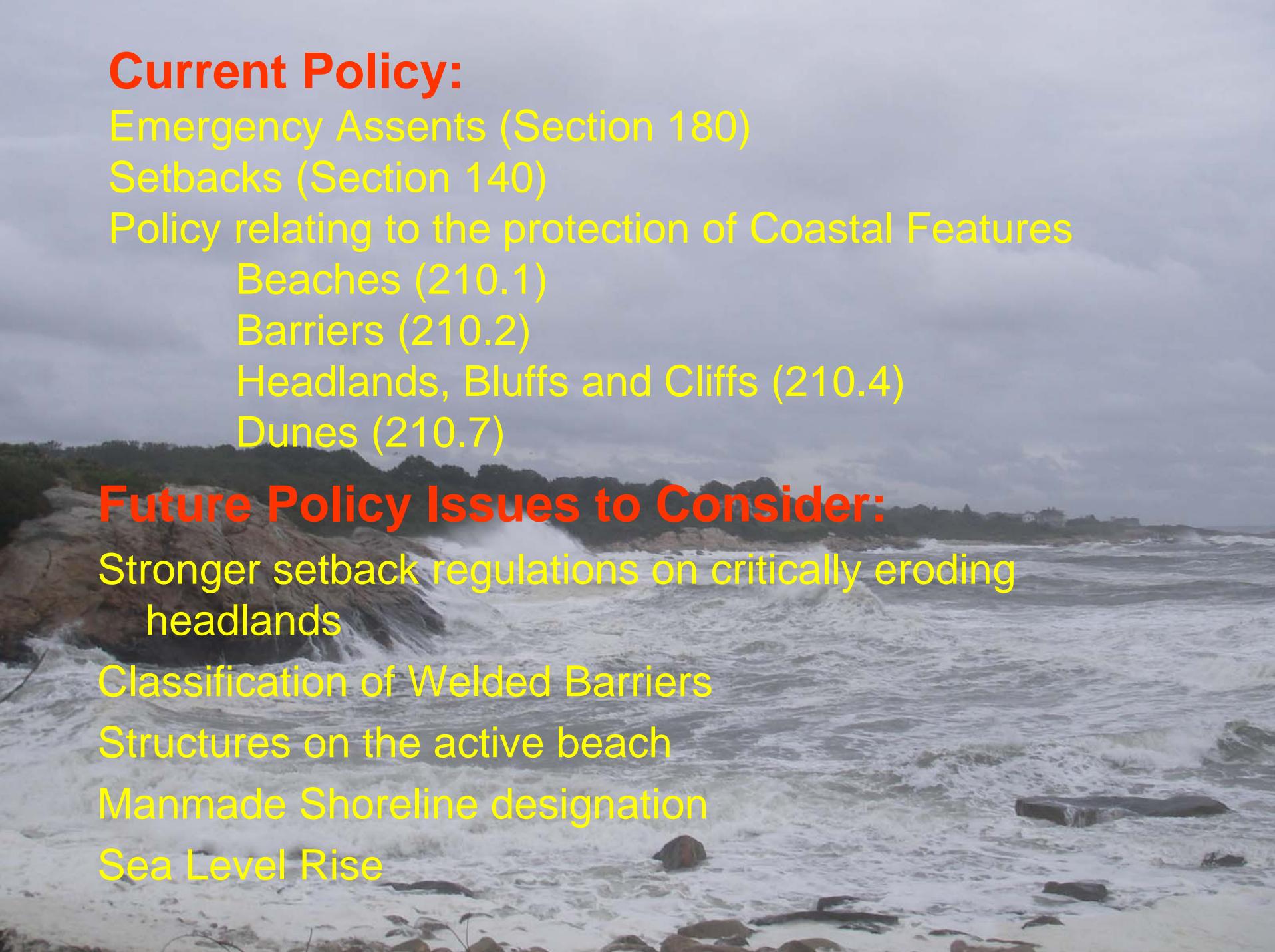


CRMC Policy Relating to Coastal Hazards

Successes and Gaps

CRMC Semi-monthly meeting
September 26, 2006



Current Policy:

Emergency Assents (Section 180)

Setbacks (Section 140)

Policy relating to the protection of Coastal Features

 Beaches (210.1)

