CITY OF PROVIDENCE • MAYOR JOSEPH A. DOORLEY, JR.

The Public Service Engineer

Peter J. Hicks, Jr.
Public Service Engineer

112 Union Street, Providence, R. I. 02903

February 2, 1967

Mr. Vincent Vespia
City Clerk
City Hall
Providence, Rhode Island

Dear Mr. Vespia:

I enclosed herewith the bill of the Narragansett Electric Company for the month of January 1967, for the street lighting of the City of Providence.

The total net amount of the bill is $42,852.78.

Very truly yours,

Peter J. Hicks, Jr.

Peter J. Hicks, Jr.
Public Service Engineer

PJH,JR/jd

IN CITY COUNCIL
FEB 16 1967
APPROVED:
Vincent Vespia
CLERK

RECEIVED OF DEPARTMENT OF CITY CLERK
March 2, 1967

Emma B. Moreland

PUBLIC LIGHTS

TOO: NARRAGANSETT ELECTRIC COMPANY

STREET LIGHT OUTAGES FOR THE MONTH

OF JANUARY 1967

INCANDESCENTS

96 Hours U.G.	1000 Lumen @	.007235	.69
13492 Hours O.G.	1000 Lumen @	.003979	53.68
193 Hours O.H.	2500 Lumen @	.007960	1.54
Hours U.G. H.N.	1000 Lumen @	.011744	

MERCURY VAPOR

371 Hours U.G.	15000c Lumen @	.024241	8.99
442 Hours O.H.	15000c Lumen @	.019243	8.51
28 Hours U.G.	21000 Lumen @	.028489	.80
55 Hours O.H.	7000 Lumen @	.013745	.76

Total Street Lighting Bill	$42,927.75
Outage Deduction	74.97
Total Bill for Month	$42,852.78

IN CITY COUNCIL

FEB 16 1967

APPROVED: Vincent Vespia

CLERK

207-77.1.2 6-64

THE NARRAGANSETT ELECTRIC COMPANY

New England Electric System

P.O. Box [illegible]
Providence [illegible]

SOLD TO

3-1820-0002-0
City of Providence
Peter J. Hicks, Jr.
Pub. Serv. Eng., City Hall
Providence, Rhode Island

~~SHIPPED TO~~

DATE JAN 31 1967

INVOICE NO.

YOUR ORDER NO.

JOB NUMBER

TERMS: NET CASH

WHEN PAYING BY MAIL DETACH THE CASHIER'S STUB AND FORWARD WITH REMITTANCE TO INSURE PROPER CREDIT TO YOUR ACCOUNT.

Street Lighting

7700	All Night	O.H. Single	1000	Lumens @ 1.326666	10,215	33	
133	All Night	U.G. Single	1000	Lumens @ 2.412500	320	86	
502	All Night	O.H. Single	2500	Lumens @ 2.654167	1,332	39	
13	All Night	U.G. Single	2500	Lumens @ 4.320833	56	17	
3	All Night	O.H. Single	10000	Lumens @ 5.954166	17	86	
28	All Night	U.G. Single	10000	Lumens @ 7.620833	213	38	
19	All Night	U.G. Single	10000	S.V. @ 7.235833	137	48	
29	All Night	O.H. Single	6000	Lumens @ 4.405833	127	77	
324	All Night	O.H. M.V.	7000	Lumens @ 4.583333	1,485	00	
86	All Night	U.G. M.V.	7000	Lumens @ 6.250000	537	50	
2052	All Night	O.H. M.V.	15000C	Lumens @ 6.416667	13,167	00	
1175	All Night	U.G. M.V.	15000C	Lumens @ 8.083333	9,497	92	
1	All Night	U.G. M.V.	15000C	2Lt.Cl.@14.500000	14	50	
44	24 Hr.Bridge	Lt.U.G. M.V.	15000C	Lumens @10.250000	451	00	
54	All Night	O.H. M.V.	21000	Lumens @ 7.833333	423	00	
452	All Night	U.G. M.V.	21000	Lumens @ 9.500000	4,294	00	
4	All Night	U.G. M.V.	21000	2Lt.Cl.@17.333333	69	33	
9	Half Night	O.H. Single	1000	Lumens @ .860833	7	75	
222	Half Night	U.G. Single	1000	Lumens @ 2.086666	463	24	
3	Half Night	U.G. Single	10000	Lumens @ 5.984167	17	95	
11	Half Night	U.G. Single	2500	Lumens @ 3.629167	39	92	
							42,889 35

ADDITIONALS

+2	All Night	U.G. M.V.	21000	Lumens @ .312329 x	48 nts.		29 98
+2	All Night	O.H. Single	1000	Lumens @ .043616 x	43 nts.		3 75
+2	All Night	O.H. Single	1000	Lumens @ .043616 x	36 nts.		3 14
+1	All Night	O.H. Single	1000	Lumens @ .043616 x	35 nts.		1 53
							38 40
				GRAND TOTAL	42,927	75	

IN CITY COUNCIL
FEB 1 8 1967
APPROVED:
Vincent Cirillo
CLERK

WHEN PAYING BY MAIL PLEASE DETACH THIS STUB AND FORWARD WITH YOUR REMITTANCE TO INSURE PROPER CREDIT TO YOUR ACCOUNT

THE NARRAGANSETT ELECTRIC COMPANY
CASHIER'S STUB

RECEIVED FROM ~~3-1820-0002-0~~ ACCOUNT NUMBER

ADDRESS City of Providence
~~Peter J. Hicks, Jr.~~
Pub. Serv. Eng., City Hall
~~Providence, Rhode Island~~

REFERENCE OR JOB NUMBER INVOICE DATE INVOICE NUMBER AMOUNT 42,927 75

B.T.A.R. 1966 Cert. #10- 22

BOARD OF
TAX ASSESSMENT REVIEW
CITY HALL, PROVIDENCE, R. I. 02903

To The Honorable City Council of the City of Providence:

The undersigned, the Board of Tax Assessment Review of the City of Providence that pursuant to the provisions of Section 12 of Chapter 1665 of the Public Laws of 1945, as amended, said Board of Tax Assessment Review has reviewed taxes and made changes authorized by said act, as follows:

Original

1966, 01 234 016
Anna Arsenault and
Raymond O. Arsenault
28 Sears Ave. — 6 650 Real Estate — $259 35 Total Tax

Correction #10

1966, 01 234 016
Anna Arsenault and
Raymond O. Arsenault
28 Sears Ave. — 5 950 Real Estate — $232 05
27 30 Tax Loss

Assessors Plat 64

Lot 675 Bldg. 5 850 — Should be Bldg. 5 150

Original

1966, 05 060 630
Emilie Enck
71 South St. — 12 540 Real Estate — $489 06 Total Tax

Correction #11

1966, 05 060 630
Emilie Enck
71 South St. — 10 110 Real Estate — $394 29
94 77 Tax Loss

Assessors Plat 21

Lot 173 Bldg. 6 860 — Should be Bldg. 4 430

IN CITY COUNCIL
FEB 16 1967
READ:
WHEREUPON IT IS ORDERED THAT
THE SAME BE RECEIVED.
Vincent Crispin
CLERK

Original

1966, 08 328 750
Chin G. Hoy and wf.
Wong H S C
460 Friendship St.

4 780 Real Estate	$186 42	Total Tax
1 000 Ex.Cr.	39 00	Ex.Cr.
3 780	147 42	

Correction #12

1966, 08 328 750
Chin G. Hoy and wf.
Wong H S C
460 Friendship St.

