

Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council



Coastal Zone Management

- **Mid-to-Late 1960s Concept**
- **Congress Believed that Coastal Environmental Management was:**
 - Essentially Non-existent
 - Piecemeal At-best
 - Specialized when/if Existed
- **1971: Rhode Island legislation created the CRMC (R.I. Gen. Laws 46-23)**
- **1972: Federal CZMA was passed (16 U.S.C. §§ 1451-1465)**

Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972

Three Primary Objectives of the CZMA:

1. *It's a Balancing Act.* Balance resource protection with economic, recreational and cultural needs
2. *Emphasizes Primacy of State decisions.* States address local issues, but must consider national interests: defense, energy, fisheries, recreation, ports, transportation
3. *Participatory.* Encourage participation of all levels of government, from local to federal, and the public, to carry out the purposes of the Act

What is the CRMC?

- **Coastal Management Programs**

- Special Area Management Planning
- ROWs Designation/Public Access
- Dredging
- Aquaculture
- Federal Consistency
- Wetland Restoration Projects
- Harbor Management

- **Environmental Regulatory Agency**

- Issue permits for any Activity w/in the Coastal Zone

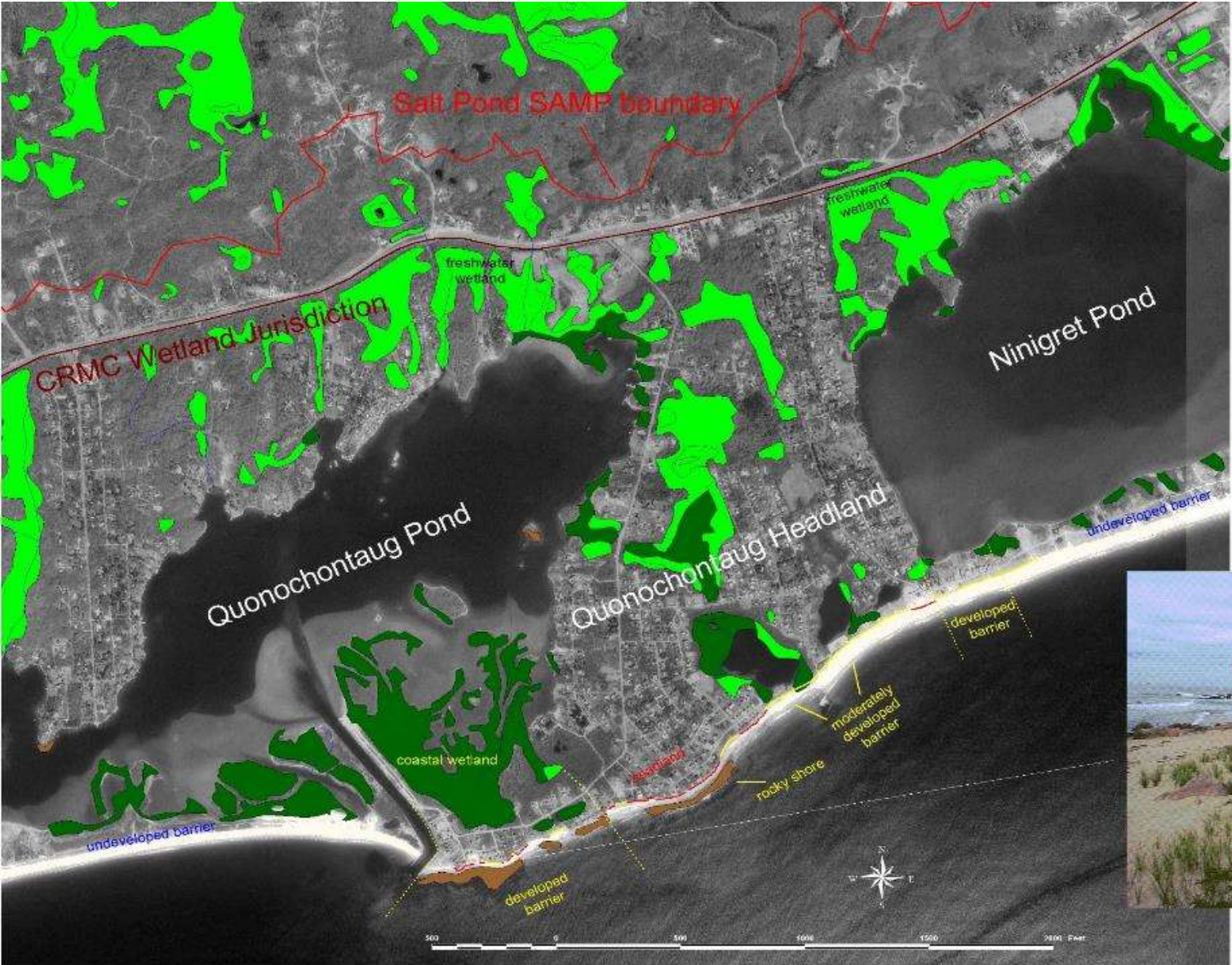
- **Enforcement**



Where is the CRMC's Jurisdiction?

- Coastal Zone
 - Tidal Waters
 - Shoreline Feature
 - 200' coastal feature contiguous area
- SAMP Watersheds
- Statewide Activities
- Freshwater Wetlands in the Vicinity of the Coast
- Federal Consistency

