City of Providence

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

CHAPTER 2014-38

No. 512 AN ORDINANCE AMENDING *PROVIDENCE TOMORROW THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN* AS THE CITY'S OFFICIAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

Approved **November 24, 2014**

Be it ordained by the City of Providence:

Section 1. *Providence Tomorrow: The Comprehensive Plan*, adopted on December 17, 2007, as amended, is hereby amended by making the following changes. Language to be removed is struck through, and new language to be added is in red and underlined type. Maps and tables to be removed are marked by a black, vertical line, and new maps and tables to be added are marked by a red, vertical line.

INTRODUCTION

1. *Providence Tomorrow* is a 20 year Comprehensive Plan that has been updated from the previous interim comprehensive plan to incorporate the extensive public input received during the series of neighborhood and special area charrettes held from 2007 to 2009. The goals, policies, and strategies found throughout Providence Tomorrow have been formulated by assessing the changing conditions and needs over the next 20 years.

2. Traditionally, land use has been considered the heart and soul of a comprehensive plan, the driving force from which all other goals and policies are crafted. *Providence Tomorrow* is based on a new paradigm in which the land use plan becomes a tool to implement the goals and objectives of the Plan in its entirety. Additionally, the Plan utilizes footnotes as a means of connecting various aspects of *Providence Tomorrow* with other related strategies.\

CHAPTER 3 SUSTAINABILITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

3. **OBJECTIVE SE3: RESOURCE CONSERVATION**
Conserve resources, including water, energy and materials, and plan for the long-term needs of the City and region.

C. Promote on-site renewable energy and energy conservation measures for city-owned property by:

1. Implementing local wind power initiative by taking advantage of City-owned parcels that can support wind turbines to advance the City's green agenda while providing a sustainable revenue stream.
2. Investigating ways to generate power from methane generated by any potential municipal transfer station (as suggested in Greenprint Providence).
3. Continuing to ensure that all municipal building purchases and city-funded affordable housing are Energy Star approved.
4. Expanding the Temperature Adjustment Program, currently operating in City Hall and the Public Safety Complex, to other city-owned properties.
5. Continuing to install solar powered lighting systems in public parks.

CHAPTER 4 THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

4. **Challenges**

Natural Hazards and Sea Level Rise. A significant portion of the City's infrastructure and facilities are at risk of impact by natural hazards. Extreme flooding has occurred in the past, most notably in 2010, and reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change concluded that this will only increase with severe storm events. Given its location at the top of Narragansett Bay and its low mean sea level elevation, the City is extremely vulnerable to extensive flood damage, and older buildings are most at risk as they have not been brought up to current floodplain standards.

5. **OBJECTIVE BE5: PRESERVATION PLANNING**
Preserve the historic buildings, districts and areas that contribute positively to Providence's urban fabric.

Strategies:

B. Develop additional incentives and tools for ~~the rehabilitation of~~ property owners to rehabilitate structures of architectural or historic merit.

6. **OBJECTIVE BE10: THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL HAZARDS**
Protect the built realm from future natural hazards through proper mitigation of the City's vulnerabilities.

Strategies:

A. Continue to identify areas at risk of natural hazards within the City's built environment
B. Promote the ongoing process of Map Modernization.
C. Evaluate effectiveness of Fox Point Barrier with regard to future sea level projections.
D. Assist the Providence Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) in the distribution of their Fox Point Barrier Coordination Guidebook.
E. Coordinate with the state to adopt freeboard standards that will increase the required first floor elevation above the base flood elevation for new or substantially improved structures in high hazard areas
F. Work with PEMA and the state to incorporate new standards into design and permitting of water-based development that address hazard and sea level rise mitigation
G. Work to prevent construction in high hazard areas and remove vulnerable structures in accordance with the City's Hazard Mitigation Plan
H. Assist the Local Hazard Mitigation Committee (LHMC) in identifying areas for holding sites

CHAPTER 6 HOUSING

7. **GOAL 4:** Create, revitalize, and preserve housing.

It is projected that the City's existing housing stock (an estimated 72,641 units) will be sufficient for further growth over the next 20 years. According to State population projections for 2035, there will only be a need of 72,129 housing units in the City. Many issues will arise within this 20-year timeframe concerning the condition and suitability of the City's existing housing stock. Because the majority of the housing stock is over 60 years old, the City will need to focus its efforts on the redevelopment and rehabilitation of these structures over the next 20 years. Furthermore, the average household size in particular cohorts may increase within the 20-year planning horizon and this could create a greater need for total housing units and larger units overall.

8. **6.1 Changes, Challenges & Opportunities**

Changes

Housing Development. There has been significant decline in the construction of single and multi-family residences, both infill development on vacant lots and rehabilitation of existing structures. However, given the gradual recovery of the national economy and the adoption of a new Zoning Ordinance within the next few years, the City expects to see a slight increase in housing development in certain neighborhoods over the next 20 years.

9. **6.1 Changes, Challenges & Opportunities**
Challenges

Limited Resources. Over the last ten years, federal and state resources for developing affordable housing had been largely stable. However, in most recent years, the federal allocation of Community Development Block Grant and HOME ~~programs have seen slight increases by the federal government, resulting in a relatively stable pool of money for the city~~ funding to the City has been decreasing. The City must use its funds more efficiently and pursue new funding sources and innovative partnerships, such as housing bonds, and other tools. In addition to the reduction in funding provided to the City, the cost of developing housing has increased. The state legislature's modification of the state historic tax credit program, combined with the overall state of the economy, has ~~effectively stopped~~ slowed the preservation and redevelopment of historic structures in Providence. The City expects the federal share of housing development costs to continue to decrease over the next 20 years.

10. **6.1 Changes, Challenges & Opportunities**
Challenges

Evolving Housing Market. Between 2006 and 2010, the real estate market in Providence saw a dramatic decline in sales volume, value, and prices. The slowdown started in 2006 and 2007 and continued unabated in 2008 and 2009, the market continued to be soft in 2010 and 2011. This decline in housing prices, combined with the foreclosure crisis, has occurred throughout the city, leading to greater vacancy rates in the housing market. Hundreds of housing units are vacant throughout the city and many are being acquired by for- and non-profit developers at a fraction of their pre-crash/foreclosure crisis value. In most neighborhoods of the City, ~~rental costs have also declined as the result of the market crash~~ the housing market is rebounding; however several neighborhoods are suffering from a high number of foreclosed properties. The City expects housing costs to stabilize over the next 20 years.

11. **6.1 Changes, Challenges & Opportunities**
Challenges

Homelessness. The fastest rising segment of the homeless population is families with children. The shortage of affordable units places people at risk of homelessness. Providence is also the home of several homeless services agencies, including Crossroads RI, the largest homeless services provider in the state. The City does not expect this population to increase significantly over the next 20 years.

CHAPTER 7 MOBILITY

12. 7.2 Objectives and Strategies

OBJECTIVE M3: WALKING
Promote walking for commuting, recreation and other trips by creating safe and attractive pedestrian environments throughout the city.

Strategies:

A. Give greater priority to traffic calming and pedestrian features throughout the city.
B. Establish traffic calming standards for the city. (Underway)
C. Encourage pedestrians to travel in the downtown area by providing safe walkways, corridors and intersections.
D. Ensure pedestrian safety on neighborhood streets through signs and traffic management.
E. Evaluate existing pedestrian accessibility in the neighborhoods and develop a pedestrian access improvement program to address any shortcomings.
F. Encourage the development of walkways and corridors to improve pedestrian access to the waterfront.
G. Ensure that sidewalks are continuous along all major Providence streets and that they provide pedestrians and transit riders with direct access to commercial areas, education facilities, recreational facilities, and transit stops.
H. Identify gaps in the City's sidewalks and develop a plan for filling these gaps in order to increase connections for pedestrians.
I. Create design standards for pedestrian facilities throughout the city that address items such as materials, street furniture, maintenance, and traffic calming (underway).
J. Increase enforcement of pedestrian, bicycle and car traffic violations.
K. Promote pedestrian and driver education programs that emphasize pedestrian safety.
L. Improve traffic signal timing, and where appropriate, institute a pedestrian phase. ~~Explore shortening crossing distances and/or lengthening crossing times to improve pedestrian safety.~~

13. 7.2 Objectives and Strategies

OBJECTIVE M4: BIKING
Promote safe and convenient facilities to encourage bicycling for commuting, recreation and other trips.

Strategies:

A. Develop and implement a new bicycle plan for the city including bicycle infrastructure, expanding and connecting the bike path network, adding bike lanes, and installing signage to provide directions, increase awareness, and improve safety for cyclists.

CHAPTER 9 PEOPLE AND PUBLIC SPACES

14. **Changes, Challenges & Opportunities**

Changes

New Facilities. During the last two decades Providence saw substantial new development of parks and recreation facilities, the most prominent of which are Waterplace Park and the riverwalks downtown. New neighborhood parks under development include the proposed park at the Lincoln Lace and Braid site, on a remediated brownfields. There are new types of facilities as well: the city's first skateboard park, two dog parks, ~~eight~~ nine community gardens, seventeen walking and jogging paths, and several water parks, as well as the Botanical Center at Roger Williams Park. There are also proposals to develop a boat ramp on the Seekonk River, a ski slope at Neutaconkanut Hill, and an off leash dog park on Waterman Street on the East Side. Additionally, a new park at the former Riverside Mills site was opened in 2007. This park opened over a half mile of the Woonasquatucket River to public access and provides much needed green space in the densely populated Olneyville neighborhood.

Demographics

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The City has experienced a rise in adult softball leagues and thus, a greater demand for softball fields. Furthermore, trends have shown that the number of children playing Little League baseball has declined while the number of children playing soccer has increased. As a result, the City currently has a surplus of baseball fields and a deficit of soccer fields.

Neighborhood Park Renovations. The park system has seen tremendous investment since 1993 and continued investment has occurred over the past four years to accommodate the demand for better parks and new recreational activities. Neighborhood groups have contributed significantly to this investment by helping with both the construction and maintenance of projects. Many of the projects completed include additional soccer fields, water parks, community gardens, walking tracks, off-leash dog parks, and installation of updated playground equipment.

Challenges

Available Land. Being mostly built out, Providence has limited areas for new open space and recreational facilities; existing park space is often overused by schools. Much of the land that is available has environmental contamination, and remediation of these sites, especially for recreational purposes, is difficult and expensive.

Limited Resources. Due to budget cuts and shifting priorities at the federal and state levels, money for acquisition and site remediation is in short supply. Maintenance of existing parks remains a challenge, with limited resources available; the Parks and Recreation Department has to maintain an aging and expanding inventory of facilities with less money and fewer employees. Currently, the majority of the department's income comes from the Triggs Memorial Golf Course, park permits, and various grants. Non-city fund resources and creative community partnerships will need to be developed and expanded to improve park programming and maintenance.

Meeting Demand. The changes in demographics in the city have placed new demands on park and recreation facilities. Officials must constantly evaluate programs to ensure that they are in accord with the demand. Rather than creating additional open space, the Parks and Recreation Department is primarily focused on converting its existing space to meet the current demand for soccer fields and adult softball fields. Additionally, given the growing demand for walking trails, the City will continue to add these amenities to existing and repurposed open spaces.

Renovation Timing. The Parks and Recreation Department continues to struggle to find an appropriate time of year to begin park renovations. Schools often use the parks between September and June and adult sports leagues, such as softball, primarily use the fields between May and September.

Opportunities
Interstate 195 Relocation. The relocation of Interstate 195 presents an important new opportunity for waterfront parks. A plan has been developed for two signature waterfront parks on roughly 4.5 acres of land liberated by the highway's relocation.

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Roger Williams Park. The Parks and Recreation Department has identified Roger Williams Park as a potential site for a new synthetic turf field that could serve multiple uses. The Parks and Recreation Department is also in the process of establishing a national endowment for the park through the Rhode Island Foundation.

CHAPTER 10 COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES

15. **Changes, Challenges & Opportunities**
10.1 Objectives and Strategies-City Services
Schools. ...The PPSD school facilities require millions of dollars in repairs and upgrades due to years of deferred maintenance. To address this issue, PPSD commissioned a plan for the rehabilitation or reconstruction of school buildings most in need of repair in the district. In 2010, Fanning Howey conducted a Facilities Master Plan for PPSD in which they recommended the modernization of 18 schools, the reconfiguration and renovation of 11 schools, and a preventative maintenance plan for 11 schools. Refer to Appendix A Community Services and Facilities for further detail.

Over the next 10 years, the PPSD expects a gradual decrease in enrollment for PK – 12th grade students. Decreasing by an estimated total of 846 students over this period, PPSD does not forecast a significant change in need. The biggest drop in the student body is predicted for the PK – 4th grade age cohort, which will lose approximately 970 students. The 5th grade – 8th grade age cohort is also predicted to decrease, however, only by approximately 300 students. The 9th grade – 12th grade age cohort is the only age group predicted to increase over the next 10 years and therefore, could potentially increase the need for high school facilities. As individual grades, 9th grade has the highest projected enrollment increase of 198 students by 2023 while Kindergarten has the greatest projected enrollment decrease of 206 students. Please refer to Appendix A Community Services and Facilities for further detail.

16. **Changes, Challenges & Opportunities**
10.1 Objectives and Strategies-City Services
Police, Fire and Public Safety. ... Given these recent trends, the City believes that these services will continue to be adequate to meet the needs of residents over the 20-year planning horizon.

17. **Changes, Challenges & Opportunities**
10.1 Objectives and Strategies-Public Services
Community Services. ... However, the City believes that the existing community services will continue to be adequate to meet the needs of residents over the 20-year planning horizon.

18. **Changes, Challenges & Opportunities**
10.1 Objectives and Strategies-Public Services
Library Services. ... Despite this dispute, the City believes that these library services will continue to be adequate to meet the needs of residents over the 20-year planning horizon.

CHAPTER 11 LAND USE

19. The second map in this section is the "Future Land Use" map. This map is the official Land Use Map of the city and provides the basis for the Zoning Ordinance. The map reflects the existing land use patterns in the city, with a few amendments. ~~Most notably, this map includes areas that are designated as "Jobs Districts," which are discussed in this section, and "Greenways."~~ These maps are not fixed in time; it is expected that they will be refined and fine-tuned during the neighborhood planning process and periodically in the future.

20. 11.2 How do we grow?
Future Land Use and Existing Zoning Discrepancies
Currently, there are inconsistencies between the City's existing zoning ordinance and the proposed future land use. These inconsistencies, identified in the lists below and on Map 11.3 Future Zoning Change Areas, are due to the consolidation of various categories, the addition of "Greenways," and various changes in use.

Residential Changes
The future land use plan consolidates zoning categories R1A and R1 into "Single Family Residential."

Commercial Changes
Commercial changes include the consolidation of C1, C2 and RP into "Neighborhood Commercial/Mixed Use" and the renaming of C3 to "General Commercial/Mixed Use." Additionally, two parcels, located between Traverse Street and I-195, have been converted from C2 to "Public Space/Open Space," and "Medium Residential Density."

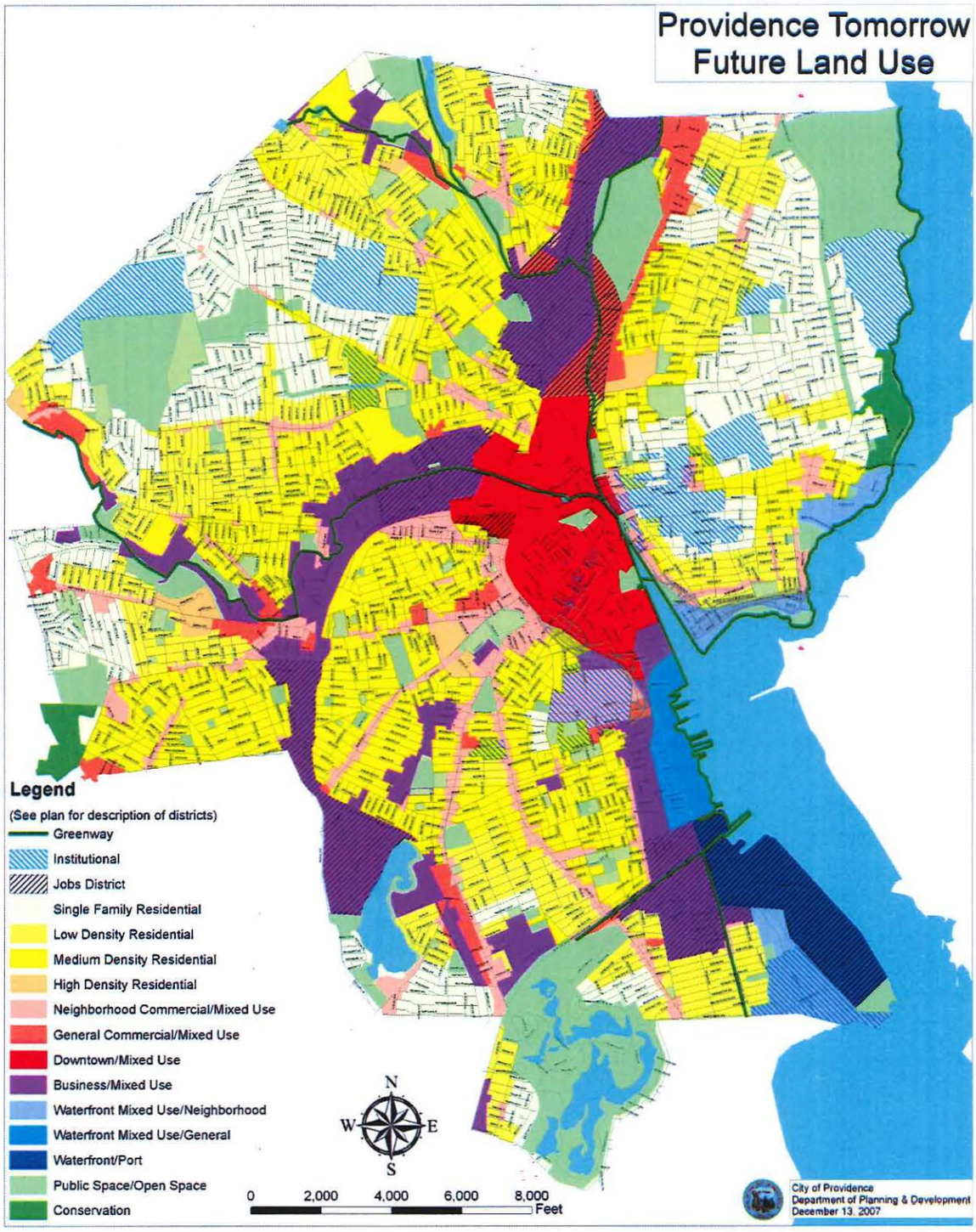
Mixed Use Changes
The future land use plan creates various new mixed use categories. D1 from the existing zoning code is renamed to "Downtown/Mixed Use" and M1, M2 and MMU are combined to form "Business/Mixed Use."

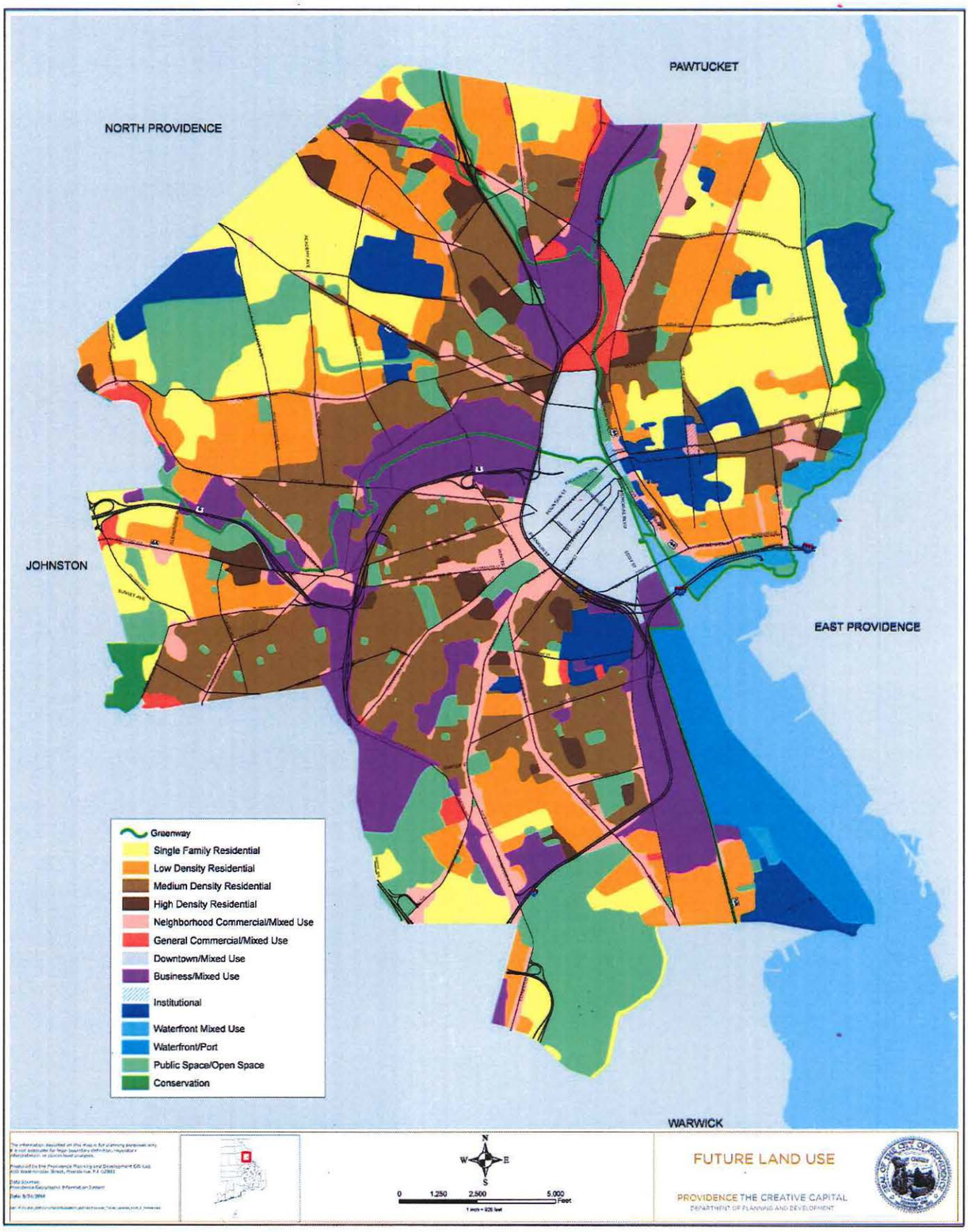
Waterfront Changes
The two waterfront categories, W2 and W3, are also renamed in the future land use plan. W2 is renamed "Waterfront/Mixed Use Neighborhood" and W3 is renamed "Waterfront/Port."