4 000 RealEstate	$156 00	
1 000 Ex.Cr.	39 00	Ex.Cr.
3 000 E	117 00	
	30 42	Tax Loss

Assessors Plat 23

Lot 144 Bldg. 3 320 Should be Bldg. 2 540

Original

1966, 12 242 890
Rose Lipson, Sylvia F.
Klein and Samuel
Osterman
23 Taylor St. 9 010 Real Estate $351 39 Total Tax

Correction #13

1966, 12 242 890
Rose Lipson, Sylvia F.
Klein and Samuel
Osterman
23 Taylor St. 5 060 Real Estate $197 34

154 05 Tax Loss

Assessors Plat 45

Lot 228 Bldg. 7 650 Should be Bldg. 3 700

Original

1966, 03 439 701
Max Cohen Est.
50 Halsey St. 7 450 Real Estate $290 55 Total Tax

Correction #14

1966, 03 439 701
Max Cohen Est.
50 Halsey St. 6 430 Real Estate $250 77

39 78 Tax Loss

Assessors Plat 9

Lot 146 Bldg. 5 800 Should be Bldg. 4 780

Original

1966, 01 188 107
Theresa Antos
93 Ruggles St. — 7 760 Real Estate — $302 64 Total Tax

Correction #15

1966, 01 188 107
Theresa Antos
93 Ruggles St. — 6 320 Real Estate — $246 48
56 16 Tax Loss

Assessors Plat 69

Lot 138 Bldg. 6 700 — Should be Bldg. 5 260

Original

1966, 11 093 405
Fred Kelman & wf.
Lorraine M.
71 Stanwood St.

29 480 Real Estate	$1 149 72 Total Tax
1 000 Ex.Cr.	39 00 Ex.Cr.
28 480	1 110 72

Correction #16

1966, 11 093 405
Fred Kelman & wf.
Lorraine M.
71 Stanwood St.

26 310 Real Estate	$1 026 09
1 000 Ex.Cr.	39 00 Ex.Cr.
25 310	987 09
	123 63 Tax Loss

Assessors Plat 49

Lot 191 Bldg. 24 170 — Should be Bldg. 21 000

Original

1966, 18 094 200
The Re Max Realty Company
148 Washington St.
Lots In The Hurricane
Barrier District
025-0334
025-0335
025-0337 506 250 Real Estate $19 743 75 Total Tax

Correction #17

1966, 18 094 200
The Re Max Realty Company
148 Washington St.
Lots In The Hurricane
Barrier District
025-0334
025-0335
025-0337 422 440 Real Estate $16 475 16
3 268 59 Tax Loss

Assessors Plat 25

Lot 335	Land	167 040	Should be Land	146 630
Lot 335	Bldg.	151 680	Should be Bldg.	118 470
Lot 337	Land	96 480	Should be Land	82 640
Lot 337	Bldg.	73 600	Should be Bldg.	57 250

Original

1966, 18 061 430
Rebecca Realty Company
150 Washington St.
Lots In The Hurricane
Barrier District
025-0331
025-0333 271 940 Real Estate $10 605 66 Total Tax

Correction #18

1966, 18 061 430
Rebecca Realty Company
150 Washington St.
Lots In The Hurricane
Barrier District
025-0331
025-0333 237 410 Real Estate $ 9 258 99
1 346 67 Tax Loss

Assessors Plat 25

Lot 331	Land	127 060	Should be Land	121 490
Lot 331	Bldg.	70 150	Should be Bldg.	50 560
Lot 333	Bldg.	46 840	Should be Bldg.	37 470

Original

1966, 08 181 800
Flora Henius
193 Ontario St.

29 290 Real Estate
10 900 Intang.
140 M.V.

$1 191 37 Total Tax

Correction #19

1966, 08 181 800
Flora Henius
193 Ontario St.

22 540 Real Estate
10 900 Intang.
140 M.V.

$ 928 12
263 25 Tax Loss

Assessors Plat 52

Lot 322 Bldg. 24 020

Should be Bldg. 17 270

Original

1966, 08 265 918
James Holley & wf.
Margaret
484 Prairie Ave.

6 610 Real Estate

$ 257 79 Total Tax

Correction #20

1966, 08 265 918
James Holley & wf.
Margaret
484 Prairie Ave.

4 580 Real Estate

$ 178 62
79 17 Tax Loss

Assessors Plat 48

Lot 645 Bldg. 5 650

Should be Bldg. 3 620

Original

1966, 08 015 100
Julia Hagopian
7 Wendell St.

12 850 Real Estate

$ 501 15 Total Tax

Correction #21

1966, 08 015 100
Hulia Hagopian
7 Wendell St.

11 860 Real Estate

$ 462 54
38 61 Tax Loss

Assessors Plat 48

Lot 801 Bldg. 5 460

Should be Bldg. 4 470

Original

1966, 13 157 750
Elizabeth E. Marcotte
101 Wilson St.

9 040 Real Estate $352 56 Total Tax

Correction #22

1966, 13 157 750
Elizabeth E. Marcotte
101 Wilson St.

6 510 Real Estate $253 89
98 67 Tax Loss

Assessors Plat 30

Lot 234 Bldg. 5 740 Should be Bldg. 3 210

Respectfully submitted,

BOARD OF TAX ASSESSMENT REVIEW

Sidney Goldman Chairman

John R. Cicci

Francis E. [illegible]

FILED

FEB 10 2 02 PM '67

DEPT. OF CITY CLERK
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ZONING BOARD OF REVIEW AND THE ZONING OFFICE FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1966

During the year 1966, the Zoning Board of Review held sixteen meetings which were public hearings on applications for exceptions or variances, and a corresponding number of executive sessions. For the year 1966, the Board acted on 136 applications of which 110 were granted, 17 were denied, 5 requested leave to withdraw, and 4 were continued for further study. Five extensions were requested; five were granted. Nine requests to file successive petitions were acted upon; 7 granted and 2 denied.

Four decisions of the Board were appealed to the R.I. Supreme Court. Five cases were disposed of by the Supreme Court; the Board was upheld on two, overruled on one and two were allowed to withdraw by stipulation. Six cases concerning the Zoning Board of Review are still pending in the Supreme Court as a result of appeals of 1966 and previous years.

No Board changes occured during the year; and, Mr. William Greene continued to serve on the Board.

A cross-reference filing system was corrected, enlarged and up-dated as part of the continuing process in improving office procedure.

Herewith attached is a summary of the type of cases that came to the attention of the Board during the past year.

IN CITY COUNCIL
FEB 16 1967
READ:
WHEREUPON IT IS ORDERED THAT THE SAME BE RECEIVED.
Vincent Cespica
CLERK

Respectfully submitted,

John R. Davis
Secretary

ADDENDA

THE FOLLOWING IS A RESUME OF THE PROBLEMS AND REQUESTS FOR RELIEF PRESENTED TO THE ZONING BOARD OF REVIEW AND MOTIONS TAKEN BY THE BOARD FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1966.

