
Town of Little Compton 2024 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 Little Compton 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 Little Compton 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 (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 (pp 2-3)	9	9
	c. The planning process was formally created by the community's governing board (December 7, 2023 Town Council meeting). Executive Summary (p 1); Subsection 2.12 (p 2); References & Works Cited (p 16) <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 more than 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 5-11)	60	60
	b. A public informational meeting (Outreach Activity #6) hosted by the LC Agricultural Conservancy Trust, was held January 3, 2024 (within the first 2 months of the planning process) to obtain public input on the natural hazards, problems, and possible solutions. The meeting was held in the Commons area which is one of the affected areas due to lack of water for fire suppression, flooding in the area (Meeting House Lane), and roads known to have icing problems. Subsection 2.2.2 (p 8); Appendix 2-2 (p 21)	15	15
	c. A public informational session (Outreach Activity #7) hosted by the Sakonnet Preservation Association, was held at the end of the planning process, April 10, 2024 (a month before the Town Council voted to adopt the Plan) to obtain input on the recommended plan. The <i>Plan</i> and its findings and recommendations were explained and people were provided the opportunity to ask questions and submit their comments for review, consideration, and potential modification of the <i>Plan</i> . Subsection 2.2.2 (p 10); Appendix 2-2 (p 22)	15	15

CRS Planning Steps	CRS Credit Point Criteria Corresponding Section within Little Compton 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 (pp 1); Subsection 2.2.2 (pp 5-11); 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 12-15); 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 74 businesses, community lifelines, agencies, and organizations outside of Little Compton'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 15); 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 4-11 (p 19), 4-21 (p 37), 4-52 (p 103), 4-47 (p 112), 4-48 (p 113); Appendix 4-2 2. A description of the known flood hazards has been included for: Inland Flooding (Riverine Flooding, Shallow Flooding, and Dam Failure), Coastal Flooding including Storm Surge, and Coastal Erosion. Subsection 4.3 (pp 17-45); Subsection 4.4 (pp 98-152); 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, 38-41, 43-44)	15	15
	b. The <i>Plan</i> includes an assessment of less-frequent flood hazards. An inventory was conducted and concluded that there are 10 dams, but no levees in Town. Eight of the dams are classified as low hazard, one as significant, and one as high hazard. Subsection 4.3.1 (pp 21-22, 24-29) The inventory also identified that only one of the seven special flood-related hazards identified in CRS Coordinator's Manual (401) is applicable – coastal erosion. Subsection 4.3.1.3 (pp 42-45) Inland flooding, coastal flooding/storm surge, dams, and coastal erosion have all been described, and the SFHA has been mapped. Subsection 4.3.1 (pp 17-45); Appendix 4-2	10	10

CRS Planning Steps	CRS Credit Point Criteria Corresponding Section within Little Compton HM&FMP	Maximum CRS Credit	Estimated CRS Credit
4. Assess the Hazard <i>continued</i>	c. The risk assessment identifies areas likely to be flooded and flood problems that are likely to get worse in the future as a result of changes in floodplain development and climate change or sea level rise. Subsection 4.1 (pp 2-10); Subsection 4.3 (pp 17-45); Subsection 4-4 (pp 98-99, 111-123, 138-139); 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 (2-11); Subsection 4.2 (pp 11-15); Subsection 4.3 (16-93); 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 (2-11); 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 (2-11); Subsection 4.4.5 (pp 146-152) 2. public health, including health hazards to individuals from flood waters and mold – Executive Summary (2-11); Subsection 4.4.5 (pp 146-152) 3. critical facilities and infrastructure – Executive Summary (2-11); Subsection 4.4.1 (95-97); Subsection 4.4.2 (pp 98-121); Appendix 4-3 4. the community's economy and major employers – Subsection 4.4.4 (140-145) 5. the number and types of affected buildings – Subsection 4.4.2.1 (pp 104-110); 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 (104-108)	5	5
	d. The assessment describes areas within the floodplain that provide natural functions Subsection 4.4.3 (pp 122-139)	5	5
	e. The assessment includes a description of development trends Section 3 (pp 1-2, 5-8) Subsection 4.4.6 (pp153-156)	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 (2-11); Subsection 4.4 (pp 94-152)	8	8
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 (inland flooding, coastal flooding/ storm surge, and coastal erosion) Executive Summary (p 12); Subsection 6.2 (pp 2-3); Subsection 6.4 (pp 10-21)	2	2

CRS Planning Steps	CRS Credit Point Criteria Corresponding Section within Little Compton HM&FMP	Maximum CRS Credit	Estimated CRS Credit
7. Review Possible Activities	<p>Please Note: For items a-g, in addition to reviewing the status of the 2018 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.</p> <p>Based on an extensive review of the possible activities, the Committee selected 13 actions to undergo the STAPLEE analysis (Appendix 6-2). Those activities selected have been included in the Action Plan (Subsection 6-4 pp 9-21). The Action Plan includes a number of descriptors including magnitude of cost and potential funding source.</p> <p>a. The <i>Plan</i> reviewed preventive activities including zoning, stormwater management regulations, building codes, subdivision ordinances, and the preservation of wetlands and open space</p> <p>Executive Summary (pp 2-11); Subsection 5.1.1 (pp 3-4); Subsection 5.3 (pp 11-14); Subsection 6.3 (pp 3-9); Appendix 5-1; Appendix 6-1</p>	5	5
	<p>b. The <i>Plan</i> reviewed whether the community's floodplain management regulatory standards are sufficient for current and future conditions</p> <p>Executive Summary (pp 2-11); Subsection 5.1.1 (pp 3-4); Subsection 5.3 (pp 11-14); Subsection 6.3 (pp 3-9); Appendix 5-1; Appendix 6-1</p>	5	5
	<p>c. The <i>Plan</i> reviewed property protection activities, such as acquisition and flood insurance</p> <p>Executive Summary (pp 2-11); Subsection 5.1.1 (pp 3-4); Subsection 5.3 (pp 11-14); Subsection 6.3 (pp 3-9); Appendix 5-1; Appendix 6-1</p>	5	5
	<p>d. The <i>Plan</i> reviewed activities to protect the natural and beneficial functions of the floodplain, such as wetlands protection</p> <p>Executive Summary (pp 2-11); Subsection 5.1.1 (pp 3-4); Subsection 5.3 (pp 11-14); Subsection 6.3 (pp 3-9); Appendix 5-1; Appendix 6-1</p>	5	5
	<p>e. The <i>Plan</i> reviewed emergency services activities</p> <p>Executive Summary (pp 2-11); Subsection 5.1.1 (pp 3-4); Subsection 5.3 (pp 11-14); Subsection 6.3 (pp 3-9); Appendix 5-1; Appendix 6-1</p>	5	5
	<p>f. The <i>Plan</i> reviewed structural projects</p> <p>Executive Summary (pp 2-11); Subsection 5.1.1 (pp 3-4); Subsection 5.3 (pp 11-14); Subsection 6.3 (pp 3-9); Appendix 5-1; Appendix 6-1</p>	5	5
	<p>g. The <i>Plan</i> reviewed public information activities, such as outreach projects and environmental education programs</p> <p>Executive Summary (pp 2-11); Subsection 5.1.1 (pp 3-4); Subsection 5.3 (pp 11-14); Subsection 6.3 (pp 3-9); Appendix 5-1; Appendix 6-1</p>	5	5

CRS Planning Steps	CRS Credit Point Criteria Corresponding Section within Little Compton HM&FMP	Maximum CRS Credit	Estimated CRS Credit
8. Draft an Action Plan	<p>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.</p> <p>Executive Summary (p 11-12); Subsection 6.4 (pp 7-21)</p>	45	45
	<p>b. The Action Plan includes items that establish or revise post-disaster redevelopment and mitigation policies and procedures.</p> <p>post-disaster redevelopment - Subsection 6.4 (p 20-21 – Action 2024 G4-B)</p> <p>mitigation policies and procedures - Subsection 6.4 (p 12 - Action 2024 G1-C; p21 – Action 2024 G4-C)</p>	10	10
	<p>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.</p> <p>Executive Summary (p 11-12); Subsection 6.4 (pp 7-21)</p>	5	5
9. Adopt the Plan	<p>The <i>Plan</i> was officially adopted by the Little Compton Town Council on May 9, 2024.</p> <p>Executive Summary (p 13); Subsection 7.1 (p 2); Appendix 7-1</p>	2	2
10. Implement, Evaluate, and Revise the Plan	<p>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)</p> <p>Executive Summary (p 14); Subsection 7.2 (pp 3-6)</p>	2	2
	<p>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, Little Compton intends to meet once a year.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">If the committee meets only once a year (6 points)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">If the committee meets twice a year (12 points)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">If the committee meets at least quarterly (24 points)</p> <p>Executive Summary (p 14); Subsection 7.2 (pp 4)</p>	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://cms6.revize.com/revize/littlecompton/for_our_residents/hazard_mitigation.php

A link to the project webpage was also included on the Town's Emergency Management webpage.

Hazard Mitigation

Little Compton, Be Prepared: for Flooding and Other Natural Hazards



Water Spout off Little Compton Coast (October 23, 2018) Photo Credit: Sally Jane Galvin

2024 Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP)

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

The Town is working hard to be prepared and to that end is developing a 2024 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 2018 Hazard Mitigation Plan (FEMA requires a 5-year update), and expand the focus on flood management. The Plan is being overseen by an Advisory Committee comprised of Town staff, residents, and other stakeholders. 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 (examples include flooding, winter storms, drought, fire, hurricanes, etc.). The Plan will establish updated goals and objectives and develop a mitigation strategy and action plan with a list of prioritized projects. It is being developed in accordance with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requirements, and includes 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.

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: December 20, 2023 – January 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/28YL6YZ>

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 Public Safety Complex Training Room (60 Simmons Road). The tentative meeting schedule is posted below, but please refer to the Town's website calendar (<https://www.littlecomptonri.org/calendar.php>) 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 - Tuesday December 19, 2023

Meeting #2 - Tuesday January 9, 2024

Meeting #3 - Tuesday January 23, 2024

Meeting #4 - Tuesday February 13, 2024

Meeting #5 - Tuesday February 27, 2024

Meeting #6 - Tuesday March 12, 2024

PUBLIC INFORMATIONAL MEETING: January 3, 2024

A public informational meeting, hosted by the Agricultural Conservancy Trust, will be held on Wednesday January 3, 2024 at 7pm in the Little Compton Town Hall Council Chambers. There will be a brief project presentation followed by an open discussion on the past occurrence of natural hazards and potential future areas/issues of concern.

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 and coastal flooding, as well as coastal erosion, are problems in Little Compton, it is important to identify measures that will help alleviate the impacts of flooding.

Why is a HM&FMP Important?

The Town of Little Compton 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.

- [2018 Little Compton Hazard Mitigation Plan](#)
- [2018 Little Compton Comprehensive Plan](#)
- [2020 Little Compton Community Resilience Building Workshop Summary of Findings](#)
- [Little Compton Geographic Information System \(GIS\)](#)

- [Disaster Preparedness Guide for Seniors and Caregivers](#)
- [Hurricane Evacuation Map for Little Compton](#)
- [Sign-up for CodeRED Emergency Notification System](#)

- [FEMA - Guide to Expanding Mitigation: Making the Connection with Public Health](#)
- [RI BeachSAMP and STORMTOOLS](#)
- [RIDOH - Climate Change and Your Health](#)
- [RIDOH - Mosquitoes & Ticks Booklet](#)
- [RIEMA - Disaster-Supply Kit Checklist](#)
- [RIEMA - Evacuation Plan & Checklist](#)
- [RIEMA - Flood Preparedness](#)
- [RIEMA - Flood Safety & NFIP](#)
- [RIEMA - Hurricane Preparedness](#)

Questions?

Questions regarding the Plan update can be directed to Richard Petrin, Fire Chief and Emergency Management Director (401-635-2323; RPetrin@tlcri.com).

Outreach Activity 2: Newspaper Articles

An article was published in the local newspaper, *The Sakonnet Times*, on December 21, 2023, informing the public about the project and encouraging the public to participate in the planning process. A second article was published in *The Sakonnet Times* on January 11, 2024, and a third article on April 11, 2024. In addition to the newsprint editions, each of these articles was also posted in the online edition.



December 21, 2023

Online Survey will help officials understand hazard concerns

Survey is part of Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan

The Town of Little Compton needs your help.

Little Compton is working to become more resilient to flooding and other natural hazards. Officials are currently preparing a *Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP)* with the goal of reducing the impacts from future disasters on the people and property in Little Compton.

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

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

https://cms6.revize.com/revize/littlecompton/for_our_residents/hazard_mitigation.php

HM&FMP Advisory Committee Meetings: Development of the plan is overseen by a HM&FMP 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 Public Safety Complex.

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 **December 20, 2023 – January 19, 2024** and should take less than 8 minutes to complete. The survey can be accessed by scanning the QR code or through the following link: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/28YL6YZ>



Public Information Meeting: A public informational meeting is tentatively scheduled for January 3, 2024 at 7:00pm (*please refer to the Project Webpage to confirm meeting*). At the meeting, there will be a brief project presentation followed by an open discussion on the past occurrences of local natural hazards and potential future areas/issues of concern.

January 11, 2024

News Brief

Little Compton surveying residents on hazard, flood plan Little Compton surveying residents on hazard, flood plan. The Town of Little Compton is looking for community members to participate in a survey on its efforts to establish a new Hazard Mitigation and Flood Management Plan.

The survey is available online on the town's website, and via www.surveymonkey.com/r/28YL6YZ. It takes about eight minutes to complete and will be accessible through Friday, Jan. 19. Hard copies of the survey are available in Little Compton at the Brownell Library and at the Community Center. An advisory committee of town staff, residents, and other stakeholders is overseeing development of the plan. Information about the project and a list of the advisory committee meetings, which are open to the public, can also be found on the town's website.

[April 4, 2024 online edition](#) & April 11, 2024 print edition

Little Compton drafts hazard, flood plan update

Public comments sought from mid-April through early May



Little Compton officials are looking for public comments as they update the town's Hazard Mitigation and Flood Management Plan, as required by the federal government.

The plan, currently in its draft form, updates and expands the town's 2018 plan and provides a mitigation strategy roadmap for the next five years. It 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.

Town officials will solicit comments during a review period commencing next Friday, April 19, and ending Thursday, May 9.

The plan's overall purpose is to strengthen Little Compton's resilience to various natural hazards, including flooding and hurricanes. By understanding the potential threats from natural hazards and the effectiveness of mechanisms already in place, the advisory committee developed a mitigation strategy that capitalizes on the town's strengths and improves or adds new capabilities to reduce the impacts of hazards and improve flood management.

Many Little Compton residents have already helped guide the draft update. Committee members received responses from 142 residents, business owners and other stakeholders to a public opinion survey in held last December through January 2024. All comments were reviewed and many of the suggestions have been incorporated into the 2024 draft.

Written comments and input on the plan can be submitted to Little Compton's EMA Director Richard Petrin through May 7, at 1 p.m. Submit them either via e-mail to rpetrin@tlcri.com or drop them off at the Public Safety Complex with the following notation on the envelope: HM&FMP comments/input c/o EMA Director.

On May 9, the Little Compton Town Council will host a public hearing on the draft plan update.

Outreach Activity 3: Social Media Posts

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

Little Compton's Website – News & Announcements

Posted on: January 2, 2024

Little Compton, Be Prepared for Flooding & Natural Hazards

Officials want your input. Visit the Project Webpage for an overview of the project and details on public outreach activities, including an online Survey and public meetings.

Project Webpage Link: https://cms6.revize.com/revize/littlecompton/for_our_residents/hazard_mitigation.php

Posted on: April 3, 2024

HM&FMP Informational Session

A HM&FMP informational meeting hosted by the Sakonnet Preservation Assoc., will be held @ 6:30pm on April 10, 2024 @ the Public Safety Complex.

Posted on: April 30, 2024

2024 Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan Review

The Draft HM&FMP is available for viewing or printing. Written comments and input on the Plan can be submitted to the EMA Director until May 7, 2024 at 1 PM EST either via email (rpetrin@tlcri.com) or dropped off at the Public Safety Complex with the following notation on the envelope: HM&FMP comments/input c/o EMA Director. On May 9, 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 Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan*.

Project Webpage Link: https://www.littlecomptonri.org/for_our_residents/hazard_mitigation.php

Little Compton's Website – Emergency Management Webpage

Posted on: January 2, 2024

2024 Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP)

Little Compton is preparing a 2024 Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP) with the goal of reducing the impacts from future disasters on the people and property in Little Compton. The new plan will update the Town's 2018 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (FEMA requires a 5-year update) and expand the focus on flood management. An Advisory Committee is preparing the plan, with the help of a consultant, and is seeking input from the public to inform the plan. Visit the Project Webpage for an overview of the project and details on public outreach activities, including an online Survey and public meetings.

Project Webpage Link: https://cms6.revize.com/revize/littlecompton/for_our_residents/hazard_mitigation.php

Facebook Posts Beginning December 20, 2023

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:

- ❖ Little Compton Community Bulletin Board (1.6K followers)
- ❖ Little Compton Fire Department (1.5K followers)
- ❖ Little Compton Happenings (2.8K members)
- ❖ Little Compton Locals Helping Locals (1.6K members)
- ❖ Little Compton Republican Town Committee (370 followers)
- ❖ Representative Michelle E. McGaw - District 71 (1.6K followers)
- ❖ Sakonnet Preservation Association (9.1K followers)
- ❖ White Rock Farm (478 followers)
- ❖ Some Advisory Committee Members' private Facebook pages

Twitter & Instagram Accounts and Websites Beginning December 20, 2023

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 Twitter accounts including the following:

- ❖ Little Compton Community Center Instagram account (583 followers)
- ❖ Little Compton Police Department Instagram account (1,090 followers)
- ❖ Sakonnet Preservation Instagram account (1,358 Followers)
- ❖ White Rock Farm Website
- ❖ Some Advisory Committee Members' private Twitter accounts

Email Notices & Newsletters Beginning December 20, 2023

In addition to the list of Coordinating Agencies and Organizations included in **Appendix 2-3**, members of the HM&FMP Advisory Committee sent emails to the following groups informing them about the project and opportunities to participate in the planning process.

- ❖ Email to Town Departments Heads to share with staff
- ❖ Email to Town Board & Commission Chairs to share with committee members
- ❖ Little Compton Republican Town Committee Members (47 members)
- ❖ Sakonnet Preservation Newsletter (1,278 subscribers)
- ❖ School Department Newsletter (341 stakeholders)
- ❖ Some Advisory Committee Members' sent emails to friends, families colleagues, etc.

Outreach Activity 4: 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 25 posters were put up in Town buildings and around Town in high pedestrian traffic areas including: Public Safety Complex, Town Hall, Transfer Station, Brownell Library, Little Compton Community Center, Little Peeps Montessori Naturskola, Wilbur & McMahon School, St. Catherine's of Sienna Catholic Church, United Congregational Church, St. Andrew's By-the-Sea, Wilbour House (Little Compton Historical Society), A-1 Pizza, Art Café, The Common's Lunch, The Nitro Bar at Walkers, The Barn Restaurant, Adamsville Wine & Spirits, BayCoast Bank, Grey's Daily Grind, Little Compton Wellness Center, Meeting House Spirits, Peckham's Greenhouse, Simmons Market, U.S. Postal Service, White Rock Farm Retail Store, and Wilbur's General Store.

The posters were also sent out to Town Departments, the school community via the School Superintendent, and various other individuals and groups.



Little Compton, Be Prepared For Flooding & Other Natural Hazards

We need your help!

The Town of Little Compton is working to become more resilient to flooding and other natural hazards. We are preparing a Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP) to minimize our community's risks. To help ensure the Plan 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

Take 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 **December 20, 2023 – January 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/28YL6YZ>

Hard copies of the survey are available at the Brownell Library and the Community Center.

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 meetings, opportunities for public input and feedback, and other information about the Plan can be found on the Project Webpage: https://cms6.revize.com/revize/littlecompton/for_our_residents/hazard_mitigation.php

PUBLIC INFORMATIONAL MEETING

A public meeting, hosted by the Agricultural Conservancy Trust, will be held on January 3, 2024 at 7:00pm in the Council Chambers at the Little Compton Town Hall. There will be a brief project presentation followed by an open discussion on the past occurrences of local natural hazards and potential future areas/issues of concern.



THANK YOU!

Example of two of the posters



Little Compton, Be Prepared For Flooding & Other Natural Hazards

We need your help!

The Town of Little Compton is working to become more resilient to flooding and other natural hazards. We are preparing a **Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP)** to minimize our community's risks. To help ensure the Plan 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

Take 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 **December 20, 2023 – January 19, 2024** and should take **under 8 minutes** to complete. You can access the survey by scanning the QR code to the left, by typing into your browser: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/28YL6YZ> or through a link on the Project Webpage: https://cms6.revize.com/revize/littlecompton/for_our_residents/hazard_mitigation.php

Hard copies of the survey are available at the Brownell Library and the Community Center.



THANK YOU!

Outreach Activity 5: Public Opinion Survey & Results

An integral element in hazard mitigation planning is broad public participation. Information provided by residents, businesses, and other stakeholders can illuminate local hazard concerns, gauge a community's awareness and preparedness for hazards, and inspire innovative solutions to reduce impacts of future hazard events. As online public opinion surveys are a highly accessible mechanism for gathering qualitative and quantitative data to inform the planning process, the Advisory Committee published an on-line survey (December 20, 2023 – January 19, 2024) hosted by SurveyMonkey.com. Hard copies of the survey were also available at the Community Center and Brownell Library.

The survey was promoted through the Town's website, newspaper articles, social media, and project posters. The survey was also publicized through emails sent to various groups including the 19 local government & school district groups and the 74 businesses, agencies, and organizations outside of Little Compton's governmental structure listed in **Appendix 2-3. The survey was accessible from December 20, 2023 – January 19, 2024 and had a total of 142 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 Little Compton full-time adult residents (78.9%), with nearly forty percent property owners and twenty-two percent who work in Little Compton.

Most people were EXTREMELY CONCERNED about **Coastal Flooding & Coastal Erosion** (49.6%), **Wind-Related Hazards** (46.5%), and **Vector Borne Diseases Transmitted by Ticks or Mosquitoes** (42.3%). The weighted score produces the ranking in the following table (weight of 5 for extremely concerned, 4 for moderately concerned, 3 for somewhat concerned, 2 for slightly concerned, 1 for not at all concerned).

Category	Score %					Weighted Score	Hazard Rank
	5	4	3	2	1		
Coastal Flooding/Erosion	0.486	0.350	0.100	0.057	0.007	4.251	1
Wind-Related	0.465	0.394	0.113	0.028	0.000	4.296	2
Vector-Borne Diseases (Ticks/ Mosquitoes)	0.423	0.317	0.183	0.070	0.007	4.079	3
Winter-Related	0.234	0.397	0.191	0.135	0.043	3.644	4
Inland Flooding	0.277	0.333	0.220	0.092	0.078	3.639	5
Drought	0.201	0.338	0.245	0.158	0.058	3.466	6
Respiratory (Flu/Coronavirus)	0.121	0.236	0.336	0.193	0.114	3.057	7
Extreme Heat	0.167	0.319	0.203	0.159	0.152	3.190	8
Brushfire	0.099	0.248	0.206	0.298	0.149	2.850	9
Earthquake	0.021	0.035	0.120	0.275	0.549	1.704	10

The majority of participants (123 out of 142 – or 87%) 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 Little Compton. More people were impacted by **Wind-Related Hazards** (73%), **Winter-Related Hazards** (62%), **Influenza/Coronaviruses** (47%), and **Vector Borne Diseases Transmitted by Ticks or Mosquitoes** (43%).

Over half of those participating in the survey (52%) had homes or businesses that were not identified in the VE, AE/A, or X Shaded Flood Zones. About 11% were in the X Shaded Zone as well as the combined VE/AE/A Zones (which is also referred to as the Special Flood Hazard Area. Although a link to the Town’s GIS was provided, roughly a quarter of those surveyed were unsure of their flood zone.

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

Category	Score %					Weighted Score	Hazard Rank
	1	2	3	4	5		
Infrastructure	0.022	0.104	0.164	0.388	0.321	3.879	1
Environmental	0.015	0.089	0.156	0.215	0.526	4.151	2
Structural	0.045	0.134	0.284	0.313	0.224	3.537	3
Economic	0.083	0.165	0.316	0.286	0.150	3.255	4
Cultural/Historic	0.098	0.253	0.333	0.250	0.083	3.018	5
People	0.158	0.248	0.308	0.173	0.113	2.835	6
Governance	0.187	0.284	0.269	0.194	0.067	2.673	7

In terms of communication preference, respondents indicated their top 3 preferences for receiving information about what to do BEFORE/DURING/AFTER a disaster were Town website (82%), The Sakonnet Times newspaper (56%), and public workshops/meetings held via Zoom (49%).

Respondents indicated that they take a number of steps to prepare for natural hazard events. Over **90%** of the respondents indicated they have installed smoke/carbon monoxide detectors, and have purchased a homeowners/rental insurance policy. Roughly **74%** keep their gutters clean and point their downspouts away from their house/business, and over **50%** regularly remove dead/dying trees or vegetation from the yard, installed a backup generator, grade their lawn away from their house/business, installed a sump pump or foundation vents, and have signed up for CodeRED.

The survey generated **57 responses** to the question of what should the Town of Little Compton should do to mitigate the impacts from natural hazards. These responses have been included in their entirety (refer to Question 6).

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

Little Compton RI - Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan Public Opinion Survey & Results

We need your help!

The Town of Little Compton is working to become more resilient to flooding and other natural hazards. The Town is currently preparing a Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (HM&FMP) to identify and 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://cms6.revize.com/revize/littlecompton/for_our_residents/hazard_mitigation.php):

https://cms6.revize.com/revize/littlecompton/for_our_residents/hazard_mitigation.php

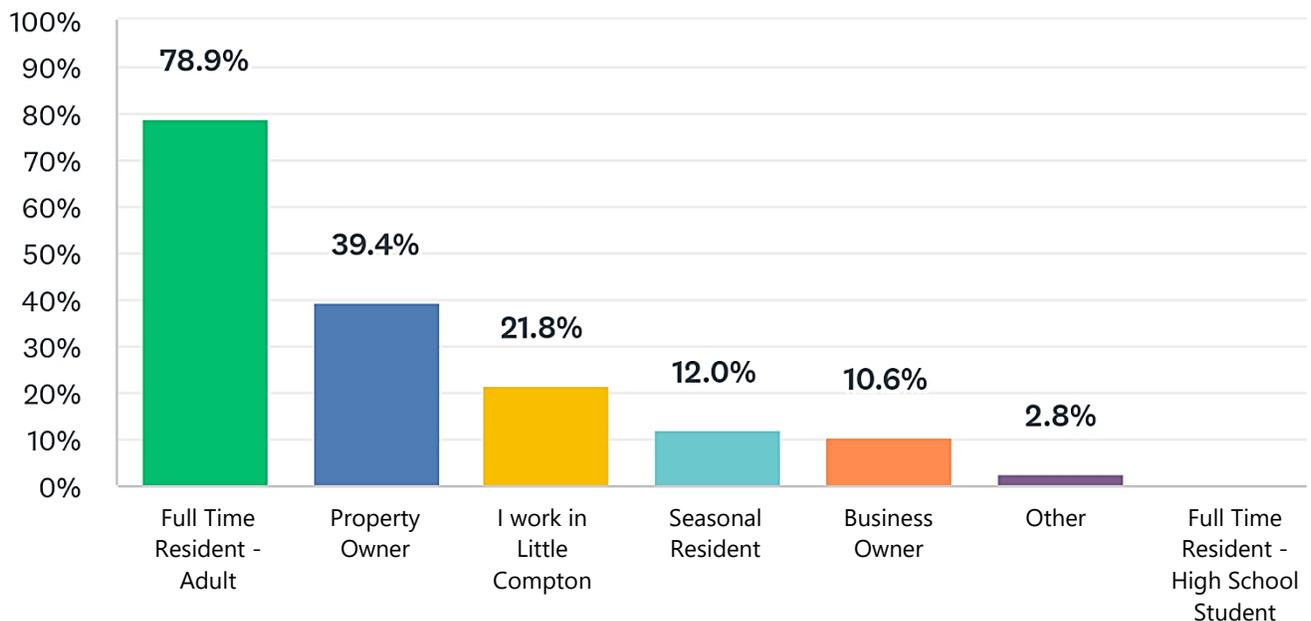
We'd like you to share your opinions and participate in the planning process. Please take this quick SURVEY to help us better understand your hazard and preparedness concerns. Your input will help guide and focus our mitigation activities with the goal of lessening the impacts of future hazard events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

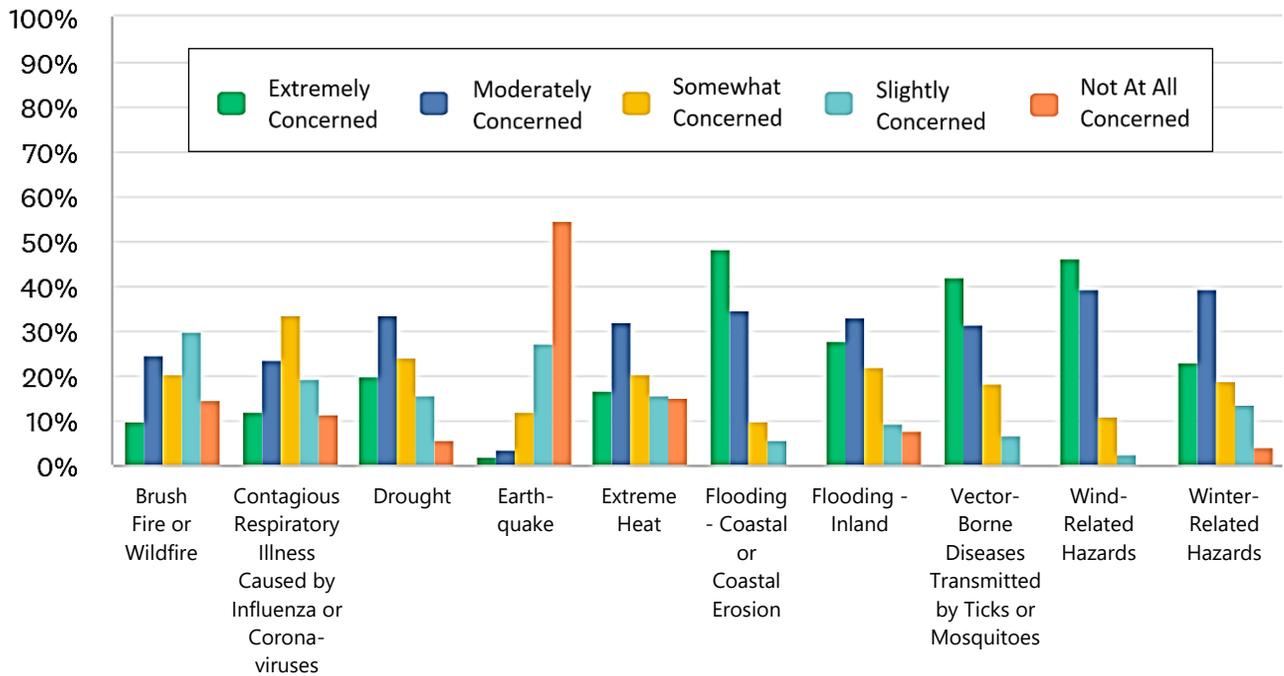
Thank you for your input!

