Rhode Island OCEAN Samp

- Michael M. Tikoian, Chair
- Paul E. Lemont, Vice Chair
- David Abedon
- Robert Driscoll

- Donald Gomez
- Raymond Coia
- W. Michael Sullivan, RIDEM Director
- Bruce Dawson

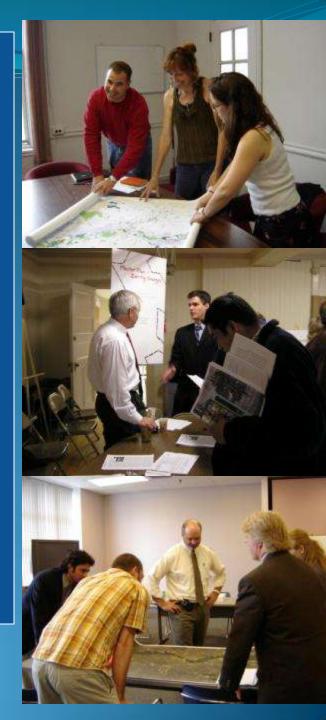


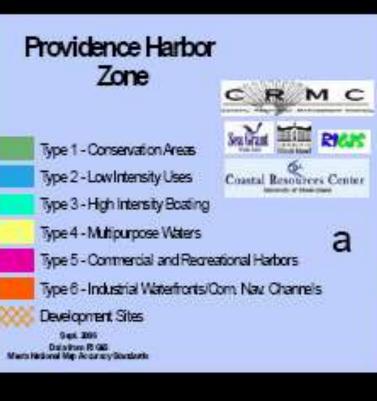
Grover Fugate, Executive Director



SAMPs for Ecosystem Management

- Describe the dynamics of marine ecosystems
- Characterize the salient issues
- Set clear policies and standards for permitting and regulation by federal /state/municipal governments
- Establish an integrated decisionmaking process
- Build an informed constituency for long term stewardship







Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Program

Section 200.1 Type 1 Conservation Areas

A. Definition

Included in this category are one or more of the following: (1) water areas that are within or adjacent to the boundaries of designated wildlife refuges and conservation areas, (2) water areas that have retained natural habitat or maintain scenic values of unique or unusual significance, and (3) water areas that are particularly unsuitable for structures due to their exposure to severe wave action, flooding, and erosion.

B. Finding:

 The coardine that fronts directly on Long Island and Block Island Sounds includes some of the most dynamic and naturally scenic features in Rhode Island. These include but are not limited to the South Shore barriers and headlands, the environ-prome blaffs of Block Island, and Newport's rocky promontories. In order to adequately preserve these shorelines in these conservation areas, many activities proposed on shoreline features or in the tidal waters directly adjacent to these features must be severely restricted or prohibited.

2. Brigg's Marsh in Little Compton, Sachem Pond on Block Island, and Hundred Acre Cove in Barrington are examples of water areas which have exceptional value as waterfowl nesting and feeding habitat. Rare and unique assemblages of plants and animals and rich shellfish beds are found in these undisturbed waters. Many, but not all, water areas of well-recognized significance to wildlife are within established sanctuaries or management areas.

3. Opportunities for scientific research and education have been enhanced by the designation of a National Estuarine Sanctuary in the upper Bay, one of some 15 similar designations nationwide. The sanctuary includes Bay waters extending to the 18-foot depth contour around Patience Island, the northern half of Padenice Island, and Hope Island.

4. Valuable conservation areas are not all in clean, rural environments. For example, Watchensoket Cove is the beart of the East Providence industrial waterfront is an important waterfowl resting area, particularly during the winter months when large numbers of canvasbacks, scanp, widgeon, and black ducks are present.

5. Several stretches of shoreline within Narragarsett Bay have survived the rapid proliferation of residential development during recent decades in pristine condition. Examples include the Potowonat River, the Palmer River in Barrington and Warren, and the Mt. Hope Cliffs in Bristel. It is important that as much of this land as practicable be preserved from alteration to assure that Rhode Island's rich diversity of shoreline types and high scenic value are preserved.

C. Policies

The Council's goal is to preserve and protect Type 1 waters from activities and uses that have the
potential to degrade scenic, wildlife, and plant habitat values, or which may adversely impact water
quality or natural shoreline types.

2. The mooring of houseboats and floating businesses, the construction of recreational boating facilities, filling below near high water, point discharge of substances other than properly treated runoff water (see Section 300.6), and the placement of industrial or commercial structures or operations (excluding fishing and aquacelture) are all prohibited in Type 1 waters.

3. In Type 1 waters, activities and alterations including dredging, dredged materials disposal, and grading and exervation on abutting shoreline features are all prohibited unities the primary purpose of the alteration or activity is to preserve or enhance the areas as a natural lubited for native plants and

Effective Date 9/7/98

Ocean SAMP Document

- Ecology of the Study Area
- Cultural and Historical
- Fisheries Resources
- Recreation and Tourism
- Marine Transportation
- Infrastructure
- Renewable Energy
- Climate Change
- Future Uses





SAMP Research

Research Topics Include...

- Wind resources
- Marine mammals and birds
- Fisheries uses
- Physical oceanography
- Ecosystem interactions
- Sediment and benthic habitat
- Cultural resources
- Acoustics and electromagnetic effects
- Meteorology
- Engineering
- Marine transportation uses







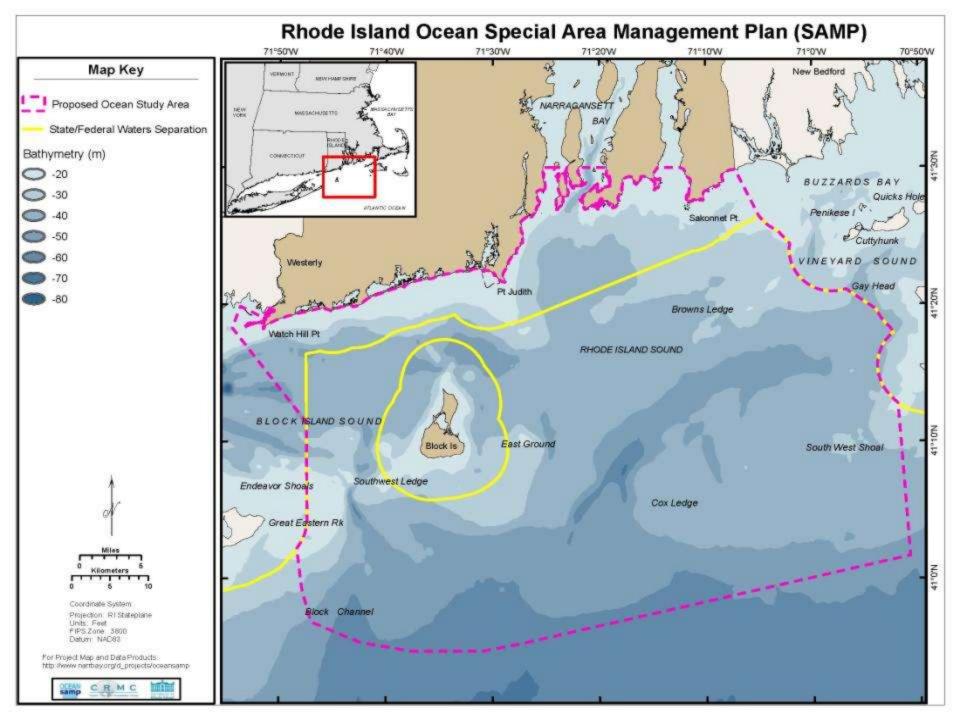
Tier #1 Screening (Hard Constraints)

Wind Resource

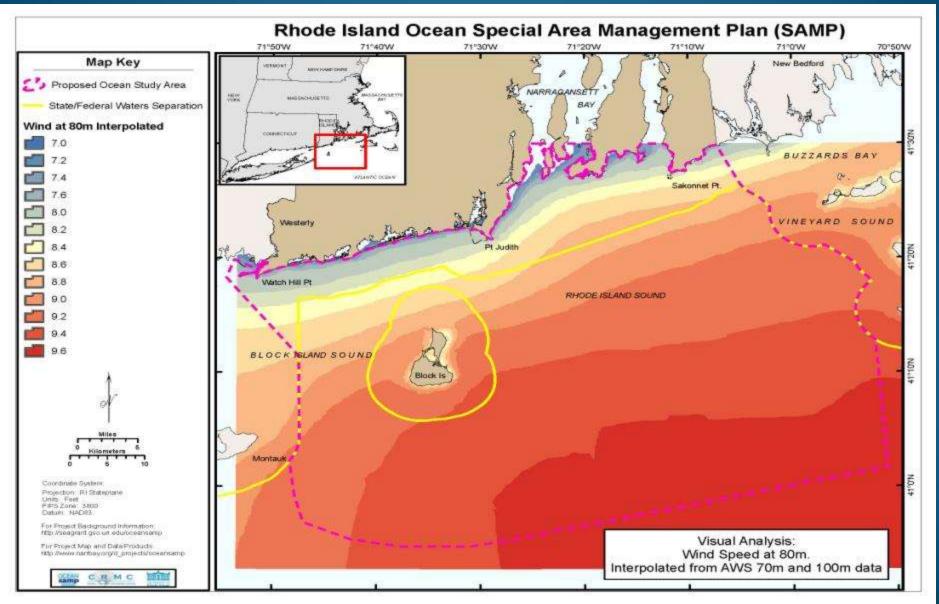
 Adequate Wind Resources (greater than 7 m/sec at 80 m, hub height)