	GRANTED	DENIED
Applications pertaining to Sections: 23-A-3(b), 23-A-2, 23-A-3, 23-3(a), 23-A-4, 23-A-3(a); Non-conforming Buildings or Structures, Repairs & Alterations, Continuance of Non-conforming uses or buildings, additions and enlargements.	11	
Application pertaining to Section 22; Building & Uses affected by Zoning.	1	
Applications pertaining to Sections: 24-C, 24-C-1, 24-C-2, 24-C-2(a), 24-C-2(d), 24-C(e), 24-C-2(e), 24-C-3, 24-D, 24-E(b); Automobile parking space, Parking for dwellings, Parking for buildings other than dwellings, Modification of Requirements, off-street parking, Public Parking area.	18	3
Applications pertaining to Sections: 26-A-1, 26-A-4, 26-A-5 & 26-A-6; Area Requirements, Reduction of lot area, Only one main building on a lot, Corner Setback, Front Yard on a through lot.	11	1
Application pertaining to Sections: 27-6, 27-7, 27-7(a), 27-7(b); Educational Institutions, Group Housing, Land deemed one lot and application of Regulations.	4	
Application pertaining to Section: 32; Zone Boundaries.	1	
Applications pertaining to Sections: 41-A, 41-A-6, 41-C-1, 41-C-1(b), 41-C-2, 41-C-3, 41-C-5; Permitted uses, Uses customarily incident, Lot area, Front Yard, Side Yard, Lot coverage.	22	6
Applications pertaining to Sections: 42-A, 42-C-1, 42-C-2, 42-C-3, 42-C-4, 42-C-5; Permitted Uses, Lot area per dwelling unit, Lot area, Front Yard, Side Yards, and Rear Yards.	22	5

	GRANTED	DENIED
Applications pertaining to Sections: 43-A, 43-A-3(c), 43-A-3(e), 43-A-3(f) 43-A-4, 43-B-1, 43-C-1, 43-C-3, 43-C-4, 43-C-5 & 43-C-6; Permitted uses, Doctors or District Nursing Office, Off-street parking, Charitable Institutions, Name plate or Signs, Maximum Height, Lot area per dwelling unit, Front Yard, Side Yard, Rear Yard, Lot Coverage.	53	8
Applications pertaining to Sections: 44-A, 44-A-1, 44-B-1, 44-C-1, 44-C-2, 44-C-3. 44-C-4, 44-C-5, 44-C, 44-C-7; Permitted uses, Maximum Height, Area, Lot Area per dwelling unit, Lot Area, Front Yard, Side Yards, Rear Yard, Lot Coverage.	53	
Applications pertaining to Sections: 51-A, 51-A-1, 51-A-5(c), 51-B-1, 51-C-1, 51-C-2; Permitted Uses, Side Yards, Signs, Maximum Height, Front Yard.	5	4
Applications pertaining to Sections: 52-A & 52-C-1; Permitted Uses, Front Yard.	7	1
Application pertaining to Sections: 53-A -3; Automobile Parking Space.	1	
Applications pertaining to Sections: 54-A, 54-A-9(c), 54-B, 54-B-1, 54-C-1, 54-C-3; Permitted Uses, Height, Maximum Height, Front Yard, Rear Yard.	13	1
Applications pertaining to Sections: 61-C-1, 61-C-3, Front Yard, Rear Yard.	2	
Applications pertaining to Sections: 73-G, 73-J-1, 73-J-5; Requirements for mixed occupancy in C and M Zones, Porte Cochere, Open Porch.	4	
Applications pertaining to Sections: 91 & 92; Organization and Procedure and Powers of the Board of Review.	3	2

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES
THE HOUSING BOARD OF REVIEW
THE CALENDAR YEAR 1966

During the year of 1966 the Housing Board of Review held three meetings, all of which were public hearings on appeals for exceptions under the Housing Ordinance.

During the year the Board acted on seven appeals; two were continued pending conferences with the Director and the applicants. Five were partial grants and partial denials.

Currently being continued are four appeals that the Board will not decide until final determination of the location of the Route 6 Downtown Connector. This condemnation is expected in the very near future. Another appeal is being continued pending condemnation by the Providence Redevelopment Agency, the property is in the East Side Renewal area. Executive meetings are planned for the near future to dispose of those cases.

No changes in the Board were made; and Dr. Louis Bruno continued to serve on the Board.

The membership of the Board is presently as follows:

Joseph P. Flynn, Chairman
Qualified Builder

Dr. Louis Bruno
Doctor of Medicine

Mrs. Howard Presel
Member

J. Wilbur Riker
Member

James T. Logan
Member

IN CITY COUNCIL
FEB 16 1967
READ:
WHEREUPON IT IS ORDERED THAT THE SAME BE RECEIVED.
Vincent Vespia
CLERK

Respectfully submitted,
John R. Davis
John R. Davis
Secretary

Summary attached.

ADDENDA

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE VARIOUS TYPES OF APPEALS TAKEN FROM COMPLIANCE ORDERS ISSUED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF MINIMUM HOUSING STANDARDS TO OWNER OF THE PROPERTIES LISTED BELOW ORDERING CORRECTION OF CERTAIN VIOLATIONS OF THE MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR HOUSING ORDINANCE.

	GRANTED	PARTIAL GRANT	DENIED	CONTINUED
The following two cases were heard by the Board and continued for further study:				
NICHOLAS MANTAS: 325 Friendship St., Census Tract 7, Block 39; to be relieved from the requirements of the following sections of the Minimum Standards of Housing Ordinance: Bathrooms to be located within the dwelling, means of egress.	0	0	0	1
JOSEPH J. KWARCIAK: 447 Public St., Census Tract 4, Block 23; to be relieved from the requirements of the following sections of the Minimum Standards of Housing Ordinance: Exterior needs protective coating, railings need repair and other miscellaneous infractions.	0	0	0	1
DEE ENTERPRISES, INC. AND NORMAND DESROSHIERS: 95-97 Providence St., Census Tract 7, Block 94; to be relieved from the requirements of the Minimum Standards of Housing Ordinance: Kitchen floor needs repair, bathrooms to be located within dwelling unit, no electric convenience, kitchen ceiling needs refinishing.	0	1	0	0
FRANK R. LONG: 308-310 Swan St., Census Tract 6, Block 47; to be relieved from the requirements of the following sections of the Minimum Standards for Housing Ordinance: Eaves need protective coating, front gutters need repair.	1	0	0	0

	GRANTED	PARTIAL GRANT	DENIED	CONTINUED
MANOOG PARNAGIAN: 729-729A Eddy St., Census Tract 6, Block 12; to be relieved from the requirements of the following sections of the Minimum Standards of Housing Ordinance: Eaves need repair in front of house, exterior needs protective coating, missing electric convenience and other miscellaneous infractions.	1	0	0	0
MARIA S. & CALINO S. CABRAL: 91 Ives St., Census Tract 37, Block 61; to be relieved from the requirements of the following sections of the Minimum Standards of Housing Ordinance: No hot water, no lavatory basin, means of egress, and other miscellaneous infractions.	0	1	0	0
MARIA S. & CALINO S. CABRAL: 97 Ives St., Census Tract 37; Block 61; to be relieved from the requirements of the following sections of the Minimum Standards of Housing Ordinance: Missing lavatory basin, no hot water and other miscellaneous infractions.	0	1	0	0

GRANTED	2
DENIED	0
PARTIAL GRANTS	3
CONTINUED FROM 1965	4
CONTINUED - 1966	2
TOTAL	11

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES
THE BUILDING BOARD OF REVIEW
THE CALENDAR YEAR 1966

During the year 1966, the Building Board of Review held ten public hearings and disposed of sixty-one applications for variances or modifications of the Building Ordinance. Fifty-nine of these petitions were granted, twenty-two with provisions, and there were none denied. One of these petitions was withdrawn and there was also one appeal.

