RHODE ISLAND DIVISION OF STATEWIDE PLANNING

An Inventory of Selected Local Land Development Regulations

A technical paper for the update of: State Guide Plan 121, Land Use 2050 State Land Use Policies and Plan

Technical Paper #172

DATE: August 20, 2026

RHODE ISLAND DIVISION OF STATEWIDE PLANNING
Department of Administration
www.planning.ri.gov

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ABSTRACT

TITLE: An Inventory of Local Land Development Regulations

SUBJECT: Land Use Planning

DATE: August 14, 2026

AGENCY: Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program
Rhode Island Department of Administration
235 Promenade St, Ste. 230
Providence, RI 02908
www.planning.ri.gov

SERIES NO.: Technical Paper for State Guide Plan Element 121, Land Use 2050, State Land Use and Policies

NO. OF PAGES: 32 (including appendices)

ABSTRACT:

The Statewide Planning Program is preparing an update of the State Guide Plan Element 121, Land Use 2050: State Land Use Policies and Plan, published in 2006. This paper compiles data from various points in time on selected provisions of zoning ordinances and land development/subdivision review regulations of Rhode Island's thirty-nine municipalities. The provisions range from protection of natural resources and renewable energy regulations to provisions for affordable housing and transportation systems. Check with the municipality of interest for further information as materials may have been superseded over time.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Paul Gonsalves, Supervising Planner, conducted the research and is principal author. This paper was produced under the supervision of Nancy Hess, Interdepartmental Project Manager. Finally, the RIDSP would like to acknowledge the efforts of four interns from the Rhode Island State Government Internship Program who participated in various data gathering tasks for this document: Austin McCarthy-Kelly, a law student at Suffolk University Law School, Maisie Cocker, an undergraduate at Providence College, Skyler Stone, an undergraduate at UMASS Dartmouth, and Elianna Santos-Gil, an undergraduate at Rhode Island College.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract iii

Table of Contents iv

List of Tables v

Part One: Introduction

Introduction and Methodology 6

Summary of Local Provisions 2000 and 2023/24

Table 1: Comparison of Local Zoning and Land Development Provisions, 2000 and 2023/2024 8

Part Two: Inventory of Emerging Topics in Land Use Regulations

Climate Change Provisions 9

Sea Level Rise 9
Growth Centers 9
Cannabis Regulation 10

Part Three: Renewable Energy Regulations 10

Part Four: Emerging Smart Growth Regulations 13
Special Districts and Resource Protection 13
Planned Residential Development and Housing 17

Part Five: Housing Related Regulations 23

Part Six: Municipal Transportation Regulations 27

Appendices

Appendix A. State Enabling Legislation ..... A

Appendix B. Table of weblinks ..... B

List of Tables

Table		Page
1.	Comparison of Local Zoning and Land Development Provisions, 2000 and 2023	8
2.	Solar Ordinances	12
3.	Zoning for Agriculture	15
4.	Planned Residential Development/Cluster Provisions	19
5.	Additional Regulations for Planned Residential /Cluster Developments	20
6.	Open Space Provisions for Planned Residential/Cluster Development	21
7.	Communities with Conservation Development Regulations	22
8.	Affordable Housing Provisions	24
9.	Multifamily and Accessory Apartment Regulations	25
10.	Municipalities and Comprehensive Permits	26
11.	Electric Vehicles & Charging Stations	28
12.	Regulations and Bicycles and E-bikes	29

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

The intent of this inventory is to provide planners, policy makers, and local officials with an overview of existing land development techniques employed in Rhode Island, by city and town. Part One consists of a summary chart (Table 1) which compares current provisions (2023) to those originally presented in Technical Paper 148: *Inventory of Local Zoning and Land Development Regulations, 2001.* Emerging land management techniques for "preserving community character" and addressing renewable energy, cannabis regulation, affordable housing, and two transportation topics are included to this inventory.

Every Rhode Island community has adopted a comprehensive plan, zoning ordinance, and set of land development regulations since the publication of the prior inventory. Most have incorporated new design techniques, standards, and processes aimed at resource protection and preservation of community character in their zoning and land development regulations. This inventory was expanded to catalogue those provisions and additional new land uses that have emerged since 2001.

Ordinances and land development regulations are dynamic and increasingly complex. In the course of this study, multiple reviews were completed for numerous communities in an attempt to keep pace with ongoing revisions to enabling legislation and local land development regulations. This inventory thus records a static point in time for each of the thirty-nine cities and towns. It is designed to recognize local differences while presenting data that can be compared and summarized statewide for use in developing an update to the state land use plan, *Land Use 2025*.

The participation of the local planning community contributed greatly to the accuracy and usefulness of this inventory.

Methodology

Since this research was intended to update a previously published (2001) inventory, the data matrix used in the prior study was selected as the starting point. Supervisory staff of the RIDSP reviewed and revised the design and content. Each local set of land development regulations was reviewed from beginning to end. Provisions related to the inventory were noted as found. Provisions that reached the level of a regulatory or review standard or required finding were noted in the tables. General statements of intent, though noteworthy in the evolution of zoning in Rhode Island, were not noted on the tables. Standards that support intent were.

Communities were contacted during data collection to ensure that RIDSP had accessed recent versions of the land development regulations on their webpages. Once the documents were reviewed and summarized, communities were contacted by email. The research was conducted over the course of two years from 2021 to 2023. In this time period and through 2025, there have been several zoning enabling changes enacted by the RI General Assembly.

Limits of the data

Users of the data are cautioned to be aware of the following limitations:

- The inventory was limited to local land development regulations in force at the time of the review noted on the tables. Communities may have relevant provisions incorporated elsewhere in their municipal codes we did not research. Where available, new provisions were proposed or pending at the time of the research. The scope of the inventory could not encompass these separate or pending provisions.

- While objective, the inventory necessarily has a subjective component: interpreting land development regulation language and assessing applicability to the search criteria.

- Since the inventory is principally quantitative, it records the most basic attribute of regulatory provisions—generally only their existence. This said, however, provisions did need to rise to the level of a regulatory standard, review requirement and/or finding of fact to merit notation in this inventory. General statements of intent, mirroring the enabling acts, while laudable, do not meet that standard unless supporting regulations also exist. Similarly, subdivision checklist requirements absent review requirements would not meet the standard.

- No qualitative assessments were made as to the content of various provisions or their implementation. There is no assessment of how well a particular approach or technique works in practice, or whether they are effectively administered and enforced.

- While this inventory is designed to assist in researching the provisions of other ordinances, it does not evaluate the legality of provisions as they relate to state enabling legislation, case law and local charters, comprehensive plans, and other local regulations.