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 Little Compton? *Please check all that apply.*

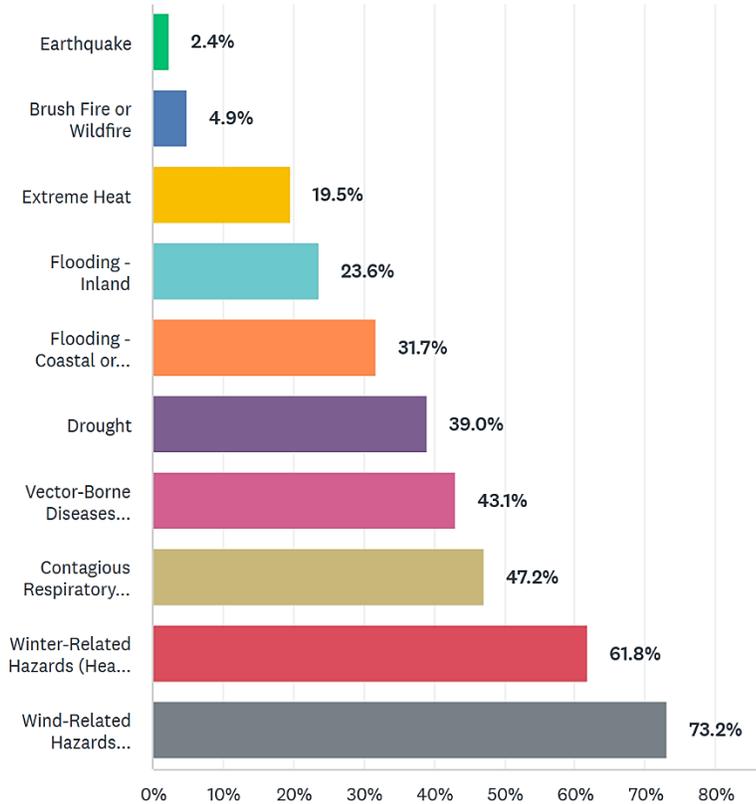


2. Please rank how concerned you are about the following natural hazards.



	EXTREMELY CONCERNED	MODERATELY CONCERNED	SOMEWHAT CONCERNED	SLIGHTLY CONCERNED	NOT AT ALL CONCERNED	TOTAL
Brush Fire or Wildfire	9.9% 14	24.8% 35	20.6% 29	29.8% 42	14.9% 21	141
Contagious Respiratory Illness Caused by Influenza or Coronaviruses	12.1% 17	23.6% 33	33.6% 47	19.3% 27	11.4% 16	140
Drought	20.1% 28	33.8% 47	24.5% 34	15.8% 22	5.8% 8	139
Earthquake	2.1% 3	3.5% 5	12.0% 17	27.5% 39	54.9% 78	142
Extreme Heat	16.7% 23	31.9% 44	20.3% 28	15.9% 22	15.2% 21	138
Flooding - Coastal or Coastal Erosion	48.6% 68	35.0% 49	10.0% 14	5.7% 8	0.7% 1	140
Flooding - Inland	27.7% 39	33.3% 47	22.0% 31	9.2% 13	7.8% 11	141
Vector-Borne Diseases Transmitted by Ticks or Mosquitoes	42.3% 60	31.7% 45	18.3% 26	7.0% 10	0.7% 1	142
Wind-Related Hazards (Tropical Storms and Hurricanes, High Winds, Tornadoes)	46.5% 66	39.4% 56	11.3% 16	2.8% 4	0.0% 0	142
Winter-Related Hazards (Heavy Snow, Ice, Extreme Cold)	23.4% 33	39.7% 56	19.1% 27	13.5% 19	4.3% 6	141

3. Have any of the following types of natural hazard events negatively impacted you or someone in your household while living/doing business in the Town of Little Compton? For example, have you lost power due to high winds? Have you been unable to leave because of downed trees or flooded roads? Have you been without water? Please check all that apply.



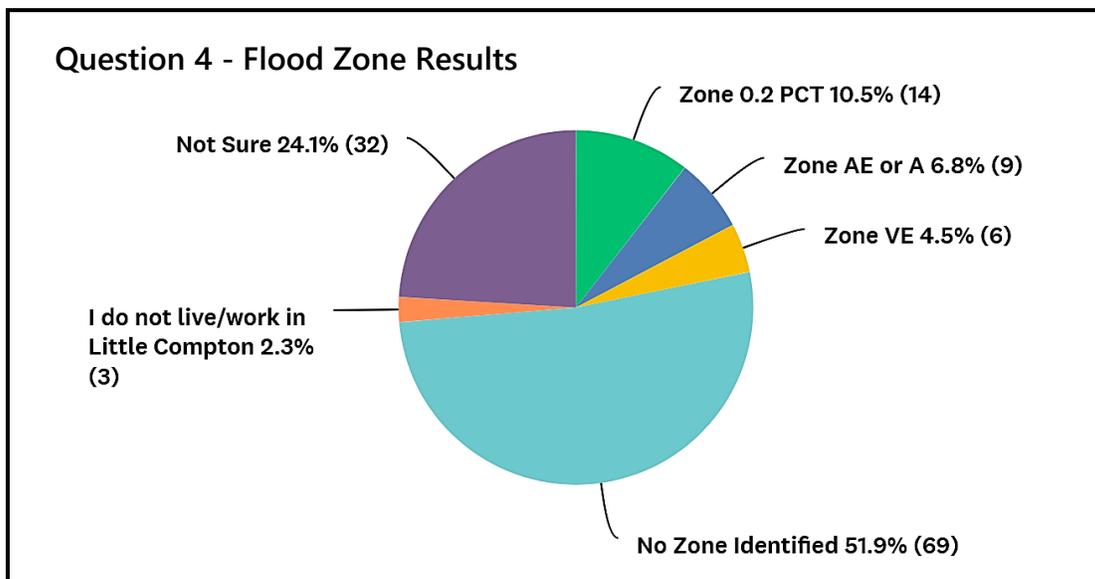
4. Following the steps below, please determine if either your home or business is located in or accessible via a FEMA Flood Zone. Please Note: If you are not able to access the GIS Map, and do not know your flood zone, you can indicate "Not Sure"

Steps:

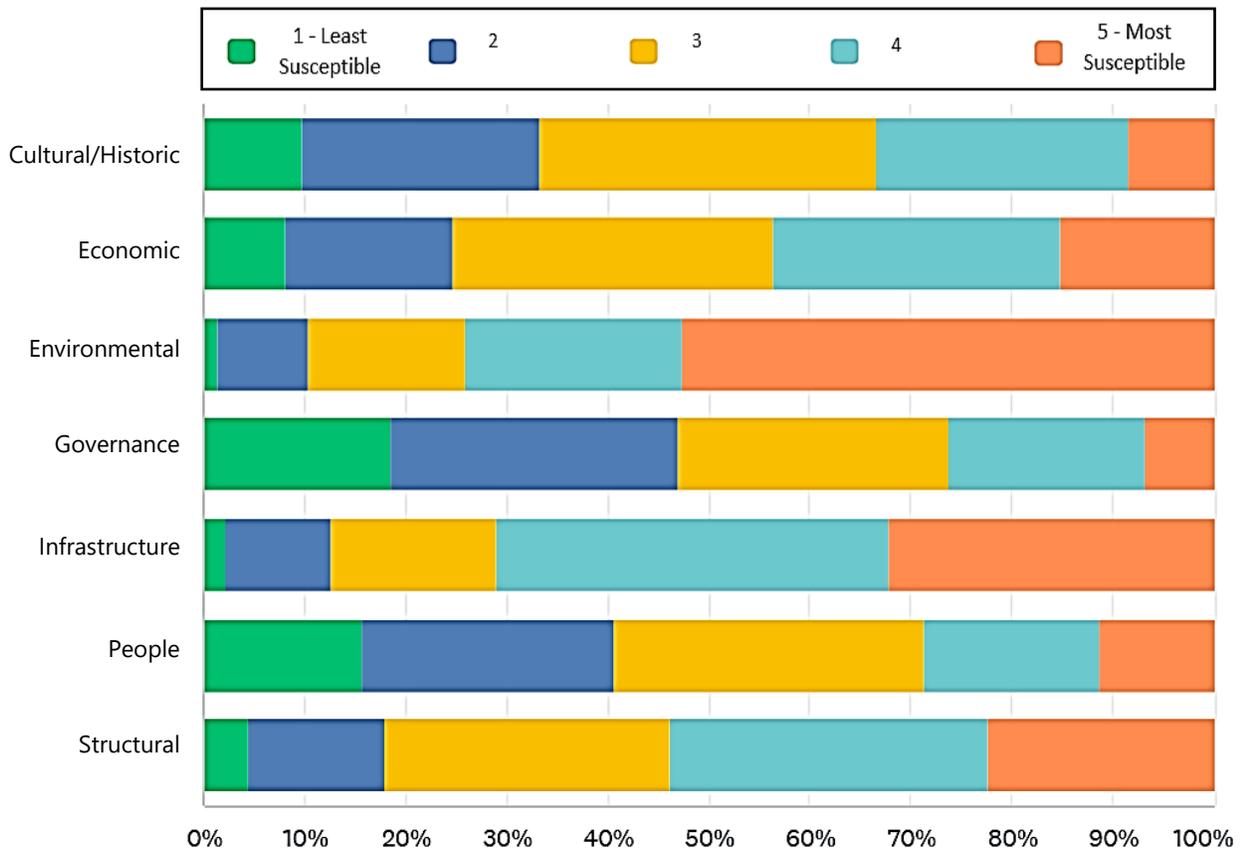
- Click the Link – [Little Compton RI GIS Map](#)
- Near the top left of the page, select the icon that says "Layers" and a list of the map layers should appear
- Check the box to the left of "Flood Map" and click on the cross + to the left of "Flood Map" – a drop down menu will appear showing "Flood Hazard" and Hurricane Surge Inundation Areas"
- Check the box to the left of "Flood Hazard" and click on the cross + to the left of "Flood Hazard" – this will turn on the flood map layer and show you the colors associated with the flood zones (the flood zone legend has also been shown below)

If you cannot tell which flood zone your property is in – do the following:

- Near the top left of the page, select "Search" (magnifying glass icon) and enter your house # and street name (do not put in Road, Street, etc.)
- A tab showing your house should come up – click on the tab and the map should zoom into your property
- Identify if your property is in the VE, AE, A, or 0.2 PCT flood zone (If it is difficult to tell, zoom out a bit using the minus button near the top right of the page)



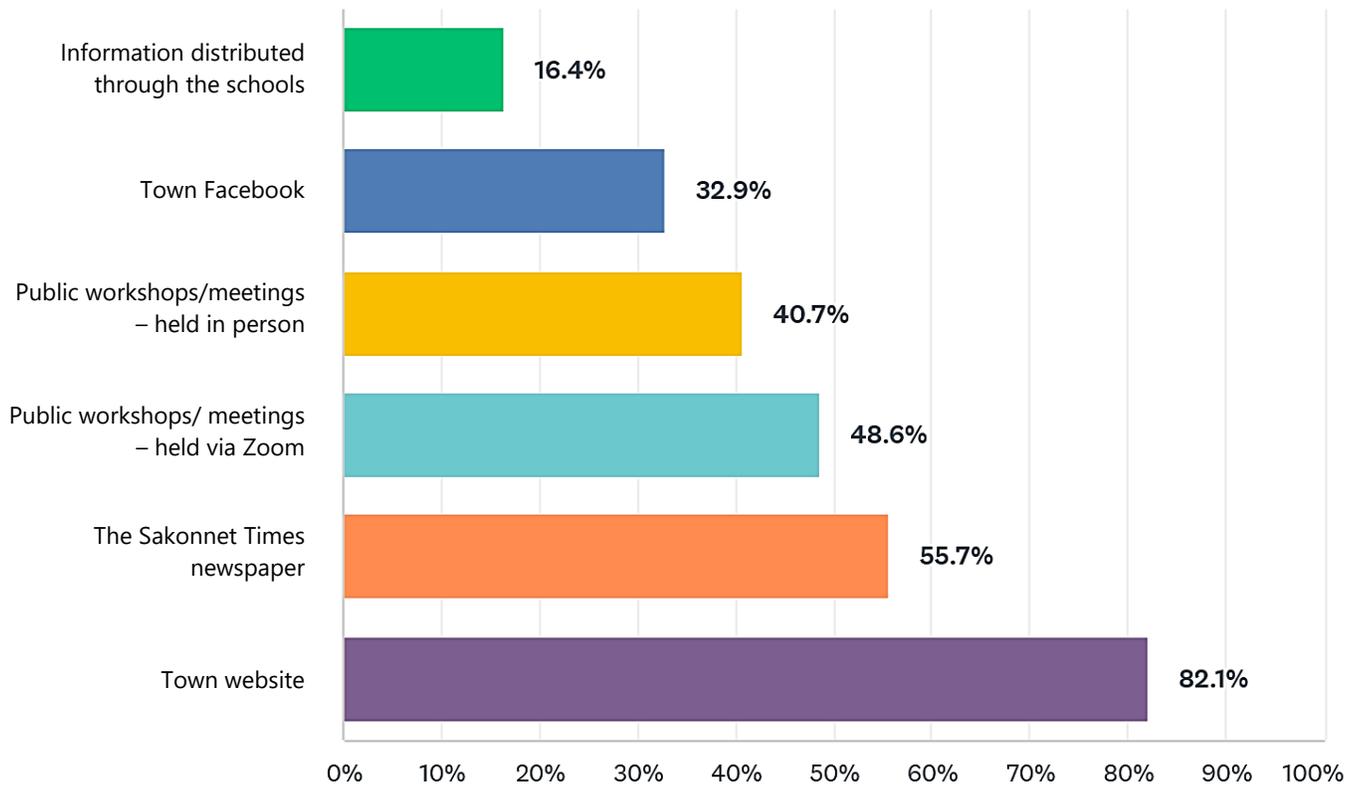
5. Which of the following Town resources do you think may be harmed by natural hazards in the next two decades? On a scale of 1 to 5 (5 being most susceptible), please rate each category based on how vulnerable/susceptible you think it is to potential impacts from natural hazards.



	1 LEAST SUSCEPTIBLE	2	3	4	5 MOST SUSCEPTIBLE	TOTAL
Cultural/Historic: Damage to historic sites	9.8% 13	23.5% 31	33.3% 44	25.0% 33	8.3% 11	132
Economic: Business interruptions/closures, job losses, etc.	8.3% 11	16.5% 22	31.6% 42	28.6% 38	15.0% 20	133
Environmental: Damage, contamination, or loss of forests, wetlands, floodplains, etc.	1.5% 2	8.9% 12	15.6% 21	21.5% 29	52.6% 71	135
Governance: Ability to maintain order and/or provide public amenities and services	18.7% 25	28.4% 38	26.9% 36	19.4% 26	6.7% 9	134
Infrastructure: Damage to roads, bridges, utilities, etc.	2.2% 3	10.4% 14	16.4% 22	38.8% 52	32.1% 43	134
People: Loss of life, injuries, compromised health	15.8% 21	24.8% 33	30.8% 41	17.3% 23	11.3% 15	133
Structural: Damage to public and private buildings	4.5% 6	13.4% 18	28.4% 38	31.3% 42	22.4% 30	134

6. OPTIONAL - What should the Town of Little Compton do to reduce the Town's potential harm from natural hazards in the future? *Please note: Because of the tremendous response, the 57 comments received for question 6 have been included in their entirety at the end of the survey results (after question 9)*

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



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

# of people	My household/business has:
127	Installed smoke/carbon monoxide detectors
104	Kept gutters clean and pointed downspouts away from my house/business
90	Regularly remove dead/dying trees or vegetation from the yard
84	Installed a backup generator
78	Graded my lawn away from my house/business (to minimize pooling of water adjacent to the structure)
70	Installed a sump pump or foundation vents
63	Not allowed mulch to sit up against my siding (mulch attracts termites and other pests)
62	Made roofing repairs, replacement, or other wind-resistant updates
56	Planted trees or other vegetation to reduce heat on my property
32	Installed a rain garden, removed pavement/other hardscape, or implemented other measures to manage rain water on my property
32	Elevated some or all of the following above flood level: electrical outlets/switches, generator, water heater, washing and drying machines
31	Installed high impact windows or doors to withstand high winds
28	Established a baseline well water chemistry assay
18	Applied flood-proofing coatings or sealants
7	Elevated my home/business on pilings or piers

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

# of people	My household/business has:
122	Purchased a homeowners/renter's insurance policy
88	Signed up for CodeRED emergency alerts through the Town of Little Compton website or this direct link: CodeRED (if you do it right now – it counts!)
65	Purchased and know how to use ABC class fire extinguishers
38	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
28	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
9	Purchased flood insurance through private insurer
7	Purchased flood insurance through National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)
7	Discussed the benefit of some of these items with landlord/neighborhood organization

6. OPTIONAL - What should the Town of Little Compton do to reduce the Town's potential harm from natural hazards in the future?

Total Comments - 57

1. Raise the road at the harbor and bolster barrier beaches
2. Increase the tree warden budget.
3. Plans for seniors. The more the better.
4. Invest in protecting and repairing the marsh at Almy Creek by removing invasive species, planting damaged areas and fostering a healthy ecosystem. Elevate Oliver Lane to protect from flooding and allow vehicles access to properties on street. Partner with CRMC to accomplish goals. Harden utility infrastructure to withstand stronger storms.
5. Stop building in wetlands Rebuild bridges in Wilbour Woods Buy land for access to South Shore Beach
6. Go with the flow. Oceans will rise and storms will intensify. The coastline and beaches will change. Don't try to fight it. Adapt Town plans.
7. They are doing the best they can. Roads, infrastructure and communication are key. We need broadband for our communication systems.
8. encourage environmentally protective habitats - i.e. recycling, composting, reducing reliance on fossil fuels; discourage shoreline building
9. address road drainage and storm run-off, incorporate sufficient requirements for all and any construction
10. Address road drainage and storm runoff. Incorporate sufficient drainage requirements for all construction

11. Monitor wells likely to indicate lowering water table levels. Establish emergency water supply for homeowners with dry wells. Improve harbor breakwater and road designs. Promulgate availability of Code Red text alerts. Reduce reliance on Tiverton for temporary emergency shelter.
12. Pay close attention to beach areas, Keep up with maintenance of town and state roads especially water damage and pot holes
13. Continue to work on the Create plans and implement them accordingly ...
14. Provide information to the community about what steps to take at home/business. Where possible regrade roads to help minimize flooding. Add more sunshades in public areas around town.
15. create a comprehensive plan for higher risk areas of town. This should address ability of property owners to build/rebuild following a natural events that damage buildings and structures.
16. Enhanced protective zoning, protect natural wetlands and other areas that will mitigate flooding/flood risk etc.
17. Maintain town roads with proper snow removal, drainage, tree branch maintenance. Ensure National Grid maintains power lines and clears tree branches as needed. Build up town beaches with large retaining walls made of boulders to ease erosion
18. Keep people off South Beach and Landings
19. Tick mitigation
20. Have a text alert system dedicated to LC for any concerns
21. Develop a comprehensive storm water mitigation plan which includes identifying areas of concern/neglect, investing in infrastructure to mitigate flooding from stormwater runoff, and implementing an annual maintenance plan for our roadside stormwater trenches, waterways and tributaries that feed the Sakonnet and Atlantic.
22. Identify volunteers that are willing to help in an emergency. Provide framework, management, point of contact, meeting place, conduct dry runs, etc. provide means to coordinate and focus efforts on problem areas. A town full of uncoordinated afraid confused people is no help when a real problem hits Little Compton. Do not assume internet and cellphone will work.
23. The biggest danger, not listed above, is depletion of our water supply. The town needs to protect against over development.
24. encourage residents to leave natural shrub/tree edges to their property instead of clearing/mowing to edge, especially near bodies of water
25. Analyze and prepare
26. Don't know the answer
27. Proactive natural resource management, maintenance and updating of public infrastructure
28. Support all kinds of local, state and federal climate mitigation efforts.

29. Pay attention to water use, continue to conserve and maintain conserved properties, slow down development of coastal summer mansions, encourage homeowners to plant and maintain trees and other vegetation, especially native trees, plants and pollinator/wildlife habitat on their properties. Public outreach to discourage expanding mown lawns.
30. Revise and update zoning to avoid building in flood prone areas
31. Keep ahead of getting information to residents. Possibly setting up a website page specifically for this information and keeping it updated daily so people can access at their leisure.
32. Encourage (financially) new septic systems; encourage (financially) solar and geothermal. Encourage multi family housing. Encourage buying farmland with housing. Devote more of its protected land to active agriculture, including re/planting crop trees (ex hazelnuts, chestnuts) and encouraging multi layered use of land (ie agroforestry). Encourage more hunters / work with land owners to decrease deer populations.
33. Availability of a resilience coordinator to assess need, create a plan and seek funding
34. In wooded areas, there is a LOT of dead wood on the ground. If we were to have a couple very dry years, this will become a substantial fire risk. Much of the town is well cleared and less at risk. I happen to live in a wooded area that is more affected. I'm taking steps to clear brush on my property to reduce the risk.
35. Invest in sources for water ..? Desalinization emergency resource; Town wide water resource ie filling bottle station at identified emergency/public location . Ban mosquito/tic spraying as well as harmful crop sprays that are leached into water.. carried by wind and insects/ animals off the property they are sprayed on. Invest in wind power.. or solar .. although we have more wind .. put on land from the funds generated by Agricultural trust vs taxes., we've already paid the transfer fee.. why not USE trust land/funds to sustain the entire community. We need a long term beach erosion plan at South Shore .. maybe allow the water to fully occupy the parking lot vs bulldozing it every season and buy the adjacent campground .. or use a trolley system where people are picked up at designated field/land site off South Shore rd ..raise the fees at South Shore to help fund the analysis and use URI .. programs to evaluate situation. Ban plastic water bottles & bags at beaches and provide each car with recycle container to fill and dump when exiting. Create a no dog policy at that beach to help preserve water fowl .. Some town roads/areas are prone to flooding .. east main rd, Simmons rd, south shore (use state grants for permanent speed bumps to decrease speed of traffic as they have done very successfully in Middletown near schools, and in Newport by Underwater College). Reduces fatality and noise pollution. Continue town wide tree trimming along power lines .
36. better road water containment to prevent flooding
37. Limit any more development. Protect our beaches and coastline
38. Have a comprehensive plan that takes into account climate change and all the dangers associated with it to the community.
39. Take climate change seriously and make governance decisions based on reducing human impact on climate.
40. Plan ahead for the future. Potable water and renewable energy resources are vital. In recent years making the surf point a parking lot has added to considerable erosion, high out of town traffic, and damage to public land that was left in a trust to preserve nature.
41. put more money into the town's infrastructure. Damage to roads and bridges that have just been patched up and not restructured has caused major flooding on our property whenever we experience a lot of rain.
42. Preserving as much wetlands as possible to help us fight against loss of potable water from salt water incursion and drought

43. Stricter building code
44. spend money on infrastructure to increase resilience from flooding and sea level rise
45. Encourage RI Energy to bury the power lines
46. Our concern is that our sea-wall is being undermined by the storm water run off from West Main road and development between West Main road and Taylors Lane South.
47. Include aspects of hazard management in the town planning. Gather data and facts. Prepare impact statements and implement preventive measures. Develop emergency preparations and post-disaster measures.
48. Water survey to understand how much water is available and then to link development and building permits to water supply possibly taxing higher water use and limiting permits
49. Re-examine the town zoning codes with respect to tree removal, septic and other activities that could exacerbate flooding and related storm issues and/or which are at significant risk from those hazards.
50. Implement flood control recommendations from the Municipal Resiliency Study and explore any other creative options. Use inundation predictions as a guide for conservation organizations making priority property listings to help control development in vulnerable areas; advertise the consequences of installing impermeable infrastructure on flood control; consider putting utility lines underground in areas vulnerable to high winds and along major roadways; offer occasional evacuation training during hurricane season so residents are familiarized with the location of shelters and how to prepare for leaving their homes in an emergency; train residents in the use of fire extinguishers to help potentially mitigate the extent of damage early on in a household or property brush fire and to know steps for seeking help quickly with written information that gets distributed to every household while recommending exterior ladders or some other exit means from the upper stories of buildings.
51. Support and promote energy efficiency programs to retrofit buildings and residences with energy saving products eg heat pumps, water aerators, led light bulbs. Install solar, wind renewable energy sources to mitigate climate change - the main cause of weather related disasters.
52. Don't allow changes in land contours, including grading or adding soil, that could or would affect neighboring property. Ex. Allowing water/ drainage to go into others property. Encourage underground utilities.
53. Support open space, limit construction exceeding zoning allowances
54. Improve/build drainage in areas and roads most impacted by flooding. Have transparent actions and communication with residents. Encourage transition to septic systems.
55. Improve cell service and wifi
56. work toward ordinances that require new developments to have underground utilities.
57. Continue to take measures to mitigate against natural hazards and better educate the community regarding natural hazard risks and preventative steps community members can take.

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

Outreach Activity 6: Public Informational Meeting

A public informational meeting, hosted by the Little Compton Agricultural Conservancy Trust (LCACT), was held on January 3, 2024 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 *Plan*. Information publicizing the Meeting was included in Outreach Activities 1-4. The Town's Project Consultant directed a PowerPoint presentation followed by an open public discussion/Q&A period. Six Trustees and sixteen others were present for the meeting. Several Trustees and members of the public asked questions general about the planning process and the ongoing Public Opinions Survey. **One member of the public (Randy Waterman) provided photos of the 12-18-2023 storm. Also subsequent to the meeting an attendee (Vita Longo) provided photos of flooding along Oliver Lane. The Advisory Committee was apprised and narrative about the impact of the 12-18-2023 storm as well as photos from both attendees were included in Section 4.**

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

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



Why Create a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

- By planning ahead Little Compton becomes pro-active rather than reactive
- Helps the community identify goals to prepare and adapt to changing hazards and vulnerabilities
- Provides an opportunity to prioritize preventative measures (projects, initiatives, policies) to reduce property damage and loss of life associated with natural hazards; and to expedite disaster recovery
- Provides an opportunity to engage/educate the community to risks associated with natural hazards
- Saves the community money by instituting mitigation measures to protect against natural hazards
- Makes the Town eligible for certain FEMA Funding Assistance

KWJ - CE/RP

Example of
presentation
slides

Why expand the Plan to include Flood Management?

- With extensive coastline and substantial coastal and inland floodplain areas, Little Compton is vulnerable to the impacts from flooding
- Flood risks will continue to grow in the coming decades due to sea level rise and other anticipated deleterious effects of climate change
- The Town 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

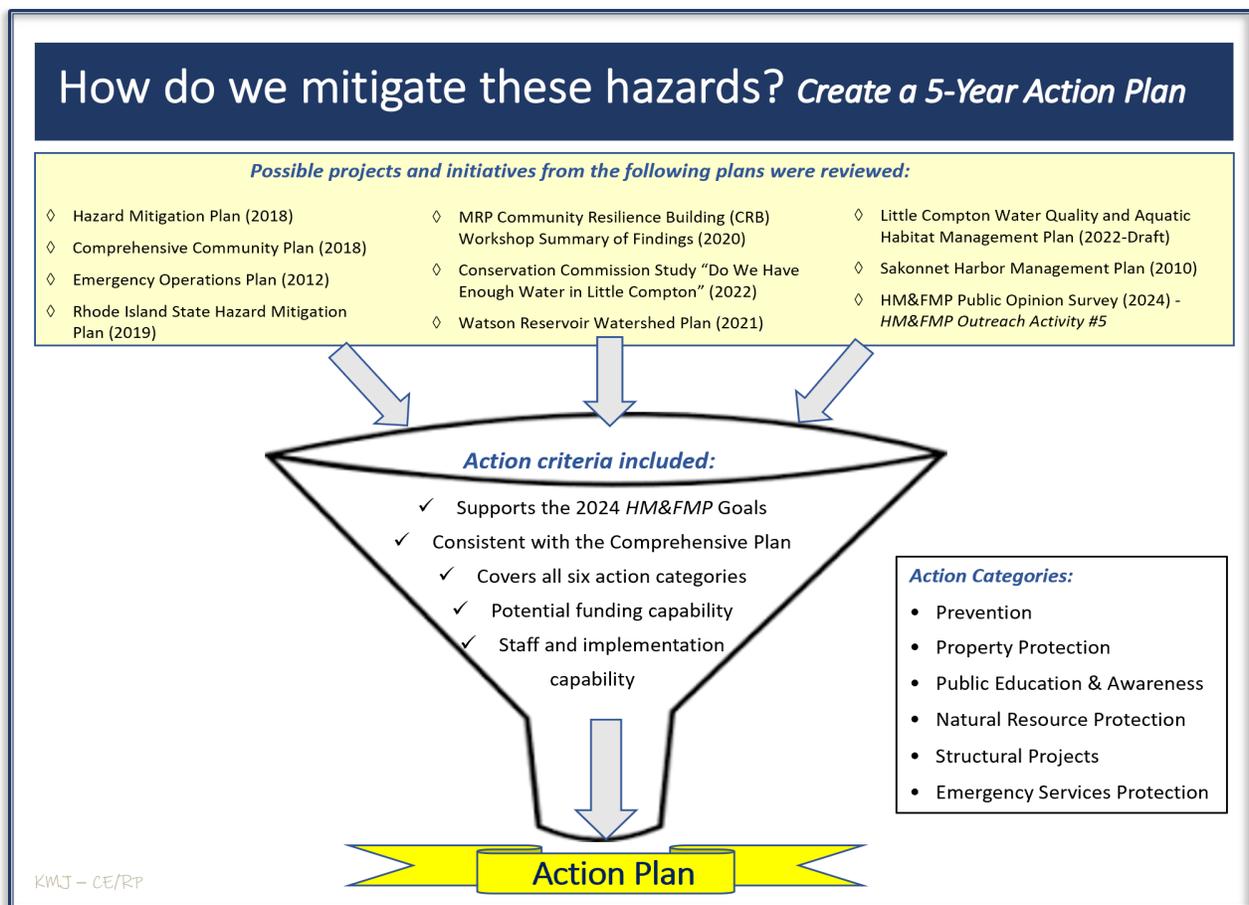


KWJ - CE/RP

Outreach Activity 7: Stakeholder Hosted Public Informational Session

A public informational session, hosted by the Sakonnet Preservation Association, was held at the end of the planning process to obtain input and feedback on the *HM&FMP*. The Informational Session was publicized on the Town’s website in the News & Announcements section, calendar of events, and HM&FMP Project Webpage, as well as being sent to 1,115 subscribers through the Preservation Associations MailChimp service. At this meeting, the *Plan* and its findings and recommendations were explained and people were provided the opportunity to ask questions and provide comments for review, consideration, and potential modification of the *Plan*. General questions were asked about the *Plan*, but no comments or input were provided that was outside of the *Plan*’s existing narrative (i.e. no follow-up discussions regarding potential inclusion of input/comments was required).

Example of presentation slides



Outreach Activity 8: Agenda Topic for Local Boards

The following Boards and Commissions included information about the HM&FMP Project and the upcoming Public Review Period/Public Hearing on their meeting agendas: Harbor Commission (April 11), and Conservation Commission (April 24).

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

The *PR Draft* was posted on the Town's Project webpage on April 19, 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 in *The Sakonnet Times*; information on the Town's website and at the library kiosk; a notice posted at the Town Hall and Public Safety Complex; an announcement at the Stakeholder Hosted Public Informational Session (April 10, 2024); information on the Harbor Commission and Conservation Commission April meeting agendas; and an email to the businesses, 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 Library

A kiosk was set up at the Brownell Library to publicize that the *PR Draft* was available to the public-at-large and encourage the community to provide input and feedback either prior to or at the Public Hearing. As shown below, key maps and other material were displayed. The kiosk remained from April 22 – May 9, 2024.