Open Space Changes
In the future land use plan, O.S. and P.S. are combined to form "Open Space/Public Space," and "Greenways" have been identified. It should also be noted that Burnside Park and Roger Williams National Memorial, originally categorized as "Open Space," are now designated as "Downtown/Mixed Use" on the future land use plan because "Downtown/Mixed Use" is the dominant use in the area. "Open Space/Public Space" will remain a permissible use within the "Downtown/Mixed Use" area.

Industrial Changes
While relatively little change is made to industrial areas in the future land use plan, M1, M2, and MMU have been consolidated into "Business/Mixed Use."

21. **Map 11.2 Future Land Use**




PAWTUCKET
NORTH PROVIDENCE
JOHNSTON
EAST PROVIDENCE
WARWICK
Greenway
Single Family Residential
Low Density Residential
Medium Density Residential
High Density Residential
Neighborhood Commercial/Mixed Use
General Commercial/Mixed Use
Downtown/Mixed Use
Business/Mixed Use
Institutional
Waterfront Mixed Use
Waterfront/Port
Public Space/Open Space
Conservation
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Feet
FUTURE LAND USE
PROVIDENCE THE CREATIVE CAPITAL
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

22. **Map 11.3 Future Zoning Change Areas**

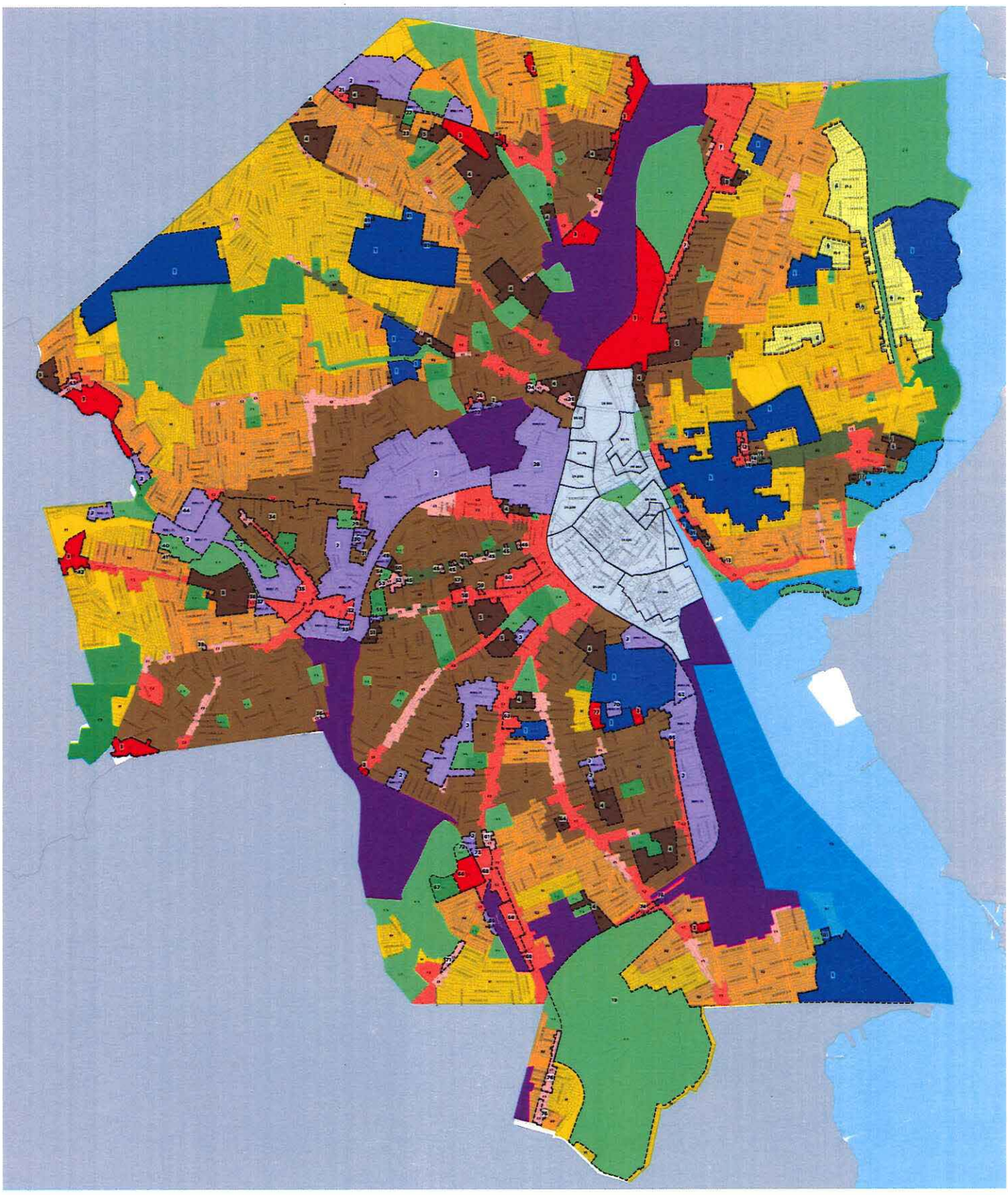


Table 11.2 Future Zoning Change Areas

Change ID #	Current Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Ward	Neighborhood	Explanation
1	varies	I1/I2	Multiple	Multiple	Existing I1 and I2 Institutional Overlay Zones to be converted to Base Zones to simplify and clarify zoning map.
2	M1	MMU-75	Multiple	Multiple	Existing Light Industrial (M1) zones split into two new zones: M1 (jobs only, no residential) and MMU-75 (allows for residential development); implements "Jobs Only" districts designated in
3	C4	C3	Multiple	Multiple	Existing C4 district to be renamed C3.
4	RG	R4	Multiple	Multiple	Existing RG and RM districts to be combined into new R4 (multi-family residential) zone.
5	RM	R4	Multiple	Multiple	Existing RG and RM districts to be combined into new R4 (multi-family residential) zone.
6	R1	R1-A	2, 3	Blackstone	New R1-A district created to preserve the character of large lot single family areas (7,500 sf and above).
7	C4	C2	3	Hope, Mount Hope	Existing Heavy Commercial area along North Main Street to be rezoned as General Commercial to encourage neighborhood-scale commercial development.
9	R1	C1	3	Blackstone	Tortilla Flats property at corner of Olney and Hope streets to be rezoned from Single-Family Residential to Local Commercial to reflect existing use.
10	R1	C1	2	Blackstone	Lot at southeast corner of Lincoln and Cole avenues to be rezoned from residential to Local Commercial to reflect existing use.
12	R3, RM High	C2	2	College Hill	Lots along west of Brook St between Cushing and Waterman to be rezoned from residential to commercial to accommodate more diverse land uses. Implements Thayer Street Planning Study
13	C2	R2	1	Fox Point	Easement off of Transit Street to be changed from C2 o R2 to reflect use as easement to residential property.
14	R3	C1	1	College Hill	Citizen's Bank lot at the northeast corner of Brook and Waterman to be rezoned from residential to commercial to reflect existing use.
15	C1	C2	1	College Hill	Lots west of Brook St, between Angell and Waterman to be rezoned from C1 to C2 to accommodate more diverse land uses. Implements Thayer Street Planning Study recommendation.
16	R3	RP	1	College Hill	Lots along Angell and Waterman, between Brook and Hope streets, to be rezoned from residential to residential-professional to reflect existing uses and character. Implements Thayer Street Planning
17	W1	R4	1	Fox Point	W1 district is being eliminated. Lots between Pitman and George streets, on either side of Wayland Avenue, to be rezoned as multi-family residential to reflect existing character.
18	W1	W2	1	Fox Point, Wayland	W1 district is being eliminated. Eastside Marketplace, Riverview Place, Richmond Square and other lots along waterfront to be rezoned as W2.
19	PS	OS	1	Fox Point, South Elmwood	India Point Park and Roger Williams Park to be rezoned from Public Space to Open Space to reflect existing uses.
20	W1	C2	1	Wayland	W1 district is being eliminated. Lots at northwest corner of Pitman Street and Wayland Avenue to be rezoned as commercial to reflect existing character.
21	C1	C2	4	Wanskuck	1010 Branch Avenue as well as lots at northern corner of Douglas and Branch avenues to be rezoned from C1 to C2.
22	M1	PS	14	Wanskuck	Area south of Branch Ave, east of Veazie, to be rezoned from M1 to Public Space to reflect existing school (E-Cubed Academy).
23	M1	R3	14	Wanskuck	Area north of Shiloh, east of Veazie to be rezoned from industrial to residential to reflect surrounding character.
24	C2	C1	12	Smith Hill	Commercial lots south and east of Smith/Orms intersection to be rezoned from General Commercial to Local Commercial to encourage smaller-scale commercial development compatible with
25	C2	C1	12	Smith Hill	Commercial lots on Smith Street, west of I-95 to be rezoned from General Commercial to Local Commercial to encourage smaller-scale commercial development compatible with the neighboring
26	C4	C2	12	Smith Hill	Commercial lots at northern corner of Valley and Jewett to be rezoned from Heavy Commercial to General Commercial to encourage neighborhood-scale commercial development.
27	C4	MMU-75	12	Smith Hill	Lots south of Valley/Jewett intersection to be rezoned from heavy commercial to industrial mixed-use to reflect existing uses.
28	D2	MMU-90	12, 13, 15	Smith Hill, Federal Hill	Existing D2 district is being eliminated. Lots along Promenade Street and Providence Pl and D2 area along Cedar and Bradford streets to be rezoned to industrial mixed-use to reflect existing
29	C2	R3	15	Olneyville	Lots along Tuxedo and Amherst to be rezoned from commercial to residential to reflect existing character.
30	C2	MMU-75	15	Olneyville	Lots north of Helm Street, east of Valley Street, to be rezoned from commercial to industrial mixed-use to reflect existing character.
31	M1	R3	15	Olneyville	Lots along Desoto Street to be rezoned from manufacturing to residential to reflect existing character.
32	C4	C2	15	Olneyville	Lots south of Westminster Street, east of Troy Street to be rezoned from Heavy Commercial to General Commercial to reflect existing character and encourage neighborhood-scale commercial
33	C4	MMU-75	15	Olneyville	Lots east of Troy, between Oak and Dike streets to be rezoned from Heavy Commercial to industrial mixed-use to reflect existing character.
34	RM	R3	6, 15	Olneyville	Residential lots between Atwells and Manton avenues to be rezoned from RM to R3 to reflect existing character.

Change ID #	Current Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Ward	Neighborhood	Explanation
35	C4	C2	15	Olneyville	Former Price Rite Plaza on Manton Avenue to be rezoned from Heavy Commercial to General Commercial to encourage neighborhood-scale commercial development.
36	R3	C1	15	Silver Lake	Two lots along Union Ave, on either side of Cumerford St, to be rezoned from residential to Local Commercial.
37	C4	MMU-75	7	Hartford	Lot at southeast corner of Hartford Avenue and Heath Street to be rezoned from Heavy Commercial to mixed-use industrial to reflect existing character.
38	C4	C2	7	Hartford	Lot south of Hartford Avenue between Heath and Etna streets to be rezoned from Heavy Commercial to General Commercial to encourage neighborhood-scale commercial development.
39	C4	C1	7	Silver Lake	Lots at the northeast corner of Laurel Hill Avenue and Plainfield Street to be rezoned from Heavy Commercial to Local Commercial to reflect surrounding character and encourage smaller-scale commercial development compatible with the neighboring
40	M1	OS	7	Hartford	Former Lincoln Lace and Braid site to be rezoned from industrial to Open Space to reflect existing use.
41	M1	R2	7	Hartford	Residential lots along Barbara Street, east of Melissa Street, to be rezoned from industrial to residential to reflect existing use.
42	C4	R1	7	Hartford	Three wooded lots between Milo and Killingly streets, behind Citizens Bank on Hartford Avenue, to be rezoned from commercial to residential.
43	C4	C2	5	Manton	Lots on north side of Manton Avenue, west of Fruit Hill Avenue to be rezoned from Heavy Commercial to General Commercial to encourage neighborhood-scale commercial development.
44	RG	MMU-75	15	Olneyville	Manton Heights property to be rezoned from Residential General to Mixed-Use Light Industrial to accommodate planned future redevelopment of the site.
45	RP	C1	13	Federal Hill	Lots at key nodes along Broadway to be rezoned from Residential-Professional to Local Commercial to reflect existing uses: Ringgold St (Allstate Insurance), Pallas St (Broadway Bistro), Vinton St (Julian's, DePasquale Pharmacy), Knight St (Seven Stars, floral
49	R3	MMU-75	13	Federal Hill	Lots north of Bell Street Park, between Ridge Street and Route 6, to be rezoned from Three-Family Residential to light industrial mixed-use to reflect existing use.
50	R3	R4	13	Federal Hill	Parenti Villa property to be rezoned from Three-Family Residential to Multi-Family Residential to reflect existing use.
51	R3	R4	13	West End	Marvin Gardens property to be rezoned from Three-Family Residential to Multi-Family Residential to reflect existing use.
52	R3	C1	13	Federal Hill	Lots south of Broadway between Tobey and one lot west of Bainbridge to be rezoned from residential to commercial to reflect existing character.
53	R3	C1	13	Federal Hill	Lots north of Broadway west of Tobey, to be rezoned from residential to commercial.
54	R3	OS	13	Federal Hill	Bell Street Park to be rezoned from residential to Open Space to reflect existing use.
55	R3	PS	13	Federal Hill	Asa Messer Elementary School to be rezoned from residential to Public Space to reflect existing use.
56	R3	MMU-75	13	West End	Lots along the south side of Westminster Street, east of Route 6/10 to be rezoned from residential to mixed-use industrial to reflect existing uses.
57	D2	R4	13	Federal Hill	Existing D2 district is being eliminated. Area to between Carpenter and Grant streets (Grant Mill Apartments) to be rezoned to multi-family residential to reflect existing use.
58	D2	C2	13	Federal Hill	D2 District being eliminated. D2 zone along Westminster, west of Bridgham Street, to be rezoned as General Commercial.
59	R3	C2	13	Federal Hill	Lots at the intersection of Washington and Knight streets to be rezoned from residential to General Commercial to reflect existing uses.
60	C4	C2	13	Federal Hill	Heavy Commercial area north of Washington Street (along Battey, Winter and Cargill streets) to be rezoned to General Commercial to better reflect surrounding character and encourage neighborhood-scale commercial development.
61	C2, R2	C1	9	Elmwood	Lots on either side of Elmwood Avenue from Ontario Street north to Locust Grove Cemetery to be rezoned to Local Commercial to encourage commercial uses compatible with surrounding residential
62	C4	C2	11	Elmwood	Lot east of Elmwood Avenue between Dartmouth Avenue and Plenty Street to be rezoned from Heavy Commercial to General Commercial to reflect surrounding character.
63	C2,C4	MMU-75	11	Upper South Providence	Lots east of Eddy Street from Dudley Street to Willard Ave to be rezoned from Commercial to mixed-use industrial to reflect surrounding character.
64	R3	R4	9	Elmwood	Lots east of Niagara Street on either side of Ontario Street to be rezoned from R3 to multi-family residential to reflect existing multi-family use.
65	M1	C2	10	Lower South Providence	Lots west of Eddy Street, from Potters Avenue to O'Connell Street (site of Love For All Learning Center and parking lot), to be rezoned from light industrial to General Commercial to match surrounding
66	M1	C3	8	Reservoir	Former Stop and Shop Plaza to be rezoned from industrial to Heavy Commercial.
67	M1	PS	8	Reservoir	Alvarez High School to be rezoned from industrial to Public Space to reflect existing use.
68	C4	C2	8	Elmwood	Heavy Commercial area west of Elmwood Avenue near Reservoir Avenue intersection to be rezoned to General Commercial to encourage neighborhood-scale commercial development.
69	C4	MMU-75	8	Reservoir	Lots currently zoned as Heavy Commercial along Narragansett Ave, between Reservoir Ave and Woodmont St, to be rezoned as mixed-use industrial to reflect existing uses.
70	PS	MMU-75	11	Upper South Providence	Former Flynn School property to be rezoned as Mixed-Use Industrial to allow for a greater range of uses.
71	C2	C1	8	Reservoir	Lots along west side Reservoir Ave, between Wildwood and Stadden streets, to be rezoned from General Commercial to Local Commercial to encourage the development of smaller-scale
72	M1	OS	6	Reservoir	Lot on Mashapaug Pond to be rezoned from industrial to Open Space.
73	C4	MMU-75	8	West End	Vacant lot at the end of Earl Street, west of Elmwood Avenue, to be rezoned from Heavy Commercial to mixed-use light industrial.
74	C4	C2	9	South Elmwood	Heavy Commercial lot along west side of Broad Street, between Roger Williams Park and I-95, to be rezoned to General Commercial to encourage neighborhood-scale commercial
75	C4	M1	10	Washington Park	Heavy Commercial lot along east side of Broad Street, between Aldrich Street and I-95, to be rezoned to Light Industrial.
76	R2	C1	8	South Elmwood	Lots on either side of lower Elmwood Avenue from Route 10 south to the City line to be rezoned from residential to Local Commercial to reflect existing uses and to encourage the development of smaller-scale commercial uses compatible with the neighboring
77	R3	C3	11	Upper South Providence	Urban League property to be rezoned from residential to Heavy Commercial (C3) to allow for a greater mix of uses.
78	--	TOD Overlay	11	Upper South Providence, West End	New Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Overlay District to be introduced along Broad St from Trinity Square north to the Service Road.
79	--	TOD Overlay	3	Hope	New Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Overlay District to be introduced for upper North Main Street between North Burial Ground and the Pawtucket city line.
80	--	I-3E Overlay	Multiple	Multiple	Institutional campuses to be expanded through I-3E (Educational Overlay) District.
81	--	I2	Multiple	Multiple	Expansion of Institutional Zone as I2 Institutional District.
84	--	HD Overlay	Multiple	Multiple	Building to be added to Industrial and Commercial Buildings District or new Landmarks District.

23. Table 11.2 Land Use Designations

Use Designation	Description	Photo
Single Family Residential	These areas are characterized by one-family dwellings in detached structures on separate lots. Lot sizes vary by neighborhood with most ranging from 3,200 to 6,000 square feet. Some areas have lot sizes upwards of 7,500 square feet.	

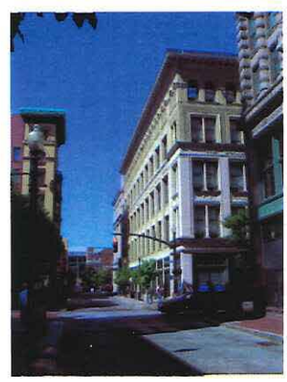
24. Table 11.1 Land Use Designations

High Density Residential	These areas are characterized by multi-family dwellings, with some one, two and three-family dwellings interspersed. Multi-family buildings typically range from three to ~~six~~ four stories in height. In some areas, small scale commercial uses, such as neighborhood corner stores, may be appropriate.	

25. Table 11.1 Land Use Designations

Neighborhood Commercial/Mixed-Use	These areas are characterized by traditional, pedestrian and transit-oriented uses that serve local neighborhood needs for convenience retail, services, professional offices, and housing. Buildings are set close to the street, with entrances and facades oriented toward the street. Residential uses are encouraged.	

26. Table 11.1 Land Use Designations

Downtown/Mixed-Use	This area is intended to revitalize and restore the historic core business area and to accommodate appropriate expansion of the downtown area. It is characterized by a variety of business, financial, institutional, public, quasi-public, cultural, residential, appropriate light manufacturing, and other related uses. To preserve and foster the economic vitality of downtown, a mix of compatible uses is encouraged to promote commercial and other business activity at the street level and residential, office, and commercial uses on the upper floors. In order to promote economic development while maintaining compatibility between uses, sub-districts may be established to address building height, entertainment and light industrial uses. It should be noted that in addition to the contiguous parcels in the historic core business area, there are several Downtown/Mixed-Use parcels located between Westminster, Grant, and Bridgham Streets. These parcels have been designated as Downtown/Mixed-Use in the past and no change will be made.	

27. Table 11.1 Land Use Designations

Use Designation	Description	Photo
Business/Mixed-Use	These areas are intended to foster the expansion of business, industrial, commercial, office and medium-to-high density residential uses into former manufacturing areas and historic mill buildings. A variety of business, financial, institutional, public, quasi-public, cultural, light industrial, manufacturing and other related uses are encouraged to provide a mix of activities in these areas. ~~While residential uses are permitted, these areas are intended primarily for a mix of business uses.~~ Certain areas of this land use designation allow for residential uses, however, certain areas do not.	