CRMC Jurisdiction



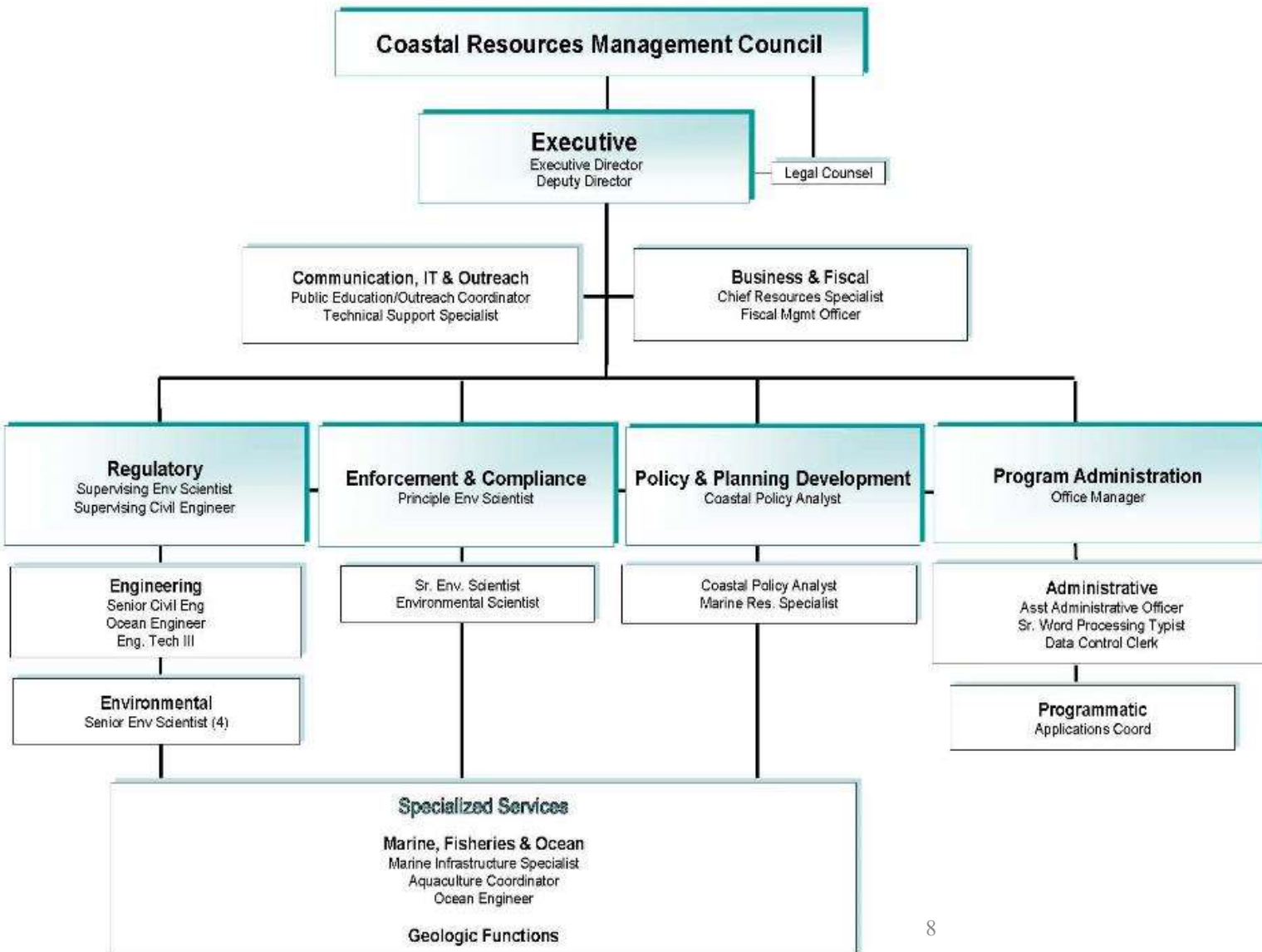
EXPLANATION	
	Primary dunecrest
	Escarpment
	Revetment
	Salt Pond SAMP boundary
	CRMC Wetland Jurisdiction
	Stream
	Freshwater wetland
	Coastal Wetland
	Rocky Shore



Who is the CRMC?

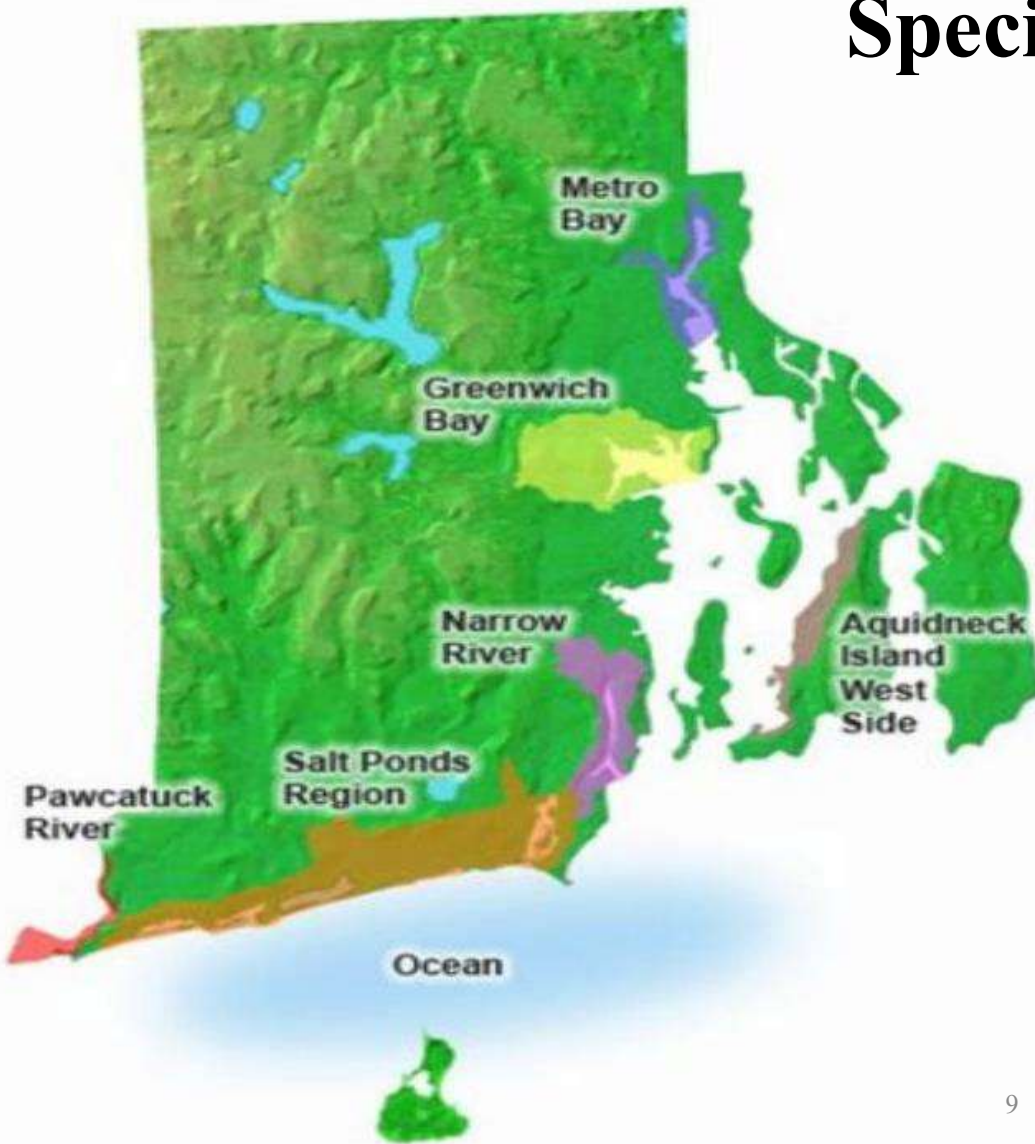
- Agency is Composed of:
 - 10 Member Council of Appointed Volunteers
 - Coastal Communities Representation
 - Three from >25,000 -- Three General Public*
 - Three from <25,000 -- RIDEM Director
 - Professional Staff
 - Environmental & Geophysical Scientists
 - Engineers
 - Policy Analysts
 - Support Staff