 Barriers (210.2)

 Headlands, Bluffs and Cliffs (210.4)

 Dunes (210.7)

Future Policy Issues to Consider:

Stronger setback regulations on critically eroding
headlands

Classification of Welded Barriers

Structures on the active beach

Manmade Shoreline designation

Sea Level Rise

Section 180. Emergency Assents

Catastrophic Storm Assents

- Immediate threat to public health and safety
- Immediate and significant adverse environmental impacts
- Consistent with the policies of the program

Imminent Peril Assent

- Bodily harm or threat to public health
- Significant adverse environmental impacts
- Significant economic loss to the state

Post Hurricane and Storm Permitting Procedures

Disaster declaration

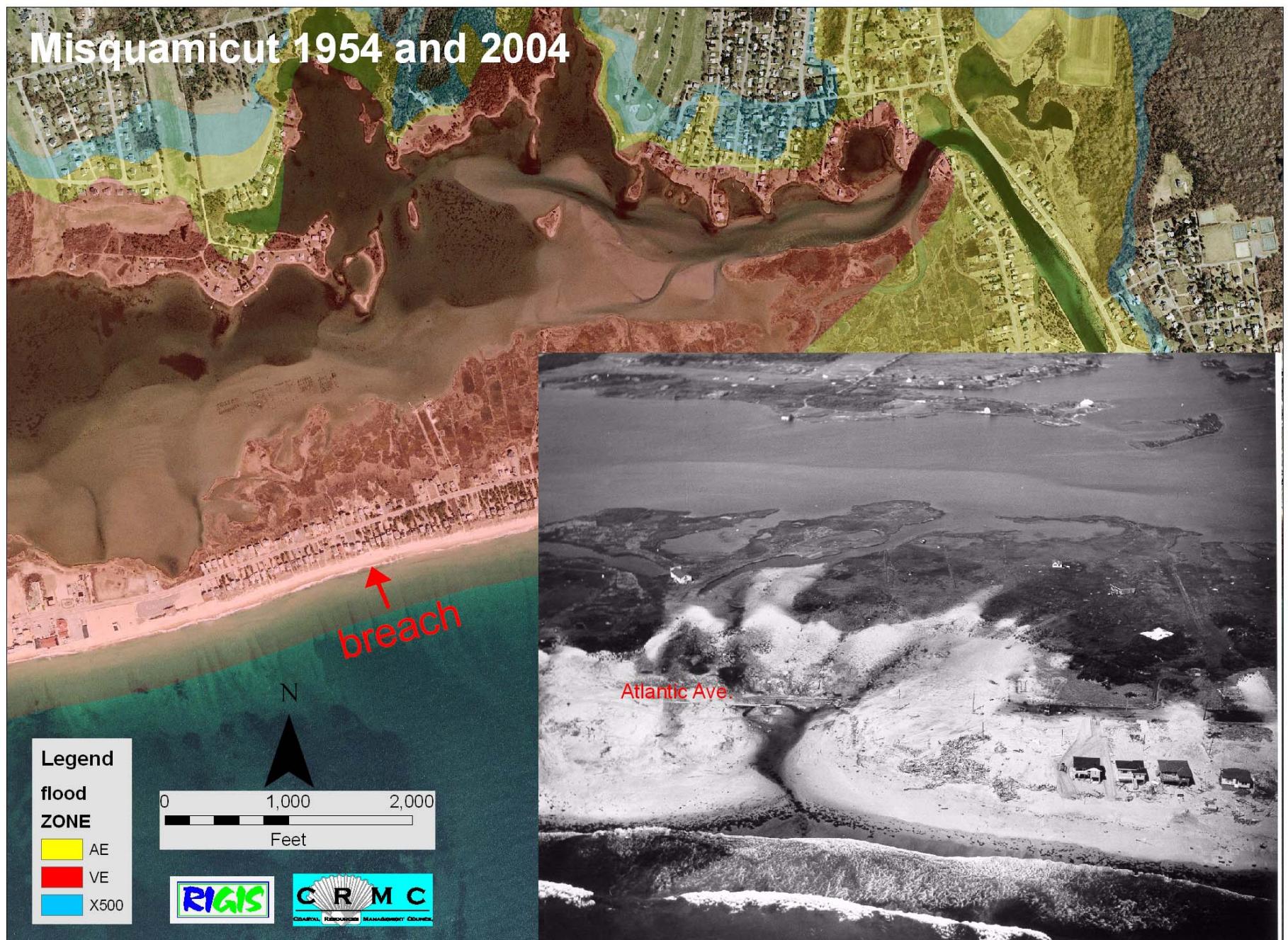
**Priority given to essential public facilities
(roads, bridges, utilities)**