28. Table 11.1 Land Use Designations

Institutional	These areas, which include both zones and overlays, are institutional campuses, designed to permit institutional growth and development while controlling and limiting negative impacts on neighborhoods.	

CHAPTER 12 THE WATERFRONT

29. 12.1 Narragansett Bay
12.1.1 Changes, Challenges & Opportunities
Challenges

Natural Hazards and Sea Level Rises
As the waterfront is extremely prone to flood hazards and rising sea levels, the City is strongly committed to developing strategies for its protection. With the predicted rise in winter rainfall, sea level, and weather extremes, severe storms will continue to occur along the coastline. The City must collaborate with statewide agencies to mitigate the waterfront's present vulnerabilities.

CHAPTER 13 IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

30. 13.4 Regulatory Framework: Updating the Zoning Ordinance
The Zoning Ordinance is one of the primary implementation tools for any Comprehensive Plan. The regulations contained within the Ordinance must reflect the goals and objectives of the Plan, and are the principal regulatory means of achieving the land use pattern, densities, urban character and other features envisioned in this Plan. Following the adoption of this Plan, there will be significant amendments to the Zoning Ordinance. Camiros, a planning and zoning firm located in Chicago, Illinois, has been hired as the consultant, together with two sub-consultants, (add)ventures and RVA, to update and improve the City's existing Zoning Ordinance. This process will occur between July 2013 and September 2014.

31. **13.7 Implementation Responsibilities by Department**
The following table identifies the key agencies that are integral to the successful implementation of *Providence Tomorrow.*

Table 13.2 Implementation Responsibilities by Department

Agency	Type	Elements[1]	Responsible For:
Office of the Mayor	Administrative	All	Implementing the Plan by setting priorities, directing City departments and agencies, and preparing annual budgets that allocate needed

[1] The elements listed in this table represent primary responsibilities. Coordination between agencies will be required on all elements.

			resources.
City Council	Legislative	All	Adopting the Plan, ensuring that all City ordinances are in conformance with the Plan and allocating resources through the annual budget and Capital Improvement Program approval process.
City Plan Commission (CPC)	Board/Commission	All	Ensuring that subdivision, land development projects and institutional master plans conform to the Plan, reviewing and approving the Capital Improvement Element; and providing recommendations to the City Council regarding the conformance of proposed Zoning Ordinance amendments and right-of-way abandonments with the Plan.
Conservation Commission	Board/Commission	Sustainability and the Environment	Promoting sustainability and conservation throughout the city.
Downcity Design Review Committee (DRC)	Board/Commission	Built Environment, Land use	Ensuring that all development within the Downcity Design Review Overlay district conforms to the Plan.
Historic District Commission (HDC)	Board/Commission	Built Environment	Preserving historic resources through the administration of Local Historic District regulations on design and demolition.
Water Supply Board (WSB)	Board/Commission	Sustainability and the Environment, Land Use, Community Service, Business and Jobs	Providing an adequate, safe water supply to Providence residents and businesses.
Zoning Board of Review (ZBR)	Board/Commission	All	Ensuring that all zoning variances and special use permits conform to the Plan.
Arts, Culture and Tourism (ACT)	Department	Arts and Culture, Business and Jobs	Promoting the arts both externally and internally through programming and partnership with local and regional arts organizations.
Finance	Department	All	Ensuring that the City has the financial resources to implement the Plan and allocating required resources through the Capital Improvement Program.
Inspection and Standards (DIS) and Fire Inspection Bureau	Department	Land Use, Built Environment, Sustainability and the Environment, Housing	Ensuring that all development is consistent with the Plan, the Zoning Ordinance and building and life safety codes through permitting and inspections.
Parks (Board of Parks Commissioners)	Department	People and Public Spaces, Built Environment, Sustainability and the Environment	Maintaining and improving all green and/or open spaces such as parks, cemeteries, recreational areas and the urban forest.
Planning and Development	Department	All	Ensuring that the physical growth and development of the City conforms to the Plan by reviewing development proposals for consistency with the Plan, preparing the Capital Improvement Program, administering housing programs and preparing amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance as needed.
Public Property	Department	Sustainability and the Environment, Built Environment, People and Public	Planning, designing, constructing and maintaining city property under its jurisdiction, including new construction and alterations and repairs.

		Spaces, Community Services and Facilities	
Public Safety (Police and Fire)	Department	Community Services	Ensuring the safety of all city residents and businesses.
Public Works (DPW)	Department	Sustainability and the Environment, Built Environment, Land Use, Community Service and Facilities, Transportation	Constructing and maintaining local roads, sidewalks and city-owned sewer lines; ensuring the orderly flow of traffic on city streets and collecting/disposing solid waste and recyclables.
Recreation	Department	People and Public Spaces, Community Services and Facilities	Planning and administering recreation programs for all age groups, and for such other programs and services as may be assigned.
Schools	Department	Community Services and Facilities, Arts and Culture	Educating and preparing all children to become responsible, productive members of society.
Providence Off-Street Parking Authority	Quasi-City Agency	Built Environment, Mobility	Funding and constructing parking facilities.
Providence Public Building Authority (PPBA)	Quasi-City Agency	Sustainability and the Environment, Built Environment, People and Public Spaces, Community Services and Facilities	Funding and constructing public buildings.
Providence Agency (PRA)	Quasi-City Agency	All	Ensuring that redevelopment of blighted areas is consistent with the Plan.
Providence Economic Development Partnership (PEDP)	Non-Profit Corporation	Business and Jobs, Built Environment, Arts and Culture	Providing financial and technical assistance to businesses and organizations to help grow the Providence economy.
Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC)	Quasi-State Agency	Community Services, Land Use, Sustainability and the Environment	Operating the city wastewater system and completing the CSO Abatement project in coordination with DPW.
Providence Public Library	Non-Profit Corporation	Community Services	Providing library access to all providence residents who desire their services.
Providence Community Library	Non-Profit Corporation	Community Services	Providing library access to all providence residents who desire their services.

In addition to the agencies listed above, the following state and federal agencies are essential to the successful implementation of *Providence Tomorrow*:

- Rhode Island Division of Planning
- Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation
- Rhode Island Department of Transportation
- Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
- Coastal Resources Management Council
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

32. **13.8 Implementation Plan Public Actions**

A detailed outline of strategies requiring public action and potential amendment to the ordinance can be found in Table D.2 Implementation Plan Public Actions.

Table 13.3 Implementation Plan Public Actions

	SE1 Climate Protection and Air Quality	Schedule of Public Actions
A	**Conduct a baseline study of greenhouse gas emissions and identify strategies to reduce emissions in accordance with City support of ICLEI (International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives).**	The Office of Sustainability is developing a Sustainability Action Plan which addresses these points and sets targets and metrics in these areas.
B	**Establish a reduction target for global warming pollutants in accordance with ICLEI.**	The Office of Sustainability is developing a Sustainability Action Plan which addresses these points and sets targets and metrics in these areas.
C	**Develop a local Climate Action Plan in accordance with ICLEI.**	The Office of Sustainability is developing a Sustainability Action Plan which addresses these points and sets targets and metrics in these areas.
G	**Review and amend City policies and regulations to promote and increase green space, landscaping, trees, and natural vegetative areas, and reduce paved areas to mitigate the heat island effect.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
H	**Adopt measures for climate protection in the following areas: forestry, land use management, trip reduction and transit development, traffic signal synchronization, development and use of "green" energy, energy efficiency, green building, waste reduction and recycling, and education.**	The Office of Sustainability is developing a Sustainability Action Plan which addresses these points and sets targets and metrics in these areas.
K	**Reduce the amount of methane generated as a result of food waste being delivered to the Central Landfill by developing a comprehensive and sustainable composting system.**	The City has initiated a composting program

	SE2 Nature and the City	Schedule of Public Actions
A	**Restore and protect environmentally significant and sensitive areas, including wetlands and conservation areas by:**	
3	Developing incentives for buffer restoration on existing properties.	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
B	**Maintain and expand the urban forest and achieve 25% tree canopy citywide by 2020 by:**	
1	Preparing and adopting a tree management plan that addresses tree planting, tree health and maintenance.	The Parks Department is working on a tree management plan that schedules tree maintenance. Currently seeking additional funding for maintenance.
4	Producing and publishing design standards for tree planting and tree protection for use in both public and private street tree planting efforts.	The Parks Department is working on a tree standards manual.
9	Protecting and maintaining heritage trees and other large trees in the city that are historically or culturally significant and/or valued for the canopy coverage they provide.	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
12	Planting 40,000 trees citywide by 2020 through a public-private planting campaign and establish and fund an annual Parks Department tree-planting goal.	The Parks and Recreation Department, Forestry Division is working with additional funds to reach this goal, however, additional funding will be necessary. The Dept. is currently seeking additional funding sources and partners.

13	Establish a process for applying carbon credits for tree-planting based on methodology that have been developed but not yet applied by any municipality.	Under evaluation.

C	**Improve the water quality and natural functions of the harbor, rivers, ponds, streams, and other water bodies, and protect the natural integrity of adjacent land areas by:**	
1	Protecting shore areas, waterways and water bodies from the harmful effects of development through effective stormwater management measures and implementation of an urban greenways policy.	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
2	Encouraging the establishment of connected greenways along the edge of all water bodies. (See Map 11.2 "Future Land Use").	The Planning Department is working to implement this policy as properties are developed in these areas. For example, in the I-195 District the Department is working with the I-195 Commission to plan for a connected greenway through the District.
3	Improving storm water management and increasing the amount of permeable surface citywide by reviewing, amending and enforcing city policies and regulations in accordance with the Rhode Island Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual and encouraging the use of vegetated areas, natural drainage patterns, on-site infiltration, and permeable paving materials when practicable.	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
5	Developing and maintaining an approved harbor management plan in accordance with CRMC guidelines to address the use of the water sheet, particularly no-wake zones and limits on commercial traffic on the Providence River north of the Hurricane Barrier and on the Seekonk River, and potential mooring fields for small recreational vessels.	The Planning Department is working with CRMC on a draft plan and will have a final approved plan in 2014.
9	Updating floodplain management activities to exceed minimum thresholds established by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and consider applying for certification under the Community Rating System (CRS) to reduce flood insurance premiums. In addition, plans for mitigation and recovery must be followed, under the direction of the Providence Emergency Management Agency (PEMA). The City must ensure stringent enforcement of building codes, flood-proofing requirements and other safety measures; establish short-and long-term goals, objectives and strategies to reduce vulnerability to storm hazards; conduct community outreach efforts; and oversee other components of the mitigation and recovery plans.	PEMA will evaluate the existing enforcement system for building codes and flood-proofing requirements and will decide whether or not to pursue certification under the CRS in 2014.
11	Evaluating and planning for flood mitigation and stormwater management in areas most heavily and repetitively affected by flooding, such as along the Woonasquatucket River.	The Planning and Development Department, together with PEMA. Ongoing.

E	**Establish guidelines and amend regulations as necessary to promote appropriately-scaled, hand-tended agriculture, including community gardens as a temporary or long-term use of surplus or temporarily vacant City property and RIDOT property, providing neighborhood access to healthy, affordable foodstuffs and promoting stewardship and remediation of land.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.

	SE3 Resource Conservation	Schedule of Public Actions
A	**Conserve energy, reduce the consumption of fossil fuels and develop and implement new energy sources by:**	
1	Purchasing 20 percent of City government energy from clean, renewable sources in the short term.	Ongoing effort lead by the Office of Sustainability
5	Adopting policies that reduce the City's use of materials, increase the percentage of materials recycled, promote the purchase of recycled materials, and encourage source reduction in packaging.	Ongoing effort lead by the Office of Sustainability
7	Making green purchasing a City policy. This includes procurement of cleaning supplies, paper and services. The City has already converted to use of 100% post-consumer material for bathroom tissue and paper towels. The policy also calls for use of recycled paper in office supplies and other paper products. When the Custodian, Maintenance and Grounds contracts are renewed, green products will be mandated as well.	Ongoing effort lead by the Office of Sustainability
9	Identifying opportunities for local renewable energy sources, using a strict financial returns test, including mapping wind and solar locations and assessing solar heating/hot water and electricity opportunities at public schools.	Ongoing effort lead by the Office of Sustainability
14	Developing a consortium to continue to develop renewable energy.	Ongoing effort lead by the Office of Sustainability
C	**Promote on-site renewable energy and energy conservation measures for city-owned property by:**	
1	Implementing local wind power initiative by taking advantage of city-owned parcels that can support wind turbines to advance the City's green agenda while providing a sustainable revenue stream.	Ongoing effort lead by the Office of Sustainability and Public Properties
4	Expanding the Temperature Adjustment Program, currently operating in City Hall and the Public Safety Complex, to other city-owned properties	Ongoing effort led by the Office of Sustainability
5	Continuing to install solar powered lighting systems in public parks	Ongoing effort led by the Parks Department.
D	**Protect the City water supply and promote its importance by:**	
2	Updating landscape regulations to reduce water use.	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
3	Achieving steady per capita water-use reduction over the next 20 years.	Ongoing effort led by the PWSB.

E	**Reduce the amount of solid waste generated by residents, businesses and institutions that is delivered to the Central Landfill by:**	
2	Maintaining and supporting existing and proposed recycling and composting programs, supporting the establishment of a sustainable regional or municipal composting facility, and amending regulations as necessary, to support composting programs.	Ongoing effort lead by the Office of Sustainability
5	Evaluating the benefits of transitioning to unit-based pricing (UBP), charging residents for trash by the unit. This type of system generally offers free recycling, increasing recycling rates and reducing the amount of waste generated while reducing overall costs to taxpayers	Ongoing effort lead by the Office of Sustainability
6	Continuing to strengthen enforcement of the recycling ordinance, issuing warnings and citations to residents who fail to comply.	Ongoing effort lead by the Office of Sustainability
8	Requiring recycling bins and raising awareness of the importance of recycling at all City-sponsored events.	Ongoing effort lead by the Office of Sustainability

	BE1 Design Excellence	Schedule of Public Actions
A	**Provide a model of excellence in urban design by incorporating design standards and review for City projects and for projects receiving City funding.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
B	**Develop and promote design standards for:**	
1	All new construction projects, both commercial and residential.	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
2	Design that enhances the quality and character of the city, including the preservation of significant historic structures and features.	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
C	**Create a city-sponsored awards program that recognizes projects that exemplify design excellence. The awards program should coincide with National Preservation Month each May.**	The Planning and Development Department is working to develop the program.
G	**Address the negative effects of impermeable surfaces on stormwater runoff, educating property owners and residents on the importance of landscaping, trees and tree care and to mitigate runoff pollution. Incentives must be developed for green roofs to minimize runoff pollution while mitigating the urban heat island effect.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.

	BE2 New Development to Complement Traditional Character	Schedule of Public Actions
C	**Identify community design standards and development issues through the neighborhood planning process and target specific concerns with appropriate controls and incentives.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
D	**Ensure that regulations reinforce high quality urban design and, in residential neighborhoods, ensure that zoning regulations reinforce traditional neighborhood design.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.

	BE 3 Compact Urban Development	Schedule of Public Actions
A	**Identify and evaluate those areas of the city where increased building height and density can be accommodated, allowing for compatible transition to surrounding areas.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
B	**Develop regulations and incentives that encourage high-quality, mixed-use development at heights and densities that support the city's diverse housing needs and transit alternatives.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
C	**Target regulations and incentives to direct investment along commercial corridors and create mixed-use centers to promote public transit. Identify nodes of higher density along these corridors.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
G	**Promote transit-oriented development, including use of incentives to build close to public transit and/or minimize parking spaces. Direct investment along commercial corridors and develop mixed-use centers to promote public transit through regulations and incentives, and tie parking requirements to the proximity to transit facilities.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.

	BE4 Design of the Public Realm	Schedule of Public Actions
B	**Establish design and maintenance standards for major corridors that incorporate preservation, high-quality design and neighborhood character.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
D	**Develop streetscape standards that enhance the pedestrian experience and incorporate high-quality design elements that are affordable and easy to maintain.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
E	**Buildings that are adjacent to or across the street from parks and open spaces shall be oriented in a way to respect the public realm. Utility, service areas and surface parking areas shall not abut or face the park or open space.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
F	**Identify key neighborhood connections through the neighborhood planning process and prioritize those streets for street trees and other streetscape improvements.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.

	BE 5 Preservation Planning	Schedule of Public Actions
B	**Develop additional incentives and tools for the rehabilitation of structures of architectural or historic merit and for property owners to renovate and preserve their historic properties.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
C	**Require institutions to identify historic buildings and plan for their future use.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
F	**Amend land use regulations, as needed, to support the reuse of properties listed in the Industrial and Commercial Buildings District.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
G	**Identify stronger enforcement options to discourage the alteration and demolition of historic resources without approval.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.

	BE7 Neighborhood Character and Design	Schedule of Public Actions
C	**Allow for mixed-use, pedestrian oriented developments along commercial corridors at a greater height and density than in the residential areas.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
D	**Ensure that new developments improve pedestrian movement, provide pedestrian amenities and preserve view corridors.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
E	**Update regulations to:**	
1	Create design and development standards to ensure the compatibility of new, infill and rehabilitated uses, particularly in residential areas of neighborhoods.	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
2	Put significant emphasis on the form as well as the use of buildings.	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
G	**Require commercial and mixed-use buildings to be built to the street edge and at a human scale. Large-scale projects must incorporate human-scale elements on the lower floors.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
J	**Amend regulations to reduce the number of required parking spaces and, in neighborhood commercial areas, prohibit parking between the street and buildings.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.

L	**Create standards for interim uses of temporarily vacant lots.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.

	BJ1 Business Retention and Expansion	Schedule of Public Actions
E	**Work, through legislative efforts and the State Enterprise Zone Council process, to expand State-designated enterprise zones to all eligible areas of Providence.**	Ongoing effort of the Department of Economic Development.
O	**Identify incentives for businesses to locate downtown to restore downtown Providence as the business center of the state.**	Ongoing effort of the Department of Economic Development.

	BJ2 Workforce Development and Support	Schedule of Public Actions
G	**Support and develop outreach campaigns that provide information on GED, and vocational and job opportunities.**	Ongoing effort of the Department of Economic Development.
H	**Use the Green and Healthy Homes Initiative to train minority contractors to perform weatherization, healthy homes, and/or lead hazard control work, improving their ability to compete for National Grid, City, State, and private contracts.**	Work currently underway through the City's First Source program.
I	**Create additional opportunities for the hiring of graduates from the Providence Green Pathways weatherization training initiative.**	Work currently underway through the City's First Source program.

	BJ4 Business Environment	Schedule of Public Actions
A	**Develop a state-of-the-art, streamlined, one-stop, integrated predictable system for building, fire and development permits that allow permits to be issued in a timely manner.**	Work currently underway through the City's Department of Inspection and Standards.
G	**Evaluate all existing and proposed city ordinances for their impact on the city's economic development competitive advantage.**	Work currently underway through the Planning Department as part of the rehaul of the Providence Zoning Ordinance.

	BJ5 Neighborhood Economic Development	Schedule of Public Actions
A	**Support small businesses in neighborhoods by using the following key strategies:**	
3	Using a variety of public and private funding sources, strengthen financial and technical assistance programs that support small business and neighborhood revitalization, such as Neighborhood Markets and the Providence Economic Development Partnership's (PEDP) technical assistance, revolving loan fund, micro-loan, storefront improvement grant, and arts and culture revolving loan fund programs.	Ongoing effort of the Department of Economic Development.
6	Support targeted efforts to encourage business development in the city's immigrant communities.	Ongoing effort of the Department of Economic Development.

	H1 Improve Existing Housing	Schedule of Public Actions
D	**Use techniques such as land banking and acquisition to revitalize residential structures and blighted areas.**	Ongoing work of the Community Development Division.
F	**Enhance and expand potential for housing improvement funds available to owner occupants.**	Ongoing work of the Community Development Division.
G	**Use the Green and Healthy Homes initiative to weatherize and provide other health and safety upgrades to approximately 125 homes within the Olneyville and Valley neighborhoods.**	Completed.

	H3 Housing for All	Schedule of Public Actions
E	**Develop a process to streamline the permitting process for developers of affordable and workforce housing.**	Ongoing work of the Department of Inspections and Standards.
G	**Develop programs and regulations to increase the development of affordable housing throughout the city, particularly in neighborhoods identified as underserved.**	Ongoing work of the Community Development Division, with the Planning Department.

	H5 Housing Design	Schedule of Public Actions
B	**Create design standards for quality residential construction.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
C	**Create regulations for quality residential site design.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
D	**Develop a pattern book of residential designs based on Providence's vernacular architecture.**	Completed through the neighborhood plans, residential typologies.

	H6 Housing and Transit	Schedule of Public Actions
A	**Amend the zoning to create nodes to focus medium density and high-density development, including institutions, in transit oriented developments along high use transit lines.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
C	**Place new residential developments at locations that increase potential ridership on the transit system and support Providence as the regions employment and cultural center.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
D	**Locate transit oriented development nodes near parks and schools to maximize the benefits of the public's investments to as many households as possible.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.

	H7 Housing and the Region	Schedule of Public Actions
C	**Encourage the state to reinstate the state Historic Tax Credit Program to facilitate further preservation and redevelopment in Providence.**	Ongoing policy effort in conjunction with partners.