CRMC's Organization Chart

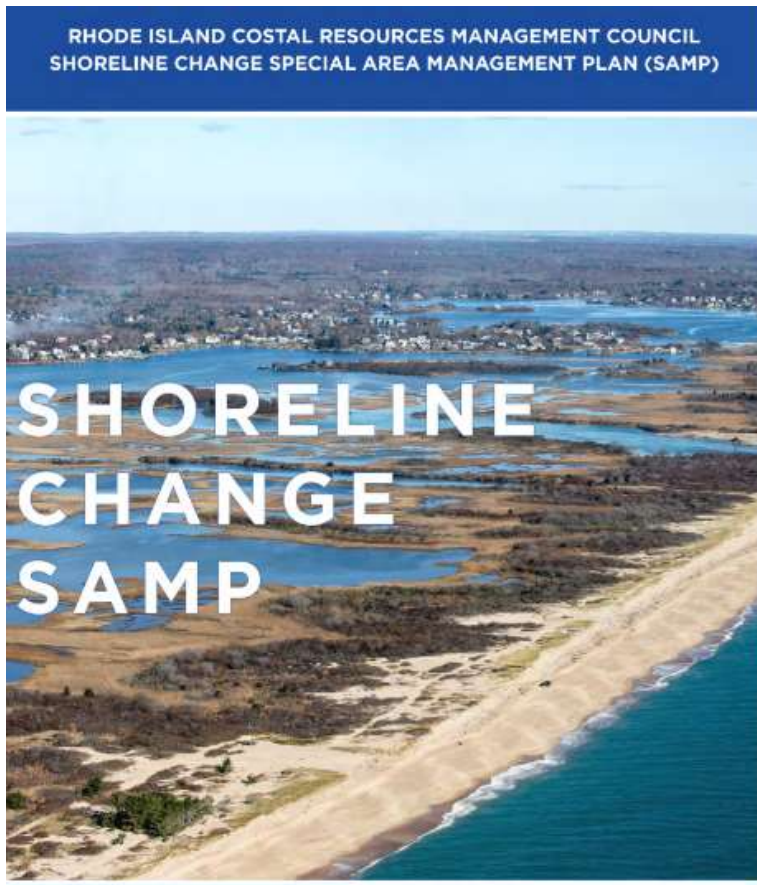


Special Area Management Planning

- Ecosystem-based management strategies
- Consistent with legislative mandate to preserve and restore ecological systems.
- CRMC coordinates with local municipalities, as well as government agencies and community organizations, to prepare the SAMPs and implement the management strategies.



Shoreline Change ‘Beach’ SAMP



CRMC File Number:

RI CRMC COASTAL HAZARD APPLICATION WORKSHEET

APPLICANT NAME:

PROJECT SITE ADDRESS:

STEP 1. PROJECT DESIGN LIFE

A. For properties in a FEMA-designated **A** or **X** Zone, provide the first floor elevation (FFE) of the proposed structure referenced to NAVD88, **OR** For properties in a FEMA-designated **V** or **Coastal A** Zone, please provide the elevation of the lowest horizontal structural member (LHSM) referenced to NAVD88. FFE ft **OR** LHSM elevation ft

B. How long do you want your project to last? Identify the expected design life for the project (CRMC recommends a **minimum of 30 years**) Design Life: yrs

C. Add the number of years you identified in 1B to the current year. (For example, if you are completing this form in the year 2020, and you want your project to last 30 years, your design life year will be 2050.) Design Life Year:

D. **CHECK** beneath the sea level rise (SLR) projection that matches or comes closest to project design life year.

Year	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090	2100
SLR	1.05	1.67	2.33	3.25	4.20	5.35	6.69	8.14	9.61
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Source: Sea Level Rise (SLR) Projections (Feb. 2017), NOAA High Corv, 83% Confidence Interval, Newport, RI Tide Gauge. All values are expressed in feet relative to NAVD88. <http://www.stormtools.us/accords/index.cfm>

NOTE: The STORMTOOLS sea level rise scenarios depict how high the water will be above the average height of the daily high tide over the 19-year period between 1983 and 2001. There have been between 4 and 5 inches of sea level rise in Rhode Island since then. The higher modeled water level accounts for the uncertainties in ice sheet and ocean dynamics.

STEP 2. SITE ASSESSMENT

A. Open RI CRMC [Coastal Hazard Mapping Tool](#). Following the tutorial along the left side of the screen, enter the project site address and turn on the sea level layer closest to the number you circled in 1D.