Moratorium on assents for:

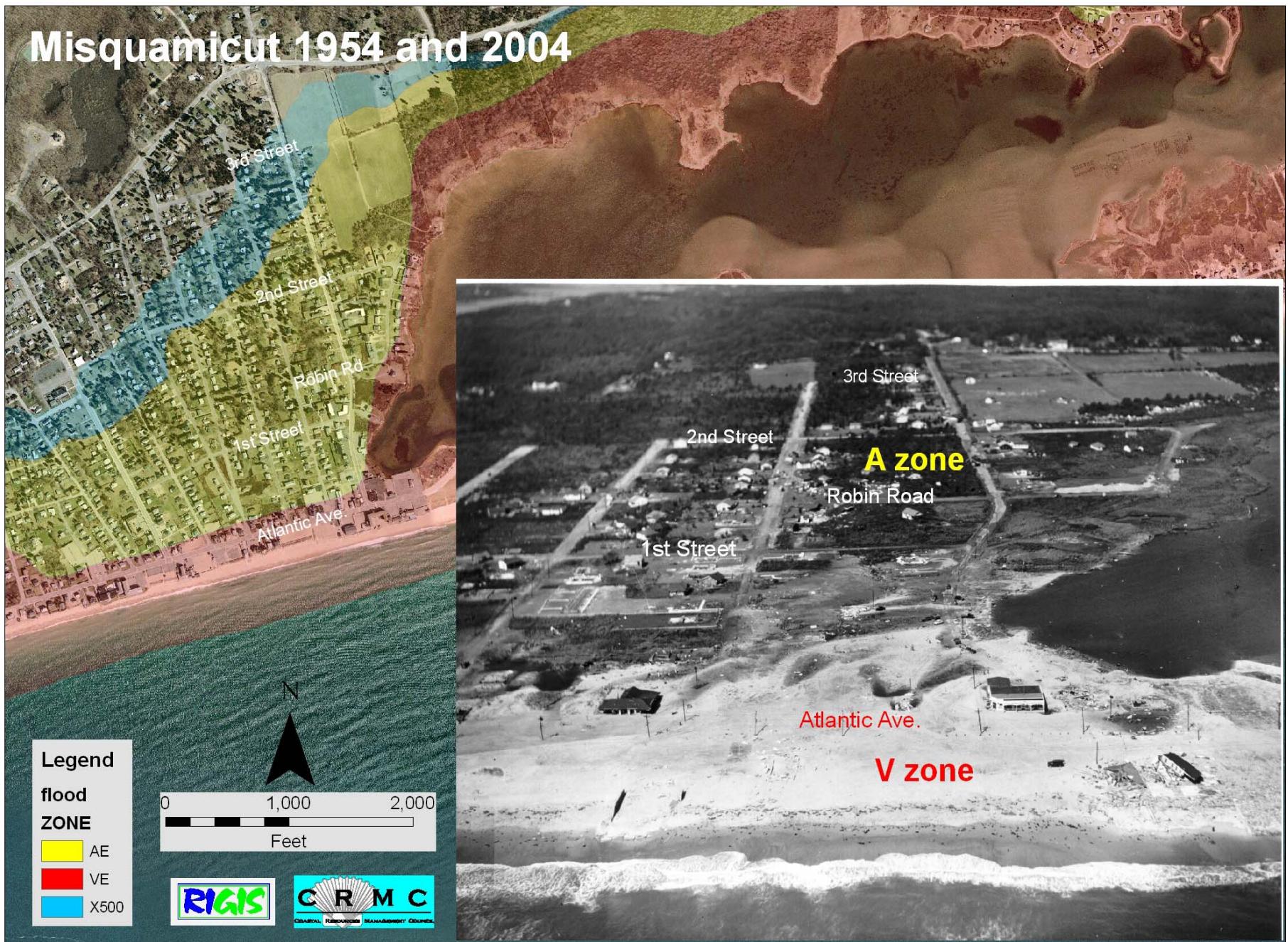
- Applications for non-storm related activities**
- Reconstruction of structures destroyed 50% or more by storm induced flood, wave, or wind damage**