	M2 Transit	Schedule of Public Actions
B	**Require employers which receive city or state funds to promote transit as an alternative to driving through partnerships with RIPTA, through programs such as transit incentives.**	RIPTA lead effort, as part of the Metro Transit Study. City is supporting the effort.
H	**Encourage the expansion of commuter rail to points south of the city while maintaining and/or adding to the existing level of service at Providence Station.**	RIPTA and State lead effort.
I	**Through the Providence Core Connector Study, explore the feasibility, cost and benefits of constructing an "urban circulator" (i.e. streetcar or enhanced bus service) to connect key locations within a two-mile corridor between Downtown, the Hospitals in Upper South Providence, and College Hill.**	The Alternatives Analysis is complete. Seeking funding to move into Project Development and advance the design and engineering of the Providence Streetcar.
J	**Investigate the feasibility of extending streetcar service to other neighborhoods if the original core connector route is implemented.**	Analysis pending the successful implementation of the Providence Streetcar starter route.
N	**Require major land development projects to have a "trip reduction plan' to reduce car trips.**	Planning Department working with the Office of Sustainability to create checklist for review of MLD projects, including impacts on transit, parking, etc.
P	**Continue to work towards reinventing Kennedy Plaza to enhance rider experience, improve pedestrian space, and reduce bus congestion in the Plaza.**	Ongoing effort underway with multiple stakeholders. Phase I will be implemented in 2014 as part of the City's Downtown Circulator Project.
Q	**Rewrite the Providence Zoning Ordinance as a tool to implement transit-oriented development and the City's overall livability and sustainability goals for transit corridors.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
U	**Work to create community hubs at key nodes along high-use bus corridors.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.

	M3 Walking	Schedule of Public Actions
I	**Create design standards for pedestrian facilities throughout the city that address items such as materials, street furniture, maintenance, and traffic calming.**	Underway

	AC1 Mobilze the Creative Sector	Schedule of Public Actions
B	**Integrate the cultural plan's recommendations for the creative sector into its policies and plan to cultivate creative responses to complex urban issues such as sustainability, social mobility, and equity.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.

G	**Work with the Mayor's Institute on City Design to set high standards for design excellence in the construction and renovation of all City buildings as well as buildings that receive financial incentives from the city.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
H	**Support the development of small and mid-sized venues for galleries, music performances, and visual arts exhibitions downtown, in nearby areas and, where appropriate, in neighborhood commercial corridors in order to serve local artists and attract creative workers, innovators and entrepreneurs, thereby developing sustainable businesses in the City.**	Underway and ongoing work of the City's Department of Arts, Culture and Tourism.
I	**Review city zoning, building and fire code regulations to remove unnecessary barriers to arts-related enterprise (formerly AC2B).**	Underway and ongoing work of the City's Department of Arts, Culture and Tourism.

	AC2 Build and Foster Neighborhood Vitality Through Increased Access and Diversified Cultural Participation	**Schedule of Public Actions**
F	**Identify, develop, and establish neighborhood cultural centers utilizing existing civic buildings: libraries, recreation centers, schools, parks, and community centers.**	Underway and ongoing work of the City's Department of Arts, Culture and Tourism.
H	**Invest in the city's public art, programs, events, and infrastructure to increase neighborhood-based creativity and encourage the proliferation and preservation of free and accessible public cultural programs.**	Underway and ongoing work of the City's Department of Arts, Culture and Tourism.
I	**Continue to enforce the 1980 *Art in City Life* ordinance requiring one percent of total project costs for the construction or remodeling of any building, decorative or commemorative structure, park, street, sidewalk, parking facility, or utility paid for in whole or in part by the City to be expended on works of art.**	Underway and ongoing work of the City's Department of Arts, Culture and Tourism.
J	**Develop policies governing decisions about the construction, renovation, or restoration of commemorative art, architecture, and landscape architecture in public spaces and directs investment for the preservation of existing public monuments.**	Underway and ongoing work of the City's Department of Arts, Culture and Tourism.

	AC3 Economic Development and the Arts	**Schedule of Public Actions**
E	**Increase the availability of affordable and accessible artist live/work spaces throughout the neighborhoods by:**	
2	Recognizing artist work only studios as jobs to ensure they can be located in areas designated as "Jobs Only Districts" on Map 11.2 'Future Land Use'	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
3	Reviewing zoning, building codes and fire codes to identify changes that would reduce the cost of developing artist live/work spaces without jeopardizing life/safety needs.	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.

4	Exploring opportunities to partner with arts organizations and private entrepreneurs to develop permanently affordable artist work spaces.	Underway and ongoing work of the City's Department of Arts, Culture and Tourism.

	AC4 Regional Center for Culture and Arts	Schedule of Public Actions
3	Encourage local small businesses and civic groups to build partnerships to promote and provide a distinctive, honest visitor experience and market their locales effectively. Help businesses develop approaches to tourism that build on the area's natural, historical and cultural resources, including food and drink, artisanry, performance arts, etc.	Underway and ongoing work of the City's Department of Arts, Culture and Tourism.
4	Encourage micro-to medium-size enterprises and tourism business strategies that emphasize economic and social benefits to involved communities, especially poverty alleviation, with clear communication of the destination stewardship policies required to maintain those benefits.	Underway and ongoing work of the City's Department of Arts, Culture and Tourism.

	AC6 Arts as a Civic Value	Schedule of Public Actions
C	**Set high standards for design excellence in the construction and renovation of all City buildings.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
D	**Enliven the civic realm with art installations.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014. The City is launching a new Tactical Urbanism program called Pop Up Providence in Fall of 2013.
E	**Showcase and incorporate the work of local artists into the fabric of city activities, including the built environment, the natural environment and special events.**	Underway and ongoing work of the City's Department of Arts, Culture and Tourism.

	PS1 Recreational Opportunities	Schedule of Public Actions
D	**Develop new space(s) in the city for large-scale festivals.**	Ongoing work of the Parks Department.
H	**Adapt programming in recreational facilities to changing demographics of the city.**	Ongoing work of the Parks Department.

	PS2 Sustain Our Park and Recreation Assets	Schedule of Public Actions
A	**Supplement City funding with additional funds from user fees, concession and lease agreements, and grants.**	Ongoing work of the Parks Department.
B	**Supplement City maintenance resources with maintenance sharing agreements.**	Ongoing work of the Parks Department.
E	**Establish reasonable and feasible maintenance standards.**	Ongoing work of the Parks Department.
F	**Increase park maintenance staff during peak seasonal periods.**	Ongoing work of the Parks Department.

G	**Incorporate low maintenance designs into park renovation projects.**	Ongoing work of the Parks Department.
H	**Investigate and implement innovative park maintenance plans with public and private partners.**	Ongoing work of the Parks Department and the Partnership for Providence Parks.

	PS3 Link Public Spaces	Schedule of Public Actions
B	**Develop a connected system of greenways for continual access along the entire waterfront and through adjacent neighborhoods.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
C	**Strategically acquire parcels to link open spaces.**	Where feasible, the City will pursue this.
F	**Through development incentives, negotiation, and other mechanisms, create publicly-accessible open spaces through private land development.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.

	PS4 Increase Access to Park and Recreation Facilities	Schedule of Public Actions
B	**Provide public recreation facilities on school sites.**	Ongoing work of the Parks Department.
D	**Increase access for physically challenged residents.**	Ongoing work of the Parks Department.
E	**Establish consistent park signs.**	Ongoing work of the Parks Department.
F	**Amend city regulations to permit enclosed off-leash dog parks.**	Complete.

	PS6 Community Involvement	Schedule of Public Actions
B	**Develop an ongoing process for updating neighborhood and citywide resident interests and needs for park and recreation facilities and public programming.**	Ongoing work of the Parks Department.

	PS7 Community Gardening	Schedule of Public Actions
B	**Open at least one community garden per year in a public park.**	Underway. Currently there are 9 community gardens in public parks.
C	**Expand community gardening opportunities on under-utilized park land.**	Underway.

	CS1 Schools	Schedule of Public Actions
A	**Improve academic achievement for all children and increase the graduation rate by:**	See School Department Plans.

	CS2 Police, Fire, and Public Safety	Schedule of Public Actions
F	**Conduct a comprehensive safety analysis to determine and assess the current and future safety needs of city residents and implement a plan to address these needs.**	See Public Safety Plans.

	CS4 Water	Schedule of Public Actions
A	**Protect the city's water supply by:**	See Providence Water Supply Board Planning Documents.
B	**Coordinate the goals and objectives of this plan over the next 20 years with the actions of public authorities or agencies providing water supply services to the municipality, such as the Providence Water Supply Board.**	See Providence Water Supply Board's WSSMP in Appendix D.

	CS5 Wastewater	Schedule of Public Actions
A	**The City shall ensure efficient operation of city wastewater facilities by:**	Work with NBC to implement strategies.

	CS6 Solid Waste Collection and Disposal	Schedule of Public Actions
A	**Increase citywide recycling rates to meet and exceed the 35% required by the Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation (RIRRC) through ordinances such as "No bin, no barrel".**	Work with the Office of Sustainability to achieve the following actions.

	CS 10 Library Services	Schedule of Public Actions
A	**Acquire, organize and maintain comprehensive collections that reflect diversity and a wide spectrum of views.**	Work with the Providence Public Library and support the Community Library System to achieve the following strategies.

	LU1 Land Use	Schedule of Public Actions
B	**Update regulations to:**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014. This rehaul will address the strategies in the Land Use Section.
1	Ensure that new development maintains existing density levels.	
2	Ensure that new development complements existing neighborhood character in scale, massing and design.	
3	Encourage the preservation of the existing building stock.	
4	Mitigate impacts of non-residential uses on neighboring residential uses.	
5	Limit the locations of inappropriate uses such as adult entertainment.	

	W1 Planning for Narragansett Bay	Schedule of Public Actions
A	**Develop a harbor management plan to address use of the water sheet, including marina and mooring field locations, no-wake zones and limits on commercial traffic on the Providence River north of the Hurricane Barrier, and on the Seekonk River.**	**Underway - current draft under review by CRMC. Final to be adopted in 2014.**
B	**Update regulations to recognize the unique significance of waterfront property by:**	

1	Establishing criteria and standards for waterfront developments and development plan review.	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
2	Establishing criteria to balance water-dependent and non water-dependent uses along the waterfront, and mitigate the potential conflicts among various uses.	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
3	Including strategies to protect restore and enhance the water quality of the Bay, such as urban-scaled Low Impact Development (LID) standards.	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
4	Minimizing impacts of flood hazards and rising sea levels by measures such as minimum freeboard elevations.	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.

	W2 Sustainability and the Environment	**Schedule of Public Actions**
J	**Protect environmentally sensitive waterfront areas through the development of appropriate waterfront controls.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.

	W3 Built Environment	**Schedule of Public Actions**
C	**Prioritize the development of a continuous greenway along the waterfront through regulations and incentives.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
D	**Ensure that buildings address the waterfront and open spaces along the waterfront through design and active ground floor uses.**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.

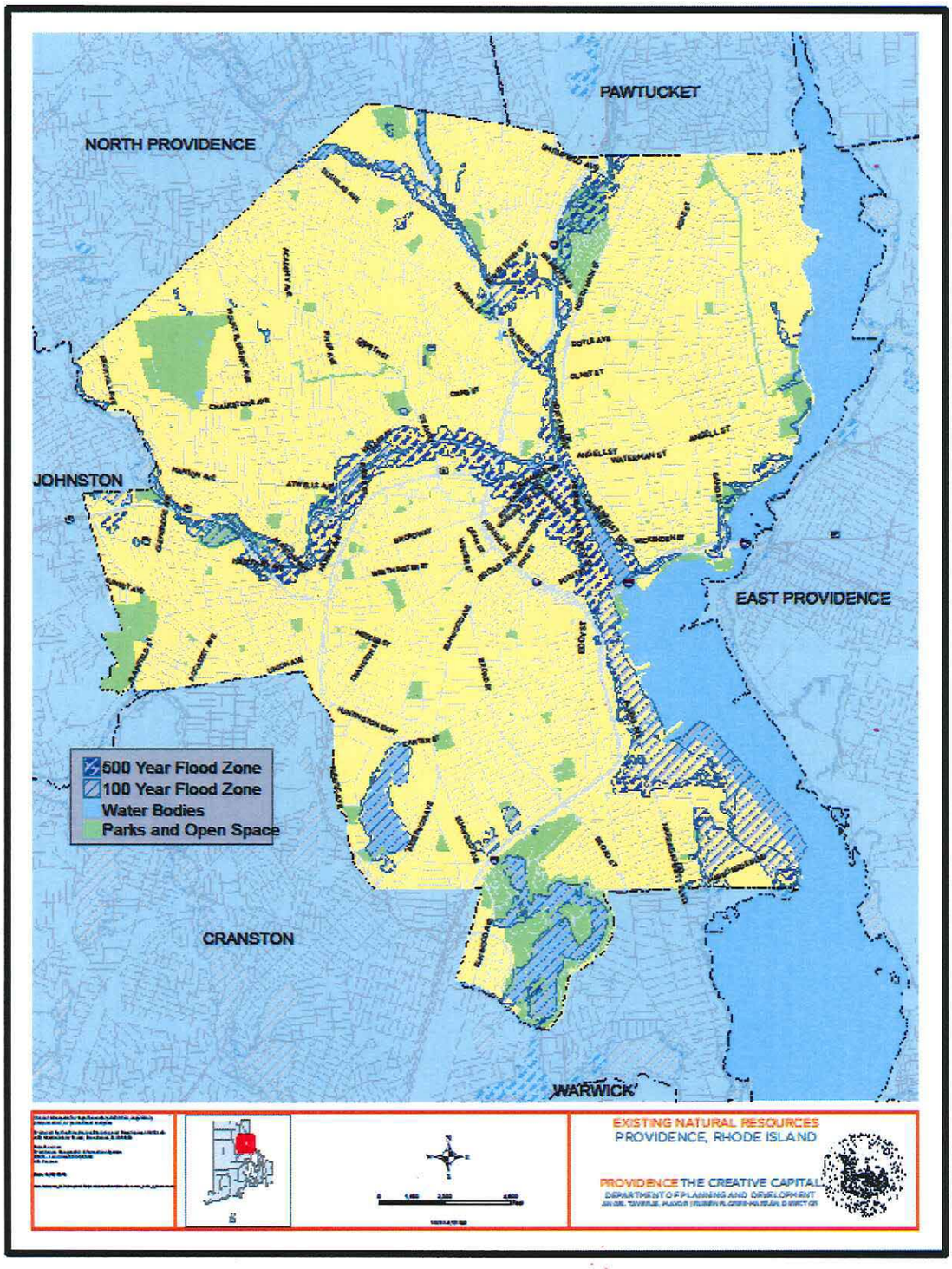
	W5 Mobility	**Schedule of Public Actions**
A	**Improve pedestrian access to the waterfront by:**	
1	Developing a continuous greenway along the waterfront for use of pedestrians and bicyclists consistent with the access needs of water-dependent uses.	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
2	Developing walkways and corridors perpendicular to the waterfront at regular intervals to connect into the greenway along the shoreline.	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.

	W7 People and Public Spaces	Schedule of Public Actions
B	**Create small parks or public landings at the terminus of streets that meet the waterfront, particularly streets that pass under the highway from neighborhoods along Allens Avenue.**	Ongoing citywide effort.
E	**Identify appropriate locations for marinas and mooring fields to expand waterside access to the Bay.**	Ongoing citywide effort.
F	**Develop recreation facilities that are attractive to residents and visitors of all ages and income groups.**	Ongoing citywide effort.
G	**Provide amenities, where desirable and feasible, that enhance public enjoyment of open spaces and public access areas such as public restrooms, drinking fountains, information kiosks, and dining opportunities.**	Ongoing citywide effort.
H	**Require waterfront developments to provide public open space to expand waterfront access to people residing and working in the waterfront area and adjoining neighborhoods.**	Ongoing citywide effort.

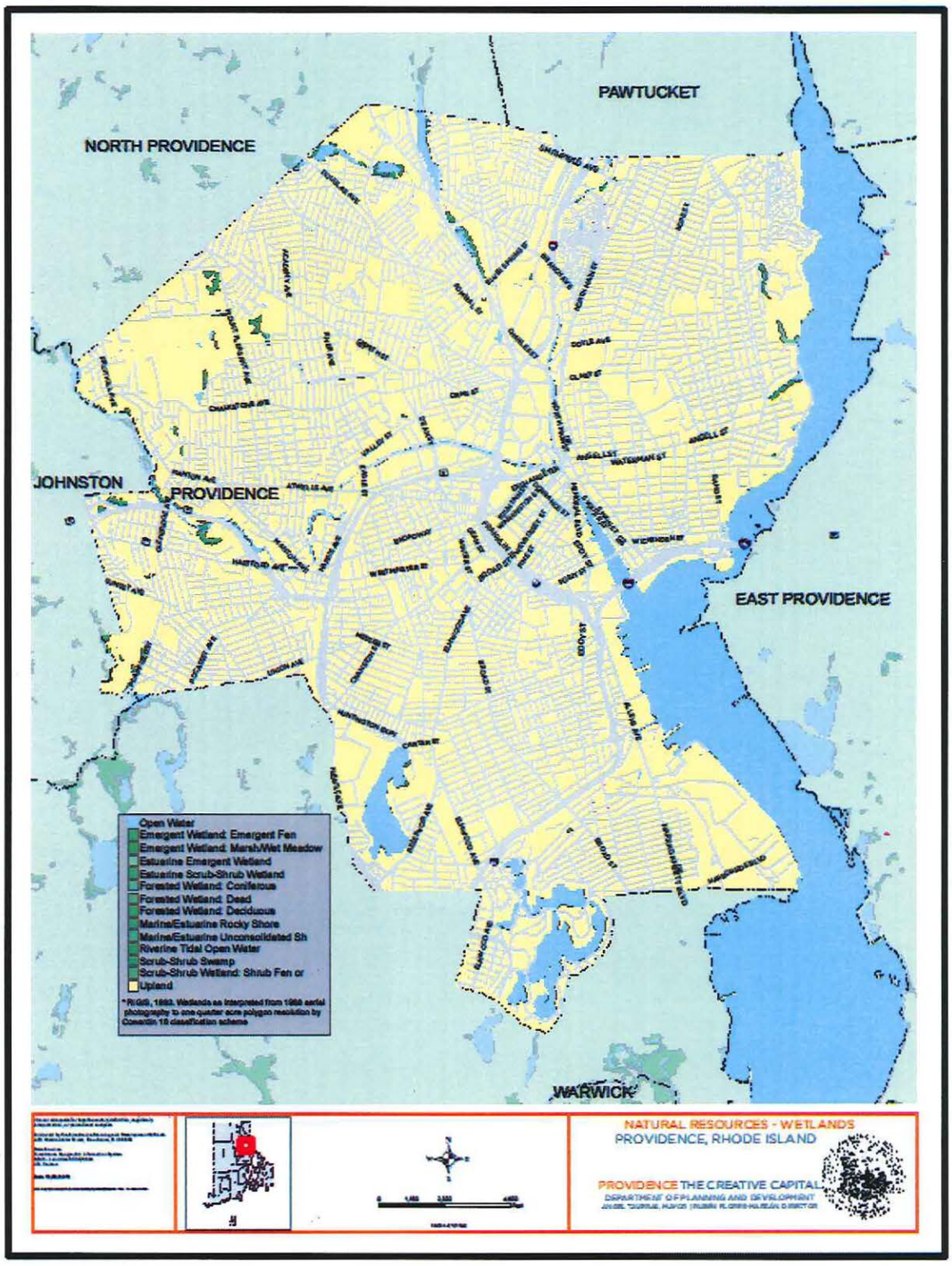
	W8 Land Use	Schedule of Public Actions
A	**Examine strategies for the continued revitalization for the area designated as Waterfront Mixed Use/Neighborhood on Map 11.2 'Future Land Use' with a mixture of neighborhood-serving commercial and open space/recreational uses in a way that connects adjacent neighborhoods to the waterfront by :**	
1	Providing continuous public access along the shoreline south of the Hurricane Barrier to India Point Park, with connections to the riverwalk system on the northern side of the Hurricane Barrier.	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
B	**Examine strategies for the renewal and strengthening of the port as a regional economic engine in the area designated as Waterfront/Port on Map 11.2 'Future Land Use' by:**	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.
1	Limiting the area to water-dependent or other related uses, and compatible supporting uses.	The Dept. of Planning is undergoing a rewrite of the City Zoning Ordinance and will be amending regulations to promote sustainability and will address these specific areas. New ordinance will be adopted in fall of 2014.

