

Ocean and Coastal Resource Managem ent

Vectbn 63<=Olylng Vkoællnes











Agenda

- Welcome & Introductions
- Living Shorelines in South Carolina (Matt Slagel, DHEC-OCRM)
- NERRS Science Collaborative Living Shorelines Research Project (Denise Sanger, DNR)
- DHEC 309 Strategy
- Discussion
- Wrap Up and Plans for Next Meeting



CZMA Section 309

- Assessment based on stakeholder input and analysis of resources under management authorities.
- 5-Year Strategy resulting in a Program Change/Enhancement
 - New Regulation, Enforceable Policy, etc.
- Website Search: CZM 309



Section 309: Living Shorelines

Challenge:

Current lack of regulatory definition results in longer application review times, loose design standards and requirements, and potentially ineffective projects.

Goals:

- 1. Establish a regulatory definition of "living shoreline"
- 2. Develop specific regulatory project standards for individual permitting of living shoreline projects

Benefits to Coastal Zone Management

- Living shorelines, when constructed at appropriate estuarine shoreline sites, can lead to habitat improvement, water quality improvement, and greater hazard resilience. This suite of benefits cannot be attained through the use of bulkheads or revetments.
- Through the continued monitoring of a subset of existing living shoreline projects, DHEC-OCRM and other agencies such as SCDNR (including the NERRS) and USACE will gain information about design features and environmental conditions that work and those that do not.
- Furthermore, the results will help inform the development of specific project standards, which will in turn allow DHEC-OCRM to evaluate proposed living shoreline permit applications more effectively and efficiently and allow for others to implement these projects appropriately.

Ten General Considerations

- 1. The extent to which the activity requires a waterfront location or is economically enhanced by its proximity to the water;
- 2. The extent to which the activity would harmfully obstruct the natural flow of navigable water. If the proposed project is in one or more of the State's harbors, or in a waterway used for commercial navigation and shipping, or in an area set aside for port development in an approved management plan, then a certificate from the South Carolina State Ports Authority declaring that the proposed project or activity would not unreasonably interfere with commercial navigation and shipping must be obtained by the Department prior to issuing a permit;
- 3. The extent to which the applicant's completed project would affect the production of fish, shrimp, oysters, crabs, or clams or any marine life or wildlife, or other natural resources in a particular area, including but not limited to water and oxygen supply;
- 4. The extent to which the activity could cause erosion, shoaling of channels or creation of stagnant water;
- 5. The extent to which the development could affect existing public access to tidal and submerged lands, navigable waters and beaches, or other recreational coastal resources;
- 6. The extent to which the development could affect the habitats for rare and endangered species of wildlife or irreplaceable historic and archeological sites of South Carolina's coastal zone;
- 7. The extent of the economic benefits as compared with the benefits from preservation of an area in its unaltered state;
- 8. The extent of any adverse environmental impact which cannot be avoided by reasonable safeguards;
- 9. The extent to which all feasible safeguards are taken to avoid adverse environmental impact resulting from a project;
- 10. The extent to which the proposed use could affect the value and enjoyment of adjacent owners.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Work Group					
Success Criteria					
Identify Additional Sites					
Monitoring Procedure/Contract					
Monitor					
Assessment					
Internal Documentation of Findings and Recommendations					
Notice of Drafting					
APA					
Education and Outreach					















Contact Us

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