To access the DRAFT HM&FMP go to the Town's website:
https://www.littlecomptonri.org/for_our_residents/hazard_mitigation.php

Town of Little Compton 2024-2029 Action Plan

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

Total of 4 Actions

- Policy 1.1:** Continue to incorporate hazard resilience for property development and land use into zoning ordinances and other regulatory provisions in an effort to reduce exposure to natural hazards.
- Policy 1.2:** Reduce the impact of development within the floodplain and other vulnerable areas, and anticipate the potential future need for structural elevations or retreat from coastal shorelines.
- Policy 1.3:** Maintain and improve critical infrastructure durability.

Goal 2: Continue acquisition and protection of open space land, and enhance the capability of the **natural environment** to improve Little Compton's resilience against impacts of natural hazards including flooding, storm surge, erosion, sea level rise (SLR), extreme heat, and drought, as well as to safeguard water quality.

Total of 3 Actions

- Policy 2.1:** Identify and sustainably protect and manage open space areas that are vulnerable to natural hazards and SLR.
- Policy 2.2:** Preserve existing tree canopy and maintain public trees for their value as green infrastructure and their ability to mitigate natural hazards such as flooding, erosion, and extreme heat.
- Policy 2.3:** Protect the Sakonnet Harbor area, including property and natural resources, from impacts of natural hazards and SLR.

KWJ - CE/EP

Outreach Activity 11: Public Hearing

At the end of the three-week Public Review Period, a Public Hearing was hosted by the Little Compton Town Council at their regularly scheduled May 9, 2024 meeting. Both the Public Review Period and Public Hearing were well advertised through a press release and two Public Hearing Legal Notices in the local newspaper; a notice posted on the Secretary of State website, Town website, and Project webpage; a hard copy of the notice posted in the Town Hall and Public Safety Complex; an item on the April Harbor Commission and Conservation Commission meeting agendas; and information posted at a kiosk at the public library. Additionally, the Town sent an email publicizing the *Draft Plan* and Public Hearing to the groups and organizations listed in **Appendix 2-3**, which includes the Little Compton Town Council, Town Boards and Commissions, local businesses, neighboring municipalities, and numerous other local, regional, and State stakeholders.

At the Public Hearing, the Town's Consultant directed a PowerPoint presentation providing an overview of the planning process, community engagement, the hazards included, what is at risk, the Town's capabilities, the *Action Plan*, and *Plan* implementation. The presentation was followed by a public Q&A/comment session providing the public the opportunity to give input and feedback. No questions or comments were offered by the Town Council or members of the public.

Town Council Adoption of HM&FMP:

At the end of the Public Hearing, the Town Council voted unanimously to adopt the *HM&FMP*, with the 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.

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 Little Compton.

KIMJ - CE/PP

Example of presentation slides

APPENDIX 2-3

Coordination with Businesses, Agencies, and Organizations

Appendix 2-3 Coordination with Businesses, 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 **19 local government & school district groups, as well as 74 businesses, community lifelines, agencies, and organizations outside of Little Compton’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 (19)		
Organization (alphabetized)	Contact	Email Address
Agricultural Conservancy Trust	William Richmond, Chair	
Beach Commission	Joseph D. Maiato, Chair	
Brownell Library	Susan Rousseau, Director	
Budget Committee	George M. Crowell, Chair	
Conservation Commission	Don McNaughton, Chair	
Finance Office	Joseph DeSantis, Director	
Harbor Commission	Ben Gauthier, Chair	
Harbor Master	Michael D. Massa	
Little Compton Free Public Library Board of Trustees	Nancy Osborn, Chair	
Little Compton Housing Trust	Patrick Bowen, President	
Planning Board	<i>Michael Steers, Chair (Advisory Committee Member)</i>	
Police Department	Scott Raynes, Chief	
Recreation Committee	David MacGregor, Chair	
School Committee	Travis Auty, Chair	
School Department (Wilbur & McMahon School)	Laurie Dias-Mitchell, Ed.D, Superintendent	
Social Services	Sue Sisson, Director	
Town Administrator	Antonio Teixeira	
Town Council	Robert L. Mushen, President	
Zoning Board of Review	Herbert A. Case, Chair	

Agencies & Organizations Outside the Community's Governmental Structure (74)

Organization (alphabetized)	Contact	Email Address
A-1 Pizza	Bill Kyros	thovasmeltina@aol.com
Adamsville Wine & Spirits	Tim Pitts	adamsvillewine@yahoo.com
Audubon Society of Rhode Island	Scott Ruhren, Ph.D., Senior Director of Conservation	sruhren@asri.org
BayCoast Bank	Dan Crowley, Facilities Mana	dcrowley@baycoastbank.com
Bodington Plumbing & Heating	Linsey Borges Lipe & Paul Borges	Bodington4772@yahoo.com
Briggs Beach Inc.	Leslie Wilson	BB1928@briggsbeach.necoxmail.com
Buzzards Bay Coalition	Jonah Guerin, Event Manager	guerin@savebuzzardsbay.org
Carolyn's Sakonnet Vineyard	Cynthia Rocha	cynthia@sakonnetwine.com
City of Newport, RI Water Department	Robert C. Schultz, Jr., Director of Utilities	rschultz@CityofNewport.com
Coastal Resources Management Council	Leah Feldman, Coastal Policy	lfeldman@crmc.ri.gov
Commons Lunch	Gregory Oliveira	sent via mail
Eastern Rhode Island Conservation District	Sara Churgin, District Manager	schurgin.ericd@gmail.com
Lila Delman Real Estate Little Compton	Deborah Ladd	details@liladelman.com
Little Compton Community Center	<i>Amy Mooney, Executive Director (Advisory Committee Member)</i>	amymooney@lccenter.com
Little Compton Food Bank	Elizabeth Ross	littlecomptonfoodbank@gmail.com
Little Compton Historical Society	Marjory O'Toole, Executive Director	lchistory@littlecompton.org
Little Compton Village Improvement Society	Mikel Folcarelli	mfolcarelli@hotmail.com
Little Compton Wellness Center	Marsha Riccardi, Program Director	office@lcwellness.org
Little Peeps Montessori Naturskola	Cindy Rapoza	littlepeepsmontessori@gmail.com
Madden Electric	Steve Madden	steve@maddenelectricco.com
Meetinghouse Spirits	Callum Mclaughlin	meetinghousespiritslc@gmail.com
Narragansett Bay Estuary Program	Darcy Young, Watershed Outreach Manager and Interim Executive Director	dyoung@nbep.org
National Flood Insurance Program	Greg Allis, FEMA Region I, ISO/CRS Specialist	Gregory.Allis@verisk.com
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA)	Kim Texeira, Chief of the Policy, Planning, & Communications - NOAA Office for Coastal Management	Kimberly.Teixeira@noaa.gov
NRHP: Friends Meeting House	Marjory O'Toole, Executive Director	lchistory@littlecompton.org
NRHP: Sakonnet Light House Station	Scott P. Brown, President; Friends of Sakonnet Lighthouse	scottpbrown@mac.com

Organization (alphabetized)	Contact	Email Address
NRHP: Stone House Inn (David Sisson House)	Michael Lennahen	Michaell@newportexperience.com
NRHP: William Whalley Homestead	Charles S. Maher	csmaier@fas.harvard.edu
NRHP: Wilbor House (Little Compton Historical Society)	Marjory O'Toole, Executive Director	lchistory@littlecompton.org
Peckham's Greenhouse	Richard Peckham	peckhamsgreenhouse@cox.net
Point Trap Co.	Alan Wheeler	BobbieAlan@aol.com
Ray's Auto Repair	Ray Helger	Sent via mail
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	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, <i>Assistant Chief, AICP</i>	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
Sakonnet Energy & Goulart Petroleum	Robert Goulart	robgoulart@cox.net
Sakonnet Fishermen's Association	Greg Mataronas, President	saklob@aol.com
Sakonnet Golf Club	Dennis Sonnenburg	dsonnenburg@sakonnetgc.com
Sakonnet Lobster Co.	Jim Mataronas, owner	slsjmjm@aol.com
Sakonnet Point Club	Chris Brady	cbinlc@hotmail.com
Sakonnet Point Marina	Mike Massa	islanderadventures@yahoo.com
Sakonnet Preservation Association	Abigail Brooks, President (<i>Advisory Committee Member</i>)	spa@sakonnetpreservation.org
Sakonnet Yacht Club	Andrew Haffenreffer	Andrew.Haffenreffer@gmail.com
Save The Bay	Bridget Kubis Prescott, Director of Education	education@savebay.org
St. Andrew's By-the-Sea	George M. Crowell	georgemcrowell@cox.net

Organization (alphabetized)	Contact	Email Address
Stay at Home Inc. – Little Compton	Denise Wilkie, President	denise@stayathomeinlc.org
State Representative - District 71 (Little Compton, Portsmouth, Tiverton)	Michelle McGaw, Representative	rep-mcgaw@rilegislature.gov
State Senator - District 12 (Little Compton, Middletown, Newport, Tiverton)	Louis P. DiPalma, Senator	sen-dipalma@rilegislature.gov
St. Catherine's of Sienna Catholic Church	Becky Nichols	Becky@SaintCatherineSienna.com
Sweet & Salty Farm	Laura Haverland	sweetandsaltyfarm@gmail.com
The Barn Restaurant	Sid Wordell	thebarnbreakfastinLC@gmail.com
The Nature Conservancy RI	Jon O'Brien, Policy & Partnership Specialist	jobrien@tnc.org
Town of Tiverton, RI	EMA - Fire Chief William Bailey	chief@tivertonfire.com
Town of Westport, MA	EMA - Fire Chief Dan Baldwin	DeputyBaldwin@westport-ma.gov
United Congregational Church	Dawn Ross, Office Manager	dawn@ucclittlecompton.org
University of Rhode Island - Coastal Institute	Nathan Vinhateiro, PhD, Science Director	nvinhateiro@uri.edu
University of Rhode Island - Department of Natural Resources Science	Alyson McCann, Cooperative Extension Water Quality Coordinator	amccann@uri.edu
US Army Corps of Engineers	Jenifer Thalhauser	Jenifer.E.Thalhauser@usace.army.mil
USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service Eastern RI Field Office	Ghyllian Alger	ghyllian.alger@usda.gov
US Postal Service	Jennifer L. Houghton, Post Master	Jennifer.l.houghton@usps.gov
Verizon (Verizon WCF Building)	John Gushue	John.jgushue@verizon.com
Walker's Roadside Stand	Ian Walker	Sent via mail
Warren's Point Beach Club	Brendan Fennessey	office@wpbcri.org
Westport River Watershed Alliance	Deborah Weaver, Executive Director	director@wrwa.com
Wilbur's General Store	Linda Wetzel	Lgomes973@gmail.com
Wishing Stone Farm	Skip Paul	Skippaul@cox.net
Young's Family Farm	Tyler Young	karla@youngfamilyfarm.com

Please Note: all emails 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; critical facilities are highlighted in tan and local businesses with storefronts are highlighted in green

 On Critical Facilities List

 Local Businesses with Storefronts

APPENDIX 4-1

Hazard Impacts & Risk Assessment

Appendix 4-1

Hazard Impacts & Risk Assessment

Due to Little Compton’s geographic location and land characteristics, including being bordered on the west by the Sakonnet River and the south by the Rhode Island Sound, and having considerable low-lying property within the Town, 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 (Newport County), 2018 Little Compton Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2018 Little Compton Comprehensive Plan, and from personal experience.

Hazard Probability, Impact & Vulnerability Scoring Rubric

<p>Likelihood of Occurrence (Probability/Expected Frequency) <i>In other word, how likely is it that this hazard will occur in Little Compton</i></p> <p>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</p> <p>Likely Range of Impact <i>In other word, if hazard occurs in Little Compton, how much of the Town do you think might be damaged/impacted</i></p> <p>1 = Small: less than 10% of Town 2 = Medium: 10-40% of Town 3 = Large: 41-100% of Town</p>	<p>Likely Magnitude of Impact (Vulnerability) – <i>In other word, if hazard occurs in Little Compton, to what degree might the following be damaged</i></p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>
---	--

Risk Summary: Hazard Probability, Impact, and Vulnerability Analysis

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

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
High Winds	3.08	High
Tropical Cyclone (Tropical Depression, Tropical Storm & Hurricane)	2.92	
Heavy Snow & Ice	2.92	
Coastal Flooding including Storm Surge	2.75	
Extreme Heat	2.58	
Inland Flooding	2.50	
Thunderstorm including Lightning and Hail	2.50	
Extreme Cold	2.50	
Coastal Erosion	2.42	Medium
Vector-borne Diseases Transmitted by Ticks or Mosquitoes	2.42	
Drought	2.25	
Contagious Respiratory Illness Caused by Influenza Viruses or Coronaviruses	2.17	
Brush Fire	1.75	Low
Dam Failure	1.33	
Tornado	1.17	
Earthquake	1.08	

APPENDIX 4-2

Maps

Maps:

Figure 4-11 FEMA Flood Zones

Figure 4-21 Hurricane Surge Inundation Areas

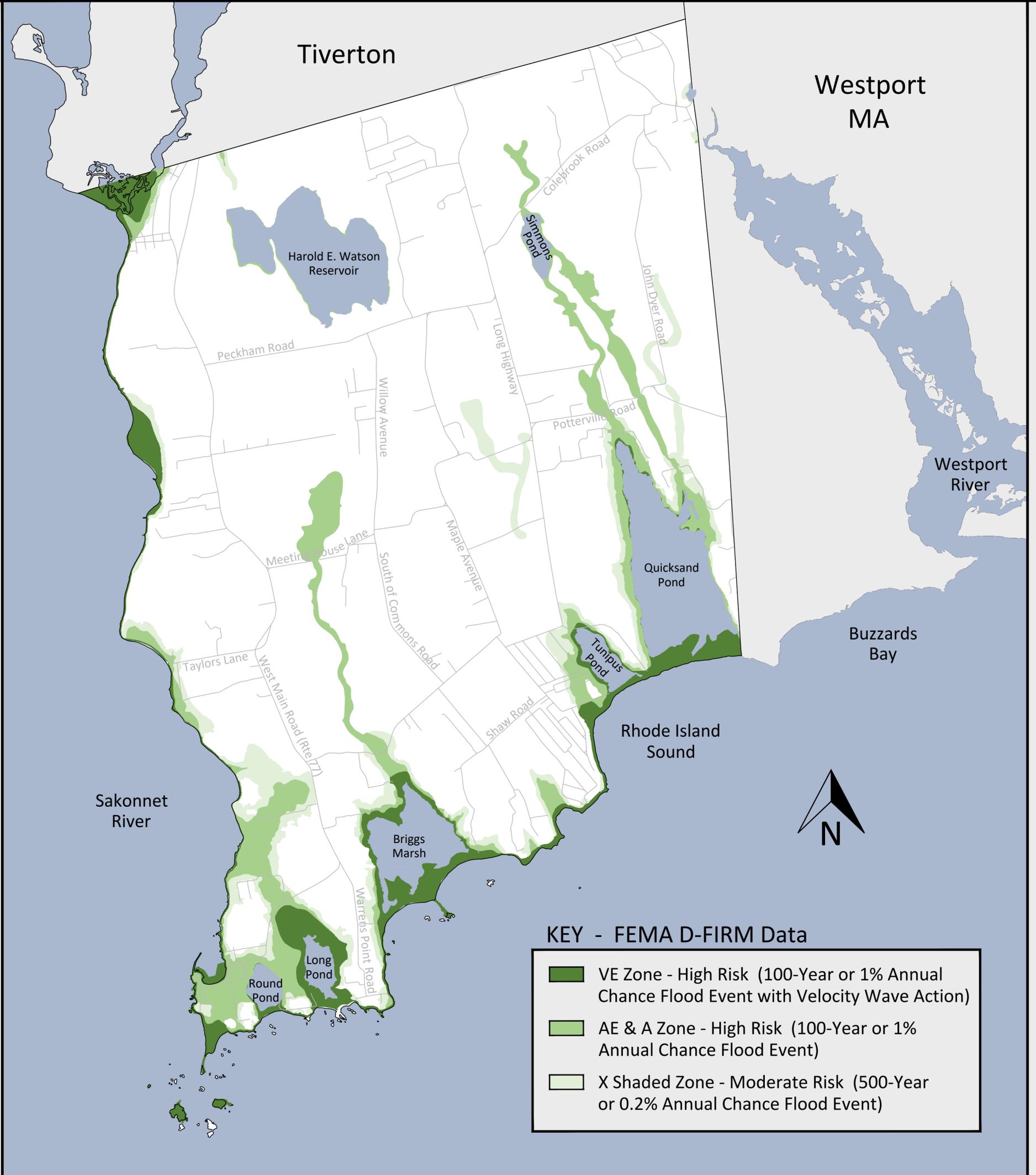
Figure 4-51 Critical Facilities

Figure 4-52 FEMA Flood Zones with Critical Facilities Overlay

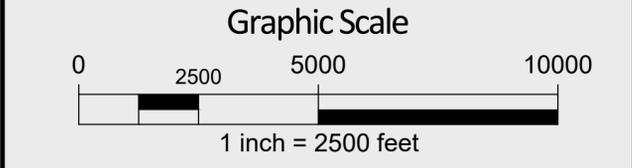
Figure 4-54 Hurricane Surge Inundation Areas with Critical Facilities Overlay

Figure 4-55 Sea Level Rise Inundation Areas with Critical Facilities Overlay

FEMA Flood Zones



This map is not the product of a Professional Land Survey. It was created for the Town of Little Compton for general reference, informational, planning or guidance use, and is not a legally authorized source as to location of natural or manmade features. Proper interpretation of this map may require the assistance of appropriate professional services. The Town of Little Compton makes no warranty, express or implied, related to the spatial accuracy, reliability, completeness, or currentness of this map.



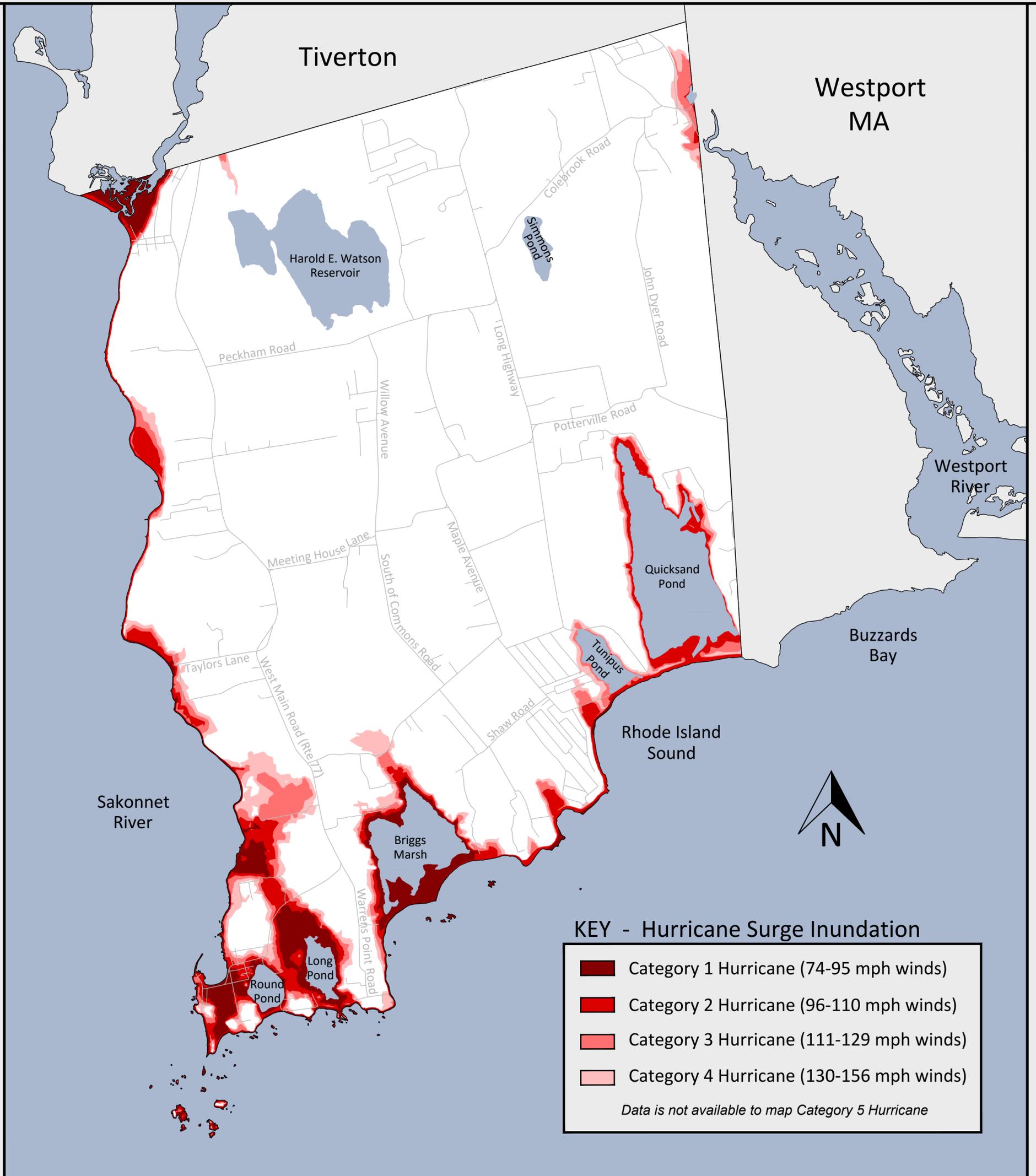
May 2024

Source: RIGIS

Figure 4-11

Kim Jacobs, Civil Engineer & Resilience Planning Consultant

Hurricane Surge Inundation Areas



This map is not the product of a Professional Land Survey. It was created for the Town of Little Compton for general reference, informational, planning or guidance use, and is not a legally authorized source as to location of natural or manmade features. Proper interpretation of this map may require the assistance of appropriate professional services. The Town of Little Compton makes no warranty, express or implied, related to the spatial accuracy, reliability, completeness, or currentness of this map.

Graphic Scale

0 2500 5000 10000

1 inch = 2500 feet

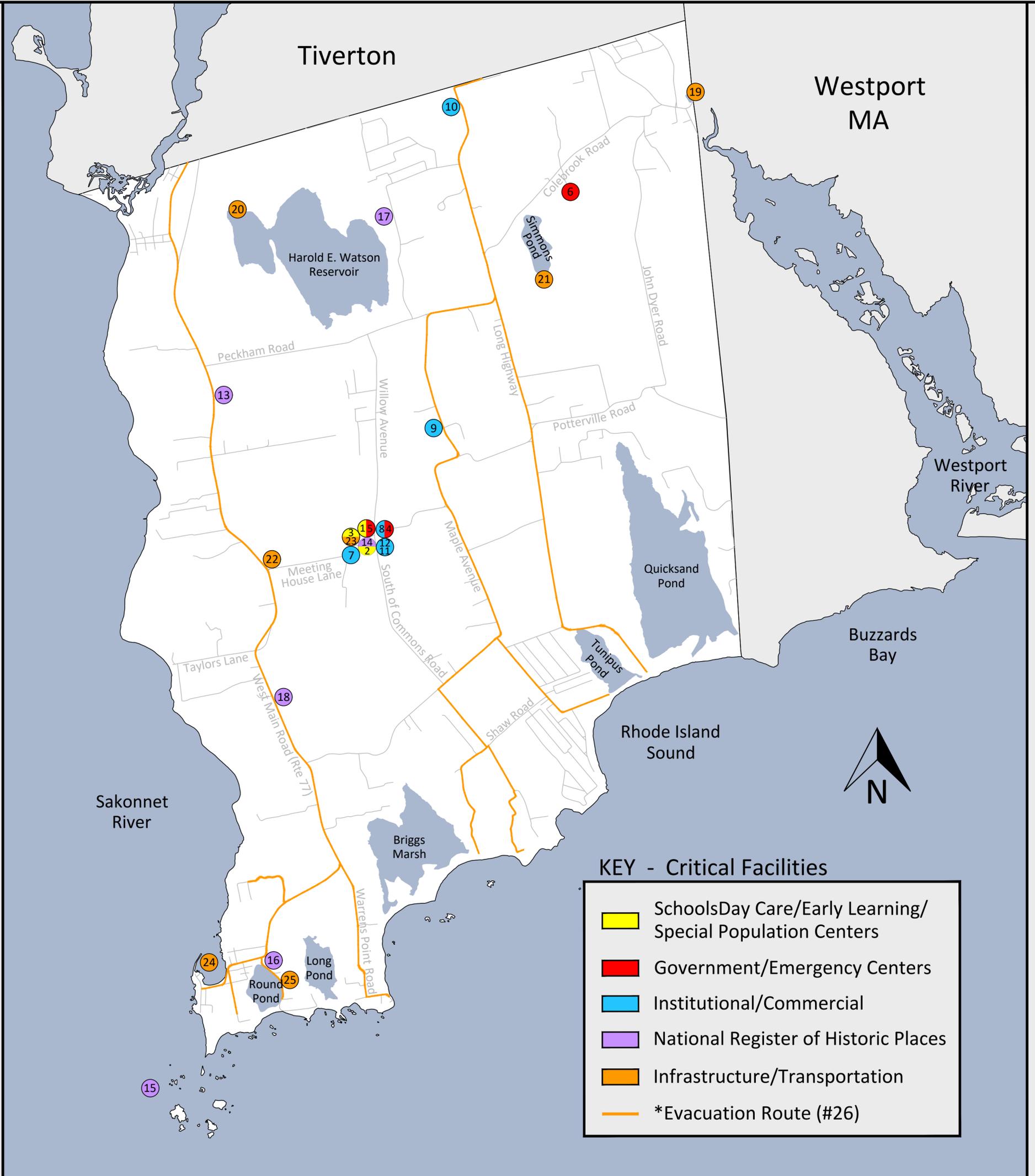
May 2024

Source: RIGIS

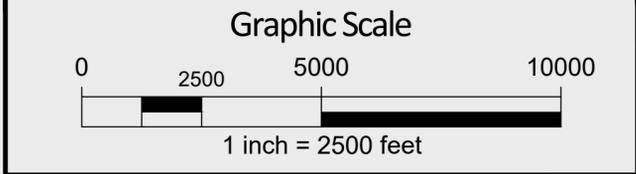
Figure 4-21

Kim Jacobs, Civil Engineer & Resilience Planning Consultant

Critical Facilities



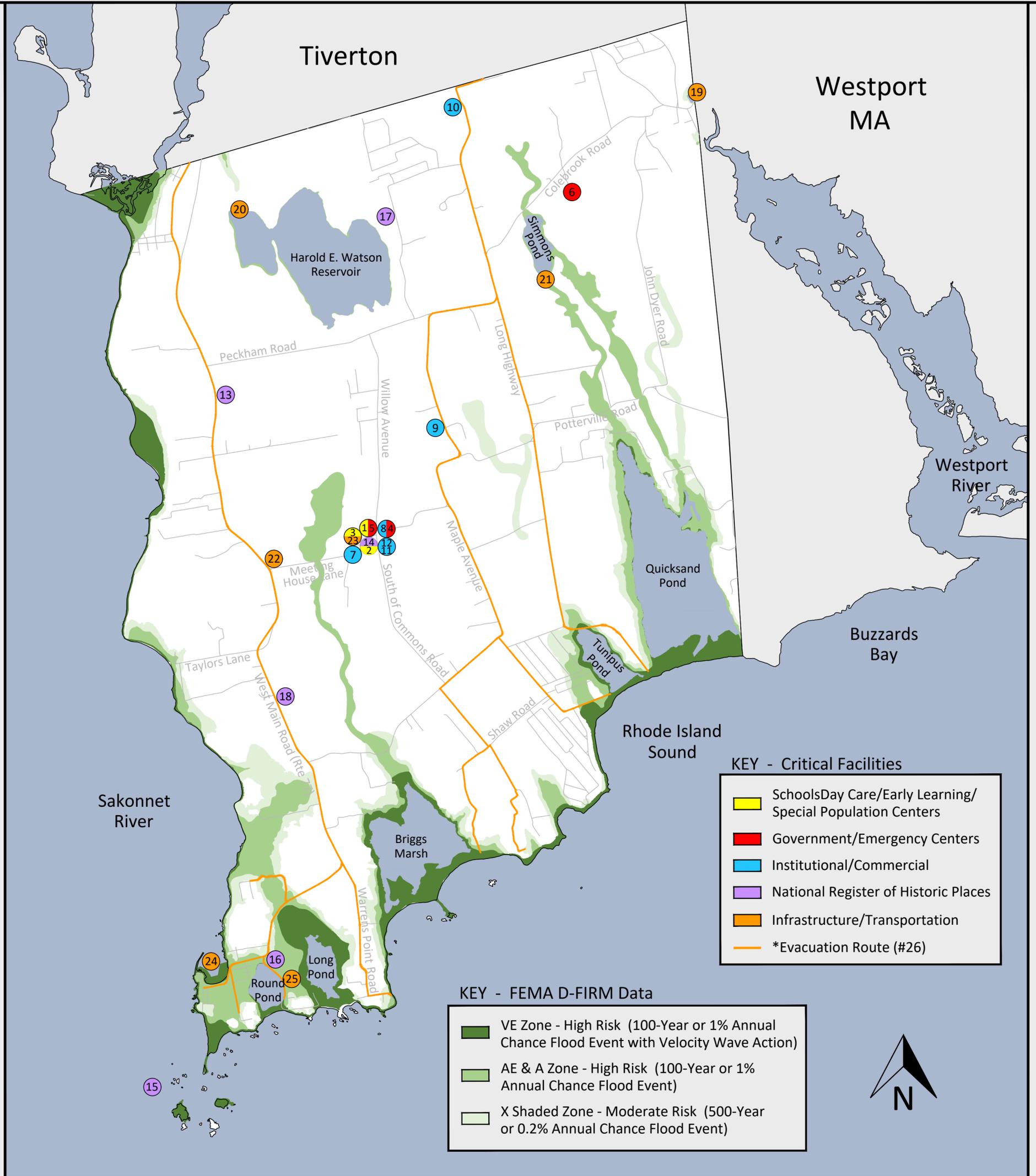
This map is not the product of a Professional Land Survey. It was created for the Town of Little Compton for general reference, informational, planning or guidance use, and is not a legally authorized source as to location of natural or manmade features. Proper interpretation of this map may require the assistance of appropriate professional services. The Town of Little Compton makes no warranty, express or implied, related to the spatial accuracy, reliability, completeness, or currentness of this map.



May 2024 Source: RIGIS

Figure 4-51
Kim Jacobs, Civil Engineer & Resilience Planning Consultant

FEMA Flood Zones with Critical Facilities Overlay



This map is not the product of a Professional Land Survey. It was created for the Town of Little Compton for general reference, informational, planning or guidance use, and is not a legally authorized source as to location of natural or manmade features. Proper interpretation of this map may require the assistance of appropriate professional services. The Town of Little Compton makes no warranty, express or implied, related to the spatial accuracy, reliability, completeness, or currentness of this map.