B. **ENTER** the STORMTOOLS SLR map layer closest to the SLR value you checked in Step 1D above. If the value falls between the available STORMTOOLS SLR map layers, round up to the closest of these sea level rise (SLR) numbers: 1ft, 2ft, 3ft, 5ft, 7ft, 10ft, or 12ft ft

YES

http://www.crmc.ri.gov/coastalhazardapp/CH_App_Worksheet_Interactive.pdf

Rights-of-Way Designations

Subcommittee Process

- Initial Request
 - City and Town Involvement
- Hearings
- Subcommittee Decision
- Full Council Decision

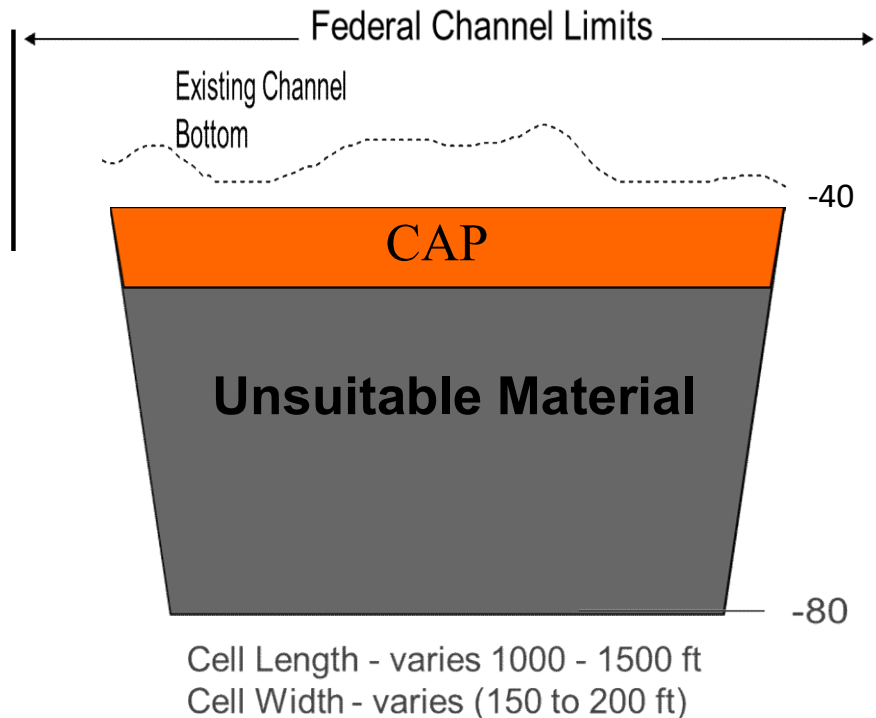
Total Number of Sites Reviewed	360
Sites Designated as Public	230
Sites w/Insufficient Evidence	71
Sites Not Resolved	34
Sites under Review	9



Dredging & Dredged Material Management



Figure 4.2-2a. Distribution of Shoaling Sediment within the Upper Channel (37 and 39 ft depths)



**In-Channel
CAD Locations**





Flood Tide
Deltas

Habitat
Restoration

(Ninigret Pond: 40 Acres Restored)

NOAA Partnership & Oversight

Final Evaluation Findings

Rhode Island
Coastal Management Program

March 2010 to June 2019

Published March 2020



Office for Coastal Management
National Ocean Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
United States Department of Commerce

- ***NOAA is required to conduct periodic evaluations of the performance of states and territories with federally approved coastal management programs, 16 U.S.C. § 1458(a).***
- ***The evaluation examines the operation & management of the **Coastal Resources Management Council**, the designated lead agency, for the period from **March 2010 to June 2019**.***
- ***The evaluation focused on three target areas:***
 - *Program administration*
 - *Ocean planning*
 - *Coastal hazards and climate resilience.*

NOAA Partnership & Oversight

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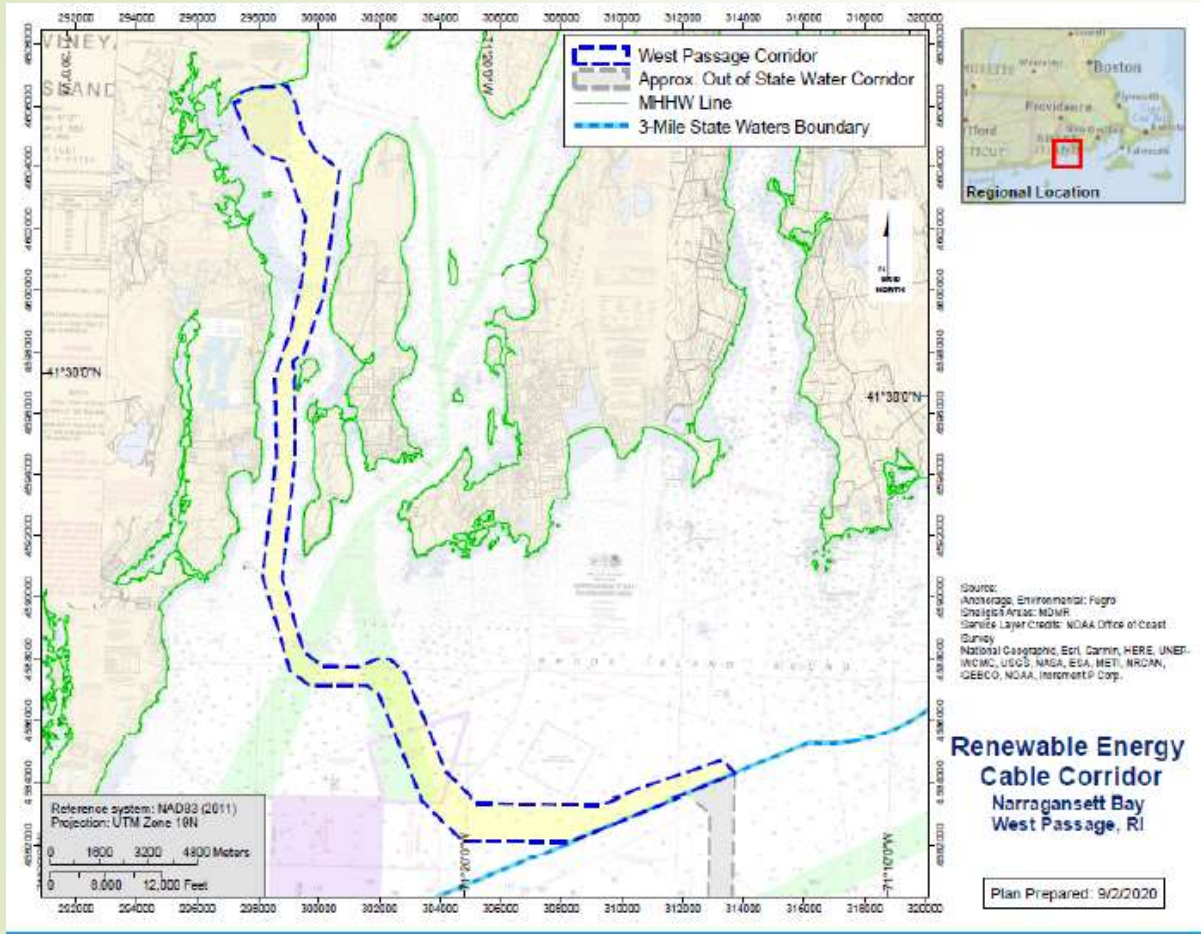


