

VIMS Advisory Role in Shoreline Stabilization Permitting Process

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In 2020 the General Assembly amended § 28.2-1041-D to say “*The Commission shall **permit only living shoreline approaches to shoreline management unless the best available science shows that such approaches are not suitable.** If the best available science shows that a living shoreline approach is not suitable, the Commission shall require the applicant to incorporate, to the maximum extent possible, elements of living shoreline approaches into permitted projects.*”

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Center for Coastal Research Management

- Comprehensive Coastal Resource Management Portal
- Self-Guided Decision Tools

Shoreline Studies Program

- Shoreline Protection
- Living Shoreline
- Breakwaters

Office of Research and Advisory Service

- Site specific evaluations on complex situations when requested by VMRC or localities
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The suitability of a living shoreline for a stabilization project will depend upon numerous factors that include, but are not limited to, hydrodynamic setting, local bathymetry, sediment composition at the location of any structures, conditions in the adjoining riparian zone, potential impacts on adjacent properties, and potential impacts on adjacent habitats, such as riparian vegetation, submerged aquatic vegetation, and oyster reefs.