Graphic Scale

0 2500 5000 10000

1 inch = 2500 feet

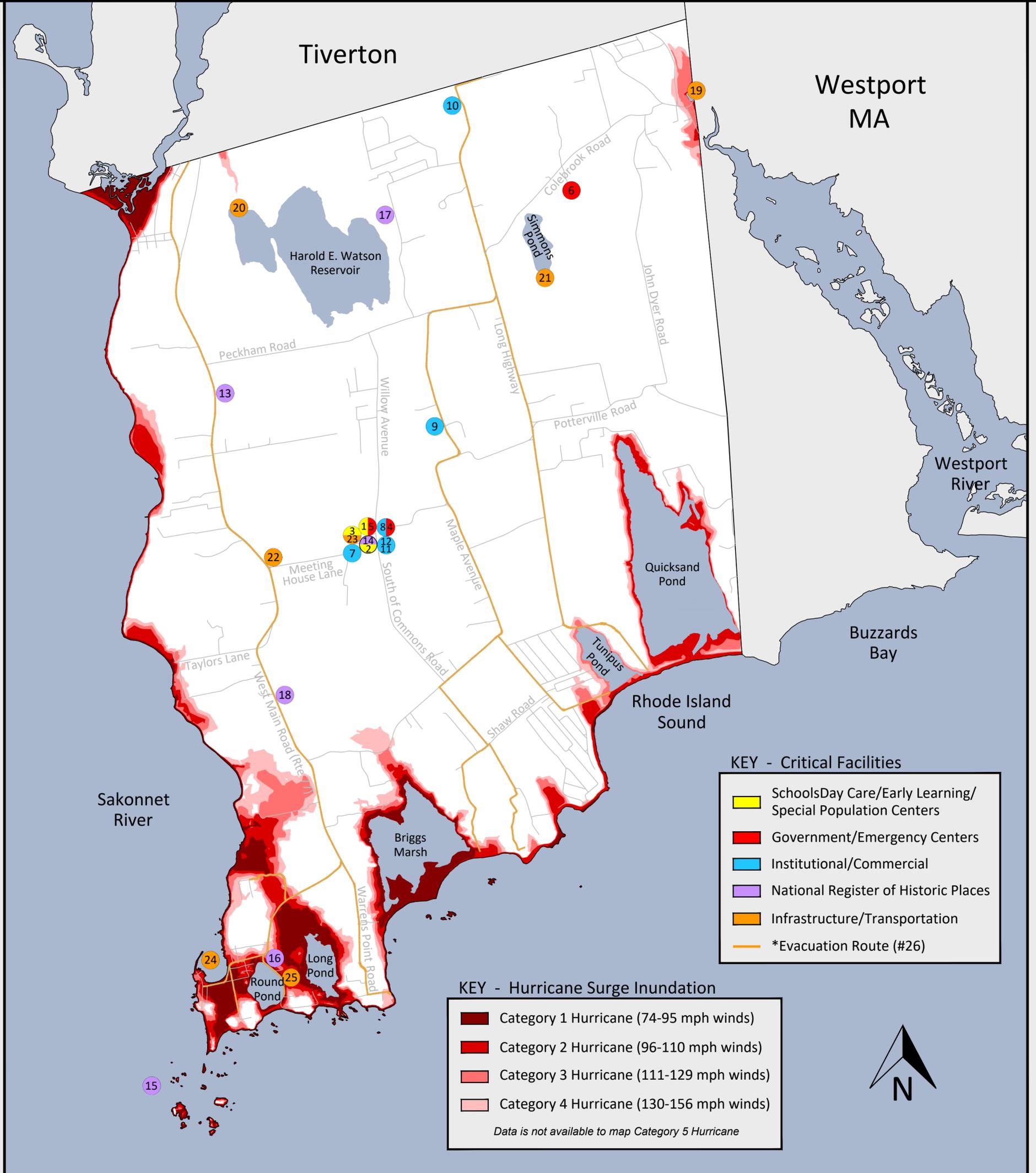
May 2024

Source: RIGIS

Figure 4-52

Kim Jacobs, Civil Engineer & Resilience Planning Consultant

Hurricane Surge Inundation Areas with Critical Facilities Overlay



This map is not the product of a Professional Land Survey. It was created for the Town of Little Compton for general reference, informational, planning or guidance use, and is not a legally authorized source as to location of natural or manmade features. Proper interpretation of this map may require the assistance of appropriate professional services. The Town of Little Compton makes no warranty, express or implied, related to the spatial accuracy, reliability, completeness, or currentness of this map.

Graphic Scale

0 2500 5000 10000

1 inch = 2500 feet

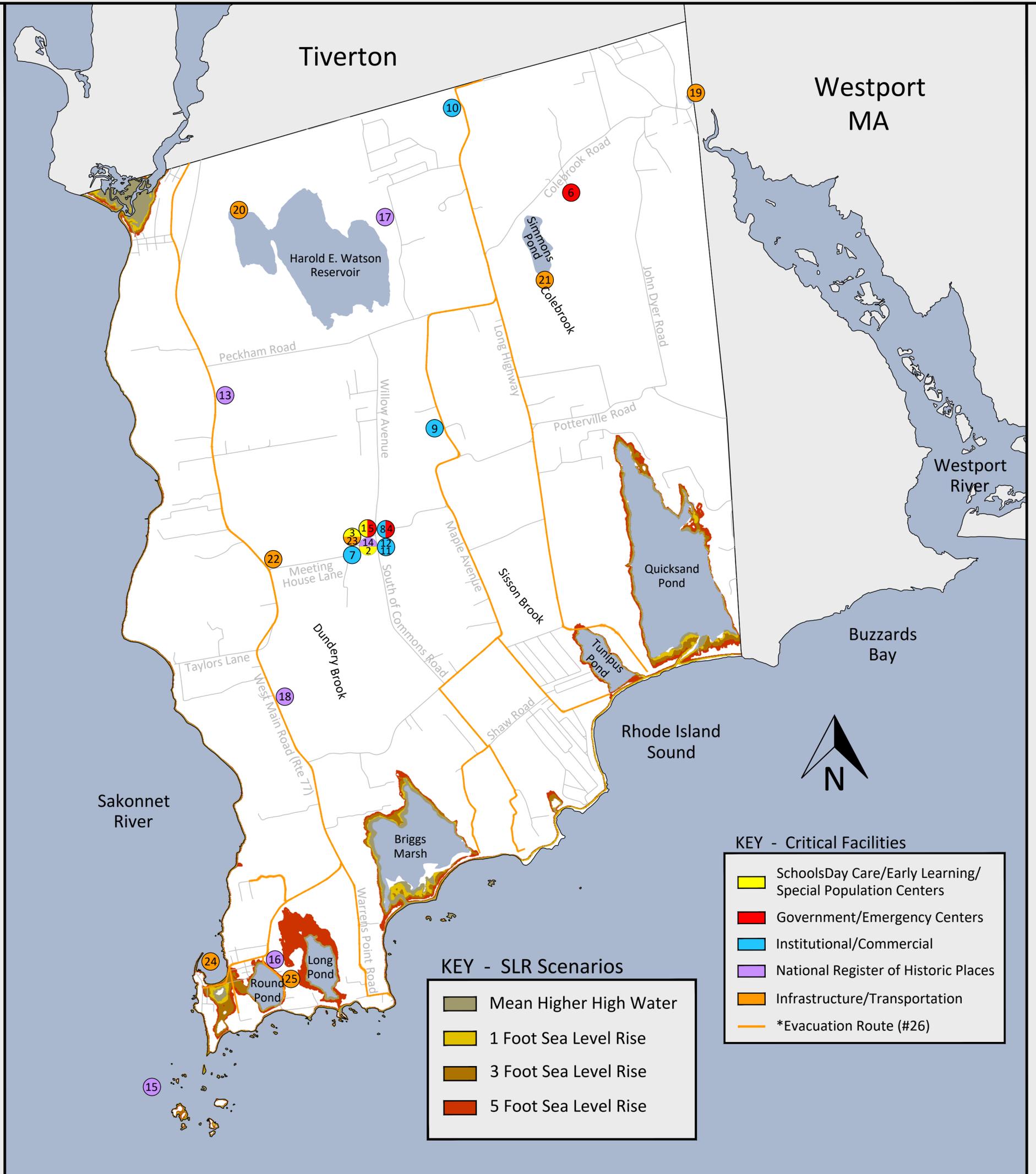
May 2024

Source: RIGIS

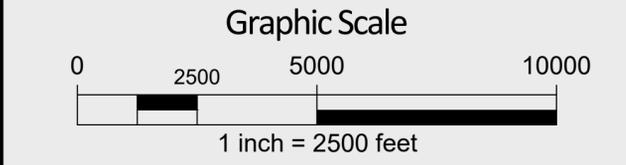
Figure 4-54

Kim Jacobs, Civil Engineer & Resilience Planning Consultant

Sea Level Rise Inundation Areas with Critical Facilities Overlay



This map is not the product of a Professional Land Survey. It was created for the Town of Little Compton for general reference, informational, planning or guidance use, and is not a legally authorized source as to location of natural or manmade features. Proper interpretation of this map may require the assistance of appropriate professional services. The Town of Little Compton makes no warranty, express or implied, related to the spatial accuracy, reliability, completeness, or currentness of this map.



May 2024 Source: RIGIS

Figure 4-55

Kim Jacobs, Civil Engineer & Resilience Planning Consultant

APPENDIX 4-3

Critical Facilities Vulnerability Analysis

Critical Facilities with Map Numbering System

Schools/Day Care/Early Learning/ Special Population Centers	Government/ Emergency Centers	Institutional/Commercial	National Register of Historic Places	Infrastructure/Transportation
1 Little Compton Community Center (non-profit) 34 Commons	4 Public Safety Complex (public) 60 Simmons Road	7 BayCoast Bank (private) 2 Meeting House Lane	13 Friends Meeting House & Cemetery (LCHS) 234 West Main Road	19 Dam: Adamsville Dam (Gray's Grist Mill Inc.) <i>Please refer to the note below</i>
2 Little Peeps Montessori Naturskola (private) 4 Commons	5 Town Hall (public) 40 Commons	8 Brownell Library (building private; content public) 44 Commons	14 Little Compton Common Historic District	20 Dam: Harold E. Watson Reservoir Dam (City of Newport)
3 Wilbur & McMahon School (public) 28 Commons	6 Transfer Station (public) 122 Amy Hart Path	9 Little Compton Wellness Center (private) & Food Bank (non-profit) 115 East Main Road	15 Sakonnet Light House Station (non-profit) South of Little Compton on Little Cormorant Rock	21 Dam: Simmons Pond Dam (RIDEM)
		10 Sakonnet Energy & Goulart Petroleum (private) 43 Long Hwy	16 Stone House Inn (David Sisson House) (private) 120A Sakonnet Point Road	22 Verizon Substation (private) 81 Meeting House Lane
		11 U.S. Postal Service (federal) 4 South of Commons	17 William Whalley Homestead (private) 33 Burchard Avenue	23 Wastewater Treatment Facility for municipal buildings (public) 28 Commons
		12 Wilbur's General Store (private) 50 Commons	18 Wilbor House (Little Compton Historical Society) (LCHS) 548 West Main Road	24 Sakonnet Harbor (public)
				25 Roadway: Round Pond Road (private)
				26 Roadway: Evacuation Route (public & private)

Please Note: On March 4, 2024, RIDEM indicated that because the Adamsville Dam spillway is located in Westport, Massachusetts and the failure inundation area will only impact property in Massachusetts, this Significant Hazard dam has been removed from Little Compton's list. The Adamsville Dam is remaining on this Critical Facilities list only as a reference.

Vulnerability Analysis Summary of Critical Facilities

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

Inundation by SLR: Based on STORMTOOLS – lowest SLR scenario that any portion of the building footprint is included within; if no structure then lowest SLR scenario that any portion of the parcel is included within (up to maximum of 12-feet of SLR)

Hurricane Category: lowest hurricane category that any portion of the building footprint is touching; if no structure then lowest hurricane category that any portion of the parcel is touching

Critical Facilities Category	Critical Facilities Location & Ownership	General Information	FEMA Flood Zone	Flood Depth 100yr Storm	Inundated by SLR	Hurricane Category	Winter Storm-Related	Earthquakes	Extreme Heat	Drought	Brush Fires	Contagious Respiratory Illness (Flu/Coronavirus)	Vector Borne Diseases (Ticks/Mosquitos)	Primary Concern
Schools/Day Care/Early Learning/ Special Population Centers	1 - Little Compton Community Center (non-profit) 34 Commons	<p>Services: After School Club for children ages 5–12; senior center - meal site (with full kitchen) for seniors; community programs/meeting venue</p> <p>Structure: 2 ½-story wood structure built in 1902, and renovated in 1992</p> <p>Emergency Events: potential warming/cooling/charging center post 2024 renovations; however is lacking an on-site generator</p>	----	----	----	----	----	yes	yes	----	----	yes	----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services; senior populations are more susceptible to extreme heat and will benefit from access to AC
	2 - Little Peeps Montessori Naturskola (private) 4 Commons	<p>Services: Children Ages 3-5 years</p>	----	----	----	----	----	yes	----	----	----	yes	----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services
	3 – Wilbur & McMahon School (public) 28 Commons	<p>Services: students (PK -8th grade)</p> <p>Structure: newly renovated in 2013/2014</p> <p>Emergency Events: primary in-Town emergency shelter (refrigerator, freezer, and food warmers; on-site generator)</p>	----	----	----	----	Yes (flat roof on a portion of building)	yes	----	----	----	yes	----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services

Critical Facilities Category	Critical Facilities Location & Ownership	General Information	FEMA Flood Zone	Flood Depth 100yr Storm	Inundated by SLR	Hurricane Category	Winter Storm-Related	Earthquakes	Extreme Heat	Drought	Brush Fires	Contagious Respiratory Illness (Flu/Coronavirus)	Vector Borne Diseases (Ticks/Mosquitos)	Primary Concern
Government/Emergency Centers	4 - Public Safety Complex (public) 60 Simmons Road	<p>Services: Police & Fire Departments and their apparatus</p> <p>Structure: single story built in 2000</p> <p>Emergency Events: functions as Emergency Operations Center (EOC); on-site generator</p>	----	----	----	----	----	yes	----	----	----	yes	----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services
	5 - Town Hall (public) 40 Commons	<p>Services: municipal departments including Council Chambers and historical records vault, which is an active public records research area</p> <p>Structure: 2 1/2 -story wood structure built in 1880-82</p> <p>Emergency Events: Council Chambers functions as overflow warming/cooling/charging center; backup Emergency Operations Center (EOC); on-site generator</p>	----	----	----	----	Yes (flat roof on a portion of building)	yes	----	----	----	yes	----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services
	6 - Transfer Station (public) 122 Amy Hart Path	<p>Services: trash compactors and misc. bins for various recyclables</p> <p>Property: purchased by Town in 1969 and began as a landfill, which was subsequently closed and capped. In 1975 the Town began using the site as a transfer station.</p> <p>Emergency Events: also located on-site is the WCF radio tower for emergency radios, and a backup generator in the Verizon WCF building for the emergency radio tower</p>	----	----	----	----	----	yes	----	----	yes	----	----	public safety, property damage, disruption of services

Critical Facilities Category	Critical Facilities Location & Ownership	General Information	FEMA Flood Zone	Flood Depth 100yr Storm	Inundated by SLR	Hurricane Category	Winter Storm-Related	Earthquakes	Extreme Heat	Drought	Brush Fires	Contagious Respiratory Illness (Flu/Coronavirus)	Vector Borne Diseases (Ticks/Mosquitos)	Primary Concern
Institutional/Commercial	7 - BayCoast Bank (private) 2 Meeting House Lane	Services: financial institution	----	----	----	----	----	yes	----	----	----	----	----	public safety; property damage; disruption of services; economic loss
	8 - Brownell Library (building private; content public) 44 Commons	Services: Little Compton Free Public Library Structure: single story brick building constructed in 1929 and renovated in 1963 Emergency Events: RIEMA has designated the library as an overflow warming/cooling/charging center	----	----	----	----	Yes (portion of roof has a low pitch)	yes	yes (high % of senior use the facility)	----	----	yes	----	public safety; property damage; disruption of services
	9 - Little Compton Wellness Center (private) & Food Bank (non-profit) 115 East Main Road	Services: health & food bank Emergency Events: food bank	----	----	----	----	----	yes	yes (high % of senior use the facility)	----	yes	yes	----	public safety; property damage; disruption of services; economic loss
	10 - Sakonnet Energy & Goulart Petroleum (private) 43 Long Highway	Services: supplies fuel to the Town Emergency Events: fuel for generators, etc.	----	----	----	----	----	yes	----	----	yes	----	----	property damage; disruption of services; economic loss
	11 – U.S. Postal Service (federal) 4 South of Commons	Services: mail	----	----	----	----	----	yes	----	----	----	----	----	public safety; property damage; disruption of services
	12 - Wilbur's General Store (private) 50 Commons	Services: groceries	----	----	----	----	Yes (portion of roof has a low pitch)	yes	----	----	----	yes	----	public safety; property damage; disruption of services; economic loss

Critical Facilities Category	Critical Facilities Location & Ownership	General Information	FEMA Flood Zone	Flood Depth 100yr Storm	Inundated by SLR	Hurricane Category	Winter Storm-Related	Earthquakes	Extreme Heat	Drought	Brush Fires	Contagious Respiratory Illness (Flu/Coronavirus)	Vector Borne Diseases (Ticks/Mosquitos)	Primary Concern
National Register of Historic Places	13 - Friends Meeting House & Cemetery (LCHS) 234 West Main Road	Structure: two-story wood-frame structure built in 1815	----	----	----	----	----	yes	----	----	----	----	----	property damage
	14 - Little Compton Common Historic District	LC Historic District includes: Old Burying Ground; Brownell Library; Commons Restaurant; Wilbur Store and attached commercial building; United Congregational Church and Parish House; Wilbur School; Brownell House; IOOF Sakonnet Lodge Building; Grange Hall; Town Hall - including old school house; and various residential buildings	----	----	----	----	Yes (as separately noted)	Yes (structures)	----	----	----	----	----	property damage
	15 - Sakonnet Light House Station (non-profit) South of Little Compton on Little Cormorant Rock	Structure: built in 1884	VE	29.5 ft	1 ft	Cat 1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	property damage
	16 - Stone House Inn (David Sisson House) (private) 120A Sakonnet Point Road	Structure: large four-story fieldstone residence built in 1854	X Shaded	----	----	Cat 4	----	yes	----	----	----	----	----	property damage; disruption of services; economic loss
	17 - William Whalley Homestead (private) 33 Burchard Avenue	Structure: farmhouse is a 1.5-story wood-frame structure, built between 1815 and 1830	----	----	----	----	----	yes	----	----	----	----	----	property damage
	18 - Wilbor House (Little Compton Historical Society) (LCHS) 548 West Main Road	Structure: 2.5-story wood-frame structure, whose oldest portion was built in 1692	----	----	----	----	----	yes	----	----	yes	----	----	property damage; disruption of services

Critical Facilities Category	Critical Facilities Location & Ownership	General Information	FEMA Flood Zone	Flood Depth 100yr Storm	Inundated by SLR	Hurricane Category	Winter Storm-Related	Earthquakes	Extreme Heat	Drought	Brush Fires	Contagious Respiratory Illness (Flu/Coronavirus)	Vector Borne Diseases (Ticks/Mosquitos)	Primary Concern
Infrastructure/Transportation	19 – Dam: Adamsville Dam (Gray’s Grist Mill Inc.) (locally also referred to as the Gray’s Mill Pond Dam)	Structure: built 1880± for the adjacent Gray’s Grist Mill; earthen embankment structure with upstream stone masonry wall that impounds water along Adamsville Brook; top of dam capacity is 12± acre-feet	X Shaded	-----	12 ft	Cat 2	-----	yes	-----	-----	yes	-----	yes	Note: The Adamsville Dam spillway is located in Westport, MA and the failure inundation area will only impact property in MA. It is remaining on this list only as a reference.
	20 – Dam: Harold E. Watson Reservoir Dam (City of Newport)	Structure: built 1960 to augment the City of Newport’s water supply; zoned earthen embankment that impounds water along Pachet Brook; top of dam capacity is 7,860± acre-feet	A	-----	-----	-----	-----	yes	-----	-----	yes	-----	-----	structural damage to dam and embankments causing downstream flooding; RIDEM classification – High Hazard
	21 – Dam: Simmons Pond Dam (RIDEM)	Structure: built in 1778 for the purpose of recreation; earthen embankment structure with a drop inlet spillway that impounds water along Colebrook; top of dam capacity is 90± acre-feet	A	-----	-----	-----	-----	yes	-----	-----	yes	-----	yes	structural damage to dam and embankments causing downstream flooding; RIDEM classification – Significant Hazard
	22 - Verizon Substation (private) 81 Meeting House Lane	Services: electricity	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Damage to electrical and tele-communications network
	23 - Wastewater Treatment Facility for municipal buildings (public) 28 Commons	Services: WWTF is for the 4 municipal buildings on the Commons; facility includes -Advantex WTS, pressure dosed shallow narrow drain field, and control building	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	disruption of services
	24 - Sakonnet Harbor (public)	Services: small but thriving commercial fishing fleet comprised of lobster boats, gillnetters, and trap fisherman	VE	27 ft at tip of break wall; 10± ft along the shore	1 ft	Cat 1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	access road subject to flooding; property damage; economic loss
	25 – Roadway: Round Pond Road (private)	Emergency Events: primary evacuation route out of Town	VE	10.7 ft	3 ft	Cat 1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	roadway subject to flooding
	26 – Roadway: Evacuation Route (public & private – refer to information below the table)	Emergency Events: primary evacuation route out of Town	Portions in VE, AE, and X Shaded	Portions impacted by 10.8 ft	Portions impacted by 3 ft +	Portions in Cat 1 through Cat 4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	low elevation areas subject to flooding - including but not limited to along Routes 77 & 81

Roadway: Evacuation Route consists of portions of the following roads:

Town-owned Roads: Brownell Road, Grange Avenue, John Sission Road, Long Highway, Long Pasture Road, Maple Avenue, Shaw Road, South Shore Road, Warren’s Point Road

State-owned Roads: East Main Road, Long Highway (small section between Peckham & Colebrook Roads, Peckham Road, Sakonnet Point Road, West Main Road

Private Roads: Atlantic Drive, Bailey’s Ledge Road, Grinnell Road, Quaker Hill Farm Road, Round Pond Road, South Lake Road, Washington Road

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 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 Little Compton. 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 Little Compton’s natural hazards mitigation effort. The information provided in the Table was obtained through the identified capability’s website, Little Compton’s Comprehensive Plan, Little Compton’s 2018 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 Plan (2018)			
<p>In accordance with Rhode Island General Law (RIGL) §45-22.2, the Rhode Island Comprehensive Planning and Land Use Regulation Act, the Town of Little Compton has created, adopted, and will maintain a comprehensive plan.</p> <p>The 2018 Comprehensive Plan (CP) was adopted by the Town Council on February 15, 2018. The Little Compton Planning Board's approval and the Town Council's adoption of this document signify that the vision and goals incorporated in the Plan will best serve and protect the public interest over the next decade. The CP has been incorporated by reference into the Municipal Code in Chapter 1-6.</p> <p>The Town's Comprehensive 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.</p> <p>The CP is available on the Town's website.</p>	Town-wide	<p>Effectiveness: High</p> <p>Enforcement/Maintenance: Planning Board/Town Council</p>	<p>The planning efforts associated with the 2018 Local HMP were coordinated with development of the 2018 Comprehensive Plan (CP) to ensure that hazard mitigation strategies and principles, vulnerability information, and mitigation actions were integrated into the CP update. In particular, this information was integrated into the <i>Natural Hazards & Climate Change</i> element which describes critical issues, planning opportunities, and sets of goals, policies, and actions related to natural hazards, including the threat of sea level rise.</p> <p>Similarly, to ensure alignment between this document and the 2018 CP, it was reviewed and used as a key resource. The Goals, Policies, and Actions included in the Natural Hazard & Climate Change section, as well as other pertinent sections were reviewed and incorporated as appropriate into the <i>HM&FMP Action Plan</i>.</p> <p>It would be beneficial to coordinate the annual CP review by the Planning Board with the <i>HM&FMP</i> annual review, with at least one Planning Board member engaged in the <i>HM&FMP</i> review. Further these two document reviews should occur prior to the Town's budgeting program (preferably in September) in order to ensure actions needing funding will be included in the Town's Capital Improvement Program.</p> <p>In future CP updates, natural hazard mitigation should be further integrated into all appropriate sections of the CP. Further integration will strengthen the Town's position to implement the <i>HM&FMP</i> as it will carry the full legal weight and authority of the CP.</p> <p>Refer to Appendix 6.1 for an overview of the Comprehensive 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>.</p>
Emergency Operations Plan (2012)			
<p>The Town of Little Compton Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) does not replace the well-established, routine procedures used in coping with normal day-to-day emergencies. Rather, it is an in-house preparedness document that addresses the Town's planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological accidents, terrorism, and weapons of mass destruction.</p> <p>The large-scale disaster situations addressed by this plan may impact the well-being of large numbers of people, and may generate unique situations requiring the coordinated effort of many different agencies. The EOP attempts to be all inclusive in combining the four phases of Emergency Management: Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery.</p>	Town-wide	<p>Effectiveness: High</p> <p>Enforcement/Maintenance: Monitored by Emergency Management/Fire Department/Police Department</p>	<p>The EOP is designed to complement the State of Rhode Island Emergency Operations Plan and FEMA's National Response Framework (NRF). As the EOP is considered a preparedness document, it should be reviewed annually, or following any exercise or activation of the plan that identifies where potential improvements can be made.</p> <p>The EOP was developed in consonance with FEMA's 2010 Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101. However, as FEMA has updated this planning document in 2021, it may be advisable for the Town to review and update Little Compton's EOP accordingly.</p> <p>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>.</p>

Description	Area Served	Effectiveness & Enforcement/ Maintenance	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations																																																
<p>The Chief Executive Official (CEO) for the Town of Little Compton is the Town Council President. By law, the Town Council President leads the Emergency Response Team (ERT) and has the authority to direct disaster-related operations within the Town.</p>																																																			
Flood Insurance Rate Maps for Little Compton, Rhode Island																																																			
<p>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.</p> <p>The FEMA Map Service Center (MSC) serves as the official public source for flood hazard information produced in support of the NFIP.</p>	<p>Town-wide with emphasis on the SFHA</p>	<p>Effectiveness: High</p> <p>Enforcement/ Maintenance: Building Official</p>	<p>The most current FIRM panels for the Town of Little Compton are identified in the table below (7 of which are considered effective 9/4/2013 and 7 of which are considered effective 7/6/2021). These were used in for the Flood Zone mapping and analysis in this Plan.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="954 604 1474 1251"> <thead> <tr> <th>Product ID</th> <th>Effective Date</th> <th>View</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>44005CIND0C</td><td>07/06/2021</td><td>VIEW</td></tr> <tr><td>44005C0109J</td><td>07/06/2021</td><td>VIEW</td></tr> <tr><td>44005C0112J</td><td>09/04/2013</td><td>VIEW</td></tr> <tr><td>44005C0114J</td><td>09/04/2013</td><td>VIEW</td></tr> <tr><td>44005C0116J</td><td>07/06/2021</td><td>VIEW</td></tr> <tr><td>44005C0117J</td><td>07/06/2021</td><td>VIEW</td></tr> <tr><td>44005C0118J</td><td>07/06/2021</td><td>VIEW</td></tr> <tr><td>44005C0119K</td><td>07/06/2021</td><td>VIEW</td></tr> <tr><td>44005C0138J</td><td>09/04/2013</td><td>VIEW</td></tr> <tr><td>44005C0202J</td><td>09/04/2013</td><td>VIEW</td></tr> <tr><td>44005C0204J</td><td>09/04/2013</td><td>VIEW</td></tr> <tr><td>44005C0206K</td><td>07/06/2021</td><td>VIEW</td></tr> <tr><td>44005C0207K</td><td>07/06/2021</td><td>VIEW</td></tr> <tr><td>44005C0208J</td><td>09/04/2013</td><td>VIEW</td></tr> <tr><td>44005C0226J</td><td>09/04/2013</td><td>VIEW</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Product ID	Effective Date	View	44005CIND0C	07/06/2021	VIEW	44005C0109J	07/06/2021	VIEW	44005C0112J	09/04/2013	VIEW	44005C0114J	09/04/2013	VIEW	44005C0116J	07/06/2021	VIEW	44005C0117J	07/06/2021	VIEW	44005C0118J	07/06/2021	VIEW	44005C0119K	07/06/2021	VIEW	44005C0138J	09/04/2013	VIEW	44005C0202J	09/04/2013	VIEW	44005C0204J	09/04/2013	VIEW	44005C0206K	07/06/2021	VIEW	44005C0207K	07/06/2021	VIEW	44005C0208J	09/04/2013	VIEW	44005C0226J	09/04/2013	VIEW
Product ID	Effective Date	View																																																	
44005CIND0C	07/06/2021	VIEW																																																	
44005C0109J	07/06/2021	VIEW																																																	
44005C0112J	09/04/2013	VIEW																																																	
44005C0114J	09/04/2013	VIEW																																																	
44005C0116J	07/06/2021	VIEW																																																	
44005C0117J	07/06/2021	VIEW																																																	
44005C0118J	07/06/2021	VIEW																																																	
44005C0119K	07/06/2021	VIEW																																																	
44005C0138J	09/04/2013	VIEW																																																	
44005C0202J	09/04/2013	VIEW																																																	
44005C0204J	09/04/2013	VIEW																																																	
44005C0206K	07/06/2021	VIEW																																																	
44005C0207K	07/06/2021	VIEW																																																	
44005C0208J	09/04/2013	VIEW																																																	
44005C0226J	09/04/2013	VIEW																																																	
Geographic Information System (GIS)																																																			
<p>Little Compton'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.</p> <p>Various Town Departments, Town Consultants, community members, and stakeholders utilize the GIS data for planning, mapping, or reference.</p> <p>An on-line web viewer provides Town Departments and the public easy access to Little Compton's GIS mapping which includes the following layers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locally maintained data: conservation holdings map, farm/forest/open space map, parcels, tax map index, and zoning 	<p>Town-wide</p>	<p>Effectiveness: High</p> <p>Enforcement/ Maintenance: Tax Assessor in conjunction with GIS Consultant</p>	<p>In part, the development of the Town's geodatabase was the result of the 2018 Local HMP. Through that process, it was recognized 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.</p> <p>Although various departments may be in a position to guide specific GIS layer improvements, the Tax Assessor's Office is designated as the local GIS Coordinator.</p> <p>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 and have been identified in the Action Plan (Action 2024 G3-C) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ stormwater drainage system including outfall discharges to surface waters and contributing drainage areas ➤ stormwater catchment areas ➤ pond location for immersing fire suppression water pumps ➤ public trees along road ROWs 																																																

Description	Area Served	Effectiveness & Enforcement/ Maintenance	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State-maintained (RIGIS) data: address points (E911), bathymetry contours, buildings, cemetery, coastal barriers, contours, flood zones, glacial deposits, ground water classification, hiking trails, hurricane surge inundation areas, municipal boundaries, non-community WHPA, rights-of-way, roadways, soils, streams and water bodies, watersheds, and wetlands, etc. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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) ➤ evacuation routes ➤ benchmarks ➤ coastal erosion data ➤ future flood vulnerabilities (projected 100-year storm and SLR scenarios) ➤ location of major flood events to identify patterns of flooding ➤ public access to waterways <p>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>.</p> <p>Improvements to the community's GIS may qualify for points under CRS Activity 440.</p>
Harbor Management Plan – Sakonnet Harbor (2010)			
<p>Sakonnet Harbor is a focus of economic and recreational activity in the community. The harbor is an area of charm and natural beauty, and is the sole location in the Town providing facilities for commercial fishing and recreational boating, and is one of two general locations for shell fishing.</p> <p>Chapter 4 of Title 46 of the General Laws of Rhode Island (Harbors and Harbor Lines) grants certain regulations by municipalities for public waters in their jurisdiction. Activities can be controlled by Ordinance and an appointed Harbormaster.</p> <p>The Harbor Management Plan for Sakonnet Harbor developed to support and preserve the economic, cultural, and natural resources associated with the harbor, while establishing procedures that will insure safety and compliance with all town, state and federal regulations. The legislative authorities are from the State, including CRMC and RIDEM.</p>	Sakonnet Harbor Area	<p>Effectiveness: High</p> <p>Enforcement/ Maintenance: Harbor Commission/ Town Council</p>	<p>According to the CRMC development guidelines, a Harbor Management Plan and its ordinances shall be reviewed at least once every five years. As such, it is recommended that the Harbor Management Plan be updated. Care should be taken to update the plan with respect to the Town's Comprehensive Plan and this document (<i>HM&FMP</i>). The update should also address future SLR projections as adopted by CRMC.</p> <p>Refer to Appendix 6.1 for an overview of the Harbor 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>.</p>
Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (2024) *** THIS DOCUMENT ***			
<p>This document - the Town of Little Compton <i>2024 HM&FMP</i> - was developed with an understanding of the increased importance of identifying and implementing community centric strategies to reduce the impacts of future hazard events on people, property, and the environment. The <i>Plan</i> describes critical issues; planning opportunities; and goals, strategies, and actions related to natural hazard mitigation.</p> <p>This Plan will supersede the Town's 2018 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.</p>	Town-wide	<p>Effectiveness: High</p> <p>Enforcement/ Maintenance: Emergency Management/ Town Council</p>	<p>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 2024-2029 Action Plan.</p> <p>As the <i>HM&FMP</i> has been developed with respect to CRS Activity 510, this plan should qualify for CRS credit.</p>