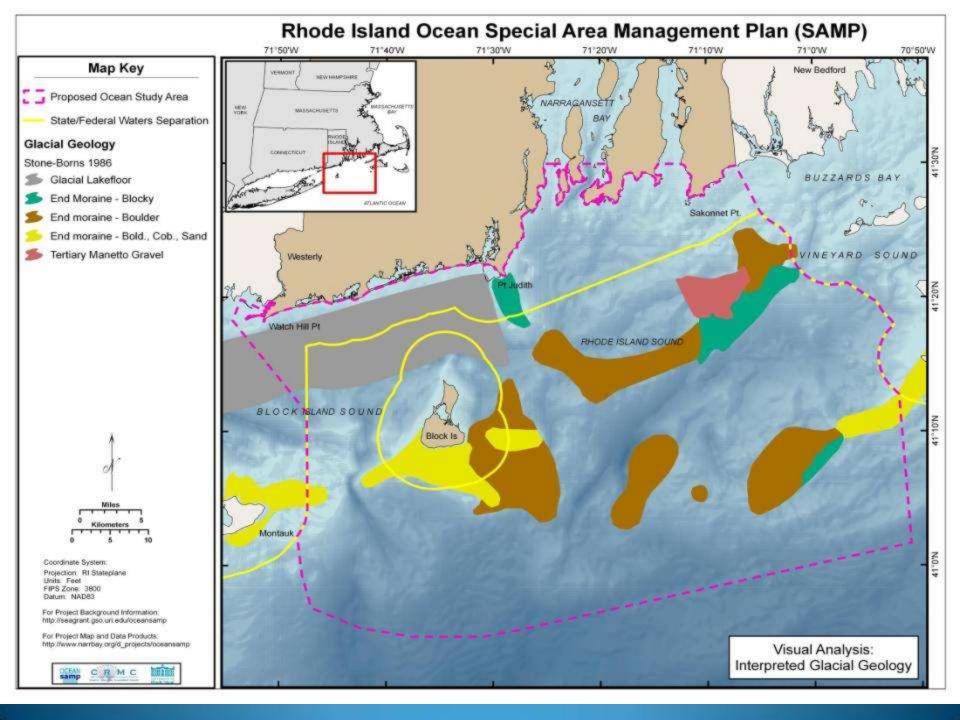
Exclusions

- Navigation Areas -Regulated (shipping lanes, precautionary areas, preferred routes)
- Vessel tracks (AIS data)
- Ferry Routes
- Regulated areas (disposal site, military areas, unexploded ordnance, marine protected areas)
- Airport buffer zones
- Coastal buffer zone (1 km)
- Cable Areas (?)