Summary of Local Provisions 2000 and 2023/24

Table 1
Comparison of Local Zoning and Land Development Provisions, 2000 and 2023/24

PROVISION	NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES WITH PROVISIONS	
	2000	2023/24
Solar Ordinance	-	29
Agricultural Zones	-	24
Planned Residential Development		
Allowed in community	28	28
Mandatory cluster	5	6
Density bonus given	8	4
Open space dedication required	26	21
Congregate Housing		
Allowed in community	23	32
Accessory Apartments		
Allowed in community	27	35
Multifamily Residential		
Allowed in community	38	38
Mobile Homes		
Allowed in community	9	12
Expressly prohibited	23	24
Incentive Zoning for Affordable Housing	7	18
Transportation		
Charging Stations/EV Regulations	-	5
E-Bike Regulations	-	5

PART 2: INVENTORY OF EMERGING TOPICS IN LAND USE REGULATIONS

Inventory of Emerging Topics in Land Use Regulation

Climate Change Provisions

The impacts of climate change upon Rhode Island's built and natural environments are wide-ranging, discernible, and documented, and, in many cases growing in severity. Rhode Island will experience warmer air and water temperatures, more extreme weather events such as droughts, intense precipitation, severe storms, and flooding, increasing rates of sea level rise, shorter winters and longer summers, and less snowfall and ice coverage. Climate change has the potential to pose significant risks for Rhode Island's water, wastewater, surface transportation, and energy infrastructures and utilities, our natural environment, and our health, welfare, and economic well-being.

In 2014, the Resilient Rhode Island Act established the Executive Climate Change Coordinating Council (EC4). It is updated by the 2021 Act on Climate which codifies specific greenhouse gas reduction targets, establishes two advisory bodies - the EC4 Advisory Board and the EC4 Science and Technical Advisory Board, and incorporates consideration of climate change impacts into the powers and duties of all state agencies. The legislation emphasizes the concept of resilience, building on our collective strength to develop practical solutions that allow Rhode Island to "weather the storm." The 13-member Council is chaired by RIDEM Director Terry Gray.

Shoreline/Sea Level Rise (SLR)

Sea level rise and the gradual increase in high tides have been occurring for decades. International, national, and Rhode Island-based experts agree that the rate of sea level rise will increase by the end of the Century. Sea level rise presents a major challenge to Rhode Island's transportation infrastructure, both via daily tidal flooding of coastal assets and by making storm surge events more severe. The latest estimates of the scientific community are that Rhode Island could experience up to 7 feet of sea level rise by the end of the century. During that same period Rhode Island can expect at least one 100-year storm surge event, an event whose severity will potentially be magnifies by sea level rise.

Growth Centers

The concept of "Growth Centers" in Rhode Island was first introduced in 2002 in a report of the Governor's Growth Planning Council. That Council no longer operates, but the concept of these centers has evolved. The State's land use plan, *Land Use 2025: State Land Use Policies and Plan* was published by the RIDSP on April 13, 2006. The Plan directs the state and communities to concentrate growth inside of an Urban Services Boundary (USB) and within potential growth centers in rural areas.

Growth Centers are envisioned to be areas that will encourage development that is both contiguous to existing development with low fiscal and environmental impacts. They are intended to be compact developed areas (existing or new) containing a defined central core that accommodate

community needs for residential and economic functions. Centers are intended to provide optimum use of land and services, and offer a choice of diverse housing stock, economic functions, and cultural and governmental uses. Density will vary greatly between municipalities subject to site constraints and public services available.

Cannabis Regulations

In 2006, cannabis for medical use was approved in Rhode Island by the General Assembly. At that time, there was a strictly regulated procedure for an individual to obtain a special medical card to use cannabis. State regulations for dispensaries were enacted in 2009. Soon after, several municipalities enacted local regulations related to the allowance of the production and sale/distribution of the materials. After several years of changing local regulations, The RI Cannabis Act , which legalizes cannabis for recreational use was under certain conditions, was signed into law in May of 2022. The medical program for cannabis still exists, but attention on local regulation has shifted, purchase and consumption is now legal, within certain parameters, such as with alcohol products.

Renewable Energy

Renewable energy has been a popular topic in recent years. In 2021, the State passed the 2021 Act on Climate, which sets enforceable climate emissions reduction mandates. Updating the previous 2014 Resilient Rhode Island Act. At the municipal level in RI, several cities and towns have started to address renewable energy production, consumption, and siting. We address solar energy systems, wind energy siting, and grid battery storage in the following sections.

PART 3: RENEWABLE ENERGY REGULATIONS

Solar Energy (Photovoltaic/PV)

Solar energy production is on the rise. With several incentive programs in existence, more and more property owners are opting to add solar energy production to their properties. While state building and electrical code regulations affect placement and installation standards, local regulations can contribute to the outcome of where we may see solar systems installed. In general, there are a few locations that we see solar regulation. These include home/roof mounted, ground mounted, commercial/industrial building mounted and canopy mounted, Table 2 below shows how local ordinances differentiate regulation across types and zoning designations.

Explanation of Symbols

Blank	A blank space indicates that no provision was found. A blank may also indicate that the category does not apply to the community.
ZO	The community has established an overlay district for the protection of the resource.

ZOS	The community protects this resource through standards for an overlay created to protect another resource.
RZO	The community has established a residential overlay district to protect the resource(s).
SR	An SR designation means that the zoning ordinance contains special regulations or requirements. These could be standards for particular uses like cluster developments, or uses requiring a special use permit. Setback requirements for ISDS or hazardous waste facilities (if not part of any industrial performance standards) would receive this designation as would design and public improvement standards contained in the ordinance.
DPR	These letters indicate that the community has adopted some variation of development plan review with standards that protect the particular resource. Communities have adopted varied terms and standards.
IPS	The community protects the resource with industrial performance standards. This category would include standards that apply only to industrial uses and constitute performance standards. They are designated as industrial performance standards.
LDR	The community states that the protection of the resource is an intended purpose of a low-density residential zoning district. This is very common for the farming category with many communities adopting larger lot zoning for the preservation of agricultural land and/or working farms. This is distinguished in the inventory from an RZO which is a residential zoning overlay district.
MD	This designation indicates that the community has established a mapped zoning district to protect a particular resource. It should be noted that an overlay can be mapped or unmapped.
DS	Any design standards, required findings or review requirements found in the land development regulations to protect the resource are noted with the letters DS. Requiring identification of the resource on a checklist, while important, does not warrant designation unless additional standards are contained in the regulations.
SUP	Special Use Permit

Table 2: Solar Ordinances (2023)