Description	Area Served	Effectiveness & Enforcement/ Maintenance	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
Little Compton Water Quality and Aquatic Habitat Management Plan (2022-Draft)			
<p>The Town of Little Compton’s water resources are some of the town’s most valuable natural resources. The purpose of this plan is to protect and restore the water quality, both surface water and groundwater, and aquatic habitats in Little Compton (with the exception of the Watson Reservoir watershed, for which a separate plan was prepared).</p> <p>The plan provides an overview of the water resources and aquatic habitats, threats to these resources, and a plan of action to address these threats.</p>	Town-wide	Effectiveness: High Enforcement/ Maintenance: RIDEM	<p>This plan is consistent with the Town’s 2018 Comprehensive Plan, which establishes important local goals, policies, and action items to protect and improve water quality. Natural resource goals from the Little Compton Comprehensive Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal NR1. Protect water quality by reducing or eliminating existing and potential groundwater and surface water contaminants. • Goal NR2. Ensure that onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS) in the community work properly and do not threaten public health, local water resources, or the environment. <p>This plan enables the Town to be eligible for U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Section 319 Nonpoint Source funds that are administered by DEM for projects within the planning area.</p> <p>Refer to Appendix 6.1 for an overview of the Water Quality and Aquatic Habitat 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>.</p>
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (2018; updated 2019)			
<p>The 2018 LHMP was used as a key reference for this <i>HM&FMP</i>. The 2018 plan describes critical issues, planning opportunities, and identifies goals, strategies, and actions related to natural hazard mitigation.</p> <p>The 2018 Hazard Mitigation Plan will be superseded by the 2024 HM&FMP (this document).</p>	Town-wide	Effectiveness: High Enforcement/ Maintenance: Emergency Management/ Town Council	<p>A detailed review of the status of the 2018 Action Plan has been provided in Subsection 5.3.</p> <p>As shown in Appendix 6.1, all of the non-completed 2018 HMP actions have been included in the <i>2024-2029 Action Plan</i>.</p>
MRP Community Resilience Building Workshop Summary of Findings (2020)			
<p>This report provides a summary of the Town of Little Compton’s Community Resilience Building (CRB) Workshop that was held in July 2020. The workshop was part of the Resilient Rhody: Municipal Resilience Program (MRP) and provided a community-driven process to assess hazard and climate change impacts and to identify projects, plans, and policies for improved resilience. Measures identified in this report have the potential for funding assistance through the MRP Action Grant Program administered by the Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank (RIIB).</p>	Town-wide	Effectiveness: High Enforcement/ Maintenance: Planning Board/ Conservation Commission/ Town Council	<p>The 2018 HMP was used as a KEY planning document for the 2020 CRB Workshop. It was important to the Town that the hazard mitigation strategies and principles, vulnerability information, and mitigation actions were integrated into the discussions (and therefore the <i>Summary of Findings Report</i>) at the Workshop. Similarly, to ensure alignment, the <i>CRB Workshop Summary of Findings Report</i> was reviewed and integrated into this HM&FMP.</p> <p>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>.</p>
The Code of the Town of Little Compton RI: Chapter 7-1.1 Conformity with State Building Code Required Rhode Island General Law, Chapter 23-27.3 State Building Code			
<p>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</p>	Town-wide	Effectiveness: High Enforcement/ Maintenance: Building Official	<p>The Building and Zoning Departments and the Planning Board exercise a high level of regulatory control over proposed new construction and renovations in flood-prone areas. Before a building permit is issued for construction in the SFHA (A or V flood zones), a thorough review of the proposed work is compiled for flood zone requirements, and an elevation</p>

Description	Area Served	Effectiveness & Enforcement/ Maintenance	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
<p>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.</p> <p>The International Building Code (IBC) is a model building code 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Town's Building Official is responsible for ensuring that "No building or construction of any sort shall take place within the Town of Little Compton except in conformity with the Building Codes of the State of Rhode Island."</p>			<p>certificate may be required to verify the proposed structure meets the minimum first-floor elevation requirements.</p> <p>Regulating development in flood-prone areas is a critical component in flood mitigation and is a requirement for participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The Town of Little Compton elects to comply with the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-488, as amended) which allows property owners to purchase flood insurance through the NFIP.</p> <p>The NFIP standards for wind, and snow loads are an integral part of the RI State Building Code, ensuring that all new construction and substantial improvements meet national flood resistant standards through consistent statewide application of the NFIP minimum criteria.</p> <p>Maintaining Elevation Certificates per CRS guidelines may qualify for credit under CRS Activity 310. Additional building code related credit may be obtained under CRS Activity 430.</p>
<p>The Code of the Town of Little Compton RI: Chapter 8-2 Drainage onto Town Roads and Highways The Code of the Town of Little Compton RI: Chapter 12-Drainage</p>			
<p>The purpose of these two provisions is to manage drainage. The first provision makes it unlawful to connect into a Town road drainage system or to drain or pump water onto the traveled surface of a Town road or highway without first obtaining the written permission of the Town Council.</p> <p>The second provision requires that drainage be provided on tracts of land on which earth removal is to be conducted to prevent the permanent collection and stagnation of surface or underground waters, and to prevent the flooding and erosion of surrounding property.</p>	Town-wide	<p>Effectiveness: Moderate</p> <p>Enforcement/ Maintenance: Zoning Official & DPW</p>	<p>As applicable, when updating the Ordinance in the past, the Town consulted the Local HMP. In the future prior to updating Ordinances, the HM&FMP will be consulted.</p> <p>As the management of drainage can have a positive impact on flood mitigation, enforcement of these regulations is important.</p> <p>These regulations may qualify for CRS Activity 450 credit.</p>
<p>The Code of the Town of Little Compton RI: Chapter 8-3 Outdoor Burning of Rubbish and Other Waste Products</p>			
<p>This regulation helps to prevent fire hazards within the Town. It specifies that "No person shall kindle or maintain any open fire or authorize any such fire to be kindled or maintained on or in public or private property without having obtained a permit from the Fire Department." The regulation further identifies the conditions under which the burning of rubbish, and bonfires, and other waste products shall be permitted.</p>	Town-wide	<p>Effectiveness: High</p> <p>Enforcement/ Maintenance: Fire Department</p>	<p>The restrictions on burning will assist in mitigating human initiated wild/brush fires. In Little Compton it is prohibited to conduct outdoor burning without obtaining a permit from the Fire Department. All outside burning is prohibited during high or extreme fire dangers.</p>

Description	Area Served	Effectiveness & Enforcement/ Maintenance	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
The Code of the Town of Little Compton RI: Chapter 14 Zoning			
<p>The Zoning Ordinance has may subsections that support the goals and objectives of the <i>HM&FMP</i>, including the following:</p> <p>§ 14-5.9 Special Flood Hazard Areas: 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 Town of Little Compton elects to comply with the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968.</p> <p>§ 14-5.11 General Performance Standards For All Uses – j: Stormwater Mitigation Plan. The approval of any new structure on the property or addition to an existing structure that is 600 square feet or greater must implement a Stormwater Mitigation Plan for on-site drainage containment as per the Rhode Island Stormwater Design and Installation Manual, and the Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook. [Added 8-25-2022].</p>	Town-wide	<p>Effectiveness: High</p> <p>Enforcement/ Maintenance: Zoning Official</p>	<p>As applicable, when updating the Zoning Ordinance in the past, the Town consulted the Local HMP. In the future prior to updating the Zoning ordinance, the HM&FMP will be consulted.</p> <p>As zoning provides the legal framework for land governance and can impact hazard mitigation, enforcement of these regulations is important. All proposed zoning changes should consider how the change will impact natural hazard mitigation.</p> <p>Incompliance with NFIP Requirements, per § 14-5.9 Special Flood Hazard Areas, the Town of Little Compton has:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adopted the NFIP minimum floodplain management criteria via local regulation 2. Adopted the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) 3. Appointed the Building Official to enforce all floodplain management regulations to regulate and permit development in SFHAs 4. Appointed the Building Official to implement the addressed commitments and requirements of the NFIP. <p>Some zoning regulations may qualify for credit under CRS Activity 430 and some floodplain regulations may qualify for credit under CRS Activity 450.</p>
The Code of the Town of Little Compton RI: Appendix C Subdivision Regulations			
<p>All development and subdivision projects in the Town of Little Compton are reviewed by the Planning Board in accordance with RI General Laws and the Town Planning Board Rules and Regulations. In Little Compton the planning process is collaborative and the Planning Board has the authority to call upon other departments, boards, committees and officials of the Town of Little Compton and upon regional, state, and federal agencies for information and assistance in the performance of its duties.</p> <p>The Subdivision Regulations has may subsections that support the goals and objectives of the <i>HM&FMP</i>.</p>	Town-wide	<p>Effectiveness: High</p> <p>Enforcement/ Maintenance: Planning Board</p>	<p>Subdivision and development regulations allow for an important review process. Those with input into this process should familiarize themselves with the <i>HM&FMP</i>. How development in the floodplain is handled is critical in terms of flood mitigation.</p> <p>As identified in the Action Plan (Action 2024 G1-C), the Town intends to review the Subdivision Regulations to ensure appropriate resiliency and environmental protection is incorporated and to enhance green infrastructure approaches, including Low-Impact Development (LID) requirements, particularly in areas vulnerable to natural hazards.</p> <p>Depending on the recommendations and implementation of a project, credit may be obtained under CRS Activities 450, 520, or 530.</p>
Watson Reservoir Watershed Plan (2021)			
<p>The Watson Reservoir Watershed Plan is for the purpose of guiding actions to protect and restore the quality of the water resources and aquatic habitats in the Harold E. Watson Reservoir Watershed, located in Little Compton, Rhode Island. A description of the water resource conditions, and the pollutants and other stressors and threats to water resources are discussed, along with a history of key actions that have been taken to protect and improve the water resources in the watershed.</p>	Watson Reservoir Watershed	<p>Effectiveness: High</p> <p>Enforcement/ Maintenance: RIDEM</p>	<p>Watson Reservoir is one of nine reservoirs that supply the Newport Water Department drinking water supply system. However, high levels of phosphorus and total organic carbon have resulted in Watson Reservoir being designated by RIDEM as an "impaired waterbody," which means that water quality does not meet its goals as an aquatic habitat, nor as a drinking water source without advanced and costly treatment. Four of the tributaries to the reservoir are also listed as being impaired by high levels of phosphorus. Additionally, all residents, farms, and businesses in the watershed depend on private, on-site drinking water wells. Therefore, strategies must be in place to protect groundwater in the watershed.</p>

Description	Area Served	Effectiveness & Enforcement/Maintenance	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
			<p>The goal of the actions recommended by this plan is to restore the water quality of the reservoir and its tributaries to a level acceptable for drinking water with conventional treatment and aquatic habitat uses, and to protect these natural resources within the watershed for current and future generations.</p> <p>Refer to Appendix 6.1 for an overview of Watson Reservoir 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>.</p>

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)

<p>The ASFPM is a professional association with a membership of almost 1,000 state employees that, assists communities with the NFIP. ASFPM has developed a series of technical and topical research papers and a series of proceedings from their annual conferences.</p>	<p>Town-wide</p>	<p>Town staff engaged in stormwater management should consider membership in the ASFPM, and utilize the networking and resources to help insure flood mitigation best practices are implemented in Little Compton. The ASFPM has a Floodplain Management Resources Center with more than 900 flood-related documents in the library.</p>
--	------------------	---

Coastal Resources Management Council (CRMC)

<p>The CRMC plans for and manages RI's coastal resources. Their Management Program includes numerous policies and programs for the protection of coastal resources, including coastal wetlands and other shoreline features. The adoption of <i>Section 145 Climate Change and Sea Level Rise Policy</i> has helped the State and local communities prepare for climate change impacts through adaptation efforts and coastal resiliency measures.</p> <p>CRMC has statutory authority to restrict the alteration of coastal wetlands for preservation purposes, and to implement regulations requiring erosion setbacks, coastal buffer zones, and to prohibit construction on beaches, in dunes, and on barrier spits that are identified as undeveloped or moderately-developed. The preservation of wetlands from development and destruction will provide for the natural and beneficial use of wetlands as related to flood retention and natural buffers from coastal storms.</p> <p>CRMC staff give numerous presentations to professional groups and the general public on coastal hazards, climate change and other topics. They also partner with communities, State Departments, and other stakeholders (The Nature Conservancy, URI, Sea Grant, Save The Bay, etc.) to examine sea level rise (SLR) impacts, recovery from storm events, and other issues related to coastal preservation.</p>	<p>Coastal Areas (including Salt Ponds and rivers)</p>	<p>Various CRMC's resources and tools, including those listed below, were used in developing this <i>HM&FMP</i> and should be consulted when reviewing/updating the <i>Plan</i> and as applicable when implementing actions.</p> <p>In 2018, CRMC adopted the Shoreline Change Special Area Management Plan (Beach SAMP) it developed in conjunction with URI, various State and local agencies, stakeholders, and coastal residents. The plan provides science-backed policies and planning tools to assess flood inundation coupled with SLR and shoreline erosion, to better inform State and local planning efforts and decision-making. Through a five-step permitting process, the plan targets the areas most vulnerable to climate change, including beaches, historic waterfronts, bluffs, peninsulas, and salt marshes. The Coastal Hazard Application Process will be implemented by regulatory amendments to CRMC's Red Book to address the coastal hazard issues detailed in the Beach SAMP chapters.</p> <p>The Coastal Property Guide provides regulations and policies adopted by Federal and State regulatory agencies and encourages people to understand what it means to live and build along the water.</p> <p>STORMTOOLS is a method to map coastal storm inundation, with and without sea level rise, for varying return period storms that covers all of Rhode Island's coastal waters. STORMTOOLS uses an ArcGIS platform and can be accessed online.</p> <p>RI STORMTOOLS Design Elevation Maps have been designed to represent the once in one-hundred-year flooding and associated wave environment, and explicitly include the effects of sea level rise. Following FEMA methodology, the maps are provided in the form of Base Flood Elevations (BFE) and can be used to assist in the design of structures and infrastructure in the State. They have also been specifically structured to support CRMC's Coastal Hazard Application permit requirement.</p>
---	--	---

Description	Area Served	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
		<p>The purpose of Sea Level Affecting Marshes Model (SLAMM) Maps is to show how coastal wetlands will likely transition and migrate onto adjacent upland areas under projected sea level rise scenarios of 1, 3 and 5 feet in the coming decades.</p> <p>RI Coastal Environmental Risk Index (CERI) has been designed as an on-line Geographic Information System (GIS) based tool, and hence is fully compatible with current flood maps. The basic framework and associated GIS methods can be readily applied to any coastal area. The approach can be used by local and state planners to objectively evaluate different policy options for effectiveness and cost/benefit.</p> <p>RI CRMC Coastal Hazard Application (CHA) Worksheet and Viewer is to notify the applicant of potential coastal hazards that should be taken into consideration when planning shoreline development. These hazards include SLR, storm surge and associated flooding, and shoreline erosion. The CRMC's goal is to increase understanding and awareness of these potential hazards among the development community (property owners, builders, realtors, financial institutions and insurers) with the hope of guiding development and investment away from vulnerable areas.</p> <p>Rapid Property Assessment and Coastal Exposure (Rapid PACE) is a tool for identifying coastal flooding risk and possible impacts on a property or community.</p>
Narragansett Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (NBNERR)		
<p>The Narragansett Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve is one of 30 National Estuarine Research Reserves located around the country. Established to provide long-term protection of coastal lands so they can serve as platforms for research, education, and recreation. The Reserve is supported and administered by NOAA and managed by the RIDEM.</p>	Coastal Areas	The NBNERR is a good partner for outreach and education programs as well as a resource for science-based publications.
Resilient Rhode Island Act		
<p>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 targets are achieved. The targets are in terms of a reduction below 1990 levels of: 10 percent by 2020; 45 percent by 2035; and 80 percent by 2050.</p>	Town-wide	The Resilient Rhode Island Act also set specific greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets; established an advisory board and a science and technical advisory board to assist the Council; and incorporated consideration of climate change impacts into the powers and duties of all state agencies. These measures support hazard mitigation.
Resilient Rhody: Municipal Resilience Program		
<p>In 2017, Governor Gina Raimondo signed an Executive Order appointing the State's first Chief Resilience Officer. The mandate of the new post was to drive climate resilience efforts throughout the State, both within government and in collaboration with business, academic, and nonprofit partners, and develop a Statewide Climate Resilience Action Strategy by July 2018.</p> <p>In July 2018 Governor Raimondo introduced the Resilient Rhody: Municipal Resilience Program (MRP) which outlines a comprehensive Climate</p>	Town-wide	<p>In the spring of 2020, the Town of Little Compton submitted an application and was selected to participate in the Municipal Resilience Program. The Town held their Community Resilience Building (CRB) Workshop in July 2020 and was designated as a Resilient Rhody Municipality. Additional Information on the Town's 2020 CRB Workshop is provided in Subsection 2.2.</p> <p>The Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank (RIIB) continues to provide support to Resilient Rhody Municipalities and makes available annual competitive MRP Action Grants to implement mitigation projects identified through the CRB Workshop process.</p>

Description	Area Served	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
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.		
Rhode Island Building Codes		
As indicated in the LOCAL section above, Rhode Island administers a State Building Code through the Building Code Commission. The Building Code is implemented statewide and enforced locally through the building official. The Code consists of uniform regulations to control construction, reconstruction, repair, removal, demolition, and inspection of all buildings.	Town-wide	As discussed in the LOCAL section above, Building Codes are an important regulatory tool for hazard mitigation.
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Statewide Planning's 2015 Technical Paper 164 - Vulnerability of Transportation Assets to Sea Level Rise assesses transportation assets under state jurisdiction.</p> <p>Statewide Planning's 2016 Technical Paper 167 - Vulnerability of Transportation Assets to Sea Level Rise and Storm Surge assesses transportation assets under state jurisdiction.</p> <p>Little Compton, RI Coastal Sea Level Rise and Storm Surge Transportation Fact Sheet provides municipal leaders and practitioners with a survey of Little Compton's transportation infrastructure elements that may be affected by sea level rise and storm surge.</p> <p>Little Compton RI Socioeconomics of Sea Level Rise Coastal Fact Sheet identifies, amongst other things, population characteristics of the people located within sea level rise (SLR) inundation zones 1, 3, 5 and 7 ft.</p>
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.	Town-wide	<p>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 hazard mitigation decision making in the Town of Little Compton.</p> <p>Implications of Climate Change for RI Wastewater Collection & Treatment Infrastructure assesses the projected implications of climate change on the state's nineteen public wastewater treatment systems and recommends adaptive strategies.</p>

Description	Area Served	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
<p>Rhode Island General Laws, Chapter 46-19, makes RIDEM responsible for causing dams to be inspected to determine their condition, reviewing and approving 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.</p>		<p>The following resources should be utilized in implementing stormwater related actions from this <i>Plan</i>:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Annual Report to the Governor on the Activities of the Dam Safety Program.</p>
Rhode Island Department of Health (RIDOH)		
<p>RIDOH's mission is to prevent disease and protect and promote the health and safety of the people of Rhode Island.</p>	<p>Town-wide</p>	<p>RIDOH resources, including the following, should be used to assist in implementing community outreach for a variety of topics including climate change, water quality, and assisting vulnerable populations during hazard events.</p> <p>The Climate Change and Health Program has a number of resources that raise awareness about the connection between climate change and health. Program Publications:</p> <p>Brochures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) <p>Guides</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change and Health Teaching Resources • Climate Change and Your Health: A Guide for Rhode Islanders (English) (Spanish) (Portuguese) • Sustainability Pledge and Guide <p>Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RI Climate Change Health Adaptation <p>Reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change and Health Needs Assessment (2021) • Climate Change and Health Resiliency (2015) <p>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.</p> <p>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 Little Compton encourages those who may need extra help during an emergency to register.</p> <p>SafeWater RI: Ensuring Safe Water for Rhode Island's Future helps to address the implications of climate change to drinking water utilities.</p>

Description	Area Served	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
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.
Rhode Island Department of Transportation (RIDOT)		
<p>RIDOT designs, constructs, and maintains state designated roads, bridges, and bike paths, some of which are within the Town of Little Compton. In 2016, RIDOT underwent a complete restructuring based on passage of the \$5 billion RhodeWorks legislation that provides planning, execution, management and funding to bring Rhode Island's infrastructure into a state of good repair by the year 2025.</p> <p>The Rhode Island State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) is prepared by the Division of Statewide Planning and implemented through RIDOT.</p>	Town-wide - roadway and bridge corridors under the authority of RIDOT	Little Compton has important transportation infrastructure that is vulnerable to sea level rise. As such consideration of actions related to transportation improvements and the accessibility of the Town's emergency evacuation route during hazard events was a consideration in the HM&FMP. The Town is interested in working with RIDOT and neighboring municipalities to ensure roadway vulnerabilities, including SLR, is adequately addressed.
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 we work together to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all natural, human-caused, and technological hazards.	Town-wide	<p>The RIEMA website contains information on hazard mitigation, floodplain mapping, floodplain regulations, flood insurance, etc. It is an excellent resource and should be perused on a regular basis for information that will support hazard mitigation decision making in the Town of Little Compton.</p> <p>RIEMA's 2019 State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) Update 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.</p> <p>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>.</p>
Rhode Island Energy - PPL Corporation (formerly National Grid/Narragansett Electric)		
<p>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.</p> <p>In 2020, National Grid released its Net Zero by 2050 Plan.. It is unclear if PPL will implement the Net Zero by 2050 Plan which identifies 10 key areas of focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing demand through energy efficiency and demand response; • Decarbonizing the gas network through use of renewable natural gas and hydrogen; • Reducing methane emissions from gas network while working with the industry to reduce emissions through the entire value chain; • Integrating innovative technologies to decarbonize heat; • Interconnecting large scale renewables with a 21st century grid; and 	Town-wide	<p>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.</p> <p>The Town appreciated National Grid's Net Zero Plan which supports hazard mitigation through helping to curb climate change by decreasing greenhouse gas emissions, and would appreciate if Rhode Island Energy chooses to implement the plan.</p> <p>In the past, National Grid conducted tree inspection of its power line corridors roughly every three years and would take down problem limbs/trees as needed. With increased storm events that can jeopardize the electrical grid, the Town supports Rhode Island Energy continuing or accelerating their tree maintenance program.</p>

Description	Area Served	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling and optimizing distributed generation; • Utilizing storage; • Eliminating SF6 emissions; • Advancing clean transportation; and • Investing in large scale carbon management. 		
Rhode Island Flood Mitigation Association (RIFMA)		
<p>RIFMA was formed In October 2006 with the goal of forming a network of associates who share their ideas and experiences. The result of the Association is a network of floodplain managers who can 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.</p>	Town-wide	<p>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 Little Compton.</p>
Rhode Island Geographic information System (RIGIS)		
<p>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 database of geospatial data for the State.</p>	Town-wide	<p>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.</p>
Rhode Island Office of Energy Resources (RIOER)		
<p>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.</p>	Town-wide	<p>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.</p> <p>In January 2016, RIOER and National Grid contracted with CHA Consulting on behalf of Little Compton and other municipalities to assist in Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank (RIIB) applications. For Little Compton, this included completing Technical Energy Audit Reports for all municipal buildings (and separately the school building) . Energy conservation measures were recommended and implemented, including changing all the lights to LED.</p>
Rhode Island Sea Grant		
<p>Rhode Island Sea Grant is a state-based program with federal funding from NOAA. They collaborate with scientists from URI and other institutions, to further understand the science and policy implications of climate change. They also work with coastal communities to support long-term, sustainable solutions.</p>	Coastal Areas	<p>Various resources from the Sea Grant website were consulted during development of the <i>HM&FMP</i>. The Sea Grant often collaborates with various partners on research to highlight impacts to the built environment, public health and welfare, and natural resources. Some of the documents they have consulted on include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precipitation and Storms in Rhode Island: Trends and Impacts • Sea Level Rise in Rhode Island: Trends and Impacts • Smart Growth for Coastal and Waterfront Communities • Climate Change in Rhode Island: What's Happening Now & What You Can Do <p>Sea Grant resources should be considered especially when implementing hazard mitigation education and outreach activities.</p>

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 and established the current statutory framework for disaster response and recovery through presidential disaster declarations. The Stafford Act authorizes technical, financial, logistical, and other assistance from the Federal government to state and local governments during declared major disasters and emergencies.	Town-wide	<p>The following two acts are particularly beneficial to hazard mitigation.</p> <p>The 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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 with some resources more applicable to coastal and inland areas subject to flood inundation	<p>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 in the Town of Little Compton. Some of the resources used can be found on the following webpages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/hazard-mitigation-planning • https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/national-preparedness/climate-change

Description	Area Served	Key Discussion Points/ Plan Integration Considerations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.fema.gov/flood-maps/tools-resources/flood-map-products/hazus • https://www.hurrevac.com/ • https://www.floodsmart.gov/ <p>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.</p> <p>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, of which Little Compton has been a member since 07-19-1974 (CID 440035). The NFIP makes flood insurance available to communities that enact minimum floodplain management regulations. The Town Building Official is the designated keeper of flood maps for Little Compton.</p> <p>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>.</p>
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)		
<p>NOAA’s mission to better understand our natural world and help protect its precious resources extends beyond national borders to monitor global weather and climate, and work with partners around the world. NOAA’s many assets - including research programs, vessels, satellites, science centers, laboratories and a vast pool of distinguished scientists and experts - are essential, internationally recognized resources. NOAA works with other nations to advance their ability to predict and respond to changes in climate and other environmental challenges that imperil Earth’s natural resources, human life and economic vitality.</p> <p>NOAA has a number of line offices including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>Town-wide with some resources more applicable to coastal and inland areas subject to flood inundation</p>	<p>In preparing this HM&FMP, numerous NOAA resources were used. NOAA provides reliable science-based information which should continue to be used by the Town on a regular basis to support hazard mitigation decision making. A few of the resources used include:</p> <p>Adapting to Climate Change: A Planning Guide for State Coastal Managers, NOAA (2010), which highlights guidance on adaptation planning to the built environment, public health and welfare, and natural resources.</p> <p>The National Hurricane Center’s Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) model is a computerized numerical model developed by the National Weather Service (NWS) to estimate storm surge heights resulting from historical, hypothetical, or predicted hurricanes by taking into account the atmospheric pressure, size, forward speed, and track data. These parameters are used to create a model of the wind field which drives the storm surge. Hurricane evacuation zone maps have been produced based on the SLOSH model results.</p> <p>NOAA sponsored Office for Coastal Management has some excellent tools (for example Digital Coast) to address issues commonly associated with a changing climate and a growing population.</p> <p>NOAA has facilities, staff, programs, and activities based in, or focused on Rhode Island, including the Office of Ocean Exploration and Research Regional Office in Narragansett, and the Narragansett Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve on Prudence Island.</p>

APPENDIX 5-2

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

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 Little Compton’s natural hazards mitigation effort. The information provided in the Table was obtained through the identified capability’s website, Little Compton’s Comprehensive Plan, Little Compton’s 2018 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, 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
<p>A number of local boards and commissions support Town Departments to develop, implement, and update policies and plans which promote the safety of residents and minimize risk to the community.</p> <p>Agricultural Conservancy Trust (LCACT) The LCACT is a seven member board with at least one member being an active farmer. In addition to the five trustees appointed by the Town Council, the current chairperson, or member designee, of the Little Compton Conservation Commission and Little Compton Planning Board shall also be trustees.</p> <p>Recognizing the need to protect the Town’s agricultural identity, scenic beauty, water quality and habitat, the LCACT was established in 1985. The purpose of the LCACT is the acquisition of agricultural property, and/or other property, or interest therein, to preserve open spaces, fresh and saltwater marshes, estuaries and adjoining uplands, groundwater recharging areas, land providing access to the ocean, land for bicycle paths and land for future public recreational facilities and use. The LCACT preserves land and open space through purchasing land, purchasing development rights, or receiving donations of land or easements. The seed money for the purchase and protection of land comes from a property transfer tax, paid by the buyer in each land transaction. These funds become the basis on which grants from state, federal and private sources can be leveraged. This policy has been instrumental in successfully acquiring and conserving significant portions of open space land in Little Compton.</p> <p>As of December 2022, conservation holdings of the LCACT, combined with that of the Sakonnet Preservation Association, Audubon Society, The Nature Conservancy, State of RI, City of Newport, and others represent approximately 4,086 acres or 28.4% of the Town’s total land area.</p> <p>Beach Commission The Beach Commission consists of five members elected at the Financial Town Meeting for four year staggered terms. The Commission has the authority to manage, regulate, and control all public beaches owned by the Town and to make suitable provisions for the care, management maintenance, protection, and improvement of the beaches.</p> <p>Budget Committee The Budget Committee consists of five members elected at the Financial Town Meeting for two year staggered terms. The Committee is charged by the Town Charter 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.</p> <p>Conservation Commission The Conservation Commission consists of five full members appointed by the Town Council for three-year terms and one auxiliary member appointed for a two-year term. The purpose of the Commission is to promote and develop the natural resources, to protect the watershed resources, and to preserve the natural esthetic areas within the Town. To these ends the Commission shall conduct researches into its local land areas and seek to coordinate the activities of unofficial bodies organized for similar purposes. The Commission shall keep an index of all open spaces within the Town, publicly or privately owned and shall provide at least annually a report on the conservation and open space priorities of the Town and recommend such changes as it feels appropriate to the Council. The Commission supports hazard mitigation as strong advocates for open space acquisition and preserving the natural and beneficial resources of wetlands and other special flood hazard areas. They also works collaboratively with other partner conservation organizations including, but not limited to the: Audubon Society; Eastern RI Conservation District; LC Agricultural Conservancy Trust; Sakonnet Preservation Association; and The Nature Conservancy.</p>

Harbor Commission

The Harbor Commission is comprised of seven members appointed by the Town Council for three-year staggered terms, and serves as the local advisory body concerning the implementation of the Harbor Management Plan and related ordinances.

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

This Committee was established during the development of this *Plan*. The Committee has a diverse representation linking together Town departments and the public and private sectors. Post adoption of the *2024 HM&FMP*, the Advisory Committee will be responsible for maintaining the *Plan* through annual reviews.

Planning Board

The Planning Board consists of nine members appointed by the Town Council for four-year staggered terms. The Board shall advise the Council on all matters concerning the growth and development of the Town and the effects thereof on the health, safety and welfare of the inhabitants. The Board shall have the duties and responsibilities provided by State law for such Boards, and in particular those conferred on Planning Boards under the Rhode Island Comprehensive Planning and Land Use Regulation Act and related legislation as amended from time to time.

