COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

SEMI-MONTHLY MEETING

Tuesday, November 26, 2019

6:00 P.M.

AGENDA
AGENDA
Semi-Monthly Meeting – Full Council
Tuesday, November 26, 2019; 6:00 p.m.
Administration Building; Conference Room A
One Capitol Hill, Providence, RI 02908

Approval of the minutes of the previous meeting
- October 8, 2019
- October 22, 2019
- November 12, 2019

Subcommittee Reports
Staff Reports

APPLICATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN OUT-TO-NOTICE AND ARE BEFORE THE FULL COUNCIL FOR DECISION:

2019-09-031 CITY OF EAST PROVIDENCE – Perform the installation and monitoring of nature based infrastructure in order to evaluate bluff erosion mitigation practices. The project will include: Creation of a stone sill and minimal amount of fill for planting medium in the intertidal zone and salt marsh plantings in order to mitigate bluff erosion in the southern end of Rose Larisa Park. The stone sill will be in approximate alignment with an existing riprap revetment on the adjacent property and extend northerly for 130 linear feet. This project is located in Rose Larisa Park on Bullocks Point Avenue, Plat 414, lots 7, 8, 8,1; in East Providence, RI.
CRMC DECISION WORKSHEET
2019-09-031
City Of East Providence

APPLICATION INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Number</th>
<th>Town</th>
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<th>Category</th>
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<td>Plat 414 Lot 8,8.1</td>
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<td>Owner Name and Address</td>
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<td>City Of East Providence 145 Taunton Ave East Providence, RI 02914</td>
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PROJECT DESCRIPTION
Nature based infrastructure/living shoreline/coir logs/stone toe

KEY PROGRAMMATIC ISSUES
Coastal Feature: Beach and Coastal Bluff

Water Type: Type 2, Low Intensity Use

CRMP: §§ 1.2.1(C); 1.2.2(A); 1.2.2(D); 1.3.1(B); and 1.3.1(G)

SAMP:

Variances and/or Special Exception Details:

Additional Comments and/or Council Requirements:

Specific Staff Stipulations (beyond Standard stipulations): See report (page 9)

STAFF RECOMMENDATION(S)

Engineer
Biologist
Geology
Other Staff

Recommendation: Approval

Engineering Supervisor Sign-Off date
Coastal Geologist Sign-off date
Executive Director Sign-Off date
Staff Sign off on Hearing Packet (Eng/Bio) date
Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council
Staff Report

CRMC File No. 2019-09-031

Report Completion Date: 11/14/19
Owner: City Of East Providence
Location: 145 Taunton Ave
Plat: 414 Lot: 8,8.1 Pole #:
Waterway: Providence River
RICRMP Use Category: B

Town: East Providence

Project Description: Install two nature-based infrastructure treatments; Phase I is an intertidal stone sill with sand fill and salt marsh plantings and Phase II is a coir (coconut fiber) log, vegetation and stone toe structure on the bluff face. Both treatments will be monitored in order to determine the efficacy of these treatments to curtail coastal bluff erosion. Educational signage will be installed on-site and monitoring information will be posted on the City of East Providence website. Funding has been secured for the Phase I construction and The Nature Conservancy is actively seeking additional funding for Phase II construction.

Coastal Feature(s): Coastal beach and headland bluff

Backing Upland Feature (note elevations): Glacial outwash plain, coastal bluffs consist of sand with some areas of historic fill. The upland rises to 40 feet NAVD88 at the park and drops to 0 feet NAVD88 in Bullocks Cove, approximately 650 feet to the east.

Existing Upland Development (on site and surrounding): Recreational/open space directly adjacent to the beach and bluff. A historic carousel is located across the street from the park and is the last remnant of the Crescent Park Amusement Park. Elderly housing has replaced a portion of the historic park. The surrounding area is mainly residential.

Soils Information (Site or SCS Soil Survey of RI): Ba, MU, UD, MmB

Flood Zone Information: The beach is identified as VE20 in the restoration areas and VE24 north of the restoration areas. Stormtools modeled this area as an A zone. The approximate SDE is 17 feet NAVD88 at the area proposed for bluff treatment and 20 feet NAVD88 in the marsh area.

Other Review Items Used: various photographs, Living Shorelines in New England: State of the Practice (TNC 2017), various monitoring techniques such as structure from motion, CRMC database.


Geologic comment regarding RI CRMP:
The City of East Providence is partnering with The Nature Conservancy and CRMC to construct two (2) hybrid shoreline treatments with monitoring in order to document how effective the treatments are in curtailing erosion on the steep coastal bluffs backing the beach (figure 1). This is one part of a larger regional project in the New England coastal states to analyze different nature based approaches for

Staff Signature: Janet Freedman
Staff Signature: Caitlin Chaffee
erosion control. The project is funded through the NOAA Coastal Resiliency Fund. The regional project is designed to develop standardized New England-wide guidance and metrics for nature-based coastal infrastructure. Metrics include project siting, design, permitting, construction/maintenance, monitoring, and funding mechanisms. In addition, the project aims to increase awareness of alternatives to structural shoreline protection and expand the application of effective nature-based solutions to coastal erosion. The Rhode Island project is one of two new construction projects to deal with coastal bluff erosion.

Due to the increased cost of the final design from the initial proposal, project partners decided to move forward with the first phase of the project, the intertidal stone sill with minimal filling for marsh substrate, and salt marsh planting, using the NOAA Coastal Resiliency funds. The Nature Conservancy is currently exploring funding opportunities for Phase II, the bank stabilization using coir logs with stone toe protection and native vegetation. This application is seeking an Assent for both phases of the project.

Figure 1: Erosional bluff scarp with figure for scale.

Figure 2: Tree root systems are undercut as the bluff erodes leading to tree fall hazards for beach users.
The over-steepened bluffs at the park and adjacent shoreline rise 20 to 30 feet above the narrow supratidal “dry” beach. Erosional scarps carve out the lower third of the bluff in several sections of the shoreline. Fallen trees where the root systems have been undermined are common features (figure 2).

Both hybrid shoreline treatments use “hard” (stone) and “soft” (biodegradable materials and vegetation) elements. They are designed to prevent erosion while also improving habitat. Phase I consists of an intertidal stone sill, sand fill and saltmarsh plantings. Phase II is a bluff treatment of coir logs and vegetation with a stone toe. Both areas will be monitored using topographic surveys (SfM, RTK-GPS), photographic documentation, and vegetation monitoring. Signage will be placed on-site and the project progress and monitoring results will be posted on the City of East Providence website.

This section of shoreline, both in the park and adjacent areas, contains debris from various failed attempts at erosion control such as bulkheads, seawalls and riprap; in some cases debris is comprised of large concrete slab sections over 20t2 in size (figure 3). In addition to posing a public safety hazard, the hard debris material does little to absorb incoming wave energy, and is creating new areas of scour where wave energy is reflected. One of the goals of this project is to find an effective, transferrable erosion control treatment that does not exacerbate erosion in adjacent areas and also provides habitat benefits.

