The Florida Beaches Habitat Conservation Plan





Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission

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Discussion Outline

- Florida Beaches Habitat Conservation Plan (FBHCP)
- CCCL Program and Covered Activities
- Motivation for the Plan
- FBHCP Process
- FBHCP Status
- Legislative Changes
- Timeline

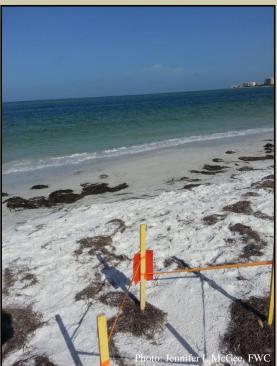




Florida Beaches Habitat Conservation Plan

- Multiagency effort DEP, FWC, USFWS, & other stakeholders- Annual USFWS grant under Section 6 of ESA
- One of the nation's largest & most comprehensive, statewide habitat conservation plans.
- Listed species habitat conservation
- Initiated in 2007

"To obtain an ITP that will allow FDEP to fulfill its CCCL regulatory responsibilities in a manner that fully complies with the ESA."

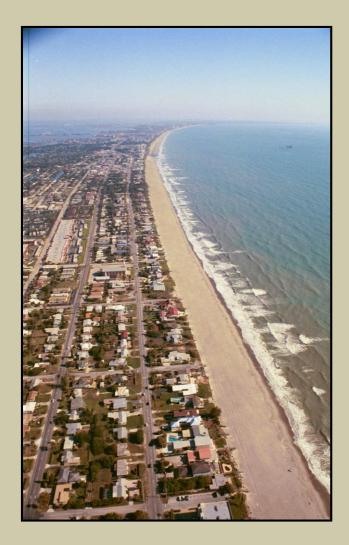




Covered Activities

<u>CCCL Program Permitted</u> <u>Activities Only</u>

- Covered Activities
 - Coastal Development Major and Minor Structures
 - Beach/Dune Restoration
 - Armoring
 - Dune Walkovers
 - Mechanical Beach Cleaning
 - Sand Fencing
 - Emergency Response
 - Special Events
 - Öther
- Beach nourishment is not covered since permitted under JCP program



Demonstration of Need

- Only sea turtles addressed in Statute (161.053, F.S.)
- 2004/2005 storm season
 - Significant shoreline erosion & increased emergency coastal armoring projects
 - Fill placement
- FWC & USFWS concerns
 - Immediate & long term impacts to nesting marine turtles & nesting habitat
 - Cumulative impacts





Indian River County Post-storm emergency armoring activities in the late 1990's demonstrated the state & local governments' vulnerability to 3rd party challenges of compliance to the ESA

IR County, R38

Example of Need

- South St. Lucie County emergency dune restoration project
- Authorized under CCCL permit
- USFWS concerns over fill suitability
- Resolved by removal of unsuitable material







The State Takes Action

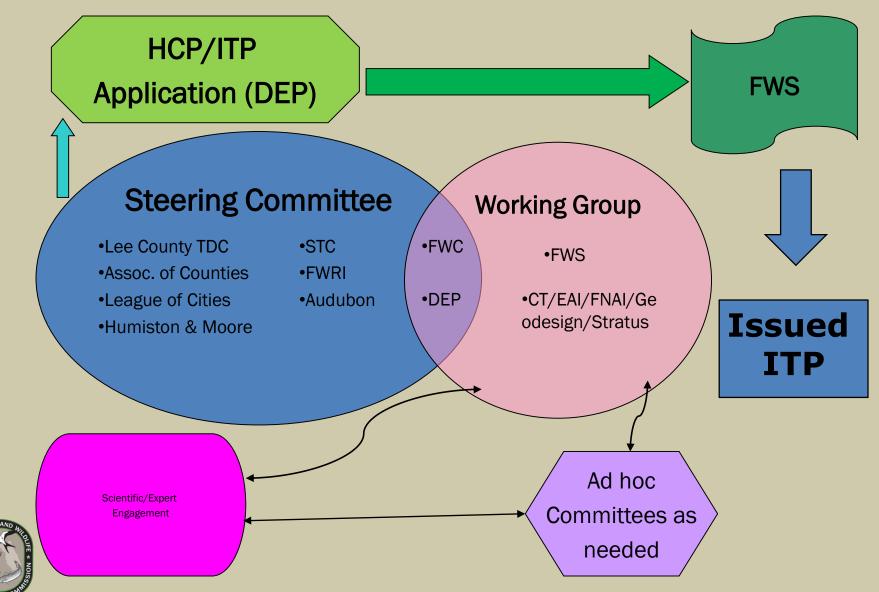
- Secretary Sole formally initiated FBHCP the efforts
- HCP funded through Section 6, ESA grants





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Organizational Process



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Plan Area

800+ Miles of Sandy Beaches *25 Coastal Counties

Panhandle Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Gulf, Franklin

Gulf Pinellas, Manatee, Sarasota, Charlotte, Lee, Collier, *(Monroe)

Southeast

Brevard, Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin, Palm Beach, Broward, Miami-Dade

Northeast Nassau, Duval, St. Johns, Flagler, Volusia





Sea Turtles

Currently addressed in Statute (161.053, F.S.