The Board shall play such role in long range capital planning and the preparation of the Town capital budget as the Council may direct; shall submit recommendations on all matters referred to it relating to the Town zoning ordinance, land subdivision and proposals for development in the Town as requested by the Council; shall after consulting with the Town Council, convene meetings of selected Town officials, departments and agencies and community groups for the purpose of facilitating unified Town policies related to land use for recreation, conservation and open space; and shall conduct such studies and other activities related to its general area of responsibility as the Council may direct.

In 2010, and again in 2013 the Town amended an ordinance entitled "Special Flood Hazard Areas" to include a statement of purpose as well as standards and use regulations as required by FEMA. As stated, "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 Town of Little Compton elects to comply with the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-488, as amended)."

Brownell Library

The Brownell Library, built in 1929, was bequeathed to the people of Little Compton by Mr. Pardon Brownell when he died in 1921. In 1963 the stack addition was added and the Town's public library was removed from the Town Hall and physically combined with the Brownell Library. Since that time the Trustees of the Brownell Trust provide maintenance and repair of the building and the Little Compton taxpayers, through annual appropriations, provide the funds for staffing, books and supplies. Although rather small, the library has been identified by the State as an overflow warming and cooling center.

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

Coordination with Area Schools, Colleges, and Universities

The Town of Little Compton has and will continue to coordinate with local and regional schools, colleges, and universities on hazard mitigation and other planning initiatives. Some of the partners that Little Compton has worked with in the past include Roger Williams University, and the University of Rhode Island's Coastal Institute and Natural Resource Science Department. In addition, the Fire Department has a mentor program with the Metropolitan Regional Career And Technical Center (MET) in Newport.

Coordination with Neighboring Municipalities

The Town of Little Compton 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 Fire Department participates in the Mutual Aid Agreement under the Southern New England Fire Emergency Assistance Plan – which includes the neighboring Town of Tiverton, RI. The Rhode Island Association of Fire Chief's Inc. has established a State wide 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. The Fire Department also has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in place with the neighboring Town of Westport, MA.

The Police Department has a Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) in place with the neighboring Towns of Tiverton, RI and Westport, MA.

Drills, Exercises, and CERT Program

In an effort to be prepared for emergency events, the Town of Little Compton conducts drills and exercises. Every year the Town conducts quarterly trainings with RIDOH. The trainings are in Medical Emergency Distribution System (MEDS) Points of Dispensing (PODS). This training proved highly beneficial when responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Town effectively organized staff and operated 21 covid clinics.

The Emergency Management Director also shares training opportunities offered by the State or other providers to encourage additional training throughout the year. The Emergency Management Director (or designee) attends at least one FEMA or RIEMA sponsored training annually, if available.

At the Department Head meeting (generally in July), the Emergency Management Director discusses hurricane preparedness to ensure the community is prepared for a hurricane. The Town has had some turnover in Department Heads and is working towards ensuring all are trained to the appropriate standard in Incident Command System (ICS).

A Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) is a team of volunteers who will be trained in emergency response needs such as traffic control during times of natural disasters and other emergencies. In 2008, Little Compton's Emergency Management Director developed a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) with 25 members. The initial CERT training was provided by State Certified Instructors. The Fire Department provided additional training on local topics. The team was deployed approximately 21 times during the covid emergency to supply manpower to the Town's covid clinics. The team is deployed for our annual fireworks display and annual road race.

Emergency Shelter

Human Shelter

Emergency shelters play an important role during hazard response and recovery. They provide temporary shelter, sanitary facilities, and 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.

The American Red Cross (ARC) has developed a regional system for emergency mass care facilities. Little Compton residents are directed to use the regional mass care facility located at the **Tiverton Middle School** (10 Quintal Drive, Tiverton, RI). The Red Cross emergency mass care facilities are opened to all who need a safe place during a natural hazard. The emergency shelters may not be able to provide adequate supplies of food (especially for those with special dietary requirements), water, and bedding, so 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.

Following renovations in 2014, **Little Compton's Wilbur & McMahon School** (28 Commons, Little Compton, RI), was approved as an ARC emergency mass care facility to be used in the event of overcrowding at the Tiverton Middle School. Should an event require the Town to shelter residents within the Town's limits, the Wilbur & McMahon School would be used. As the facility has an emergency generator, during emergency events it can also serve residents for cooling or warming, phone charging, temporary shelter out of a storm, or other similar needs.

Recent upgrades to the **Town Council Chambers** at Town Hall (40 Commons, Little Compton, RI), will also allow that room to serve residents for cooling or warming, phone charging, temporary shelter out of a storm, or other similar needs. There is an emergency generator at the Town Hall and the Fire Department has a few smaller portable generators that can be used as needed during emergency events.

Further, the State has designated the **Brownell Library** (44 Commons, Little Compton, RI) as an overflow warming & cooling center.

The **Little Compton Community Center** has a small commercial kitchen. Capital improvements scheduled to begin in 2024, include a refrigerator/freezer with the capacity to serve emergency response needs if requested. However, the facility does not currently have a generator.

Animal Shelter

Little Compton does not have an Animal Shelter. For day-to-day needs, the Town has an MOU in place with West Place Animal Sanctuary (3198 Main Rd, Tiverton, RI). However, in the event of an emergency, there is no local or regional animal shelter. Emergency mass care facilities cannot accept pets due to health and safety regulations and other considerations (with the exception of service animals that assist people with disabilities). That being said, due to the farming culture of Little Compton, there are many farms with barns that may assist in housing animals if evacuation from some areas of Town are required.

It is recommended that pet owners create a pet kit containing identification and supplies for each pet in the event that a pet must be temporarily placed with someone else.

Evacuation Zones and Routes

In 2013, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Hurricane Evacuation Study created an **Evacuation Route Map** to reflect the areas in Little Compton that are recommended to be evacuated during potential worst-case Hurricane Surge Inundation. As discussed in **Subsection 4-4**, portions of the evacuation route may be compromised due to flooding. In Rhode Island, the decision to evacuate is made by local officials. For vulnerable evacuation roadways, the Town should consider potential alternate routes or improvements to the existing route to mitigate flood risks. As the Town has a high percentage of elderly residents who are more likely to need assistance during times of evacuation, the Town has taken the initiative to encourage residents with special needs to enroll in the Rhode Island Special Needs Emergency Registry (RISNER). This registry has provided a system to identify residents of the Town who will require additional assistance during emergencies.

<p>Little Compton Community Center</p>
<p>Incorporated in 1992 by a group of volunteers, the Little Compton Community Center Corporation, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization, successfully raised \$350,000 to save the Town's 100 year old grange building from destruction. After renovating the building, Little Compton's first and only Community Center opened to the public in May 1997. The center has numerous programs and operates an average of 10 hours a day. They have several programs catering to seniors including senior Luncheon, senior community hours, and veterans programs (although not exclusively seniors). They also cater to children (infant & toddler program, after school club, children's movie nights, and summer camp), and to those with disabilities (circle of friends).</p>
<p>Little Compton Public Schools</p>
<p>The public school system provides education from pre-kindergarten through eighth grade at one school location: Wilbur & McMahon School, located at 28 Commons in the heart of Little Compton.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Map Information Services</p>
<p>As a public service (free of charge), upon request, the Building Official 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether a property appears to be in or out of the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) as shown on the current D-FIRM • Additional flood insurance data for a site, such as the FIRM zone and the base flood elevation or depth, if shown on the FIRM • Handouts on the flood insurance through NFIP • Providing copies of Elevation Certificates (wherein available) for buildings built in the floodplain when requested by members of the public <p>The map panels of the Newport County FIRM that are wholly or partially within the Town of Little Compton are panel numbers: 44005C0112J, 44005C0114J, 44005C0138J, 44005C0202J, 44005C0204J, 44005C0208J, 44005C0226J; and 44005C0109J, 44005C0116J, 44005C0117J, 44005C0118J, 44005C0119K, 44005C0206K, 44005C0207K dated July 6, 2021.</p> <p>Community education and outreach on the hazards associated with flooding and sea level rise 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.</p>
<p>Medical Facilities and Services</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>Little Compton residents must rely on out of town facilities for medical services. The closest hospitals are the Charlton Memorial Hospital or St. Anne's Hospital both in Fall River, MA. Other area hospitals include Newport Hospital in Newport, RI or multiple hospitals in Providence, RI.</p> <p>There is currently a non-profit 501(c)3 organization known as Stay at Home in Little Compton, Inc., which is licensed by the Rhode Island Department of Health and nationally accredited by ACHC. Their primary mission is to provide professional, dependable and compassionate in-home care for local seniors allowing them to remain in their homes for as long as possible.</p> <p>In addition, the Little Compton Wellness Center located at 115 East Main Road provides professional mental and physical support, vaccinations, exercise programs, a food bank, and health-related educational programs for seniors, adults with disabilities, and persons with dementia.</p> <p>Further, the RIDOH funds a numbers of Community Health Services available to residents of Little Compton.</p>
<p>Senior Citizen Services</p>
<p>The following two organizations are well-positioned to get hazard mitigation information to Little Compton's senior population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little Compton Community Center (LCCC): The historic Grange Hall on the Commons was reactivated as a community center. A large variety of programs are housed or administered by the LCCC, including, many for seniors (meals, exercise classes, and social events). The facility has a small commercial kitchen. Capital improvements scheduled to begin in 2024, include a refrigerator/freezer with the capacity to serve emergency response needs if requested. A backup generator for the facility is included in the Action Plan (Action 2024 G4-B). • Little Compton Wellness Center (LCWC): The LCWC (115 East Main Road) began nearly a century ago as an organized response to the U.S. flu epidemic of 1918 – 1919. Over the years, the Center has provided numerous health and wellness related services to the communities of Little Compton, Tiverton, and Westport. Services include professional mental and physical support, vaccinations, exercise programs, a food bank, and health-related educational programs for seniors, adults with disabilities, and persons with dementia. • Little Compton Police Department Elderly Affairs Officer: The Police Department as an Elderly Affairs Officer to assist senior needs.

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 Little Compton and what mitigation measures can be implemented to reduce those risks. It is also beneficial that some Town staff participate in associations and organizations that support natural hazard risk reduction capabilities. Public facilities and services provided by the Town are crucial resources for preparing for natural hazard events, as well as responding to and mitigating such events. The Town has enacted and enforces a number of regulatory restrictions designed to reduce the potential impacts of flooding to property by limiting development in and around wetlands and floodplains. An overview of key staff engagement in hazard mitigation is provided below in alphabetized order. **The Town has the ability, and continues to expand on and improve its capabilities, to effectively address hazard mitigation and floodplain management.**

Building Official

The Town's Building 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 includes sections on wind, snow loading, structural loads, and seismic retrofitting. In addition, the Building Official enforces locally adopted ordinances which place even greater restrictions on certain types and locations of development. In order to ensure that no violations exist, routine on-site inspections are made while work is in progress.

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

The current and historical FIRMs, flood insurance studies (FIS), and Letters of Map Amendment are maintained in the Building Office. A FIRM is a map developed and issued by FEMA for floodplain management and insurance purposes. 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.

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

As the Town Building Official is charged with oversight of Floodplain Management and Stormwater runoff, it is important they work with the DPW, Planning Board, LCACT, Conservation Commission, and Recreation Commission which all have duties and responsibilities that could affect open space and land conservation within Little Compton. Working closely together these individuals and boards can offer valued input regarding mitigation efforts for future consideration.

Emergency Management

Little Compton's Emergency Management Agency (LCEMA) or Local Emergency Management Team, is made up of the Fire Chief, serving as the Local Emergency Management Director, the Town Council President who serves as the Deputy Director, the Police Chief, Tree Warden and Director of Public Works. The team activates 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 generally set up at the Public Safety Complex (60 Simmons Road) in the Training Room. The recently remodeled conference room at Town Hall will be backup EOC. Both the Public Safety Complex and the Town Hall have emergency generators.

Little Compton's Emergency Operations Plan (2012) and this *Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (2024)* guide the LCEMA in their activities during natural hazardous events. As noted in **Appendix 5-1**, Little Compton's EOP was developed in consonance with FEMA's 2010 Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101. However, as FEMA has updated this planning document in 2021, it may be advisable for the Town to review and update Little Compton's EOP accordingly.

Emergency Management Director

The Emergency Management Director 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 Emergency Management Director plays a critical role in the development of the Town's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and the *HM&FMP*.

The Emergency Management Director facilitates the **Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)**. The mission of the CERT Program is to educate Little Compton residents about disaster preparedness for natural hazards and to provide training for basic disaster response skills.

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

The Little Compton Fire Department operates from the Public Safety Complex (60 Simmons Road). Personnel of the Fire Department include the Fire Chief, eight full-time and three part-time firefighters. Services include but are not limited to: fire suppression, rescue, fire prevention, fire inspection, emergency medical services, ocean rescues, and disaster mitigation. The Public Safety Complex includes a four bay firehouse and a generator to remain operational during times of power outages. Apparatus includes several rescues, a tanker, a fire engine, forestry vehicle, and a boat; all of which are up-to-date and well maintained. Town fire trucks are equipped with chainsaws to help clear away any debris they might encounter while responding to a fire.

The Fire Department is committed to delivering the highest quality of service to the Town of Little Compton in the most effective, efficient, safest, and professional way possible. The Fire Department protects the community 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Harbor Master

Sakonnet Harbor is located on the Southeastern most tip of Rhode Island bordered by the Sakonnet River to the west, Rhode Island sound to the south and has remained virtually unchanged for many years. The Harbor has a breakwater to the west that supplies adequate protection throughout much of the year, but can fall short in the winter months when northwest winds prevail. The Little Compton Harbor Master is appointed annually by the Town Council. The Harbormaster, in conjunction with the appropriate State and Federal agencies, is responsible for coordinating all harbor activities and enforcing the regulations in order to ensure the safety of navigation and the security of the harbor. Specific duties include, but are not necessarily limited to: administering designated mooring areas; issuing permits, keeping records, and overseeing a waiting list for all moorings; managing Assistant Harbormasters as appointed by the Town Council; and enforcing any ordinance or provision of the Harbor Management Plan, or any state boating laws as applicable. The Harbor Master may be contacted during the spring to fall season on channel 6 VHF or by phone during business hours.

Information Technology

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

Police Department

The Little Compton Police Department operates from the Public Safety Complex (60 Simmons Road). The Department is led by the Police Chief who has command over eleven sworn Police Officers and four full-time and three part-time Public Safety Dispatchers. Over the past several years, the dispatch center was upgraded with new consoles, radios, computers, wall monitors, and access controls. In the event of a disaster, the facility serves as a regional emergency operations center.

The Police Department is committed to delivering the highest quality of service to the Town of Little Compton in the most effective, efficient, safest, and professional way possible. The Police Department protects the community 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Public Works

The Department of Public Works oversees the Town's highways, which serves as the Town's Maintenance Department. They are responsible for operation of the Town Transfer Station; streetlights in the Commons and Adamsville areas; Town-owned roadways (roadside mowing, stormwater drainage swales, snow and ice removal, potholes and other minor maintenance issues); DPW vehicle and equipment maintenance; and property management of public buildings/grounds, with the exception of the school property. For larger storm events, the Town contracts for snow removal, roadway treatments, and general storm cleanup.

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.

The Director of Public Works and the Town Administrator facilitate contracts for major road repairs. The Director of Public Works has an office in Town Hall and storage for the Department is housed in the former Fire Hall.

Little Compton does not have public water or sewer systems. All properties, with the exception of the Town's four municipal buildings on the Commons, are serviced by individual wells and Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS). The Town contracts the maintenance for the small Wastewater Treatment Facility that services the four municipal buildings on the Commons.

The Town's waste disposal needs are served by a The Transfer Station is located just off Colebrook Road at 122 Amy Hart Path. Residents of the Town can obtain a household trash permit (vehicle sticker) from the Town Clerk to utilize the transfer station. Solid waste which is not recycled is compacted and transported to the Central Landfill in Johnston under a municipal contract with Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation. Yard waste dropped off at transfer station is composted and used by local farmers.

As noted in the **Little Compton Water Quality and Aquatic Habitat Management Plan**, the municipal stormwater drainage system and outfalls in the Town of Little Compton are not currently regulated under the RI DEM Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (RIPDES) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) General Permit. Although the Town is not designated as an MS4 entity (which requires minimum maintenance practices and pollution mitigating activities), RIDOT is an MS4 entity, and therefore stormwater outfalls on state roadways in Town are regulated under this program.

Town Administrator

The Town Administrator is appointed by the Town Council to assist in the discharge of the Council's executive and administrative responsibilities. The Town Administrator works for the Town Council, and is the Chief Administrative and Financial Officer of the Town. The Town Administrator reports on a regular basis to the Town Council President or a Council member designated by the Town Council President. The responsibilities of executive support, procurement, budgetary, grants, and human resources management are included in the duties of the Town Administrator. As this Plan will be adopted by the Town Council, the Town Administrator will provide the leadership to ensure the *HM&FMP* actions are implemented across Town Departments.

Town Council

The Town of Little Compton, incorporated in 1682, operates under a Home Rule Charter (adopted in 1994), which provides for a council-manager structure. This structure combines the strong political leadership of elected officials in the form of a five-member Town Council, with the strong professional managerial experience of an appointed Town Administrator. Members are elected at a general election to a two-year term. The President of the Council is chosen from among the five members and serves as the chief executive of the Town. Meetings are normally held the first Thursday after the first Monday of every month at 7:00 pm in the Town Council Chambers and two weeks thereafter.

The Town Council is responsible for enacting local legislation; making decisions related to the Town's property, affairs, and government; setting the budget for the municipal side (the School Committee is responsible for the school budget); and appointing a Town Administrator. In addition to the Town Administrator and Town Departments, support is given to the Council through appointed boards and commissions. With the guidance of governing documents, the governmental structure of Little Compton works to assure the community needs are met for growth, stability and public safety for future generations.

Zoning Official

The Town development review process works to ensure that residential and business properties have minimal impact on surrounding land uses and the environment. The Zoning Official's primary responsibility is the review applications for compliance with the Town's Zoning Ordinance. The Building Official serves as the Zoning Official. Enforcement of Floodplain Management ordinances help to reduce damage to properties along the coastline and encouraging property owners to comply with RICRMC and RIDEM rules and regulations help with erosion control.

Town Communication (Website and Facebook)

The Town's **website** is regularly updated to keep content current. Updates are handled through the Office of the Town Clerk in conjunction with the Town Departments. To better prepare community members and reinforce individual pro-active hazard mitigation measures, the Town continues to improve its outreach and education programming efforts.

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

- Building Inspection Requirements
- Checklist Guide to Navigate Ordinances & Zoning
- CodeRed Emergency Notification Signup
- Comprehensive Plan
- COVID-19 Resources
- Disaster Preparedness Resources
- Emergency Management
- Flood-related Risks Resources
- HM&FMP Project
- How to Report a Power Outage
- Hurricane Evacuation Information
- Hurricane-related Risks Resources
- Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Useful Links:
 - American Red Cross
 - DHS-Homeland Security
 - FEMA
 - National Weather Service
 - Regional Center for Poison Control & Prevention

- o RIDEM
- o RIEMA
- o U.S. Coast Guard

Social Media: The Town also uses social media as a communication platform, including: Town of Little Compton News & Announcements, Fire Department Facebook Page (1.5K followers), Police Department Instagram account (1,090 followers), Emergency Management Webpage, and *HM&FMP* Project Webpage.

Telecommunications Infrastructure: Most telecommunications infrastructure in Little Compton is overhead which can be vulnerable to flood, wind, and winter weather events. There is a commercial wireless communications tower and a public safety wireless communications tower are housed at the Transfer Station site (122 Amy Hart Path). Both towers, but specifically the public safety tower (which hosts various entities, including the State radio network, RISCOON), are critical to communications leading up to, during, and after natural hazard events.

The Fire Department headquarters and main dispatch center is located at 60 Simmons Rd in Little Compton. The fire department has two repeaters and two receivers and the entire radio system is narrow band compliant. Both the Fire and Police Departments use the 800 MHz RI Statewide Communications Network (RISCOON) digital system located in the Public Safety Complex dispatch center, as their primary operating system. That system has a backup power source. For redundancy, in the event of RISCOON failure, the Fire Department uses a 400MHz radio system. A separate UHF radio for inter-operability is also located in the dispatch center.

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.

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

Warning and Notification Systems

Little Compton’s Emergency Operation Center (EOC) is located in the Little Compton Public Safety Complex at 60 Simmons Road, Little Compton, RI. The Town has an Emergency Management Director and 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.

In regards to communications systems, the Fire Department has two repeaters and two receivers which have been replaced in 2015. All of the Fire Department’s radio equipment is in the process of being updated. The entire radio system is narrow band compliant. The fire departments primary operating system is the 800 MHz RISCOON digital system located in dispatch at the Public Safety Complex, which has a generator for a backup power source. The Fire Department uses a 400MHz radio system as a back-up in the event of the RISCOON failure. Also located in dispatch is a separate UHF and VHF radio for inter-operability. Also, the Town of Little Compton is host to a RISCOON tower site located on Amy Hart Path. This Public Safety Communications Tower has generator back up in the Verizon WCF building to serve communication needs during a power outage.

The Town of Little Compton 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.

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 December 2023, the Town has 3,582 registered numbers signed up to receive CodeRED notifications. You do not have to be a Little Compton resident to sign up for Little Compton CodeRed alerts. This allows family members not residing in Little Compton, or residents of other local jurisdictions that do not use CodeRed, to be serviced by this automated process.

If the Emergency Management 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.

As the Town has a high percentage of **senior residents** who are more likely to need assistance during times of evacuation, the Town has taken the initiative to encourage residents with special needs to enroll in the **Rhode Island Special Needs Emergency Registry (RISNER)**. The 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.

New England 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.

Providence Stormwater Innovation Center

The Providence Stormwater Innovation Center (SIC) 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.

Rhode Island Association of Conservation Districts (RIACD)

In RI, Conservation Districts were established in 1944 as quasi-public organizations with a wide breadth of opportunity to focus efforts on the environmental and conservation concerns within our 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**

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.

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.

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

Save The Bay

Save The Bay is a nonprofit organization which works to protect and restore the ecological health of the Narragansett Bay region through advocacy, education, and habitat restoration and adaptation projects. In conjunction with *The International Coastal Cleanup*, the world's largest volunteer effort for our ocean, Save The Bay and the Sogkonate Garden Club hosted a shoreline cleanup in Little Compton in September 2019. Save The Bay's bi-annual Tides Magazine is a good resource to maintain awareness of Save The Bay action updates including education, restoration, and advocacy.

<p>StormSmart Coasts Rhode Island</p> <p>A resilience-related web resource that provides tools for collaboration and is dedicated to helping decision makers in coastal communities address the challenges of storms, flooding, sea level rise, and climate change.</p>
<p>The Nature Conservancy (TNC)</p> <p>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 <i>Plan</i>, coordination with The Nature Conservancy should be considered.</p>
<p>University of New Hampshire Stormwater Center (UNHSC)</p> <p>UNHSC is dedicated to the protection of water resources through effective stormwater management. Center researchers evaluate and enhance the ability of stormwater treatment systems to treat the pollution in stormwater runoff and reduce the flooding that it can cause. When designing stormwater BMPs, the Town should consider reviewing the Center’s research/resources and/or partnering with the Center, as appropriate.</p>
<p>University of Rhode Island</p> <p>Coastal Institute: The URI Coastal Institute was founded to advance knowledge, encourage interdisciplinary partnerships, and develop solutions to environmental problems in Rhode Island’s coastal ecosystems. The Institute works in partnership with local, state, federal, and international agencies. The Coastal Institute has a number of publications, reports, and videos that were reviewed during development of the <i>HM&FMP</i>.</p> <p>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. The National Park Service’s Coastal Field Station and Inventory and Monitoring Program, both located at the University of Rhode Island, afford research opportunities for faculty and students.</p> <p>URI Coastal Resources Center: The Coastal Resources Center in the Graduate School of Oceanography at the University of Rhode Island focuses on using science to address societal issues and works with communities and citizens to become more effective stewards of their shores and seas. The site houses numerous resources.</p>
<p>FEDERAL <i>(the capabilities have been listed in alphabetical order)</i></p>
<p>National Flood Insurance</p> <p>The <i>National Flood Insurance Act of 1968</i> established the <i>National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)</i> 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 21,000 communities participate in the NFIP by adopting and enforcing floodplain management ordinances to reduce future flood damage. The Town of Little Compton meets the minimum requirements and 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>National Warning and Alert Systems</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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.

Nationwide Programmatic Environmental Documents

In order to receive federal funding, projects must comply with the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969*, which requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed projects on the natural and human environment. In order to eliminate repetitive discussions, nationwide programmatic environmental documents have been developed. If a given project meets the scope, impacts, and mitigation covered in the related programmatic environmental document, then no further NEPA documentation will be required. The documents differ somewhat per FEMA Region. Region 1 documents are accessible through the following link: **Region 1 - Environmental Documents and Public Notices**

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.

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.

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 Little Compton’s natural hazards mitigation effort. The information provided in the Table was obtained through the identified capability’s website, Little Compton’s Comprehensive Plan, Little Compton’s 2018 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
<p>There are a number of local organizations that may be able to provide support and assistance to the community in the event of a natural disaster. Some of these include the Little Compton Assistance Association, Little Compton Community Center, Little Compton Food Bank, and area churches.</p>
Disaster Relief Funds
<p>After a disaster, local businesses, residents, and out-of-town groups often donate money to local relief funds. These funds may be managed by the local government, churches, or other groups. If a disaster declaration has been made, it may be prudent to hold the local funds until applicants exhaust all sources of public disaster assistance. Doing so allows the funds to be used for mitigation and other assistance that cannot be funded elsewhere.</p>
Town Operating Budget & Capital Improvement Program (CIP)
<p>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 FY2022-23, the total operating budget was \$16,226,971, of which \$8,089,495 is attributed to the municipal side, and \$8,137,476 to the School District (Town of Little Compton RI. 2022 Report, 15). The Town Council is responsible for setting the budget for the municipal side and the School Committee for the School District.</p> <p>According to the Finance Director, property taxes finance 82± percent of the government activities, supplemented by state funding and charges for local services such as Town Hall functions (permits, transfer station stickers, document requests), public safety fines/fees, and beach receipts. Taxes are firmly reliant on residential property which accounted for 79±% of the total tax roll in FY 2022-23.</p> <p>As part of the budget process, each year the Town adopts a five-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) identifying projects that should be undertaken during the upcoming five years. The Town has continually funded its capital requirements aggressively and, to limit borrowing requests, maintains a pay as you go funding for most of its capital needs, however the Town had a Bond issue in FY2023. There is an important connection between the CIP and the effective implementation of the HM&FMP. Risk assessment and mitigation must become a regular part of the CIP development process. Prioritization of action items needed to build community resilience, and development of a variety of finance options to address those needs, are critical steps in protecting the Town’s residents and economic vitality.</p>
Mutual Aid Agreements for Public Safety Personnel and Equipment
<p>The Town of Little Compton currently has mutual aid agreements/understandings in place for fire and police services with the neighboring towns of Tiverton, RI and Westport, MA. However, with respect to hazard mitigation, there may be opportunities to identify vulnerabilities from shared risks and coordinate applicable efficiencies.</p>

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

Eastern Rhode Island Conservation District (ERICD)

Technical Assistance – ERICD’s mission is to promote and improve long-lasting and environmentally friendly practices that protect natural resources such as soil, water, and air; and to meet that vision through outreach, education, help with environmental questions, and financial assistance. The District works with a variety of people and groups including farmers, landowners, cities, towns, schools, and others in the community.

Narragansett Bay Estuary Program (NBEP)

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

Preserve Rhode Island

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

Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council (CRMC)

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

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

Rhode Island Commerce

Main Street Streetscapes Improvement Fund

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

Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM)

Ocean State Climate Adaptation and Resilience (OSCAR) Grant – regulation became effective 7/19/2023

This newly established fund would enable 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.

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. The area within the Watson Reservoir is eligible (**Watson Reservoir Watershed Plan**).

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 1) Traditional municipal wastewater treatment projects; 2) contaminated runoff from urban and agricultural areas; 3) wetlands restoration; 4) groundwater protection; 5) brownfields remediation, and 6) 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.

Climate Resilient Fund Grant – workshop presentation

To support the implementation of climate resilience projects – specifically restoring and improving the climate resilience of vulnerable coastal habitats, as well as river and stream floodplains and related habitat. Projects are required to include nature based solutions (projects that utilize vegetation and pervious surfaces to manage coastal, riverine, and inland flooding, erosion, and storm damage; projects can also include the restoration of natural shorelines and riparian habitats so as to enhance the protection of communities) **AND/OR** the removal/relocation/redesign of infrastructure (e.g., culverts, dams, buildings/facilities, roadways/evacuation routes in both coastal and riverine areas). Applicants may request between \$25,000 and \$500,000. The funds will provide matching grants (75%/25%) to governmental and non-profit entities.

DEM's Green Space Grant Programs fund 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.
- **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.

Natural & Working Lands Program

This program protects farmland and forested lands and the associated economic and ecosystem benefits.

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 be developed 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. Grant applications are accepted annually between January 1- March 31.

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.

<p>Rhode Island Department of Transportation (RIDOT)</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Rhode Island Division of Statewide Planning (RIDSP)</p>
<p>State Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Technical Assistance Programs</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)
<p>Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency (RIEMA)</p>
<p>RIEMA administers the Emergency Management Preparedness Grant Program which assists local units of government in building, sustaining, and delivering a whole community emergency management program. The funding objective is to sustain current capability levels and fills identified gaps in Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercise activities in order to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism or catastrophic events.</p>
<p>Rhode Island Foundation</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>The Community Grant Program which supports community-building activities in cities and towns throughout Rhode Island, may be applicable for certain hazard mitigation or resilience activities.</p>
<p>Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank (RIIB)</p>
<p>Municipal Resilience Action Grant Program</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Sewer Tie-In Loan Fund</p> <p>As part of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, the Infrastructure Bank has a Sewer Tie-In Loan Fund for homeowners to access funds to connect to the local sewer system. Individual loans are funded from a Clean Water State Revolving Fund loan to a sewer system owner and are administered locally by Rhode Island Housing. Loans to homeowners up to \$10,000 are offered at a 2% interest rate for up to a five-year term.</p>

<p>Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission</p> <p>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 will provide the bucket truck area lift if the town/city helps dispose of tree trunks.</p>
<p>Southern New England Program (SNEP)</p> <p>SNEP Watershed Implementation Grants provide 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.</p> <p>SNEP Opportunity to Advance Resilience 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.</p> <p>SNEP Technical Assistance Network - webinar To continue the facilitation of the SNEP Network by providing a range of no-cost services and support to local Tribes, communities, and environmental organizations within the SNEP region.</p>
<p>University of Rhode Island (URI) Cooperative Extension</p> <p>Technical Assistance - URI Cooperative Extension Water Quality Programs include the following four areas of technical assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>Volunteer Organizations</p> <p>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 Regional Office may be able to assist.</p>
<p>FEDERAL & OTHER <i>(the capabilities have been listed in alphabetical order)</i></p>
<p>American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)</p> <p>The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, also called the COVID-19 Stimulus Package or American Rescue Plan, is 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.</p>
<p>Department of Commerce – U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA)</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Department of Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)</p> <p>State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) - The SHSP is the core assistance program in this suite - it provides funds to build capabilities at the state and local levels and to implement the goals and objectives included in state homeland security strategies and initiatives in their State Preparedness Reports.</p>

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) 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) Program**
Provides funds annually for hazard mitigation planning and projects.