A search of the CRMC data base indicated that there were 47 applications for shoreline protection within a mile of the Rose Larisa Park. Ten of the applications were for new shoreline protection structures, 36 were to maintain or replace existing structures (Figures 4 and 5), and one was for non-structural treatment. The hard structures do offer protection against storm induced erosion but at the loss of beach and bluff habitat. Many of these structures already extend into the intertidal area. As sea levels rise, the intertidal

Figure 3: There are remains of many previous attempts using shoreline structures for erosion control. This figure shows a collapsed concrete seawall.
habitat and limited lateral shoreline access will disappear altogether. Alternatives to the traditional shoreline protection methods are needed and will be addressed in the regional project.

The proposed activities are in and adjacent to Type 2 Waters.

_The CRMC goal is to maintain and, where possible, restore the high scenic value, water quality, and natural habitat values of these areas, while providing for low intensity uses that will not detract from these values (650-RICR-20-00-1.2.1(2)(a))._

This project proposes to create saltmarsh habitat, revegetate sections of bluff and remove debris from the shoreline.

Figure 4: Failing shoreline protection structure in the residential area north of Rose Larisa Park.

Figure 5: CRMC permitted shoreline structure maintenance on the property shown in the previous figure. Note the high tide line is landward of the toe of the structure.
Activities and alterations subject to Council jurisdiction contiguous to public parks, public beaches, public rights-of-way to the shore and conservation areas abutting Type 2 waters shall not significantly interfere with public use and enjoyment of such facilities (§ 1.2.1(C)(2)(f)).

In the Coastal Geologist’s opinion the Phase I intertidal sill and saltmarsh will not significantly restrict the public’s current uses of the beach. The treatment will cover 130 linear feet of the shoreline, or about ten percent of the length of the park shoreline. The sill will align with an existing revetment on the abutting property. Currently there is lateral access around the revetment at low tide (figure 6). The beach is not accessible during mid to high tide (figure 7). There will be restrictions to the saltmarsh area as plants are established. Fencing will be needed to limit goose predation on the young plants. However, leaning and fallen trees will be removed from the bluff making the area landward of the marsh safer for beach access. In addition, five hundred square feet of concrete from a failed seawall will be removed from the upper beach making that area more accessible. Phase II, the bluff treatment of coir logs, vegetation and stone toe, will not change the current public use of the shore.

The Coastal Features impacted are the beach and bluff. On beaches:

The CRMC goal is to prevent activities that will significantly disrupt longshore and/or onshore offshore beach processes, thereby creating an erosion or flooding hazard (§ 1.2.2(A)(1)(a)(2)).
The sill is designed with gaps in order to allow passage of fish and sediment on this section of beach. It is anticipated that the marsh plants and sill combined will result in sediment accretion in the saltmarsh area. The sill will be aligned with the shoreline protection structure on the abutting property so will not increase erosion on that end. The project will be monitored. The sill will be removed by the CRMC in the event of failure.

Alterations to beaches adjacent to Type 1 and Type 2 waters are prohibited except where the primary purpose of the project is to preserve or enhance the area as a natural habitat for native plants and wildlife. In no case shall structural shoreline protection facilities be used to preserve or enhance these areas as a natural habitat or to protect the shoreline feature (§ 1.2.2(A)(1)(b)).

The proposed treatment is a nature-based hybrid structure rather than a shoreline protection structure. It is designed to enhance the natural habitat by creating marsh elevations and planting native saltmarsh vegetation behind the sill. The section of bluff behind the marsh sill will be monitored to evaluate the marsh sill’s effectiveness in mitigating erosion of the bluff.

On bluffs:

The CRMC policy is to preserve the scenic and ecological values of these features (§ 1.2.2(D)(b)(3)).

This project will preserve and enhance the scenic value of the bluff. Currently the bluff is over-steepened with exposed tree roots and leaning or fallen trees (figures 2 and 8). The project proposes to remove trees that will cause shading and plant with native vegetation.

The CRMC shall encourage the use of nonstructural methods to diminish frontal erosion associated with coastal cliffs and bluffs adjacent to Type 1 and Type 2 waters (§ 1.2.2(D)(f)).
These are hybrid methods meaning that they are mainly comprised of vegetation and biodegradable materials with limited amounts of hard materials (stone) for toe-of-slope protection and sill creation. Post hurricane studies in the Outer Banks of North Carolina show that shoreline treatment that included marshes outperformed bulkheads in protecting the shoreline (Gittman et al., 2014). A marsh sill living shoreline that was constructed at the Duke Marine Lab in Beaufort, NC has been monitored for several years (figure 9). Six hurricanes have hit the area since it was installed and the bluff landward of the living shoreline was not eroded. The marsh plant density dropped immediately after the storm but recovered within a year (Gittman, pers.comm.).

In addition to the sill, 80 cubic yards of fill will be spread throughout the area designated for marsh creation.

Filling, removing, or grading is prohibited on beaches, dunes, undeveloped barrier beaches, coastal wetlands, cliffs and banks, and rocky shores adjacent to Type 1 and 2 waters unless the primary purpose of the alteration is to preserve or enhance the feature as a conservation area or natural buffer against storms (§ 1.3.1(B)(2)(a)).

The purpose of the project is to use natural systems to both enhance habitat and to create a natural buffer against storm induced erosion.

Although these are considered nature-based hybrid structures the structural shoreline protection section of the CRMP is addressed below:

a. The Council favors nonstructural methods for controlling erosion such as stabilization with vegetation and beach nourishment.

Staff Signature: Janet Freedman
Staff Signature: Caitlin Chaffee
b. Riprap revetments are preferred to vertical steel, timber, or concrete seawalls and bulkheads except in ports and marinas. All of these forms of structural shoreline protection are considered to be permanent, not temporary structures.

c. When structural shoreline protection is proposed, the Council shall require that the owner exhaust all reasonable and practical alternatives including, but not limited to, the relocation of the structure and nonstructural shoreline protection methods (§ 1.3.1(G)(I)).

This project includes stabilization with vegetation and other natural elements. The nature of this shoreline, particularly in the residential areas to the north of the project area, combined with the small lot sizes make the application of riprap impractical except for toe protection combined with other more vertical structures. The purpose of this project is to assess alternative treatments to structural shoreline protection. The performance of both treatments will be monitored and if they are effective they will preserve, enhance, and restore coastal habitat while providing erosion control. They will also serve as a demonstration of effective hybrid shoreline protection practices that can be shared with local and regional partners.

Figure 9: Living shoreline consisting of a marsh sill and salt marsh creation at the Duke Marine Lab in Beaufort, NC. The shoreline treatment is monitored for sediment accretion and plant health. The Living Shoreline has performed well through six hurricanes since installation.

Other Category B requirements (1.3.1(G)(4)(a))

1. An erosion hazard exists and is evidenced by the bluff scarps, various failed structures, and number of CRMC Assets for new and maintenance of shoreline protection structures in the area. The purpose of this project is to monitor different nature-based hybrid treatments to a) determine if they are effective and b) determine what level of protection they offer.

2. Nature-based infrastructure is a hybrid approach to shoreline protection which may include some structural elements with non-structural treatments. The purpose of nature-based hybrid treatment is to preserve, enhance and restore habitat.