- limited minimization & mitigation conditions).

The FBHCP will address:

- Expansion of authority to include impact/mitigation
- Post construction activities
- Long term indirect effects (e.g., lighting, sea walls, landscaping, etc.)
- Exempt activities







Beach Mice & Shorebirds

The FBHCP will:

- Amend 161.053(4)(c) to allow for minimization of impacts to beach mice & shore birds
- Expansion of authority to include impact/mitigation
- Post construction activities
- Long term indirect effects (e.g., lighting, sea walls, landscaping, etc.)
- Exempt activities







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Legislative Changes

- Add listed species not currently covered -161.053(4)(c)
- Impact and mitigation measures 161.053(4)(f)
- Operational phase to CCCL permits 161Part I





2016 and Beyond

- Minimization Measures (Chapter 10) Derived from Threats to Covered Species. In progress and to be completed in 2016.
 - Specific to each species group
 - Limited to those that are practicable (consider both conservation/financial benefits and costs)
 - Peer reviewed

Complete Take Estimates (Chapter 8) - 25 year term of the ITP

- Mitigation (Chapter 11) Informed by take estimates
 - Quantity of habitat affected
 - Severity of impact based on type of activity and location
 - Limited to those that are practicable (consider both conservation/financial benefits and costs)
 - Peer reviewed

MINIMIZATION MEASURES

Minimize impacts to the maximum extent practicable
Feasibility
Cost
Interference with proposed action
Options – design, timing, size/scope, siting, methods

MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigate unavoidable impacts to the maximum extent practicable
 Negotiated with Service
 Adequately offset impacts
 Result in net conservation benefit

Mitigation Measures

- Improve The Quantity of Available Habitat in Public Ownership
 - Land Acquisition
 - Conservation Banks
 - Conservation
 Easements
 - Habitat Creation/Expansion
 - Post-Disaster Relocation







Mitigation Measures

- Improve the Quality/Function of Existing Habitat
 - Habitat Restoration
 - Light Management Initiative
 - Beach Furniture/Recreational Equipment Initiative
 - Fireworks/Flashlights/ Bonfires Initiative
 - Free-Roaming Pet Initiative







2016 and Beyond

- Implementation Strategy/Plan Management (Chapter 12)
 - Legislative changes needed for implementation
 - Funding
 - Schedule
 - Implementation responsibilities (FDEP, FWC, local partners)
 - NEPA
- Adaptive Management (Chapter 13)
 - Describes specific steps (alternative strategies) to be taken if monitoring data indicate that proposed minimization and mitigation measures are not achieving the biological objectives set forth in the FBHCP – seeking net conservation benefit to covered species



2016 and Beyond

- Compliance Monitoring and Reporting (Chapter 15)
 - Compliance monitoring plan
 - Reporting procedures
- **Outreach** with local governments and stakeholders will increase and public meetings will be conducted
- Legislative Changes
 2017 and 2018
- Submission late 2017,



early 2018



Status of HCP Chapter Development (Completed, In Progress, Up-Coming)

- . Executive Summary
- . Introduction (1)
- . Biological Goals, Objectives & Benefits (2)
- · Plan Preparation Process (3)
- . Covered Activities (4)



- . Covered Species with Accounts (5)
- . Plan Area (6)
- Threats to Covered Species in Plan Area from CCCL Activities (7)



Project Status (Completed, In Progress, Up-Coming)

- Assessment of Anticipated Take (8)
- . Alternatives Analysis (9)
- Minimization Measures (10)
- Mitigation Measures (11)
- Implementation Strategy, Plan Management, Funding &Schedule (12)



- . Adaptive Management Plan (13)
- . Changed/Unforeseen Circumstances (14)
- Compliance Monitoring & Reporting (15)



Benefits

- Ensure compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA)
- Minimize risk from potential 3rd party lawsuits
- Reduce risk of unauthorized take
- Removes temporal limitations
- Develop standard environmental protection measures
 - Self-certification
 - Standard BMPs



– Streamline permitting process



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Benefits (cont.)

- Streamline the permitting process & reduce the application processing time
- Promote & improve healthy beaches for wildlife
- Address impacts to listed species & their habitats comprehensively, rather than parcel by parcel





Summary

Process has been complex and time-consuming with broad participation and some delays

Data collected and depicted in some cases for the first time

Only HCP Program to cover an entire coastline

Rewards for species protection, permitting efficiency and agency compliance



Public process-Next Steering Committee Meeting March 31st

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