No Board changes occured during the year; but Mr. Henry Turoff, Vice Chairman and licensed architect, continued to serve on the Board.

The membership of the Board is presently as follows:

Henry V. Collins, Chairman
Qualified Builder

Henry V. Turoff, Vice Chairman
Licensed Architect

Domenico A. Ionata, Member
Mechanical Engineer

Thomas F. Kearney, Member
Electrical Representative

Daniel C. Drucker, Member
Civil Engineer

Herewith enclosed is a summary of the types of cases that came to the attention of the Board during the past year.

IN CITY COUNCIL
FEB 16 1967
READ:
WHEREUPON IT IS ORDERED THAT THE SAME BE RECEIVED.
Vincent Vespia
CLERK

Respectfully submitted,

John R. Davis
Secretary

ADDENDA

THE FOLLOWING IS A BRIEF RESUME OF THE APPLICATIONS PRESENTED TO THE BUILDING BOARD OF REVIEW FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1966.

	GRANTED	PROVISIONAL GRANTS	DENIED
TABLE 1	2	1	
TABLE 5	11	10	
TABLE 6	10	8	
TABLE 5 Col. 6	1		
TABLE 12	4	4	
TABLE 17	2	1	
TABLE 18	1		
TABLE 23		1	
Applications pertaining to Sections: 203, 203.0, 203 Group A, 203.1, 217.2 Use Group A - Hight Hazard buildings, list of high hazard uses type 3B.	6	2	
Applications pertaining to Sections: 403.22, 403.24, 412.24, 413.5, 414.2; Outside above-ground system, outside storage house, storage rooms, solvent storage & fire separation.	2	4	
Applications pertaining to Sections: 515.2, 515.5; Auditoriums, Operating Rooms.	4		
Applications pertaining to Sections: 609.2, 611.1, 612.5, 614, 618.0, 618.7, 618.29, 618.42, 618.82; Length of travel, Minimum Number, Corridor opening protectives, doorways in the path of egress, Interior Stairway, Supplemental stairways, minimum headroom, Windows, Enclosures.	10	4	

	GRANTED	PROVISIONAL GRANTS	DENIED
Application pertaining to Section: 856.42; Structural joists.	1		
Applications pertaining to Sections: 903.0, 909.91, 910.1, 913.2, 919.1, 920.1, 921.0; Fire Hazard classification, Continuity, Fire wall openings (Size), Covered sha ft enclosures, Horizontal Exposure, Fire resistance rating, Fire windows and shutters.	10	1	
Applications pertaining to Section: 1137.3; Installation of outside aboveground tanks in other than Residential areas.	1		
Application pertaining to Section: 1207.12; Building over four stories.	2		
Applications pertaining to Sections: 1410.6, 1410.4; Height of ground signs, Setback.	4	2	
Applications pertaining to Sections: 1613.9, elevator exitway restrictions.	1		
Application pertaining to Section 1715.3; Toilet rooms.		1	

To The Honorable Joseph A. Dourley, Jr., Mayor

To The Honorable The City Council

Annual Report of the

Department of Public Welfare for the

Twelve Months Ended September 30, 1966

IN CITY COUNCIL
FEB 16 1967

READ:
WHEREUPON IT IS ORDERED THAT
THE SAME BE RECEIVED.

Vincent Vespia
CLERK

February 16, 1967

To The Honorable Joseph A. Doorley, Jr., Mayor, and The Honorable City Council:

In compliance with Chapter 2, Section 179½, of the Revised Ordinances of the City of Providence, 1946, there is submitted herewith the Annual Report of the Department of Public Welfare for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1966.

Foreword

There has never been a society so ordered that none of its members were ever in need. It has been the experience of this nation that some groups of people have always been relatively disadvantaged in their access to opportunities and resources. The composition of the groups, the nature and prevalence of poverty, public attitudes with respect to the poor, and the place of government in the solution to the problem have varied over the years.

Negroes have always been numbered among the poor --- first as plantation slaves, then as sharecroppers, and finally as ghetto residents. In the past many of the poor were immigrants from overseas --- the bondservants of colonial days, and later the masses from eastern and western Europe. With the decline of immigration the poor have included workers displaced on the mechanized farms, white and negro migrants from rural areas to eroded urban centers; the unskilled in unprotected and underpaid employment; workers displaced by technological change; and finally those who because of age, physical or emotional disability, undereducation or lack of skill, participate in the labor market in marginal roles or not at all.

The nature of poverty changed as the groups shifted. Poverty to the immigrant was a temporary condition. He looked to the day when he and his family could gain access to opportunity and resources. The outlook for the poor of today is much less hopeful because of changes in the opportunity structure. The undereducated and underskilled are constantly being squeezed out of the labor market

and the increasing sophistication of modern technology adds to the bleakness of prospects for the future. As the opportunities for bootstrap upward mobility diminish the children of the poor of today will find it even more difficult to break out from the engulfment of the modern poverty.

The early attitude in America toward the poor was that they were the misfits, the laggards. A society intent on achievement and success saw them as abnormalities. With the passing of time condemnation moderated though the prevailing assumption was that individual laziness and thriftlessness were at the roots of poverty.

Following the Civil War there was a new poverty as a sequel of industrialization, immigration and urban growth. The new poor lived in the squalor of the ghettoes. The ghettoes posed a problem for those outside them. It was recognized that the living conditions of the poor were breeding grounds for the dread epidemics. The slums were held to be incubators of the undesirable and the lawless. City dwellers were obliged to recognize the existence and problems of the poor.

It was during that period that a change in attitude toward the poor had its inception. Some attention was directed toward structural rather than individual causes of poverty. The viewpoint was that the individual was the victim rather than the causal agent. Poverty was the effect of an unrewarded and unprotected relationship to the society. Actually there was no potent thrust toward practical application of this shift of emphasis until the advent of the New Deal many years later. The social policies of the 1930's were significant not only because they represented federal involvement. They were a culmination of the viewpoint of liberal reformers that faulty resource allocation and structural impediments to opportunity brought poverty to many of the people. Despite the substantial contribution they made to the relief of the impoverished we know well that poverty has not been eliminated.

Those programs were unveiled during an economy of scarcity. Today there is abject poverty during an economy of abundance. During the 1960's we have witnessed further federal involvement with antipoverty programs and an outpouring of poverty reducing legislation. This is further recognition by government that the difficulties of today's poor will not give way to magic market forces or to the resources of the poor themselves. As a nation we are coming to the realization that thumb-in-the-dike tactics cannot do the job. Nothing short of a willingness on the part of Americans to distribute their vast store of income, privileges and opportunities more equitably can liberate the poor in our midst.

We in the Department of Public Welfare are grateful for the interest and support we have received. The loyal and dedicated efforts of our staff merit recognition and appreciation.

Respectfully submitted,

James V. Mc Govern
Director of Public Welfare

Fixed programs were invoked during an economy of scarcity. Today there is abject poverty, during an economy of abundance. During the 1960's we have witnessed further federal involvement with antipoverty programs and an overpowering of poverty related legislation. This is further recognition by government that the difficulties of today's poor will not give way to regio market forces or to the resources of the private sector. As a nation we are coming to the realization that bootstrap-lifting tactics cannot do the job. Nothing short of a willingness on the part of America to distribute their vast store of wealth, privileges and opportunities more equitably can alleviate the poor in our midst.

In the Department of Public Welfare are grateful for the interest and support we have received. The loyal and dedicated efforts of our staff merit recognition and appreciation.