APPENDIX A: EXISTING CONDITIONS

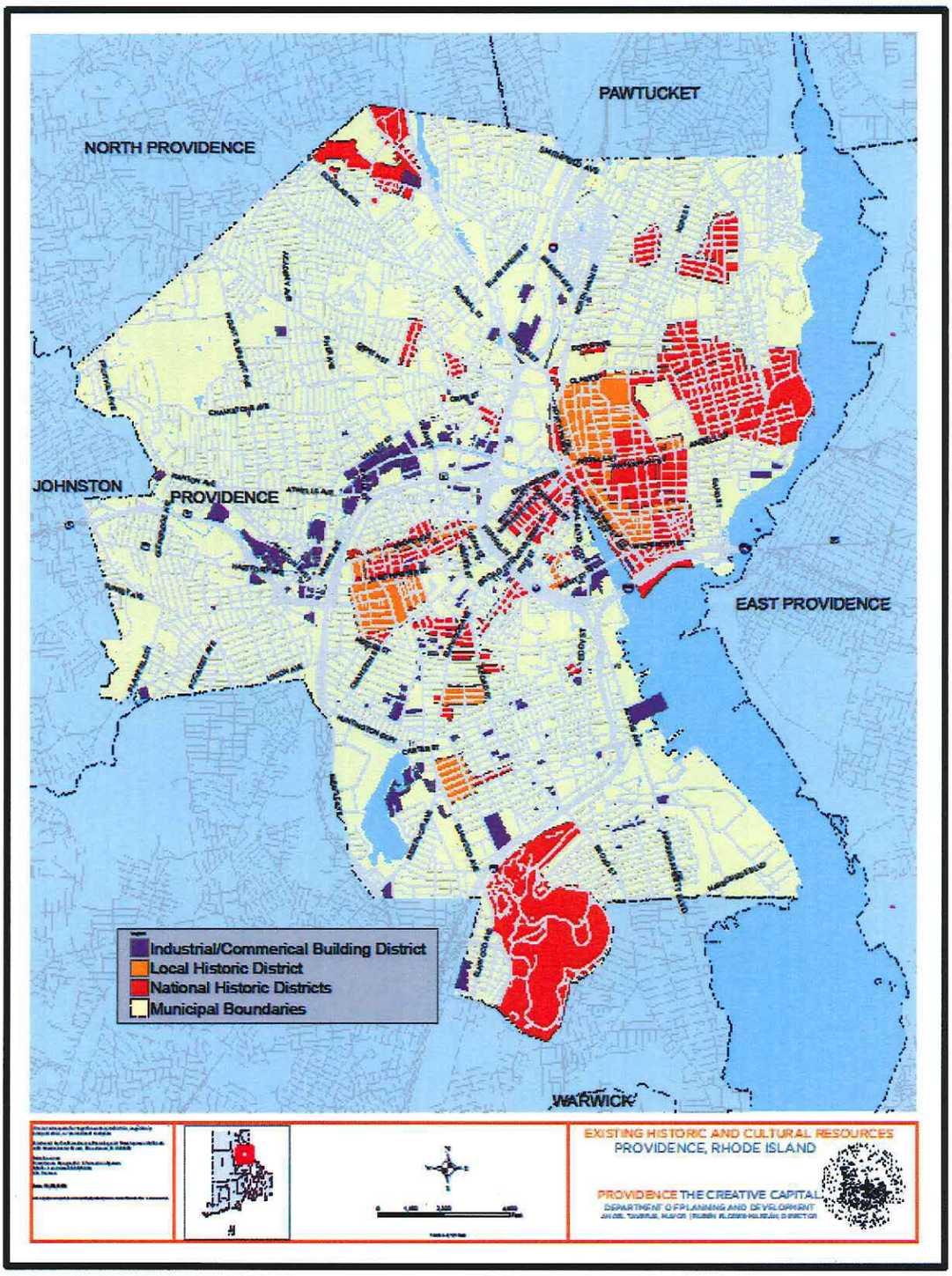
33. Map A.3 Existing Natural Resources



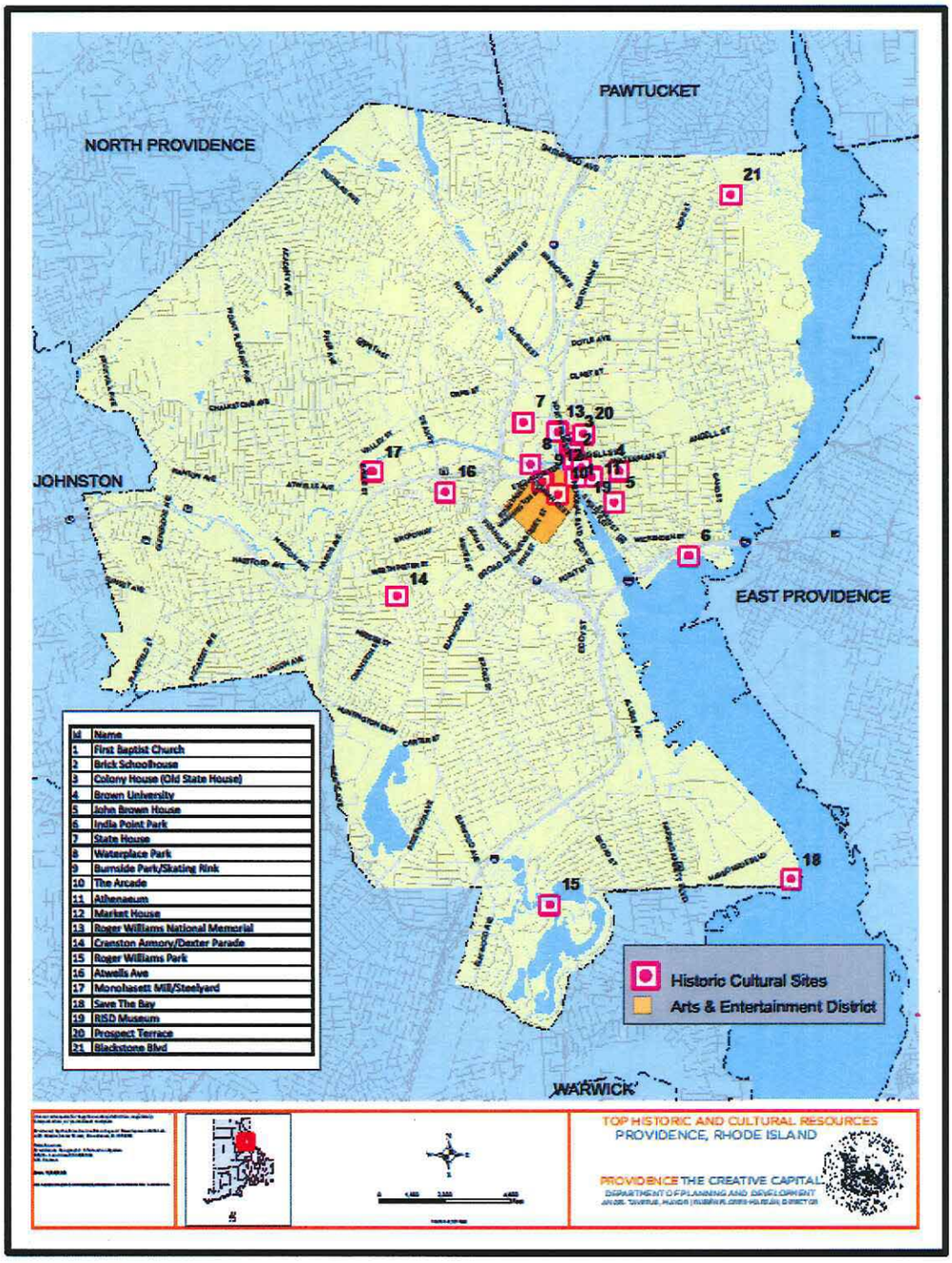
34. Map A.4 Natural Resources - Wetlands



35. Map A.6 Existing Historic and Cultural Resources



36. Map A.7 Top Historic and Cultural Resources



37. A.4 The Built Environment

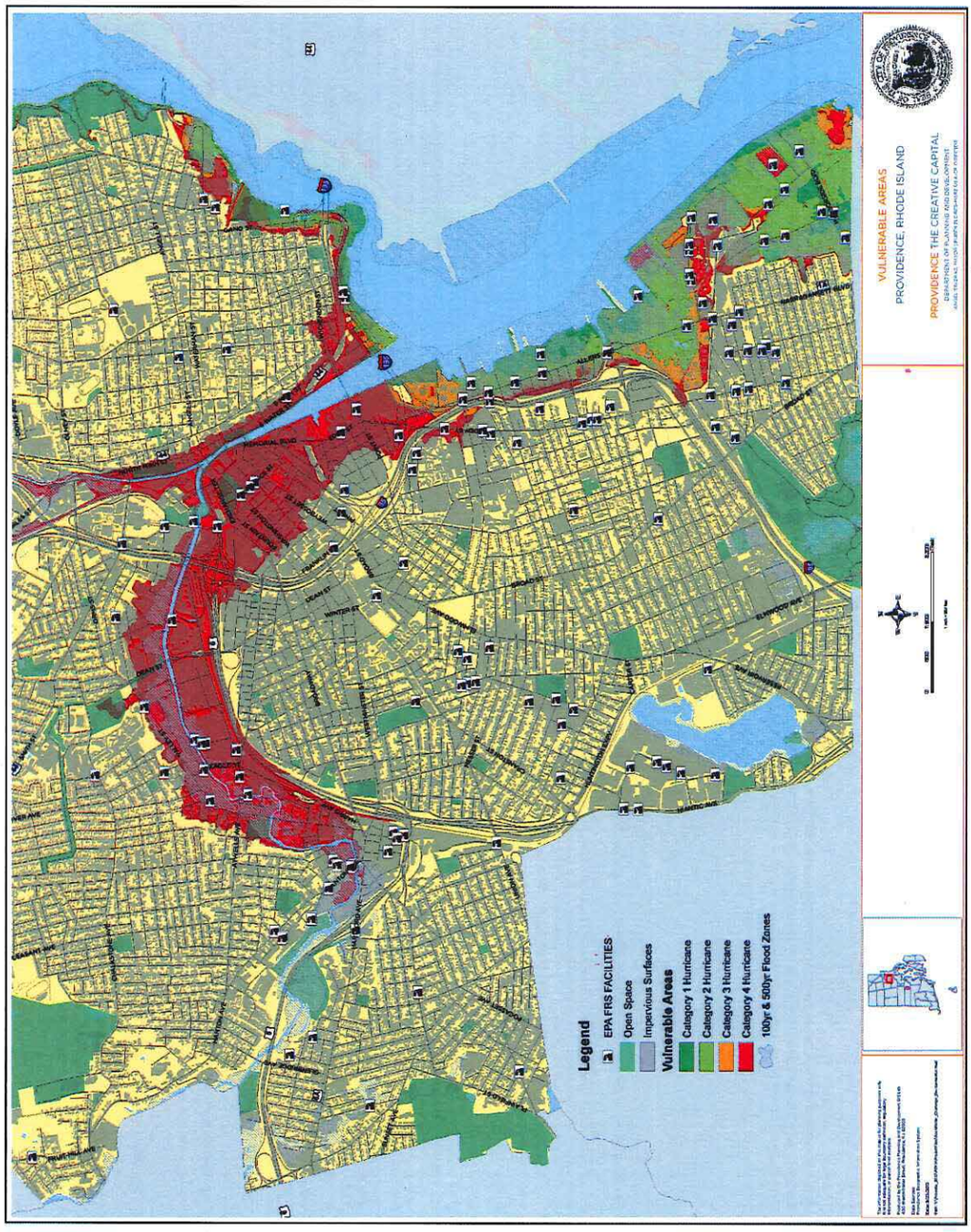
Natural Hazards and Sea Level Rise

Natural hazards, primarily floods and hurricanes, pose great threats to the City's built environment due its location at the head of three rivers and along the Atlantic coast. Despite the 1966 construction of the Fox Point Hurricane Barrier and other mitigation efforts, there are several designated repetitive loss areas throughout the City. These areas, which consist of primarily industrial and commercial properties, include Branch Avenue, Charles Street, Governor Street, India Street, Melrose Street, Manton Avenue, and Valley Street. Most recently in 2010, the City experienced the March Floods, which resulted in significant damage to over 100 homes and to Valley Street, the Atwells Avenue Bridge, and Douglas Avenue. The City is currently working with the Federal Highway Administration (FHA), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and the Rhode Island Department of Transportation (RIDOT) to make the necessary repairs.

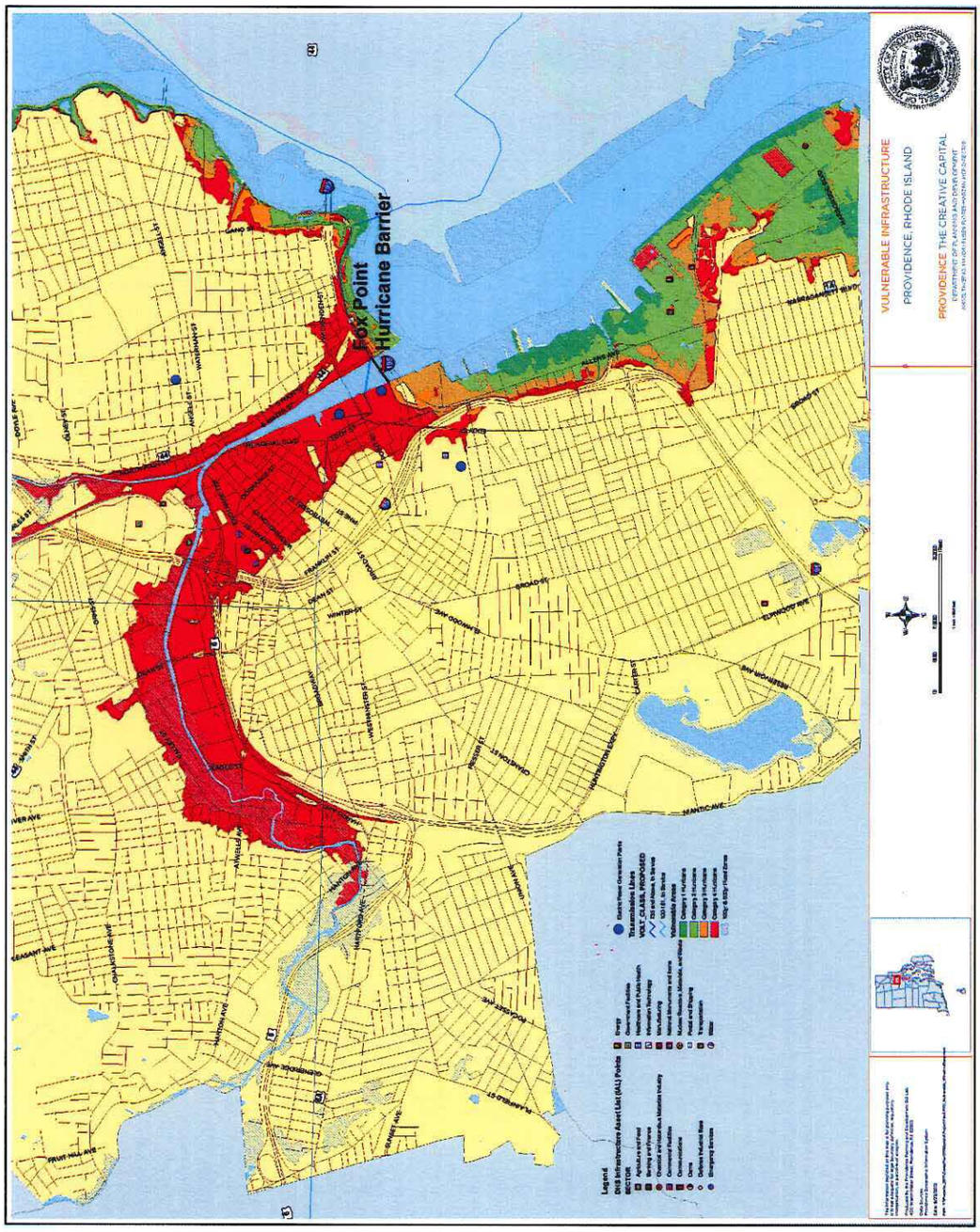
Many of the historical buildings in the flood zone have not been brought up to current floodplain standards and this is one of the City's main concerns. Additionally, the City is extremely vulnerable due to the low mean sea level of +6.20 feet and the Providence River's mean sea level of +3.50 feet. While typically only causing minimal structural damage, hurricanes can also result in significant damage to the built environment in terms of roads and sewer systems. Hurricane storm surges can result and create surge elevations up Narragansett Bay towards the City and East Providence. The Fox Point Hurricane Barrier was constructed to protect the Downtown area from storm surges, however, it only protects against the surge likely to be generated by a Category 4 Hurricane impact in the region. It also should be noted that both India Point Park and ProvPort would be affected by all surges regardless of the hurricane category. See Map A.9 Vulnerable Areas, Map A.10 Vulnerable Infrastructure, and Map A.11 Business Vulnerability for specific areas and properties of hurricane impact.

For the City's Hazard Mitigation plan, the Local Hazard Mitigation Committee (LHMC) created a Hazard Risk Assessment Rubric to determine the relative threat of a hazard and its potential consequences (See Table A.15 Hazard Risk Assessment Rubric: Natural Hazards). This plan also includes a Risk Assessment Matrix of identified vulnerable areas within the city (See Table A.16 City of Providence Risk Assessment Matrix).

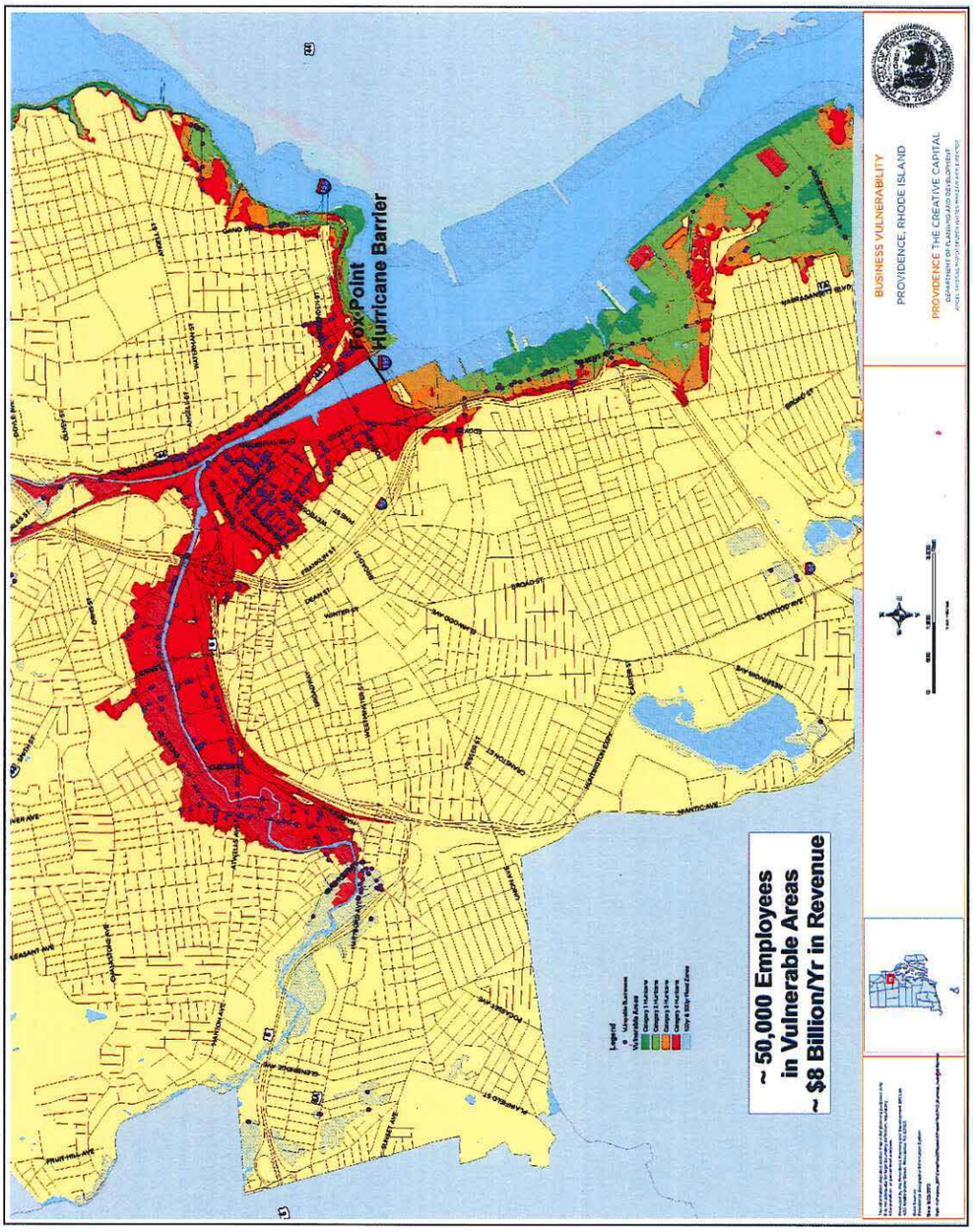
38. Map A.9 Vulnerable Areas



39. Map A.10 Vulnerable Infrastructure



40. Map A.11 Business Vulnerability



41. Table A.15 Hazard Risk Assessment Rubric: Natural Hazards

Event	Probability	Severity = (Magnitude - Preparedness)				Risk
		Human Impact	**Property Impact**	**Business Impact**	**Preparedness**	
	Likelihood this will occur	*Possibility of death, injury, or illness*	*Physical losses and damages*	*Interruption of Services*	*Preplanning*	*Relative Threat*
Score	*0=NA 1=Low 2=Moderate 3=High*	*0=NA 1=Low 2=Moderate 3=High*	*0=NA 1=Low 2=Moderate 3=High*	*0=NA 1=Low 2=Moderate 3=High*	*0=NA 1=Low 2=Moderate 3=High*	*0-100%*
Hurricane	3	2	3	3	2	83%
Flooding	3	3	3	3	1	83%
Winter Storm	3	1	2	2	2	58%
Nor'easter	3	1	2	2	2	58%
Communicable Disease	3	3	0	2	2	67%
Extreme Temperatures	3	2	2	1	2	50%
High Winds	3	1	1	1	2	42%
Ice Storm	2	1	2	2	1	33%
Earthquakes	2	1	1	1	1	22%
Drought	2	1	1	1	1	22%
Severe Thunderstorm	3	0	1	1	0	17%
Tornado	1	1	2	1	1	14%
AVERAGE SCORE	2.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	41%

Source: Strategy for Reducing Risks from Natural Hazards in Providence, Rhode Island: A Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Table A.16 City of Providence Risk Assessment Matrix

	Vulnerable Areas (in order of priority)	**Location**	**Ownership**	**Natural Hazard**	**Primary Problem/Effect**	**Mitigation Objective**	**Risk H - Historical P - Potential**
1	Hurricane Barrier	Fox Point	Army Corps	Possible earthquake damage	Public safety will be compromised; significant flooding of the downtown and adjacent areas. Maintenance of pumps is required	Protection of life and property	P
2	A-V Zone properties (includes historic properties)	Citywide as shown on flood maps	Public and private	Flooding and wind damage	Structures not meeting current code requirements	Protection of life and property	H

3	Other Fields Point sites: a) Port of Providence b) Johnson & Wales University c)Other	Fields Point	Private contract with City agency	Flooding, storm surge and wind	Threat to shipping and port operations, business and properties	Uninterrupted port operations have economic benefits to the City	H
4	Local & Interstate Highway Bridges	See Action Plan	Public	Flooding, storm surge, wind damage and earthquake damage	Loss of access, disruption of evacuation routes	Safe evacuation, if needed	H 1938 and 1954 City was flooded
5	City Hall / Other Public Properties	City Hall - 25 Dorrance Street DPW & Traffic Engineering - Allens Ave and Ernest Street	Public	Flooding, ice damage, possible earthquake, storm surge	Water damage to City records, data, land evidence records, vital statistics, computer operation and the like	Protection of essential public services	H
6	Tree Trimming and Debris Management Program	Citywide	Public & private	Wind	Flying debris, blockage of roads, disruption of essential services, hazard to people and property; potential loss of life, downing of power lines	Protection of property	H
7	Buildings having archaic structural systems	Citywide: - High rise (laterally structured) - Low rise (weight supported) - Public safety buildings	Public & Private	Flooding and storm surge	Hazard to people and property; potential loss of life, disruption of essential services and financial institutions	Protection of life and property, maintenance of essential commercial activity	P
8	Public Buildings and Critical Infrastructure	Neighborhood fire station, Fire Engine 14 Atwells Avenue, PEMA EOC	Public	Flooding, storm surge, and hurricane winds	High risk to critical facilities	Critical facilities pre-served	P
9	Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) Sewage Treatment Plant	Fields Point	NBC	Flooding, fire, storm surge, earthquake damage to structures and systems	Severe public health hazard resulting from disruption of sewage treatment plant including pollution of upper Narragansett Bay	Protection of public health and decrease risk to interruption of essential services. Uninterrupted power supply	P

42. A.6 Housing

Housing Affordability

According to Rhode Island Housing (RIH), Providence has 10,449 units of housing affordable to people of low or moderate income. This amounts to 14.60 percent of the total number of dwelling units in the city, and makes Providence one of only six communities in the state that exceed the goal of 10 percent set by Rhode Island General Law 45-53.[2] The majority of the affordable units serve families (48.8 percent) while 41.9 percent of the units serve the elderly and 9.3 percent serve those with special needs. Nevertheless, many households are cost burdened when it comes to housing. With a median household income substantially less than the area median income, ~~more than~~ almost half of Providence's renters pay in excess of 30 percent of household income in rent. Table A.38 Housing Cost Burden identifies both renter and owner households spending between 30 percent and 50 percent of income on housing and households spending more than 50 percent of income on housing. Currently, 46.7 percent of all households spend at least 30 percent of their income on housing and 25.1 percent spend more than 50 percent of their income on housing.