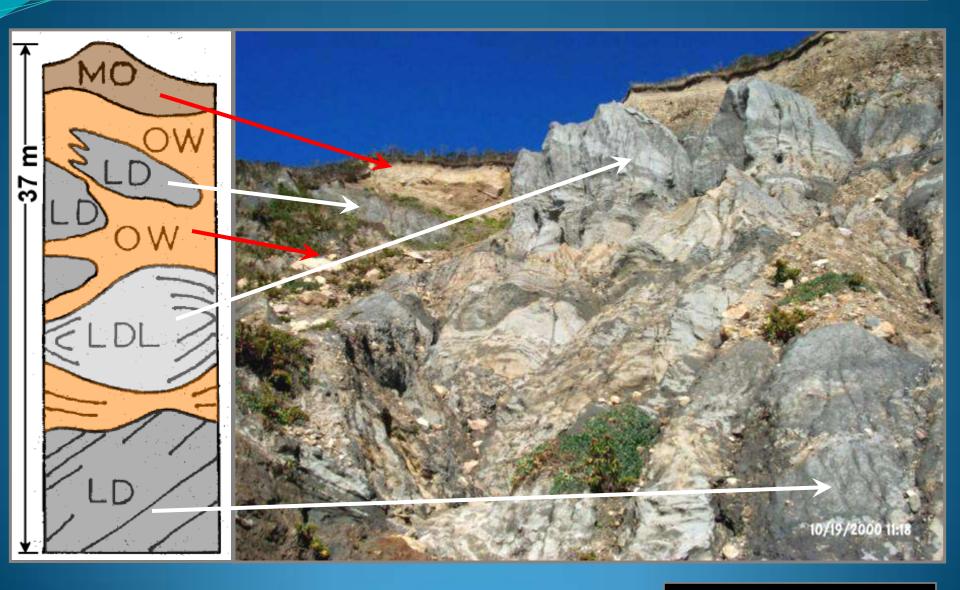


Estimates of 80 m wind speeds AWS TrueWinds data

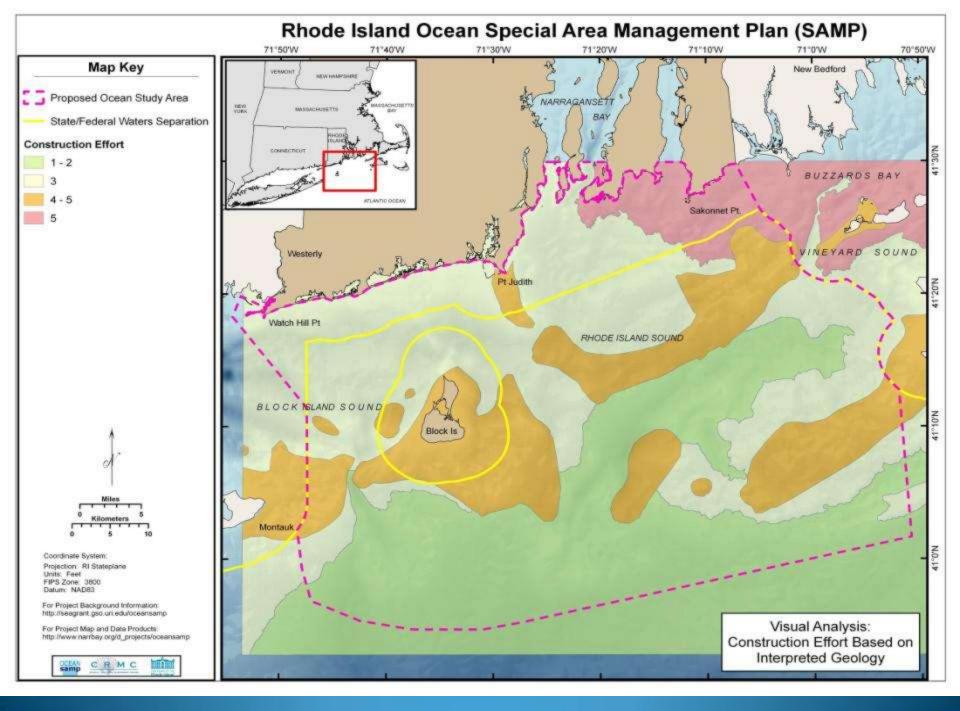




Mohegan Bluffs, BI – Complex Stratigraphy

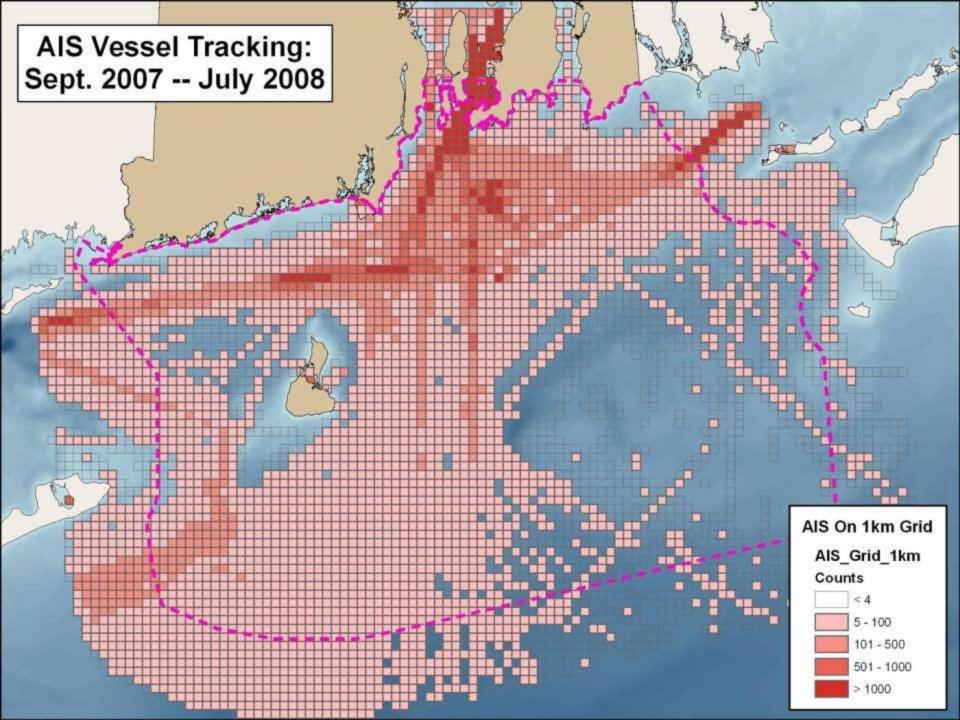


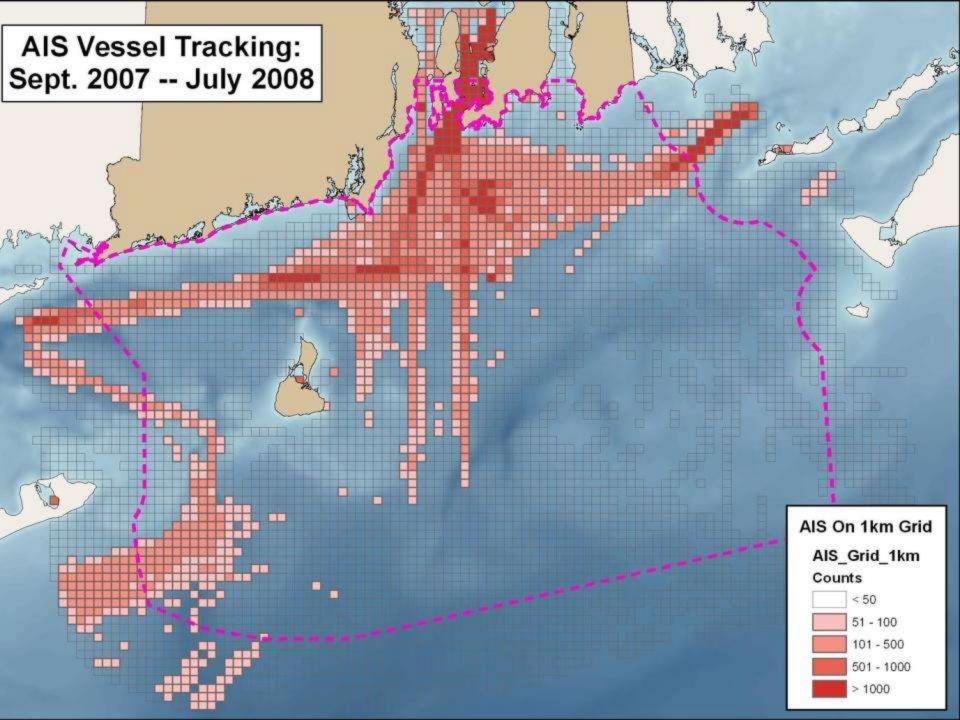
Boothroyd and Sirkin, 2002

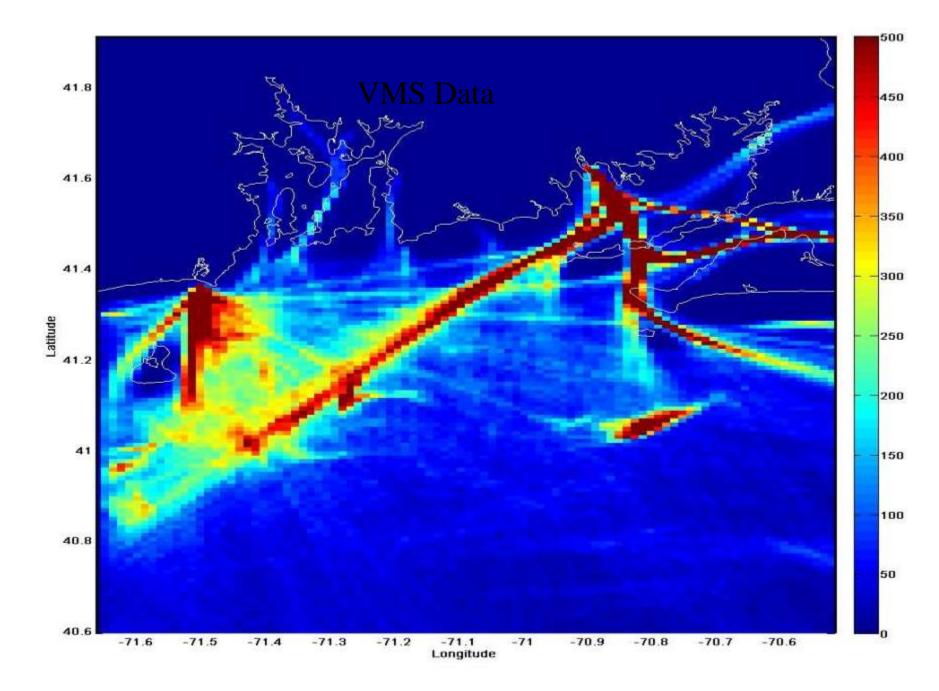


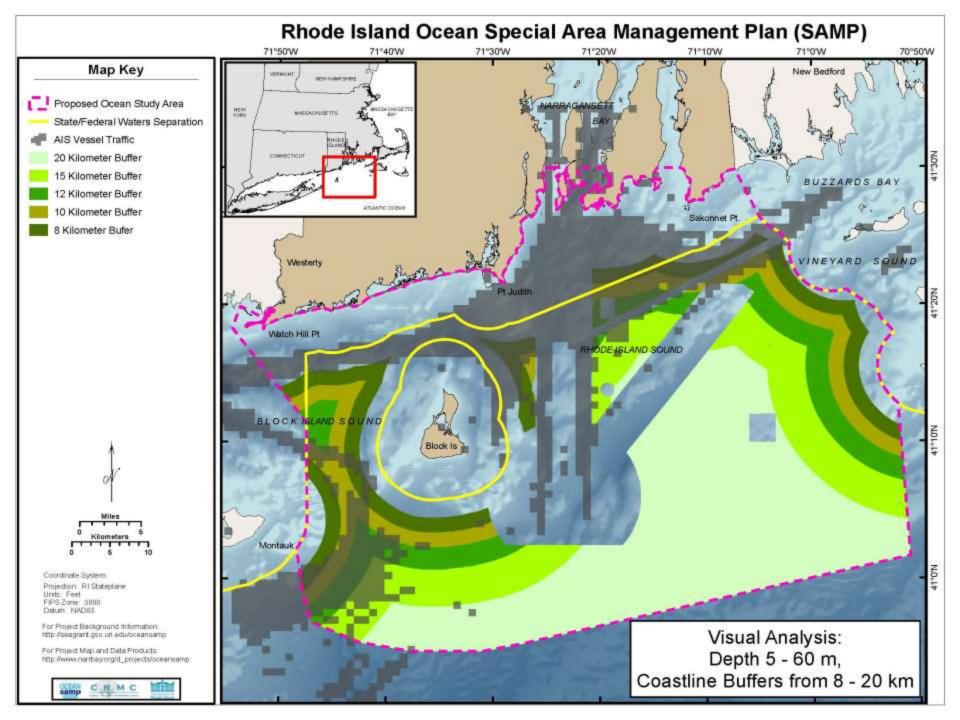
AIS Vessel Tracks

September 2007 – July 2008









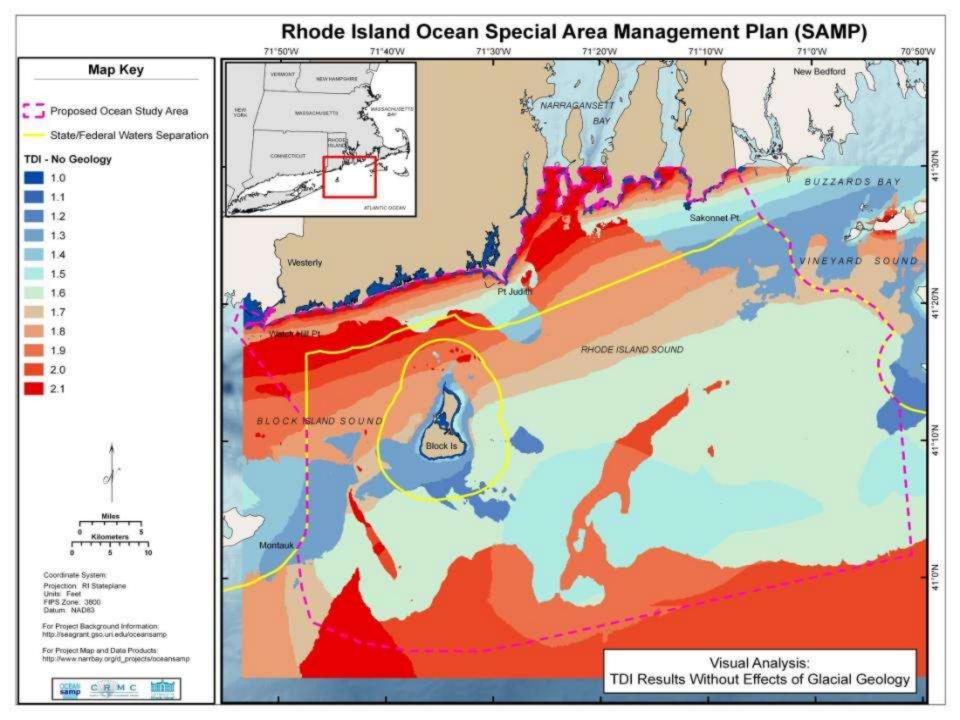
Technology Based Assessment

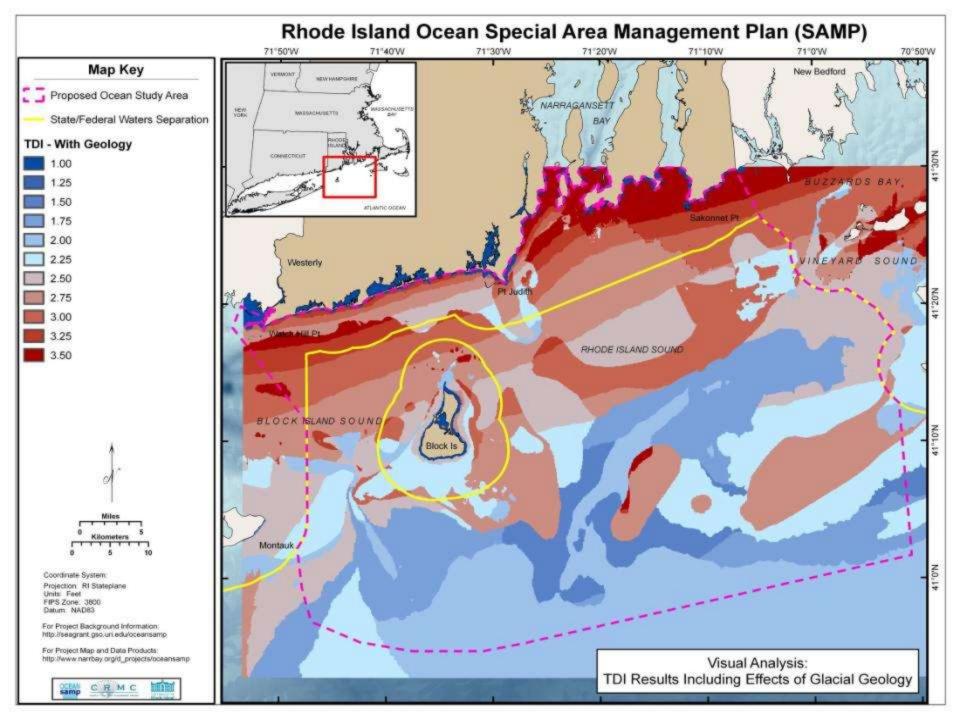
Objective: Develop a metric based on technical challenge to power production potential to screen for sites.