Respectfully submitted,

Director of Public Welfare

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1966

Welfare Activities	Personal Services	Services Other Than Personal	Materials & Supplies	Special Items	Capital Outlay	Total
Welfare Administration	$39,698.01	$ 473.26	$ 351.73			$ 40,523.00
General Public Assistance Administration	409,624.88	27,001.58	9,580.63	45.45	332.37	446,584.91
General Public Assistance Home Relief Grants		454,922.92	187,377.38	1,115,083.49		1,757,383.79
Total Welfare Activities	$449,322.89	$482,397.76	$197,309.74	$1,115,128.94	$332.37	$2,244,491.70

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES

For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1966

Welfare Activities			
Welfare Administration			
Personal Services			
001 Salaries - Permanent Positions		$39,698.01	
	Total		$39,698.01
Services Other Than Personal			
109 Automobile Registration		2.00	
112 Postage, Freight and Express		.05	
115 Transportation of Persons - Conventions		57.80	
117 Travel Subsistence - Conventions		175.00	
144 Repairs to Automobile and Truck		238.41	
	Total		473.26
Materials and Supplies			
211 Motor Fuel		263.42	
212 Lubricants		11.88	
213 Tires and Tubes		76.43	
	Total		351.73
	Total Welfare Administration		$40,523.00

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES

For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1966

General Public Assistance - Administration

Personal Services			
001	Salaries - Permanent Positions	$409,624.88	
	Total		$409,624.88
Services Other Than Personal			
102	Doctors and Dentists	5.00	
109	Fees Not Otherwise Classified	1,331.40	
111	Telephone and Telegraph	12,786.22	
112	Postage, Freight and Express	1,607.60	
114	Automobile Allowance	480.00	
116	Transportation (Social Case Workers)	3,207.03	
131	Gas and Electric	5,433.29	
134	Water Supply Board - Payments to -	276.46	
141	Repairs to Office Machines, Furniture, Furnishings	690.57	
149	Repairs to Other Equipment	144.67	
150	Repairs to Buildings	2.99	
151	Maintenance and Servicing	56.00	
161	Rental of Equipment	3.60	
164	Equipment Rental	288.00	
181	Laundry and Cleaning	120.00	
183	Dues and Subscriptions	94.75	
199	Miscellaneous Services Not Otherwise Classified	474.00	
	Total		$ 27,001.58

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES - continued

For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1966

Materials and Supplies			
201	Stationery, Printed Forms and Office Supplies	$3,776.75	
232	Pharmaceuticals	108.64	
241	Fuel	4,312.32	
244	Housekeeping Supplies and Minor Equipment	1,320.33	
266	Lumber and Hardware	22.48	
267	Paint and Painter Supplies	9.75	
268	Plumbing and Electrical Supplies	30.36	
	Total		$ 9,580.63
Special Items			
302	Liability Insurance	43.20	
331	Payment of Claims and Damages	2.25	
	Total		45.45
Capital Outlay			
501	Office Furniture, Machinery and Equipment	9.37	
502	Books, Maps and Charts	53.00	
591	Equipment Not Otherwise Classified	270.00	
	Total		332.37
	Total General Public Assistance - Administration		$446,584.91

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1966

General Public Assistance - Home Relief Grants			
Services Other Than Personal			
102 Medical Services		$39,000.10	
111 Telephone		8.11	
116 Transportation of Persons		1,589.66	
131 Gas and Electric		19,032.99	
149 Repairs to Other Equipment		354.63	
169 Rentals Not Otherwise Classified		36,656.79	
181 Laundry and Cleaning		55.48	
184 Hospitalization		335,712.89	
185 Burials		13,239.57	
199 Miscellaneous Services Not Otherwise Classified		9,272.70	
	Total		$ 454,922.92
Materials and Supplies			
203 Educational and Recreational Supplies		20.00	
204 Wearing Apparel and Personal Supplies		4,232.71	
231 Medical, Chemical and Laboratory Supplies		11,306.92	
232 Pharmaceuticals		63,010.96	
241 Fuel		2,459.82	
242 Food		95,530.44	
244 Housekeeping Supplies and Minor Equipment		10,757.42	
249 Housekeeping Supplies Not Otherwise Classified		26.85	
268 Plumbing and Electrical Supplies		12.00	
299 Miscellaneous Materials and Supplies		20.26	
	Total		187,377.38
Special Items			
331 Payment of Claims and Damages		25.00	
351 Cash Relief		1,115,058.49	
	Total		1,115,083.49
Total General Public Assistance - Home Relief Grants			$1,757.383.79
Grand Total - Welfare Activities			$2,244,491.70

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
BUREAU OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS

Annual Report for Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1966

Collections:		
Non-Support of Minor Children	$35,121.16	
Settlement Cases	1,800.00	
		$36,921.16
Paid Out:		
Division of Public Assistance	29,171.04	
St. Joseph's Hospital	542.00	
Roger Williams General Hospital	95.00	
Providence Lying-In Hospital	452.00	
On Hospital Acc't	45.00	
Attorney's Fee	201.00	
Doctor's Fees	124.00	
Courtesy Accounts (No Public Assistance)	4,313.10	
		34,943.14

Type of Cases:	
PA-31's submitted by Social Workers	268
Illegitimacy Complaints taken	232
Minor's Permit to Marry	13
Settlement Cases	5
Active Cases	419
Inactive and Discontinued cases	218

Activity:	
Warrants Issued on Putative Fathers	42
Arraignments (16 by Police and 6 voluntary)	22
Reciprocal Summons turned over to Sheriff	64
Returned unable to service	19
Hearings on Warrants & Reciprocals at F.C.	55
Court Orders Issued on Cases	36
Action on Reciprocals (Capias's; No Ability to Pay; Continuations, etc.)	35
Jury Trial Cases Pending	4

THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE

WATER SUPPLY BOARD

JOHN A. DOHERTY, CHAIRMAN
EARL H. ASHLEY
UGO RICCIO
JOHN J. TIERNEY
DAVID R. McGOVERN, EX-OFFICIO

552 ACADEMY AVENUE
PROVIDENCE 8, R. I.

PHILIP J. HOLTON, JR.
CHIEF ENGINEER
WILLIAM I. McDONALD
DEPUTY CHIEF ENGINEER
JOHN T. WALSH, LEGAL ADVISOR
JOHN J. DEARY, SECRETARY

February 13, 1967

Mr. Vincent Vespia
City Clerk
City Hall
Providence, Rhode Island

Dear Mr. Vespia:

I am enclosing copy of a recent report entitled "Proposed Reservoir Recreational Program in Conformance with the Policy adopted by the American Water Works Association" which was approved by the Water Supply Board with the request that copies be forwarded to the members of the City Council.

As you know, for a number of years our reservoirs and marginal lands have been posted with signs warning the public that fishing, boating, bathing, picnicking, hunting, etc. were prohibited. On several occasions legislation has been introduced in the General Assembly that would permit boating and fishing in the reservoirs but the various sportsmen's groups have not been successful in having this type of legislation passed.

In recent years the American Water Works Association has established a policy which prohibits all forms of recreation in terminal reservoirs but does permit restrictive use of upstream reservoirs. The main Scituate Reservoir is classified as a terminal reservoir and in accordance with the policy of the American Water Works Association, fishing and boating and all forms of recreation will be prohibited in the main body. In other words, there will be no change whatsoever in our present policy. The small reservoirs such as Ponaganset, Barden, Westconnaug, Moswansicut and Regulating are upstream reservoirs and under the provisions of the American Water Works Association policy, limited use of these reservoirs may be arranged provided they are subject to control of the water purveyor which in this case will be the Water Supply Board of the City of Providence.