FEMA Region 1 Office

99 High St, Boston, MA 02109
(617) 956-7506

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF)

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 Programs (USACE)

USACOE 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** - 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.
- **Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)** - This program is a voluntary program for landowners who want to develop and improve fish and wildlife habitat on private agricultural land, non-industrial private forest land, and tribal land. Through WHIP, farmers and forestland managers may receive financial and technical help to develop upland, wetland, aquatic, and other types of wildlife habitat on their property. The current focus of WHIP in RI is on coastal habitats, freshwater wetlands, vernal pools, riparian habitats, upland habitats of State significance (early successional habitats), and the restoration of native habitats impacted by invasive species.
- **PL-566 and Emergency Watershed Programs:** - This is available to apply for within 60 days post a disaster, 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

HUD CDBG Disaster Recovery Assistance (CDBG-DR):

This program makes funding available to prevent further damage to an affected area after a disaster. The focus is on assisting communities in low-income areas. The goals of the program align with those in the SHMP, especially in regard to those most at risk. Although this program is focused on the recovery process, the leading mitigation technique for this funding program is Plans and Regulations through code enforcement and slum/blight prevention after a disaster occurs. These grants may be used for infrastructure improvement, public services (including water and sewer system improvements), or development and planning. 70% of the project must benefit low-and moderate-income persons. CDBG-DR money can be used as matching funds for the FEMA HMA grant programs.

HUD Community Block Grant Program (CDBG):

U.S. Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grant Program - a flexible program that provides communities with resources to address a wide range of unique community development needs, particularly the Disaster Recovery Assistance Program which provides grants to help cities, counties, and states recover from residentially-declared disasters, especially in low-income areas, subject to availability of supplemental appropriations.

HUD Region 1 Providence Field Office
 380 Westminster Street, Suite 547, Providence, RI 02903
 (401) 277-8300

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, including those identified below:

- Farm Bill Conservation Programs
- Habitat Conservation Plan Land Acquisition Grants
- Habitat Conservation Planning Assistance Grants
- National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants
- North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA) Grants: U.S. Small
- North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA) Grants: U.S. Standard
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Seeks Project Applications for \$38 Million in Fish Passage Funding

FWS New England Field Office

70 Commercial Street, Suite 300 Concord, NH 03301-5094
 (603) 223-2541

Recent hazard mitigation related grants awarded to the Town

Project Description	Year Award/ Project Status	Program/Little Compton Lead	Grant Source	Award Amount
Overflow Sewer Grant <i>(Existing ditches and culverts along Taylor's Lane currently discharge stormwater to the Sakonnet River. Using grant funding, bioretention swales will be installed, existing parking area pavement removed and replaced with pervious pavers)</i>	2023 Grant# LTCT-OS-FY24 <i>Not Started</i>	Town Council President	RI Infrastructure Bank Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grant Program	\$247,100
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update	2023 HMGP-4505-8P <i>In Progress</i>	Emergency Management Director	FEMA though RIEMA- HMGP	\$45,000
Stormwater Management <i>(South Shore Beach Parking Area; Town Way area; and John Dyer Road area)</i>	2022 Grant# LTCT-RP-FY22 <i>In Progress</i>	Town Council President	RI Infrastructure Bank MRP Action Grant	\$164,000
Winter Storm Kenan (DR 4653)	2022 Project# 680305 <i>Completed</i>	Finance Director	FEMA	\$13,836
American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA)	2021 <i>In Process</i>	Town Administration	American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA) U.S. Treasury Department	\$1,038,401
Protective Measures (Disaster #4505)	2021 <i>Completed</i>	Town Administration	FEMA	\$1,605
Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES Act)	2020 <i>In Process</i>	Town Administration	Coronavirus Relief Fund (CARES Act) U.S. Treasury Department	\$91,322
Assistance to Firefighters	2018 Grant# EMW-2018-FO-02186 <i>Completed</i>	Fire Chief	FEMA - AFG	\$97,428
Assistance Firefighters Grant Upgrade Essential Fire Department Equipment <i>(new power cots, which are battery operated stretchers capable of lifting very heavy patients, incorporated with a hydraulic lift system that loads/unloads the power cot from the ambulance)</i>	2017 <i>Completed</i>	Fire Chief	FEMA - AFG	\$211,364
Volunteer Fire Assistance Grant <i>(For items such as: backpack blowers for fire brush truck; installation of dry hydrants)</i>	Annual Grant DFE-VFA-23DG195—00010 <i>Annually Utilized</i>	Fire Chief	RIDEM	\$1,000 (varies - matching up to \$2,000)
Meds Program	Annual Collectible based on completing RIDOH designated exercises/tasks	Fire Chief	RIDOH	\$19,980 (total over past several years)

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 *2024-2029 Action Plan*. The activities considered were those previously identified in the following Town of Little Compton planning documents, those identified by Public Opinion Survey respondents, and those offered by Advisory Committee members, members of the public, or other stakeholders.

- Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (2018; updated June 2019)
- Comprehensive Plan (2018)
- Little Compton MRP Community Resilience Building (CRB) Workshop Summary of Findings (2020)
- Little Compton Water Quality and Aquatic Habitat Management Plan (2022-Draft)
- Watson Reservoir Watershed Plan (2021)
- Rhode Island State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2019)
- Conservation Commission Study: "Do We Have Enough Water in Little Compton" (2022)
- Emergency Operations Plan (2012)
- Harbor Management Plan – Sakonnet Harbor (2010)
- Geographic Information System (GIS)
- HM&FMP Public Opinion Survey (2024) - *Outreach Activity #5*

In undertaking this extensive plan integration process, the Town has successfully linked these documents with the 2024 hazard mitigation strategy and actions. The Town also reviewed actionable suggestions made by residents and other stakeholders as part of the 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 18 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 *2024 Action Plan*.

Each of the possible actions in the following resources has been identified as being included or not in the *2024 Action Plan*. For actions included, the 2024 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 2024 Action Plan.** For actions not included in the 2024 Action Plan, a reason has been provided.

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (2018; updated June 2019)

Please refer to **Subsection 5.3** for a detailed review and status of the 2018 HMP actions listed below.

Possible Activity	2024 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
Action #1: Plan Review Develop a plan to handle evacuation of RV's and other items located at South Shore Beach, determine if Round Meadows has an evacuation plan		Completed
Action #2: Develop Debris Management Plan Creation of a Debris Management Plan for inclusion in the town's EOP	Action 2024 G4-B	
Action #3: MOU City of Newport Educate residents downstream of Dam and secure MOU with the City of Newport to assure the City has a Dam Mitigation Plan	Action 2024 G3-A	
Action #4: Public Education Develop public outreach information on emergency preparedness and evacuation routes		Completed
Action #5: Code Development Continued development of town code, local plans and regulations that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built for enforcing ordinances and regulations; new step to review existing language for potential improvement	Action 2024 G1-C	
Action #6: Long Pasture & Swamp Roadway drainage repair Determine mitigation action relating to roadway drainage problem and implement		Completed
Action #7: Town Way drainage repair Determine mitigation action relating to roadway drainage problem and implement	Action 2024 G1-B	
Action #8: Wetland preservation Purchase development rights or land in fee simple for wetlands and open space; improvement action to continue to protect and preserve; LCACT monthly reviews potential purchases and secures by deed once sufficient funding is available	Action 2024 G2-B	
Action #9: John Sisson Roadway drainage repair Determine mitigation action relating to roadway drainage problem and implement	Action 2024 G1-B	
Action #10: John Dyer Roadway drainage repair Determine mitigation action relating to roadway drainage problem and implement	Action 2024 G1-B	
Action #11: Main Street Adamsville/Harbor Roadway drainage repair Determine mitigation action relating to roadway drainage problem and implement		Completed
Action #12: Public Education Develop public outreach program to educate on floodplain management, local regulations, and hazard resistant designs and materials	Action 2024 G3-A	
Action #13: CRS qualification Review the NFIP Community Rating System eligibility requirements and develop a set of achievable activities to qualify and participate in the NFIP CRS	Action 2024 G1-A	

Comprehensive Plan (2018)

Possible Activity	2024 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
Natural Hazards & Climate Change		
GOAL NH1. MINIMIZE THE RISK POSED TO LIVES, PROPERTY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT BY NATURAL HAZARDS AND CLIMATE CHANGE		
Action NH1.a. Work with partners, to identify appropriate adaptation measures specific to the Town that will increase the resiliency of the Town to climate change and sea level rise impacts	Action 2024 G2-A	
Action NH1.b. Educate owners of property at risk to impacts of sea level rise	Action 2024 G3-A	
Action NH1.c. Identify lands that can provide marsh migration areas for coastal wetlands in response to sea level rise and work with partners to prioritize preservation of these lands	Action 2024 G2-A	
Action NH1.d. Provide information for the public on the Town's Hazard Mitigation Plan through a tax bill insert. Provide a copy of the plan on the Town website and at the library.	Action 2024 G3-A	
Action NH1.e. Investigate northerly wave attenuation capability for the harbor	Action 2024 G1-D	
Action NH1.f. Review Town regulations to ensure new development conforms to DEM and CRMC setback requirements		Existing Policy
Action NH1.g. Restrict or prohibit certain uses, activities, and development from locating within flood hazard areas and require those uses, activities, and developments that do occur within flood hazard areas to be protected and/or floodproofed against flood damage		Existing Policy
Action NH1.h. Develop a plan to handle evacuation of RV's and other items located at South Shore Beach and Round Meadows		Protocol in Place
Action NH1.i. Undertake eligible activities to gain entrance into NFIP's (National Flood Insurance Program) Community Rating System and save on flood insurance premiums	Action 2024 G1-A	
Natural Resources		
GOAL NR1. PROTECT WATER QUALITY BY REDUCING OR ELIMINATING EXISTING AND POTENTIAL GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER CONTAMINANTS		
Action NR1.a. Review new State wetlands setback regulations, identify critical resource areas, and petition State for additional protections for critical resource areas in Little Compton	Action 2024 G1-C	
Action NR1.b. Work with partners to provide guidance and tools for farmers regarding identification of non-point source pollution, best management practices, and resources available		Addressed by ERICD
Action NR1.c. Educate landowners on best management practices lawn care and landscaping	Action 2024 G3-B	
Action NR1.d. Distribute educational materials (tax bill insert, website, etc.) relating to steps residents can take individually to prevent non-point source pollution	Action 2024 G3-B	
Action NR1.e. Conduct a Town-wide hydrologic study to provide a quantitative assessment of groundwater resources		Conservation Commission ongoing Water Study

Possible Activity	2024 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
Action NR1.f. Work with partners to implement a water quality monitoring program of ponds for early detection of trends including nitrate loading		Conservation Commission ongoing Water Study
GOAL NR2. ENSURE THAT ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS (OWTS) IN THE COMMUNITY WORK PROPERLY AND DO NOT THREATEN PUBLIC HEALTH, LOCAL WATER RESOURCES, OR THE ENVIRONMENT		
Action NR2.a. Create a database of approved onsite wastewater treatment systems and associated maintenance agreements. Ensure contracts are renewed on an annual bases.	Action 2024 G3-B	
Action NR2.b. Apply for the Community Septic System Loan Program (CSSLP) to provide low-interest loans to homeowners to cover costs associated with septic system repairs or upgrades (requires preparation of an onsite wastewater management plan)	Action 2024 G3-B	
GOAL NR3. PROACTIVELY ADDRESS A WIDE RANGE OF NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION ISSUES UNDER THE ENCOURAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP OF AN EFFECTIVE CONSERVATION COMMISSION		
Action NR3.a. Advocate for long-term conservation goals and annually update the Town Council on progress	Action 2024 G2-B	
Action NR3.b. Foster regular dialogue among the Agricultural Conservancy Trust, Sakonnet Preservation Association and The Nature Conservancy		Protocol in Place
Action NR3.c. Establish a subcommittee to focus on water protection efforts	Action 2024 G2-C	
Action NR3.d. Establish an education initiative to encourage participation in the State's Farm, Forest and Open Space Program		Protocol in Place
Recreation, Conservation & Open Space		
GOAL R1: OFFER A WELL-MAINTAINED NETWORK OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL AREAS AND CONSERVED LANDS THAT MEETS THE DIVERSE NEEDS AND INTERESTS OF RESIDENTS		
Action RC1.a. Maintain a detailed conserved lands inventory that includes which properties are available for public access	Action 2024 G2-B	
Action RC1.h. Establish an annual maintenance and operations program for park and open space properties owned by the Town, such as Town Way, Town Landing, Taylors Lane, Harbor, Recreation Fields, Basketball court, tennis courts, etc.	Action 2024 G2-B	
Action RC1.i. Identify and prioritize conservation of undeveloped lands consisting of significant coastal habitat	Action 2024 G2-B	Ongoing through LCACT & SPA
Historic & Cultural Resources		
GOAL HC1. MAINTAIN AND PROTECT THE RURAL CHARACTER, VISUAL AESTHETICS AND HERITAGE OF THE TOWN		
Action HC1.a. Maintain a prioritized list of agricultural lands at risk of development and proactively approach land owners to discuss conservation options	Action 2024 G2-B	Ongoing through LCACT & SPA
Housing		
GOAL H3: ENSURE THAT NEW RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IS DESIGNED IN A WAY THAT MINIMIZES IMPACTS ON NATURAL, HISTORIC AND SCENIC RESOURCES		
Action H3.a. Explore cooperative acquisitions that meet the dual goals of land conservation and affordable housing development	Action 2024 G2-B	

Possible Activity	2024 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
Facilities & Services		
GOAL FS1: MEET THE NEEDS OF RESIDENTS FOR MUNICIPAL SERVICES AND FACILITIES AND DELIVER IN A COST EFFICIENT AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE MANNER		
Action FS1.a. Conduct detailed existing conditions and physical assessments for all municipal buildings, recommend capital improvements to extend the useful life of each facility and annual maintenance needs		Outside scope of HM&FMP
Action FS1.b. Explore regional provision of services and equipment sharing opportunities		ongoing
GOAL FS3: ACHIEVE REDUCTIONS IN ENERGY AND WATER USE AS A MUNICIPALITY AND A COMMUNITY		
Action FS3.a. Conduct a baseline assessment of the amount of energy being used by municipal buildings, vehicles and equipment		Consider as part of future Energy & Climate Action Plan
Action FS3.b. Explore the use of solar energy for municipal buildings and energy storage opportunities at the transfer station		Consider as part of future Energy & Climate Action Plan
Action FS3.c. Develop guidelines for residential wind and solar. Amend the Zoning Ordinance to provide definitions, use tables, policies and procedures which protect neighboring property and rural character.		Existing Ordinance
Action FS3.d. Assess future opportunities for water use efficiency in municipal operations including the recycling of waters		Conservation Commission ongoing Water Study
Action FS3.e. Implement a program to offer rain barrels to residents	Action 2024 G3-B	
Action FS3.f. Implement water reduction strategies for the Town during times of drought	Action 2024 G3-B	
GOAL FS4: ENHANCE TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE WITHIN THE TOWN AND EXPAND THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE DELIVERY OF MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS		
Action FS4.b. Expanding on reverse 911, develop a municipal communications strategy to get important information out to residents including related to public health, accidents, road closures, meetings, etc.	Action 2024 G4-A	
Transportation		
GOAL T1. PROVIDE A SAFE, EFFICIENT, AND MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM THAT MINIMIZES IMPACTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND PRESERVES THE RURAL CHARACTER OF THE TOWN		
Action T1.d. Develop a pavement management program and conduct annual road condition survey as a means to better prioritize and plan for future infrastructure investments		Outside scope of HM&FMP
Action T1.f. Advocate for increased transportation options for individuals, including seniors and the disabled, with unmet transportation needs		Outside scope of HM&FMP
Action T1.g. Identify potential locations for the installation of BMPs (Best Management Practices) in order to manage stormwater runoff from roadways and protect water quality of receiving waters	Action 2024 G1-B	

Possible Activity	2024 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
Land Use		
GOAL LU1. ACHIEVE A LAND USE PATTERN THAT PRESERVES OPEN SPACE, AESTHETIC QUALITIES AND THE TOWN'S RURAL HERITAGE		
Action LU1.a. Support partners in their continuing efforts to acquire land and development rights for conservation purposes	Action 2024 G2-B	
Action LU1.c. Advocate for the Town to digitize its Tax Maps and to begin building a Geographic Information System to aid in decision making		Completed
Action LU1.d. Conduct a build-out analysis (assessment of future development capacity) to be incorporated in next Comprehensive Plan Update	Action 2024 G1-C	
Action LU1.e. Review results of build-out analysis and make determination if subdivision and/or zoning regulations should be amended	Action 2024 G1-C	
Action LU1.f. Participate in regional planning efforts with appropriate partners and neighboring communities		Ongoing

Little Compton Municipal Resilience Program Community Resilience Building Workshop Summary of Findings (2020)

Category	Possible Activity	2024 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Higher Priority Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish GIS expertise and resources locally in Little Compton to assist with the forward movement of multiple projects. 	Action 2024 G3-C	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen Town staffing capacity (training & support) to increase effectiveness. 	Action 2024 G4-B	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leverage opportunities in regional collaboration with other municipalities and towns. 		Ongoing
Higher Priority Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct road network improvements to increase access and egress during/after flooding and major storm events. Use culverts, headwalls, and sheet piling to mitigate roadway flooding and erosion. Improve road infrastructure in response to flooding around Ponderosa Pond. Implement coastal flooding reduction projects at Adamsville Road and West Harbor Road. Implement stormwater flooding projects at Town Way and John Dyer Road. 	Action 2024 G1-B	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install back-up generator at Community Center and all emergency shelters in conjunction with renewable installations. 	Action 2024 G4-B	

Category	Possible Activity	2024 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Higher Priority Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install solar arrays on existing municipal buildings to improve electrical continuity. 		Consider as part of future Energy & Climate Action Plan
Higher Priority Plans, Preparedness, Studies, Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve emergency communications (i.e. Code Red, Special Needs Registry). 	Action 2024 G4-A	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design electric grid for future technology upgrades, including battery storage systems. Evaluate the potential for under-grounding power lines in critical areas. Conduct study on the use of micro-grids for critical town facilities. Improve energy efficiency and use of renewable energy for municipal buildings. 		Consider as part of future Energy & Climate Action Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare for coastal storm surge with specific contingency and project plans. Develop a plan for the Sakonnet Point breakwater and causeway, prolonging access until eventual retreat while engaging marina, fishing, residential communities, and Army Corps. 	Action 2024 G1-D	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take steps to improve further access to vulnerable people isolated during flooding. 	Action 2024 G4-B	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct land use study to investigate potential positive impacts of land conservation initiatives on the current and future resilience of Little Compton. 	Action 2024 G2-B	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bolster public signage and planning focused on emergency management of flood prone areas. Use schools to communicate vulnerabilities to residents on a quarterly basis. Create infographics and resources to better educate the community regarding the Town's vulnerabilities to climate change. 	Action 2024 G3-A	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct town-wide tree clearing evaluation in collaboration with National Grid. 		RI Energy jurisdiction
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study accessibility and management issues at South Shore Beach (i.e. parking lot improvements and management changes to prevent winter storm damage). 	Action 2024 G2-A	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate steps to develop comprehensive groundwater and wastewater data collection, planning, and management. 		Conservation Commission ongoing Water Study
Higher Priority Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain "Little Compton as Little Compton" while allowing for responsible and respectful growth. 		Identified in 2018 Comp. Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create new policy for energy efficiency at town-owned facilities. 		Consider as part of future Energy & Climate Action Plan
Priority Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and secure funding for maintaining access to areas flooded due to storm water runoff and/or overflow. 	Action 2024 G1-B	May be technical constraints in some areas

Category	Possible Activity	2024 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Priority Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate efforts between civic organizations, particularly those engaged and concerned with the elderly population in Town. 		Little Compton Police Department Elderly Affairs Officer
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate between The Nature Conservancy, NGOs, and Town on strategy to preserve wetlands and natural systems as beneficial nature-based solutions for climate risk reduction. 	Action 2024 G2-B	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine additional potential funding sources for climate resilience projects across the Town and match with top priorities. 		Identified in this HM&FMP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Public Health Official position in Little Compton to help increase awareness, preparedness, and responses to health issues and crisis (i.e. pandemic, infectious diseases, etc.). 		Economically not feasible in near-term
Priority Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to improve internet signal strength without installing unattractive towers. 	Action 2024 G4-A	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sheet pile one side of Sakonnet Point Road to reduce risk from erosion. Enlarge culverts near Meetinghouse Lane. Mitigate William Sisson Road flooding with culverts (and green stormwater infrastructure, if possible) and more effective management of the property. 	Action 2024 G1-B	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest in onsite solar electricity production to lower the cost and increase continuity of municipal operations. 		Consider as part of future Energy & Climate Action Plan
Priority Plans, Preparedness, Studies, Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase availability of information regarding available municipal resources for residents. Document and map properties at risk along shoreline with prioritization of higher at-risk properties. Conduct public outreach and education on evacuation protocols and routes. Educate Town residents on the importance of climate resilience investments. Create new informational page on Little Compton's website about climate change. Increase communications with summer residents on their climate vulnerabilities. 	Action 2024 G3-A	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate approaches to damming water or raising roadways to reduce roadway flooding longer term. Identify vulnerable locations in road network, seek to reduce flooding, and increase private and public reliability. 	Action 2024 G1-B	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider installing fiberoptic cables to improve telecommunication. Focus on installing better towers or moving lines underground for the two main power lines into Town. Encourage ongoing town-wide participation in Special Needs Registry. Support wireless communications facilities within existing buildings to shore up communications. 	Action 2024 G4-A	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider ways to preserve wetland integrity as a bulwark against storms, climate, and rising tides today and in the future given anticipated changes in climate across the Town. 	Action 2024 G2-B	

Category	Possible Activity	2024 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Priority Plans, Prepared- ness, Studies, Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze further potential of Little Compton Agricultural Conservancy Trust. Create strategy for shoreline access and public recreation spaces to protect and procure key areas for public preservation and plan for moving shoreline. Create an informational welcome packet for new buyers about Town services and opportunities for involvement. Develop strategy for continued agricultural viability and adaptability to ensure community benefits from this local resource longer term. Comprehensively plan for and expand opportunities for safe pedestrian and bicycle travel. Address housing alternatives, access, and affordability for existing and new residents. Identify potential sources for societal conflict caused by climate change. 		Outside scope of HM&FMP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance emergency shelter kitchen facilities to support requirements of individuals for multiple days. 		Wilbur McMahon School has kitchen facilities to meet shelter needs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map evacuation routes with overlay of current and future flooding vulnerabilities. 	Action 2024 G3-C	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update Town satellite imagery for 2020. 		Available through RIGIS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement URI Landscape Masters Students' plan for retention ponds. Consider removing trees near utilities and power lines. Reduce vulnerabilities in water supply given the quantity of residents with private water sources. Assess sources and amounts of agricultural waste runoff and pesticides. 	Action 2024 G2-C	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add to police and fire fleet with vehicles able to navigate flooded areas. Consult fire chief about specific areas of flooding and emergency transportation challenges. Evaluate and maintain sources of water for fire suppression across Town. 	Action 2024 G4-B	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish water quality plan for testing private wells. Explore ways to increase resiliency in water supply and wastewater management without creating a centralized or single water and sewage system. 		Conservation Commission ongoing Water Study
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement town-wide waste management plan. 		Economically not feasible in near-term
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the Town's residents to switch from on-site combustion of oil and propane to electric heating sources. Encourage the State to require the school bus contractor (First Student) to work with the electric utility (National Grid) to begin to transition the school buses used to transport our children to battery electric buses. Investigate the possibility for lithium-ion battery electricity storage to be coupled with the solar array to provide an emergency backup source of power for the School and Town operations. 		Consider as part of future Energy & Climate Action Plan

Category	Possible Activity	2024 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Priority Plans, Preparedness, Studies, Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek ways to reduce homeowners' vulnerabilities along private roads. 		Not under Town jurisdiction
Priority Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor residents' septic systems to ensure compliance with regulations and maintenance. 	Action 2024 G3-B	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconsider designating property taxes to fund infrastructure and address other municipal needs related to improving resilience. 		Existing Tax structure deemed sufficient
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combine federal, state, and local authority to require property owners to assume fiscal responsibility for the risks associated with land purchases and notify buyers of the risks they assume. 		Outside Scope of HM&FMP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support CRMC or DEM regulations for coastal building in Town. 		Existing Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look to establish green stormwater infrastructure approaches into municipal policy. 	Action 2024 G1-C	

LC Water Quality and Aquatic Habitat Management Plan (2022)

Category	Possible Activity	2024 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidance and tools for farmers (including small part-time farmers) regarding identification of non-point source pollution, BMPs (nutrient management plans, fencing livestock out of streams, planting cover crops, etc.), and resources available. Encourage farmers to apply for funding from NRCS to install BMPs on their properties to prevent adverse impacts to water quality. Farms develop and implement a Farm Conservation Plan tailored to their specific operations that identifies the BMPs needed to minimize adverse impacts on water quality. Implement agricultural BMPs on Little Compton Agricultural Conservancy Trust (LCACT) land holdings. Include practicing agricultural BMPs or implementing Farm Conservation Plans in the terms of any future LCACT easements or outright purchases. 	Action 2024 G2-C	
Aquatic Invasives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As opportunities arise, take actions to control invasive species. Survey waterbodies in the Town for the presence of aquatic invasives. 	Action 2024 G2-A & G2-B	

Category	Possible Activity	2024 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Boards and commissions educate themselves on the impacts of flooding and sea level rise. Recommended for all Board and Commission members to complete the PREP-RI on-line module series. 	Action 2024 G3-A	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upon next update to Hazard Mitigation Plans, consider incorporating flood and storm surge protection projects involving habitat and wetland protection and restoration. 	Action 2024 G2-C	
Conservation Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to pursue open space conservation, with a priority on areas that contribute to the protection and restoration of water quality and aquatic habitats. Also focus on the connectivity of these areas. Establish criteria for preservation of open space, including creation of "green corridors" that connect conserved parcels. 	Action 2024 G2-B	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an education initiative to encourage participation in the State's Farm, Forest and Open Space Program. 		Protocol in Place
Groundwater/ Potable Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate groundwater issues into public education programs: water conservation, household hazardous waste, septic systems, underground storage tanks (home heating fuel), pesticides, and other groundwater information. 	Action 2024 G3-B	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a Town-wide hydrologic study to provide a quantitative assessment of groundwater resources. 		Conservation Commission ongoing Water Study
Lawn Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt requirements for LID landscaping (native landscaping, xeriscaping, limits on lawn areas, etc.) for new residential and commercial development. 	Action 2024 G1-C	
Low Impact Development (LID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the LID Self-Assessment. Review existing planning and development ordinances to evaluate what LID techniques are included, decide what LID techniques would be appropriate for the community to incorporate, and adopt the use of the selected LID techniques into local development regulations for use in proposed development and redevelopment projects. Incorporate Low Impact Development techniques in local regulations to the maximum extent practicable. 	Action 2024 G1-C	
Stormwater Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify stormwater outfall discharges to surface waters and contributing drainage areas. 	Action 2024 G3-C	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate and eliminate illicit sanitary and gray-water connections to storm drains. 		Storm drains are only associated with roads under RIDOT authority
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide public education on 'good housekeeping' efforts that residents can do to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff (restoring vegetated buffers around streams, discouraging the resident geese, maintaining septic systems, properly disposing of pet wastes, minimizing fertilizer use, ways of reducing stormwater runoff, proper disposal of household hazardous wastes, and prevention of illegal dumping). 	Action 2024 G3-B	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the feasibility of establishing a stormwater utility district as a stable source of funding for stormwater management needs. 	Action 2024 G1-C	

Category	Possible Activity	2024 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Stormwater Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement stormwater BMP retrofits to treat runoff from the identified outfalls as opportunities and needs arise. • Increase frequency of stormwater BMP maintenance. • Ensure adequate resources to properly maintain BMPs. • Reduce stormwater runoff by encouraging construction of rain gardens, other landscapes, and dry wells which facilitate groundwater infiltration on private and public properties. 	Action 2024 G2-C	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider adopting local stormwater requirements, including soil erosion control, for development projects smaller than one acre (smaller than the state minimum requirement) for all new and redevelopment applications. 		Existing regulations deemed sufficient
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require erosion and sediment control training for contractors to work in Town. 		Outside Scope of HM&FMP
Wastewater Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement an Onsite Wastewater Management Plan (OWMP) • Develop or enhance a local educational program for OWTS use and maintenance. • Once the OWMP is approved, apply for the Community Septic System Loan Program (CSSLP) to provide low-interest loans to homeowners to cover costs associated with septic system repairs or upgrades. 	Action 2024 G3-B	
Wetlands and Buffer Protection and Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target wetlands and ample buffers for open space protection strategies, including purchases, easements, and through alternative zoning techniques that require open space. Focus on assemblage of large areas of protected land in order to provide better protection for wetlands. 	Action 2024 G2-B	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate public education on the importance of wetlands, riparian corridors, vegetated buffers to waterbodies, open space protection, and green infrastructure in outreach media and activities. • Identify areas with limited riparian buffer and work with landowners to promote buffer protection and restoration where possible. 	Action 2024 G3-B	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install educational signs at points of public access to waterbodies in the Town. 		Outside Scope of HM&FMP

Watson Reservoir Watershed Plan (2021)

Category	Possible Activity	2024 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with partners to provide guidance and tools for farmers (including small part-time farmers) regarding identification of non-point source pollution, BMPs (nutrient management plans, fencing livestock out of streams and wetlands, planting cover crops, etc.), and resources available. • Encourage farmers to apply for funding from NRCS to install BMPs on their properties to prevent adverse impacts to water quality. • Farms should develop and implement a Farm Conservation Plan tailored to their specific operations that identifies the BMPs needed to minimize adverse impacts on water quality. • Implement agricultural BMPs on Little Compton Agricultural Conservancy Trust (LCACT) land holdings. Include practicing agricultural BMPs or implementing Farm Conservation Plans in the legal terms of any future LCACT easements or outright purchases. 	Action 2024 G3-B	
Aquatic Invasives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As opportunities arise, take actions to control and manage aquatic invasive species in the watershed. • Survey the watershed for the presence and extent of terrestrial and wetland invasive species, with a focus on wetland areas, riparian buffers, and stream banks. 	Action 2024 G2-A & G2-B	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote or require the use of native species for landscaping and erosion control seed mixes (especially near wetlands) in all development and redevelopment projects. • Promote the use of native and sustainable plants to homeowners and provide public education on the harms of invasive species. 	Action 2024 G3-B	
Climate Change Resiliency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Boards and commissions educate themselves on the impacts of flooding and climate change. Recommended for all Board members to complete the PREP-RI on-line module series. 	Action 2024 G3-A	
Lawn Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt requirements for LID landscaping (native landscaping, xeriscaping, limits on lawn areas, etc.) for new residential and commercial development. 	Action 2024 G1-C	
Open Space/ Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to pursue open space conservation, with a priority on areas that contribute to the protection and restoration of water quality and aquatic habitats, including wetlands and buffers. Also focus on the connectivity of these areas. 	Action 2024 G2-B	
Stormwater Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify any stormwater outfall MS4 discharges to the Reservoir and the contributing drainage area. (*required if RIDEM notifies the Town) 	Action 2024 G3-C	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a stormwater utility feasibility study. Investigate the feasibility of establishing a stormwater utility district as a stable source of funding for stormwater management needs. • Review existing zoning and land development ordinances to evaluate what LID techniques are included, decide what LID techniques would be appropriate for the community to incorporate, and adopt the use of the selected LID techniques into local development regulations for use in proposed development and redevelopment projects. 	Action 2024 G1-C	

Category	Possible Activity	2024 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Stormwater Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement stormwater mitigation to treat runoff from outfalls identified in the TMDL. RIDOT to amend and implement Stormwater Control Plan (SCP) for discharges to impaired waterbodies in the watershed, as applicable under the Consent Decree with EPA. (SCP required within 2 years of EPA approval of the TMDL) 		Outside Scope of HM&FMP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider adopting local stormwater requirements and soil erosion controls, for development projects smaller than one acre (i.e., smaller than the state minimum requirement) for all new and redevelopment applications. Require erosion and sediment control training for contractors to work in Town. Consider ordinances to require all new development to reuse stormwater runoff as a method for reducing the need for watering landscaped areas with potable water 		Existing regulations deemed sufficient
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the structural stormwater BMPs outlined in the Newport Water/ Fuss & O'Neill 2016 Source Water Phosphorus Reduction Feasibility Study (p. 5-14). This includes the proposed concepts for: Peckham Rd Linear Bioretention, East Main Rd Linear Bioretention, Burchard Ave Bioretention, West Main Rd Linear Bioretention. Install other BMPs as opportunities arise. 	Action 2024 G1-B	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide public education on 'good housekeeping' efforts that residents in the watershed can do to reduce pollutants and stormwater runoff (restoring vegetated buffers around streams and wetlands, discouraging geese, maintaining septic systems, properly disposing of pet wastes and yard wastes, minimizing fertilizer use, ways of reducing stormwater runoff, proper disposal of household hazardous wastes, and prevention of illegal dumping). 	Action 2024 G3-B	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure adequate resources to properly maintain BMPs. Reduce stormwater runoff by encouraging construction of rain gardens, native landscaping, lawn reduction, permeable driveways, excess pavement removal, and dry wells which facilitate groundwater infiltration on private and public properties. Street sweeping Catch Basin Cleaning 	Action 2024 G2-C	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate and eliminate illicit sanitary and gray-water connections to storm drains (Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination). Screen for suspicious inflow pipes during catch basin cleaning and manhole inspections, and for suspicious dry weather flows from outfalls when it hasn't been raining. 		Storm drains are only associated with roads under RIDOT authority
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement an Onsite Wastewater Management Plan (OWMP). Develop or enhance a local educational program for OWTS maintenance. Apply for the Community Septic System Loan Program (CSSLP) to provide low-interest loans to homeowners to cover costs associated with septic system repairs or upgrades (requires completed OWMP). 	Action 2024 G3-B	

Category	Possible Activity	2024 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Wetlands and Buffer Protection and Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target wetlands and ample buffers for open space protection strategies, including purchases, easements, and through alternative zoning techniques that require open space. Focus on assemblage of large areas of protected land in order to provide better protection for wetlands. 	Action 2024 G2-B	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate public education on the importance of wetlands, riparian corridors, vegetated buffers to waterbodies, open space protection, and green infrastructure in outreach media and activities. Work with landowners to: protect and maintain existing riparian buffers around the drinking water reservoir and its tributaries Work with landowners to: re-establish lost vegetative buffers to drinking water reservoir and its tributaries, especially in areas where the current buffer width is less than 100 feet. 	Action 2024 G3-B	

Rhode Island State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2019)

Although many of the State of Rhode Island’s 2019 Mitigation Actions will directly or indirectly benefit the Town of Little Compton, none of the State’s 2019 Mitigation Actions identify Little Compton as a Supporting Agency.