Office for Coastal Management
National Ocean Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
United States Department of Commerce

- **Accomplishments**
- **Recommendations**
- **Necessary Actions**

- ***Necessary Action:*** *The Rhode Island Coastal Program must develop a new permit database and web interface that can process permit applications and online payments, serve as a platform for interagency review, and track enforcement issues by March 31, 2024.*

Narragansett Bay SAMP



Proposed Cable Corridor

Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

CRMC Red Book - 650-RICR-20-00-1

Summary of Rulemaking Action:

To gather relevant information from the public and regulated community on potential amendments to the CRMC Red Book (650-RICR-20-00-1) by adding a proposed new subsection § 1.3.1(\$) for submerged renewable energy cables within state waters.

Narragansett Bay SAMP



Aquaculture Element

Develop the aquaculture element for the Narragansett Bay SAMP to guide the development of aquaculture through the CRMC regulatory process while minimizing its effects on the natural resources and existing uses.

Review natural and physical resource information for development of an Aquaculture Map;

Develop an Aquaculture Map that identifies conflict areas for integration within CRMC regulations, including any new standards;

Build upon existing CRMC inclusive **aquaculture review processes** and provide for additional outreach and public input; and

Develop guidance for **aquaculture gear selection**.

Federal Consistency

Is a provision in the **Coastal Zone Management Act** (16 U.S.C. § 1456) that requires the Federal government to comply with a State's federally approved Coastal Management Program when taking actions (direct federal action or issuing federal licenses and permits) that are likely to affect a State's coastal resources.



“Federal Actions”

- *Federal Agency Activities & Development Projects*
CZMA 307(c)(1), (2), 15 CFR part 930, subpart C
- *Federal License or Permit Activities* (non-federal applicants)
CZMA 307(c)(3)(A), 15 CFR part 930, subpart D
- *Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Plans*
CZMA 307(c)(3)(B), 15 CFR part 930, subpart E
- *Federal Financial Assistance to State or Local Agencies*
CZMA 307(d), 15 CFR part 930, subpart F

It's An "Effects Test" . . .

Federal Consistency is the requirement that *Federal actions*, in or outside the coastal zone, that *affect* any land or water *use* or natural *resource* of a State's coastal zone must be consistent with the *enforceable policies* of State Coastal Management Programs.

(*See* CZMA Section 307 (16 U.S.C. § 1456))

Federal Consistency within Rhode Island's Coastal Zone



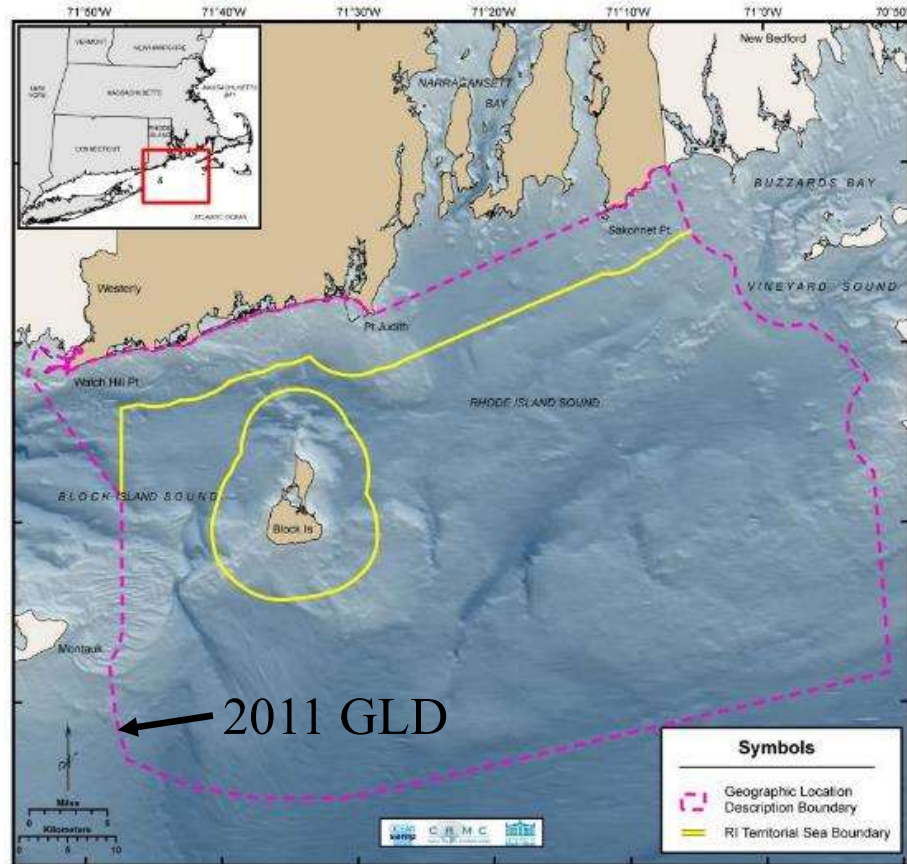
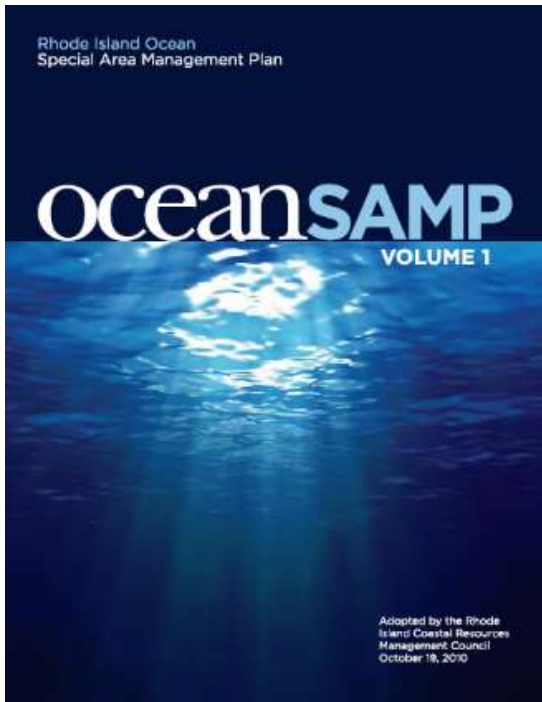
Rhode Island's coastal zone includes the entire state!