3. This is a demonstration project to test the effectiveness of these approaches along the Rhode Island shoreline.

4. The nature-based hybrid structures are located within the park boundaries. The structures and surrounding park area will be monitored and remediated as part of the project.
5. Monitoring will help determine if these are appropriate solutions. Erosion rates will be analyzed in both the treatment areas and control areas.
6. The sill will be removed in the event of failure or adverse impacts.
7. Certified plans are included in the application.

Recommendations: Approval with the following stipulations:

See Stipulations Sheets: In addition to the standard stipulations staff recommends the following:

1. Monitoring Reports shall be submitted to CRMC for pre-construction, as-built, and annually until the end of monitoring period (three years). Annual monitoring reports shall also be submitted to RI DEM WQC Program in accordance with WQC File No. 19-184.

2. Access ways for equipment and materials shall be restored to pre-construction conditions.

3. Adaptive management will be done as needed following the approved monitoring/adaptive management plan currently under development with NOAA.

Specific to Phase I
3. All intertidal work shall be done between October 15 and January 31.

4. The collapsed concrete seawall south of the southern stairway shall be removed from the site for appropriate re-use and/or proper disposal at a suitable upland location or landfill.

5. In the event of failure of the intertidal sill, rock shall be removed from the site and beach shall be restored.

Specific to Phase II
6. In the event of failure of the coir bluff treatment all anchoring and connective components shall be removed and the bluff restored.

References:
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2014.09.016

The Nature Conservancy, 2017, Living Shorelines in New England, prepared by Woods Hole Group,
APPLICATION FOR STATE ASSENT
To perform work regulated by the provisions of Chapter 279 of the Public Laws of 1971 Amended.

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<th>Contractor RI Reg. # 41911 Address</th>
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<tr>
<th>Designer Name</th>
<th>GZA GeoEnvironmental Address 188 Valley St., Suite 300 Providence</th>
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<tr>
<th>Name of Waterway</th>
<th>Providence River</th>
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Describe accurately the work proposed. (Use additional sheets of paper if necessary and attach this form.)

See Attached

Have you or any previous owner filed an application for and/or received an assent for any activity on this property? (If so please provide the file and/or assent numbers): 1990-01-016, 2002-07-068, 2005-03-056

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<th>Is this site within a designated historic district?</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
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<td>Is this application being submitted in response to a coastal violation?</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
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If YES, you must indicate NOV or C&D Number:

Name and Addresses of adjacent property owners whose property adjoins the project site. (Accurate addresses will insure proper notification. Improper addresses will result in an increase in review time.)

Robert J. Rodericks 37 Terrace Ave, Riverside RI 02915

STORMTOOLS (http://www.beachsamp.org/resources/stormtools/) is a planning tool to help applicants evaluate the impacts of sea level rise and storm surge on their projects. The Council encourages applicants to use STORMTOOLS to help them understand the risk that may be present at their site and make appropriate adjustments to the project design.

NOTE: The applicant acknowledges by evidence of their signature that they have reviewed the Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Program and have, where possible, adhered to the policies and standards of the program. Where variances or special exceptions are requested by the applicant, the Council will be prepared to request and review documentation on the criteria and burdens of proof for each of these relief provisions. The applicant also acknowledges the evidence of their signature that to the best of their knowledge the information contained in the application is true and valid. If the information provided to the CRMC for this review is inaccurate or did not reveal all necessary information or data, then the permit granted under this application may be found to be null and void. Applicant requires that as a condition to the granting of this assent, members of the CRMC or its staff shall have access to the applicant's property to make on-site inspections to ensure compliance with the assent. This application is made under oath and subject to the penalties of perjury.

Owner's Signature (sign and print)

PLEASE REVIEW REVERSE SIDE OF APPLICATION FORM

/ajt

RECEIVED
SEP 12 2019
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

P11
STATEMENT OF DISCLOSURE AND APPLICANT AGREEMENT AS TO FEES

The fees which must be submitted to the Coastal Resources Management Council are based upon representations made to the Coastal Resources Management Council by the applicant. If after submission of this fee the Coastal Resources Management Council determines that an error has been made either in the applicant's submission or in determining the fee to be paid, the applicant understands that additional fees may be assessed by the Coastal Resources Management Council. These fees must be paid prior to the issuance of any assent by the Coastal Resources Management Council.

The applicant understands the above conditions and agrees to comply with them.

[Signature]

[Date]

Roberto L. DaSilva - Mayor 145 Taunton Ave East Prov, RI 02914
Print Name and Mailing Address
Application for Nature-Based Infrastructure for Mitigation of Bluff Erosion at Rose Larisa Park in East Providence, Rhode Island

Background:
The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council (CRMC) and The City of East Providence, RI received funding from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Coastal Resiliency Grant Program to increase coastal resilience and reduce risk to people, infrastructure and natural resources in coastal communities by building and monitoring nature-based coastal infrastructure throughout New England. The Rhode Island project includes the construction and monitoring of two bluff erosion control treatments—a biodegradable shoreline with appropriate plantings and an intertidal sill—for the purpose of stabilizing the bluff and creating salt marsh at Rose Larisa Park beach in East Providence, RI.

Rose Larisa Park and beach is located in the Riverside section of East Providence, RI. The site is comprised of fairly high bluffs (25 to 40 feet NAVD88) which consist of glacial deltaic deposits, primarily sand. The bluffs are fronted by a narrow, predominately intertidal beach. The beach was once the site of a steamboat pier and carousel. An amusement park and shore dinner hall were located on the upland above the beach. Remnants of various shoreline protection efforts including collapsed concrete sea walls, wooden bulkheads, and riprap litter the beach. Bluff erosion in the park and the surrounding neighborhood threatens dozens of residential properties and public recreational facilities. These threats will be exacerbated by accelerated erosion in response to sea level rise. Additional concerns include hazards created by fallen trees whose roots have been undercut by waves.

Shoreline slope, tidal range, the wave/wake energy climate, the nearshore bathymetry, sea level rise, and storm surge projections are critical factors to consider in the design of nature-based coastal infrastructure. Mean tide range at the park is 4.6 feet. Because the site has less than three miles of fetch, wave heights are moderate except for times of extreme storm surge. It is assumed that storms and boat wakes from traffic to the Port of Providence and Providence waterfront are the main drivers of shoreline erosion at the site. Existing vegetation on the bluff consists of trees and shrubs, much of it invasive.

Project Goals and Objectives Summary
The project goals are to:
- demonstrate the effectiveness of nature based coastal infrastructure to increase coastal resilience and reduce risk to people, infrastructure, and natural resources;
- develop effective and transferable nature-based shoreline treatments that utilize vegetation and biodegradable materials to control erosion while simultaneously enhancing or preserving coastal natural resources and habitat;
- enhance public safety;
- educate the public about opportunities and limitations of nature-based treatments and traditional hardened shoreline treatments.
The project objectives are to:
- design and build “non-structural/hybrid” erosion control treatment on a section of the bluff face and an intertidal sill on a separate section of the shoreline in order to establish conditions conducive to salt marsh vegetation growth;
- evaluate the effectiveness of the intertidal sill and erosion control treatment to attenuate wave energy, create conditions for the growth of marsh vegetation, and stabilize the eroding shoreline
- determine the maintenance requirements and schedule for the treatment
- document and compare the costs of the nature-based treatment against traditional hardened shoreline treatments.