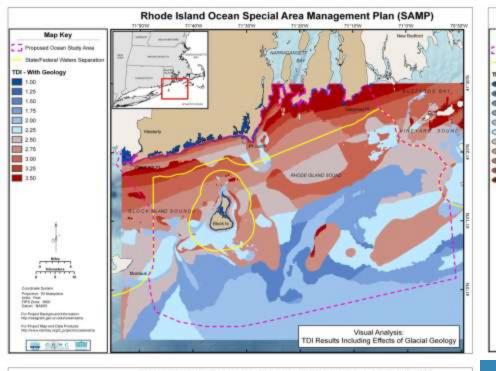
TDI = TCI/PPP

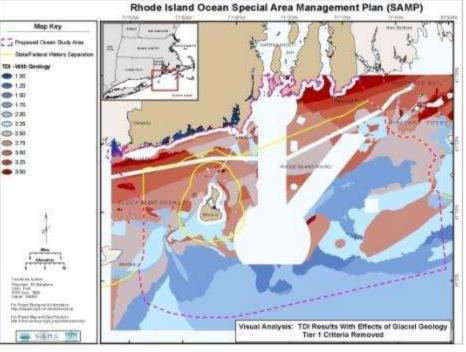
where TDI –Technical Development Index
TCI- Technical Challenge Index
PPP- Power Production Potential

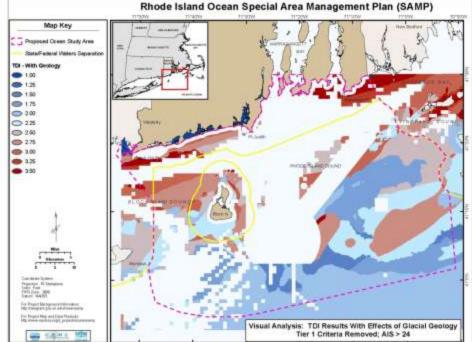
Presented in form of dimensionless values (Predicted TDI divided by lowest TDI possible in area of interest)



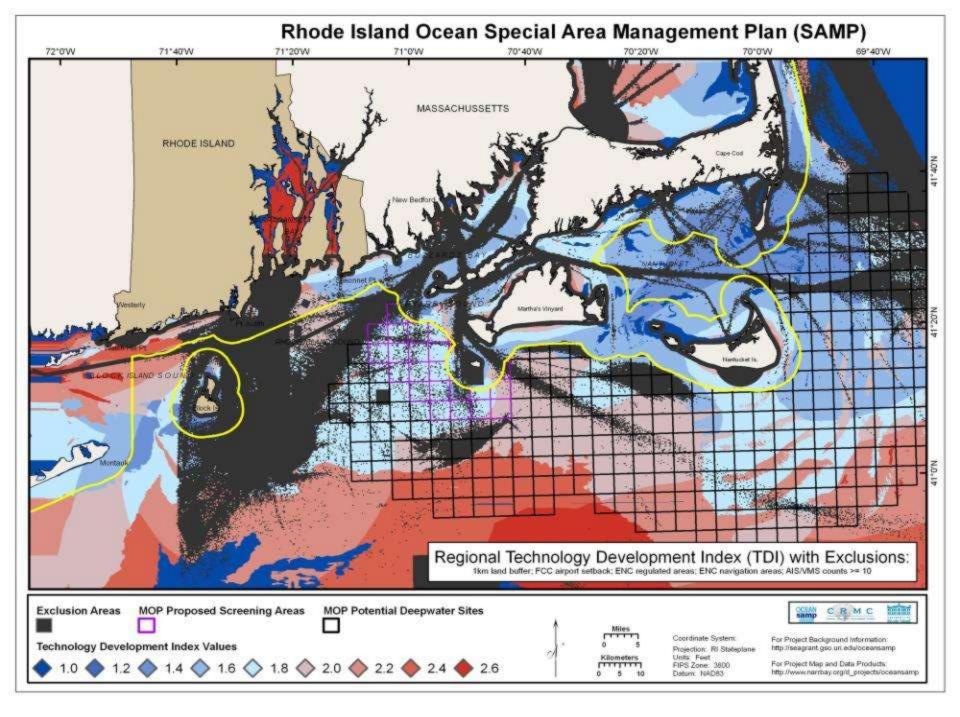








AIS SERIES

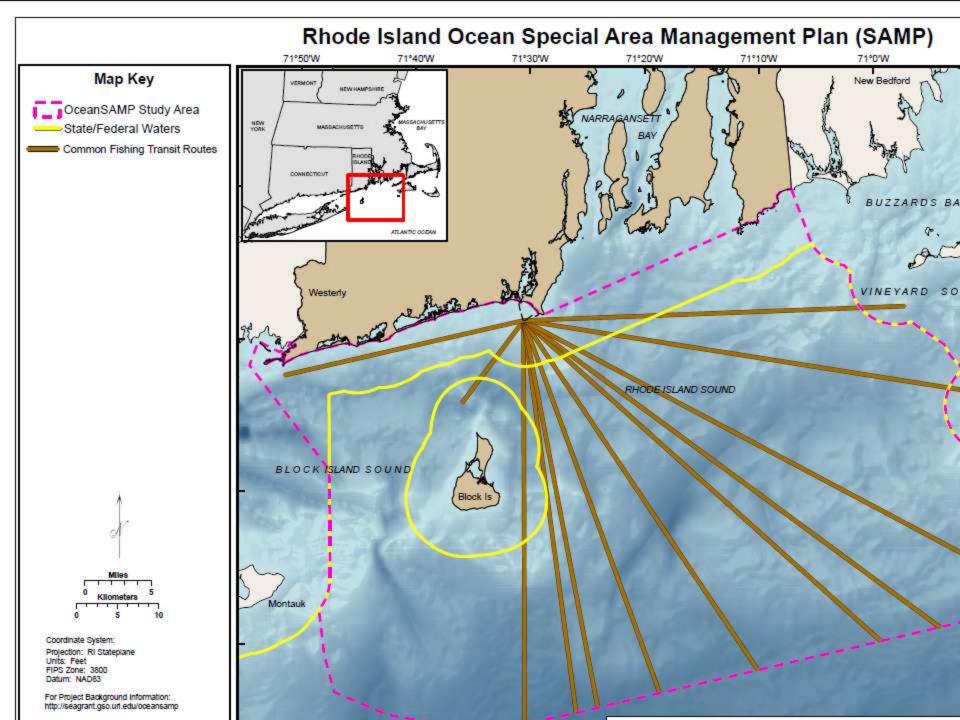


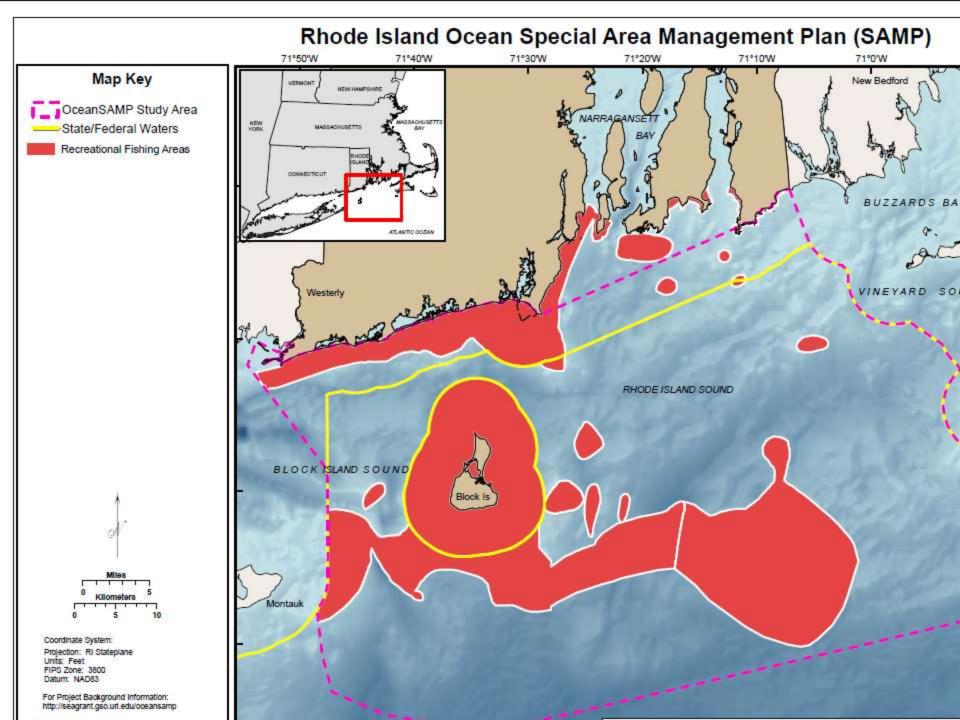
Marine User Data

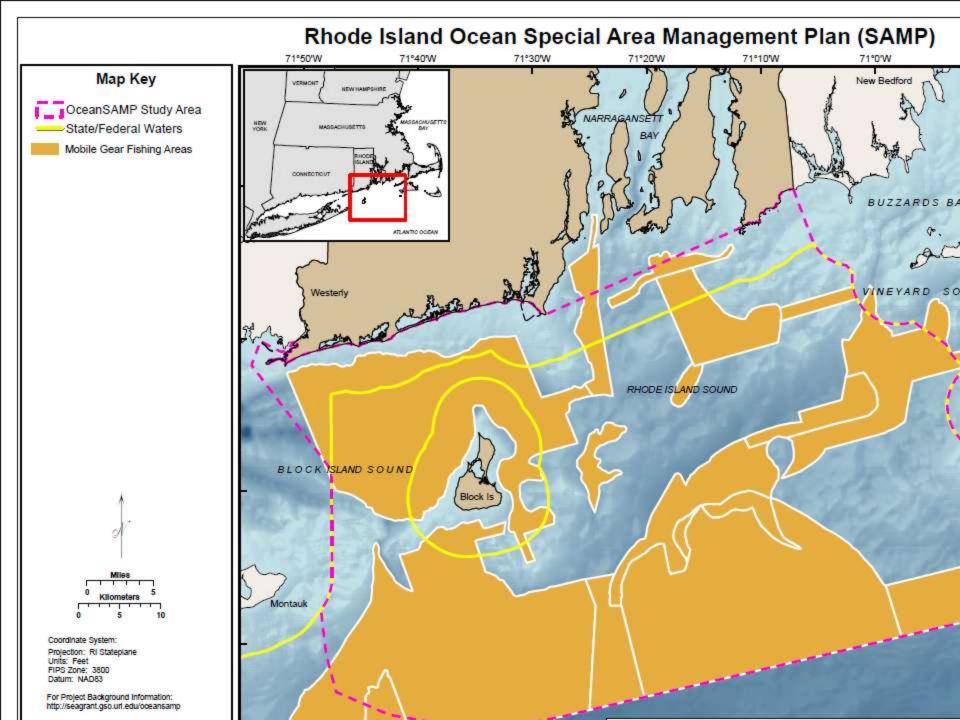
Commercial and recreational fishing Recreational boating Existing licenses (leases) Aggregate extraction Conservation Aquaculture

