Marine Spatial Planning For Renewable Energy
Attributes of a Good Water Based Zoning Program

- Identify Resources and Uses
- Evaluate Uses and Resources - Space, Status and Compatibility
- Determine Current Trends and Future Uses
- Provide for Protection of Critical Resources and Desired Uses
- Establish Clear Standard for Uses
- Use Transparent Stakeholder Process
- Coordinate Among Various Levels of Government
Water Types

Type 1
- 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.

Type 6
- These water areas are extensively altered in order to accommodate commercial and industrial water-dependent and water-enhanced activities. They include all or portions of the following areas:
  - (1) Port of Providence
  - (2) Tiverton shipping area
  - (3) Quonset Point and Davisville
  - (4) Coddington Cove
  - (5) Melville
  - (6) Galilee and Jerusalem
  - (7) Westerly waterfront
Type 1 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. In Type 1 waters, activities and alterations including dredging, dredged materials disposal, and grading and excavation on abutting shoreline features are all prohibited unless the primary purpose of the alteration or activity is to preserve or enhance the area as a natural habitat for native plants and wildlife or a beach renourishment/replenishment project. Structural shoreline protection facilities shall not be permitted to preserve or enhance these areas as a natural habitat or to protect the shoreline feature.
Type 6 Policies

Highest priority uses of Type 6 waters and adjacent lands under Council jurisdiction are: (a) berthing, loading and unloading, and servicing of commercial vessels; (b) construction and maintenance of port facilities, navigation channels, and berths; and (c) construction and maintenance of facilities required for the support of commercial shipping and fishing activities.

The Council shall prohibit activities that substantially detract from or interfere with these priority uses.
CRMC Water Classifications in Greenwich Bay

CRMC water classifications:
1: Conservation Areas
2: Low-Intensity Boating
3: High-Intensity Boating
4: Multipurpose Waters
5: Commercial & Recreational Harbors
6: Industrial Waterfronts & Comm Nav Channels
Water Based Zoning

- What makes water based zoning work?
- What are the advantages of water based zoning?
- Clear and predictable.
- Starts to address cumulative impacts.
- Rationally based (uses with standards).
- Multiple issues (Type 1 dock, shoreline protection, buffers, etc.)
- Strengths are its weaknesses
- Regulatory rigormortis
Marine Spatial Planning
Climate Change
Three Choices
Adapt, Mitigate, Suffer
Global meltdown

A tipping point is the place of no return. This map shows the risk of different tipping points being passed this century if global warming continues at 3-5°C.
Coastal load centers are transmission constrained and cannot be easily served by land-based wind.

Wind energy goals cannot be achieved without offshore contributions.