Construction Methods and Design:
Shoreline erosion control treatments will be done in two phases. Phase I will consist of construction of an intertidal stone sill, adding minimal filling for marsh substrate, and salt marsh planting. Phase II is bank stabilization using coir logs with stone toe protection. Detailed plans for Phase I and Phase II construction designs can be found in Appendix A.

Phase I will construct an intertidal rock sill at approximately MSL (-0.3 feet NAVD88). The sill will consist of 4 discontinuous segments for a total of 130 linear feet of shoreline treatment. Two to five foot openings between sill structures will allow for tidal exchange and transit of benthic organisms and fish. Sills will be approximately 15 feet wide at the base and 3 feet wide at the crest with a seaward and landward face slope of 1.5:1. The crest elevations of each sill will extend to just above mean higher high water (2.5 feet NAVD88). Sills will consist of exterior armor stone with smaller stone core fill material for each sill. A woven filter fabric will be placed between the core material and armor stone and between the armor stone and substrate. Larger stones will selectively be placed as the seaward toe of each sill. A limited amount of salt marsh substrate will be placed landward of these sills to provide a growing medium for the salt marsh plant species. Coir fabric and burlap sand bags will be placed on the marsh surface area and between openings to reduce scour and erosion prior to planting. Up to 25 cubic yards of concrete covering a 500 square foot area will be removed from the site and disposed of at a suitable and legal offsite location to offset the sill placement in the intertidal area.

Sequence of Construction Phase I
1. Selective removal of Norway Maple, dead and leaning trees to reduce shading of marsh area.
2. Removal of concrete and other debris for offsite disposal
3. Prepare subgrade of the sill to the designed grade.
4. Lay coir fiber netting over the back edge of the subgrade, and pin in place using 1”x1” wooden grade stakes
5. Install woven geotextile fabric within the subgrade of the proposed sill, securing with biodegradable pins.
6. Deliver imported stone material, and install by excavator at the desired elevations.
7. Even off the grade behind the stone sill to a subgrade 1’ below the desired finish grade of the marsh.
8. Flip up coir netting that is pinned under the back edge of the sill to at least the desired finish grade of the marsh, temporarily hold in place by shifting the existing sill stones.
9. Deliver salt marsh substrate materials to the area behind the sill using a front-end loader.
10. Grade off the substrate material with an excavator to the desired grades.
11. Install coir netting installed over the entire marsh area to prevent erosion prior to planting.
12. Install photo stations and signage.
13. Plant Spartina alterniflora and Distichilis spicata plugs (18 inch spacing) over a 3900 square foot marsh creation area.
14. Install goose fence around marsh planting area.

Timing for intertidal work
Tree removal and sill construction to occur between October 15, 2019 and February 1, 2020
Marsh substrate placement and marsh planting to occur between April 2020 – June 2020

Phase II will construct a 100 linear foot hybrid shoreline stabilization structure on the eroding bluff slope. The hybrid structure will consist of a riprap stone toe to elevation 8.0 feet NAVD88 and multiple rows of 20 inch coir fiber rolls up to the FEMA VE elevation (20.0 feet NAVD88). The bottom lower 1’ of stone would be dug in below the bluff face for scour protection during larger and longer duration storm events. The coir fiber rolls will be anchored into the coastal bank using a duckbill type anchor. Each anchor will be driven into the face of the coastal bank/beach by approximately 48 inches. A minimal soil cover will be placed over the coir fiber rolls and planted with native grasses.

Sequence of Construction Phase II
1. Remove fallen trees and other debris from the bank restoration area if necessary.
2. Prepare subgrade of the toe of the eroded bank to elevation 3.0 NAVD88 by excavating and casting aside the in-situ materials.
3. Lay geotextile fabric over the subgrade, and pin in place using 1”x1” wooden grade stakes.
4. Salvage on site stone, or deliver imported stone material, and install by excavator at the desired elevations between 3.5 and 7 NAVD88.
5. Using the sand stockpiled from subgrade excavation, backfill behind stacked stone up to top of stone elevation.
6. The remaining 12’ in elevation gain will be composed of a staggered stack of 20” coir logs anchored into the bank with duckbill anchors.
7. Add soil cover to coir fiber rolls and plant with native grasses.
8. Install photo stations and signage.

Monitoring Plan:
Monitoring will be done to evaluate the efficacy of the two different shoreline treatments and a control site located to the north of the Phase II shoreline treatment area. The
monitoring will be done by TNC and CRMC. The monitoring will be done for three years post-installation, dependent upon available funding.

Monitoring will consist of several different methods. These include monitoring topographic changes using Structure from Motion (SfM), visual inspection, photo documentation, and vegetation surveys. Monitoring details are as follows:

Structure from Motion surveys:
Five SfM data collection flights and analyses of 1000 feet of shoreline. All data collection flights will be done at low tide.

Data collection flights will be completed:
- pre-construction
- as-built
- two post-storm surveys as determined by TNC
- end of monitoring period,

Deliverables to include:
- Ground control point coordinates in Rhode Island State Plane Feet (RI SPF) (horizontal) and NAVD88 (vertical).
- Orthomosaic of data collected
- DEM in TIFF or raster format with draped photographs in RI SPF and NAVD88
- Point cloud data showing where data is most/least accurate
- Change analysis between samples

Visual inspection and Photo Documentation:
Photo stations (5) will be set up in both the treatment areas and the control area. Photo stations will be located using RTK-GPS. Photo angles, camera height, will be assigned and info recorded for each station. Photos will be taken on a continuous basis but will be required after a significant storm, and during peak growing season.

Vegetation surveys:
Vegetation surveys will be completed after planting and done annually at peak growing season (August to September). The vegetation monitoring survey shall consist of percentage cover by vegetation type and overall canopy height within four (approximately every 50 ft.) 1m² fixed vegetation plots.

Monitoring specifics:
Phase I
Still
- Visual inspection
- Photo documentation
Marsh
- Visual inspection
- Photo documentation
- Vegetation survey

Bluff
- Visual inspection
- Photo documentation
- SfM change analysis

Control
- Visual inspection
- Photo documentation
- SfM change analysis

Phase II
Coir structure
- Visual inspection
- Photo documentation
- SfM change analysis

Control
- Visual inspection
- Photo documentation
- SfM change analysis

**Education and Outreach:**
The City of East Providence will post project progress and monitoring results on the city’s website. Informational signage will be installed onsite at each of the bluff treatments.