Purchase of open space or other mitigation responses in high damage areas

Misquamicut 1954 and 2004



Misquamicut 1954 and 2004



Interagency Coordination

CRMC role in the Emergency Operation Plan

Identify impacts so that they can make key policy and permitting decisions

Issue Emergency permits

Provide recommendations for rebuilding infrastructure

Review policies for rebuilding based on specific events

ISDS Repair Guidance in Critical Erosion Areas

0-50 feet from eroding edge of coastal feature = zero discharge system

50-100 feet from eroding edge of coastal feature = zero discharge or IA System

>100 feet from eroding edge of coastal feature = any system that complies with other applicable regulations

Setbacks in Critical Erosion Areas

Residential (<6 units) = 30 times the average annual erosion rate

Commercial and > 6 units = 60 times the average annual erosion rate

Beaches and Barriers: the minimum setback from the coastal feature is fifty feet.

Residential and ISDS construction and is prohibited in the fifty foot setback area.

A variance may be granted for construction in the setback area between 50 feet and the area determined by the average annual erosion rate

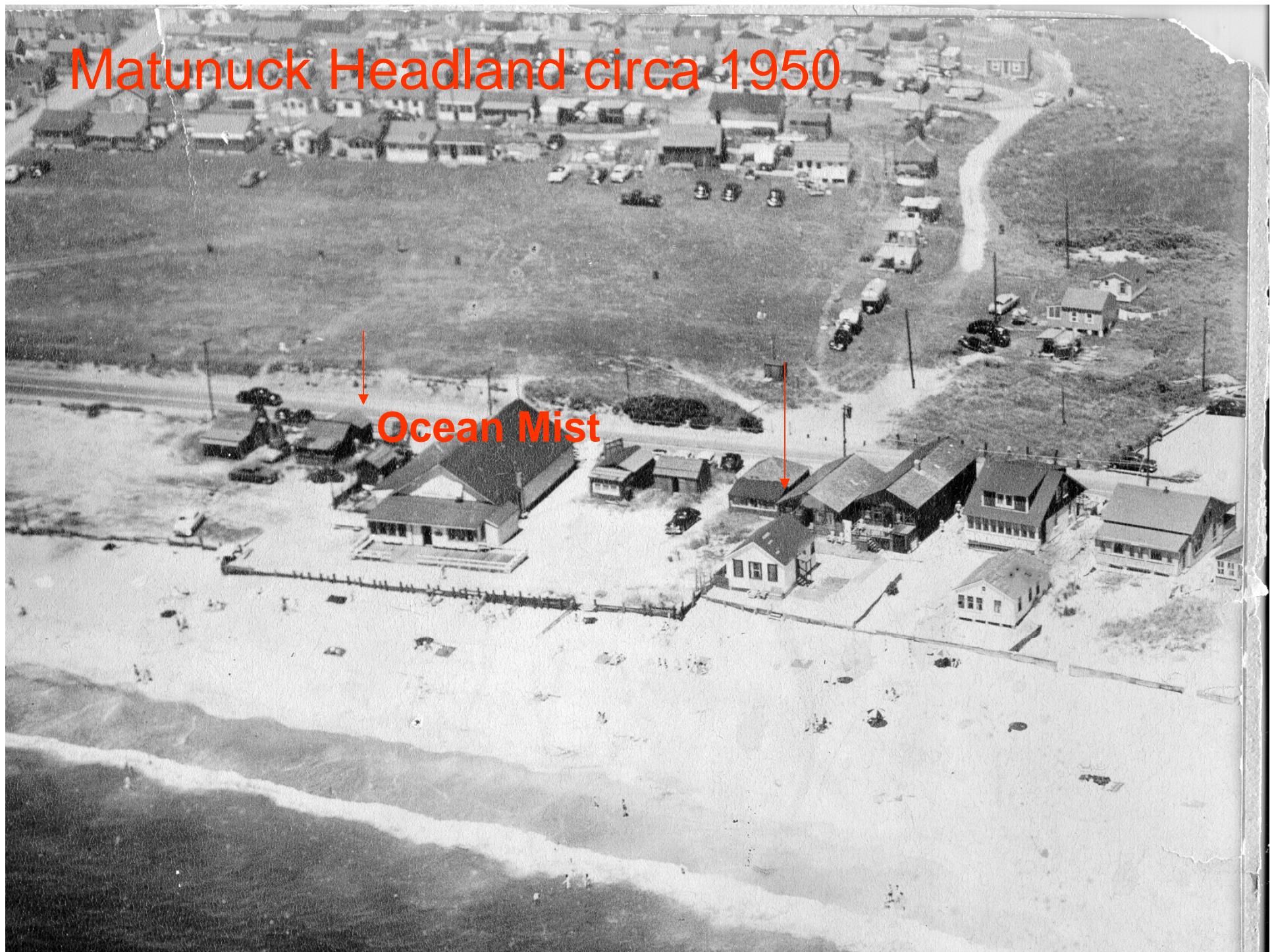
Headlands: the minimum setback is fifty feet, but there are no prohibitions for construction in the setback area