1st Tier: All tidal waters out to 3 nautical miles, all coastal features, including the 200-foot contiguous area, and SAMP jurisdictional areas

2nd Tier: Extends inland to include the entirety of Rhode Island's 21 coastal communities

3rd Tier: Encompasses the entire state for certain activities that the state has determined may affect coastal resources or uses, regardless of location within the state. These activities are: energy generation (> 40MW); chemical or petroleum processing, transfer or storage; minerals extraction; sewage treatment and solid waste disposal facilities, and desalination plants. See: R.I. Gen. Laws § 46-23-6.

The Nation's 1st Federally Approved Offshore Special Area Management Plan – The RI Ocean SAMP



An aerial photograph of an offshore wind farm in the ocean. Five white wind turbines with yellow bases are visible in a line across the water. In the background, a coastal island with buildings and a beach is visible under a clear blue sky.

December 12, 2016

The Ocean State makes waves:
the U.S.'s **first offshore wind farm** up and running

CRMC Review Authority

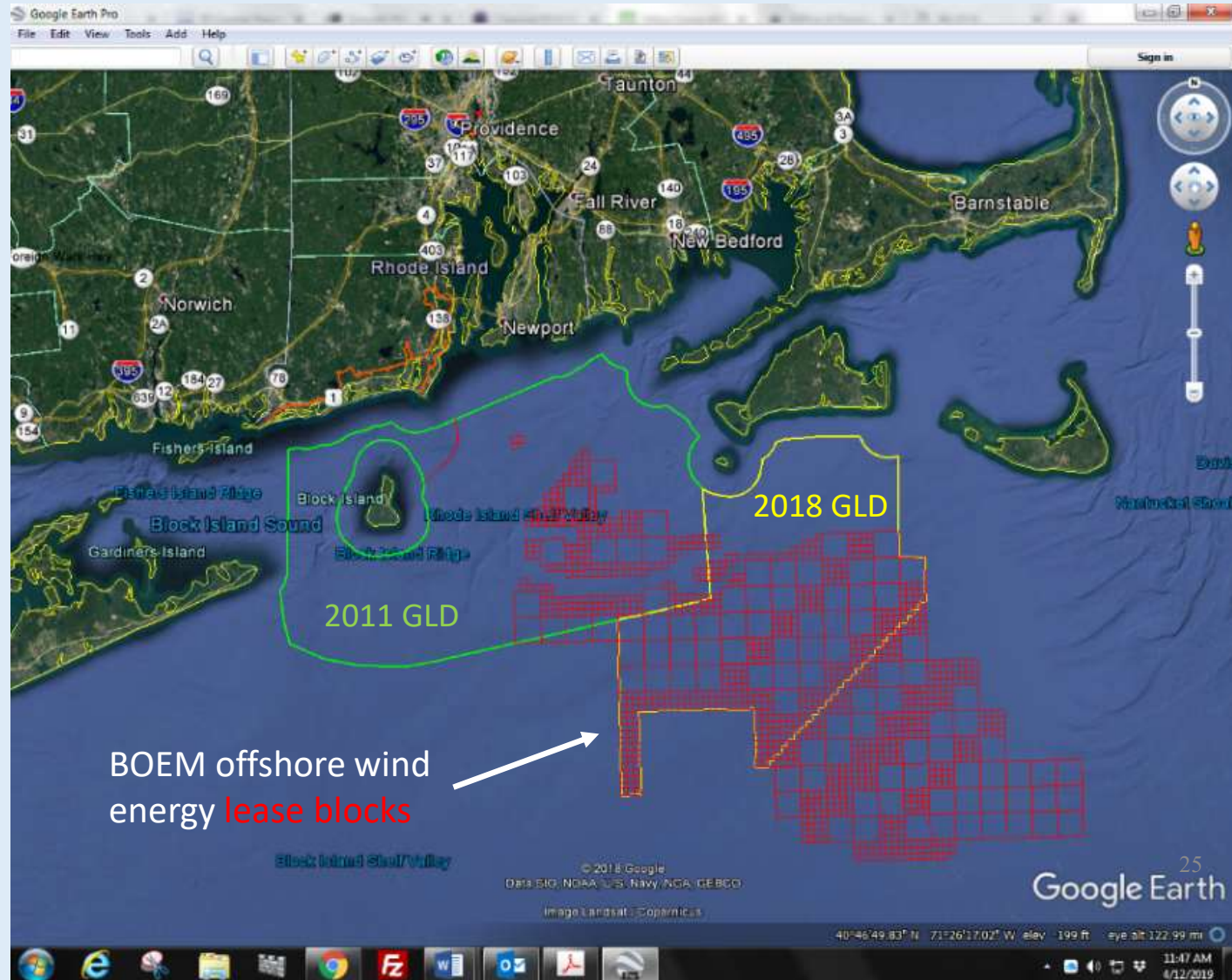
Geographic Location

Descriptions 2011 & 2018

Listed activities pursuant to 15 CFR § 930.34(b) common to both GLDs:

- i. Any offshore wind facilities of a permanent nature, regardless of size* ; and
- ii. Underwater cables*

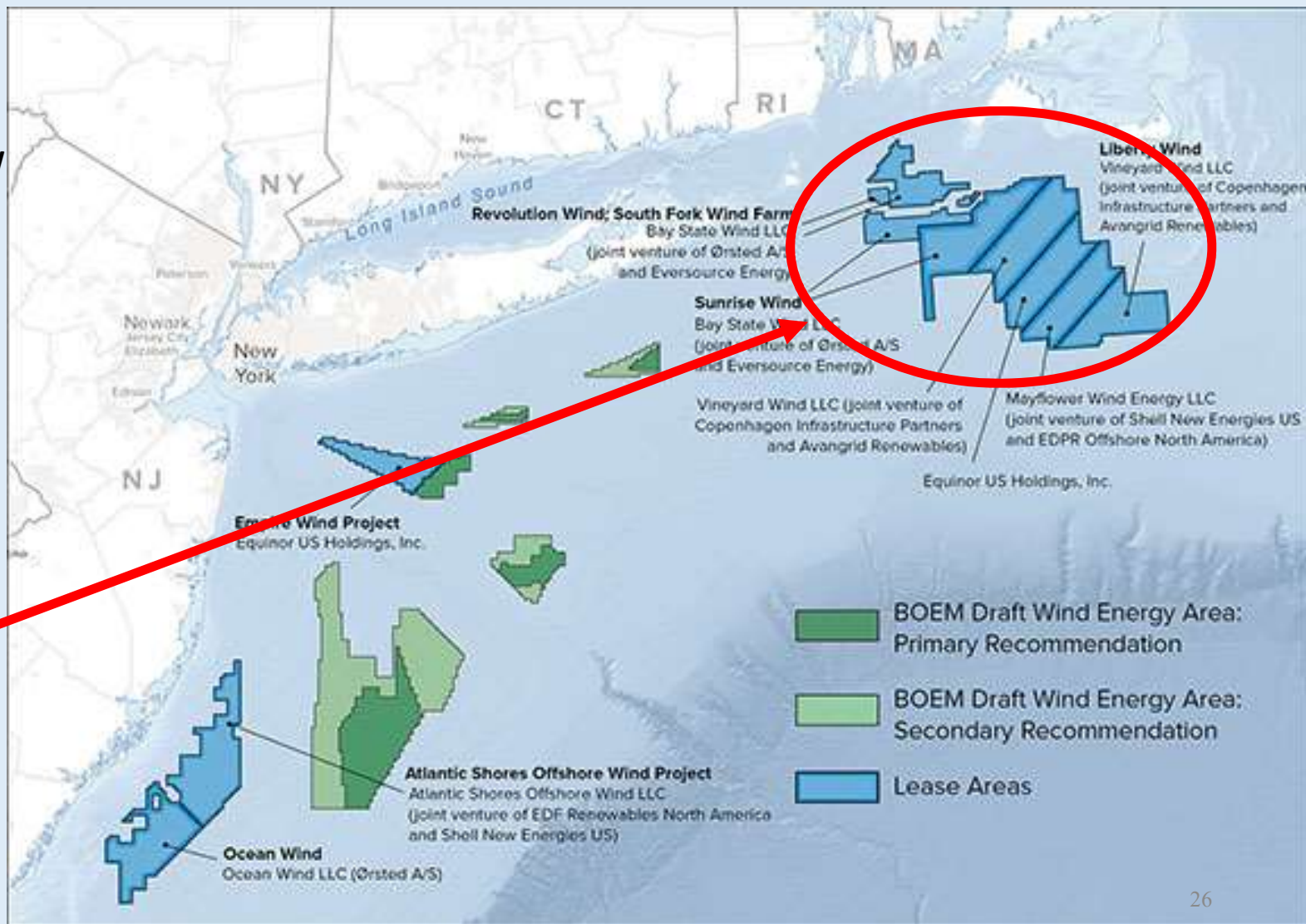
*A consistency certification is required for these types of federal authorizations for activities proposed within the RI coastal zone and both GLDs as approved in 2011 and 2018.