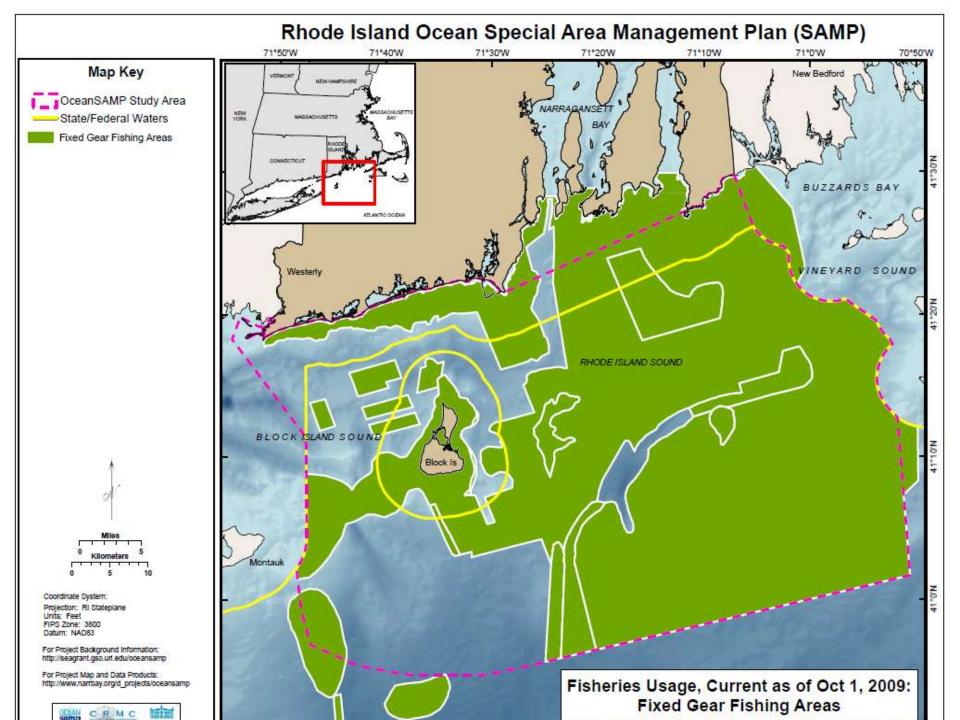
Natural Resource Data

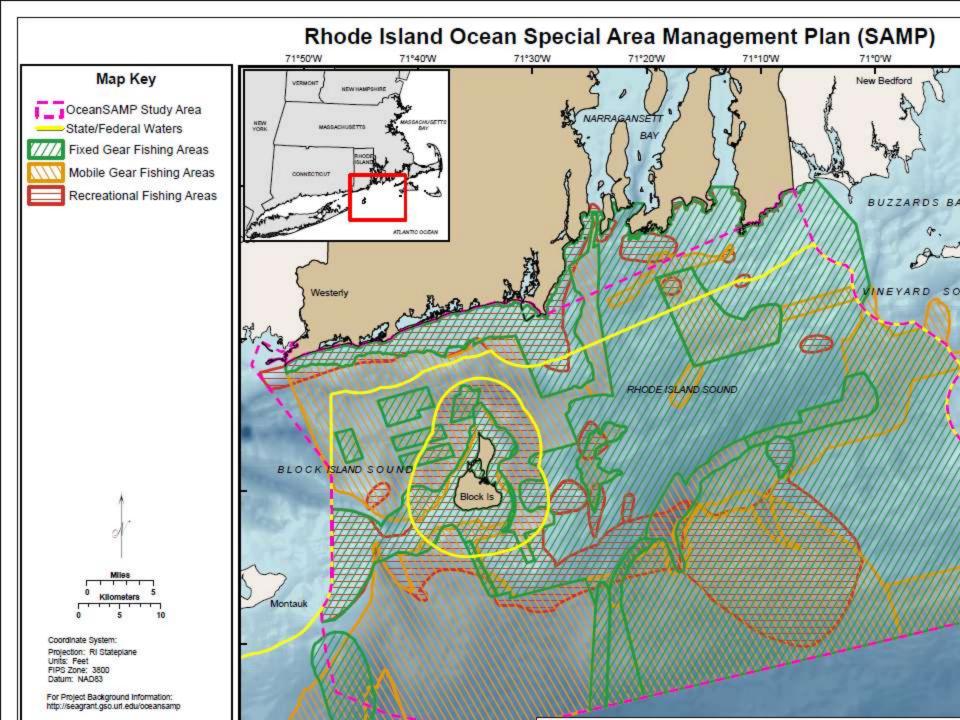
Birds Fish and fish habitat Marine mammals and turtles Water and air quality Historical and cultural resources

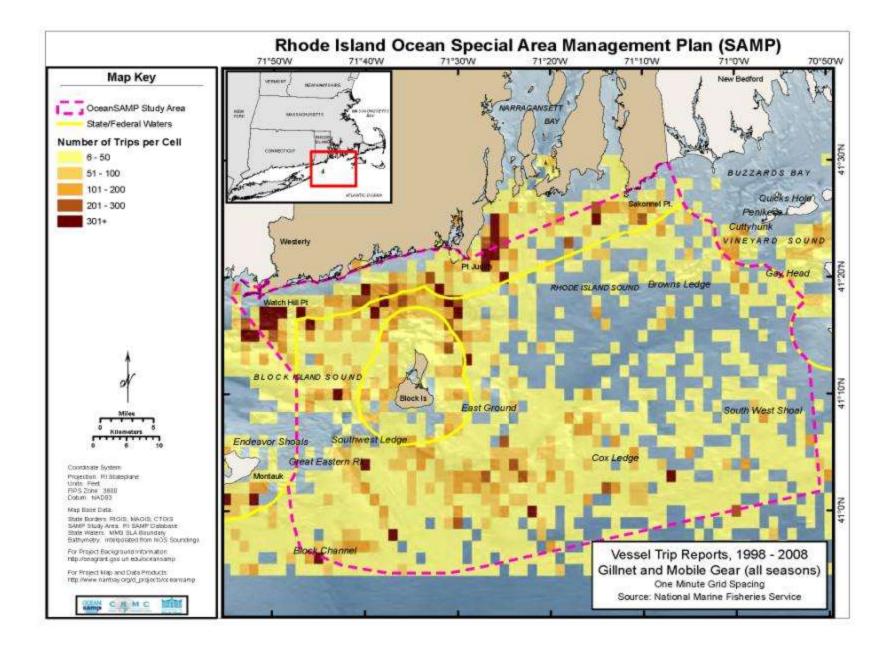


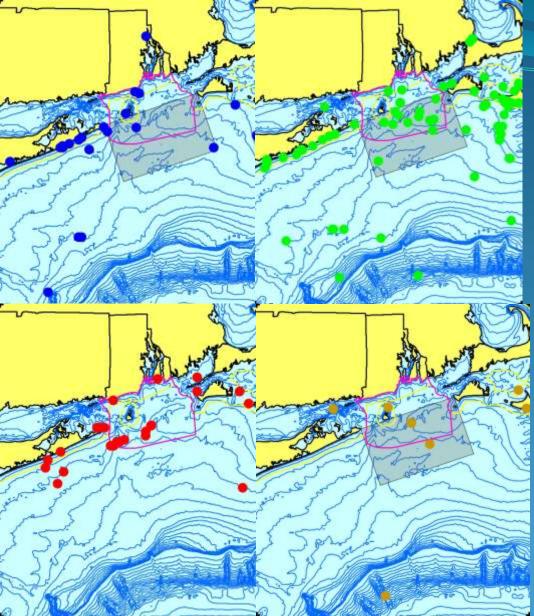








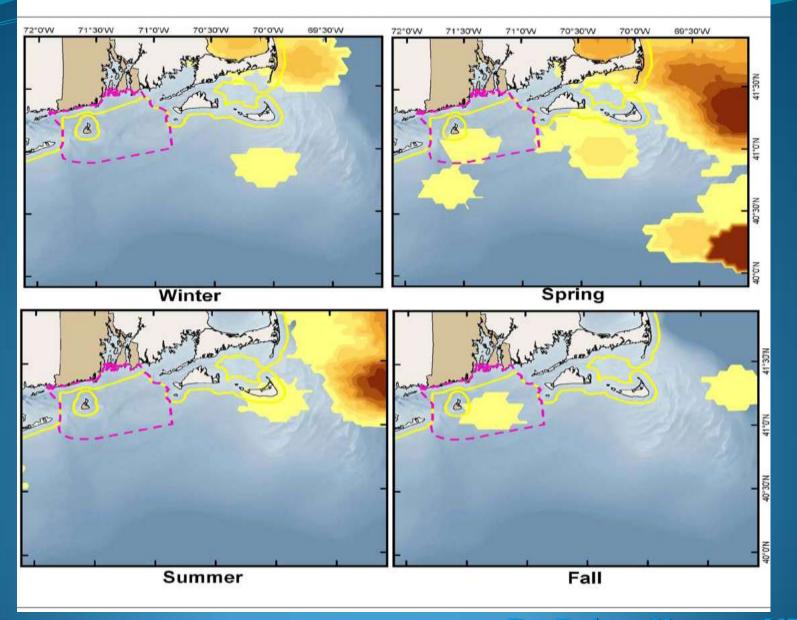




North Atlantic Right Whale, 1828-2007



Dr. Robert Kenney, URI

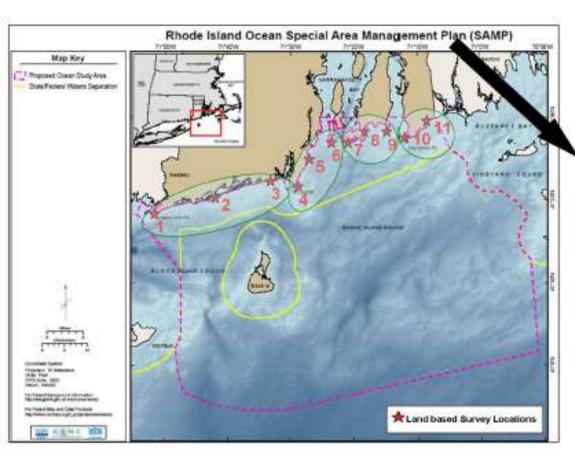


Dr. Robert Kenney, URI

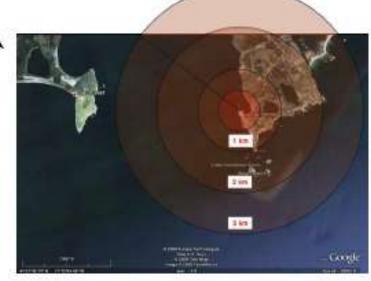
Land-based Surveys (Jan 2009 – May 2010)