Table A.38 Housing Cost Burden

Type	Households	Type	Households	Total
Owner occupied w. housing cost burden greater than 50%	5,115	Owner occupied w. housing cost burden greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%	5,025	10,140
Renter occupied w. housing cost burden greater than 50%	10,455	Renter occupied w. housing cost burden greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50%	8,335	18,790
Total	15,570		13,360	**28,930**

Source: 2006-2010 ACS CHAS Data Table 3

Despite reaching the 10 percent goal, a strong need for affordable housing remains. Currently, there is a significant gap between the number of households (both elderly and family households) with a housing cost burden greater than 30 percent and the number of affordable units. For example, an estimated 15,404 family households have a housing cost burden of 30 percent or greater, however, only 5,098 affordable dwelling units are provided. Currently, the City has a total affordable housing need of 30,350 units, which includes those currently with a housing cost burden of greater than 30 percent and those currently living within low-and-moderate income housing. Table A.39 Housing Cost Burden by Population Group identifies this existing need for affordable units. Over the next 20 years, the City will maintain the current percentage of affordable housing dwelling units (14.60) and will work to accommodate the diverse housing needs of the population.

Table A.39 Housing Cost Burden by Population Group

Population served	Owner Occupied Households (Existing Need)	Renter Occupied Households (Existing Need)	Total Number of Dwelling Units Provided	Total Affordable Housing Need
Elderly	2,560	2,915	4,373	9,848
Families	5,764	9,640	5,098	20,502

...

Homelessness

Given the high housing cost-burden for many in Providence, homelessness continues to be a significant issue. In order to address this problem, the City has 8 homeless shelters with a total of approximately 370 beds.

While the size of the city's homeless population has yet to be determined, it is clear that numerous families are at serious risk of homelessness. Currently, there are 4,205 families with an income of less than 30 percent LMI that pay 50 percent of their income on housing.

43. A.9 People and Public Spaces

Existing Facilities

Currently, the majority of City funding for the Parks and Recreation Department is for Neighborhood Parks and Recreation. See Table A.40 Parks Department City Funding, FY 2013 for detail.

Table A.40 Parks Department City Funding, FY 2013

Botanical Center	$511,724.00	3.80%
North Burial Ground	$663,182.00	4.90%
Recreational Seasonal	$676,803.00	5.00%
Parks Dept. Administration	$1,067,919.00	7.90%
Forestry	$1,092,935.00	8.20%
Roger William Park Services	$1,933,420.00	14.30%
Zoo	$2,638,587.00	19.50%
Neighborhood Parks and Recreation	$4,889,657.00	36.40%
Total	**$13,474,227.00**	**100.00%**

44. A.9 People and Public Spaces

Table A.42 Neighborhood Park Assets

Park Name	Neighborhood	Address	Acres	Playground	Baseball	Softball	Soccer	Basketball	Water Park	Walking Path	Other
Abbott Park	Downtown	290 Weybosset St	0.2								Fountain
Alphonso St. Totlot	Upper S. Providence	10 Alphonso	0.1	1							
Amos Earley Park	Elmwood	7 Cadillac Dr	3.4	1			1			X	
Ardoene Park	Reservoir	143 Narragansett Ave	4.5	1	1			1			
Ascham St. Park	Charles	323 Hawkins St	1.7	1		1					
Bank of America City Center	Downtown	2 Kennedy Plaza	0.4								Outdoor skating rink and pavilion
Baxter St. Park	Lower S. Providence	61 Baxter St	0.2	1							
Billy Taylor Park	Mount Hope	140 Camp St	1.9	1				2			
Biltmore Park	Downtown	2 Kennedy Plaza	0.9								Numerous public sculptures
Blackstone Blvd. Park	Blackstone	Blackston Blvd.	19.3							X	1.8 miles in length
Blackstone Park	Wayland	58 Parkside Rd	40.3							X	Wooded conservation area and trails
Boyle Sq.	Smith Hill	287 Smith St	0.1								

Park Name	Neighborhood	Address	Acres	Playground	Baseball	Softball	Soccer	Basketball	Water Park	Walking Path	Other
Brassil Memorial Park	Fox Point	41 Arnold St	0.4	1							
Brown St. Playground	College Hill	207 Brown St	0.8	1							Fitness area, community garden
Bucklin Park	West End	404 Dexter St	5.5	1	1			2			Football field
Burnside Park	Downtown	40 Kennedy Plaza	1.6								Fountain and Burnside statue
Cabral Park	Fox Point	515 Wickenden St	1.1	1	1			1	1		
Camp Cronin	Narragansett		0.5								Summer field trip location
Canada Pond Manageme nt Area	Charles	Opposite 76 Lakeside Drive	29.1								Former mill pond, includes a dam
Candace St. Playground	Smith Hill	11 Candace St	0.6	1				1			
Cathedral Sq.	Downtown	69 Franklin St	1.0								Fountain
Cerbo Sq.	Silver Lake	136 Murray St	0.1								Memorial to J. Cerbo
Clarence St. Playground	Silver Lake	220 Clarence St	1.0	1							
Collyer Park	Hope	35 Collyer St	4.1	1		1					
Columbia Park	Washington Park	65 Michigan Ave	0.7	1				2			Sledding hill
Columbus Sq.	Elmwood	24 Reservoir St	0.5								Statue of Columbus
Constance Witherby Park	Wayland	299 Waterman St	1.6								
Corliss Landing	Fox Point	579 South Water	0.3							X	Providence river overlook
Corliss Park	Wanskuck	30 Corina St	5.9	1		1		2			
Cranston St. Totlot	West End	126 Cranston St	0.5	1							volleyball
Davey Lopes Park	Upper S. Providence	62 Tanner St	2.2	1				1		X	
Davis Park	Valley	700 Chalkstone	10.1	1	3			1		X	Community garden

Park Name	Neighborhood	Address	Acres	Playground	Baseball	Softball	Soccer	Basketball	Water Park	Walking Path	Other
		Ave									
DePasquale Plaza	Federal Hill	267 DePasquale St	0.3								Fountain / plaza for outdoor dining
Dexter Training Grounds	West End	65 Dexter St	9.1	1	1					X	Dexter statue
Diamond St. Playground	West End	46 Diamond St	0.0	1							
Drummond Field	Washington Park	91 New York Ave	2.8				1				
Ellery St. Park	West End	75 Ellery St	0.9	1				1			
Esek Hopkins Homestead	Wanskuck	97 Admiral St	1.1								Former homestead of Esek Hopkins
Fargnoli Park	Elmhurst	237 Jastram St	3.1	1	1			2	X		
Fenner Sq.	College Hill	80 Governor St	0.2								Traffic island
Franciscan Park	Federal Hill	515 Broadway St	2.5	0						X	
Freeman Park	Downtown	311 Westminster St	0.0								Fountain
Lola French Park	Wanskuck	221 Veazie St	4.5	1		1	1			X	
Gano St. Park	Fox Point	87 Fremont St	11.3		2		1	1			
Garibaldi Sq.	Federal Hill	99 Atwells Ave	0.5								Monument bust of Garibaldi
General St. Playground	Wanskuck	1 Recreation Way	0.0		X			1	X		
Gladys Potter Park	Wayland	141 Humboldt Ave	1.2	1							
Paul Grande Park	Silver Lake	115 Daniel Ave	1.2	1				1			
Harriet & Sayles Park	Lower S. Providence	370 Sayles St	2.1	1	1			1		X	Water park with restroom facility
Hopkins Park	Wanskuck	71 Admiral St	7.8	1			1				
Hopkins Sq.	Charles	480 Branch Ave	1.0								State of Esek

Park Name	Neighborhood	Address	Acres	Playground	Baseball	Softball	Soccer	Basketball	Water Park	Walking Path	Other
											Hopkins
India Point Park	Fox Point	109 India St	18	1			1			X	Two large docks, community sailing
Jacqueline Clements Park	Upper S. Providence	333 Dudley St	0.3								Fountain
Jennifer Rivera Memorial Park	Elmwood	40 Niagara St	0.2	1							
JT Owens Park	Reservoir	350 Niantic Ave	8.2	1	2	1		0		X	Boat ramp
John Donigian Memorial Park	Olneyville	228 Valley St	4.5	1		1		1		X	
Joseph Williams Field	South Elmwood	999 Elmwood Ave	5.3	1	1					X	
Joslin Playground	Olneyville	60 Kossuth St	0.8	1		1		1		X	Also handball court
Kennedy Plaza	Downtown	1 Kennedy Plz	1.8								Transit center leased to RIPTA
Knight St. Park	Federal Hill	82 Knight St	0.6	1				2			
Father Lennon Park	Smith Hill	Opposite 83 Camden Ave	1.6	1						X	Volleyball
Lincoln Lace	Hartford	67 Melissa St	11.1								Not yet developed
Lippitt Memorial Park	Blackstone	1001 Hope St	6.0	1							Lippitt Memorial Fountain
Locust Grove Cemetery	Elmwood	442 Elmwood Ave	8.0								Historic cemetery
M.E. Sharpe Memorial Park	College Hill	141 Benefit St	0.2								
Mansion Park	West End	225 Waverly St	1.7								
Market Sq.	Downtown	4 North Main St	0.3								Managed by RISD
Mashapaug Pond Boating Ctr.	Reservoir	361 Reservoir Ave	1.9								
Mattie Smith	Upper S. Providence	103 Taylor St	0.1	1							

Park Name	Neighborhood	Address	Acres	Playground	Baseball	Softball	Soccer	Basketball	Water Park	Walking Path	Other
Totlot											
Memorial Park	Downtown	17 South Main	1.0								World War I Memorial, other sculptures
Merino Park	Hartford	265 Hartford Ave	13.3	1		1	2	2		X	
Morris Ave. Totlot	Blackstone	387 Morris Ave	0.1	1							Primarily for toddlers
Mt. Pleasant Little League Fields	Mount Pleasant	Opposite 525 Mt. Pleasant Ave	2.8	1	2	1					
Mt. Pleasant Memorial Park	Valley	96 Newark St	0.2								Memorial Park
Murphy-Trainer Park	Reservoir	3 Molter St	4.5							X	Shoreline access
Neutaconkanut Park	Silver Lake	899 Plainfield St. Rear	73.2	1	2			1	X	X	
Ninth St. Park	Hope	21 Ninth St	0.3					1			
North Burial Ground	Mount Hope	800 North Main	109.2							X	Approx. 40,000 gravestones
Obediah Brown Fields	Mount Pleasant	101 Bullock Ave.	9.4				2				One field is leased to RI College
Paterson Park	Wayland	6 Paterson St	1.2	1				1			Half-court basketball for small kids
Pearl St. Park	Upper S. Providence	161 Pearl St	0.3	1							
Pleasant St. Park	Mount Hope	34 Pleasant St	1.2	1					X		
Pleasant Valley Pkwy	Elmhurst	64 Garfield Ave	3.5							X	Grass median strip with small stream
Preston & Ives Playground	Fox Point	210 Ives St	0.3	1							
Prete-Metcalf Field	Charles	504 Charles St	11.4		3					X	Arthur E. Cola Memorial Walking Trail

Park Name	Neighborhood	Address	Acres	Playground	Baseball	Softball	Soccer	Basketball	Water Park	Walking Path	Other
Prospect Terrace	College Hill	184 Pratt St	0.9								Roger Williams Monument
Regent Ave. Playground	Valley	140 Regent Ave	0.9	1							
Richardson Park	Lower S. Providence	64 Richardson St	3.2	1	1			1		X	
Ridge St. Playground	Federal Hill	126 Ridge St	0.6	1				1			
Riverwalk	Downtown	Crawford Square								X	Several thousand feet of riverwalk
Riverside Park	Olneyville	50 Aleppo St	7.5	1						X	Fish ladder; canoe launch
Rochambeau Sq.	Hope	8 Brewster St	0.1								General Rochambeau marker
Roger Williams Landing	Fox Point	136 Gano St	0.9								Landing site of Roger Williams
Roger Williams Park	South Elmwood	1000 Elmwood Ave	432.1	1	3					X	Zoo, museum, carousel, boats
Sackett St. Park	Elmwood	110 Sackett St	2.2	1	1			1	X		
Salisbury St. Totlot	Lower S. Providence	13 Salisbury St	0.1	1				1			Basketball court is half court
Sessions Street Park	Blackstone	140 Sessions St	2.9	1	3						
Silver Lake Memorial Park	Silver Lake	308 Pocasset Ave	0.0								Memorial Wall for neighborhood
St. Ann's Piaza	Charles	578 Charles St	0.1								
St. John's Park	Federal Hill	47 Sutton St	0.5								Former location of St. John's Church
Summit Ave. Park	**Hope**	**84 Ninth St**	**0.5**	**1**							
Triggs Memorial Golf Course	Mount Pleasant	1501 Chalkstone Ave	161.4								18-hole municipal golf course
Trinity Mews	Downtown	164 Fountain St	0.2								Informal outdoor performance space

Park Name	Neighborhood	Address	Acres	Playground	Baseball	Softball	Soccer	Basketball	Water Park	Walking Path	Other
Tom Twitchell Greenway	Smith Hill	3 Oakland Ave								X	
Viscolosi Park	Mount Pleasant	1684 Chalkstone Ave	0.9	1							
Waldo St. Totlot	West End	136 Waldo St	0.1	1							
Wallace Street Park	Silver Lake	1 Wallace St	3.4	1	1			1	X	X	Water park with restroom facility
Wanskuck Park	Wanskuck	229 Woodward Rd	24.5							X	Caretaker house on property
Warren Ave. Playground	West End	35 Warren St	0.4	1							
Washington Park Square	Washington Park	1450 Broad St	0.2								
Waterplace Park	Downtown	12 American Express Way	2.5							X	Outdoor amphitheater, restaurant, docks
West Park	Mount Pleasant	1266 Chalkstone Ave	4.3	1	1				X		

Source: City of Providence Parks Department

45. A.9 People and Public Spaces

Table A.43 Roger Williams Park – Features and Facilities

Features
--435 acres in size
--105 acres of ponds and lakes
--10+ miles of park roads with 5 historic bridges
--12 miles of walkways and walking paths
--Listed on the National Register of Historic Places
--Home to the largest zoo in New England
--Home to ~~a dozen historic and commemorative major public sculptures~~ 21 public sculptures
--Home to more than 200 species of tree
Facilities
--The Zoo includes 50 exhibits and more than 750 animals, birds and aquatic creatures
--Museum of Natural History and Planetarium contains 250,000 artifacts, 6 exhibit halls, and the only public planetarium in the region
--Carousel Village includes a carousel, Hasbro Playground and seasonal rides
--Botanical Center scheduled to open in 2007
--Temple to Music, an outdoor performing arts area that is the site of numerous festivals and fundraising events
--The Casino, a premier indoor event space that accommodates 150+ events a year
--Boathouse, summer location of paddleboats, canoes and tour boat rides
--Morsilli Tennis Courts, the only public clay courts in Rhode Island
--Tim O'Neil Baseball Fields
--Japanese Garden, recently renovated into a premier showcase garden

Source: City of Providence Parks Department

The Roger Williams Park receives funding from a variety of sources including the city, nonprofit organizations, earned income, and trust funds. Approximately 34 percent of the Parks and Recreation Department's budget is dedicated to Roger Williams Park Services and to the zoo. Additionally, the Park receives revenue from nonprofit sources such as the Rhode Island Zoological Society (RIZS). Two new nonprofit organizations, Friends of the Roger Williams Park Botanical Center and Roger Williams Park Conservancy, are in formative stages. The Park earns income primarily through leases, events, and venue admissions and is eligible to withdraw funds from three city trust funds. These trust funds include the Charles E. Smith Fund, the Anna Mann Fund, and the Samuel Tingley Fund.

46. A.9 People and Public Spaces

Current and Near-Term Issues Facing the Park System

While the Providence park and recreation system is significantly improved from where it was 15 years ago, and while current planned projects will enhance the City's neighborhoods, the park and recreation system faces major challenges over the next 20 year planning horizon. These can be summarized as follows:

- Non-city fund sources and creative community partnerships will need to be developed and expanded to make to improve park maintenance. No other issue is more important than this one. The City expects this need for outside or innovative funding to remain relatively the same over the next 20 years.
- More land and new types of synthetic turf will be needed to meet the growing demand for soccer fields and softball fields in the city. With the City's growing Latino and younger populations, it is expected that these needs will continue to grow over the next 20 years.
- Given the City's lack of available land for new open or recreation space and the amount of space overused by schools, the City must focus on joint use of facilities. Given the projected increase in high school student enrollment, the City anticipates this need for joint use of facilities to grow over the next 20 years.
- Creating and expanding new recreational opportunities in existing parks for walking and exercise, programming, boating and canoeing, and community gardens will be needed and will help promote community ownership of park spaces.
- Residents need more access to information about city parks and what they offer.
- Several city parks paces offer opportunities for being linked to each other and creative ways should be developed to link existing and future park spaces.
- The Roger Williams Park faces numerous obstacles including increasing operating and maintenance costs and much needed casino renovations and museum capital improvements. The City expects these needs to remain relatively the same over the next 20 years.
- The Parks and Recreation Department continues to struggle to find an appropriate time of year to begin park renovations. Schools often use the parks between September and June and adult sports leagues, such as softball, primarily use the fields between May and September. The City expects this issue to remain relatively the same over the next 20 years.

47. A.10 Community Services and Facilities

48. A.10 Community Services and Facilities

Water Supply

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Providence Water predicts that the population of the area it serves will increase 6% by 2030. According to 2030 projections of average day demand and maximum day demand by the Providence Water Supply Board, the Scituate Reservoir Complex will continue to be able to provide the average day demand and various storage reservoirs will be able to supply the maximum day demand.

49. A.10 Community Services and Facilities

Fire

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These existing resources are expected to meet the City's demand over the next 20 years.

50. A.10 Community Services and Facilities

Police

The average ratio for cities of comparable size is 1.9 officers per 1,000 residents across the U.S., while in New England the average ratio is 2.8. Given this comparison, it is unlikely that the City will need to increase their police officer ratio over the next 20 years.

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In 2012, the City's overall crime rate declined by 4 percent and the total number of arrests increased by 7 percent. While violent crimes remained relatively static, this overall decrease was evident in robberies, property crimes, and burglaries. Given the forecasted city population of 189,698 in 2035, a total of 472 officers (an additional 29 officers) will be required to maintain the current ratio of 2.5 police offers per 1,000 residents.

51. A.10 Community Services and Facilities

Nursing Homes

There are 23 nursing homes in the city and an additional 40 residential complexes primarily catering to the elderly. Given the likelihood that the City's elderly population will grow, it is possible that additional nursing homes will be needed within the next 20 years.

52. A.10 Community Services and Facilities

Education

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2010 Facilities Master Plan

In 2010, the Providence Public School District (PPSD) hired Fanning Howey to update *Realizing the Dream* and create a new Facilities Master Plan. To address PPSD's declining enrollment and outdated school facilities, Fanning Howey, together with StudioJAED and Gilbane, developed a series of recommendations. See Table A.48 Facility Recommendations for a detailed summary of their rehabilitation and reconstruction recommendations and cost estimates.

