temperature and sea levels), on the type, location and range of anticipated intensities of identified hazards?	Subsection 4.3 (probability of future events & climate change impacts for each profiled hazard : 32-33, 37, 40, 43-44; 48, 54, 58-59, 64, 68, 71-72, 76, 80-81) Additional: Subsection 4.1 (2-10 entirety); Appendix 4-1 (entirety)	
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	

Element B Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met/ Not Met
B2. Does the plan include a summary of the jurisdiction's vulnerability and the impacts on the community from the identified hazards? Does this summary also address NFIP- insured structures that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))		
B2-a. Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards?	Executive Summary (vulnerability summary: 3-10 entirety); Subsection 4.2.2 (14-15 entirety); Appendix 4-1 (entirety) Additional: Appendix 4-3 (entirety)	
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 (82-124 entirety); Appendix 4-3 (entirety) Additional: Subsection 4.1 (2-10 entirety); Appendix 4-1 (entirety); Appendix 4-2 (entirety)	
B2-c. Does the plan address NFIP-insured structures within each jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods?	Section 4 (92-93)	
ELEMENT B REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision:		

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 (3-4 entirety) ; Subsection 5.1.2 (4-5 entirety) ; Subsection 5.1.3 (6-8 entirety) ; Subsection 5.1.4 (9 entirety) ; Appendix 5-1 (2-10 entirety of Local) ; Appendix 5-2 (1-12 entirety of Local) ; Appendix 5-3 (1)	
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 (131-134 entirety) ; Section 5 (2); Subsection 6.4 (9-24 entirety)	
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 (3, 5); Appendix 5-2 (3, 5, 7-8); Section 6 (7) Additional: Section 4 (20-21, 92, 131, 132, 133)	
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); Section 6 (2-3)	

Element C Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met/ Not 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 (entirety); Subsection 6.3.1 (3-4 entirety); Subsection 6.3.2 (5 entirety); Subsection 6.3.3 (6 entirety); Subsection 6.3.4 (6-7 entirety); Additional: Subsection 5.3 (13-21 entirety)	
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 (9-24 entirety)	
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 6.3.3 (6 entirety); Appendix 6-2 (entirety)	
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 (9-24 entirety) Additional: Appendix 5-3 (entirety)	
ELEMENT C REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision:		

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?	Section 7 (4-5) Additional: Executive Summary (14)	
D2. Is there a description of the method and schedule for keeping the plan current (monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle)? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(i))		
D2-a. Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to track the progress/status of the mitigation actions identified within the Mitigation Strategy, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible for the process?	Section 7 (3-5) Additional: Executive Summary (14)	
D2-b. Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to evaluate the plan for effectiveness? This process must identify the criteria that will be used to evaluate the information in the plan, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible.	Section 7 (3-5) Additional: Executive Summary (14)	
D2-c. Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to update the plan, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible for the process?	Section 7 (6) Additional: Executive Summary (14)	
D3. Does the plan describe a process by which each community will integrate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(ii))		
D3-a. Does the plan describe the process the community will follow to integrate the ideas, information and strategy of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms?	Section 7 (3) Additional: Executive Summary (14); Section 5 (3, 4); Appendix 5-1 (2-10 entirety of Local)	
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 (3-4); Appendix 5-1 (2-10 entirety of Local) Additional: Executive Summary (14); Section 7 (3)	

Element D Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met/ Not 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	
ELEMENT D REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision:		

Element E: Plan Update

Element E Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met/ Not Met
E1. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3))		
E1-a. Does the plan describe the changes in development that have occurred in hazard-prone areas that have increased or decreased each community's vulnerability since the previous plan was approved?	Section 4 (127)	
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 (1-3 entirety); Subsection 4.1 (2-10 entirety); Section 4 (11); Subsection 4.3 (addition of climate change impacts for each profiled hazard : 32-33, 37, 40, 43, 48, 54, 58, 64, 68, 71-72, 76, 80-81); Section 5 (2); Subsection 5.3 (13-21 entirety); Section 6 (2-6, 9); Appendix 6-2 (entirety)	

Element E Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met/ Not Met
E2-b. Does the plan include a status update for all mitigation actions identified in the previous mitigation plan?	Subsection 5.3 (13-21 entirety)	
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 (2-10 entirety of Local)	
ELEMENT E REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision:		

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 (entirety) Additional: Executive Summary (13); Section 7 (2)	
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	
ELEMENT F REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision:		

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?		
HHPD1-b. Does the plan incorporate information shared by the state and/or local dam owners?		
HHPD2. Did the plan address HHPDs in the risk assessment?		
HHPD2-a. Does the plan describe the risks and vulnerabilities to and from HHPDs?		
HHPD2-b. Does the plan document the limitations and describe how to address deficiencies?		
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?		
HHPD3-b. Does the plan link proposed actions to reducing long- term vulnerabilities that are consistent with its goals?		
HHPD4. 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?		
HHPD4-b. Does the plan describe the criteria used to prioritize actions related to HHPDs?		
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?		
HHPD REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision:		

Element H: Additional RI State Requirements

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). 1. Hold 1 meeting per year to discuss mitigation goal progress (twice per year is preferred) 2. Invitation to the meeting(s) sent to RIEMA (RIEMA will attend if schedule permits). 3. Meeting minutes are sent to RIEMA within 30 days of meeting being held outlining progress of goals 4. The following stakeholders should attend: (if applicable to your city/town): a. Mayor or Town Administrator (or designee) b. Emergency Manager c. Director of DPW d. Fire Chief e. Police Chief f. Planning Department g. Finance Department h. Floodplain Manager i. Building Official 5. The meeting should be open to the public and posted in several places for their awareness.	Section 7 (4)	
ELEMENT H REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision:		

**END OF
DOCUMENT**
