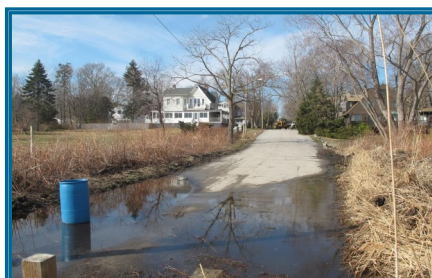


# CRMC, partners receive resilience grant

The Rhode Island CRMC along with its partners has been awarded grant funding from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to continue work to make Rhode Island’s shoreline and coastal habitats more resilient in the face of rising seas and increased storm events.

The announcement of the \$280,140 Rhode Island Shoreline Adaptation for Resilience and Habitat Enhancement grant was made on November 8, 2018 at the Save The Bay headquarters in Providence. With the funds, the CRMC and project partners Save The Bay, the University of Rhode Island’s

sources Center Island Sea Roger Wil- sity Marine tute will identi- within the the CRMC’s Change Area Man- – which covers coastal com- would benefit adaptation. The with munici- local groups to and permit to bring them ready” status.



Mill Cove Road, shown below, AFTER pavement was removed, a filter strip installed and plantings were added

Mill Cove Road in Warwick was subject to rain and storm event flooding (see BEFORE image above).

Photos by Save The Bay, CRMC



Coastal Re- and Rhode Grant, and liams Univer- Affairs Insti- fy 10 sites boundaries of R.I. Shoreline (Beach) Spe- gement Plan the state’s 21 munities – that from shoreline team will work palities and plan, design, these projects to “shovel- The projects,

along with others identified during the planning process will be mapped on a publicly accessible, web-based platform in order to create a comprehensive inventory for future implementation. Roger Williams University will provide legal research and guidance for municipalities related to future project execution.

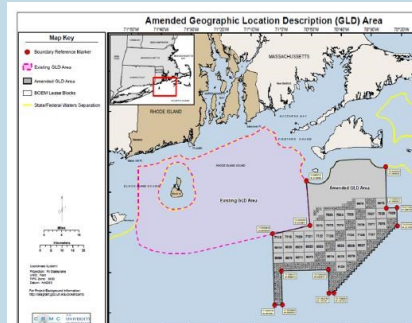
[Learn more](#)

## NOAA grants CRMC added jurisdiction over wind energy

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has granted additional federal consistency oversight to the CRMC regarding offshore wind development projects through a new Geographic Location Description (GLD 2018) and changes to the CRMC’s federal consistency list.

In light of the influx of wind energy development in the region – there are currently four projects proposed for federal waters off of Rhode Island and Massachusetts – the CRMC requested in September that NOAA expand the GLD boundaries established as part of the CRMC’s Ocean Special Area Management Plan (Ocean SAMP). The SAMP created a regulatory framework for managing future uses of offshore waters, specifically offshore wind development, and has been touted as an internationally and nationally-recognized model for marine spatial planning.

Unlike the GLD boundary established in 2011, the newly approved GLD 2018 is separate and only authorizations made by the Department of the Interior’s Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) for wind energy facilities, regardless of size, and associated cables for review within the GLD 2018 boundary. BOEM has issued outer continental shelf leases for renewable energy projects within the Massachusetts wind energy area (WEA), which abuts the Rhode Island GLD 2011. Within the Massachusetts WEA there are significant Rhode Island commercial fishing interests operating, and the potential for impacts to Rhode Island coastal uses and resources.



The boundary for the 2018 geographic location description (GLD 2018) is gray-shaded and includes BOEM lease blocks OCS-A 0500 and 0501 shown in context with Rhode Island’s existing GLD 2011.

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