



Photo: Kevin McDonald



Management and Implementation of Living Shorelines in Florida

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Marine and Estuarine Habitat Restoration and Conservation
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Phase 2 Reef Constructed, No Grass yet

2006



Phase 2 & Phase 3 Reef Constructed –
Grass is fully established

2010



Photograph showing the southeastern corner of MacDill AFB before and after oyster reef construction.









General Permitting Framework

- ❖ Joint ERP- Statewide Environmental Resource Permitting (SWERP)
 - Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)
 - 373, Florida Statutes (Chapter 62-330, F.A.C.)
 - Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE)-Clean Water Act (Section 404), Rivers and Harbors Act (Section 10) and MPRS Act (Section 103)
- ❖ Some exemptions or alternative permits may apply
 - ACOE-NWP 27 (Restoration) or NWP 13 (Shoreline Stabilization)
 - FDEP-LSLs with oyster/rock materials and native plantings
 - Living shorelines along private property shorelines < 500 ft
 - Plantings extend no farther than 10' waterward of MHW
 - Clean oyster shell, reef balls, concrete rubble, etc.
 - Breakwaters 3' from any seagrass beds with 3' channel breaks every 20'



Possible Strategies for LSLs in Florida

- Incentivize use of LSLs for future shoreline stabilization through permitting or property tax mechanisms
- Incorporate LSLs into long-term regional planning for sea level rise to allow habitat migration and resiliency
- Provide effective LSL outreach to private property owners and contractors as alternative to hard armoring (floridalivingshorelines.com)
- Research economic and ecological benefits of LSLs
- Refine LSL designs under different energy regimes on a regional basis (LSL “recipes”)
- Establish regional LSL demonstration projects accessible to the public