Table A.48 Facility Recommendations

School Name	Level	Conclusion	2008-09 Enrollment	Capacity	Geographic Context	AYP Phase Met (2009-10)	Educational Adequacy	Facility Condition Index	Expenditure	Implementation
9th Grade Academy	HS	Program Closed	0	170	1	IP	44		$0.00	Close Building
Bridgham	MS	Land Bank	614	724	2	IP	38	0.52	$322,075.95	Close Building
Feinstein	HS	Poor Building	356	420	3	IP	61	0.69	$58,780.82	Close Building
Feinstein @ Sackett	ES	Addition/reconfiguration	452	570	8	IP	34	0.52	$0.00	Close Building
Messer Annex	ES	Return to City Inventory	153	156	3		41	1.04	$0.00	Close Building
Perry	MS	Need to reduce Middle Capacity	604	869	2	MET	47	0.72	$275,996.83	Close Building
Windmill	ES	Geographic Context	376	480	1	IP	42	0.64	$164,601.97	Close Building
Classical	HS	Successful Program in Poor Building	1003	1149	2	MET	57	0.63	$167,188.54	Modernize
D'Abate	ES	Successful Program in Poor Building	412	428	6	MET	47	0.59	$771,588.26	Modernize
Flynn	ES	Successful Program in Poor Building	501	598	6	MET	43	0.7	$395,233.27	Modernize
Greene	MS	Successful Program in Poor Building	840	940	0	MET	46	0.62	$0.00	Modernize
Gregorian	ES	Successful Program in Poor Building	369	452	0	MET	40	0.64	$2,339,411.25	Modernize
Hope Arts	HS	Poor Building, Geographic Context	340	1386	0	IP	53	0.71	$1,886,039.37	Modernize
Hope IT	HS	Poor Building, Geographic Context	416	1386*	0	IP	53	0.71	*	Modernize
Hopkins	MS	Successful Program in Poor Building	424	587	0	MET	46	0.61	$0.00	Modernize
King	ES	Successful Program in Poor Building	498	700	0	MET	48	0.65	$376,739.27	Modernize
Laurel Hill	ES	Successful Program in Poor Building	378	468	4	MET	43	0.85	$499,708.00	Modernize
Laurel Hill Annex	ES	Successful Program in Poor Building	210	260	4		45	0.88	$0.00	Modernize
Lauro	ES	Successful Program in Poor Building	796	894	1	MET	44	0.66	$653,247.49	Modernize
Mount Pleasant	HS	Poor Building, Geographic Context	1157	1351	0	IP	53	0.81	$984,655.09	Modernize
Pleasant View	ES	Poor Building	439	566	1	IP	37	0.71	$1,022,063.54	Modernize
Reservoir	ES	Successful Program in Poor Building	236	312	5	MET	27	0.78	$406,455.70	Modernize
Webster	ES	Successful Program in Poor Building	310	388	4	MET	47	0.64	$170,963.82	Modernize
West Broadway @ Bainbridge Street	ES	Open as part of Messer Campus	0	570	3		32	0.86	$325,303.20	Modernize
West ES	ES	Poor Building	665	870	3	IP	40	0.7	$310,248.31	Modernize
Hope Leadership	HS	Program Closed	403	1386*	0	IP			*	Program Closed
West Broadway @ DelSesto	ES	Move program to Lauro as K-8	415	400	3	MET	68	0.05	$0.00	Relocate West Broadway to Lauro
Feinstein @ Broad	ES	Successful Program, Poor EA	355	466	3	MET	43	0.5	$0.00	Renovate/Reconfigure
Fogarty	ES	Fair EA, Fair FCI	434	518	7	IP	48	0.6	$0.00	Renovate/Reconfigure
Fortes Annex	ES	Fair EA,	157	194	1		57	0.02	$0.00	Renovate/Reconfigure
Kennedy	ES	Fair EA, Fair FCI	521	532	2	IP	50	0.6	$303,210.62	Renovate/Reconfigure
Kizirian	ES	Poor EA, Fair FCI	544	636	0	IP	40	0.6	$0.00	Renovate/Reconfigure
Lima Annex	ES	Fair EA	187	220	1		57	0.02	$0.00	Renovate/Reconfigure
Messer	ES	Fair EA, Fair FCI	239	324	5	IP	48	0.59	$0.00	Renovate/Reconfigure
Stuart	MS	Fair EA, Fair FCI	672	921	2	IP	52	0.59	$424,050.85	Renovate/Reconfigure
Veazie	ES	Successful Program, Fair EA, FCI	554	674	2	MET	52	0.44	$293,085.18	Renovate/Reconfigure
Williams	MS	Successful Program, Fair EA, FCI	722	899	1	MET	47	0.59	$0.00	Renovate/Reconfigure
Alvarez	HS	Recently Modernized	492	641	3	IP	62	0.08	$0.00	Routine / Preventative Maintenance
Bailey	ES	Recently Modernized	354	440	7	MET	65	0.005	$0.00	Routine / Preventative Maintenance
Bishop	MS	Recently Modernized	0	816	0	NA	75	0	$35,000,000.00	Routine / Preventative Maintenance
Carnevale	ES	Recently Modernized	562	740	4	MET	72	0.02	$28,558.03	Routine / Preventative Maintenance
Central HS	HS	Recently Modernized	1159	1445	2	IP	69	0.05	$35,000,000.00	Routine / Preventative Maintenance
Cooley	HS	Recently Modernized	355	440	3	IP	63	0.07	$0.00	Routine / Preventative Maintenance
Delsesto	MS	Recently Modernized	398	1108	1	MET	68	0.05	$398,582.05	Routine / Preventative Maintenance
E-Cubed	HS	Recently Modernized	307	440	0	IP	62	0.04	$0.00	Routine / Preventative Maintenance
Fortes	ES	Recently Modernized	348	494	7	IP	69	0.21	$0.00	Routine / Preventative Maintenance
Lima	ES	Recently Modernized	248	312	7	MET	71	0.19	$0.00	Routine / Preventative Maintenance
PAIS	HS	Recently Modernized	377	430	3	IP	63	0.07	$0.00	Routine / Preventative Maintenance
PCTA/Hanley	HS	Recently Modernized	245	800	2	MET	74	0	$91,000,000.00	Routine / Preventative Maintenance
Woods	ES	Recently Modernized	288	802	7	IP	62	0.27	$0.00	Routine / Preventative Maintenance
Young	ES	Recently Modernized	310	802*	7	IP	62	0.27	$0.00	Routine / Preventative Maintenance

Source: Facilities Master Plan Providence Public School District Final Recommendations, February 2010

Projected School Enrollment

PPSD's most recent student enrollment projections indicate that the total student body will decrease over the next 10 years. Despite this overall decrease, 9th grade – 12th grade student enrollment is expected to increase slightly and therefore, additional investment in high school facilities may be necessary.

Figure A.17 PK – 12 Enrollment Projections Based on Data through School Year 2013-14

Source: New England School Development Council, Providence RI Report, November 2013

Table A.49 Enrollment Projections by Grade

School District: Providence, RI 11/18/2013

Enrollment Projections By Grade*																				
Birth Year	Births		School Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	UNGR	K-12	PK-12
2008	2934		2013-14	333	2035	2033	2003	1891	1950	1851	1823	1760	1544	1817	1708	1515	1340	0	23276	23603
2009	2750		2014-15	338	1906	2077	2002	1987	1872	1929	1827	1744	1740	1902	1454	1475	1346	0	23141	23479
2010	2711		2015-16	343	1779	1943	2046	1986	1948	1852	1904	1748	1725	2156	1522	1255	1311	0	23055	23398
2011	2610	(prov.)	2016-17	348	1710	1816	1815	2010	1947	1927	1828	1821	1728	2137	1726	1314	1115	0	22894	23242
2012	2794	(est.)	2017-18	353	1636	1745	1789	1783	1990	1926	1902	1749	1801	2141	1711	1490	1168	0	23031	23384
2013	2759.8	(est.)	2018-19	358	1613	1674	1719	1757	1785	1969	1901	1819	1729	2235	1714	1477	1324	0	23096	23454
2014	2724.96	(est.)	2019-20	363	1769	1660	1646	1698	1740	1746	1944	1818	1799	2142	1789	1480	1312	0	22943	23306
2015	2719.952	(est.)	2020-21	368	1765	1826	1822	1813	1871	1721	1724	1860	1798	2233	1715	1545	1315	0	22828	23196
2016	2721.742	(est.)	2021-22	373	1787	1822	1799	1790	1795	1853	1699	1649	1839	2231	1787	1481	1373	0	22705	23078
2017	2744.091	(est.)	2022-23	378	1802	1824	1795	1767	1772	1776	1632	1625	1831	2284	1786	1543	1316	0	22553	22931
2018	2734.109	(est.)	2023-24	383	1795	1839	1797	1783	1750	1753	1753	1661	1807	2015	1829	1542	1371	0	22374	22757

*Projections should be updated on an annual basis.

Based on an estimate of births | Based on children already born | Based on students already enrolled

Note: From 2014-15 onward, NESDEC has subtracted 88 Kindergarten students each year due to the opening of two new Charter schools; and 100 from Grade 9 for the new STEM Charter school

Source: New England School Development Council, Providence RI Report, November 2013

Table A.50 Projected Enrollment in Grade Combinations

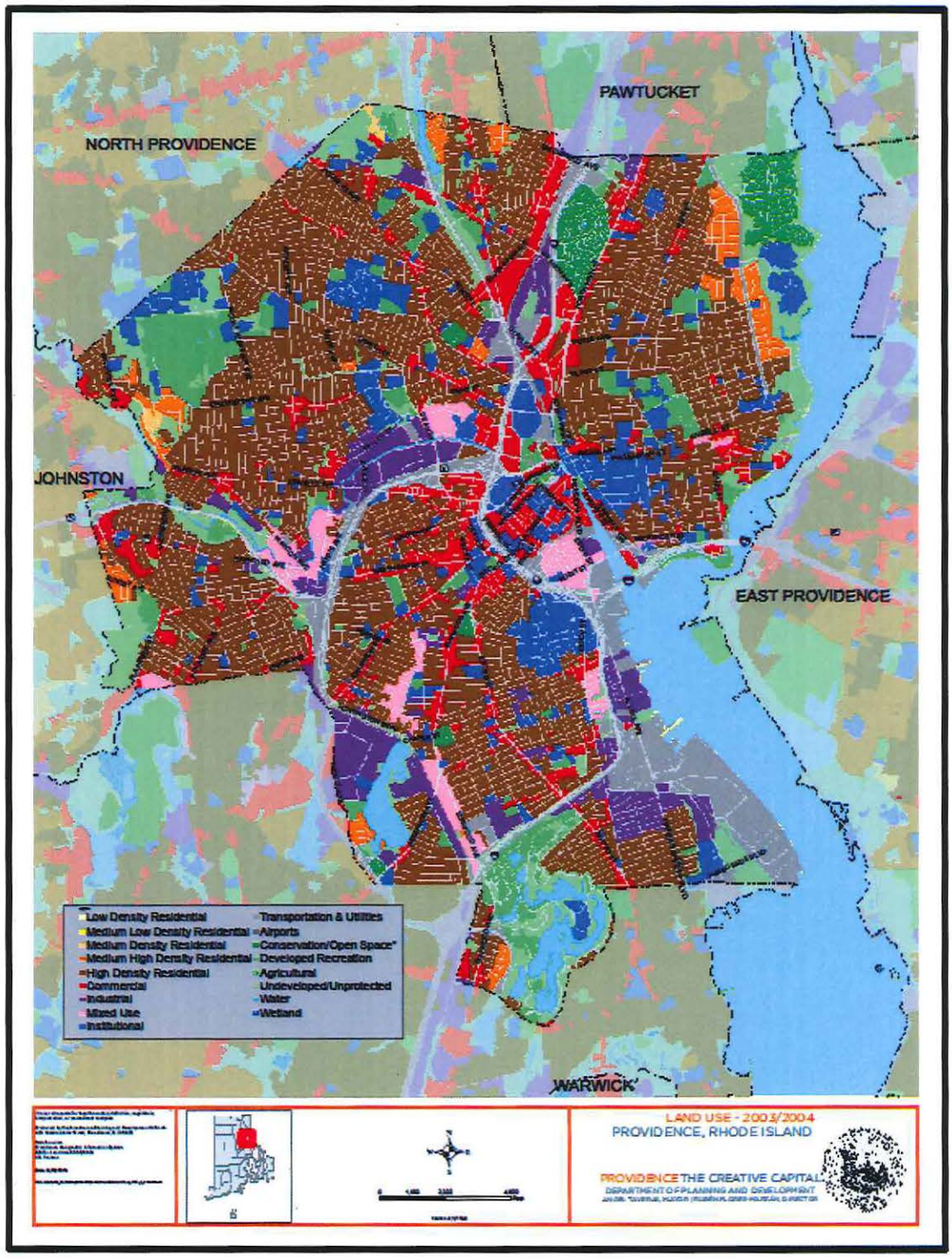
Projected Enrollment in Grade Combinations*									
Year	K-4	K-5	K-6	K-8	5-8	6-8	7-8	7-12	9-12
2013-14	9912	11763	13586	16890	6978	5127	3304	9684	6380
2014-15	9724	11653	13480	16964	7240	5311	3484	9661	6177
2015-16	9582	11434	13338	16811	7229	5377	3473	9717	6244
2016-17	9298	11225	13053	16602	7304	5377	3549	9841	6292
2017-18	9143	11069	12971	16521	7378	5452	3550	10060	6510
2018-19	8928	10897	12798	16346	7418	5449	3548	10298	6750
2019-20	8913	10659	12603	16220	7307	5561	3617	10340	6723
2020-21	8917	10638	12362	16020	7103	5382	3658	10466	6808
2021-22	8993	10646	12345	15833	6840	5187	3488	10360	6872
2022-23	8960	10736	12368	15624	6664	4888	3256	10185	6929
2023-24	8944	10697	12450	15618	6674	4921	3168	9924	6756

Source: New England School Development Council, Providence RI Report, November 2013

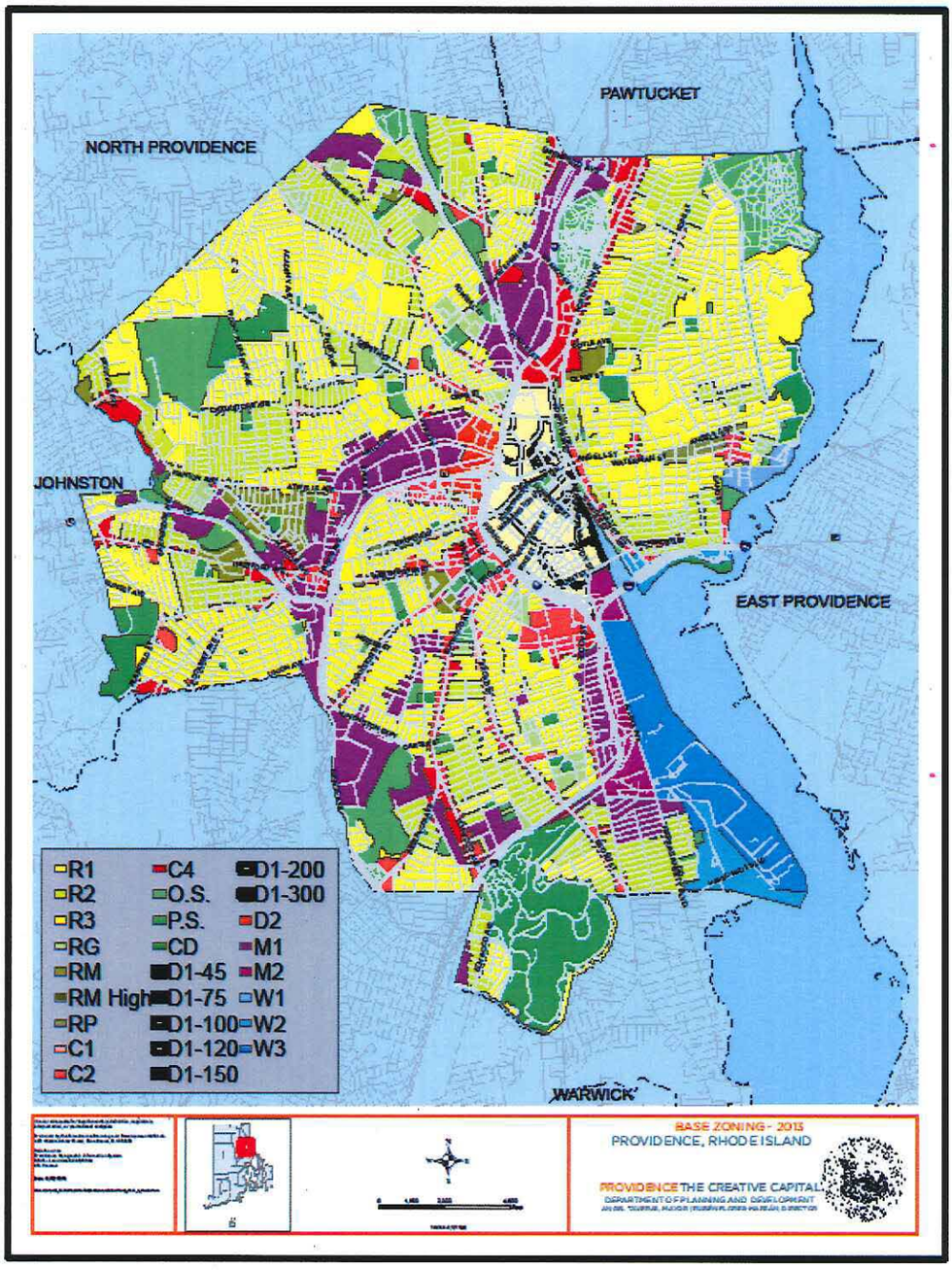
53. **A.11 Land Use and Zoning**

Map A.17 Existing Land Use Map displays the city's current land use and Map A.18 Existing Zoning Map displays the city's current zoning. The following series of maps (Map A.19 – 21) is from Providence 2000: The Comprehensive Plan. These maps where drawn by hand and distinguished uses with hatch marks. Residential, non-residential, and institutional uses are presented on three separate maps. In this plan, these maps are combined to form one land use map, color-coded by land use.

Map A.17 Existing Land Use Map



Map A.18 Existing Zoning Map



APPENDIX C: CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (CIP) OVERVIEW

54. Appendix C Capital Improvement Program (CIP) Overview

Joining comprehensive planning with capital improvement budgeting reinforces the concepts that communities should plan for growth and change and should budget for the expenditures that they must make to achieve the planned growth. By tying the CIP to a comprehensive plan, a community is able to develop a capital needs list. ~~Providence's CIP is included in the Comprehensive Plan as an implementation element in Chapter 13.~~

...

Figure C.1 Capital Budget Plan identifies the proposed capital budget for FY2014 and for the following four years thereafter.

Figure C.1 Capital Budget Plan

CITY OF PROVIDENCE
Angel Taveras, Mayor

Capital Budget Plan

April 25, 2013

Honorable Members
Providence City Council
Providence City Hall
25 Dorrance Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

Dear Honorable Members:

Pursuant to Section 812 of the Providence Home Rule Charter of 1980, as amended and Public Law, Chapter 45-50, Sections 1 and 31 passed in 1987, I am this day submitting a proposed capital budget for FY2014 and projected capital budget for the next four fiscal years thereafter.

FY2014 Capital Budget:	$100.000
Proposed FY2015 Capital Budget	$100,000
Proposed FY2016 Capital Budget	$100,000
Proposed FY2017 Capital Budget	$100,000
Proposed FY2018 Capital Budget	$100,000

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Respectfully Submitted,

Michael D'Amico
Director of Administration
Acting Chief of Staff

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
Providence City Hall | 25 Dorrance Street Providence, Rhode Island 02903
401 421 2489 ph | 401 455 8823 fax

APPENDIX D: PROVIDENCE WATER SUPPLY BOARD'S WSSMP

55. Appendix D Providence Water Supply Board's WSSMP

PARE PROJECT NO. 08192.00

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN

5-YEAR UPDATE

FOR

PROVIDENCE WATER SUPPLY BOARD

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PREPARED FOR:

PROVIDENCE WATER SUPPLY BOARD
552 ACADEMY AVENUE
PROVIDENCE, RI

PREPARED BY:

PARE CORPORATION
8 BLACKSTONE VALLEY PLACE
LINCOLN, RI

SUBMITTED APRIL 2010

PARE CORPORATION

Executive Summary

This Water Supply System Management Plan (WSSMP) has been prepared as required under Rhode Island General Laws 46-15.3, as amended and titled "The Water Supply System Management Planning Act" (Act). The legislative authority to effectuate the goals and polices of this Act has been conferred to the Rhode Island Water Resources Board (RIWRB). To this end, the RIWRB has promulgated the Rules and Regulations for Water Supply System Management Planning, October 2002, as amended to implement the provisions of this Act.

Under this legislation, Providence Water Supply Board (PWSB), as a water purveyor that produces, treats, transports and supplies over 50 million gallons per year, is responsible for the preparation and adoption of a WSSMP. It is also incumbent that PWSB update this WSSMP periodically as significant system modifications may warrant and every five years, or as otherwise stipulated in the Regulations.

This WSSMP has been prepared to provide the proper framework to promote the effective and efficient conservation, development, utilization and protection of the natural water resources of the State and specifically the Scituate Reservoir Complex, as utilized exclusively by PWSB. Furthermore, the overall goals shall be consistent with State Guide Plan Element 721, "Water Supply Policies for Rhode Island." As such, this WSSMP outlines specific objectives of the water supply system management planning process for the PWSB system, and will also serve as a guide to aid in employing proper decision-making processes.