**Appendix A:**
Site plans entitled Rose Larissa Living Shoreline Project, The Nature Conservancy, East Providence RI August 2019 (6 sheets)
JOINT PUBLIC NOTICE

CRMC File No.: 2019-09-031

Date: October 4, 2019

RIDEM Water Quality Certification Number: 19-184

These offices have under consideration the application of:

City Of East Providence
145 Taunton Ave
East Providence, RI 02914

for State of Rhode Island Assent (in accordance with the Coastal Resources Management Program), and State of Rhode Island Water Quality Certification (in accordance with Chapter 42-35 pursuant to Chapters 46-12 and 42-17.1 of the RI General Laws, as amended) to perform the installation and monitoring of nature based infrastructure in order to evaluate bluff erosion mitigation practices.

The project will include: Creation of a stone sill and minimal amount of fill for planting medium in the intertidal zone and salt marsh plantings in order to mitigate bluff erosion in the southern end of Rose Larisa Park. The stone sill will be in approximate alignment with an existing riprap revetment on the adjacent property and extend northerly for 130 linear feet.

Project Location: Rose Larisa Park
Street & Number: Bullocks Point Avenue
City/Town: East Providence
Plat Number: 414 Lot Number: 7, 8, 8.1
Waterway: Providence River

Plans of the proposed work may be seen at the CRMC office in Wakefield.

In accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act (Chapter 42-35 of the Rhode Island General Laws) you may request a hearing on this matter. You are advised that if you have good reason to enter protests against the proposed work it is your privilege to do so. It is expected that objectors will review the application and plans thoroughly, visit site of proposed work if necessary, to familiarize themselves with the conditions and cite what law or laws, if any, would in their opinion be violated by the work proposed.
This also serves as notice that the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Resources, Water Quality Certification Program has under consideration and review the same proposed activity as described above for compliance with the State’s Water Quality Regulations (AUTHORITY: in accordance with Clean Water Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et.seq.; Chapter 42-35 pursuant to Chapters 46-12 and 42-17.1 of the Rhode Island General Laws of 1956, as amended).

If you desire to protest, you must attend the scheduled hearing and give sworn testimony. A notice of the time and place of such hearing will be furnished you as soon as possible after receipt of your request for hearing. If you desire to request a hearing, to receive consideration, it should be in writing and be received at this office on or before **November 4, 2019**.

It is expected that objectors will review the application and associates plans thoroughly. Comments that pertain to this Joint Notice must be submitted in writing and must be addressed to Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council and Rhode Island Dept of Environmental Management at the above referenced addresses.
Lisa Turner <lturner@crmc.ri.gov>

Friday, October 04, 2019 10:47 AM

Albert Quattrucci East Providence BO; Anna M. Sousa, East Providence City Council; Anthony Perry, Chair, East Providence Harbor Commission; Brian J. Faria, East Providence City Council; Diane M. Feather AICP, Planning Director, City of East Providence; Edward Pimentel AICP, Zoning Official, City of East Providence; Erik Skadberg, City Engineer, City of East Providence; Gregg M. Amore, Representative, City of East Providence; James A. Briden, Mayor, City of East Providence; Kim A. Casci-Falangio, East Prov CC; Oscar M. Elmasian, Chief, East Providence Fire Dpt.; Robert Britto, Assistant Mayor, City of East Providence; S. Bruce Dufresne, EP Harbormaster; Scott Pickering, GM, Eastbay Newspapers; Steve Coutu, PE, Director, City of E. Providence Public Works; Steven Hazard, Assessor, City of East Providence; Timothy Chapman, City Manager, East Providence; Wayne Barnes, East Providence Conservation Commission Liaison; William J. Conley Jr, Senator, City of East Providence; Alison Kates, NRPA Program Coordinator; Amy Rose Weinreich, Charlestown TC; ‘Andrew Nota, Jamestown Town Administrator’; ‘Bruce Eastman, RISA’; ‘C. Brown, DBEngineers’; Carol Wordell, Little Compton Town Clerk; ‘Charlotte Taylor’; Cheryl Fernstrom, Jamestown TC; ‘Chris Church, Reporter’; ‘Christine Andrews, QDC’; Colin Howard, Independent RI -- South Kingstown; Dale Holberton South Kingstown TC; David Latham; ‘David Murdock’; David Prescott, Save the Bay; ‘Deborah Mongeau, Librarian’; ‘Dennis Erkan, RIDEF F&W’; Donna Giordano, Westerly TC; ‘Emilie Holland’; ‘Eric Schneider, RIDEF Fish and Wildlife’; Glenn Modica; James Bessette, Editorial Assistant; Jean Bellm, Exec Asst, Barrington; Jeanne Spencer, Tiverton Town Clerk’s Office; Jeannette Alyward, North Kingstown TC; ‘Jeffrey Gardner’; Jennifer M. West, Portsmouth TC; Jerry Elmer, Esq. CLF; ‘John Torf’; ‘John Williams, Warwick Cove Marina’; ‘Jonathan F. Stone, Exec Dir’; Joshua Helms, USACE CENAE; ‘Jude Zeh’; Julie Coelho Warren TC; Kathy & Steve Jacques; Kathy & Steve Jacques; ‘Kendra L. Beaver, Esq, Save the Bay’; Laura C. Swistak, City Clerk, Newport; ‘Lawrence Taft, Exec Dir’; Leigh Carney, Town Clerk; Liz Boardman; Louis P. Cirillo, Bristol Town Clerk; Lyn Pagliarini, Warwick City Clerk; Maria Wall Cranston TC; ‘Matt Gineo, Oldport Marine’; Matt O’Brien, AP Reporter; Meg Kerr, Audubon Society of RI; Melanie Jewett Army, AICP, RIDOT; Meredith J. DeSisto, Barrington TC; ‘Michael McGivney’; Mike Jarbeau, Save The Bay; Nancy Mello, Tiverton TC; ‘Neal Personeus, RIDEF’; Nick Donadio; ‘Peter A. Healey’; ‘Peter M. Vieira, Marine Construction’; Phil Capaldi; Providence City Clerk; Richard Goldstein Pawtucket TC; ‘Richard Kalunian’; ‘Robert Lyons, Ocean House Marina’; Rodman R. Black Jr. HIIA; Ryan Belssing, Independent RI -- Narragansett; ‘Scott Briggs, Librarian’; ‘Thomas R. Evans, State Librarian’; ‘tim rockwell’; Wendy J. W. Marshall, Middletown TC

Subject: CRMC/DEM Joint Public Notice Mailing -- City of East Providence
Attachments: Public Notice City of East Providence Project.pdf

Please note: Comments must be received by November 4, 2019. Thank You

Lisa A. Turner
Office Manager
Coastal Resources Management Council
O S Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road, Rm 116
Wakefield, RI 02879
(401)783-3370

P32
CRMC Mailing List for City Of East Providence
CRMC File Number 2019-09-031
Joint Public Notice – CRMC/RIDEM

City Of East Providence
145 Taunton Ave
East Providence, RI 02914

CRMC (2019-09-031)
O. S. Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road
Wakefield, RI 02879

RIDEM/Office of Technical and Customer Asst.
235 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908-5767

Robert J. Rodericks
37 Terrace Avenue
Riverside RI 02915

GZA GeoEnvironmental
188 Valley Street; Suite 300
Providence, RI 02909

The Nature Conservancy
159 Waterman Street
Providence, RI 02906
November 13, 2019

City of East Providence
c/o Mr. Erik Skadberg
145 Taunton Avenue
East Providence, RI 02914

RE: Water Quality Certification: Mitigation of Bluff Erosion at Rosa Larisa Park
   Plat M414, Lot 7; Bullocks Point Avenue; Providence River Shoreline, East Providence
   WQC No. 19-184

Dear Mr. Skadberg,

The RIDEM Office of Water Resources has reviewed the above-referenced project for compliance with
the State Water Quality Regulations. The project involves the placement of less than 25 cubic yards of fill
below Mean High Water (MHW) for the creation of a stone sill and for planting medium in the intertidal
zone and salt marsh plantings in order to mitigate bluff erosion in the southern end of Rosa Larisa Park.
Up to 25 cubic yards of concrete debris is being removed from the intertidal zone as compensation for the
fill.