Municipality	Ordinance Citation	Applicability by Type	Location Applied
Barrington	N/A		
Bristol	Sec. 28-286		
Burrillville	Sec. 30-211	Roof and ground mounted	SUP in VC, GC, GI
Central Falls	Sec. 506 (not fully addressed)		
Charlestown	Solar under dev't (proposed new subsection; not on muni code)	"Solar Farms"	
Coventry	§255 Article 21		All zones allowed as accessory use(minor), Med. By SUP
Cranston	17.24.020		By right in A-80, M-1, M-2 and S-1 zones
Cumberland	Article 18-8	Roof and ground mounted	
E. Greenwich	Ch. 260, Article XX	Roof, Intrgrated, Covered Parking, Ground, Minor, Major	
E. Providence	Sec. 19-176	Ground mounted	
Exeter	Sec. 11.1	Building and ground mount; canopies	Allowed in B, LB-R, LI, GWOL and PVOD. SUP in RU-4, CR-5 and Planned Dist.
Foster	Sec. 38-292		All zones
Glocester	Sec. 350-46	Roof, Canopy, Large, and Utility-Scale	Small (all zones as accessory), Med. and Large (all exept Village Overlay Dist.). Med (Devt plan rev.), Large (SUP)
Hopkinton	App. A Sec. 5.3		By right in commercial & Manufacturing Zones
Jamestown	N/A		
Johnston	Individual Review		
Lincoln	Art. III Sec. 260-19 - also includes Wind power	Utility scale; Roof-mounted	SUP in BL, ML and MG zones (Util. scale)
Little Compton	Ch. 14-5.14	Accessory & principal	
Middletown	Ch. 152 Sec. 725	Ground mounted	SUP needed for ground mount in all districts
Narragansett	7.3, 7.6, 11.4, 12.5	Accessory	
New Shoreham	Sec. 517	Ground under 751 sf by right, SUP for systems 750+ sf	Accesory uses in all zones
Newport	N/A		
N. Kingstown	Sec. 21-323	Roof and ground mounted	All zones
N. Providence	N/A		
N. Smithfield	Section 5.7	Roof and ground mounted	SUP in all other zones
Pawtucket	Brief mention, not fully addressed		
Portsmouth	Ch. 405-XX	Roof-mounted; Small; Medium; Large	
Providence	Sec. 1202.Y (Principal) and 1302.Q (Accessory)	Commercial & Accessory	By right in M-1, M-2 an M-3 SUP in W-2 and W-3
Richmond	Chapter 18.34	Roof and ground mounted	Permitted in Gen. Bus., Lt. Ind., Ind, and PUD-VC zones
Scituate	N/A		
Smithfield	Article 5.11		Accessory array OK in all zones.
S. Kingstown	Section 510	Small, Med, Large & Access. Array	
Tiverton	Article XXIV	Roof and ground mounted	All sizes permitted in R-30, R-40, R-60, R-80, GC, HC, and I zones some setbacks apply) Not permitted in VC.
Warren	Sec. 32-56	Utility Scale only	
Warwick	N/A		
W. Greenwich	Article XXIII	Roof, Ground, Canopy, Etc.	SUP in R80
W. Warwick	N/A		
Westerly	Sec. 260-87.8	Accessory & principal	All zones
Woonsocket	Sec. 6.15	Roof and ground mounted (small and large)	All zones

Wind Energy (Land Based)

There are several utility scale wind energy systems currently in Rhode Island. Local regulations vary as to the allowance and procedure for installing wind turbines. Large wind turbines can currently be found in the Port of Providence, Warwick, North Kingstown, Portsmouth, and Coventry. The Division published in 2012 a technical paper, Renewable Energy Siting Guidelines, *Part 1 Interim Siting factors for Terrestrial Wind Energy Systems.* This paper was the first look at addressing the land use and regulatory issues involved with siting land-based wind turbines through the existing regulatory framework established by RI General Law § 45-24, the Rhode Island Zoning Enabling Act. In 2017, RIDSP acted a an advisory partner with the Office of Energy Resources on their work in identifying land-based wind siting considerations and recommendations.

Grid Battery Storage

With renewable energy production comes the need to store the energy. With solar energy, storage of energy is useful for when the sun sets and for wind energy, storage capacity is important because winds may be stronger overnight when energy demand tends to be lower. Currently, there are several grid-scale electricity storage systems in operation in the State. For this document, grid storage was not researched as a regulatory topic as this technology is just starting to gain traction and not many municipalities have addressed it. In 2022, the Division released a Fact Sheet on Grid-Scale Battery Storage in order to provide some basic details on the emerging technology as a regulated land use.

PART 4: EMERGING SMART GROWTH REGULATIONS

Form based code

Form-based codes (FBCs) shift the focus of land development from strictly separating land uses to shaping the physical character of buildings and public spaces. This approach aims to create walkable, mixed-use neighborhoods with a strong sense of place, offering developers flexibility while ensuring a cohesive and vibrant built environment. Zoning used in FBCs can be a "hybrid" approach and tends to be flexible. Currently in Rhode Island, the town of Tiverton has recently adopted some FBCs. For more information, visit the Tiverton Website.

Special Districts

Special zoning districts are areas within a municipality that have unique zoning regulations, deviating from the standard zoning codes. These districts are created to address specific needs or characteristics of a particular area. There are many types of special districts including waterfront districts, transit-oriented development (TOD) districts, historic Districts, etc. Another category of special districts is known as overlay districts. Below under resource protection, we examine agricultural overlay districts and overlay districts.

Resource Protection - Agricultural Zones

Zoning for agriculture in Rhode Island is not a uniform practice. In some places, it is allowed by right if a certain lot size requirement is met. In other places, the zoning allowances may be more detailed. Table 3 below shows what municipalities address agriculture along with how they regulate it.

Table 3: Zoning for Agriculture (2023)

Community	Agricultural Zone	Minimum Agricultural Lot Size	Exclusive Use	Single Family Residential Allowed
Barrington	Agriculture Rural District	120,000 sq ft	No	•
Bristol	LDR	40,000 - 80,000 sq ft	No	•
Burrillville	LDR	2 acre, 5 acre	No	•
Central Falls				
Charlestown	LDR	20,000 sq ft 40,000 sq ft	No	•
Coventry	LDR	2 acre, 3 acre, 5 acre	No	•
Cranston	LDR, Open Space	80,000 sq ft	No	•
Cumberland	LDR, Open Space	5 acre, 80,000 sq ft	No	•
East Greenwich	LDR	1 acre, 2 acre	No	•
East Providence				
Exeter	Residential Rural (LDR) Conservation/recreation	1 acre 2 acre, 3 acre 5 acre	No	•
Foster	LDR	200,000 sq ft	No	•
Glocester	LDR	3 acre, 4 acre	No	•
Hopkinton	LDR Small farm Intermediate/Large farm	80,000 sq ft 5 acres 15 acres	No	•
Jamestown	LDR Rural Residential	8,000 sq ft – 200,000 sq ft	No	•
Johnston	Medium-LDR Residential	60,000 sq ft 120,000 sq ft	No	•
Lincoln	LDR	40,000 sq ft	No	•
Little Compton				
Middletown	Conservation Development/ Open Space by Permit			
Narragansett				
New Shoreham				
Newport				
North Kingstown	Open Space by Permit			
North Providence				•

Community	Agricultural Zone	Minimum Agricultural Lot Size	Exclusive Use	Single Family Residential Allowed
North Smithfield	LDR	65,000 – 120,000 sq ft	No	•
Pawtucket				
Portsmouth				
Providence				
Richmond	Agricultural Overlay District: Residential compound, Conservation development	11 acres, 25 acres	No	•
Scituate	Special Use Permit Required			
Smithfield				
South Kingstown				
Tiverton	Rural Residential Developments	15,000 sq ft – 30,000 sq ft	No	•
Warren	Farm Conservation District	40,000 sq ft residential 100,000 sq ft commercial animal/stables	No	•
Warwick				
West Greenwich	Rural, Farming, Residential Zone	1 acre 2 acres	No	•
West Warwick				
Westerly	LDR, Rural Residential	40,000 sq ft 60,000 sq ft	No	•
Woonsocket				

Planned Residential Development and Housing

This category of the inventory identifies municipalities that provide for some variation of planned residential or cluster residential development. Additional detail is presented for those communities that have adopted cluster provisions.