We do not feel that the water consumer should be burdened with this additional expense so the report recommends placing these recreational activities under some State agency such as the Department of Natural Resources.

IN CITY COUNCIL
FEB 16 1967
READ:
WHEREUPON IT IS ORDERED THAT
THE SAME BE RECEIVED.
Vincent Vespia
CLERK

This State agency, or one of its divisions, would be required to obtain the necessary appropriations to provide funds to develop and maintain access roads, parking areas, boat launch ramps, rubbish containers, clean-up crews as well as sanitary and police facilities. If the State fails to establish and enforce satisfactory regulations and controls or if there are indications that the quality of our water supply is being seriously affected, then the department will be compelled to terminate all recreational activities.

Yours very truly,

Philip J. Holton, Jr.

Philip J. Holton, Jr.
Chief Engineer

PJH:kam

Enclosure

Proposed Reservoir Recreational Program In Conformance with the Policy Adopted by The American Water Works Association

WATER SUPPLY BOARD

City of Providence

JANUARY 7, 1967

IN CITY COUNCIL
FEB 16 1967

READ:
WHEREUPON IT IS ORDERED THAT
THE SAME BE RECEIVED.
Vincent Vespia
CLERK

PROPOSED RESERVOIR RECREATIONAL PROGRAM IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE POLICY ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION

In 1915 the General Assembly passed legislation entitled "An Act to Furnish the City of Providence with a Supply of Pure Water." The Act authorized the City to acquire by condemnation about 16,000 acres of land on the north branch of the Pawtuxet River for the construction of a desirable source for a supply of pure and wholesome water for the City of Providence and for any territory now supplied or hereafter supplied under the provisions of the Act. The actual taking comprised 23.94 square miles, 5 square miles greater than the area of Providence, and included a flowed area of 7.12 square miles. The land outside the area to be flowed was condemned according to the Act "for protecting and preserving the waters in such reservoir or reservoirs and the waters of said river branch and its tributaries flowing thereto from pollution and from the deposit therein of any matters which would reduce the quality or value of any of such waters as a potable water supply, and for carrying out the purposes, directions and requirements of this Act, and etc." There is nothing in the language of the Act that permitted or intended to permit the use of these condemned properties for recreational purposes or any kind or type of multiple use whatsoever.

To safeguard the supply and provide marginal protection as spelled out in the Act, a total of 1,200 buildings were condemned including dwelling houses, schoolhouses, churches, power plants and six large cotton mills. The cost of acquiring these properties to prevent all danger of pollution ran into millions of dollars and the claims paid to the mill owners and the people deprived of employment in the mills was another multi-million dollar expenditure. The Original Water Supply Board, charged with the responsibility of developing and operating the Scituate supply, established and enforced a policy of prohibiting boating and fishing in all the reservoirs under their control and also all forms of recreation on the marginal lands surrounding the flowed area. The present Water Supply Board has followed this same policy and has continued the practice of posting all City-owned lands acquired for water supply purposes.

On March 28, 1959, an editorial appeared in the Providence Journal supporting the department's position that read as follows:

"Reservoirs and sports don't mix

Metropolitan families which are serviced by the Providence Water Supply Board will join Philip J. Holton, the board's chief engineer, in his request for defeat of a scheme to open reservoirs to public boating and fishing. To remove restrictions on reservoir use poses, as Mr. Holton says, 'a constant threat of contamination.'

Under the open reservoirs plan, the state Division of Fish and Game would be able to regulate boating and fishing on reservoirs subject to the approval of local water works authorities. In the past, such open reservoir proposals have been made by sportsmen who feel reservoir property ought to be opened to their use.

It is not enough to argue in support of their stand that foolproof regulations can be written to protect the public interest in a contamination-free reservoir. If fish and game wardens have their hands full now enforcing fundamental hunting and fishing laws, how could they take on successful policing of reservoir 'controls'?

'Water works officials have the primary responsibility of providing the public with safe and palatable water,' Mr. Holton also observes. 'They cannot relinquish this responsibility by acceding to the demands of special minority groups hopeful of achieving class legislation.' Mayor Reynolds backs Mr. Holton in his position.

The State of Rhode Island has hundreds of miles of salt and fresh water shore line already open to sportsmen and boatmen. It just doesn't make sense to provide further unneeded mileage at the expense of the public interest in 'safe and palatable' water. Reservoirs and recreation just don't mix."

Numerous articles have been published in recent years that favor our policy of opposing opening water supply reservoirs for recreational use. In 1957, a report was submitted to the Governor of Connecticut by Warren J. Scott, Director of Sanitary Engineering, that describes the pollution of the water supply at Concord, N. H. in 1951 and Claremont, N. H. in 1952. The following is taken from the report:

"Perhaps the best documented case in recent years of very dangerous pollution in a water supply after chlorination is that which took place in Concord, N. H. in 1951. In that year tests showed that very dangerous conditions existed in a high pressure reservoir which was completely protected from human activity and the waters of which had been chlorinated before being pumped into the reservoir. The entire city was directed to boil all water. Examination of the main source, a lake 3 miles from the city where recreation had been permitted, disclosed excrement on the banks and in the water, and this was determined to be the source of the trouble, even though this water was chlorinated before delivery into the distribution system. The pollution in the system was so bad that colonies of bacteria were multiplying in all the mains. Water was boiled for over two weeks while massive doses of chlorine were used to treat the entire system. Concord has learned its lesson and there is no more recreational use at the expense of public health."

"In 1952 the City of Claremont, N. H. boiled its water for 12 days while the officials disinfected its entire system. Although the watersheds were entirely uninhabited, there had been a general relaxing of restrictions against the use of watershed lands for fishing, picnicking and other activities. Now the roads leading into the water source areas are barred and locked."

The California Department of Public Health made a study during 1959 to 1961 and reported that feces were found deposited along the shorelines of every reservoir where recreational uses were permitted. Generally, only a small number of deposits were found but they could always be located if a careful search were made, especially away from the main developed areas and where toilet facilities were not readily available. In addition, stories were told, although not confirmed by the department's observations, that fishermen take cans and newspapers with them in the boats utilizing these for urination and defecation, the receptacles then being thrown overboard.

There was an interesting article in the Conservationist published by the State of New York Conservation Department dated October-November, 1965. It is entitled "Should We Fish and Boat on our Reservoirs? The Pros and Cons of an Old Argument." The writers are Lawrence S. Hamilton, Associate Professor of Forestry at Cornell University and E. T. Van Nierop, Assistant Professor of Resource Development at Michigan State

University. The following is an excerpt under the subheading What Prevents Multiple Use of Water Supply Reservoirs:

> "The chief requirement of any public water supply is that it be safe for drinking. Bacterial diseases such as typhoid fever, dysentery and gastro-enteritis and viruses such as those of the Coxsackie group and that causing infectious hepatitis are known to be water-borne. Fishing, boating and other recreational uses of water per se are not the problem but rather the hazard of human wastes being deposited into the water during the course of these activities. The disease organisms are present not only in infected persons but also in apparently healthy 'carriers.' If adequate sanitary facilities and disposal methods were made available and if the recreational public would scrupulously observe elementary rules of hygiene, the situation would be different. But the public, in fact, does not behave this way and it is for this reason that swimming and bathing, in particular, cannot be tolerated by water supply authorities.
>
> Complete water treatment, including storage, filtration and chlorination, is generally accepted as providing sufficient protection against the sanitary hazards of recreational use of reservoirs. However, despite the continuous attendance of supervisory personnel in water treatment plants, possibilities of breakdown of equipment or errors in operation cannot be ignored. They have occurred in New York State in recent years and will occur again with concomitant health risks."