Foredune Zones on Barriers: the minimum setback from the coastal feature is fifty feet.

Residential and ISDS construction and is prohibited in the fifty foot setback area.

A variance may be granted for construction in the setback area between 50 feet and the area determined by the average annual erosion rate

Matunuck Headland circa 1950



Ocean Mist



Ocean Mist

ISDS

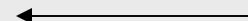




2005-2006 winter storms



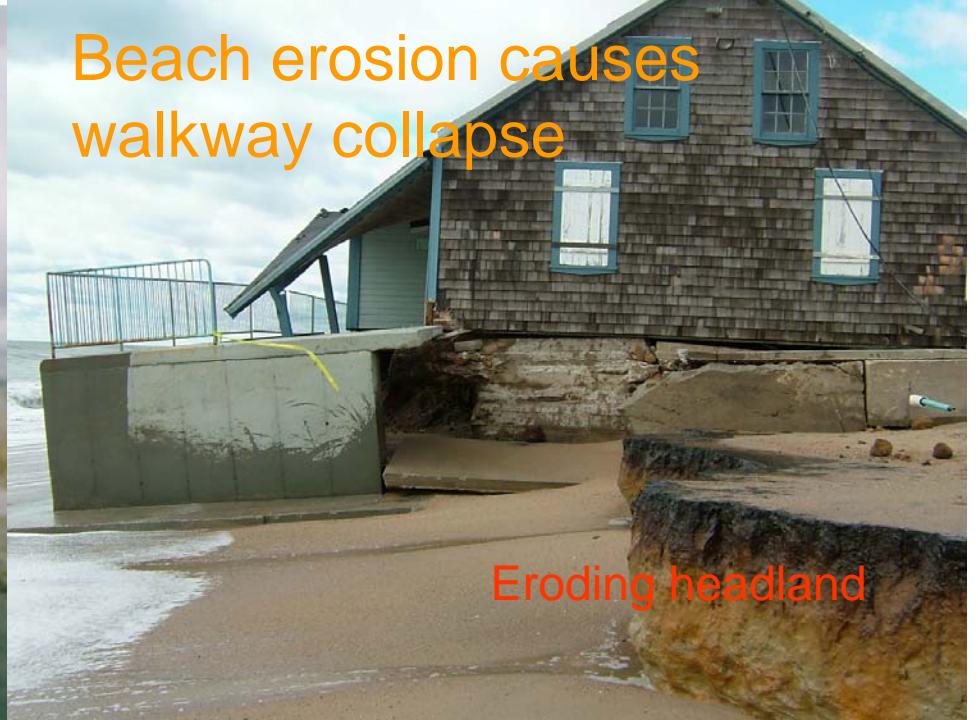
Emergency Assent 1998



October 2005
Reflective profile



Beach erosion causes
walkway collapse



Structure relocation



Setback buys time





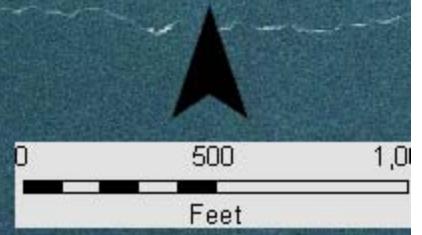
Block Island
2001

Larger setbacks
on critically
eroding
headlands?