11 sites

- each surveyed 6 times per month
- 1 to 2 hours per survey, to 3 km offshore
- 3 morning and 3 evening surveys per month

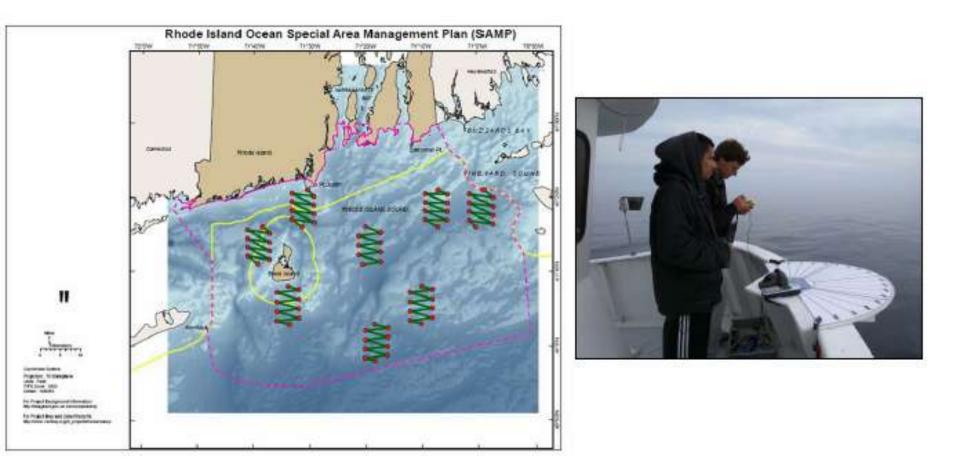






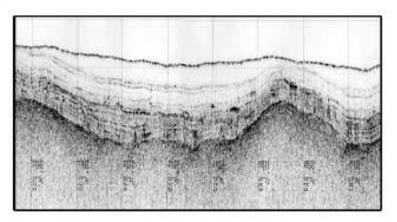
Boat-based Surveys (February 2009 – May 2010)

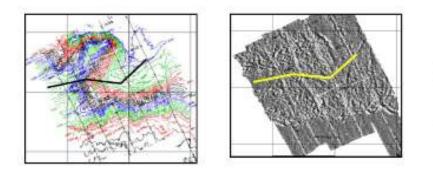
- 8 randomly-located sawtooth line transects to estimate density
- One survey per week conducted on 2 grids
- Each 4 by 5 nm grid gets surveyed once per month



Marine route survey

To be performed in the Spring of 2010



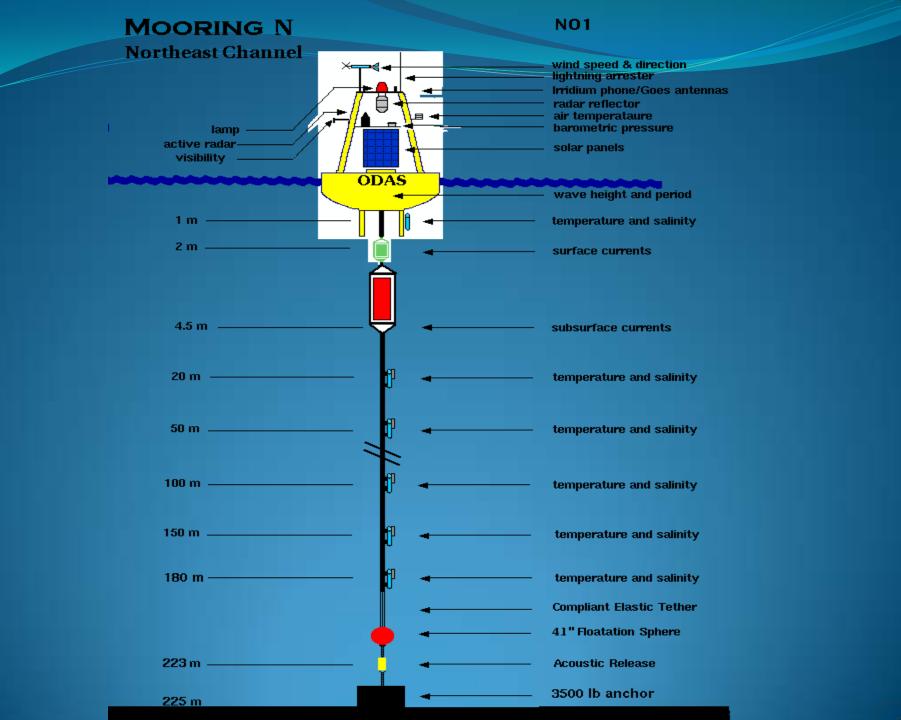


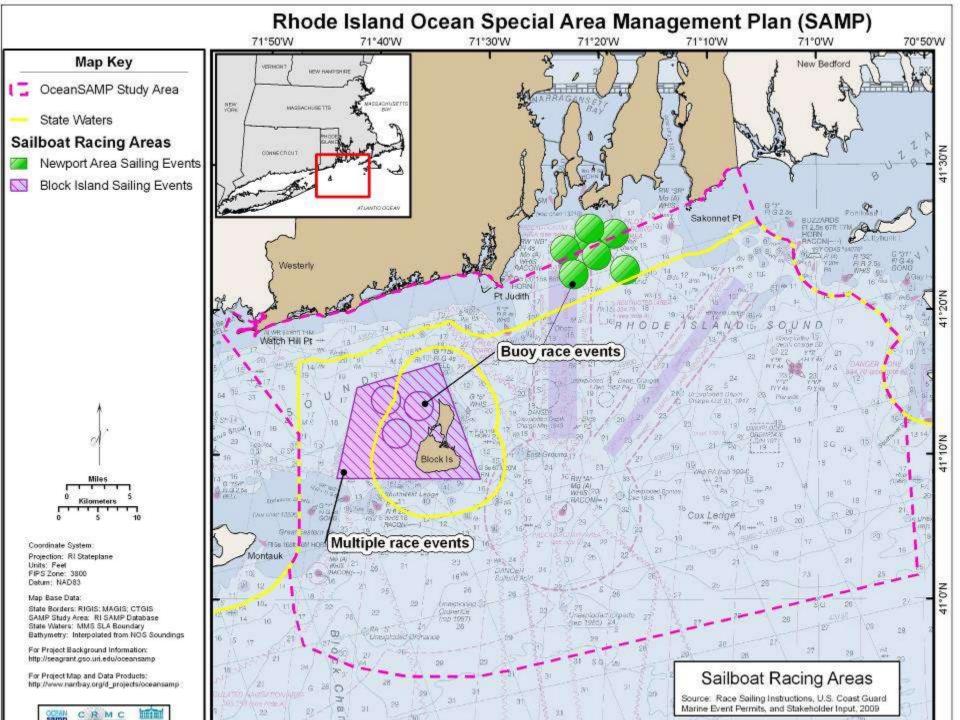
- Bathymetry
- Side scan sonar
- Sub-bottom profiler
- Burial assessment

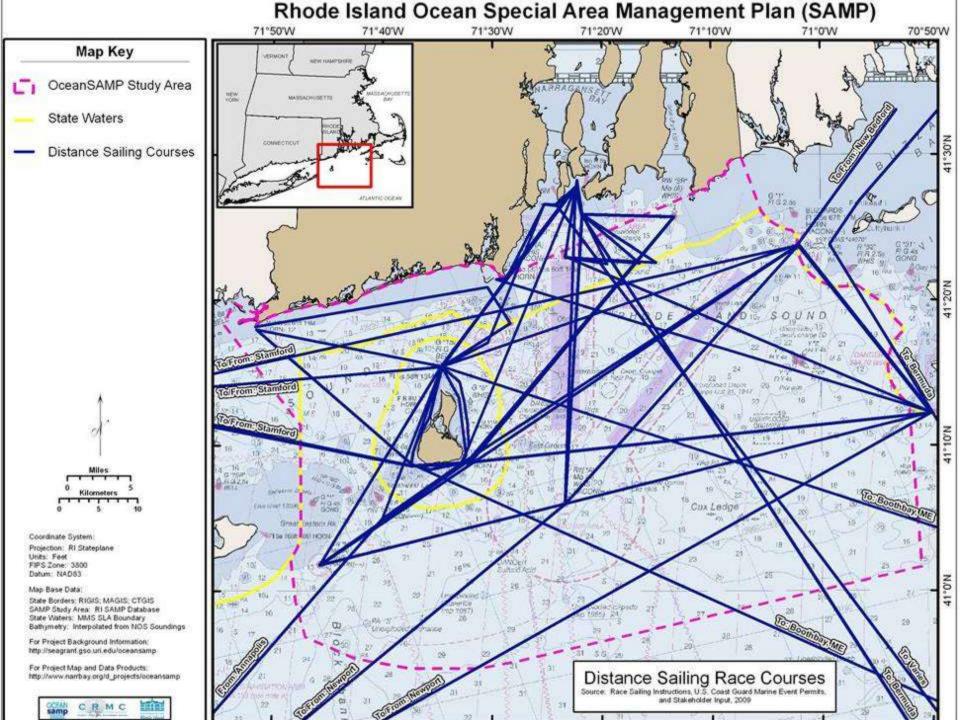
survey

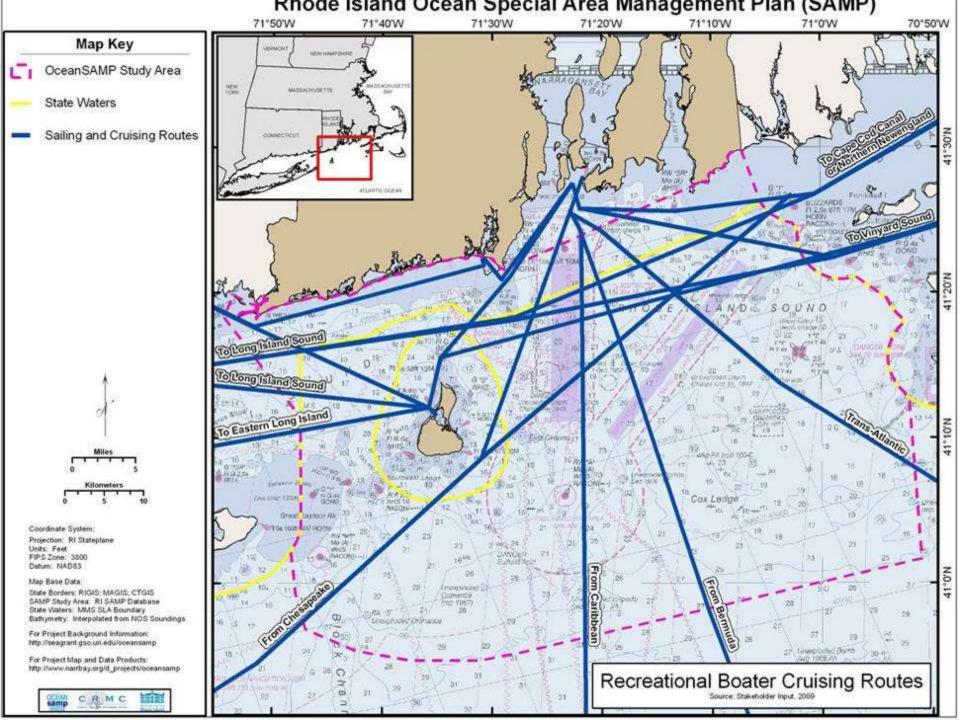
- Archeological survey
- Route position list
- Finalize cable length

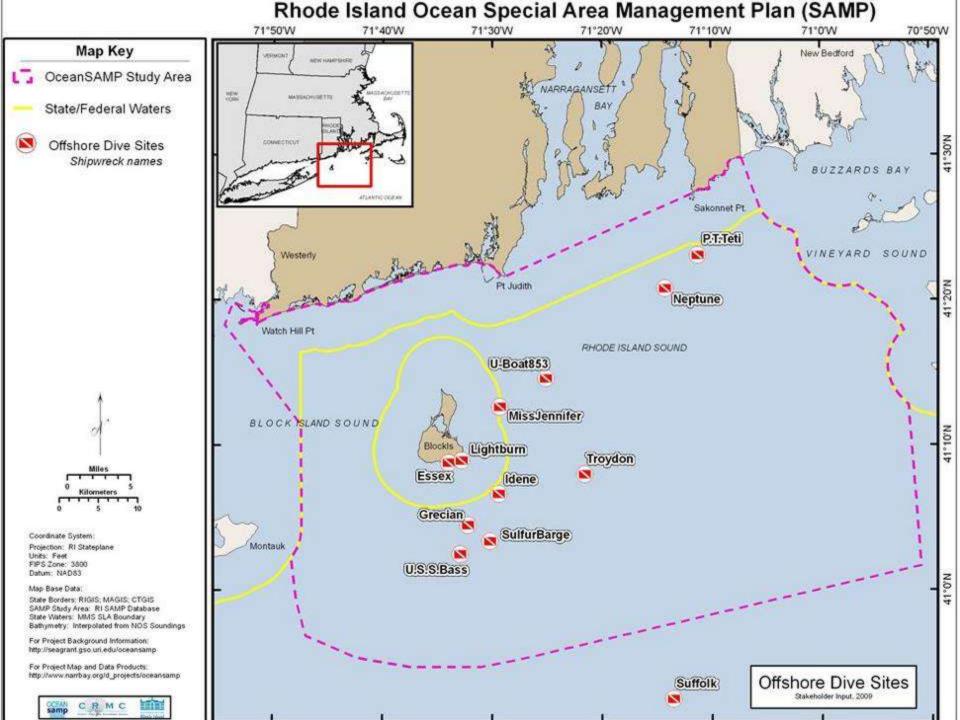


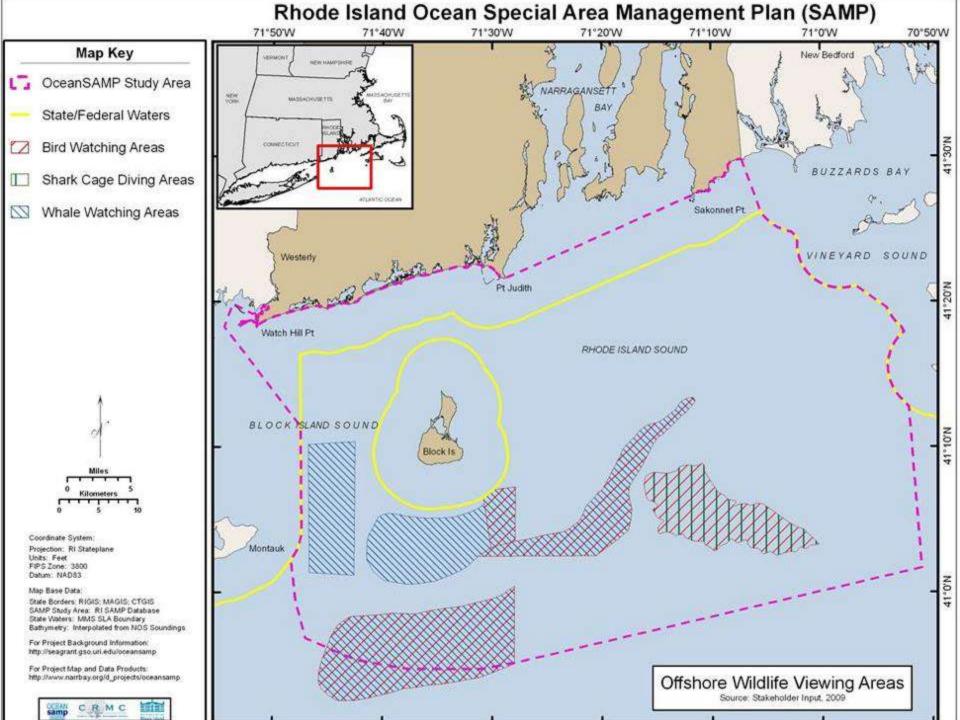




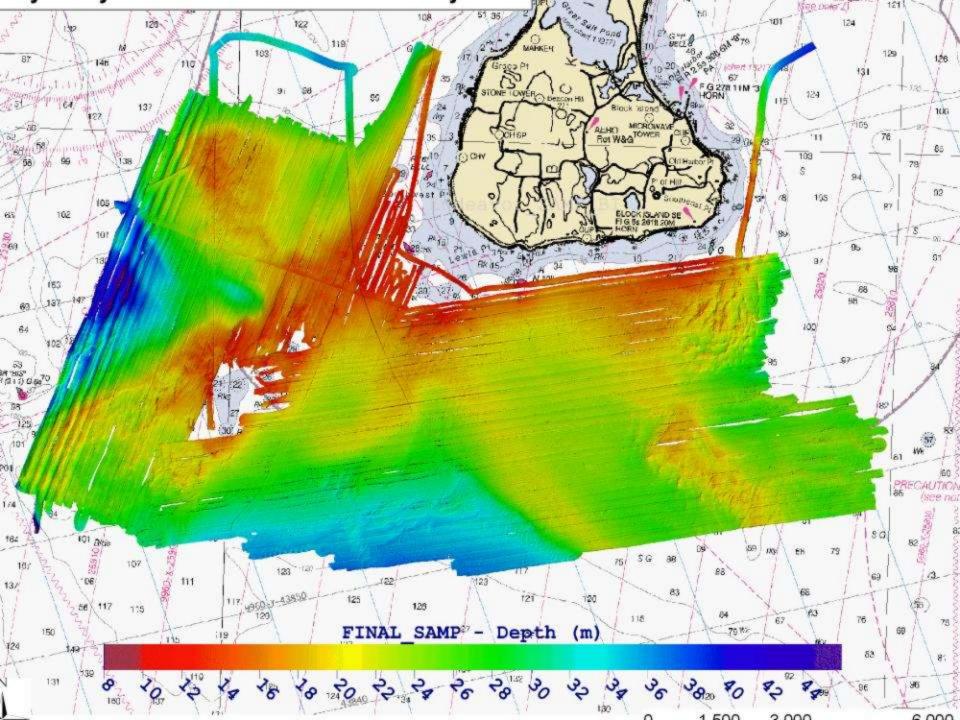


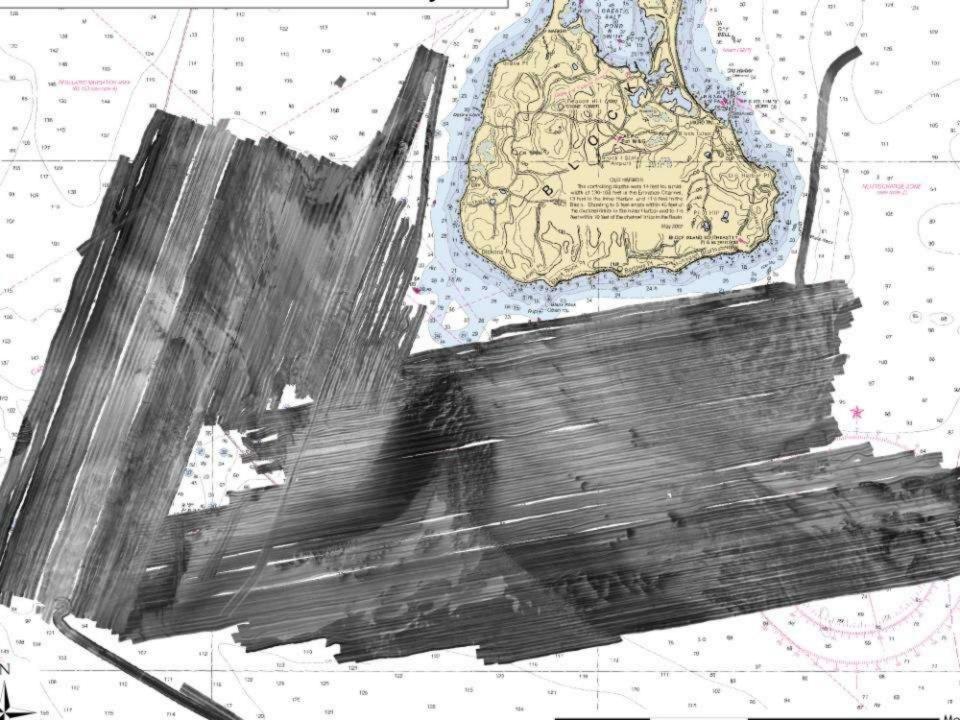




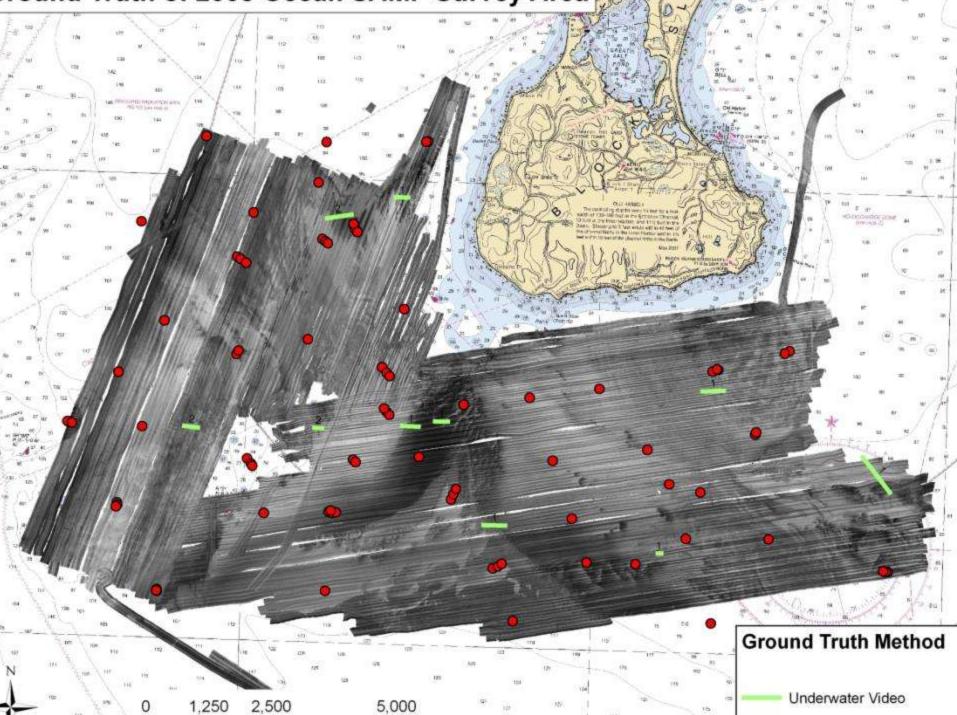


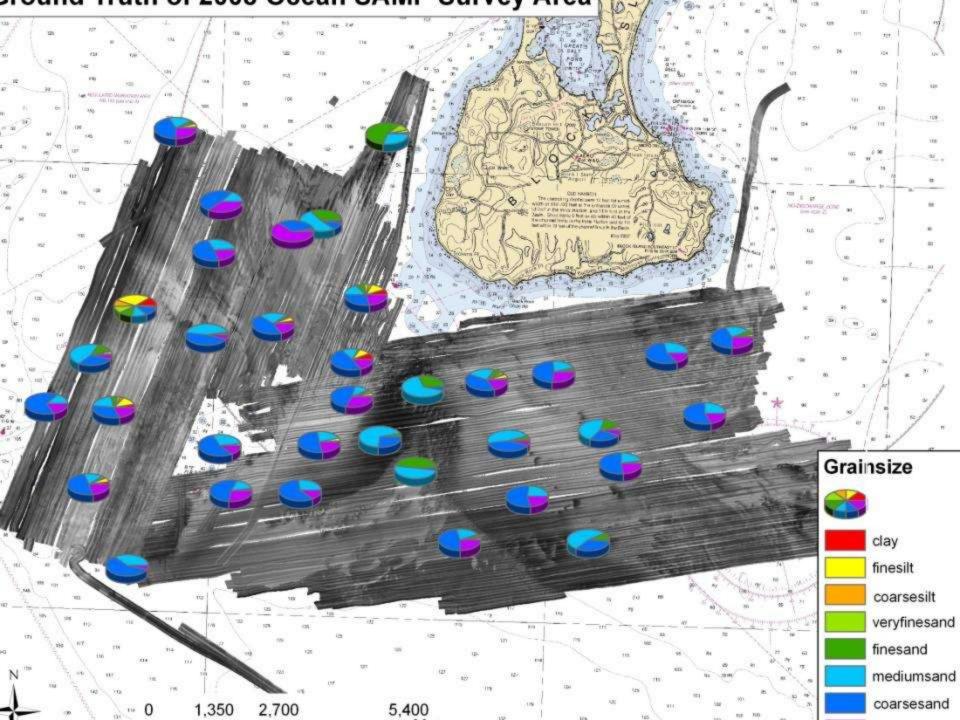




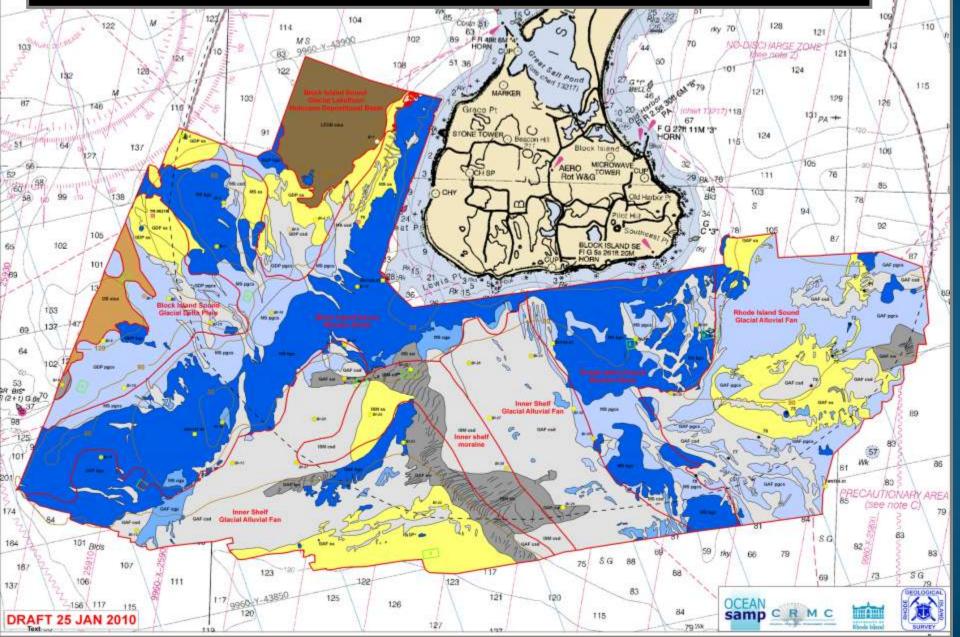








Benthic Geologic Habitats/Depositional Environments and Facies: Southern Block Island OSAMP Area



SEA-LEVEL RISE: OSAMP AREA

- 50 m below present 11,500 yBP

Sea level data from Peltier and Fairbanks, 2006 Elevation data from P. Jordan, RI DEM Map created by B.A. Oakley, URI Geosciences

2000

5 mi

0

10 km

0



rode Island Waters



SAMP Boundary



SEA-LEVEL RISE: OSAMP AREA

- 40 m below present 11,000 yBP

Sea level data from Peltier and Fairbanks, 2006 Elevation data from P. Jordan, RI DEM Map created by B.A. Oakley, URI Geosciences

200

5 mi

0

10 km





SAMP Boundary



SEA-LEVEL RISE: OSAMP AREA

- 30 m below present 10,000 yBP

Sea level data from Peltier and Fairbanks, 2006 Elevation data from P. Jordan, RI DEM Map created by B.A. Oakley, URI Geosciences

200

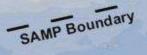
5 mi

0

10 km

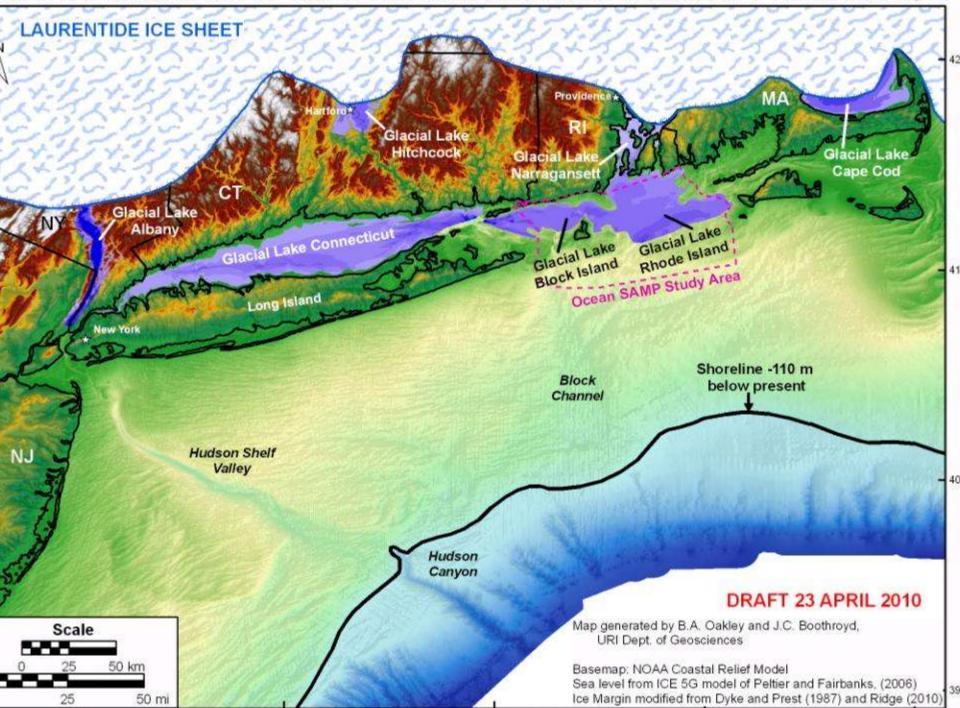
0







ALEOGEOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND CONTINENTAL SHELF 10,000 yBP





abitat Type

- Undisturbed cobble
- Washed gravel
- Mobile sand
- Silty sand
- Soft silt
- Alternative3 Narragansett Connection Pt. Judith Shoal Block Island Connection Alt 1 Connection Alt 2 Connection Alt 2 SE Shoal Overland_Alt1_092509
- State/Federal Waters Separation



- Water Wind
- talVision
- nano & Associates
- nvironmental

Coontralle System Projection: R1 Stateplane Units: Peel PIPS Zona: 3800