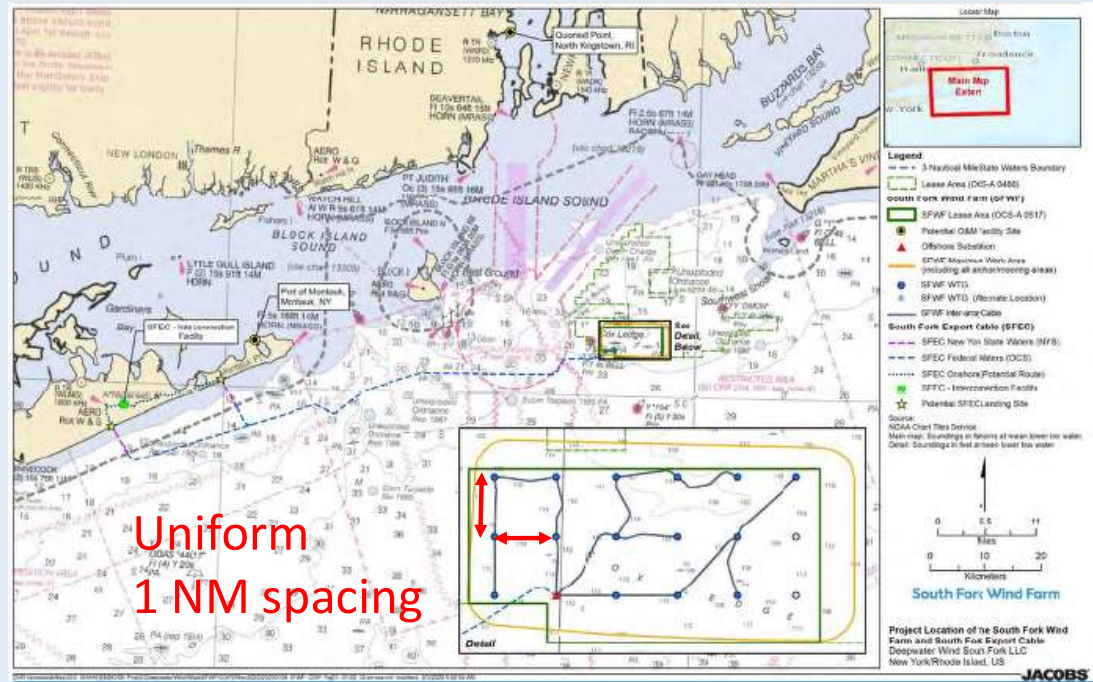
Block Island = 30 MW
 South Fork Wind = 130 MW
 Sunrise Wind = 880-1300 MW
 Revolution Wind = 704-880 MW
 Bay State Wind = 1200 MW
 Vineyard 1 = 800 MW
 Vineyard 2 = 2004-2304 MW
 Equinor = 2000 MW
 Mayflower = 1800 MW
 Vineyard Liberty = 1300 MW

TOTAL: 11,714 MW

**Current state awards
 for wind energy
 procurement (PPAs):
 3362 MW
 240 – 300 turbines**

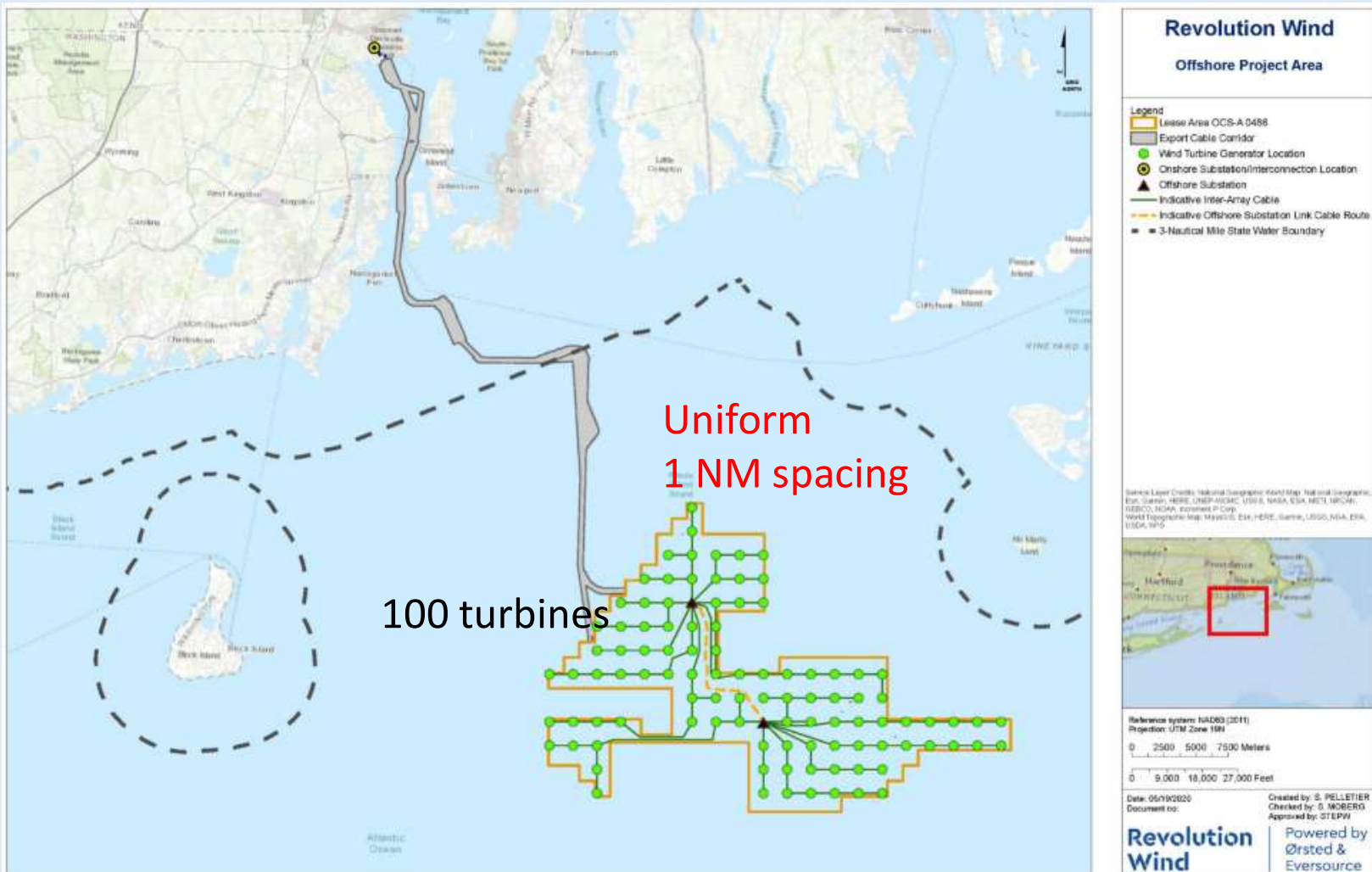


South Fork Wind - 130 MW (NY)



RICRMC Conditional Concurrence issued July 1, 2021
BOEM FEIS issued August 16, 2021

Revolution Wind – 400 MW (RI) & 304 MW (CT)



The CRMC is NOW reviewing the following projects:

- Revolution Wind
- Vineyard Wind 2
- Sunrise Wind

The CRMC is anticipating review of the following projects:

- Equinor Wind (export cable only within GLD) – Early 2022
- Mayflower Wind (export cable only within GLD) – Early 2022