Watch Hill Headland
(welded barrier)





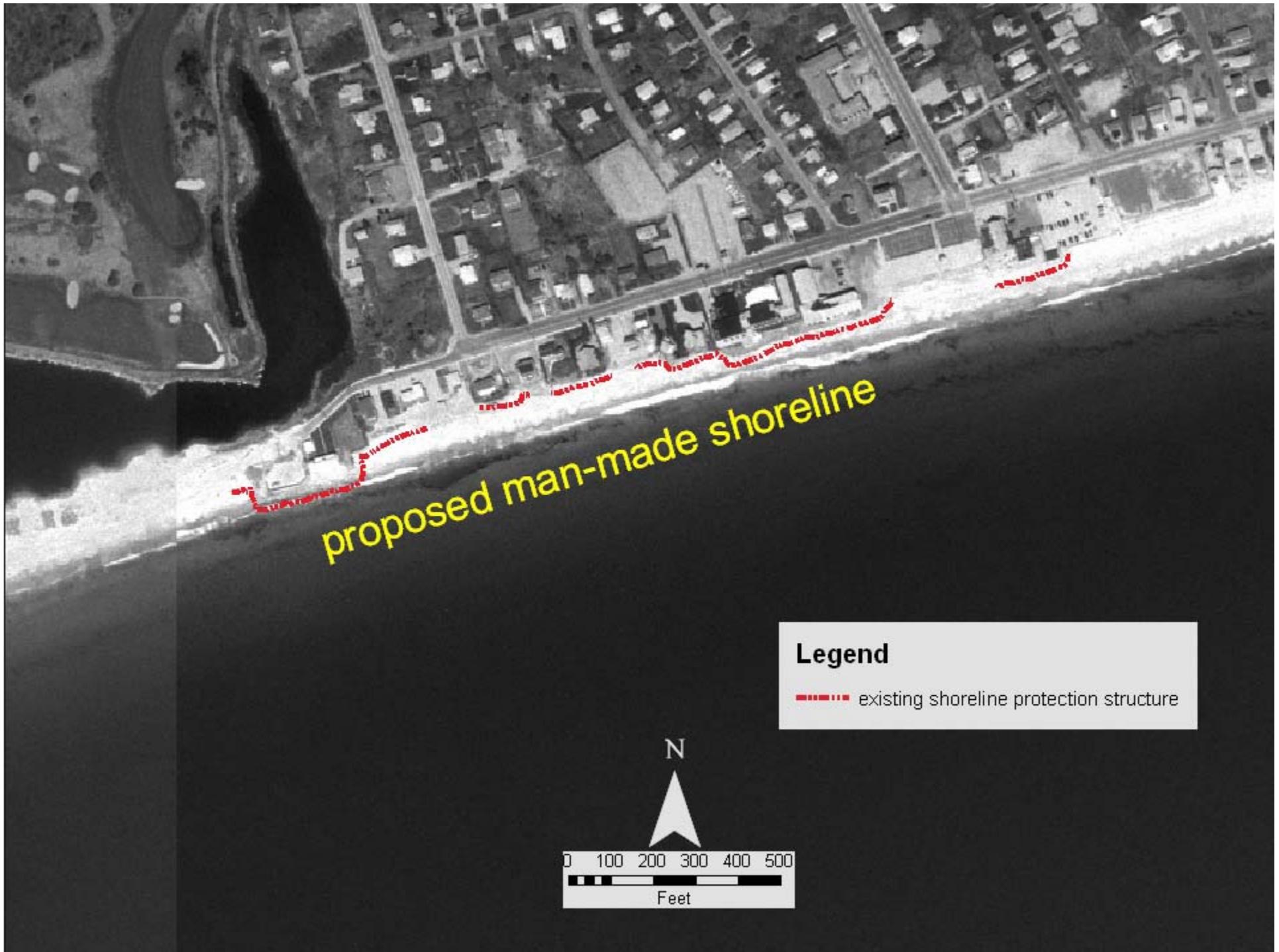
House on active beach

Exposed septic tank

Shoreline Protection Structures (beaches or structures?)