We have reviewed the subject application and site plans entitled “Rosa Larisa Living Shoreline Project,
The Nature Conservancy, East Providence, Rhode Island”, sheets 1, V-1, C-1 through C-4 (Sheets 1 thru
6 of 6), dated August 2019, date stamped by RIDEM on November 13, 2019, signed by Russell J.
Morgan, P.E. with GZA Geoenvironmental, Inc. of Providence, RI. The State Water associated with this
project is the Providence River, Class SB{a}.

It has been determined that the above project is compliant with the requirements of the RI Water Quality
Regulations provided that the Applicant complies with the above-referenced application materials and the
following conditions:

1) You must notify the RIDEM contact person identified below of the anticipated date of
   construction and your contractor’s contact information, prior to any site disturbance.

2) Prior to construction, you shall erect or post a sign resistant to the weather and at least twelve (12)
   inches wide and (eighteen) inches long, which boldly identifies the initials “DEM” and the
   application number(s) assigned to this permit. The sign must be maintained at the site in a
   conspicuous location until such time that the project is complete.

3) All fill material shall be clean and free of matter that could cause pollution of the waters of the State.
4) A copy of this permit must be kept at the site at all times during site preparation, construction, and final stabilization. Copies of this permit must be made available for review by any DEM or City/Town representative upon request.

5) Any alterations, additions and/or modifications to the site design plans must be reviewed and approved by RIDEM prior to being affected.

6) A copy of each annual monitoring report, as referenced and described within the project proposal, for the first three (3) years after completion of the project must be submitted to the WQC Program, as well as copies of any subsequent studies or reports that may occur associated with the project. All submissions should reference WQC File No. 19-184.

7) This permit for the construction phase of this project shall expire on November 13, 2022. Project construction is to be completed by this date. You shall be required to submit a request for any modification(s) and/or extension(s).

In addition to any necessary enforcement actions stemming from the violation of any of the terms or conditions of this permit, issuance of this permit does not bar the Department, or any of its various Divisions, form instituting any investigation and/or enforcement actions that it may deem necessary for violations of any and all applicable statutes, regulations and/or permits, including but not limited to violations of the terms or conditions of any previous permit issued to you as an applicant or for this site.

This permit does not relieve your obligation to obtain any other applicable local, state and federal permits prior to commencing construction. This permit has the full force and effect of a permit issued by the Director. If you have any questions regarding the contents of the permit, you may contact Mr. Neal Personeus at (401) 222-4700, extension 7610.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Neal B. Personeus
Senior Environmental Scientist/Project Manager
Federal 401/State WQC Program
Office of Water Resources

ec: Janet Freedman, RI CRMC
    Joshua Helms, US ACOE
    Russell J. Morgan, GZA
Janet Freedman

From: Paton, Suzanne <suzanne_paton@fws.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, November 19, 2019 8:44 AM
To: Janet Freedman
Cc: Caitlin Chaffee
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] bat time of year restrictions
Attachments: Key NLEB Final 4d Rule_FINAL 12Jan2016.pdf; Key Fed Projects NLEB Final 4d Rule_FINAL 12Jan2016.pdf; FAQs NLEB Final 4d_final 01.12.2016_FINAL.pdf; Tree_Cutting_and_the_Northern_Long_Eared_Bats-Version2.pdf

Janet,

Nice to see you too, and thank you for the reminder!! The general guidelines that we follow when we consult on projects that use federal funds were published as a 4D rule for Northern long-eared bats (NLEB) ... but similar restrictions should apply to any of the bats that use trees as maternity roost sites. Generally, avoid removing any trees when there might be flightless pups (June 1 - July 31) and avoid removing any known maternity roosts or trees within a certain distance of those trees (the females will often use multiple trees and move the pups around so I would do a bigger buffer if you knew there were roosts nearby). Also avoiding removal of any trees within a certain distance of known hibernacula (I think they say 1/4 mile). We have known winter hibernacula in our coastal forts (Beavertail, Ft. Getty, etc. - Charlie Brown at DEM monitors and tracks the populations). I am attaching the 4D rule for NLEB - there should be more information coming on listing decisions for tri-colored bats (FY21) and then little brown (FY23) but for now this really covers all of them. I am also attaching the NRCS fact sheets which is the same information but a different format ... also points out that they are not concerned with small diameter trees that bats would not select for roosting anyway.

As for the birds - since we don't have listed (T&E) songbirds we don't have any specific guidelines. I think that NRCS has time of year restrictions on cutting trees during the summer months though ... I would assume it is May-August also but you could check best practices for NRCS. That doesn't protect owls that start nesting in February .... but the photos you sent don't look like big tall trees that larger species would use so I wouldn't be concerned about that necessarily. Generally cutting between November and March is safest and what is recommended generally.

Hope this helps!
Suzanne

[Image: Virus-free. www.avq.com]
Caitlin,

I spoke with Kevin Kotelly and we are comfortable with issuing a permit with the following additional special conditions:

- As-built drawings should be submitted to the corps within 90 days of project completion (demonstrate that 5' width has been met).
- An updated monitoring plan incorporating NMFS recommendations will be submitted within 60 days for Corps review.

I am drafting a draft permit this week and hope to have one for you to look at by the beginning of next week. Please let me know those conditions work for you.

Regards,

Josh

Josh Helms
Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New England District
Regulatory Division
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751
978-318-8211

-----Original Message-----
From: Caitlin Chaffee [mailto:cchaffee@crmc.ri.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, November 19, 2019 10:50 AM
To: Helms, Joshua M CIV USARMY CENAE (US) <Joshua.M.Helms@usace.army.mil>
Cc: Janet Freedman <jfreedman@crmc.ri.gov>; 'Jeff Willis' <jwillis@crmc.ri.gov>; Grover Fugate <gfugate@crmc.ri.gov>
Subject: RE: [Non-DoD Source] Re: Coastal resilience project in Rhode Island (NOAA's Office for Coastal Management)

Hi Josh,

The current plans have the sill spacing between 4 and 5 feet for most of the sections. We'll ensure it's a minimum of 5 feet for all sections, which won't impact the footprint of the project. We could add a note to the existing plans if that is helpful. NOAA has indicated that the letter is sufficient to meet their requirement.