There are three tables:

♦ The first table (Table 4) shows which communities provide for some variation of planned residential development and what they call it. The table indicates which communities mandate cluster development, the process by which cluster is established/regulated in the ordinance and other types of planned residential development including residential compounds.

♦ The second table (Table 5) gives more detail about those communities which have adopted cluster provisions indicating whether there are specific provisions to site lots to avoid resources, grant density bonuses, define and exclude unbuildable or unsuitable land, indicate minimum parcel size and minimum lot size.

♦ The third table (Table 6) provides additional detail about the open space requirements for cluster development in those communities that allow cluster.

Description of Inventory Categories: Planned Residential Development- This term covers a variety of design techniques from cluster, to flexible zoning, open space or conservation subdivisions. Communities may provide for the various forms of planned residential development by establishing overlays. They may allow or mandate cluster subdivisions in specified residential districts or all residential districts. Cluster, or conservation development, can be the preferred form of development or conversely, allowed only if proven to be a better option than a conventional subdivision. Communities with mandatory cluster or conservation developments are noted as well as those that have adopted regulations for residential compounds.

Lot Siting Required to Avoid Resources- Most communities require identification of natural resources and features and note them specifically on checklists and/or in sections outlining required submissions. To warrant a yes in this category, a community must have special standards of review and/or flexible standards based upon resource protection and the preservation of natural or built features. This inventory identifies the communities that have review provisions and development/design standards aimed at protecting resources.

Density Bonus - Does the community allow an overall net density increase above the density allowed in the underlying district? This could be in the form of a density bonus tied to type of development or simply preferential treatment for alternative residential development.

Unbuildable Land Defined- Is land which is unbuildable or unsuitable for development defined in the ordinance and/or regulations? Some ordinances and/or regulations apply a formula generally to all land development/subdivisions. Some deduct unbuildable land only for cluster/planned residential developments.

Unbuildable Land Excluded- Is unbuildable/unsuitable land excluded when calculating the density of a planned residential development?

Minimum Parcel Size- Does a planned residential development require a minimum lot size as specified in the ordinance and/or regulations?

Percent Permanent Open Space- What percentage open space is required? A blank for a community with a planned residential provision indicates that the ordinance or regulations do not specify a percentage.

Maximum Percent Unbuildable Land as Open Space- How much of the required open spaces can consist of unbuildable land?

Permanent Open Space Related to Comprehensive Plan- Is required open space for planned developments specifically related to the Comprehensive Plan? The tables are intended to show how communities have provided for planned residential developments and in particular cluster or open space subdivisions.

Explanation of Symbols: Planned Residential/Cluster Development

Blank — A blank space on the Planned Residential Table indicates that there is no provision in the ordinance related to the category. Communities that do not provide for cluster will automatically have blank spaces in the mandatory cluster and process columns. On the two subsequent tables, these communities are not listed.

• — This symbol indicates that there is a provision related to the category and equates to a yes.

O, F, S — These letters relate to the process by which a cluster development is established and/or regulated in the Zoning ordinance. An O indicates that cluster is a form of development which is permitted or preferred in some or all residential districts. Review authority rests with the Planning Board or Commission. An F indicates that cluster is technically a floating district which requires a map amendment and zone change requiring action by the Council. S indicates that a special use permit is required.

Table 4: Planned Residential Development/Cluster Provisions (2023)

Community	Planned Residential Development Zoning	Mandatory Cluster	Process	Residential Compound	Other
Barrington	Cluster		O		Elderly Housing District
Bristol	Resource Conservation and Creative Development Overlay (RCCD Overlay Zone)	R-80 R-40	O		
Burrillville	Cluster		O	•	
Central Falls	Cluster	•	S		
Charlestown	Cluster	•	All major subdivisions	•	
Coventry	Cluster		O		
Cranston	Residential Planned District		O		
Cumberland					
East Greenwich	Cluster		O		
East Providence	Cluster (LDP)		F		
Exeter	LDP		O	•	Planned Village Development
Foster	LDP		S	•	General Business Mixed Use
Glocester	Planned Districts, P-Districts		O	•	
Hopkinton	Cluster, (LDP)		O	•	
Jamestown	Cluster	•	All major subdivisions		
Johnston	Planned District		O		Planned Mixed Use Development District
Lincoln					
Little Compton					
Middletown	Mixed Use Development Project		O		
Narragansett	Residential Cluster Developments		O		
New Shoreham	Major Residential Development, LDP		S		
Newport	Cluster Subdivision		O		
North Kingstown	LDP, Cluster, Planned Village District		O	•	
North Providence					
North Smithfield					
Pawtucket					
Portsmouth	Open Space Residential Development		O		Cluster (single parcel as a special use)
Providence					
Richmond	Cluster	•	All major subdivisions	•	
Scituate				•	
Smithfield					
South Kingstown				•	
Tiverton	Rural Residential Development	Watershed District	O	•	
Warren	Cluster Development, Residential Cluster Development (RCD)		O		
Warwick	Land Development Project – Single Family Cluster (LDP)		O		Planned District Residential Overlay (PDR)
West Greenwich	Residential Cluster Lot, Rural-Farming-Residential Lot (RFR)		O		
West Warwick					
Westerly	Cluster		O		
Woonsocket	Planned Residential Development Overlay		O		

Table 5 - Additional Requirements for Communities with Planned Residential/Cluster Development (2023)