Under Economic Considerations, the article states:

> "Public access to reservoir areas will also entail on-site expenditures inherent in any recreational development. It requires sanitary facilities, litter cans, safe water access areas, such as boat ramps and the maintenance and policing to keep the area operable and clean.
>
> These costs would have to be met through either increased water rates, taxes or user fees. In New York, as in the United States in general, outdoor recreation has traditionally been free or subject to rather nominal charges. It is doubtful that user fees alone could possibly cover the additional costs to municipalities of opening a reservoir to recreational use."

The statement under Legal Considerations follows:

> "It may actually be against the law, in some instances, for a community to permit recreational use of its reservoirs. In 1885, the State Board of Health was authorized to enact watershed rules and regulations with consent of the municipalities involved. These are drawn up individually for each community. In many cases these specifically prohibit recreational use of reservoirs, or permit it only under special conditions. This Act is still on the statute books, though amendments may be made to a community's watershed rules by the community itself after approval by the State Commissioner of Health. Of the 95 municipalities surveyed, 68 have adopted such regulations. Fishing and boating are explicitly prohibited in 47 of these cases, whereas 10 others provide for fishing with special permission from the local water board. In eight cases, recreational use was actually going on in violation of these watershed rules and regulations.
>
> In several major court cases it has been held that if disease or injury can be traced to a municipal water supply, and if negligence on the part of the water utility or municipality could be established, such water suppliers were legally liable for damages. It would seem that the rules of negligence would be applicable where recreation is permitted, despite its prohibition by the watershed rules and regulations. Moreover, where public access is permitted to reservoirs, failure to provide and supervise sanitary facilities might also establish negligence.
>
> Municipalities must surely ponder and investigate these legal aspects as they weigh the pros and cons of multiple use of their water supply areas. This would apply equally to use of municipally-owned watershed lands which might be opened to hunting, picnicking, hiking, etc."

A chapter entitled What of the Future? states:

> "Although water-based recreation represents a growing social need and reservoirs in many cases provide suitable media for such activity, the many problems associated with public access for recreational purposes warrant careful deliberation before modifying present policy. Attention should be given to the possibilities of meeting recreational demands through the development of other water area."

On December 5, 1962, the Providence Evening Bulletin published an article commenting on how parks and beaches suffer from the ruinous trail left by vandals in Rhode Island. It described the troubles experienced by Mr. William H. Cotter, Jr., Chief of the Division of Parks and Recreation. Mr. Cotter's statements are condensed as follows:

> Bathing pavilion at Scarborough State Beach — vandals ripped up all the conduit containing electrical wiring.
>
> At Goddard Park — vandals topple or crack fireplaces with a car bumper.
>
> In the past four years the police detail has tripled, up to 80 men in the summer months, but vandalism and malicious mischief increases at a greater rate.
>
> Modern sanitary facilities replacing old fashioned ones are damaged as fast as we open them.
>
> Bubblers are smashed. It is impossible to keep a bubbler in operation.
>
> Toilet seats are ripped up. Outhouses are overturned. Plumbing fixtures are torn from the walls. At one restroom attendants battled a flood one day after every toilet tank was torn from the walls.
>
> Fire in wooden sanitary buildings is a constant problem.
>
> Heavy wooden picnic tables in the roadside groves are thrown into streams or are stolen.
>
> Automobile vandals like to test the wooden guardrails around parking lots, and splinter dozens of them.
>
> The public looks upon State parks' rubbish cans as suitable receptacles for household refuse.
>
> At Diamond Hill State Park — Several times each winter ski slope tow rope is cut part way, leaving one strand intact.
>
> At Social Pond in Woonsocket — Brand new $75,000 bathhouse there. It has never been used. Already two of the doors have been smashed.

In an editorial in the Providence Evening Bulletin of May 27, 1964

entitled "Clean Beaches or Dirty Dumps," criticism is directed toward the careless habits of the public using the public beaches at Middletown and Scarborough. The editorial is quoted in full as follows:

> "There are few animals that deliberately foul their own nests, even their temporary quarters, if they can help it. The human animal is an exception, according to the evidence on many of Rhode Island's public beaches late last Sunday afternoon.
>
> The preseason crowds sent swarming to the shore by the weekend heat left a trail of litter that turned idyllic strands into quite literal garbage pits at the end of two days.
>
> From Second Beach in Middletown to the state beach at Scarborough the weekend litter defiling the sand lay as a silent witness to human carelessness, thoughtlessness or sheer arrogance.
>
> The carpet of trash — from banana skins to broken beer bottles that could maim a running barefoot child — also testifies in all its ugliness to the often unappreciated work carried on by both local and state maintenance crews during the summer season.
>
> Between dawn and 9 A.M. in the official season, they daily clean up the mess left the day before by people who are too lazy or inconsiderate to use refuse cans. Only this unseen effort provides each new day's newcomers clean strands on which to play and to sit. Even during the preseason weeks, as now, the state is forced to send cleanup crews to the beaches immediately before and after weekends to cart away the debris — in dump-truck load lots.
>
> According to one state official, the beaches soon would be 'intolerable' without this kind of maintenance. It is an appalling commentary on the aesthetic and civic bankruptcy of what can only be an all too large a slice of the Rhode Island population.
>
> Indeed, we wonder if the way to drive this lesson home would not be to leave the beaches in the state untouched, uncleaned from one day to the next — just as the public, which includes you and me — would leave it from June 1 to June 15.

Then, maybe, we'd see for ourselves for what too many of us are — and begin to preserve our beaches and public property and salvage our own self-respect."

These problems are not confined to Rhode Island. In the California health department study of reservoirs used for recreational purposes, they stated that cans, bottles, paper and other picnic materials, bait boxes, bait, fish entrails and other materials associated with fishing frequently litter the shorelines. Undesirable materials as well as bilge water often were thrown into or otherwise reached the reservoirs and in a few instances, vandals shoved chemical toilets into the water.

In recent years, there has been considerable opposition from certain minority groups that are opposed to the department's policy on recreation. They keep pressuring politicians for more recreational space and are determined to feature water supply reservoirs as the main target and chief attraction. They sponsored legislation in 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1965 that would open our reservoirs for recreational purposes but have been unsuccessful in getting the bills passed by the General Assembly.

On April 14, 1960, the Providence Journal published the following editorial "On the Multiple Use of Reservoir Areas":

"For some time, the Journal-Bulletin has opposed any proposal to allow sportsmen to use reservoirs and their watersheds on the ground that preservation of the quality of public water intended for human use required total closing of the water facilities. New evidence on the problem posed by multiple use of public water and the decreasing supply of land for recreational use have led these newspapers to modify their stand on the restriction on sportsmen.

There are two factors involved in acceptance of the principle of multiple use of reservoirs and their watersheds under a program of adequate regulations and strict enforcement. The first relates to the issue of pollution; the second relates to the issue of the current rapid growth of the state.

There is, of course, a continuing large body of opinion among water works experts that reservoirs and their watersheds ought to be closed completely against any other use in order to maintain the quality of drinking water. But evidence gathered by these newspapers in recent weeks suggests these conclusions on pollution:

1) Reservoirs and watersheds can be opened under adequate controls and with effective enforcement without necessarily affecting the quality of drinking water adversely.