Thanks,
Caitlin
From: Helms, Joshua M CIV USARMY CENAE (US) [mailto:Joshua.M.Helms@usace.army.mil]
Sent: Tuesday, November 19, 2019 10:29 AM
To: Caitlin Chaffee; 'Janet Freedman'
Subject: RE: [Non-DoD Source] Re: Coastal resilience project in Rhode Island (NOAA’s Office for Coastal Management)

Caitlin,

I will run that by my boss. We don’t typically allow plan changes without the appropriate corresponding new plans. We may be able to make the following concessions (As-built plans required and updated monitoring plan within 60 days). I will discuss with my boss today if you think that you can meet those conditions.

Regards,

Josh

Josh Helms
Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New England District
Regulatory Division
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751
978-318-8211

From: Caitlin Chaffee [mailto:cchaffee@crmc.ri.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, November 19, 2019 10:21 AM
To: Helms, Joshua M CIV USARMY CENAE (US) <Joshua.M.Helms@usace.army.mil>; 'Janet Freedman'
<jfreedman@crmc.ri.gov>
Subject: RE: [Non-DoD Source] Re: Coastal resilience project in Rhode Island (NOAA’s Office for Coastal Management)

Hi Josh,

Please see the attached letter acknowledging that we will adhere to the design and monitoring recommendations put forth by NOAA. They indicated that this acknowledgement was sufficient to proceed with permitting.

Thanks,

Caitlin

Caitlin Chaffee
-----Original Message-----
From: Helms, Joshua M CIV USARMY CENAE (US) [mailto:Joshua.M.Helms@usace.army.mil]
Sent: Tuesday, November 19, 2019 10:16 AM
To: cchaffee@crmc.ri.gov; Janet Freedman
Subject: FW: [Non-DoD Source] Re: Coastal resilience project in Rhode Island (NOAA’s Office for Coastal Management)

Janet/Caitlin,

Now that we have all of that information from NOAA, we can move forward with our permit review, so the last thing we need are final plans and final monitoring plan.

Do you plan to update the plans to 5 feet and update the monitoring plan as discussed in the documents above?

Regards,

Josh

Josh Helms
Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New England District
Regulatory Division
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751
978-318-8211

-----Original Message-----
From: Patmarie Nedelka - NOAA Federal [mailto:patmarie.nedelka@noaa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, November 19, 2019 9:19 AM
To: Helms, Joshua M CIV USARMY CENAE (US) <Joshua.M.Helms@usace.army.mil>
Subject: Re: [Non-DoD Source] Re: Coastal resilience project in Rhode Island (NOAA’s Office for Coastal Management)

THanks Josh -

We have completed our analysis. I am attaching my clearance memo and the attachments.

You were also interested in the CZMA Section 306A program guidance and checklist - the OMB-approved guidance can be found on our webpage: BlockedBlockedBlockedhttps://coast.noaa.gov/czm/guidance/

Thanks. Patmarie
On Wed, Nov 6, 2019 at 11:59 AM Helms, Joshua M CIV USARMY CENAE (US) <Joshua.M.Helms@usace.army.mil <mailto:Joshua.M.Helms@usace.army.mil> > wrote:

Patmarie,

Thank you for the update. I am out of the office the rest of week, so I wanted to touch base. Let me know when this is all wrapped up.

Do not hesitate to contact me with any questions, comments, or concerns when I get back.

Regards,

Josh

Josh Helms
Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New England District
Regulatory Division
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751
978-318-8211

-----Original Message-----
From: Patmarie Nedelka - NOAA Federal [mailto:patmarie.nedelka@noaa.gov <mailto:patmarie.nedelka@noaa.gov> ]
Sent: Wednesday, November 06, 2019 11:11 AM
To: Helms, Joshua M CIV USARMY CENAE (US) <Joshua.M.Helms@usace.army.mil <mailto:Joshua.M.Helms@usace.army.mil> >
Subject: Re: [Non-DoD Source] Re: Coastal resilience project in Rhode Island (NOAA's Office for Coastal Management)

Hi - I believe that we are still waiting on a response from one agency, but otherwise, we are done. The project qualifies for one of NOAA's CEs (C1).

Patmarie

On Fri, Nov 1, 2019 at 5:28 PM Helms, Joshua M CIV USARMY CENAE (US) <Joshua.M.Helms@usace.army.mil <mailto:Joshua.M.Helms@usace.army.mil> > <mailto:Joshua.M.Helms@usace.army.mil> > wrote:

Patmarie,

I was wondering if you could provide an update on where the Rose Larisa park project stands in terms of environmental review.

Thank you,
Josh

Josh Helms
Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New England District
Regulatory Division
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751
978-318-8211

-----Original Message-----
From: Helms, Joshua M CIV USARMY CENAE (US)
Sent: Thursday, August 29, 2019 7:25 AM
To: Patmarie Nedelka - NOAA Federal <mailto:patmarie.nedelka@noaa.gov>
Subject: RE: [Non-DoD Source] Re: Coastal resilience project in Rhode Island (NOAA's Office for Coastal Management)

Patmarie,

Would it be possible to go over the Grant process while on the call.

Regards,

Josh

Josh Helms
Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New England District
Regulatory Division
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751
978-318-8211

-----Original Message-----
From: Patmarie Nedelka - NOAA Federal <mailto:patmarie.nedelka@noaa.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, August 28, 2019 10:28 AM
To: Helms, Joshua M CIV USARMY CENAE (US) <mailto:Joshua.M.Helms@usace.army.mil>
Subject: Re: [Non-DoD Source] Re: Coastal resilience project in Rhode Island (NOAA's Office for Coastal Management)
Hi Josh - Sorry for the delay. I was on leave for a few weeks and am still trying to catch up on things.

Thank you for your email about the USACE position on not taking the responsibility for this project. I will point out the while ESA and EFH consultations fall under NOAA’s purview, they are in a total different line office within the agency - they are in the Fisheries Service and my office is in the Ocean Service. The Restoration Center is also within the Fisheries Service. The sum total involvement that my office has is in providing grant funds for the project - we are not involved in any other aspect.

I can do a meeting on Sept 3 or Sept 9-12 - afternoons work best for me.

Look forward to hearing from you.

Patmarie

On Wed, Aug 28, 2019 at 8:17 AM Helms, Joshua M CIV USARMY CENAE (US)
<Joshua.M.Helms@usace.army.mil> wrote:

Patmarie,

I had the opportunity to discuss this project with my supervisor yesterday. Based on the Lead Agency Regulations outlined in 40 CFR 1501.5, we have decided that the Corps will not be taking on the lead agency role for this project. NOAA has a larger federal handle of this project as outline below. Please review the information below and provide any feedback as necessary.

1. NOAA has a higher magnitude of involvement in this project
   - NOAA is funding the project. As the project is funded by NOAA, NOAA is a partner and proponent of the project and should complete review as if it was their proposal.

2. NOAA has more expertise concerning the action’s environmental effects
   - Consultation is required with NOAA NMFS under Section 7 of the ESA and for essential fish habitat under the Magnuson Stevens FCMA.
   - Impacts from the project are mainly fisheries and habitat related and recommendations from NMFS will strongly influence Corps review of the project.

3. Duration of agency involvement
   - NOAA was the first agency involved through the Coastal Resiliency Grant Process. NOAA has been involved in planning and permitting and will likely be involved through project construction and monitoring.

4. Sequence of agency involvement
   - NOAA was the first agency involved in this project.

As stated in my email last week, the Corps would be happy to discuss this with you further. Please provide us with your availability for a call in September.

Regards,

Josh
-----Original Message-----

From: Helms, Joshua M CIV USARMY CENAE (US)  
Sent: Wednesday, August 21, 2019 4:48 PM  
To: Patmarie Nedelka - NOAA Federal <patmarie.nedelka@noaa.gov> 
<mailto:patmarie.nedelka@noaa.gov> <mailto:patmarie.nedelka@noaa.gov> 
<mailto:patmarie.nedelka@noaa.gov> <mailto:patmarie.nedelka@noaa.gov> 
<mailto:patmarie.nedelka@noaa.gov> 
Cc: Adrianne Harrison - NOAA Affiliate <Adrianne.Harrison@noaa.gov>  
<mailto:Adrianne.Harrison@noaa.gov> <mailto:Adrianne.Harrison@noaa.gov> <mailto:Adrianne.Harrison@noaa.gov> 
<mailto:Adrianne.Harrison@noaa.gov> <mailto:Adrianne.Harrison@noaa.gov> > > >; Megan Grove - NOAA Affiliate <megan.grove@noaa.gov> 
<mailto:megan.grove@noaa.gov> <mailto:megan.grove@noaa.gov> <mailto:megan.grove@noaa.gov> > > >

Subject: RE: [Non-DoD Source] Re: Coastal resilience project in Rhode Island (NOAA's Office for Coastal Management)

Patmarie,

What is your availability for a call the first two weeks of September to discuss lead agency designation. I have had trouble getting everyone together to discuss this with the summer vacations and all, but plan to work it out on our end next week. We would like to discuss this with you after that, so if you could provide your availability that would be very helpful.

Thank you,

Josh

Josh Helms
Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New England District
Regulatory Division
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751
978-318-8211
-----Original Message-----
From: Patmarie Nedelka - NOAA Federal
Sent: Monday, July 15, 2019 12:59 PM
To: Helms, Joshua M CIV USARMY CENAE (US)
Cc: Adrienne Harrison - NOAA Affiliate
Subject: Re: [Non-DoD Source] Re: Coastal resilience project in Rhode Island (NOAA's Office for Coastal Management)

Sounds like a plan! Thanks.

On Mon, Jul 15, 2019 at 12:50 PM Helms, Joshua M CIV USARMY CENAE (US)
Patmarie,

Thank you for the quick response on this. I think that helps to clarify things a little. I would like to discuss this topic with a few people in my office before having a call.

Things have changed quite a bit in our office lately as it relates to policies and personnel. Before making a definitive policy decision on behalf of everyone in the office, I need to talk to a few branch chiefs.

At this point, I would simply note that for these types of projects (FEMA has worked with the Corps on similar projects), the Corps has been coordinating during project design (pre-application) in order to ensure that the project can be permitted by the Corps, but the funding agency has maintained the lead for environmental compliance.

I am also working at home, so I will reach out to a few people tomorrow, and hopefully we can set up a call for next week.
Regards,

Josh

Josh Helms
Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New England District
Regulatory Division
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751
978-318-8211

-----Original Message-----
From: Patmarie Nedelka - NOAA Federal
<mailto:patmarie.nedelka@noaa.gov>
<mailto:patmarie.nedelka@noaa.gov><mailto:patmarie.nedelka@noaa.gov>
<mailto:patmarie.nedelka@noaa.gov><mailto:patmarie.nedelka@noaa.gov>
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<mailto:patmarie.nedelka@noaa.gov><mailto:patmarie.nedelka@noaa.gov>
<mailto:patmarie.nedelka@noaa.gov><mailto:patmarie.nedelka@noaa.gov>

Sent: Monday, July 15, 2019 12:35 PM
To: Helms, Joshua M CIV USARMY CENAE (US)<Joshua.M.Helms@usace.army.mil>
<mailto:Joshua.M.Helms@usace.army.mil>
<mailto:Joshua.M.Helms@usace.army.mil>
<mailto:Joshua.M.Helms@usace.army.mil>
<mailto:Joshua.M.Helms@usace.army.mil>
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<mailto:Joshua.M.Helms@usace.army.mil>
<mailto:Joshua.M.Helms@usace.army.mil>

Cc: Adrianne Harrison - NOAA Affiliate
<mailto:Adrianne.Harrison@noaa.gov>
<mailto:Adrianne.Harrison@noaa.gov><mailto:Adrianne.Harrison@noaa.gov>
<mailto:Adrianne.Harrison@noaa.gov><mailto:Adrianne.Harrison@noaa.gov>
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Megan Grove - NOAA Affiliate
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Subject: [Non-DoD Source] Re: Coastal resilience project in Rhode Island (NOAA's Office for Coastal Management)

Thank you Josh.
I am happy to clarify our position.

1. NOAA/OCM did not develop an EA for this project - we were able to rely on our CEs for this project. The NOAA restoration center is in a different line office and they have their own processes in accordance with their programmatic EIS for their entire program.

2. In several other projects in the northeast, namely NH, where NOAA/OCM is providing some financial assistance towards design and/or construction work, I have discussed with the ACOE (D. Keddal) the possibility of assigning lead. Because ultimately, the ACOE is the permitter for the project, and therefore has the responsibility and authority to approve and/or condition these types of projects, we agreed that the ACOE was an appropriate lead agency.

If this is no longer a viable option for our program, we will conduct the necessary consultations once the final project design has been approved by your office.

This really becomes a chicken and egg situation - I cannot complete compliance until I have the final plans and you cannot permit without the compliance.

I am teleworking if you'd like to discuss via phone. 703-913-5587.

Thanks. Patmarie

On Mon, Jul 15, 2019 at 12:19 PM Helms, Joshua M CIV USARVY CENAE (US)
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<mailto:Joshua.M.Helms@usace.army.mil <mailto:Joshua.M.Helms@usace.army.mil> >> >> >> >> wrote:

Patmarie,

I have recently taken over as the sole Project Manager working for the Army Corps of Engineers in the State of RI as Taylor Bell has switched to a new role in the Regulatory Division.

I was hoping that we could discuss management of projects that receive funding through NOAA Coastal Resiliency Grants moving forward.

I am a little concerned about the Corps taking the lead on all of these projects that may come through. As NOAA is the agency funding construction, the Corps typically relies on the NEPA documentation from the funding agency in order complete our review.
Is there any reason in particular that NOAA will not act as the lead for this project? As NOAA should be completing an EA for each project that is approved by the agency, there should have be an EA complete for each project if NOAA is paying for construction and not simply design.

I worked with the NOAA Restoration Center on other projects which they have provided funding on. NOAA was the lead agency in these processes, and I do not see why these grants should be administered differently.

I would request that we set up a call discuss the expectation for these projects moving forward.

Do not hesitate to contact me with any questions, comments, or concerns.

Regards,

Josh

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