Community	Lot Siting Required to Avoid Resources	Density Bonus	Unbuildable Land Defined	Unbuildable Land Excluded	Minimum Parcel Size	Minimum Lot Size
Barrington	•	**No**	**No**	**No**	>10 or >7 acres varies by zone	•
Bristol	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**		**No**
Burrillville	For rural compounds		**No**	**No**	6,000 sq ft 12,000 sq ft 20,000 sq ft Varies by zone	•
Central Falls						
Charlestown	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**		**No**
Coventry	•	•	•	•	5/10/20 acres	•
Cranston			•	•	4,000 sq ft – 20,000 sq ft Varies by zone	•
East Greenwich		•	•	•	4,000 sq ft 6,000 sq ft 10,000 sq ft 20,000 sq ft Varies by zone	•
East Providence			**No**	**No**		
Exeter						
Foster						
Glocester			•	•	20,000 sq ft 40,000 sq ft 60,000 sq ft Varies by zone	•
Hopkinton		•	**No**	**No**	80,000 sq ft	
Jamestown			•	•	5,000 sq ft 8,000 sq ft 10,000 sq ft 20,000 sq ft Varies by zone	•
Johnston	•		•	•	7,500 – 20,000 sq ft Varies by zone	•
Middletown	•		•	•	5 developable acres per 10 dwelling units	
Narragansett	•		•	•	5, 10, 15 acres varies by zone	•
New Shoreham	•		•	•	4 acres	•
Newport		•	**No**	**No**	400,000 sq ft	•
North Kingstown	•		•	•	10 acres	
Portsmouth	•		•	•	17,000 sq ft 25,000 sq ft	•
Richmond	•		**No**	**No**	400,000 sq ft	•
Tiverton	•		•	•	15,000 sq ft 20,000 sq ft 25,000 sq ft 30,000 sq ft Varies by zoning district	•
Warren	•		•	•	6,000 sq ft 10,000 sq ft 20,000 sq ft Varies by zone (RCD)	•
Warwick					2 ½, 5, 10 acres varies by zone (LDP)	•
West Greenwich					1 acre 2 acres Varies by zone (RFR)	•
Westerly	•		•	•	10 acres or 25 acres (if private roads)	•
Woonsocket	•		•	•	10 acres	

Table 6

Open Space Provisions for Communities with Planned Residential/Cluster Development (2023)

Community	Percent Permanent Open Space	Maximum Percent Unbuildable Land as Open Space	Other Open Space Requirements	Permanent Open Space Related to Comp Plan
Barrington	20%			•
Bristol	60%-75%			•
Burrillville	50%	20% (flood land)		•
Central Falls				
Coventry	40%	50%		•
Cranston	25%		Maximum of 20% paved	
East Greenwich	30%		Maximum of 20% paved	
East Providence				No
Exeter	40% - 70 % Varies by zoning district		Minimum Open Space is in addition to storm water drainage facilities	
Foster				
Glocester	50%			•
Hopkinton	20%			
Jamestown	50%	50%		
Johnston	20%		Maximum of 20% paved areas or structures	•
Little Compton				
Middletown	20% - 45% Varies by zoning district	50%	Maximum of 10 % impervious Maximum of 20% drainage	•
Narragansett	25%		Maximum of 20% impervious Minimum of 50% usable as active recreation	•
New Shoreham		All dedicated land must be buildable	Scenic vistas, stone walls, and wetlands must be included in open space	•
Newport	10,000 sq ft	3%	Maximum includes all impervious paved surfaces	
North Kingstown	30%			
Portsmouth	10% - 45% 1 acre minimum	Open space must be developable		•
Richmond	25%			No
Tiverton	50%		Open space management plan required	
Warren	40%	Maximum of 20% paved/active recreation structures	Excludes stormwater drainage facilities	
Warwick	20-35% (LDP-single family cluster)			•
West Greenwich		Maximum 15% Lot Coverage by Structures		
Westerly				
Woonsocket	20% plus perimeter buffer	50%		

Table 7 – Communities with Conservation Development Regulations (2023)

Municipality	Conservation Development Regs.	Cons. Dev't .Notes
Barrington	R-40 District	35% OS
Bristol	RCCD Overlay Zone	"Resource Conservation & Creative Overlay"
Burrillville	N/A	N/A
Central Falls	N/A	N/A
Charlestown	R-4, R-2A, R-3A	Major subdivisions
Coventry	N/A	N/A
Cranston	N/A	N/A
Cumberland	Apx. B	25%-75% open space (varies)
E. Greenwich	N/A	N/A
E. Providence	N/A	N/A
Exeter	Section 5	40%-75% open space
Foster	N/A	N/A
Glocester	Ch. 350-105	50%-70% Open space
Hopkinton	N/A	N/A
Jamestown	N/A	N/A
Johnston	Ch. 340 Art. XXII	30% - 70% Open space
Lincoln	N/A	N/A
Little Compton	N/A	N/A
Middletown	Article 19	20% - 45% open space
Narragansett	N/A	N/A
New Shoreham	N/A	N/A
Newport	N/A	N/A
N. Kingstown	Article 13	Density increse of 1.05 to 1.15, 30%-75% OS
N. Providence	N/A	N/A
N. Smithfield	Ch 340 - Pt 4	25% - 65% open space
Pawtucket	N/A	N/A
Portsmouth	N/A	N/A
Providence	N/A	N/A
Richmond	Ch. 18.41	10% - 75% open space
Scituate	N/A	N/A
Smithfield	N/A	N/A
S. Kingstown	N/A	N/A
Tiverton	Sec. 1	Subdivisions of 4 or more lots
Warren	N/A	N/A
Warwick	N/A	N/A
W. Greenwich	Ch 450-58	Design is addressed
W. Warwick	N/A	N/A
Westerly	N/A	N/A
Woonsocket	N/A	N/A

PART 5: HOUSING RELATED REGULATIONS

This section analyzes the range of housing regulations available and local zoning strategies designed to promote affordable housing. It covers both standard housing types and specific incentives aimed at lowering development costs. The data collection in this section took place substantially in 2023. Any changes in enabling legislation after the data was collected in 2023, as well as 2024 and 2025 are not reflected in this document. This analysis focuses on permanent housing. Mixed-use developments (e.g. downtown overlays) can also expand housing choices and affordability.

Key Components:

- **Housing Type Inventory:**
    - The first part of the analysis (Table 8) details which communities address key housing types: congregate housing (assisted living), accessory apartments (in-law units), multi-family residential, and mobile homes.
    - It uses a clear system: "•" indicates allowed, "NP" indicates explicitly prohibited, and a blank space signifies no specific mention in zoning ordinances.
    - This includes the required percentage of low-to-moderate income units and the mandated affordability period.
- **Multi-Family and Accessory Apartments:**
    - The second table (Table 9) provides more detail on the allowance of multi-family and accessory apartments by outlining which communities offer them and what zones they are allowed.
- **Comprehensive Permits:**
    - The third table (Table 10) focuses on comprehensive permits, outlining which communities address them and what they entail.

Housing Type Definitions:

- Accessory Apartments: In-law apartments or accessory family dwelling units. (as of 2023)
- Multi-Family Residential: Dwellings with more than two units.

Affordable Housing Tools:

- Incentive Zoning: Communities using zoning incentives to encourage affordable housing development.
- Comprehensive Permits: allows developers to submit a single application for low- or moderate-income housing projects, potentially streamlining the permitting process and avoiding separate applications to multiple local boards.
- Percentage of Low/Moderate Income Units: Required percentage of affordable units within a development to qualify for incentives.
- Affordability Period: Duration for which units must remain affordable.

Symbol Key:

- **•:** Allowed, either by right or with special use permits.
- **Blank:** Not specifically mentioned in zoning regulations.

- **NP:** Explicitly prohibited.