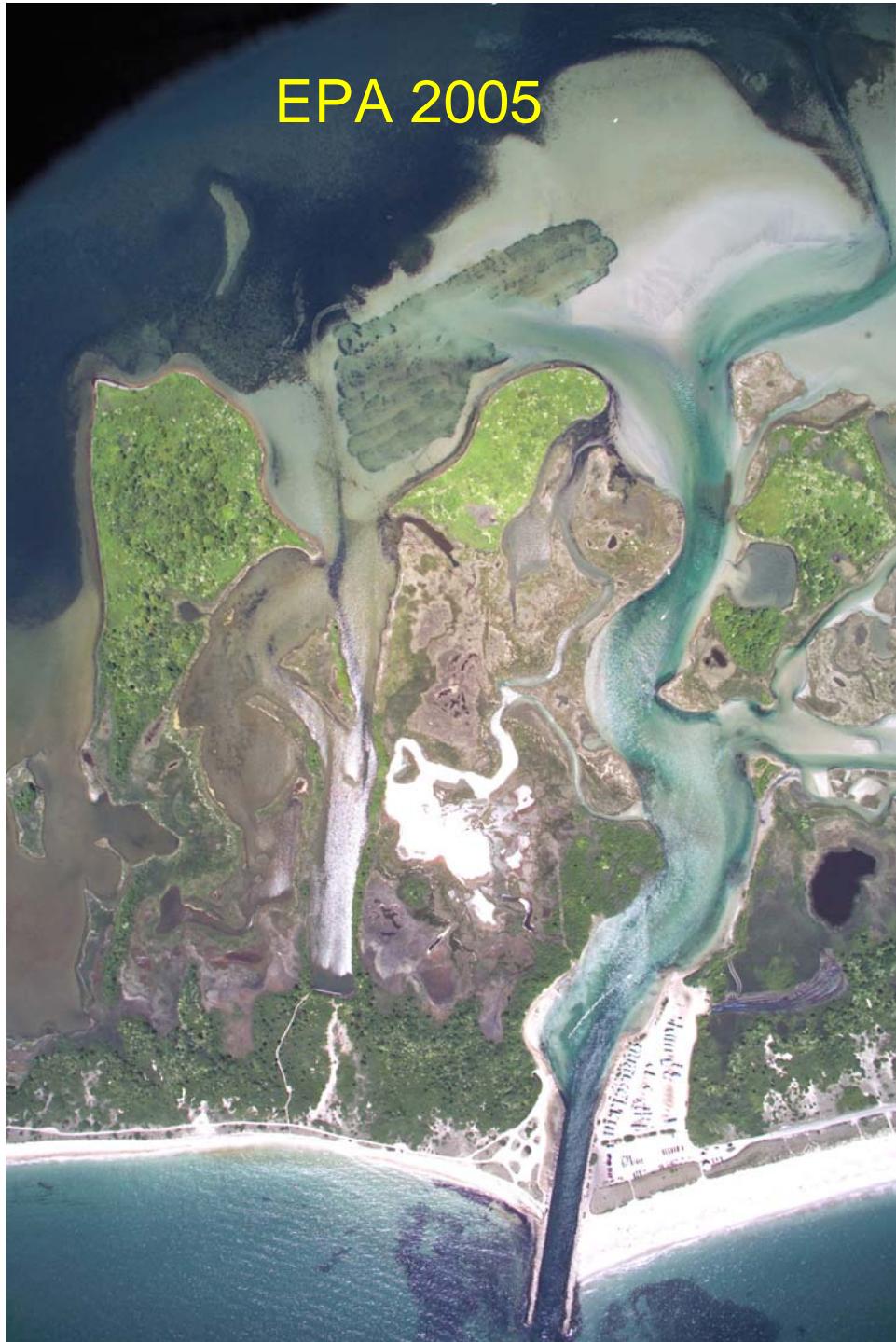


- Loss of access
- Disruption of sediment transport
- Localized erosion



Beach Replenishment





Allin's Cove restoration project
showing spit relocation for erosion control





Inlet undercutting bank



New spit