2) Safety, quality and palatability of water are more important than recreational use of water facilities and if proper controls and enforcement cannot be maintained, multiple uses ought to be abandoned.

As for the issue of urban and suburban growth, it is apparent that large segments of once-open land in Rhode Island are being consumed by residential, commercial and industrial uses. The economy, in fact, will require the further consumption of open land, particularly for industrial growth, as in industrial parks.

As open land disappears under the inevitable pressures of growth, it becomes more necessary than ever to get best use of land which must be kept open in the public interest, as in reservoirs and their watersheds, state forests, sections of the state fronting on salt water, and even land along major new highways.

On this ground, we believe that the time has come to set a program for multiple uses of reservoirs and their watersheds within a general framework such as this:

1) Control of public water facilities owned by a local community must remain within the control of that community. If a city or town wants to open its public water supply and shed to fishermen or hunters, the decision should rest with that community alone.

2) Multiple use of water supply systems owned by private firms but servicing the public of one or more communities ought to be guided by the sentiment of the communities using the water as determined by the company which owns the reservoir and its shed.

3) Water supply facilities held by the state now or to be developed by the state or a state agency may be used for other purposes than water storage as the General Assembly shall direct.

In any event, controls over such recreational activities as

fishing and hunting at water facilities should be so written that multiple use can be terminated completely, if necessary, at any time that water works officials can demonstrate to health authorities there is a real and present danger to the public health.

It goes almost without saying that an ultimate veto on multiple uses rests in the water consumers. Even if the quality of water can be protected by the addition of chemicals or by mechanical purification, the public will not tolerate such abuse that the water it drinks loses palatability. Rhode Island water today generally is highly palatable.

Ideally, we believe, all reservoirs and watersheds would be closed to the public and other recreational areas provided. But they can be opened under proper safeguards, as investigation has disclosed, and they can serve the public interest in recreation — again under proper safeguards — where limited space precludes other arrangements."

The above article reversed the position formerly taken by the newspaper in 1959 and supports multiple use. They recommend, however, that the control rest with the community owning the supply and admitted that the ideal condition would be to close all reservoirs and watersheds to public use and provide other recreational areas.

On January 26, 1958, the Board of Directors of the American Water Works Association adopted a Statement of Policy on Recreational Use of Domestic Water Supply Reservoirs. It was published in the May, 1958 Journal of the A.W.W.A. On page 580 was the following:

Reservoirs may be classified as:

1. Equalizing reservoirs — reservoirs within the area served and delivering finished water ready for consumption to the distribution system.

2. Terminal reservoirs — areas providing end storage of water prior to treatment.

3. Upstream reservoirs — reservoirs providing storage of untreated water at various points in the watershed to provide or supplement the supply at the terminal.

EQUALIZING AND TERMINAL RESERVOIRS

Policy: It is considered generally that recreational use of equalizing and terminal reservoirs and the adjacent marginal lands is inimical to the basic function of furnishing a safe and potable water supply to the system's customers and should be prohibited.

UPSTREAM RESERVOIRS

Impounded or stored water in upstream reservoirs can be classed in three categories:

Class A: Water derived from an uninhabited or sparsely inhabited area, at or near the point of rainfall or snow melt collected in a storage reservoir, clean and clear enough to be distributed to the consumers with disinfection only.

Policy: Safe practice in the water works field recognizes the necessity of permitting no recreational activity on the water and watershed lands in and about such storage reservoirs.

Class B: Water impounded from an area not heavily inhabited and allowed to flow from storage in a natural stream to the point of withdrawal and requiring treatment in varying degree in addition to disinfection.

Policy: Limited recreational activities on such reservoirs and adjacent lands are considered permissible under appropriate sanitary regulations.

Class C: Water which has flowed in a natural stream before storage for a considerable distance, having received polluting materials from municipalities, industries, or agricultural areas; confined in a reservoir primarily for purposes of storage until such time as low stream flow makes the stored water necessary for the use of the downstream city; and later allowed to flow from the reservoir to the tributary water works in an open stream accessible to the public; and requiring complete treatment.

Policy: Recreation is considered permissible under appropriate sanitary regulations. The determination of the kind and extent of recreational use shall be the sole responsibility of the water works executive of the system involved, whose primary

obligation it is to provide a safe and potable water, and subject only to existing police powers.

SUMMARY

The American Water Works Association registers its opposition to legislation permitting or requiring the opening of domestic water supply reservoirs and adjacent lands to recreational use. Control of water supply reservoirs must remain the prerogative of the water purveyor."

Under the Policy Statement of the American Water Works Association, our main Scituate Reservoir is classified as a terminal reservoir providing end storage of water before delivery to the water treatment plant. To conform with the policy of the American Water Works Association, recreational use of this reservoir should be prohibited. That is our present policy and it is recommended that no change whatsoever be made in the status of the main Scituate Reservoir from a recreational standpoint. The department would consider a program permitting the State Division of Fish and Game to use the main reservoir for fish breeding and seining purposes. The introduction of any species of fish that would tend to disrupt our operations would be prohibited or the addition of any fish poisoning to the reservoir would not be allowed. The control of this operation would be under the jurisdiction of the Water Supply Board.

There are five upstream reservoirs, all tributary to the main body. They are Ponaganset Reservoir located within the Town of Glocester; Barden Reservoir situated in Foster with a small portion extending into Scituate; Westconnaug Reservoir in Foster; Moswansicut and Regulating Reservoirs in Scituate. These upstream reservoirs were drained in the summer of 1966 to reduce evaporative losses and provide more favorable head characteristics between the intake structure at the main dam and the Water Purification Plant. Normal storage in these reservoirs will take place with the termination of the drought. All these reservoirs come under Class B — Upstream Reservoirs. The policy of the American Water Works Association approves of limited recreational activity on this class of upstream reservoir under appropriate sanitary conditions.

It is recommended that the Water Supply Board open up these five upstream reservoirs for recreation in accordance with the policy of the American Water Works Association and with the understanding that it

be limited to boating and fishing for the present with final control under the jurisdiction of the Water Supply Board. These reservoirs, under such a program, would be available for boating and fishing to all residents of the State and consideration should be given to placing these recreational activities under some State agency such as the Department of Natural Resources. This State agency, or one of its divisions, would be required to obtain the necessary appropriation to provide funds to develop and maintain access roads, parking areas, boat launch ramps, rubbish containers, cleanup crews as well as sanitary and police facilities.

The State agency would be liable for all claims and charges of negligence resulting from accidents in connection with this recreational program. They would be responsible for making the necessary rules and regulations defining the areas to be used for fishing as well as boating; would prevent individuals from throwing sewerage or debris overboard from boats or committing other objectionable acts; assure the proper disposal of trash; enforce the use of sanitary facilities; provide police protection to prevent vandalism; prosecute all violators under rules and regulations established for the proper operation of such a recreational program.

The cost of conducting this recreational operation should not be underwritten by the water consumer and as stated previously, the State agency would have to obtain the necessary appropriations to cover all development, operation and maintenance expense. In addition, they should be expected to pay a pro-rata share of the taxes assessed on these upstream reservoirs by the various towns within which they are located.

If the State fails to establish and enforce satisfactory regulations and controls or if there are indications that the quality of our water supply is being seriously affected, then the department will be compelled to terminate all recreational activities.

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January 7, 1967

William R. Brown Co., Printers 51 Mill Street, Providence, R. I.