Table 8

Affordable Housing Provisions (2023)

Community	Congregate Housing	Accessory Apartments	Multifamily	Mobile Homes	Inclusionary Zoning	Incentive Zoning	Affordability Period	Percent Low/Moderate Income Units
Barrington	•	•	•	NP	•	•	30 years	20%
Bristol	•	•	•	NP	•	•		20%
Burriville	•	•	•	NP	•	•	99 years	15%
Central Falls	•		•	NP				
Charlestown		•	•	•				
Coventry		•	•	•				
Cranston	•	•	•	•				
Cumberland	•	•	•	NP				
East Greenwich	•	•	•		•	•	30 years	20%
East Providence	•	•	•	•	•	•	30 years	
Exeter		•		NP	•	•	30 years	20%
Foster	•	•	•	NP				
Glocester		•	•		•	•	99 years	25%
Hopkinton	•	•	•		•	•	Permanent	10%
Jamestown	•	•	•	NP	•	•		20%
Johnston		•	•	NP				
Lincoln	•	•	•	NP	•	•	30 Years	20%
Little Compton		•	•	•				
Middletown	•		•	•	•	•		10%
Narragansett	•	•	•	NP	•	•	30 years	20%
New Shoreham		•	•	NP	•	•	99 years	
Newport	•		•	NP				
North Kingstown	•	•	•	•	•	•	99 years	10%
North Providence	•	•	•	NP				
North Smithfield	•	•	•	NP				
Pawtucket	•	NP	•	NP				
Portsmouth	•	•	•	•	•	•	30 years	25%
Providence	•	•	•	NP				
Richmond	•	•	•	•	•	•	99 years	
Scituate	•	•	•	NP				
Smithfield	•	•	•	NP				
South Kingstown	•	•	•	NP	•			
Tiverton	•	•	•	•	•	•	30 years	20%
Warren	•	•	•	NP				
Warwick	•	•	•	NP				
West Greenwich	•	•	•	•				
West Warwick	•	•	•	•				
Westerly	•	•	•	NP	•	•		
Woonsocket	•	•	•	NP				

Table 9 – Multifamily and Accessory Apartment Regulations (2023)

Municipality	Multi-Family Allowed	By Right?	Accessory Units	By Right?
Barrington	Yes	**Yes**; in zones B and EH, and by special use permit in NB/RBF	Yes	**Yes**; in RW, R-40, R-25, EH, and SRV; accessory apartments by special use permit in R-40, R-25, R-10, NB/RBF, and AR (interior only)
Bristol	Yes	**Yes**; in R-6 and LB	Yes	**No**; special use permit required, and only permitted for family members in single-family dwellings
Burrillville	Yes	**Yes**; in R-12 and by special use permit in R-20	Yes	**Yes**; in single-family residential areas, subject to restrictions
Central Falls	Yes	**Yes**, In Zone R-3	Yes	**Yes**, in 1 and 2 Household Dwellings
Charlestown	Yes	**Yes**, in zone M and by special use permit in R-2A, R-3A, and PD	Yes	**Yes**, in zone PD, M, and TVD; and by special use permit in R-20, R-40, R-2A, R-3A, and C-1
Coventry	Yes	**No**; Special use permit required in R20, VRC, and VMC	Yes	**No**; Special use permits required in RR5, RR3, RR2, R20, VRC, and VMC
Cranston	Yes	**Yes**; in zones B-2, C-1, C-2, and EI	Yes	**Yes**; in zones A-80, A-20, A-12, A-8, A-6, B-1, B-2, C-1, and C-2
Cumberland	Yes	**Yes**, In Zone R-3	Yes	**Yes**, In residential zones, subject to § 6-6
E. Greenwich	Yes	**Yes**, in zones R-4, R-6, CD/CD1, PD, MUPD; by permit in W	Yes	**No**, only by special permit in F/F1, F-2, PD, and MUPD
E. Providence	Yes	**Yes** (conditional in Dexter Rd. & Pawtucket Ave. Subdistricts)	By permit	**No** - For single-family dwellings only
Exeter	No	**No;** only allowed in mixed-use commercial developments	Yes	**Yes**, in residential districts (RE-2, RU-3, RU-4, CR-5) subject to restrictions
Foster	Yes	**No**; special use permit required	Yes	**Yes**; in AR district and by special use permit in GBM
Glocester	Yes	**No**; special use permit required	Yes	**Yes**, provided criteria outlined in the Zoning Ordinance has been met
Hopkinton	Yes	**Yes,** in RFR - 80, Aquifer Primary, and Overlay Secondary districts; and by special use permit in Neighborhood Business district	Yes	**No**, permit required
Jamestown	Yes	**No**; duplexes allowed by right in R-8, CL, CD, and DC, and by permit in R-20; multi-family developments allowed by permit in RR-80, R-40, R-20, R-8, CL, CD, CWe CWw, and DC	No	**No**, not permitted
Johnston	Yes	**Yes**; Multi-family and duplexes in districts R-10, R-7, PD, and PMUD; and by special use permit in B-3	Yes	**No**; by special use permit only and only in districts R-40, R-20, R-15, R-10, R-7, PD, and PMUD
Lincoln	Yes	**No**; only allowed in RG-7 by special use permit	Yes	**Yes**; consistent with state law (for qualifying family members or disabled individuals); and by allowed with a special use permit in other circumstances in residential zones
Middletown	Yes	**By permit** in RM & LB districts	Yes	**No** - by permit only & only for family members
Narragansett	Yes	Duplexes: **Yes**, in R-40, R-20, R-10, and R-10A Multi-Family: **No**, by special use permit only	No (at market rate)	**No**, special use permit required (only affordable units allowed)
New Shoreham	Yes	**No**; Attached multi-family allowed by special use permit in OHC, NHC, and SC Community Residences allowed in all zones except PU	Yes	**Yes**; Accessory Apartments & Residential Structures by right and Accessory Dwelling Units allowed by special permit in all zones except PU
Newport	Yes	Duplexes - **Yes**; Two-family dwellings allowed by right in all residential districts except R-10A and R-60A Multi-family dwellings: **No**; permitted by right with restrictions only in the IH district; require special permits in all other districts where permitted	Yes	**Yes**, as an accessory use for a single-family dwelling where permitted
N. Kingstown	Yes	**Yes** in PR & WJ districts; by permit in MF & PV districts	Yes	**No**; Special use permit required
N. Providence	Yes	**No**; only allowed in RG zones, on lots of qualifying size, with a special use permit	Yes	**Yes**; if they meet accessory dwelling unit ordinance and State Accessory Dwelling Ordinance
N. Smithfield	Yes	**Yes**; duplexes allowed in RA, RS, RU and by permit in REA; multi-family with 3 to 6 units in RU, MU1, MU2, and by permit in RA & RS; with 7 or more units in MU1 & MU2 and by permit in RS & RU	Yes	**Yes**, in zones REA, RA, RS, and RU
Pawtucket	Yes	**Yes**: Duplexes permitted in RT, RM, RE, RD3, CL, CG, RCD, and RTW Multi-family permitted in: RM, RE, RD3, CL, CG, CD, CMU, CT, RCD, RTW, and by permit in MO	No	**No**; prohibited by § 410-46 B
Portsmouth	Yes	Duplex: **Yes**, in R10, R20, R30, R40, R60, and by permit in I-L, I-H, and WD Multi-family: **No**; only permitted by permit in R10, R20, R30, R40, and WD	Yes	**Yes,** in R10, R20, R30, R40, R60, and by permit I-L, I-H, and WD
Providence	Yes	**Yes**, in some residential and all commercial districts; 2- and 3-family houses allowed in most residential and all commercial districts	Yes	**Yes**, but only for elderly or disabled family members in owner-occupied houses
Richmond	Yes	**Yes**, in some districts; scale allowed depends on districts	Yes	**Yes**, where existing residential dwelling exists
Scituate	Yes	Duplex: **Yes**, in district BL, and by permit in RR-120 RRW-60/80, RS-120 RSW-60/80, BG, and M Multi-family: **No**; by special use permit in all districts	Yes	**No**, by special use permit only in RS-120 RSW-60/80 and RR-120 RRW-60/80.
Smithfield	Yes	**Yes**, in districts R-20M and PD; duplexes allowed in PD and by permit in R-20M and V	Yes	**Yes**, in districts R-200, R-80, R-Med, R-20, R-20M, and MU
S. Kingstown	Yes	**Yes**; in R10, RM, MU, CN, and CD. Duplexes additionally by right in R20 and CW, and by permit in R30.	Yes	**No**, may only replace one of the dwellings that would otherwise be on the property
Tiverton	Yes	Duplexes: **Yes**, in R-30 and R-60 Multi-family: **No**, by permit only	Yes	**Yes**, where dwellings are otherwise permitted, subject to Article VI § 1
Warren	Yes	**No**, by permit only in the following districts: • Apartment complex: R6, B, SD • Duplex: R20, R15, R10, R6, VB, W • Multi-family: R10, R6, SD	Yes	**No**, by permit only in districts R40, R20, R15, R10, R6, VB, B, W, and M
Warwick	Yes	**Yes**, in Intermodal and Gateway districts, and by permit in Village District (if between 5 and 10 units)	Yes	**Yes**, in Office, General Business, and any Residence (A) district, subject to restrictions in § 601.4
W. Greenwich	Yes	**No**, by permit only	Yes	**No**, by permit only
W. Warwick	Yes	Duplex: **Yes** in R-7.5, R-6, and by permit in R-10, R-8 Multi-family: **No**, by permit only in all districts	Yes	**No**, by permit only in all districts
Westerly	Yes	**No**; two, three, and multi-family limited to high-density districts; four or more units require special use permit	Yes	**Yes**, if occupied by: 1) a family member with disabilities 2) family members 62 years or older 3) other family member(s), or 4) a caregiver of the occupant(s) of the primary dwelling Limited to 1 per lot
Woonsocket	Yes	**Yes**, in zones R-4 and MU-1; and in C-1, but upper-story only (i.e., non-ground-level)	Yes	**No**; by Special Permit in Zone R-1 only