Conservation Commission Study: “Do We Have Enough Water in Little Compton” (2022)

Possible Activity	2024 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
Recommend homeowners test their well water periodically (<i>information on private well testing available through URI Cooperative Extension or licensed plumbers</i>).	Action 2024 G3-B	

Emergency Operations Plan (2012)

Possible Activity	2024 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
As identified in the plan, 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 and to ensure local readiness.	Action 2024 G4-B	

Harbor Management Plan – Sakonnet Harbor (2010)

Possible Activity	2024 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
In accordance with CRMC’s <i>Guidelines for the Development of Municipal Harbor Management Plans</i> (rev 2009), the Town should update the Harbor Management Plan. Care should be taken to update the plan with respect to the Town’s Comprehensive Plan and this document (<i>HM&FMP</i>). The update should also address future SLR projections as adopted by CRMC.	Action 2024 G4-B	

Geographic Information System (GIS)

Possible Activity	2024 Action Plan	
	Included	Reason Not included
The Town has recently launched, through a third party, their web-based geographical information system. 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 would benefit the Town include: stormwater drainage system including outfall discharges to surface waters and contributing drainage areas; stormwater catchment areas; pond location for immersing 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); evacuation routes; benchmarks; coastal erosion data; future flood vulnerabilities (projected 100-year storm and SLR scenarios); location of major flood events to identify patterns of flooding; and public access to waterways.	Action 2024 G3-C	

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

Appendix 2-2 includes the results of the Public Opinion Survey with all comments as they were provided. With respect to this Appendix, the actionable items were extracted from the Public Opinion Survey comments and organized into 18 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 *2024 Action Plan*.

Category	Possible Activity	2024 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rebuild bridges in Wilbour Woods 		Outside scope of HM&FMP
Brush Fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In wooded areas, there is a LOT of dead wood on the ground. If we were to have a couple very dry years, this will become a substantial fire risk. Much of the town is well cleared and less at risk. I happen to live in a wooded area that is more affected. I'm taking steps to clear brush on my property to reduce the risk. 	Action 2024 G3-A	
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support all kinds of local, state and federal climate mitigation efforts. Take climate change seriously and make governance decisions based on reducing human impact on climate. encourage environmentally protective habitats - i.e. recycling, composting, reducing reliance on fossil fuels Ban plastic water bottles & bags at beaches and provide each car with recycle container to fill and dump when exiting. encourage (financially) solar and geothermal Invest in wind power.. or solar .. although we have more wind .. put on land from the funds generated by Agricultural trust vs taxes. Potable water and renewable energy resources are vital. Support and promote energy efficiency programs to retrofit buildings and residences with energy saving products eg heat pumps, water aerators, led light bulbs. Install solar, wind renewable energy sources to mitigate climate change - the main cause of weather related disasters. 		Consider as part of future Energy & Climate Action Plan
Coastline Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve harbor breakwater 	Action 2024 G1-D	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build up town beaches with large retaining walls made of boulders to ease erosion 		CRMC jurisdiction
Conservation/ Acquisition of Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use inundation predictions as a guide for conservation organizations making priority property listings to help control development in vulnerable areas Proactive natural resource management continue to conserve and maintain conserved properties Support open space 	Action 2024 G2-B	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devote more of its protected land to active agriculture, including re/planting crop trees (ex hazelnuts, chestnuts) and encouraging multi layered use of land (ie agroforestry). 		LCACT Jurisdiction
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buy land for access to South Shore Beach 		Outside scope of HM&FMP

Category	Possible Activity	2024 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Conservation/ Acquisition of Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage residents to leave natural shrub/tree edges to their property instead of clearing/mowing to edge, especially near bodies of water encourage homeowners to plant and maintain trees and other vegetation, especially native trees, plants and pollinator/wildlife habitat on their properties. Public outreach to discourage expanding mown lawns 	Action 2024 G3-B	
Electric Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consider putting utility lines underground in areas vulnerable to high winds and along major roadways Encourage RI Energy to bury the power lines Encourage underground utilities. 		Economically not feasible in near-term
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harden utility infrastructure to withstand stronger storms. Continue town wide tree trimming along power lines Ensure National Grid maintains power lines and clears tree branches as needed. 		RI Energy jurisdiction
Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have a text alert system dedicated to LC for any concerns 		LC uses CodeRED for emergency notification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify volunteers that are willing to help in an emergency. Provide framework, management, point of contact, meeting place, conduct dry runs, etc. provide means to coordinate and focus efforts on problem areas. A town full of uncoordinated afraid confused people is no help when a real problem hit Little Compton. Do not assume internet and cellphone will work. 		LC has a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce reliance on Tiverton for temporary emergency shelter 		RI Red Cross identifies regional shelters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> offer occasional evacuation training during hurricane season so residents are familiarized with the location of shelters and how to prepare for leaving their homes in an emergency 	Action 2024 G3-A	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop emergency preparations and post-disaster measures. 		Addressed in EOP
Extreme Heat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add more sunshades in public areas around town. 	Action 2024 G3-A	
Flood-related Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In recent years making the surf point a parking lot has added to considerable erosion, high out of town traffic, and damage to public land that was left in a trust to preserve nature. 		Steps to mitigate erosion have been taken
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> bolster barrier beaches Pay close attention to beach areas We need a long term beach erosion plan at South Shore .. maybe allow the water to fully occupy the parking lot vs bulldozing it every season and buy the adjacent campground .. or use a trolley system where people are picked up at designated field/land site off South Shore rd ..raise the fees at South Shore to help fund the analysis and use URI .. programs to evaluate situation. 	Action 2024 G2-A	

Category	Possible Activity	2024 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Flood-related Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a comprehensive storm water mitigation plan which includes identifying areas of concern/neglect, investing in infrastructure to mitigate flooding from stormwater runoff, and implementing an annual maintenance plan for our roadside stormwater trenches, waterways and tributaries that feed the Sakonnet and Atlantic. • Implement flood control recommendations from the Municipal Resiliency Study and explore any other creative options. • Raise the road at the harbor • Elevate Oliver Lane to protect from flooding and allow vehicles access to properties on street. Partner with CRMC to accomplish goals. • address road drainage and storm run-off, incorporate sufficient requirements for all and any construction • Improve/build drainage in areas and roads most impacted by flooding. • (improve) road designs. • better road water containment to prevent flooding • Where possible regrade roads to help minimize flooding. • Some town roads/areas are prone to flooding .. east main rd, Simmons rd, south shore (use state grants for permanent speed bumps to decrease speed of traffic as they have done very successfully in Middletown near schools, and in Newport by Underwater College). Reduces fatality and noise pollution. • Keep up with maintenance of town and state roads especially water damage and pot holes • put more money into the town's infrastructure. Damage to roads and bridges that have just been patched up and not restructured has caused major flooding on our property whenever we experience a lot of rain. • maintenance and updating of public infrastructure • spend money on infrastructure to increase resilience from flooding and sea level rise 	Action 2024 G1-B	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in protecting and repairing the marsh at Almy Creek by removing invasive species, planting damaged areas and fostering a healthy ecosystem. • Preserving as much wetlands as possible to help us fight against loss of potable water from salt water incursion and drought • protect natural wetlands and other areas that will mitigate flooding/flood risk etc. 	Action 2024 G2-B	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advertise the consequences of installing impermeable infrastructure on flood control 	Action 2024 G3-A	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep people off South Beach and Landings 		Not viable option in near-term
Miscellaneous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • we've already paid the transfer fee.. why not USE trust land/funds to sustain the entire community. 		Enabling Legislation restricts use
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a no dog policy at that beach to help preserve water fowl 		Outside scope of HM&FMP

Category	Possible Activity	2024 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Outreach & Education & Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promulgate (promote) availability of Code Red text alerts. Plans for seniors. The more the better. Provide information to the community about what steps to take at home/business. Keep ahead of getting information to residents. Possibly setting up a website page specifically for this information and keeping it updated daily so people can access at their leisure. Continue to take measures to mitigate against natural hazards and better educate the community regarding natural hazard risks and preventative steps community members can take. Have transparent actions and communication with residents. train residents in the use of fire extinguishers to help potentially mitigate the extent of damage early on in a household or property brush fire and to know steps for seeking help quickly with written information that gets distributed to every household while recommending exterior ladders or some other exit means from the upper stories of buildings. 	Action 2024 G3-A	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We need broadband for our communication systems. Improve cell service and wifi 	Action 2024 G4-A	
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> create a comprehensive plan for higher risk areas of town. This should address ability of property owners to build/rebuild following a natural events that damage buildings and structures. Have a comprehensive plan that takes into account climate change and all the dangers associated with it to the community. 		Consider creating future neighborhood Resilience Plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of a resilience coordinator to assess need, create a plan and seek funding 	Action 2024 G4-B	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include aspects of hazard management in the town planning. Gather data and facts. Prepare impact statements and implement preventive measures 		Addressed in <i>HM&FMP</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to work on the Create plans and implement them accordingly Analyze and prepare Plan ahead for the future. Go with the flow. Oceans will rise and storms will intensify. The coastline and beaches will change. Don't try to fight it. Adapt Town plans. 		Ongoing
Potable Water/ Ground Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potable water and renewable energy resources are vital. Pay attention to water use Monitor wells likely to indicate lowering water table levels. Establish emergency water supply for homeowners with dry wells. Invest in sources for water ..? Desalinization emergency resource Town wide water resource ie filling bottle station at identified emergency/public location 		Conservation Commission ongoing Water Study

Category	Possible Activity	2024 Action Plan	
		Included	Reason Not included
Sea Wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our concern is that our sea-wall is being undermined by the storm water run off from West Main road and development between West Main road and Taylors Lane South. 	Action 2024 G1-B	
Septic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage (financially) new septic systems • Encourage transition to septic systems. 	Action 2024 G3-B	
Vector-borne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tick mitigation • Encourage more hunters/work with land owners to decrease deer populations. 	Action 2024 G4-C	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ban mosquito/tic spraying as well as harmful crop sprays that are leached into water.. carried by wind and insects/ animals off the property they are sprayed on. 	Action 2024 G3-B	
Wind-& Winter related Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the tree warden budget. • Maintain town roads with proper snow removal, drainage, tree branch maintenance. 	Action 2024 G2-C	
Zoning & Land Use & Policy & Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work toward ordinances that require new developments to have underground utilities. • Stop building in wetlands • discourage shoreline building • Enhanced protective zoning • limit construction exceeding zoning allowances • Revise and update zoning to avoid building in flood prone areas • Limit any more development. Protect our beaches and coastline • slow down development of coastal summer mansions • Re-examine the town zoning codes with respect to tree removal, septic and other activities that could exacerbate flooding and related storm issues and/or which are at significant risk from those hazards. • Don't allow changes in land contours, including grading or adding soil, that could or would affect neighboring property. Ex. Allowing water/ drainage to go into others property. • The biggest danger, not listed above, is depletion of our water supply. The town needs to protect against over development. 	Action 2024 G1-C	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage multi family housing. • Encourage buying farmland with housing. 		Outside scope of HM&FMP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stricter building code 		Existing regulations deemed sufficient
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water survey to understand how much water is available and then to link development and building permits to water supply possibly taxing higher water use and limiting permits 		Conservation Commission ongoing Water Study

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 essential 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
Action 2024 G1-A: 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 programs and correspondingly reduce the cost of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) for Little Compton property owners.	Cost	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-2	21
	Benefit	3	4	4	3	2	4	3	23	
Action 2024 G1-B: 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	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	0	0	-6	14
	Benefit	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	20	
Action 2024 G1-C: Review and as deemed locally practical, amend the Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision Regulations to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ensure appropriate resiliency and environmental protection is incorporated in new private and public development and redevelopment, especially in vulnerable areas including special flood hazard areas, coastal erosion zones, areas subject to sea level rise, and sensitive natural habitats. b. enhance green infrastructure approaches, including Low-Impact Development (LID) requirements (practices that can be employed at the site-level to control stormwater and strive to replicate the pre-development hydrology of the site), particularly in areas vulnerable to natural hazards. 	Cost	-1	-2	-2	0	-2	0	0	-7	12
	Benefit	3	3	2	1	3	4	3	19	
Action 2024 G1-D: In conjunction with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and other partners, investigate measures to mitigate the impact of storm surge and wave action in the area of Sakonnet Harbor, including those in the 1980 Army Corps proposal. Concepts may include a riprap breakwater, a natural reef such as oyster beds, and a chain of moored floating wave attenuators.	Cost	-1	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-9	10
	Benefit	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	19	

Goal 2: Continue acquisition and protection of open space land, and enhance the capability of the **natural environment** to improve Little Compton’s resilience against impacts of natural hazards including flooding, storm surge, erosion, sea level rise (SLR), 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
Action 2024 G2-A: Prioritize and implement shoreline stabilization and adaptation projects.	Cost	0	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	-3	19
	Benefit	3	4	2	3	3	3	4	22	
Action 2024 G2-B: Coordinate with the Little Compton Agricultural Conservation Trust (LCACT), Sakonnet Preservation Association (SPA), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and other conservation organizations, State and Federal agencies, and local property owners in the maintenance, restoration, acquisition, and protection of open space, especially wetlands, flood hazard areas, coastal migration areas, and other natural resource areas (ex. agricultural land), to improve resiliency.	Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	17
	Benefit	3	0	3	3	2	4	3	18	
Action 2024 G2-C: Expand green infrastructure stormwater management practices throughout the natural environment through monitoring, maintenance, and implementing new or retrofitting existing stormwater measures, and strengthen the Town’s maintenance and management of public trees.	Cost	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	0	-2	-8	14
	Benefit	3	4	2	3	2	4	4	22	

Goal 3: Strengthen interdepartmental and stakeholder/partner efforts to identify and understand potential natural hazard risks in Little Compton, including the deleterious impacts from climate change and sea level rise, as well as corresponding mitigation and adaptation measures, and communicate this information to citizens and business owners through **public education and engagement**.

Description of Action	Cost/ Benefit	Social	Technical	Administrative	Political	Legal	Environmental	Economic	Total	Prioritization
2024 Action G3-A: Conduct community outreach and engagement to increase awareness of and improve emergency preparedness/response to impacts from all profiled hazards.	Cost	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-2	24
	Benefit	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	26	
2024 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 groundwater.	Cost	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-2	24
	Benefit	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	26	
2024 Action G3-C: Continue to improve GIS capabilities.	Cost	0	-1	-2	0	0	0	0	-3	20
	Benefit	3	4	4	3	2	4	3	23	

Goal 4: Establish conditions for improved **pre-disaster preparedness and post-disaster response and recovery.**

Description of Action	Cost/ Benefit	Social	Technical	Administrative	Political	Legal	Environmental	Economic	Total	Prioritization
2024 Action G4-A: Continue to improve emergency response and recovery 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	
2024 Action G4-B: Continue to improve the Town’s capacity for natural disaster preparedness, response, and recovery.	Cost	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-2	18
	Benefit	4	3	4	3	3	0	3	20	
2024 Action G4-C: Implement policies and programs to reduce the impacts of infectious diseases, specifically tick- or mosquito-borne, and influenza or coronavirus.	Cost	-1	-1	-2	0	0	-1	0	-5	13
	Benefit	4	3	3	3	2	0	3	18	

Overall prioritization ranking based on the STAPLEE Evaluation:

2024 Action G3-A: Conduct community outreach and engagement to increase awareness of and improve emergency preparedness/response to impacts from all profiled hazards.	24
2024 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 groundwater.	24
2024 Action G3-C: Continue to improve GIS capabilities.	20
Action 2024 G1-A: 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 programs and correspondingly reduce the cost of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) for Little Compton property owners.	21
Action 2024 G2-A: Prioritize and implement shoreline stabilization and adaptation projects.	19
2024 Action G4-A: Continue to improve emergency response and recovery coordination amongst community facilities and services, and members of the public, through an emergency services network and citizens emergency response team (CERT).	19
2024 Action G4-B: Continue to improve the Town’s capacity for natural disaster preparedness, response, and recovery.	18
Action 2024 G2-B: Coordinate with the Little Compton Agricultural Conservation Trust (LCACT), Sakonnet Preservation Association (SPA), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and other conservation organizations, State and Federal agencies, and local property owners in the maintenance, restoration, acquisition, and protection of open space, especially wetlands, flood hazard areas, coastal migration areas, and other natural resource areas (ex. agricultural land), to improve resiliency.	17
Action 2024 G1-B: 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.	14
Action 2024 G2-C: Expand green infrastructure stormwater management practices throughout the natural environment through monitoring, maintenance, and implementing new or retrofitting existing stormwater measures, and strengthen the Town’s maintenance and management of public trees.	14
2024 Action G4-C: Implement policies and programs to reduce the impacts of infectious diseases, specifically tick- or mosquito-borne, and influenza or coronavirus.	13
Action 2024 G1-C: Review and as deemed locally practical, amend the Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision Regulations to: a. ensure appropriate resiliency and environmental protection is incorporated in new private and public development and redevelopment, especially in vulnerable areas including special flood hazard areas, coastal erosion zones, areas subject to sea level rise, and sensitive natural habitats. b. enhance green infrastructure approaches, including Low-Impact Development (LID) requirements (practices that can be employed at the site-level to control stormwater and strive to replicate the pre-development hydrology of the site), particularly in areas vulnerable to natural hazards.	12
Action 2024 G1-D: In conjunction with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and other partners, investigate measures to mitigate the impact of storm surge and wave action in the area of Sakonnet Harbor, including those in the 1980 Army Corps proposal. Concepts may include a riprap breakwater, a natural reef such as oyster beds, and a chain of moored floating wave attenuators.	10

APPENDIX 7-1

Little Compton Town Council Resolution

Appendix 7-1

Little Compton Town Council Resolution

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE TOWN OF LITTLE COMPTON 2024 HAZARD MITIGATION & FLOOD MANAGEMENT PLAN (HM&FMP)

WHEREAS, the Little Compton 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 Little Compton, 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 ; and

WHEREAS, approval by FEMA and adoption by the Little Compton Town Council of the 2024 HM&FMP will allow the Town to be eligible for certain federal funding grant assistance programs through FEMA; and

WHEREAS, the 2024 HM&FMP identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in Little Compton from impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS, adoption by the Little Compton Town Council demonstrates their commitment to achieving the hazard mitigation and flood management goals outlined in the 2024 HM&FMP.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the Town Council of the Town of Little Compton, Rhode Island, hereby on this 9th day of May, 2024 adopts in its entirety, the *Town of Little Compton 2024 Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan (including any required RIEMA/FEMA modifications)* and resolves to support the execution of actions identified in the Plan.

Adopted at Town Council meeting held May 9, 2024.



A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Robert L. Mushen", written over a horizontal line.

Robert L. Mushen, Town Council President

Attest:

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Carol A. Wordell", written over a horizontal line.

Carol A. Wordell, CMC, Town Clerk

APPENDIX 7-2

Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool

Appendix 7-2

Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool

Cover Page

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

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

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

Plan Information	
Jurisdiction(s)	Town of Little Compton, Rhode Island
Title of Plan	Town of Little Compton 2024 Hazard Mitigation & Flood Management Plan
New Plan or Update	Update
Single- or Multi-Jurisdiction	Single-Jurisdiction
Date of Plan	May 2024
Local Point of Contact	
Title	Chief Richard Petrin, Emergency Management Director
Agency	Town of Little Compton, Rhode Island
Address	60 Simmons Road, Little Compton, Rhode Island 02837
Phone Number	(401) 635-2311
Email	rpetrin@tlcri.com

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	Rae-Anne Culp, RIEMA State Hazard Mitigation Officer
State Review Date	7/2/2024
FEMA Review	
FEMA Reviewer(s) and Title	Alexis Meehan, FEMA R1 Community Planner
Date Received in FEMA Region	7/2/2024
Plan Not Approved	Click or tap to enter a date.
Plan Approvable Pending Adoption	8/7/2024
Plan Approved	8/7/2024

Multi-Jurisdictional Summary Sheet

In the boxes for each element, mark if the element is met (Y) or not met (N).

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

Plan Review Checklist

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

Plan updates must include information from the current planning process.

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

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

Element A: Planning Process

Element A Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
A1. Does the plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1))		
A1-a. Does the plan document how the plan was prepared, including the schedule or time frame and activities that made up the plan’s development, as well as who was involved?	Section 2 (1-3, Table 2-4 [6-11], 12-15); Appendix 2-2; Section 7 (2); Appendix 7-1 Additional: Executive Summary (1, 2)	Met
A1-b. Does the plan list the jurisdiction(s) participating in the plan that seek approval, and describe how they participated in the planning process?	Section 2 (1-3, Table 2-4 [6-11]); Appendix 2-2; Section 7 (2); Appendix 7-1; Additional: Executive Summary (1-14);	Met

Element A Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
<p>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))</p>		
<p>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?</p>	<p>Section 2 (2,3,15); Appendices 2-3 Additional: Section 2 (4-6, Table 2-4 [6-11]); Appendices 2-2; Executive Summary (1, 13); Section 5 (9-10); Section 7 (2)</p>	<p>Met</p>
<p>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))</p>		
<p>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?</p>	<p>Section 2 (2-6, Table 2-4 [6-11 — direct input from outreach activities 5, 6, 7]; Appendix 2-2; Appendix 2-3; Section 4 (36, 38, 40); Section 6 (3-5, 9-21); Appendix 6-1 (17-21) Additional: Executive Summary (1, 12, 13); Section 7 (2)</p>	<p>Met</p>

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?	Section 2 (12-16); Section 4 (1, 14,15, 103-110); Section 5 (3-5, 11-14); Appendix 5-1; Section 6 (5, 9, 10-21); Appendix 6-1; References & Works Cited; Additional: Executive Summary (2, 12, 14)	Met

ELEMENT A REQUIRED REVISIONS

Required Revision:
 Click or tap here to enter text.

Element B: Risk Assessment

Element B Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
B1. Does the plan include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction? Does the plan also include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))		
B1-a. Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area?	Section 4 (11, 17-22, 34-35, 42, 46-47, 49-50, 52-53, 55-57, 62-64, 69-70, 73-75, 80-82, 84-85, 88-89, 91-92)	Met

Element B Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
B1-b. Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard?	Section 4 (22-28, 35-37, 43, 48, 51, 53-54, 57-58, 64, 71, 75, 82, 85, 89, 92) Additional: Appendix 4-2	Met
B1-c. Does the plan describe the extent for each identified hazard?	Section 4 (17-22, 34-35, 42, 46-47, 49-50, 52-53, 55-57, 62-64, 69-70, 73-75, 80-82, 84-85, 88-89, 91-92)	Met
B1-d. Does the plan include the history of previous hazard events for each identified hazard?	Section 4 (29-32, 38-41, 43-44, 48, 51, 54, 58-60, 64-67, 71-72, 75-79, 83, 85-86, 89-90, 93)	Met
B1-e. Does the plan include the probability of future events for each identified hazard? Does the plan describe the effects of future conditions, including climate change (e.g., long-term weather patterns, average temperature and sea levels), on the type, location and range of anticipated intensities of identified hazards?	Section 4 (32-33, 41-42, 44-45, 49, 51-52, 54-55, 61, 67-68, 73, 79, 83, 86-87, 90-91, 93) Additional: Section 4 (2-10); Appendix 4-1	Met
B1-f. For participating jurisdictions in a multi-jurisdictional plan, does the plan describe any hazards that are unique to and/or vary from those affecting the overall planning area?	N/A	Choose an item.

Element B Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
<p>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))</p>		
<p>B2-a. Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction’s vulnerability to the identified hazards?</p>	<p>Section 4 (5, 14-15, 94-152); Appendix 4-1; Appendix 4-2; Appendix 4-3; Additional: Executive Summary (3-11)</p>	<p>Met</p>
<p>B2-b. For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction?</p>	<p>Section 4 (2-10, 94-152, 153-156); Appendix 4-1; Appendix 4-2; Appendix 4-3</p>	<p>Met</p>
<p>B2-c. Does the plan address NFIP-insured structures within each jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods?</p>	<p>Section 4 (109-110) Additional: Section 4 (41, 103-108)</p>	<p>Met</p>
<p>ELEMENT B REQUIRED REVISIONS</p>		
<p>Required Revision: Click or tap here to enter text.</p>		

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?	Section 4 (105-107); Section 5 (3-10); Appendix 5-1 (1-8); Appendix5-2 (1-8); Appendix5-3 (1)	Met
C1-b. Does the plan describe each participant’s ability to expand and improve the identified capabilities to achieve mitigation?	Section 4 (154-158); Section 5 (2); Section 6 (9-21)	Met
C2. Does the plan address each jurisdiction’s participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))		
C2-a. Does the plan contain a narrative description or a table/list of their participation activities?	Section 4 (17-19, 41, 104-110, 156-157); Section 5 (8); Appendix 5-1 (3, 7); Appendix 5-2 (2, 4-5); Section 6 (7); Additional: Appendix 4-2; Appendix 5-1 (5-6, 14-15); Section 6 (6,10-21)	Met
C3. Does the plan include goals to reduce/avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(i))		
C3-a. Does the plan include goals to reduce the risk from the hazards identified in the plan?	Executive Summary (12); Section 6 (2-3)	Met

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?	Section 5 (11-14); Section 6 (3-5); Appendix 6-1	Met
C4-b. Does the plan include one or more action(s) per jurisdiction for each of the hazards as identified within the plan's risk assessment?	Section 6 (7-21)	Met
C5. Does the plan contain an action plan that describes how the actions identified will be prioritized (including a cost-benefit review), implemented, and administered by each jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(iv)); (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii))		
C5-a. Does the plan describe the criteria used for prioritizing actions?	Section 6 (6); Appendix 6-2	Met
C5-b. Does the plan provide the position, office, department or agency responsible for implementing/administrating the identified mitigation actions, as well as potential funding sources and expected time frame?	Section 6 (7-21); Appendix 5-3	Met
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)	Met
D2. Is there a description of the method and schedule for keeping the plan current (monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle)? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(i))		
D2-a. Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to track the progress/status of the mitigation actions identified within the Mitigation Strategy, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible for the process?	Section 7 (3-6); Additional: Executive Summary (14)	Met
D2-b. Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to evaluate the plan for effectiveness? This process must identify the criteria that will be used to evaluate the information in the plan, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible.	Section 7 (3-6); Additional: Executive Summary (14)	Met
D2-c. Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to update the plan, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible for the process?	Section 7 (6); Additional: Executive Summary (14)	Met
D3. Does the plan describe a process by which each community will integrate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(ii))		
D3-a. Does the plan describe the process the community will follow to integrate the ideas, information and strategy of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms?	Section 5 (2-3, 11-12); Appendix 5-1 (1-8); Section 7 (3) Additional: Executive Summary (11)	Met
D3-b. Does the plan identify the planning mechanisms for each plan participant into which the ideas, information and strategy from the mitigation plan may be integrated?	Section 5 (2-3); Appendix 5-1 (1-8); Section 7 (3); Additional: Executive Summary (11)	Met

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	Choose an item.
ELEMENT D REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision: Click or tap here to enter text.		

Element E: Plan Update

Element E Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
E1. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3))		
E1-a. Does the plan describe the changes in development that have occurred in hazard-prone areas that have increased or decreased each community's vulnerability since the previous plan was approved?	Section 4 (153-158)	Met
E2. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities and progress in local mitigation efforts? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3))		
E2-a. Does the plan describe how it was revised due to changes in community priorities?	Executive Summary (2, 12); Section 2 (1-4); Section 4 (2-11, 32-33, 41, 44-45, 49, 51, 54-55, 61, 67-68, 73, 79, 83, 86-87, 90, 93); Section 5 (2, 11-14); Section 6 (1-6); Appendix 6-2; Additional: References & Works Cited	Met
E2-b. Does the plan include a status update for all mitigation actions identified in the previous mitigation plan?	Section 5 (11-14)	Met

Element E Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
E2-c. Does the plan describe how jurisdictions integrated the mitigation plan, when appropriate, into other planning mechanisms?	Section 2 (14-15); Appendix 5-1 (1-7) Additional: Appendix 6-1	Met
ELEMENT E REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision: Click or tap here to enter text.		

Element F: Plan Adoption

Element F Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
F1. For single-jurisdictional plans, has the governing body of the jurisdiction formally adopted the plan to be eligible for certain FEMA assistance? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(5))		
F1-a. Does the participant include documentation of adoption?	Appendix 7-1 Additional: Executive Summary (13); Section 7 (2);	Met
F2. For multi-jurisdictional plans, has the governing body of each jurisdiction officially adopted the plan to be eligible for certain FEMA assistance? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(5))		
F2-a. Did each participant adopt the plan and provide documentation of that adoption?	N/A	Choose an item.
ELEMENT F REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision: Click or tap here to enter text.		

Element G: High Hazard Potential Dams (Optional)

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

HHPD Required Revisions

Required Revision:

Click or tap here to enter text.

Element H: Additional State Requirements (Optional)

Element H Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
This space is for the State to include additional requirements.		
<p>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).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	Identified in Plan
ELEMENT H REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision:		15

**END OF
DOCUMENT**