The WSSMP has been prepared in three separate documents, identified as the main WSSMP document, the Emergency Management Plan (EMP) Volumes I and II, and the Water Quality Protection Plan (WQPP). The EMP relates a vulnerability assessment of the water system to emergency management planning. The WQPP encompasses the water quality protection aspect for the surface water supply/reservoir complex. This entire submission comprises the WSSMP, as presented herein.

Background

The Rhode Island General Assembly that enacted Chapter 1278 of Public Laws of Rhode Island on April 25, 1915 established the original PWSB. The City of Providence in turn developed an increased and safe supply of water for the residents of the city. This consisted of the construction of a large reservoir and water treatment plant on the north branch of the Pawtuxet River in the Town of Scituate. From 1929 to 1941, operation of the Scituate Supply system fell under the Water Supply Division of the Providence Department of Public Works.

In 1941, the presently constituted Water Supply Board was established by authority of the Providence City Charter as amended under Chapter 832 of the Public Laws of Rhode Island. This current reservoir system, which today provides water to approximately 60% of the State's residents, consists of the main Scituate Reservoir supply and its five tributary reservoirs, all of which combine to make up the Scituate Reservoir Complex.

Scituate Reservoir was formed by the construction of a dam across the Pawtuxet River at the former village of Kent. The Gainer Dam, constructed principally of earth, is approximately 3,200 feet long and upwards of 109 feet in height. Water was initially stored in the reservoir on November 10, 1925. An aqueduct from Gainer Dam feeds the nearby treatment plant that was put into operation on September 30, 1926.

PWSB maintains a single water purification plant, the Philip J. Holton Water Purification Plant (PJHPP), to process 100% of the surface water supply used from the Scituate Reservoir Complex. Presently, the PJHPP has a maximum capacity of 144 million gallons per day (MGD) and continues to remain the largest of its type in New England.

Since the mid 1920's, PWSB has implemented various improvements to the water system infrastructure and continues to maintain and operate the existing treatment plant and reservoir complex. This has consisted of various infrastructure improvement projects related to all aspects of the system including source protection, supply, treatment, transmission and distribution, storage, consumer demand management and water quality monitoring. In 1996, PWSB

embarked on a progressive infrastructure improvement and capital improvement program. The PWSB has maintained this program with millions of dollars invested into existing infrastructure each year and over $163.1 million proposed for existing infrastructure improvements over the next five fiscal years.

Water System Description

The PWSB supply and distribution system is classified by the RIDOH as a "Community" water supply system. As such, the system is required to conform to applicable rules and regulations mandated by the RIDOH as well as meet requirements of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Currently, the system maintains full compliance with the stipulations of all applicable rules and regulations of both the RIDOH and the SDWA. As new SDWA regulations are implemented PWSB continues to remain at the forefront of optimizing process control and providing treatment technology to ensure the continuance of a safe, reliable and adequate source of potable water to the consumer base.

The existing PWSB system is developed primarily from the original water supply system infrastructure developed in the 1920's. Improvements have been implemented over the years to maintain and upgrade the system and to keep pace with increasingly stringent water quality regulations. The water quality has consistently been rated as good to excellent and is continually monitored and tested to insure compliance and consumer confidence.

The Scituate Reservoir watershed contains 92.8 square miles of land, of which PWSB owns or controls approximately 27 square miles. Local governments and the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) also assist in source water protection through a combination of land ownership, ordinances and "open space" protection strategies. The reservoir complex consists of the Scituate Reservoir and five smaller reservoirs that are tributary to the main reservoir. The five tributary reservoirs are the Regulating, Barden, Moswansicut, Ponaganset and Westconnaug Reservoirs. The complex has a total storage capacity of 41.3 Billion Gallons (BG), a net storage capacity of 39.8 BG and a safe yield of 92 MGD, leaving a

net safe yield of 83 MGD after the allocation of 9 MGD for downstream release to the Pawtuxet River.

A conventional water purification plant is situated downstream of the Gainer Dam located on the Scituate Reservoir. Water is withdrawn from the Scituate Reservoir through a concrete structure and conveyed by gravity into the influent control chamber. If insufficient head exists in Scituate Reservoir to meet demand, a raw water booster pump station may be utilized. The treatment process consists of aeration coagulation-flocculation, lime addition for corrosion control and pH adjustment, sedimentation, rapid sand filtration, disinfection and fluoridation.

Water flows from the influent chamber to the aeration basin. The aeration system works under gravity pressure and sprays water into the air in a fountain style. This treatment step serves to remove volatile organics and other dissolved gases (CO_2, etc.). The aerated water travels from the influent control chamber into two venturi tubes that measure the influent flow and then to the tangential mixer. Quicklime is added in the basin influent tunnel and reacts with ferric sulfate to form ferric hydroxide floc. The floc is encouraged to form through the use of a tangential mixer. The mixer works under gravity feed and imparts a slow cyclical motion to the water. The cyclical motion aids in the destabilization of colloidal material and the formation of floc, commonly known as coagulation and flocculation.

The next step is the removal of the flocculated colloidal material through sedimentation. The resulting ferric sludge must be removed by draining and flushing the basins manually. Settled water travels from the open basins through a 10-foot wide, 11-foot high conduit to the sand filters. A second lime injection point is located in this conduit to raise the pH from 7.0 to 9.7. Chlorine is also added in this conduit for disinfection purposes. Following the coagulation, flocculation, and sedimentation stages water then goes to eighteen (18) filters that remove remaining non-settleable floc and impurities. The backwash water is supplied by gravity via a 400,000-gallon wash water tank and is discharged to waste lagoons. Water then goes to the clearwell where hydrofluosilicic acid and fluoride are added.

The transmission and distribution system consists of approximately 4 miles of concrete lined tunnel, 10 miles of concrete aqueduct, 102 miles of transmission piping (16 to 66 inches) and 835 miles of distribution piping (6 to 12 inches). Transmission and distribution piping materials primarily consist of cast iron, ductile iron, asbestos cement and polyvinyl chloride. New and replacement mains consist of ductile iron and polyvinyl chloride pipe.

The distribution system contains five water storage reservoirs that are utilized to optimize system efficiency by equalizing demands, improving and stabilizing water flows and pressures and providing fire reserve storage. These consist of the Aqueduct Reservoir, located in Cranston, with a storage capacity of 43.3 MG and overflow of 231 feet Mean High Water (MHW); the Neutaconkanut Reservoir, located in Johnston, with a storage capacity of 42.1 MG and overflow of 227 feet MHW; the Longview Reservoir, located in North Providence, with a storage capacity of 24.8 MG and overflow of 306 feet MHW; the Ridge Road Tank, located in Smithfield, with a storage capacity of 3.5 MG and an overflow of 398 feet MHW; and the Lawton Hill Reservoir, located in Cranston, with a storage capacity of 5.0 MG and an overflow of 485 feet MHW.

The retail service area of PWSB is divided into four major separate pressure zones termed low service, high service, extra high service, and Western Cranston service. There is also a separate high-pressure fire system within the downtown area of the City of Providence. The low service is the largest area comprising approximately 70% of the retail area. The high service area is the second largest comprising over 29% of the retail demand. The extra high service area consists of a small isolated area in the Fruit Hill section of North Providence with elevations ranging from 220 to 310 feet MHW. In 1977, PWSB acquired the Western Cranston Water System (a former wholesale customer) from the City of Cranston. This high service area serves the western retail portion of the City of Cranston and the Johnston Water Department wholesale interconnections.

PWSB also owns and operates ten (10) potable water pump stations in the distribution system and a raw water pump station in proximity to the treatment plant. These pump stations are located at various locations throughout the system and serve to supply isolated higher elevations in the service area or as primary supplies to maintain the water elevation in the high and extra high service pressure zones (i.e. supply storage reservoirs). The raw water pump station is

utilized to supplement pressure head to supply raw water to the treatment plant during periods of extreme low water level in the reservoir(s).

PWSB services approximately 60% of the residents of the State of Rhode Island either directly through the retail service area or through wholesale service to various water purveyors that in turn supply various communities. The current retail service area includes portions of North Providence, Cranston, Johnston and all of Providence. In addition, PWSB provides wholesale water to nine water utilities. These include the Bristol County Water Authority, East Providence Water Utilities Division, East Smithfield Water District, Greenville Water District, Johnston Water Department, Kent Count Water Authority, Lincoln Water Commission, Smithfield Water Supply Board, and Warwick Water Department. Through these wholesale interconnections the following additional communities are served: Lincoln, Smithfield, Coventry, East Greenwich, Scituate, Warwick, West Greenwich, West Warwick, East Smithfield, Bristol, Barrington and Warren.

The source and distribution system, including all wholesale interconnections, are 100% metered. Master meters are located at various locations throughout the purification plant, which are monitored and controlled by the new SCADA (supervisory control and data acquisition) system. Every service connection within the PWSB distribution system is metered at the point of sale, thus providing 100% distribution metering. Meters are read on either a monthly, quarterly or semiannual basis, depending on metering route, meter size, and water consumption. Wholesale meters are located at each point of interconnection with the nine wholesale customers. The wholesale customers are required to maintain the meters in good working condition and to calibrate them as required. In recent years, PWSB has instituted a program of meter replacement with a conversion from manual to an automated meter reading (AMR) system with the intent of recovering operating and capital costs of system operations and reducing the rate of non-account water. To date, approximately 99.7% of the meters have been upgraded to the AMR system, which also incorporates a radio read function.

Policy and Procedure

PWSB maintains both a wholesale and retail service sector. The retail service population is comprised of residential, industrial, and commercial customers serving approximately 296,000 customers through 72,938 service connections. Among the 72,938 retail customer service connections, PWSB supplies 282 major water users. Major water users are defined by the WSSMP regulations as those customers utilizing over 3.0 MG per year.

In fiscal year 2007, PWSB supplied an average 68.14 MGD of which 38.87 MGD (57.0%) was utilized by retail customers and 29.27 MGD (43%) was supplied to the nine wholesale customers. The per capita demand for the PWSB retail service area is estimated to be 112.8 gallons per capita per day. Utilizing retail consumption and population data the per capita demand can be more realistically estimated. The PWSB's retail consumption for 2007 was 7,499 MG and the retail service population was 296,000, which yields an estimated 69.4 gallons per capita per day. Since 1997, the system has had a maximum day peaking factor that varied from 1.54 to 1.88 with an average of 1.73. In 2007 the maximum day system demand was 113.5 MGD or a maximum day peaking factor of 1.67.

Non-account water, which consists of the difference between the volume of water metered at the point of supply and that recorded at all points of sale, has averaged 10.2% since 1998. Most recently, in fiscal year 2007, PWSB maintained non-account water at 11.0 percent. In short, both the 10-year average and the fiscal year 2007 non-account water rates surpass the goal established in the State Guide Plan Element 721. PWSB shall continue striving to maintain or improve upon this goal in the future. This will largely be accomplished through continued leak detection survey and repair, meter maintenance and replacement programs, and public education programs.

In its previous WSSMP submissions, PWSB has utilized population projections issued by Statewide Planning to formulate its future demand projections over the entire service area. PWSB still believes this to be the best methodology based on current available data. Review comments to past WSSMP submissions have, however, suggested that the demand projections of PWSB's individual wholesale customers be incorporated into PWSB's demand projections. As

such, PWSB utilized two alternative demand projection methods in this submission. The first combines PWSB's own retail area population-based demand projections with the available demand projections formulated by each wholesaler. The second is PWSB's demand projection based on the methodology of previous submissions utilizing projected rates of population growth within the entire service area as developed by Statewide Planning. PWSB believes this latter analysis to provide the more reliable future demand estimates. The following details the current average day demand (ADD) and maximum day demand (MDD) and the future projections for ADD and MDD utilizing both methods.

Year	**ADD (MGD)**	**MDD(MGD)**
2007	68.14	113.5

	METHODOLOGY 1 w/ Wholesaler Based Projections		**METHODOLOGY 2** **PWSB Population Based Projections**	
Year	ADD (MGD)	MDD (MGD)	**ADD (MGD)**	**MDD (MGD)**
2015	71.3	119.0	**68.7**	**114.7**
2030	76.0	126.9	**71.0**	**118.6**

The safe yield of the Scituate Reservoir Complex has been identified as 92 MGD, which when accounting for the required 9 MGD downstream release to the Pawtuxet River, provides a net of 83 MGD of available water. This safe yield provides PWSB with ample supply for the current and projected future average daily water demand. The maximum day demand is available through reserve system storage (storage reservoirs) and short-term drafting of the reservoir complex to meet this increased demand. Nevertheless, PWSB continues to maintain an aggressive approach to supply augmentation. There have been numerous studies and reports, both ongoing and complete that investigate the feasibility of increasing available supply.

PWSB maintains an aggressive and ongoing approach to watershed management for the purpose of the protection of adequate supplies of water for treatment and distribution to all PWSB customers. The Water Quality Protection Plan (WQPP) section of this WSSMP establishes and continues to develop and implement watershed management and source protection measures to

ensure the future quality and availability of its raw water sources within the Scituate Reservoir Complex watershed.

This WQPP is consistent with the requirements of the Water Quality Protection Act of 1987, as amended, the Rhode Island Comprehensive Planning and Land Use Act of 1988, and the Comprehensive Plans of watershed municipalities. It is intended that this WQPP be modified in the future in response to changes in land uses and applicable federal, state and local regulations. PWSB continues to take steps to address, and remove where possible, conditions that may impact source water quality. One aspect of this is fostering relationships with the watershed communities and other public and private entities to educate the public on source water protection and to encourage land uses and best management practices aimed at protecting the surface and groundwater resources of the region.

PWSB shall employ demand management procedures of a suitable nature to promote the ultimate goal of permanent long-term savings through efficient water use. Water use trends can be affected significantly by changes in water use practices, which can occur as a result of technologic changes and demand management and/or water conservation policy and practice. This is to be achieved through a combination of measures that promote efficient water use, recycling, conservation, retrofit and new installation of low flow plumbing fixtures, public education and the appropriate use of fees, rates and charges. It is the ultimate goal to minimize peak demand use requirements and to minimize average day demand use requirements. As an example, the residential retrofit program (RRP), instituted in 1989, has been an ongoing successful program which to date has targeted the entire 70,000 plus retail customer base. An inventory of residential retrofit kits are maintained by PWSB and are made available to retail service customers upon request.

PWSB shall continue to employ proper system management procedures including programs for meter management (source and distribution), leak detection and repair, implementation of a preventive maintenance plan, infrastructure rehabilitation, and a billing rate schedule that promotes efficient and non-wasteful water use. PWSB will continue to employ proper system

management procedures aimed at increasing the overall efficiency of its water supply distribution system with the underlying theme of water conservation.

PWSB operates as a "self-supporting" water department. The Rhode Island Public Utility Commission (PUC) approves rates with the intent on providing water service at the lowest possible cost while retaining funds sufficient to develop operating reserves. The intent is to maintain long-term revenue levels sufficient to cover all fixed and variable capital and operating costs of running the water utility. PWSB operates financially as a separate accounting entity within the City of Providence organizational structure. The operations of the water utility are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts organized on an Enterprise Fund basis. The City of Providence also provides various administrative and support services to the utility in most instances to comply with Home Rule Charter requirements. Appropriately, PWSB reimburses the City for services provided in accordance with approval of the PUC.

It is intended that the financial management of the system will be one in which normal operation, maintenance and rehabilitation will be funded through operating revenue from the customer base. Where possible, and as the need may arise, PWSB shall seek alternate funding sources such as State and Federal loans and grants, for major capital improvement projects. In addition, an Infrastructure Replacement Fund (IFR), which is a surcharge placed on the customer rate schedule and maintained in a separate dedicated account, has been implemented and is intended to collect fees for replacement and upgrade of aged infrastructure.

Finally, the Emergency Management section of the WSSMP establishes the responsibilities and authority within PWSB for responding to most probable emergencies and outlines specific tasks for carrying out functional and constructive solutions based on a review of the potential emergencies and risks. The procedures outlined are consistent with the goals of the State Emergency Water Supply System Management Plan. It is the intent that this document provides guidance to ensure that the primary aspects of recovery from an emergency are addressed in an organized manner to aid in an efficient response and in maintaining drinking water of a high quality and quantity.

56. **Typographical Edits**

a. All references to the "Parks Department" have been replaced with the "Parks and Recreation Department."

b. All percentage signs (%) were replaced with the word "percent."

Section 2. This Ordinance shall take effect and become enforceable upon adoption by the City Council and approval by the Mayor. This Ordinance shall not become effective for the purposes of guiding state agency actions until it is approved by the State of Rhode Island pursuant to the methods stated in Chapter 45-22.2 of the Rhode Island General Laws, or pursuant to any rules and regulations adopted pursuant to such chapter.

IN CITY COUNCIL
NOV 06 2014
FIRST READING
READ AND PASSED
CLERK
ACTING

IN CITY COUNCIL
NOV 20 2014
FINAL READING
READ AND PASSED
PRESIDENT
CLERK
ACTING

I HEREBY APPROVE.
Mayor
Date: 11/24/14

Hutton Associates Inc.

Memorandum

To: City Council
From: Ernie Hutton, Planning Advisor
Job: Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Approvals 2014
Subject: Final Council Approval- Summary
Date: 11/6/14

1. Status of Approvals

As the last stage in an eight-year joint City/ Council process that has spanned two Mayoral administrations and three Council administrations, the final step of the process is the passage of a refined Comprehensive Plan and new City-wide Zoning (The main Comprehensive Plan was approved by Council in 2010, the Downtown Zoning in 2012, and the Waterfront Plan and Zoning earlier this year).

The final documents for Council approval were passed unanimously by the Ordinance Committee on October 22, 2014:

- Recommended changes to the Providence Tomorrow Comprehensive Plan to ensure its compliance with the new zoning, and
- Recommended new zoning text and map-- in a rewritten, easy to understand form-- that retains almost all provisions of the older zoning, with exceptions to implement approved policies of the Comprehensive Plan or to bring zoning maps into consistency with new terminology and with existing conditions on the ground.

*****

In 2006, the last attempt to pass city-wide zoning was halted by City Council because the policies to have been implemented by those proposed regulations were untested with any community feedback or open public meetings. Moreover, the City had no up to date Comprehensive Plan, which by law must be the policy basis for any new zoning regulations—both of which were under the approval responsibility of Council as the city's legislative body.

So as a way to resolve the issue, in a historic agreement between the City administration and Council, a new community-based Comprehensive Plan was undertaken as a jointly- sponsored City and Council program. The resulting Providence Tomorrow Comprehensive Plan, the final refinements of which are now before Council for approval, was a massive five year effort of city-wide meetings and local charrette workshops that engaged citizens and elected officials from every Council ward and neighborhood in Providence.

The last four years have been a refinement of how to implement those citizen based policies and plans. The resulting new easy to understand and fairly to administer zoning— while put into legal form by talented consultants, devoted staff, and dedicated review bodies-- is just as much a grass roots effort as the Providence Tomorrow Plan itself. It is not a top-down, administrative-driven legal manuscript, but truly a bottom-up, citizen-inspired document whose approval-- verifying and validating these eight years of work-- is one of the most important issues to have come before this current Council.

2. Outline of Major Changes to Current Plan and Zoning

Although the new Plan and Zoning retains most existing policies and rules for development, specific changes to the Plan and Zoning have been based on open meeting review and comment considered by the City Plan Commission (CPC), followed by public hearing comments received by the Ordinance Committee during the month of October. Other than minor changes to clarify definitions and correct ambiguous language, major changes to the already approved Comprehensive Plan and the proposed Zoning include the following:

- A new R-1A district in the Blackstone area to prevent subdivision of large residential lots (R1 and R2 residential districts remain substantially unchanged);
- General Residence (RG) and Multi-Family residential (RM) replaced by one R4 district in order to consolidate medium & high density into one simplified zone.
- Consistent standards for major C1/ C2 commercial corridors throughout the city (replacing existing corridor overlay zones and expanding scope to additional corridors);
- New Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) overlay zones to encourage more intensive development on portions of major transit routes of North Main and Broad Streets;
- Conversion of existing institutional overlay zones into base zones to simplify and clarify zoning map;
- New educational overlay zone (I3-E) to allow classrooms or other institutional uses in mixed-use commercial areas such as parts of downtown, the Jewelry District, East Side along South Main, and the Thayer Street area;
- New health overlay zone in Jewelry District area (I3-H) to encourage health-related development consistent with plans for former I-195 sites;
- Replacement of D2 zone (supplemental 'downtown zoning' district for sites not in downtown) with equivalent MMU zone (new manufacturing/ mixed-use zone that has same height and other parameters as the zoning being replaced);
- New Landmark Historic District, expanding the current non-contiguous Industrial Commercial Buildings District (ICBD) with the voluntary inclusion of residential or institutional properties based on National Register or other criteria. The expanded zone, with modest renovation criteria and enhanced review for demolition, enjoys broad support (no negative comments at recent public meetings or Council's public hearing) and was enhanced by the provision that newly-included property owners (all of whom were notified) had the opportunity to 'opt out' if they did not want to be part of the district. (Some decided not to be included, although a large majority of nominated properties agreed).
- Expanded uses in W3 Waterfront zone ensuring that LPG (Liquid Propane Gas), as with other fuels, is an allowable use for storage and distribution, facilitating current industrial expansion as a long term use.
- Prohibition of hotels in M1 district, responding to concerns questioning the appropriateness of hotels in a light industrial zone.
- Map adjustments, primarily due either to an administrative name change of the use category (minimal change to existing zoning), or to make mapped zones equivalent to what is actually on the ground. The intent is to make the zoning map more consistent and accurate, and to minimize non-conformances and inconsistencies that can trigger appeals to, and variances from, the Zoning Board of Review.

As Council's Planning Advisor, I recommend without reservation that Council approve the Providence Tomorrow Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance.