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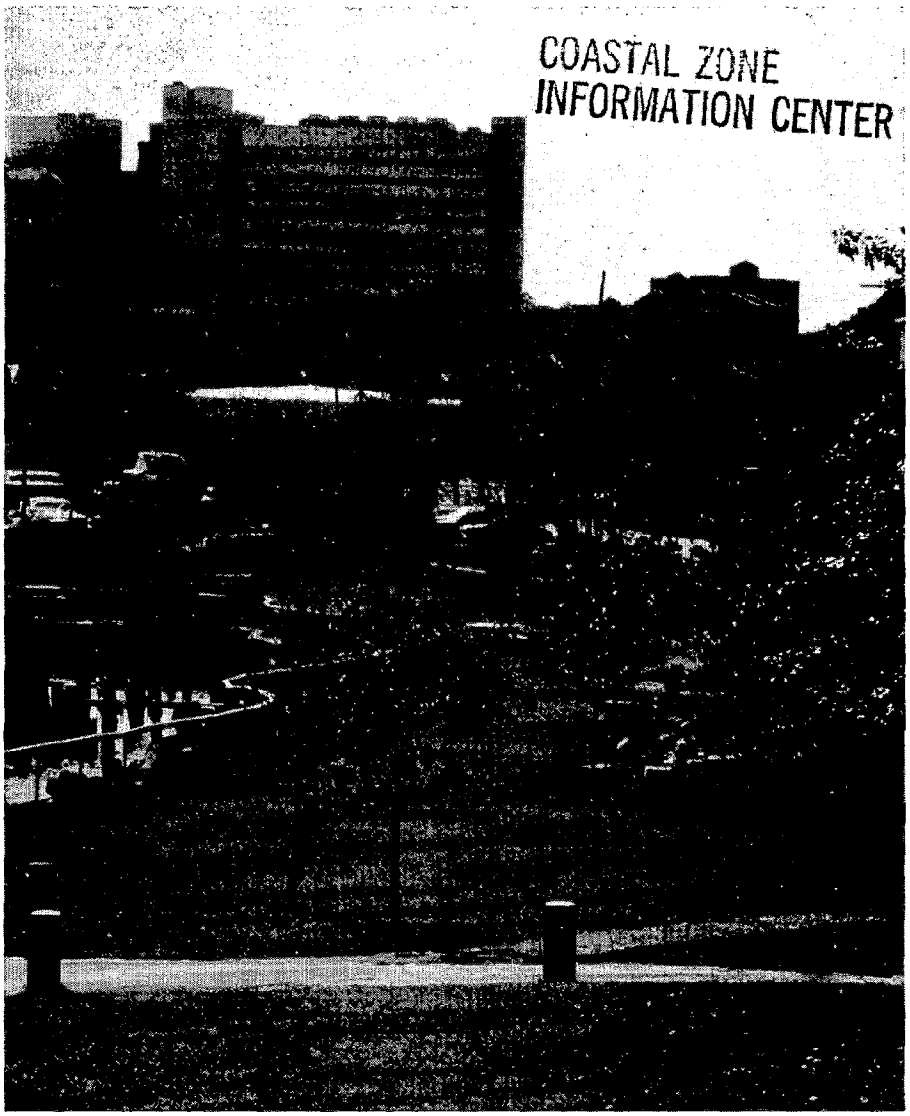
Report Number 28
January, 1976

PLAN FOR RECREATION, CONSERVATION AND OPEN SPACE



State Guide Plan Element 151

Prepared by the
Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program
and the
Rhode Island Department of Natural Resources

Rhode Island. Statewide Planning Program

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1976

The Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program, a division of the Department of Administration, is the central planning agency for state Government. The work of the Program is guided by the State Planning Council, comprised of state, local, public, and federal representatives. The objectives of the Program are to plan for the physical, economic, and social development of the state; to coordinate the activities of governmental agencies and private individuals and groups within this framework of plans and programs; and to provide planning assistance to the Governor, the General Assembly, and the agencies of state government.

Program activities are assisted by federal grants through the Integrated Grant Administration Program and by direct grants. The contents of this report reflect the views of the Statewide Planning Program, which is responsible for the accuracy of the facts and data presented herein. The contents do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of the sponsoring agencies. This publication is based upon publicly-supported research and may not be copyrighted. It may be reprinted, in part or in full, with the customary crediting of the source.

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Report Number 28

January, 1976

Plan for Recreation, Conservation and Open Space

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State Guide Plan Element 151
Prepared by the

Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program

and the

Rhode Island Department of Natural Resources

Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program

JUL 31 1997

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ABSTRACT

TITLE: Plan for Recreation, Conservation and Open Space

SUBJECT: Resource Planning

DATE: January, 1976

AGENCY: Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program

Rhode Island Department of Natural Resources

SOURCE OF COPIES: Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program
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SERIES NO: Report Number 28; State Guide Plan Element 151

ABSTRACT: This document represents the third edition of Rhode Island's guide plan element for recreation, conservation, and open space. It culminates a joint three year planning effort by the Statewide Planning Program and the Department of Natural Resources to produce a long-range set of guidelines and provide a framework for specific action programs to improve the recreational development of the state. It also establishes a philosophical and statistical basis for outdoor recreation programming at all levels of government as well as the private sector.

Since the publication of the Plan for Recreation, Conservation and Open Space in January of 1971, a supplementary report and several special studies have been published as a means of updating and modifying the basic plan. This present plan utilizes many of the salient aspects of these previous studies and incorporates them into the general framework of the plan's guidelines. These recreational guidelines, as embodied by this document, are an element of the state's overall guide plan.

The body of this report has six distinct but interrelated parts.

Part 151-01 contains a statement of the broad scope of the document as it reflects the interests of the state in providing outdoor recreational opportunities for its citizens. The legal authority for participation in the Land and Water Conservation Fund is cited along with the various legal requirements for the plan as an on-going and coordinated planning function.

Part 151-02 sets forth the commitment of the state to preserve the environment while providing for its proper utilization. It presents a general summary of the goals, policies, and recommendations that will serve as a guide for programs in outdoor recreation, conservation and open space.

Part 151-03 presents background information on the state's physical and socio-economic characteristics in order to provide an overall impression of the state.

Part 151-04 consists of an inventory of existing outdoor recreation facilities and open space areas arranged by jurisdiction and town, as well as a discussion of agencies involved in recreation and special interest areas.

Part 151-05 identifies the anticipated demand for various recreation activities by utilizing three types of survey data.

Parts 151-06 to 08 are unassigned and have been reserved for future additions and amendments.

Part 151-09 contains the state's five year implementation scheme as well as a long-range recreation program.

Supplementary material is presented in the Appendix.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

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PREFACE

On September 3, 1964, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (P.L. 88-578, 78 Stat. 897) became law. Section 5 of this Act provides for financial assistance to states to: 1) prepare or update a statewide outdoor recreation plan; 2) acquire lands and waters or interests in lands and waters for public outdoor recreation purposes; and 3) develop lands and waters to facilitate their use by the public for outdoor recreation. This financial assistance is available for, but is not limited to, architectural planning, site planning, site preparation, and site development.

The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-117, 79 Stat. 451, 495) amended Title VII of the Housing Act of 1961 so as to provide grants to be used for the development of land for open space uses in addition to the acquisition of open space land which is located in and serves an urbanized area. This open space land program has now been replaced by a consolidated program included in Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-383), administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The act replaces many previous federal programs. The stated objectives of the act are "the development of viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income." It specifically addresses the following eligible recreation-oriented activities: (1) acquisition of real property for the preservation or restoration of historic sites, the beautification of urban land, conservation of open space, natural resources, and scenic areas, and the provision of recreational opportunities; and (2) acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or installation of parks and playgrounds and other facilities for recreational participation.

These two acts represent the primary federal programs available for funding recreational programs at the state and local levels. This funding is contingent upon the preparation of a comprehensive outdoor recreation plan to serve as a framework for orderly development.

The purpose of this plan is to establish that framework for comprehensive recreation planning in the state. It furnishes facts, analyses, and recommendations that will guide the state and its local governments and the private sector in their efforts to provide adequate recreation, conservation, and open space opportunities for all citizens.

Participation

This document represents a dramatic departure from previous efforts in this field due to the inclusion of meaningful input from most of the local communities as mandated by a contract executed by

the Department of Natural Resources and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Department of the Interior. The terms of the contract call for use of recreation information in areas of concern to both the state and local governments in preparing the state's recreation plan.

The plan also makes use of demand data collected through surveys conducted in 1974 and 1975. Since these data were not fully analyzed at the time of plan preparation, future amendments may be necessary to incorporate subsequent findings which emerge from the survey material.

Report Organization

This document has been organized to assure flexibility of scope while maintaining the integrity of the sections of the plan. Maintenance of the document itself can best be accomplished through the use of a loose leaf binder. All amendments or changes to the document will be transmitted with a dated cover letter to insure that the user has the most current edition.

The plan utilizes sectional pagination to facilitate updating and modification as required without disrupting the general continuity of the document as a whole. It is divided into Parts, Chapters, Sections, and Sub-sections. Each has a number or letter designation. Part and Chapter designations appear in the upper right corner of each page: the first two digits indicate the Part and numbers immediately to the right of the hyphen indicate the chapter; numbers following the decimal indicate the pages within each chapter, thus:

```
 01
Part
      -01
     Chapter
             .1
            Page
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Within the chapters of the plan, narrative is further broken down numerically into sections indicated by repeating the part and chapter number followed by a hyphen and the section number. Sub-sections are indicated by the use of upper case letters only. It is believed that this arrangement lends itself most easily to periodic updating and additions with the least amount of confusion. It is envisioned that this initial plan using this format will serve as the skeletal framework allowing for continuous modifications, but in essence will be a permanent document.

This report numbering system will also be used for future elements of the State Guide Plan, thus presenting an orderly arrangement

of the total planning effort in Rhode Island and forming an excellent basis for efficient, comprehensive updating. The elements of the State Guide Plan will be identified within major categories as follows:

100	Resources management and utilization
200	Economic development
300	Environmental programs
400	Human services
500	(Reserved)
600	Transportation systems
700	Utility systems
800	(Reserved)
900	(Reserved)

The recreation, conservation and open space element falls within the first major category (100) of the State Guide Plan.

This document will also incorporate a new scheme for designating footnotes in an effort to relieve some of the congestion usually common to documents of this type. All footnotes are referenced to the Bibliography. Bibliographical entries are numbered to facilitate these references. Direct quotations in the text are designated within double parentheses by listing the assigned Bibliography number followed by a colon and the page or section of the source, thus: ((9:22)). Narrative that relies on significant portions of one or more references but is not directly quoted, will be designated at the appropriate section heading thus: ((9, 12)), with both numbers identifying the reference documents.

This plan was prepared by Mr. John J. Deary, Senior Planner, and Mr. Robert J. DeSista, Planning Technician, both of the Statewide Planning Program staff, and Mr. Ralph Piccirilli, Senior Planner for the Department of Natural Resources. They worked under the overall supervision of Mr. Patrick J. Fingliss, Supervising Planner, of the Program staff. Major additional assistance was provided by the following:

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Mr. William Sutton, Chief, Division of Planning and Development, Department of Community Affairs (DCA), the DCA local planning assistance program staff, and many local planning staffs also produced material used in preparing this plan.

This report completes the recreation, conservation and open space planning activities designated in the Recreation, Conservation and Open Space Planning Work Program - Fiscal Years 1973-1975 ((44)), and the work programs of the Statewide Planning Program for fiscal years 1973-1976. ((42))

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Exhibit 2: Designation of State Liaison Officer

Exhibit 3: Inter-Agency Agreement Between Department of Public Works and Rhode Island Development Council

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Exhibit 5: Executive Orders Number 10 (1970) and 23 (1975)

Exhibit 6: Planning Services Contract

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Exhibit 8: Inventory Form for Elderly Recreation Facilities

Exhibit 9: Green Acres Land Acquisition Act

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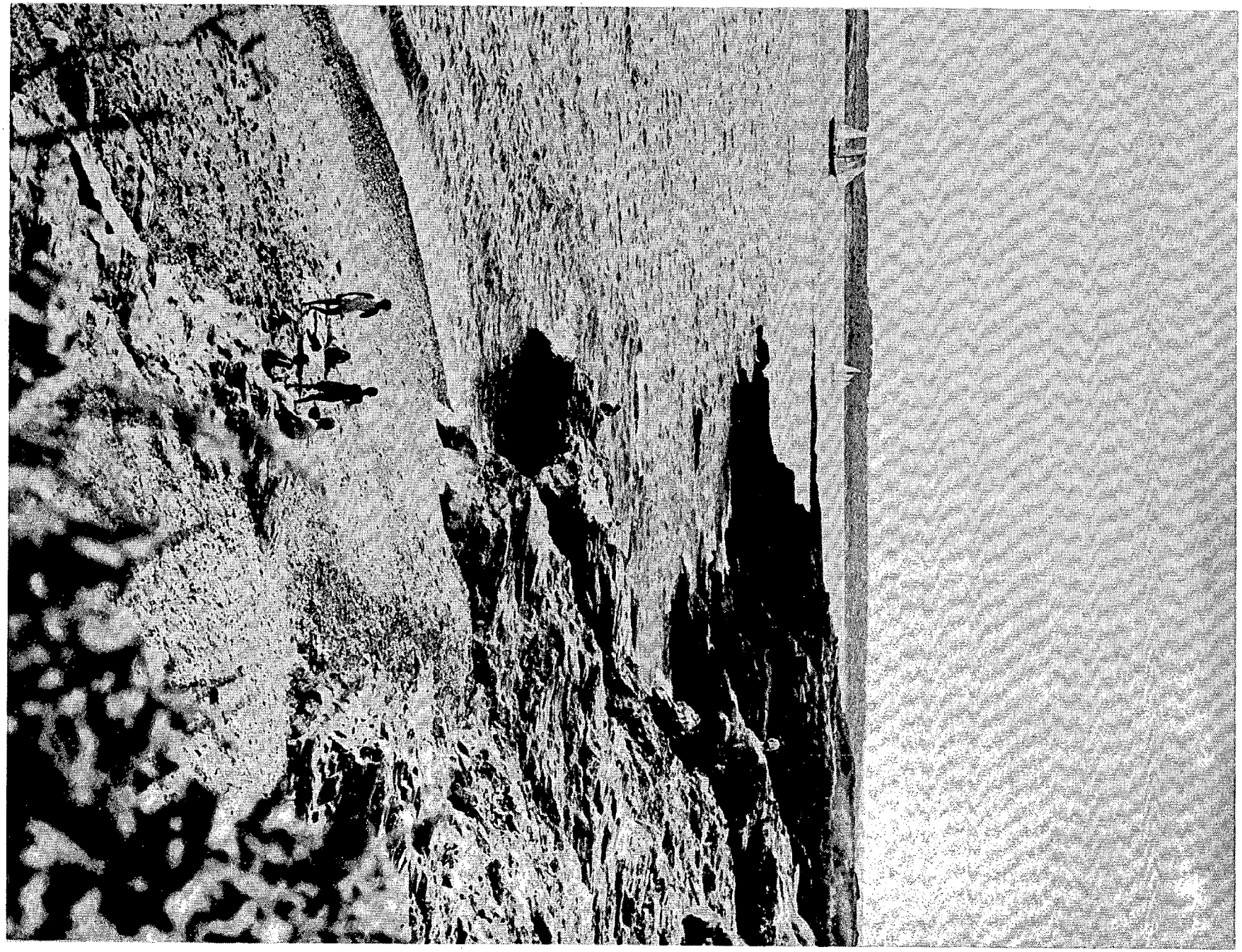


151-01 INTRODUCTION

This part of the plan establishes the broad interests of the state of Rhode Island in the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities for its citizens. The principal areas of concern to which the plan is directed are set forth and the legal status of the plan is described. It also describes the manner in which the plan will be maintained and used as a guide for recreation, conservation and open space programs and activities.

01-01 Objectives and Scope of the Plan

The basic objectives of this report are to:

a) update Report Number 14, The Plan for Recreation, Conservation and Open Space;

b) maintain the state's eligibility in the Land and Water Conservation Fund administered by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation of the Department of the Interior, Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and all other related federal programs;

c) update the inventory of public and private outdoor recreation facilities, areas and opportunities;

d) assess the present demand for outdoor recreation in Rhode Island, and project this to the year 2000;

e) re-assess the relationship of outdoor recreation, conservation, and open space to the resources, economy, and people of the state;

f) continue to make the public and private sectors aware of the need for an expanded program to meet outdoor recreation needs;

g) continue to develop an orderly program for action to meet outdoor recreation, conservation, and open space needs;

h) indicate the means by which the goals for outdoor recreation, conservation, and open space may be met; and

i) emphasize the importance of preserving and enhancing the natural beauty and other scenic and aesthetic values of the state's outdoor environment and landscape.

Outdoor recreation planning is an integral component of the statewide comprehensive planning process and as an element of the Rhode Island State Guide Plan, is closely coordinated with the other functional elements.

The outline of the plan generally follows the guidelines recommended by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR) in their manual (Part 630). These are reproduced here in order to set forth the general objectives and policy criteria as established by BOR.

"The scope and content of a state outdoor recreation plan will be influenced in large part by unique conditions within each state, making it essential to seek those solutions which best fit the state's individual needs. However, to the maximum extent possible, the State Outdoor Recreation Plan is:

a) Comprehensive--encompassing all outdoor recreation activities, resources, and programs that are significant in providing outdoor opportunities within the state; recreation needs of all segments of the population (including special segments) and measures to preserve and enhance the quality of the outdoor recreation environment in both natural and manmade settings;

b) General--focusing on significant needs, trends, problems, and policies;

c) Long-Range--looking into the future; reflecting creative foresight rather than relying solely on the projection of existing trends;

d) Action-oriented--geared to the requirements of the decision-making process; containing a 5 year implementation program including, in addition to actions that the state proposes to undertake directly, recommended actions of the federal government, local governments, and the private sector." ((53:630.1.1))

The manual goes on to say that "a state outdoor recreation plan should not be viewed as a static document, but rather the record of findings and decisions resulting from an ongoing planning process. The plan should be flexible and designed to be modified in response to changing development patterns, socio-economic conditions, and other factors which influence the demand for, and the provision of recreation opportunities." ((53:630.1.2c)) The organization of this document reflects this intention to constantly modify and update appropriate portions of the plan in light of changing needs.

01-02 Citation of Legal Authority for Participation in the Land and Water Conservation Fund

The authority for the state to participate in the grant programs established by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act is vested in the Director of the Department of Administration by Title 32, Chapter 4 of the General Laws (see Appendix). This authority has been delegated to the Director of the Department of Natural Resources by the Governor (see Appendix).

01-03 Responsible State Agencies

01-03-01 Background of Recreational Planning in Rhode Island

The earliest planning agency in Rhode Island, of which records can be found, was the Public Park Association, organized in 1883. In 1900, the Association had formulated sketch plans for a metropolitan park system. These plans called for the creation of a Metropolitan Park Commission and were enthusiastically received by many organizations and the state's citizens. The Commission was formally established by the General Assembly in 1904.

The passage of bond issues of $250,000 in 1906 and $300,000 in 1912 enabled the Commission to make a start in acquisition of land and its development for recreational use. By 1933, the jurisdictional area of the Commission had been increased to include the entire state, and 34 reservations had been acquired containing a total area of 4,320 acres.

From these humble beginnings, an ever-increasing awareness of the importance of planning has led to the development of planning-oriented agencies at all levels of government. The availability of federal monies during the 1950's for local level planning provided the catalyst for the present system of community planning staffs. The larger municipalities maintain staffed planning agencies, while technical planning assistance has been provided to other communities through the facilities of state planning agencies. Throughout this development, recreation has remained an important element in the overall planning effort. Because of the need to ensure that there is no duplication of effort at the state and local level, establish a general framework within which the needs of all citizens can be met by either state or local level facilities, and provide for orderly development by establishing priorities to meet regional needs as well as the basic everyday recreation needs required at the community and neighborhood level, a coordinating mechanism is necessary. This mechanism, a comprehensive outdoor recreation plan, was mandated by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.

In the ten years since the passage of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, the recreation guide plans developed for Rhode Island have presented a multitude of recommendations for action. Many of these objectives, including acquisition, development, planning and administrative actions, have been accomplished. Some recommendations have fallen by the wayside due to financial or political realities, as well as changes in recreational priorities. A listing of some of the major accomplishments resulting from proposals in previous recreation guide plans will serve to assess the impact of recreation planning in Rhode Island.

The acquisition of Colt Park in Bristol, Snake Den Park in Johnston, Brenton Point in Newport, and Cocumscussoc in North Kingstown were major recommendations of the 1965 Recreation Guide Plan. All of these were accomplished during the subsequent five years under the Green Acres Program. The full development of Colt Park, Fort Adams in Newport, and Fishermen's Memorial State Park in Narragansett has also been addressed according to guidelines established in both the 1965 and 1971 Recreation Guide Plans. The acquisition and development of Fort Wetherill in Jamestown and Second Beach in Middletown were also specifically recommended in State Recreation Guide Plans and accomplished.

Many smaller developments listed in the 1971 Recreation Guide Plan have been completed within the proposed time frame. These include an enforcement facility at Goddard Park, sanitary facilities at Haines Park, bicycle trails in Colt Park, game courts at Fishermen's Memorial, and the development of master plans for Snake Den and Brenton Point State Parks. The inventory and identification of public rights-of-way was a major recommendation of the 1971 Recreation Guide Plan and an excellent start has been made towards preserving these access points along the shore, with preliminary work having been completed on access areas for significant fresh water bodies. The proposal for expanded user fees at selected state owned recreation areas has been an integral part of both the 1965 and 1971 documents. This has been accomplished to some extent by the institution of fees at state owned salt water beaches.

A notable accomplishment is the expanded planning and research activity present at the Department of Natural Resources. This was a concern of both the 1965 and 1971 Guide Plans. The division of Planning and Development has hired staff, conducted studies, and has developed a data base for effective recreation planning. This increased research is evidenced in this document and should have an increasingly greater effect as the data become more refined.

Rhode Island cannot point to a perfect record in the area of accomplished recommendations. However, the above partial listing indicates that the Recreation Guide Plans have had a significant effect on the recreation policies and actions of state and local recreation agencies.

Two state agencies have the responsibility for the preparation and maintenance of Rhode Island's outdoor recreation, conservation, and open space plan. These are the Statewide Planning Program and the Department of Natural Resources.

01-03-02 Statewide Planning Program

The Statewide Planning Program was originally created by an inter-agency agreement between the Rhode Island Development Council and the Rhode Island Department of Public Works on May 27, 1964.

This agreement is reproduced in the Appendix. However, the responsibilities outlined in this agreement for comprehensive planning were transferred twice within the next two years. The first transfer occurred during the 1968 session of the General Assembly. This session transferred the state planning responsibilities covered by the inter-agency agreement from the Development Council to the Department of Community Affairs. The section that effectuated this states:

> . . . The transfer hereby effected shall not be construed to amend or in any way to affect or modify the terms of a memorandum of agreement between the Rhode Island development council and the Rhode Island department of public works entitled "Inter agency agreement," dated May 27, 1964, by which the Rhode Island statewide comprehensive transportation and land use planning program was established, or any other contract or agreement heretofore made by said council or its executive director in connection with or relating to the planning functions, powers and duties herein transferred. Wherever in the general laws or in any public law the words "executive director of the Rhode Island development council" shall appear in relation to planning functions, powers and duties, the same shall be deemed to mean and include the director of the department of community affairs or the department, as the case may be . . . ((5:42-44))

The second transfer occurred during the 1970 session of the General Assembly. An Act which was signed into law by the Governor on April 30, 1970 transferred the Statewide Planning Program to the Department of Administration. This Act is reproduced in the Appendix.

Executive Order Number 10, June 22, 1970, reproduced in the Appendix, supplements this legislation by clarifying the duties of the Statewide Planning Program and by creating a State Planning Council to guide the Program's work. The order designates the Statewide Planning Program as the principal staff agency of the executive branch of state government. The Council membership was modified by Executive Order Number 23, February 7, 1975.

The Program is charged with the preparation and maintenance of plans for the physical, economic, and social development of the state, with providing planning services to the Governor, General Assembly, and operating agencies of state government, and with coordinating the actions of state, local, federal and private organizations, within the framework of the state's development goals. The major work of the Program is in the preparation and maintenance of the

State Guide Plan. This plan is comprised of a series of functional plans or elements dealing with land use, water and sewer services, transportation, recreation, conservation and open space, historic preservation, and other areas that address the development goals and policies of state government.

01-03-03 Department of Natural Resources

In 1964, a Governor's Task Force on Natural Resources was appointed to ascertain the extent and adequacy of the open space and outdoor recreation program in Rhode Island. The Task Force was directed by Executive Order to make recommendations for a long-range program for open space use and conservation.

One of the major recommendations of the Task Force was the creation of a new state department of Natural Resources. Legislation to establish this new department was introduced in the 1965 Session of the General Assembly and was subsequently passed on May 19, 1965. The powers and duties of this department are as follows:

(a) to supervise and control the protection, development, planning, and utilization of the natural resources of the state, such resources including (but not limited to) water, plants, trees, soil, clay, sand, gravel, rocks and other minerals, air, mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, shellfish, and other forms of aquatic, insect, and animal life;

(b) to exercise all functions, powers, and duties heretofore vested in the department of agriculture and conservation, and in each of the divisions of said department, by chapter 42-17 of the general laws, as amended, entitled 'Department of Agriculture and Conservation', by such of the following chapters and sections thereof as are presently applicable to said department of agriculture and conservation or to any of its divisions: chapters 2-1 through 2-20, inclusive of said general laws, as amended, in title 2 of said general laws, entitled 'Agriculture and forestry'; chapters 4-1 through 4-17, inclusive, of said general laws entitled 'Animals and animal husbandry'; chapters 20-1 through 20-35, inclusive, of said general laws, as amended, in title 20 of said general laws, entitled 'Fish and game'; chapters 21-1 through 21-32, inclusive, of said general laws, as amended in title 21 of said general laws, entitled 'Food and drugs'; chapter 23-7 of said general laws, as amended, entitled

'Mosquito control'; by chapter 23-41 of said general laws, as amended, entitled 'Hazardous pesticides, insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, and rodenticides'; and by any other general or public law relating to the department of agriculture and conservation or to any of its divisions or bureaus;

(c) to exercise all the functions, powers, and duties heretofore vested in the division of parks and recreation of the department of public works by chapters 32-1 and 32-2 of the general laws, as amended in title 32 of said general laws, entitled 'Parks and recreation areas'; by chapter 23 of title 23 of the general laws, as amended, entitled 'Drowning prevention and lifesaving'; and by any other general or public law relating to said division of parks and recreation;

(d) To exercise all the functions, powers, and duties heretofore vested in the division of harbors and rivers of the department of public works, or in said department itself by such as are presently applicable to said division or said department, of chapters 46-1 through 46-22 and sections thereof of the general laws, as amended, in title 46 of said general laws, entitled 'Waters and navigation'; and by any other general or public law relating to said division of harbors and rivers;

(e) to cooperate with the department of health in the enforcement of laws relating to water pollution, particularly where such pollution may adversely affect fish, shellfish, water fowl, birds, animals, swimming, boating, and recreation;

(f) to cooperate with the Rhode Island development council in its planning and promotional functions particularly in regard to those resources relating to agriculture, fisheries, and recreation;

(g) to cooperate with, advise, and guide conservation commissions of cities and towns created under chapter 35 of the general laws, entitled 'Conservation commissions', as enacted by chapter 203 of the public laws of 1960.

01-04 Certification as Official State Plan for Recreation, Conservation and Open Space

This plan conforms fully with all other elements of the State Guide Plan, and with implementing plans and programs based on the guide plan. This report was prepared jointly by the Statewide Planning Program and the Department of Natural Resources to assure this conformity. This cooperative approach by the responsible development and operating agency and the comprehensive planning agency is followed in preparing all major elements of the state's plan for future development. Through this process, the state insures that all aspects of the State Guide Plan and various functional plans are fully coordinated. This procedure is followed for all guide plan components.

This plan will be adopted as an element of the State Guide Plan by the State Planning Council following a public hearing.

01-05 Maintenance of the Plan

The maintenance of this plan will require the assignment of time-frame priorities to areas requiring further study. These areas of concern will serve as supplemental portions of the continuing plan document, refining its objectives and exploring problems and opportunities that warrant attention. The generation of recreation work programs is a direct function of plan maintenance.

Certain segments of the basic document will require updating or modification on a structured schedule while others should be addressed only as dictated by significant changes in the variables affecting the data, objectives, or scope as they relate to state development goals and policies. Updating of the data contained in the document should be held to a minimum, since it is the most involved task requiring large commitments of staff time. It is therefore envisioned that a selective process can be used which would identify the particular data areas that have changed enough to affect the reliability of conclusions and programs based on that data. In some isolated cases, the information gathering process has already revealed areas that should be further refined to improve data quality.

01-06 Coordination With Other Plans and Programs

The Statewide Planning Program and the Department of Natural Resources utilize a number of mechanisms to insure that the state's Recreation Guide Plan is coordinated with other state plans and programs. This section will briefly discuss the most significant mechanisms and outline some of the more significant state programs.

01-06-01 State Level Coordination

A. Governor's Office

In 1973 a Policy and Program Review staff was created to more closely integrate the policy direction of the Chief Executive with the development activities of the operating agencies of state government. There are several agencies that make or implement policies by their respective mandates and actions. The Department of Economic Development, Department of Natural Resources, and the Coastal Resources Management Council, among others, make operational decisions that have policy implications. The State Planning Council and the Statewide Planning Program are charged with the responsibility of developing and adopting a long-range guide plan for the state (which includes recreation as a vital element of that guide plan). The Governor, as charged by the Constitution, is required to make short-range decisions that very often have long-range implications. An annual policy formulation process, accomplished through the coordination of these state agencies with the Policy and Program Review staff will serve to link operational imperatives with the long-range planning goals. The staff will work with the State Planning Council; the Statewide Planning Program staff; the Budget Office, Department of Administration; the Rhode Island Port Authority and Economic Development Corporation; the Department of Economic Development; the Department of Natural Resources; the Department of Community Affairs (particularly the Division of Planning and Development); the Department of Transportation; the Air and Water Pollution Control Divisions of the Department of Health; the Housing and Mortgage Finance Corporation; the State Energy Office; the Public Utilities Commission; and other state agencies that impact development policy in conducting this process.

B. State Planning Council

The State Planning Council assists the Statewide Planning Program in coordinating the planning and development activities of state departments and agencies, local governments and private individuals. This Council provides the Program with a broad range of interests and viewpoints in the state planning process. All statements of goals and policies and all elements of the State Guide Plan must be approved by the Council, following public hearings. The membership of this Council is presented on page iv of this document.

C. Technical Committee

Technical guidance for the Program is provided by the Technical Committee, appointed by the State Planning Council. This Committee is also comprised of state, local, private, and federal representatives. The Committee gives technical direction to the staff, reviews all work while in progress and upon completion, reviews all major reports and plans and recommends action thereon to the State Planning Council, and advises the Council on the performance of all of its functions. The membership of this Committee is listed on page v of this plan.

D. A-95 Review Process

In Rhode Island, the Statewide Planning Program is designated as the state clearinghouse for federal and federally-assisted projects under Office of Management and Budget Circular A-95. Under this regulation, proposed federal grants and loans under designated programs, including BOR's Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, direct federal development actions, and state plans are subject to review under provisions of 1) Section 204 of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, 2) Title IV of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968, and 3) Section 102 (2-c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

The A-95 review process in Rhode Island is further strengthened by close coordination with capital improvement programming, which is designed to integrate capital acquisitions with a broad scale long-term supporting fiscal program. As part of the capital development program the Budget Division estimates the cost of total long-term needs by categories corresponding to the state's program structure. Capital needs are then reviewed relevant to the needs and priorities of the entire state. The sources of proposals for the capital development program include agency requests for capital construction, functional elements of the State Guide Plan, and recommendations of the Budget Division. The development of a capital improvement programming system which integrates proposals of the State Guide Plan with state budgeting procedures is an important means of assuring public investment in needed conservation and recreation land and other facilities as part of a consistent program ((41:197)).

Review of any federally assisted recreation projects will utilize the State's recreation plan and relevant local recreation plans when appropriate. This will insure conformance with the accepted recreation goals and policies as well as the overall development goals and policies established for the state. The primary vehicle for accomplishing this conformance will be the review of each proposal according to A-95 guidelines by the members of the Recreational Resources Review Committee. The Committee will then make a recommendation to the Technical Committee of the State Planning Council.

E. Committees and Other Organizations

In addition to the State Planning Council and Technical Committee, the Statewide Planning Program and/or the Department of Natural Resources are associated with or represented on the following committees and organizations. Membership on or service to these committees and organizations insures consistency with the SCORP.

Coastal Resources Management Council (DNR)

Commission on the Discovery and Utilization of Public Rights-of-Way (DNR)

Governor's Bicentennial Task Force (SPP and DNR)

Natural Resources Group (SPP and DNR)

New England River Basins Commission (SPP)

Northeast Regional Demand Committee, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Department of the Interior (SPP)

R.I. Historical Preservation Commission (SPP and DNR)

R.I. Community Development Committee, U.S. Department of Agriculture (SPP and DNR)

R.I. Conservation Committee (SPP and DNR)

Southeastern New England Water and Related Land Resources Study, Coordinating Group, Study Management Team, and Recreation Planning Group (SPP)

R.I. Fisheries Task Force (SPP and DNR)

Special Advisory Committee on Galilee (DNR and SPP)

Water Resources Board (DNR)

Governor's Environmental Task Force (SPP and DNR)

Unique Natural Areas Study (SPP and DNR)

Water Resources Center Advisory Committee (SPP and DNR)

Ten Mile River Task Force (SPP and DNR)

Trail Advisory Committee (SPP and DNR)

01-06-02 State Plans and Programs

A. State Guide Plan

The state's Plan for Recreation, Conservation and Open Space is an element of the State Guide Plan. The State Guide Plan serves as a guide for the physical, social, and economic development of the state. This guide plan provides for the long range development of the state. All planning studies are coordinated with this long range guide plan and because the completed elements of the State Guide Plan are being placed on a continuous maintenance basis, the plan will provide an essential framework that will be responsive in evaluating relevant capital improvement proposals as well as short-term proposals that have long-range implications. Besides recreation, other elements cover such areas as land use, highway transportation, public transit, airports, public facilities such as water and sewer service, historic preservation, and administrative facilities for state government. Two of the elements that have significant impact on recreation planning are described below:

a) State Land Use Policies and Plan

The State Land Use Policies and Plan document is closely integrated with the recreation guide plan. The inventory of existing open space and recreation areas has been incorporated into the land use plan. By the same token, future proposals for specific recreation facilities must be in agreement with the designated or proposed land uses and the goals of the State Land Use Policies and Plan. Many of the goals and policies relative to recreation are also included in the land use plan and a number of implementation measures described in the land use plan are designed to achieve the goals and recommendations of the recreation guide plan.

b) Historic Preservation Plan

Coordination between the recreation and historic preservation fields is addressed through the following procedures:

(a) The Director of the Department of Natural Resources and the Chief of the Statewide Planning Program (or their designees) serve as ex-officio members of the State Historic Preservation Commission.

(b) The preparation and continuous refinement of the plan is undertaken by the staff of the Historical Preservation Commission, assisted by the Statewide Planning Program staff.

(c) The State Historic Preservation Plan, like the other elements of the State Guide Plan, must be approved by the State Planning Council.

In addition, the Department of Natural Resources periodically requests the advice of the Preservation Commission on projects in historic areas. Both the Statewide Planning Program and the Division of Planning and Development in the Department of Natural Resources have furnished the Historical Preservation Commission with inventories of state properties under various jurisdictions that may be of historical significance. Active coordination has taken place on one state recreation project with historical significance. Under an informal arrangement, the planning and development of Fort Adams State Park is being accomplished through the cooperative efforts of the Department of Natural Resources and the Historical Preservation Commission.

It is envisioned that a close cooperative effort will be required in the development of all recreational areas that are also recognized historic sites, to be able to provide needed recreation facilities while insuring the protection of historic areas.

B. Protection of Unique Natural Areas

A survey of unique natural areas in Rhode Island has been completed as part of a New England region-wide effort. This survey, sponsored by the New England Regional Commission and directed by the New England Natural Resources Center, was conducted in this state by the Aududbon Society of Rhode Island with the assistance of an advisory committee. The Statewide Planning Program and the Department of Natural Resources were members of the advisory committee. To date, approximately 220 places of special geological, botanical, hydrological, zoological and aesthetic interest have been identified and evaluated.

The aim of this inventory is to assist in the preservation of natural features which may be threatened by urban development or by environmental forces. The results of this unique areas survey are included in the summaries of Special Studies.

C. Southeastern New England and Related Land Resources (SENE) Study

The SENE Study is a comprehensive federal-state planning effort. Briefly stated, the purpose of the SENE Study is to identify and recommend actions to be taken by all levels of government and private interests to secure for the people of the region the full range of uses and benefits which may be provided by balanced conservation and development of water and related land resources. The objective of the study is to determine ways through which water and related land management can help meet two of the compelling needs of the region:

a) Sound and solid economic opportunity; and

b) a living environment of clean water, open space and beauty that enriches human dignity and enjoyment.

The state's recreation plan is coordinated with this study by membership on the New England River Basins Commission, the SENE Study's Coordinating Group, and Study Management Team. Rhode Island, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and Massachusetts also served as co-chairmen of the recreation planning group.

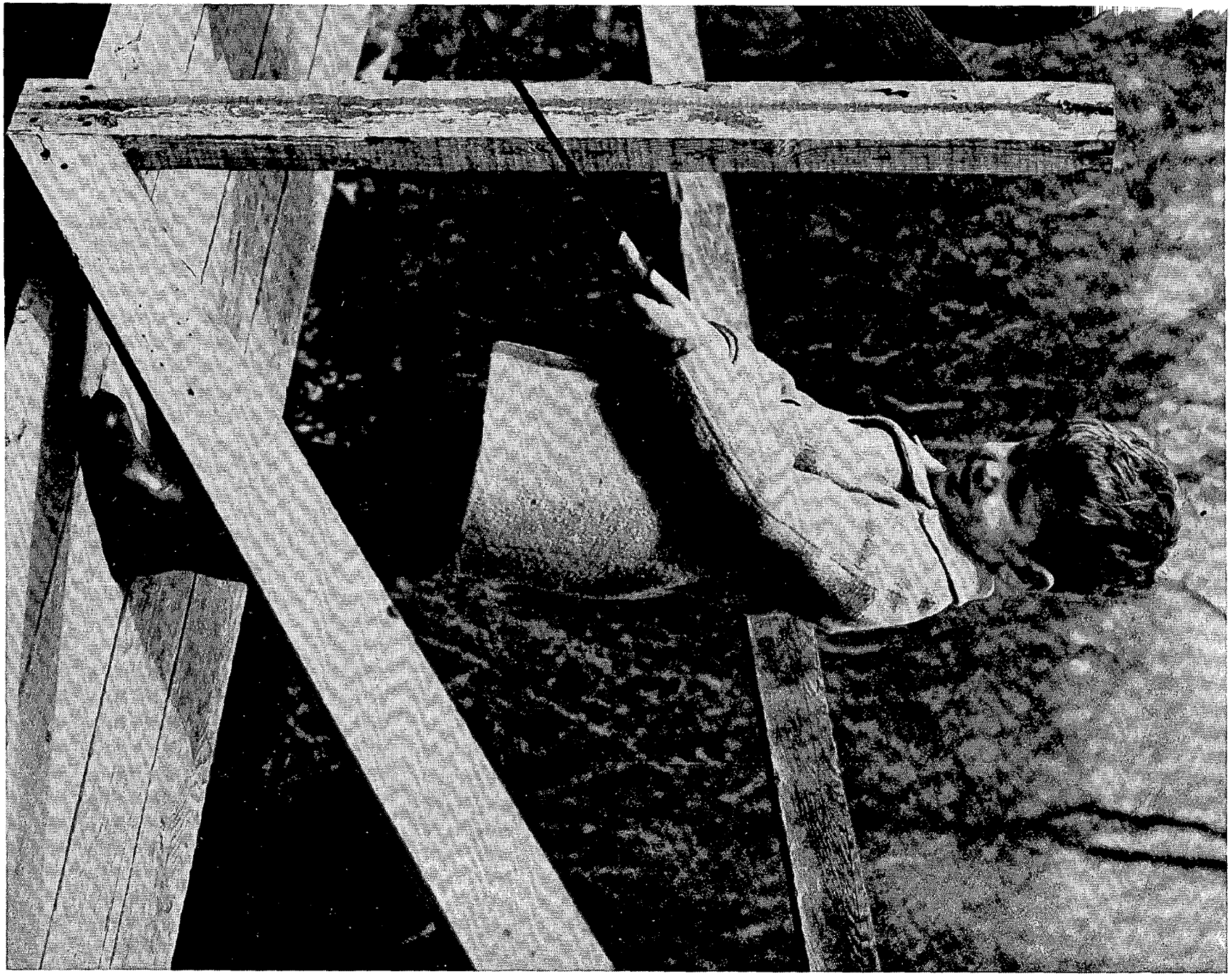
01-06-03 Local Level Coordination

It is the responsibility of the Department of Natural Resources and the Statewide Planning Program to maintain the State's eligibility for grants-in-aid under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. This eligibility is maintained through the periodic publishing of a Plan for Recreation, Conservation and Open Space. This State plan must include a comprehensive plan for outdoor recreation at the local level in order to maintain eligibility for grants-in-aid. The preparation of the local system section of the plan requires extensive and detailed information on all aspects of outdoor recreation in each community within the state. This information is also required by local planning officials in the preparation of their local outdoor recreation plans to insure realistic and effective outdoor recreation decision-making.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 as amended, provides that ". . . financial assistance to the states . . . may be made . . . for outdoor recreation planning . . ." (Section 5 (a)(1)), and that " . . . funds may be transferred by the State to a political subdivision. . ." (Section 5 (f)), on a contract basis, provided that certain eligibility requirements are met. The latter is also authorized by Chapter 174 of the Public Laws of 1964. Funds may be used for all phases of the planning process including: "surveys, technical studies, data collection and analysis, and other operations required to prepare and maintain . . ." the statewide Plan for Recreation, Conservation and Open Space.

This document represents a dramatic departure from previous state recreation plans in this area of local level coordination. For the first time, provisions for direct local input to the state Recreation Guide Plan have been made. This procedure was instituted to assure the most accurate data base attainable and also to provide fair representation of the conditions, needs, and local priorities in each community. This planning information also served as the basis for the total planning document required from each community to maintain eligibility for federal funds under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. A formal contract was drawn up that called for six planning elements to be completed and submitted by the agency responsible for each community's recreation plan. A copy of this Planning Services Contract which outlines the requirements and conditions to be met is included in the Appendix.

Completion of an acceptable outdoor recreation plan by each community is mandatory before acquisition and development funds can be awarded. Because of problems experienced by some communities in meeting the original deadline called for in the contract, extensions were granted on request. The Appendix presents the form used for this purpose. Although many submissions were either late or inadequate in some respects, it is felt that a better information base and a better insight into the desires of the local community contributed to a more comprehensive state document, while serving as an added incentive for the necessary updating of the local recreation plans, many of which had lost their relevance in light of the changing conditions in the community and the state as a whole.



151-02 SUMMARY OF GOALS, POLICIES, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

02-01 Goals and Policies

A statement of goals and policies for the physical, economic, and social development of Rhode Island has been adopted by the State Planning Council. These are reflected in the goals and policies contained in the State Land Use Policies and Plan and in other elements of the State Guide Plan. The purpose of a statement of this nature is to establish a framework of fundamental objectives to guide the formulation of all plans and implementation programs.

The policy statement presents goals in three broad categories: human resources, the environment, and facilities and services. Many of the policies and proposed actions which support these goals deal either directly or indirectly with various aspects of recreation, conservation, and open space. All of the goals and policies stated herein are in full agreement with the general development goals established for the State while serving to focus on the more specific policies required for the recreation discipline.

GOAL: PROVIDE FOR ADEQUATE AND DIVERSE RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND FACILITIES PRIMARILY TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE STATE'S RESIDENTS WHILE ALSO ATTRACTING AND SERVING VISITORS.

- -Meet the needs and recreational interests of people of all social, economic, and age groups and all abilities.
- -Relate the type and size of facilities provided to the pertinent characteristics of the service area.
- -Improve access to recreation facilities and, where feasible, consider their re-distribution in order to maximize recreational opportunities.
- -Assign priorities for acquisition and development programs based on periodic studies of demand and usage.
- -Support efforts to maintain state and local programs for preservation of truly significant historic places through identification, acquisition, and restoration.
- -Achieve greater coordination among state agencies in preservation matters as they affect recreational opportunities and facility development.

GOAL: PRESERVE AND PROTECT OPEN SPACE SO AS TO ENHANCE THE TOTAL QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

- -Consider open space requirements in terms of complete ecological systems.
- -Protect and enhance valuable scenic areas.

-Retain some areas in their natural state in order to maintain a land reserve for future needs or simply to preserve their rural character when desirable.

-Preserve and, where possible, restore the resources of the coastal region in order to benefit from its variety of assets.

-Discourage over-utilization of ecologically fragile natural resources.

GOAL: INSURE THE SOUND USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF APPROPRIATE LAND AND WATER RESOURCES IN RHODE ISLAND FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES.

-Encourage opening private lands to public use by limiting land owner's liability.

-Acquire abandoned rail corridors suitable for recreational purposes.

-Establish the optimum functions for various land and water areas in Rhode Island, keeping them in perspective with overall state development goals.

-Provide for access to and the use of utility corridors for recreation.

-Adopt tax policies and planning concepts favoring the preservation of valuable private open space, forest, and conservation areas. Where development of public open space is necessary it should be in accordance with the needs of the service area.

-Improve opportunities for water-oriented recreation by insuring the public's right to use various water bodies and by providing additional access to salt and fresh water through acquisition, lease, or easement.

-Make multiple use of water bodies and consider the multiple use potential of all water resources development projects for recreation and other purposes wherever possible.

-Reduce conflicts in the coastal region between different uses and between government jurisdictions.

-While maintaining the quality of the water-oriented recreational experience, provide for adequate supervision of water bodies to insure public safety.

GOAL: RECOGNIZE THAT NARRAGANSETT BAY IS THE STATE'S MOST IMPORTANT NATURAL FEATURE AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCE.

-Use Narragansett Bay primarily, but not exclusively, to provide active and passive recreational opportunities. Evaluate all other potential uses of water and contiguous lands in terms of this primary function.

-Conserve and protect the Bay as an open space which is essential to maintenance of a natural environment, particularly in and near the state's major urban communities.

-Emphasize the preservation of natural areas which are important components of the Bay ecosystem in wildlife, marine life, or vegetative habitat, prevention of erosion and sedimentation, protection from flooding, and other concerns.

-Protect the cultural heritage of the state which has grown up around the Bay and which demonstrates its original habitation, colonial settlement, and development through revolutionary, agricultural-commercial, manufacturing, and other activities.

GOAL: IMPROVE THE CAPABILITY OF BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS TO RESPOND TO RECREATIONAL NEEDS AT BOTH THE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL LEVELS WITHIN THE STATE.

-Provide technical assistance to responsible recreation concerns for planning purposes as required.

-Make appropriate facilities available for recreation programs that foster an appreciation of the natural ecology and can supplement the environmental educational needs of the community.

-Insure that local governments have adequate statutory authority to meet their recreation, conservation and open space responsibilities through state enabling legislation for regulation of land use.

-Insure that adequate allocations of state and federal matching funds are made available to those communities demonstrating need and assigning high priority for the recreation, conservation and open space discipline.

-Encourage communities to take advantage of their distinctive character due to natural features, historical factors, and local desires.

-Concentrate on the intensive development of urban park areas to more adequately serve the needs of recreationally disadvantaged groups in the metropolitan areas.

-Encourage the inclusion of neighborhood recreation facilities as integral parts of community development plans under other applicable federal programs.

-Encourage the development of linear parks, and wherever possible utilize them to tie together various recreation sites and to link related land uses.

GOAL: UTILIZE, TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE, THE CAPABILITIES OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN THE OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL AREA.

-Encourage investment by the private sector in certain recreational facilities usually appealing to specific segments of the population.

-Promote coordination between the public and private sector by assisting local governments to establish regulatory guidelines for private recreation development which serve the best interests of the community.

-Minimize public sector involvement in specific recreation facilities that can be adequately supplied by the private sector.

-Where existing recreational facilities provided by public agencies parallels that of private enterprise, rate structures or user fees should be competitive.

GOAL: IMPROVE OPPORTUNITIES FOR WATER-ORIENTED RECREATION BY REDUCING POLLUTION AND CONTROLLING WATER QUALITY IN RHODE ISLAND'S WATER BODIES.

-Preserve existing tidal marshes and shellfish beds, and improve harbors and anchorages to foster growth in the fishing industry and in recreational fishing.

-Secure and manage sources of water adequate to meet future needs.

-Continue the close coordination of the state's water pollution control planning activities such as those concerned with water resource and land use development.

-Support efforts to maintain and strengthen the state's regulatory activities for water pollution control.

-Intensify research activities designed to improve the propagation of marine life, including determination of the potential effects of thermal pollution and development of innovations in the control of oil spills.

02-02 Recommendations

The following recommendations represent the basis for a proposed action plan designed to provide the overall guidance for the future of outdoor recreation and conservation in Rhode Island. They do not merely identify a series of well thought out proposals, but are substantively backed by either reliable statistical data or are the result of identifying significant areas of concern that require some form of action. They effectively complement the general goals and policies previously stated and they have not been conceived as permissive statements subject to liberal interpretation. Many are specific in nature because the facts demand it. This document has benefited from the best supportive survey information on recreation ever available in this state. Making all the recommendations general in scope would be a great disservice to the time and effort expended toward this end.

Any listing of recommendations usually entails the connotation of establishing priorities. Because so many variables can influence priorities of individual needs, it was felt that grouping the recommendations into three categories would be more realistic and useful. In this way the document mandates the highest priority for Category I realizing that staff, financial, or other restrictions may require temporary substitution of some recommendations from Category II or III. Thus, a priority format is retained while permitting some flexibility necessitated by these variables.

Recommendations requiring specific implementation actions are cross-referenced to the section that fully addresses the proposed actions.

02-02-01 Recommendations - Category I

The State should meet immediate short-term recreational needs first. If additional state funds become available, lower priority land acquisition should be made in anticipation of long-term needs (see page 05-03.22).

Improve use opportunities at existing urban and metropolitan parks, and develop additional neighborhood recreation areas in accordance with the policies of the State Guide Plan (see pages 05-03.21, 09-01.11).

Improve public transportation to recreation sites particularly in and around urban areas (see pages 05-03.22, 09-01.4).

Provide fresh water swimming principally in the west and east metropolitan regions, not only to meet supply deficiencies but also as a substitute for salt water swimming (see pages 05-03.10, 12, 22, 09-01.2).

Establish transportation and other programs to improve accessibility of the population to existing salt water beaches (see page 05-03.23, 09-01.5).

The Congress should revise the federal funding formula for the Land and Water Conservation Fund from its present 50-50 match to a substantially higher federal share (see page 09-01.1).

Establish a position of Local Recreation Coordinator in the Department of Natural Resources to assist and guide the local communities in addressing their recreational needs (see page 09-01.15).

Re-organize the existing Recreation Resources Review Committee and charge the Committee with determining the suitability of specific recreation proposals in light of the priorities and needs established in the local planning elements submitted for the state's Recreation, Conservation and Open Space Plan (see page 09-01.14).

Develop a comprehensive method for the systematic evaluation of the state's wetland resources (see pages 05-05.4, 09-01.5).

Re-structure the present user-fee system to make it more comprehensive for providing local financial assistance for recreation (see page 09-01.13).

Adopt a formal arrangement between the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission and the Department of Natural Resources for the purpose of facilitating the orderly development of areas that have both historic and recreational significance (see pages 05-05.2, 09-01.6).

Land and Water Conservation Fund guidelines should be modified to permit increased utilization of monies for renovation and/or major maintenance of inadequate existing facilities (see page 09-01.1).

Complete a feasibility study for the establishment of a scenic and recreational river system in the state (see pages 05-05.6, 09-01.6).

Improve the accessibility of the elderly to recreation sites and increase their participation by modification of existing programs and provision of special needs programs as required (see pages 05-05.17, 09-01.9).

02-02-02 Recommendations - Category II

Redistribute use of salt water beaches to obtain a more uniform utilization (see pages 05-03.10, 05-03.23, 09-01.2).

Meet picnicking deficiencies in all regions, and particularly the West Metropolitan and Northeast regions (see pages 05-03.11, 22, 09-01.4 and also Figure 05-03(5)).

Meet statewide supply deficiencies in tennis. These are most acute in the West Metropolitan and Northeast regions (see pages 05-03.17, 22, 09-01.3 and also Figure 05-03(5)).

The Statewide Planning Program should complete its flood plain management study and examine alternative protection and regulation techniques for flood prone areas (see pages 05-05.3, 09-01.11).

The effects of non-point sources of pollution and both structural and non-structural solutions for the enhancement of water quality should be evaluated to determine their impact on the quality of outdoor recreation, conservation, and open space areas.(see pages 05-05.2, 09-01.10).

The State of Rhode Island should, according to recommended schedules presented in the Bay Islands Park Feasibility Study, initiate the development of presently owned state land, and establish a priority program for acquiring those remaining parcels of land constituting the complete park system (see pages 05-04.1, 09-01.8).

Acquire surplus federal lands that are suitable for satisfying recreational needs of all regions of the state (see page 05-04.1).

Develop a statewide system of trails following the recommendations proposed in the Trail Advisory Committee Report, giving special emphasis to establishing recreational and commuter bikeways (see pages 05-03.18, 19, 20, 05-04.13).

A definitive study that generates reliable technical data should be accomplished to determine the degree of impact of various recreation activities upon water quality (see pages 05-04.10, 09-01.7).

Assign responsibility within state government to effectively coordinate natural areas programs on both the state and New England levels (see page 05-04.5).

Because of Rhode Island's climatic conditions, appropriate changes in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act should be made to enable funding of special facilities that are either adaptable to year round use by seasonal enclosure, or are permanently enclosed, so that the regional demand for certain recreational activities can be better satisfied

02-02-03 Recommendations - Category III

Determine the degree of impact of the present tax structure in Rhode Island on various types of open space land under the jurisdiction of the private sector (see pages 05-05.1, 09-01.9).

Investigate legal provisions which create conflicts between private ownership and the recreational use of the state's navigable waterways. Clarify public regulations for recreational use of navigable waterways (see pages 05-05.4, 09-01.6).

Identify, publicize, and protect areas of scenic, historical, and cultural interest for the large sightseeing population (see pages 05-03.13, 23, 09-01.10).

Improve public access to the shore to maximize the opportunities for salt water related activities (see pages 05-03.10, 14, 16, 23, 09-01.11).

Provide increased access to state parks and management areas for use by various voluntary or special interest groups, and assist in the coordination of their activities with local and state programs (see pages 05-04.17, 09-01.16).

Encourage the Rhode Island Department of Transportation to include recreational considerations in their transportation activities as part of the planning process for new proposals and also as part of any major modifications to existing facilities (see page 05-04.13).

For the promotion of environmental awareness, encourage the Department of Education to foster the use and study of appropriate natural areas as part of the educational curriculum in all school districts (see pages 05-05.7, 09-01.7).

Minimize, and eventually eliminate, any competitive situations between the public and private sector in providing recreation facilities when the private sector can adequately meet the need. (see page 09-01.16).

Assist the private sector with market information so that both the recreation industry and the state's population will receive maximum benefits (see pages 05-03.24, 09-01.16).

151-03 STATE CHARACTERISTICS

The purpose of this part of the plan is to describe the state's physical and social characteristics, highlighting those factors which relate to outdoor recreation and environmental quality.

03-01 Geographic Description

Rhode Island, smallest state in the Union, is one of six New England states, located within geographic coordinates of latitude 71° 05' W to 71° 50' W. It is bordered on the north and east by Massachusetts, on the west by Connecticut and New York, and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean (see Figure 03-01(1)). Both the northern and western boundaries are relatively straight lines, with the remaining lines being irregular. The state encompasses approximately 1,214 square miles, 13 percent of which is the Narragansett Bay.

An outstanding feature of Rhode Island is the state's close association with the ocean. In addition to the state's 136 miles of land boundaries, Rhode Island has approximately 420 miles of salt water coastline. Spread along this 420 miles of coastline are more than 100 public and private, developed **and undeveloped**, sandy beaches set between picturesque vistas of rock-bound, wave-washed shore.

A major factor in the state's coexistence with the ocean is Narragansett Bay, an estuary extending about 28 miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean. It was formed from a number of submerged river valleys about the time of the Great Ice Age, and now covers approximately 170 square miles.

As shown in Figure 03-01(2), Rhode Island is divided into 39 municipalities, eight of which are incorporated as cities. These are Central Falls, Cranston, East Providence, Newport, Pawtucket, Providence, Warwick and Woonsocket. The remaining 31 municipalities are incorporated as towns. All of the state's municipalities and the area they encompass are listed in Table 03-01(1). The state also contains parts of the three standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's); the Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick SMSA, the Fall River SMSA, and the New London-Warwick-Groton SMSA (see Figure 03-01(3)). The five counties in the state, Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence and Washington, have no governmental functions except in part as judicial districts.

Figure 03-01(1)

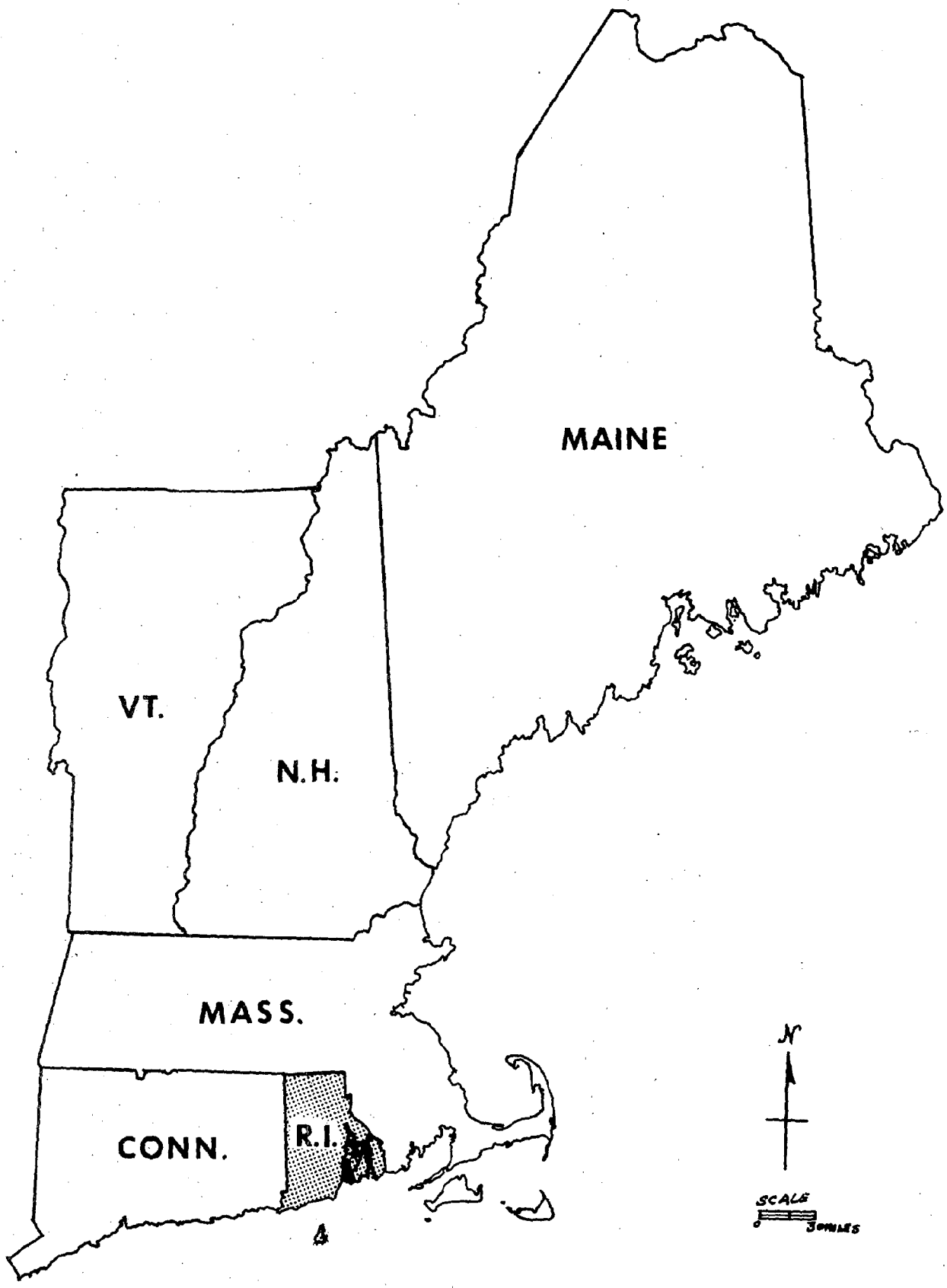


Figure 03-01(2)

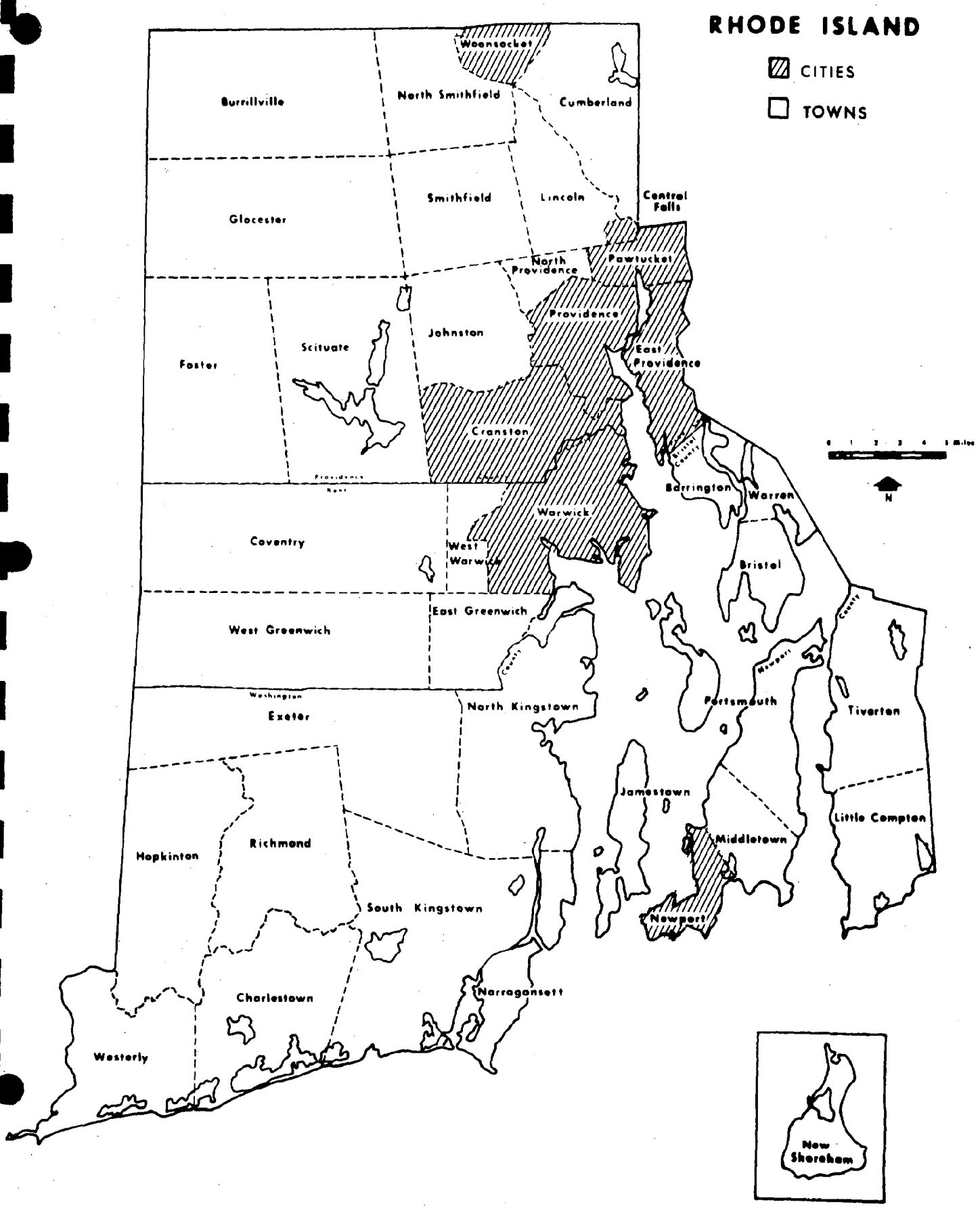


TABLE 03-01(1)

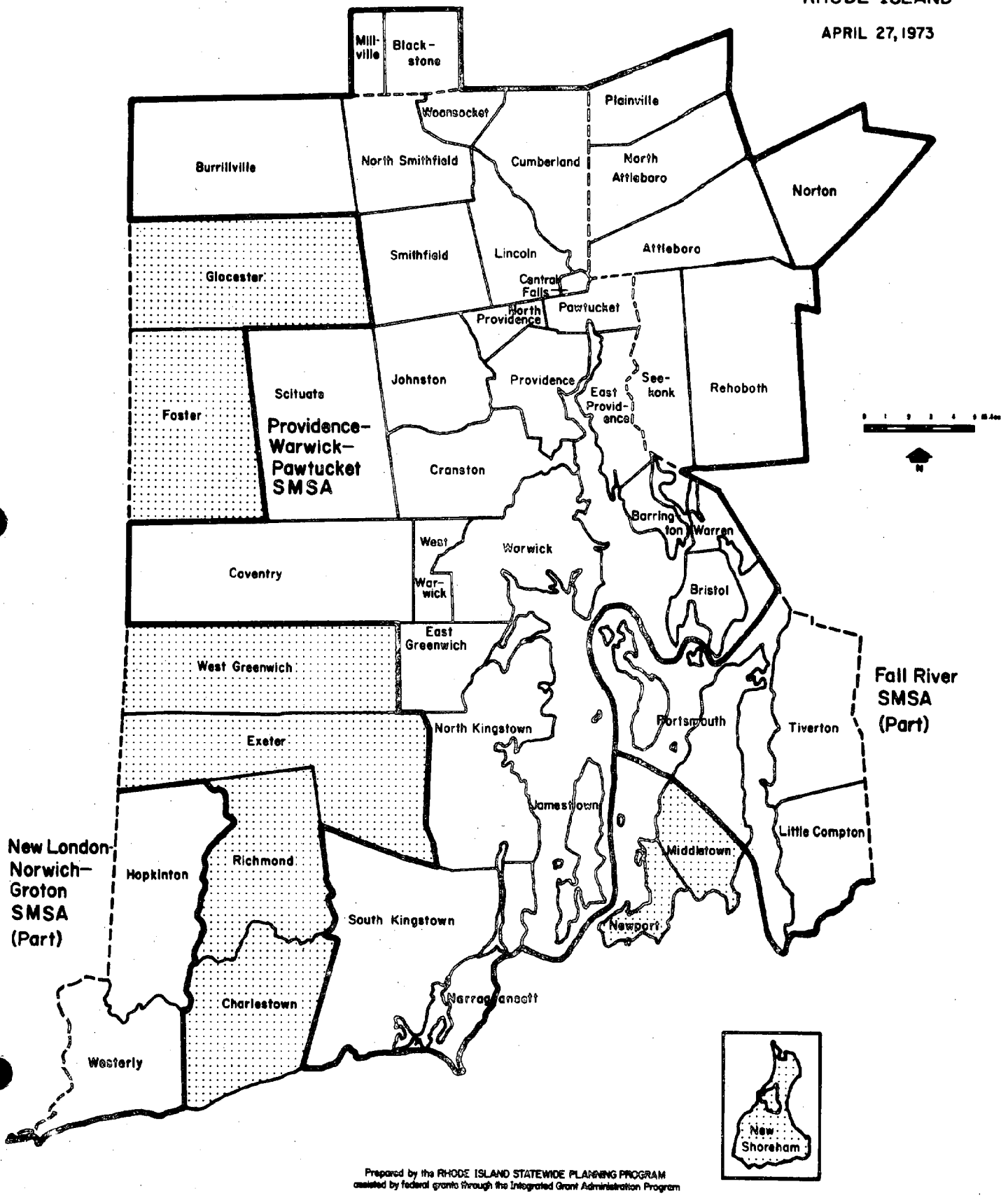
AREAS BY MUNICIPALITY ((39))
(in acres)

Municipality	Land	Inland Water	Total Area
Barrington	5583	782	6365
Bristol	6446	56	6502
Burrillville	35426	863	36289
Central Falls	786	52	838
Charlestown	24212	2654	26866
Coventry	37850	1440	39290
Cranston	17477	270	17747
Cumberland	17071	785	17856
East Greenwich	10540	14	10554
East Providence	8412	353	8765
Exeter	35429	211	35640
Foster	32967	360	33327
Glocester	32872	1101	33973
Hopkinton	27485	597	28082
Jamestown	6105	46	6151
Johnston	15067	358	15425
Lincoln	11416	261	11677
Little Compton	13512	1103	14615
Middletown	8127	218	8345
Narragansett	8702	1012	9714
Newport	4864	197	5061
New Shoreham	6069	157	6226
North Kingstown	27146	464	27610
North Providence	3600	59	3659
North Smithfield	15214	385	15599
Pawtucket	5539	189	5728
Portsmouth	15066	668	15734
Providence	11453	278	11731
Richmond	2486	105	24965
Scituate	31169	4070	35239
Smithfield	16727	863	17590
South Kingstown	35147	3092	38239
Tiverton	18549	752	19301
Warren	4167	252	4419
Warwick	22176	346	22522
Westerly	18649	881	19530
West Greenwich	32337	349	32686
West Warwick	5095	119	5214
Woonsocket	4889	126	5015
(acres)	658201	25888	684089
State Total (square miles)	1028.44	40.45	1068.89

Figure 03-01(3)

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS IN RHODE ISLAND

APRIL 27, 1973



Prepared by the RHODE ISLAND STATEWIDE PLANNING PROGRAM
assisted by federal grants through the Integrated Grant Administration Program

03-02 History

03-02-01 Geologic History ((19,54))

Geologic investigation indicates that the primieval history of Rhode Island began during the Cambrian Period of the Paleozoic Era, about 600 million years ago. This is revealed by the oldest rocks in the state, the Blackstone Series, which form a major portion of the state's substructure. These large masses of metamorphic rock along the Blackstone Valley show that there was a basin, trough or shallow sea where the eroding, ancient land mass of Appalachia deposited sand, clay, and limestone. This basin was the result of the upwarping of what is commonly called the Appalachian Geosyncline. As warping continued, the basin sank deeper, filling with several thousand feet of sedimentary and volcanic layers. Then came a period of folding and faulting, caused by crustal movements, that resulted in the uplifting of the sedimentary masses. Up from below, through this emerging land mass, came igneous material which cooled when it reached the surface and crystallized into the older granite rocks which now underlie most of Rhode Island. This period ended with Rhode Island being a portion of what is now the Appalachian Mountains. All that remains today are the roots left after the mountains were carried away by erosion.

During the Pennsylvania Period, about 300 million years ago, this erosion continued as mountain streams deposited large amounts of gravel, sand, and clay into the lowland, forming the Narragansett Basin sedimentary rocks. Occasionally at various locations within this basin, there were marshes or swamps in which trees and other plant material accumulated to eventually form coal deposits.

Succeeding the formation of the Narragansett Basin about 250 million years ago, came another mountain building cycle with the sedimentary layers being folded and faulted by the earth's forces, followed by metamorphic recrystallization and granite intrusion. This area then lay relatively quiet for a very long time. About a million years ago, this area had been eroded to a gentle topography, with the Narragansett Basin Coal-Age rocks forming a lowland and the older granites forming highland.

Rhode Island remained this way until recently, geologically speaking. About 10,000 to 12,000 years ago, a large mass of glacial ice moved down from Canada. This was the Great Ice Age. The ice covered the whole state along with the rest of New England and much of the northern Mississippi Valley. It scraped up pre-glacial soils, and plucked out blocks and boulders as it pushed its way over the state. Hills were scratched and streamlined in the direction of the ice movement which, at the same time, gouged out many valleys. When the climate warmed, the glacier retreated from the area leaving large quantities of debris or till which characterizes much of the state today. ((19:15))

The last major geologic occurrence happened just after glaciation. The whole area sank with some river valleys being submerged to form Narragansett Bay and its islands as we know it today.

03-02-02 Exploration, Settlement and Development ((1,8,22,33))

Some historians believe that Norsemen first explored the coast and islands of Rhode Island in the 11th or 12th century. This supposition is supported by the theory that the Old Mill, or circular tower, standing in Touro Square, Newport, was built by Vikings as a place of worship, and by other artifacts. This theory and the theory that Miquel Corte-Real, a Portuguese navigator, discovered Narragansett Bay in 1502, have never been proven. ((8:17))

Evidence does show that the first European to enter Narragansett Bay was Giovanni Verrazzano, an Italian who sailed in with the tide on his ship "Dauphin," on May 6, 1524. Verrazzano's records show that during the fifteen days his ship was anchored in Newport Harbor, his crew was in friendly contact with the Indians on both shores of the Bay. Both tribes, the Wampanoags on the eastern shore and Narragansetts on the western shore, were friendly to the early Europeans. ((8:19))

The next European to arrive was Captain Adrian Block, a Dutchman, who in 1614 explored the state's southern coast, Narragansett Bay, and Block Island.

The first permanent settler in what is now Rhode Island was William Blackstone, who in 1634 located his home in seclusion on a hill overlooking the Blackstone River in what is now Cumberland. He was followed on April 30, 1636, by William Arnold and his son Benedict, who also settled in the wilderness of the Moshassuck Valley. ((1:104))

Although Blackstone and the Arnolds settled in Rhode Island, the first permanent settlement of any magnitude is credited to Roger Williams, who in mid or late April, 1636, after fleeing from Massachusetts with a handful of followers in search of free worship, landed on the shore of the Moshassuck River and founded Providence.

In addition to the colony at Providence, there were other settlements beginning in other parts of what is now Rhode Island. The second settlement was made at Portsmouth by William Coddington and his associates in 1638. The third settlement was started at Newport by Coddington and a few others from Portsmouth in 1639. Both settlements were on the island of Aquidneck which was later called Rhode Island. The fourth settlement was made at Warwick by Samuel Gorton and his friends in 1642 on the northwest shore of Narragansett Bay. ((22:14))

These four settlements united in 1643 under a patent of civil incorporation and in 1663 after a number of disruptions, received a Royal Charter from King Charles II. This changed the name of the corporation and established a new government with the title of "The Governor and Company of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation in New England in America." ((22:14)) The new colony provided the settlers a greater degree of self-government than any other colony and authorized them "to hold forth a lively experiment that a most flourishing civil state may stand and best be maintained with full liberty in religious concernments." ((22:19))

The next prominent event in Rhode Island's early history was the King Philip's War, which dealt the colony a severe blow. This was the most devastating of the Indian wars in New England. The mainland was in turmoil as the conflict raged from 1675 until the Sachem of the Wampanoag Indians was killed in 1676.

Rhode Island in the last half of the 17th century was an agricultural community. What commerce that developed was chiefly due to shipments of provisions, butter, cheese, pork, beef, and horses to the West Indies in exchange for staple island products such as rum, sugar, molasses and cotton.

The absence of established religion had many ramifications affecting even the physical arrangement of the townscapes. Unlike settlements in other New England areas where conformity in religion was the pattern, Rhode Island towns did not develop around town squares or commons whose prominent feature was the meetinghouse. Rhode Island towns developed in a linear fashion, either along a waterfront or a post road.

With its Royal Charter of 1663 granting religious freedom and large amounts of home rule, Rhode Island towns were the principal focus of government. Counties never became more than units of judicial administration and today have almost no significance. The Governor was chiefly a ceremonial figure until 1935, the real power residing with the legislature whose two houses sitting in a grand committee appointed nearly all office holders until the third decade of the twentieth century, when the source of their appointive power, the Brayton Act, was repealed.

From the outset, the wide variety of religious practice, the political contentiousness and competition among the towns and the absence of a strong centralizing force in the form of a powerful governor fragmented and diffused a society which otherwise would have lent itself to easy control and direction by being geographically so compact. Add to this mix a Charter which allowed considerable local initiative and a maritime economy whose base was worldwide commerce and you have the ingredients for a kind of atomistic anarchy which has been a strong strain, though not always a dominant one, through Rhode Island's history.

At the beginning of the 18th century, the colony of Rhode Island included nine towns and 7,181 inhabitants. The first half of the century was marked by an increasing volume of trade with the West Indies and by the profitable business of privateering that was flourishing during the wars between England and France. Privateering became so lucrative that it was actually legalized by the state assembly. Political pressure from other colonies and England soon put an end to piracy, but not before Rhode Island gained a reputation for harboring pirates.

Also at this time, Rhode Island was becoming involved in a very lucrative slave trading triangle which operated between Newport, the African west coast, and the West Indies. The ships originated in Newport loaded with cargo which would be traded for slaves upon reaching Africa. The ships were then bound for the West Indies or Gold Coast where the slaves were sold for gold or goods. They would then return to Newport loaded with commodities for the Colony of Rhode Island.

The great wealth pouring into Rhode Island as a result of the wartime independent trade policy could not be contained at the mouth of the Bay. Along with the somewhat slower rise of the northern towns, emulation and then competition occurred. In due course as Newport boasted of its Trinity Church, Colony House, Redwood Library, Touro Synagogue, and Brick Market; Providence built its first college, Colony House, Market House, First Baptist Meetinghouse, and Athenaeum.

Soon after the end of the last French War, Rhode Island became involved in the turmoil between England and the other American Colonies. Earlier restrictions on trade in the seventeenth century were not generally enforced in the colony, but severe restrictions on manufacturing along with the Molasses Act began to put a squeeze on the economy. As the threats of George III and Parliament's interference with shipping intensified, Rhode Islanders reacted by destroying two British vessels in Narragansett Bay, the "Liberty" and the "Gaspee." These acts of rebellion brought forth Admiralty Commissions and stiff patrols throughout the Bay compelling the normally independent Rhode Islanders to seek mutual assistance and cooperation from their neighboring colonies.

The outbreak of the Revolution found Rhode Island in the vanguard. The colony had been the first to declare its independence from the Crown on May 4, 1776, two months before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. This makes Rhode Island the oldest independent state in the United States.

Although little of the war was actually fought on Rhode Island soil, many Rhode Islanders including Nathanael Greene, Stephen and Esek Hopkins, William Ellery, James Varnum, and William Barton made significant contributions to the cause. Newport was occupied first by the British and then by the French. The Battle of Rhode

Island in 1778 was probably the largest engagement which took place in New England.

The conclusion of the war found Newport's maritime commerce and most of this once great colonial city in a shambles. Unscathed, Providence emerged as the state's principal center. Providence's merchants, enjoying greater trading opportunities, extended their interests to South America and then across the Pacific to China.

The pre-war political competition was revived. Now the areas of contention were the State's issue of paper money, the federal impost, and the ratification of the federal Constitution. With the decline of the Island towns and the steady growth of the northern ones, the imbalance of representation in the legislature which was fixed by the Old Charter began to be noticed. By 1790 the political lines were drawn between the Federalist merchants and their adherents, mostly clustered in the urban seaports, and their opponents who formed a rural or country party. For the next century and a half, an urban economic elite with a rural base would dominate Rhode Island politics, with only a few interuptions in their authority.

Rhode Island's reluctance to join the Union stemmed from the same impulses which propelled it into the Revolution: The fear of centralized power outside the state controlling activities within the state. After flirting with the idea of an independent sovereign state, the Constitution was reluctantly ratified. Rhode Island was the last of the thirteen original states to do so.

While the state pioneered in transforming its economy from maritime activity to textile manufacturing, it continued to operate under an outdated colonial Charter whose absurdities nearly dissolved the state into anarchy after several sincere efforts at reform came to naught.

Simultaneously with joining the Union, at a time when its maritime trade was at a new peak for four years, successful attempts to mass produce cloth caused major segments of Rhode Island investment capital to be transferred from maritime commerce to textile manufacturing. The firm of Almy & Brown, with Samuel Slater's leadership and the adaptable artisans of the local forges and cabinet shops, produced good durable machines which made reasonably satisfactory and inexpensive cloth in quantity. Within two decades investors who had previously owned fleets of seagoing carriers owned fleets of mills instead. Up the Blackstone Valley and west along the Pawtuxet sprang the mills. Prior urban patterns of seaport towns and post road villages were joined by the phenomenon of the self-contained mill village, dominated by the factory owners, its workers disenfranchised by being either renters or foreign-born immigrants. The growth of the factories and the increase of profits boomed throughout the local economy giving impetus to the expansion of already existing financial institutions such as banks and insurance companies.

Following the War of 1812 much effort was spent reforming the state Constitution which, at that time, was still the King Charles Charter of 1663. This charter specified no suffrage qualifications and by 1840 about half the adult male population was unable to vote. As the mill towns burgeoned, teeming with renters and workers under the control of rich mill owners, the probability and possibility of reapportionment and extension of the suffrage became even more remote. The rural, large landowners knew that reapportionment and free suffrage would end their control of the legislature. After much agitation and resistance and following the Dorr Rebellion of 1842, the state enacted a new constitution in 1843 giving all adult land-owning males the right to vote. This constitution, although amended, is still in effect.

A source of energy which became widespread in Rhode Island around the year 1857 was steam power for running machines and factories. This form of energy for textile manufacturing had been pioneered by Samuel Slater in 1828 in his Providence mill. The production of boilers, steam engines, and locomotives became a substantial industry in Providence. The use of steam power to turn belts, pulleys, and spindles meant that textile mills no longer had to be located at mill dams and falls where energized water conducted through power canals turned wheels and turbines. Instead, mills could be located in port cities with easy access to coal barges or rail transport. Within a decade the skyline of Providence, Warren, Bristol, East Greenwich, Wickford, and Newport were pierced by smokestacks and a second era of manufacturing was begun. The 18th century port towns with their pedestrian-scale gained a nineteenth century industrial overlay, along with a new industrial population of non-Yankees, new problems of traffic congestion, housing, health and education, not to mention a thick layer of industrial soot.

Newport expanded in other ways as well. The summer capital of Rhode Island began its second great era as an Atlantic coast resort. Bellevue Avenue was opened and the first of the great mansions appeared. A new group of artists and writers set up camp beyond the Avenue within the shadow of the Redwood Library. The United States Navy, long a familiar feature in town, expanded its ties by expanding Fort Adams and building the Naval War College. During the Civil War the "City by the Sea" also served as the site of the U.S. Naval Academy.

Providence continued to grow by filling in low areas along the Providence River making a profusion of fingerlike wharves and docks. The Great Salt Cove grew smaller and smaller as the railroad, horsecars and utility systems began to interlace out-lying neighborhoods into an urban whole.

The new population to swell the industrial centers like Providence, Pawtucket and Woonsocket came first from the nearby country towns and farms. Then in the 1830's this Yankee stock began to be

replaced by Irish immigrants. In the 1860's French Canadians were brought in to work in the textile mills, and Italian immigration began in the 1880's. In the 1890's and first decade of the twentieth century came Portuguese, Poles, Ukranians, Armenians, Jews from Eastern Europe, Lithuanians and Lebanese.

As the cities continued to grow, and the sons of these immigrants and naturalized citizens reached voting age, the political balance threatened to shift against the towns within which these compactly settled but unincorporated areas lay. The legislative managers performed a political cell division; Woonsocket was split off from Cumberland, Pawtucket from North Providence, and eventually Central Falls from Lincoln. Each time the more rural counterpart was left in Republican hands while the new city was likely to have a Democratic mayor, but a Republican city council, since, even under the expanded suffrage of the 1888 Bourne Amendment to the State's constitution, only property taxpayers could elect councilmen. Under the impetus of the Brayton Act of 1901 the rural controlled Senate gained power to appoint key city officials.

The period from 1860 to 1990 was one of general business expansion in Rhode Island, but by the first World War, industry began to show signs of age. Equipment and factories were wearing out, and labor was not content to live under total factory domination. Some textile companies shifted certain processes to the south to be closer to the source of raw material and to have a less expensive work force in new factories. After the war came a series of crippling strikes and a period of little growth followed by the depression of the 1930's. The second World War revived the industry briefly, but in the period from 1946 through the decade of the fifties mill after mill closed or was sold to larger corporate combinations.

The impact of the economic disaster resulting from the death of the State's primary industry was partly ameliorated by the development of major military installations at Newport, Quonset, and Davisville during the period from 1939 to 1945. Following the war, Rhode Island experienced the same suburban sprawl which typified the Eastern seaboard from Boston to Washington, D.C. Greatest growth occurred in the cities of Warwick and Cranston. The somewhat weakened nature of the State's economy, however, has helped Rhode Island escape some of the worst excesses of suburban sprawl and some areas of earlier architectural styles survived and have been designated as historic districts. Gradual recovery and slow diversification of employment into service industries has been the trend of the 1960's and early seventies. The soundness of this gradual recovery is underscored by the general confidence which exists even in the face of the most recent decisions to close most of the military installations.

03-03 Natural Environment

03-03-01 Climate

A. General

Rhode Island, a humid state with an average annual precipitation of about 40 inches, has a variable climate characterized by frequent but generally short periods of heavy precipitation. It lies in the path of the prevailing westerlies and is exposed to cyclonic disturbances that cross the country from the west or southwest. Rhode Island is also subject to coastal storms that travel up the Atlantic seaboard in the form of hurricanes of tropical origin and storms of extratropical nature called "nor'easters".

B. Temperature

The temperature within the area varies from summertime highs in the 90 degree range to subzero, occurring for short periods in the winter. The mean annual temperature is 50.5 degrees farenheit (F.) with the average monthly temperature varying from about 72 degrees F. in July to near 29 degrees F. in January and February. Extremes in temperature range from highs slightly in excess of 100 degrees F. to lows in the minus 20's. Mean, maximum and minimum monthly temperatures recorded at the T.F. Green weather station and reported by the weather bureau are shown in Table 03-03(1).

C. Precipitation

The mean annual precipitation over the ten year period of 1965-74 is 43.57 inches as measured at T.F. Green weather station and is rather evenly distributed throughout the year. Rhode Island's greatest annual precipitation recorded during the last ten years was 65.03 inches in 1972 and the minimum annual amount was 25.44 inches in 1965. Table 03-03(2) summarizes the precipitation recorded by the U.S. Weather Bureau by month between 1965 and 1974. Table 03-03(3) presents the mean, maximum, and minimum monthly precipitation for the years 1965-74.

D. Storms

The rapidly moving cyclonic storms or "lows" that move into New England from the west or southwest produce frequent periods of unsettled but seldom extremely severe weather. The state is frequently exposed to coastal storms, some of tropical origin, that travel up the Atlantic coast. The most severe storms which occur during the late summer and early autumn, have been of tropical origin.

TABLE 03-03(1)

MEAN MONTHLY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES*
AND ANNUAL AVERAGE-WARWICK, R.I.
Year of Record 1973

Month	Mean	Maximum	Minimum
January	31.1	40.6	21.5
February	29.6	38.6	20.6
March	43.7	52.4	34.9
April	50.0	59.8	40.2
May	56.7	65.8	47.6
June	70.3	78.8	61.7
July	73.6	82.4	64.7
August	75.0	83.9	66.0
September	63.4	73.2	52.6
October	54.2	64.5	43.9
November	43.8	51.7	35.8
December	38.3	47.3	29.3
Annual	52.5	61.6	43.3

* In degrees Farenheit.

Source: U.S. Weather Bureau.

TABLE 03-03(2)

TOTAL PRECIPITATION - INCHES

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
January	3.46	3.40	1.58	3.50	2.23	.50	2.01	1.85	3.06	4.45
February	3.77	4.30	2.51	1.79	4.30	5.34	5.36	5.19	3.55	3.01
March	1.72	2.40	5.49	7.83	3.10	4.75	3.81	6.70	2.78	4.51
April	2.43	1.48	4.19	1.49	3.95	3.91	2.31	3.71	7.16	2.86
May	1.08	3.85	7.27	3.54	2.41	3.03	3.83	5.73	3.99	2.74
June	1.91	2.31	2.72	4.74	1.23	4.25	1.64	6.83	3.48	3.28
July	1.28	2.77	3.95	1.49	2.98	1.00	3.48	4.25	2.92	1.64
August	1.90	3.37	3.24	1.61	2.58	6.59	3.03	2.98	5.17	3.10
September	1.64	5.23	3.17	1.14	3.09	1.79	3.52	7.31	3.04	6.15
October	2.75	2.60	2.25	1.79	1.62	4.41	2.88	4.36	3.17	2.79
November	2.08	3.93	2.75	6.22	6.35	5.31	5.16	8.45	2.29	1.56
December	1.42	3.04	7.36	6.70	10.75	4.54	2.37	7.67	7.63	4.54
TOTAL	25.44	38.68	46.48	41.84	44.59	45.42	39.40	65.03	48.24	40.63

Source: U.S. Weather Bureau.

TABLE 03-03(3)

MEAN MONTHLY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM PRECIPITATION
AND ANNUAL AVERAGE-WARWICK, R.I.
Years of Record 1965-74

Month	Mean	Maximum	Minimum
January	2.60	4.45	.50
February	3.91	5.36	1.79
March	4.31	7.83	1.72
April	3.35	7.16	1.48
May	3.75	7.27	1.08
June	3.24	6.83	1.23
July	2.58	4.25	1.00
August	3.36	6.59	1.61
September	3.61	7.31	1.14
October	2.86	4.41	1.62
November	4.41	8.45	1.56
December	5.60	10.75	1.42
Total Annual	43.57	65.03	25.44

Source: U.S. Weather Bureau.

03-03-02 Land Resources

A. Existing Topography and Geology ((21,46))

Rhode Island lies in two major physiographic sections of the New England province. The northwest third of the state, which consists of rounded steep hills and narrow valleys, lies within the New England Upland section. The remainder of the state lies in the Seaboard Lowland section of the New England province, and consists of rounded hills that are less steep than those of the uplands. A large portion of this lowland has been submerged forming Narragansett Bay. The many islands of the bay are formed by the higher elevations of the submerged hills. In general, the lowland area has an altitude of less than 200 feet. ((46:36))

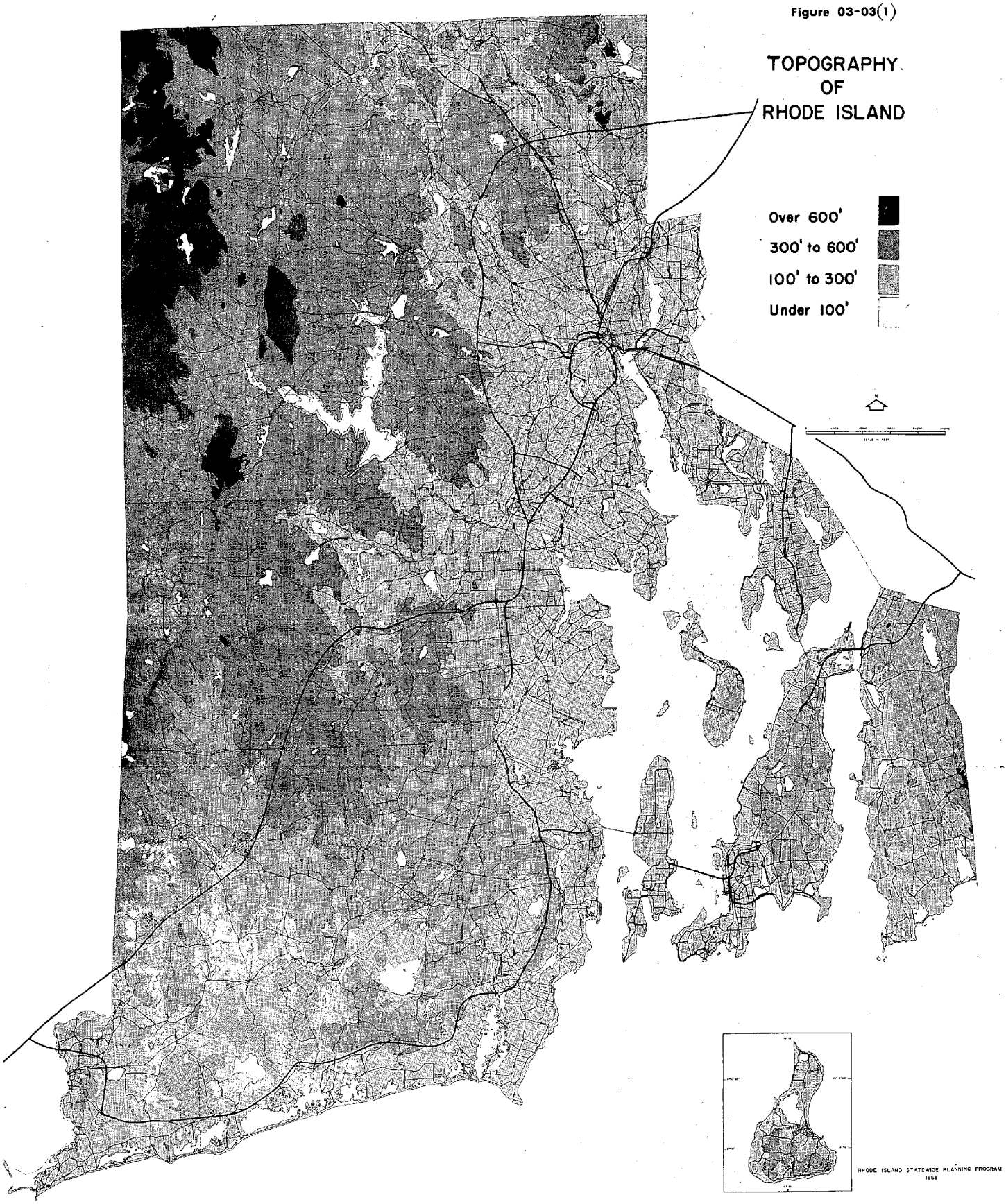
Land surface altitudes in the state range from sea level along the Atlantic Coast and around Narragansett Bay to a high of 812 feet at Jeriomoth Hill in Foster. Surface altitudes are generally less than 400 feet in more than two-thirds of the state and less than 200 feet in about half the state (see Figure 03-03(1)).

The bedrock geology in the upland area is underlain mostly by granite rock, but the eastern part of the upland area extending from the vicinity of East Greenwich north to Massachusetts also contains irregular patches of schist, quartzite, and greenstone. The lowland area is underlain by downfolded and downfaulted beds of conglomerate, sandstone, shale, and meta-anthracite, all of Carboniferous age. The solid bedrock is exposed as ledges in many places, but it is generally covered by a layer of unconsolidated glacial drift material of varying thickness. These deposits are described as being of either hardpan or till material or an outwash. The hardpan or till is generally unconsolidated consisting of boulders, pebbles, sand, silt and clay mixed together without sorting and without bedding. Where present, it generally lies directly over the bedrock. Although on the average it is only a few feet thick, some of these till deposits are known to exist in thicknesses exceeding 100 feet.

Overlying the till or the bedrock and lying chiefly in the valley areas are outwash deposits of bedded gravels, sands, silts, and clays that were strewn out by meltwater from the ice of the great glacier that covered all of New England some fifteen thousand years ago. In some of the valleys of Rhode Island the outwash is as much as 100 or even 200 feet thick. ((46:36))

Block Island differs from the rest of Rhode Island in that little bedrock is exposed. Here, the deposits overlaying the bedrock are composed primarily of a great variety of unconsolidated glacial and older materials, including till, gravel, sand, and clay.

Figure 03-03(1)



Prepared by the RHODE ISLAND STATEWIDE PLANNING PROGRAM

BASE MAP: RHODE ISLAND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

The general topography of the Island is quite unique and the distribution of the sub-surface materials are correspondingly quite complicated and somewhat unsystematically distributed throughout the Island's 21 square mile area. ((46:36))

B. Soils (19,21,54))

The soils of Rhode Island have developed largely from material accumulated during the Ice Age as glaciers moved over the area depositing soil as till or outwash. Since this glacial period, the soils have generally developed under a forest cover of hardwoods and conifers, while some smaller areas have accumulated soils by recent alluvial and organic actions.

Since Rhode Island's soils are relatively young, it is important to note the underlying bedrock or parent materials of the area. This frequently determines characteristics and distribution of soils. The bedrock underlying most of the state consists of granite and the similar metamorphic rocks, gneiss and schist. Most of the state's soils have developed from these extensive parent granite materials. In addition, there are areas in the state which are underlain by sandstone, slate, shale and conglomerate. All of this bedrock material has been covered by glacial deposits or drift.

The upland soils covering the major portion of the state are very stony, the result of glacial action. However, these soils, because of their basic structure and texture, are conducive to good root penetration, water percolation, adequate drainage, and a high water-holding capacity. With clearing, fertilizer, and proper care these soils are favorable for growth of forest grasses and various crops.

The soils that have developed on the terraces and outwash plains are relatively stone-free and level. They have good to excessive drainage and are variable in texture. These soils are less fertile since they were developed from coarser materials and have been leached to a greater extent. Basically, the soils do have good structure, and with an adequate moisture supply and fertilization, would produce fair yields of crops.

The following list presents the eight general soil associations in the state. These categories, developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, represent the basic characteristics of each association:

SOIL ASSOCIATIONS ((21:36))

1 Narragansett-Gloucester-Paxton association: Deep, well drained, gently rolling and sloping soils on glacial hills.

2 Ridgebury-Whitman-Mansfield association: Deep, poorly and very poorly drained, nearly level soils; on uplands.

3 Hinckley-Quonset-Warwick association: Excessively and somewhat excessively drained, undulating and sloping, sandy and gravelly soils.

4 Hollis-Charlton association: Gently sloping and steep rocky soils that are shallow to bedrock and deep, very stoney soils.

5 Bridgehampton-Enfield-Belgrade association: Level and nearly level, deep, silty soils over stratified sand and gravel.

6 Scarboro-Peat and Muck association: Very poorly drained, mineral and organic soils; on lowlands.

7 Newport-Pittstown association: Gently sloping to sloping, well and moderately well drained soils with fragipans on smoothly rounded glacial hills.

8 Tidal Marsh-Coastal Beaches association: Very poorly drained shore areas and sandy beaches that are subject to tidal fluctuations.

C. Islands

Rhode Island has a total of 60 salt water islands, most of which are in and around Narragansett Bay. The following are 10 of the larger islands in Rhode Island:

Island	City or Town	Approximate Acreage
Aquidneck	Middletown Newport Portsmouth	24,567
Conanicut	Jamestown	6,246
Block	New Shoreham	6,069
Prudence	Portsmouth	3,490
Hog	Portsmouth	212
Patience	Portsmouth	207
Dutch	Jamestown	110
Coaster's Harbor	Newport	105
Hope	Portsmouth	92
Gould	Jamestown	53

D. Land-Cover Types ((7))

This section presents an inventory of Rhode Island's land-cover types, giving a general insight into the impact of man on the various ecosystems. It shows that there remains some natural and unaltered land-cover types, while others have been severely changed or totally eliminated. For example, the diciduous forest, its associated wetlands, and the coastal salt marshes are among the state's major natural ecosystems, yet each has, during the past 350 years, been subject to great modification.

To facilitate comparison of land-cover types and resources, Rhode Island's land surface has been organized into two categories, lands cleared of natural vegetation and uncleared land-cover types.

Cleared land: Rhode Island's cleared lands are represented by two groups, urban and agricultural uses. These reflect the commitment of land resources to intensive human activity that confine the existence of natural ecosystems. Approximately one-third of Rhode Island's land has been cleared for urban, suburban and diminishing agricultural uses. Municipalities in the western and interior parts of the state have less than 25 percent cleared land while coastal and northeastern areas have more than 25 percent of their lands cleared (see Figure 03-03(2)). ((7:15))

Urban: These are lands used for residential, commercial, and industrial development, or those areas other than farms that have been cleared of their natural vegetation cover. Today, Rhode Island has about 18 percent of its land area committed to urban usage. The majority of this urban land-cover is concentrated at the head of Narragansett Bay (see Figure 03-03(3)). ((7:17))

Agriculture: Active agricultural lands include farms, pastures and orchards, or those cleared of trees and covered with grass or the reamins of a crop.

Almost every city and town in Rhode Island has some agricultural land-cover with the statewide total being about 11.6 percent of the state's land area. Agriculture has been in a constant state of decline since 1850, being first replaced by forest and then by urban development, generally of the residential type. ((7:18))

Uncleared land: Rhode Island's uncleared lands are classified into three groups: forest, forest succession, and wetlands. These groups represent the existing natural ecosystems and cover approximately 70 percent of the state's land.

Forest: Forest land is the dominant land-cover type in Rhode Island, comprising nearly 65 percent of the state's area. This type

Figure 03-03(2)

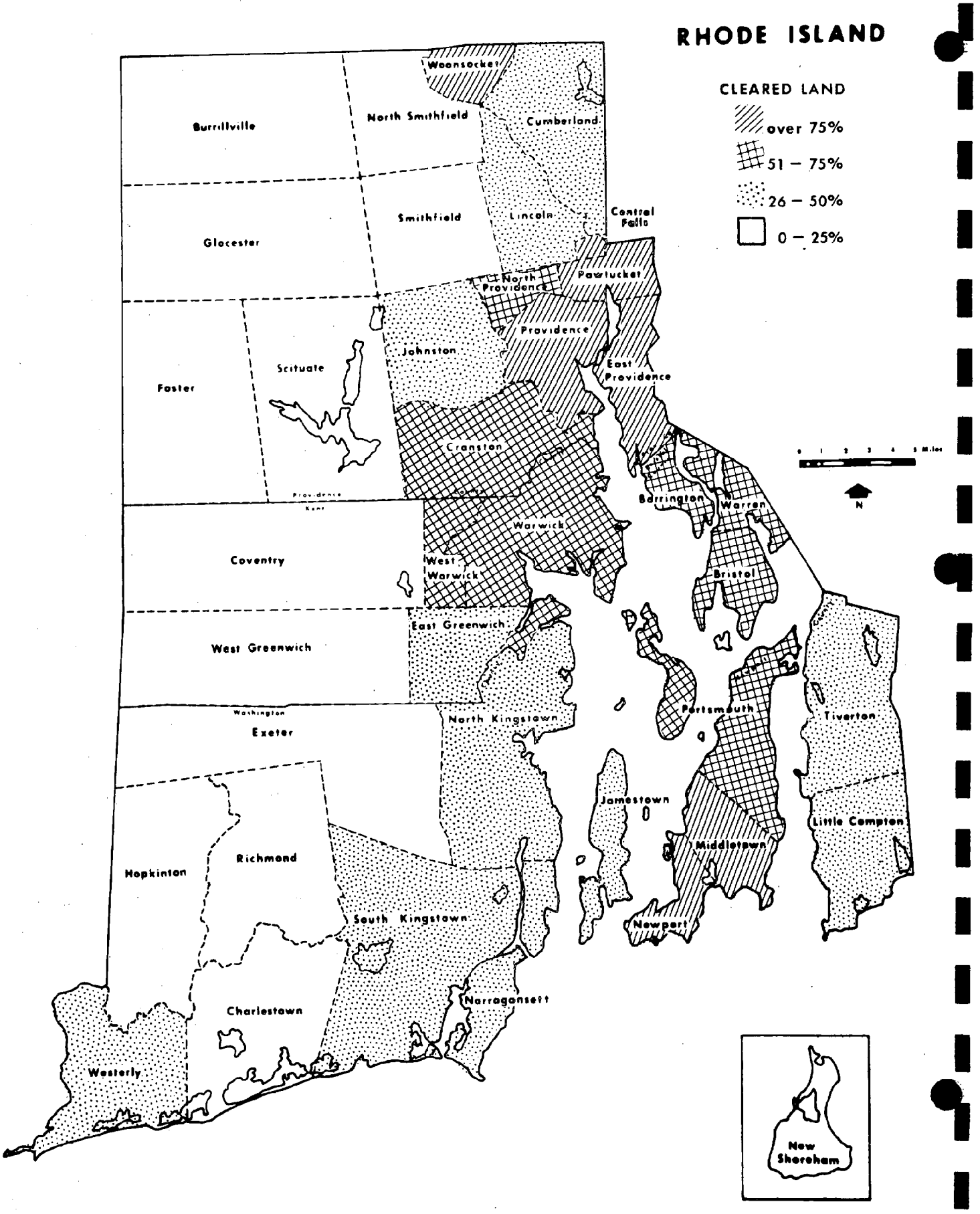
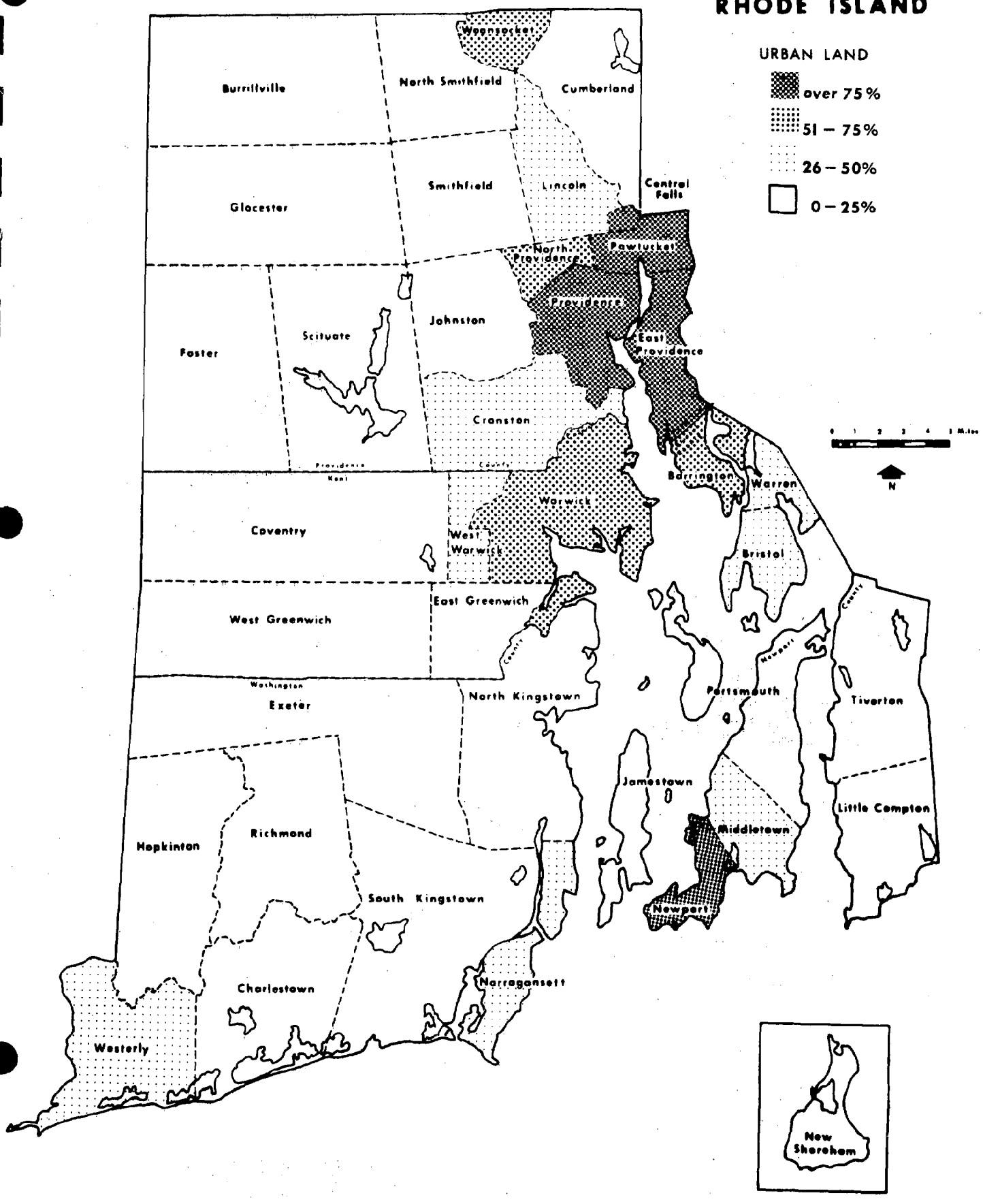


Figure 03-03(3)



of land-cover includes hardwood, softwood, and mixed forests. Of these, hardwood and mixed forests are the most extensive, occupying a wide variety of ecological situations, while softwood forests are least abundant. Of the 39 cities and towns in Rhode Island, only two have less than one percent of their land covered by forest. ((7:18))

Forest Succession: This category, classified as abandoned fields, abandoned orchards, and shrub types, although not extensive in area, has a wide distribution throughout the state. It represents land that has been cleared of its native vegetation, used for agriculture or some other purpose, and then abandoned and permitted to return, through natural plant succession, to forest. Comprising nearly 5 percent of the state's land area, it offers a unique vegetation type that results from previous natural or man-related alteration of forest ecosystems. ((7:18))

Wetlands: The land-cover types described as wetlands are fresh water marshes, salt water marshes, and shrub swamps. Considered the scarcest ecosystem resource, they cover only 1.5 percent of Rhode Island, although practically every city and town has some acreage in wetlands. ((7:19))

03-03-03 Water Resources

A. Inland Surface Water

Rhode Island has a total of 357 fresh water lakes and ponds which comprise approximately 2.5 percent of the state's area or 28.8 square miles. These fresh water impoundments offer a shoreline of 464 miles. In addition, there are 26 inland salt ponds, covering approximately 10.7 square miles, offering a shoreline of 96 miles. Of the total 383 impoundments, 8 percent are used to provide drinking water for various communities throughout Rhode Island. These account for 29 percent of the surface area covered by, and 20 percent of the shoreline encircling, the state's lakes and ponds. ((48:xi))

Rhode Island also has 272 streams grouped into 7 major river basins including the Moshassuck, Moosup, Blackstone, Pawtuxet, Pawcatuck, and Woonasquatucket Rivers. Of these rivers, the Pawcatuck is the longest as it winds its way 33 miles across the southern portion of the state. These rivers and their tributaries are also divided into two groups, those that flow into Narragansett Bay, having a combined drainage area of about 750 square miles, and those that drain into Long Island Sound, having a combined drainage area of about 300 square miles.

B. Ground Water ((54))

Precipitation is the source of essentially all the ground water supplies in Rhode Island. The ground wells bored into the igneous

and metamorphic rocks yield an average of about 12 gallons per minute, while those bored into sedimentary rocks average about 31 gallons per minute. The total withdrawal of ground water in Rhode Island is approximately 25 million gallons per day. Of this about 12.3 million gallons are pumped for public supply, 10.4 million gallons for industry, and 2.3 million gallons for agricultural uses.

The supply of underground reservoirs is continuously being replenished by local precipitation which yields 17 million gallons of water per square mile for every inch of rain. Thus, Rhode Island, with a total area of 1,068 square miles and a mean annual precipitation of approximately 43 inches, catches over 780 billion gallons of water per year.

03-03-04 Fish and Wildlife ((21))

Rhode Island's geographical location and natural features provide conditions suited for a wide species spectrum of fish and wildlife. The profile from the granite uplands to the coastal outwash plain combined with its many fresh and salt water ponds and marshes as well as rivers and salt estuaries provide the habitat necessary for species survival.

The 357 fresh water lakes and ponds provide good fishing for bass, pickerel, panfish, and recently northern pike. The smaller ponds as well as the fresh water swamps and marshes provide excellent breeding and nesting areas for wood, black and mallard ducks, as well as muskrats, mink and otter. The upper Pawcatuck River and its tributaries, the Wood, Queens and Beaver Rivers, provide some of the finest trout fishing in southern New England.

The salt water marshes that occur along the coastline and the salt water ponds that lie behind the barrier beaches protecting the state's southern coastline provide spawning and nursery areas for trash and game fish as well as such shellfish as scallops and oysters. The nutrients flowing from the decaying vegetation feed the plankton which in turn feed the numerous fish, shellfish and crustaceans which inhabit the open waters. They also provide resting, feeding and wintering areas for migratory waterfowl.

A. Wildlife

There are still thousands of acres of open land along the wesrn edge of the state. The hardwood/pine forests provide the food and cover to maintain deer herds, ruffed grouse, snow-shoe rabbits (otherwise known as varying hare) grey fox and grey squirrel. The hemlock and cedar swamps provide winter cover for these same species.

The more open areas of the southern and eastern portions of the state (which also experience milder winters due to their proximity to the shore) support populations of bob white quail, cottontail rabbits and red fox. Raccoons are found in all areas of the state as is a recent newcomer, the oppossum.

A melting pot of the north and south gives Rhode Island a multitude of songbird species. There are over 40 permanent residents (including relatively recent species such as the cardinal and mockingbird) and 135 other species have been identified. Block Island, lying in the middle of the songbird migration route, is world famous for its census counts and bird watching.

Most of the state's wildlife exist on private land which comprises over 93 percent of the state's total land area. Some owners permit hunting by request, while others have posted their land and allow no hunting at all.

The state now manages approximately 34,000 acres of land with emphasis on upland game species. Hunting license fees collected by the state are used to improve all types of wildlife habitat. Recreational usage of these game management areas is often much greater by non-hunters than by hunters.

The number of deer in the state has been estimated at 1,200 to 2,400 animals. Mortality data and field observations indicate that the deer population has not fluctuated perceptibly in the past ten years.

Actively farmed areas, which support the highest game populations, are gradually being urbanized, reducing many lands formally used for hunting. Therefore, the State has adopted a program of land acquisition for game management. This land management system now includes 28 locations, 15 of which are open to hunting, totaling over 21,000 acres.

B. Fish

There are approximately 60 recognized salt water fishing areas in the state, abounding in species such as stripers, blues, flounder, tautog, marlin and tuna.

Fresh water fishing is available throughout the state. However, of the 357 lakes and ponds, only 15 percent or 55 have public access. The remaining are privately accessible or completely unaccessible, as in the 12 water supply reservoirs. Native fish, such as large and small mouth bass, pickerel, and panfish are found almost everywhere. In addition, certain lakes and streams have been stocked with northern pike and trout.

03-04 Human Environment

03-04-01 Population Characteristics ((50,51))

Rhode Island's population growth in recent decades may be characterized in simplest terms by two trends: stabilization and suburbanization.

Stabilization of the total population appears to be taking place, closely geared to economic conditions (see Table 03-04(1)). Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, rapid economic expansion, spurred on by cotton manufacturing, was accompanied by steady population growth. In this century, growth has gradually slowed. The decline of the textile industry, the decreasing number of immigrants, and the depression of the 1930's all contributed to a slackening of growth. Between 1950 and 1960 there was actually a net out-migration of population, although it was offset by a net natural increase. Since 1960, however, the population growth rate has been relatively moderate and constant.

Suburbanization is an equally recent phenomenon. Beginning in the eighteenth century, Rhode Island was more highly urbanized than the country as a whole. Early industrial and commercial activities, accelerating in the mid-nineteenth century, caused population growth to concentrate in Providence and, later, in Newport. Between 1850 and 1900, more than half of the population growth in the entire state took place in Providence and Newport. Following the Civil War, Woonsocket and Pawtucket also lost the characteristics of rural towns and developed into urban centers. It was around the end of World War I, however, when urban population growth began to decline, while suburbanization gained momentum. Areas just outside the Providence-Pawtucket urban core, such as Barrington, Cranston, East Providence, Johnston, North Providence, and Warwick started to increase rapidly in population. The trend was even more marked after World War II. Older central cities (Central Falls, Newport, Pawtucket, Providence, and Woonsocket) suffered a net loss in population, while suburbanization spread to outlying communities like Coventry, Cumberland, East Greenwich, Middletown, Narragansett, North Kingstown, Portsmouth, Smithfield, South Kingstown, and Tiverton.

Analysis of current population projections resulting from the interacting components of birth, death, and net migration show a gradual reduction in state population growth, with forecasted percentage increases remaining below those anticipated for the nation. The population projections for the state of Rhode Island, its five counties, and 39 municipalities, from 1970 to 1990 by five year intervals are presented in Table 03-04(2).

03-04-02 Transportation Facilities ((25,35))

There are eleven major highways which traverse the state forming the major arteries of an efficient integrated roadway network,

TABLE 03-04(1)

POPULATION GROWTH OF RHODE ISLAND, 1790-1970 ((50,51))

Year	Population	Increase Over Preceding Year
1790	68,825	---
1800	69,122	0.4
1810	76,931	11.3
1820	83,059	8.0
1830	97,199	17.0
1840	108,830	12.0
1850	147,545	35.6
1860	174,620	18.4
1870	217,353	24.5
1880	276,531	27.2
1890	345,506	24.9
1900	428,556	24.0
1910	542,610	26.6
1920	604,397	11.4
1930	687,497	13.7
1940	713,346	3.8
1950	791,896	11.0
1960	859,488	8.5
1970	949,723	10.5

TABLE 03-04(2)

RHODE ISLAND POPULATION PROJECTIONS: 1970 TO 1990
BY COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ((37:20))
(In Thousands)

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Bristol County	45.9	46.7	48.4	50.6	52.0
Barrington	17.6	17.4	17.6	17.8	18.1
Bristol	17.9	18.7	19.7	20.9	21.6
Warren	10.5	10.6	11.1	11.9	12.3
Kent County	142.4	153.8	166.0	177.7	188.4
Coventry	22.9	26.0	30.4	34.1	38.0
East Greenwich	9.6	10.6	11.2	12.1	12.6
Warwick	83.7	88.7	93.6	99.0	103.6
West Greenwich	1.8	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2
West Warwick	24.3	26.0	28.0	29.5	31.0
Newport County	94.2	78.4	82.7	86.5	89.5
Jamestown	2.9	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.8
Little Compton	2.4	2.7	3.3	3.7	4.0
Middletown	29.3	15.6	16.6	17.6	18.3
Newport	34.6	30.0	31.0	32.0	33.0
Portsmouth	12.5	13.0	13.7	14.5	15.0
Tiverton	12.6	13.5	14.2	14.9	15.4
Providence County	581.5	587.1	608.4	630.3	649.8
Burrillville	10.1	11.6	11.9	12.4	12.9
Central Falls	18.7	17.9	17.6	17.5	17.4
Cranston	74.3	77.0	81.2	85.0	89.0
Cumberland	26.6	27.9	28.9	30.2	32.0
East Providence	48.2	50.8	54.8	57.0	62.3
Foster	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.8
Glocester	5.2	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.2
Johnston	22.0	23.8	27.5	30.5	31.5
Lincoln	16.2	17.7	18.1	18.7	19.2
North Providence	24.3	26.8	28.8	30.6	31.7
North Smithfield	9.3	10.5	11.0	11.5	12.0
Pawtucket	77.0	74.0	75.0	76.3	76.5
Providence	179.1	168.1	170.1	174.7	177.5
Scituate	7.5	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.2
Smithfield	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.7	17.5
Woonsocket	46.8	48.5	49.0	49.5	50.1
Washington County	85.7	86.2	94.9	105.0	115.7
Charlestown	2.9	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.5
Exeter	3.2	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.8
Hopkinton	5.4	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.0
Narragansett	7.1	9.5	10.0	10.5	10.8
New Shoreham	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
North Kingstown	29.8	20.0	25.3	32.5	40.0
Richmond	2.6	3.1	3.6	3.8	4.0
South Kingstown	16.9	21.1	21.6	22.0	23.0
Westerly	17.2	18.2	19.0	20.0	21.1
STATE	949.7	952.2	1,000.4	1,050.1	1,095.4

linking almost all portions of Rhode Island to local and regional commerce, civic, tourist, recreational, cultural and educational centers.

Since 1956, $304 million has been expended in Rhode Island for interstate highway construction alone. The heart of the program is a system of limited access routes which will link the metropolitan center with major interstate highways to New York, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester and the Massachusetts Turnpike, Boston and Northern New England, Fall River, New Bedford and Cape Cod. All of the original 71 miles of interstate highways allocated to Rhode Island were completed and opened for traffic by 1975. ((25:114))

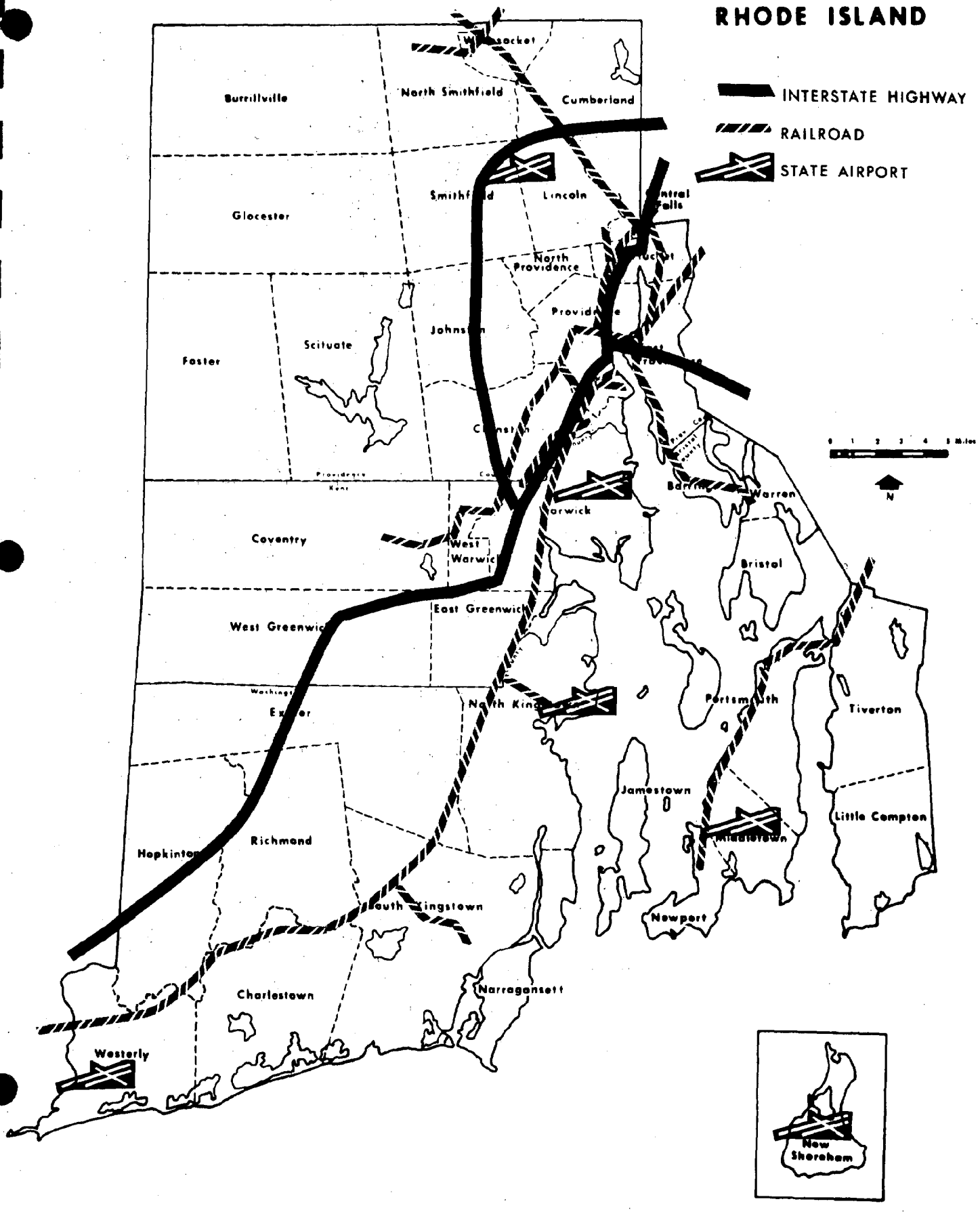
In 1969, the state's final segment of Interstate Route 95 was completed, bringing the total length to 43.3 miles from the western border with Connecticut through Providence to the Massachusetts line, where it connects with Massachusetts' portion of Route 95. Interstate Route 195 is a branch route to southeastern Massachusetts, while Interstate Highway 295 circles the metropolitan Providence area to the west (see Figure 03-04(1)). Except for the Newport and Mt. Hope bridges, highways in Rhode Island are toll-free. ((25:114))

There are six state airports in Rhode Island with scheduled flights of Allegheny, American, Eastern, National, and United Airlines providing passenger and cargo service from Rhode Island's Theodore Francis Green Airport in Warwick to other points throughout the country. There is a current average of 65 scheduled flights per day, with direct flights to New York, Washington, Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Hartford, Miami, Philadelphia and Cleveland. ((25:113)) The two and one half million dollar terminal facility at Green Airport, dedicated in 1961, handled 807,931 airline passengers and 22 million pounds of air cargo in 1971.

The Penn Central Railroad which runs between New York and Boston provides all of the passenger and much of the freight rail service in Rhode Island. Additional freight lines owned by the Providence and Worcester, Moshassuck Valley, Narragansett Pier, Seaview, and Warwick rail companies feed cargo into the Penn Central's main line at various points along its course through the state. Passenger service is provided solely by the Penn Central Railroad which operates the Amtrak service (a Federally-assisted public corporation) between New York and Boston, and its own commuter line from Westerly through Providence to Boston (see Figure 03-04(1)).

Interstate bus service to and from the state is adequately provided by the Greyhound, Trailways, Almeida, and Bonanza bus companies. Intrastate fixed route scheduled operation is provided by the Rhode Island Public Transit Authority, and the ABC and Bonanza bus companies.

Figure 03 04(1)



The port of Providence is the third largest port in New England with respect to tonnage handled. During the fiscal year 1972, Providence handled approximately 8.5 million tons of goods. Much of southern New England's domestic and industrial petroleum products are unloaded at Providence for trans-shipment to inland areas. At the head of Narragansett Bay, it consists of approximately 10 miles of commercial water front on both sides of the Providence River, and has a 40 foot channel, 600 to 1,300 feet wide. Facilities are provided for handling bulk and general cargo at 27 private and public docks, one of which is used primarily for passenger and automobile purposes. There is also a major shipping area centered around Tiverton, Rhode Island, which handled one million tons of cargo during the 1972 fiscal year. In addition to these two terminals, the state operates piers at Pawtucket, Bristol and Narragansett.

03-04-03 Agriculture ((25))

In 1969, farm land in Rhode Island totaled 68,720 acres or approximately ten percent of the state's land area. Of this, cropland and open pasture accounted for 31,840 acres or 4.7 percent of the total land area. There were 700 farms in 1969, a decrease of 400 since 1964. ((25:179))

Agriculture in the state has declined to a point where now less than one percent of Rhode Island's labor force is primarily engaged in farming. This decrease in farming activity is partly the result of pressure from other labor markets, and partly a result of increased urban growth which is depleting available cropland. The limited agricultural base that does exist in Rhode Island is principally made up of dairy livestock and poultry farms, nurseries and greenhouses, field crops, and fruits. The chief field crop in the state is potatoes with a production of 907,000 cwt in 1972 while the principal fruit crop is apples with a production of 3,200,000 pounds in 1972. ((25:179))

03-04-04 Manufacturing and the Economy ((25,40))

Agriculture was first replaced by a manufacturing economy, based largely on textiles, and in recent years, by a mixed manufacturing and services economy, in which non-manufacturing employment in Rhode Island now provides more than three-fifths of the jobs available. However, manufacturing remains an important component of the total economy.

Manufacturing has expanded from textiles into metal trades, jewelry and silverware, rubber products, plastics and electronics. All but one of the twenty-one major manufacturing groups listed in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual are included in the state's diversified industries. Tobacco products manufacturing is the only industry not represented in the state.

The total average monthly employment for manufacturing in 1973 was 124,012, providing almost 990 million dollars in annual wages. The largest single manufacturing industry in the state is jewelry and silverware manufacturing, employing over 20,000. Rhode Island is the costume jewelry center of the world and home base of America's leading silversmiths. Companies such as Coro, Bulova, Gorham and Speidel are included in the more than 800 jewelry production and precious metals firms in the state. The next largest industrial classification is textile mill product manufacturing, employing about 16,800. The larger textile factories of the past have been replaced by smaller, specialized plants. Work involving synthetics and fine lace constitutes much of the textile operation in Rhode Island.

Although total nonfarm employment for the first 9 months of 1974 was down 1.2 percent from 1973, due in large part to military-civilian cutbacks, the state's total manufacturing employment increased by 1.1 percent. Average weekly hours for production workers continued at the 1973 level of 39.3, while weekly production worker wages for the first 9 months of the year were up 7.5 percent and averaged $141.18. However, long term employment indicators show that manufacturing has dropped to approximately 34 percent of the area's total wage and salary employment, compared to levels of 52 percent in 1939 and 51 percent in 1947. At the same time, service and trade industries have become increasingly important. Losses in manufacturing activity relative to service and trade industries have been offset by the development of a more diversified and thus more stable industrial base. Anticipated continued long term expansion of service and trade industries, including tourism trade, regional services, and research, should further diversify and stabilize the economic base.

Personal income in Rhode Island increased by $2.198 billion in the period from 1965 to 1973. In 1973 Rhode Island ranked 25th among the 50 states in per capita income ($4,841), according to the U.S. Department of Commerce income data for that year.

The established trend toward industrial decentralization is expected to continue, at least for the short term. This trend is likely in spite of continuing coordinated economic, transportation, natural resources, and land development planning programs and policies which encourage more compact urban growth. While urban sprawl may be controlled over the long term, industrial development pressures in semi-rural communities surrounding the urban core will increase as attractive sites, such as those on the new circumferential Interstate Highway I-295 and the surplus Navy land at Quonset Point, become available and vacant land within the urban core disappears.

Expansion of the area's economic base, including manufacturing, is particularly important in light of the current recession, which has brought the area's unemployment level to 16 percent for the second quarter of 1975. While such expansion is directly dependent upon

national policy in fiscal and energy matters, attempts at the regional and local levels to attract industry will certainly continue. Semi-rural communities with vacant prime industrial land are likely to encourage industrial investment through zoning, tax incentives and extension of community facilities, including sewers.

Significantly, efforts to regain pre-1973 levels of economic activity in the area are expected to focus industrial development pressure on those same semi-rural communities which are experiencing the impact of population growth and redistribution. ((40:8))

03-04-05 Education ((25:153))

There are 40 school districts in Rhode Island, including three regional districts, two of which operate regional high schools. This public school system had an average daily attendance in 1973 from kindergarten to 12th grade of 172,582 with a pupil-teacher ratio of approximately 16:1. According to the 1970 Census, 46.4 percent of Rhode Island's population 25 years and older have completed four years of high school or more. General supervision and formulation of policy for this system are the responsibilities of the state Board of Regents.

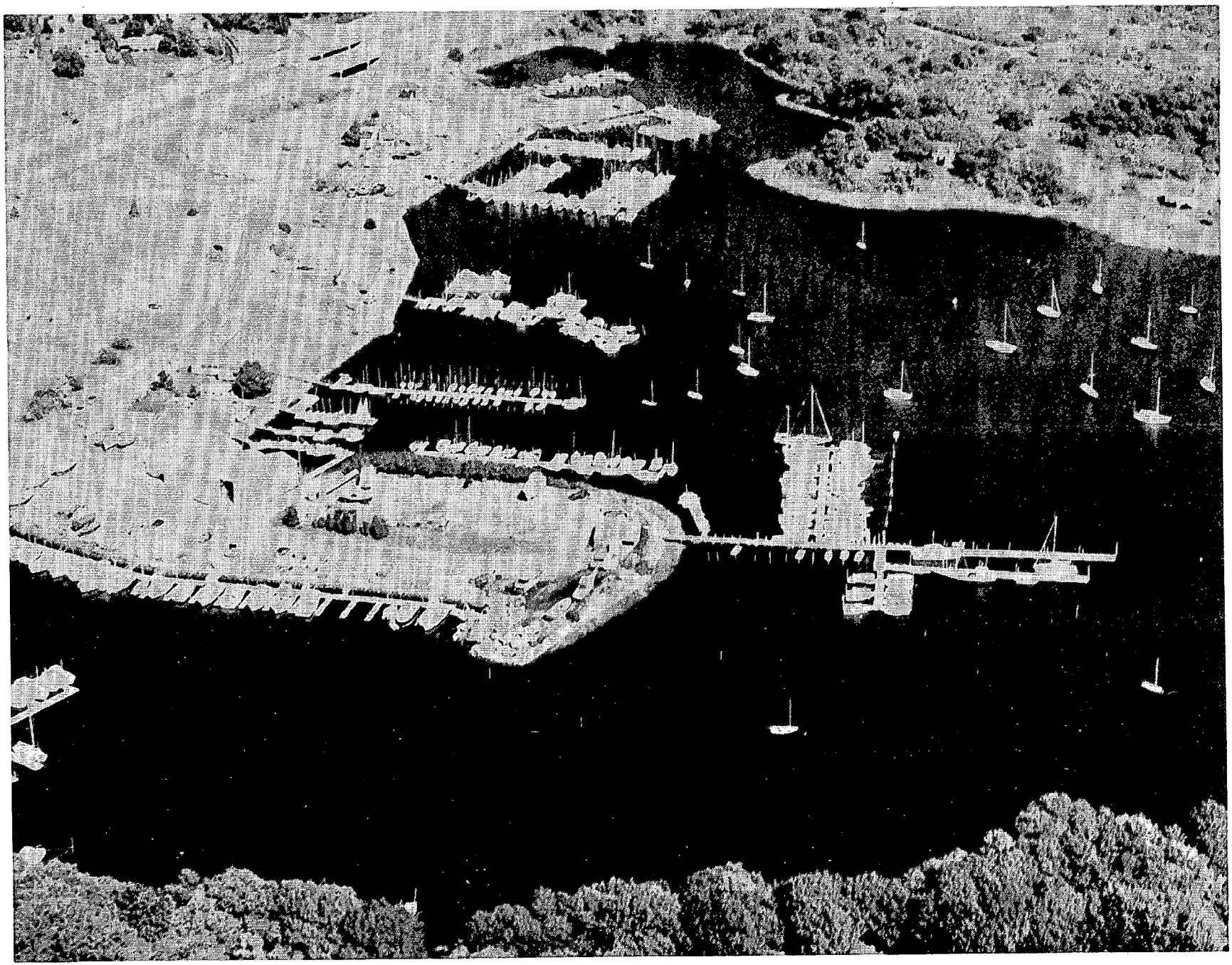
There are six vocational schools operated by local school districts with state support and one state-operated vocational school in Rhode Island. In addition, there is one state operated school for the blind and two privately operated schools for the handicapped.

Schools of higher education include three state institutions, the University of Rhode Island, Rhode Island College, and Rhode Island Junior College. In addition there are eleven private colleges and universities including Brown University, Rhode Island School of Design, Bryant College, Roger Williams College, and Providence College. The total enrollment in 1973 for all 14 colleges and universities came to 48,555 including graduate students.

03-04-06 Media

Mass media coverage is achieved through the efforts of the seven daily newspapers, four television stations, and nineteen radio stations in Rhode Island. Of the seven newspapers, the Evening Bulletin has the largest daily circulation of about 143,000 while the morning version, the Providence Journal, has a circulation of nearly 69,000. The five other daily newspapers have a combined circulation of close to 88,000. In addition, the largest Sunday newspaper, the Providence Sunday Journal, has a circulation of close to 203,000.

Three of the four television stations in Rhode Island provide national network broadcasting while the fourth, WSBE, is a state supported educational station.



151-04 OUTDOOR RECREATION, CONSERVATION, AND OPEN SPACE INVENTORY

Outdoor recreational activity in Rhode Island is dependent upon many factors including the availability and accessibility of existing, suitable outdoor recreational resources. The most significant of these resources are land and water. In order that Rhode Islanders might enjoy the recreational experience afforded by these resources and their related features, various types of facilities have been developed throughout the state. In most cases these facilities serve the needs of the public by providing access to those areas and sites set aside for recreational use, and the opportunity for participating in various outdoor recreational activities.

Since these sites and areas vary greatly in location, size, and activities served, and since the total supply of facilities is so vital to the comprehensive overview of outdoor recreation in Rhode Island, a detailed inventory, identifying all outdoor recreation sites, must be considered an integral part of any plan. The purpose of this part of the plan is to document that inventory.

This part is divided into five chapters. The first chapter identifies those federal, state, local, and private agencies which administer significant recreation resources and activities in Rhode Island. It also notes the levels of responsibility these agencies have in providing outdoor recreation opportunities. The second chapter contains two sections. One lists, in tabular form, the inventory of all federal, state, municipal and private outdoor recreation, conservation and open space lands. This tabulation, identifying the sites with their facilities, is presented for each of Rhode Island's cities and towns. Most of this data was supplied by local planning departments, the state Department of Community Affairs, the Soil Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and, when necessary, by direct contact with various private recreational establishments. Section two of this chapter presents detailed maps showing the location of existing outdoor recreation, conservation, and open space facilities. They are mapped on the United States Geological Survey series of 7½ minute Rhode Island quadrangle sheets, aerial photo revised for 1970 (1:24,000). The third chapter is an inventory identifying all sites in Rhode Island included in the National Register of Natural Landmarks, and areas eligible for the Register of Natural Historic Landmarks, as well as other areas of statewide historic significance. Chapter four presents a separate treatment of scenic or historic routes and recreational trails that provide valuable recreation opportunities that would not otherwise be included under the standard inventory format. Chapter Five presents an examination of public rights-of-way. Separation of these areas from the total inventory is warranted by the special opportunities and problems relevant to the recreational use of this type of facility.

04-01 Agencies With Recreation Responsibility

Historically, governmental agencies at various levels have had their influence on recreation programs in the state. This role has been expanding in recognition of future needs, not only for man's pleasure and enjoyment but also to protect such natural resources as forests, water courses, wildlife, and unique geologic or natural areas.

Outdoor recreation has become primarily a responsibility of government so that needs can be met in an orderly manner, while complementing the necessary protection of natural resources. Various types of recreation facilities required are usually supplied by different levels of government, and in some cases, by the private sector. However, the state's role mandates that the full spectrum of recreational demand should be satisfied. In instances where facilities cannot be adequately provided by other governmental agencies or private organizations, satisfying this demand becomes the responsibility of state government.

There are five sectors which have the capability and responsibility of administering outdoor recreation facilities and programs in Rhode Island. They are the federal, state, regional, local and private jurisdictions. Presented here is a description of the roles and responsibilities of various agencies within these sectors.

04-01-01 Federal

There are five federally owned sites in Rhode Island which are considered areas capable of providing an outdoor recreation experience (see Table 04-01(1)). Four wildlife refuges are administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior. The Roger Williams National Memorial Park in Providence is also within the Department of Interior's jurisdiction, but it is administered by the National Park Service.

A. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

With the protection of key wildlife habitats in mind, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service manages four refuges in Rhode Island. As well as conserving the nation's wildlife resources, it provides protection for various land and water areas through the National Wildlife Refuge system. This is especially relevant to our state, where the Service owns over 245 acres of Rhode Island's environmentally significant coastal lands.

The Fish and Wildlife Service was established by the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956. Under this act and subsequent acts including the Migratory Treaty, Black Bass, Endangered Species, and Marine Mammals Protection Acts, the Service has been assigned major responsibility in Rhode Island for conserving and preserving the coastal estuarine habitat. As a part of this broad charge, the Service investigates and approves water resource development programs and comments

TABLE 04-01(1)

RHODE ISLAND'S FEDERALLY OWNED OUTDOOR RECREATION SITES

Site	Municipality	Acreage
Block Island National Wildlife Refuge	New Shoreham	27.8
Ninigret Wildlife Refuge	Charlestown	27.5
Sachuest Point National Wildlife Refuge	Middletown	75.0
Trustom Pond Wildlife Refuge	South Kingstown	115.0
Roger Williams National Memorial Park	Providence	5.0

Source: General Services Administration, June 30, 1973.

on the probable impact of such projects on fish and wildlife resources prior to construction or licensing by the federal government. It recommends steps for enhancing the environmental conditions of these resources based upon various research studies. It also keeps population and migration statistics, sets regulations pertaining to waterfowl, and investigates the effect of pollution on fish and wildlife. To encourage improved and expanded facilities for conservation, hunting, and fishing, the Service has the capability of providing federal funds to Rhode Island for acquisition of wetland areas.

The four wildlife refuges in Rhode Island provide many opportunities for passive recreational enjoyment including swimming, surf-fishing, hiking, wildlife observation, and wildlands appreciation. In addition, these refuges serve to preserve significant and vulnerable wetland areas, sand spits and barrier beaches. At all four sites, the Fish and Wildlife Service offers the opportunity for conducting environmental education and research programs.

The Fish and Wildlife Service has entered into a cooperative management agreement with the Town of New Shoreham for administration of the Block Island National Wildlife Refuge, and with the Rhode Island Department of Natural Resources for administration of the Ninigret Wildlife Refuge. The remaining two, Trustom Pond and Sachuest Point Wildlife Refuge, are managed directly by the Service.

B. National Park Service

Historically the Department of the Interior's National Park Service has emphasized preservation and management of scenic and natural areas throughout the country. More recently the Service has become involved with preserving and administering areas of historic and cultural significance. One such area is the Roger Williams National Memorial Park located in the City of Providence. This memorial marks the site of Roger Williams first settlement in Rhode Island in 1636. This area achieved further significance in 1930 when it was donated to the City in memory of the first citizen of Jewish faith to be elected to public office in Providence. By the 1965 Act of Congress funds were appropriated to the National Park Service for acquisition and development of the site. With the anticipated acquisition to occur, the Park Service, with assistance of the Providence Redevelopment Agency and the Providence Preservation Society, proceeded to draft plans for the park's future preservation and development.

These development plans were recently completed, and in January, 1975 the Park Service was able to purchase the site from the City of Providence. State, local and private interests are now anxiously awaiting the National Park Service's participation in the Roger Williams National Memorial Park's development program.

C. Other Agencies, Programs and Responsibilities

In addition to the two discussed above, there are other federal agencies that administer various programs under which state, local and quasi-public agencies and private groups may qualify for assistance in outdoor recreation, conservation and open space. This assistance involves credit, cost-sharing, technical aid, educational services, research, training, resource management, and regulation. Table 04-01(2) presents a listing of the federal agencies involved in some form of recreationally oriented assistance. The Community Development Program (Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974) is the newest federal vehicle for assistance, but in effect represents a consolidation of previous open space and other programs administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

04-01-02 State ((23,46))

Several state agencies provide resources and administer programs that play a significant role in furnishing opportunities for outdoor recreational experiences in Rhode Island. Together, these agencies have numerous responsibilities including the acquiring, planning, developing, and managing of significant land and water resources for recreational purposes. They also strive to protect unique natural

TABLE 04-01(2) FEDERAL PROGRAMS IN OUTDOOR RECREATION BY DEPARTMENT, AGENCY AND FUNCTION ((52:59))

Department—Agencies	Advisory	Coordination	Credit	Grants	Information	Miscellaneous	Regulatory	Research	Resource Management	Technical Assistance	Training
Department of Agriculture											
Agricultural Research Service								X			
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service				X							
Cooperative State Research Service				X							
Economic Research Service								X			
Extension Service	X	X			X			X		X	X
Farmer Cooperative Service					X			X		X	
Farmers Home Administration			x								
Forest Service				x	x			x	x	x	
Rural Electrification Administration			x								
Soil Conservation Service		x		x	x	x				x	
Department of Commerce											
Bureau of the Census								X		X	
Bureau of Domestic Commerce					X			X			
Economic Development Administration			X	X				X		X	
Environmental Data Service					X						
National Marine Fisheries Service	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	
National Weather Service					X						
Office of Coastal Environment	X							X		X	
Office of Marine Recreation		X									
Office of Regional Economic Coordination										X	
Office of Sea Grant	X		X								
United States Travel Service					X			X			
Department of Defense											
Army Corps of Engineers(Civil Functions)					X	X	X	X	X		
Departments of Army, Navy, and Air Force									X		
Office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship				X							X
Office of Economic Adjustment						X					
Department of Health, Education and Welfare											
Administration on Aging				X							
Children's Bureau					X					X	
Health Services and Mental Health Administration					X			X		X	X
National Institute of Mental Health				X				X			
Office of Education				X				X			
Rehabilitation Services Administration				X				X			
Department of Housing and Urban Development											
(Community Development Program: Title I)		X	X	X				X			
Department of the Interior											
Bureau of Indian Affairs			X	X					X	X	
Bureau of Land Management				X	X	X	X	X	X		
Bureau of Mines					X						
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation		X		X	X	X		X		X	
Bureau of Reclamation				X	X				X		
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife		X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Geological Survey						X		X			
National Park Service		X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Office of Water Resources Research								X			

TABLE 04-01(2) FEDERAL PROGRAMS IN OUTDOOR RECREATION BY DEPARTMENT, AGENCY AND FUNCTION ((52:59))
(Continued)

Department—Agencies	Advisory	Coordination	Credit	Grants	Information	Miscellaneous	Regulatory	Research	Resource Management	Technical Assistance	Training
Department of Labor											
Bureau of Labor Statistics								X			
Manpower Administration				X						X	X
Department of Transportation											
Federal Aviation Administration				X			X			X	
Federal Highway Administration				X				X	X	X	
United States Coast Guard				X	X	X	X	X			X
Independent Agencies, Boards, Commissions, Committees, and Councils											
Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic sites, Buildings and Monuments	X										
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	X							X			
Advisory Committee on State and Private Forestry	X										
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	X	X									
Appalachian Regional Commission				X							
Atomic Energy Commission						X			X		
Citizens Advisory Board on Environmental Quality	X										
Council on Environmental Quality	X	X			X						
Delaware River Basin Commission							X	X			
Environmental Protection Agency				X	X		X	X		X	
Farm Credit Administration			X								
Federal Farm Credit Board	X										
Federal Power Commission	X				X		X				
Federal Reserve System								X			
General Services Administration											
Property Management						X					
Public Buildings Service						X					
Marine Safety Council							X				
Migratory Bird Conservation Commission						X					
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice											X
National Forest Reserve Commission						X					
National Marine Fisheries Service				X				X			
National Park Foundation						X					
President's Committee on Mental Retardation	X				X						
President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports					X			X		X	
President's Air Quality and Water Pollution Control Advisory Board	X										
Public Advisory Committee on Soil and Water Conservation	X										
Regional River Basin Commissions (7)		X									
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission									X		
Small Business Administration			X		X			X		X	X
Smithsonian Institution						X					
Tennessee Valley Authority				X	X	X		X	X	X	
Veterans Administration			X			X					
Water Resources Council		X		X	X						

areas and preserve sites of historical significance. Of equal importance are their activities in funding recreation plans, research projects, and water pollution abatement programs, and in assisting local governments in their efforts to provide a comprehensive recreational experience.

Presented here is a brief description of the roles and responsibilities of those state agencies which are active in the outdoor recreation, conservation and open space spectrum.

A. Department of Natural Resources

The Department of Natural Resources has broad responsibility for all of the natural resources of the state and is charged with ensuring their perpetuation, development and utilization. The Department operates through eight separate divisions (Agriculture, Boating Safety, Coastal Resources, Enforcement, Fish and Wildlife, Forest Environment, and Parks and Recreation), and is assisted by a seven member Advisory Council. Through these divisions the Department carries out the statutes and regulations pertaining to the protection of the state's natural resources. ((46:42))

Division of Agriculture: The functions of this agency involve various programs concerned with plant protection, pesticide use, and marketing of agricultural products. This division does not have any activities that are directly related to recreation, conservation and open space. ((46:46))

Division of Boating Safety: This division's primary responsibility is for the registration of boats and the inspection of these boats for compliance with safety provisions of the state motorboat laws. This safety inspection is carried out in conjunction with the U.S. Coast Guard and other federal and state agencies.

Division of Coastal Resources: This division is concerned with the development and improvement of the state's natural resources, particularly in regard to its navigable waters and coastal zone. In cooperation with federal and local agencies, other state agencies, private concerns, organizations and individuals, it is responsible for effecting such development and improvement in addition to responsibility for navigational and shorefront improvement, flood control, shore-erosion control, hurricane protection, and preservation of natural resources.

Duties performed by this division, in addition to serving as the staff for the Coastal Resources Management Council and the Rhode Island State Pilotage Commission, concern the operation, maintenance, supervision and rental of such state properties as are under the division's jurisdiction: these include land, buildings, wharves, piers

and other structures located in Providence, Pawtucket, Narragansett Pier, Tiverton, Galilee and Jerusalem. This division is also responsible for the maintenance of two breachways in Charlestown, one in Westerly and the Mummychaug Ledge Sport Fishing pier on Ocean Drive in Newport. Other services include issuing state assents for construction of waterfront structures and miscellaneous other work in the tidal waters of this state, consideration of and/or establishment of changes in state harbor lines; and investigating complaints of alleged illegal coastal activity.

Division of Enforcement: This division enforces the state laws and departmental regulations enacted or promulgated to protect the use of the state's natural resources and to safeguard the health, safety, and welfare of those individuals who make use of these resources. Often this is accomplished in cooperation with other state or municipal enforcement agencies. It also administers some of the department's licensing and registration functions, including those for snowmobiles. The division consists of three sections, Marine Patrol, Upland Patrol, and Park Police.

The Marine Patrol is responsible for patrolling coastal waters in order to prevent theft and vandalism on boats, enforcing pollution laws concerning shellfishing in uncertified areas in cooperation with the Department of Health, and enforcing all fishing laws including those for lobster and shellfish.

The Upland Patrol enforces all laws and regulations governing hunting, freshwater fishing, boating on the inland fresh and salt ponds, littering, salt marsh encroachment, and forestry and forest fires.

The Park Police Section is responsible for maintaining order at public recreation areas and protecting the life and property of individuals using state-owned and operated facilities. The Enforcement Division also maintains a licensing system whereby it issues lobster and shellfish permits, in addition to all other fishing and hunting licenses. ((46:46))

Division of Fish and Wildlife: The duties of this division are varied and involve all facets of wildlife, fresh water fisheries, and salt water fisheries research and management. These include the administration of the Federal Aid to Fisheries Restoration Program, Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Program, Commercial Fisheries Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-309), Anadromous Fisheries Program (P.L. 89-304), federal aid cooperative northern lobster program, fish hatcheries, non-federal aid funded fish, wildlife and marine fisheries work, the marine maintenance section, the maintenance of public rights-of-way, and information and education functions. The division also operates marine fishery research and management programs including shellfish and finfish surveys in order to make special recommendations for management of finfish and shellfish.

Staff assistance is provided to various federal agencies such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of State, New England River Basins Commission, Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Various state agencies including Statewide Planning, the Water Resources Board, the Departments of Health, Transportation, and Economic Development, and the University of Rhode Island avail themselves of the technical expertise within the division. The various municipalities and the private sector are also served by the division staff on request.

The Division, with the aid of the Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson Acts, has purchased approximately 6,000 acres of land for hunting and operates 60 boat launching sites of which 26 were purchased. In addition the division is responsible for wildlife management on the Department's holdings of approximately 30,000 acres.

Major facets of wildlife research center around waterfowl and mourning dove landing and the aging and uterine research on dead deer. Evaluation of the effectiveness of management programs and their improvement are a continuing process.

In the field of fish management, stream enhancement by creating pools by either rough rock dams or with logs or the reclamation of some ponds for certain species is paramount. Tagging, stocking and partial poisoning to determine growth rates and species composition provide the data for management practices. Eight fish ladders have been constructed with more to follow to re-establish anadromous fish populations.

The various taggings, surveys and attempted propogrations of various fin and shellfish will lead to better management and therefore better recreational opportunities in the form of fishing and non-commercial fishing.

One other major function of the division is the operation of the hunter safety instructors course. This will insure that people entering the woodlands to hunt will handle firearms safely and therefore, by reducing conflicts between landowners and hunters, perpetuate their sport.

Division of Forest Environment: This division is responsible and administers programs for the protection, utilization, management and development of the state's forest resources. It assists other state agencies, local governments, and private landowners in forest related endeavors. To aid in meeting the need for public understanding of forest resource values, the division promotes a conservation education program in various schools and camps. Also the division manages nearly 30,000 acres of Rhode Island's forest lands on a multiple-use basis, thus providing recreation and wildlife opportunities. ((23:375)) This division is divided into two sections, Forest Fire Control and Forest Management.

The Forest Fire Control Section is responsible for forest fire law enforcement, fire detection, communication, prevention, and suppression. The section works cooperatively with the various towns through the supervision of the forest warden system and shares with the towns the costs of forest fire suppression. The section further maintains forest fire suppression equipment for its own use, as well as supplying the various fire companies throughout the state with forest fire equipment where it can be effectively used. ((46:47))

The Forest Management Section operates a forest warden system and shares with the towns the cost of forest fire suppression. It also is responsible for providing forest management information to forest landowners and wood operators to encourage reforestation and better use of our forest resources. ((46:47))

Division of Planning and Development: This Division is responsible for the department's land acquisition program, development of capital improvements, and administration of the Inland Wetlands and Dam Safety Acts. It coordinates state and local outdoor recreation, acquisition and development projects which use federal matching funds, and provides public information and education related to natural resources' protection and use. In cooperation with the Statewide Planning Program, it produces the state's guide plan for recreation, conservation and open space. ((23:379))

The division consists of the Land Acquisition, Engineering, Planning, and Fresh Water Wetlands Sections.

The Land Acquisition Section is responsible for the acquisition and development of all state areas that serve the public through the use of natural resources. Included are parks, beaches, forest and game management areas, unique natural areas, fishing access areas, roadside rest areas having a recreational aspect, scenic overlooks, historic sites, causeways, and harbors and river basins. In the past, many of these acquisitions were financed by the Green Acres Land Acquisition Act of 1964. The objective of this Act was to aid the state and its cities and towns in acquiring and developing land for open space preservation, recreation, and conservation uses. The program was supported through federal, state and, in some cases, local participation. Initially, the state's contribution was financed by a special bond issue which is now virtually exhausted. However, federal funds are still available for the state's recreation development from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and other federal agencies. In locally sponsored projects, the municipalities contribute from 0 to 50 percent of the total project cost.

The division's Engineering Section provides engineering and other technical skills which are utilized in planning new projects and developing existing areas for other divisions within the Department of Natural Resources. All new projects, facilities, construction and improvements that affect the state's natural resources are first evaluated and researched by this section.

The Planning Section has, as its major function, the development of the state recreation guide plan. Planning activities are performed with the cooperation and assistance of the Statewide Planning Program. The section also prepares, publishes, and distributes technical documents intended to guide the efficient acquisition, development, operation, and maintenance of the state's recreational areas at the state, local, and private levels.

The Fresh Water Wetlands Section's responsibility is to insure that flood plains, marsh, bogs, swamps and ponds are not needlessly destroyed.

Division of Parks and Recreation: This Division carries out all activities related to the operation, service and maintenance of the state park system, beaches, roadside rest areas and other recreational facilities. To further serve the recreational needs of the public, they conduct programs which supplement community and private efforts. These recreation areas, facilities and programs serve this need without regard to municipal boundaries.

The state park system is comprised of 88 areas covering approximately 9,900 acres. At all areas in the state with bathing, surfing, and skiing facilities, the Division of Parks and Recreation has legal responsibility for proper administration and supervision of safety personnel, drowning prevention, lifesaving, first aid and safety equipment. In addition, this division is responsible for the maintenance of certain parkways, historic monuments and historic sites. ((23:377))

B. Department of Health

This department's Divisions of Water Supply and Water Pollution Control have a direct effect on the use of the state's water resources. The Water Pollution Control Division is responsible for regulating and prohibiting pollution of the state's waters. This division maintains a continuous surveillance of state waters and facilities for the prevention of pollution. It is also responsible for the classification of the waters of the state. The basic five-level quality classifications for salt and fresh water incorporate the following restrictions: ((46:47,48))

Salt Water

Class SA - suitable for all sea water uses including shellfish harvest for direct human consumption, bathing, and other water contact sports.

Class SB - suitable for bathing, other recreational purposes, industrial cooling and shellfish harvesting for human consumption after depuration; excellent fish and wildlife habitat; good aesthetic value.

Class SC - suitable for fish, shellfish and wildlife habitat; suitable for recreational boating and industrial cooling; good aesthetic value.

Class SD - suitable for navigation, industrial cooling, and migration of fish; good aesthetic value.

Class SE - nuisance; unsuitable for most uses.

Fresh Water

Class A - suitable for water supply and all other water uses; character uniformly excellent.

Class B - suitable for bathing, other recreational purposes, agricultural uses, industrial processes and cooling; excellent fish and wildlife habitat; good aesthetic value; acceptable for public water supply with appropriate treatment.

Class C - suitable for fish and wildlife habitat, recreational boating, and industrial processes and cooling; good aesthetic value.

Class D - suitable for navigation, power, certain industrial processes and cooling, and migration of fish; good aesthetic value.

Class E - nuisance; unsuitable for most uses.

The Water Supply Division is responsible for the safety of drinking water supplies. It also provides advice to the public regarding the construction and operation of private water supplies and is responsible for the licensing and inspection of swimming pools.

C. Department of Transportation

Within this department are two functional divisions which have a direct relationship to recreation, conservation and open space in Rhode Island. These are the Division of Planning and the Division of Public Works.

Planning Division: The division is charged with planning the activities associated with the implementation of short range plans for improvements to existing and proposed transportation systems. These activities include the pre-planning for proposed highway systems and an evaluation of their impact on the environment. It is at this stage where plans for future roadside rests and scenic overlooks, in conjunction with highway projects, are developed. This division also plans to encourage the multiple use of highway rights-of-way to include the development and improvement of bicycle paths and pedestrian walkways.

Division of Public Works: The major concern of this division is the design and construction of all state roads and bridges. Since these arteries lead to Rhode Island's outdoor recreational and scenic areas, characteristics of this system greatly affect development of the state's recreational opportunities. Special procedures are employed to assure that highway projects do not indiscriminately disturb the state's natural resources. The Department of Transportation is required to hold public hearings where it presents several altenative corridors in an attempt to find the most desirable route for any proposed highway. The Department of Natural Resources is charged with evaluating these routes with respect to the potential damage inflicted on the state's recreation, conservation, and open space facilities and areas. A second review is required on the proposed design of new projects. The Department of Natural Resources may again criticize the plan if, for example, it believes drainage aspects of the project will seriously alter neighboring water bodies and/or marshes. Lastly, all proposed bridges which span the navigable waters of Rhode Island must receive a permit from the Division of Coastal Resources.

D. Department of Community Affairs

The Department of Community Affairs was established in 1968 in recognition of the state's obligation to supply technical and financial aid to its municipalities. This assistance is primarily aimed at enabling communities to effectively plan and conduct physical, economic, and human resource programs for community development. In meeting this responsibility, the Department coordinates relevant activities of the state, other levels of government, and private interests.

This agency's involvement in resource planning is evidenced by its authority in most aspects of community development. Specific activities include assistance to municipalities in preparing plans for land use, zoning controls, water supply, flood control, parks. recreation areas, and conservation of natural resources. The department promotes the utilization of state resources by local governments and coordinates federal programs in order to aid the municipalities' development of these areas. ((46:49))

The department's Division on Aging plans, promotes, and executes various programs to meet present and future needs of Rhode Island's older citizens in areas such as transportation, housing, health services, and recreation. ((23:113)) One in particular, the summer recreation program, begun in 1972, provides leisurely outings in the country and at the shore for elderly inner-city residents, plus special groups from Zambarano Hospital, Ladd School, and members of other senior clubs or organizations. During the summer of 1974, approximately 250 elderly persons per day participated in the program at various sites. For some of these seniors a day at a program site was their only break from the inner-city or from their institution all summer.

E. Department of Economic Development

This relatively new department studies, investigates, promotes and encourages the preservation, expansion and development of industry, business, commerce and tourism in Rhode Island. It compiles and disseminates information related to the natural and economic resources of the state including agriculture, fisheries and recreational facilities. It also encourages the development of new industry, commerce, agriculture and recreational facilities in the state, by providing administrative services to such groups as the Recreation Building Authority.

Directly relating to outdoor recreation, the Department of Economic Development has a policy of stimulating and increasing the volume of tourist and vacation business in the state by means of granting funds to agencies involved in tourist planning and promotion. Through its Tourist Promotion Division, the department publishes informational brochures on various recreational facilities in the state.

F. Executive Department

Office of the Governor: Within the Chief Executive's Office a policy review process is being developed to affect the way that decisions are made at the state level by establishing a mechanism through which the Governor will annually formulate and issue a policy statement designed to both inform the General Assembly and the public of his objectives and program for the coming year, and provide direction to the operating agencies of state government which will guide them in carrying out this program. The underlying rationale of the proposal is to strengthen the ability of the Chief Executive to meet the responsibilities which a representative form of government imposes by giving him a means of directing and coordinating the operations of the executive branch toward pre-established objectives which are derived from the democratic process and which are also consistent with long-term policies. ((94))

Division of State Police: This division has a limited but distinct responsibility for protection of the state's natural resources. The State Police in cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources' Division of Enforcement and the U.S. Coast Guard are responsible for enforcing all laws and regulations relevant to the protection and use of Rhode Island's natural resources. ((46:51))

G. Water Resources Board

The Water Resources Board is charged with major responsibility for planning and coordinating all programs for the development of the water resources of the state. In conjunction with this responsibility the Board is required to formulate a long-range plan for the development, conservation, and use of water resources. Its powers include the ability to acquire land, to construct water supply facilities, and to review and approve all municipal and private activities involved in the distribution of potable water. ((46:50))

H. Statewide Planning Program

This agency, within the Department of Administration, is authorized to prepare and maintain long-range plans and programs for the state in cooperation with local, federal and other state agencies. The general problem areas of the Program are the environment, economic development, conservation and use of natural resources, transportation, and public facilities and service. All of these areas have, to a varying degree, a bearing on both current and future recreation opportunities, and as plans and recommendations are implemented, they undoubtedly will have a significant effect on the development of recreational opportunities.

With the cooperation of the Department of Natural Resources, this agency is charged with the responsibility of preparing the outdoor recreation guide plan for Rhode Island. This plan forms an element of the State Guide Plan.

I. Other Agencies and Commissions

The state has also established a number of special agencies and commissions which investigate specific problems that affect outdoor recreation opportunities.

Rhode Island Historic Preservation Commission: This commission, created by an act of the general assembly in 1968, is charged with three major areas of responsibility. First is the survey of historic sites in Rhode Island, and from that survey, a documentation of those places of local, state or national significance recommended for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Second, it administers a federal grant-in-aid program to assist acquisition and development projects for places on the national register. Third, it also has the responsibility of developing the state historic preservation plan to protect areas of archaeological and historical significance and assist in their development. ((23:504))

Rhode Island Recreational Building Authority: This five member authority, created in 1965, has the ability to insure mortgage loans up to $5,000,000 for purposes of constructing new recreational facilities and developing or expanding existing recreational projects in the state. The purpose of the authority is to aid in the promotion of tourist related activities such as the construction or expansion of new or existing marinas.

Coastal Resources Management Council: This council was established following the passage of the Coastal Resources Management Act in 1971. The primary goal of this management council is to assure proper protection and long range use of the resources of Rhode Island's coastal zone. Its activities are closely coordinated with those of the Statewide Planning Program and the Department of Natural Resources. Staff assistance is provided by the University of Rhode Island's Coastal Resources Center and by state agencies.

Coastal Resources Center: With the passage of the Coastal Resources Management Act of 1971, the University of Rhode Island formed the Coastal Resources Center to support the activities of the Coastal Resources Management Council, and to assist the state and its municipalities in solving their marine resources management problems.

Rhode Island Public Rights-of-Way Commission: This commission works closely with the Department of Natural Resources to identify and make recommendations for the use of the public rights-of-way to the shore. The commission was formed to aid in increasing the public's access to and recreational use of the shoreline.

Rhode Island Trail Advisory Committee: In 1972 the Director of the Department of Natural Resources appointed a Trail Advisory Committee to assist the Department in the development of a program for a statewide trail system. This step was taken in response to the Department's growing concern that Rhode Island does not have an adequate program designed to capitalize on the state's many trail opportunities. The Committee is composed of representatives from three state departments, the Federal Highway Administration, and various trail-oriented user groups. With principal staff assistance provided by the Statewide Planning Program, the Trail Advisory Committee has prepared an advisory report which discusses opportunities and current problems in the establishment of a trail program and recommends actions to correct or temper these problems. This report is further discussed in Part Five of this document.

Governor's Environmental Task Force: This was created by then Governor Licht by Executive Order Number 29 of July 1, 1972. Since 1972 this group has been involved in studying the feasibility of combining water resources and pollution abatement programs into one structure, and investigating and recommending solutions to the solid waste management problems of the state. Currently, the Task Force is in the process of studying the state government's entire approach to environmental matters with a view towards developing recommendations as to how the necessary regulatory, management and planning can be more effectively integrated. The Statewide Planning Program provides the principal staff and administrative assistance to the Task Force.

04-01-03 Regional ((11,12,13))

There are several regional public agencies serving the northeast which have the capability of assisting Rhode Island in the management and control of its natural resources. These agencies should be recognized as a valuable level of governmental control in the coordination of policies and activities among New England states.

A. New England River Basins Commission

The New England River Basins Commission, encompassing the six New England states and part of New York, was established by the President in 1967, under the authority of the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965. It is a federal-state partnership comprised of members from the seven states, ten federal agencies, and six regional agencies. The Commission's main function is to assure coordination between the New England states and the federal government in the planning and management of water and related land resources. Their basic program is the development of policies and support of regional action programs to meet the immediate resource problems confronting the region, and the formulation of a comprehensive plan to guarantee that decisions and actions are made in context of a long-term coordinated program. To develop these various recommendations and programs, the Commission is charged with undertaking various studies.

One such study is the Southeastern New England Water and Related Land Resources (SENE) Study. The findings of this study will have major significance to Rhode Island since the program area includes most of the state in addition to nearly all of coastal Massachusetts and a portion of Connecticut. The major charges of this study are to identify and recommend actions for providing clean water, open space, adequate water supply, and public access to water resources. It also hopes to assist in reducing flood damages, improving fisheries, and providing for optimum utilization of valuable wetlands and existing public lands.

Other studies and activities of the commission include the promotion of wise use of flood plains, the protection against potential dangers of unsafe dams, and the encouragement of cooperative regional action for management and control of water quality.

B. New England Regional Commission

This Commission, composed of federal and state members, was established under Title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. In addition to promoting the economic and social development of New England, the commission has recently directed its efforts toward assuring a quality environment for the region. The commission also provided research funds for such groups as the New England Natural Resources Center.

C. New England Natural Resources Center

This group, concerned with the regions' diminishing natural resources, has undertaken the management of a coordinated effort to inventory New England's remaining environmental amenities. The result of this effort, named the New England Natural Areas Project,

was the development of a New England Natural Heritage System. The thrust of this system is the identification, registration and protection of unique natural areas in federal, state, local, and private ownership recognized as regionally significant. This system is maintained by the New England Heritage Council with cooperation and support of the New England Natural Resources Center.

04-01-04 Local ((6,46))

The municipal sector in Rhode Island has the power to control its social, economic, and physical development, and has the responsibility for providing recreational facilities for the immediate needs of its own residents. In reality each community determines, on the basis of its needs and resources, the priorities it will assign to recreation, conservation and open space. The number of different types of organizations that deal with outdoor recreation on the local level are too numerous to categorize in this plan. Municipal recreational activity, ranging from planning through operation and maintenance of facilities, relies upon a wide spectrum of responsible organizations. Many of the more populated municipalities have well structured recreation programs administered by full-time recreation directors. However, in the more rural and developing communities, the major burden of providing outdoor recreation facilities falls increasingly upon local part-time planning boards or commissions, conservation commissions, and the private sector. A graphic representation of the types of local public agencies directly involved in outdoor recreation is provided in Table 01-04(1).

Given these widely varying approaches to outdoor recreation and conservation, there are still some standard methods available to all cities and towns to satisfy the needs of their citizens.

A. Zoning Ordinances

Probably the most traditional mechanism by which local governments guide physical development is land use regulation through zoning ordinances. Rhode Island municipalities have been exercising the powers of zoning and using the concepts of land use planning for many years. Zoning can permit communities to allocate areas for residential, commercial, industrial, or other uses. In addition, it can specify the type and location of recreation facilities, and potentially assure the protection of valuable conservation and open space areas. In practice, local zoning ordinances may not always be successful. Pressure from industrial, commercial, or residential developers, coupled with the growing demand for tax revenue which is heavily dependent on land use, may permit other factors to outweigh sound land use policy.

Some recent trends in zoning, such as planned unit development and cluster zoning, along with open space zoning, can be extremely

TABLE 04-01(1)

RECREATIONAL PLANNING AT THE MUNICIPAL LEVEL

Town or City	Planning Board, or Commission	Planning Staffs[1]	Recreation Directors[2]	Conservation Commissions
Barrington	X	D	X	X
Bristol	X	M & D	X	X
Burrillville	X	D		X
Central Falls	X	M		
Charlestown	X	D		X
Coventry	X	D	X	X
Cranston	X	M	X	X
Cumberland	X	D	X	X
East Greenwich	X	M & D		X
East Providence	X	M	X	X
Exeter	X			
Foster	X	D		X
Glocester	X	D	X	X
Hopkinton	X	D		X
Jamestown	X	D		
Johnston	X	D	X	X
Lincoln	X	D	X	X
Little Compton	X	D		X
Middletown	X	C	X	X
Narragansett	X	D	X	X
Newport	X	M	X	
New Shoreham	X	D		X
North Kingstown	X	M	X	X
North Providence	X	D	X	X
North Smithfield	X	D		X
Pawtucket	X	M	X	
Portsmouth	X	D	X	X
Providence	X	M	X	
Richmond	X	D		X
Scituate	X			X
Smithfield	X	M & D	X	X
South Kingstown	X	M	X	X
Tiverton	X	D		X
Warren	X	D		X
Warwick	X	M	X	X
Westerly	X	D		X
West Greenwich	X	D		
West Warwick	X	M & D		
Woonsocket	X	M	X	X

1 M: Municipal Staff
D: Department of Community Affairs, Planning Assistance Program Staff
C: Consultant

2 Full or Part-Time Directors

useful and are especially relevant to rural and developing communities. It is an effective means for providing open spaces which can both serve neighborhood recreation and conservation needs, and also enhance the open space character of the area. Communities presently utilizing these methods are:

Planned unit development or Cluster Zoning Provisions

1. Bristol
2. Charlestown
3. Coventry
4. East Greenwich
5. Glocester
6. North Kingstown
7. Smithfield
8. Warwick
9. Westerly

Open Space Zoning

1. Central Falls
2. Cranston
3. East Providence
4. Hopkinton
5. Jamestown (Recreation Zone)
6. Middletown
7. North Smithfield
8. Pawtucket
9. South Kingstown
10. West Greenwich

B. Subdivision Regulations

Although not extensively employed up to this time, dedication of open space (or a prorated contribution of funds) as a requirement for the acceptance of a subdivision is justified on the grounds that each subdivider should provide community open space in relation to the demand generated by the development. In addition to dedication, reservation of areas through official map procedures can also be used to prevent development of certain parcels for a specified period of time. This enables the local government to set aside these parcels until such time as funds for acquisition and development become available.

C. Easements

These types of rights are especially useful in terms of conservation, open space preservation, and as a means of providing accessibility for passive recreational purposes. Their most important advantage is that areas having great open space value can be preserved for the benefit of the public without a large expenditure of funds.

D. Leases

It is advantageous for municipalities to avail themselves of the opportunity of entering into long-term leases for the active use of lands under federal, state or private jurisdiction. In order to qualify for federal funds for the development of recreation facilities on leased land, a minimum term of 25 years is generally required.

E. Joint Sponsorship

In certain communities having accessory recreation facilities under the jurisdiction of the school department there is often a problem of underutilization. Every effort should be made to make these facilities more available for use by the local residents. A program of joint sponsorship, which could serve the school-age population as well as the recreation needs of the general populace, is an extremely useful tool requiring local inter-agency coordination.

04-01-05 Private ((46))

There are many private interest groups on the local, state and national levels which affect the administration of various outdoor recreation, conservation, and open space opportunities in Rhode Island. Their activities often fill in areas where public action is wanting, and they also can help to shape government policies or priorities into closer conformance with the wishes of the general public. In other instances, they serve as protective mechanisms to ensure that their interests in the state's resources are upheld.

The following is a partial list of private organizations which have dedicated themselves for various reasons to the enhancement of the state's environment:

Broad-Based Interest Groups

Audubon Society of Rhode Island
Ecology Action for Rhode Island, Inc.
League of Women Voters
Natural Resources Group
Rhode Island Clean Waters Association
Rhode Island Historic Preservation Society
Rhode Island Environmental Council
Rhode Island Association of Conservation Commissioners
The Nature Conservancy
Save the Bay, Inc.

Specific Interest Groups

Federated Rhode Island Sportsmen's Clubs, Inc.
Narragansett Bay Yachting Association
Rhode Island Family Camper's Association
Rhode Island League of Anglers
Rhode Island Mobile Sportsfishermen's Association
Rhode Island Party and Charter Boat Association
Appalachian Mountain Club
Boy Scouts of America
Girl Scouts of America
Young Men's Christian Association
Young Women's Christian Association
Narragansett Bay Wheelmen
Christian Youth Organization

04-02 Outdoor Recreation Facilities Inventory

Recreational planning efforts cannot be undertaken without first establishing the foundation of necessary base data upon which effective plan formulation can be built. In view of the importance of the thoroughness and accuracy of this data, a more comprehensive, coordinated system of data input from federal, state, local and private agencies was instituted. It was felt that past inventories of the supply of recreational facilities in Rhode Island were in need of improvement. This is especially evident for those facilities under private jurisdiction.

The system initiated to facilitate the compilation of data was to require, under terms of a contract with the state Department of Natural Resources, that all agencies with local planning responsibilities submit six basic planning elements for inclusion in the State Recreation Guide Plan. One of the most important elements was a complete inventory of outdoor recreation, conservation and open space sites to include specific facilities available that could be quantified for comparison with data supplied by various demand sources. Although problems of inconsistency with the data were present, the system did serve to fill in gaps of information on various sites, as well as providing a significant amount of previously unavailable information on privately and municipally owned facilities. In effect, by utilizing input from various federal, state and local agencies it was possible, by process of comparison and investigation, to construct the most accurate and comprehensive statewide outdoor recreational survey to date.

This inventory is presented in both tabular and graphic form. All areas are tabulated by municipality and are mapped on the USGS quadrangle series. Both of these inventories are arranged by the following jurisdictions:

Federal - Most of the applicable federally owned areas in Rhode Island are utilized for passive recreation such as wildlife refuges and conservation areas. They are designed to provide aesthetic enjoyment to the entire population of the state. There are other large tracts of federally-owned land that have tremendous recreation potential, some of which are no longer needed for federal activities. It is anticipated that the state or local sectors will eventually administer these areas when they are officially surplused.

State - There are over 30,000 acres of state owned recreation, conservation, and open space land in R.I. Most of this acreage is in the form of management areas. The state operates multi-use areas (parks and management areas) as well as specific facilities (boat launches, campgrounds, beaches, and roadside groves) which are designed to provide recreational opportunities for all residents of the state. Also owned by the state

and included within this inventory are large tracts of school lands which in addition to providing open space, contain developed recreational facilities.

The vast majority of recreational land owned by the state falls under the jurisdiction of the Department of Natural Resources. However, there are areas such as scenic overlooks and state operated schools which are administered by other agencies such as the Department of Transportation and the Board of Regents.

Local - The local sector provides the widest range and the greatest number of recreation sites. The sites within this sector are owned and operated by the municipal government. They include school lands, multi-use parks, playgrounds and other areas of open space and conservation value. This sector generally provides the majority of facilities necessary for organized sports activities whose service area is inherently community oriented. Some municipalities, however, do contain multi-use facilities that have a regional service area such as large parks.

Private - The private sector generally provides for the intensive recreational needs of a specific segment of the population. Although private facilities do not usually provide a broad range of activities, their value cannot be discounted when considering the total supply of recreational opportunities in Rhode Island. In many instances, they provide opportunities which are beyond the scope and capabilities of other jurisdictions. This sector includes those privately owned facilities that are both commercial and non-profit operations. The only limitations to the service area of these facilities are the specific interests of the clients and the expense involved in participation.

Each of the above jurisdictions is designated graphically by its own unique symbol, which appears in both the tabulation sheets and mapped inventory, to facilitate ownership identification.

04-02-01 Tabulation Sheets

The following index sheets, containing the data accumulated by the inventory of various outdoor recreation opportunities, are arranged alphabetically by city and town. The recreation, conservation or open space sites located in each community are arranged alphabetically within each of the four jurisdictions - federal, state, local and private. In addition, a unique quadrangle sheet

identifying number is located in the extreme left column to facilitate the conjunctive use of the maps with the tabulation sheets. In this way the tabulation sheets are useful in locating sites by name, while the quadrangle sheets are best suited for locating sites geographically.

The following is a brief explanation of the data found in each of the remaining columns of the tabulation sheet:

Description

Every effort was made to use the most common or locally known name to identify each site. In instances where specific facilities were located within larger outdoor recreational sites, even though these specific facilities often held prominence of their own, they were included within the larger area. For example, a fresh water beach, generally known by name, located within a large park or management area, is tabulated along with all other facilities in that park or area.

Acreage

Acreage figures are rounded to the nearest tenth of an acre. Sites with an undetermined area have no entry in the acreage column, while those with extremely small areas (i.e. certain marinas and boat ramps) are noted with a dash (-). Only those water bodies that were wholly contained within a site were included in the acreage figure of that site. To maintain consistency, total site acreages were always used, even in the instance where recreational facilities were located on school or other public building grounds. Acreages of vacant, undeveloped areas interpreted as having conservation or open space value were also included. For those sites which transcend one or more town boundaries, only the acreage within the boundary of each municipality is listed.

Game Fields

To facilitate the demand data comparisons with the inventory, the game field category includes: 1) basketball and volleyball courts; 2) softball, baseball, football, soccer, and field hockey fields; and 3) other formal playing turfs.

Tennis Courts

This column lists only outdoor courts.

Salt Water Beach Frontage

The figure in this column denotes the linear salt water beach frontage in feet. In some instances, this figure was the result of a factor (93.75 foot average depth) applied to the total beach area. In other cases, especially where irregular configurations existed, the linear frontage was derived from aerial photographs.

Fresh Water Beach Frontage

This figure denotes the linear fresh water beach frontage in feet. In some instances, this figure was the result of a factor (56.25 foot average depth) applied to the total beach area. Where irregular configurations existed, the linear frontage was, in some cases, derived from aerial photographs.

Pool Area

The figures in this column represent the outdoor swimming pool area (water surface) in square feet. When the only information available was a description such as "olympic size", a standard of 6,600 square feet was used.

Boat Slips

This category generally applies to marinas, boatyards, shipbuilders, and yacht clubs. It denotes the number of slips and moorings at these facilities. The vast majority of slips and moorings are at privately owned, salt water sites.

Boat Launch Ramps

This column notes the number of fresh or salt water boat launching ramps at each site.

Camp Sites

The figure in this column is the number of campsites at each facility. In many instances it is a combination of both vehicular and tent sites.

Picnic Tables

The picnic table data may, in some cases, be an underestimate or completely lacking since, at certain areas, tables are removed during the off-season.

Golf Holes

This category presents the number of regulation golf holes at each facility. In the case of miniature golf courses and driving or practice ranges the number of holes or positions are noted in parentheses and not included in the totals.

Horse Trail Miles

This is the length of trails at each site for horseback riding, given in miles. In some cases the trails are not totally within the

facility named, but are in close proximity and are considered available for riding.

Hiking Trail Miles

This is the length of established hiking trails available at various sites, given in miles.

BARRINGTON

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
14-2	HAINES PARK	73.1	3						1		45			
14-1	HUNDRED ACRE COVE	23.3												
19-3	RUMSTICK POINT	33.4												
14-5	WAMPANOAG TRAIL	6.5												
LOCAL: △														
19-51	BARRINGTON HIGH	18.5	9	5										
19-52	BARRINGTON JR. HIGH	15.7	5	4										
19-47	BAY SPRING LOT	.1												
19-45	BICKNELL FIELD	6.0	1											
19-46	CHIANESE FIELD	15.0	1											
19-50	HAMPTON MEADOWS	120.3		2										
14-14	HAMPTON SCHOOL	4.3	2	2										
14-9	KNOCKUM HILL	75.0												
19-48	LATHAM AVE. PARK	3.9	1											
19-54	MAPLE AVE. SCHOOL	1.3	1											
19-55	NAYATT SCHOOL	4.3	1	2										
14-8	ORMOND DR. PARK	1.0												
14-10	OSAMEQUIN PARK	1.0												
19-52	PECK SCHOOL	2.7	1	1										
14-12	PRIMROSE HILL SCHOOL	4.3	1	2										
19-49	PRINCES POND	8.0												
14-6	SHERWOOD PARK	4.5	1											
14-15	SOWAMS SCHOOL	4.0	2											
14-7	TALL CEDARS	32.8												
19-44	TOWN BEACH	1.3			1,000									
19-43	VETERANS PARK	215.0	1								20			2.7
14-11	WALKERS FARM	62.0												1.0
19-53	WEST BARRINGTON	4.3	2											
PRIVATE: □														
14-7	BARRINGTON COLLEGE	84.0	4	2										
19-29	BARRINGTON YACHT	5.0			300			18	1					
19-27	BARRINGTON YMCA	3.0									8			
19-33	BEACH RD. BEACH	2.5			500									
14-6	COVE HAVEN MARINA	6.0						225	2					
14-8	HUNDRED ACRE COVE	43.0												
19-37	LAVINS MARINA	2.3						168	3					
19-32	MEADOWBROOK BEACH				300									
19-28	RHODE ISLAND C.C.	227.3		4			5,500					18		
19-31	STANLEYS BOATYARD	5.3						140						
19-30	STRIPER MARINA	3.5						116	1					
19-34	UPLAND STABLES	.5												

BRISTOL

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
19-1	COLT STATE PARK	459.0							1		200			
20-4	MOUNT HOPE ACCESS	.3							1					
LOCAL: △														
19-22	ANDREW SCHOOL													
19-16	BRISTOL JR.-SR. HIGH	44.0	4	6										
19-28	BRISTOL TOWN BEACH	27.2		2	695						35			
19-30	BRISTOL TOWN FARM	11.9												
19-33	BURTON SCHOOL	.2												
19-26	BYFIELD SCHOOL													
19-14	CEDAR CREST PLAYGROUND	1.6	2											
19-34	CHESTNUT ST. PARK	1.0												
19-27	COLT MEMORIAL SCHOOL	.2												
19-18	GUITERAS FIELD	7.0	4											
19-36	HAYMAN SCHOOL	.3												
20-2	HOPEWORTH PLAYGROUND	1.5	1	1										
20-1	HOPEWORTH RD. SITE	12.0												
19-37	INDEPENDENCE PARK	5.7												
19-39	METACOM AVE. LOT	2.0												
19-32	MUNICIPAL DOCK	.3						75	1					
19-19	OLIVER SCHOOL													
19-23	REYNOLDS SCHOOL													
19-24	ROCKWELL PARK	1.0												
19-29	ROCKWELL SCHOOL	2.8	1											
19-31	SILVER CREEK	11.0												
19-15	SOWAMS PLAYGROUND	1.3												
19-35	STATE ST. RESERVOIR	1.2												
19-38	TAFT SCHOOL	.2												
19-25	TOWN COMMON	8.5	3	5										
19-17	VETERANS FIELD	4.0	4											
19-20	VETERANS GREEN ACRE	.5	1	2										
19-21	WALLEY SCHOOL													
PRIVATE: □														
19-14	BRISTOL GOLF COURSE	120.0										18		
19-16	BRISTOL MARINE	-						18	1					
19-11	BRISTOL ROD + GUN	50.0												
19-13	BRISTOL YACHT CLUB	.4						25	2					
20-7	BROWN UNIVERSITY LAND	307.0							1					
20-8	CAMP CROSBY	3.0			100						9			
19-21	CHILDREN'S GROVE	8.5												
19-12	HAWKINS + FALES	-						24						
20-9	JUNIPER TRAIL BEACH	2.0			230									
20-6	KING PHILIP RD.	.1							1					
19-20	NARRAGANSETT HEIGHTS	.2			115									
19-15	ROGER WILLIAMS COLLEGE	100.0	1											
19-19	SISTERS OF ST. DOROTHY	16.0												
19-18	ST. COLOMBAN'S	24.0												
19-17	USHER COVE MARSH	3.0												

BURRILLVILLE

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
6-4	BLACK HUT MGT. AREA	1,283.1												5.0
5-1	BUCK HILL MGT. AREA	1,291.1											5.0	5.0
5-5	CASIMIR PULASKI PARK	102.0				775					311			2.0
5-2	GEORGE WASHINGTON	2,773.0								60	65			10.0
6-2	HARRISVILLE POND	1.0							1					
6-3	LAPHAM POND	2.0												
2-1	ROUND TOP	160.8												
6-1	SPRING LAKE	.2							1					
6-6	UNION POND	2.2							1					
5-7	WAKEFIELD POND	1.3							1					
6-7	WILSON POND	.5							1					
LOCAL: △														
6-5	BRIDGETON FIELD	9.0	3											
6-6	CALLAHAN SCHOOL	1.0												
6-7	HARRISVILLE FIELD	8.0	6											
6-8	HARRISVILLE PARK	1.0												
6-9	JR.-SR. HIGH	60.0	2											
6-10	LEVY SCHOOL	10.0	2											
6-11	PASCOAG SCHOOL	1.7	2											
6-12	RAILROAD R-O-W	36.0											3.0	3.0
6-13	SWEENY SCHOOL	.3												
6-14	WHITEMILL PROPERTY	2.3												
PRIVATE: □														
6-11	BECKWORTH LODGE		1	1										
6-12	BLUE EAGLE C.C.	30.0										9		
5-4	BUCK HILL - BSA	1,094.0				300				25	50			15.0
7-20	COUNTRY VIEW GOLF	130.0										18		
6-13	ECHO LAKE CAMP	189.0	1			1,000				170	150			
6-5	EPISCOPAL CENTER	20.0												
2-1	FAYETTE BARTLETT WOODS	70.0												
6-14	FLYNN'S BEACH	2.1				220								
6-19	GILLERAN'S POND	.1				80								
6-15	GLENBURR BEACH					100								
6-18	HEMLOCK HILL FARM													
6-20	MAPLEVILLE FIELD	5.0	1											
6-4	MT. ST. CHARLES	864.0												
6-21	PASCOAG BEACH CLUB	.7				80								
6-16	SPRING LAKE BEACH	1.4				600								
7-21	VICTORY SPORTSMEN'S	16.0												
2-2	WALLUM ROD + GUN	170.0												
6-17	WOONSOCKET DAY CAMP	23.0				80								
7-22	WOONSOCKET SPORTSMEN'S	34.0												

CENTRAL FALLS

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
LOCAL: △														
8-1	CIVIL DEFENSE	.1												
8-6	COWDEN ST. PLAYGROUND	.2	1											
8-9	CROSSMAN ST. PLAYGROUND	1.1	1											
8-10	HIGGINSON AVE. FIELD	4.6	5											
8-4	HUNT ST. SCHOOL	.1												
8-7	ILLINOIS ST. PLAYGROUND	.4												
8-2	JENKS PARK	4.2												
8-5	MACOMBER STADIUM	3.5	3											
8-3	SCARED HEART AVE	.9												
8-8	WASHINGTON ST. SCHOOL	.3												
PRIVATE: □														
8-1	CAMP TOCUMTO	.1		2										
8-3	CONDUIT ST. FIELD	1.0	1											
8-2	SAUL TARLOW FIELD	.9	1											

CHARLESTOWN

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
FEDERAL: ◇														
34-1	NINIGRET WILDLIFE REFUGE	27.5												
STATE: ○														
28-1	BURLINGAME MGT. AREA	3,215.5				775			1	755	126			
34-5	CHARLESTOWN MGT. AREA	73.9							1	75				
28-7	DEEP POND AREA	32.0							1					
28-9	FORT NINIGRET	2.7												
28-11	GRAND PRE GROVE	3.0									2			
28-8	INDIAN BURIAL GROUND	20.7												
28-4	INDIAN CEDAR SWAMP	850.0												
34-8	MUD COVE	31.2												
34-4	NINIGRET AREA	174.0								50				1.0
34-6	QUONOCHONTAUG	49.2							1					
28-2	SCHOOL HOUSE POND	-							1					
34-7	STANTON MONUMENT	-												
34-3	WARDS ISLAND	15.1												
LOCAL: △														
28-2	CHARLESTOWN SCHOOL	10.5	2											
34-1	TOWN BEACH	14.3			465									
28-1	TOWN BOAT LAUNCH	-							1					
28-3	TOWN HALL AREA	13.0												
PRIVATE: □														
34-8	BLUE SHUTTER'S BEACH	2.8			300									
28-1	CAMP DAVIS	275.0				2,500								
28-5	CAMP TANNER COLLINS	300.0				50								
28-2	CAMP WAHELO	32.0		1		150								
28-3	CAMP WATCHAUG	31.9				150					15			
34-4	CHARLESTOWN DRIVING RANGE	3.0										(20)		
34-5	CHARLESTOWN MINI GOLF	1.0										(18)		
34-1	KIMBALL WILDLIFE REFUGE	30.0												2.0
34-3	MCGREW'S BOATS	-												
34-2	NINIGRET BOAT LAUNCH	-							1					
28-7	OCEAN HOUSE MARINA	28.7						65	1					
34-6	SHELTER COVE MARINA	-			100			40	1					
28-6	SOUTH COUNTY ARCHERS													
34-7	SPORTSMEN'S COVE	-						70	1					

COVENTRY

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
17-2	BIG RIVER RESERVOIR	1,190.2							1					
15-2	CARBUNCLE POND	142.0							1					
17-3	TIOGUE BOATLAUNCH	.7							1					
16-1	VICTORY HIGHWAY	14.9												
LOCAL: △														
17-6	BRIAR POINT	3.7				500								
17-11	COVENTRY HIGH	24.0	3											
17-13	COVENTRY MIDDLE	7.1	1											
17-1	HARRIS PLAYGROUND	3.0	1	1										
17-7	HOPKINS HILL SCHOOL	9.8	1											
17-4	KNOTTY OAK SCHOOL	8.9	3	1										
17-5	OAK HAVEN SCHOOL	4.0	3	1										
17-10	PAINE FIELD	12.8	4	1										
17-3	QUIDNECK SCHOOL	3.7	1											
17-2	UPPER DAM POND	6.5												
17-9	WASHINGTON PRIMARY	.8	1						1					
17-8	WASHINGTON SCHOOL	7.5	1											
16-1	WESTERN COVENTRY	9.0	1											
17-12	ZELPHIA FOSTER LAND	86.6												
PRIVATE: □														
17-1	CALWELL'S CAMP	3.0				200				75				
17-2	CAMP AYOHO	7.0				1,000				13				
16-3	CAMP HAMILTON	59.0				2,325					25			
16-2	CAMP WESTWOOD	100.0	5			200					25			
16-4	COVENTRY PINES C.C.	82.0										9		
15-2	GREEN ADVENT CHRISTIAN	25.0												
16-6	HICKORY RIDGE CAMP	50.0				1,550				200				
16-8	MILE ROAD LOT	35.0												
16-5	PARKER WOODLAND	441.0												
16-7	RUNNING WALK STABLES													2.0
17-4	SAWMILL + HOPE FURNACE	60.0											10.0	
16-1	TRESTLE TRAIL													
17-3	WASHINGTON GOLF	60.0											8.0	8.0
16-9	WHALEY HOLLOW ROAD	9.0										9		

CRANSTON

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
13-19	DEAN PARKWAY	7.5												
13-3	FAY MEMORIAL FIELD	74.9	3											
12-1	JOHN CURRAN PARK	332.8							1					
13-2	MESHANTICUT PARK	26.5												
13-1	STILLHOUSE COVE	2.7												
LOCAL: △														
13-25	AQUEDUCT FIELD	22.4	5				1,700							
13-42	ATWOOD AVE FIELD	7.4	1											
13-37	BAIN PLAYGROUND	2.7	2											
18-17	BRAYTON AVE. FIELD	16.9	2											
12-13	BRIGGS FARM	77.5	2											
13-24	BUDLONG BROOK	6.0	3	2										
13-17	COMMERCIAL ST. FIELD	.6	1											
12-12	COMSTOCK GARDENS	1.0	1	1										
13-38	COONEY-TATE FIELD	11.0	3	3										
13-32	CRANSTON HIGH WEST	3.0	4	6										
13-27	CRANSTON STADIUM	11.6	3	4										
13-40	DYER AVE FIELD	7.9	1	1										
13-30	EAST VIEW	6.5												
13-15	EDGEWOOD RAVINE	2.0												
17-25	FISKVILLE PARK	.1												
13-64	FRIENDLY COMMUNITY	1.2	1	1										
13-172	FRIENDLY RD. LOT	.1												
13-26	GARDEN CITY SCHOOL	2.5	1											
13-171	GLEN HILLS FIELD	11.8	1	2										
13-18	HAYES FIELD	2.9	3	2										
13-41	HIGHLAND PARK	1.2	1											
18-14	HILLTOP DR, FIELD	1.2	2											
18-15	INTERFAITH GARDEN	1.0												
13-36	KNIGHTSVILLE PARK	.7												
18-16	MAYFIELD AVE FIELD	7.0	2											
13-35	MESHANTICUT	18.0												
13-63	NARRAGANSETT ST. LOT	.8	1											
13-31	OAKLAND AVE.	1.7	1											
13-65	OAK ST. LOT	.3												
13-19	PARK VIEW FIELD	5.6	2	4										
13-20	PARK VIEW SCHOOL	9.0												
13-61	PAWTUXET COVE	1.2												
13-39	RANDALL'S POND	5.5												
13-34	SHERMAN AVE FIELD	3.4	2											
13-62	SMITH ST. LOT	.1	1											
13-21	SOUTH CLARENDON ST.	.7	1											
13-29	SPECTACLE POND	6.0	3	2										
13-43	STONE HILL FIELD	7.0	2											
13-22	VETERAN'S PARK	.3												
13-23	WATERMAN SCHOOL	.1												
13-66	WELLINGTON AVE. PARK	1.0												

CRANSTON

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
LOCAL:														
13-33	WESTERN HILL JR HIGH	1.0	2	3										
13-28	WHIPPLE AVE	.2	1											
PRIVATE:														
12-3	ALPINE COUNTRY CLUB	205.0		4			8,000					18		
13-13	BLACKMORE POND													
13-9	CHAMPLIN RESERVATION	168.0	2			200				29	20			2.0
17-16	CRANSTON C.C.	184.0										18		
18-2	CRANSTON DRIVE-IN	9.0												
13-14	CRANSTON YMCA	2.0		1										
13-12	EDGEWOOD MARINA	-						107	1					
13-5	EDGEWOOD YACHT CLUB	.5						40	1					
17-15	KNIGHT WILDLIFE REFUGE	51.9												
13-47	PAWTUXET BOAT LAUNCH	-							1					
13-7	PAWTUXET COVE MARINA	.5						97	1					
13-11	PAWTUXET YACHT CLUB	-						85	1					
13-10	PETTIS MARINE	-						20	2					
13-8	PORT EDGEWOOD	.7						22						
13-18	PROVIDENCE REVOLVER	1.9												
13-6	R.I. YACHT CLUB	.2						50	1					
12-4	STAMP SNOWMOBILE	109.0												2.0

CUMBERLAND

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
8-2	BLACKSTONE GROVE	4.0									5			
4-1	DIAMOND HILL PARK	373.0	3								65			.5
LOCAL: △														
8-46	ASHTON SCHOOL	8.0	2											
8-41	BERKELEY OVAL	2.0	1											
8-39	BLACKSTONE ST. SCHOOL	1.0												
8-36	CENTRAL GRAMMAR	.5												
8-35	CLARK ST. SCHOOL	.5	1											
8-45	COMMUNITY SCHOOL	3.0	2											
8-43	CUMBERLAND HIGH	20.0	5	4										
8-51	CUMBERLAND HILL	10.0	1											
8-33	CUMBERLAND MIDDLE	.5												
8-50	EDGEMORE SCHOOL	1.0	1											
8-42	GARVIN SCHOOL	4.6	2											
8-34	HIGHLAND SCHOOL	.1												
8-44	LUCKES FIELD	90.0	4	2										
8-38	MEMORIAL PARK	3.4												
8-40	MONASTERY PROPERTY	430.0												
8-49	NORTH CUMBERLAND	3.0												
8-37	NORTON SCHOOL	3.6	2											
8-47	PAWTUCKET RESERVOIR	945.0												
8-32	PAWTUCKET WATERSHED	139.0												
8-48	SNEECH POND RESERVOIR	156.0												
PRIVATE: □														
8-28	BROWN UNIVERSITY AREA	28.0												
4-1	CAMP KER-ANNA	24.5	1						1					
8-21	CHELO FIELD	1.0	1											
8-31	CUMBERLAND BEAGLE	59.0												
8-32	CUMBERLAND BOYS CLUB	2.0	2											
8-23	CUMBERLAND HILL GOLF	50.0										9		
8-26	KING'S STABLES													
8-27	LIPPITT ESTATES	33.0				775								
8-24	LITTLE POND	18.5												
8-25	LONESOME SWAMP	.6												
8-20	LUSITANIA CLUB	1.0												
8-30	MASONIC FIELD	8.0	2											
8-22	SHER-LE-MON CLUB	3.0		2			4,200							
8-29	SKI VALLEY	47.0												

EAST GREENWICH

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
17-2	BIG RIVER RESERVOIR	3.8												
18-8	ROCKY HILL GROVE	.5									6			
LOCAL: △														
18-3	ACADEMY SITE	4.0	4											
18-2	CRAGAN FIELD	3.0	1											
18-9	EAST GREENWICH HIGH	40.0	5	6										
18-7	EAST GREENWICH JR. HIGH	15.0	4	4										
18-8	ELDRIDGE SCHOOL	5.5	5											
18-11	FAIRFIELD ST. PLAYGROUND	.4												
17-14	FRENCHTOWN LAND	6.4												
17-15	FRENCHTOWN SCHOOL	2.0	4											
18-6	HANAFORD SCHOOL	12.5	5											
18-10	MEADOWBROOK SCHOOL	25.0	1											
18-4	MUNICIPAL OVERLOOK	-												
18-1	TOWN BOAT LAUNCH	1.7							1		2			
18-5	WEST ST. PLAYGROUND	.1												
PRIVATE: □														
18-6	ARNOLD'S BOAT SHOP	-						49						
24-2	DAVIS WILDLIFE REFUGE	30.9												
17-5	EAST GREENWICH C.C.	74.0										9		
18-4	EAST GREENWICH MARINA	-						100						
18-5	EAST GREENWICH YACHT	-						172						
18-3	HILLTOP DRIVE-IN	14.0												
24-1	HUNT RIVER SWAMP	17.3												
17-6	JUDD RIDING SCHOOL													
23-2	KIRKLEDGE STABLE	5.0											5.0	
18-7	NORTON'S MARINA	-						145						

EAST PROVIDENCE

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
14-2	HAINES PARK	9.0							1					
14-3	SQUANTUM WOODS	28.5									10			
13-18	VETERAN'S PARKWAY	44.1												
LOCAL: △														
13-187	BOLD PT. AREA	2.1							1					
14-16	BOURNE PARK	7.5	3	1							6			.7
14-17	BOYDEN HEIGHTS	10.0												
14-18	BRIGHTRIDGE SCHOOL	.5												
14-19	BULLOCKS PT. PARK	14.0	4	2							2			
14-20	CARLTON AVE. SCHOOL	.6	2											
14-21	CENTRAL AVE. PLAYGROUND	2.4	2								2			
14-22	CENTRAL JR. HIGH	1.6												
14-23	DELLE FEMINE FIELD	10.0	4								2			
14-24	EAST PROVIDENCE HIGH	33.9	5	8										
14-25	FLYNN FIELD	26.0	4											
14-26	GLEN LYON PLAYGROUND	9.7	4	2							3			
14-27	GRASSY PLAINS	5.0	3	2							2			
13-188	GROVE AVE SCHOOL	1.3												
13-189	HENNESSEY SCHOOL	1.3												
14-28	HULL ST. FIELD	9.8	5								1			
14-29	KENT HEIGHTS	26.4	4	2							1			
14-30	KENT HEIGHTS SCHOOL	1.9												
14-31	LAKESIDE CONSERVATION	2.5												
14-32	LINCOLN SCHOOL	.4	1											
14-33	MARTELLO LOT	.8												
13-190	MAURAN AVE. PLAYGROUND	.5												
14-34	MEADOW CREST FIELD	10.7												
14-35	OLDHAM SCHOOL	5.8												
14-36	ORCHARD ST. SCHOOL	1.4												
14-37	ORLO AVE. SCHOOL	1.7												
13-191	PIERCE FIELD	14.8	6	4										
14-38	PLATT-WATERS SCHOOL	2.1									2			
14-39	RIVERSIDE JR. HIGH	49.5	1											
14-40	RUMFORD FIELD	16.7	4								2			
14-41	SABIN POINT	4.0	1						1		2			
14-42	SILVER SPRING SCHOOL	6.9	3								4			
14-43	SOUTH BOYD AVE	11.3												
14-44	THOMPSON SCHOOL	2.0												
14-45	TRISTAM-BURGESS	.9									1			
14-46	TURNER RESERVOIR	251.9												
14-47	UNION SCHOOL	1.0												
14-48	VINTER AVE.	1.1	1								2			
14-49	WADDINGTON PARK	5.3	2								6			.7
13-16	WEAVER LIBRARY	2.5												
14-50	WHITEKNACT SCHOOL	1.3												
14-51	WILLETT POND	16.9												
14-52	WILSON SCHOOL	1.9												

EAST PROVIDENCE

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
PRIVATE: ☐														
14-19	AGAWAM HUNT CLUB	106.9		20			6,600					18		
19-35	BULLOCKS PT. MARINA	1.2						73	1					
14-20	CRESCENT PARK	49.7												
13-52	EAST PROV. BOAT LAUNCH	-							1					
13-50	EAST PROV. BOAT YARD	1.4						30	1					
14-21	GORDON SCHOOL	7.1	1								5			
14-22	KENDRIN CLUB	4.5	1	7			6,600				10			
14-23	LITTLE PLAYMATES	.3												
13-51	METACOMET C.C.	130.0										18		
14-3	NARRAGANSETT PARK	80.2												
14-5	NARR. TERRACE MARINA	.4						37	3					
19-36	NARR. TERRACE PARK	2.2			550									
14-9	NARR. TERRACE YACHT	-						7						
14-24	PROVIDENCE DAY SCHOOL	30.4	5	6										
14-25	R.I. TENNIS CLUB	2.4		4										
14-26	RIVERSIDE BOYS CLUB	.3	1											
14-27	RIVERSIDE GIRL SCOUTS	.2	1											
14-28	RIVERSIDE FIELD	1.8	1											
14-18	RIVERSIDE SPORTSMAN'S	2.9												
14-17	RUMFORD MORNING	.2												
14-16	RUMFORD PRE-SCHOOL	.4												
13-53	SACRED HEART SCHOOL	.7	2											
14-15	SILVER SPRING GOLF	27.8										6		
14-14	SQUANTUM CLUB	7.5												
14-13	ST. BRENDAN'S SCHOOL	1.4												
14-12	ST. MARGARET'S	1.0	1											
14-11	ST. MARY'S - BAYVIEW	48.1	1	3			6,600				8			
14-10	WANNAMOISETT C.C.	108.0		2			6,600					18		

EXETER

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
22-2	ARCADIA MGT. AREA	2,342.5	1						1	25	130		30.0	32.0
23-6	BASSOQUTOGAUG GROVE	2.0	1								10			
21-2	BEACH POND	1,051.9	4			390				18	70		13.0	13.0
17-2	BIG RIVER RESERVOIR	150.0												
23-2	EXETER GROVE	8.0									16			
23-4	QUANATUMPIC GROVE	3.0									10			
23-1	QUEEN'S FORT	64.0												
LOCAL: △														
22-5	METCALF SCHOOL	5.0	2											
23-1	WAWALOAM SCHOOL	9.4												
PRIVATE: □														
22-11	AUSTIN FARM												5.0	
23-3	CAMP CONONICUS	238.1				85								
22-9	CAMP NINIGRET	200.0				90				15				10.0
23-13	CAMP SUNSHINE	200.0									10			
23-12	EXETER GOLF	150.0										18		
22-12	MT. TOM SPORTMAN'S	131.0												
22-10	NARR. GUN CLUB	78.0												
23-10	PALMER GROVE	25.0								3				
23-11	R.I. COONHUNTERS	95.0												
21-3	S. COUNTY ROD + GUN	170.0												
23-8	WARWICK SPORTSMAN'S	174.0											2.0	2.0
23-9	WINCHESTER GUN CLUB													
23-7	YAWGOO VALLEY SKI	41.0								75	10			

FOSTER

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
10-2	JERIMOTH HILL GROVE	2.0									8			
16-2	MOUNT VERNON	8.4												
11-1	PONAGANSETT RIVER	60.1												
10-1	SHIPPEE POND	3.0							1					
LOCAL: △														
11-5	CAPTAIN PAIN SCHOOL	7.0	2	1										
11-4	FOGARTY SCHOOL	8.0												
15-1	MOOSUP VALLEY PARK	16.0	1			75								
11-5	TOWN HOUSE FIELD	5.0												
16-2	YOUTH FACILITY	11.0	2											
PRIVATE: □														
11-5	BROWN SNOWMOBILE	105.0												
10-3	CONNER'S FIELD	3.0												
11-8	CRANSTON FISH + GAME	100.0												
15-4	DUNBAR'S FIELD	4.0	1											
11-3	DYER WOODS CAMP	200.0	2			400				5	4			
10-5	FOSTER C.C.	187.0										18		
10-4	GINNY-B CAMP	125.0				150				150				
11-7	HIGHLAND ROD + GUN	62.0												
10-2	MANTON SPORTSMAN'S	115.0												
16-5	PARKER WOODLAND	9.0												
11-6	THORNTON BEAGLE CLUB	127.0												
10-6	VASA PARK CAMP	42.0												
16-11	WHIPPOORWILL HILL	35.0				75				100				

GLOCESTER

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
5-5	CASIMIR PULASKI PARK	88.0												
5-6	CLARKVILLE POND LAUNCH	-							1					
5-3	DURFEE HILL AREA	1,354.2							1					
5-2	GEORGE WASHINGTON	339.0							1					
5-4	GRISTMILL POND	3.0												
6-11	KEECH POND	-							1					
6-10	PASCOAG RESERVOIR	-							1					
6-12	SAND DAM LAUNCH	-							1					
LOCAL: △														
6-3	CHEPACHET FIELD	2.0	1											
6-1	CHEPACHET SCHOOL	2.0												
7-30	HAWKINS SCHOOL	6.0												
6-4	HERITAGE PARK	106.0												
11-6	PONAGANSETT SCHOOL	112.7	3											
6-2	TOWN BEACH	1.0				775								
12-18	WINSOR PARK	18.0	1	2										
PRIVATE: □														
6-9	BONNIEDALE FARM	10.0												
5-2	BOWDISH LAKE CAMP	300.0				200				200				2.3
6-8	CAMP ALDERSGATE	272.0				150								
7-23	CAMP COOKIE GSA	97.0				90				18	18			.5
11-10	CAMP PONAGANSETT	58.0		1			3,000			40	40			
7-15	CAMP RUSSELL	10.0				300				67				
6-2	COOMER BEACH	2.0				1,550								
6-5	EPISCOPAL CENTER	160.0				75								
7-14	FOGARTY FIELD	2.0	1											
7-18	GLOCESTER C.C.	65.0										9		
6-7	GLOCESTER ROD + GUN	70.0												
6-1	HOLIDAY ACRES CAMP	400.0	1			550				200				
6-10	IRON'S HOMESTEAD	108.0				60								
6-3	LANZI PICNIC AREA	47.0												
5-1	LYMANSVILLE GUN CLUB	100.0												
6-6	MATER SPEI DAY CAMP	157.0				400								
7-16	MELODY HILLS C.C.	115.0										18		
7-17	METHODIST DAY CAMP	150.0												
6-4	MT. ST. CHARLES	25.0												
5-3	OAK LEAF CAMP	100.0								50				
10-7	PROVIDENCE GUN CLUB	20.0												

HOPKINTON

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
22-2	ARCADIA MGT. AREA	785.0												
21-4	ELL POND	80.9							1					
22-6	LOCUSTVILLE POND	.3							1					
22-7	MOSCOW POND	19.5							1					
21-3	ROCKVILLE MGT. AREA	142.0							1					
22-4	WYOMING POND	.2												
LOCAL: △														
27-2	ASHAWAY SCHOOL	.3												
27-1	BRIGGS PARK	.3												
22-3	HOPE VALLEY SCHOOL	.2												
22-2	POPISLEK PARK	.5	2											
PRIVATE: □														
28-13	ALTON POND	-							1					
27-1	ASHAWAY SPORT'S CLUB	100.0												
21-1	CAMP YAWGOO - BSA	1,272.0	3			800		50	4	35	75			15.0
22-8	CIRCLE J FARM													
28-4	ENCHANTED FOREST													
27-3	FRONTIER CAMP	35.0								135				
22-5	GREENWOOD HILL CAMP	40.0								80	40			
27-2	HOLLY TREE CAMP	20.0								38				
22-7	PAT KELLY STABLES												2.0	
28-10	RIVER RIDGE FARM												4.0	
28-11	SPRING HAVEN GOLF	110.0										18		
22-6	WHISPERING PINES CAMP	50.0								130	100			

JAMESTOWN

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
24-6	DUTCH ISLAND	80.0						8						
25-4	ELDRED AVE, OVERLOOK	8.3												
31-5	FORT WETHERILL	51.0							1					
LOCAL: △														
30-11	DAR MEMORIAL PARK	18.0												
31-47	EAST FERRY LAUNCH	.7							1					
30-12	FORT GETTY	41.0			250				1	105	100			
31-46	LIBRARY AREA	.5												
30-14	SCHOOL SITE	21.0	3	6										
25-18	TAYLOR POINT	23.0												
30-13	TOWN BEACH	.3			1,200									
30-15	WEST FERRY LAUNCH	-						50	1					
PRIVATE: □														
25-13	CONANICUT YACHT CLUB			6					1					
31-32	DUMPLINGS ASSOC.							10						
30-26	DUTCH HARBOR SHIPYARD	-						60	1					
30-23	FOX HILL SALT MARSH	45.0												
31-28	GREEN'S PIER				200									
25-12	JAMESTOWN C.C.	100.0										9		
25-14	JAMESTOWN ROD + GUN	22.0												
25-11	MARSH MEADOWS	21.0												
31-31	RACQUET RD. THICKET	19.0												
31-30	ROUND HOUSE SHIPYARD	-						12						
30-22	SHEFFIELD COVE MARSH	5.0												
24-3	SHORES' ASSOCIATION													
31-33	THE DUMPLING	.5												
31-29	WHARTON SHIPYARD	-						70						
25-15	WINDMIST FARM	45.0												

JOHNSTON

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
13-4	DYERVILLE PARK	22.3												
12-2	GOV. KING MEMORIAL	.3												
12-5	SNAKE DEN	875.0												
LOCAL: △														
12-4	ALMY RESERVOIR	168.0												
13-8	BARNES SCHOOL	8.5	2											
12-6	BROWN AVE. SCHOOL	1.2	1											
13-10	CALEF SCHOOL	1.3	1											
13-2	CRICKET FIELD	2.5	2											
13-1	DEAN AVE. FIELD	4.4	1											
13-3	GRANITEVILLE PLAYGROUND	.5	1											
13-4	GRANITEVILLE SCHOOL	1.2	1											
13-6	IRONS AVE FIELD	1.6	1											
12-1	JOHNSTON HIGH	47.8	3											
12-2	JOHNSTON PARK	26.0	4	3			6,600				10			
13-9	MANTON AREA	.5	1											
12-5	OAKSWAMP RESERVOIR	162.0												
13-13	POCASSET FIELD	2.9	2											
13-14	RAINONE PLAYGROUND	1.2												
12-3	SIMMONSVILLE RESERVOIR	142.0												
13-12	THORNTON SCHOOL	1.5	1											
13-5	WAR MEMORIAL PARK	.2												
13-11	WINSOR HILLS SCHOOL	5.5	1											
PRIVATE: □														
12-1	CAMP MASSUSOIT	28.9				120								
13-1	ST. ROCCO'S FIELD	2.0	3											

LINCOLN

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
8-5	DAVIES VOCATIONAL	238.5	3	4										
8-1	LINCOLN WOODS	687.4	3			775			1		176		7.5	7.5
8-4	ROCHAMBEAU POND	10.0												
LOCAL: △														
8-29	ALBION PLAYGROUND	3.7	1											
8-23	BARNEY POND AREA	3.0												
8-12	BUTTERFLY POND AREA	2.0												
8-14	COMMUNITY ELEMENTARY	.1	1											
8-25	FAIRHAVEN ELEMENTARY	.1	1											
8-27	FAIRLAWN PLAYGROUND	1.4	3	3										
8-17	FRONT STREET AREA	1.7												
8-28	HIGH SCHOOL AREA	28.5												
8-24	LIME ACRES	17.0	3	3										
8-18	LINCOLN AVE AREA	6.6												
8-11	LINCOLN CENTRAL SCHOOL	8.0	1											
8-30	LINCOLN JR-SR HIGH	80.0	3											
8-19	LONSDALE PLAYGROUND	16.3	1											
8-21	MANTON RESERVOIR	15.8												
8-15	MANVILLE PARK	.5												
8-22	MARIA ST. AREA	1.3												
8-16	NORTHERN LINCOLN	19.9												
8-13	QUINNVILLE PLAYGROUND	.5	1											
8-26	SAYLESVILLE ELEMENTARY	12.3	3											
8-20	VALLEY POND FIELD	4.0	1											
PRIVATE: □														
8-9	CAMP MEEHAN	75.6				100								
8-5	DA-N-NITE GOLF	50.0										9		
8-12	KIRKBRAE C.C.	99.9					6,600					18		
8-8	LINCOLN C.C.	54.5										9		
8-13	LINCOLN DOWNS	155.0												
8-16	LINCOLN WOODS RIDING													
8-15	LONSDALE DRIVE-IN	23.0												
8-10	LOUISQUISSET GOLF	40.4					6,600							
8-7	MANVILLE PARK	31.0	4			300					14			
8-6	MANVILLE ROD + GUN	57.0								20				5.0
8-4	MCCOLL FIELD	121.0	4	4		100								
8-18	RED BARN STABLE													
8-17	SUNSET STABLES													
8-14	THE FRIENDLY FARM	42.0												
8-11	WANSKUCK ROD + GUN	74.3												

LITTLE COMPTON

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
26-5	HIGH HILL MARSH	17.0												
32-1	SAKONNET POINT	10.8							1					
32-2	SEACONNET FARM	28.0												
26-4	WINDMILL HILL	7.8												
LOCAL: △														
32-3	TOWN BEACH	5.7			2,600									
26-13	TOWN COMMONS													
26-14	WILBUR SCHOOL													
PRIVATE: □														
32-8	BRIGG'S BEACH	3.5			2,000									
26-14	CAMP AQUIDNECK	15.0								50				1.0
32-9	EDNA'S BOAT SERVICE	1.0												
32-10	FO'C'SLE MARINA	2.0						20						
32-7	GOOSEWING BEACH	5.0			2,325									
32-6	ROUND MEADOWS	6.0			800					76				
32-4	SAKONNET GOLF CLUB	140.0		11								18		
32-5	SAKONNET YACHT CLUB	-						24						
32-13	SPECTACLE ISLAND	4.0												
32-12	TALLY HO STABLES												20.0	
32-11	WARREN'S PT. BEACH	2.0			800									

MIDDLETOWN

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
FEDERAL: ◇														
32-1	SACHUEST PT. REFUGE	75.0							1					
STATE: ○														
31-1	PURGATORY CHASM	8.4												
LOCAL: △														
31-1	ATLANTIC BEACH	1.0			465									
31-2	AQUIDNECK SCHOOL	10.6	3											
25-1	BERKLEY-PECKHAM	6.4	2											
25-6	FOREST AVE. SCHOOL	14.3	2	2										
25-4	HOWLAND AVE. SCHOOL	1.3	1											
25-8	KENNEDY SCHOOL	2.8												
25-5	LINDEN SCHOOL	5.1	2											
25-2	MIDDLETOWN HIGH	16.0	1	2										
25-3	MIDDLETOWN MIDDLE	33.0	6	5										
25-7	OLIPHANT SCHOOL	6.4	1											
31-4	SACHUEST PT. CAMP	3.4								57				
31-3	SECOND BEACH	40.0			8,130									
32-1	THIRD BEACH	10.0			4,460									
PRIVATE: □														
25-7	AQUIDNECK GUN CLUB	2.7												
25-6	BOYS' CLUB													
31-1	GREY CRAIG OVERLOOK	29.0												
25-5	NEWPORT DRIVE-IN	10.0												
31-2	NORMAN SANCTUARY	320.0												15.0
25-4	PARADISE TRAILER PARK	1.0								10				
31-4	ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL	49.0	4	10										
32-1	THIRD BEACH CLUB				250									
31-3	THIRD BEACH RD. LOTS	18.0												
25-1	WANUMETONOMY C.C.	123.0					6,600					18		

NARRAGANSETT

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
30-2	BOSTON NECK OVERLOOK	7.0												
30-3	BRENTON'S GROVE	4.6									35			
30-5	FISHERMAN'S PARK	91.8	3							140	30			
29-9	GALILEE ACCESS	.4							1					
29-6	GALILEE BIRD SACTUARY	171.2												
29-7	GALILEE BREACHWAY	1.1			500									
29-5	MATUNUCK MGT. AREA	25.7			280									
30-7	SAND HILL COVE	30.0			3,625						80			
30-4	SCARBOROUGH BEACH	26.0			2,325									
29-10	STATE PIER 3	2.3						150						
29-11	STATE PIER 4	45.0						5						
30-8	STATE PIER 5	1.9						7						
30-9	URI BOAT HOUSE	1.6												
LOCAL: △														
30-5	CANONCHET BEACH	7.0			2,000									
30-9	CANONCHET FARM	173.0												
30-7	FIFTH AVE. SCHOOL	2.0												
30-1	KNOWLESWAY LOT	1.0												
30-10	MUNICIPAL PARK	4.0	1											
30-6	NARRAGANSETT BEACH	20.0			3,700									
30-8	NARRAGANSETT JR. HIGH	21.0	2											
30-4	SPRAGUE FIELD	6.0	1	5										
30-3	THOMPSON PARK	2.0	2											
60-2	VETERAN'S PARK	1.5												
PRIVATE: □														
30-11	BONNETT SHORES BEACH	40.0			1,800									
29-4	BROWN'S PARKING LOT				200									
30-2	CAMP JORI	5.0					1,800							
30-28	CRONIN'S BEACH	2.0			650									
30-27	DODSWORTH BEACH	2.0			650									
30-8	DUNES CLUB	22.0			400		1,200							
29-5	ED'S BAIT SHOP	-						2						
29-2	GALILEE BEACH CLUB	3.0			150									
30-12	GOOD GRIEF STABLES												2.0	
39-29	KNOWLES BEACH	2.0			835									
30-1	KNOWLES CAMP	65.0												
30-10	LIDO BEACH	10.0			600									
30-30	LONG COVE CAMP	100.0						40	1	150	150			
30-7	MIDDLEBRIDGE MARINA	-						37	1					
30-9	OLIVO'S BEACH	14.0			700									
30-5	PETTAQUAMSCUTT REFUGE	9.7												
30-3	PT. JUDITH C.C.	160.0		2								18		
30-6	RAM ISLAND	13.9												
29-3	SKIPP'S DOCK	-						2						
30-4	WESGUAGE POND	30.0												

NEWPORT

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
31-4	BRENTON PT. PARK	78.0						10						
31-2	FORT ADAMS	52.5							1		15			
31-3	PRICES NECK ACCESS	9.2							1					
LOCAL: △														
31-32	ADMIRAL LUCE CIRCLE	.1												
31-12	ALMY POND AREA	21.0												
31-25	ANN ST. PIER	-												
31-13	AQUIDNECK PARK	7.7	1	4										
31-36	ARNOLD PARK	.1												
31-38	BATTERY PARK	.4												
31-35	CALLENDAR SCHOOL	.2												
31-34	CARDINES FIELD	2.8	2											
31-14	CAREY SCHOOL	.3												
31-48	CITY BOAT LAUNCH	-							1					
5-16	CITY BOAT LAUNCH	-							1					
25-17	CITY BOAT LAUNCH	-							1					
31-8	CLIFF WALK													3.5
25-13	CODDINGTON L.L. FIELD	3.0	1											
25-9	COGGESHALL SCHOOL	1.5	4											
31-28	CONGDON PARK	.1												
25-11	COTTRELL FIELD	3.2	4	4										
31-27	CRANSTON-CALVERT SCHOOL	.8												
31-20	EASTON'S BEACH	11.8			3,500						20			
31-44	EDWARD ST. AREA	1.0	1											
31-23	EISENHOWER PARK	.9												
31-37	ELLERY PARK	.2												
31-42	ELM ST. PIER	.1							1					
31-31	EQUALITY PARK	.3												
31-43	FREEBODY PARK	4.3	4											
31-33	HUNTER FIELD	2.4	2	2										
31-26	J.T.BRAGA JR. FIELD	7.7	4								3			
31-16	KING PARK	7.9	2		700				1		4			
31-6	LENTHAL SCHOOL	1.2												
31-22	LIBERTY SQUARE	.1												
31-21	LONG WHARF LANDING	-												
31-18	MEMORIAL BLVD. PARKS													
25-14	MIANTONOMI PARK	30.0	1								6			
31-10	MORTON PARK	12.9	2											
31-45	MUMFORD SCHOOL	.3												
31-9	MURPHY FIELD	10.3	5	3										
31-7	PELL SCHOOL	.5												
31-17	ROCHAMBEAU PIER	1.7												
31-11	ROGERS HIGH SCHOOL	35.6												
25-10	SHEFFIELD SCHOOL	.5												
31-15	SPENCER PARK	2.4												
31-40	STORER PARK	3.1	1											
25-12	SULLIVAN SCHOOL	8.0	4											

NEWPORT

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
LOCAL: △														
25-15	THIRD ST. LOT	1.0									2			
31-19	TOURO PARK	1.8												
31-5	UNDERWOOD SCHOOL	6.4	1											
31-29	VANDERBILT CIRCLE	.2												
31-14	VAN ZANDT PIER	.1												
31-39	WASHINGTON ST. PARK	.1												
31-24	W.T. PERROTTI PARK	.7												
31-30	W.W. I MONUMENT	-												
PRIVATE: □														
31-8	BAILEY'S BEACH	5.6			800									
31-10	BRENTON RD. MARSH	4.7												
31-24	CHRISTIE'S LANDING	-						18						
31-5	CLUNY SCHOOL	2.4												
31-6	COLLIN'S BEACH	.7			320									
31-17	FIEGLEMAN PARK	.1												
31-11	GOOSEBERRY BEACH	7.5			200									
31-12	HAZARD'S BEACH	7.0			300									
31-19	IDA LEWIS YACHT CLUB	-						25						
31-26	ISLAND MARINA	-						150						
25-8	JESUS SAVIOR SCHOOL	.5												
31-14	MARY ST. LOT	.2												
31-23	MATHINO'S BOAT YARD	-						40	1					
31-16	NEWPORT CASINO	4.4		11										
31-7	NEWPORT COUNTRY CLUB	188.5										18		
31-20	NEWPORT YACHT CLUB	-						6						
31-9	OCEAN DRIVE MARSH	9.7												
25-10	PARKHOLM FIELD	4.5	3											
31-21	PORT-O-CALL MARINA	-						20						
31-13	ROVENSKY PARK	5.1												
31-18	ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL	6.7	1											
31-27	SPOUTING ROCK BEACH			6	800									
25-9	TUNOMY FIELD	6.1	5											
31-22	THE MOORING	-						10						
31-15	TRINITY CHURCH PARK	.6												
31-25	WILLIAMS-MANCHESTER	-						15						

NEW SHOREHAM

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
FEDERAL: ◇														
35-1	BLOCK IS. WILDLIFE REFUGE	27.8												
STATE: ○														
35-1	CRESCENT BEACH	18.7									6			
35-2	SETTLER'S ROCK	2.0									4			
LOCAL: △														
35-1	BLOCK ISLAND SCHOOL	4.0	1											
35-6	BREED'S LAND	35.0												
35-2	MOHEGAN BLUFFS	13.4												1.0
35-3	MOTT PARK	5.0												
35-4	RODMAN'S HOLLOW	38.5												
35-5	TOWN WHARF	-												
35-7	WHITMAN LAND	6.0												
PRIVATE: □														
35-6	BLOCK ISLAND MARINA	-						90						
35-5	BLOCK ISLAND ROD + GUN	10.0												
35-2	CHAMPLIN'S MARINA	-						238						
35-7	MANSION BEACH	9.0			4,000									
35-3	PAYNE'S DOCK	-						60	1					
35-1	SANDS LAND - B.S.A.	20.0								5				
35-4	SMUGGLER'S COVE	-						12						

NORTH KINGSTOWN

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
24-1	COCUMSCUSSOC	414.1												
24-8	DEVIL'S FOOT ROCK	4.8												
23-2	EXETER GROVE	2.0												
23-9	LAFAYETTE HATCHERY	53.1												
24-2	MATANTUCK GROVE	4.2									6			
23-3	PINE GROVE	3.0									4			
24-7	RICHARD SMITH GROVE	5.0									6			
24-4	SHADY LEA GROVES	9.0									10			
24-5	SILVER SPRING	14.6							1					
24-3	STONEY BROOK GROVE	8.0									6			
LOCAL: △														
24-13	ALLENTON SCHOOL	1.7												
24-16	CENTRAL PARK	136.4												
24-1	CORNELIUS ISLAND	18.7												
24-6	DAVISVILLE ELEMENTARY	11.0												
24-4	DAVISVILLE JR. HIGH	20.9	2											
24-20	DOWN'S PARK	64.6	1											
24-15	FEURER PARK	29.5	1											
24-10	FOREST PARK SCHOOL	19.3	1											
24-17	HAMILTON AREA	32.9												
24-9	HAMILTON SCHOOL	7.1												
24-7	HUSKINS PARK SCHOOL	15.7												
24-14	MCGINN PARK	25.3	2	6										
24-2	N. KINGSTOWN HIGH	40.0	4											
24-19	P.O.W PARK	.1												
24-12	QUIDNESSET SCHOOL	25.6												
24-8	QUONSET SCHOOL	1.0												
24-24	SAUNDERSTOWN AREA	5.5	2											
24-11	STONY LANE SCHOOL	14.3												
24-23	TOWN BEACH	8.2	1	1	1,210									
24-21	TOWN BOAT LAUNCH	7.1							1					
24-22	TOWN DOCK	1.0						5						
24-25	WALMSLEY PARK	6.0							1					
24-26	WICKFORD BRANCH R.R.	8.2											1.6	1.6
24-5	WICKFORD ELEMENTARY	6.1												
24-3	WICKFORD JR. HIGH	12.3	3	2										
24-18	WICKFORD PARK	.1												
PRIVATE: □														
24-4	ARDON FARMS													
24-5	BISSEL'S COVE LAUNCH	-							1					
24-6	BOB'S BAIT SHOP	-						25						
23-3	CAMP CONONICUS	41.9												
18-46	CASTLEWOOD FARM												5.0	
18-47	CEDAR CREST FARM												15.0	
24-7	COCUMSCUSSOC BROOK	16.0												
24-2	DAVIS WILDLIFE REFUGE	10.0												
24-8	ED'S BOAT STATION	-							1					

NORTH KINGSTOWN

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
PRIVATE: ☐														
24-9	GILBERT STUART BIRTHPLACE	22.0												
24-1	HUNT RIVER SWAMP	38.5												
24-10	JOHNSON'S BOATYARD	-						57						
24-15	KEL GRANT CAMP	211.9	1			100					20			2.0
23-4	MURMURING PINES	94.0												
23-6	NARR. BOW HUNTERS	36.1												
24-20	NOKEWA CAMP-GSA	90.0				45				15	15			.5
24-16	PETTAQUAMISCUTT RES.	200.0				1,760								
24-11	PLEASANT ST. WHARF	-						50	1					
24-17	PLUM BEACH CLUB	.8		2	350									
24-18	PLUM PT. BEACH	2.0			800									
18-48	QUIDNESSET C.C.	146.8			950		3,000					18		
24-21	QUONSET DRIVE-IN	8.0												
23-5	ROLLING GREEN GOLF	97.1										9		
24-22	SAUNDERSTOWN Y.C.	1.3		2										
24-23	SILAS CASEY FARM	360.0												
24-24	SMITH'S CASTLE	12.0												
18-49	SNAP TO EQUESTRIAN													
24-25	ST. FRANCES SCHOOL	2.0	1											
18-43	TOCKWOTTEN FARM													
24-14	WICKFORD MARINA	-						180						
24-13	WICKFORD SHIPYARD	-					1,250	160						
24-12	WICKFORD YACHT CLUB	.4						10						
24-26	WOODLAWN C.C.	56.6										9		
24-19	YWCA CAMP	157.0	1			100								

NORTH PROVIDENCE

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
13-6	PETER RANDALL PARK	36.6												
13-16	RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE	37.0												
LOCAL: △														
13-53	ALEXANDER ST. FIELD	2.5	1											
13-54	BIRCHWOOD SCHOOL	8.2	3	2										
13-46	CENTERDALE SCHOOL	7.2	3											
13-49	CENTRAL PLAYGROUND	.5												
13-48	EVANS PARK	4.5	2											
13-44	GREYSTONE PARK	12.5	2											
13-45	GREYSTONE SCHOOL	21.3	5	2										
13-58	IVAN ST. FIELD	4.0	1											
13-47	LYMANSVILLE SCHOOL	14.2	2	1										
13-60	MARIEVILLE SCHOOL	2.0	1											
13-51	MCGUIRE SCHOOL	1.6	1											
13-57	NORTH PROVIDENCE HIGH	16.0	3											
13-50	OLNEY PARK	28.3	3											
13-55	OLNEY SCHOOL	2.8	2											
13-59	REMINGTON ST.	.2	1											
13-52	TWIN RIVERS AREA	6.2				500								
13-56	WOODWARD RD. SCHOOL	4.2	2											
PRIVATE: □														
13-15	CAP'S OVAL	4.5	2											
13-2	LOUISQUISSET GOLF	100.0										18		
13-16	NORTH PROVIDENCE L.L.	6.0	1											
13-17	TWIN RIVERS BEACH	37.0				200								

NORTH SMITHFIELD

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
7-4	SLATERSVILLE POND	4.2							1					
LOCAL: △														
7-2	BUSHEE ELEMENTARY	.5	1											
3-2	HALLIWELL ELEMENTARY	1.0	2											
3-3	KENDALL-DEAN SCHOOL	.5	2											
7-6	N. SMITHFIELD HIGH	42.1	8											
3-4	SCHOOL ST. PLAYGROUND	3.5												
3-1	SLATERSVILLE FIELD	5.0	2	2										
7-4	UNION VILLAGE PLAYGROUND	.5												
7-3	UNION VILLAGE SCHOOL	.1												
3-5	WATERFORD PLAYGROUND	.4												
8-53	WOON. RESERVOIR NO. 1	37.5												
8-52	WOON. RESERVOIR NO. 3	337.3												
PRIVATE: □														
7-2	ACRES WILD FARM	200.0											25.0	
7-4	CEDAR GROVE FARM													
7-5	CENTENNIAL PARK	1.2												
7-6	FLY FISHING CLUB	175.0												
7-3	PICARD STABLES													
8-19	RUSTIC DRIVE-IN	5.0												
7-1	SAYLES HILL ROD + GUN	8.2									20			

PAWTUCKET

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
13-7	SEEKONK RIVER	15.8	1	5										
13-17	STATE PIER 2	3.8												
9-1	TEN MILE RIVER	65.5	5											
LOCAL: △														
13-166	BALDWIN SCHOOL	.5	1											
14-2	BERKELEY PARK	.9												
13-169	CLEVELAND ST. PARK	.5												
8-58	COLLYER PARK	.5												
8-56	CROOK MANOR FIELD	5.9	4											
14-3	DUNNEL PARK	13.9												
14-5	FALLON SCHOOL	1.5	1											
13-162	FAIRLAWN PARK	39.0	5	2			1,500				14			
8-60	GOFF LOTS	2.4	3											
13-165	JOHN SANTOS PARK	.1												
9-2	JOHN ST. PLAYGROUND	1.4	2											
8-57	LAUREL HILL PLAYGROUND	.5	1											
13-159	MAX READ FIELD	15.3	6											
14-1	MCCOY STADIUM	23.2	4											
13-163	NEWELL AVE. PLAYGROUND	.8	1											
13-160	NOVELTY PARK	1.1	2											
13-170	OAK HILL CLUB	1.7	1	6										
13-168	PAYNE PARK	1.2	2											
9-3	POTTER SCHOOL	1.7	1											
13-167	RANDALL ST. PARK	.1												
13-164	SLATER-CUNNINGHAM	.4	2											
14-4	SLATER PARK	208.3	10	8							17			.3
8-55	SMITHFIELD PLAYGROUND	.7	2											
8-59	WILKINSON PARK	.7												
9-1	WINTERS SCHOOL	.4	1											
13-161	WOODLAWN FIELD	5.3	2											
PRIVATE: □														
14-2	BISHOP'S BEND	.4	1											
8-33	HODGSON PARK	2.1												
13-28	LOEW'S DRIVE-IN	9.0												
14-3	NARRAGANSETT PARK	110.0												
14-4	PAWTUCKET C.C.	40.0					6,000					18		

PORTSMOUTH

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
20-2	FOUNDERS GROVE	3.0									10			
20-1	GULL COVE GROVE	10.0							1					
25-2	LAWTON VALLEY GROVE	5.0									10			
25-3	LEHIGH HILL GROVE	4.0									6			
25-1	MELVILLE POND	58.0												
20-3	STONE BRIDGE	.1							1					
26-3	TEDDY'S BEACH	2.0			790									
LOCAL: △														
25-26	ANTHONY SCHOOL	4.8	1											
25-25	COGGESHALL SCHOOL	7.0	2											
26-11	HATHAWAY SCHOOL	5.0	2											
25-19	HUTCHINSON SCHOOL	5.3	1											
25-21	LAWTON RESERVOIR	90.0												
25-20	MELVILLE SCHOOL	5.0	1											
25-28	PORTSMOUTH HIGH	47.0	7	8										
25-23	PORTSMOUTH MIDDLE	36.8	4											
25-29	PRUDENCE IS. SCHOOL	2.0												
25-27	QUAKER MANOR	1.0												
25-22	REDWOOD FARMS	1.3	1											
26-9	SANDY POINT BEACH	9.0			2,135									
25-24	SISSON + ST. MARY'S RES.	247.0												
26-10	TOWN LAND	117.0	1	2										
PRIVATE: □														
26-7	BLACK PT. SWAMP	72.0												
19-25	BOYS TOWN RANCH	728.0												
19-24	CAMP HESS	10.0												
20-27	COMMON FENCE BEACH	3.0			465									
20-20	COMMON FENCE PT.	1.0												
25-24	FORT BUTTS	6.8												
26-8	GLEN FARM CAMP	6.5	2											
26-13	GLENROD STABLES	-												
26-12	GOULD IS. REFUGE	5.0												
25-20	GREEN VALLEY C.C.	106.0										18		
25-29	HERITAGE TRUST LAND	240.0												
20-19	KENNEDY FIELD	3.0	1											
25-23	KENNEDY PARK													
26-9	MCCURRY PT. BEACH	8.0			500				1					
26-10	METHODIST NURSERY													
20-22	MONTAUP C.C.	119.0										18		
20-24	OLD ORCHARD MARSH	12.5												
25-22	OUTDOOR ICE RINK	.1												
25-26	PIERSON FIELD	1.0	1											
20-25	PIRATES COVE MARINA	2.5						76						
20-23	POCASSET C.C.	57.0										9		
19-23	PORTER'S MARSH	17.0												
25-16	PORTSMOUTH PRIORY	400.0	2											
25-21	PORTSMOUTH ROLLER RINK	2.5									3			

PORTSMOUTH

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
PRIVATE: ☐														
26-11	PORTUGUESE-AMERICAN	.5												
25-19	PRESCOTT FARMS	40.0												
25-25	PRUDENCE IS. BEACH	12.0			3,800									
20-21	SEACONNET SPORTSMEN'S	.1							1					
25-27	SHERMAN SANCTUARY	4.5												
20-28	S'KONNET MARINA	-						186						
20-26	SPECTACLE ISLAND	3.7												
20-29	STONE BRIDGE BOAT YARD	-						41						
25-18	ST. ANTHONY SCHOOL	102.0												
25-17	ST. PHILOMENA SCHOOL	22.0												
25-28	UPSON DOWNS	-												

PROVIDENCE

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
FEDERAL: ◇														
13-1	ROGER WILLIAMS MEMORIAL	5.0												
STATE: ○														
13-9	CANADA POND	3.7												
13-15	CHILDREN'S CENTER	68.5	2											
13-11	COURT HOUSE PARK	.4												
13-4	DYERVILLE PARK	9.1												
13-5	JOHN OWENS FIELD	7.0	2											
13-12	MASHAPAUG POND	1.2							1					
13-16	RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE	47.4	6	5										
13-14	SCHOOL FOR DEAF	18.4	1											
13-13	STATE PIER NO. 1	14.2												
13-10	STEPHEN HOPKINS	2.1												
LOCAL: △														
13-92	ABBOT PARK	.2												
13-100	ADMIRAL TERRACE	1.0												
13-154	ARDOENE PARK	4.5	4											
13-67	ARNOLD ST. PLAYGROUND	.4	1											
13-99	ASCHAM ST. PLAYGROUND	1.7	2											
13-106	BATH ST. LOT	.4	1											
13-86	BLACKSTONE BLVD.	19.3												
13-88	BLACKSTONE PARK	45.4												
13-98	BRANCH AVE. PARK	1.0									5			
13-145	BUCKLIN ST. FIELD	7.1	3				4,000							
13-105	CANDACE ST. PLAYGROUND	1.7	1	1										
13-149	CENTRAL-CLASSICAL HIGH	6.9	4											
13-158	CITY HALL PARK	2.6												
13-123	CLARENCE ST. PLAYGROUND	.9	1											
13-76	CULLYER PARK	.5	2											
13-151	COLUMBIA PARK	1.5	1											
13-150	COLUMBUS PARK	.2												
13-77	CYPRESS ST. PLAYGROUND	1.9	2											
13-111	DANFORTH ST. FIELD	4.7	4				9,075							
13-125	DANIEL AVE. PLAYGROUND	1.2	1											
13-89	DAVIS MEMORIAL	1.1												
13-110	DAVIS PARK	10.1	3	2										
13-131	DEXTER FIELD	9.1	3											
13-144	DIAMOND ST. LOT	.4												
13-85	DOYLE AVE. LOT	.4												
13-137	DUDLEY ST. PLAYGROUND	2.2	1				9,075							
13-142	ELLERY ST. LOT	.1	1											
13-94	EMPIRE PARK	.5												
13-95	FENNER PARK	1.1												
13-138	FLYNN FIELD	8.1	5	2										
13-70	FOX POINT PARK	2.2	2											
13-147	FRANKLIN PARK	.5												
13-69	GANO ST. FIELD	4.1	3											
13-72	GLADYS POTTER LOT	.4												

PROVIDENCE

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	MIKE TRAIL MILES
LOCAL: △														
13-121	GREENE JR. HIGH	.3		2										
13-135	HARRIET ST. PLAYGROUND	.3	1											
13-80	HOPE HIGH SCHOOL	12.3	5	8										
13-101	HOPKINS PARK	4.5	2											
13-81	HOWLAND PLAYGROUND	.5	1											
13-90	INDIA PT. PARK	13.1												
13-71	IVES ST. PARK	.4												
13-132	JOHN HOPE CENTER		1											
13-153	JOSEPH WILLIAMS FIELD	5.3	2											
13-116	JOSLIN ST. AREA	2.5	2											
13-157	KENNEDY PLAZA	.8												
13-133	KENYON ST. PLAYGROUND	.1	1											
13-130	KNIGHT ST. PLAYGROUND	.6	1											
13-128	LAUREL HILL PLAYGROUND	3.5	1											
13-143	LEXINGTON AVE. LOT	.3												
13-73	LIPPITT HILL LOT	.4												
13-87	LIPPITT PARK	6.0		2										
13-114	MANTON HEIGHTS	1.0	2											
13-78	MARTIN KING AREA	1.5												
13-124	MERINO PARK	7.4	3											
13-148	MESSER ST. PARK	1.9												
13-102	METCALF FIELD	5.9	4	2										
13-82	MORRIS AVE. LOT	.4												
13-84	MT. HOPE WALKWAY	1.8												
13-117	MT. PLEASANT HIGH	21.8	14											
13-112	MT. PLEASANT PARK	3.6	3											
13-75	NATHAN BISHOP AREA	1.4	1	8										
13-126	NEUTACONKANUT HILL	80.0	6				4,000							
13-141	NIAGARA ST. LOT	.4												
13-118	OBEDIAH BROWN	9.4	4											
13-68	PATTERSON ST. PARK	1.7												
13-120	PLEASANT VALLEY PKWY	5.4												
13-93	PROSPECT TERRACE	2.1												
13-107	REGENT AVE. PLAYGROUND	.9	1											
13-134	RICHARDSON PARK	3.2	3	1										
13-129	RIDGE ST. PLAYGROUND	1.5	1											
13-91	ROCHAMBEAU PARK	.1												
13-152	ROGER WILLIAMS LOT	.4												
13-155	ROGER WILLIAMS PARK	415.1	2	15										
13-96	ROGER WILLIAMS SQUARE	1.9												
13-146	SACKET ST. PLAYGROUND	2.2	1											
13-74	SESSIONS ST. PLAYGROUND	2.9	3											
13-156	SHIPYARD FIELD	2.7	3											
13-108	SMITH ST. PLAYGROUND	2.2	2											
13-79	SUMMIT AVE. PLAYGROUND	.5	1											
13-136	TEMPLE ST. PLAYGROUND	.1	1											
13-122	TRIGGS MEM. GOLF	161.4												

PROVIDENCE

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	MIKE TRAIL MILES
LOCAL: △														
13-115	VALLEY ST. FIELD	4.8	4											
13-109	VALLEY VIEW PLAYGROUND	2.0												
13-103	VEAZIE ST. FIELD	4.5	2											
13-113	VISCOLOSI-CHALKSTONE	1.1	1											
13-140	WALDO ST. LOT	.4												
13-127	WALLACE ST. PLAYGROUND	3.4	2											
13-119	WANSKUCK PARK	24.9												
13-139	WARREN ST. PLAYGROUND	.3	1											
13-104	WINDMILL ST. PLAYGROUND	1.0	1											
13-97	WITHERBY PARK	1.6												
13-83	WOODBINE ST. LOT	.2												
PRIVATE: □														
13-20	ALDRICH-DEXTER FIELD	35.0	5	14										
13-44	ASSUMPTION CHURCH													
13-29	BLESSED SACRAMENT		1											
13-19	BROWN STADIUM	14.0	4											
13-42	CALVARY BAPTIST		2											
13-35	HOLY GHOST		1											
12-25	HOLY NAME		1											
13-33	LASALLE ACADEMY	30.0	3	3										
13-23	LINCOLN SCHOOL			2										
13-45	MARINE SERVICE	-						6	1					
13-24	MOSES BROWN	25.0	4	6										
13-36	MT. CARMEL		1											
13-46	PARENT'S MARINA	-						200	4					
13-21	PENBROKE FIELD	5.0	1											
13-27	PROVIDENCE COLLEGE	100.0	6	6										
13-38	ST. AUGUSTINE		1											
13-41	ST. CHARLES		1											
13-30	ST. EDWARDS		1											
13-37	ST. MARTIN		1											
13-40	ST. PATRICK	.9	1											
13-39	ST. PIUS		1											
13-26	ST. RAYMOND		1											
13-31	ST. THERESA		1											
13-32	ST. THOMAS		1											
13-43	SHIPYARD DRIVE-IN	20.0												
13-34	TYLER SCHOOL		1											
13-22	WHEELER SCHOOL			2										

RICHMOND

QUAD ◇ PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
22-2	ARCADIA MGT. AREA	974.8				540								
23-8	BEAVER RIVER	.5									2			
22-1	BELL SCHOOL	1.0												
22-3	CANOB POND	.5												
28-10	CAROLINA MGT. AREA	1,569.0												
22-5	DAWLEY MGT. AREA	244.4								75				
29-1	GREAT SWAMP	447.2							1					
29-22	MIANTONOMI GROVE	4.0									12			
29-21	MIXANO GROVE	1.0									4			
28-5	PAWCATUCK BOAT LAUNCH	-							1					
22-4	WYOMING POND	1.0												
LOCAL: △														
28-5	CHARIHO HIGH SCHOOL	25.0	2											
22-1	RICHMOND ELEMENTARY	5.0	1											
28-4	TOWN BEACH	1.5				1,160								
PRIVATE: □														
28-8	AMERICAN FISH	500.0												
22-3	BRADWIG FARMS												30.0	
22-1	BUTTONWOODS BSA	109.0												
22-2	CAMP WAH-KANDA	94.0									12			
28-12	MEADOWBROOK GOLF	500.0										18		
28-9	POMONA GRANGE	100.0												
22-4	WAWALOAM RESERVATION	100.0								150	30			
22-15	WOOD LOTS	109.0												

SCITUATE

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
12-3	ESEK HOPKINS PARK	22.7	1								12			
11-2	PONAGANSETT GROVE	1.0									10			
LOCAL: △														
12-17	BERKENDER TENNIS	3.0	1	4										
11-1	CLAYVILLE SCHOOL	2.0												
17-28	HOPE PARK	18.0	3	2										
17-27	HOPE SCHOOL	2.0												
12-14	N. SCITUATE SCHOOL	3.7	1											
11-2	RUSH BROOK	26.0	3	2										
12-16	SCITUATE JR.-SR. HIGH	42.0	2											
12-15	TRIMTOWN SCHOOL	5.0												
PRIVATE: □														
11-1	HIGHLAND ORCHARDS	10.0												
17-18	PAWTUXET BOAT LAUNCH	-							1					

SMITHFIELD

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
12-4	MOWRY POND	3.0												
7-2	STILLWATER PARK	83.0												
7-3	STUMP POND ACCESS	-												
7-1	WASHINGTON GROVE	17.0									35			
LOCAL: △														
7-12	BURGESS FIELD	6.2	1											
7-19	CANDY COURT FIELD	.2												
7-9	COOK ELEMENTARY	1.2	1											
12-7	DAME ELEMENTARY	1.4	1											
7-22	GEORGIAVILLE BEACH	10.5				1,085					10			
7-20	GEORGIAVILLE ISLANDS	2.2												
12-9	GREENLAKE BEACH	1.3				1,005					5			
12-11	ISLAND DR. ACCESS	.1												
7-17	LAPERCHE ELEMENTARY	14.0	3											
7-15	MCCABE ELEMENTARY	10.0	2	1										
7-7	MENDES FIELD	4.0	1											
7-14	MOUNTAINDALE BEACH	3.5				2,710								
7-21	OLD FORGE RD. AREA	26.0												
7-11	PATRICIA CIRCLE FIELD	.2												
7-18	RUSSELL LANE FIELD	2.2												
7-16	SMITHFIELD HIGH	58.8	4	4										
7-8	SMITHFIELD JR. HIGH	30.0		2										
7-10	WAR MEMORIAL PARK	.5												
8-31	WENSCOTT CONSERVATION	2.4												
7-23	WHIPPLE FIELD	10.8	2											
7-13	WILLOW FIELD	12.9	1											
12-10	WINSOR ELEMENTARY	1.0	1											
8-52	WOON RESERVOIR NO. 3	201.7												
PRIVATE: □														
13-4	BOY SCOUT LAND	1.8												
7-9	CAMP CHALLENGE	5.0												
7-7	CAMP SHEPARD	130.0	1			150				6	24			
7-8	SMITHFIELD DRIVING RANGE	5.0										(20)		
7-12	SMITHFIELD SPORTMAN'S	20.0												
7-10	STEERE'S BEACH	.4				150								
7-11	YEAR ROUND SPORTMAN'S													

SOUTH KINGSTOWN

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
FEDERAL: ◇														
29-1	TRUSTOM POND REFUGE	115.0												
STATE: ○														
29-12	ASA POND ACCESS								1					
23-5	BARBERS POND	30.0							1		5			
29-14	CHEPUXET RIVER AREA	.9							1					
29-15	CHICKASHEEN BROOK	-												
29-20	DEEP HOLE AREA	2.4												
29-1	GREAT SWAMP MGT AREA	2,448.3												10.0
30-10	HANNAH ROBINSON GROVE	5.8									12			
30-11	INDIAN LAKE ACCESS	1.5							1					
29-5	MATUNUCK MGT. AREA	144.8			2,100						20			
29-3	MINISTERIAL ROAD AREA	98.2												
30-12	NARROW RIVER LAUNCH	-							1					
29-19	PERRYVILLE HATCHERY	4.6												
29-18	TEFT-MAY SWAMP	228.2												
29-4	TUCKER POND ACCESS	16.8							1					
29-17	U.R.I. KINGSTON CAMPUS	1,354.0	14	21										
29-16	WAITES CORNER GROVE	2.0									12			
29-2	WORDEN'S POND ACCESS	.4							1					
LOCAL: △														
29-15	ABBIE PERRY CENTER	2.5	1								2			
29-9	DAM ST. PLAYGROUND	.9	2								2			
29-1	GOOSEBERRY RD. R-O-W	.1			50				1					
29-3	GREEN HILL R-O-W	1.0			580									
30-18	HAZARD ELEMENTARY	4.3	2											
30-20	INDIAN RUN	2.0												
30-17	KENYON AVE. PLAYGROUND	22.0	4											
29-13	KINGSTON STATION	.5	1											
30-16	MARINA + FESTIVAL FIELD	23.6	1					33	3					
29-4	MATUNUCK ELEMENTARY	2.0	1											
29-2	MOONSTONE R-O-W	.1			930									
30-23	OLD MOUNTAIN FIELD	40.9	5	2				1			7			
29-7	PEACEDALE ELEMENTARY	5.3	3								2			
29-11	SOUTH KINGSTOWN JR. HIGH	50.0	5											
30-19	SOUTH KINGSTOWN SR. HIGH	6.7	1											
29-12	SOUTH ROAD ELEMENTARY	.9	2								2			
30-21	STEPPING STONES SCHOOL	.3	1								2			
29-5	SUCCOTASH RD. AREA	3.4	2											
29-10	TRI-POND PARK	134.3												
30-22	VILLAGE GREEN + GUILD AREA	4.4	1	2							2			
29-8	WAKEFIELD ELEMENTARY	8.0	2								1			
29-14	WEST KINGSTON ELEMENTARY	2.0	2								2			
PRIVATE: □														
29-36	A.B. CARPENTER'S	2.1	1		400						30			
29-13	AGUAPAUG CAMP BSA	250.0	1			50				25	5			5.0
29-42	BEECH GROVE	6.7												
29-39	BILLINGTON COVE MARINA	.5						30	1					

SOUTH KINGSTOWN

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
PRIVATE:														
29-35	BLACKBERRY HILL CLUB	1,1			510									
29-30	BSA-NORTH RD,	6,0												
30-25	BULL GARRISON RUINS	,2												
29-7	CAMP FULLER YMCA	25,4	7		300			3		16	5			
29-6	CAMP HOFFMAN GSA	178,0	1			40		5	1	40	36			2,0
30-13	CAMP SAUGATUCKET	59,0	2			300		1						
29-12	CARD'S CAMP	40,0				200		25	1	200	200			
29-20	DOWN RIVER BOATS	-						25						
29-17	ELDRED WILDLIFE REFUGE	47,8						1	1					
29-41	FAYERWEATHER GUILD	,9												
30-20	FRISELLA'S HUNTING AREA	173,7												
29-25	GREEN HILL CLUB	3,7	2		200									
29-26	GSA GREEN HILL AREA	16,0												
29-27	H,L,KENYON	7,5												
30-18	INDIAN LAKE BEACH	,2				155							1,0	
30-16	INDIAN RUN WOODS	50,0												
29-21	KENPORT MARINA	,3						104	1					
29-40	KINGSTON IMPROVEMENT	10,0												
29-29	LARKIN'S POND CLUB	214,0	2			300					40			
29-14	LAUREL LANE GOLF	194,0										18		
29-37	M,A, CARPENTER'S	19,3	2		750					285	4			
29-18	MATUNUCK HILL WOODS	35,0												
29-31	MATUNUCK IMPROVEMENT	5,9	4											
29-16	MATUNUCK PT, CLUB	,7	1		325									
29-33	MAVIS SMITH'S CLUB	46,6		4	800									
30-14	MONSIGNOR CLARKE	16,9	1								2			
29-8	MOONSTONE REFUGE	115,9												
29-38	NARRAGANSETT FISHING CLUB	,5												
29-15	NARRAGANSETT PIER R,R,	15,0												
30-15	OVERLOOK DRIVING RANGE	15,8										(36)		
30-24	PETTAQUAMSCUTT ROCK	28,0												,5
29-19	POTTER MEMORIAL WOODS	59,6	2								2			
30-21	PROUT HIGH + ST, JOSEPH	186,0	1	3							9			
29-23	R,I, MARINE SERVICES	-						50						
30-17	RIVERSIDE DRIVE BEACH	1,0				465			1					
29-32	ROY CARPENTER'S BEACH	29,0			1,500						6			
29-24	SALT POND MARINE	-						25	1					
29-11	SILVER SPRING MARINA	-						73	1					
29-22	SNUG HARBOR MARINA	,5						15	1		2			
30-19	ST, DOMINIC SAVIO	180,0	5	2							12		,5	
29-9	STEADMAN'S CAMPGROUND	65,0	2			300		4		20	12			
29-34	THE HILL ASSOC,	3,9			1,800									
29-10	TUCKER'S CAMPGROUND	248,0	1					2			200			

TIVERTON

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
26-2	ADAMSVILLE BROOK	-												
20-7	BULGARMARSH GROVE	1.0									8			
20-9	FIRE LOOKOUT TOWER	1.0												
20-5	SAKONNET BRIDGE ACCESS	.1							1					
26-1	SEAPOWET MARSH	162.1							1					
20-6	STAFFORD POND ACCESS	.4							1					
20-8	STATE PIER 6	.5						39						
LOCAL: △														
20-6	BARKER ELEMENTARY	.1												
26-8	BULGARMARSH AREA	11.4	3	4										
20-11	FT. BARTON CONSERVATION	77.0												
20-7	FT. BARTON ELEMENTARY	3.5	1											
20-12	FT. BARTON SITE	3.0												
26-1	GRINNELS BEACH	2.5			200									
26-7	LAFAYETTE CONSERVATION	230.0												
20-3	LINCOLN ELEMENTARY	.1												
26-2	LITTLE LEAGUE FIELD	1.0	1											
26-6	MAIN RD. PLAYGROUND	3.0	1											
26-5	NONQUIT ELEMENTARY	2.0	1											
20-5	OLD SCHOOL SITE	2.0												
20-4	POCASSET ELEMENTARY	8.0	3											
20-9	RANGER SCHOOL	.5												
20-8	TIVERTON HIGH SCHOOL	58.0	3											
20-10	TIVERTON MIDDLE SCHOOL	12.0		2										
26-4	TIVERTON BEACH	45.0			4,500									
PRIVATE: □														
20-13	BAIT SHOP	1.0												
20-18	DELGADA DRIVE-IN	12.0												
26-4	FISH LADDER	.1												
20-11	HOLY GHOST SCHOOL	3.5												
26-3	JACK'S ISLAND BEACH	9.0			325									
26-6	J. GUIDO CANULLA	-												
20-17	PIRATE COVE ANNEX	-						5	5					
26-1	ROSELAND RIDING	-											20.0	
26-2	RUECKER WILDLIFE REFUGE	30.0												1.7
20-15	STANDISH BOAT YARD	-						140	2					
20-12	STONE BRIDGE MARINA	-						60						
20-10	STONE DOCK	-												
20-14	TIVERTON ROD + GUN 1	65.0												
26-5	TIVERTON ROD + GUN 2	100.0												
20-16	TIVERTON YACHT CLUB	-						20						

WARREN

QUAD ◇ PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
LOCAL: △														
19-1	BAKER ST. LOT	.1												
19-2	BURR HILL PARK	7.6	5	2							2		.2	
19-10	CHILD ST. SCHOOL	2.0	2											
19-12	COLE ELEMENTARY	1.0	1											
19-9	JAMIEL PARK	11.2	3	2										
19-6	JOYCE ST. SCHOOL	1.0												
19-8	LIBERTY ST. SCHOOL	.5	1											
19-5	MAIN ST. SCHOOL	.9												
19-4	QUIRK SCHOOL	.7												
19-7	TOWN COMMON	1.0												
19-11	WARREN SR. HIGH	31.0	3	4										
19-3	WARREN TOWN BEACH	2.3			325						2			
19-13	WOJCIK FARM	66.7												
PRIVAYE: □														
19-5	BLOUNT MARINE	○						25	1					
19-3	BOOTH MARINE	○						12	1					
19-9	BRISTOL DAY CARE	.1												
20-1	EAST WARREN ROD ◇ GUN	32.0												
19-4	HITCHCOCK MARINE	○						12	1					
19-6	JANNITTO PARK	1.0	1											
19-1	JOE'S BOAT YARD	○						6	1					
20-3	KICKEMUIT YACHT CLUB	.5							1					
14-1	OUR LADY OF FATIMA	6.0												
19-7	ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL	.3												
19-8	SUPREME GOLF	6.0										(25)		
20-4	TOUISSET CLUB	4.7	3	2										
20-5	TOUISSET POINT BEACH	1.0			200									
19-10	WARREN RESERVOIR	10.0												
19-2	WRESTLER ENTERPRISE	∞						33	1					
20-2	WYROSTAK GROVE	3.0												

WARWICK

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	MIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
18-2	AIRPORT CONNECTOR	26.5												
18-7	FORGE RD. AREA	15.9												
18-1	GODDARD PARK	489.2	11		4,460				1		572	9	5.0	5.0
18-6	HUNT RIVER ACCESS	1.7							1					
19-2	LONGMEADOW ACCESS	.6							1					
13-20	NARRAGANSETT PARKWAY	55.5												
18-3	NARRAGANSETT PKY. ACCESS	7.8							1					
18-5	R.I. JR. COLLEGE	205.0	2								10			
13-8	SALTER GROVE	8.5									7			
LOCAL: △														
13-177	ADAMS PLAYGROUND	1.7	1											
13-180	ALDRICH JR. HIGH	12.1	1											
18-25	ALGONQUIN PARK	.1												
18-79	APPONAUG COVE FRONT	2.5						10						
18-62	APPONAUG SCHOOL	1.3	2											
18-75	BAKER'S CREEK	12.6												
13-183	BAY LAWN LAUNCH	.5							1					
19-42	BAYSIDE BEACH	9.5			1,670				1					
18-60	BAYSIDE FIELD	14.7												
18-58	BAYSIDE SCHOOL	.2												
18-24	BIGELOW CIRCLE	.2												
18-18	BROWN SCHOOL	9.9	3								4			
18-81	BRUSH NECK COVE	8.9												
18-45	BUCKEYE BROOK	3.6												
18-46	BUCKEYE BROOK	2.2												
18-47	BUCKEYE BROOK	.9												
18-48	BUCKEYE BROOK AREA	52.4												
18-63	BUTTONWOODS SCHOOL	1.4												
18-94	CEDAR HILL SCHOOL	8.9	1											
18-95	CENTRAL SCHOOL	.5	1											
18-56	CHAMPLIN FIELD	8.8	3											
18-39	CLEGG FIELD	8.3	2											
19-40	CONIMICUT PT. BEACH	14.4			2,800				1					
18-34	CONIMICUT SCHOOL	.6												
18-29	CRANBERRY BOG	16.3												
13-182	CRANBERRY BOG BROOK	30.4												
18-30	CRANBERRY BOG BROOK	.9												
18-21	CRANBERRY BOG PLAYGROUND	2.6	1											
18-74	CREEKWOOD DR. BROOK	.9												
18-84	DODGE ST. PLAYGROUND	4.3	1											
18-92	DRUM ROCK PLAYGROUND	5.0	1											
13-181	DRYDEN HEIGHTS	.1												
13-175	DRYDEN HTS. PLAYGROUND	4.6	1											
18-96	DUCHESS ST. PLAYGROUND	10.2	2											
18-100	GORTON-GREENE SCHOOL		3											
18-78	GORTON'S POND BEACH	4.1				1,340								
18-86	GREENWOOD SCHOOL	2.5	2											

WARWICK

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
LOCAL: △														
18-72	GROVELAND PARK	.3												
18-36	HOLDEN SCHOOL	4.3	1											
18-19	HOLLIMAN SCHOOL	11.7	1											
18-37	HOXSIE SCHOOL	24.2	2											
13-186	IONA AVE. LOTS	2.3												
18-88	JAMBRAY AVE. BROOK	.5												
18-87	KENNEY FIELD	2.1	1											
18-51	LAKE SHORE DR. AREA	4.7												
13-174	LAKEWOOD SCHOOL	1.7	1											
18-70	LIPPITT SCHOOL	7.2	2											
18-54	LITTLE POND BEACH	.1				75								
18-42	LOCKWOOD BROOK	8.6												
18-43	LOCKWOOD BROOK	3.8												
18-44	LOCKWOOD BROOK	.3												
18-69	LOCKWOOD JR. HIGH	8.1	3	2										
18-26	MASSASOIT DR. PARK	.1												
18-80	MASTHEAD WALK	1.2												.5
18-83	NATICK FIELD	9.1	3											
18-73	NAUGHTON AVE. PARK	1.5												
18-64	NAUSAUKET SCHOOL	6.7	2											
18-71	NORMANDY DR. PARK	.2												
13-179	NORTH C.C. FIELD	13.0	6	1										
13-184	NORWOOD ELEMENTARY	3.9												
18-59	OAKLAND BEACH AREA	27.1	2		3,760									
18-68	O'BRIEN FIELD	5.1	3											
19-41	PALMER AVE. FIELD	4.2	2											
18-52	PARSONAGE BROOK	.1												
18-27	PASSEUNKQUIS COVE	1.6												
18-33	PECAN ST.	1.0												
18-23	PILGRIM HIGH SCHOOL	34.4	2	8										
18-89	PLAT 246, LOT 273	.3												
18-98	PLAT 248, LOT 16	.7												
18-90	PLAT 262, LOT 104, 108	.3												
18-31	POSNEGANSETT LAKE	.7				680								
18-85	PONTIAC SCHOOL	.5	1											
18-38	PORTER FIELD	7.5	2											
18-99	POTOWOMUT SCHOOL	2.3	2											
13-172	POWER AVE. BROOK	.3												
13-173	RHODES SCHOOL	1.9	2											
18-82	RUBERY FIELD	5.9	3											
18-32	SAND POND BEACH	3.3				1,900								
18-93	SCOTT ELEMENTARY	12.0	2											
18-35	SHERMAN SCHOOL	11.9	2								8			
13-176	SPRAGUE FIELD	4.0	2											
18-49	SPRING GREEN AREA	.3												
18-20	SPRING GREEN SCHOOL	1.9	1											
18-28	SQUANTUM DR. POND	1.2												

WARWICK

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
LOCAL: △														
18-77	STAPLES AVE.	.4												
18-91	SUTTER AVE. AREA	7.7												
18-97	TOLLGATE COMPLEX	95.5	5	5										
18-76	TUSCATUCKET BROOK	1.8												
18-61	UN-NAMED BROOK	3.5												
18-41	VETERANS HIGH SCHOOL	30.7	5	6		480								
18-50	WARNER BROOK	4.0												
18-40	WARWICK LIBRARY	6.6	1			20								
18-57	WARWICK NECK SCHOOL	7.2	2											
18-67	WARWICK PARK	203.6	4	3	4,940						25			
18-55	WARWICK POND ACCESS	.1												
18-53	WARWICK POND BEACH	.4				125								
18-65	WICKES SCHOOL	11.2	2											
18-66	WINSLOW FIELD	3.0	2											
13-178	WYMAN SCHOOL	8.9	2											
PRIVATE: □														
18-44	AL'S PITCH-N-PUTT											(9)		
18-39	ANBO FARM												5.0	
18-26	ANGELL'S MARINA	-						50						
18-33	APPONAUG MARINA	-						190	1					
18-10	BISHOP HENDRICKEN	17.9	3	2										
18-19	BITTERSWEET HILL FARM												10.0	
18-31	BRIDGE MARINA	-						61						
18-9	BROWN RAVINE	5.6												
18-21	CARLSON'S MARINA	-						175						
18-23	CLARK MARINA	-						165						
18-35	COWESETT MARINA	-						310	1					
18-34	DICKINSON BROTHERS	-						300	1					
28-27	DURR'S LANDING	-						63	1					
18-42	DRUM ROCK CENTER												3.0	
18-30	GULL MARINA	-						20						
18-40	KAJU FARM													
18-45	KENNEY L.L. FIELD	2.0	2											
17-17	LEDGEMONT C.C.	153.6										18		
18-15	LITTLE RHODY BEAGLE CLUB	105.0												
18-37	LITTLE RHODY SPORTS													
18-20	LOU'S WORLD OF GOLF	14.0										(30)		
18-36	MASTHEAD MARINA	-						346	1					
18-25	NICK'S DOCK	-						5	2					
18-8	OCCUPASSPATUXET COVE	3.1												
13-49	OSPREY BOATYARD	-						7						
18-13	OUR LADY OF PROVIDENCE	70.0												
13-48	PETIS BOAT YARD	-						20	1					
18-32	PONAUG MARINA	-						125	1					
18-17	POTOWOMUT GOLF	88.2										18		
18-41	R.I. MASONIC YOUTH	76.0	4	1	1,000						82			
18-18	ROCKY HILL SCHOOL	127.7									25			

WARWICK

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
PRIVATE: ☐														
19-26	ROCKY PT. PARK	76.0			200		800				100			
18-38	SANDY PT. BEACH				200						25			
18-14	ST. GREGORY	1.7	2	1										
18-22	WARWICK BOAT SALES	-						54	1					
18-12	WARWICK C.C.	112.8		4								18		
18-28	WARWICK COVE MARINA	-						190	1					
18-11	WARWICK NECK GOLF	49.4										18		
18-24	WEST SHORE MARINA	-						140	1					
18-29	WINSTEAD'S MARINA	-						100						
18-16	YMCA	113.0		6		1,260					10			

WESTERLY

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	MIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
33-1	AIRPORT GROVE	9.0									6			
28-6	BRADFORD BOAT LAUNCH	.5							1					
33-3	MISQUAMICUT BEACH	152.0			1,800						50			
27-1	NEWTON SWAMP	111.0												
33-7	POST RD. GROVE	3.0									14			
34-2	WOODY HILL AREA	723.0												
LOCAL: △														
33-4	BEACH ST. SCHOOL	1.0												
28-6	BRADFORD SCHOOL	3.7	2	2										
33-2	CHESTNUT ST. SCHOOL	.5												
33-6	CIMALORE COMPLEX	23.0	3	2										
27-6	CRAIG FIELD	7.8	1											
33-1	DUNN'S CORNER SCHOOL	8.0	1	1										
27-3	HIGH ST. SCHOOL	2.0	1											
27-5	JR.-SR. HIGH SCHOOL	23.6	4											
33-8	MARGIN ST. LAUNCH	.5							1					
27-7	MORRONE FIELD	1.0	1											
33-3	STATE ST. SCHOOL	8.0	2											
27-4	TOWER ST. SCHOOL	6.0	1											
33-7	WESTERLY BEACH	10.0			550									
27-8	WILCOX PARK	23.0												
PRIVATE: □														
33-21	ANDREA MOTEL	1.3			280									
33-31	ATLANTIC BEACH PARK	3.0			600						10			
33-15	AVONDALE BOATYARD	-					48	1						
33-30	BLUE SANDS	.7			150									
28-14	BRADFORD STREET CLUB	40.0												
33-5	CAMP WAHANEETA	105.0									15			1.5
27-5	CHAPMAN POND LAUNCH	6.3							1					
33-39	COVERAGE BAIT SHOP	-												
33-35	DUNE'S PARKING LOT	5.0			450					50				
33-23	FIORES MARKET	.3			60									
33-24	FOUR SEA'S BEACH	.5			110									
33-16	HALL BOATYARD	-					60	1						
33-19	HOLIDAY HOUSE	.7			150									
33-33	JIM'S TRAILER PARK				200					60	25			
33-14	LOTTERY VILLE MARINA	-					75	2						
33-1	MISQUAMICUT C.C.	238.0		8								18		
33-11	MISQUAMICUT CLUB	1.5			200									
33-20	MISQUAMICUT FIRE DIST.	3.7	1	1	800									
33-7	OCEAN HOUSE BEACH	11.3			600									
33-27	PADDY'S WIGWAM	1.5			300									
33-26	PETE'S BEACH	.2			35									
23-18	PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE	1.4			300									
33-3	POND VIEW GOLF	57.0		2								9		
33-38	POPE PIUS SCHOOL	4.0												
33-32	PUCCI'S TRAILER PARK	2.2			400					30				

WESTERLY

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
PRIVATE: ☐														
33-28	SAM'S GRILLE	.3			75									
33-34	SEASIDE BEACH CLUB	5.0			400									
34-11	SHELTER HARBOR AREA	10.0		2										
34-10	SHELTER HARBOR LAND	6.0			800									
34-12	SHELTER HARBOR LAUNCH	.1							1					
33-25	TOM'S BEACH	.7			150									
33-22	TONIES BEACH	.5			110									
33-8	WATCH HILL BEACH	3.0			400									
33-13	WATCH HILL BOATYARD	-						80	1					
33-12	WATCH HILL DISTRICT	57.0			2,000									
33-9	WATCH HILL YACHT CLUB	-						30	1					
33-4	WEEKAPAUG CLUB	20.0		5										
34-9	WEEKAPAUG DISTRICT	57.0			5,100									
33-37	WEEKAPAUG YACHT CLUB	1.0						50						
34-13	WESTERLY DRIVE-IN	8.0												
33-17	WESTERLY MARINA	-						75	1					
33-10	WESTERLY YACHT CLUB	3.0						150	1					
27-4	WHITE ROCK SCHOOL	2.0	1											
33-6	WINNAPAUG CAMP	10.0												
33-2	WINNAPAUG HILLS C.C.	225.0										18		
33-29	WRECK BEACH	.2			100									

WEST GREENWICH

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
22-2	ARCADIA MGT. AREA	804.4												
21-2	BEACH POND	116.5								30				
17-2	BIG RIVER RESERVOIR	7,181.6							3					
15-1	LIBERTY TRACT	29.0												
16-3	WICKABOXET AREA	405.4												
LOCAL: △														
22-4	LINEHAM SCHOOL													
PRIVATE: □														
17-20	MISHNOCK BEACH	1.1				850								
17-19	NOOSENECK HILL CLUB	185.0												
21-5	OAK EMBERS CAMP	194.0								30	25			
21-4	PINE TOP SKI AREA	760.0									10			
16-10	R.I. FISH + GAME	87.0												
21-3	S. COUNTY ROD + GUN	175.0												2.0
21-6	STEPPING STONE STABLES												1.0	

WEST WARWICK

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
LOCAL: △														
17-16	CROMPTON PLAYGROUND	1.2	2								1			
17-18	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SITE	14.0												
17-17	FLAT TOP PARK	18.0												
17-21	HARRIS AVE. SCHOOL	.8	1											
17-22	JR.-SR. HIGH SCHOOL	12.2	7	4										
17-23	MATTESON POND	6.6												
18-12	NATICK PLAYGROUND	17.7	4								1			
17-24	PAYAN ST. PLAYGROUND	8.5	3	1										
18-13	PROVIDENCE SCHOOL	1.2	1											
17-19	QUINN SCHOOL	16.0	1											
17-20	RIVERPOINT PARK	33.0	2											
PRIVATE: □														
17-9	ARTIC HILL PLAYGROUND	3.5	2								1			
17-11	BROOKSIDE AVE.	2.7	1											
17-7	CARR'S PLAYGROUND	3.4	2								1			
17-10	CHRIST CHURCH	.3									2			
17-14	CLEVELAND ST PLAYGROUND	1.5	1											
17-8	COWESETT PLAYGROUND	3.4	1											
17-12	CROMPTON VETERANS	10.8	1											
17-21	MIDVILLE GOLF	67.2										9		
17-13	QUINN FIELD	3.0	1											
17-22	WEST WARWICK C.C.	74.5										9		

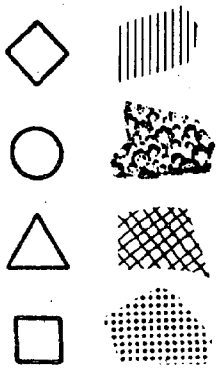
WOONSOCKET

QUAD + PARCEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	GAME FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	SALT BEACH FRONTAGE	FRESH BEACH FRONTAGE	POOL AREA	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT LAUNCH RAMP	CAMP SITES	PICNIC TABLES	GOLF HOLES	HORSE TRAIL MILES	HIKE TRAIL MILES
STATE: ○														
3-1	WORLD WAR II PARK	13.5				600					12			
LOCAL: △														
7-27	BARRY MEMORIAL FIELD	22.7	4											
7-29	BERNON MEMORIAL PARK	10.2	4	2							2			
4-6	BOUND RD. PROPERTY	6.2												
4-3	CASS PARK	55.5	4	1							5			
3-7	COLD SPRING PARK	18.9	3								4			
7-24	DUNN PARK	11.1	3	1							1			
7-28	FRONT ST. PROPERTY	.2												
7-25	GLOBE PARK	8.8	1	1							2			
7-26	GLOBE PARK L.L. FIELD	2.0	1											
4-4	HARTNETT L.L. FIELD	2.0	1											
3-8	MILL RIVER AREA	23.4												
8-54	NORMAN ST. PROPERTY	1.7												
4-5	PATTON RD. AREA	20.6												
3-6	RHODES AVE. AREA	10.5												
3-9	SOCIAL PARK	3.3	2								2			
4-2	WOOD ESTATE	38.1	1											
PRIVATE: □														
7-13	MT. ST. CHARLES	8.0	2	1										

04-02-02 Site Maps

The following series of maps keyed to the quadrangle index appearing in Figure 04-02(1) serve to geographically locate all sites in the inventory. All sites are indicated by a uniquely numbered symbol which is identified in the listings on the pages adjoining the map. Those sites over five acres for which boundary configurations were available are also shown by a specific pattern. Areas greater than five acres in size for which boundary information was not available are indicated by a pattern similar in configuration and adjacent to the site symbol.

The facilities and areas are identified on the maps and facing sheets by patterns and symbols keyed to the legend as follows:



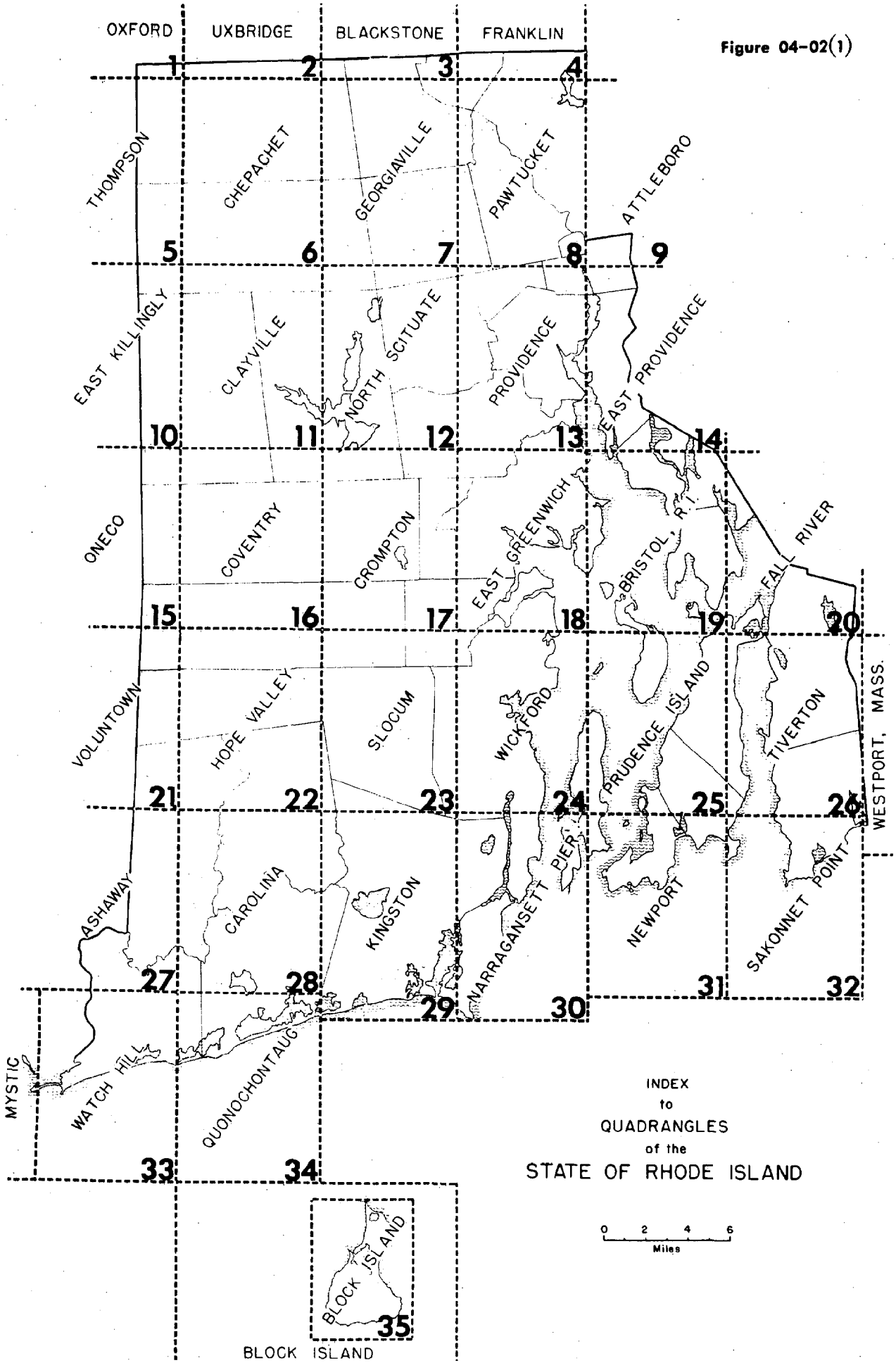
Federal Ownership

State Ownership

Local (Municipal) Ownership

Private Ownership

Figure 04-02(1)



INDEX
to
QUADRANGLES
of the
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

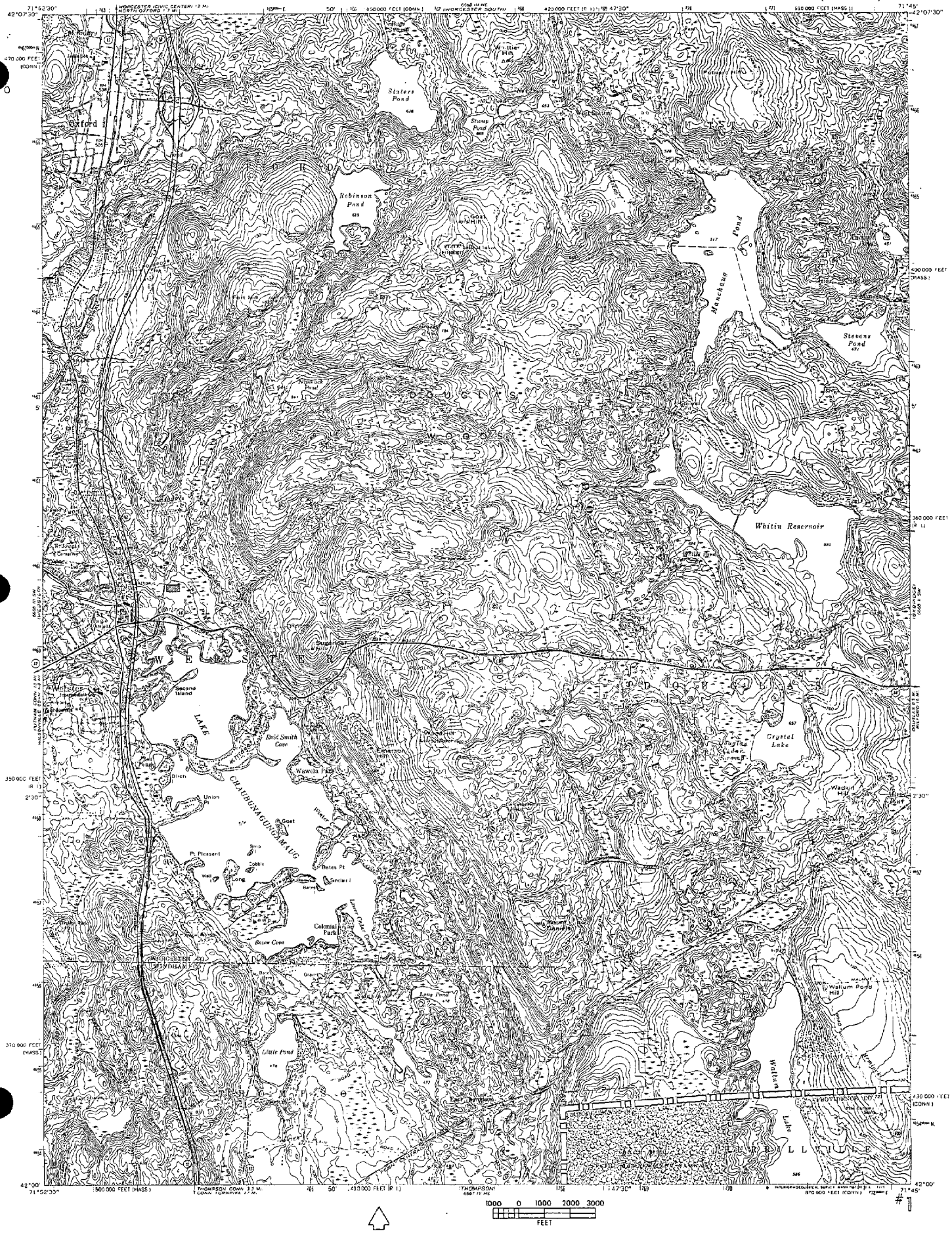
0 2 4 6
Miles

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 1

OXFORD

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Buck Hill Management Area	Burrillville	129.1	5

OXFORD QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS–CONNECTICUT–RHODE ISLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

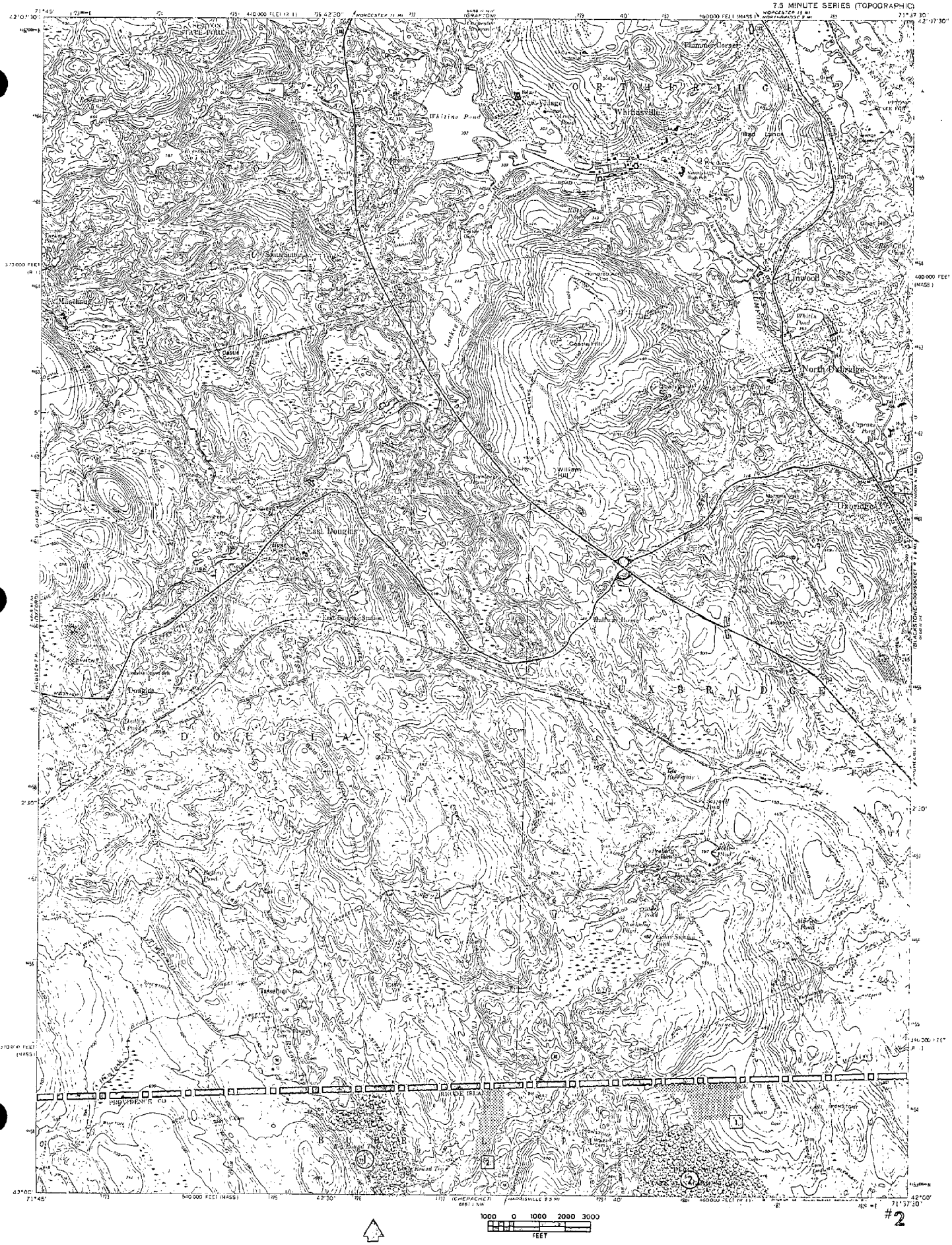


QUADRANGLE NUMBER 2

UXBRIDGE

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Round Top	Burrillville	160.8	6
	2	Black Hut Management Area	Burrillville	1283.1	6
PRIVATE:	1	Fayette Bartlett Woods	Burrillville	70.0	
	2	Wallum Rod & Gun	Burrillville	170.0	

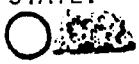
UXBRIDGE QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS – RHODE ISLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



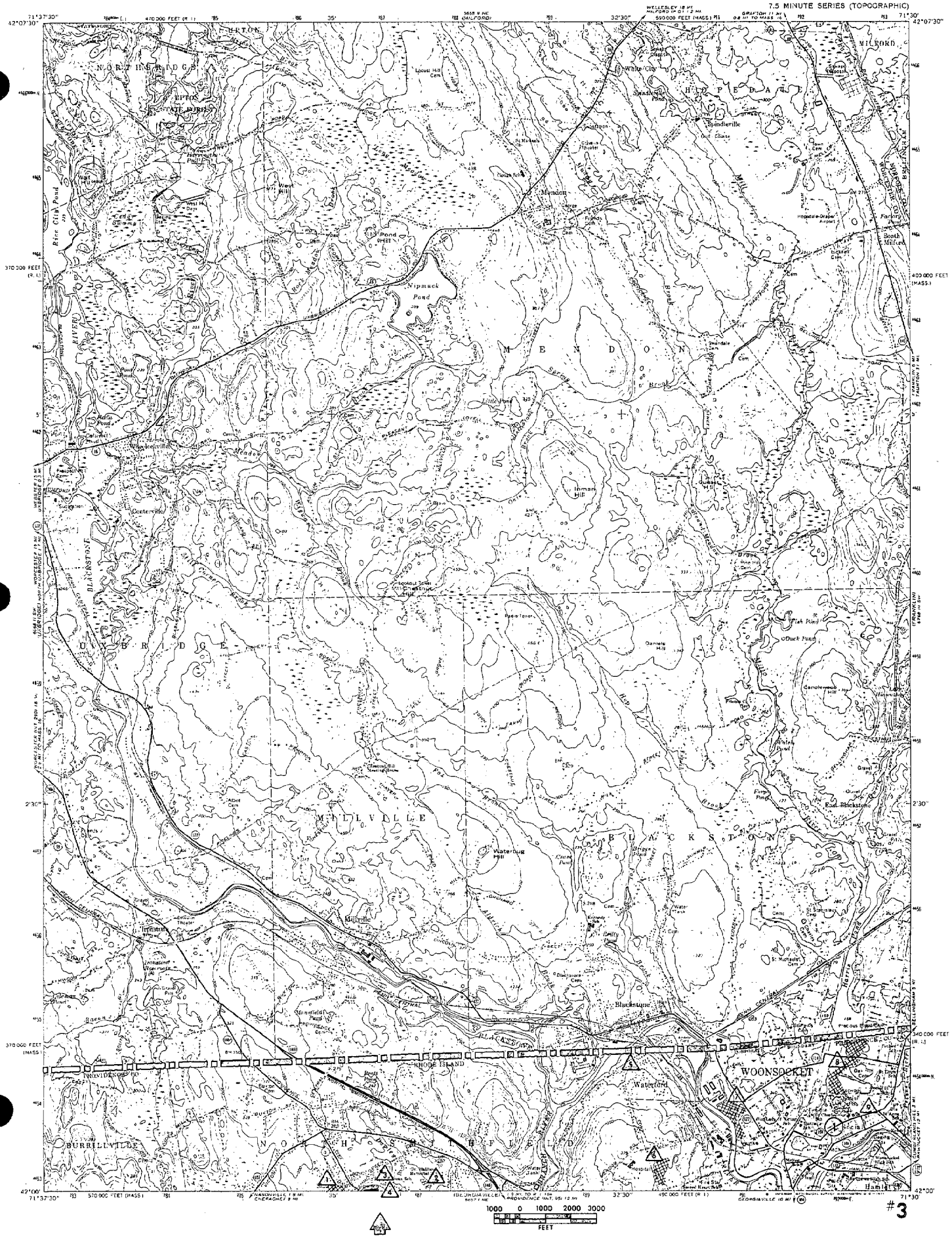
#2

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 3

BLACKSTONE

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE: 	1	World War II Park	Woonsocket	13.5	
LOCAL:	1	Slatersville Field	North Smithfield	5.0	7
	2	Halliwell Elementary	North Smithfield	1.0	
	3	Kendall-Dean School	North Smithfield	.5	
	4	School St. Playground	North Smithfield	3.5	
	5	Waterford Playground	North Smithfield	.4	
	6	Rhodes Ave. Area	Woonsocket	10.5	
	7	Cold Spring Park	Woonsocket	18.9	
	8	Mill River Area	Woonsocket	23.4	
	9	Social Park	Woonsocket	3.3	

BLACKSTONE QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS – RHODE ISLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



#3

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 4

FRANKLIN

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Diamond Hill Park	Cumberland	373.0	8
LOCAL:	1	Pawtucket Reservoir	Cumberland	945.0	8
	2	Wood Estate	Woonsocket	38.1	
	3	Cass Park	Woonsocket	55.5	
	4	Hartnett L.L. Field	Woonsocket	2.0	
	5	Patton Rd. Area	Woonsocket	20.6	
	6	Bound Rd. Property	Woonsocket	6.2	
PRIVATE:	1	Camp Ker-Anna	Cumberland	24.5	
	2	Ski Valley	Cumberland	47.0	8

FRANKLIN QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS–RHODE ISLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

#4

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 5

THOMPSON

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Buck Hill Management Area	Burrillville	1283.1	1
	2	George Washington	Burrillville	3112.0	6
	3	Durfee Hill Area	Glocester	1354.2	6
	4	Gristmill Pond	Glocester	3.0	
	5	Casimir Pulaski Park	Burrillville	200.0	
	6	Clarkville Pond Launch	Glocester	-	
	7	Wakefield Pond	Burrillville	1.3	
PRIVATE:	1	Lymansville Gun Club	Glocester	100.0	
	2	Bowdish Lake Camp	Glocester	300.0	
	3	Oak Leaf Camp	Glocester	100.0	
	4	Buck Hill-B.S.A.	Burrillville	1094.0	

THOMPSON QUADRANGLE
CONNECTICUT-RHODE ISLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

1000 0 1000 2000 3000
FEET

#5

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 6

CHEPACHET

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Spring Lake	Burrillville	.2	
	2	Harrisville Pond	Burrillville	1.0	
	3	Lapham Pond	Burrillville	2.0	
	4	Black Hut Management Area	Burrillville	1283.1	2
	5	Round Top	Burrillville	160.8	2
	6	Union Pond	Burrillville	2.2	
	7	Wilson Pond	Burrillville	.5	
	8	George Washington	Burrillville	3112.0	5
	9	Durfee Hill Area	Glocester	1354.2	5
	10	Pascoag Reservoir	Glocester	-	
	11	Keech Pond	Glocester	-	
	12	Sand Dam Launch	Glocester	-	
LOCAL:	1	Chepachet School	Glocester	2.0	
	2	Town Beach	Glocester	1.0	
	3	Chepachet Field	Glocester	2.0	
	4	Heritage Park	Glocester	106.0	
	5	Bridgeton Field	Burrillville	9.0	
	6	Callahan School	Burrillville	1.0	
	7	Harrisville Field	Burrillville	8.0	
	8	Harrisville Park	Burrillville	1.0	
	9	Jr.-Sr. High	Burrillville	60.0	
	10	Levy School	Burrillville	10.0	
	11	Pascoag School	Burrillville	1.7	
	12	Railroad Right-of-Way	Burrillville	36.0	
	13	Sweeny School	Burrillville	.3	
	14	Whitemill Property	Burrillville	2.3	
PRIVATE:	1	Holiday Acres Camp	Glocester	400.0	7
	2	Coomer Beach	Glocester	2.0	
	3	Lanzi Picnic Area	Glocester	47.0	
	4	Mt. St. Charles	Burrillville	889.0	
	5	Episcopal Center	Glocester	180.0	
	6	Mater Spei Day Camp	Glocester	157.0	
	7	Glocester Rod & Gun	Glocester	70.0	11
	8	Camp Aldergate	Glocester	272.0	
	9	Bonniedale Farm	Glocester	10.0	
	10	Iron's Homestead	Glocester	108.0	
	11	Beckworth Lodge	Burrillville		
	12	Blue Eagle Country Club	Burrillville	30.0	
	13	Echo Lake Camp	Burrillville	189.0	
	14	Flynn's Beach	Burrillville	2.1	
	15	Glenburr Beach	Burrillville		
	16	Spring Lake Beach	Burrillville	1.4	
	17	Woonsocket Day Camp	Burrillville	23.0	
	18	Hemlock Hill Farm	Burrillville		
	19	Gilleran's Pond	Burrillville	.1	
	20	Mapleville Field	Burrillville	5.0	
	21	Pascoag Beach Club	Burrillville	.7	

CHEPACHET QUADRANGLE
RHODE ISLAND—PROVIDENCE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

1000 0 1000 2000 3000
FEET

#6

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 7

GEORGIAVILLE

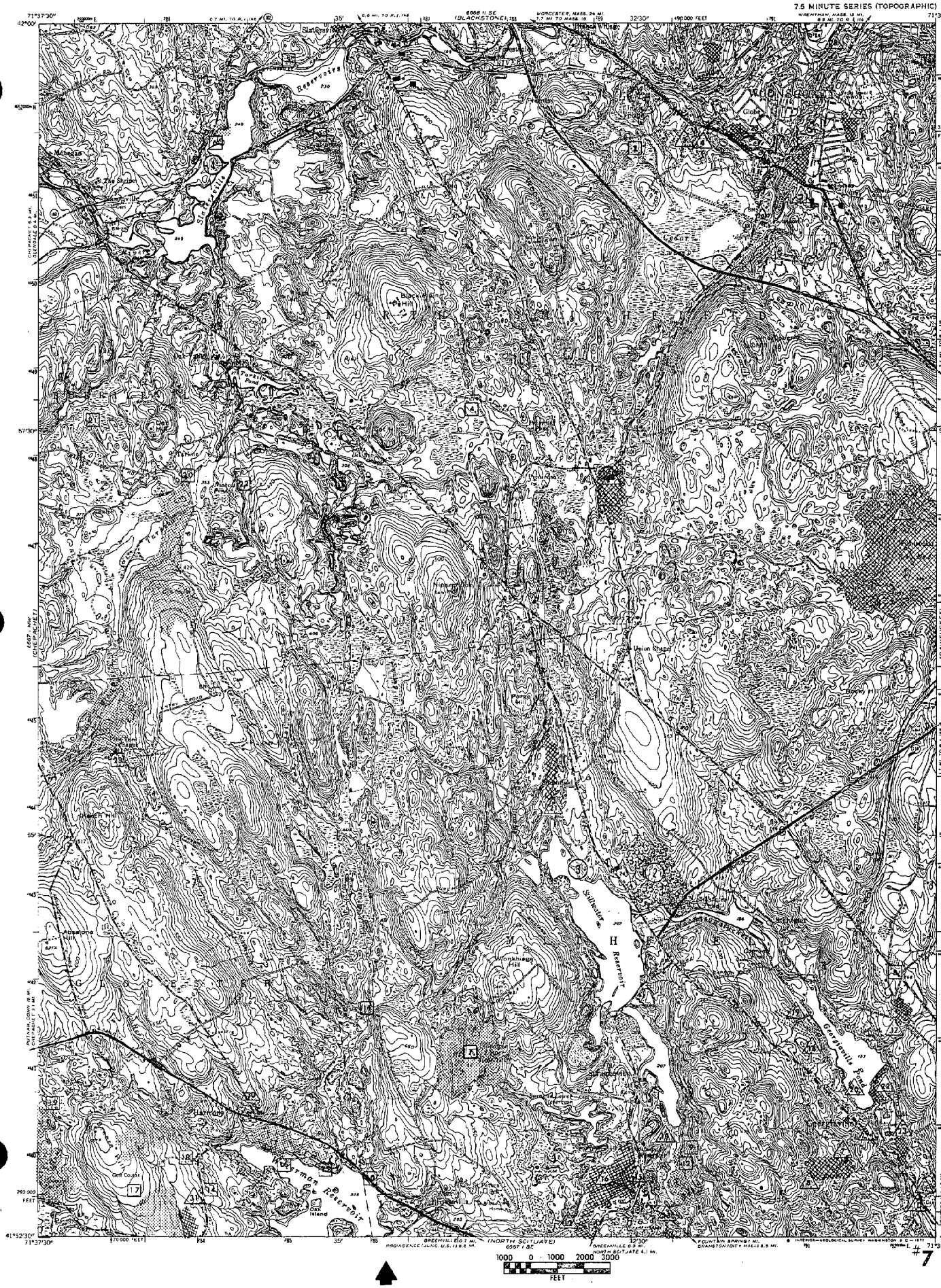
Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Washington Grove	Smithfield	17.0	
	2	Stillwater Park	Smithfield	83.0	
	3	Stump Pond Access	Smithfield	-	
	4	Slatersville Pond	North Smithfield	4.2	
LOCAL:	1	Slatersville Field	North Smithfield	5.0	3
	2	Bushee Elementary	North Smithfield	.5	
	3	Union Village School	North Smithfield	.1	
	4	Union Village Playground	North Smithfield	.5	
	5	Woonsocket Reservoir No.3	North Smithfield	539.0	8
	6	North Smithfield High	North Smithfield	42.1	
	7	Mendes Field	Smithfield	4.0	
	8	Smithfield Jr. High	Smithfield	30.0	
	9	Cook Elementary	Smithfield	1.2	
	10	War Memorial Park	Smithfield	.5	
	11	Patricia Circle Field	Smithfield	.2	
	12	Burgess Field	Smithfield	6.2	
	13	Willow Field	Smithfield	12.9	12
	14	Mountaindale Beach	Smithfield	3.5	
	15	McCabe Elementary	Smithfield	10.0	
	16	Smithfield High	Smithfield	58.8	
	17	LaPerche Elementary	Smithfield	14.0	
	18	Russell Lane Field	Smithfield	2.2	
	19	Candy Court Field	Smithfield	.2	
	20	Georgiaville Islands	Smithfield	2.2	
	21	Old Forge Rd. Area	Smithfield	26.0	
	22	Georgiaville Beach	Smithfield	10.5	
	23	Whipple Field	Smithfield	10.8	
	24	Dunn Park	Woonsocket	11.1	
	25	Globe Park	Woonsocket	8.8	
	26	Globe Park L.L. Field	Woonsocket	2.0	
	27	Barry Memorial Field	Woonsocket	22.7	
	28	Front St. Property	Woonsocket	.2	
	29	Bernon Memorial Park	Woonsocket	10.2	
	30	Hawkins School	Glocester	6.0	
	31	Winsor Park	Glocester	18.9	12

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 7

GEORGIAVILLE
(Continued)

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
PRIVATE:	1	Sayles Hill Rod & Gun	North Smithfield	8.2	
	2	Acres Wild Farm	North Smithfield	200.0	
	3	Picard Stables	North Smithfield		
	4	Cedar Grove Farm	North Smithfield		
	5	Centennial Park	North Smithfield	1.2	
	6	Fly Fishing Club	North Smithfield	175.0	
	7	Camp Sheperd	Smithfield	130.0	
	8	Smithfield Driving Range	Smithfield	5.0	
	9	Camp Challenge	Smithfield	5.0	
	10	Steere's Beach	Smithfield	.4	
	11	Year Round Sportsman's	Smithfield		
	12	Smithfield Sportsman's	Smithfield	20.0	
	13	Mt. St. Charles	Woonsocket	8.0	
	14	Fogarty Field	Glocester	2.0	
	15	Camp Russell	Glocester	10.0	
	16	Melody Hills Country Club	Glocester	115.0	
	17	Methodist Day Camp	Glocester	150.0	12
	18	Glocester Country Club	Glocester	65.0	
	19	Holiday Acres Camp	Glocester	400.0	6
	20	Country View Golf	Burrillville	130.0	
	21	Victory Sportsman's	Burrillville	16.0	
	22	Woonsocket Sportsman's	Burrillville	34.0	
	23	Camp Cookie	Glocester	97.0	

GEORGIAVILLE QUADRANGLE
RHODE ISLAND—PROVIDENCE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



#7

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 8

PAWTUCKET

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Lincoln Woods	Lincoln	687.4	
	2	Blackstone Grove	Cumberland	4.0	
	3	Diamond Hill Grove	Cumberland	373.0	4
	4	Rochambeau Pond	Lincoln	10.0	
	5	Davies Vocational	Lincoln	238.5	
LOCAL:	1	Civil Defense	Central Falls	.1	
	2	Jenks Park	Central Falls	4.2	
	3	Sacred Heart Ave.	Central Falls	.9	
	4	Hunt St. School	Central Falls	.1	
	5	Macomber Stadium	Central Falls	3.5	
	6	Cowden St. Playground	Central Falls	.2	
	7	Illinois St. Playground	Central Falls	.4	
	8	Washington St. School	Central Falls	.3	
	9	Crossman St. Playground	Central Falls	1.1	
	10	Higginson Ave. Field	Central Falls	4.6	
	11	Lincoln Central School	Lincoln	8.0	
	12	Butterfly Pond Area	Lincoln	2.0	
	13	Quinnville Playground	Lincoln	.5	
	14	Community Elementary	Lincoln	.1	
	15	Manville Park	Lincoln	.5	
	16	Northern Lincoln	Lincoln	19.9	
	17	Front Street Area	Lincoln	1.7	
	18	Lincoln Ave. Area	Lincoln	6.6	
	19	Lonsdale Playground	Lincoln	16.3	
	20	Valley Pond Field	Lincoln	4.0	
	21	Manton Reservoir	Lincoln	15.8	
	22	Maria St. Area	Lincoln	1.3	
	23	Barney Pond Area	Lincoln	3.0	
	24	Lime Acres	Lincoln	17.0	
	25	Fairhaven Elementary	Lincoln	.1	
	26	Saylesville Elementary	Lincoln	12.3	
	27	Fairlawn Playground	Lincoln	1.4	
	28	High School Area	Lincoln	28.5	
	29	Albion Playground	Lincoln	3.7	
	30	Lincoln Jr.-Sr. High	Lincoln	80.0	
	31	Wenscott Conservation	Smithfield	2.4	
	32	Pawtucket Watershed	Cumberland	139.0	
	33	Cumberland Middle	Cumberland	.5	
	34	Highland School	Cumberland	.1	
	35	Clark St. School	Cumberland	.5	
	36	Central Grammar	Cumberland	.5	

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 8

PAWTUCKET
(Continued)

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
LOCAL:	37	Norton School	Cumberland	3.6	
	38	Memorial Park	Cumberland	3.4	
	39	Blackstone St. School	Cumberland	1.0	
	40	Monastery Property	Cumberland	430.0	
	41	Berkeley Oval	Cumberland	2.0	
	42	Garvin School	Cumberland	4.6	
	43	Cumberland High	Cumberland	20.0	
	44	Luckes Field	Cumberland	90.0	
	45	Community School	Cumberland	3.0	
	46	Ashton School	Cumberland	8.0	
	47	Pawtucket Reservoir	Cumberland	945.0	4
	48	Sneech Pond Reservoir	Cumberland	156.0	
	49	North Cumberland	Cumberland	3.0	
	50	Edgemore School	Cumberland	1.0	
	51	Cumberland Hill	Cumberland	10.0	
	52	Woonsocket Reservoir No.3	North Smithfield	539.0	7
	53	Woonsocket Reservoir No.1	North Smithfield	37.5	
	54	Norman St. Property	Woonsocket		
	55	Smithfield Playground	Pawtucket	.7	
	56	Crook Manor Field	Pawtucket	5.9	
	57	Laurel Hill Playground	Pawtucket	.5	
	58	Collyer Park	Pawtucket	.5	
	59	Wilkinson Park	Pawtucket	.7	
	60	Goff Lots	Pawtucket	2.4	
PRIVATE:	1	Camp Tocumto	Central Falls	.1	
	2	Saul Tarlow Field	Central Falls	.9	
	3	Conduit St. Field	Central Falls	1.0	
	4	McColl Field	Lincoln	121.0	
	5	Da-N-Nite Golf	Lincoln	50.0	
	6	Manville Rod & Gun	Lincoln	57.0	
	7	Manville Park	Lincoln	31.0	
	8	Lincoln Country Club	Lincoln	54.5	
	9	Camp Meehan	Lincoln	75.6	13
	10	Louisquisset Golf	North Providence	140.4	13
	11	Wanstock Rod & Gun	Lincoln	74.3	
	12	Kirkbrae Country Club	Lincoln	99.9	
	13	Lincoln Downs	Lincoln	155.0	
	14	The Friendly Farm	Lincoln	42.0	
	15	Lonsdale Drive-In	Lincoln	23.0	
	16	Lincoln Woods Riding	Lincoln		

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 8

PAWTUCKET
(Continued)

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
PRIVATE:					
	17	Sunset Stable	Lincoln		
	18	Red Barn Stable	Lincoln		
	19	Rustic Drive-In	North Smithfield	5.0	
	20	Lusitania Club	Cumberland	1.0	
	21	Chelo Field	Cumberland	1.0	
	22	Sher-le-Mon Club	Cumberland	3.0	
	23	Cumberland Hill Golf	Cumberland	50.0	
	24	Little Pond	Cumberland	18.5	
	25	Lonesome Swamp	Cumberland	.6	
	26	King's Stables	Cumberland		
	27	Lippitt Estates	Cumberland	33.0	
	28	Brown University Area	Cumberland	28.0	
	29	Ski Valley	Cumberland	47.0	4
	30	Masonic Field	Cumberland	8.0	
	31	Cumberland Beagle	Cumberland	59.0	
	32	Cumberland Boys Club	Cumberland	2.0	
	33	Hodgson Park	Pawtucket	2.1	

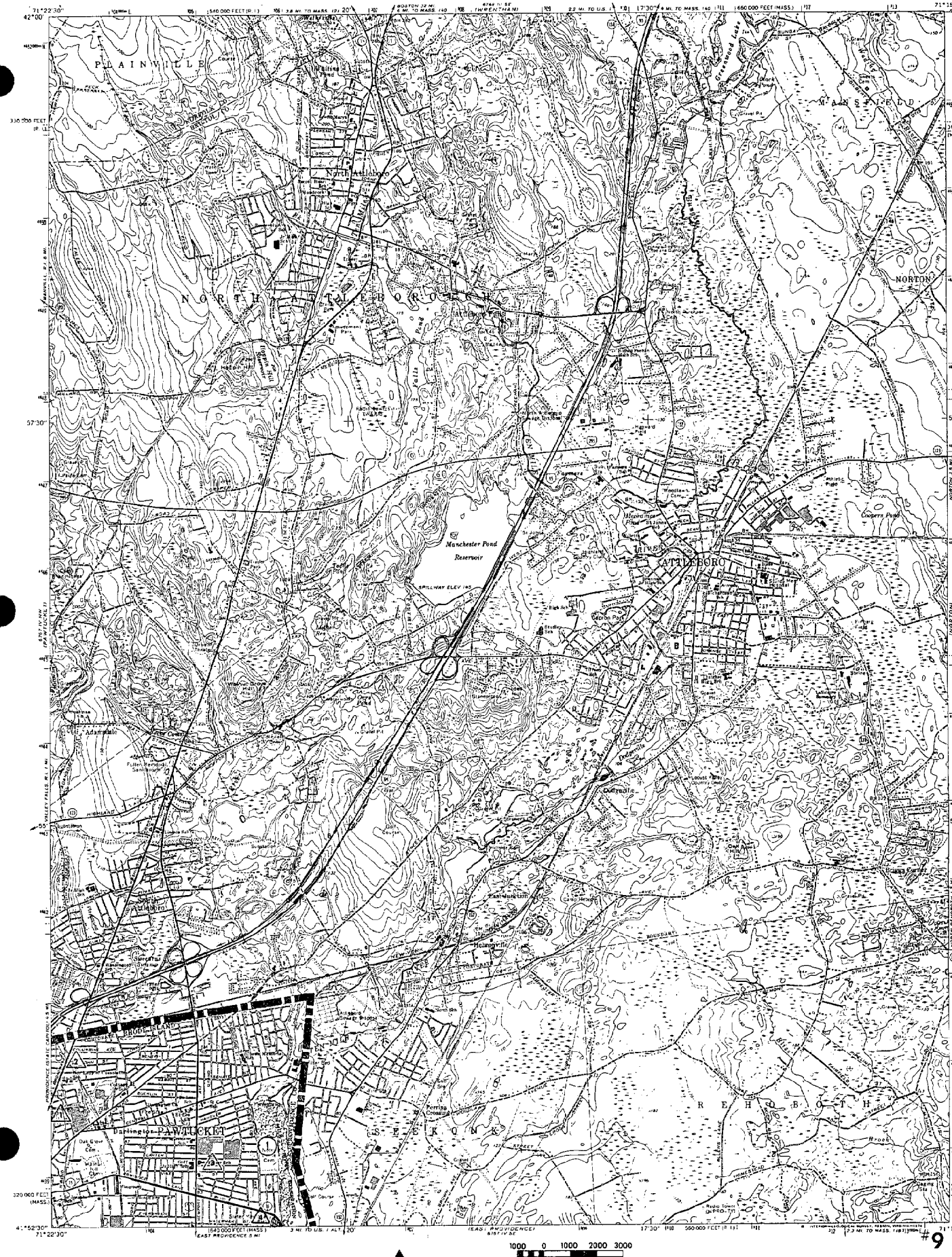
PAWTUCKET QUADRANGLE
RHODE ISLAND-MASSACHUSETTS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 9

ATTLEBORO

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Ten Mile River	Pawtucket	65.5	14
LOCAL:	1	Winters School	Pawtucket	.4	
	2	John St. Playground	Pawtucket	1.4	
	3	Potter School	Pawtucket	1.7	
	4	Slater Park	Pawtucket	208.3	14

ATTLEBORO QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS-RHODE ISLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



#9

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 10

EAST KILLINGLY

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Shippee Pond	Foster	3.0	
	2	Jerimoth Hill Grove	Foster	2.0	
PRIVATE:	1	Dyer Woods Camp	Foster	200.0	11
	2	Manton Sportsman's	Foster	115.0	
	3	Conner's Field	Foster	3.0	
	4	Ginny-B Camp	Foster	125.0	
	5	Foster Country Club	Foster	187.0	11,15,16
	6	Vasa Park Camp	Foster	42.0	
	7	Providence Gun Club	Glocester	20.0	

EAST KILLINGLY QUADRANGLE
CONNECTICUT—RHODE ISLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

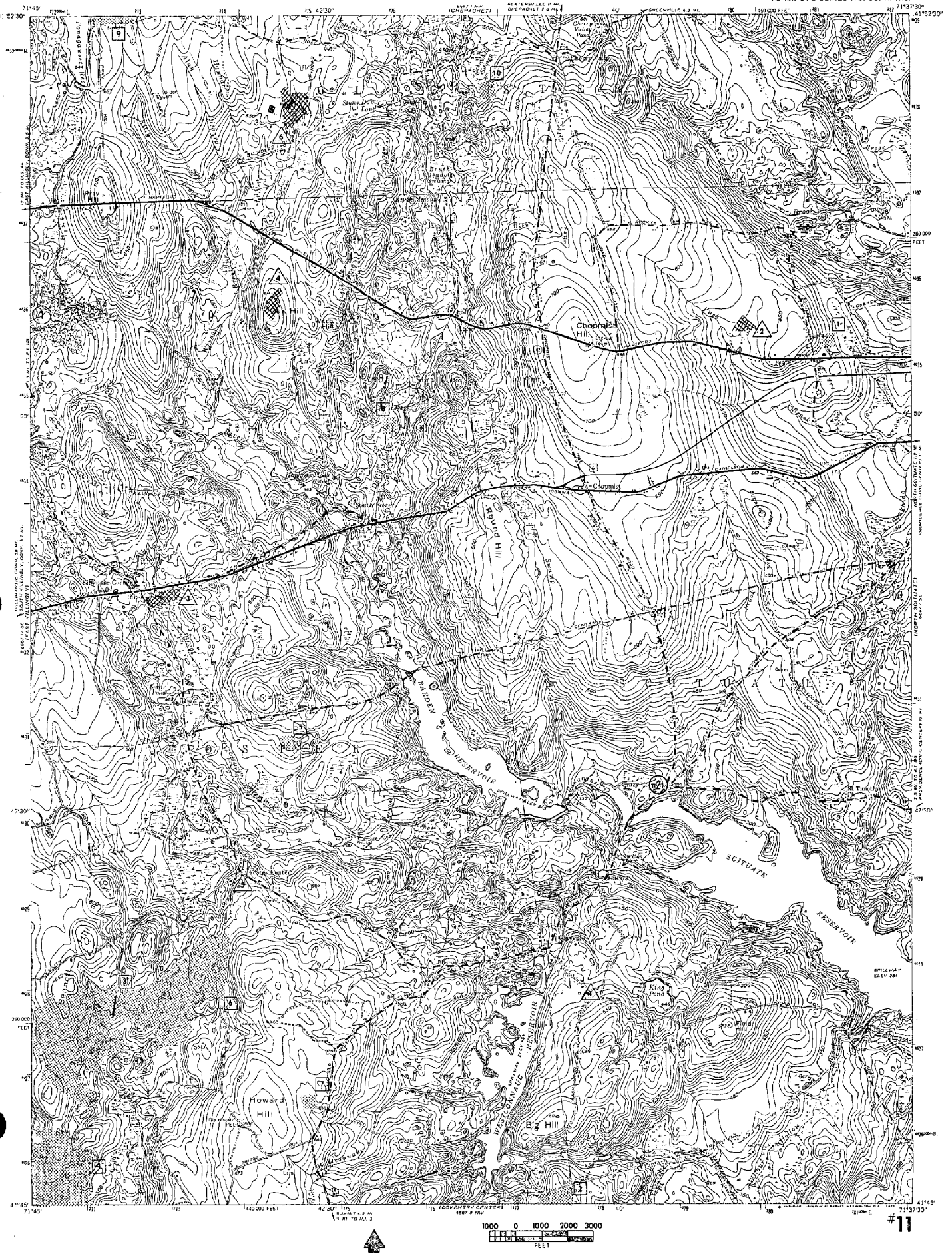
#10

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 11

CLAYVILLE

Jurisidction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Ponagansett River	Foster	60.1	
	2	Ponagansett Grove	Scituate	1.0	
LOCAL:	1	Clayville School	Scituate	2.0	
	2	Rush Brook	Scituate	26.0	
	3	Captain Paine School	Foster	7.0	
	4	Fogarty School	Foster	8.0	
	5	Town House Field	Foster	5.0	
	6	Ponagansett School	Glocester	112.7	
PRIVATE:	1	Highland Orchards	Scituate	10.0	
	2	Whippoorwill Hill	Foster	35.0	16
	3	Dyer Woods Camp	Foster	200.0	10
	4	Foster Country Club	Foster	187.0	10,15,16
	5	Brown Snowmobile	Foster	105.0	
	6	Thornton Beagle Club	Foster	127.0	
	7	Highland Rod & Gun	Foster	62.0	
	8	Cranston Fish & Game	Foster	100.0	
	9	Glocester Rod & Gun	Glocester	70.0	6

CLAYVILLE QUADRANGLE
RHODE ISLAND—PROVIDENCE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



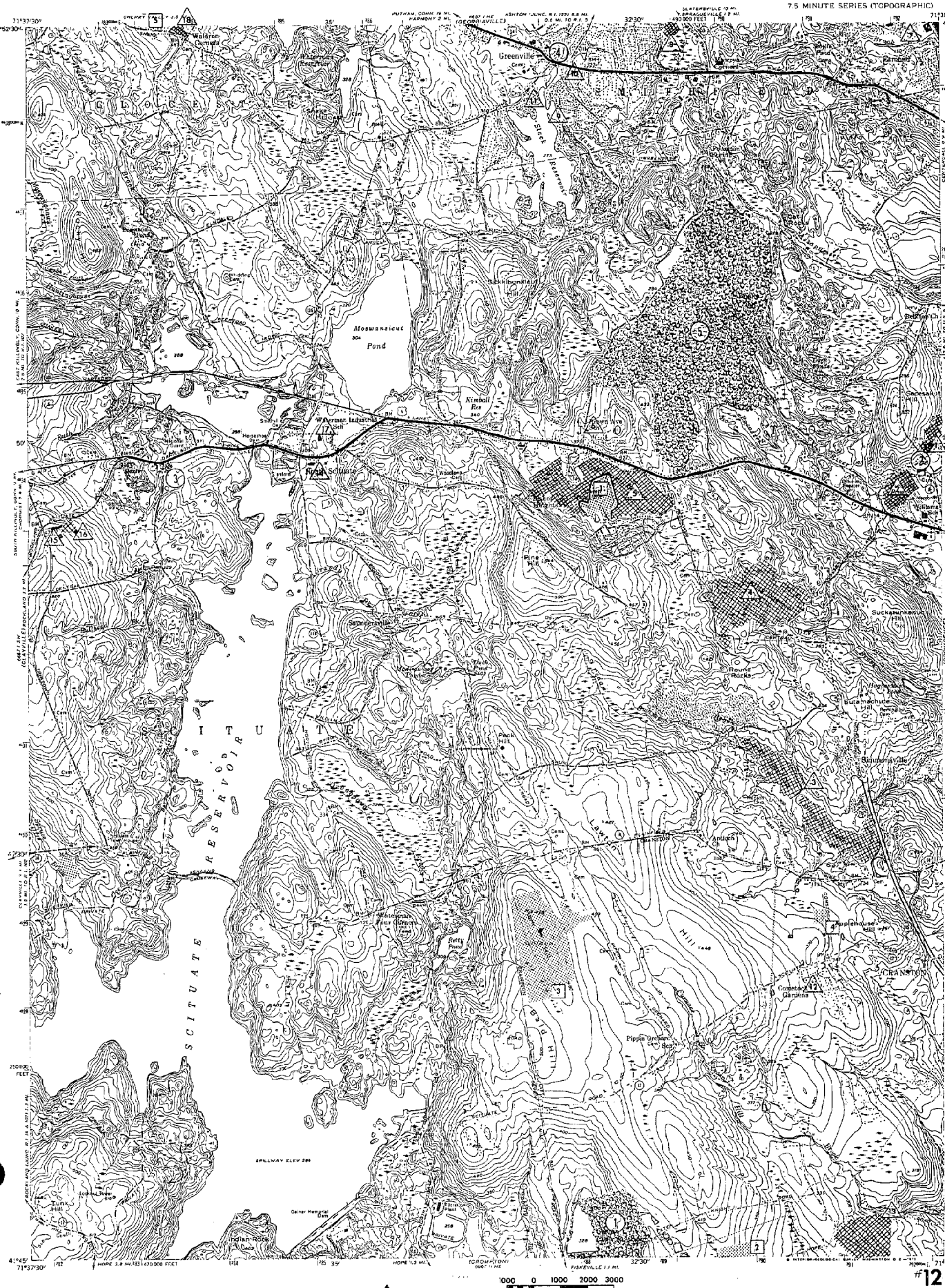
#11

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 12

NORTH SCITUATE

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	John Curran Park	Cranston	332.8	17
	2	Governor King Memorial	Johnston	.3	
	3	Esek Hopkins Park	Scituate	27.7	
	4	Mowry Pond	Smithfield	3.0	
	5	Snake Den	Johnston	875.0	
LOCAL:	1	Johnston High	Johnston	47.8	13
	2	Johnston Park	Johnston	26.0	
	3	Simmonsville Reservoir	Johnston	142.0	
	4	Almy Reservoir	Johnston	168.0	
	5	Oak Swamp Reservoir	Johnston	162.0	
	6	Brown Ave. School	Johnston	1.2	
	7	Dame Elementary	Smithfield	1.4	
	8	Willow Field	Smithfield	12.9	7
	9	Greenlake Beach	Smithfield	1.3	
	10	Winsor Elementary	Smithfield	1.0	
	11	Island Dr. Access	Smithfield	.1	
	12	Comstock Gardens	Cranston	1.0	
	13	Briggs Farm	Cranston	77.5	17
	14	North Scituate School	Scituate	3.7	
	15	Trimtown School	Scituate	5.0	
	16	Scituate Jr.-Sr. High	Scituate	42.0	
	17	Berkender Tennis	Scituate	3.0	
	18	Winsor Park	Glocester	18.0	7
PRIVATE:	1	Camp Massosoit	Johnston	28.9	
	2	Knight Wildlife Refuge	Cranston	51.9	17
	3	Alpine Country Club	Cranston	205.0	
	4	Stamp Snowmobile	Cranston	109.0	
	5	Methodist Day Camp	Glocester	150.0	7

NORTH SCITUATE QUADRANGLE
RHODE ISLAND—PROVIDENCE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



#12

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 13

PROVIDENCE

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
FEDERAL:	1	Roger Williams Memorial	Providence	5.0	
STATE:	1	Stillhouse Cove	Cranston	2.7	
	2	Meshanticut Park	Cranston	26.5	
	3	Fay Memorial Field	Cranston	74.9	
	4	Dyerville Park	Johnston	31.4	
	5	John Owens Field	Providence	7.0	
	6	Peter Randall Park	North Providence	36.6	
	7	Seekonk River	Pawtucket	15.8	
	8	Salter Grove	Warwick	8.5	
	9	Canada Pond	Providence	3.7	
	10	Stephen Hopkins	Providence	2.1	
	11	Court House Park	Providence	.4	
	12	Mashapaug Pond	Providence	1.2	
	13	State Pier No. 1	Providence	14.2	
	14	School for Deaf	Providence	18.4	
	15	Children's Center	Providence	68.5	
	16	Rhode Island College	Providence	84.4	
	17	State Pier 2	Pawtucket	3.8	
	18	Veteran's Parkway	East Providence	44.1	
	19	Dean Parkway	Cranston	7.5	
	20	Narragansett Parkway	Warwick	55.5	18
LOCAL:	1	Dean Ave. Field	Johnston	4.4	
	2	Cricket Field	Johnston	2.5	
	3	Graniteville Playground	Johnston	.5	
	4	Graniteville School	Johnston	1.2	
	5	War Memorial Park	Johnston	.2	
	6	Irons Ave. Field	Johnston	1.6	
	7	Johnston High	Johnston	47.8	12
	8	Barnes School	Johnston	8.5	
	9	Manton Area	Johnston	.5	
	10	Calef School	Johnston	1.3	
	11	Winsor Hills School	Johnston	5.5	
	12	Thornton School	Johnston	1.5	
	13	Pocasset Field	Johnston	2.9	
	14	Rainone Playground	Johnston	1.2	
	15	Edgewood Ravine	Cranston	2.0	
	16	Weaver Library	East Providence	2.3	
	17	Commercial St. Field	Cranston	.6	
	18	Hayes Field	Cranston	2.9	
	19	Park View Field	Cranston	5.6	
	20	Park View School	Cranston	9.0	

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 13

PROVIDENCE
(Continued)

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
LOCAL:	21	South Clarendon St.	Cranston	.7	
	22	Veteran's Park	Cranston	.3	
	23	Waterman School	Cranston	.1	
	24	Budlong Brook	Cranston	6.0	
	25	Aqueduct Field	Cranston	22.4	
	26	Garden City School	Cranston	2.5	
	27	Cranston Stadium	Cranston	11.6	
	28	Whipple Ave.	Cranston	.2	
	29	Spectacle Pond	Cranston	6.0	
	30	East View	Cranston	6.5	
	31	Oaklawn Ave.	Cranston	1.7	
	32	Cranston High West	Cranston	3.0	
	33	Western Hill Jr. High	Cranston	1.0	
	34	Sherman Ave. Field	Cranston	3.4	
	35	Meshanticut	Cranston	18.0	
	36	Knightsville Park	Cranston	.7	
	37	Bain Playground	Cranston	2.7	
	38	Cooney-Tate Field	Cranston	11.0	
	39	Randall's Pond	Cranston	5.5	
	40	Dyer Ave. Field	Cranston	7.9	
	41	Highland Park	Cranston	1.2	
	42	Atwood Ave. Field	Cranston	7.4	
	43	Stone Hill Field	Cranston	7.0	
	44	Greystone Park	North Providence	12.5	
	45	Greystone School	North Providence	21.3	
	46	Centerdale School	North Providence	7.2	
	47	Lymansville School	North Providence	14.2	
	48	Evan's Park	North Providence	4.5	
	49	Central Playground	North Providence	.5	
	50	Olney Park	North Providence	28.3	
	51	McGuire School	North Providence	1.6	
	52	Twin Rivers Area	North Providence	6.2	
	53	Alexander St. Field	North Providence	2.5	
	54	Birchwood School	North Providence	8.2	
	55	Olney School	North Providence	2.8	
	56	Woodward Rd. School	North Providence	4.2	
	57	North Providence High	North Providence	16.0	
	58	Ivan St. Field	North Providence	4.0	
	59	Remington St.	North Providence	.2	
	60	Marieville School	North Providence	2.0	
	61	Pawtuxet Cove	Cranston	1.2	
	62	Smith St. Lot	Cranston	.1	
	63	Narragansett St. Lot	Cranston	.8	
	64	Friendly Community	Cranston	1.2	
	65	Oak St. Lot	Cranston	.3	
	66	Wellington Ave. Park	Cranston	1.0	

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 13
PROVIDENCE
(Continued)

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
LOCAL:	67	Arnold St. Playground	Providence	.4	
	68	Patterson St. Park	Providence	1.7	
	69	Gano St. Field	Providence	4.1	
	70	Fox Pt. Field	Providence	2.2	
	71	Ives St. Park	Providence	.4	
	72	Gladys Potter Lot	Providence	.4	
	73	Lippit Hill Lot	Providence	.4	
	74	Sessions St. Playground	Providence	2.9	
	75	Nathan Bishop Area	Providence	1.4	
	76	Collyer Park	Providence	.5	
	77	Cypress St. Playground	Providence	.9	
	78	Martin King Area	Providence	1.5	
	79	Summit Ave. Playground	Providence	2.2	
	80	Hope High	Providence	12.3	
	81	Howland Playground	Providence	.5	
	82	Morris Ave. Lot	Providence	.4	
	83	Woodbine St. Lot	Providence	.2	
	84	Mt. Hope Walkway	Providence	1.8	
	85	Doyle Ave. Lot	Providence	.4	
	86	Blackstone Blvd.	Providence	19.3	
	87	Lippitt Park	Providence	6.0	
	88	Blackstone Park	Providence	45.4	
	89	Davis Memorial	Providence	1.1	
	90	India Pt. Park	Providence	13.1	
	91	Rochambeau Park	Providence	.1	
	92	Abbot Park	Providence	.2	
	93	Prospect Terrace	Providence	2.1	
	94	Empire Park	Providence	.5	
	95	Fenner Park	Providence	1.1	
	96	Roger Williams Square	Providence	1.9	
	97	Witherby Park	Providence	1.6	
	98	Branch Ave. Park	Providence	1.0	
	99	Ascham St. Playground	Providence	1.7	
	100	Admiral Terrace	Providence	1.0	
	101	Hopkins Park	Providence	4.5	
	102	Metcalf Field	Providence	5.9	
	103	Veazie St. Field	Providence	4.5	
	104	Windmill St. Playground	Providence	1.0	
	105	Candace St. Playground	Providence	1.7	
	106	Bath St. Lot	Providence	.4	
	107	Regent Ave. Playground	Providence	.9	
	108	Smith St. Playground	Providence	2.2	
	109	Valley View Playground	Providence	2.0	
	110	Davis Park	Providence	10.1	

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 13

PROVIDENCE
(Continued)

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
LOCAL:					
	111	Danforth St. Field	Providence	4.7	
	112	Mt. Pleasant Park	Providence	3.6	
	113	Viscolosi-Chalkstone	Providence	1.1	
	114	Manton Heights	Providence	1.0	
	115	Valley St. Field	Providence	4.8	
	116	Joslin St. Area	Providence	2.5	
	117	Mt. Pleasant High	Providence	21.8	
	118	Obediah Brown	Providence	9.4	
	119	Wanskuck Park	Providence	24.9	
	120	Pleasant Valley Parkway	Providence	5.4	
	121	Greene Jr. High	Providence	.3	
	122	Triggs Memorial Golf	Providence	161.4	
	123	Clarence St. Playground	Providence	.9	
	124	Merino Park	Providence	7.4	
	125	Daniel Ave. Playground	Providence	1.2	
	126	Neutaconkanut Hill	Providence	80.0	
	127	Wallace St. Playground	Providence	3.4	
	128	Laurel Hill Playground	Providence	3.5	
	129	Ridge St. Playground	Providence	1.5	
	130	Knight St. Playground	Providence	.6	
	131	Dexter Field	Providence	9.1	
	132	John Hope Center	Providence		
	133	Kenyon St. Playground	Providence	.6	
	134	Richardson Park	Providence	3.2	
	135	Harriet St. Playground	Providence	.3	
	136	Temple St. Playground	Providence	.1	
	137	Dudley St. Playground	Providence	2.2	
	138	Flynn Field	Providence	8.1	
	139	Warren St. Playground	Providence	.3	
	140	Waldo St. Lot	Providence	.4	
	141	Niagra St. Lot	Providence	.4	
	142	Ellery St. Lot	Providence	.1	
	143	Lexington Ave. Lot	Providence	.3	
	144	Diamond St. Lot	Providence	.4	
	145	Bucklin St. Field	Providence	7.1	
	146	Sackett St. Playground	Providence	2.2	
	147	Franklin Park	Providence	.5	
	148	Messer St. Park	Providence	1.9	
	149	Central-Classical High	Providence	6.9	
	150	Columbus Park	Providence	.2	
	151	Columbia Park	Providence	1.5	
	152	Roger Williams Lot	Providence	.4	
	153	Joseph Williams Field	Providence	5.3	
	154	Ardoene Park	Providence	4.5	
	155	Roger Williams Park	Providence	415.1	

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 13

PROVIDENCE
(Continued)

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
LOCAL:	156	Shipyard Field	Providence	2.7	
	157	Kennedy Plaza	Providence	.8	
	158	City Hall Park	Providence	2.6	
	159	Max Read Field	Pawtucket	15.3	
	160	Novelty Park	Pawtucket	1.1	
	161	Woodlawn Field	Pawtucket	5.3	
	162	Fairlawn Park	Pawtucket	39.0	
	163	Newell Ave. Playground	Pawtucket	.8	
	164	Slater-Cunningham	Pawtucket	.4	
	165	John Santos Park	Pawtucket	.1	
	166	Baldwin School	Pawtucket	.5	
	167	Randall St. Park	Pawtucket	.1	
	168	Payne Park	Pawtucket	1.2	
	169	Cleveland St. Park	Pawtucket	.5	
	170	Oak Hill Club	Pawtucket	1.7	
	171	Glen Hills Field	Cranston	11.8	
	172	Power Ave. Brook	Warwick	.3	
	173	Rhodes School	Warwick	1.9	
	174	Lakewood School	Warwick	1.7	
	175	Dryden Hts. Playground	Warwick	4.6	
	176	Sprague Field	Warwick	4.0	
	177	Adams Playground	Warwick	1.7	
	178	Wyman School	Warwick	8.9	
	179	North C.C. Field	Warwick	13.0	18
	180	Aldrich Jr. High	Warwick	12.1	
	181	Dryden Heights	Warwick	.1	
	182	Cranberry Bog Brook	Warwick	30.4	
	183	Bay Lawn Launch	Warwick	.3	
	184	Norwood Elementary	Warwick	3.9	
	185	Rubery Field	Warwick	5.9	18
	186	Iona Ave. Lots	Warwick	2.3	
	187	Bold Pt. Area	East Providence	2.1	
	188	Grove Ave. School	East Providence	1.3	
	189	Hennessey School	East Providence	1.3	
	190	Mauran Ave. Playground	East Providence	.5	
	191	Pierce Field	East Providence		
PRIVATE:	1	St. Rocco's Field	Johnston	2.0	
	2	Louisquisset Golf	North Providence	140.4	8
	3	Camp Meehan	Lincoln	75.6	8
	4	Boy Scout Land	Smithfield	1.8	
	5	Edgewood Yacht Club	Cranston	.5	

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 13

PROVIDENCE
(Continued)

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
PRIVATE:					
	6	R.I. Yacht Club	Cranston	.2	
	7	Pawtuxet Cove Marina	Cranston	.3	
	8	Port Edgewood	Cranston	.7	
	9	Champlin Reservation	Cranston	168.0	
	10	Pettis Marine	Cranston	-	
	11	Pawtuxet Yacht Club	Cranston	-	
	12	Edgewood Marina	Cranston	-	
	13	Blackmore Pond	Cranston		
	14	Cranston YMCA	Cranston	2.0	
	15	Cap's Oval	North Providence	4.5	
	16	North Providence L.L.	North Providence	6.0	
	17	Twin Rivers Beach	North Providence	37.0	
	18	Providence Revolver	Cranston	1.9	
	19	Brown Stadium	Providence	14.0	
	20	Aldrich-Dexter Field	Providence	35.0	
	21	Pembroke Field	Providence	5.0	
	22	Wheeler School	Providence		
	23	Lincoln School	Providence		
	24	Moses Brown	Providence	25.0	
	25	Holy Name	Providence		
	26	St. Raymond	Providence		
	27	Providence College	Providence	100.0	
	28	Loew's Drive-In	Pawtucket	9.0	
	29	Blessed Sacrament	Providence		
	30	St. Edward's	Providence		
	31	St. Theresa	Providence		
	32	St. Thomas	Providence		
	33	LaSalle Academy	Providence	30.0	
	34	Tyler School	Providence		
	35	Holy Ghost	Providence		
	36	Mt. Carmel	Providence		
	37	St. Martin	Providence		
	38	St. Augustine	Providence		
	39	St. Pius	Providence		
	40	St. Patrick	Providence		
	41	St. Charles	Providence		
	42	Calvary Baptist	Providence		
	43	Shipyard Drive-In	Providence	20.0	
	44	Assumption Church	Providence		
	45	Marine Service	Providence	-	
	46	Parent's Marina	Providence	-	
	47	Pawtuxet Boat Launch	Cranston	-	
	48	Petis Boatyard	Warwick	-	
	49	Osprey Boatyard	Warwick	-	
	50	East Providence Boatyard	East Providence	1.4	
	51	Metacomet Country Club	East Providence	130.0	
	52	East Providence Boat Launch	East Providence	-	
	53	Sacred Heart School	East Providence	.7	

PROVIDENCE QUADRANGLE
RHODE ISLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SMITHFIELD
NORTH PROVIDENCE
PAWTUCKET
CRANSTON
PROVIDENCE
Esmond
Georgiaville
Greenville
Allendale
Mahoney Sch
Dyerville
Olneyville
Rocky Hill
Elmwood
South Providence
Knightsville
Meshanticut
Garden City
Lakewood
Pawtuxet
Edgewood
Norwood
Oak Lawn
Fairlawn
Manville
Lonsdale
Slatersville
Waterman Lake
Woonsocket Reservoir No 1
Woonsocket Reservoir No 2
Scituate Reservoir
Pocasset River
Woonasquatucket River
Moshassuck River
Seekonk River
Providence River
Narragansett Bay
Pawtuxet River
Pawtuxet Cove
Bullock Cove
Mashapaug Pond
Roger Williams Park
Elmhurst Academy
Mount Pleasant High Sch
Central High Sch
Hope High Sch
Classical High Sch
Gilbert Stuart Jr High Sch
Roger Williams Jr High Sch
Bridgham Sch
Kenyon St Sch
Gladstone St Sch
Bennett Ave Sch
Harris Sch
Knightsville Sch
Waterman Sch
Garden City Sch
Christopher Rhodes Sch
Aldrich High Sch
Edward Rhodes Sch
Barrows Sch
Sockanosset
Interchange
Woonsocket Junc
Apponaug Junc
Charleston 28 Mi
Apponaug (Junc R I 117) 6.2 Mi
Kennedy 1 Mi
Providence 15 Mi
Apponaug (Junc U S 1) 9 Mi
Gronaton 1 Mi
East Greenwich
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510 000 FEET
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280 000 FEET
41°52'30"
41°45'
71°30'
71°22'30"
47'30"
27'30"

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 14

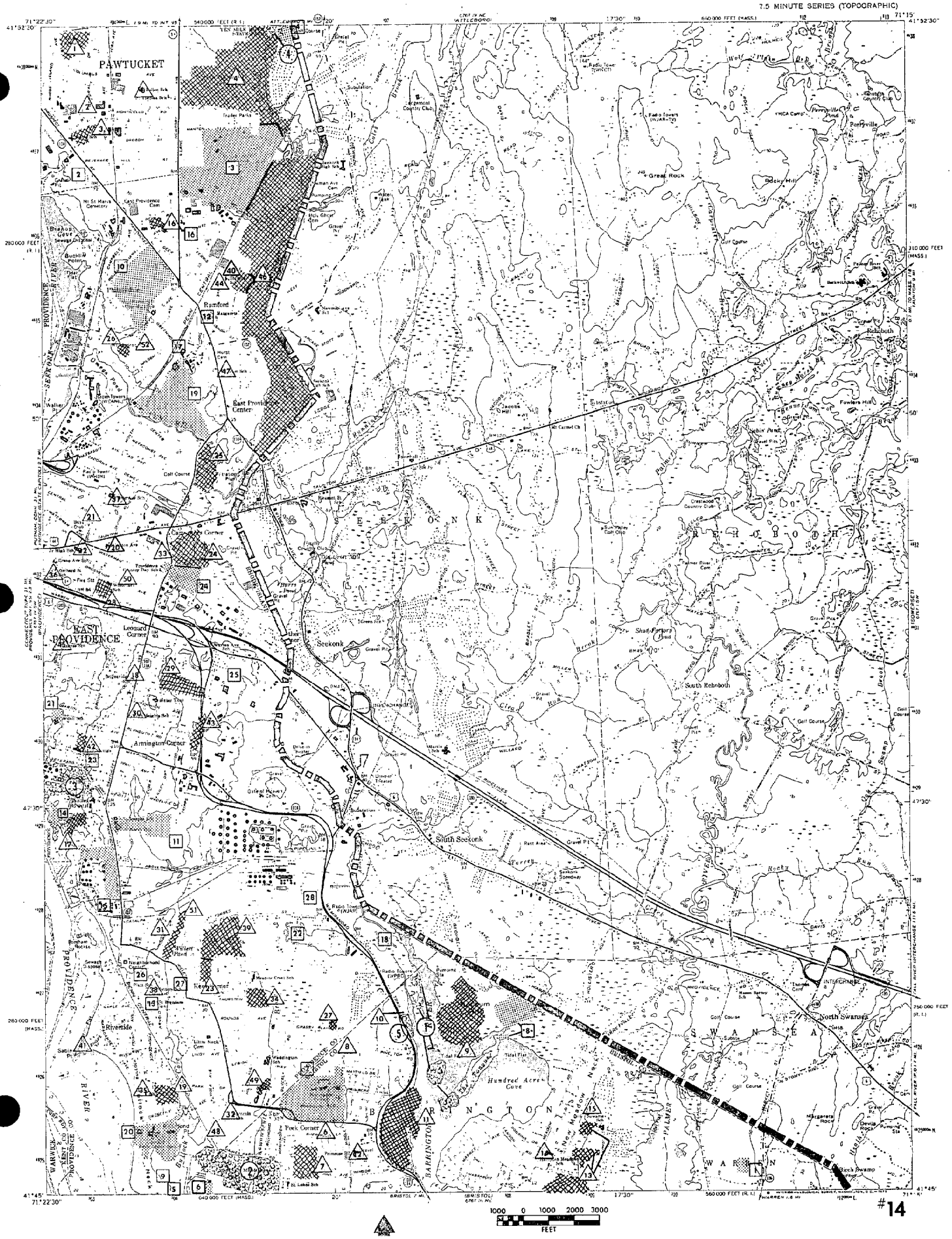
EAST PROVIDENCE

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Hundred Acre Cove	Barrington	23.3	
	2	Haines Park	Barrington	82.1	
	3	Squantum Woods	East Providence	28.5	
	4	Ten Mile River	Pawtucket	65.5	9
	5	Wampanoag Trail	Barrington	6.5	
LOCAL:	1	McCoy Stadium	Pawtucket	23.2	
	2	Berkeley Park	Pawtucket	.9	
	3	Dunnel Park	Pawtucket	13.9	
	4	Slater Park	Pawtucket	208.3	9
	5	Fallon School	Pawtucket	1.5	
	6	Sherwood Park	Barrington	4.5	
	7	Tall Cedars	Barrington	32.8	
	8	Ormond Dr. Park	Barrington	1.0	
	9	Knockum Hill	Barrington	75.0	
	10	Osamequin	Barrington	1.0	
	11	Walker Farm	Barrington	62.0	
	12	Primrose Hill School	Barrington	4.3	
	13	Hampton Meadows	Barrington	120.3	19
	14	Hampton School	Barrington	4.3	
	15	Sowams School	Barrington	4.0	
	16	Bourne Park	East Providence	7.5	
	17	Boyden Heights	East Providence	10.0	
	18	Brightridge School	East Providence	.5	
	19	Bullocks Pt. Park	East Providence	14.0	
	20	Carlton Ave. School	East Providence	.6	
	21	Central Ave. Playground	East Providence	2.4	
	22	Central Jr. High	East Providence	1.6	
	23	Delle Femine Field	East Providence	10.0	
	24	East Providence High	East Providence	33.9	
	25	Flynn Field	East Providence	26.0	
	26	Glenlyon Playground	East Providence	9.7	
	27	Grassy Plains	East Providence	5.0	
	28	Hull St. Field	East Providence	9.8	
	29	Kent Heights	East Providence	26.4	
	30	Kent Heights School	East Providence	1.9	
	31	Lakeside Conservation	East Providence	2.5	
	32	Lincoln School	East Providence	.4	
	33	Martello Lot	East Providence	.8	
	34	Meadowcrest Field	East Providence	10.7	
	35	Oldham School	East Providence	3.8	
	36	Orchard St. School	East Providence	1.4	
	37	Orlo Ave. School	East Providence	1.7	
	38	Platt-Waters School	East Providence	2.1	
	39	Riverside Jr. High	East Providence	49.5	
	40	Rumford Field	East Providence	16.7	

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 14

EAST PROVIDENCE
(Continued)

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
LOCAL:	41	Sabin Point	East Providence	4.0	
	42	Silver Spring School	East Providence	6.9	
	43	South Boyd Ave.	East Providence	11.3	
	44	Thompson School	East Providence	2.0	
	45	Tristam-Burgess	East Providence	.9	
	46	Turner Reservoir	East Providence	251.9	
	47	Union School	East Providence	1.0	
	48	Vinter Ave.	East Providence	1.1	
	49	Waddington Park	East Providence	5.3	
	50	Whiteknact School	East Providence	1.3	
	51	Willett Pond	East Providence	16.9	
	52	Wilson School	East Providence	1.9	
PRIVATE:	1	Our Lady of Fatima	Warren	6.0	
	2	Bishop's Bend	Pawtucket	.4	
	3	Narragansett Park	Pawtucket	190.2	
	4	Pawtucket Country Club	Pawtucket	40.0	
	5	Narr. Terrace Marina	East Providence	.4	
	6	Cove Haven Marina	Barrington	6.0	
	7	Barrington College	Barrington	84.0	
	8	Hundred Acre Cove	Barrington	43.0	
	9	Narr. Terrace Yacht	East Providence	-	
	10	Wannamoisett Country Club	East Providence	108.0	
	11	St. Mary's-Bayview	East Providence	48.1	
	12	St. Margaret's	East Providence	1.0	
	13	St. Brendan's School	East Providence	1.4	
	14	Squantum Club	East Providence	7.5	
	15	Silver Spring Golf	East Providence	27.8	
	16	Rumford Pre-School	East Providence	.4	
	17	Rumford Morning	East Providence	.2	
	18	Riverside Sportsman's	East Providence	2.9	
	19	Agawam Hunt Club	East Providence	106.9	
	20	Crescent Park	East Providence	49.7	
	21	Gordon School	East Providence	7.1	
	22	Kendrin Club	East Providence	4.5	
	23	Little Playmates	East Providence	.3	
	24	Providence Day School	East Providence	30.4	
	25	R.I. Tennis Club	East Providence	2.4	
	26	Riverside Boy's Club	East Providence	.3	
	27	Riverside Girl Scouts	East Providence	.2	
	28	Riverside Field	East Providence	1.8	


EAST PROVIDENCE QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS - RHODE ISLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
PAWTUCKET
EAST PROVIDENCE
Rumford
East Providence Center
Leonard Corner
Seekonk
Armington Corner
South Seekonk
Riverside
Rock Corner
Great Rock
Rehoboth
South Rehoboth
North Swansea
Hundred Acre Cove
PROVIDENCE RIVER
SEEKONK
REHOBOTH
SWANSEA
BARRINGTON
WARREN
1000 0 1000 2000 3000
FEET

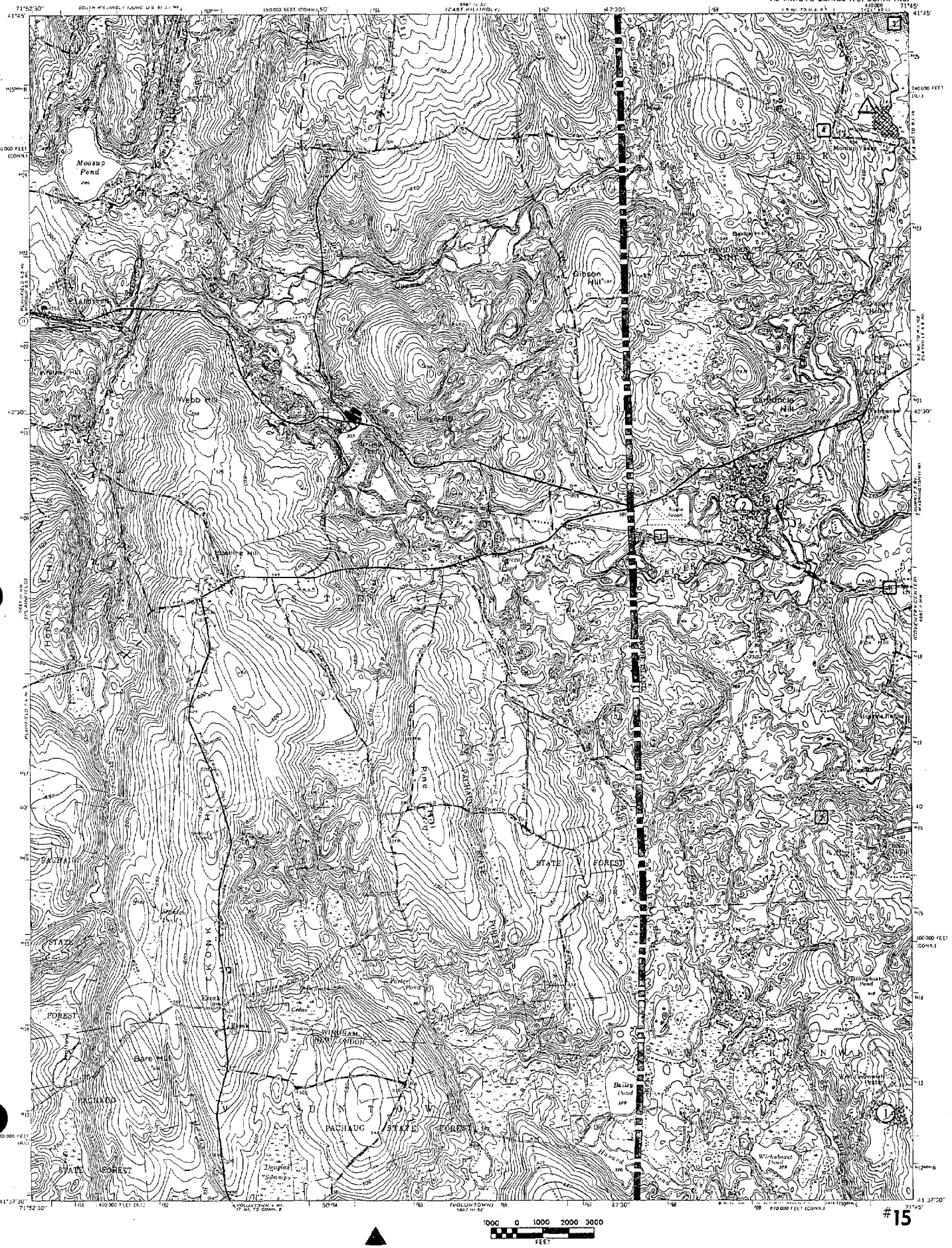
#14

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 15

ONECO

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Liberty Tract	West Greenwich	29.0	
	2	Carbuncle Pond	Coventry	142.0	
LOCAL:	1	Moosup Valley Park	Foster	16.0	
PRIVATE:	1	Trestle Trail	Coventry	-	16
	2	Green Advent Christian	Coventry	25.0	
	3	Foster Country Club	Foster	187.0	10,11,16
	4	Dunbar's Field	Foster	4.0	

ONECO QUADRANGLE
CONNECTICUT-RHODE ISLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



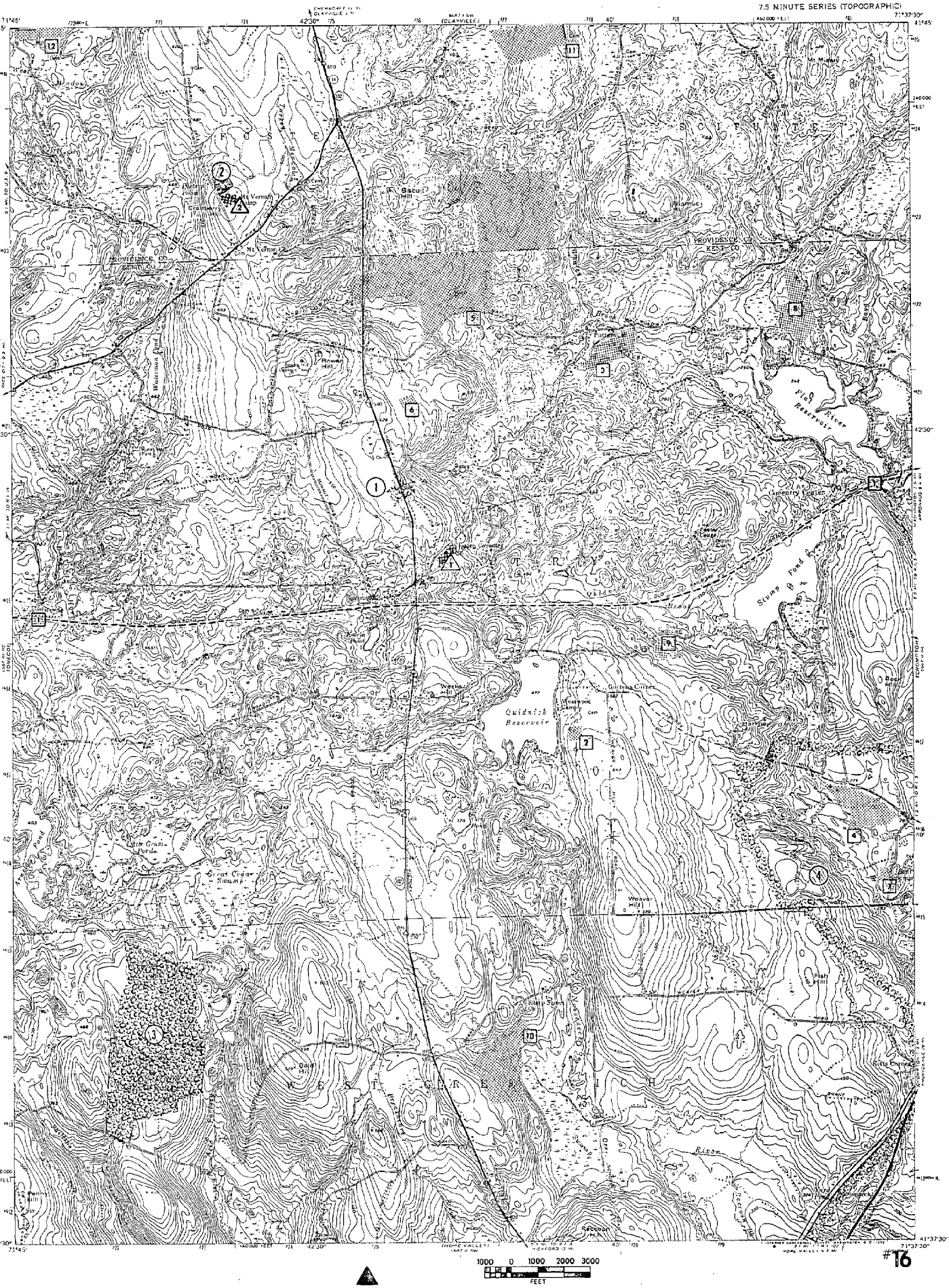
#15

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 16

COVENTRY

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Victory Highway	Coventry	14.9	
	2	Mount Vernon	Foster	8.4	
	3	Wickaboxet Area	West Greenwich	405.4	
	4	Big River Reservoir	West Greenwich	8525.6	17,22,23
LOCAL:	1	Western Coventry	Coventry	9.0	
	2	Youth Facility	Foster	11.0	
PRIVATE:	1	Trestle Trail	Coventry	-	15
	2	Camp Westwood	Coventry	100.0	
	3	Camp Hamilton	Coventry	59.0	
	4	Coventry Pines C.C.	Coventry	82.0	
	5	Parker Woodland	Coventry	441.0	
	6	Hickory Ridge Camp	Coventry	50.0	
	7	Running Walk Stables	Coventry		
	8	Mile Road Lot	Coventry	35.0	
	9	Whaley Hollow Rd.	Coventry	9.0	
	10	R.I. Fish & Game	West Greenwich	87.0	
	11	Whippoorwill Hill	Foster	35.0	11
	12	Foster Country Club	Foster	187.0	10,11,15

COVENTRY CENTER QUADRANGLE
RHODE ISLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



#16

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 17

CROMPTON

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	John Curran Park	Cranston	332.8	12
	2	Big River Reservoir	West Greenwich	8525.6	16,22,23
	3	Tiogue Boat Launch	Coventry	.7	
LOCAL:	1	Harris Playground	Coventry	3.0	
	2	Upper Dam Pond	Coventry	6.5	
	3	Quidneck School	Coventry	3.7	
	4	Knotty Oak School	Coventry	8.9	
	5	Oak Haven School	Coventry	4.0	
	6	Briar Point	Coventry	3.7	
	7	Hopkins Hill School	Coventry	9.8	
	8	Washington School	Coventry	7.5	
	9	Washington Primary	Coventry	.8	
	10	Paine Field	Coventry	12.8	
	11	Coventry High	Coventry	24.0	
	12	Zelphia Fosterland	Coventry	86.6	
	13	Coventry Middle	Coventry	7.1	
	14	Frenchtown Land	East Greenwich	6.4	
	15	Frenchtown School	East Greenwich	2.0	
	16	Crompton Playground	West Warwick	1.2	
	17	Flat Top Park	West Warwick	18.0	
	18	Elementary School Site	West Warwick	14.0	
	19	Quinn School	West Warwick	16.0	
	20	Riverpoint Park	West Warwick	33.0	
	21	Harris Ave. School	West Warwick	.8	
	22	Jr.-Sr. High School	West Warwick	12.2	
	23	Matteson Pond	West Warwick	6.6	
	24	Payan St. Playground	West Warwick	8.5	
	25	Fiskeville Park	Cranston	.1	
	26	Briggs Farm	Cranston	77.5	
	27	Hope School	Scituate	2.0	
	28	Hope Park	Scituate	18.0	
PRIVATE:	1	Calwell's Camp	Coventry	3.0	
	2	Camp Ayoho	Coventry	7.0	
	3	Washington Golf	Coventry	60.0	
	4	Sawmill & Hope Furnace	Coventry	60.0	
	5	E.G. Country Club	East Greenwich	74.0	
	6	Judd Riding School	East Greenwich		
	7	Carr's Playground	West Warwick	3.4	
	8	Cowesett Playground	West Warwick	3.4	
	9	Artic Hill Playground	West Warwick	3.5	
	10	Christ Church	West Warwick	.3	

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 17

CROMPTON
(Continued)

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
PRIVATE:					
☐	11	Brookside Ave.	West Warwick	2.7	
	12	Crompton Veterans	West Warwick	10.8	
	13	Quinn Field	West Warwick	3.0	
	14	Cleveland St. Playground	West Warwick	1.5	
	15	Knight Wildlife Refuge	Cranston	51.9	12
	16	Cranston Country Club	Cranston	184.0	
	17	Ledgemont Country Club	Warwick	153.6	
	18	Pawtuxet Boat Launch	Scituate	-	
	19	Nooseneck Hill Club	West Greenwich	185.0	
	20	Mishnock Beach	West Greenwich	1.1	
	21	Midville Golf	West Warwick	67.2	
	22	West Warwick C.C.	West Warwick	74.5	

CROMPTON QUADRANGLE
RHODE ISLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

#17

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 18

EAST GREENWICH

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Goddard Park	Warwick	489.2	
	2	Airport Connector	Warwick	26.5	
	3	Narragansett Parkway Access	Warwick	7.8	
	4	Narragansett Parkway	Warwick	55.5	13
	5	Rhode Island Jr.College	Warwick	205.0	
	6	Hunt River Access	Warwick	1.7	
	7	Forge Rd. Area	Warwick	15.9	
	8	Rocky Hill Grove	East Greenwich	.5	
LOCAL:	1	Town Boat Launch	East Greenwich	1.7	
	2	Cragan Field	East Greenwich	3.0	
	3	Academy Site	East Greenwich	4.0	
	4	Municipal Overlook	East Greenwich	-	
	5	West St. Playground	East Greenwich	.1	
	6	Hanaford School	East Greenwich	12.5	
	7	East Greenwich Jr. High	East Greenwich	15.0	
	8	Eldridge School	East Greenwich	5.5	
	9	East Greenwich High	East Greenwich	40.0	
	10	Meadowbrook School	East Greenwich	25.0	
	11	Fairfield St. Playground	East Greenwich	.4	
	12	Natick Playground	West Warwick	17.7	
	13	Providence School	West Warwick	1.2	
	14	Hilltop Dr. Field	Cranston	1.2	
	15	Intefaith Garden	Cranston	1.0	
	16	Mayfield Ave. Field	Cranston	7.0	
	17	Brayton Ave. Field	Cranston	16.9	
	18	Brown School	Warwick	9.9	
	19	Holliman School	Warwick	11.7	
	20	Spring Green School	Warwick	1.9	
	21	Cranberry Bog Playground	Warwick	5.0	
	22	North Country Club Field	Warwick	13.0	13
	23	Pilgrim High School	Warwick	34.4	
	24	Bigelow Circle	Warwick	.2	
	25	Algonquin Park	Warwick	.1	
	26	Massasoit Dr. Park	Warwick	.1	
	27	Passeonkquis Cove	Warwick	1.6	
	28	Squantum Dr. Pond	Warwick	1.2	
	29	Cranberry Bog	Warwick	16.3	
	30	Cranberry Bog Brook	Warwick	.9	

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 18

EAST GREENWICH
(Continued)

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
LOCAL:	31	Posnegansett Lake	Warwick	.7	
	32	Sand Pond Beach	Warwick	3.3	
	33	Pecan Street	Warwick	1.0	
	34	Conimicut School	Warwick	.6	
	35	Sherman School	Warwick	11.9	
	36	Holden School	Warwick	4.3	
	37	Hoxsie School	Warwick	24.2	
	38	Porter Field	Warwick	7.5	
	39	Clegg Field	Warwick	8.3	
	40	Warwick Library	Warwick	6.6	
	41	Veteran's High School	Warwick	30.7	
	42	Lockwood Brook	Warwick	8.6	
	43	Lockwood Brook	Warwick	3.8	
	44	Lockwood Brook	Warwick	.3	
	45	Buckeye Brook	Warwick	3.6	
	46	Buckeye Brook	Warwick	2.2	
	47	Buckeye Brook	Warwick	.9	
	48	Buckeye Brook Area	Warwick	52.4	
	49	Spring Green Area	Warwick	.3	
	50	Warner Brook	Warwick	4.0	
	51	Lake Shore Dr. Area	Warwick	4.7	
	52	Parsonage Brook	Warwick	.1	
	53	Warwick Pond Beach	Warwick	.4	
	54	Little Pond Beach	Warwick	.1	
	55	Warwick Pond Access	Warwick	.1	
	56	Champlin Field	Warwick	8.8	
	57	Warwick Neck School	Warwick	7.2	
	58	Bayside School	Warwick	.2	
	59	Oakland Beach Area	Warwick	27.1	
	60	Bayside Field	Warwick	14.7	
	61	Un-named Brook	Warwick	3.5	
	62	Apponaug School	Warwick	1.3	
	63	Buttonwoods School	Warwick	1.4	
	64	Nausauket School	Warwick	6.7	
	65	Wickes School	Warwick	11.2	
	66	Winslow Field	Warwick	3.0	
	67	Warwick Park	Warwick	203.6	
	68	O'Brien Field	Warwick	5.1	
	69	Lockwood Jr. High	Warwick	8.1	
	70	Lippitt School	Warwick	7.2	
	71	Normandy Dr. Park	Warwick	.2	
	72	Groveland Park	Warwick	.3	
	73	Naughton Ave. Park	Warwick	1.5	

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 18

EAST GREENWICH
(Continued)

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
LOCAL:	74	Creekwood Dr. Brook	Warwick	.9	
	75	Baker's Creek	Warwick	12.6	
	76	Tuscatucket Brook	Warwick	1.8	
	77	Staples Ave.	Warwick	.4	
	78	Gorton's Pond Beach	Warwick	4.1	
	79	Apponaug Cove Front	Warwick	2.5	
	80	Masthead Walk	Warwick	1.2	
	81	Brush Neck Cove	Warwick	8.9	
	82	Rubery Field	Warwick	5.9	13
	83	Natick Field	Warwick	9.1	
	84	Dodge St. Playground	Warwick	4.3	
	85	Pontiac School	Warwick	.5	
	86	Greenwood School	Warwick	2.5	
	87	Kenney Field	Warwick	2.1	
	88	Jambray Ave. Brook	Warwick	.5	
	89	Plat 246, Lot 273	Warwick	.3	
	90	Plat 262, Lot 104, 108	Warwick	.3	
	91	Sutter Ave. Area	Warwick	7.7	
	92	Drum Rock Playground	Warwick	5.0	
	93	Scott Elementary	Warwick	12.0	
	94	Cedar Hill School	Warwick	8.9	
	95	Central School	Warwick	.5	
	96	Duchess St. Playground	Warwick	10.2	
	97	Tollgate Complex	Warwick	95.5	
	98	Plat 248, Lot 16	Warwick	.7	
	99	Potowomut School	Warwick	2.3	
	100	Gorton-Greene School	Warwick		
PRIVATE:	1	Davis Wildlife Refuge	East Greenwich	30.9	24
	2	Cranston Drive-In	Cranston	9.0	
	3	Hilltop Drive-In	East Greenwich	14.0	
	4	East Greenwich Marina	East Greenwich	-	
	5	East Greenwich Yacht Club	East Greenwich	-	
	6	Arnold's Boat Shop	East Greenwich	-	
	7	Norton's Marina	East Greenwich	-	
	8	Occupasspatuxet Cove	Warwick	3.1	
	9	Brown Ravine	Warwick	5.6	
	10	Bishop Hendricken	Warwick	17.9	
	11	Warwick Neck Golf	Warwick	49.4	
	12	Warwick Country Club	Warwick	112.8	

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 18

EAST GREENWICH
(Continued)

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
PRIVATE:					
	13	Our Lady of Providence	Warwick	70.0	19
	14	St. Gregory	Warwick	1.7	
	15	Little Rhody Beagle Club	Warwick	105.0	
	16	YMCA	Warwick	113.0	
	17	Potowomut Golf	Warwick	88.2	
	18	Rocky Hill School	Warwick	127.7	
	19	Bittersweet Hill Farm	Warwick		
	20	Lou's World of Golf	Warwick	14.0	
	21	Carlson's Marina	Warwick	-	
	22	Warwick Boat Sales	Warwick	-	
	23	Clark Marina	Warwick	-	
	24	West Shore Marina	Warwick	-	
	25	Nick's Dock	Warwick	-	
	26	Angell's Marina	Warwick	-	
	27	Dorr's Landing	Warwick	-	
	28	Warwick Cove Marina	Warwick	-	
	29	Winstead's Marina	Warwick	-	
	30	Gull Marina	Warwick	-	
	31	Bridge Marina	Warwick	-	
	32	Ponaug Marina	Warwick	-	
	33	Apponaug Marina	Warwick	-	
	34	Dickinson Brothers	Warwick	-	
	35	Cowesett Marina	Warwick	-	
	36	Masthead Marina	Warwick	-	
	37	Little Rhode Sports	Warwick	-	
	38	Sandy Point Beach	Warwick		
	39	Anbo Farm	Warwick		
	40	Kaju Farm	Warwick		
	41	R.I. Masonic Youth	Warwick	76.0	
	42	Drum Rock Center	Warwick		
	43	Tockwotten Farm	North Kingstown	1.0	
	44	Al's Pitch n' Putt	Warwick		
	45	Kenney L.L. Field	Warwick	2.0	
	46	Castlewood Farm	North Kingstown		
	47	Cedar Crest Farm	North Kingstown		
	48	Quidnessett C.C.	North Kingstown	146.8	
	49	Snap To Equestrian	North Kingstown		

EAST GREENWICH QUADRANGLE
RHODE ISLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
CRANSTON
WARWICK
GREENWICH BAY
EAST GREENWICH
NORTH KINGSTOWN
PORTSMOUTH
NARRAGANSETT
WEST PASSAGE
PROVIDENCE RIVER
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN MEMORIAL STATE AIRPORT
1000 0 1000 2000 3000
FEET
#18

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 19

BRISTOL

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Colt State Park	Bristol	459.0	
	2	Longmeadow Access	Warwick	.6	
	3	Rumstick Point	Barrington	33.4	
LOCAL:	1	Baker St. Lot	Warren	.1	
	2	Burr Hill Park	Warren	7.6	
	3	Warren Town Beach	Warren	2.3	
	4	Quirk School	Warren	.7	
	5	Main St. School	Warren	.9	
	6	Joyce St. School	Warren	1.0	
	7	Town Common	Warren	1.0	
	8	Liberty St. School	Warren	.5	
	9	Jamiel Park	Warren	11.2	
	10	Child St. School	Warren	2.0	
	11	Warren Sr. High	Warren	31.0	
	12	Cole Elementary	Warren	1.0	
	13	Wujcik Farm	Warren	66.7	
	14	Cedar Crest Playground	Bristol	1.6	
	15	Sowam's Playground	Bristol	1.3	
	16	Bristol Jr.-Sr. High	Bristol	44.0	
	17	Veteran's Field	Bristol	4.0	
	18	Guiteras Field	Bristol	7.0	
	19	Oliver School	Bristol		
	20	Veteran's Green Acre	Bristol	.5	
	21	Walley School	Bristol		
	22	Andrew School	Bristol		
	23	Reynolds School	Bristol		
	24	Rockwell Park	Bristol	1.0	
	25	Town Common	Bristol	8.5	
	26	Byfield School	Bristol		
	27	Colt Memorial School	Bristol	.2	
	28	Bristol Town Beach	Bristol	27.2	
	29	Rockwell School	Bristol	2.8	
	30	Bristol Town Farm	Bristol	11.9	
	31	Silver Creek	Bristol	11.0	
	32	Municipal Dock	Bristol	.3	
	33	Burton School	Bristol	.2	
	34	Chestnut St. Park	Bristol	1.0	
	35	State St. Reservoir	Bristol	1.2	
	36	Hayman School	Bristol	.3	
	37	Independence Park	Bristol	5.7	
	38	Taft School	Bristol	.2	
	39	Metacom Ave. Lot	Bristol	2.0	
	40	Conimicut Pt. Beach	Warwick	14.4	

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 19

BRISTOL
(Continued)

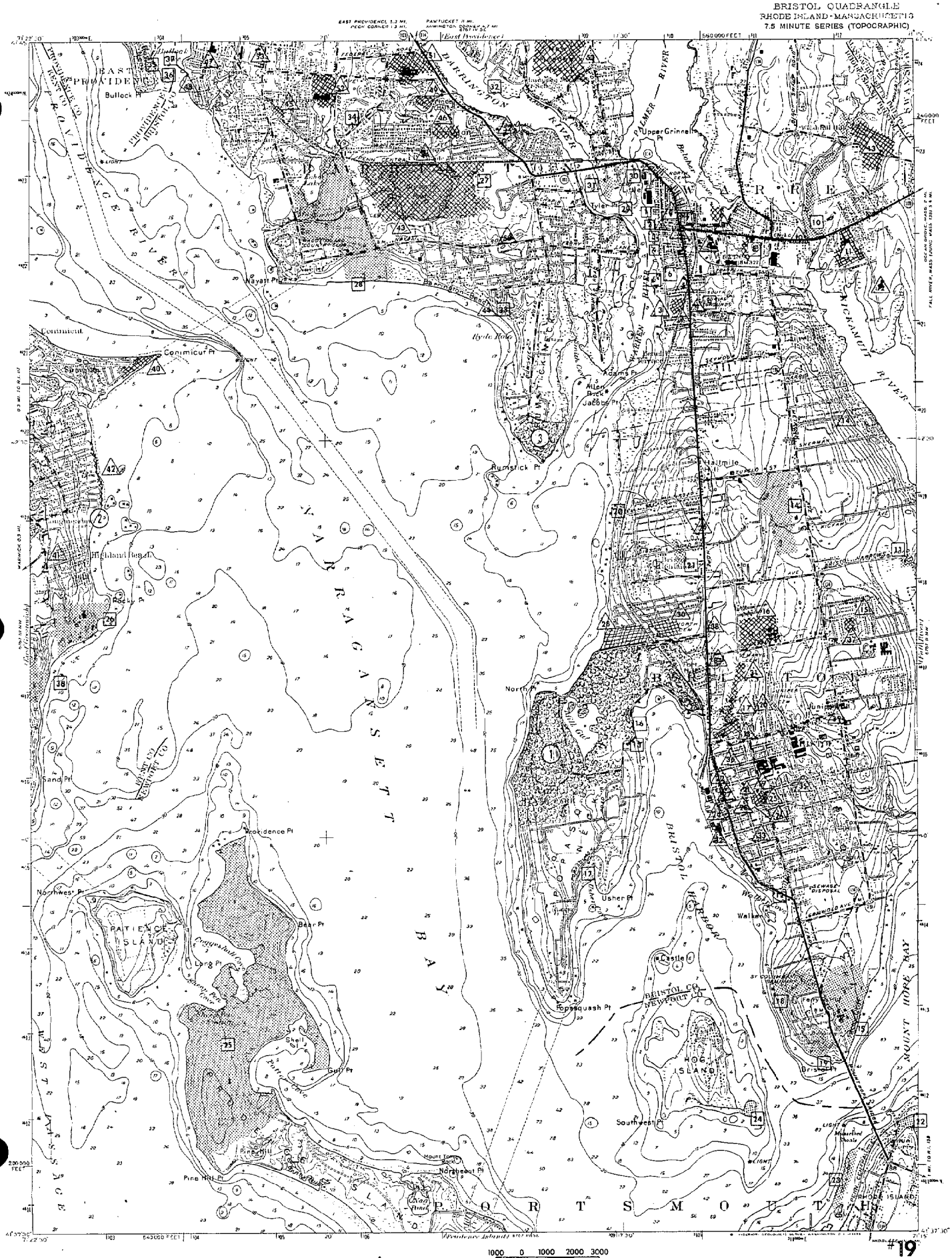
Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
LOCAL:	41	Palmer Ave. Field	Warwick	4.2	
	42	Bayside Beach	Warwick	9.5	
	43	Veteran's Park	Barrington	215.0	
	44	Town Beach	Barrington	1.3	
	45	Bicknell Field	Barrington	6.0	
	46	Chianese Field	Barrington	15.0	
	47	Bay Spring Lot	Barrington	.1	
	48	Latham Ave. Park	Barrington	3.9	
	49	Princes Pond	Barrington	8.0	
	50	Hampton Meadows	Barrington	120.3	14
	51	Barrington High	Barrington	18.5	
	52	Barrington Jr. High	Barrington	15.7	
	53	West Barrington	Barrington	4.3	
	54	Maple Ave. School	Barrington	1.3	
	55	Nayatt School	Barrington	4.3	
PRIVATE:	1	Joe's Boatyard	Warren	-	
	2	Wrestler Enterprise	Warren	-	
	3	Booth Marine	Warren	-	
	4	Hitchcock Marine	Warren	-	
	5	Blount Marine	Warren	-	
	6	Jannitto Park	Warren	1.0	
	7	St. John's School	Warren	.3	
	8	Supreme Golf	Warren	6.0	
	9	Bristol Day Care	Warren	.1	
	10	Warren Reservoir	Warren	10.0	
	11	Bristol Rod & Gun	Bristol	50.0	
	12	Hawkins & Fales	Bristol	-	
	13	Bristol Yacht Club	Bristol	.4	
	14	Bristol Golf Course	Bristol	120.0	
	15	Roger Williams College	Bristol	100.0	
	16	Bristol Marine	Bristol	-	
	17	Usher Cove Marsh	Bristol	3.0	
	18	St. Columban's	Bristol	24.0	
	19	Sisters of St. Dorothy	Bristol	16.0	
	20	Narragansett Heights	Bristol	.2	
	21	Children's Grove	Bristol	8.5	
	22	Pocasset Country Club	Portsmouth	57.0	20

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 19

BRISTOL
(Continued)

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
PRIVATE:					
	23	Porter's Marsh	Portsmouth	17.0	
	24	Camp Hess	Portsmouth	10.0	
	25	Boys Town Ranch	Portsmouth	728.0	
	26	Rocky Pt. Park	Warwick	76.0	
	27	Barrington YMCA	Barrington	3.0	
	28	Rhode Island Country Club	Barrington	227.3	
	29	Barrington Yacht	Barrington	5.0	
	30	Striper Marina	Barrington	3.5	
	31	Stanley's Boatyard	Barrington	5.3	
	32	Meadowbrook Beach	Barrington		
	33	Beach Rd. Beach	Barrington	2.5	
	34	Upland Stables	Barrington	.5	
	35	Bullocks Pt. Marina	East Providence	1.2	
	36	Narragansett Terrace Park	East Providence	2.2	
	37	Lavin's Marina	Barrington	2.3	
	38	Our Lady of Providence	Warwick	70.0	18

BRISTOL QUADRANGLE
RHODE ISLAND - MASSACHUSETTS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



#19

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 20

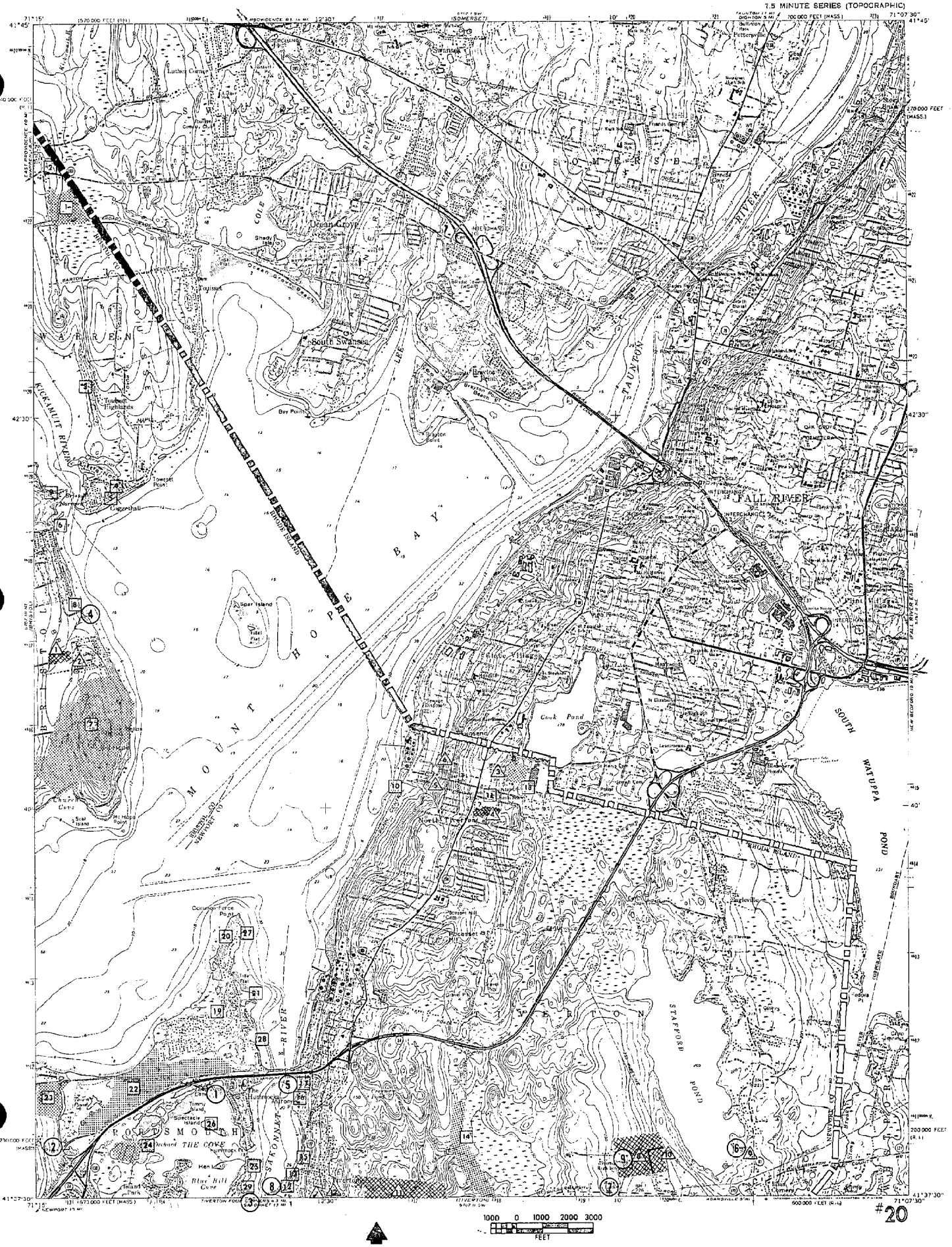
FALL RIVER

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Gull Cove Grove	Portsmouth	10.0	
	2	Founder's Grove	Portsmouth	3.0	
	3	Stone Bridge	Portsmouth	.1	
	4	Mt. Hope Access	Bristol	.3	
	5	Sakonnet Bridge Access	Tiverton	.1	
	6	Stafford Pond Access	Tiverton	.4	
	7	Bulgarmarsh Grove	Tiverton	1.0	
	8	State Pier No. 6	Tiverton	.5	
	9	Fire Lookout Tower	Tiverton	1.0	
LOCAL:	1	Hopeworth Rd. Site	Bristol	12.0	
	2	Hopeworth Playground	Bristol	1.5	
	3	Lincoln Elementary	Tiverton	.1	
	4	Pocasset Elementary	Tiverton	8.0	
	5	Old School Site	Tiverton	2.0	
	6	Barker Elementary	Tiverton	.1	
	7	Ft. Barton Elementary	Tiverton	3.5	
	8	Tiverton High School	Tiverton	58.0	
	9	Ranger School	Tiverton	.5	
	10	Tiverton Middle School	Tiverton	12.0	
	11	Ft. Barton Conservation	Tiverton	77.0	26
	12	Ft. Barton Site	Tiverton	3.0	
PRIVATE:	1	East Warren Rod & Gun	Warren	32.0	
	2	Wyrostak Grove	Warren	3.0	
	3	Kickemuit Yacht Club	Warren	.5	
	4	Touisset Club	Warren	4.7	
	5	Touisset Point Beach	Warren	1.0	
	6	King Philip Rd.	Bristol	.1	
	7	Brown University Land	Bristol	307.0	
	8	Camp Crosby	Bristol	3.0	
	9	Juniper Trail Beach	Bristol	2.0	
	10	Stone Dock	Tiverton	-	
	11	Holy Ghost School	Tiverton	3.5	
	12	Stone Bridge Marina	Tiverton	-	
	13	Bait Shop	Tiverton	1.0	
	14	Tiverton Rod & Gun #1	Tiverton	65.0	
	15	Standish Boat Yard	Tiverton	-	
	16	Tiverton Yacht Club	Tiverton	-	

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 20

FALL RIVER
(Continued)

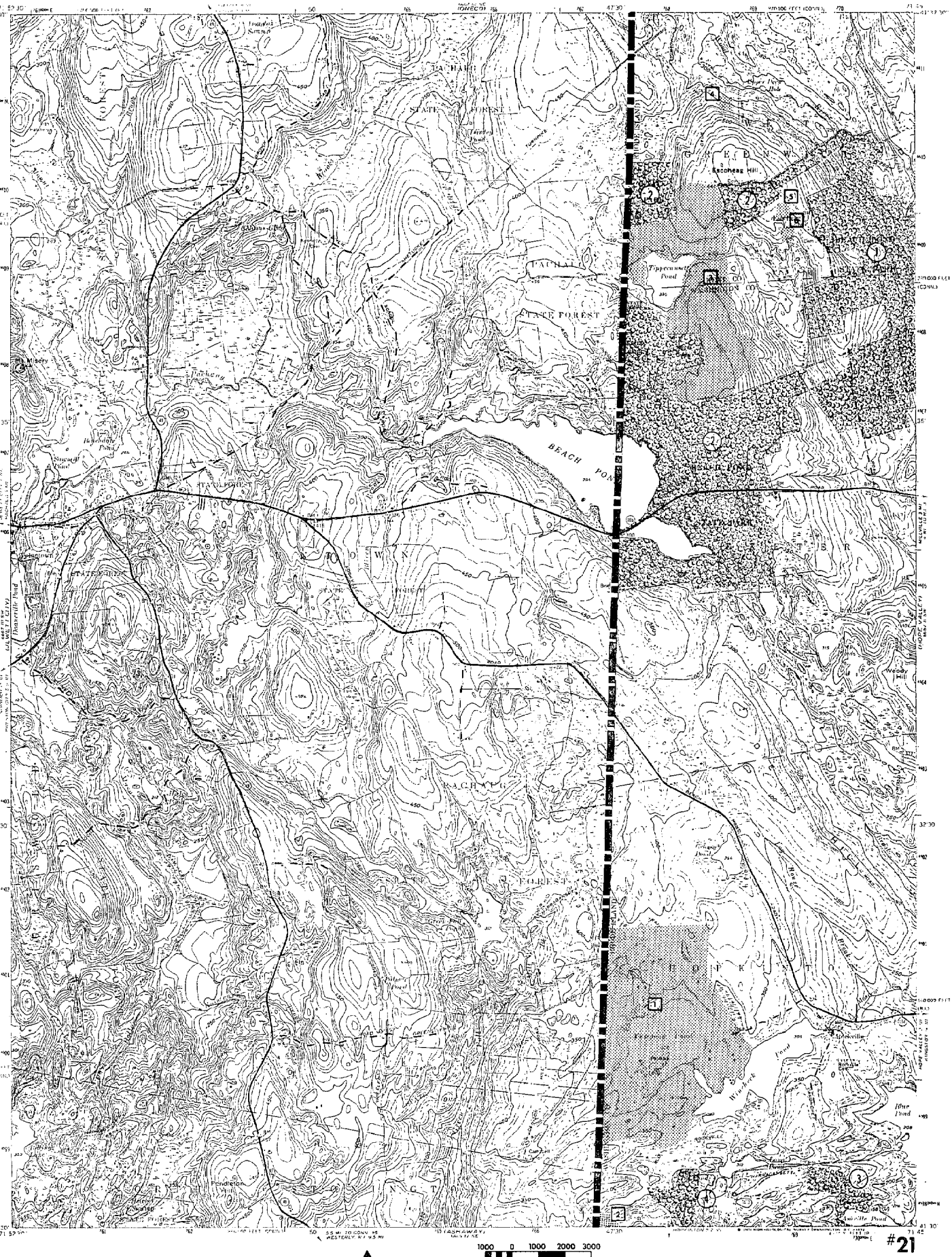
Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
PRIVATE:					
	17	Pirate Cove Annex	Tiverton	-	
	18	Delgada Drive-In	Tiverton	12.0	
	19	Kennedy Field	Portsmouth	3.0	
	20	Common Fence Pt.	Portsmouth	1.0	
	21	Seaconnet Sportsmen's	Portsmouth	.1	
	22	Montaup Country Club	Portsmouth	119.0	
	23	Pocasset Country Club	Portsmouth	57.0	19
	24	Old Orchard Marsh	Portsmouth	12.5	
	25	Pirates Cove Marina	Portsmouth	2.5	
	26	Spectacle Island	Portsmouth	3.7	
	27	Common Fence Beach	Portsmouth	3.0	
	28	S'Konnet Marina	Portsmouth	-	
	29	Stone Bridge Boat Yard	Portsmouth	-	


FALL RIVER QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS – RHODE ISLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
MOUNT HOPE BAY
FALL RIVER
SOUTH WATUPPA POND
Ocean Grove
South Swansea
Bay Point
Spar Island
Cook Pond
Gardners Neck
Quequechan River
Lees River
Taunton River
Kickamuit River
Coles River
Palmer River
Warren River
Touisset
Tiverton
Portsmouth
THE COVE
Stafford Pond
1000 0 1000 2000 3000
FEET
#20

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 21

VOLUNTOWN

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Arcadia Management Area	Exeter	4906.7	22,28
	2	Beach Pond	Exeter	1168.4	
	3	Rockville Mgmt. Area	Hopkinton	142.0	27
	4	Ell Pond	Hopkinton	80.9	27
PRIVATE:	1	Camp Yawgoo - B.S.A.	Hopkinton	1272.0	
	2	Ashaway Sport's Club	Hopkinton	100.0	27
	3	S. County Rod & Gun	West Greenwich	345.0	
	4	Pine Top Ski Area	West Greenwich	760.0	
	5	Oak Embers Camp	West Greenwich	194.0	
	6	Stepping Stone Stables	West Greenwich		

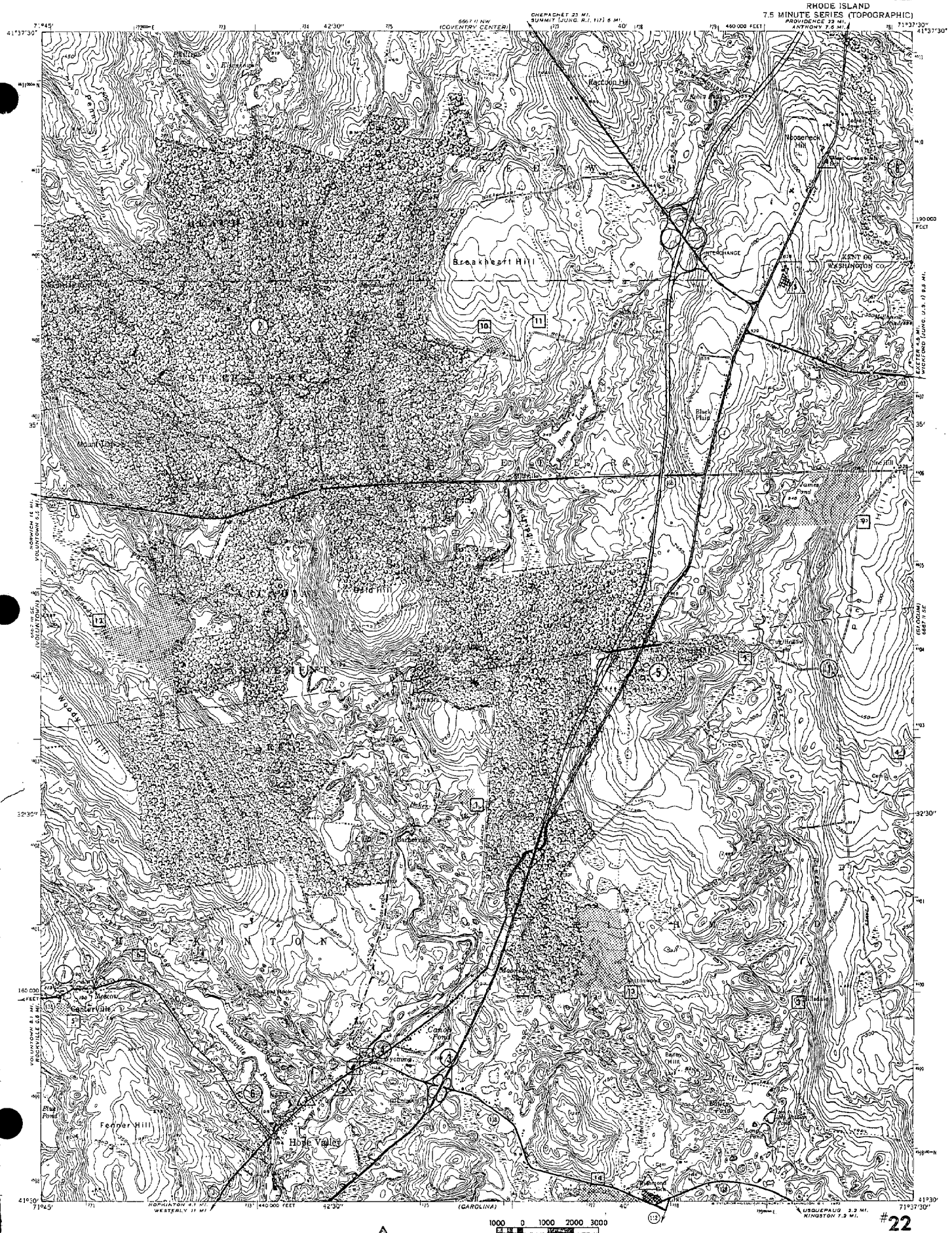

VOLUNTOWN QUADRANGLE
CONNECTICUT—RHODE ISLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
BEACH POND
STATE FOREST
1000 0 1000 2000 3000
FEET

#21

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 22

HOPE VALLEY

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Bell School	Richmond	1.0	
	2	Arcadia Management Area	Exeter	4906.7	21
	3	Canob Pond	Richmond	.5	
	4	Wyoming Pond	Richmond	1.2	
	5	Dawley Management Area	Richmond	244.4	
	6	Locustville Pond	Hopkinton	.3	
	7	Moscow Pond	Hopkinton	19.5	
	8	Big River Reservoir	West Greenwich	8525.6	16,17,23
LOCAL:	1	Richmond Elementary	Richmond	5.0	
	2	Popislek Park	Hopkinton	.5	
	3	Hope Valley School	Hopkinton	.2	
	4	Lineham School	West Greenwich		
	5	Metcalf School	Exeter	5.0	
PRIVATE:	1	Buttonwoods - B.S.A.	Richmond	109.0	
	2	Camp Wah-Kanda	Richmond	94.0	
	3	Bradwig Farms	Richmond		
	4	Wawaloam Reservation	Richmond	100.0	
	5	Greenwood Hill Camp	Hopkinton	40.0	
	6	Whispering Pines Camp	Hopkinton	50.0	
	7	Pat Kelley Stables	Hopkinton		
	8	Circle J Farm	Hopkinton		
	9	Camp Ninigret	Exeter	200.0	
	10	Narragansett Rod & Gun	Exeter	78.0	
	11	Austin Farm	Exeter		
	12	Mt. Tom Sportsman's	Exeter	131.0	
	13	Wood Lots	Richmond	109.0	
	14	Meadowbrook Golf	Richmond	500.0	28


HOPE VALLEY QUADRANGLE
RHODE ISLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
Breakheart Hill
Mount Tom
Bald Hill
Fenner Hill
Hope Valley
Wyoming
Rockville
Carolina
Bradford
Westerly
Richmond
Exeter
Hopkinton
Burdickville
Arcadia
Ashaway
Usquepaug
Kingston
Wood River
Pawcatuck River
Beaver River
Locustville Pond
Canonchet Pond
Barberville
Moscow
Center Hills
Moosebeck Hill
Black Plain
Dam Lake
James Pond
Blue Pond
Meadow Brook
Tomaquag Brook
Indian Run
Ashaway River
Parker River
Canonchet 23 mi.
Summit (Jung. R.I. 117) 6 mi.
Providence 32 mi.
Anthony 7.5 mi.
Norwich 15 mi.
Voluntown 6.5 mi.
Voluntown 6.5 mi.
Rockville 6.0 mi.
Hopkinton 4.1 mi.
Westerly 11 mi.
Exeter 4.5 mi.
Wickford (Jung. U.S. 1) 9.5 mi.
Usquepaug 2.2 mi.
Kingston 7.2 mi.
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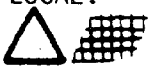
FEET

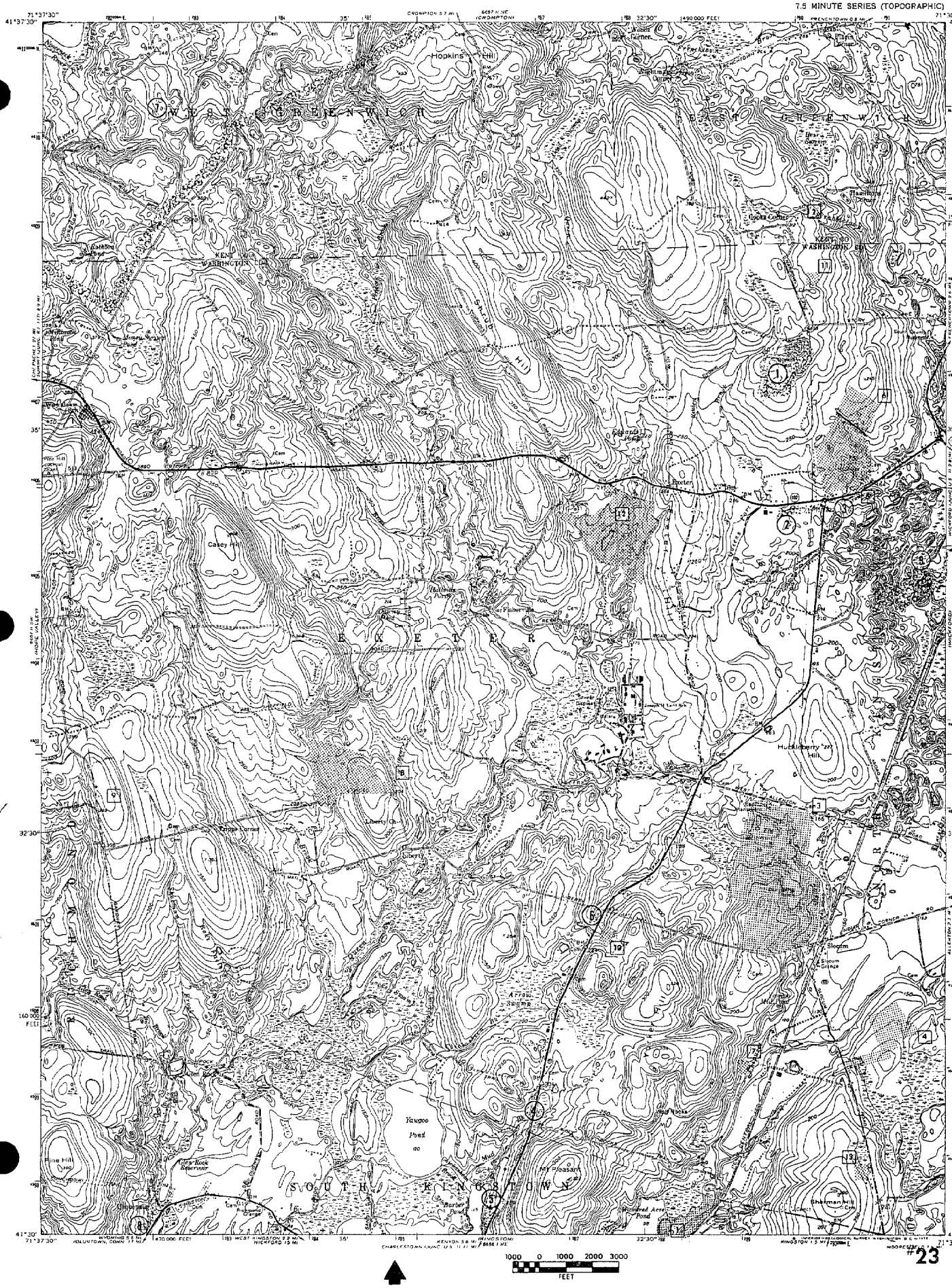
#22

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 23

SLOCUM

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Queen's Fort	Exeter	64.0	
	2	Exeter Grove	Exeter	10.0	
	3	Pine Grove	North Kingstown	3.0	
	4	Quanatumpic Grove	Exeter	3.0	
	5	Barber's Pond	South Kingstown	30.0	29
	6	Bassoqutogaug Grove	Exeter	2.0	
	7	Big River Reservoir	West Greenwich	8525.6	16,17,22
	8	Beaver River	Richmond	.5	
	9	Lafayette Hatchery	North Kingstown	53.1	24
LOCAL: 	1	Wawaloam School	Exeter	9.4	
PRIVATE	1	Eldred Wildlife Refuge	South Kingstown	47.8	29
	2	Kirkledge Stable	East Greenwich	5.0	
	3	Camp Canonicus	Exeter	280.0	
	4	Murmuring Pines	North Kingstown	94.0	
	5	Rolling Green Golf	North Kingstown	97.1	
	6	Narragansett Bow Hunters	North Kingstown	36.1	
	7	Yawgoo Valley Ski	Exeter	41.0	
	8	Warwick Sportsman's	Exeter	174.0	
	9	Winchester Gun Club	Exeter		
	10	Palmer Grove	Exeter	25.0	
	11	Rhode Island Coonhunters	Exeter	95.0	
	12	Exeter Golf	Exeter	150.0	
	13	Camp Sunshine	Exeter	200.0	

SLOCUM QUADRANGLE
RHODE ISLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



#23

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 24

WICKFORD

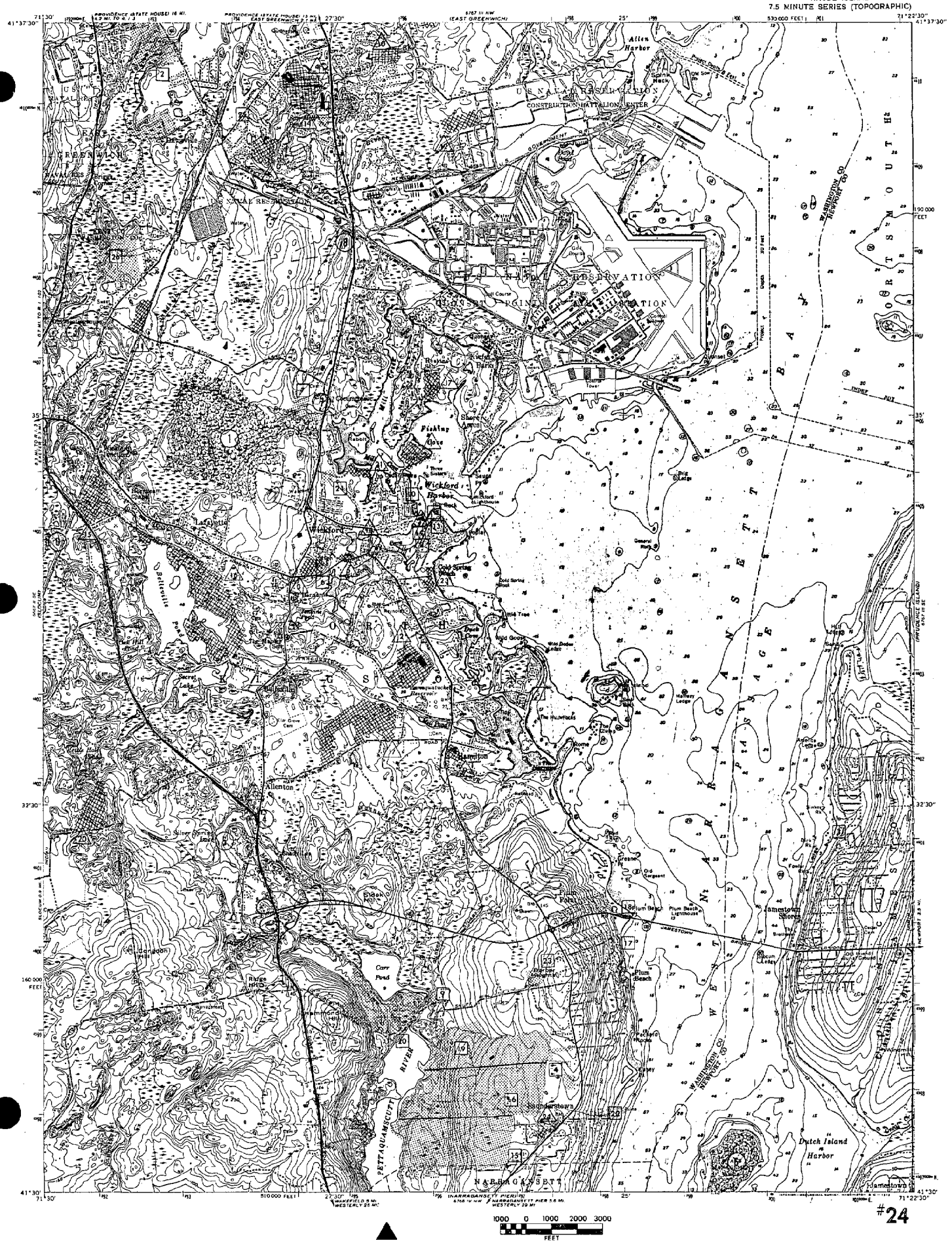
Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Cocumscussoc	North Kingstown	414.1	
	2	Matantuck Grove	North Kingstown	4.2	
	3	Stony Brook Grove	North Kingstown	8.0	
	4	Shady Lea Groves	North Kingstown	9.0	
	5	Silver Spring	North Kingstown	14.6	
	6	Dutch Island	Jamestown	80.0	30
	7	Richard Smith Grove	North Kingstown	3.0	
	8	Devil's Foot Rock	North Kingstown	4.8	
	9	Lafayette Hatchery	North Kingstown	53.1	23
LOCAL:	1	Cornelius Island	North Kingstown	18.7	
	2	North Kingstown High	North Kingstown	40.0	
	3	Wickford Jr. High	North Kingstown	12.3	
	4	Davisville Jr. High	North Kingstown	20.9	
	5	Wickford Elementary	North Kingstown	6.1	
	6	Davisville Elementary	North Kingstown	11.0	
	7	Hoskins Park School	North Kingstown	15.7	
	8	Quonset School	North Kingstown	1.0	
	9	Hamilton School	North Kingstown	7.1	
	10	Forest Park School	North Kingstown	19.3	
	11	Stony Lane School	North Kingstown	14.3	
	12	Quidnesset School	North Kingstown	25.6	
	13	Allenton School	North Kingstown	1.7	
	14	McGinn Park	North Kingstown	25.3	
	15	Feurer Park	North Kingstown	29.5	
	16	Central Park	North Kingstown	136.4	
	17	Hamilton Area	North Kingstown	32.9	
	18	Wickford Park	North Kingstown	.1	
	19	P.O.W. Park	North Kingstown	.1	
	20	Down's Park	North Kingstown	64.6	
	21	Town Boat Launch	North Kingstown	7.1	
	22	Town Dock	North Kingstown	1.0	
	23	Town Beach	North Kingstown	8.2	
	24	Saunderstown Area	North Kingstown	5.5	
	25	Walmsley Park	North Kingstown	6.0	
	26	Wickford Branch R.R.	North Kingstown	8.2	
PRIVATE:	1	Hunt River Swamp	North Kingstown	55.8	
	2	Davis Wildlife Refuge	East Greenwich	40.9	18
	3	Shore's Association	Jamestown		
	4	Ardon Farms	North Kingstown		

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 24

WICKFORD
(Continued)

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
PRIVATE:					
	5	Bissel's Cove Launch	North Kingstown	-	
	6	Bob's Bait Shop	North Kingstown	-	
	7	Cocumscussoc Brook	North Kingstown	16.0	
	8	Ed's Boat Station	North Kingstown	-	
	9	Gilbert Stuart Birthplace	North Kingstown	22.0	
	10	Johnson's Boatyard	North Kingstown	-	
	11	Pleasant St. Wharf	North Kingstown	-	
	12	Wickford Yacht Club	North Kingstown	.4	
	13	Wickford Shipyard	North Kingstown	-	
	14	Wickford Marina	North Kingstown	-	
	15	Kel Grant Camp	North Kingstown	211.9	
	16	Pettaquamscutt Res.	North Kingstown	200.0	
	17	Plum Beach Club	North Kingstown	.8	
	18	Plum Point Beach	North Kingstown	2.0	
	19	YMCA Camp	North Kingstown	157.0	
	20	Nokewa Camp -GSA	North Kingstown	90.0	
	21	Quonset Drive-In	North Kingstown	8.0	
	22	Saunderstown Y.C.	North Kingstown	1.3	
	23	Silas Casey Farm	North Kingstown	360.0	
	24	Smith's Castle	North Kingstown	12.0	
	25	St. Frances School	North Kingstown	2.0	
	26	Woodlawn Country Club	North Kingstown	56.6	

WICKFORD QUADRANGLE
RHODE ISLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



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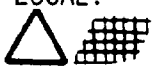
#24

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 25

PRUDENCE ISLAND

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Melville Pond	Portsmouth	58.0	
	2	Lawton Valley Grove	Portsmouth	5.0	
	3	Lehigh Hill Grove	Portsmouth	4.0	
	4	Eldred Ave. Overlook	Jamestown	8.3	
LOCAL: 	1	Berkley-Peckham School	Middletown	6.4	
	2	Middletown High School	Middletown	16.0	
	3	Middletown Middle School	Middletown	33.0	
	4	Howland Ave. School	Middletown	1.3	
	5	Linden School	Middletown	5.1	
	6	Forest Ave. School	Middletown	14.3	
	7	Oliphant School	Middletown	6.4	
	8	Kennedy School	Middletown	2.8	
	9	Coggeshall School	Newport	1.5	
	10	Sheffield School	Newport	.5	
	11	Cottrell Field	Newport	3.2	
	12	Sullivan School	Newport	8.0	
	13	Coddington L.L. Field	Newport	3.0	
	14	Miantonomi Park	Newport	30.0	
	15	Third St. Lot	Newport	1.0	
	16	City Boat Launch	Newport	-	
	17	City Boat Launch	Newport	-	
	18	Taylor Point	Jamestown	23.0	
	19	Hutchinson School	Portsmouth	5.3	
	20	Melville School	Portsmouth	5.0	
	21	Lawton Reservoir	Portsmouth	90.0	
	22	Redwood Farms	Portsmouth	1.3	
	23	Portsmouth Middle School	Portsmouth	36.8	
	24	Sisson & St. Mary Res.	Portsmouth	247.0	
	25	Coggeshall School	Portsmouth	7.0	
	26	Anthony School	Portsmouth	4.8	
	27	Quaker Manor	Portsmouth	1.0	
	28	Portsmouth High School	Portsmouth	47.0	26
	29	Prudence Island School	Portsmouth	2.0	
PRIVATE:	1	Wanumetonomy C.C.	Middletown	123.0	
	2	Norman Sanctuary	Middletown	320.0	31,32
	3	Third Beach Rd. Lots	Middletown	18.0	31,32
	4	Paradise Trailer Park	Middletown	1.0	
	5	Newport Drive-In	Middletown	10.0	

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 25

PRUDENCE ISLAND
(Continued)

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
PRIVATE:					
	6	Boys' Club	Middletown	.7	
	7	Aquidneck Gun Club	Middletown	2.7	
	8	Jesus Savior School	Newport	.5	
	9	Tonomy Field	Newport	6.7	
	10	Parkholm Field	Newport	4.5	
	11	Marsh Meadows	Jamestown	21.0	
	12	Jamestown Country Club	Jamestown	100.0	
	13	Conanicut Yacht Club	Jamestown	-	
	14	Jamestown Rod & Gun	Jamestown	22.0	
	15	Windmist Farm	Jamestown	45.0	
	16	Portsmouth Priory	Portsmouth	400.0	
	17	St. Philomena School	Portsmouth	22.0	
	18	St. Anthonh School	Portsmouth	102.0	
	19	Prescott Farms	Portsmouth	40.0	
	20	Green Valley C.C.	Portsmouth	106.0	
	21	Portsmouth Roller Rink	Portsmouth	2.5	
	22	Outdoor Ice Rink	Portsmouth	.1	
	23	Kennedy Park	Portsmouth		
	24	Fort Butts	Portsmouth	6.8	
	25	Prudence Island Beach	Portsmouth	12.0	
	26	Pierson Field	Portsmouth	1.0	
	27	Sherman Sanctuary	Portsmouth	4.5	
	28	Upson Downs	Portsmouth	-	
	29	Heritage Trust Land	Portsmouth	240.0	

PRUDENCE ISLAND QUADRANGLE
RHODE ISLAND—NEWPORT CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

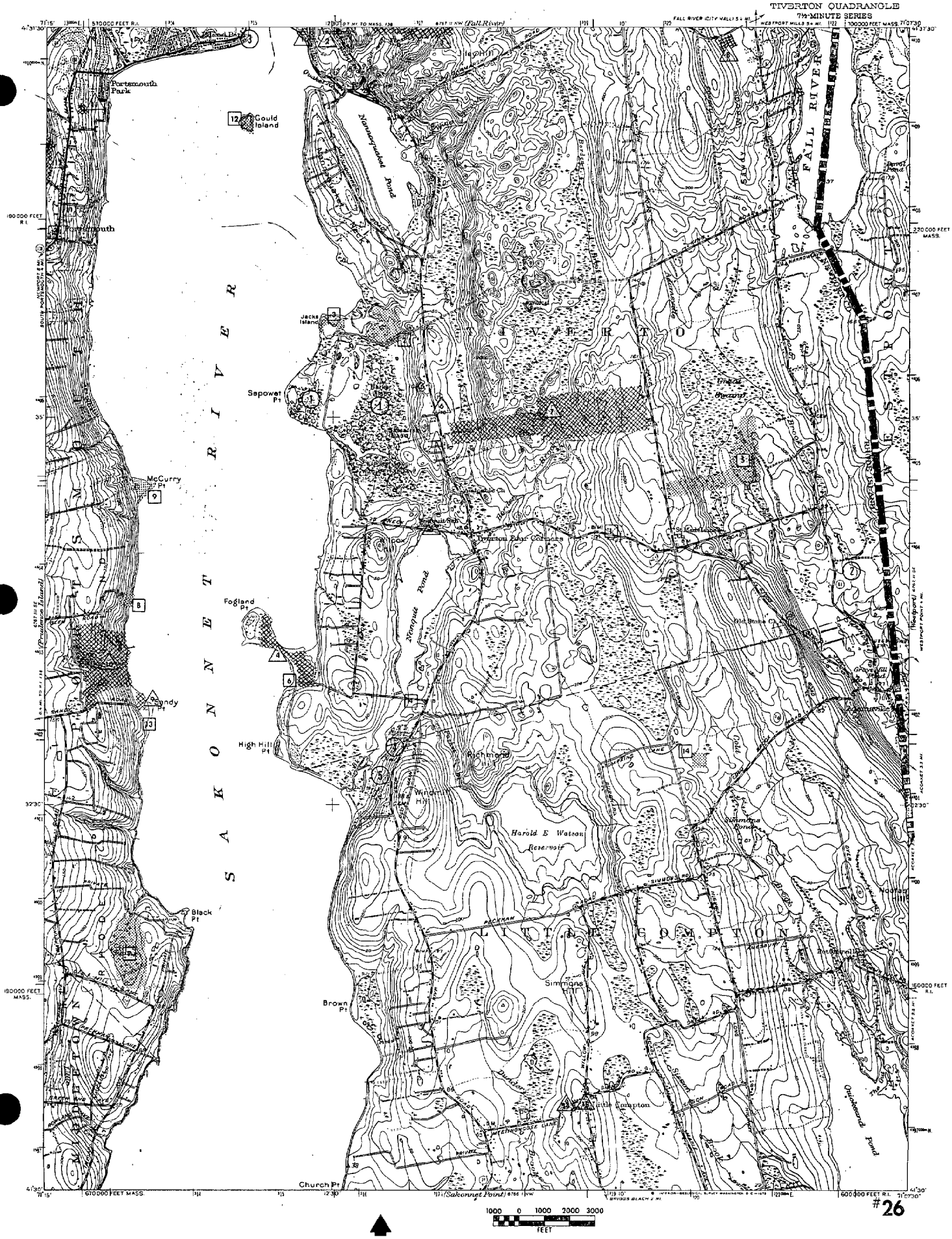
#25

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 26

TIVERTON

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Seapowet Marsh	Tiverton	162.1	
	2	Adamsville Brook	Tiverton	-	
	3	Teddy's Beach	Tiverton	2.0	
	4	Windmill Hill	Little Compton	7.8	
	5	High Hill Marsh	Little Compton	17.0	
LOCAL:	1	Grinnels Beach	Tiverton	2.5	
	2	Little League Field	Tiverton	1.0	
	3	Ft. Barton Conservation	Tiverton	77.0	20
	4	Tiverton Beach	Tiverton	45.0	
	5	Nonquit Elementary	Tiverton	2.0	
	6	Main Rd. Playground	Tiverton	3.0	
	7	Lafayette Conservation	Tiverton	230.0	
	8	Bulgarmarsh Area	Tiverton	11.4	
	9	Sandy Point Beach	Portsmouth	9.0	
	10	Town Land	Portsmouth	117.0	
	11	Hathaway School	Portsmouth	5.0	
	12	Portsmouth High	Portsmouth	47.0	25
	13	Town Commons	Little Compton		
	14	Wilbur School	Little Compton		
PRIVATE:	1	Rosebud Riding	Tiverton	-	
	2	Ruecker Wildlife Refuge	Tiverton	30.0	
	3	Jack's Island Beach	Tiverton	9.0	
	4	Fish Ladder	Tiverton	.1	
	5	Tiverton Rod & Gun	Tiverton	100.0	
	6	J. Guido Canulla	Tiverton	-	
	7	Black Point Swamp	Portsmouth	72.0	
	8	Glen Farm Camp	Portsmouth	6.5	
	9	McCurry Point Beach	Portsmouth	8.0	
	10	Methodist Nursery	Portsmouth		
	11	Portuguese-American	Portsmouth	.5	
	12	Gould Island Refuge	Portsmouth	5.0	
	13	Glenrod Stables	Portsmouth	-	
	14	Camp Aquidneck	Portsmouth	15.0	

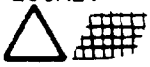
RHODE ISLAND - MASSACHUSETTS
TIVERTON QUADRANGLE
7½-MINUTE SERIES



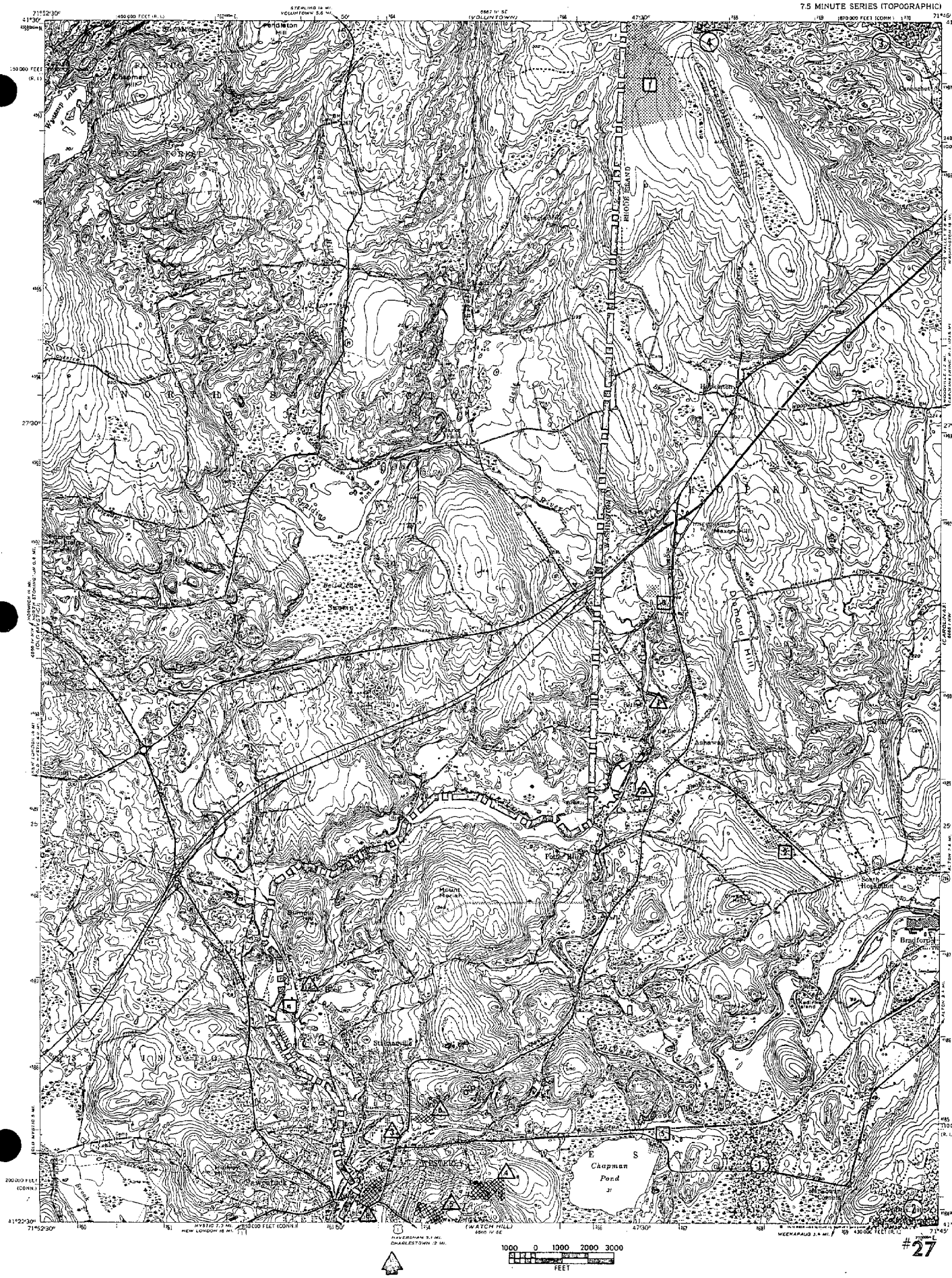
#26

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 27

ASHAWAY

Jurisidction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Newton Swamp	Westerly	111.0	
	2	Woody Hill Area	Westerly	723.0	28,33,34
	3	Rockville Management Area	Hopkinton	142.0	21,22
	4	Ell Pond	Hopkinton	80.9	21
LOCAL: 	1	Briggs Park	Hopkinton	.3	
	2	Ashaway School	Hopkinton	.3	
	3	High St. School	Westerly	2.0	
	4	Tower St. School	Westerly	6.0	
	5	Jr.-Sr. High School	Westerly	23.6	33
	6	Craig Field	Westerly	7.8	
	7	Marrone Field	Westerly	1.0	
	8	Wilcox Park	Westerly	23.0	
PRIVATE:	1	Ashaway Sport's Club	Hopkinton	100.0	21
	2	Holly Tree Park	Hopkinton	20.0	
	3	Frontier Camp	Hopkinton	35.0	
	4	White Rock School	Westerly	2.0	
	5	Chapman Pond Launch	Westerly	6.3	

ASHAWAY QUADRANGLE
CONNECTICUT—RHODE ISLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



#27

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 28

CAROLINA

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Burlingame Management Area	Charlestown	3215.5	34
	2	Schoolhouse Pond	Charlestown	-	
	3	Woody Hill Area	Westerly	723.0	27,33,34
	4	Indian Cedar Swamp	Charlestown	850.0	
	5	Pawcatuck Boat Launch	Richmond	-	
	6	Bradford Boat Launch	Westerly	.5	
	7	Deep Pond Area	Charlestown	32.0	
	8	Indian Burial Ground	Charlestown	20.7	
	9	Fort Ninigret	Charlestown	2.7	
	10	Carolina Management Area	Richmond	1569.0	
	11	Grand Pre Grove	Charlestown	3.0	
LOCAL:	1	Town Boat Launch	Charlestown	-	
	2	Charlestown School	Charlestown	10.5	
	3	Town Hall Area	Charlestown	13.0	
	4	Town Beach	Richmond	1.5	
	5	Chariho High School	Richmond	25.0	
	6	Bradford School	Westerly	3.7	
PRIVATE:	1	Camp Davis	Charlestown	275.0	
	2	Camp Wahelo	Charlestown	32.0	
	3	Camp Watchaug	Charlestown	31.9	
	4	Enchanted Forest	Hopkinton		
	5	Camp Tanner Collins	Charlestown	300.0	
	6	South County Archers	Charlestown		
	7	Ocean House Marina	Charlestown	28.7	
	8	American Fish	Richmond	500.0	
	9	Pamona Grange	Richmond	100.0	
	10	River Ridge Farm	Hopkinton		
	11	Spring Haven Golf	Hopkinton	110.0	
	12	Meadowbrook Golf	Richmond	500.0	22
	13	Alton Pond	Hopkinton	-	
	14	Bradford Skeet Club	Westerly	40.0	

CAROLINA QUADRANGLE
RHODE ISLAND-WASHINGTON CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

#28

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 29

KINGSTON

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
FEDERAL:	1	Trustom Pond Refuge	South Kingstown	115.0	
STATE:	1	Great Swamp Mgmt. Area	South Kingstown	2448.3	
	2	Worden's Pond Access	South Kingstown	.4	
	3	Ministerial Rd. Area	South Kingstown	98.2	
	4	Tucker Pond Access	South Kingstown	16.8	
	5	Matunuck Management Area	South Kingstown	170.5	
	6	Galilee Bird Sanctuary	Narragansett	171.2	
	7	Galilee Breachway	Narragansett	1.1	
	8	Sand Hill Cove	Narragansett	30.0	30
	9	Galilee Access	Narragansett	.4	
	10	State Pier 3	Narragansett	2.3	
	11	State Pier 4	Narragansett	45.0	
	12	Asa Pond Access	South Kingstown	-	
	13	Barbers Pond	South Kingstown	30.0	23
	14	Chepuxet River Area	South Kingstown	.9	
	15	Chickasheen Brook	South Kingstown	-	
	16	Waites Corner Grove	South Kingstown	2.0	
	17	U.R.I. Kingston Campus	South Kingstown	1354.0	
	18	Teft-May Swamp	South Kingstown	228.2	
	19	Perryville Hatchery	South Kingstown	4.6	
	20	Deep Hole Area	South Kingstown	2.4	
	21	Mixano Grove	Richmond	1.0	
	22	Miantonomi Grove	Richmond	4.0	
LOCAL:	1	Gooseberry Rd. R.O.W.	South Kingstown	.1	
	2	Moonstone R.O.W.	South Kingstown	.1	
	3	Green Hill R.O.W.	South Kingstown	1.0	
	4	Matunuck School	South Kingstown	2.0	
	5	Succotash Rd. Area	South Kingstown	3.4	
	6	Kenyon Ave. Playground	South Kingstown	22.0	30
	7	Peace Dale Elementary	South Kingstown	5.3	
	8	Wakefield Elementary	South Kingstown	8.0	
	9	Dam St. Playground	South Kingstown	.9	
	10	Tri-Pond Park	South Kingstown	134.3	
	11	South Kingstown Jr. High	South Kingstown	6.7	
	12	South Rd. Elementary	South Kingstown	.9	
	13	Kingston Station	South Kingstown	.5	
	14	West Kingston Elementary	South Kingstown	2.0	
	15	Abbie Perry Center	South Kingstown	2.5	

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 29

KINGSTON
(Continued)

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
PRIVATE:	1	Ram Island	Narragansett	13.9	30
	2	Galilee Beach Club	Narragansett	3.0	
	3	Skipp's Dock	Narragansett	-	
	4	Brown's Parking Lot	Narragansett	-	
	5	Ed's Bait Shop	Narragansett	-	
	6	Camp Hoffman - GSA	South Kingstown	178.0	
	7	Camp Fuller - YMCA	South Kingstown	25.4	
	8	Moonstone Wildlife Refuge	South Kingstown	6.7	
	9	Steadman's Campground	South Kingstown	65.0	
	10	Tucker's Campground	South Kingstown	248.0	
	11	Silver Spring Marina	South Kingstown	-	
	12	Card's Camp	South Kingstown	40.0	
	13	Aquapaug Camp - BSA	South Kingstown	250.0	
	14	Laurel Lane Golf Course	South Kingstown	194.0	
	15	Narragansett Pier Railroad	South Kingstown	15.0	
	16	Matunuck Point Club	South Kingstown	.7	
	17	Eldred Wildlife Refuge	South Kingstown	47.8	23
	18	Matunuck Hill Woods	South Kingstown	35.0	
	19	Potter Memorial Woods	South Kingstown	59.6	
	20	Down River Boats	South Kingstown	-	
	21	Kenport Marina	South Kingstown	.3	
	22	Snug Harbor Marina	South Kingstown	.5	
	23	R.I. Marine Services	South Kingstown	-	
	24	Salt Pond Marine	South Kingstown	-	
	25	Green Hill Beach Club	South Kingstown	3.7	
	26	Green Hill Area - GSA	South Kingstown	16.0	
	27	H.L. Kenyon Stables	South Kingstown	7.5	
	28	Maple Lake Farm	Charlestown	100.0	
	29	Larkin's Pond Club	South Kingstown	214.0	
	30	BSA - North Rd.	South Kingstown	6.0	
	31	Matunuck Improvement Assoc.	South Kingstown	5.9	
	32	Roy Carpenter's Beach	South Kingstown	29.0	
	33	Mavis Smith's Club	South Kingstown	46.6	
	34	The Hill Association	South Kingstown	3.9	
	35	Blackberry Hill Club	South Kingstown	1.1	
	36	A.B. Carpenter's	South Kingstown	2.1	
	37	M.A. Carpenter's	South Kingstown	19.3	
	38	Narragansett Fishing Club	South Kingstown	.5	
	39	Billington Cove Marina	South Kingstown	.5	
	40	Kingstown Improvement Assoc.	South Kingstown	10.0	
	41	Fayeweather Guild	South Kingstown	.9	
	42	Beech Grove	South Kingstown	6.7	

KINGSTON QUADRANGLE
RHODE ISLAND–WASHINGTON CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 30

NARRAGANSETT PIER

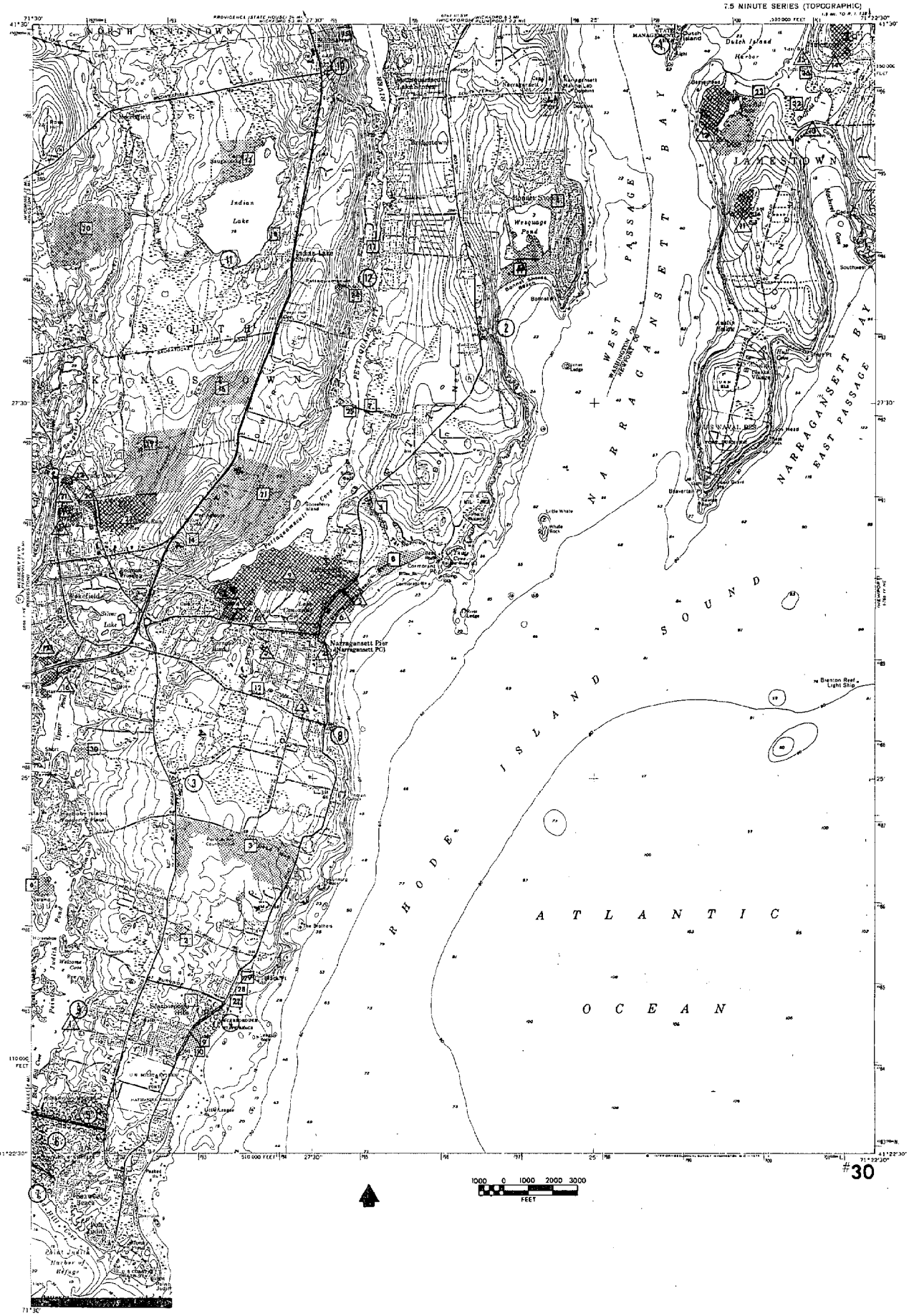
Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Dutch Island	Jamestown	80.0	24
	2	Boston Neck Overlook	Narragansett	7.0	
	3	Brenton's Grove	Narragansett	5.0	
	4	Scarborough Beach	Narragansett	26.0	
	5	Fisherman's Park	Narragansett	91.8	
	6	Galilee Bird Sanctuary	Narragansett	171.2	29
	7	Sand Hill Cove	Narragansett	30.0	29
	8	State Pier #5	Narragansett	1.9	
	9	U.R.I. Boat House	Narragansett	1.6	
	10	Hannah Robinson Grove	South Kingstown	5.8	
	11	Indian Lake Access	South Kingstown	1.5	
	12	Narrow River Boat Launch	South Kingstown	-	
LOCAL:	1	Knowlesway Lot	Narragansett	1.0	
	2	Veteran's Park	Narragansett	1.5	
	3	Thompson Memorial Park	Narragansett	2.0	
	4	Sprague Field	Narragansett	6.0	
	5	Cononchet Beach	Narragansett	7.0	
	6	Narragansett Town Beach	Narragansett	20.0	
	7	Fifth Ave. School	Narragansett	2.0	
	8	Narragansett Jr. High	Narragansett	21.0	
	9	Cononchet Farm	Narragansett	173.0	
	10	Municipal Park	Narragansett	4.0	
	11	DAR Memorial Park	Jamestown	18.0	
	12	Fort Getty	Jamestown	41.0	
	13	Jamestown Town Beach	Jamestown	.3	
	14	School Site	Jamestown	21.0	
	15	West Ferry Launch	Jamestown	-	
	16	Marina Park & Festival Field	South Kingstown	23.6	
	17	Kenyon Ave. Playground	South Kingstown	22.0	29
	18	Hazard Elementary School	South Kingstown	4.3	
	19	South Kingstown Sr. High	South Kingstown	6.7	
	20	Indian Run	South Kingstown	2.0	
	21	Stepping Stones School	South Kingstown	.3	
	22	Village Green & Guild Area	South Kingstown	4.4	
	23	Old Mountain Field	South Kingstown	40.9	
PRIVATE:	1	Knowles Camp	Narragansett	65.0	
	2	Camp Jori	Narragansett	5.0	
	3	Pt. Judity Country Club	Narragansett	160.0	
	4	Wesquage Pond	Narragansett	30.0	
	5	Pettaquamscutt Refuge	Narragansett	9.7	

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 30

NARRAGANSETT PIER
(Continued)

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
PRIVATE:					
	6	Ram Island	Narragansett	13.9	28
	7	Middlebridge Marina	Narragansett	-	
	8	Dunes Club	Narragansett	22.0	
	9	Olivo's Beach	Narragansett	14.0	
	10	Lido Beach	Narragansett	10.0	
	11	Bonnett Shores Beach	Narragansett	40.0	
	12	Good Grief Stables	Narragansett	-	
	13	Camp Saugatucket	South Kingstown	59.0	
	14	Monsignor Clarke Elementary	South Kingstown	16.9	
	15	Overlook Driving Range	South Kingstown	15.8	
	16	Indian Run Woods	South Kingstown	50.0	
	17	Riverside Drive Beach	South Kingstown	1.0	
	18	Indian Lake Beach	South Kingstown	.2	
	19	St. Dominic Savio	South Kingstown	120.0	
	20	Frisella's Hunting Area	South Kingstown	173.7	
	21	Prout High & Mt.St. Joseph's	South Kingstown	186.0	
	22	Sheffield Cove Marsh	Jamestown	5.0	
	23	Fox Hill Pond Salt Marsh	Jamestown	45.0	
	24	Pettaquamscutt Rock	South Kingstown	5.3	
	25	J. Bull Garrison Ruins	South Kingstown	.2	
	26	Dutch Harbor Shipyard	Jamestown	-	
	27	Dodsworth Beach	Narragansett	2.0	
	28	Cronin's Beach	Narragansett	2.0	
	29	Knowles Beach	Narragansett	2.0	
	30	Long Cove Camp	Narragansett	100.0	

NARRAGANSETT PIER QUADRANGLE
RHODE ISLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



#30

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 31

NEWPORT

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Purgatory Chasm	Middletown	8.4	
	2	Ft. Adams	Newport	52.5	
	3	Price's Neck Access	Newport	9.2	
	4	Brenton Point Park	Newport	78.0	
	5	Ft. Wetherill	Jamestown	51.0	
LOCAL:	1	Atlantic Beach	Middletown	1.0	
	2	Aquidneck School	Middletown	10.6	
	3	Second Beach	Middletown	40.0	32
	4	Sachuest Point Camp	Middletown	3.4	
	5	Underwood School	Newport	6.4	
	6	Lenthal School	Newport	1.2	
	7	Pell School	Newport	.5	
	8	Cliff Walk	Newport	-	
	9	Murphy Field	Newport	10.3	
	10	Morton Park	Newport	12.9	
	11	Rogers High School	Newport	35.6	
	12	Almy Pond Cons. Area	Newport	21.0	
	13	Aquidneck Park	Newport	7.7	
	14	Carey School	Newport	.2	
	15	Spencer Park	Newport	2.4	
	16	King Park	Newport	7.9	
	17	Rochambeau Pier	Newport	1.7	
	18	Mem. Blvd. Parks	Newport	-	
	19	Touro Park	Newport	1.8	
	20	Easton's Beach	Newport	11.8	
	21	Long Wharf Landing	Newport	-	
	22	Liberty Square	Newport	.1	
	23	Eisenhower Park	Newport	.9	
	24	W.T. Perrotti Park	Newport	.7	
	25	Ann St. Pier	Newport	-	
	26	Braga Memorial Field	Newport	7.7	
	27	Cranston-Calvert School	Newport	.8	
	28	Congdon Park	Newport	.1	
	29	Vanderbilt Circle	Newport	.2	
	30	World War I Monument	Newport	-	
	31	Equality Park	Newport	.3	
	32	Admiral Luce Circle	Newport	.1	
	33	Hunter Field	Newport	2.4	
	34	Cardines Field	Newport	2.8	
	35	Callendar School	Newport	.2	

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 31

NEWPORT
(Continued)

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
LOCAL:	36	Arnold Park	Newport	.1	
	37	Ellery Park	Newport	.2	
	38	Battery Park	Newport	.4	
	39	Washington St. Park	Newport	.1	
	40	Storer Park	Newport	3.1	
	41	Van Zandt Pier	Newport	.1	
	42	Elm St. Pier	Newport	.1	
	43	Freebody Park	Newport	4.3	
	44	Edwards St. Area	Newport	1.0	
	45	Mumford School	Newport	.3	
	46	Jamestown Library	Jamestown	.5	
	47	East Ferry Dock	Jamestown	.7	
	48	Richmond St. Boat Launch	Newport	-	
PRIVATE:	1	Grey Graig Overlook	Middletown	29.0	
	2	Norman Bird Sanctuary	Middletown	320.0	25,32
	3	Third Beach Rd. Lots	Middletown	18.0	25,32
	4	St. George's School	Middletown	49.0	
	5	Cluny School	Newport	2.4	
	6	Collin's Beach	Newport	.7	
	7	Newport Country Club	Newport	188.5	
	8	Bailey's Beach	Newport	5.6	
	9	Ocean Dr. Marsh	Newport	9.7	
	10	Brenton Rd. Marsh	Newport	4.7	
	11	Gooseberry Beach	Newport	7.5	
	12	Hazard's Beach	Newport	7.0	
	13	Rovensky Park	Newport	5.1	
	14	Mary St. Totlot	Newport	.2	
	15	Trinity Church Park	Newport	.6	
	16	Newport Casino	Newport	4.4	
	17	Fiegleman Park	Newport	.1	
	18	St. Michael's School	Newport	6.7	
	19	Ida Lewis Yacht Club	Newport	-	
	20	Newport Yacht Club	Newport	-	
	21	Port O'Call Marina	Newport	-	
	22	The Moorings Marina	Newport	-	
	23	Mathino's Boatyard	Newport	-	
	24	Christy's Landing	Newport	-	
	25	Williams & Manchester	Newport	-	
	26	Island Marina	Newport	-	
	27	Spouting Rock Beach	Newport	-	
	28	Green's Pier	Jamestown	-	
	29	Wharton Shipyard	Jamestown	-	
	30	Round House Shipyard	Jamestown	-	
	31	Racquet Rd. Thicket	Jamestown	19.0	
	32	Dumplings Association	Jamestown	-	
	33	The Dumplings	Jamestown	.5	

NEWPORT QUADRANGLE
RHODE ISLAND—NEWPORT CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

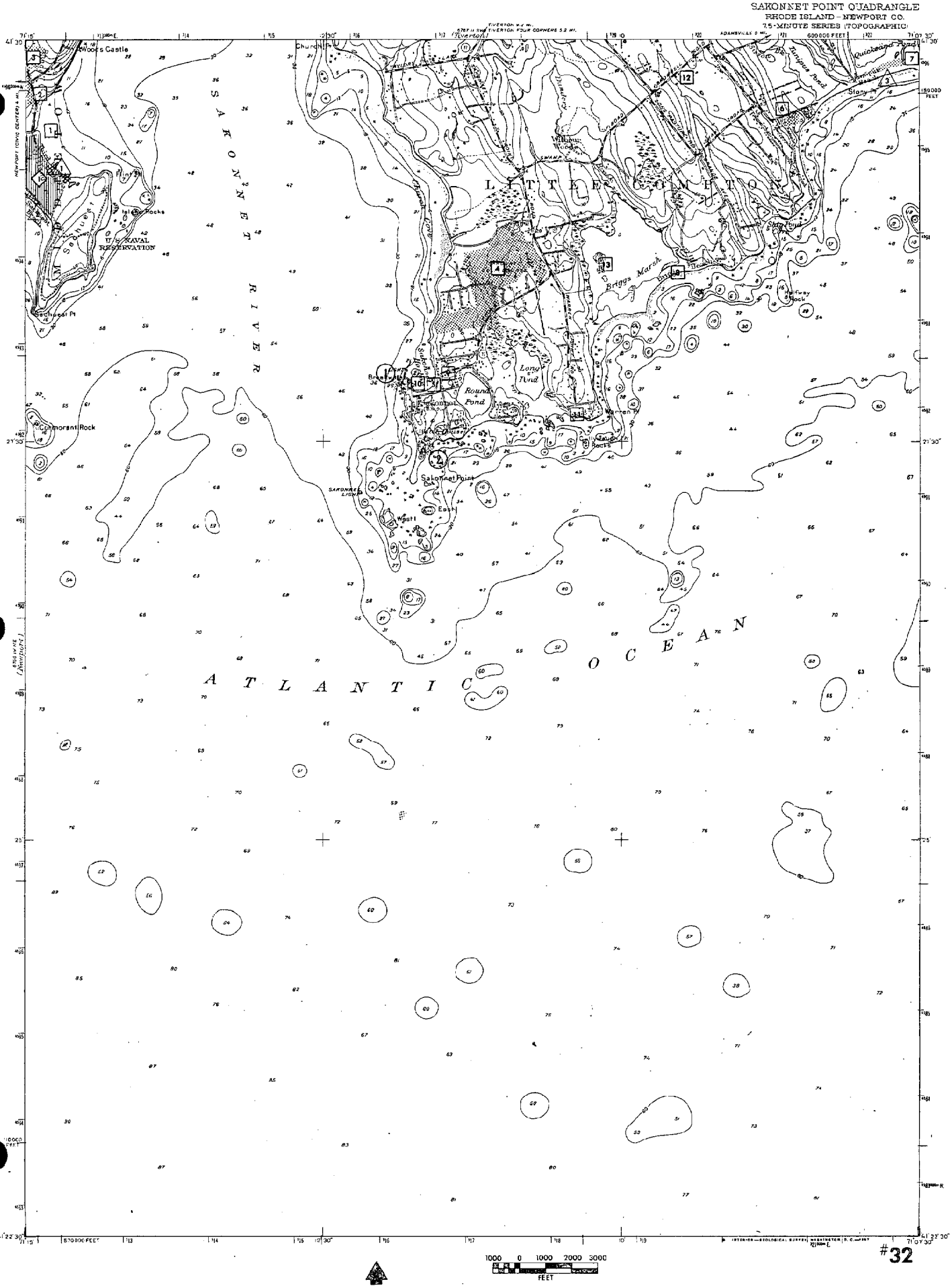
#31

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 32

SAKONNET POINT

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
FEDERAL:	1	Sachuest Pt. Refuge	Middletown	75.0	
STATE:	1	Sakonnet Point	Little Compton	10.8	
	2	Seaconnet Farm	Little Compton	28.0	
LOCAL:	1	Third Beach	Middletown	10.0	
	2	Second Beach	Middletown	40.0	31
	3	Town Beach	Little Compton	5.7	
PRIVATE:	1	Third Beach Club	Middletown	-	
	2	Norman Bird Sanctuary	Middletown	320.0	31
	3	Third Beach Rd. Lots	Middletown	18.0	31
	4	Sakonnet Golf Club	Little Compton	140.0	
	5	Sakonnet Yacht Club	Little Compton	-	
	6	Round Meadows	Little Compton	6.0	
	7	Goosewing Beach	Little Compton	5.0	
	8	Brigg's Beach	Little Compton	3.5	
	9	Edna's Boat Service	Little Compton	1.0	
	10	Fo'c'sle Marina	Little Compton	2.0	
	11	Warren's Point Beach	Little Compton	2.0	
	12	Tally Ho Stables	Little Compton		
	13	Spectacle Island	Little Compton	4.0	

SAKONNET POINT QUADRANGLE
RHODE ISLAND - NEWPORT CO.
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



#32

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 33

WATCH HILL

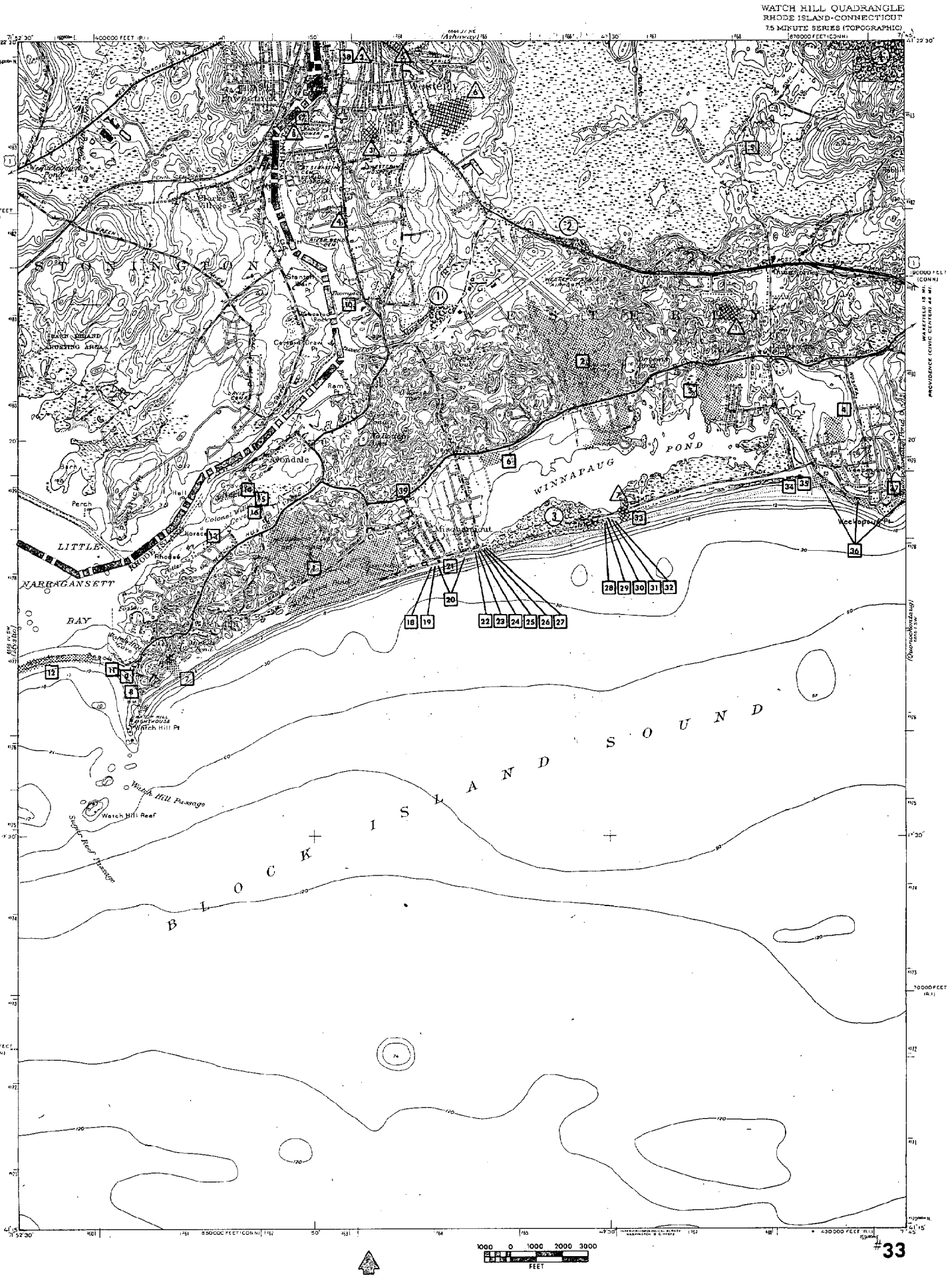
Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
STATE:	1	Airport Grove	Westerly	9.0	
	2	Post Rd. Grove	Westerly	3.0	
	3	Misquamicut Beach	Westerly	152.0	
	4	Woody Hill Management Area	Westerly	723.0	27,28,34
LOCAL:	1	Dunn's Corner School	Westerly	8.0	
	2	Chestnut St. School	Westerly	.5	
	3	State St. School	Westerly	8.0	
	4	Beach St. School	Westerly	1.0	
	5	Jr.-Sr. High School	Westerly	23.6	27
	6	Cimalore Complex	Westerly	23.0	
	7	Westerly Beach	Westerly	10.0	
	8	Margin St. Launch	Westerly	.5	
PRIVATE:	1	Misquamicut Country Club	Westerly	238.0	
	2	Winnapaug Hills C.C.	Westerly	225.0	
	3	Pond View Golf	Westerly	57.0	
	4	Weekapaug Club	Westerly	20.0	
	5	Camp Wahaneeta	Westerly	105.0	
	6	Winnapaug Camp	Westerly	10.0	
	7	Ocean House Beach	Westerly	11.3	
	8	Watch Hill Beach	Westerly	3.0	
	9	Watch Hill Yacht Club	Westerly	-	
	10	Westerly Yacht Club	Westerly	3.0	
	11	Misquamicut Club	Westerly	1.5	
	12	Watch Hill District	Westerly	57.0	
	13	Watch Hill Boatyard	Westerly	-	
	14	Lotteryville Marina	Westerly	-	
	15	Avondale Boatyard	Westerly	-	
	16	Hall Boatyard	Westerly	-	
	17	Westerly Marina	Westerly	-	
	18	Pleasant View House	Westerly	1.4	
	19	Holiday House	Westerly	.7	
	20	Misquamicut Fire District	Westerly	3.7	
	21	Andrea Hotel	Westerly	1.3	
	22	Tonies Beach	Westerly	.5	
	23	Fiore's	Westerly	.3	
	24	Four Sea's Beach	Westerly	.5	
	25	Tom's Beach	Westerly	.7	

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 33

WATCH HILL
(Continued)

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
PRIVATE:					
	26	Pete's Beach	Westerly	.2	
	27	Paddy's Wigwam	Westerly	1.5	
	28	Sam's Grille	Westerly	.3	
	29	Wreck Beach	Westerly	.2	
	30	Blue Sands	Westerly	.7	
	31	Atlantic Beach Park	Westerly	3.0	
	32	Pucci's Trailer Park	Westerly	2.2	
	33	Jim's Trailer Park	Westerly		
	34	Seaside Beach Club	Westerly	5.0	
	35	Dune's Parking Lot	Westerly	5.0	
	36	Weekapaug District	Westerly	57.0	34
	37	Weekapaug Yacht Club	Westerly	1.0	
	38	Pope Pius School	Westerly	4.0	
	39	Coverage Bait Shop	Westerly	-	

WATCH HILL QUADRANGLE
RHODE ISLAND-CONNECTICUT
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



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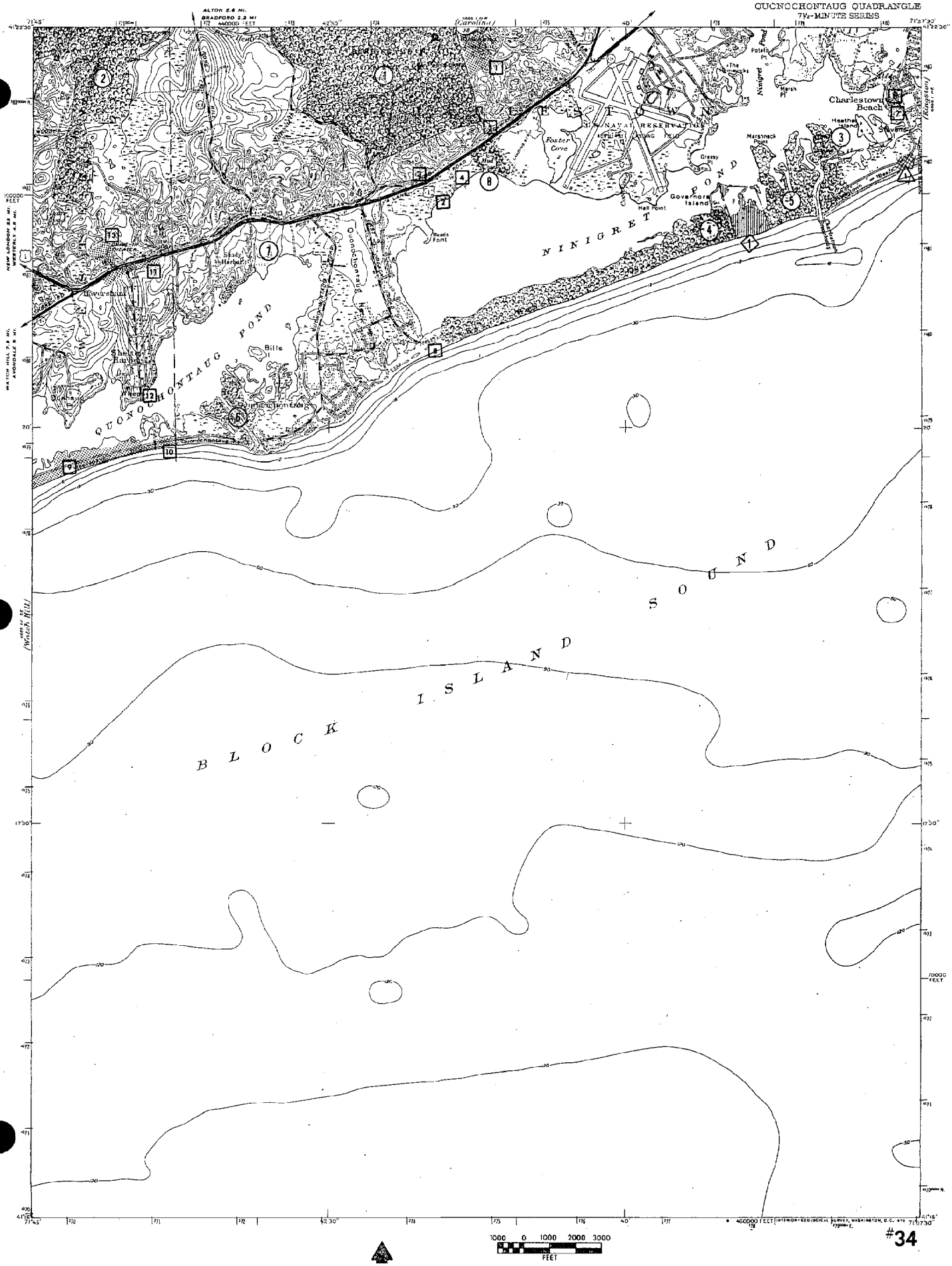
#33

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 34

QUONOCHONTAUG

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
FEDERAL:	1	Ninigret Wildlife Refuge	Charlestown	27.5	
STATE:	1	Burlingame Park	Charlestown	2375.0	28
	2	Woody Hill Area	Westerly	723.0	27,28,33
	3	Wards Island	Charlestown	15.1	
	4	Ninigret Area	Charlestown	174.0	
	5	Charlestown Mgmt. Area	Charlestown	73.9	
	6	Quonochontaug	Charlestown	49.2	
	7	Stanton Monument	Charlestown	-	
	8	Mud Cove	Charlestown	31.2	
LOCAL:	1	Town Beach	Charlestown	14.3	
PRIVATE:	1	Kimball Wildlife Refuge	Charlestown	30.0	
	2	Ninigret Boat Launch	Charlestown	-	
	3	McGrew's Boats	Charlestown	-	
	4	Charlestown Driving Range	Charlestown	3.0	
	5	Charlestown Miniature Golf	Charlestown	1.0	
	6	Shelter Cove Marina	Charlestown	-	
	7	Sportsmen's Cove	Charlestown	-	
	8	Blue Shutters Beach	Charlestown	2.8	
	9	Weekapaug District	Westerly	57.0	33
	10	Shelter Harbor Land	Westerly	6.0	
	11	Shelter Harbor Area	Westerly	10.0	
	12	Shelter Harbor Launch	Westerly	.1	
	13	Westerly Drive-In	Westerly	8.0	

RHODE ISLAND
(WASHINGTON COUNTY)
QUONOCHONTAUG QUADRANGLE
7½-MINUTE SERIES

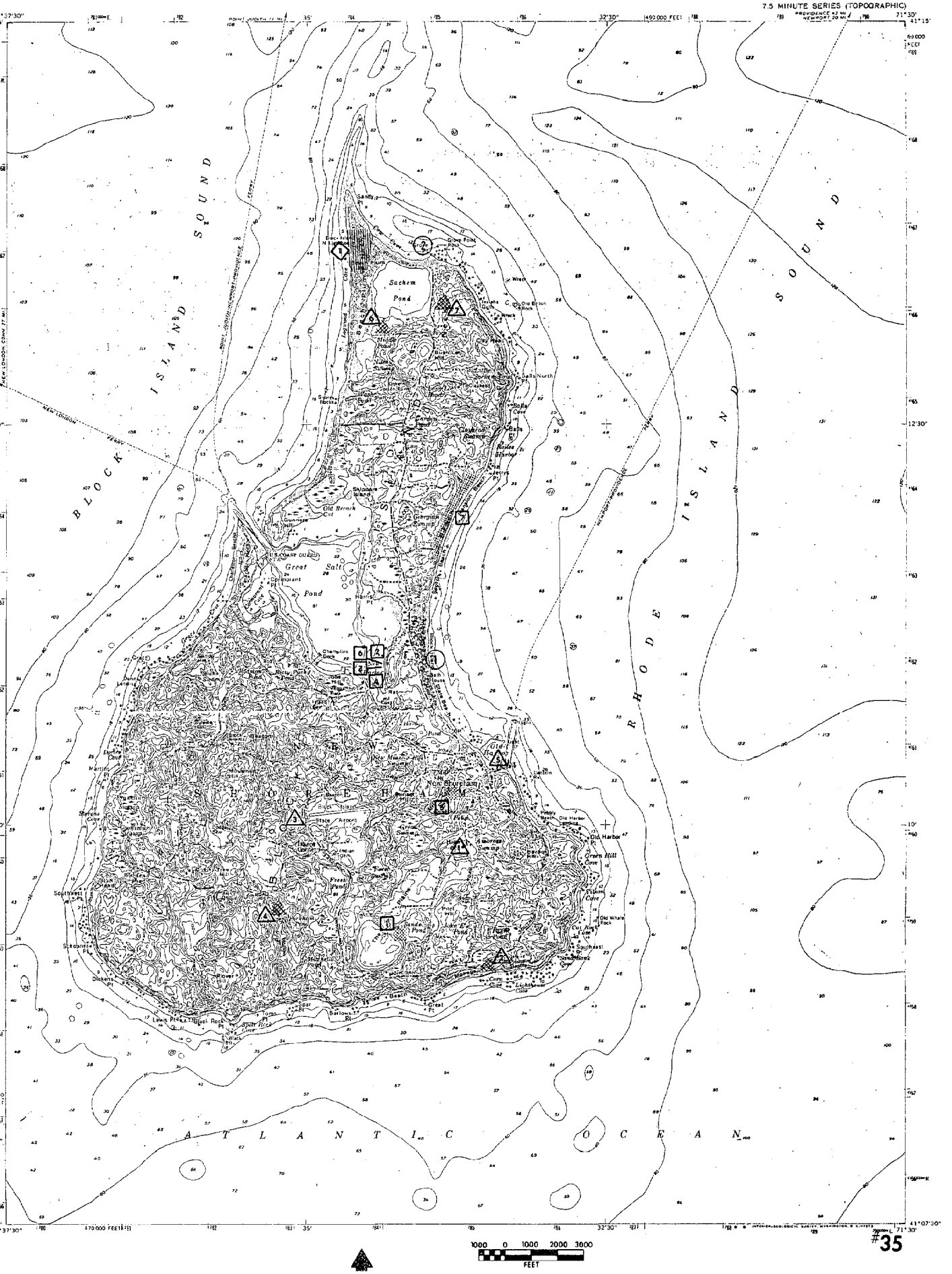


#34

QUADRANGLE NUMBER 35

BLOCK ISLAND

Jurisdiction		Facility Name	City/Town	Total Acreage	Other Quad #'s
FEDERAL:	1	Block Is.Wildlife Refuge	New Shoreham	27.8	
STATE:	1	Crescent Beach	New Shoreham	18.7	
	2	Settlers Rock	New Shoreham	2.0	
LOCAL:	1	Block Island School	New Shoreham	4.0	
	2	Mohegan Bluffs	New Shoreham	13.4	
	3	Mott Park	New Shoreham	5.0	
	4	Rodman's Hollow	New Shoreham	38.5	
	5	Town Wharf	New Shoreham	-	
	6	Breed's Land	New Shoreham	35.0	
	7	Whitman Land	New Shoreham	6.0	
PRIVATE:	1	Sands Land - B.S.A.	New Shoreham	20.0	
	2	Champlin's Marina	New Shoreham	-	
	3	Payne's Dock	New Shoreham	-	
	4	Smuggler's Cove	New Shoreham	-	
	5	Block Island Rod & Gun	New Shoreham	10.0	
	6	Block Island Marina	New Shoreham	-	
	7	Mansion Beach	New Shoreham	9.0	


BLOCK ISLAND QUADRANGLE
RHODE ISLAND–WASHINGTON CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
BLOCK ISLAND SOUND
RHODE ISLAND SOUND
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Sachem Pond
Great Salt Pond
New Shoreham
Old Harbor
Green Hill
1000 0 1000 2000 3000
FEET

#35

04-03 Historic Sites and Areas

The treatment of historic sites as outdoor recreational opportunities presents some conflicts because of wide variances in site areas possibly available for passive or active outdoor use. Interpretation of the use of historic districts for outdoor recreation can lead to a false indication of recreation facility adequacy for an area even though some areas which are designated as historic districts also qualify as outdoor recreation facilities under the standard criteria (i.e. Roger Williams Park in Providence). Because of this problem, a separate inventory of all historic areas is considered the best solution, keeping in mind that those areas which make some formal attempt to provide facilities or foster recreational use will also qualify for entry in the inventory under the more standard criteria. This list corresponds with the most current listing of historic properties entered on the National Register of Historic Places, as published by the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission.

Historic Sites and Areas ((43))

Bristol	
Bristol County Jail	
Bristol County Court House	High St.
Bristol Customs House and Post Office	420-448 Hope St.
Joseph Reynolds House	956 Hope St.
Benjamin Church House	1014 Hope St.
Longfield	1200 Hope St.
Central Falls	
Jenks Park	580 Broad St.
Charlestown	
Fort Ninigret	Fort Neck Rd.
Indian Burial Ground	Narrow Lane
Historic Village of the Narragansetts	
Carolina Village Historic District	
Coventry	
Nathaniel Greene Homestead	40 Taft St.
Paine House	Station St.
Waterman Tavern	Maple Valley Rd.
Cranston	
Governor Sprague Mansion	1351 Cranston St.
Joy Homestead	156 Scituate Ave.

Cumberland	
Berkeley Mill Village	
Burlingame - Noon House	Mendon Rd.
East Greenwich	
Armory of the Kentish Guards	Armory & Peirce Sts.
East Greenwich Historic District	
Windmill Cottage	Division St.
Kent County Court House	127 Main St.
Whitmarsh House	294 Main St.
Varnum House	57 Peirce St.
East Providence	
Philip Walker House	432 Massasoit Ave.
Foster	
Dorrance House	Jencks Rd.
Foster Center Historic District	
Mount Vernon	Plainfield Pike
Glocester	
Chepachet Village Historic District	
Town Pound	Victory Hwy. & Pound Rd.
Hopkinton	
Hopkinton City Historic District	
Jamestown	
Conanicut Battery	Beavertail Rd.
Jamestown Windmill	North Rd.
Artillery Park	North Rd. & Narra. Ave.
Friends Meeting House	North Rd. & Weeden Lane
Fort Dumpling	Ocean St.
Johnston	
Brown Avenue Historic District	
Clemence - Irons House	38 George Waterman Rd.
Farnum House	Putnam Pike
Lincoln	
Paul Ronci Memorial Park	Blackstone Canal Area
Blackstone Canal	Front St. to Steeple St. (Prov.)

Lincoln (Continued)	
Great Rd. Historic District	
Hearthside	Breakneck Hill Rd.
Israel Arnold House	Great Rd.
Limerock Village Historic District	
Eleazor Arnold House	Great Rd.
Little Compton	
Little Compton Common Historic District	
Middletown	
Whitehall	311 Berkeley Ave.
Narragansett	
The Towers	Ocean Rd.
Newport	
Griswold House	76 Bellevue Ave.
Bellevue Ave.-Casino Historic District	
Baldwin House	Bellevue Ave. & Perry St.
Chateau-sur-Mer	Bellevue Ave. & Shepard Ave.
The Elms	Bellevue Ave.
Kingscote	Bellevue Ave. & Bowery St.
Marble House	Bellevue Ave.
Rosecliff	Bellevue Ave. & Marine Ave.
Clarke St. Meeting House	Clarke St.
Ezra Stiles House	14 Clarke St.
Newport Artillery Camping Armory	23 Clarke St.
Luce Hall - U.S. Naval War College	Coasters Harbor Island
U.S. Naval War College	" " "
Common Burying Ground & Island Cemetery	
Cotton House	5 Cotton's Court
Lucas - Johnston House	40 Division St.
Eisenhower House	Lincoln Dr.
Fort Adams	Harrison Ave.
Miantonomi Park	Hillside Ave.
Kay St. - Catherine St. - Old Beach Rd. Historic District	
White Horse Tavern	26 Marlborough St.
Tillinghast House	142 Mill St.
Breakers	Ochre Point Ave.
Bell House	70 Perry Street
Trinity School House	25 School St.
Edward King House	Spring St.
United Congregational Church	Spring & Pelham Sts.
Maudsley House	228 Spring St.
Clark House	279 Thames St.

Perry Mill	337 Thames St.
Cook House	285 Thames St.
Whitehorne House	414 Thames St.
Newport Steam Factory	449 Thames St.
Rogers House	37 Touro St.
Gale House	89 Touro St.
Sanford House	72 Washington St.
Newport Historic District	
Redwood Library	50 Bellevue Ave.
Wanton-Lyman-Hazard House	
Vernon House	46 Clarke St.
Watts-Sherman House	2 Shepard Ave.
Trinity Church	141 Spring St.
Brick Market	127 Thames St.
Touro Synagogue	35 Touro St.
Old State House	Washington Square
Hunter House	54 Washington St.

New Shoreham

North Light	Sandy Point
Old Harbor Historic District	

North Kingstown

Old Narragansett Church	
Palmer-Northrup House	7919 Post Rd.
St. Pauls Church	76 Main St.
Smith's Castle	Post Rd.
Shaw House	
Gilbert Stuart Birthplace	Gilbert Stuart Rd.
Silas Casey Farm	Post Rd.

North Providence

Allendale Mill	492 Woonasquatucket Ave.
Stephen Olney House	Smithfield Rd.

North Smithfield

Forestdale Mill Village	
Peleg Arnold Tavern	
Slatersville Historic District	

Pawtucket

Slater Mill	Roosevelt Ave.
Trinity Church	50 Main St.

Portsmouth

Jacob Mott House	West Main Rd.
Union Church	Lawton & Highland Aves.
Battle of Rhode Island Site	

Providence

Moshassuck Square Historic District	
College Hill Historic District	
Esek Hopkins House	97 Admiral St.
Bell Street Chapel	7 Bell St.
Sixth District Courthouse	150 Benefit St.
State Arsenal	176 Benefit St.
Hoppin House	383 Benefit St.
Allen House	12 Benevolent St.
Broadway-Armory Historic District	
Pearce House	305 Brook St.
Railroad Freight Stations	Canal St.
Arnold-Palmer House	33 Chestnut St.
Congdon St. Baptist Church	17 Congdon St.
Union Trust Company	62 Dorrance St.
Bailey House	Eaton St.
Whitman Farm	Eaton St.
Bradley House	Eaton St.
Haile House	106 George St.
St. Stephen's Church	114 George St.
Hope St. Historic District	
Lippitt House	199 Hope St.
Federal Building	Kennedy Plaza
Market House	Market Square
Grace Church	175 Mathewson
Brick School House	24 Meeting St.
Elizabeth Building	100 North Main St.
Russell House	118 North Main St.
Power-Cooke St. Historic District	
Brackett House	45 Prospect St.
Woods-Gerry House	62 Prospect St.
Roger Williams Park Historic District	
State House	90 Smith St.
Corliss House	
Stimson Avenue Historic District	
Trinity Square Repertory Theatre	201 Washington St.
Carr House	29 Waterman St.
Dexter House	72 Waterman St.
The Arcade	130 Westminster St.
Customs House	24 Weybosset St.
Beneficent Congregational Church	300 Weybosset St.
University Hall	Brown University Campus
Stephen Hopkins House	15 Hopkins St.
First Baptist Meeting House	North Main St.

Providence (Continued)	
John Brown House	152 Power St.
Ives House	66 Power St.
Corliss-Carrington House	66 Williams St.
Cathedral of S.S. Peter & Paul	
Union Station	
Roger Williams National Memorial	254 North Main St.
St. Joseph's Church	92 Hope St.
Providence City Hall	
Custom House Historic District	
Richmond	
Wyoming Village Historic District	
Scituate	
Old Congregational Church	Route 116
Smithfield	
Smith-Appleby House	Capran Rd.
Allenville Mill	5 Esmond St.
South Kingstown	
Kingston Village Historic District	
Tiverton	
Fort Barton	Lawton & Highland Ave.
Tiverton Four Corners Historic District	
Warren	
First Methodist Church	27 Church St.
Warren Waterfront Historic District	
Warwick	
Pawtuxet Village Historic District	
Greene House	Buttonwoods Ave.
Pontiac Mills	Knight St.
Gaspee Point	Namquid Drive
Rhodes House	25 Post Rd.
Arnold House	11 Roger Williams Ave.

Westerly	
Immaculate Conception Church	119 High St.
Post Office	High & Broad St.
Babcock-Smith House	124 Granite St.
Wilcox Park Historic District	
West Greenwich	
Hopkins Mill	Nooseneck Hill Rd.
West Warwick	
Silas Clapp House	East Greenwich Ave.
Lippitt Mill	
Woonsocket	
Woonsocket Company Mill Complex	100 Front St.
Harris Institute	Main St.
Woonsocket Opera House	Social St.

04-04 Scenic and Historic Routes and Recreation Trails

Within this portion of the inventory is a survey of established routes and trails of scenic, historic, or recreational significance. The survey is presented in the form of a composite map (see Figure 04-04(1)) accompanied by a brief description of each of the various routes and trails in Rhode Island. They have been categorized as 1) Recreational Trails, and 2) Scenic and Historic Routes.

1) Recreational Trails

These trails occur predominantly within the system of state parks and management areas, and accommodate hikers, horseback riders, trail bike riders, and snowmobilers. Most of these trail networks, shown in red on the composite map, are readily accessible by automobile. They are located generally in western rural Rhode Island and usually entertain year-round use.

Diamond Hill (Map Reference A)

373 acre Diamond Hill Park in Cumberland has approximately 1 mile of formal hiking trails in addition to its skiing, picnic and game field areas.

Lincoln Woods (Map Reference B)

Lincoln Woods, a 687 acre multi-purpose state park in Lincoln, has 7.5 miles of recreational hiking trails. The numerous stables surrounding the park offer opportunities to utilize the additional 7.5 miles of horseback riding trails.

George Washington/Pulaski Area (Map Reference C)

George Washington Management Area and Casimir Pulaski Memorial State Park, contiguous state properties within Burrillville and Glocester in the northwestern part of Rhode Island, provide over 14 miles of hiking trails through attractive wild areas. Included in this system is the Walkabout Trail, a circuit of about 8 miles in length, which was originally cut and blazed by a group of Australian sailors in the summer of 1965 while they were waiting for work to be completed on their ship, H.M. A.S. Perth. ((56:384))

Trestle Trail (Map Reference D)

The Trestle Trail is an 8 mile abandoned railroad right-of-way which has been developed into a year-round multi-use trail. It stretches from Stump Pond in central Coventry west to the Connecticut border. The State leases this trail from the Narragansett Electric Company which acquired this abandoned stretch from the New Haven Railroad in 1970.

Arcadia/Beach Pond (Map Reference E)

The Arcadia State Management Area, Beach Pond State Park, and adjacent lands provide a multi-use trail network close to 100 miles in length. The system has been designed for use throughout the entire year. Hiking trails include the Yellow Dot or Breakheart Trail which has been in existence for about fifty years, plus a network of white blazed trails of a more recent period. The system of horse trails makes extensive use of the many miles of gravel roads, and is centered on the recently established Horse Bivouac Area in Escoheag. Also within the immediate area is a loop of about 60 miles for use by recreational vehicles.

Great Swamp (Map Reference F)

Within the Great Swamp Management Area there are approximately 10 miles of hiking trails which traverse the area of the historic Great Swamp Fight, a conflict which took place in 1675 during King Philips War.

Kimball Bird Sanctuary (Map Reference G)

Within this 30 acre sanctuary in Charlestown are about 2 miles of walking trails for the enjoyment of wildlife observation and photography.

2) Scenic and Historic Routes

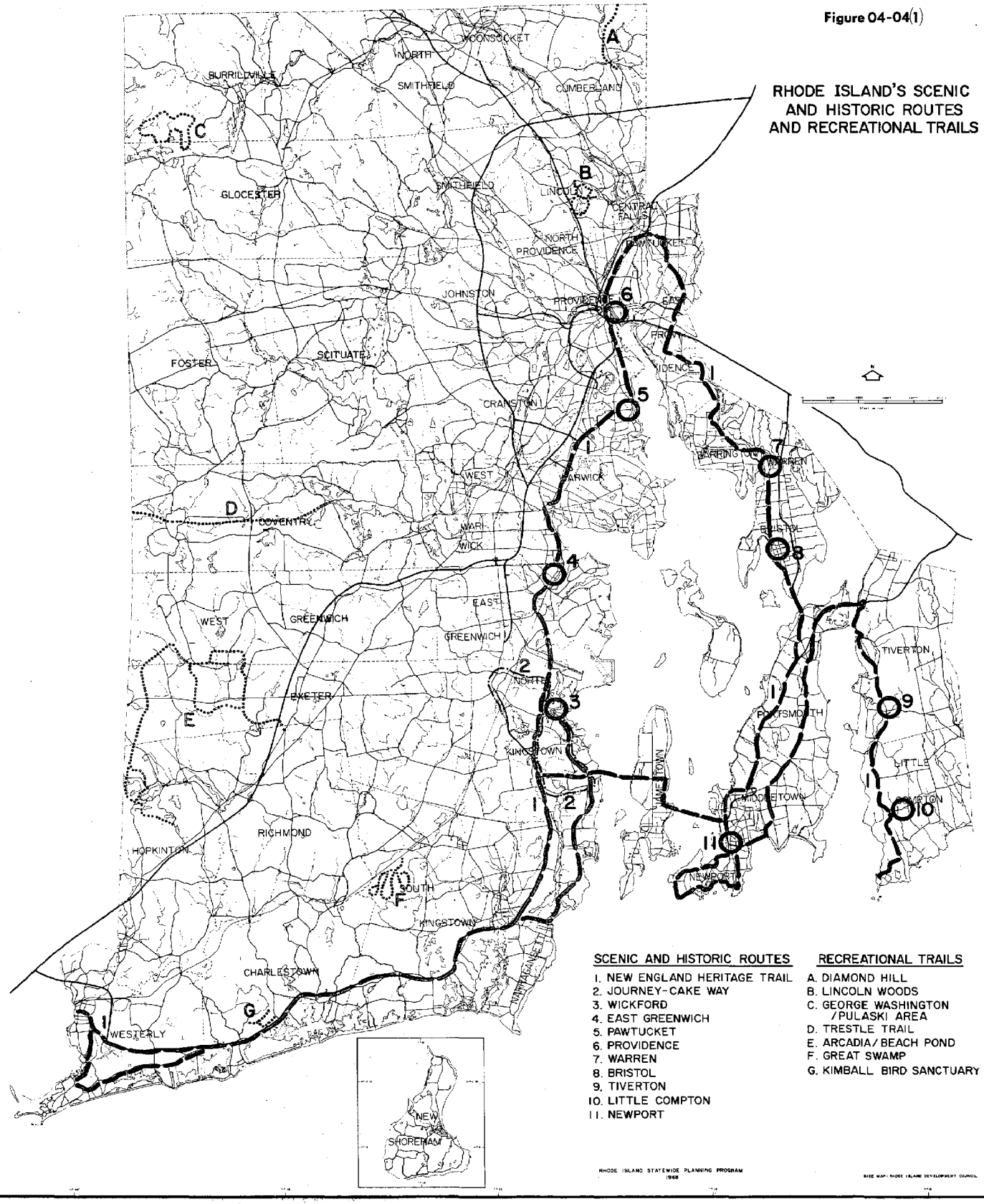
These routes, denoted in red on the composite map, are generally accessible to automobile travel. They make up a system of scenic roadways connecting various historic villages and towns around Narragansett Bay. Once at these villages and towns, it is possible to leave the automobile and stroll along picturesque streets, viewing historic sites and structures. Where possible, maps have been developed to accompany the brief descriptions of the historic areas. These show the walking or driving route that would provide the best view of various points of interest.

New England Heritage Trail (Map Reference #1)

Rhode Island's section of the New England Heritage Trail stretches from Westerly to Providence and Little Compton. It passes, or is located near, most of the state's historic and scenic attractions, recreation and resort areas, beaches, salt marshes and bird sanctuaries, Indian monuments, and by the Atlantic Ocean and Narragansett Bay.

Rhode Island's Heritage Trail is U.S. Rte. 1 and Scenic Rte. 1-A from Westerly east to Narragansett, then north through Wickford

Figure 04-04(1)



East Greenwich, Pawtuxet, and Providence to Pawtucket. Heading south from Pawtucket, the Trail picks up Rte. 114 in East Providence. It follows Rte. 114 through Warren and Bristol on its way south to Newport. From Newport the Trail continues northward on Rte. 138, picking up Rte. 24 to Tiverton, then southward through Little Compton to Sakonnet Point.

Journey-Cake Way (Map Reference #2)

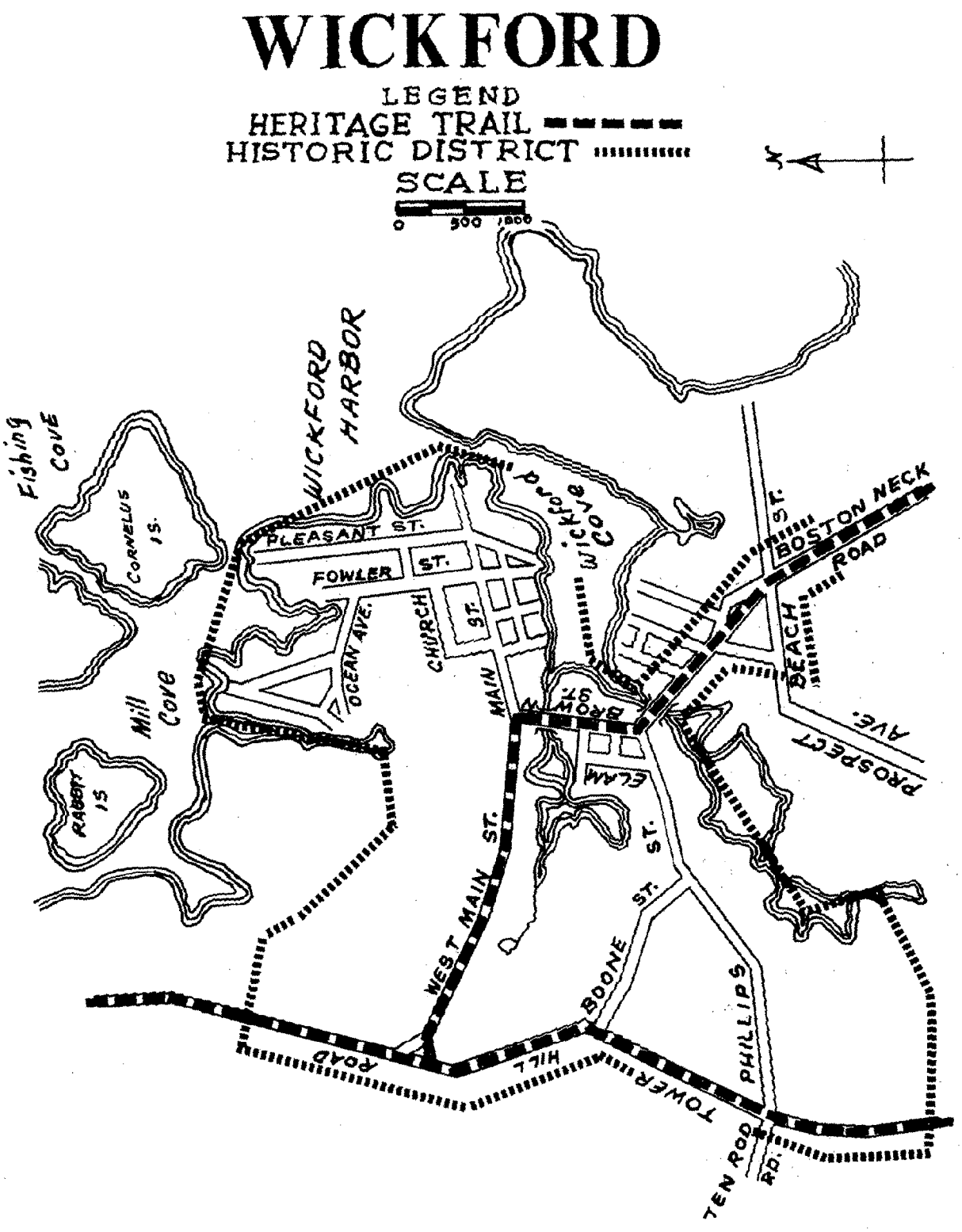
The North Kingstown Historic Trail is named for the Rhode Island Jonny-Cake, which was originally called Journey-Cake. In early days, stage coach travelers checking out of various inns in Wickford and surrounding villages were given Jonny-Cakes to take along on their journey.

This trail winds its way through historic villages such as Saunderstown, Allenton, Hamilton, Lafayette, and Wickford bringing the traveller into contact with historic birthplaces, farms, churches, and museums.

Wickford (Map Reference #3 and Figure 04-04(2))

Visually one of the most outstanding villages in Rhode Island, Wickford presents, in much of its original context of wide streets and flat waterside terrain, the aspect of a late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century town. Its character is generally derived from the line formed by the many two-story, gable-roofed wooden houses set along the street. A sense of variety is gained from an occasional gambrel roofed house and other buildings dating from the Greek Revival. The public waterfront and commercial buildings have adjusted well to this village's character.

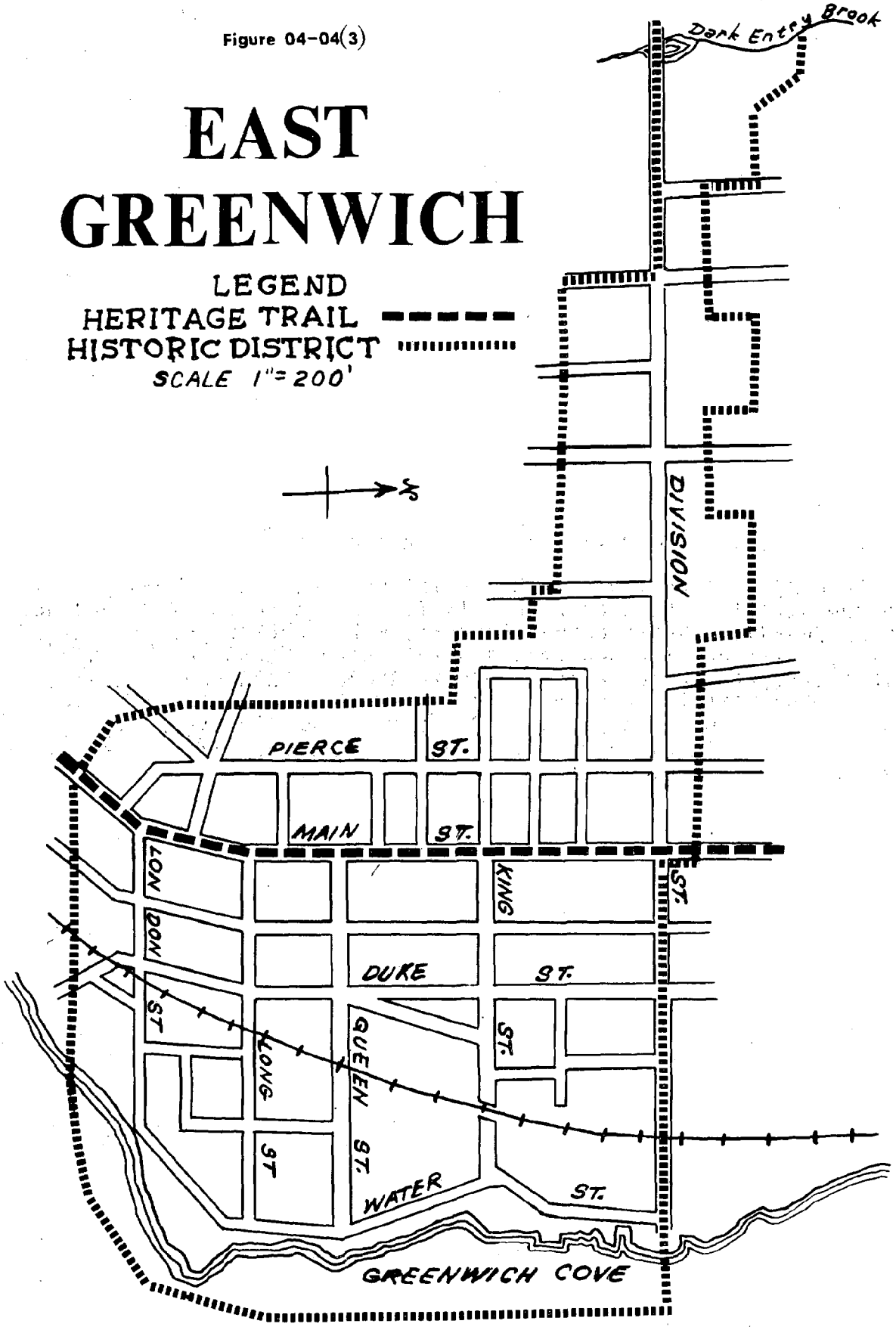
Figure 04-04(2)



East Greenwich (Map Reference #4 and Figure 04-04(3))

This town, which is thirteen miles south of Providence, sits on a series of hills that rise from Greenwich Cove, an inlet of Narragansett Bay. Of significance in East Greenwich are the rich, diverse, and intact architectural themes that have survived through three centuries. Although failure of the mills has brought blight into the area east of Main Street, these early neighborhoods remain intact. The town's growth as a Providence suburb has been concentrated to the south and west, with only a 20th century facade hiding the early fabric of Main Street.

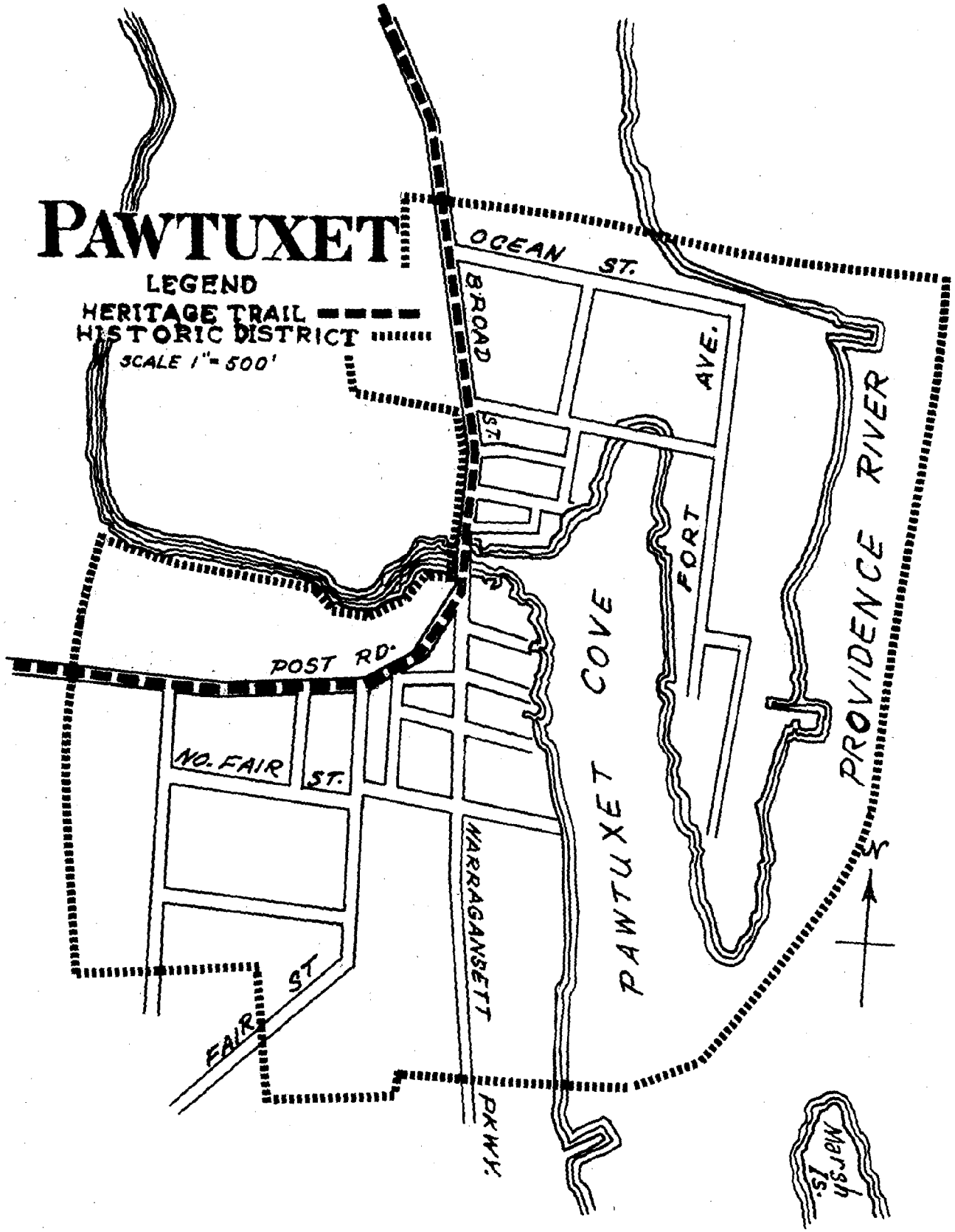
Figure 04-04(3)



Pawtuxet (Map Reference #5 and Figure 04-04(4))

Pawtuxet Village, one of Rhode Island's oldest communities, is a seaport hamlet which grew up only four miles south of Providence on the west side of Narragansett Bay around Pawtuxet Cove. Pawtuxet today is a self-contained community with a strong sense of its history. It reflects three major themes in Rhode Island development, sea-trade, the textile industry, and recreation. Many interesting buildings still remain on either side of the cove. These buildings are generally small, gable-roofed, wooden structures sited close to the road on small lots, creating cohesive neighborhoods.

Figure 04-04(4)



Providence-A Mile of History (Map Reference #6 and Figure 04-05(5))

This trail, sometimes called the Benefit Street Trail, runs along Benefit Street on the east side of Providence. Beginning as an Indian path, the trail was widened into a roadway, so that by 1800 residences had been built from one end to the other. Many of these houses are still standing. Beneath its tunnel of trees, Benefit Street was a place of dignity and beauty, its houses flanked by colorful gardens, often tier upon tier.

Today Benefit Street and its traditions are still the pride of Providence. Much of the city's intellectual, social and artistic life is still concentrated around it and the adjacent streets.

PART 151-05

151-05 THE NEED FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

The purpose of this part of the Guide Plan is to describe various methodologies employed in the development of specific demand data, and to relate this demand to the available supply of recreational facilities summarized in the Inventory Part of this document. Also, utilizing various factors affecting recreational participation, forecasting models for specific activities, requiring additional facilities, have been generated to show future needs. In addition to findings based upon specific survey data, areas of special needs and/or problems have been identified and examined resulting in recommendations for further actions.

05-01 Summary of Survey Methodologies

One of the most significant elements of effective recreation, conservation and open space planning is an understanding of present and future use of resources and the capability of resources to sustain such use. This analysis has been given many names: demand study, statement of needs, use estimates. Indeed the methods used in conducting such studies are more varied than the titles. The reason for this variety of methodologies is well known to recreation planners: no methodology has successfully accounted for all the factors which affect the recreational choices of population. The situation is further complicated by the methods traditionally used to determine need, namely determining the carrying capacity of supply and then comparing that capacity to the calculated demand estimates. There are significant problems with this approach. Is the calculated estimate of demand for the entire season, for an average day, or for a peak day? Is the standard used to calculate carrying capacity realistic? In some cases these questions can be logically answered. In other cases, many variables make it difficult to derive a universally acceptable solution.

Even the determination of accurate supply data is complicated by many factors. How does one define the supply for sightseeing or bird watching? Such recreational activities defy any type of quantification. It is virtually impossible to designate physical facilities to meet the needs of these types of activities since they can and do occur over a wide range of locations.

To date there is no universally accepted method of estimating present demand or predicting future demand. There also is no universally accepted method of determining recreational needs from demand estimates. This plan studies demand in ways that are similar to past studies and some in ways that are different, but can be statistically substantiated. The demand section here attempts to utilize those aspects of previous demand studies which have been most successful as functional planning tools. Where sophisticated quantification of both use and supply is felt to be a functional planning tool, it is utilized. Where more qualitative descriptions are felt to be most

practical, they are utilized. However, there is one common theme recurring throughout this analysis: recreational behavior and recreational needs are a function of many factors. It is not sufficient to simply estimate use, determine capacities, and infer need. One must consider as many social and economic factors as possible to effectively understand recreational behavior and recreational needs. Demand and use estimates must be compared not only to supply, but also to socio-economic characteristics of the participant. In order to gain the necessary data base to undertake such analysis, the Rhode Island Department of Natural Resources contracted with the University of Rhode Island to design and conduct surveys of the Rhode Island population. Three surveys were designed and conducted. The following is a brief description of each:

05-01-01 Diary Survey

Information is required to support the hypothesis that recreational demand and use, just like any other social activity, is a function of the socio-economic characteristics of the participant and the existing supply of the areas or facilities needed.

Information of this type is usually generated through the survey questionnaire technique. For the purposes of this study, a variety of survey types were considered: a home interview survey, a telephone survey, a mailed questionnaire survey, and a diary survey. Traditionally, one of the first three techniques is utilized in recreational demand analysis. The diary survey, a form of a mailed questionnaire, where the respondent is not asked to recall his participation but to simply record his recreational activities on a daily basis, was chosen for this study over other techniques for the following reasons:

Respondents record their activities as they perform them, thereby greatly reducing the error introduced when asking a respondent to recall his activities for the past year.

A higher response rate than the mailed questionnaire (50-75 percent as compared to less than 30 percent) is usually obtained.

It is less expensive than the home interview survey and highly competitive with the telephone and mailed questionnaire survey.

The diary survey also offers a great degree of accuracy especially when one wishes to make observations of specific activity over time, as is the case with recreational participation. Although in the past, the diary survey has never been used to determine recreation participation, its accuracy, combined with reasonable cost, make it ideally suited for this purpose.

Sample selection was the responsibility of a consulting firm engaged to administer the survey. The consultant agreed to select a sample which would produce 1,000 useable questionnaires for each period of the survey. To accomplish this, the consultant recruited a sample of 2,000 households, anticipating a minimum response of 50 percent. A panel of 700 households had been previously engaged by the consultant for use in national surveys. This panel had been selected and balanced to meet the income and age characteristics of the population as shown by the 1970 census. The remaining 1,300 households were selected at random from a comprehensive telephone directory for the state of Rhode Island.

In order to effectively develop and administer the survey, the Department of Natural Resources and the University of Rhode Island contracted with a firm that specializes in diary surveys. It should be emphasized that the role of the consultant in this study was to choose the sample, assist in the development of the questionnaire format, print and mail the questionnaire, encourage response, and code and punch the data. The consultant had no analytical responsibility, but only provided hard, clean data for a representative sample of the Rhode Island population. Such an arrangement has the advantages of minimizing consultant costs, freeing state agencies from performing the rote details of survey administration (for which they are not adequately equipped), and insuring that the analysis of the data is performed by the responsible recreation planner, not a dissassociated consultant. As a result, the survey was professionally administered and the data was responsibly analyzed.

The diary survey asked for a record of the household's single and multiple day recreation trips and an inventory of their recreational goods. As a result the following information was generated:

1. Quantity of participation by age group and by activity.
2. Whether each trip took place in Rhode Island or outside the state.
3. Expenditures incurred during the trip.
4. Wages (if any) forfeited to engage in this recreational trip.
5. Distance travelled.
6. Means of travel.
7. The location of the recreational experience.

In addition to the recreation activity information, the following was determined about the nature of the household surveyed:

1. Ownership of summer home, its value, when purchased, location, and amount of use.
2. Comprehensive inventory of recreation goods related to the activities surveyed by the questionnnaire.
3. Membership in any of seven types of recreational clubs and the cost of such membership.
4. Home ownership and car ownership.
5. Age distribution of the household.
6. Education of head of the household.
7. Total annual income.
8. Occupation.
9. Whether or not participation would occur in any of 18 activities, if facilities were less crowded.

The diary was conducted for five monthly periods so as to obtain information for all recreation activities covering the four seasons. The time periods selected were:

1. July 1 to July 31, 1974
2. August 1 to August 31, 1974
3. October 15 to November 15, 1974
4. January 15 to February 15, 1975
5. April 1 to April 30, 1975

Presently, final demand data are available only for the summer activity months, but the same procedures and models will be applied to the other recreation seasons to determine demand for other activities.

05-01-02 On-Site Recreational Survey

In order to make estimates about the quantity and nature of out-of-state participation, it was necessary to conduct a study of out-of-state use during the summer of 1974.

The major difficulty was arriving at a sample. In theory, the universe is all non-Rhode Island residents who recreate in Rhode Island. The most comprehensive method to handle this universe would be to conduct a cordon study, that is, to man every roadway leading into the state and stop and interview the drivers of out-of-state vehicles. Such a method is obviously costly and impractical. An alternative method was to select a sample of recreation sites in the state, count and interview the out-of-state users of these sites, and finally project these data to the universe of out-of-state users. Such a method, although perhaps not as statistically comprehensive as a cordon study, offers satisfactory accuracy at moderate cost.

In order to effectively choose a sample, it was necessary to define a universe of useable public recreation areas. The areas were selected and grouped in the following categories:

Category 1

a. State Beaches
b. Municipal Beaches
c. Private Beaches (open to the public)

Category 2

a. State Parks and Campgrounds (greater than 10 acres)
b. Municipal Parks (greater than 10 acres)

Category 3

a. State and Municipal Boat Launch Sites

Category 4

a. State Parks (less than 10 acres)
b. Municipal Parks (less than 10 acres)
c. State Roadside Rests

The staff arbitrarily decided that three beaches would be chosen from Category 1, five parks from Category 2, two boat launch sites from Category 3 and two areas from Category 4. Beaches were weighted according to beach area, while parks were weighted according to total area. Categories 3 and 4 were not weighted because of their small size. Elements of the universe were numbered consecutively and a sample was chosen using a table of random numbers.

The following were selected by this method for the On-Site Survey. The general location of each site (as numbered) is shown on

a state map in Figure 05-01(1).

Beaches	1	Dunes Park - Westerly
	2	Sand Hill Cove - Narragansett
	3	Second Beach - Middletown
Parks and Campgrounds	4	Burlingame - Charlestown
	5	Colt Park - Bristol
	6	Goddard Park - Warwick
	7	Pulaski Park - Burrillville
	8	Veteran's Park - Pawtucket
Boat Launch Sites	9	Galilee Boat Launch - Narragansett
	10	Third Beach Boat Launch - Middletown
Roadside Rests	11	Lehigh Hill - Portsmouth
	12	Shady Lea - North Kingstown

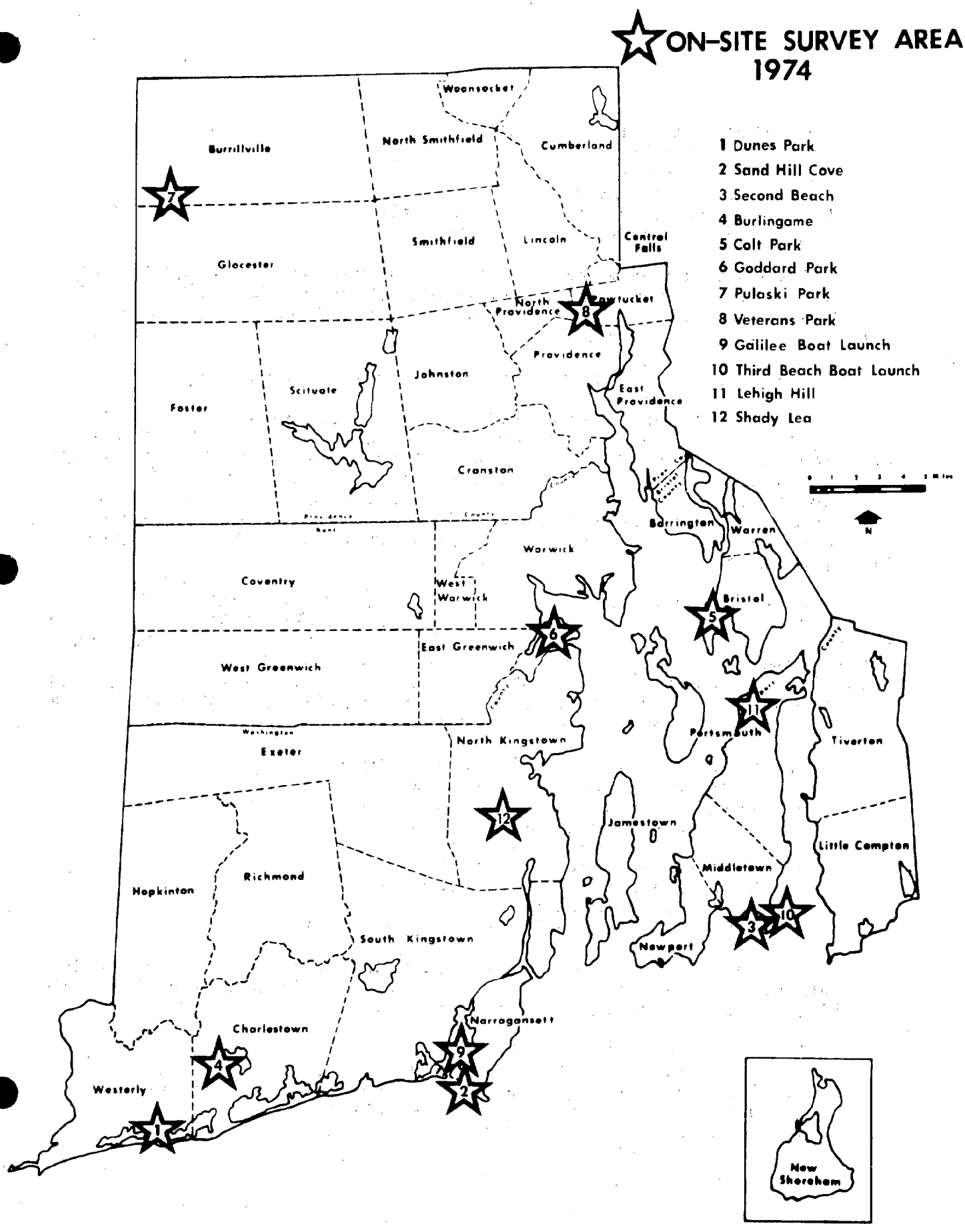
Ten part-time summer employees were hired by the Division of Planning and Development of the Department of Natural Resources to conduct the survey. The actual survey was conducted from July 18 through August 14. One to five persons were assigned to an individual site. Counters were stationed at all entrances while interviewers systematically moved through the site, usually identifying out-of-state parties by vehicle license plate. At beaches, interviewers moved through the area, simply asking various parties their state of residence.

As in the Diary Survey, determining quantity of participation was the primary task of this survey. For this reason, a control sheet was used to record 1) the number of cars and persons entering the facility per hour by state, and 2) the weather conditions by hour.

In addition to the basic quantity of use information, a survey was administered to out-of-state users. The purpose of this survey was to develop data similar to the type of information generated by the diary survey including the following:

1. Residence of the user.
2. Composition of the group.
3. Age distribution.
4. Primary purpose of the visit.
5. Length of stay in Rhode Island.
6. Type of accommodations.
7. Record of expenditures.
8. Occupation and unemployment.

Figure 05-01(1)



9. Length of summer vacation.
10. Other facilities visited.
11. Preference for facilities.
12. Income and education.
13. Participation in other activities.
14. Comments about the facility.

The information generated by the On-Site Survey was primarily used to supplement the information developed in the Diary Survey, especially as this data applies to accessibility/distribution, site quality, and user income levels.

05-01-03 Site Quality and Willingness to Pay Survey

In order to build an effective econometric model, it was necessary to add to the data base information concerning the subjective preferences of users. Of particular interest was the user's perception of the quality of particular recreation sites, how far the user was willing to travel to use that site, and what he was willing to pay under certain conditions of crowding. It was assumed that crowding is one of the more significant variables detracting from the recreational experience.

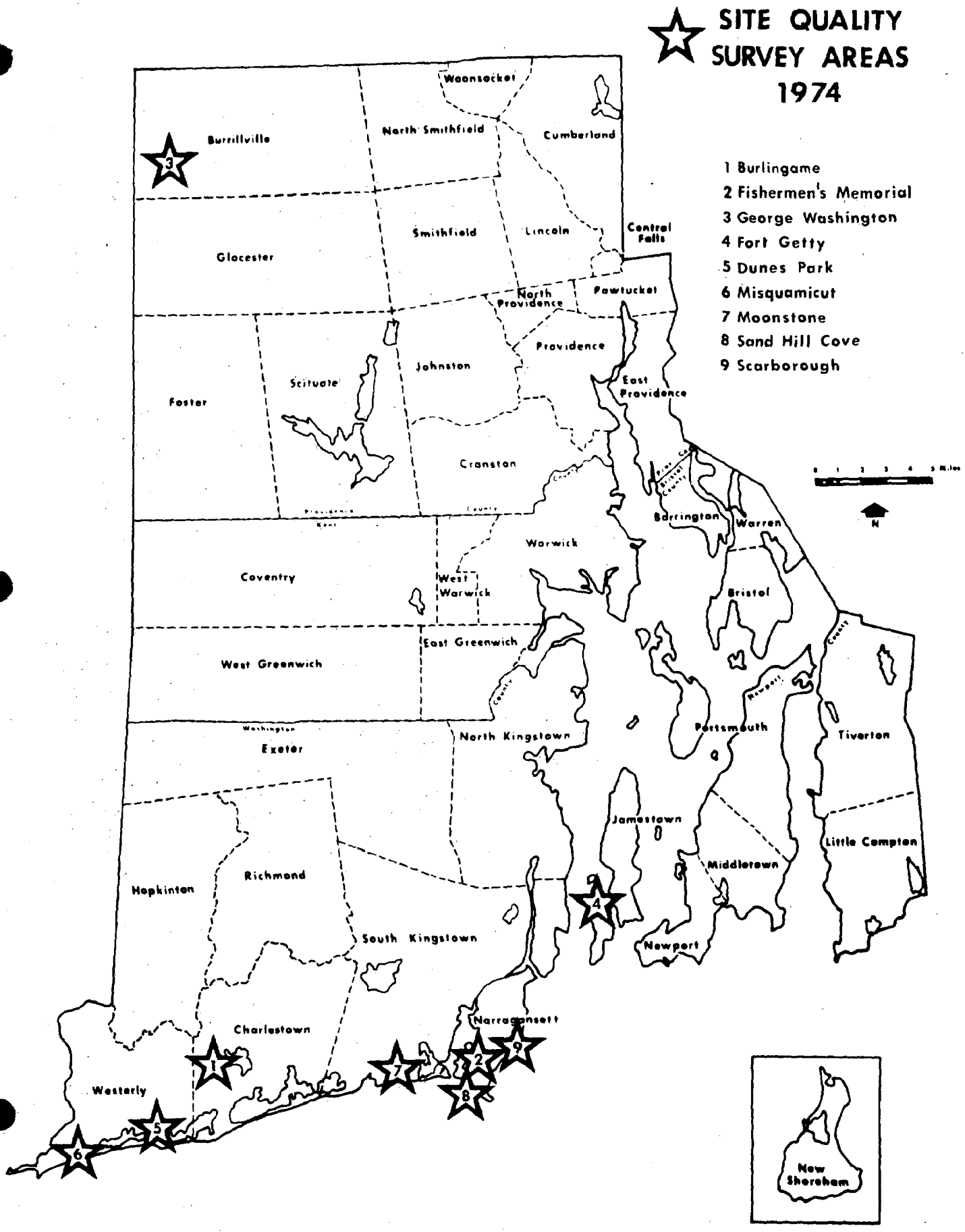
Data collection was accomplished utilizing procedures similar to those employed in the On-Site Survey with two basic changes: 1) both entrances and exits were counted, and 2) any user at the facility was interviewed. The only criteria considered in the site selection was obtaining a reasonable mix of state, municipal, and private facilities. The following areas were selected. Their location as numbered is indicated on a state map (Figure 05-01(2)).

1. Burlingame State Park - Charlestown
2. Fishermen's Memorial Campground - Narragansett
3. George Washington Campground - Burrillville
4. Fort Getty Campground - Jamestown
5. Dunes Park - Westerly
6. Misquamicut State Beach - Westerly
7. Moonstone Beach - South Kingstown
8. Sand Hill Cove Beach - Narragansett
9. Scarborough State Beach - Narragansett

The survey is designed to generate the same basic set of socio-economic data as the diary and on-site surveys. In addition, the survey provides the following information:

1. The actual fee paid by the user.
2. The maximum fee that might be paid by the user.
3. The fee that might be paid by the user if the crowd were doubled and if the crowd were halved.
4. Distance traveled and time of travel.
5. Length of stay.
6. Preference for other facilities.
7. Frequency of visits.
8. Preference for outdoor recreation activities.

Figure 05–01(2)



05-02 Method of Demand Analysis

The surveys previously discussed produced a considerable amount of data, all of which could not be reasonably analyzed for presentation in this plan. Therefore, a Phase I analysis designed to yield useful information on the highest number of recreational activities was programmed and completed. Phase I analysis essentially treats summer outdoor recreation activities as they relate to five broad categories: quantity of participation, socio-economic characteristics, non-resident use, supply, and forecasts.

05-02-01 Quantity of Participation

Many measures have been used to define this fundamental dimension of analysis. Such terms as activity days, person occasions, peak days, days per person, days per participant, etc. are not unknown to the recreation planner. Part of the analysis requires that some measures of activity must be compared to some measure of supply. In order to plan for the optimum recreation experience, it was decided that facilities should be provided for the "average peak day". In a quantitative sense, the "average peak day" for Phase I analysis will be computed as the level of use for a particular activity on the average of the highest five days in July. This is also commonly referred to as the "design day". As a functional planning tool, the "design day" figure indicates the amount of supply needed to satisfy all of the people most of the time. Indeed, there will be peak occasions when the level of use cannot be satisfied. However, the benefit achieved by providing the necessary facilities to meet the peak day load is not normally justified by the increased cost for providing such facilities. New York's forecast of outdoor recreation provides an excellent description of the "design day" concept:

> Annual participation estimates are not directly relevant for predicting capacity needs. Facilities should not be designed to accommodate the few absolute peak day loads that occur each season, but they should provide a reasonable level of service on at least some of the more popular days. Given the changes in climate and the temporal patterns imposed by school and work, total annual use divided by 365 days yields a surperfluous statistic.
>
> The appropriate day for use as the basis for designing an optimal recreation system or evaluating the adequacy of an existing system (the "design day") varies across activity groups. In most cases, the average peak season weekend day, or the tenth highest day, has proven to be a dependable estimate of the design day. ((14:36))

The diary survey provides a ready mechanism for calculating design days. All activities were recorded by the sample on each day for

a one month period. (Five months were surveyed in the study; however this first phase of analysis uses only the month of July.) Total participation can then be calculated for the entire month and for highest five days for those activities which normally take place during that month. There is a problem with utilizing data for only the month of July. This restricts the analysis to summertime activities which tend to peak during July, such as swimming, tennis, boating, golf, etc. Hunting, skiing and fresh water fishing cannot be analyzed fairly using July data. However, four other months throughout the year have been surveyed, thereby providing significant data for other types of outdoor recreation activity. Future updating of the Recreation Guide Plan will include an analysis of this data.

05-02-02 Socio-Economic Characteristics

In addition to the quantity of participation, there is a wide range of other factors which affect recreation planning policy. The surveys conducted in Rhode Island attempted to measure a variety of these characteristics. Phase I analysis treats five characteristics specifically: age, income, automobile ownership, education, and distance traveled. These variables were chosen, a priori, as ones which appear to have the greatest effect upon recreation participation. Quantitative relationships between elements of each characteristic and quantity of participation have been developed. These relationships expose a profile of the recreating population which has significant bearing on planning policy.

05-02-03 Non-Resident Recreational Activity

There have always been strong convictions by many Rhode Islanders that certain recreation areas in the state are heavily used by out-of-state residents. For example, traffic studies done during the middle 60's indicated that over 90 percent of the use at Misquamicut State Beach was by out-of-state residents. However, no studies have been done to determine the amount of use by out-of-state residents of specific recreation facilities on a comprehensive, statewide basis. As previously mentioned, an intensive study of 12 randomly selected recreation areas was performed during the summer of 1974 in order to estimate the quantity of non-resident use in Rhode Island for as many recreational activities as possible.

In addition to these data, information from the 1972 external cordon study done by the Rhode Island Department of Transportation was used to supplement and corroborate the on-site survey data. It must be emphasized that estimates of recreation activity by non-residents in Rhode Island on a statewide basis is not fully statistically reliable. However, the studies do provide sufficient evidence to make reasonable arguments as to the relative quantity of use for different activities by non-residents.

05-02-04 Supply

A statement of need for every particular activity cannot be made unless supply is thoroughly examined and compared to a use estimate. One of the most significant elements of outdoor recreation planning is the completion of an accurate inventory. The inventory units for a particular activity, where possible, are converted to person capacities so that demand and supply may be effectively compared. To accomplish this, a series of standards and turnover rates have been adopted in order to make this conversion. Standards and turnover rates were derived from a variety of sources, the primary criterion being that the standard reflect the optimum recreational situation. For example, tennis court capacities were computed utilizing a standard of 2.5 persons/court and a turnover rate of 3/day. It could be argued that a tennis court could serve 4 persons and turns over more than 3 times per day. However, this plan strives for the optimum situation; therefore, more conservative standards were instituted.

Obviously, there are activities such as bird watching or sightseeing where detailed quantitative measures of supply are impractical and meaningless. For these activities a more qualitative discussion of supply is most useful.

The location of supply also has a direct bearing on recreational need. Indeed, use is often distributed over supply unevenly so that one may find individual areas which are overcrowded, but in fact have a surplus of supply on a statewide basis. Although this edition of the Recreation Guide Plan does not present a sophisticated distribution model it does present the problem of supply location in as specific terms as possible.

Also, the quality of supply must be considered. One may note a statewide swimming capacity for 100,000 persons, but indeed some beaches may be used little or not at all because of poor quality, access, or other factors. This, of course, must receive some attention in any analysis of supply.

05-02-05 Forecasts

Forecasting recreational use is the most critical and fundamental aspect of recreational planning. Forecasts, in the past, have been made using a variety of methodologies. Trend analysis projections assume that future activity will increase or decrease as it has in the past. Other methods assume that participation increases or decreases with the size of the population. Still others relate recreation participation to economic growth. It remains the major contention of this plan that present and future participation is a function of many variables and that recreational participation forecasts should be dependent on these variables. In this Phase I analysis, an econometric regression model

has been developed which forecasts participation as a function of several pre-determined variables. These variables areincome, education, and automobile ownership.

It should be noted that no forecast is perfect. The forecasting model utilized in the report should be continually refined and improved. The present model in no way accounts for all the factors, but the variables chosen are believed to be among the most significant influences on recreational behavior.

05-03 Demand Survey Results

Some general conclusions can be drawn from the preliminary evaluations of the statewide demand data.

a. Of the 15 activities measured, the five most popular performed by Rhode Islanders in Rhode Island by order of popularity are:

1. Saltwater swimming
2. Freshwater swimming
3. Picnicking
4. Sightseeing
5. Boating

Figure 05-03(1) graphically depicts the relative popularity of all activities measured by "monthly activity days." An activity day is defined as one person participating in a particular activity on one day.

b. Household income limits level of participation in the activities measured. This is principally explained by costs of participation, lack of open space in urban areas, and the reduced access by the urban poor to rural recreation areas.

c. Accessibility is a principal factor which affects level of participation. Car ownership statistics reveal that persons owning no car or one car participate less than families owning two or more cars. Although this factor can be directly related to income in some instances, there are many middle income familiies who own only one car.

d. For typical day use activities, persons will generally travel to the closest available supply. This is an important concept because it implies that there is overcrowding of facilities in and around population centers.

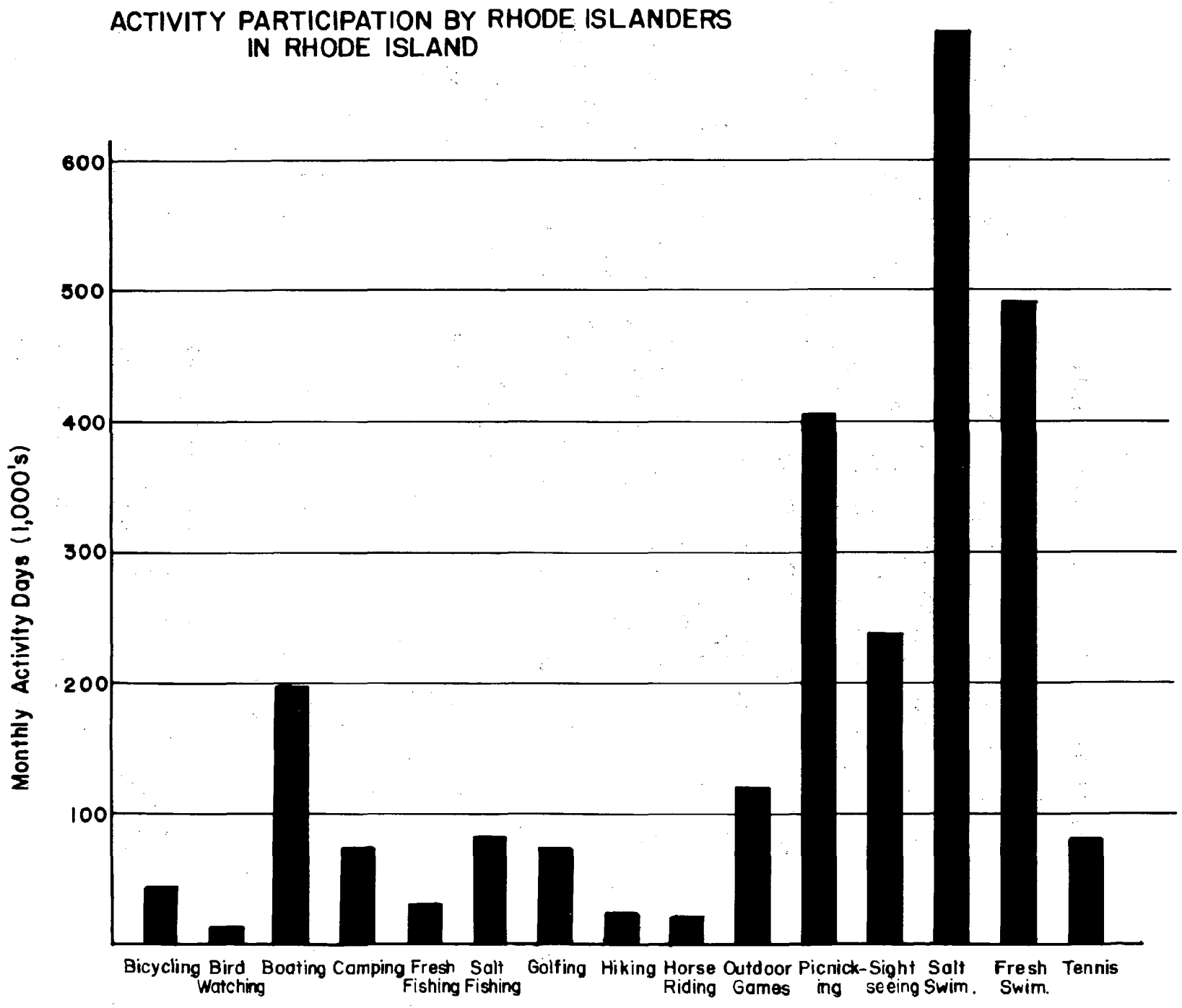
e. A simple demand distribution model demonstrates that facilities in some urban regions are likely to experience overcrowding. The facilities most needed in these areas are for freshwater swimming, tennis and picnicking.

f. It is suspected that for many activities, demand is unevenly distributed due to not only the location of supply, but also the quality of facilities and the fees charged to participate at these facilities.

g. Non-resident use affects the adequacy of supply for certain activities. Studies show that the majority of non-resident use occurs in camping (61 percent of the total demand) and salt water swimming (29 percent of the total). Although quantitative measures are difficult to apply, sightseeing is suspected to be third.

h. With the exception of tennis and picnicking there is a surplus of supply on a statewide basis for the activities analyzed.

Figure 05-03(1)



05-03-01 Design Day vs. Supply Estimates

Design day estimates are based on the total demand (resident and non-resident) for recreational activities. Table 05-03(1) summarizes these "design day" estimates, supply figures (from the inventory), and supply capacities for the fifteen activities studied in this Guide Plan. That saltwater swimming is the most popular activity is entirely understandable when one considers that over 22 miles of beaches are available in Rhode Island. Picnicking is still a very popular weekend activity enjoyed by many in Rhode Island. Fresh water swimming is the third most popular activity in terms of "design day" estimates, followed by sightseeing and boating of all types. Outdoor games (i.e. volleyball, basketball, football, soccer), salt water fishing, tennis, golfing, and camping complete the eight most popular activities.

There are ten activities where supply capacities could be measured. Except for picnicking and tennis, every activity showed a significant surplus of supply over the design day estimate. In the case of picnicking the deficit is not entirely accurate as a good deal of picnicking takes place at homes, open fields, etc. where picnic tables are not required. The only real supply deficit in the state is in tennis where the surge in popularity of the sport has generally exceeded the ability to provide the needed courts. On a statewide basis, every other activity has more than enough supply to satisfy the existing demand. The figures below summarize the demand/supply comparisons:

Activity	Design Day	Supply Capacity
Salt water swimming	91,854 persons	173,288 persons
Picnicking	57,653 "	32,047 "
Fresh water swimming	50,094 "	53,792 "
Boating (slips and ramps)	19,848 "	46,471 "
Camping	15,886 "	17,104 "
Tennis	5,523 "	3,968 "
Outdoor Games	8,551 "	23,060 "
Golf	4,604 "	11,328 "
Horseback Riding	2,569 "	11,940 "
Hiking	3,620 "	17,847 "

It would be simplistic and unreasonable to infer that most recreation opportunities are satisfied simply on the basis of statewide supply versus statewide demand. In reality, there are several other key areas of analysis which have significant bearing on recreation planning policy.

05-03-02 Primary Variables in Phase I Analysis

The Rhode Island recreation studies of 1974-75 developed three factors which have some bearing on the recreational opportunities of the population: 1) income restriction, 2) accessibility restrictions, and 3) demand/supply distribution.

TABLE 05-03(1)

Activity	Supply	Standard	Turnover Rate/Day	Daily Supply Capacity	"Design Day" Demand
Salt Water Swimming	115,525 linear feet	1 person/linear foot	1.5	173,288	91,854
Picnicking	4,273 tables	5/persons/table	1.5	32,047	57,653
Fresh Water Swimming	40,765 linear feet 132,200 sq. ft.	.75 persons/linear foot 25 sq.ft./person (pools)	1.5	53,792	50,094
Sightseeing	-	-	-	-	23,931
Boating	7,706 slips 183 ramps	4 persons/boat 3 persons/boat, 19 boats/ramp	1 1.5	30,824 15,647 46,471	19,848
Camping	4,276 sites	4 persons/site	1	17,104	15,886
Outdoor Games	1,153 units	10 persons/unit	2	23,060	8,551
Salt Water Fishing	-	-	-	-	7,650
Tennis	529 courts	2.5 persons/court	3	3,968	5,523
Golf	708 holes	8 persons/hole	2	11,328	4,604
Hiking	198.3 miles	15 persons/mile	6	17,847	3,620
Bicycling	-	-	-	-	2,897
Fresh Water Fishing	-	-	-	-	3,191
Horseback Riding	238.8 miles	10 persons/mile	5	11,940	2,569
Bird Watching	-	-	-	-	1,934

A. Income Restrictions

In many instances income restricts the capability of a family to participate in recreational activities. Income should be treated in any discussion of recreational need because it is the most meaningful measure of participation by socio-economic class.

The effect of income on recreation opportunity is graphically illustrated in Figure 05-03(2). In every activity, participation generally increases with household income. In some activities, the increase is more pronounced than in others. High cost activities such as golf and boating demonstrate very strong income relationships. However, those activities such as picnicking, swimming and fishing which were often thought to be predominately low income activities exhibit a similar participation increase to income ratio.

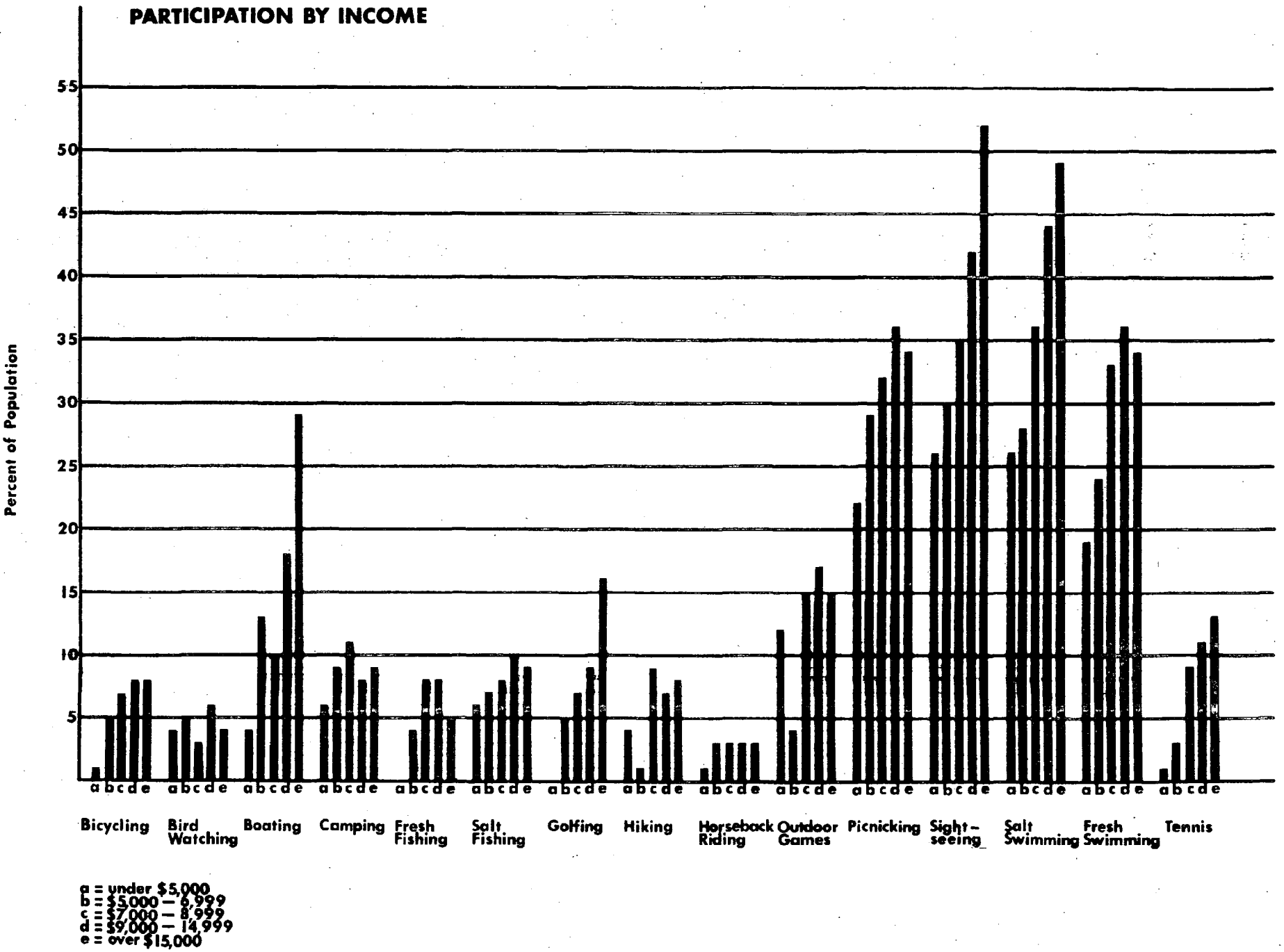
There was not one activity where the "under $5,000" households participated more than the $9 - 15,000 middle income group. There are many explanations for this phenomenon, but it is most accurate to say a combination of factors account for this situation.

Cost of participating: This is the first and most obvious explanation. The price of a boat, the cost of a country club membership, or the purchase price of bicycles are often times beyond the budget of many low income groups. This can be corroborated statistically. The diary survey inventoried the stock of recreation goods and showed that only 25 percent of households which earned under $5,000 claimed ownership of a bicycle while nearly 75 percent of the households earning over $13,000 claimed ownership of a bicycle.

Lack of open space in urban areas: A large percentage of the poor live in densely populated urban areas. In areas of high population density there is little opportunity to engage in traditional outdoor recreation activities simply because there is no space to perform them.

Lack of accessibility: Accessibility to open space outside the urban community by low income groups is also restricted because of their lower rate of automobile ownership. Average automobile ownership by low income households is only 1.03 cars per family compared to nearly 1.8 for the entire population. There is also very little mass transit available to open space areas outside the urban area. As will be fully examined in the next section, quantity of participation is strongly related to automobile ownership and for low income groups their lack of transportation capability accounts in large measure for their lack of participation.

Figure 05-03(2)



B. Accessibility Restrictions

The capability of the population to travel to areas for recreational pursuits is important in determining the recreational opportunities available to the population. One measure of accessibility is car ownership. Figure 05-03(3) indicates the relationship of auto ownership to participation. It is important to note that in every activity (except for fresh water swimming) participation increased with automobile ownership. For example, only 10 percent of the households not owning a car participated in picnicking, compared to 36 percent of the households owning two or more cars.

It is a fact that car ownership relates strongly to income and, as noted in the previous section, low automobile ownership by the poor may well explain their lack of participation in certain activities. However, accessibility restrictions as explained by car ownership data also extend to middle income groups. Over 40 percent of the households earning between $9,000 and $15,000 own only one car. As demonstrated in Figure 05-03(3), one-car families participated less than two-car families, indicating that accessibility restrictions of participation extend even to middle income groups. To summarize, relating participation to automobile ownership indicates that recreational participation is partly a function of accessibility.

The "distance traveled" data (see Figure 05-03(4)) illustrates the round trip distance persons travel to participate in particular activities. This information is useful in determining if supply is properly located with relation to the geographic distribution of demand. The peaking of activity in the 0-9 mile round trip category for many of the typical day use activities indicates that facilities located near population centers may be overcrowded.

There are many reasons which affect how far one will travel to participate in a particular activity: the duration of the activity, the location of supply, the transportation capabilities of the participant, etc. Camping, birdwatching, hiking, and sightseeing are long distance activities. The chief reason for this is that enjoyment of the activity is either generally enhanced by long distance traveling or by the fact that most activity days occur as part of multiple day vacation trips. The remaining activities show a marked tendency towards short distance traveling.

Figure 05-03(4) also indicates that persons will not only tend to travel shorter distances to participate but will participate more often when the supply is closer. This may be stating the obvious but it is an important point to keep in mind when discussing the problem of demand/supply distribution. If supply is distributed long distances from the population, and if accessibility restricts participation, and if persons tend to travel shorter distances because of lack of transportation or simply because they don't want to, there could very well be overcrowding of many facilities even though there may be a surplus of supply on a statewide basis.

Figure 05–03(3)

PARTICIPATION BY CAR OWNERSHIP

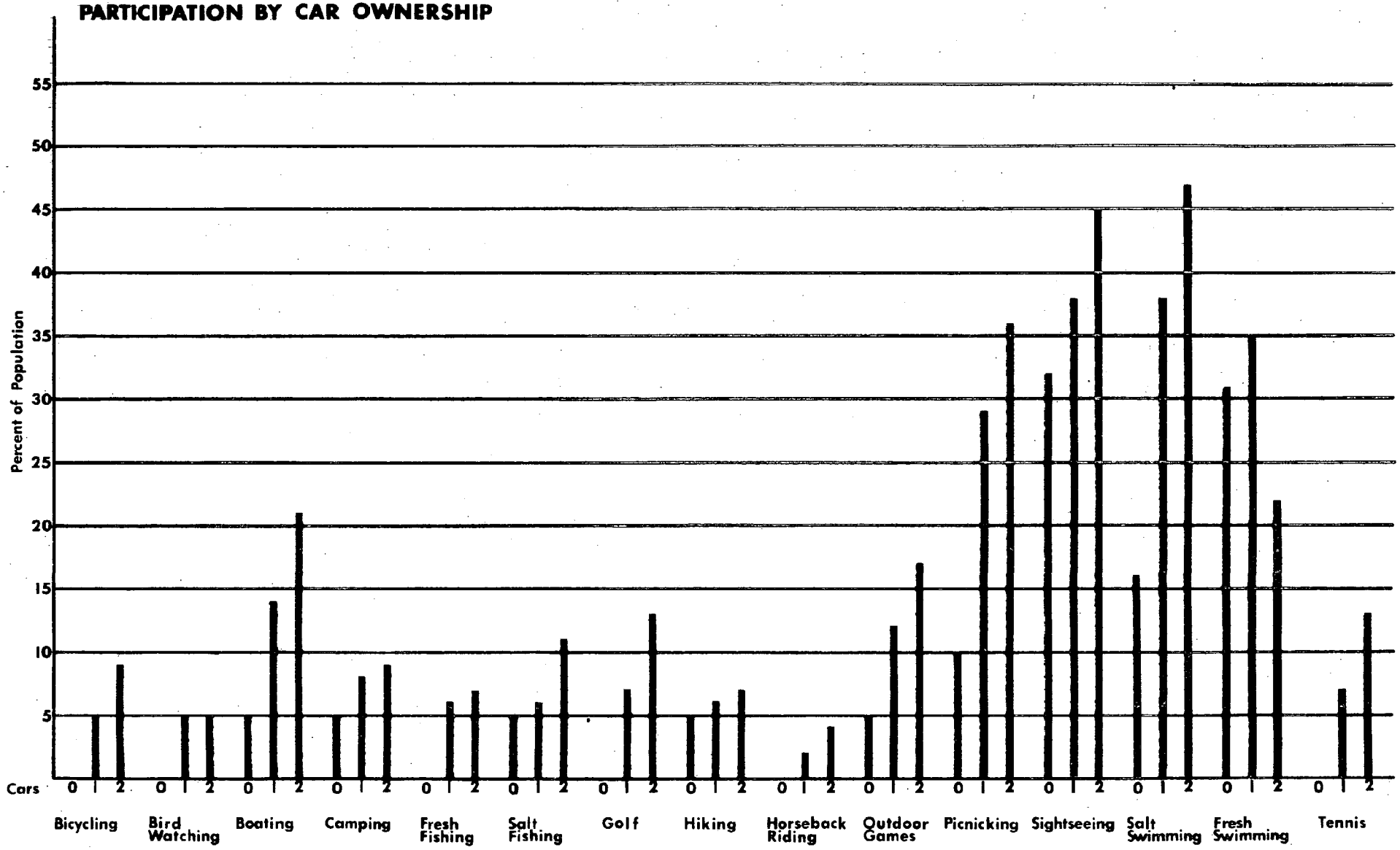
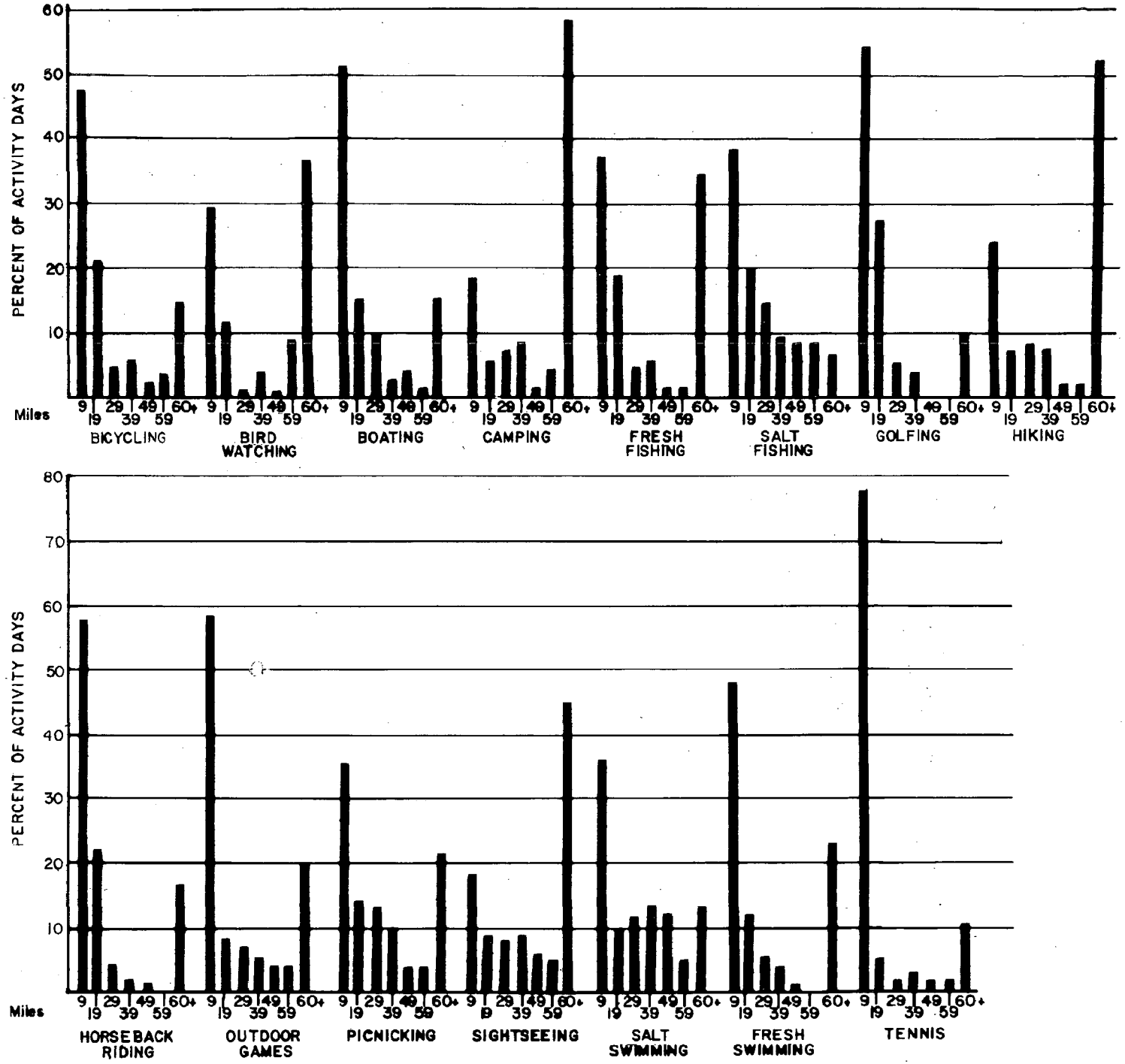


Figure 05-03(4)

DISTANCE TRAVELED
ROUND TRIP



C. Demand/Supply Distribution

There are several factors which affect the distribution of demand over the available supply. Some have already been discussed, namely accessibility as measured by automobile ownership and distance traveled patterns. Other issues have been implied and will be presented more fully in this section. These are the relative location of supply and demand, the quality of certain facilities, and the restrictions on use imposed by certain private facilities.

In order to analyze the distribution of demand, a simple distribution model has been developed. Basically, it estimates "design day" loads within each of the seven regions in the state for five typical day use activities. Regions were selected according to physical boundaries and population densities. They also can be correlated to a large degree with the previous "Recreation Systems" employed in the 1971 Recreation Guide Plan (Metropolitan, Coastal, and Woodland). The regions are defined in Figure 05-03(5). The five activities were chosen because they are among the most popular day use activities and because their supply capacities could be easily calculated. They are salt water swimming, picnicking, fresh water swimming, tennis, and golf.

For purposes of analysis the model hypothesizes that all the demand takes place in the region. This of course is not the case. Persons do travel outside of their regions to recreate. However, in the light of accessibility restrictions and distance traveled patterns much of the demand will tend to stay in or near the region. Furthermore, a comparison of demand and supply within a region, although not entirely realistic, is very useful in determining regional deficiencies in supply (see Table 05-03(2)).

The demand figure is the estimated number of persons from that region who participate in a particular activity on the "design day". The supply figure is the number of persons who can be served by the facilities located in that region. Several comments should be noted concerning the use of the model. The salt water swimming distribution is of course unrealistic. Only those regions which have coastline can provide supply. Those regions which show large surpluses are in fact providing the supply for those regions which have none. Also, the salt water swimming "design day" figures do not include the estimated use by non-residents. The purpose of displaying these figures is to emphasize that persons from the Northeast and Western Rural regions must be served by supply in other regions.

It should be noted that persons in regions with little or no salt water swimming will often substitute fresh water swimming. For example, in the Northeast region it can be hypothesized that the deficit in salt water swimming is alleviated by the surplus of fresh water swimming facilities. Since the model is not specifically designed to provide these conclusions, such interpretations should be cautiously made in order to understand the true impact of regional deficiencies.

Figure 05-03(5)

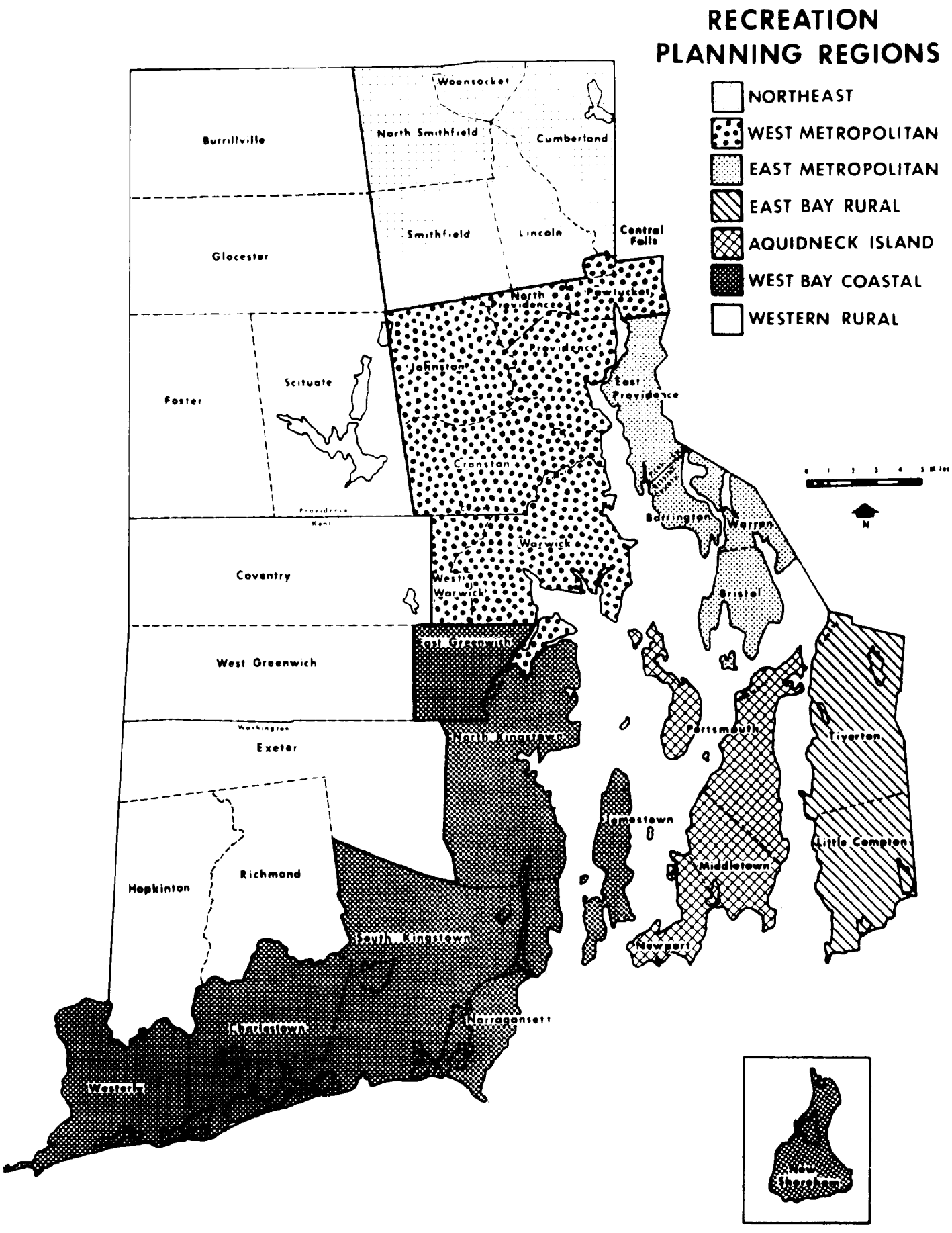


TABLE 05-03(2)

Region	Salt Water Swimming*	Picnicking	Fresh Water Swimming	Tennis	Golf
West Metropolitan	D 33908	D 30405	D 26418	D 2913	D 2428
	S 28545	S 5582	S 11726	S 1440	S 3024
	- 5363	- 24823	- 14692	- 1473	+ 596
East Metropolitan	D 6578	D 5898	D 5125	D 565	D 471
	S 6922	S 2940	S 1914	S 816	S 1536
	+ 344	- 3058	- 3211	+ 251	+ 1125
Aquidneck Island	D 3969	D 3559	D 3092	D 341	D 284
	S 35588	S 638	S 396	S 443	S 1296
	+ 31619	- 2921	- 2696	+ 102	+ 1012
East Bay Rural	D 1093	D 980	D 851	D 94	D 78
	S 20325	S 60	S -0-	S 128	S 288
	+ 19232	- 920	- 851	+ 34	+ 210
West Bay Coastal	D 5883	D 5275	D 4583	D 505	D 421
	S 81907	S 8130	S 8805	S 735	S 2160
	+ 76024	+ 2855	+ 4222	+ 230	+ 1739
Western Rural	D 4810	D 4313	D 3747	D 413	D 344
	S -0-	S 9652	S 20177	S 128	S 2304
	- 4810	+ 5339	+ 16430	- 285	+ 1960
Northeast	D 8057	D 7224	D 6277	D 692	D 577
	S -0-	S 2955	S 10100	S 278	S 720
	- 8057	- 4269	+ 3823	- 414	+ 143

D Indicates design day demand

S Indicates supply capacity

+ or - Indicates surplus or deficit of facilities

* Does not include estimates of non-resident use.

Information for the other four activities provides a reliable broad-based description of demand/supply distributions. It is useful at this point to review the exact meaninng of the figures in the table. From them it can be shown that the West Metropolitan region has deficits in four of the five activities. The Northeast shows deficiencies in three of five activities. Western Rural, East Bay Rural and Aquidneck Island show only two deficiencies each, and West Bay Coastal shows no deficiencies. From this supply data, in conjunction with the concepts developed concerning accessibility and distance traveled patterns, a descriptive profile of distribution can be established.

There are significant supply deficiencies in the Western Metropolitan and Northeast regions. In the case of salt water swimming, much of this excess demand utilizes the excess supply in the Western Coastal and Aquidneck Island regions. But as can be seen from the distance travelled data, tennis, golf, fresh water swimming, and some of the picnicking remain in or near the region, or at least indicate a tendency to do so. This results in overcrowding of existing facilities in those regions on the "design day". Tennis is the most striking example of this. For example, in the town of Johnston and North Providence there are only eight tennis courts serving a population of more than 50,000 persons, who generate a "design day" load of 250 tennis players. This number of players would require over 30 tennis courts to satisfy normal standards.

All of this is not to say that every region should have the supply capacity to meet its demand. The major thrust of this model is to show that supply is distributed unevenly in relation to the demand. If the use tends to locate close to home because of accessibility restrictions, or any of the other factors which affect the distance traveled, one can expect overcrowding of facilities in deficient regions, even though there may be a surplus of supply on a statewide basis.

Another factor which causes overcrowding is the quality of supply available. No effort has been made in this Recreation Guide Plan Inventory to rate the quality of facilities. It is entirely reasonable to assume that a certain percentage of facilities are either heavily underused or not used at all because of poor quality. For example, salt water beaches which have poor sand, dangerous surf, and are unclean will receive far less use than a high quality beach with convenient parking and unlittered areas. There are tennis courts in the metropolitan area with cracked asphalt and other physical deficiencies, yet in the inventory they are given the same value as higher quality courts. Poor facility quality is therefore an important factor which indeed conditions any demand-supply comparison and furthermore can greatly affect the distribution of demand over supply.

A third factor which affects the distribution of demand over supply is the number of public facilities versus the number of private

or limited membership facilities. The inventory includes all facilities and the demand is measured for use over all facilities. However, a public golf course, for example, receives far more use and is more likely to experience overcrowding than a private, members only, golf club. The degree to which this affects demand distribution is not presently known. It is recognized that this factor, although difficult to measure, is significant enough to warrant future surveys or studies to refine the demand/supply distribution data.

05-03-03 Other Variables

There are two factors which have considerable influence on any comprehensive analysis of outdoor recreational activity. They are non-resident use and age group preference.

A. Non-Resident Use

Considerable effort was made to determine the quantity and nature of non-resident participation in Rhode Island for the activities analyzed in the diary survey. The previously discussed On-Site Survey yielded much of this information. A considerable amount of valuable data was collected ranging from information on expenditures to personal opinions concerning quality of facilities. The data has already proved useful in developing specific administrative policies concerning recreation by non-residents in Rhode Island. The prime objective of the study was to determine, by activity, the amount of non-resident use. Unfortunately, the data was not as comprehensive or conclusive as originally desired. The study does provide, however, excellent data for making estimates concerning non-resident use for camping and salt water swimming. Furthermore, examination of cordon study data provided by the Rhode Island Department of Transportation supports the conclusion that the major non-resident use occurs in camping and swimming, and additionally, that non-resident use in other activities is minimal.

The study did show that non-resident salt water swimming is estimated to be 29 percent while non-resident camping is estimated at 61 percent of the total participation. These proportions can be applied to the "design day" figure determined from the survey of Rhode Island households. The results are that on the average peak day 26,348 non-resident salt water swimmers and 9,690 non-resident campers can be expected in Rhode Island.

The cordon studies done by the Rhode Island Department of Transportation during May and June of 1972 indicated an average of 32,000 persons per day entering the state on recreational trips. Although comparing this figure to the 36,038 total above is not statistically valid, it does provide some indication that the greater part of non-resident recreation in Rhode Island is camping and salt water swimming. Participation in other activities is fairly minimal (less than 10 percent). Sightseeing, no doubt, accounts for much of the remainder.

It should be cautioned that the above data is not statistically conclusive but is presented as reasonable evidence concerning non-resident use of recreation facilities in Rhode Island. Because of the regionalized impact of tourist-oriented activity in Rhode Island, further research would be of both economic and recreational importance.

B. Age Group Preference

Little has been said about the effects of age on recreational behavior. Obviously certain activities are enjoyed more by certain age groups (see Figure 05-03(6)). Activities such as swimming and outdoor games are enjoyed by younger groups while golf and fishing are enjoyed by middle aged groups. As is the case with other variables there is a high degree of correlation between age and recreation activity. Certain age groups have accessibility restraints due to lower income and less mobility. The higher rate of participation in certain activities by younger age groups can be directly related to these factors. Older age groups with generally higher income and more mobility tend to show greater participation in activities with cost or distance restrictions.

One of the principal problems revealed in the age data is the recreation situation of the elderly (defined here as persons over 60 years of age). Many of the facilities surveyed are obviously not meeting the needs or interests of this age group. Rather then treating this issue here, a comprehensive summary is presented in the special studies chapter of this part.

05-03-04 Activity Analyses

A. Salt Water Swimming

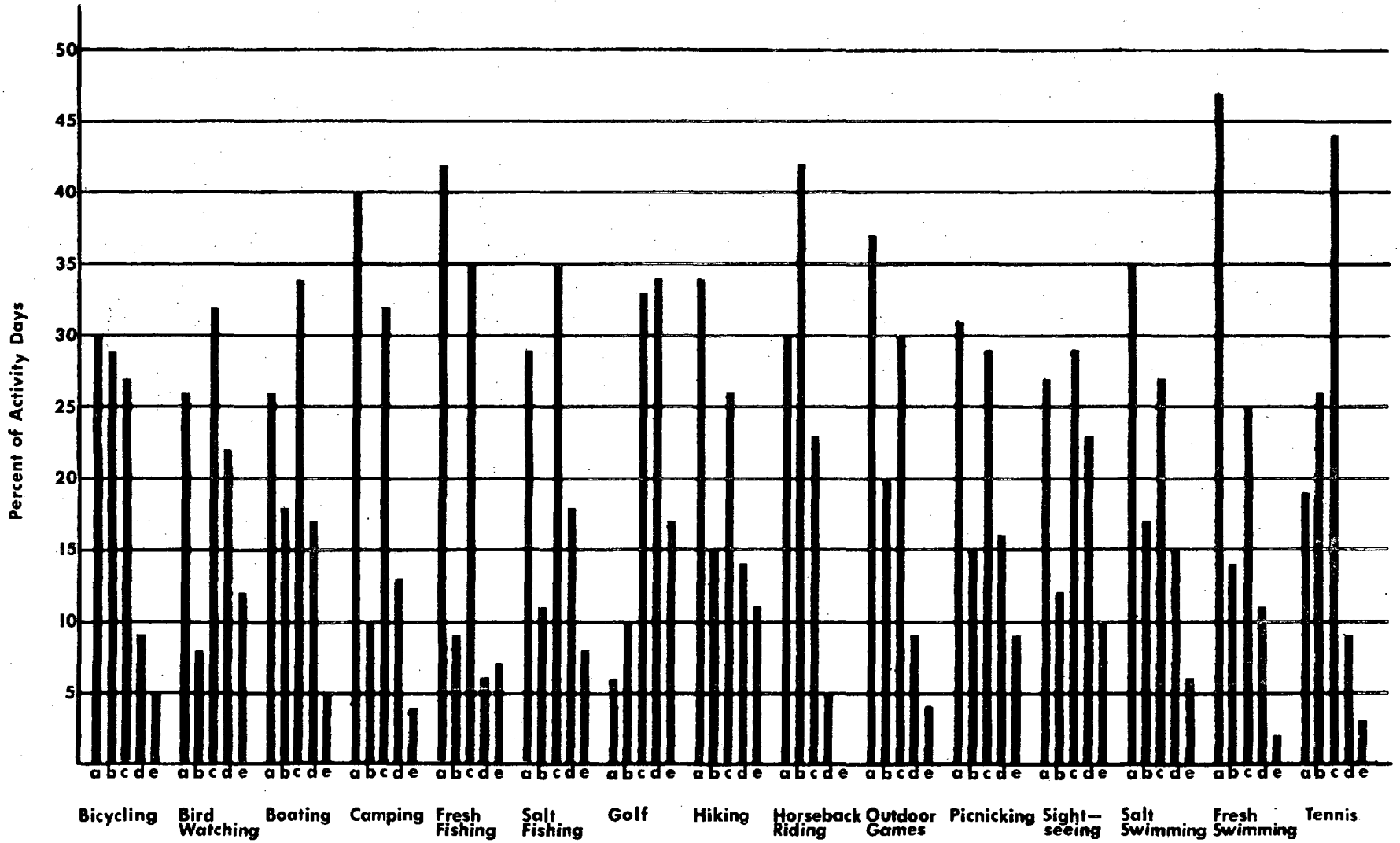
Rhode Island's most abundant recreational resource is its salt water beaches. There are over 22 miles of such beach in Rhode Island which could serve 173,300 persons in one day. The "design day" estimate which includes non-resident use is 91,854. This startling surplus of supply is conditioned by three factors discussed earlier: income limitations, accessibility restrictions, and distribution.

Both family income and automobile ownership affect and limit the level of participation in salt water swimming. One is of course related to the other. The principle to be distilled from these observations is that the distance of salt water swimming facilities from population centers limits the amount of participation by low to middle income groups with minimal transportation capability.

A second observation to be made is the distribution of use over the available supply. Overcrowding of particular facilities is explained by three factors:

Figure 05-03(6)

PARTICIPATION BY AGE



a = under 15 years old
b = 15 — 24 " "
c = 25 — 44 " "
d = 45 — 59 " "
e = 60 + " "

Distance: When possible, persons will travel to the closest supply. Therefore those beaches located closest to the population centers and those located along major transportation routes are more likely to experience overcrowding.

Quality: There are certain large, well known and well maintained beaches which are obviously preferred by the population over smaller, poorly maintained beaches.

Ownership: Several salt water beaches are privately owned by clubs which restrict use to the membership of the club.

Forecast - Salt Water Swimming

Year	Design Day	Supply (Persons)	Surplus Deficit
1975	91,854	173,288	+81,434
1980	104,002		+69,286
1985	125,500		+47,788
1990	155,434		+17,854
1995	188,134		-15,546
2000	238,575		-65,287

The above forecast for salt water swimming demand indicates an increase of 37 percent from 1975 to 1980, and a 106 percent increase from 1975 to 1995. Supply capacity will be exceeded by the "design day" estimate between 1990 and 1995 assuming no new development of salt water beaches.

B. Picnicking

Picnicking is defined as eating outdoors specifically for recreation purposes. Next to salt water swimming, more persons participate in picnicking on the "design day" than any other activity. Similar to other activities analyzed, participation in this activity is moderately restricted by income level and automobile ownership. Also, picnickers tend to travel farther from home than participants in other typical day use activities such as fresh water swimming, golf, tennis, boating and bicycling. Picnicking shows a tendency to occur on weekends or holidays more often than the other activities. Nearly 70 percent of the picnic experiences took place on weekends or holidays, accounting for the very high "design day" figure of 57,653. The supply capacity for picnicking in the state, based on the number of picnic tables, is 32,047, indicating that there is a deficit of supply on a statewide basis. However, it should be noted that picnicking can and does take place without picnic tables. Furthermore, the actual supply of tables at various sites may have been underestimated since some of the inventory was conducted during the fall and winter when many picnic tables are being stored away for summertime use. To infer need based strictly on the supply of picnic tables is unrealistic. However, there is no other method of

quantification available. Interpretations of deficits for this activity should be tempered by these considerations. The distance travelled data and the peaking on weekends characterize picnicking as a leisure day activity which occurs outside the neighborhood, perhaps in some environmentally or aesthetically pleasing setting. It would seem, therefore, that providing a natural setting is as important to picnicking as providing picnic tables.

Forecast - Picnicking

Year	Design Day	Supply (Persons)	Surplus/ Deficit
1975	57,653	32,047	-25,606
1980	61,185		-29,138
1985	65,121		-33,074
1990	68,778		-36,731
1995	71,239		-39,192
2000	74,185		-42,138

Forecasts to the year 1985 show a moderate increase of 13 percent and to 1995 of 24 percent. Compared to other outdoor recreational activities, these figures do not represent significant increases.

C. Fresh Water Swimming

For purposes of this analysis, fresh water swimming is defined as swimming in any fresh water river, lake, pond or artificial pool. Rhode Island fresh water swimming facilities can accommodate 53,792 persons while the "design day" estimate is 50,094. Again, based on all the facilities available over the entire state, there is presently a surplus of supply.

The significant observations concerning fresh water swimming are:

1) It is the only activity analyzed where a greater portion of one car families than two car families participated, and 2) nearly 70 percent of the activity took place within 10 miles of home.

Fresh water swimming is apparently enjoyed by a broad spectrum of the population. It is an activity which takes place close to home and therefore lends itself very well to distribution analysis by regions. There are significant supply deficiencies in the West Metropolitan, East Metropolitan and Aquidneck Island regions. Furthermore, it can be theorized that fresh water swimming is frequently a substitute activity for those persons less capable of accessing salt water facilities. It is important to note that the increased popularity of individually owned, backyard and residential complex pools should be taken into account as an additional source of supply for this recreation need. It is important to quantify this factor, but survey modifications could elmiminate its influence on the data.

Forecast - Fresh Water Swimming

Year	Design Day	Supply(Persons)	Surplus/ Deficit
1975	50,094	53,792	+ 3698
1980	54,042		- 250
1985	60,316		-6,524
1990	68,290		-14,498
1995	75,183		-21,391
2000	85,580		-31,788

By 1980 supply capacity will have been reached by the "design day" load. The deficit indicated in 1985 will necessitate an additional 3,600 linear feet of fresh water beach to meet the demand. By 1995, the requirement will be an additional 11,000 linear feet.

D. Sightseeing

This very difficult to define activity is the fourth most popular analyzed. It can include everything from a walk through a neighborhood park to a long distance, out-of-state trip. It is apparent from the survey data that sightseeing often occurred in conjunction with or as a result of other recreational pursuits. For this reason, it can often be described as an activity that supplements the primary reason for a round trip.

The "design day" estimate for sightseeing in Rhode Island is 23,931. However this accounts for only one-third of the activity as nearly 46,000 Rhode Islanders can be expected to go out of state on the "design day". The distance travelled data bears this out, showing that over 50 percent of the activity took place over 50 miles from home. Determining supply capacities for this activity is obviously impossible; therefore, making observations from which meaningful planning objectives can be derived is difficult. It can be emphasized that 70,383 persons recreating in a particular activity on one day do require consideration. Since sightseeing does not require formal facilities, such features as scenic trails, views, historic areas, and other points of interest should be considered when planning to satisfy this recreational need.

Forecast - Sightseeing

Year	Design Day	Supply(Persons)	Surplus/ Deficit
1975	23,931	N/A	N/A
1980	27,380		
1985	34,037		
1990	41,605		
1995	51,633		
2000	64,364		

Of all the activities studied, sightseeing is expected to show the greatest increase in demand over the next 10 to 20 years. In 10 years, the increase will be 42 percent while in 20 years it will more than double. This projection must be tempered however, by the fact that continued cost increases for fuel may have a very significant negative impact on the sightseeing activity.

E. Boating

In this study, boating comprised all types of fresh water and salt water activity ranging from canoeing to yachting. It is not surprising that boating should be in the top five recreational activities. There are over 20,000 registered boats in Rhode Island and there are another estimated 20,000 to 30,000 unregistered boats in the state. The "design day" estimate for boating is 19,848 persons. Neither the inventory data nor the demand data are specific enough to make observations on the needs for salt water marinas vs. fresh water boat launching sites, and the like. The 183 boat launching ramps in the state with an estimated parking capacity for 3,536 cars can at present accommodate 75 percent of the total "design day" demand. However, accommodating the total "design day" with boat launches is not the major issue; rather, it is whether there are enough marina slips to berth larger boats for a season. Marinas are generally full in Rhode Island throughout the season indicating a potential need for more facilities. However, the issue of marina development to meet boating demands is best handled by the private sector working with coastal zone planners. Demand analysis can only provide a generalist view of boating participation and supply. A more detailed study of the problems associated with boating should be undertaken in the private sector.

Forecast - Boating

Year	Design Day	Supply (Persons)	Surplus/ Deficit
1975	19,848	46,471	+26,623
1980	22,519		+23,952
1985	26,492		+19,979
1990	31,772		+14,699
1995	38,018		+ 8,453
2000	46,270		+ 201

As indicated in the table above, boating is the third fastest growing activity in Rhode Island, with "design day" estimates increasing by more than 92 percent over the next 20 years. This rapid rise in boating is principally accounted for by the increase of the population's real income over the same period of time.

F. Camping

The inventory notes that there are 4,276 campsites in the state with a capacity for 17,104 campers. The "design day" estimate for camping is 6,196 Rhode Islanders plus 9,690 non-resident campers for a total of 15,886 campers. Camping is enjoyed by all income groups and is primarily a family activity. A survey of campers at Burlingame State Park showed that over 89 percent of those campers interviewed were there as a family group. The study also showed that camping occurs as part of an activity cluster including picnicking, hiking, bicycling and swimming. Rhode Island's salt water coast is the greatest attraction for campers and although there is a surplus of sites on a statewide basis, campgrounds located along the southern shore are generally filled to capacity for most of the season. Camping is also an activity usually requiring travel of some distance. Over 65 percent of camping activity by Rhode Islanders took place out of state. Similarly 61 percent of the camping activity taking place in Rhode Island was by non-Rhode Island residents.

Forecast - Camping

Year	Design Day	Supply(Persons)	Surplus/ Deficit
1975	15,886	17,104	+ 1,218
1980	16,528		+ 576
1985	17,242		- 138
1990	17,933		- 829
1995	18,360		- 1,256
2000	18,875		- 1,771

Participation rates per family for camping will decrease over time. The slight increases in camping activity are due to total population increases. The actual participation rate per household unit is projected to decline slightly over the next 25 years.

G. Outdoor Games

This category of activity was intended to measure formal and informal outdoor games requiring open space. However, demand studies aimed at measuring participation in 15 activities sometimes suffer from lack of specificity. The outdoor games category was ill-defined and too broad and, as a result, it is suspected that considerable underreporting took place by survey respondents for this activity. Studies presently being conducted find that participation in this activity is considerable and that most times, the only facility required is an open field. The mere maintenance of open space in the urban area, can satisfy a great deal of demand for active outdoor activities.

In addition, properly maintained football fields, baseball fields, and basketball courts require minimal cost, but can satisfy a great deal of need, expecially in and around urban neighborhoods.

Forecast - Outdoor Games

Year	Design Day	Supply (Persons)	Surplus/ Deficit
1975	8,551	23,060	+14,509
1980	8,950		+14,110
1985	9,427		+13,633
1990	9,884		+13,176
1995	10,137		+12,923
2000	10,472		+12,588

These figures show only a moderate increase, less than 20 percent, in outdoor game activity over the next 20 years.

H. Salt Water Fishing

This activity is defined as rod fishing either from the shore or boat in salt water for recreational purposes. It does not include shellfishing. The "design day" estimate for this activity is 7,650 persons No supply capacity in terms of persons is estimated for this activity for ideally, salt water fishing can take place anywhere along the 420 miles of Rhode Island's coastline. It is an activity enjoyed by most income groups. However reference to Figure 05-03(1) indicates that twice as many two car families participate than one or no car families. It would seem, therefore, that one's capability to access the shore is a factor which determines the level of participation. There is another factor not exposed in the survey which has a definite effect on the recreational opportunity of the salt water sport fishermen: the adequacy of public rights-of-way. Many public rights-of-way have been identified by the Rhode Island Public Rights-of-Way Commission; however, many of these public rights-of-way do not have adequate parking, nor are they properly maintained. Furthermore, pollution of the upper bay and increased private ownership of the coast is depriving the sports fishermen of available fishing areas close to population centers. A program aimed at identifying, improving and protecting prime areas for fishing would be extremely beneficial to the salt water sports fishermen. Such a program might be financed through the much suggested salt water fishing license.

Forecast - Salt Water Fishing

Year	Design Day	Supply(Persons)	Surplus/ Deficit
1975	7,650	N/A	N/A
1980	8,006		
1985	8,455		
1990	8,894		
1995	9,199		
2000	9,550		

Participation in this activity is estimated to increase by only 11 percent over the next 10 years and only 20 percent over the next 20 years.

I. Tennis

Tennis is one of the more specific activities to be studied; both the demand and supply characteristics lend themselves to quantitative treatment. It is obviously one of the faster growing outdoor recreation activities. The calculated design day for tennis is 5,523 persons. The supply capacity is 3,968 based on 2.5 persons/court and a turnover rate of 3. As can be seen there is a deficit of facilities on a statewide basis, but deficiencies are most pronounced in the West Metropolitan and Northeast regions (reference Table 05-03(2)). Figure 05-03(2) exposes tennis as a middle to high income activity, but this is not due to the high cost of participating, as costs for this activity are fairly minimal. Rather, it is due to the fact that, traditionally, tennis has been enjoyed only by high income groups and also because of the non-availability of tennis courts in the urban areas where lower income groups are concentrated. If more courts become available in low income areas, this discrepancy should disappear. It is also important to note that the inventory includes all tennis courts regardless of physical condition. There are courts in the metropolitan area which are in a state of disrepair and virtually unuseable. This further emphasizes the needs of the metropolitan region.

Forecast - Tennis

Year	Design Day	Supply (Persons)	Surplus/ Deficit
1975	5,523	3,968	- 1,555
1980	6,066		- 2,098
1985	6,826		- 2,858
1990	7,711		- 3,743
1995	8,687		- 4,719
2000	9,889		- 5,921

Of the activities analyzed, tennis is the fifth fastest growing activity. Participation is expected to increase by 24 percent from 1975 to 1985 and by 57 percent from 1975 to 1995. The opinion that tennis is currently a "fad" and that it is being promoted widely by the media is a variable not accounted for in the forecasting model. As a result, there may be changes in tennis participation that would be significantly different than that which appears in the above table.

J. Golf

Similar to tennis, supply capacities for golf are easily calculated. The 708 golf holes in the state provide recreational opportunity for 11,328 persons. The "design day" estimate for golf is 4,604,

far less than the capacity of golf courses in the state. Analysis of distribution by regions exposes no real problems, as all regions show a surplus of supply. The high cost of participating in golf tends to make it a middle to high income activity. One of the attractive features of golf is its age characteristics. Reference to Figure 05-03(6), shows that golf is enjoyed by many middle aged and elderly persons. It should be noted that approximately 30 percent of Rhode Island's golfing activity takes palce out of the state. This occurs not because of the lack of facilities in Rhode Island, but rather, because of the availability of nearby golf courses in neighboring states.

Forecast - Golf

Year	Design Day	Supply(Persons)	Surplus/ Deficit
1975	4,604	11,328	+ 6,724
1980	5,151		+ 6,177
1985	5,953		+ 5,375
1990	7,002		+ 4,326
1995	8,240		+ 3,088
2000	9,827		+ 1,501

Significant increases in golf participation over the next 10 and 20 years can be primarily attributed to increases in real income. The increase over the next 20 years will be nearly 80 percent.

K. Hiking

The "design day" figure for hiking in Rhode Island is 3,620. This apparently low figure can be attributed to two factors: 1) the true hiker, usually prefering a wilderness setting with a variety of natural attractions, does not feel that the urban nature of Rhode Island affords this opportunity; 2) the hiking trails that do exist in the state are poorly mapped, poorly signed and underpublicized.

The inventory shows that there are 198 miles of hiking trails in the state. Utilizing a standard of 15 persons/mile and a turnover rate of 6 yields a supply capacity of 17,847 person/day. However, in many cases, it is not high quality hiking trail as previously mentioned. As a result, some 5,200 hikers leave the state on the design day to participate in their activity. It is interesting to compare the total "design day" including persons who leave the state (Not included in "design day" calculations) for tennis and hiking. For hiking, the figure is 8,829 and for tennis, 7,464. This comparison reveals a popularity for hiking that may be often underestimated.

Forecast - Hiking

Year	Design Day	Supply(Persons)	Surplus/ Deficit
1975	3,620	17,847	+14,227
1980	3,852		+13,995
1985	4,119		+13,728
1990	4,407		+13,440
1995	4,683		+13,164
2000	5,002		+12,845

Forecasts for hiking activity show only moderate increases over the next 25 years, with the supply capacity not being reached within that time frame.

L. Bicycling

Many recent recreation studies have noted the increased popularity of bicycling. Some studies have found bicycling to be the most popular recreational activity. The Rhode Island demand studies of 1974 measured bicycling in a restricted fashion. Trips around the neighborhood were excluded and in effect only tour biking as an activity was measured. The result was a very low "design day" figure of 3,897 persons. There is every reason to believe that bicycling is as popular in Rhode Island as it is in other states. It is reasonable to infer, therefore, that most bicycling activity takes place around the neighborhood. (This enforces a major contention of this study that many activities take place close to home, especially those activities of short duration.) The supply for bicycling is the heavily travelled roadways of the more densely settled areas. The fact that there are an estimated 400,000 bicycles in the state indicates that this activity should be studied to a greater extent.

Forecast - Bicycling

Year	Design Day	Supply(Persons)	Surplus/ Deficit
1975	2,897	N/A	N/A
1980	3,063		
1985	3,293		
1990	3,505		
1995	3,706		
2000	3,933		

The "design day" estimates only reflect participation in tour biking; the forecast tends to show a very moderate increase in activity over the next 25 years.

M. Fresh Water Fishing

The "design day" figure for fresh water fishing utilizing data from the month of July is 3,191. It is important to note that this is not the optimum month to participate in this activity since the fishing season occurs during the spring and fall, making it illegal to fish for many species during July. Therefore, it was determined unappropriate to develop a complete analysis and forecast for fresh water fishing based entirely upon July data. It is anticipated that additional statistical evidence based on surveys during optimum fishing months will yield a more comprehensive statement on the needs of fresh water fishing in Rhode Island.

N. Horseback Riding

Next to birdwatching, horseback riding has the lowest "design day" figure of the activities surveyed. Less than 2,600 persons can be expected to participate in this activity on the average peak day, and much like hiking, the urban nature of the state discourages participation in this activity. The 238 miles of designated horseback riding trails in the state can accommodate nearly 12,000 persons, presenting no difficulty with the quantity of supply available. However, there are two principal barriers to participation in this activity: 1) horses are difficult to keep in predominately urbanized regions, and 2) costs are high for transporting horses to riding areas. It is interesting to note that barely 1 percent of the population owns horses and that yearly maintenance costs run over $500 per year.

Forecast - Horseback Riding

Year	Design Day	Supply(Persons)	Surplus/ Deficit
1975	2,569	11,940	+ 9,371
1980	2,652		+ 9,288
1985	2,771		+ 9,161
1990	2,879		+ 9,061
1995	2,953		+ 8,987
2000	3,055		+ 8,885

Next to birdwatching, horseback riding shows the lowest rate of increase over the next 25 years. Actually, per capita rate of participation will decrease over the same time period. The increases in "design day" figures are due to increases in population.

O. Birdwatching

Only 1,934 persons can be expected to participate in birdwatching in Rhode Island on the "design day". However, this represents only 20 percent of the total activity as nearly 80 percent of the activity takes

place out-of-state. Apparently, this is an activity where the true enthusiast will travel long distances in order to view a variety of species. Also, it is generally an older and low to middle income group which enjoys this activity according to the survey data. Again, it must be emphasized that the urbanized nature of this state does not always lend itself to the enjoyment of this activity. However, there are several bird sanctuaries in the state, including Block Island, considered one of the prime birdwatching areas in New England. The proportionately low level of activity does not make it one to receive a high priority when considering future recreational facility needs.

Forecast - Birdwatching

Year	Design Day	Supply (Persons)	Surplus/ Deficit
1975	1,934	N/A	N/A
1980	1,997		
1985	2,078		
1990	2,148		
1995	2,184		
2000	2,233		

Birdwatching has the lowest rate of increase of all the activities surveyed. As with horseback riding, this activity reflects an increasing "design day" figures due to population increase.

05-03-09 Recommendations

It should be emphasized that the preceding analysis is based on data for only the month of July, 1974. It is the first phase of analysis and is therefore incomplete in some respects.

Presented in this section are a series of recommendations which result from the Phase I data analysis. They are intended to function as the link between the data of this demand section and the actual policies and objectives of the plan.

- Improve use opportunities at existing urban and metropolitan parks and develop additional neighborhood recreation areas in accordance with the policies of the State Guide Plan.

These recommendations are aimed specifically at the income and accessibility restrictions previously discussed. They are general in nature in that they do not opt for any particular activity. They establish the concept that the metropolitan recreation area, when properly developed and maintained, can solve some of the problems exposed in the demand surveys. At first glance, this appears to be a municipal responsibility. However, the high priority of this recommendation indicates that the state should assume a major role, not only in providing funding but also in terms of technical assistance.

- Improve public transportation to recreation sites, particularly in and around urban and metropolitan areas.

One of the overall goals of this plan is to insure that recreational opportunity is available to all persons regardless of socio-economic class. Many times the only reason a household may not be participating is their lack of transportation. Coordination with public transit agencies to create routes which access recreation areas can in some measure alleviate this inequity.

- The State should meet immediate short-term recreational needs first. If excess funding is available, lower priority land acquisitions could be made in anticipation of long-term needs.

Although, for example, there appears to be no real need on a statewide basis for acquiring additional salt water swimming facilities over the first 10 year period of this plan, the long-range forecast indicates a potential need by 1995. Therefore, consideration could be given to acquiring facilities for long-term needs in the immediate future if it is economically feasible, and after higher priority, short-range needs have been satisfied. Past policies of pursuing land acquisitions strictly on an opportunistic basis have served to provide the state with many diversified parks and management areas. However, the time has come to re-orient the recreation planning direction at the state level, and give highest priority to addressing the more urgent needs of the recreationally-disadvantaged by improving existing facilities in the urbanized area and increasing the accessibility of facilities outside the deficient metropolitan centers.

- Meet supply deficiencies in tennis, particularly in the West Metropolitan and Northeast regions.

- Meet picnicking deficiencies in all regions, particularly in the West Metropolitan and Northeast regions.

- Provide fresh water swimming in the West and East Metropolitan areas, not only to meet supply deficiencies, but also as a substitute for salt water swimming deficiencies.

These three recommendations are grouped together because they are an outflow of the distribution model. The major deficiencies are in the Northeast and West Metropolitan regions, and, in light of the distance travelled data and accessibility restrictions, it is suggested that facilities be provided as close as possible to those regions showing deficiencies. The presence of state parks such as Lincoln Woods, Snake Den, and Goddard Park offer the state Department of Natural Resources excellent opportunities to meet a percentage of these deficiencies in picnicking, fresh water swimming and tennis. It is also anticipated that the municipalities most affected will react to the observed need. It should also be emphasized that both Snake Den and

Lincoln Woods are major recreation areas easily accessed by the urban communities of Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls.

● Establish transportation and other programs to improve the accessibility of the population to existing salt water beaches.

● Redistribute use of salt water beaches to obtain more uniform utilization.

Certainly, the supply of salt water beaches is not a factor in salt water swimming needs. The crucial issues are addressed in the recommendations: 1) salt water beaches in the southern towns are not easily accessible to low and low-middle income groups living in the northern urban areas and 2) there is strong evidence which suggests that large state and municipally owned beaches are over used while smaller privately and municipally owned beaches are under used. The bus operation instituted by Department of Natural Resources and the Rhode Island Public Transit Authority during the summer of 1974 was an excellent first step in providing transportation for those persons in one-and no-car families with limited transportation capability. Programs such as this should be continued and sponsored at both the state and local levels. Salt water swimming is the most popular activity in the state not only in terms of demand but also in terms of supply. Yet, the public is poorly informed of the beaches available to them. A program aimed at informing the public of the variety of salt water beaches available, both public and private, might ease the crowding problem at the larger more well known public beaches. The Department of Economic Development publishes several recreational guides on camping and boating. A similar effort for salt water beaches could be an excellent start.

● Identify, publicize and protect areas of scenic, historical, and cultural interest for the large sightseeing population.

As noted previously, nearly 24,000 Rhode Islanders can expect to be sightseeing in Rhode Island on the "design day". In addition, another 46,452 Rhode Islanders travel out of state to partake in this activity. This total of 70,383 is the third highest "design day" demand. It is important therefore that this seemingly simple activity receive consideration by responsible recreation agencies. Little has been done to accommodate this large population. The recommendation calls for an inventory of scenic and cultural areas such as highways, historical places, etc. and making this inventory well known to the public. Such an inventory will serve two purposes: 1) the public will be aware of the many areas available in the state and 2) significant public recognition of aesthetic areas often serves as a very strong protection mechanism.

● Improve public access to the shore to maximize the opportunities for salt water fishing and other salt water related activities.

For years the Rhode Island coast has been seemingly a limitless source of supply for the salt water fishermen. However, increased development and private ownership of the coast may have a serious effect on the salt water fishing activity, especially near population center (over 70 percent of fishing activity takes place within 15 miles of home). Furthermore, salt water fishing is actively enjoyed by all income groups and for the most part it is relatively inexpensive. It is an activity which can be enjoyed throughout life. However, there has been no comprehensive program to identify and protect optimum fishing areas. The work of the Public Rights of Way Commission has improved the knowledge of public access to the shore, but public rights-of-way do not generally have adequate parking. The thrust of this recommendation is to accommodate and encourage salt water fishing by providing public access to optimum fishing areas as close as possible to the population centers.

● Assist the private sector with market information so that both the recreation industry and the population will receive maximum benefit.

There are several activities analyzed in this report which should be provided by the private sector. When the private sector shows the desire and the ability to provide recreational services for the public, they should be encouraged to do so. As a result of the studies done by the state several recommendations can be made to the private sector; for example, a good deal of data has been collected on Rhode Island's camping market, particularly the fact that campgrounds located near salt water recreation areas are by far the most popular. In a more negative fashion, golf course development need not be encouraged because of the optimum supply situation in the state. The income characteristics of tennis players is shifting downward as the activity becomes more popular indicating that lower fees at private courts may attract more players and generate more profit. However, communicating these facts to the private industry will require a good deal more than lip service.

05-04 Special Studies

Quantitative measures are essential in identifying areas of need. Their importance cannot be over-emphasized. However, many potential needs must be recognized which cannot be quantified. This recognition necessitates a qualitative process which does not always reflect structured patterns. The following subjects are addressed in an attempt to meet some of the potential recreation needs in Rhode Island. These studies have been undertaken as a result of qualitative decisions made during the continuing planning process.

It is important to note that the conclusions and recommendations generated by these studies predate the results of the statistical analyses. Although the quantitative results usually serve to reinforce earlier policies, in some cases the statistical evidence does offer apparent contradictions. In some instances, policies based on qualitative judgements of particular situations and needs have, in fact, been modified by statistical data that became available at a later date. It would probably be more appropriate to say that apparent policy conflicts have merely been more efficiently examined, yielding more refined statements of need that clarified the general policies and enabled development of more specific objectives to provide a framework for future recreation planning. One must always be conscious of the fact that goals and policies are subject to continuous reconsideration and modification in accordance with statistical data which indicates changing needs.

05-04-01 Bay Islands Park Study

After nearly two decades of sporadic interest in developing a park system on the islands of Narragansett Bay, the reduction in Navy activities which began in 1973 created the first opportunity to realistically investigate its feasibility. Several thousand acres of prime coastal and island property unexpectedly became available for public use, including recreation.

Funding to undertake a feasibility study was obtained from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in the Department of the Interior, and the state Department of Natural Resources. A joint interagency-university research team was organized under the direction of the Coastal Resources Center, University of Rhode Island, and work began early in 1974. Since that time the research team has worked closely with a forty member Citizen's Advisory Group and has published a preliminary report (April, 1974) and a final proposal (fall, 1975).

A. Conclusions of the Study

The research team found that not only was development of a Bay Islands Park feasible, but highly desirable as a recreational asset, a bulwark against further aesthetic and physical deterioration of the Bay environment, and a potentially significant generator of income

through tourism and business activity. It found that a nucleus of high quality state recreation areas were already in operation or under development in and around the Bay and that the acquisition of key surplus federal holdings and several private tracts could contribute to a viable system.

It was concluded that the Bay islands represented a uniquely valuable recreational resource whose use and development should be guided by a clearly defined set of policies and objectives. These include the following:

- Inexpensive and convenient access should be equally available to all.

- A wide range of recreational experiences should be offered, especially those such as swimming, picnicking, fishing, scenic viewing, boating, and hiking, which are in greatest demand.

- Recreational use should be in harmony with the environment and should not detract from or debase natural beauty or ecological systems.

- The system should complement existing facilities by concentrating on amenities that are either not available or are in short supply.

As previously noted, a primary objective in designing the new park system was to make it easily accessible to the state's citizens. After rejecting the options of state operation or subsidy of a public ferry system as unfeasible, it was decided that the cheapest and most efficient way to guarantee the desired level of service would be to negotiate service contracts with private carriers. The state could then set routes, schedules and fares without assuming responsibility for the operation of a transportation system. Tentative interest in a franchise arrangement was expressed by those carriers approached. Terminals in Providence at the head of the Bay, Allen Harbor on the West shore, and Melville and Newport on the East shore, are recommended. Each of these locations has serviceable piers available and is proximate to concentrations of potential park users. Ferries from these points would service the proposed major recreation area on the south end of Prudence Island, again utilizing an existing pier. Access from there to outlying islands would be via smaller ferries or launches operated on the same concession basis as the larger vessels.

It was further concluded that financial, political, and administrative realities dictated that developmental priorities be identified. A phased development strategy through which highest immediate priority would be placed on continued improvements of existing state holdings

and acquisition of surplus federal properties was proposed. It is believed that this will provide the least cost nucleus of a Bay-oriented recreation system.

B. Areas Under State Ownership

Exiting state holdings slated for expansion and improvement under the Bay Islands Park proposal are Dutch Island, Fort Wetherill, Fort Adams, and Brenton Point. Dutch Island has already been designated a Bay Islands Park and most of the picnic tables, camp sites and hiking trails recommended are in place. Additional improvements would include further clean up and construction of an improved landing pier. Improvements at Fort Wetherill, Fort Adams, and Brenton Point are proceeding according to long range plans developed by the Department of Natural Resources. All were state parks before the Bay Islands Park concept was seriously proposed, but are fully compatible with the new system. Planned improvements at Fort Wetherill include installation of picnic tables and sanitary facilities, construction of new trails, an improved road system, and additional parking areas. Work in progress at Fort Adams involves restoration and reconstruction of historically significant military structures and fortifications. At Brenton Point on Newport's scenic Ocean Drive eleven automobile turnouts have been completed and building restoration, road, and bicycle trail construction are proposed for interior sections. All improvements to these areas are carried as separate items in the Department of Natural Resources capital development budget and as such do not represent new costs genereated by the Bay Islands Park proposal. With the exception of Dutch Island, all are accessable by automobile and capable of supporting substantial numbers of recreators, both features which will contribute to the flexibility and diversity of the new system.

Hope Island is thus far the only former naval property actually transferred to the state for use as a Bay Islands Park. It is proposed that it be managed as a low intensity day use area, although a limited number of primitive camp sites would be prepared. Clean up, trail clearing, provisions for fishing access, and picnicking would complete proposed improvements. A major objective in developing the island's recreational potential is to preserve its rugged natural beauty and valuable wildlife habitat, including one of the state's only heron rookeries. Since the island is accessible only by boat, it is proposed that it be serviced by launch from the central ferry terminal located on the southern end of Prudence Island. Hope Island development costs are projected at between $20,000 and $25,000.

C. Areas Under Federal Ownership

Of the five recreationally attractive naval properties already or soon likely to be surplused, the state has surrendered its interest

in two to the parent communities. ((57)) Allen Harbor in North Kingstown and Melville Boat Basin in Portsmouth will both be developed for municipal recreational use, although the Bay Islands Park proposal would provide for a ferry terminal at each. These terminals would provide island access to the West Bay and Aquidneck Island communities. Development of these terminals should not conflict with local plans for the areas.

Of the three remaining sites, the most critical to the Park proposal is the former ordinance supply depot at the southern end of Prudence Island. Because of its central location in the bay this area is proposed as a receiving area for the water accessible elements of the park system. Prudence Island is also accessible from Bristol by ferry. It is further proposed that this area support concentrations of recreational facilities such as walks and hiking trails, camping and picnic sites, open fields, an information center, and a hostel-education complex housed in refurbished military structures. Size, topography and the availability of electric power and potable water all enhance the capacity and recreational value of the site. Improvement costs are estimated at $125,000. The state's bid for recreational use of this area has, however, been held up pending completion of studies investigating other potential uses.

Navy holdings in the Beavertail area of Conanicut Island have as yet not been surplused, although the Bay Islands Park Study proposes their inclusion in the system when and if they area. A large level and open parcel on the western side of the island would be developed for intensive day use with upgrading of existing roads and parking areas, walkway construction, installation of picnic tables and sanitary facilities and preparation of several informal game fields. Estimated costs are $65,000 to $70,000. A smaller but highly scenic area comprising Beavertail Point itself would also be acquired for recreational use if surplused. The site of the third oldest lighthouse on the Atlantic seaboard, it is a popular vista point and fishing area. It is proposed that future recreational use reflect these preferences. Parking would be provided and an existing road around the point would be converted into a pedestrian mall for strollers. Costs are projected at approximately $30,000.

D. Areas Under Private Ownership

Three private holdings are proposed for inclusion in the Bay Islands Park. Of these, the two largest, Patience Island and the north end of Prudence Island, are on the market. The Prudence site is particularly attractive -- large, scenic, and essentially undeveloped. It contains some of the state's largest and most beautiful salt marshes and the only swimming quality sand beaches on any of the Bay islands. Its interior is richly vegetated and has an irregular terrain ideal for hiking and nature observation. These, along with informal swimming, picnicking, and camping are the primary activities proposed for

what would essentially be a nature area. Access would be via private boat or launch from the south end of the island or by the existing ferry service to Prudence Island. Costs for trail clearing, picnic and camp site preparation and sanitary facilities are estimated at $65,000. Land costs will inflate this estimate so much that some combination of donation and federal assistance will probably be necessary for the state to acquire the area. The same would hold true for nearby Patience Island. It is proposed that this island be acquired as a management area with only a few trails and campsites cleared in the heavy undergrowth. Pier restoration and other minor improvements would cost some $20,000 to $25,000.

A small parcel of some three to five acres on the North shore of Conanicut Island is the final proposed component of the Bay Islands Park. It would provide public access to the shore, parking, and a scenic view up the Bay in an area where all are currently in short supply. Costs not including land acquisition are estimated at $7,000 to $10,000. Again, acquisition costs may be the controlling factor in the location and design of this facility.

05-04-02 Rhode Island Natural Areas Survey

The Rhode Island Natural Areas Survey is part of a New England-wide regional study undertaken to locate, evaluate, classify, and determine possible protection techniques for the region's unique and significant natural areas. The study was conducted under the auspices of the New England Natural Resources Center (NENRC) utilizing federal funds allocated by the New England Regional Commission. The NENRC in turn contracted with and funded one or more private conservation agencies in each of the six New England states to undertake the inventory process. The Audubon Society of Rhode Island was the state project coordinator for Rhode Island.

Since February, 1973, the Rhode Island Natural Areas Project working through the Statewide Planning Program, has sustained an ongoing inventory program, established a coordinating center for natural area information, and begun the development of various protection mechanisms for the state's natural areas. During this period, it has become apparent that one of the major uses of the inventory phase has been its incorporation into the programs of both state and local planning agencies. The Statewide Planning Program has incorporated natural area information into its Land Use Policies and Plan. Two elements of the Survey have been substantially completed and are summarized below:

A. Inventory

To initiate the natural area inventory, a system of 24 voluntary field monitors was established throughout the state. These individuals searched local town halls for names and addresses of natural

area land owners, determining abutting property owners, tax status, type of zoning, etc., and in many cases visited the property regularly to determine the continuing physical status of natural areas.

The next task was to notify owners that their land had been recognized as a natural area. The program of notifying owners was undertaken using material supplied by the field monitor team. It was hoped that the owners of these areas would be encouraged to take greater concern in their land and not inadvertently despoil or destroy it. About 80 percent of landowners were notified of selection of their property for inclusion in the inventory. There was an unexpectedly large positive response to notification which consisted of a two page description of the project and a postage paid reply card. The response rate was 20 percent, with private, corporate, and municipal owners requesting further information on protection possibilities. All owners were personally contacted and, in some instances, negotiations regarding alternate protection plans have been proceeding. One project underway at E11 Pond/Long Pond involves private purchase. Negotiations are being handled by the Nature Conservancy. Other projects that involve putting lands in trust include swamp land in South Kingstown, a botanical area in Lincoln, the Matunuck section of South Kingstown, and land along the north branch of the Pawtuxet River.

All inventory data has been computerized and is fully retrievable. Annual updating is essential to reflect deletions as well as new discoveries.

B. Evaluation of Areas (Protection Priorities)

Areas have been designated as being of natural, regional, state, or local significance according to a rating system devised for that purpose. Each area in the inventory is rated in order to determine priority for protective action. Ratings are scaled from one to five with one representing a low or negative rating and five a high or positive rating. A total score of 70 indicates highest priority, while a score of 14 indicates that resources for protection projects should be assigned to other areas first.

Rating scale:

1. Vulnerability (1-low, 5-high)
2. Degree of immediate threat (1-low, 5-high)
3. Rare features present (1-few or never, 5-several or often)
4. Uniqueness within state (1-low, 5-high)
5. Esthetic quality (1-low, 5-high)
6. Ecological or wildlife quality (1-low, 5-high)
7. Educational value (1-low, 5-high)
8. Diversity of features (1-low, 5-high)
9. Size (1-1 acre or less, 5-over 1,000 acres)
10. Scientific or research potential (1-low, 5-high)

11. Accessibility to large population (1-low, 5-high)
12. Owner attitude toward protection (1-negative, 5-highly positive)
13. Duplication of features in other natural areas (1-many, 5-few)
14. Useability for unrelated but compatible purposes (1-not useable, 5-high useability)

It is recommended that annual revisions be performed to reflect changes in threat status, funding, public attitudes, and state or local priorities. Revisions to the system itself may be necessitated by availability of more refined methods of definitions and evaluation techniques.

The following three elements of the survey are preliminary outlines designed to serve as recommendations or proposals for further activities.

C. Development of Management Plans

Individualized plans for each area should be made prior to decisions on specific protective mechanisms to be used. Several projects have been started on an ad hoc basis, independent of the project staff. Ideally however, initiation of a project should be preceded by development of guidelines and detailed coordination among all parties interested in natural area protection. Approaches to owners of natural areas on specific proposals should be made only after the above have been accomplished. Uncoordinated efforts by federal, state, local, and semi-public or private interests could seriously impair the chances of significant accomplishments in natural area protection within the state. It is therefore recommended that the State of Rhode Island finance a staff of one coordinator and one secretary to work with the Rhode Island Natural Heritage Council on the following projects:

1. Creation and maintenance of a Rhode Island Natural Areas Register.

2. Coordination of Rhode Island Natural Area programs with those of other states and with federal natural areas programs.

3. Making application for and receiving federal funds available for natural area protection.

4. Developing appropriate protection and management plans for the entire inventory of natural areas in Rhode Island.

5. Working with cities and towns within the state on local natural area projects.

6. Maintain the natural areas inventory.

7. Consulting with state, local, and federal agencies proposing projects affecting inventoried natural areas.

The principal staff member should be thoroughly familiar with legal protection techniques, able to match an area and its resources with an ownership level (federal, state, town, semi-public, private) and be able to prepare and/or evaluate management plans for a wide range of natural area protection plans.

Plans should include guidelines for specific protection techniques and a specific level or category of protective ownership for each natural area. Some suggested minimum criteria are:

1. Degree of fragility of the principal feature(s).

2. Temporality of feature(s).

3. Available knowledge relative to effects of manipulation of land, water, and biota on principal feature(s).

4. Nature and degree of threats from surrounding causes.

5. Useability of the area for activities compatible with protection of major feature(s).

6. Ability of proposed ownership to manipulate and control access, use, and associated land, water, and biota.

7. Willingness of a proposed ownership to manage for protection first and compatible use, if any, secondarily, and to provide continuity of management policy to a degree consistent with the temporality of the feature.

D. Development of Protection Techniques

Some essential techniques presently recognized as tools for natural area protection are:

Purchase in fee simple - Some areas should be acquired outright by fee simple acquisition by federal, state, or local governments or private agencies or individuals. This can be done by various federal funding programs that match revenue raised through bond issues. Some examples are the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Pittman-Robertson Fund, and Dingell-Johnson Fund. In addition, the Audubon Society is currently working on a program that will accept property adjacent to or near a proposed project in lieu of matching funds.

Easement rights - These should be used as a means of restricting private speculation from a natural area through the acquisition of development rights, timber cutting rights, excavation rights, etc. Legislation should be enacted enabling private trustees to obtain the same rights as governmental agencies.

Leases - Long-term leases can be an effective means of preserving the status quo until other actions, such as those requiring either funds or legislative changes, can be accomplished.

Legislation - Various proposals for natural areas protection techniques have been drafted and reviewed by legal advisors. One recommended proposal would establish a system of natural preserves in Rhode Island. Some others recommended for further investigation are:

1. Legislation which would establish differential assessments for rural land at valuations based on current use rather than potential use as an inducement for owners of natural areas to retain them in an undisturbed state.

2. Establishment of a State Registry of Natural Areas similar to the present State Registry of Historic Places. Administration and management could be done by the Rhode Island Natural Areas Council. Inclusion in the registry would automatically protect certain lands from development.

3. Legislation enabling groups of citizens or a community to create semi-public local land trusts. Such a group would determine what assets there are in their community and how to protect and manage them.

Zoning Ordinances - Zoning is only as useful as the enforcement exercised by local governments. Cities and towns should enact clear and legally sustainable open space and natural area zoning ordinances and regulations with special provisions for environmentally protective zoning.

The technique of Transferable Development Rights (TDR) should be studied for use in protection of natural areas. This concept allows higher density development if the developer also buys open space adjacent to this development. Distinct zoning districts for open space would have to be determined in the communities before this plan is implemented. Some of the advantages of TDR are to: balance growth and development, while not excluding either; preserve in current use open space, natural areas, forest land, etc., without public payment for damages; and relieve the burden of controlling land use solely through public acquisition of land.

Title Exchange - Exchange of title for lands can be accomplished when private interests own rights to a natural area. Inventories of state and town owned land should be made to identify lands with potential for such exchanges so that individuals do not suffer a loss. An example of this technique is the exchange of recreation rights with the state in return for the acquisition of the Arcadia State Management Area as part of the Wood River Reservoir system.

Gifts - Although not commonplace, the tax incentives may serve as sufficient inducement to the private owner in some cases. However, most people would apparently rather donate land or interests therein

to private trusts than to government agencies. Creation of a statewide Rhode Island Natural Heritage Council is urged that would promote specific protection guidepoints thus encouraging people to put land in public trust.

Management agreement between owner and protection agency - Under this agreement, ownership remains with the individual with specific allowable uses being granted to the protection agency.

Reliance on integrity of owner - This protection technique is the least reliable since there is no formal or binding agreement and protection over any time frame is always tenuous. However, it is the only method available in some cases.

E. Dispersal of Information

One function of the project is to act as a clearinghouse or coordinator of information. Various organizations and agencies have inquired about natural areas, mainly for planning purposes. A natural areas booklet is being prepared explaining the objectives of the inventory, containing text, maps, and pictures. It is also essential that local conservation commissions become involved to a much greater extent in the protection and management of natural areas within their jurisdictions.

Educational programs should also be established, especially for land owners, but also as part of the curriculum of schools and colleges.

05-04-03 Technical Paper 47: "The Potential Values and Problems in Using Water Supply Reservoirs and Watersheds for Recreational Purposes"

Prompted by a major drought in 1966 and the growing concern over efficient use of land, increased attention has been given to the provision of additional water resources. Because of the increased land area required for these watersheds, the possibility of allowing recreational use of some facilities has also been proposed. This paper examines both sides of this issue, questioning whether multi-usage is both technically feasible and necessary in Rhode Island. The methodology used consisted of a review of existing literature on the subject, interviews with concerned interests, and analysis of all information.

Although all water suppliers, both public and private, control and maintain their own reservoirs, the Rhode Island Water Resources Board has review power over any new construction or additions. It is under their review and approval that new sites are acquired and developed.

The state Department of Health has responsibility to determine the standards of water quality. State law and departmental policy prohibit dumping, swimming, and washing in waters used as public supplies, but these activities frequently occur despite such rulings. Recreation activities such as fishing, boating, and hiking are not mentioned in the state's law.

Rhode Island has 27 surface water impoundments totaling an area of 7,191 acres. However, the total land area of one reservoir may be more than 4 times the water surface area. For example, the water area of the Scituate Reservoir is 3,633 acres, but total land area is over 15,000 acres. Water supply reservoirs which have been proposed - the Big, Wood, Nipmuc, Tarkiln, and Moosup - would require considerable amounts of land, with the Wood River alone requiring up to 3,000 acres within the Arcadia State Management Area. It is this problem of allocating such a high percentage of the state's scarce land resources to one use, that urges the consideration of multiple usage of these reservoirs.

A. The Case Opposing Reservoir Recreation

The position opposing recreational use of reservoirs is perhaps best expressed by the American Water Works Association (AWWA). Their policy states that recreational use of reservoirs could be harmful and result in increased costs to the public. However, AWWA also indicates that multi-use of watersheds should be considered by urban utilities and cites a study in Washington state that concluded that recreational activity did not affect water quality. At present, all forms of recreation within primary reservoir lands are opposed by the Rhode Island Water Resources Board. The only modification it would consider is allowing non-body contact activities on secondary reservoirs.

The Providence Water Supply Board (PWSB) adheres to a policy in conformance with that of the AWWA. Their report gives examples of contaminated water from two incidents in New Hampshire in the early 50's. Additional problems cited are vandalism, increased expenditures in development and maintenance, litter, and liability for disease traceable to the water supply. Despite these criticisms, the Board feels that five supplementary reservoirs of the Scituate complex could be opened to boating and fishing under the management of the Department of Natural Resources and the approval of the PWSB. To date, terms have not been reached between these two agencies, and no affirmative action has been taken.

B. The Case Supporting Reservoir Recreation

If the proposed Big and Wood River Reservoir system is implemented, the land deficit created in existing management areas will be well over 9,000 acres. This plus general trends showing water-based activities to be one of the most popular and fastest growing of all outdoor activities, would place a heavier demand on existing fresh water facilities.

Being bordered by both a bay and an ocean, Rhode Island has an ample supply of salt water resources for recreational purposes. However, because of the high incidence of private ownership of the saltwater shoreline, transportation and other constraints, the state's inland fresh water bodies do receive recreational use. It has been recommended therefore, that all lakes and ponds larger than 5 acres

should be accessible to the public. Although nearly one half the state's lakes and ponds within this category are partially owned by the state, in most cases ownership is limited to small portions of the shoreline. Therefore, full implementation of this policy would require a costly acquisition program. It is viewed as more financially feasible to avoid land acquisition costs by utilizing a reservoir recreation program where already publicly owned sites are employed.

Reservoir usage in the nation seems to follow a regional pattern; generally recreational activities are prohibited in the northeast and the three western states (California, Oregon, and Washington), but accepted in the majority of the nation, with only 8 percent of all reservoirs excluding recreational use. There have been recent trends in the northeast and the west towards acceptance of multi-use as seen in Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, and California.

C. Health Considerations

Many of the state's reservoirs are used for recreation or have unsewered development at their shores despite the law's restrictions. The extent of such activity is not known, but to date there have been no cases of contamination attributed to such usage. One study made of Carr's Pond, part of the proposed Big River Reservoir, shows its quality to be consistent with the Department of Health's classification as a Class A water body, in spite of its shoreline development and recreational use.

The Providence Water Supply Board operates one of the most modern and effective treatment plants in the country at the Scituate Reservoir. This water, which supplies Providence and several surrounding communities, is recognized to be of a very high quality, a standard not quite met by the other treatment plants in the state. The proposed Big and Wood River Reservoirs would receive the same type of treatment as that of Scituate. These processes are considered sufficient to also treat waters open to recreational use.

D. Conclusions and Recommendations

Recreational use of the state's reservoirs and watersheds is technically feasible, and no further treatment would be necessary. However, a problem that requires further study is the effect of gasoline in water. Another question is, how many existing treatment plants are now operating at their optimum level, and would be taxed by additional purification requirements resulting from recreational usage?

To determine if a need for recreational use of reservoirs does exist, certain critical questions must be answered:

1. Do present or potential patterns of land development and rate of land absorption justify such action?

2. Does the present or future level of recreation and tourism demand justify such action?

Careful demand studies should be made to determine if the concept of reservoir recreation is viable. On the assumption that these demand studies indicate the need for the multiple use of watersheds, an educational and public relations program must be initiated if the public is to accept such recreational use. The cautious position taken by the Water Resources Board and the Providence Water Supply Board reflects the public's attitude toward their water supply's use.

With passage of the 1964 Big River-Wood River Reservoir Site Acquisition Act, the General Assembly reserved the right to decide the usage of these reservoirs regardless of who controls development. Amendment or repeal of this legislation is urged in favor of a controlled multi-use program which would allow appropriate recreational usage except swimming on secondary reservoirs. It is also recommended that an experimental program be initiated in order to evaluate the effects of all recreational activities, including swimming.

05-04-04 Report of the Trail Advisory Committee

The report of the Trail Advisory Committee makes recommendations to the state on the institution of a trail program in Rhode Island. The report emphasizes the roles and responsibilities of state, federal and local governments, and private interests.

The committee was appointed by the Director of the Department of Natural Resources in response to a growing concern regarding the need for a statewide trails program. Such a need was particularly stressed by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's review of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan; the Outdoor Recreation Resources Commission; passage of the National Trails Systems Act; the Southeastern New England Study of Water and Related Land Resources, and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's Nationwide Plan.

A. Opportunities

This first part of the study investigates where paths could be made, who has jurisdiction over such areas, and how they relate to state and federal legislation and funding. Primary responsibility should fall to the state in initiating a trails system utilizing state-owned recreation areas wherever possible, as in the example of the proposed North-South Trail concept which would connect eight state management areas located in the western rural region of Rhode Island. As large gaps appear between these recreational lands it will become necessary to investigate other opportunities to serve as vital links in the total trail length.

Federal legislation provides funding for bicycle trails constructed independently of the highway system under the Department of Transportation's Federal Aid Highway Act. Maximum use of the existing

highway system could be made as indicated by a composite of bikeway proposals put forth by the Narragansett Bay Wheelmen, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Department of Transportation. These proposals are only guidelines to the placement of routes, and more detailed plans by these agencies consistent with the Federal Aid Highway Program Manual are recommended. Further guidelines for development of a bikeway plan include:

1. Clarification of terms and definitions.
2. An outline of major and minor corridors throughout the state.
3. Parameters for the integration of bike routes within these corridors.
4. Improvement of existing roads.
5. A standardized sign system.
6. The Department of Transportation's acquisition of needed property.
7. Reuse of abandoned roads and potential highway sites as bike routes.
8. Plan presentations by the local and private sectors to the Trail Advisory Committee, the Department of Transportation, and the Department of Natural Resources.
9. Safe alternatives to highway routes investigated by the Department of Transportation.
10. The development and coordination of the Department of Natural Resources bike system with that of the Department of Transportation's and adjacent, local system's.
11. Development of a trail system of lengths between 10 and 65 miles by the Department of Natural Resources in conjunction with the Department of Transportation.
12. Publication of maps, safety instructions, and information by the Department of Transportation, Trail Advisory Committee and Department of Natural Resources.

Review processes for any facility provided for in the Federal Aid Highway Act would include a continuing, comprehensive, and cooperative planning program sensitive to local community needs set up by the Department of Transportation, the Statewide Planning Program, and the R.I. Public Transit Authority. Statewide Planning would also act as

a "clearinghouse" for any project in order to maintain planning consistency. Other state holdings should be considered as linkages or as a part of trail plans. Examples of lands that would be valuable as non-motorized areas are holdings at the University of Rhode Island, the Davies Vocational School, and the proposed Big River and Tarkiln Reservoirs.

Five other opportunities are suggested as potential components of the trail system: 1) Utility company easements and rights-of-way could act as valuable linkages between urban and rural locales. They have the further advantage of already being cleared, thus making the conversion to hiking or riding trails an easy matter. The committee urges the Department of Natural Resources to further investigate these lands and arrange leases. The New England Power Company, already involved in these matters, states that a policy for improving the appearance of overhead transmission lines has led to the usage and licensing of many rights-of-way for such activities as baseball, tennis, playgrounds, hiking, and bridle paths. 2) Similar to utility easements, are wastewater treatment facilities and rights-of-way which are particularly suited to serve as open space or to provide access to water bodies. The committee urges that multi-use options offered by such areas be considered by cities and towns before the preplanning, design, and acquisition stages of sewer construction. 3) a third suggestion is the use of abandoned railroad rights-of-way. They could serve as highly accessible linkages connecting urban lands with suburban open space, and could utilize irregularly shaped parcels that would otherwise go unused. While the National Trails Systems Act of 1968 encourages such usage, Rhode Island has already developed the Trestle Trail route which runs for 8.15 miles along an abandoned railroad right-of-way in the west-central portion of the state. 4) The fourth opportunity is the planning of trails and paths in new residential districts or areas and as part of rehabilitation plans of existing areas. These plans should connect with the surrounding network, and be marked in a consistent manner. 5) The many streams, ponds, and rivers in the state could be used as water-based trails for canoes, rafts, and other boats, possibly in conjunction with parallel land-based trails. The Wood and Pawcatuck Rivers are examples of such corridors as they connect with state management areas. Also, due to Rhode Island's unique development as a manufacturing state, there are many opportunities for urban water routes at mill sites such as the proposed facility along the Blackstone Canal in Uxbridge and Northbridge, Massachusetts. The Trail Advisory Committee suggests developing this plan in Rhode Island in conjunction with Massachusetts.

B. Problems and Needs

The vital role that private lands and facilities have for a comprehensive trail and recreation plan is emphasized. To encourage participation of the private sector, the passage of legislation limiting the liability of landowners who permit their land and water to be used for recreation purposes is urged. Passage of this law is crucial to any complete and useful development of a trails system, particularly as it affects urban regions. From this act, the broad definition given to land would greatly increase the number and types

of areas that could be utilized. At the same time, the landowner would be completely free of liability for any involvement with the use of the land.

This legislation should also define land as including water courses, a topic that deserves special mention. Up to now the status of rivers and streams has been a point of dispute. Unless the waterway is navigable, the landowner has the right to block all use. Investigation is needed into the interpretation of definitions and legal precedents. Further legislation should provide for not only the free use of waterways for recreation but also the protection of the rights of the landowner.

The subject of a trail marking system is extensively studied and proposals for specific designs and directions for use are made. Broken down into two categories, "markers" designate foot, horse, and recreational vehicle trails, and "signs" designate trails within the right-of-way of the state highway system. Authority to implement this marking system is assigned to the Department of Natural Resources.

Since there are no existing rules and regulations specifically pertaining to a trail system, the Trail Advisory Committee recommends that the Department of Natural Resources either amend present rules for state management areas or draft a new set. Either approach requires a public hearing. An interim set of rules and regulations could act as a basis for further plans.

A major area of concern of the report is bicycles and bike trails. Three main courses of action are suggested: 1) The formation of a legislative commission to review bicycle laws; 2) an outline for implementation of a statewide bicycle education program; and 3) details for a program of licensing and registration under the jurisdiction of the Department of Natural Resources. It is also suggested that the Department of Natural Resources or the Tourist Promotion Division of the Department of Economic Development publish a bike manual including an index and map of trails, a set of rules and regulations, and a list of both public and private bicycle agencies.

As this report is only an outline for a program, the committee urges the appointment of a Trail Coordinator, established within the Department of Natural Resources, to conduct more exhaustive research, implement policies, and act as liaison between state, municipal, and private interests. Finally the committee sees the necessity for the continuation of the Trails Advisory Committee and suggests it should be expanded to include the Department of Transportation's Divisions of Motor Vehicles and Planning.

C. Trail Development Program

As a course of action in implementing the trails program, the state was divided into four major priority sections, then further

broken down into smaller map quadrangles. Work in the first priority area has already been completed, with a hiking, horseback and recreational vehicle trail being developed in the Arcadia State Management Area. Some bike paths are included but a major plan is not expected until completion of the proposed state bikeway plan to be undertaken by the Department of Transportation. The report defines these trails, lists their symbols, and suggests placements for signs, sanitary facilities, and parking areas.

05-04-05 Elderly Recreation Needs

The basis for this study was the assumption that recreation for the elderly will increase in importance as two trends continue: 1) the importance of the role of recreation to every citizen due to increased leisure time, and 2) the rapid growth rate of the elderly population continues to be one of the fastest of any group. This report examines how the recreational needs of the elderly in Rhode Island are being met and suggests ways to improve participation.

The research for this study is taken from primary sources. Two surveys were used, the 1974-75 Rhode Island Diary Survey and the Inventory of Elderly Recreation Facilities which was conducted for the purposes of this plan.

The low participation rates found in the Diary Survey are attributed to three major problems confronting the elderly: 1) predominantly low income, 2) restrictions due to health, and 3) lack of transportation.

There are several ways to overcome these problems. The Department of Natural Resources, with the cooperation of other agencies and state and local governments, is in the position to offer opportunities that will help improve the quality of life for what has been a neglected portion of the population.

A. Background Information

Population: 17.4 percent of the state's population is 60 or older and 12.4 percent of the state's population is 65 and older. Between 1970 and 1975, the growth rate for those 65 and over was 1.5 percent, the fastest growing population group in Rhode Island whose overall population growth rate was 0.3 percent for the same time period.

Distribution: 73,503 people 65 and older live in the state's ten largest communities, 71 percent of Rhode Island's elderly population as compared to 66 percent of the total population. The greatest number of elderly live in Providence, East Providence, Pawtucket, Cranston, Warwick, and Woonsocket, totaling 56 percent of the state's elderly population. These municipalities contain 131 rest homes, housing projects, and social centers, or 50 percent of all facilities servicing the elderly in Rhode Island.

Employment and Income: The percentage of employed men and women 65 and older is smaller than any other group of legal working age. In the central cities of Providence, Pawtucket, Warwick, and Cranston 26.5 percent of elderly men and 10.8 percent of elderly women were employed. Retirement accounts for the large percentage of unemployment since 72.9 percent of the elderly population in the central cities receive income from social security benefits. However, these benefits do not provide an adequate income. The average income is far below that of other major wage earning groups - $5,696 for those 60 and older, as compared to $8,814 for 24-44 year olds, and $9,359 for 45-59 year olds. In the central cities, 24 percent of the elderly population is below the poverty level.

Health: Results of the National Health Survey show that 2 out of 5 older persons are limited by some chronic condition as compared to 1 out of 20 people under 45. In the survey entitled "Inventory of Elderly Recreation Facilities," approximately 30 percent of the rest homes surveyed stated that their residents are too physically or mentally debilitated to engage in recreational activities. The capabilities of the majority of rest home inhabitants surveyed is best considered in regard to responses to the inventory survey (see Table 05-04(1)).

Accessibility: Although there are no exact figures on the number of elderly persons operating cars in Rhode Island, the high proportion who use public transportation indicates that car ownership is low. With the exception of students, elderly are the heaviest users of public transportation. The state has some free public transit and para-transit operations, but in terms of recreation, they make a minimal impact, since urban bus routes do not access recreation areas, and para-transit services place a low priority on recreational trips.

B. Interpretation of the Diary Survey

The elderly are among the least active participants in 12 out of 15 recreational activities measured by the Rhode Island Diary Survey. In 3 activities, the elderly are among the most active participants. Most frequent participation by those 60 and over occurs, respectively, in sightseeing, salt water swimming, and picnicking. However, they still participate significantly less than other age groups in these activities.

Within the sports of boating and golfing, the elderly participate in a ratio nearly equal to that of younger age groups. These activities are only moderately strenuous which may account for their popularity among middle and high income elderly. Accordingly, the very strenuous activities of bicycling, tennis, and horseback riding have negligible elderly participation.

TABLE 05-04(1)

Housing Projects			Rest Homes			Senior Centers		
Facility	Percent Institutions	Number Served	Facility	Percent Institutions	Number Served	Facility	Percent Institutions	Number Served
Bingo sets	89%	6003	Playing cards	96%	1776	Chess, checkers	100%	5472
Playing cards	89	5525	T.V.'s	94	1802	Playing cards	100	5472
Dance area	87	5462	Knit. supplies	88	1609	T.V.'s	92	5072
Benches	83	5741	Benches	81	1456	Bingo sets	92	3472
T.V.'s	72	4416	Chess,Checkers	77	1501	Arts & crafts	85	5222
Paths	70	4651	Arts & crafts	75	1632	Films	77	5200
Chess, checkers	66	4571	Bingo sets	75	1563	Knit.supplies	77	4822
Knit.supplies	53	3214	Picnic tables	65	1188	Hi-Fi	77	3282
Shuffleboard	47	3054	Films	63	1352	Dance area	77	2472
Films	47	2786	Paths	56	1273	Sew.machines	69	5150
Arts & crafts	45	2706	Hi-Fi	52	1093	Benches	69	2872
Hi-Fi	43	2654	Sew. machines	42	820	Picnic tables	62	2672
Sew. machines	40	2684	Croquet sets	31	675	Pool tables	54	4210
Pool tables	38	2737	Horseshoe equip.	29	558	Horseshoe equip.	46	1805
Picnic tables	34	1959	Dance area	27	865	Croquet sets	38	3110
Horseshoe equip.	32	1739	Other	13	340	Ping Pong tables	31	1960
Croquet sets	23	1179	Pool tables	10	406	Piano, organ	31	615
Piano, organ	15	1088	Piano, organ	10	204	Beach area	23	1260
Library	9	535	Badminton set	10	108	Swimming pool	15	2400
Photo. equip.	6	521	Library	6	201	Gym equipment	15	1510
Beach area	6	286	Gym equipment	6	182	Other	15	1100
Bocce set	6	177	Shuffleboard	6	155	Shuffleboard	15	850
Ping Pong tables	4	311	Fishing gear	6	116	Choral group	15	450
Fishing gear	4	140	Choral group	6	63	Library	15	165
Swimming pool	4	84	Swimming pool	6	27	Photo. equip.	15	100
Other	4	84	Table games	4	181	Badminston set	8	810
Bicycles	2	125	Ping Pong tables	4	131	Bocce set	8	600
Baseball equip.	2	100	Baseball equip.	2	130	Table games	8	400
Gym equip.	2	23	Archery set	2	33			
Badminton set	2	23	Bicycles	2	23			

NOTE: 1) Percent of institutions providing indicated equipment is noted under "Percent Institutions" column.

2) Number of residents served in those institutions is noted under "Number Served" column.

The elderly have the highest comparative participation rates in birdwatching and hiking in relation to other age groups. Although camping, salt water fishing, and outdoor games have the same participation rates as hiking and birdwatching, the elderly are among the least active participants compared to other age groups in these activities. These activities do not have strong income correlations, nor are they more strenuous than some more popular activities, but lack of accessibility may be a deterrent. Fresh water swimming may be unpopular for two reasons: 1) these sites are usually dominated by younger persons, and 2) the sites preferred by the elderly may be inaccessible. Inaccessibility probably restricts participation in fresh water fishing, also.

The elderly would be expected to show higher participation rates by the amount of time available to them. However, low income, lack of transportation, and to a lesser extent, health limitations, all act as deterrents.

C. Inventory of Elderly Recreation Facilities

In the early stages of analysis of elderly recreation, the consistently low participation rates suggested that this segment of the population be considered as a special interest group. It was necessary to know what limitations, if any, were affecting this group besides the relatively easily derived characteristics of income and accessibility.

A survey was designed based on two assumptions: 1) A significant number of elderly persons are dependent upon housing projects, rest homes, and senior centers for their recreational needs, and 2) the elderly engage in recreational activities that are different in nature from those analyzed in the Diary Survey.

The survey was sent to the directors of every senior housing project, rest home, and activity center in the state. The first part of the survey listed possible facilities the institution may have. The second part asked if the institution sponsored any activities outside of that institution and what facilities were thought to be necessary. A space for additional comments was also provided. The survey form is presented in the Appendix.

The survey comprised a sample totaling 13,277 persons. Since response was excellent, data could be assumed to be representative on a statewide basis. The number of elderly either residing in or serviced by these institutions is, then, approximately 28,000 or 19 percent of Rhode Island's elderly population. The number of rest home residents in Rhode Island is about 6,000 or 4 percent of the elderly population and only 1/3 of 1 percent of the state's population. It would seem then that the number of elderly who are infirm or non-ambulatory may be often overstated. Therefore, infirmity cannot be considered a prime

factor restricting the participation of elderly groups. The bulk of the survey was concerned with what recreational activities people in these institutions engaged in based on facilities provided. Table 05-04(1) is a compilation of facilities offered by each institution. Elderly recreational needs are assessed through the responses to this inventory together with the sponsored activities and needed facilities.

77 percent of the institutions sponsor outside activities, but rates of sponsorship vary with the type of institution. Rest homes offer the most variety of activity, but attendance rates tend to reflect the different states of health and interests of the residents. Theater, movies, or dinner parties are frequently sponsored while dances and bowling rank among the least sponsored. The trend here indicates a varied but predominantly inactive group limited by physical restrictions.

Housing projects sponsor fewer activites than rest homes but attendance is greater. Theater/movie outings and sightseeing are the most popular activities involving approximately one-half of the residents. About one-third of the residents attend local community groups indicating about twice the degree of social involvement as those in rest homes. Bowling draws a moderate degree of participation; dances, a negligible degree.

Social centers show a significant trend to more active activities. 70 percent of the members participate in bowling. Centers also showed high participation rates in the "active" facilities in the first part of the survey. 44 percent of the members used swimming pools, 23 percent beach areas, and 27 percent exercise or gym equipment. Other high ranking sponsored activities were attending theater/films and bus/car rides. Sightseeing was popular, while parties and picnics ranked last.

D. Conclusions

Several conclusions can be drawn from the survey data. They are listed as follows:

1. The proportion of elderly people will continue to be one of the fastest growing population groups until 1990 when growth will taper off.

2. Most elderly live in the central cities of Providence, East Providence, Pawtucket, Cranston, Warwick, and Woonsocket, and this trend to urbanized areas will continue.

3. The elderly are mainly low income and outside of the labor force. There is also a significant proportion (24 percent) of the elderly living below the poverty level in the state.

4. Most elderly have some physical disability although the degree of infirmity varies greatly and is often overstated.

5. The elderly are limited in transportation for recreation. Few own cars, scheduled buses do not adequately access recreation areas, and para-transit operations place a low priority on recreational trips.

6. The elderly participate more frequently in sightseeing, salt water swimming, and picnicking than in other activites, but less than most other age groups.

7. Participation rates are comparatively high in birdwatching, hiking, boating, and golfing; comparatively low in fresh and salt water fishing, camping, outdoor games, and fresh water swimming; and negligible in bicycling, horseback riding and tennis.

8. Except for the most strenuous activities, participation in all activities is considered below the potential.

9. Trips to the theater or movies are popularly sponsored activities in all three types of institutions as are sightseeing trips and bus/car rides.

10. Social centers are involved to a greater extent with the more active sports such as swimming and bowling than are housing projects or rest homes.

11. Transportation is the most needed facility for the elderly among all three types of institutions.

12. Space for activities, both indoor and outdoor, is needed by all three types of institutions.

13. Educational or rehabilitative programs are needed in various forms by all three types of institutions.

E. Recommendations

1. Any transit program designed to solve accessibility problems for certain types of facilities should include adequate provisions to satisfy the needs of the elderly as a special interest group. Financing should be provided where possible, by state and federal monies. These buses could also serve other special interest groups such as handicapped and low income persons.

2. Existing para-transit operations that service the elderly should be coordinated so that duplicating functions can be eliminated, thus allowing for additional services for recreational trips.

3. "65" clubs such as the one in operation at Goddard Park should be instituted at riding trails, beaches, campsites, and group picnic sites. Details of eligibility for such clubs can be decided at a later date, perhaps after trial programs.

4. Shows suited to elderly interests and tastes should be scheuled periodically at state facilities that provide entertainment - Fort Adams, Diamond Hill, Colt Park, etc. Coordination should be established with the Division of Aging or other senior groups or spokesmen to decide upon the nature or frequency of these and other special programs for the elderly.

5. Certain areas of interest in state parks, particularly those in the metropolitan region, should be designed and constructed so that they are safe and easily accessible to an elderly person. Such innovations might include nature trails and equipping certain sites with railings, benches, and comfort stations. Such facilities could also be used by environmental education groups and the handicapped.

6. Existing sites suitable for urban or vest pocket parks that are near concentrations of elderly people should be identified. Coordination on the state, municipal, and neighborhood levels would help locate, finance, and construct these parks in conjunction with senior groups. These parks should be well equipped with shade or shelter, tables, and perhaps bocce or game courts.

7. The state should encourage private operators of recreational facilities to offer discounts to elderly people. Amusement parks, zoos, golf courses, clubs, tour groups, etc. are examples of some of the enterprises that could be contacted.

05-04-09 Special Studies' Recommendations

- The State of Rhode Island should, according to recommended schedules presented in the Bay Islands Park Feasibility Study, initiate the development of presently owned state land, and establish a priority program for acquiring those remaining parcels of land constituting the complete park system.

- Establish a vehicle within state government to effectively coordinate natural areas programs on both the state and New England level.

- A definitive study that generates reliable statistical data should be accomplished to determine the degree of impact of various recreation activities upon the water quality of water supply reservoirs.

- Develop a statewide system of trails following the recommendations proposed in the Trail Advisory Report, giving special emphasis to establishing recreational and commuter bikeways.

- Improve the accessibility of the elderly to recreation sites and increase their participation by modification of existing programs and provision of special needs programs as required.

05-05 Special Problems and Considerations

Statistical data can and do provide much of the basis for future planning. Demand studies, by nature, are broadly based in approach and cannot be expected to address every facet of recreation planning that could be evaluated by qualitative measures. Other decisions must be based on knowledge of the outdoor recreational field in Rhode Island, and serve to assist in recognizing the need for specific assessments. These assessments, or special considerations, often deal with problems that are directly related to social as well as recreational concerns. These identified problem areas serve as guideposts for the future outdoor recreation, conservation and open space planning effort. Specifically, they constitute an additional framework for establishing objectives and priorities relative to future planning work programs.

In some cases these problem areas could hamper recreational development. Most problems cannot be solved by the state, federal or local governmental agencies alone. Rather, they require joint action. Some of the more important problems are considered here.

05-05-01 The Effects of the Property Tax on Privately Owned Recreational Lands

Various pressures caused by land use development are endangering the preservation and conservation of privately owned open space as well as formal recreation lands (i.e., golf courses, campsites, skiing areas). The inventory accomplished for this plan uncovered many important facts concerning recreation supply, one of which is the major influence of private enterprise. The majority of golfing, skiing, horseback riding, and camping facilities are privately provided. Even the more common day-use activities, such as swimming, are accommodated to a significant extent at private facilities. The continuation of this source of recreation supply is directly related to the future of the property tax system.

If continued in its present form, the property tax will force many private recreation enterprises to convert their lands to uses yielding greater financial returns or to sell outright to other interests. This situation is most common in urban areas and lands on their periphery. When the transition from recreation to other uses occurs, government must fill the void or a supply deficit will develop. Neither of these situations is as desirable as the continued provision of selected outdoor recreation facilities by private enterprise.

Various aspects of the entire property tax system should be reevaluated in an effort to develop a more equitable form of taxation. Two possible alternatives are "preferential assessments" and "deferred tax payments."

The following could provide primary informational resources needed when considering further action:

Department of Community Affairs, Tax Equalization Section
Department of Economic Development
Existing State and Local Tax Structures

05-05-02 Soil Erosion as it Affects the Quality of Recreation Conservation and Open Space Areas

Due to natural and man-made changes in the state, soil erosion has become a signficant problem affecting all land uses. The resulting sedimentation clogs and fills storm sewers, streams, lakes, and reservoirs and may adversely affect water quality, fish and wildlife propagation, and in general, limits the use of water for most beneficial purposes. Since water related activities comprise such a large proportion of the recreational opportunities in Rhode Island, a detailed study of the impact of soil erosion, as well as other non-point sources of pollution, and alternatives for remedial action is necessary.

The following could provide primary information resources needed when considering further action:

Fresh water wetlands legislation
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service
R.I. Water Resources Board
Areawide Wastewater Treatment Management Program
R.I. Association of Conservation Commissioners

05-05-03 The Impact of Historic Preservation on Recreation Planning

Because of the increasing development pressures being placed on the state's natural resources it is becoming imperative that recreation and open space areas be utilized to their maximim extent while still preserving the ecological balance of the facilities and the surrounding area. This is especially critical in the urbanized areas of the state since opportunities for securing additional open space for this purpose are very limited, and usually economically prohibitive.

In view of these circumstances some potential conflicts over the best use of certain areas should be recognized so that appropriate actions can be taken.

In instances where large areas suitable for, or presently being used as, active recreation facilities also have historical importance, it will be necessary to establish a comprehensive coordinating mechanism to ensure that the interests of both historic preservation and

outdoor recreation are balanced. This policy is reflected in the most recent plan for historic preservation:

> Coordination of preservation planning with other plans and programs in the state is essential. The Historical Preservation Commission recognizes that close cooperation can encourage mutual understanding of planning objectives, identify and resolve conflicts at an early stage, lead to inclusion of preservation recommendations in development programs, and insure that the Commission's preservation planning reports reflect an understanding of a community's broad planning needs. ((43:100-103))

Over the years, historic sites and areas long recognized for their role in providing much of the tourist appeal in the state have also contributed immeasurably to the aesthetic enjoyment of Rhode Islanders while providing many opportunities for passive recreation. In crucial urban areas, where previous land use decisions have often not provided enough open space to serve the population, it is essential that optimum use be made of the existing supply.

Although extremely successful cooperative efforts between the Department of Natural Resources and the Historical Preservation Commission have occurred many times as required by individual situations (the most notable example being the development of Fort Adams State Park), it is felt that a more formal arrangement for coordination is necessary. Some form of inter-agency agreement that can serve as a permanent guide for appropriate actions by both state agencies while protecting the vested interests of each, should be adopted.

The following could provide primary information resources needed when considering further action:

Historical Preservation Commission
Department of Natural Resources
Statewide Planning Program
National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior

05-05-04 Use of Land and Water in Flood Hazard Areas for Outdoor Recreational Purposes

The flood plains and related areas along Rhode Island's major streams and coastline provide an excellent base for the development of special recreational opportunities. Proper development of such lands for recreational uses can be compatible with their retention as floodways during periods of high water flows.

In terms of economic cost and soil suitability, it can be shown that flood plains are areas which should be retained in their natural state for recreational use, aesthetic enjoyment, soil stabilization,

and water runoff zones, and should remain open for use by the public at large. Higher elevations should be utilized for commercial and residential areas.

Attempting to utilize flood prone areas for recreational purposes necessitates solving problems of accessibility, jurisdiction, and local regulations. What is needed is a comprehensive study of all aspects of flood area use to include recreational and open space purposes.

The following could provide primary information resources needed when considering further action:

Statewide Planning Program
Department of Natural Resources
New England River Basins Commission
National Flood Insurance Program
Fresh water wetlands act
Municipal ordinances

05-05-05 Restrictions Relative to the Recreational Use of the State's Navigable Waterways

Historically, when considering the use of inland navigable waterways for recreational use, there has frequently been confusion concerning jurisdiction over and restrictions placed on the state's water bodies. It is necessary to determine if there are existing legal barriers blocking the flow of recreational opportunities along Rhode Island's rivers and streams. Once the legal restraints have been evaluated, it will be easier to attack the physical barriers which impair the use of waterways for recreational purposes.

The following could provide primary information resources needed when considering further action:

General Laws of Rhode Island
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Legislation in other states

05-05-06 The Significance of Rhode Island's Wetlands

Fresh and salt water wetlands contribute significantly to Rhode Island's outdoor environment by holding waters from rain and melting snow. This storage helps prevent flooding and aids in replenishing the groundwater system and in supplying surface reservoirs. In addition, wetlands provide habitat for many kinds of wildlife and serve as valuable open space for recreation and conservation.

As a rising population creates pressures on land, services, and facilities, the state's wetlands have increasingly been encroached

upon by development. Recognizing this, the General Assembly has decreed that wetlands be protected by adopting several state laws.

A. Intertidal Salt Marshes

This act and amendments form Chapter 11-46.1 of the General Laws. The basis of the act is the section of the state Constitution which guarantees the "free right of fishery." The legislature finds that this right cannot be enjoyed unless both finfish and shellfish are available. Intertidal salt marshes are found essential to the nurture of fish. Permits must be obtained from the Department of Natural Resources before dumping mud, dirt, or rubbish in an intertidal salt marsh, or before excavating or otherwise disturbing the ecology of a marsh. The Director of Natural Resources must refuse to issue a permit if, in his judgment, the action proposed would disturb the ecology of the marsh.

B. Coastal Wetlands

This state law, governing the use of coastal wetlands, was adopted in 1965 and appears in Sections 2-1-13 to 2-1-17 of the General Laws. This act is also based on guaranteeing the "free right of fishery" by statute. It restricts the use of coastal wetlands through the exercise of police power and amounts to a form of zoning. The Department of Natural Resources is authorized to prepare a written order designating a protected salt marsh and the uses permitted in the marsh. The order, after certain procedures are followed, takes precedence over local zoning and other regulations and permits. The law provides that if an owner of a salt marsh is damaged by such an order, he may claim compensation in the Superior Court. No orders have been issued under this act.

C. Fresh Water Wetlands

This act, passed in 1971, appears in Sections 2-1-18 to 2-1-24 of the General Laws. The act is based on alleviation of flooding and on the public interest in the value of these areas for ground water supplies, wildlife habitats, and recreation. The act, also exercise of police power, prohibits excavating, draining, filling, placing certain materials, diverting water flows, diking, damming, changing or otherwise altering any fresh water wetland without the approval of the Department of Natural Resources and the city or town council which has jurisdiction. ((5))

In addition to the above legislation, another act, forming chapter 46-23 of the General Laws, establishes a management mechanism consisting of a Coastal Resources Management Council and staff. Included in the Council's powers and duties is the primary authority over activity in intertidal salt marshes. The Council has initiated a study which will result in a comprehensive evaluation of all intertidal salt marshes in the state.

05-05-19 Special Problems' and Considerations' Recommendations

- Determine the degree of impact of the present tax structure in Rhode Island on various types of open space land under the jurisdiction of the private sector.

- The effects of non-point source pollution, such as soil erosion, should be studied to determine its impact on the quality of outdoor recreation, conservation and open space areas.

- Adopt a formal arrangement between the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission and the Department of Natural Resources for the purpose of facilitating the orderly development of areas that have both historic and recreational significance.

- Complete a flood plain management study and examine alternative protection and regulation techniques for flood prone areas.

- Investigate the jurisdictional and legal restrictions relative to the recreational use of the state's navigable waterways.

- Develop a comprehensive method for the systematic evaluation of the state's wetland resources.

- Complete a feasibility study for the establishment of a scenic and recreational river system in the State.

- For the promotion of environmental awareness, encourage the Department of Education to foster the use and study of appropriate natural areas as part of the educational curriculum in all school districts.

Salt water wetlands seem to be properly provided for through legislation and study. However, there is still a need for a comprehensive compilation of data in a consistent format for fresh water wetlands in Rhode Island. The present situation demands analysis of individual wetlands as proposals or projects that may threaten an area occur. This evaluation, conducted by the Department of Natural Resources in accordance with the Fresh Water Wetlands Act, can be inadvertently biased due to the so-called "economic benefit" pressures of the particular project.

To develop this evaluation program for fresh water wetlands the following could provide some of the needed informational resources:

Department of Natural Resources
Department of Health
R.I. Water Resources Board
Statewide Planning Program
Coastal Resources Management Council
Coastal Resources Center, University of Rhode Island
Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service
General Laws of Rhode Island

05-05-07 Utilizing Rhode Island's Rivers for Scenic and Recreational Purposes

Scenic and free-flowing rivers and streams are a valuable part of Rhode Island's outdoor heritage, providing opportunities for fishing, canoeing, swimming, and visual enjoyment. It is debatable whether Rhode Island should become part of the national scenic river program under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Rather, there should be an investigation into the possibility of establishing a statewide rivers system. This study should be developed with regard to establishment of river system criteria specifically tailored to the unique characteristics of the state's riverine resources. It should also present a long-range view of the potential of Rhode Island's streams in meeting our recreational, ecological and cultural needs. The result should be a unified state policy and action program for riverine resources.

The following could provide primary information resources needed when considering further action:

Department of Natural Resources
Statewide Planning Program
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Southeastern New England Study of Water and Related Land Resources
National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

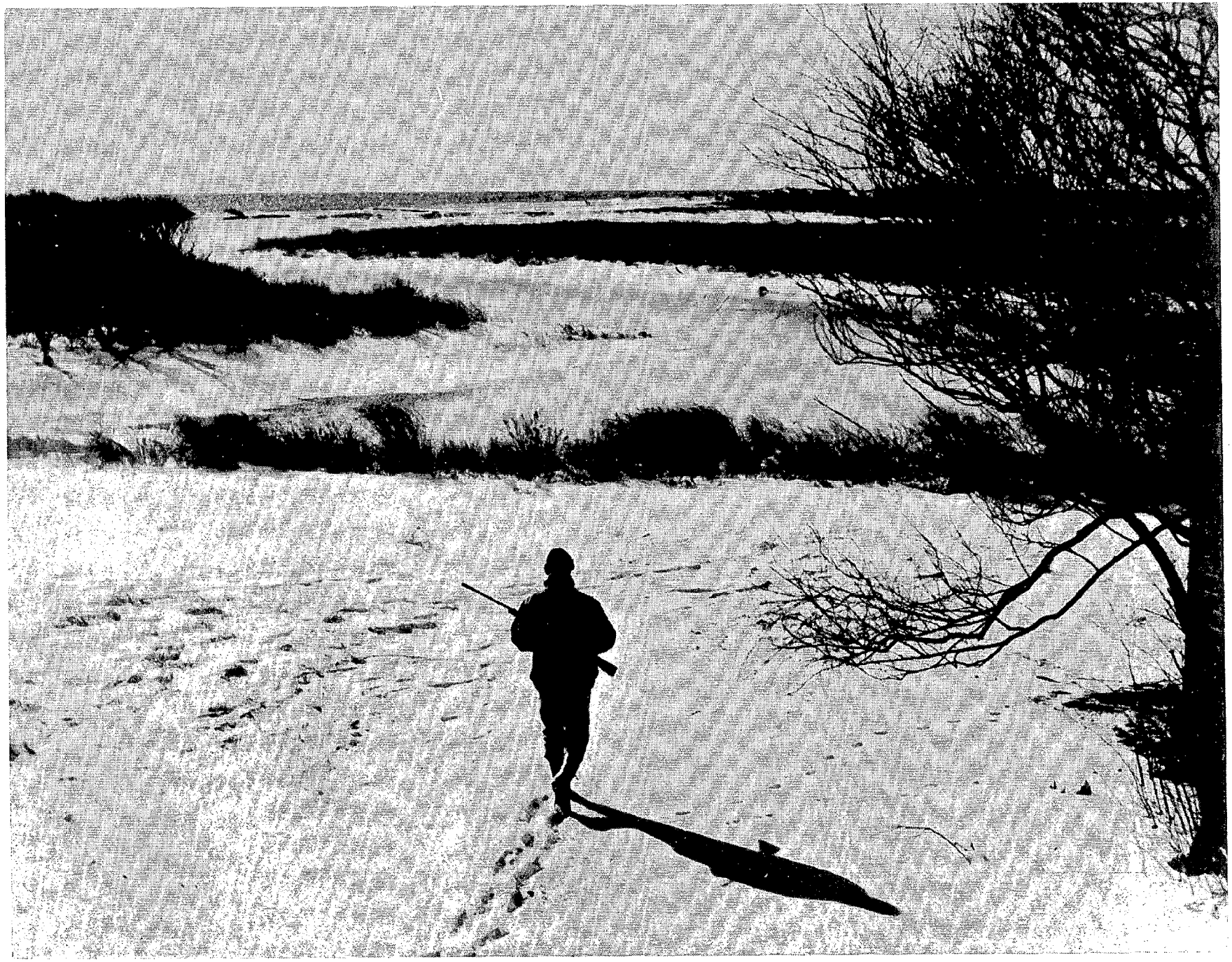
05-05-08 The Lack of an Environmental Awareness Program in Rhode Island

Public attitudes concerning outdoor recreation and conservation, and their supporting resources, have a material impact on the success of Rhode Island's Recreation Guide Plan. Progress toward environmental quality, including provision of an adequate amount, quality and variety of recreational opportunities, depends upon public support for that objective. Public support, in turn, depends upon citizen understanding of social, economic, political, and ecological inter-relationships. There should be an educational program directed toward impressing the public with its responsibility for helping to preserve, improve, maintain and care for the outdoor environment, and toward helping the public take full advantage of the experiences related to outdoor recreation activities.

A comprehensive program for school children at all levels and the general public is needed to provide knowledge, appreciation, awareness, and understanding of the interactions and interdependence between man and his surroundings. An environmental educational curriculum in all of Rhode Island's school districts will foster the use and study of appropriate natural areas in the state.

To assist in initiating this program the following information resources should be considered:

Department of Education
Department of Natural Resources
Audubon Society of Rhode Island
Programs existing in other states
State Conservation Committee



PART 151-09

151-09 IMPLEMENTATION

This part of the plan presents the State's acquisition and development program to 1988. It is based largely on the needs identified throughout other sections of the document. These needs, expressed as recommendations for action, have been grouped according to the particular jurisdiction which will have primary responsibility for the necessary action or under the jurisdiction which will receive the greatest impact through involvement in the proposed action. Many recommendations will require a joint coordinated effort by two or more levels of government or by both public and private sectors and although the initiation of a particular program may occur at the state planning level, the necessary follow up needed to secure the desired results and the immediate benefits derived justify the orientation of some recommendations to other participants.

09-01 Proposals for Action

09-01-01 Federal

The federal funding formula for the Land and Water Conservation Fund should be revised from its present 50-50 matching ratio to a substantially higher federal share.

This would enable Rhode Island to more fully utilize federal monies being made available. Historically, the level of state and local funds allocated to recreation has been inadequate to match the federal share because the resources available for all purposes consistently fall short of needs. This situation is exacerbated for recreation because other federal programs demand much smaller state or local contributions. In many cases, this situation effectively precludes high priority assessments of recreation, conservation, and open space projects. This is especially true at the local government level where fixed capital budgets are often strained and maximizing the matching capabilities of local revenue becomes of primary importance. Disparity in federal aid formulas may or may not be indicative of federal priorities, but they do exert an influence on state and local decision-making which can only be adverse to the exercise of independent judgement.

Land and Water Conservation Fund guidelines should be modified to permit greater utilization of monies for renovation and/or major maintenance of inadequate existing recreation facilities.

Many existing facilities in older urban areas have lost their usefulness due to vandalism, misuse and abuse, or because the character of the neighborhood has undergone drastic changes. Whether a major change in a facility's scope or just an upgrading of the existing equipment is needed to restore its usefulness, more specific guidelines are required to effectively address this ever-increasing problem. Availability of federal monies for this purpose should be made contingent upon the submission of innovative solutions to the problems of vandalism and abuse of facilities such as methods of access control, traffic flow controls, curfews, etc.

09-01-02 State

- Provide fresh water swimming, principally in the West and East Metropolitan areas, not only to meet supply deficiencies, but also as a substitute for salt water swimming deficiencies.

  The development of existing sites should take priority over the acquisition of new lands. The use of natural lakes and ponds is encouraged over the construction of artificial ponds or pools. Where natural lakes and ponds are not available in large state holdings, artificial ponds with aesthetic appeal should be constructed. Where sites are not conducive to artificial ponds in smaller municipal holdings, swimming pools should be built.

  A master plan for Lincoln Woods should be developed including expansion provisions for fresh water swimming. Improvements of fresh water swimming facilities should be completed within 5 years. Development of Snake Den State Park should be initiated as it is located in an area of critical shortage. This project should be completed in 10 years with highest priority being given to fresh water swimming.

  The fresh water swimming potential at J.L. Curran State Park should be considered for development. Roger Williams Park also offers an ideal site which should be considered for the construction of a pool or artificial pond. The Department of Natural Resources can provide to the City of Providence expertise in the development of a major fresh water swimming facility at Roger Williams Park. Fresh water swimming project applications from municipalities, especially those in metropolitan areas, should receive top priority. Assistance will be provided primarily through a funding match between the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the State. Additional funds could be made available to municipalities through the recreational development fund herein proposed and the Community Development Block Grant program of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

- Redistribute the use of salt water beaches to obtain a more uniform utilization.

  It is hypothesized in this plan that certain beaches are overcrowded while others are under-utilized because use is badly distributed. It is difficult to say why this occurs but a principal reason may be the public's lack of knowledge of the salt water beaches in the state available to them.

  The Department of Economic Development should develop within the next year an information program similar to their boating guide and camping guide, consisting of a brochure which lists all the salt water beaches in the state and facilities offered

at these beaches, fees charged at the beaches, and travel directions. Brochures should be made available to the public through the Department of Economic Development (Tourist Promotion Division) and the Department of Natural Resources. Funding for the project would be entirely through state appropriation. After the first season of such a program, beach operators in all sectors of government and the private sector should be interviewed to determine the degree of success of the program.

Other means of redistributing the use of salt water beaches should be studied. The project will be coordinated by the Department of Natural Resources planning division and should be initiated in January of 1976 and completed in January of 1977.

● Meet statewide supply deficiencies in tennis. These are most acute in the West Metropolitan and Northeast regions.

Traditionally tennis court construction has been the responsibility of both the local and private sectors. Because of the fast growth of tennis, and the overcrowded conditions exposed in the demand survey, the state should take the lead in providing tennis facilities. Since the greatest deficiencies in tennis courts occur in the West Metropolitan and Northeast regions, they should receive top priority.

Opportunities for construction of outdoor tennis courts exist at all state owned metropolitan parks including Lincoln Woods, Snake Den, Colt and Goddard. The master plan for Lincoln Woods and development plans for Colt and Goddard Prarks should include tennis facilities. The present master plan for Snake Den does provide for tennis courts. This development and construction should proceed in the next five years with primary financing arranged through Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and state funds. New acquisition of land for tennis is not proposed or necessary at this time.

Because of the minimum amount of land required for tennis activity, the local sector has an excellent opportunity to respond to the need at their small neighborhood parks. The City of Providence and the towns of North Providence and Johnston presently show the greatest need. They should therefore have tennis facilities as one of their top priorities.

Realistically, one cannot expect response from the private sector in meeting immediate needs for outdoor tennis courts. However, there may exist certain opportunities for the private sector to use marginal land for tennis court development. A number of courts at a reasonable fee may provide seasonal revenues for the private entrepreneur. The Department of Natural Resources should be prepared to promote efforts by the private sector in this area.

- Improve public transportation to recreation sites in and around urban areas.

The Department of Natural Resources and Statewide Planning Program should initiate a study to determine if public transportation provides effective access to major urban metropolitan recreation sites (i.e. Goddard Park, Lincoln Woods). Existing demand data will be used to establish origin and destination stations within the urban area for recreational trip purposes.

The Department of Natural Resources will coordinate with the Rhode Island Public Transit Authority to provide bus service based on the above information on a trial basis. The trial program should be conducted in the summer of 1977. Should the trial program prove successful, the Department of Natural Resources should subsidize the Rhode Island Public Transit Authority, if necessary, to continue the service on a regular basis during the peak usage months. Funding would be provided from the passenger fees set in accordance with normal rates and from state appropriation and Section 5 of the National Mass Transportation Assistance Act of 1974.

Localities should be encouraged to conduct experimental transportation programs with the Departments of Natural Resources and Transportation acting in an advisory capacity.

- Meet picnicking deficiencies in all regions, particularly the West Metropolitan and Northeast regions.

It is most useful to establish a set of implementation guidelines for providing picnicking rather than citing a specific set of developments. This is done because picnicking is viewed primarily as a support activity which is cheaply provided in a variety of environments. Where appropriate, picnicking should be provided in 5 and 10 year multi-purpose development plans.

Picnicking facilities should be provided in aesthetically pleasing settings. The activity requires sanitary facilities, adequate parking, and ease of access.

The state should expand picnicking facilities at all state parks in a manner that supports but does not interfere with other activities. For greatest efficiency, picnicking should be provided as part of broader development plans rather than through single purpose development projects.

The local sector should be encouraged to provide picnicking facilities in all appropriate recreation projects.

Funding at both the state and local level will be primarily through the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and state and local monies.

● Develop a comprehensive method for the systematic evaluation of the state's wetland resources.

An objective system must be established to rank fresh water wetlands using four basic criteria:

1. The value of the wetland as a groundwater aquifer.
2. The value of the wetland as a wildlife resource.
3. The value of the wetland as a recreational resource.
4. The value of the wetland in flood protection.

Primary responsibility for the project will rest with the Department of Natural Resources, Divisions of Planning and Development and Fish and Wildlife. The expertise of personnel at the University of Rhode Island and the Soil Conservation Service will also be required. The methodology should be completed by June, 1976, and the state's wetlands rated during fiscal year 1977. Funding will be accomplished via a planning grant from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

● Establish transportation and other programs for the accessibility of the population to existing salt water beaches.

The Department of Natural Resources should expand its current bus service, which is provided in cooperation with the Rhode Island Public Transit Authority, and should make scheduling and route information widely available to the public. Also, several optimum departure points throughout the metropolitan area should be identified. Use of idle school buses appears to be a satisfactory mode of transportation for community-based programs. If the demand warrants it, a more comprehensive long term arrangement should be made by communities and school departments or possibly the Rhode Island Public Transit Authority. Communities should also be encouraged to attempt experimental bus transportation programs to salt water beaches utilizing idle school buses at their disposal with fees being charged to cover the operating costs of such a program. If subsidies for either state or local services appear necessary, federal programs such as the Community Development Act, transportation acts, or the Land and Water Conservation Fund should be thoroughly researched as possible funding sources. Every effort should be made to minimize expenditures at state or town levels. This expansion of state service should take place during the summers of 1976 and 1977 with special encouragement for local participation during the same years.

● Investigate legal provisions which create conflicts between private ownership and the recreational use of the state's navigable waterways. Clarify public regulations for recreational use of navigable waterways.

The legal right of the population to travel the state's navigable waterways is vague and in some cases, in question. A comprehensive study must be undertaken which researches the legal background related to travelling the states navigable waterways. The study should inventory the state's navigable waterways, research all available literature, and examine techniques used in other states to deal with the problem. The final report should be the basis for legislation or other legal action which will lead to a definitive solution.

Neither the Department of Natural Resources nor the Statewide Planning Program have the staff to adequately conduct this study. It is recommended that the Department of Natural Resources contract with the state office of the Attorney General or an organization such as the Conservation Law Foundation utilizing Land and Water Conservation Fund monies. The study should be initiated in 1976 and completed in one year.

● Complete a feasibility study of the establishment of a scenic and recreational river system in the state.

Little has been done in Rhode Island to identify those rivers with scenic and recreational value. The apparent popularity of fresh water swimming and boating indicate that fresh water rivers are a potentially important supply source. Of additional importance to Rhode Island is the inclusion of urban rivers in the recreational river system. Many rivers, which once served industrial purposes, when cleaned will have recreational value. Primary responsibility for completion of the project lies with the Statewide Planning Program with staff assistance from the Department of Natural Resources. The project and final technical paper can be expected to be finished in fiscal year 1977. Funding will be provided through the planning project agreement with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and with state funds.

● Adopt a formal arrangement between the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission and the Department of Natural Resources for the purpose of facilitating the orderly development of areas that have both historic and recreational significance.

The purpose of this recommendation is to coordinate goals and minimize potential conflicts between the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission and the Department of Natural Resources. This agreement could provide a mechanism to identify and efficiently deal with those areas which have both recreational and

historical significance. It is anticipated that the formal arrangement would be in the form of a memorandum of understanding. The understanding would call for simultaneous review of all acquisition and development. In this way the Department of Natural Resources will have the opportunity to maximize recreational development at historic sites and the Historical Preservation Commission will have lead time to investigate the historic value of those sites earmarked for recreational development. In addition, early coordination between the two agencies can often result in improved financing arrangements. The Department of Natural Resources will have primary responsibility for drafting the agreement and presenting it to the Historical Preservation Commission. This task is to be accomplished by the end of fiscal year 1976.

- For the promotion of environmental awareness, encourage the Department of Education to foster the use and study of appropriate natural areas as part of the educational curriculum in all school districts.

The Department of Natural Resources should identify and develop state owned non-fragile unique natural areas, trails, and coastal regions suitable for study, to make them available for use in educational programs. They should also be responsible for the protection and accessibility of these areas through such measures as marked trails, parking areas for buses, and fencing. In addition to the public school system, the Audubon Society, State Conservation Committee, and other responsible groups which have demonstrated interest and responsibility in environmental awareness should have access to these areas. Future development of an educational program could involve the provision of basic teaching materials, staff, and nature museums and centers at state parks. Specific educational monies should be sought from federal sources, primarily the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Other funds may be obtained from the Audubon Society, the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service. Development of an expanded environmental education program should be initiated by the Department of Natural Resources in fiscal year 1979.

- Based upon the findings of Technical Paper 47, "The Potential Values and Problems in Using Water Supply Reservoirs and Watersheds for Recreational Purposes," it is recommended that a definitive study that generates reliable technical data should be accomplished to determine the degree of impact of various recreation activities upon water quality.

It is extremely important that this study be conducted by an independent agency to preserve objectivity which is essential when deciding such a controversial issue. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers possesses the skills and integrity to accomplish

this study with minimum public criticism. Particularly attractive funding arrangements are also available through the Corps Urban Studies Program. Because of these advantages, the Corps of Engineers should be asked to conduct a one year study to be initiated in fiscal year 1977. Also the Department of Interior's Office of Water Research and Technology should be considered for participation.

The state of Rhode Island should, according to recommended schedules presented in the Bay Islands Park Feasibility Study, initiate the development of presently owned state land and establish a priority program for acquiring those remaining parcels of land constituting the complete park system.

This study addresses needs within a framework of plan phases:

Phase I - state recreational holdings on Dutch Island, Hope Island, at Fort Wetherill and at Fort Adams and Brenton Point should be officially designated as components of the Bay Island Park. Improvements at Forts Wetherill and Adams and Brenton Point should proceed according to existing Department of Natural Resources plans with funds now committed.

Phase II - federal property on the south end of Prudence Island and Beavertail on Conanicut Island should be acquired by the state for recreation and conservation use when and if it is surplused. Allen Harbor with the adjacent Mount View and Dogpatch Beaches in North Kingstown and the Melville Three Ponds area and small boat basin in Portsmouth should be acquired by the town or state for recreational purposes.

Phase III - Prudence Island north of Nag Creek, Patience Island, and a scenic view area on the northern tip of Conanicut Island should be acquired for conservation and public recreational use. The acquisition of a five acre site at the north end of Conanicut Island is the first stage of what could later be expanded into a major unit of the Bay Islands Park encompassing a larger area. Highest priority should be given to acquisition of the Pine Hill Point Coast and marshes and the area north of Potter Cove, all on the north end of Prudence Island, primarily for their conservation value.

Phase IV - The final phase will be the internal development, consolidation, and upgrading of facilities, services, and opportunities. Additional lands may be acquired on Conanicut Island or to enlarge any of the other units of the Bay Islands Park.

The development strategy must be opportunitic; that is, the phases are not meant to indicate chronological order. Achievement of the objectives for a Bay Islands Park will be contingent upon priorities stated within this document.

Funding will primarily be through the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. However, other sources can be utilized should the opportunity arise, i.e. Economic Development Administration monies, and the Dungell-Johnson and Pittman-Robertson Act programs.

It should be noted that a large portion of the lands slated for acquisition require little or no state expenditures. Such acquisitions would therefore present no financial conflicts with previously established policies.

- Improve the accessibility of the elderly to recreation sites and increase their participation by modification of existing programs and provision of special needs programs as required.

The Department of Community Affairs' Division on Aging has the responsibility of increasing recreational trips provided by their transportation services. The role of the Department of Natural Resources is first, to provide technical and financial assistance to the Department of Community Affairs for the preparation of an efficient recreational transit program and second, to make suitable areas available, at little or no cost, at state parks for use by elderly groups. If Community Affairs is unable to respond with transportation services, Natural Resources' Division of Parks and Recreation should be prepared to provide bus service similar to the beach bus program, and seek funding through a combination of state and federal monies. The coordinative program at the Department of Natural Resources will be organized by the Local Recreation Coordinator. The first transportation services should be brought on line by the summer of 1977.

- Determine the degree of impact of the present tax structure in Rhode Island on various types of open space land under the jurisdiction of the private sector.

Land in the private sector kept in open space often satisfies many recreational, aesthetic and other needs of the population. However, as municipalities seek more property tax revenue and private individuals seek greater returns on their land investment, the benefits of open space are threatened. Municipal tax structures impact significantly on the future of open space owned by the private sector.

A feasibility study should be completed which examines the effect of municipal tax structures on privately owned open space. The study should address various methods that can be used to encourage the private sector to maintain their property as open space, such as preferential assessment and deferred taxation. It should also examine the true net losses (or gains) incurred by a municipality when they encourage the maintenance of open space.

The study is to be accomplished in fiscal year 1978. Primary agency responsibility will rest with the Statewide Planning Program. The primary data source is the Department of Community Affairs' Division of Tax Equalization.

Identify, publicize, and protect areas of scenic, historical, and cultural interest for the large sightseeing population.

Although sightseeing is a difficult experience to define, there are specific actions government can take to enhance the public's opportunity to participate in this activity. It is of primary importance to identify those attractions in Rhode Island which have scenic, historic and cultural value. Identification of an aesthetically valuable resource often functions as a protection mechanism; but where certain valuable areas are threatened, purchase of land or the negotiation of easements must be considered. Existing environmental protection laws (particularly the fresh water and coastal wetlands acts) can also be used to protect certain scenic areas. Outright acquisition should be used only as a last resort.

Studies should be initiated by the Department of Natural Resources and Statewide Planning Program to inventory the scenic attractions of the state. The Department of Economic Development should assist in the publication of a comprheensive guide listing these attractions. Furthermore, the attractions should be coded and added to the state environmental inventory. The Audubon Society, Historical Society, Nature Conservancy, R.I. Heritage Council, and the Department of Economic Development Tourist Promotion Division should be consulted throughout this program.

The inventory should be initiated by the Department of Natural Resources in fiscal year 1977 and be completed in one year. The resulting publication should be prepared for the summer of 1978 with free, wide-scale distribution. The inventory should attempt to rate the value of the aesthetic element, determine protection requirements, and propose appropriate action over a 10 year period.

The effects of non-point sources of pollution and both structural and non-structural solutions for the enhancement of water quality should be evaluated to determine their impact on the quality of outdoor recreation, conservation, and open space areas.

The Statewide Planning Program has been designated by the governor as the responsible state agency for the development of an areawide waste water treatment management plan. This two year program will study point and non-point source pollution problems, and the development of solutions for improving water quality. It should provide an excellent background for the completion of a "follow-up" study on the effects of such water pollution sources on the quality of outdoor recreation, conservation and open space areas. The responsible state agnecy for this

study will be the Statewide Planning Program, and it should be scheduled in fiscal year 1979.

● The Statewide Planning Program should complete its flood plain management study and examine alternative protection and regulation techniques for flood prone areas.

This activity involves a study of flood conditions and policy and legislative needs to include a review of development controls and standards and determination of development standards to be observed and land uses to be permitted in flood hazard areas, including certain active and passive recreation facilities. Policies and legislation to control land use and development in areas subject to flooding will be proposed. This study is being undertaken by the Statewide Planning Program and should provide valuable information that can serve as the basis for possible assignment of a recreation or conservation use where appropriate. Some possibilities would be hiking trails, fishing access, primitive campsites, etc. This project was initiated during fiscal year 1976 and will require about three years.

● Improve public access to the shore to maximize the opportunities for salt water related activities.

The Department of Natural Resources should be responsible for 1) identifying those public rights-of-way which access prime fishing areas, both salt and fresh water and 2) improving first those rights-of-way which are in close proximity to population centers. These improvements should be compatible with the surrounding land use and the estimated demand at the site. Improvements can entail installation of parking areas, sanitary facilities, fishing piers, etc. These supportive facilities may require either the purchase of easements or acquisition. In order to finance such projects, a serious effort must be made toward the institution of a salt water fishing and shellfish license as a means of providing revenues. These revenues should be utilized not only for right-of-way improvement and maintenance, but also for sport fishing research.

The Division of Fish and Wildlife should take the lead role in drafting appropriate legislation. Two sources of federal funds which can be utilized are the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Dingell-Johnson Act.

09-01-03 Local

● Improve use opportunities at existing urban and metropolitan parks and develop additional neighborhood recreation areas in accordance with the policies of the State Guide Plan.

This recommendation is one of the highest priorities of the Recreation Guide Plan. It clearly states that the low level of supply in metropolitan areas is most readily alleviated by improving existing parks and, where economics allow, acquiring and developing new areas.

The metropolitan park system concept, established in the 1965 Recreation Guide Plan, offers the greatest opportunity for the Department of Natural Resources to meet the needs of Rhode Island's major metropolitan area.

Within 10 years the Department of Natural Resources should implement a Master Plan to improve and expand facilities at Lincoln Woods State Park.

Maximum effort to complete the development of Snake Den State Park, in accordance with the recommendations of the approved master plan, should be made by the Department of Natural Resources over the next 10 years.

Facilities should be expanded and added at Goddard State Park within the next seven years.

Development of Colt Park should be completed in accordance with its master plan recommendations over the next five years.

A master plan should be developed for the J.L. Curran and Diamond Hill State Parks. If funds allow, development should proceed in these areas after major phases of development at Snake Den, Goddard, and Lincoln Woods have been fully completed.

Lesser parks in the metropolitan area (e.g. Dyerville, Ten Mile River, and Peter Randall) should be developed to meet the needs of the communities they serve. In that funding for these projects may be difficult to obtain, cooperative funding arrangements should be attempted with the municipalities these parks serve.

Municipalities in the metropolitan area must consider, as their first priority, the improvement of existing city and town parks. This plan recognizes many of the financial constraints now being experienced by localities. However, the availability of a state recreation fund, Community Development Block Grant funds, and Bureau of Outdoor Recreation funding, provide localities with a fairly inexpensive way to maximize their recreational development. Close coordination between the Department of Natural Resources and cities and towns should provide municipalities with technical assistance so that they can serve the greatest amount of persons at the least cost.

It is reasonable to expect that every municipality have a large recreational area proportionate to the population it serves. Providence's Roger Williams Park and Pawtucket's Slater Park are examples of the types of large recreational facilities that cities of this size should provide for their population. Smaller towns should also provide quality central recreation areas in proportion to the size of their community. This central municipal recreation facility will have as its primary function the servicing of the needs of its own community. Often times, however, these holdings have some regional impact. Although state parks are developed to serve regional needs, these types of municipal facilities can help share that responsibility. In this way, a municipality will not only be serving its own community, but also be demonstrating to neighboring towns the quality of recreation it is providing for its residents. Areas to receive prime attention therefore, are Roger Williams Park in Providence, Slater Park in Pawtucket, and the Valley Falls Pond area in Central Falls. Also the City of East Providence should give consideration to developing a large recreational area to complement the existing ring of state-owned parks circling the metropolitan area.

Restructure the present user fee system to make it more comprehensive in providing local financial assistance for recreation.

A fund, similar to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, should be established by the State to assist all municipalities in their recreational acquisition and development financing. The present system provides monetary assistance to cities and towns through the Green Acres Bond Issue of 1965 which is now virtually exhuasted. It provided up to 50 percent of the non-federal share for acquisition and development. The only state monies now available to the municipalities are a portion of parking fee revenues collected at state beaches. However, these portions are available only to those towns in which the fees are collected.

User fees collected at state recreation areas should be used to form a fund for the use of all 39 cities and towns and the Department of Natural Resources. To accomplish this, legislation must be drafted which replaces the former user fee system with a new system providing for the following:

1. Revenues received by the fund will be available for a three year period. Funds not expended at the end of this three year period will revert to the State's General Fund.

2. The fund will provide up to 50 percent of the Non-federal share of acquisition, and development projects.

3. Only those projects which are in accordance with an approved town recreation plan and the recreation element of the State Guide Plan will be considered.

4. Approval of local projects will be based on the following criteria:

   a) Consistency with local and state plans.

   b) Level of priority as established by the Recreation Resources Review Committee.

   c) Cost of project in relation to its service area.

Projects will be reviewed by the Recreation Resources Review Committee with final approval granted by the appropriate State Liaison Officer.

The Department of Natural Resources and the Statewide Planning Program will share primary responsibility in researching this proposal and drafting the legislation. The project should be completed by the end of Fy 1976.

Reorganize the existing Recreation Resources Review Committee and charge the Committee with determining the suitability of specific recreation proposals in light of the priorities and needs established in the local planning elements submitted for the state's Recreation, Conservation and Open Space Plan.

It is imperative that a more formalized review procedure be instituted to guide the orderly development of recreation opportunities in the state. The Committee should be restructured to provide a more workable and balanced representation of recreation planning concerns. A tentative proposal for membership would include:

Local Recreation Coordinator (Department of Natural Resources)
Chief, Planning and Development (Department of Natural Resources)
Auditor, Planning and Development (Department of Natural Resources)
Chief, Statewide Planning Program (Depatment of Administration)
Chief, Planning and Development (Department of Community Affairs)
Executive Director, Historical Preservation Commission
Executive Director, R.I. League of Cities and Towns
Representative, R.I. Tourist Travel Association

The Committee should be charged with continual evaluation of the local communities' eligibility for participation in the Land and Water Conservation Fund, as well as reviewing specific project proposals, both state and local, as they relate to elements of the State Guide Plan. The proper functioning of the Committee will also include non-voting participation by appropriate staff members of the Department of Natural Resources, Community Affairs, the Statewide Planning Program, and other agencies, when required for a comprehensive project review.

The Committee should be established by an Executive Order which would formally set forth the membership and duties of the Committee. One of the necessary duties will be responsibility for review of local recreation plans to determine local eligibility periods regarding Land and Water Conservation funding. Establishing administrative and procedural requirements would become the responsibility of the Committee.

Establish a position of Local Recreation Coordinator in the Department of Natural Resources to assist and guide the local communities in addresssing their recreational needs.

In many instances, the needs discussed in this report cannot be met by unilateral actions of the municipalities, but will require a cooperative effort at both the state and local level. It has also been demonstrated that some communities do not possess or have access to the technical and financial resources to effectively address all the recreational problems affecting them.

A coordinator position within the Department of Natural Resources would provide not only a vital link for technical assistance, market information, and funding capabilities, but would also be responsible for providing guidance to the local communities on facility impact, site location evaluations, site design, and maintenance problems. In this capacity, the Coordinator should also serve on the Recreation Resources Review Committee as the key liaison person between the state and local disciplines. This will significantly improve the State's function as a pass-through agency for federal monies while assuring minimal conflicts among the various state and local proposals. Other proposed duties should include, but not be limited to, the following:

a) To coordinate department policy with that of other state agencies and the private sector. This would entail serving on Committees relevant to recreation as the department designee.

b) To chair a committee composed of key personnel of departmental divisions to address all facets of site problems as they relate to planning and development.

c) To increase environmental awareness at the local level, especially concerning the preservation of significant natural areas.

d) To oversee the development of a comprehensive statewide trail system in concert with the needs of the local sector.

● Provide increased access to state parks and management areas for use by various voluntary or special interest groups and assist in the coordination of their activities with local and state programs.

Improving the accessibility of low income, elderly and handicapped groups to recreational areas is a recurring theme throughout this plan. Bus programs to salt water beaches, improved public transit routes to metropolitan recreational areas, location of Bay Islands access points in the heart of urban centers, and transportation services for the elderly will require coordination at various levels of government.

In the short term, coordination can be achieved most effectively through the Local Recreation Coordinator whose knowledge of both state and local recreation programs will enable him to coordinate and advise regarding the effectiveness of a variety of transportation programs. It should be stressed that the coordinator will not manage the programs but will monitor recreation transportation activities throughout the state. In this way he can advise program directors so that there will be a minimum of conflict and a maximum of efficiency.

09-01-04 Private Sector

● Assist the private sector with market information so that both the recreation industry and the public will receive maximum benefit.

The demand studies conducted by the Department of Natural Resources and University of Rhode Island provide a wealth of information which can be utilized by the private sector in planning their recreational enterprises. However, effectively communicating this information is complicated by a history of prejudices and misunderstandings between the state and the private sector. The Department of Natural Resources must take a lead role in identifying and making contact with representatives of the private sector, particularly through such organizations as the private campground owners association. Other private groups include marina, golf course and beach owners. Unfortunately, these three are not organized on a statewide basis. Therefore, the Department of Natural Resources should encourage the formation of organizations among these groups and meet with them regularly to initiate meaningful communication.

● Minimize, and eventually eliminate, any competitive situations between the public and private sector in providing recreation facilities when the private sector can adequately meet the need.

Private recreation facilities serve a definite segment of the population and thus contribute to satisfying some of the demand for recreation. For this reason, private recreational enterprises should be fostered by all levels of government so long as adequate standards of public service and provisions for protection of the natural environment are adhered to. Neither the state nor local governments should compete directly with private enterprise when the amount of public demand for such facilities can reasonably be expected to be served by the private sector. When the provision of recreational facilities by public agencies parallels that of private enterprise, rate structures and/or user fees, where applicable, should be competitive.

The Department of Economic Development's Tourist Division should be encouraged to undertake a preliminary study to evaluate the significance of any duplication in the provision of facilities and explore alternatives for minimizing any detrimental impact on the private sector.

09-02 Acquisition and Development Schedule

The development of recreational and access facilities at state parks and recreational areas includes roads, parking areas, game courts, play fields, swimming facilities, trails, sanitary facilities and other such requirements. Though the state has acquired, over the years, a number of areas for parks and recreation, few have been completely developed to serve the public. Many of these are in the urban areas or immediately adjacent thereto and could provide services to the citizens of the state that have the greatest need for them.

State facilities will in no way meet all recreational needs of any region, but they can and should help to overcome serious recreational shortcomings of any particular region, particularly in the urban area of the state where needs for public parks are more critical.

Operating cost in the state areas being revitalized or more fully developed (i.e. Lincoln Woods and Goddard Park) should not appreciably change on a cost per user basis and in fact could go down. New areas such as Snake Den will require new staffing on a year round basis and would be similar in their requirements to Goddard Park and Lincoln Woods. Smaller areas in which minor improvements were made would ultimately have little effect on the operating budget. Areas that are under a user fee arrangement or where such a fee would be appropriate will show a decrease in operating expenses. Galilee would fall into this cateogry.

Failure to develop state-owned facilities will result in misuse or over-use of existing areas and their deterioration, or special interest groups forcing piecemeal development, all of which will not serve the public's needs. As master plans are developed for each area and as improvement is made in our public demand estimates, more precise development recommendations can be made.

This acquisition program is a continuous one. Acquisitions will be essential as long as clearly identified requirements have to be met and objectives have to be reached. Future considerations should be based on a re-evaluation of the public needs, taking into account the activity in the private sector, the project support from federal and local governments, the degree to which present goals are achieved, and the behavior patterns of the public. Every five years a new assessment should be made in regard to acquisition.

Table 09-02(1) presents a summary of the Department of Natural Resources project priorities for Rhode Island's 1977 to 1988 Capital

TABLE 09-02(1)

PROJECT PRIORITIES 1977-1988

Number	Project Name	Project Cost
1	Lincoln Woods	$ 1,526,000
2	Snake Den	4,947,300
3	Lesser Parks and Recreation Areas	2,400,000
4	Galilee	1,425,000
5	Goddard Memorial	540,000
6	Acquisition of Land	6,000,000
7	Fort Adams	1,020,000
8	Colt	610,000
9	Burlingame	835,000
10	Management Areas	1,200,000
11	Fish Ladders	350,000
12	Cocumscussoc	3,000,000
Total		$23,853,300

Development Program. As shown in this table, Acquisition of new sites appears as Priority Number 6 out of twelve proposals. Table 09-02(2) displays the summary of estimated costs for the project priorities by fiscal year.

Following is a general description and program analysis for each of the twelve project proposals:

1. Lincoln Woods

This project provides for the staged redevelopment of a major existing park, to include swimming and boating facilities, formal game areas, picnic areas for groups and families, trails, observation structures, natural areas, and a transportation system, as set forth in a recently completed master plan.

This 687 acre state park located in the Providence urban area serves the communities of Central Falls, Cumberland, North Smithfield, North Providence, Pawtucket, and Providence with a population of 150,000 persons within a five mile radius of the park. It has for many years been utilized as a general day-use park, with swimming in Olney Pond. The pond is for the most part spring fed, but with a very low flowage rate. This limited flow gives rise to limited mixing and circulation of water resulting in a high pollution risk. It is anticipated that the Department of Health may close down all swimming activity in this area in the near future. Consequently, the construction of a natural swimming area in which water quality can be controlled is urgently needed. In addition the park has relatively little development other than picnic areas and bridle paths and one Little League Field. To give the park greater utilization for more people over a longer period of time and to meet some of the recreational deficiencies of the region as shown in recent demand studies, and to provide easier access to the area, a new master plan has been prepared. A staged development program has been prepared with the first phase aimed at correcting the serious swimming facilities problem. The expanded facilities should have a minimum effect on operational cost.

In developing the master plan for the area, local communities have been and will continue to be consulted in order that the area can best meet the region's needs. Future development plans will endeavor to extend the usable season and to accommodate more people. As the Department becomes aware of real recreational needs for additional facilities, it will endeavor to modify its plan to meet such challenges.

2. Snake Den

The initial development of this major day-use park within the Providence metropolitan high demand area requires the establishment of a basic road pattern, surface water system,

TABLE 09-2(2)

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM: FY 77-88
(in thousands of dollars)

Project	76-77	77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	Totals
Lincoln Woods	300	283	200	208	100	117	103	100	115				1526
Snake Den	1000	1125	589.1	589.1	591	591	200	200	62.1				4957.3
Lesser Parks	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	2400
Galilee	200	225	200	200	150	150	150	150					1425
Goddard Memorial	150	170	120	50	25	25							540
Acquisition	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	6000
Fort Adams	75	75	85	85	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		1020
Colt	80	30	100	100	50	50	50	50	50	50			610
Burlingame	80	200	100	25	215	215							835
Management Areas	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
Fish Ladders	50	50	50	50	50	50	50						
Cocumscussoc							50	200	500	500	800	950	3000
TOTAL	2735	2958	2244.1	2107.1	2081	2098	1503	1600	1627.1	1450	1700	1750	23853.3

utilities, and a minimum of two use areas to enable public access and use of the park.

The Snake Den acquisition included 875 acres of land in the town of Johnston, on the urban fringe and within seven miles of downtown Providence. Thus, it will serve as a vital link of parks ringing the densely populated areas of the state. Therefore, it has become important for the state to proceed with development before incompatible or limited value uses become established. The location will provide recreation enjoyment for many thousands of citizens. This park will serve a population of 100,000 within a five mile radius. The complete development of the park can be staged over a period of time and future plans call for a continuing development program with the creating and opening up of new use areas as indicated in the master plan. The complete development of the park is planned in five stages over the twelve year period. Each stage will require review and modification as actual construction time approaches. It is planned that the stages of development will reflect the demands and needs of the region the park serves.

3. Lesser Parks and Recreation Areas

This project involves a great number of improvements necessary for complete development and utilization of 19 different areas. It includes adding game courts, parking lots, roads, trails, playfields, picnic areas, play areas, small foot bridges, shelters, sanitary facilities, fencing, etc. These areas include Diamond Hill, J.L. Curran, Stillwater, Brenton Point, Fort Wetherill, Bay Islands, Squantum Woods-Veterans Memorial Parkway, Haines Park, Fay Field, Owen Field, Peter Randall, Meshanticut, Westerly Airport, Slater Grove, Fishermen's Memorial, Charlestown Breachway, Quonochontaug, and Weekapaug Breachway. All have development requirements for maximizing use by the public. Each area, being relatively small, tends to serve various interest or local groups whose concerns or needs are more readily evaluated on a short term rather than a long term basis. Therefore, it is felt that a continual improvement of these areas on a year to year priority basis is more feasible than endeavoring to establish a fixed set of projects for a twelve year period.

These areas also supplement local government areas, and should take into consideration the plans and actions of these local governments to meet public needs. As these are frequently unknown until special investigations or reviews are made, state facility development should be flexible to enable coordination with local plans. It is recommended that most state funding be through restricted receipts matched by federal funds.

Each year, a review of the demand on state owned recreation facilities in line with opportunities available locally should be conducted. Priorities should then be set for development within the limit of available funds.

4. Galilee

Maintenance and improvement of facilities including dredging, piers, bulkheads, roads and vehicle parking and the establishment of a new administration building is to be accomplished at Galilee.

Galilee is the principal fishing port in the state of Rhode Island, being the home port for some 135 commercial vessels, the Block Island Ferry, charter boats, and a sizable pleasure boat fleet. A recent study conducted for the Coastal Management Council indicates that the state should proceed cautiously until the status of the fishing fleet is more clearly known, particularly due to the impact of any 200 mile limit on the U.S. fishing grounds. However, the state should maintain current facilities and take steps to increase income from the area. 18 piers are in extremely poor condition and need to be replaced. Parking is haphazard and for the most part uncontrolled resulting in considerable lost revenue. The present traffic pattern leads to congestion and confusion, particularly where vehicles are waiting for the Block Island Ferry. There is a further need to relocate and consolidate state administrative and enforcement services for the area, which now block other desirable utilization of sites they now occupy.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is conducting a study to determine whether to extend their navigation channel jurisdiction. If they decide to extend their area of responsibility, increased development and use pressures will be placed on the port and the state should be ready to accept them. With a more realistic rate structure of leases for the area and better utilization of the Port, the area should become self-sufficient. Potentially, a yearly revenue to the State of better than $400,000 is very probable, with income in excess of $8,000,000 being generated by the area.

Once a clearer understanding of the fishing industry's future is gained, the state plan and the investment committed in the area should be reevaluated to insure that maximum economic and social benefits can be derived.

5. Goddard Memorial

This project calls for the further development of the park to meet the needs of present and future users, which first

requires the completion of a new master plan. It is expected that this will call for construction of active specialized play areas and a youth center, utilization of the presently undeveloped northeast section, and a redesign and relocation of bridle, bike, and foot trails.

Goddard Park, like other older parks, has never been fully developed, although it is as heavily used as any park, drawing patrons from all over the state rather than a specific region. It is receiving, particularly during the non-swimming season, a larger concentration of the younger members of the population, yet has little to offer them. Though it posesses over 2 miles of shore line, except for one boat launch ramp and beach, not much is utilized or supports use. The City of Warwick has limited recreational facilities in the area and has, therefore, urged the state to make improvements.

The present road pattern is hazardous with extremely limited parking resulting in serious deterioration of grass fields in the park. A number of buildings have been destroyed by fire and others, according to the Fire Marshall's Office, are very high risk, especially the stables and the Enforcement Building. Other than the golf course and bridle paths, there are no formal active areas in the park. Areas need to be designed in order that the park can be more effectively used by special need groups such as the physically handicapped. A periodic update of the master plan will be made to insure that Goddard Park is maintained in conformance to the changing requirements of the citizenry.

6. Acquisition of Land

This project involves the acquisition of recreation lands, wetlands, marshlands, and barrier beaches, in fee simple, easements, and/or other means. Since the state's policy is to negotiate wherever possible for land, land purchases frequently are done on an opportunity basis, and therefore specific acquisition sites cannot be precisely determined but generally fall into broad purchase areas. Also, land speculation precludes the desirability of public announcement of acquisitions until the state is ready to take action. Two major management areas, Arcadia and George Washington-Durfee Hill, require consolidation, in addition to parks and other management areas which may need additional acreage. Also, public access is needed to ponds, lakes, and along rivers. Unique or fragile areas which cannot be replaced if destroyed or altered and cannot be protected through any other means should be acquired. Also, areas which provide access to fresh and salt water facilities with significant recreational value, including areas that can provide

support services to official rights-of-way, should be considered for acquisition. Areas designated as part of the Bay Islands Park should be acquired according to guidelines presented in the Bay Island Park Study.

7. Fort Adams

Fort Adams is a historic recreation site acquired by the State in 1965 from the federal government. Work on the fort began in 1825 and was completed in 1859. Subsequent development did not take place except for accommodation facilities provided for federal troops during World War II. Since then the fort has rapidly deteriorated, and unless basic needs are met, the fort will fall beyond the point of restoration. Consequently, the state's jurisdiction over this area may be jeopardized. Considerable public interest has been expressed in this project. Under the guidance of the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission and the Fort Adams Foundation, a phased development program was structured and groups are being organized to support and supplement state efforts to restore and properly use this strategically located fort. A general plan to restore the fort has been completed.

The first objective of permitting public use of part of the area has been met. Hopefully, contributions to final restoration will be forthcoming. The second objective, completion of work on the fort proper, will provide the public with the opportunity to see and enjoy a very strategically located and important historic site. The possible addition of Navy land will enable the state to develop a far better park and historic site facility, and add to extensive prime shore frontage. This development will generate an increase in operational cost approximating $150,000 in support of caretaker and general maintenance personnel and additional water, power, and sewage facilities. However, it is anticipated that a good portion of this amount will be recovered by an entrance fee system, concessions, and a charge for private use of the area. Further, a possible change of the location of the Rhode Island National Guard would require building and fence removal, with some additional landscaping.

Once this state park is developed, consideration should be given to many alternative uses of the facilities. Proposals such as museums, a visitor center, and special concessions are in the planning stage for future expansion, through acquisition of surplus Navy land and its development.

8. Colt State Park

This project involves the construction of maintenance facilities, development of a major picnic area and sanitary facility, conversion of the barn to a visitor center, construction of playfields and development of other day-use facilities within a 459 acre state park.

This park, located in Bristol, was purchased by the state from the Colt Estate in 1965. The development program to date has been limited. Previous development involved constructing four miles of road, a parking area, a scenic overlook, a bridge, picnic areas, and sanitary facilities and the demolition of an old house. The park, however, has not been adequately developed to provide for efficient use. Recent studies and preliminary master plans exemplify the numerous beneficial features for park development. Taken collectively, the seashore, marsh, woodland, statuary and architecture could be the base for development of a recreational facility that easily can be without peer among state properties. Among the 459 acres, there are 250 acres upon which recreational facilities can be economically constructed. The characteristics of this park, considered most important to retain, are its open estate appearance, its stone buildings and structures, and its wetlands, salt marshes and shoreline. Additional facilities such as playfields and picnic sites are needed for people utilizing the park.

Construction of bike trails and an amphitheatre are part of a supplemental development program which will contribute to efficient and qualitative use of this area. This park also serves as maintenance headquarters for all facilities on the east side of Narragansett Bay.

The main objective of this project is to provide a major day-use park which is located in a metropolitan area with facilities capable of raising the standard of recreational achievement in this region. This proposed development will increase the present use capacity of this area from 2,000 to 4,000 people. It will result in an increase in operational cost of $6,000 for maintenance, operation, and repair of buildings and facilities. Much of the increased operational cost will be due to increased costs for landscaping, trash collection, and electrical maintenance. It is anticipated that additional manpower will not be required.

The master plan provides for the even distribution of use throughout the park, compatible with land resources. Completion of this future development program would enable Colt

Park to become a primary recreational facility for Rhode Island.

9. Burlingame

This project involves redesigning and relocating 750 to 800 campsites and their support facilities within 2,500 acres of park land around Watchaug Pond. This includes the renovation and extension of certain roads, utilities, sanitary facilities, beaches, and equipment shelters. Development is scheduled on a general basis extending over the next several years. The present area is not properly designed or capable of handling the present number of campsites. Overcrowding is deteriorating the area and overtaxing present facilities. Water is also in short supply, causing a potential health problem. Consequently, a new access road, additional sanitary facilities, and beach improvement, to include the development of new and redesigning of old beaches, are necessary to adequately handle campers and maintain the area. Deficiencies exist in all types of recreation areas, both in the amount of land and its development. The undertaking of this project will contribute to the state's effort in overcoming these deficiencies. This effort concerns establishing priority needs, accounting for public safety, and area deterioration considerations, in a balanced program of new development. There should be no significant addition to operating cost due to the fact that these 750 to 800 campsites do not represent additions, but rather the relocation of existing facilities to a more strategic area with adequate facilities. Future planning should consider povision of adequate facilities for an extended season and explore the possibility of adding limited cabin facilities.

10. Management Areas

This project includes improvements such as bridges, maintenance, storage buildings, sanitary dump stations, trails and walks, shelters, utilities, and fencing at 22 management areas totalling approximately 24,000 acres. Although net public use is increasing and demands for improving facilities is constantly growing, master plans have not, as yet, been prepared for these areas. Within management areas are intensive use areas such as Beach Pond Beach, George Washington Campground, Arcadia Pond and Picnic Area, the Research Headquarters for the Fish and Game Division, the Forest Environment Division Headquarters, Peck Pond Beach and Picnic Area, and Round Top Field Headquarters, all of which have relatively small capital project demands that are difficult to predict and evaluate other than on a short term basis. A modest program can handle the bulk of these needs and thereby prevent problems from developing. The Fish and

Wildlife Division feels that new storage facilities and workshops at its headquarters at Great Swamp and Round Top are needed to properly care for equipment and house research efforts. Much of these latter requests can be supported by up to 75 percent federal funding. As management plans are developed for each area, more specific requests can be programmed and scheduled.

11. Fish Ladders

This project proposes the construction of one fish ladder per year to complete the ongoing anadromous fish program. As one of Rhode Island's basic resources, these fish not only supply food for human consumption but are vital to the food chain for many other forms of sea life.

At present, 12 of the required 19 ladders have been completed, or are under construction. If other rivers in Rhode Island, such as the Pawtuxet, have their water quality upgraded sufficiently to support anadromous fish, additional ladders should be considered.

12. Cocumscussoc State Park

A specific program description and analysis of this project has not been established at this time since development is not anticipated to begin until 1982. The park, situated on 414 acres in the town of North Kingstown, when slated for development, will probably be planned in relation to its significant recreation and historic value.

09-03 Local Eligibility Status

One of the primary functions of this document is to secure eligibility for federal monies available for recreation planning, acquisition, and development. In turn, one of the state's duties is to determine the eligibility of all local governments before specific local proposals can be accepted for these federal funds.

The minimum requirement for eligibility is the completion of a suitable recreation plan by each community. This recreation guide plan establishes the length of eligibility for funding based on the state of completion and general adequacy of each community's outdoor recreation plan.

Submission of an officially adopted or approved document secures funding eligibility. The length of the eligibility period is determined primarily by the adequacy, detail, and scope of the community's implementation program. Eligibility periods are not static but are subject to constant re-evaluation as necessitated when changes in needs and priorities occur at both the state and local levels. The length of these eligibility periods, as stated in Table 09-03(1), are subject to final approval by the Recreation Resources Review Committee. The Committee's prime responsiblity will be the continuing re-evaluation of these eligibility periods as required, as well as reviewing any new recreation plans when submitted.

TABLE 09-03(1)

STATUS OF LOCAL RECREATION PLANS AND ELIGIBILITY FOR LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUNDS*

Town or City	Plan Officially Adopted	Plan Approved By Planning Board	Funding Eligibility Expiration Date
Barrington			January 1, 1980
Bristol			
Burrillville			January 1, 1980
Central Falls		X	January 1, 1981
Charlestown			January 1, 1980
Coventry			
Cranston			January 1, 1978
Cumberland			
East Greenwich	X	X	January 1, 1980
East Providence			January 1, 1981
Exeter			
Foster			
Glocester			
Hopkinton	X		January 1, 1981
Jamestown			January 1, 1980
Johnston			January 1, 1981
Lincoln			
Little Compton			January 1, 1977**
Middletown			January 1, 1979
Narragansett			
Newport			January 1, 1981
New Shoreham			January 1, 1980
North Kingstown			January 1, 1980
North Providence			January 1, 1980
North Smithfield			
Pawtucket			
Portsmouth			
Providence			
Richmond			January 1, 1981
Scituate			
Smithfield			
South Kingstown			January 1, 1979
Tiverton			
Warren			
Warwick			January 1, 1980
Westerly			
West Greenwich			
West Warwick		X	January 1, 1979
Woonsocket	X	X	January 1, 1981

* Eligibility periods are based on review of the suitability of the overall document as well as the adequacy of the implementation program therein. Eligibility periods range from two to five years, and are conditional upon the plan being officially adopted and/or approved by the appropriate local agencies.

** One year eligibility assigned based on submission of a planning analysis for the Town.

09-04 Financing the Program

The Rhode Island "Green Acres Land Acquisition Act of 1964" (see Appendix) addressed the objective of providing land for public recreation and conservation of natural resources to promote the public health, prosperity and general welfare of the state's citizens. Although participation by the local communities was not universal, a re-allocation of the unencumbered funds to those communities who were actively participating in the program enabled virtually a full commitment of monies set aside by the Act. Tables 09-04(1) and 09-04(2) present this information for each municipality as of December 31, 1974. Unfortunately, additional funds have always come from voter approval of referenda. Bond issues, by nature, do not permit the spending flexibility required to meet changing priorities, since General Assembly and voter approval is dependent upon the bond issues' identification of specific recreation projects.

This fact contributes to the state's continued inability to match the maximum available federal funds allocated to Rhode Island, and has been a major detriment to the progress of recreation, conservation, and open space activities in the state.

The capital development program presented in this plan calls for the expenditure of $14,223,200, through fiscal year 1982. Under most circumstances, one-half of this total can be financed through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. However, there remains over $7,000,000 of financing at the state level in order to accomplish the desired acquisition and development. In that the present recreational development fund (composed primarily of a portion of user fees) cannot be expected to provide this magnitude of financing, alternative funding strategies must be pursued and considered.

09-04-01 State Recreational Development Fund

This plan has proposed the establishment of a comprehensive fund available to both the state and localities. Capital for the fund would come primarily from two sources; an expanded fee system at state owned recreation areas would provide the major share, with the remainder provided by a modest annual appropriation from the general fund. This type of financing has the advantages of being comprehensive (that is, it can be used at both the state and local level) and permanent (the legislation would mandate that user fees are committed to this use).

09-04-02 Bond Issues

In the past, bond issues have been the most common form of recreational capital development financing. They have been adequate in meeting critical, short term needs. The disadvantages of bond issues, however, make them undesirable for a long term program. Bond issues are subject to the mood of the voting public. In times of depressed economic conditions the chances of voter approval may be slim. Also, the state incurs a liability that in the long run is more expensive

TABLE 09-04(1)

EXPENDITURES OF STATE FUNDS
UNDER 1965 GREEN ACRES BOND ISSUE
As of December 31, 1974

Town or City	Original Allocation 1965	Revised Allocation 1974	Funds Expended	Funds Encumbered	Balance
Barrington	$ 33,114	$ 88,842	$ 88,842	$ 0	$ 0
Bristol	33,978	45,973	26,586	19,387	0
Burrillville	27,648	0	0	0	0
Central Falls	40,118	26,033	26,033	0	0
Charlestown	19,343	0	0	0	0
Coventry	34,979	14,151	14,138	0	14
Cranston	94,585	173,819	135,955	37,864	0
Cumberland	38,880	37,800	37,800	0	0
East Greenwich	24,143	42,760	42,760	0	0
East Providence	65,776	94,220	43,480	50,840	0
Exeter	19,728	0	0	0	0
Foster	19,495	2,358	2,358	0	0
Glocester	21,004	26,975	26,975	0	0
Hopkinton	21,907	0	0	0	0
Jamestown	19,692	0	0	0	0
Johnston	36,985	35,106	35,106	0	0
Lincoln	32,795	66,801	35,112	31,689	0
Little Compton	19,036	0	0	0	0
Middletown	31,778	39,999	39,999	0	0
Narragansett	21,059	23,890	15,616	8,274	0
Newport	71,691	35,823	25,568	10,255	0
New Shoreham	17,624	38,030	31,250	6,780	0
North Kingstown	39,095	48,869	32,400	16,469	0
North Providence	38,216	47,770	22,137	25,663	0
North Smithfield	25,922	0	0	0	0
Pawtucket	111,115	138,894	138,894	0	0
Portsmouth	26,641	33,301	25,150	2,648	5,503
Providence	257,997	178,229	85,040	1,850	91,338
Richmond	19,365	14,066	150	3,600	10,316
Scituate	23,109	56,375	45,601	10,774	0
Smithfield	28,063	20,029	18,443	1,586	0
South Kingstown	30,926	13,862	13,862	0	0
Tiverton	28,046	35,058	25,772	9,286	0
Warren	27,220	56,241	56,241	0	0
Warwick	96,604	123,230	121,075	2,155	0
Westerly	33,626	0	0	0	0
West Greenwich	18,417	14,533	9,185	5,348	0
West Warwick	41,925	22,400	12,250	10,150	0
Woonsocket	71,728	63,010	50,600	12,410	0
State Total	$1,663,333	$1,658,447	$1,284,278	$266,998	$107,171

TABLE 09-04(2)

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR
ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT
As of December 31, 1974

Town or City	BOR Grants	HUD Grants	Total Project Costs
Barrington	$ 7,500	$102,684	$ 220,368
Bristol	64,334	0	128,668
Burrillville	0	0	0
Central Falls	51,232	0	102,464
Charlestown	0	0	0
Coventry	29,065	0	58,130
Cranston	106,515	194,022	601,074
Cumberland	77,263	0	154,526
East Greenwich	122,537	0	245,074
East Providence	81,227	68,820	300,094
Exeter	0	0	0
Foster	4,795	0	9,590
Glocester	54,613	0	109,226
Hopkinton	0	0	0
Jamestown	0	0	0
Johnston	136,999	48,111	370,220
Lincoln	41,885	7,929	99,628
Little Compton	0	0	0
Middletown	181,606	0	363,212
Narragansett	347,780	0	695,560
Newport	46,500	0	93,000
New Shoreham	32,895	0	65,790
North Kingstown	68,888	0	137,776
North Providence	95,762	6,125	203,774
North Smithfield	0	0	0
Pawtucket	558,204	67,924	1,252,256
Portsmouth	51,545	0	103,090
Providence	16,030	0	32,060
Richmond	0	0	0
Scituate	141,937	0	283,874
Smithfield	38,400	0	76,800
South Kingstown	28,219	0	56,438
Tiverton	82,826	0	165,652
Warren	109,339	0	218,678
Warwick	784,175	0	1,568,350
Westerly	18,373	0	36,746
West Greenwich	0	0	0
West Warwick	21,827	0	43,654
Woonsocket	87,000	0	174,000
State Total	$3,489,271	$495,614	$7,969,770

to the taxpayer. In addition, bond issue legislation is usually very specific and does not always permit adequate spending flexibility by the development agency.

09-04-03 Other Restricted Receipts

There are a number of specific taxes which could be used to finance recreational development. However, it is sometimes difficult to argue that certain existing or proposed tax revenues should be restricted solely to recreational development. Examples of this are realty transfer taxes and the taxing of transfer of development rights. Their applicability to recreational development is arguable. It has also been argued that a portion of gasoline taxes might be applied to recreational development, in that recreational vehicles and power boats contribute to this source of revenue. A general tax on recreational goods has also been discussed as a possible source of funding. Although these sources of funding have not been fully investigated, the chances of their success in Rhode Island are believed to be minimal at this time.

Financing is a sensitive and complex issue. Ultimately, the best method must both conform to the overall state capital development policy and adequately meet the needs of specific programs. A legally established and properly maintained recreational development fund which serves both state and local governments offers the flexibility, comprehensiveness and permanency to effectively meet development objectives. The final strategy, whether bond issues, restricted receipts, an appropriated fund, or some combination of these, must be considered in these terms.

TABLE 09-05(1)

PROPOSED PLANNING PROGRAMS: FY 76-78

PLANNING PROGRAMS	1976 Jan'76-Jun'76	1977 July'76-Jun'77	1978 July'77-Jun'78
Completion of Demand Survey	———	———	
Computerized Inventory of Recreation Sites	———	———	
Public Transit to Metropolitan Parks	———		
Wetlands Methodology	———		
Wetlands Evaluation		———	
Recreational River Study	———		
Property Tax Study			———
Public R-O-W Identification	———	———	———
Flood Plain Study	———	———	
Navigable Rivers Study	———	———	
Inventory of Aesthetic, Cultural and Scenic Areas		———	———
Non-Point Source Pollution Effects on Recreation			———
Recreational Use of Reservoirs		———	

09-05 Proposed Action Program

The following tables (see 09-05(1) and 09-05(2)) summarize the timetable for action programs proposed in this guide plan. The programs are presented in four categories.

1. Planning Programs - This group of proposals relates to those specific studies designed to improve Rhode Island's recreational information base and program. These studies constitute the work elements of the continuing recreation, conservation and open space planning process.

2. Acquisition and Development Programs - These are the suggested acquisition and development projects for the next 12 years. They include both state and municipal level projects.

3. Legislative and Administrative Programs - These are the regulatory programs requiring immediate action to facilitate the completion of the proposed implementation schedule. These programs are all to be accomplished at the state level of responsibility.

4. Service Programs - These programs are designed to provide services and information so as to enhance the public's participation in activities related to Rhode Island's recreation, conservation and open space resources. It is anticipated that these proposals will be initiated in the near future.

TABLE 09-05(2)

PROPOSED ACTION PROGRAMS: FY 76-78

ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Fresh Water Swimming													
Lincoln Woods													
Snake Den													
Municipal Facilities													
Tennis													
Colt, Goddard, Lincoln Woods													
Snake Den													
Picnicking													
Rights-of-Way Improvement													
Bay Islands													
Facility Improvement at Metropolitan Parks													
Lincoln Woods													
Colt													
Goddard													
Master Plan													
Development													
J.L. Curran-Master Plan													
Minor Parks													
Municipal Parks													

TABLE 09-05(2) (Continued)

EGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE ROGRAMS	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
ecreational Development Fund	———												
alt Water Fishing License		———											
RRC Reorganization	—												
ocal Recreation Coordinator	———												
ERVICE PROGRAMS													
alt Water Beach Brochure		———											
ransportation to Metropolitan Parks (Trial Program)			———										
xpand Bus Service to Salt Water Beaches			———	———									
nvironmental Education		———											
lderly Services Through Coordination - Department of Community Affairs		———											
ightseeing Brochure			———										
oordination - Volunteer Groups		———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———
nformation for Private Sector		———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———

09-06 Long Range Program

This guide plan has addressed in detail an action program for the period 1976-1988. The action program includes those developments which satisfy the highest and most important needs. The long-range program to the year 2000 will depend in large measure upon the successes and impact of the first twelve year program and a reassessment of the recreational needs of the population.

Given a reasonable amount of efficiency in the implementation of the short range program, the long range program will be concerned with recreational acquisition and development in the following broadly defined areas:

1. Needs of the Urban Population

State Responsibility will be concerned with completing and refining the development of state metropolitan parks. Top priority will be the completion of Snake Den State Park and Lincoln Woods State Park.

Localities should be encouraged to continue acquisition and development of urban recreation areas which satisfy the particular needs of their population.

2. Coastal Recreation Opportunities

The emphasis of the acquisition program will shift to insuring and perpetuating the recreational opportunities of the Rhode Island coastline in the long term. Acquisition of properties supporting rights-of-way can be accelerated during this time period. Of particular interest will be the accuracy of salt water swimming participation forecasts. If these do increase as expected, an efficient program utilizing acquisition or easements should be instituted to provide adequate salt water swimming recreation opportunities.

3. Rural Recreation Development

As the transportation capabilities of the population improve, the need for access to the significant fresh water bodies in the western parts of the state will require an acquisition program. The development of these fresh water resources and the surrounding land area will help meet anticipated deficiencies in fresh water swimming, picnicking, and boating.

4. Natural Areas

Of continuing importance, both in the short and the long term, is the protection of the state's valuable natural areas. Of top priority will be the protection (by acquisition if necessary) of aesthetically and ecologically important areas such as barrier beaches, salt marshes, and scenic vistas.

It should be emphasized that the long range action program must be formulated in response to reliably determined needs of the population as measured through detailed study. It is also of prime importance that the action program be integrated with the State Land Use Policies and Plan and other applicable elements of the State Guide Plan.

APPENDIX

EXHIBIT I

GREEN ACRES LAND ACQUISITION

Designation of the Director of Administration as the Representative for the Utilization of State and Federal Funds

32-4-3. Definitions.—As used in this chapter, unless the context shall otherwise require:

(a) "Director" means the director of administration or his designated representative;

(b) "Local unit" means a city or town or any agency thereof;

(c) "Recreation and conservation purposes" means and includes use of lands for agriculture, parks, natural areas, forests, camping, fishing, wetlands and marsh lands preservation, wildlife habitat, hunting, golfing, boating, winter sports, scenic preservation and similar uses for public outdoor recreation and conservation of natural resources;

(d) "Land" or "lands" means and includes real property, and improvements thereon, rights of way, water, riparian and other rights and easements, conservation easements, scenic easements, privileges, present and future estates and interests of every kind and description in real property.

History of Section.

G. L., § 32-4-3, as assigned, P. L. 1964, ch. 174, § 1.

Collateral Reference.

Judicial notice of matters relating to public thoroughfares and parks. 48 A. L. R. 2d 1102.

EXHIBIT 2

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
VETERANS' MEMORIAL BUILDING, PROVIDENCE, R. I. 02903

EDWARD C. HAYES, JR.
DIRECTOR

DIVISIONS OF
Parks and Recreation
Fish and Wildlife
Forest Environment
Agriculture
Coastal Resources
Planning and Development
Enforcement

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

January 3, 1973

Mr. Maurice D. Arnold
Regional Director
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
Federal Building, 7th Floor
1421 Cherry Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

Dear Mr. Arnold:

Mr. Dennis J. Murphy Jr., Director of the Department of Natural Resources, is herein assigned by me to act as the State of Rhode Island's Liaison Officer with the Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and may carry out all functions associated with this position on behalf of the State of Rhode Island.

Very truly yours,

Philip W. Noel

Philip W. Noel
Governor

EXHIBIT 3

COMPREHENSIVE TRANSPORTATION AND LAND USE PLANNING PROGRAM FOR THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT made as of the 27th day of May, 1964, by and between the RHODE ISLAND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, hereinafter called the COUNCIL; and the DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, hereinafter called the DEPARTMENT; being hereinafter collectively referred to as the AGENCIES.

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS,

1. The COUNCIL, a body created by Chapter 2732, Public Laws of 1951, as amended, may receive, pursuant to the provision of said statute, financial assistance from the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, hereinafter called H.H.F.A., to perform comprehensive planning activities;

2. The DEPARTMENT has funds available, allocated in part through the United States Bureau of Public Roads, hereinafter called B.P.R., for comprehensive transportation planning and research, which can be utilized to facilitate transportation planning;

3. It shall be the purpose and the objective of the AGENCIES to undertake jointly to produce a comprehensive development plan, hereinafter called PROGRAM, for the State of Rhode Island, in general accordance with the Prospectus dated December 1963 or as said Prospectus might be modified, to be used as a guide for future development policy by the AGENCIES, BPR, HHFA, and other official agencies or instrumentalities and local private organizational groups, in the planning area.

4. It is agreed that it is in the interest of each of the AGENCIES and in the public interest that the above described PROGRAM be coordinated and undertaken jointly in an integrated and cooperative manner, and each of the AGENCIES is willing to make a contribution

as hereinafter specified toward the cost of such PROGRAM.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:

1. Each of the AGENCIES shall contribute their proportionate share toward the completion of this PROGRAM in accordance with the aforementioned Prospectus.

2. The DEPARTMENT and the COUNCIL hereby jointly authorize and empower the State of Rhode Island, through the Purchasing Agent, for and on behalf of the PROGRAM, following approval of the Policy Committee and with the concurrence of the HHFA and BPR:

(i) to employ consultants, and individuals as members of the Program Staff for the purpose of undertaking, supervising, administering and completing the PROGRAM.

(ii) to incur other related expenses for and on behalf of the PROGRAM.

3. This PROGRAM shall be conducted by the AGENCIES, through the Policy Committee which shall be responsible for the over-all policy direction and coordination of the PROGRAM. Committees will be formed to assist in the PROGRAM, as determined by the Policy Committee. A definite schedule of conferences and meetings will be determined to permit the exchange and interchange of data and information.

4. The services specified in this AGREEMENT shall be performed according to generally accepted engineering and planning practices consistent with the highest professional technical standards. All services performed under this AGREEMENT shall be in accordance with applicable provisions of Federal and Rhode Island laws and regulations.

5. The Policy Committee or its designee shall review and approve all programs, schedules, methods and procedures developed during the course of the PROGRAM and the AGENCIES, the BPR and the HHFA shall review and approve all reports in preliminary or interim form, and final reports prior to their publication.

6. All publicity releases to news media shall be approved and released jointly by the AGENCIES through the Policy Committee.

7. The AGENCIES shall make available for examination by either of the contractural parties as they may request, pertinent to the services to be performed, copies of previously prepared reports, maps, plans, surveys, records, regulations, other documents and information related to the studies involved, as are presently in the files of the AGENCIES.

8. It is a primary objective that the results of this joint PROGRAM will maintain a comprehensive planning program which will realize the full significance of the inter-relating land use, economic, and population factors to transportation planning. Traffic, land use, economic and population data will be examined, analyzed and projected. It is anticipated that the production of the recommended comprehensive development plan will be accomplished through an evaluation and analysis of several alternate land use and arterial plans.

9. On or before the 10th day of each month after this AGREEMENT shall become effective, the DEPARTMENT shall submit to the COUNCIL an account of all expenditures, together with a voucher in agreed form, requesting payment of such proportion of the amount of the COUNCIL'S contribution as shall be sufficient to meet the expenses incurred which have become payable in the previous month; and the COUNCIL shall, within thirty (30) calendar days after acceptance of the account and voucher, process said voucher for payment as its proportionate share of the sum then requisitioned from them.

10. All financial accounts are to be subject to periodic audit by the Bureau of Audits of the Department of Administration, State of Rhode Island, and by the AGENCIES, the BPR and the HHFA.

11. In the event that at any time or times during the PROGRAM period modifications of the PROGRAM or amendments to any contract become warranted, such modifications or amendments shall be submitted to the AGENCIES, BPR and HHFA, for prior review and approval.

12. A continuing planning program will be established in accordance with Federal requirements to periodically review and recommend revisions to the comprehensive development plan.

13. This AGREEMENT shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the AGENCIES and their successors.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Rhode Island Development Council and the Rhode Island Department of Public Works have caused this AGREEMENT to be executed on their behalf by their thereunto duly authorized officers as of the day and year first above written.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

By: /S/ Angelo A. Marcello
Director of Public Works

By: /S/ D.O. Cargill
Chief Engineer
Division of Roads and Bridges

THE RHODE ISLAND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

By: /S/ Adolph T. Schmidt
Executive Director

APPROVED:

/S/ William T. Broomhead
Purchasing Agent

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

/S/ Francis J. Fazzano
Assistant Attorney General

EXHIBIT 4

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1970

AN ACT in Amendment of and in Addition to Section 42-11-2 of the General Laws in Chapter 42-11 Entitled "Department of Administration" as Amended.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 42-11-2 of the general laws in chapter 42-11 entitled "Department of administration", as amended, is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following:

"42-11-2. POWERS AND DUTIES OF DEPARTMENT.—

"* * *

"(v) to administer a statewide planning program including planning assistance to the state departments and agencies."

Sec. 2. ASSIGNMENT OF FUNCTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE TRANSFERS.—In order that there be no interruption in the administrative business of the state, the functions presently being performed by the statewide comprehensive transportation and land use program are hereupon assigned to the statewide planning program; moreover, the roster of personnel, and all contracts, books, maps, plans, papers, files, records, equipment assigned to or in possession of the statewide comprehensive transportation and land use program are herewith transferred to the statewide planning program.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect upon passage.

EXPLANATION

This bill would add the program of statewide planning to the functions of the department of administration which is the central staff agency of state government. This would involve assigning to the said program the functions and staff of the statewide comprehensive transportation and land use program.

EXHIBIT 5

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND & PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
PROVIDENCE

EXECUTIVE ORDER
NO. 10
JUNE 22, 1970

WHEREAS, the people of this state have a fundamental interest in the orderly development of the state; the state has a positive interest and demonstrated need for establishment of a comprehensive state planning process and the preparation, maintenance, and implementation of long-range plans for the physical, economic, and social development of the state; the continued growth and development of the state presents problems which cannot be met by the cities and towns individually and which require effective planning by the state; and state and local plans and programs must be properly coordinated with the planning requirements and programs of the federal government; and

WHEREAS, Section 42-11-2 of the General Laws of 1956, as amended, has been further amended to establish a statewide planning program in the Department of Administration, in order to promote the proper development of the state's human, economic, and physical resources, and thereby promote the health, safety, and general welfare of its citizens by placing the state's comprehensive planning activities on a more permanent and continuing basis by creating an agency for comprehensive statewide planning within the executive branch;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, I order that:

(1) The Statewide Planning Program shall be the principal staff agency of the executive branch for coordinating plans for the comprehensive development of the state's human, economic, and physical resources.

(2) The Statewide Planning Program shall prepare, continuously evaluate, extend, and prepare revisions to a long-range state guide plan. The state guide plan shall be based on identified goals and policies and shall emphasize the relative impact of alternative courses of action. The state guide plan shall provide for the physical, economic, and social development of the state. The state guide plan and modifications to the plan may be formulated and adopted in functional or territorial sections.

(3) In conformance with state financial procedures, the Director of the Department of Administration is authorized to apply for and accept funds from the federal government or other official agencies which are available to assist state planning activities, and to contract with the federal government or other official agencies concerning the use and disposition of these funds.

(4) A state planning council is hereby established to provide policy advice and guidance to state planning activities. The state planning council shall consist of:

(a) The Director of the Department of Administration as Chairman and not more than 9 heads of state departments and agencies who shall be appointed by the Governor to serve at his pleasure and during their terms of office.

(b) Not more than 5 officials of local government who may be appointed by the Rhode Island League of Cities and Towns.

(c) Representatives of federal or regional agencies may be invited to serve as non-voting members by the Governor or by the state planning council.

(5) The state planning council shall have the following powers and duties:

(a) To provide representation of a broad range of interests and viewpoints in the state planning process.

(b) To assist the Statewide Planning Program in coordinating the planning and development activities of all state departments and agencies, local governments, and other public and private bodies.

(c) To review and comment on the proposed annual work program and budget request of the Statewide Planning Program prior to their approval by the Director of Administration.

(d) To adopt goals and policies for the growth and development of the state, and the long-range state guide plan, and to modify or amend any of these, following the procedures for notification and public hearing set forth in Section 42-35-3 of the General Laws as amended, and to recommend and encourage implementation of these goals, policies, plans and programs by the Governor, the General Assembly, the departments and agencies of state government, and other public and private bodies within the state.

(6) The state planning council shall adopt rules of procedure, shall elect a Vice Chairman from its voting members, and shall designate a Secretary from among its members or the staff of the Statewide Planning Program. The state planning council shall name a technical committee of state, local, and federal officials as it sees fit and may create other functional committees as needed to carry out its powers and duties.

This Executive Order shall take effect on the date hereof.

Frank Licht
Governor

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, PROVIDENCE

Philip W. Noel
Governor

EXECUTIVE ORDER

NO. 23

FEBRUARY 7, 1975

WHEREAS, the expanding role of the State Planning Council in coordinating and planning the development activities of state departments and agencies, local governments, and other public and private bodies requires representation of the broadest range of citizen interests and viewpoints which is not now provided in the membership of the Council;

NOW, THEREFORE, by the virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, I order that a new subsection (d) be added to section 4 of Executive Order Number 10, June 22, 1970 to read as follows:

(d) Not more than ten (10) public members who shall represent major areawide citizen interests and perspectives. Public members should be persons with a special knowledge or authority to speak for the areawide interest or perspective that they represent. The public members shall be appointed by the Governor for terms of three years, except that for initial appointments, three (3) members shall be appointed for terms expiring in January 1976, three (3) members

shall be appointed for terms expiring in January 1977, and four (4) members shall be appointed for terms expiring in January 1978. All public members shall serve with full voting powers as members of the Council.

This Executive Order shall take effect herewith.

Philip W. Noel
GOVERNOR

EXHIBIT 6

PLANNING SERVICES CONTRACT

Made this day of 19

Between the

hereinafter referred to as the Local Community
AND
THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, THROUGH THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

hereinafter referred to as the State.

WHEREAS, each community is encouraged by the State to prepare a local comprehensive outdoor recreation plan pursuant to meeting the outdoor recreation needs of the community, and

WHEREAS, the Local Community, in the preparation and maintenance of its local outdoor recreation plan, will perform appropriate inventories and studies and produce appropriate documents; and

WHEREAS, certain of the above-mentioned inventories, studies and documents are essentia to the preparation of the local system portion of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recre tion Plan;

WITNESSETH: In consideration of the Agreement entered into herein,

(1) The Local Community agrees:

(a) To provide the State Recreation Resources Review Committee with a planning project proposal for -- (1) a description of municipal characteristics, (2) a delineation of recreational planning districts (including appropriate maps), (3) an up-to-date outdoor recreation facilities inventory, (4) a statement of local outdoor recreation needs, (5) a statement of local recreation policies and recommendations, and (6) an implementation program.

(b) Not to deviate from the scope of said proposals without the approval of the State Recreation Resources Review Committee.

(c) To provide, by January 1, 1975, to the State Recreation Resources Review Committee and to the Department of Administration, Statewide Planning Program five (5) copies each of document # (1) a description of municipal characteristics, (2) a delineation of recreational planning districts (including appropriate maps), (3) an up-to-date recreation facilities inventory, (4) a statement of local outdoor recreation needs, (5) a statement of local outdoor recreation policies and recommendations, and (6) an implementation program acceptable to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and to the above-mentioned State agencies; fully completed and prepared in accordance with the State Recreation, Conservation and Open Space Planning Manual (Technical Paper #1, August 1973, R. I. Department of Natural Resources and R. I. Statewide Planning Program; as amended.

(2) The State agrees to reimburse the local community for 50% of the total of the costs incurred by the local community in the preparation of the documents specified above in section (1)(c), or whichever is less, upon:

(a) Receipt and approval of such documents by the State Recreation Resources Review Committee and;

(b) Payment to the State by the Federal Government of an amount representing 50% of the total costs incurred by the local community in the preparation of the above-mentioned documents or whichever is less.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

ATTEST:

_____ By _____
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____ By _____
ATTORNEY GENERAL DIRECTOR, RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

PROGRAM FILE NUMBER _____

EXHIBIT 7

PLANNING SERVICES CONTRACT
AMENDMENT

Made this_____day of_____, 1975 Between the City or Town of _____, Rhode Island and the State of Rhode Island, through the Director of the Department of Natural Resources hereby Amends the Planning Services Contract made between the above-named parties on _____ 1974. The amendment changes paragraph (1) (c) of the original agreement to read as follows:

"To provide, by ~~January 1, 1975~~ , 1975, to the State Recreation Resources Review Committee..."

In all other respects the agreement which this document amends shall remain in full force and effect. In witness whereof the parties hereto have executed this amendment.

ATTEST:

_____ By_____
Appropriate Local Official

By_____
Director, Rhode Island Department of Natural Resources

Program File Number 44-00110

EXHIBIT 8

INVENTORY OF ELDERLY RECREATION FACILITIES

Housing Project: Number of residents_____

Rest Home: Number of residents_____

Social Center: Number of members_____

Please check which facilities and/or equipment is provided by your institution

____ Beach area

____ Swimming pool

____ Bicycles

____ Walking paths

____ Chess, checker sets

____ Playing cards/equipment

____ Pool tables

____ Ping pong tables

____ Arts & craft supplies (painting, ceramics)

____ Horseshoe equipment

____ Gymnastic exercise equipment

____ Badminton sets

____ Croquet sets

____ Dance area

____ Bingo sets

____ Televisions

____ Film viewing equipment

____ Photographic equipment

____ Fishing gear

____ Shuffleboard court & equipment

____ Benches (indoor or outdoor)

____ Picnic tables

____ Archery equipment

____ Target shooting equipment & range

____ Knitting, crochet, embroidery supplies

____ Sewing machines

____ Hi-Fi equipment

____ Other_____

_____

Please write in any activity your institution sponsors that members attend outside your institution (e.g. bowling leagues, theatre parties, sightseeing clubs).

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

What recreation facilities do you feel your institution needs for its elderly?

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

Any comments you may have on this survey or on recreation needs of the elderly would be appreciated.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

EXHIBIT 9

CHAPTER 4

GREEN ACRES LAND ACQUISITION

SECTION.		SECTION.	
32-4- 1.	Short title.	32-4- 9.	State grants—Application.
32-4- 2.	Legislative declaration.	32-4-10.	Regulation of lands.
32-4- 3.	Definitions.	32-4-11.	Percentage of state grants.
32-4- 4.	Application of funds.	32-4-12.	Diversion from use.
32-4- 5.	Authority of director—Criteria.	32-4-13.	State may acquire by private sale from local unit.
32-4- 6.	Acquisition of lands.	32-4-14.	Authority of director.
32-4- 7.	Operation and use.	32-4-15.	Allocation of funds.
32-4- 8.	Acquisition of lands by local units.		

32-4-1. Short title.—This chapter may be cited as the "Green acres land acquisition act of 1964."

History of Section.

G. L., § 32-4-1, as assigned, P. L. 1964, ch. 174, § 1.

Comparative Legislation.

Acquisition of lands for recreation and conservation purposes:

Conn. Gen. Stat. 1958, § 23-8.

Mass. Laws Ann., ch. 132A, § 3.

32-4-2. Legislative declaration.—The general assembly hereby finds and declares that: (a) Providing land for public recreation and the conservation of natural resources promotes the public health, prosperity and general welfare, and is a proper responsibility of government;

(b) The lands now provided for such purposes will not be adequate to meet the needs of the expanding population in years to come;

(c) The expansion of population, while increasing the need for such lands, will continually diminish the supply thereof and will tend to increase the cost to the public of acquiring lands suitable and appropriate for such purposes;

(d) The state should act now to acquire and to assist local governments to acquire substantial quantities of such lands now available so that they may be used and preserved for future use for such purposes.

History of Section.

G. L., § 32-4-2, as assigned, P. L. 1964, ch. 174, § 1.

32-4-3. Definitions.—As used in this chapter, unless the context shall otherwise require:

(a) "Director" means the director of administration or his designated representative;

(b) "Local unit" means a city or town or any agency thereof;

(c) "Recreation and conservation purposes" means and includes use of lands for agriculture, parks, natural areas, forests, camping, fishing, wetlands and marsh lands preservation, wildlife habitat, hunting, golfing, boating, winter sports, scenic preservation and similar uses for public outdoor recreation and conservation of natural resources;

(d) "Land" or "lands" means and includes real property, and improvements thereon, rights of way, water, riparian and other rights and easements, conservation easements, scenic easements, privileges, present and future estates and interests of every kind and description in real property.

History of Section.

G. L., § 32-4-3, as assigned, P. L. 1964, ch. 174, § 1.

Collateral Reference.

Judicial notice of matters relating to public thoroughfares and parks. 48 A. L. R. 2d 1102.

32-4-4. Application of funds.—The director shall use the sum appropriated by this chapter, and such other sums as may be appropriated or as may otherwise be available from time to time for the purposes herein set forth, to acquire lands for recreation and conservation purposes and to make grants to assist local units to acquire lands for such purposes, subject to the conditions and limitations prescribed by this chapter.

The director is authorized for and on behalf of the state, with the approval of the governor, to apply for and accept from the federal government or any department or agency thereof assistance which may become available for the purposes of this act, whether the same be in the form of a loan or grant or otherwise, to accept the provisions of any federal legislation or regulations therefor, to enter into contracts in connection therewith and to act as agent for the federal government in connection therewith or to designate a subordinate so to act. To obtain federal assistance the director is authorized to comply with any federal law, rules and regulations thereunder, and to meet such federal requirements as may be made conditions precedent to receiving federal assistance.

History of Section.

G. L., § 32-4-4, as assigned, P. L. 1964, ch. 174, § 1.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

This section gives the director of administration no more authority than he already has by virtue of section 10 of P. L. 1964, ch. 169. Chartier Real Estate Co. v Chafee (1967), — RI —, 225 A 2d 766.

32-4-5. Authority of director—Criteria.—In acquiring lands and making grants to assist local units to acquire lands the director shall:

(a) seek to achieve a reasonable balance among all areas of the state in consideration of the relative adequacy of area recreation and conservation facilities at the time and the relative anticipated future needs for additional recreation and conservation facilities;

(b) give due consideration to the special park requirement needs of urban areas;

(c) give due consideration to acquiring unusual or unique natural areas;

(d) insofar as practicable, and except as provided in (c) above, limit acquisition to predominately open and natural land in order to minimize the cost of acquisition and the expense of rendering land suitable for recreation and conservation purposes;

(e) wherever possible, select land for acquisition which is suitable for multiple recreation and conservation purposes and contains an area sufficiently large to make practical its use for such purposes;

(f) give due consideration to co-ordination with the plans of other departments of state government with respect to land use or acquisition. For this purpose, the director is authorized to use the facilities of the Rhode Island development council and any agency, commission or interdepartmental committee;

(g) encourage contiguous local units to develop joint plans with respect to land use or acquisition for recreation and conservation purposes.

History of Section.

G. L., § 32-4-5, as assigned, P. L. 1964, ch. 174, § 1.

Collateral Reference.

Municipal corporation's power to exchange its real property used for a park or public square. 60 A. L. R. 2d 239.

32-4-6. Acquisition of lands.—Lands acquired under this chapter by the state shall be acquired by the director with the approval of the governor by purchase, gift, devise, or otherwise on such terms and conditions as the director shall determine, or by the exercise of eminent domain, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 6 of title 37 of the general laws, as amended, insofar as the same are consistent with the provisions hereof. This power of acquisition shall extend to lands held by any local unit.

History of Section.

G. L., § 32-4-6, as assigned, P. L. 1964, ch. 174, § 1.

Collateral References.

Estate conveyed by deed for park or playground purposes, nature of. 15 A. L. R. 2d 975.

Liability of state, or its agency or board, for costs in civil action to which it is a party. 72 A. L. R. 2d 1379.

Right to condemn property in excess of needs for a particular public purpose. 6 A. L. R. 3d 297.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

By making the provisions of chapter 6 of title 37 applicable to the taking of land by eminent domain under this act, this section affords the owner of property so taken an adequate and definite remedy for enforcement of his claim for compensation. Chartier Real Estate Co. v Chafee (1967), — RI —, 225 A 2d 766.

32-4-7. Operation and use.—The director shall prescribe rules and regulations governing the administration, operation and use of lands acquired by the state under this chapter to effect the purpose of this chapter.

History of Section.

G. L., § 32-4-7, as assigned, P. L. 1964, ch. 174, § 1.

32-4-8. Acquisition of lands by local units.—Local units are hereby authorized and empowered to acquire lands for the conservation and recreation purposes of this chapter. If the director approves the acquisition of lands by a local unit with state assistance, the same may be acquired in the name of the local unit in any manner said local unit is authorized by law to acquire real property; provided, however, that if such acquisition is by eminent domain, it shall conform with the provisions of chapter 1 of title 24 of the general laws, as amended, insofar as the same are consistent with the provisions hereof. In acquiring land for the conservation and recreation purposes of this chapter the local unit may deal directly with the federal government or any department or agency thereof.

History of Section.

G. L., § 32-4-8, as assigned, P. L. 1964, ch. 174, § 1.

Collateral Reference.

Right to condemn property in excess of need for a particular purpose. 6 A. L. R. 3d 297.

32-4-9. State grants—Application.—A state grant to assist a local unit to acquire lands for recreation and conservation purposes shall not be made under this chapter until:

(a) The local unit has applied to the director on forms prescribed by him (1) describing the lands for the acquisition of which the grant is sought, (2) stating the recreation and/or conservation purpose or purposes to which such lands will be devoted, and the facts

which give rise to the need for such lands for such purpose, (3) setting forth a comprehensive plan for the development of such lands approved by the governing body of the local unit, and (4) stating such other matters as the director shall prescribe;

(b) The director shall have prescribed the terms and conditions under which the grant applied for will be made; and

(c) The local unit shall have filed with the director its acceptance of such terms and conditions, and has otherwise complied with the provisions of this chapter.

History of Section.
G. L., § 32-4-9, as assigned, P. L. 1964, ch. 174, § 1.

32-4-10. Regulation of lands.—A state grant shall not be made under this chapter until the local unit has adopted regulations governing the administration, use and development of the lands in question, and until the director shall have approved the same. No such regulation may be altered thereafter without the approval of the director.

History of Section.
G. L., § 32-4-10, as assigned, P. L. 1964, ch. 174, § 1.

32-4-11. Percentage of state grants.—Grants under this chapter shall be made by the director. In the case of a single local unit the grant shall be in an amount equal to fifty per cent (50%) of the nonfederal share of the cost of said lands, and in the case of two (2) or more contiguous local units which shall join together to present a joint comprehensive plan for the development of such units approved by their respective governing bodies, the grant shall be in an amount equal to seventy-five per cent (75%) of the nonfederal share of the cost of said lands.

History of Section.
G. L., § 32-4-11, as assigned, P. L. 1964, ch. 174, § 1.

32-4-12. Diversion from use.—(a) Lands acquired by one or more local units with the aid of a state grant under this chapter shall not be disposed of or diverted to a use for other than recreation and conservation purposes without the approval of the director. Such approval shall not be given unless the local unit or units shall agree to repay to the state the amount of the state grant given to the local unit or units under the provisions of § 32-4-11.

(b) Lands acquired by the state under this chapter shall not be disposed of or diverted to use for other than recreation and conservation purposes without the approval of the governor.

History of Section.
G. L., § 32-4-12, as assigned, P. L. 1964, ch. 174, § 1.

32-4-13. State may acquire by private sale from local unit.—Any other provision of law notwithstanding, the state may acquire lands under this chapter from any local unit at private sale.

History of Section.
G. L., § 32-4-13, as assigned, P. L. 1964, ch. 174, § 1.

32-4-14. Authority of director.—The director is authorized to do all things necessary, useful or convenient to carry out his duties under this chapter including, but not limited to:

(a) Obtaining engineering, inspection, legal, financial, geological, hydrological and other professional services, estimates and advice;

(b) Entering on any lands for the purpose of making surveys, borings, soundings or other inspections or examinations;

(c) Prescribing rules and regulations to implement any provisions of this chapter;

(d) Entering into arrangements with the federal government as hereinbefore provided.

History of Section.
G. L., § 32-4-14, as assigned, P. L. 1964, ch. 174, § 1.

32-4-15. Allocation of funds.—Unless otherwise provided, money appropriated for use in executing the provisions of this chapter shall be allocated as follows:

(a) with respect to acquisition of lands by the state hereunder—two-thirds (2/3) thereof;

(b) with respect to state grants under this chapter to assist local units to acquire lands—one-third (1/3) thereof.

Such sums as may be from time to time appropriated or otherwise made available as by the issue of bonds for the acquisitions contemplated by this chapter shall be held in a separate fund, and be deposited in such depositories as may be selected by the general treasurer to the credit of the fund, which fund shall be known as the Recreation and Conservation Land Acquisition and Development Fund of 1964. The moneys in the said Recreation and Conservation

Land Acquisition and Development Fund are hereby specifically dedicated to meeting the cost of public acquisition and development of land for recreation and conservation purposes and shall not be expended except in accordance with law.

History of Section.

G. L., § 32-4-15, as assigned, P. L. 1964, ch. 174, § 1.

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