Table 10 – Municipalities and Comprehensive Permits (2023)

Municipality	Coprehensve Permit regs	Comp Permit Notes
Barrington	Article 16	25% applicability
Bristol	Section 28	25-100% bonus
Burrillville	Section 10.5	1% cap on CP units/yr
Central Falls	N/A	N/A
Charlestown	Chapter 188, 218	25-100% bonus
Coventry	Chapter 139	12 month exp.
Cranston	N/A	N/A
Cumberland	Apx. B	12 month exp.
E. Greenwich	Ch. 63	
E. Providence	N/A	N/A
Exeter	Sec. 1.4	"Special Provisions"
Foster	Sec. 32	12 month exp.
Glocester	Ch. 350 Art. XI	Ammnd. Nov. 2024
Hopkinton	Sec. 38- Apx.	States eligibility
Jamestown	Sec. 82	Muni. Subsidy avail.
Johnston	N/A	N/A
Lincoln	Ch. 147: Housing	Ammnd. Feb 2025
Little Compton	N/A	N/A
Middletown	Article 17	Off-street prkg. Addressed
Narragansett	Apdx. A -Zoning	assurance of affordability
New Shoreham		
Newport	N/A	N/A
N. Kingstown	Sec. 21	
N. Providence	N/A	N/A
N. Smithfield	N/A	N/A
Pawtucket	N/A	N/A
Portsmouth	Art. XIX, Sec. A	12 month start, 60 month compl.
Providence	N/A	N/A
Richmond	Ch. 18.39	municipal subsidy
Scituate	N/A	N/A
Smithfield	Ch. 68	1% cap
S. Kingstown	Part III-	Affordable Hsg. Fund
Tiverton	Apx. A- Art. XXL	Vesting, design stnds.
Warren	Sec. 32	eligibility, decisiosns, appeals
Warwick	N/A	N/A
W. Greenwich	Ch 450 Art. V	lists procedures
W. Warwick	N/A	N/A
Westerly	Ch 260, Art. IX	lists max densities
Woonsocket	N/A	N/A

PART 6: MUNICIPAL TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS

Electric Vehicles and Charging Stations

Rhode Island has several initiatives and regulations aimed at promoting electric vehicle (EV) adoption and charging infrastructure. The *Drive EV* program offers rebates for EV purchases to residents (up to $2,500, with an extra $2,000 for income-eligible individuals) and entities like small businesses and non-profits (up to $2,500, with an additional $1,000 for those in high-asthma municipalities). The website FuelEconomy.gov helps consumers find clean vehicles eligible for federal tax credits under the Inflation Reduction Act. *Electrify RI(2019)* provided $1.4 million for installing Level II and DC fast charging stations and supports an electric bus pilot at RIPTA.

Since 2022, the *National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (NEVI)* program has allocated Rhode Island $3.8 million annually for EV charger infrastructure, prioritizing locations based on distance between existing chargers. Governor McKee released a request for proposals for the first phase, focusing on installing DC fast chargers along I-95. Despite these efforts, the *2023 Transportation Electrification Scorecard* ranked Rhode Island 19th out of 33 states, noting weaknesses in grid integration and charging rate structures, while acknowledging its investment in electric buses.

Rhode Island will require all new vehicles sold to have electric capabilities by 2035, with gradual increases starting in 2027. New and expanded publicly funded parking lots will be mandated to include EV charging stations from January 1st, 2024(R.I. Gen. Laws § 31-28-12). RIPTA unveiled its first electric bus fleet in August 2022. In Providence, a proposed ordinance seeks to exempt EV charging stations from taxation for homeowners and businesses. Table 11 shows which municipalities have addressed EVs and charging stations in some way.

Bicycles and Electric Bikes(e-bikes)

The inventory in Table 12 notes ordinance provisions that encourage or require bicycle or pedestrian facilities in new developments. Regulations may require sidewalks on one or both sides of a new roadway. They may require that pedestrian and bicycle linkages be established with neighboring developments, trails, bikeways, schools, municipal facilities, or commercial areas. There may be parking requirements for bicycles in commercial/shopping districts. Some municipalities address required safety equipment. When e-bikes are mentioned, they can either mirror the regulations of non-electrically powered bikes, or in a few cases, there may be regulations specific to e-bikes.

Table 11

Electric Vehicle and Charging Stations (2023)

Electric Vehicles and Charging Stations		
Community	Charging Station	Electric Vehicle
Barrington		
Bristol		
Burriville		
Central Falls		
Charlestown		
Coventry		
Cranston		
Cumberland		
East Greenwich		
East Providence	•	
Exeter		
Foster		
Glouster		
Hopkinton		
Jamestown		
Johnston	•	
Lincoln		
Little Compton		
Middletown		
Narragansett		
New Shoreham		
Newport	•	•
North Kingstown		
North Providence		
North Smithfield		
Pawtucket	•	
Portsmouth		
Providence		
Richmond		
Scituate		
Smithfield		
South Kingstown	•	•
Tiverton		
Warren		
Warwick		
West Greenwich		
West Warwick		
Westerly		
Woonsocket		

Table 12 – Regulations for Bicycles and E-Bikes (2024)

Municipality	Bicycle Regs	E-Bike Regs.	Bike/E-Bike notes
Barrington	Parking, paths	N/A	
Bristol	Section 7	N/A	parking, bell req.
Burrillville	N/A	N/A	N/A
Central Falls	Section 36	N/A	parking, speed, lights
Charlestown	N/A	N/A	
Coventry	Ch 231, Art II	N/A	not on sidewalk
Cranston	Ch 10.40	N/A	not on sidewalk
Cumberland	Ch. 28	N/A	lists prohibitions
E. Greenwich	Ch 248	N/A	not on sidewalk
E. Providence	Sec. 18-424	N/A	not on sidewalk
Exeter	Apx. B	N/A	Design stds.
Foster	N/A	N/A	N/A
Glocester	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hopkinton	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jamestown	Sec 82-1111	N/A	Bike prkg. Min. set
Johnston	Ch. 328-6	see note	scooter/bike-share ban on public property
Lincoln	Ch. 79	N/A	sidewalks and lights
Little Compton	Ch. 5: Traffic	N/A	"riders granted all rights of way"
Middletown	Ch. 70.080	301.04	3 classes of ebikes defined
Narragansett	Apx. B	N/A	bike paths addressed
New Shoreham	Ch. 8	Incl. w/bikes	Helmets, rental regs, eye protection
Newport	Title 10.72.020	Incl. w/bikes	safety, sales and rentals regulated
N. Kingstown	Sec. 21	N/A	not on sidewalk, parking regs
N. Providence	N/A	N/A	N/A
N. Smithfield	Ch 340, Art. II	N/A	not on sidewalk
Pawtucket	Ch 124	N/A	entire chapter of regs
Portsmouth		considered a motorcycle in noise ord.	
Providence		N/A	bells, no renting under 16yrs old, no sidewalks
Richmond	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scituate	N/A	N/A	N/A
Smithfield	Ch. 126	N/A	lists prohibitions
S. Kingstown	Sec 10-52	N/A	lists prohibitions on bike path
Tiverton	Sec 70-2	N/A	not on sidewalk
Warren	Sec 18-3	18-3	not on sidewalk for (under 13 ok)
Warwick	Ch. 76	N/A	not on sidewalk, no headphones
W. Greenwich	Ch. 400 Pt.1	N/A	incl. w/pedestrian
W. Warwick	Sec 11	N/A	lamps, reflectors req.
Westerly	Ch. 238, Art. I	def. as motorcycle	not on sidewalk
Woonsocket	N/A	N/A	N/A

Appendix A: Enabling Laws

Enabling Laws

Rhode Island has a series of enabling laws that empower municipalities to plan for the conservation and development of communities in the State. The links to the various laws are listed below.

Planning Boards and Commissions

- Local Planning Board or Commission (45 - 22)

Comprehensive Planning

- Rhode Island Comprehensive Planning and Land Use Act (45 – 22.2)

Zoning

- Rhode Island Zoning Ordinance (45-24)
- Historical Area Zoning (45 – 24.1)

Subdivision and Land Development

- Rhode Island Subdivision of Land (45 - 23)

Other Relevant Statutes

- Rhode Island Low and Moderate Income Housing (45 – 53)
- Conservation Commissions (45- 35)
- Soil Erosion and Sediment Control (45 - 46)

Appendix B: Weblinks for Municipal Ordinances (as of Feb 2025)

Municipality	Weblink- Zoning Ordinances
Barrington	https://ecode360.com/7120841
Bristol	https://library.municode.com/ri/bristol/codes/code_of_ordinances
Burrillville	https://library.municode.com/ri/burrillville
Central Falls	https://library.municode.com/ri/central_falls/codes/code_of_ordinances
Charlestown	https://ecode360.com/8492633
Coventry	https://ecode360.com/6648479
Cranston	https://library.municode.com/ri/cranston
Cumberland	https://ecode360.com/30187156
E. Greenwich	https://ecode360.com/13130364
E. Providence	https://library.municode.com/ri/east_providence
Exeter	https://library.municode.com/ri/exeter
Foster	https://library.municode.com/ri/foster
Glocester	https://ecode360.com/9717353
Hopkinton	https://library.municode.com/ri/hopkinton
Jamestown	https://library.municode.com/ri/jamestown
Johnston	https://ecode360.com/28282232
Lincoln	https://ecode360.com/12125764
Little Compton	https://ecode360.com/35244527
Middletown	https://codelibrary.amlegal.com/codes/middletown/latest/middletown_ri/0-0-0-6285
Narragansett	https://library.municode.com/ri/narragansett
New Shoreham	https://clerkshq.com/NewShoreham-RI?docId=NShoreAppE&path=NewShoreham_Code%2CNShoreP2%2CNShoreAppE%2C
Newport	https://library.municode.com/ri/newport
N. Kingstown	https://library.municode.com/ri/north_kingstown
N. Providence	https://northprovidenceri.gov/pdf/plan/North_Providence_Zoning_Ordinance_amended.pdf
N. Smithfield	https://ecode360.com/NO4256
Pawtucket	https://ecode360.com/8132886
Portsmouth	https://ecode360.com/32075192
Providence	https://library.municode.com/ri/providence/codes/code_of_ordinances
Richmond	https://clerkshq.com/richmond-ri
Scituate	https://library.municode.com/ri/scituate
Smithfield	https://ecode360.com/SM2013
S. Kingstown	https://library.municode.com/ri/south_kingstown
Tiverton	https://library.municode.com/ri/tiverton
Warren	https://library.municode.com/ri/warren/codes/zoning_ordinance
Warwick	https://www.warwickri.gov/city-council-legislative-department/pages/zoning-ordinances
W. Greenwich	https://ecode360.com/31440174
W. Warwick	https://library.municode.com/ri/west_warwick
Westerly	https://ecode360.com/7756211
Woonsocket	https://clerkshq.com/Content/Woonsocket-ri/books/code/woonappc.htm